



## Gender and REDD+ Workshop

CITY ROYALE HOTEL, KAMPALA UGANDA

April 8<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> 2015

### WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS REPORT

Compiled by Doreen Ruta - Workshop Rapporteur

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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## ACRONYMS

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| ACFODE | Action for Development  |
| AWEPON | The African Women's Economic Policy Network                       |
| CCU    | Climate Change Unit   |
| CFR    | Central Forest Reserve  |
| CEDAW  | Convention on the Elimination of All Discrimination Against Women |
| CSO    | Civil Society Organizations                                       |
| ENR    | Environment and Natural Resources                                 |
| EU     | European Union  |
| FAO    | Food and Agriculture Organization                                 |
| FCPF   | Forest Carbon Partnership Facility                                |
| FSSD   | Forest Sector Support Department                                  |
| GDP    | Gross Domestic Product  |
| GHG    | Greenhouse Gas  |
| GoU    | Government of Uganda  |
| IPCC   | Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change                        |
| IUCN   | International Union for Conservation of Nature                    |
| MAAIF  | Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries            |
| MGLSD  | Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development                 |
| MLG    | Ministry of Local Government                                      |
| MLHUD  | Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development                  |
| MoFEP  | Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning                         |
| MoWE   | Ministry of Water and Environment                                 |
| MRV    | Monitoring Reporting and Verification                             |
| NDA    | National Development Authority                                    |
| NDP    | National Development Plan   |
| NEMA   | National Environment Management Authority                         |
| NFA    | National Forestry Authority                                       |
| REDD   | Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation              |
| R-PP   | REDD Readiness Preparation Proposal                               |
| SESA   | Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment                     |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change             |
| UNFPA  | United Nations Population Fund                                    |
| UWOPA  | Uganda Women Parliamentarians Association                         |
| WB     | World Bank  |

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|  |    |
|--|----|
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....   | 2  |
| ACRONYMS .....   | 3  |
| INTRODUCTION.....  | 5  |
| Opening Remarks.....   | 6  |
| Workshop objectives and methodology.....   | 6  |
| WORKSHOP PRESENTATIONS .....   | 7  |
| Presentation 1: What is IUCN?.....   | 7  |
| Presentation 2: What is Gender, REDD+ and the link between gender and REDD+? .....             | 7  |
| Presentation 3: What is Climate Change? .....  | 8  |
| Presentation 4: What is REDD+ and update on the REDD+ Readiness process for Uganda.....        | 8  |
| Presentation 5: Gender knowledge and statistics in Uganda (Quiz) .....                         | 10 |
| Group Work: Definitions of Gender Terms.....   | 11 |
| Presentation 6: Legal Mandates for Linking Gender and Climate Change .....                     | 11 |
| Presentation 7: Why Gender in REDD+.....   | 12 |
| Presentation 8: Update on the REDD+ process in Uganda .....                                    | 13 |
| Presentation 9: Uganda Gender and REDD+ Road Map.....  | 14 |
| Presentation 10: Defining institutional mechanisms for supporting the National REDD+ process.. | 15 |
| MOVING FORWARD .....   | 16 |
| CLOSING REMARKS .....  | 16 |
| ANNEXES .....  | 17 |
| Annex 1: Gender and REDD+ Workshop Participants.....   | 17 |
| Annex 2: Agenda for the Gender and REDD+ Gender Working Group workshop.....                    | 19 |
| Annex 3: Summary of participant’s expectations .....   | 21 |
| Annex 4: What is Climate Change .....  | 22 |
| Annex 5: Quiz – Uganda .....   | 36 |
| Annex 6: Legal Mandates for Linking Gender and Climate Change .....                            | 38 |
| Annex 7: Uganda Gender and REDD+ Road Map.....   | 48 |

## INTRODUCTION

The Gender and REDD+ workshop is a follow-up on two workshops held in 2011 to come up with a Gender and REDD+ Road Map for Uganda. The workshop is part of a series of activities supported by the DANIDA funded *Towards Pro-Poor REDD+ phase II project* and *IUCN Global Gender Responsive Climate Change Program* funded by Finland/UNDP. The workshop's overall objective was to increase knowledge amongst participants on Gender and the REDD+ process in Uganda, and how to institutionalize and mainstream gender in the National REDD+ gender strategy.

5



The workshop was held at the City Royale Hotel, Kampala Uganda and attracted 38 participants from civil society organizations involved in environment, women, indigenous people's organizations from different parts of the country, national level organizations, academia, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Uganda Women Parliamentarians, Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industries & Fisheries, and Ministry of Water and Environment. A copy of the participants list is available as Annex 1.

The workshop was facilitated by a team from the IUCN Global Gender Office, staff of the Uganda National REDD+ Secretariat and the IUCN Uganda office. Workshop facilitators included Jackie Siles, Margaux Grant and Maggie Roth from the IUCN Global Gender Office, Xavier Mugumya and Valence Arineitwe from the Ministry of Water and Environment, Sophie Kutegeka and Polycarp Mwima from IUCN Uganda office.

## Opening Remarks

Sophie welcomed the participants to the two day workshop and explained that the purpose of the meeting was: to share knowledge on Gender and REDD+, get updated on the REDD+ processes in Uganda, to establish a gender working group/ task force and identify modalities for operationalizing the Gender and REDD+ roadmap. She shared the detailed programme covering the two days (A copy of the programme is available as Annex 2).



## Workshop objectives and methodology

The workshop had 5 objectives;

- To widen people's understanding and appreciation of climate change impacts, and its implications on Gender relations and livelihoods
- Ensure a deeper understanding of REDD+ and the status of Gender in the on-going national process,
- To enhance participants' understanding of the inter linkages between Gender and REDD+ in the Ugandan Context
- Review of modalities for inclusive implementation of the Gender and REDD+ Road Map.

- Official launch of the Gender and REDD+ taskforce, with clear plans for its institutionalization

The workshop was structured around five main sessions:

- What Gender, REDD+ is and the link between Gender and REDD+
- Legal Mandates for Linking Gender and Climate Change
- Update on the REDD+ process in Uganda
- Gender and REDD Action Plan for Uganda 2015 and 2016
- Institutional mechanisms for supporting National REDD+ process (Gender and REDD Task force)

Presentations, quizzes, group work and brainstorming were used for different sessions. Each session was followed by questions and responses, comments in which participants sought clarifications, more information on areas of interest. The key points from presentations and subsequent questions and answers are recorded in the report, with copies of the presentations available as annexes.

On the second day of the workshop, the participants were asked to form 5 groups which identified sub activities, targets and responsible persons for the gender working group action plan 2015- 2016 as a follow-up on the Road map action plan. Finally, the participants discussed the composition of the Gender and REDD+ Road Map working group and Executive Committee.

Participant's expectations are presented in annex 3.

## WORKSHOP PRESENTATIONS

### Presentation 1: What is IUCN?

*Presenter: Sophie Kutegeka (IUCN Uganda Office)*

With use of a video presentation, the presentation on IUCN indicated when it was formed, its vision and mission, membership, where it works in the world and specific areas it works in Uganda. IUCN was created in 1948 and works in 148 Countries across the world. In Uganda, IUCN has 10 members among them ECOTRUST, Environment Alert, Ministry of Water and Environment. IUCN also works with Commissions who include teams of Experts and Scientists who support the agenda for IUCN internationally).

In Uganda IUCN is working in the Mt. Elgon (Kween, Kapchorwa, Bududa), Aswa water catchment in Northern Uganda, Rwizi water catchment in South Western Uganda and Karamoja region. In addition, IUCN also supports national processes like REDD+<sup>1</sup>.

### Presentation 2: What is Gender, REDD+ and the link between gender and REDD+?

*Facilitator: Maggie Roth (IUCN Global Gender Office)*

The session was presented as an individual exercise where participants were provided with cards to record their answers and then have them discussed in plenary. The same questions would be answered at the end of the workshop to assess the change in knowledge of gender, REDD+ and the linkages thereof.

- What does **Gender** mean to you? (Blue card)
- What does **REDD+** mean to you? (Green card)
- What is/are the **links** between **gender** and **REDD+** (Yellow card)

<sup>1</sup> Further information can be accessed at [www.iucn.org](http://www.iucn.org).

Definitions by participants were enriched by following presentations on Gender and REDD+

### **Presentation 3: What is Climate Change?**

*Presenter: Margaux Grant (IUCN Global Gender Office)*

The presenter indicated that climate change is a global persisting issue. The world is concerned about 2 degrees temperature rise. The presentation brought out the difference between weather and climate. Weather is affected by different seasons and how close the earth goes around the sun. Climate is the average weather conditions in period of time. Climate is the natural process among interactions of water, air, oceans, sea currents, relative humidity and their impacts.

The presenter indicated that human activities such as land-use changes, electricity, and deforestation, running vehicles, producing cement or chemicals are increasing green house gases and there is growing concern about the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. There are already effects of climate change such as the increase in temperatures, rising sea levels, climate refugees etc. The presenter indicated that the Earth's resilience is reaching its limit to resist stresses and shocks and noted that the world's population of 7,304,400,111 is increasing and people's demands are increasing too. She pointed out that Climate Change is not going to affect us in the same way and different people are going to be affected in different ways. She mentioned that Climate change has connections with health, development and food security etc.<sup>2</sup>

### **Presentation 4: What is REDD+ and update on the REDD+ Readiness process for Uganda**

*Presenter: Valence Arineitwe – Senior Forest Officer/ REDD+ Secretariat*

The presenter explained the linkages between forests and climate change and showed that forests contain carbon stocks and fluxes important for mitigating the effects of climate change. The Bali Action Plan endorsed at the 2007 Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC embraced that forests have a greater value when standing than when cut down for other uses. He defined **REDD+** as Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and (+) =

- Conservation of Carbon Stocks,
- Sustainable management of Forests,
- Enhancement of carbon stocks.

REDD+ Activities were further defined in the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC that was held in Cancun (2010) in Mexico. The presenter explained that REDD+ is a vehicle to financially reward those countries that have put in effort to conserve the forests. The objective is to mitigate climate change through reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

The presenter further highlighted where the REDD+ Process is in Uganda, activities/ actions leading to the finalization of the National REDD+ Strategy, funding status, whose deadline is 2016. He pointed out that there are still three issues/questions to answer before Uganda finally completes the national strategy.

1. What activities/ actions do we need to implement to reduce emissions from degradation and deforestation?

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<sup>2</sup> See Annex 4 for copy of presentation



2. How to measure progress during implementation? The need for establishing the National Forestry Monitoring system (NFMS) which includes the national reference emissions levels, reporting and verification systems.
3. What measures to put in place in order to enhance the benefits from REDD+: Safeguards, Policies, Procedures and Mechanisms that will help in enhancing the social and environmental benefits as well as mitigate the negative effects that may arise as a result of REDD+ implementation

### Issues arising

- Local communities are yet to appreciate the efforts going to tree planting and conservation. People uproot tree seedlings, set fires in tree plantations and the media reports illegal harvesting of the natural forest
- There are gaps between policy and implementation of forestry initiatives characterised by poor implementation of laws and policies by mandated institutions like the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and sometimes with interference from the military. Government does not seem to be doing enough to protect the forest estate.
- There are schools of thought that have been de-campaigning REDD+ “*that the trees being promoted under REDD+ are not native and they are nutrient guzzlers*” This concern is misinformed and a misunderstanding of what REDD+ is even at the international level, but it is slowly being appreciated that REDD+ is not about tree planting alone, but conserving the existing natural forests. In fact, if a country has large tree plantations, the plantations also remove CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere, they act as sources of forest products and hence buffers to natural forests.
- *Regarding how dry lands will benefit from REDD+ in the Country, particularly the Karamoja region; REDD+ does not intend to exclude any area. Some of the criteria looks at areas where there is a lot of deforestation, and then design targeted solutions.*
- *Regarding the strategies for reaching indigenous people, landless Ugandans and protecting the wetlands; REDD+ has a requirement to address and observe social safeguards affecting all people and local communities including indigenous people and other populations living in poverty or dependent on natural resources.*
- In addition, there are strategies that have been used to reach communities through working with the media personnel and journalists, radio programs, teachers, education, religious and cultural institutions and Commissioners in different ministries to popularize and increase debate on topical issues.
- There are many natural resources conflicts for example mineral exploitation in the Karamoja region and cultural practices that are not respected. In Karamoja, there are 17 species of trees that cannot be cut unless sanctioned by women. Sometimes conflicts are responded to by Military officers.
- Since many of the challenges hint on governance, there is need to utilize many avenues to reach the Presidency. The President has an Advisor on Natural Resources with whom meetings and consultations on REDD+ have been held.
- The National REDD+ Steering Committee has members of Parliament and Natural Resources Sector working group where legislators are involved. The Commissioner for Gender sits on these Committees to ensure that gender issues are captured in the REDD+ process

## Comments:

- Since 1997, forest restoration activities have been on-going; the government has initiated many projects. For example, the Sawlog Production Grant Scheme supported by the EU, NFA is giving out free tree seedlings. In these two years leading to the finalization of the National REDD+ Strategy. As a Country, there is still need to publish a baseline, what exists of the forest estate. The Country needs approximately 400 billion shillings to restore the forest back to where it was in 1990.
- Population growth is a very big factor that affects all the other drivers of deforestation. The population is dependent on natural resources and Uganda as a Country is responsible for its population growth and increasing its per capita from \$500 to \$900
- Currently the forces driving deforestation are many. Some are governance related causes like corruption, theft, poor implementation of laws and policies and interference from the military. REDD+ can be an incentive to strengthen these regulations and the idea should be to have many people participating at all levels. Under REDD+, the grievance redress mechanism hopes to address experiences of poor implementation of laws; the climate change policy and unit will directly engage with NEMA and REDD+ Secretariat to address the challenges affecting forests including other ecosystems like wetlands and land based resources.
- The concept of carbon trading is allowing ANNEX X to pollute the environment with impunity and the alternatives are not conducive for developing countries. It is somewhat embarrassing what the US *and the so called developed* Countries are doing in terms of emissions. For example, the US has not even ratified the Kyoto Protocol.
- There are efforts to create the Green Climate Fund - forthcoming. Developed economies are doing clean energy and other initiatives like the green economy. Other initiatives include the IUCN business case for reduced emissions.

### Presentation 5: Gender knowledge and statistics in Uganda (Quiz)

*Presenter: Margie Roth – IUCN Global Gender Office*

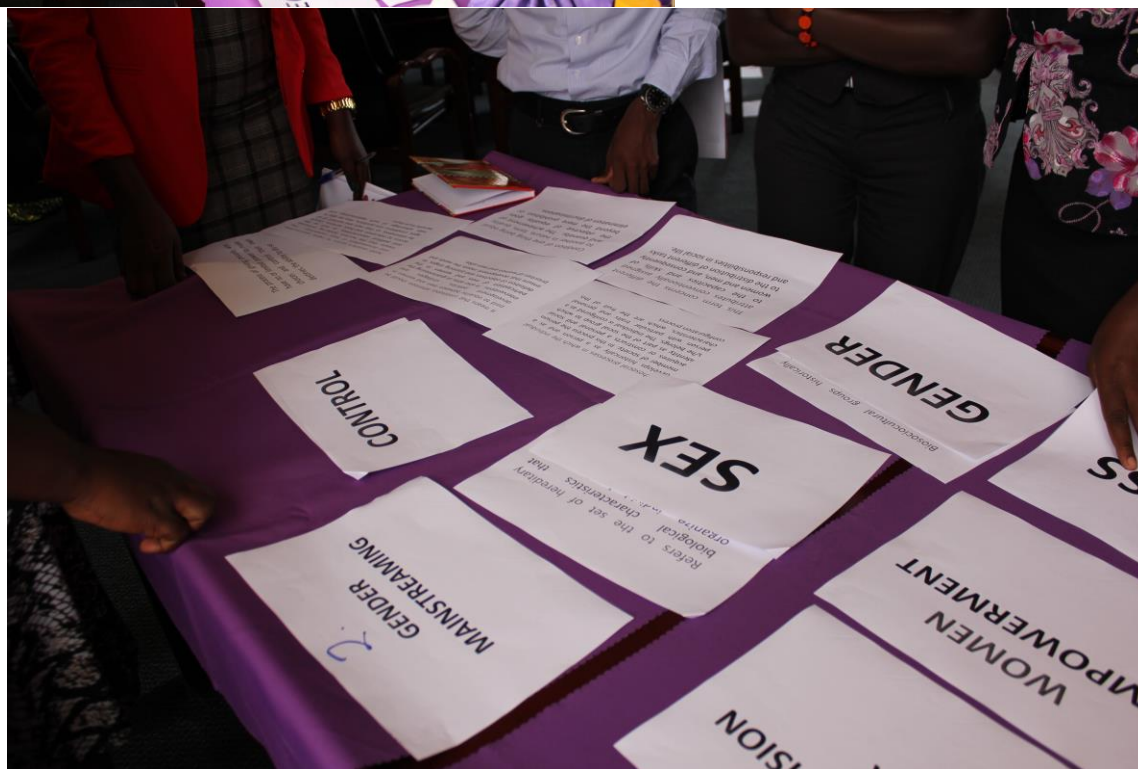
The presentation was a quiz of 10 questions to establish participant's knowledge of the gender situation in the Country. The questions covered areas of women's participation in governance, ownership of resources, employment, and education in comparison with men. These statistics were picked from different sources of the World Bank 2012; UNESCO atlas of literacy 2013; UNICEF 2012, UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2013; World Bank 2013; Gender Equality Network 2011 and Neumayer and Plumper 2007. Quiz attached as annex 5.

## Group Work: Definitions of Gender Terms

*Presenter: Jackie Siles - IUCN Global Gender Office*



Participants were divided into six groups to match concepts and definitions of gender to establish common understanding among participants. The exercise generated discussion among the groups and appreciation of different gender concepts like gender equality, equity, women's empowerment, socialization and gender roles.



## Presentation 6: Legal Mandates for Linking Gender and Climate Change

*Presenter: Marguax Grant - IUCN Global Gender Office*

The presentation highlighted how international human rights frameworks have been brought into the discussions of climate change and the innumerable global mandates, which call for integrating a gender perspective in the climate change debate. These include the CEDAW, the Maputo Protocol, the Beijing Platform for Action, Hyogo Framework for Action (World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (2005), Rio Earth Summit 1992 Principle 20, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the UN Convention on Combating Desertification. Of the 195 Parties and Observer States to the UNFCCC, only six have not signed CEDAW. This data demonstrates that the

overwhelming majority of Parties have already made commitments to gender equality and their international law by being part of CEDAW. UNFCCC up until 2006 had not acknowledged gender equality.

The presenter also showed where UNFCCC Gender Decisions are today:

- Cancun Agreements
- Durban 19 gender references
- Doha's 14 references – gender balance
- Lima 2 year Work Program on Gender

**No. Decisions Addressing Gender Under Main Thematic Areas**



The presenter further facilitated a group work discussion on ‘*Whose forest is it anyway?*’ with the following questions.

- ≈ What activities do women and men do in the forest?
- ≈ What resources do men and women obtain from the forest?
- ≈ What benefits do men and women obtain from these resources?

| Issue  | Men  | Women  | Both   |
|--|--|--|--|
| <b>What activities do women and men do in the forest?</b>          | Hunting, Fishing, charcoal making, Logging, grazing, harvest honey, sex, employment, cultivation, brick making | Collecting firewood, water, sacred rituals, weaving materials, collect herbs, medicinal plants, materials for crafts, cultural activities, employment, cultivation | Courtship, collect sand, firewood, water, sacred rituals, weaving materials, collect herbs, cultural activities, medicinal plants, materials for crafts, eco-tourism, burn charcoal, moderate micro climate, marriage and children, happiness, employment, cultivation |
| <b>What resources do women and men obtain from the forest?</b>     | Food, game, minerals (gold), construction materials, charcoal, hunting, fish, bricks                           | Crops, blessings, baskets, mats, pots, medicine, beauty products,  | Clay, cultural and religious activities, water, firewood, construction materials   |
| <b>What benefits do men and women obtain from these resources?</b> | Income, money, social status, respect, food/nutrition, shelter   | Hygiene and sanitation, food security and sanitation, social health and relief, energy, beauty products, pots, blessings   | Education, knowledge and learning, income, money, food/nutrition, health   |

*Presentation attached as Annex 6*

**Presentation 7: Why Gender in REDD+**

*Presenter: Jackie Siles - IUCN Global Gender Office*

Drawing lessons from the group work, the presenter made a Power Point Presentation summarizing why gender and REDD+. She mentioned that women and

men have different knowledge, access and control depending on their roles. For example when women go the forest, they can pick the leaves and bark while men will pick the roots from the same tree. Both men and women can contribute in a different manner to forest conservation and management. There are currently many studies, data, initiatives that critically address and integrate gender equality, empower women and promote the advancement of women's rights in forest conservation.

#### **Issues arising:**

- There is need to make a clear connection between forests and other ecosystems like wetlands and other land based resources.
- The Youth are a critical category and should be indicated how they benefit from REDD+

### **Presentation 8: Update on the REDD+ process in Uganda**

*Presenter: Valence Arineitwe*

The presenter highlighted the preparation of Uganda REDD+ Readiness proposal (R-PP) whose development started in March 2010 and was finalized and approved for implementation in May 2012. The goal of the R-PP implementation is to have the country ready for REDD+ and the phase is called REDD+ Readiness Process. The terms of reference for hiring a consultant have been agreed with the World Bank to write up the National REDD+ Strategy, a contract has already been signed between the Government of Uganda, FAO and the World Bank, for FAO to establish the National Forestry Monitoring System (NFMS).

A National Forestry Inventory is being implemented by the National Forestry Authority with technical backstopping from FAO. The Presenter further shared the status of the REDD+ Safeguards for carrying out the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments (SESA), the development of Feedback Grievance Redress Mechanisms and the development of Modalities and Standards for Implementation of REDD+ National and sub-national demo projects. Other processes in progress include the establishment of participatory structures and communication materials, development of benefit sharing mechanisms, establishment of management structures and capacity building and a REDD+ Gender mainstreaming strategy which is almost ready.

On the Status of R-PP Financing, the presenter indicated that there is total commitment of US\$ 7.285 million (about 70%) and total deficit of US\$ 3.332 (30%) from the Government of Uganda, FCPF, ADC and UN-REDD Programme. The Presenter concluded by showing the benefits of REDD+ to Uganda and ENR Sector such as reduced emissions, information database on land use mapping, National Forest Monitoring System, Framework Investments in Forestry resources, capacity building at all levels, increased tree cover and integration of forest practices in land use management.

## Issues arising

- The REDD+ process heavily dependent on Consultants due to contractual obligations with the main donors like the World Bank. Nonetheless, there is National Technical Committee, CSO's, Private sector to strengthen oversight to the process. Task forces will be nominated to handle the different deliverables

### Presentation 9: Uganda Gender and REDD+ Road Map

*Presenter: Polycarp Mwima – IUCN Uganda Office*

14

The Presenter highlighted the process leading to the development of the roadmap. The stakeholders consulted and the objectives of the roadmap which is to mainstream gender considerations in the forestry sector and climate change initiatives. The Gender and REDD Action Plan for Uganda 2015 and 2016 was presented indicating deliverables for Uganda Gender Mainstreaming Actions:

- 1) Gender and REDD+ Taskforce established and functioning as components and key stakeholders of the national REDD+ process in Uganda, by Dec 2015
- 2) Briefing paper on the process and contribution of the gender Sub-Working group to a pro-poor and gender-balanced REDD+ strategy design
- 3) Uganda's REDD+ Strategy design process is pro-poor and gender-balanced by 2017.
- 4) Increased understanding of REDD+ and Gender issues, clarification and protection of natural resource rights of women, equal access of men and women to multiple benefits associated with forest and tree management guaranteed, reduced gender discrimination in collaborative forest management arrangements

Participants were divided into 5 groups to reflect on the outcomes that should be realized from the road map, to come up with sub activities, targets and responsible under different outcomes. Participants used a soft copy of the different outcomes and these are presented in Annex 7

### Issues arising:

- The Road Map emphasises women instead of addressing gender which includes men. However, the road map recognizes in its strategies the fact that women have been marginalized from all processes of access, control, and decision making. For such initiatives as REDD+ to create a gender balance, positive discrimination for women has to be brought on board. The Roadmap however adopts an inclusive approach for men and women
- The road map is a living document where a number of policies were analyzed to identify entry points for enhancing gender mainstreaming just as other relevant policies that have come up such as the Oil and Gas policies will be included in the updated analysis.
- Other critical issues to be involved in the Gender and REDD+ Action Plan included;
  - The involvement of Youth
  - The involvement of indigenous people and people with HIV/AIDS
  - Sharing of responsibilities among stateholders
  - Building synergies with all relevant and related Ministries and Policies
  - Popularizing REDD+ and its benefits/ incentives
  - Creating more awareness on REDD+

## Presentation 10: Defining institutional mechanisms for supporting the National REDD+ process

Presenter: Xavier Mugumya



15

The presenter shared a table indicating composition of REDD+ Committees at the National level. These are;

1. Policy Committee on Environment
2. Climate Change Policy committee (REDD+ Steering Committee)
3. National Technical Committee
4. Task Forces

### ***Proposals on the operationalization of the Gender Task force***

- Have a voluntary CSO led REDD+ and Gender Task force which would then nominate the members to the SESA/ Safeguards Task Force
- Self selection of CSO's to observe the SESA/ safeguards Task Force
- Constitute a Gender and REDD+ working group from the workshop participants to guide the gender mainstreaming of the REDD+ process. The working group's key roles and responsibilities would be championing gender issues in the National REDD+ Strategy
- Expand the Task Force suggested in 2011 roadmap into an Executive committee to support the gender mainstreaming process of the National REDD+ strategy. Among other roles, to;
  - Influence the structure of the committees
  - Influence on the themes – e.g. work of the taskforces –
  - Strategy
  - MRVs
  - Safeguards
  - SESA
  - Participatory structures
  - Conflict and Grievance

## MOVING FORWARD

- ◆ Majority of participants were in favour of having a civil society led Gender and REDD+ Task force given the CSO successes registered in other national initiatives.
- ◆ Other participants were concerned about how Indigenous and local communities are included in the Task force.
- ◆ The Secretariat at IUCN to write to organizations to second members to the Executive Committee
- ◆ The Executive committee is open for expansion to representation of the indigenous people's organizations and local communities as well as inclusion of Religious Institutions
- ◆ End of April/Early May 2015: Meeting of the REDD+ National Technical Committee (NTC) to discuss Safeguards requirements & roadmap; Confirmation of, & initiation of the SESA/Safeguards Taskforce Safeguards work and possible initiation of the process of CSO self-selection for purposes of nominating them to serve on the REDD+ Committees (CCPC, NTC and Taskforces).

## CLOSING REMARKS

ECOTRUST thanked IUCN for organizing the workshop and bringing knowledge on REDD+, Climate change and the links. All partners and stakeholders were called upon to support the process of bringing gender into the National REDD+ process.

IUCN Uganda Office as convener of the workshop expressed appreciation for the participation of all stakeholders. IUCN noted that they are happy to organize platforms where citizens have an opportunity to contribute to national processes. The goal of the workshop was to bring as many actors into the discussion, to share information on gender, climate change, get an update on the National REDD+ process. IUCN noted that it is important to contribute to the processes of ensuring that gender is mainstreamed in the National REDD+ strategy development.



## ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Gender and REDD+ Workshop Participants.

| <b>LIST OF PARTICIPANTS NATIONAL GENDER AND REDD+ WORKSHOP 7<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> April 2015</b> |                             |   |                     |
|---|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|
| <b>NAME</b>   | <b>DESIGNATION</b>          | <b>ORGANISATION</b>                                   | <b>CONTACTS</b>     |
| Doreen Ruta   |                             | Independent Consultant                                | 0772 449 042        |
| David J. Nkwanga  | Director                    | Nature Palace Foundation                              | 0772 625 963        |
| Agita Phiona  | Programme Officer           | Support for Women in Agriculture - SWAGEN             | 0757 808058         |
| Ebuu M. Odwong  | Coordination                | Women & Child Advocacy Network (WACANE)               | 0772 946 225        |
| Pauline Nantongo  | Executive Director          | ECOTRUST  | 0772 743 562        |
| Kirinyan Francis  | Teacher                     | MADYO   | 0701 324 554        |
| Miwanda Bagenda   | Project Manager             | Mama Water Africa Foundation                          | 0778 372 461        |
| Lomonyang Margaret  | Coordinator                 | Karamoja Women Cultural Organization                  | 0772 901 081        |
| Zaninka Peninah   | Coordinator                 | UOBDU - Kisoro  | 0772 660 810        |
| Valence Arineitwe   | Senior Forestry Officer     | MWE/FSSD  | 0702 194705         |
| Topoth Charles  | Programmes Coordinator      | Karamoja Elders Initiative for Sustainable Prog KISP  | 0756 124 242        |
| Mugisha Grace   | Director                    | Kyibumba Young Women Community Development Initiative | 0783 387 541        |
| Kansiime Phionah  | Programmes Coordinator      | Africa Union of Conservationists                      | 0783 739 261        |
| Kahangirwe Immelda  | Executive Director          | Ibanda Women Guild                                    | 0772 513 045        |
| Ednance Kiiza   | Programme Coordinator       | ACTION AID - U  | 0772 562 381        |
| Mary Akullo   | PA UWOPA                    | UWOPA   | 0773 896 833        |
| Abbo Evelyn   | C/P B.OD                    | WORUDET - Women and Rural Development Network         | 759 713 137         |
| Kanzomba Imelda   | Senior Agricultural Officer | MAAIF   | 0752 619 444        |
| Magezi - Akiiki   | Ag. Director                | UHMA  | 0772 413 311        |
| Enock Nyende  | Project Coordinator         | AUC   | 0776 862 254        |
| Erial Olowo Onyango   | Lecturer                    | Makerere University                                   | 0772 893 285        |
| Adrine Kirabo   | Program Coordinator         | ECOTRUST  | 0774 087 452        |
| <b>Mulimira Hormisdas</b>   | <b>Program Officer</b>      | <b>AWEPON</b>   | <b>0755 609 994</b> |
| Nantege Robinah   | Social Scientist            | MW/WMD  | 0704 601 698        |
| Katusiime Rhita   | Program Officer             | CEEWA - UG  | 0774 010 556        |

|                            |                                |   |                           |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Carolyn Gift Nakajubi      | Program Assistant              | Environmental Alert                               | 0774 441 031              |
| Agwang Sarah Jesca         | Program Coordinator            | UWONET  | 0782 688 743              |
| Patrick Byakagaba          | Lecturer                       | School of Forestry - MUK                          | 0782 563 709              |
| Betty Iyamuremye           | Program Coordinator            | UWOPA   | 0756 444 443              |
| Yossa Daisy                | Program Officer                | ACFODE  | 0775 454 461              |
| Dr. Justine Namaalwa       | Senior Lecturer                | School of Forestry - MUK                          | 0772 962 877              |
| <b>Florence Kasule N.S</b> | <b>Executive Director</b>      | <b>AWEPON</b>                                     | <b>0772 496 431</b>       |
| Tracy C. Kajumba           | National Coordinator           | ACCRA   | 0772 493 361              |
| Gertrude K. Kenyangi       | Executive Director             | SWAGEN  | 0711 685332               |
| Muwanga Susan              | SWIDO                          | Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development | 0772 587 222              |
| Xavier Nyingo Mugumya      | Alternate National REDD+ Focal | NFA   | 0712/0776/0757<br>408 396 |
| Kambetha Irene             | Senior Forest Officer          | FSSD/MWE  | 0776 381 444              |
| Anguparu Monica            | Program Development Specialist | CARE  | 0758 379 874              |
| Polycarp Mwima             | Programme Officer              | IUCN/Uganda Office                                | 0772 602697               |
| Sophie Kutegeka            | Senior Programme Officer       | IUCN/Uganda Office                                | 0772 610061               |
| Maggie Roth                | Communications Officer         | IUCN/Gender Office                                |                           |
| Margaux Granat             | Climate Policy Specialist      | IUCN/Gender Office                                |                           |
| Jackie Siles               |                                | IUCN/Gender Office                                |                           |
| Florence Tumwine           | Administrative Assistant       | IUCN/Uganda Office                                | 0776 699 514              |

## Annex 2: Agenda for the Gender and REDD+ Gender Working Group workshop

April 8-9, 2015, Kampala, Uganda

### Objectives

- To widen people's understanding and appreciation of climate change impacts, and its implications on Gender relations and livelihoods
- Ensure a deeper understanding of REDD+ and the status of Gender in the on-going national process,
- To enhance participants' understanding of the inter linkages between Gender and REDD+ in the Ugandan Context
- Review of modalities for inclusive implementation of the Gender and REDD+ Road Map.
- Official launch of the Gender and REDD+ taskforce, with clear plans for its institutionalization

| Time                            | Topic                             | Proceedings  | Responsible   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| 08:30                           | Registration                      | Participant registration and coffee  | All IUCN  |
| 09:00 -09:20                    | Introduction session              | Welcome remarks  | Sophie/Polycarp-IUCN/rep from Ministry of Water and Environment |
| 09:20 - 09:35                   | Participant introduction          | Presentation - A quick ice breaker (name, organization)<br><br>Participants expectations   | Maggie IUCN   |
| 09:35 – 10:05                   | Baseline of knowledge             | Participants' activity-definition of terms   | Jackie IUCN   |
| 10:05 – 10: 30                  | Official Opening                  | Official opening of the workshop   | Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development               |
| 10:30-10:45                     | What is Climate Change?           | Climate change 101 presentation,   | Margaux   |
| 10:45-11:05                     | What is REDD+? Understanding REDD | Power Point presentation: overview of global REDD+;  | Alternate REDD+ National Focal Point                            |
| <b>11:05-11:10: Group photo</b> |                                   |  |   |
| 11:40- 12:40                    | What is Gender?                   | Quiz<br>Work groups using cards with Definitions of gender terms   | Jackie, Maggie  |
| 12:40-13:00                     | Gender and climate change &REDD+  | Presentation of main linkages/relation to the UNFCCC and REDD+ including gender and REDD+ mandates                                     | Margaux, Jackie,  |
| <b>13: 00 – 14:00 : Lunch</b>   |                                   |  |   |
| 14:00-14:40                     | Gender and climate change &REDD+  | Group work to review some of the main inequalities, differentiated forest products and resources by women and men/ find ways to reduce | Margaux, Jackie, Maggie   |

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
|   |   | inequalities  |   |
| 14:40-15:00                             | REDD+ process in Uganda   | REDD+ process in Uganda and status of National REDD+ Process<br>Power Point presentation and time for questions                                       | REDD+ National Focal Point                  |
| 15:00-15:40                             | Plenary session   | Questions and Discussions on the 2 presentations  | REDD+ NFPs                                  |
| <b>15:40 : Coffee Break</b>             |   |   |   |
| 16:00-16:30                             | Wrap-up and closing   | Questions, comments, preparation for tomorrow   |   |
| <b>Day 2: 9<sup>th</sup> April 2015</b> |   |   |   |
| 8:30:9:20 am                            | Welcome back, review of Day 1, and objectives for Day 2                           | Questions, comments, concerns   | Miwanda Bagenda                             |
| 09:20-10:00 am                          | Presentation of gender and REDD+ roadmap and action plan                          | Power Point presentation/ Road Map; Review of Uganda Gender and REDD+ roadmap operationalization;   | Sophie and Polycarp                         |
| 10:00-10:30 am                          | Identify priority actions   | Plenary session   | Ms. Regina Bafaki                           |
| <b>10:30: Coffee Break</b>              |   |   |   |
| 11:00                                   | Identifying ways of implementing the prioritized needs and actions of the Roadmap | Working groups Recommendations for implementation at the national or local levels.  | Margaux<br>Jackie, Maggie, Sophie, Polycarp |
| <b>13:00</b>                            | <b>Lunch</b>  |   |   |
| 14:00                                   | Group presentations and discussions in plenary                                    | Groups share in Plenary for their priority actions and needs the sub-activities, timelines, budget, stakeholders, implementers, (and possible donors) | Margaux<br>Jackie, Maggie, Sophie, Polycarp |
| <b>15:15 : Coffee Break</b>             |   |   |   |
| 15:45-16:05                             | Gender Task Force   | Constituting and launch of the Gender Taskforce and way forward   | REDD+ National Focal Point                  |
| 16:05                                   | Official closure  | Official closure of the workshop  | Ministry of Water and Environment           |

### **Annex 3: Summary of participant's expectations**

- ≈ *Get more knowledge on what gender and REDD is and how gender mainstreaming can be achieved*
- ≈ *enrich understanding of REDD+*
- ≈ *Learn about IUCN and climate change*
- ≈ *Know more about IUCN and practical ways of managing climate change in Uganda*
- ≈ *Learn about environment at the same time meet development*
- ≈ *How we can engage women in conserving the forest*
- ≈ *Solutions presented by REDD+ and climate change*
- ≈ *Learn more about REDD+ and IUCN, learn how Action Aid Uganda can be part of REDD+ process, how the Districts can be part of the process*
- ≈ *Strategies for REDD+ and Land conservation*
- ≈ *Understand better the REDD+ process and how REDD+ and climate change are related*
- ≈ *Find out how REDD+ is going to tackle climate change in Uganda*
- ≈ *How to ensure that women participate in the REDD+*
- ≈ *To have a deeper understanding of REDD+ and agriculture activities*
- ≈ *To understand the linkage between the REDD+ and the Gender Roadmap*
- ≈ *What partners are working on and to have an agreed action plan and share what IUCN Does*
- ≈ *What gender links to climate change and how climate change can be maintained, how to share benefits from REDD+*
- ≈ *The roles of gender in natural resources management*
- ≈ *What the country's plans are for REDD+*
- ≈ *To understand more on gender and REDD+*
- ≈ *To learn more on how climate change and gender have been mainstreamed and how it shall be rolled out.*
- ≈ *Share out lessons to where we come from, how far REDD+ has gone in Uganda.*
- ≈ *to learn how climate change affects women and men differently and what can be done*
- ≈ *To learn more about the relationship gender and REDD+*
- ≈ *Understand what REDD+ and IUCN is , understand REDD+ in the country and how we are going to operationalize it*
- ≈ *How we have domesticated the REDD+ Processes in Uganda*
- ≈ *Learn more about REDD+ and the role women can play in the Road map.*

## Annex 4: What is Climate Change




Climate Change  
**101**

Margaux Grant  
IUCN Global Gender Office



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### The Big Picture

**Big Picture 1:**


- 2 Degrees Temperature Rise Cap

**Big Picture 2:**

- Climate Space, Climate Debt, Loss and Damage/Compensation, Adequate and Meaningful Technology



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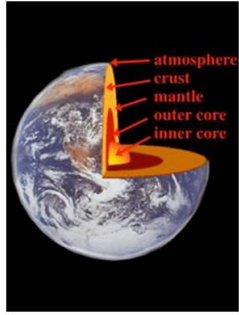


### The Very Beginning

Our planet is made of rocks, minerals, water, gases, plants, animals and many other living organisms.

The three main parts of the Earth are:

- the inside or core,
- the surface
- the atmosphere



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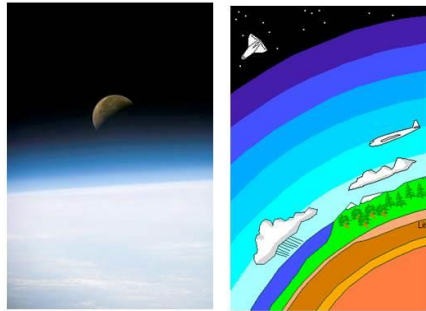
## Earth's Atmosphere



The atmosphere is a transparent, protective blanket enveloping Earth.

The atmosphere is made up of invisible gases such as:

- Nitrogen
- Oxygen,
- Carbon Dioxide
- And many others

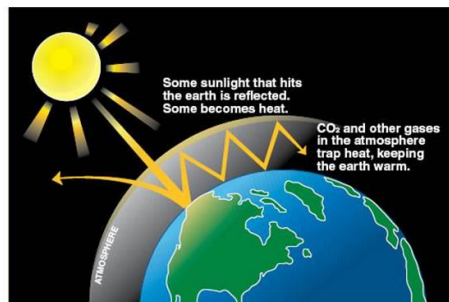


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## Earth's Atmosphere

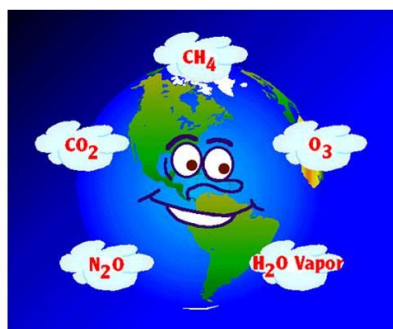


Admits energy from the Sun to warm our planet and retains enough of that heat to keep it inhabitable.



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## Greenhouse Gases



There would be no liquid water and no life on the surface

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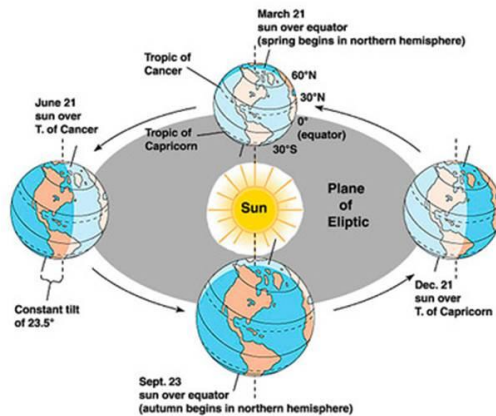
## Climate and Weather



**Weather** is a specific event or condition that happens over a period of hours or days



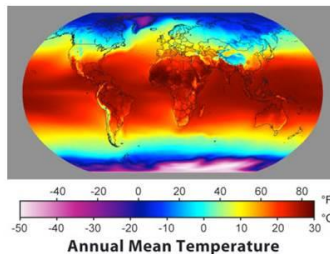
For example: a thunderstorm, a snowstorm, and today's temperature all describe the weather



## Climate and Weather



**Climate** refers to the average weather conditions in a place over many years (usually at least 30 years)



For example, the climate in Europe is cold and snowy in the winter, while Ghana's climate is hot and humid

The average climate around the world is called global climate

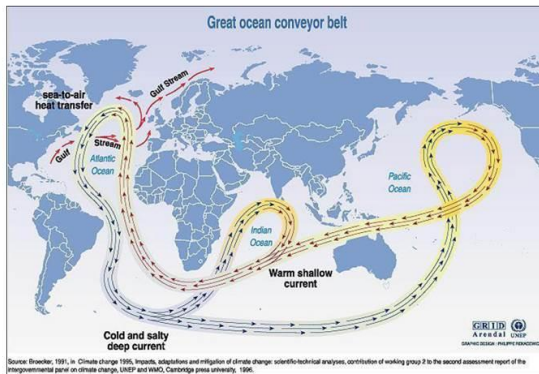
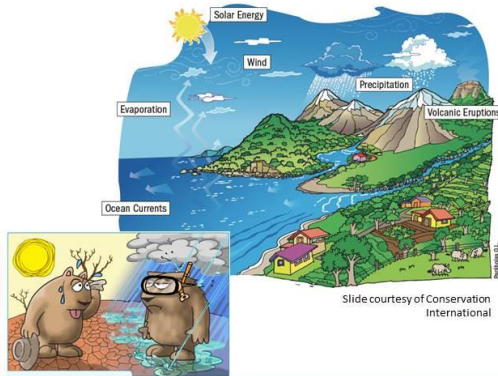


# Climate Components

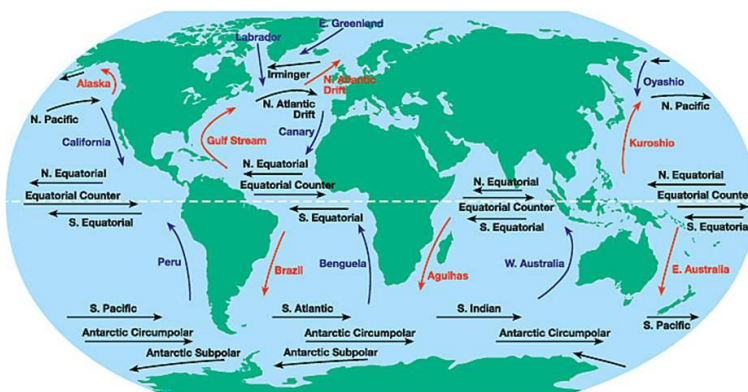


Climate is a natural process that includes the interaction among the air, the water, and the land surface

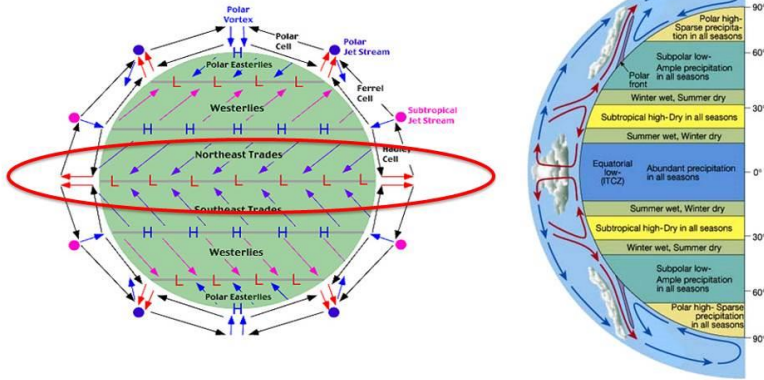
Climate measures the temperature, amount of rain, wind and clouds patterns through time



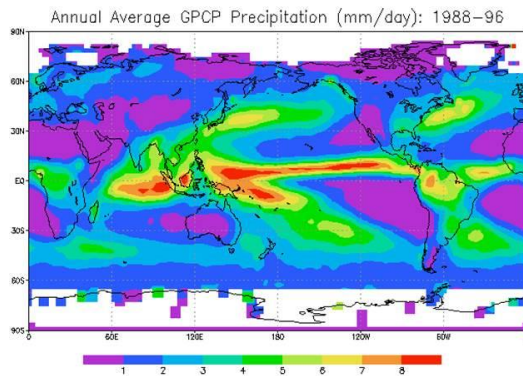
# Sea Currents



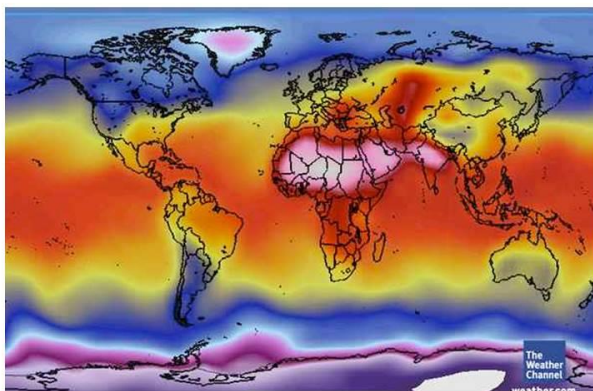
# Air Currents



# Precipitation



# Relative Humidity



## One Inter-Connected World



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## Natural Factors Causing Change Climate



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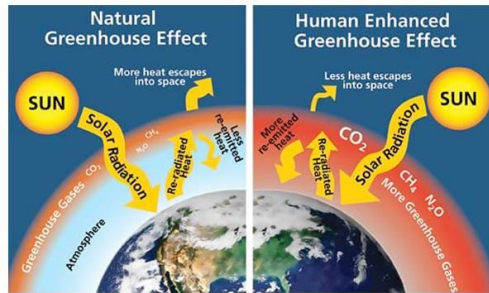
## Human Activities Causing Change Climate



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## Climate Change & Green House Effect

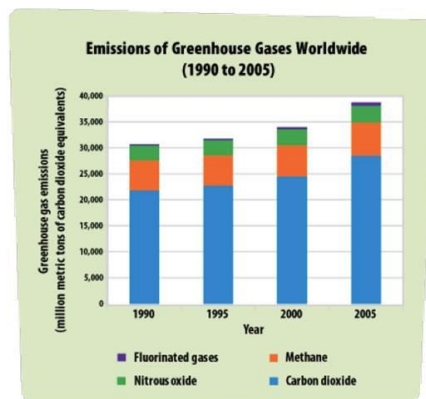
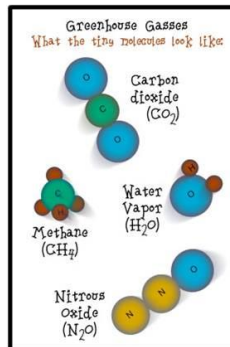
Human activities change the amount and composition of green house gases in the atmosphere



## What is Green House Gas (GHG)

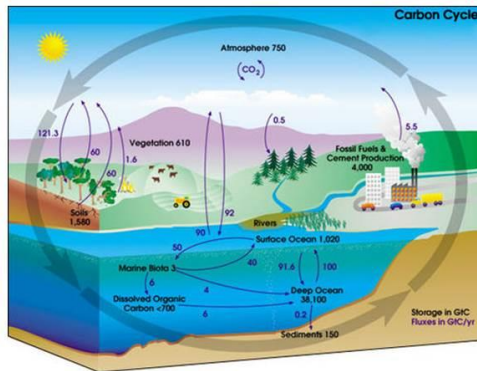
Gases in the atmosphere able to take in or absorb the heat from the sun and the earth and keep it in the lower part of the atmosphere closest to the earth

- Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)
- Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)
- Water vapor



Source: EPA's Climate Change Indicators, (2010).

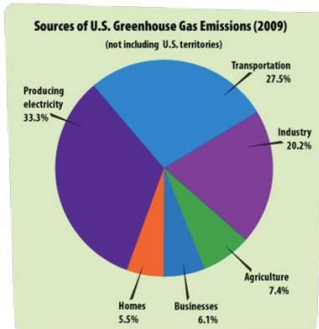
## The Carbon Cycle



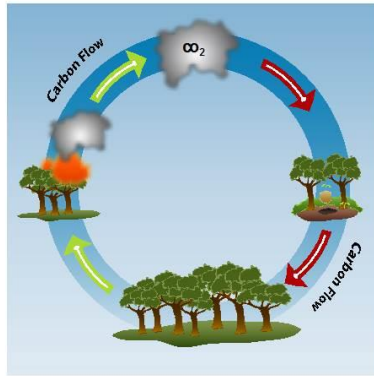
## What generates GHG?

- Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>): Burning Fossil fuels to produce electricity, heat buildings, run vehicles, cutting down or burning trees, producing cement or chemicals
- Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>): From animal droppings and wetlands, as well as human activities such as rice cultivation, use of natural gas
- Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O): From fertilizers and also from burning plants, farming
- Water vapor: From organisms or evaporation

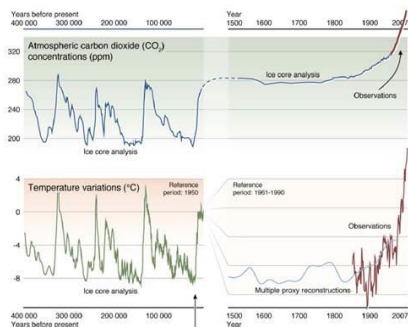
## Human Activities generating GHG?



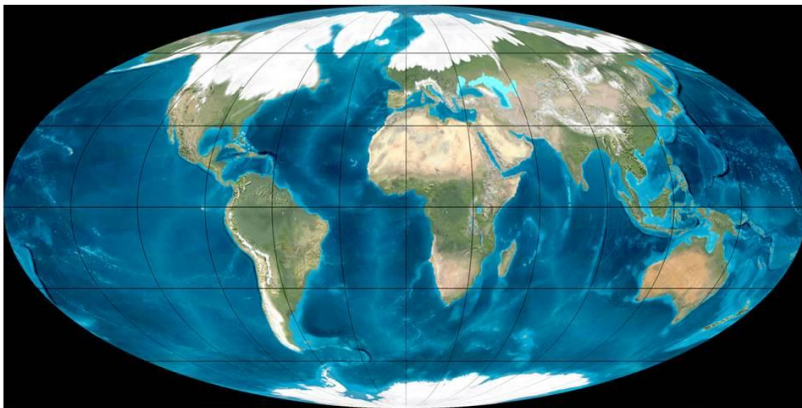
## The Role of Forests



Today, atmospheric  $CO_2$  is at a level that has not been seen on Earth for at least 800,000 years, and probably much longer

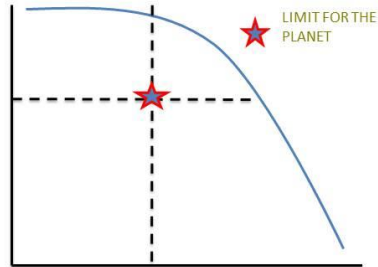


## Climate Evolution



Climate is changing faster and is not happening in the same way everywhere

Earth's RESILIENCE, to resist stresses and shocks, to absorb disturbance, and to recover from disruptive change its reaching its limit



### What is Different Now?

- There are more people in the world
- Demands are getting bigger



**World Population 7,304,400,112**

### What is Different Now?

Humans

- Burn petroleum or natural gas
- Deforestation and fires
- Land use change
- Overused natural resources

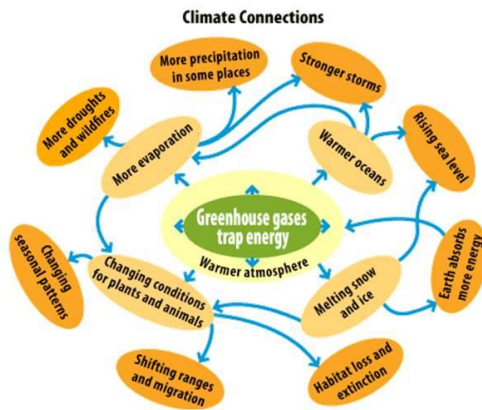


Figure 13. Industrial Processes and Land Use Change Cause CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions and Reduce Carbon Storage

## What are the effects of climate change?

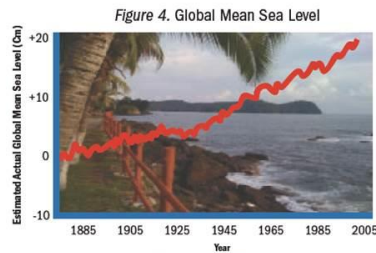
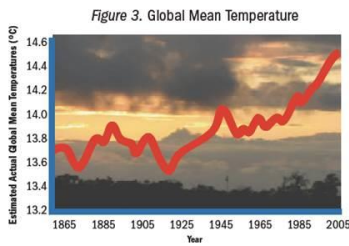


- Increase in air temperature
- Increase in ocean temperatures
- Melting of Ice
- Increase in floods
- Increased extreme weather events
- Increase in drought and water shortage
- Increased epidemics
- Loss of species
- Decreased crop production



Slide obtained from EPA

## We can already see the change ...







We can already see the change ...



We can already see the change ...



We can already see the change ...

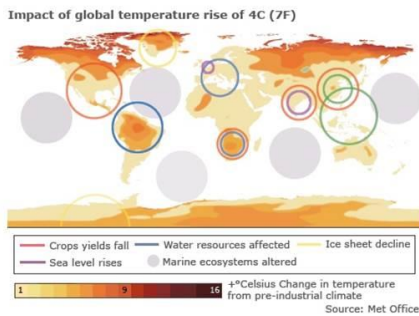




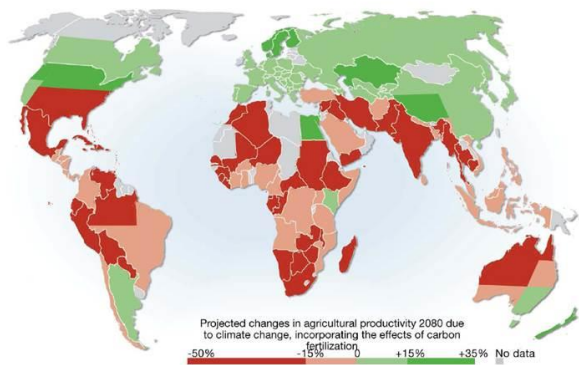
### How is CC going to affect us?



### CC will not affect us all the same ...



### CC will not affect us all the same ...





### CC will not affect us all the same ...



Blue areas are those with extreme risk from climate change, green is medium to low risk  
Maplecroft Risk Analysis 2010



### CC will not affect us all the same ...

The impact of climate change will be different for each region and determined by a person's age class, income group, occupation and gender


These impacts are not being felt equally, as climate change does not affect women and men in the same way



## Annex 5: Quiz – Uganda

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Republic of Uganda  
**Setting the Stage**



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What percentage of the labor force in Uganda is women?

a. 19%  
b. 28%  
c. 49%  
d. 63%

Answer:  
**c. 49%**

Source: World Bank, (2010-2014).

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Of the 386 elected officials for Parliament, as of 2015, how many are women?

a. 44%  
b. 23%  
c. 9%  
d. 35%

Answer:  
**d. 35%**

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), 2015.

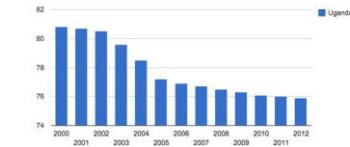
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Uganda Female labor force participation  
(percent, source: The World Bank)

Uganda Female labor force participation rate: For that indicator, The World Bank provides data for Uganda from 1990 to 2012. The average value for Uganda during that period was 79.52 percent with a minimum of 75.9 percent in 2012 and a maximum of 82.4 percent in 1990.

From: 2000 To: 2012



Source: World Bank, (2012).

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Out of 86 countries in the most recent 2012 Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) produced by the OECD, what rank did Uganda hold?

a. 73<sup>rd</sup>  
b. 55<sup>th</sup>  
c. 29<sup>th</sup>  
d. 86<sup>th</sup>

Answer:  
**a. 73<sup>rd</sup>**

Source: Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI), 2012, OECD Development Centre

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**SIGI Country Rankings**

| 2012 SIGI rank out of 86 countries | Country              | 2012 SIGI score (rounded) | 2009 SIGI rank out of 86 countries |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 70                                 | Burkina Faso         | 0.3602                    | 63                                 |
| 71                                 | Cameroon             | 0.3706                    | 81                                 |
| 72                                 | Niger                | 0.3722                    | 67                                 |
| 73                                 | Uganda               | 0.3836                    | 73                                 |
| 74                                 | Swaziland            | 0.3915                    | 62                                 |
| 75                                 | Syrian Arab Republic | 0.3928                    | 59                                 |
| 76                                 | Gambia               | 0.3947                    | 69                                 |
| 77                                 | Gabon                | 0.4289                    | 84                                 |
| 78                                 | Guinea               | 0.4401                    | 88                                 |

Source: Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI), 2012, OECD Development Centre

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73.2% of the combined male and female Ugandan adult (15+) population is literate. What percentage of women are literate?

- a. 78.7%
- b. 64.6%
- c. 31.6%
- d. 85.0%

Answer:

**b. 64.6%**

Source: UNESCO eAtlas of Literacy, 2013



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What percentage of land in Uganda is owned by women?

- a. 27%
- b. 15%
- c. 7%
- d. 35%

Answer:

**c. 7%**

Source: Cameroon Gender Equality Network, 2011



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89.6% of the male youth population is literate. What is the female percent of the youth population that are literate?

- a. 72.3%
- b. 90.8%
- c. 85.5%
- d. 65.1%

Answer:

**c. 85.5%**

Source: UNICEF, 2012



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In a sample of 141 countries over the period 1981 to 2002 it was found that, natural disasters (and their subsequent impact) on average:

- a. Kill more men than women
- b. Kill the same amount of women and men – weather is indiscriminate
- c. Kill more women than men

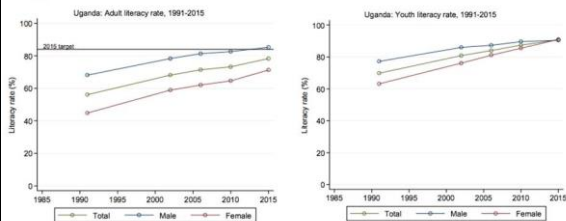
Answer:

**c. natural disasters on average kill more women than men or kill women at an earlier age than men**

Source: Neumayer and Plumper, 2007



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Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013



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Gender equality can promote:

- a. Poverty eradication
- b. Sustainable development
- c. Reduce the risk of disasters
- d. Increase family income
- e. Effectiveness and efficiency of projects
- f. All of the above

Answer:

**f. All of the above**



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Almost 75% of the Ugandan working population is employed in agriculture. What percentage of economically active women participate in agricultural activities?

- a. 46.1%
- b. 62.8%
- c. 83.4%
- d. 77.5%

Answer:

**d. 77.5%**

Source: World Bank, 2013



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## LEGAL MANDATES FOR LINKING GENDER, CLIMATE CHANGE, & REDD+



A legal framework exists to support action on gender equality and climate change



### Legal Framework

Innumerable global mandates, which apply to climate change, call for **integrating a gender perspective**:

- human rights
- gender equality
- disaster risk reduction
- sustainable development and environment



## Human Rights as a Starting Point



39

### Human rights as a starting point

Equality and protection against discrimination are enshrined in major human rights instruments:

- The [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#), which accords protection to the rights of women for equality, prohibits discrimination and accords equality before the law
- The [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#), which prohibits discrimination, promotes equality of women's and men's rights and equality before the law
- The [International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights](#), which prohibits discrimination, and calls for equality of women and men regarding the rights recognized by the Covenant

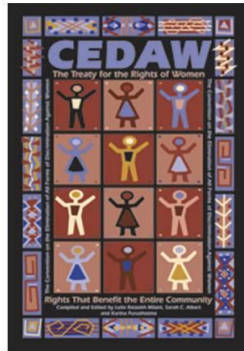
### Human rights as a starting point

Their relevance for REDD+ efforts is:

- Further define the obligations of States to ensure that [any laws and policies adopted in this area fully respect the rights of women](#) to equal treatment before the law
- Reinforce any obligations on states to secure [fair and equitable distribution of benefits](#) (funds, technology, information)
- Ensure [women's participation in decision making](#) regarding adaptation and mitigation initiatives, policies and mechanisms

## CEDAW - the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

- CEDAW is the principal instrument for the protection of women's rights, adopted in 1979 by GA-UN. Uganda signed in 1981.
- It has a facultative protocol- a person can take to court a country for violation of CEDAW



## CEDAW

- In a provision of much relevance to REDD+ obliges Parties:
  - To eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development
  - Participate in the elaboration and implementation of development planning at all levels and in all community activities



## CEDAW

- Also recognizes that women should have equal rights to “obtain all types of training and education, formal and non-formal, including... the benefit of all community and extension services, in order to increase their technical proficiency”





## CEDAW

- State Parties “shall take all appropriate measures to ensure to women, on equal terms with men and without any discrimination, the opportunity to **represent their Governments** at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations”



## CEDAW- a final thought

- Of the 195 Parties and Observer States to the UNFCCC, only six have not signed CEDAW
- This data demonstrates that the overwhelming majority of Parties have already made commitments to gender equality and their international law by being part of CEDAW

## Gender Equality



## ECOSOC 2005/31

“All entities of the United Nations system, including United Nations agencies, funds and programs, to intensify efforts to address the challenges involving the integration of gender perspectives into policies and programs, including:

- Developing action plans with clear guidelines on the practical implementation of gender mainstreaming;
- Fully incorporating a gender perspective into program budgets;
- Ensuring continuous awareness raising and training on gender issues for all staff;
- Requiring gender analysis for both policy formulation and programmatic work;

## Regional Gender Equality

- The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (signed in Maputo in 2003) advocates that women have the right to a healthy and sustainable environment
- The African Union Gender Policy (2008) emphasizes the importance of a gender perspective in all environment-related policies and programmes

## Gender Equality

- Beijing Platform for Action (4<sup>th</sup> World Conference on Women 1995)
- Hyogo Framework for Action (World conference on Disaster Reduction 2005)

## Environmental Gender Equality

- Rio Earth Summit (1992) established the norm: women's rights and equal participation/access in environmental/ SD matters recognized
  - Principle 20: Women have a vital role in environmental management and development. Their full participation is therefore essential to achieve sustainable development.
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

## UNFCCC



- By 2006, the Parties to the UNFCCC still did not acknowledge gender in formal negotiation processes, notwithstanding:

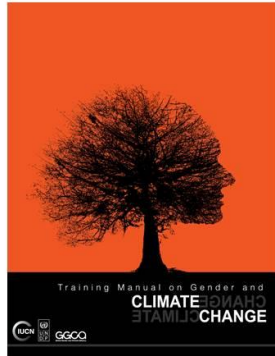
- The importance and prominence of gender in other UN processes;
- Governments being signatory to a number of strong international agreements binding them to the promotion of gender equality

- No political will from the UNFCCC decision-makers to acknowledge gender

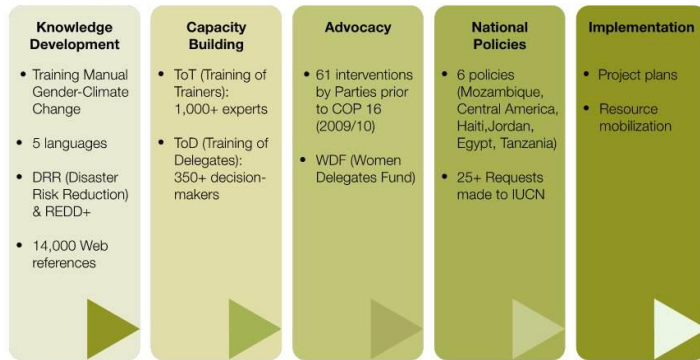


## Mobilizing for action:

- Establishment of an Alliance - GGCA – with influential, diverse partners
- Development of a strategy/road map
- Development of knowledge and building capacity
- Identification of allies



## Driving the change process



## Gender in UNFCCC

- Cancun the first agreed text on gender in the history of UNFCCC
- Women not only as victims but as agents of change



## Where we are today:

- Widespread understanding and recognition of linkages
- Women not only as victims but as **agents of change**
- Milestone of Cancun Agreements, with **historic references** in Decisions
- **Durban's 19 gender references**
- **Doha's 14 references**—gender balance
- Lima's "2 year Work Programme on Gender"



## UNFCCC Gender Decisions

### No. Decisions Addressing Gender Under Main Thematic Areas



## Progress on REDD+



- COP15 Women and Gender Constituency, highlight that "women must be recognized as legitimate and key stakeholders who participate in and benefit equally from all REDD+ related processes"
- Draft decision COP 15 stated that REDD+ mechanisms should integrate gender considerations
- UNFCCC government delegates participated in IUCN global and regional trainings on gender and climate change that incorporated exercises on REDD+

## Gender and REDD+ in Cancun

(FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1 decision 1/CP.16 paragraph 72).

Requests parties to address:  
(...) **gender considerations** and the **safeguards** ensuring the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, inter alia, indigenous peoples and local communities



## Gender and REDD+

Current discussion on social impacts of REDD+ is weak with respect to the gender dimension.

For women, REDD+ could present serious risks that could jeopardize their livelihoods.

However, if REDD+ incorporates the gender dimension successfully it could create some opportunities for positive outcomes.

Gender sensitive REDD+ initiatives could also lead to a paradigm shift in all climate change initiatives.



## Whose forest is it anyway?


1. Participants will be divided into groups.
2. The group will write the answers for the questions on next slide, separating their responses for women and men.
3. Differentiated uses of forest will be discussed in plenary.

## Whose forest is it anyway?

Using different colors for women and men, your group will write the answers for the following questions:

- What activities do women and men do in the forest?
- Which resources do men and women obtain from the forest?
- What benefits do men and women obtain from these resources?

## Annex 7: Uganda Gender and REDD+ Road Map



**MAINSTREAMING GENDER CONSIDERATIONS INTO THE REDD+ PROCESS**

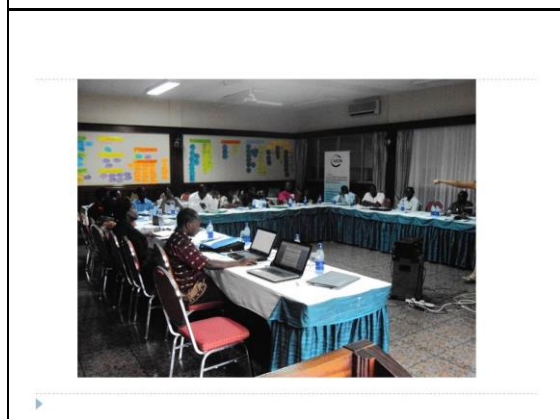
A GENDER AND REDD+ ROADMAP FOR UGANDA

GENDER AND REDD+ WORKSHOP, APRIL 8-9, 2015,  
CITY ROYAL HOTEL, BUGOLOBI, KAMAPALA




**The process**

- ▶ Mapping of gender and NR stakeholders
- ▶ Two participatory workshops held in 2011
  - ▶ Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development;
  - ▶ Water and Environment sector;
  - ▶ National Forestry Authority,
  - ▶ Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries,
  - ▶ Office of the Prime Minister.
  - ▶ Development Partners
  - ▶ Civil Society organizations
  - ▶ Academia





**The workshops**

- ▶ Explored gender considerations in REDD+.
- ▶ Identified possible entry points for mainstreaming gender considerations in REDD+ processes in Uganda,
- ▶ Defined a road map for gender mainstreaming in REDD+




**Objective of the roadmap**

- ▶ To mainstream gender considerations in the forestry sector and climate change initiatives
  - ▶ paying special attention to REDD+ process,
  - ▶ as a means for both men and women to be recognized as important forest stakeholders
- ▶ Phases of the REDD+ process
  - ▶ Phase 1- Readiness,
  - ▶ Phase 2-Implementation and management.




**The intended outcomes**

Readiness Phase



- ▶ The Gender and Forest Task force established and operationalised
  - ▶ Progress: Initial members engaged, ToRs in place, discussions with REDD+ focal
- ▶ Effective consultation and participation of women in the design of the REDD+ national strategy
  - ▶ Progress: Gender considered in the C and P plan
- ▶ Increased knowledge on gender and climate change linkages
  - ▶ Progress: Workshops organized
- ▶ Enhanced gender-sensitive awareness and communication strategy for all REDD+ processes
  - ▶ Communication and Awareness plan



- ▶ Mechanisms for avoiding negative impacts of REDD+ initiatives on women rights
  - ▶ Conflict and Grievance plan
- ▶ Gender-sensitive baseline studies and monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system for REDD+
- ▶ Enhanced capacity for women and women's organizations/ NGO's particularly those in forest management in REDD+





- ▶ Gender considerations mainstreamed in environmental and natural resource policies, specifically on benefit sharing schemes
- ▶ Women's participation in REDD+ demonstration activities guaranteed
- ▶ Promotion of equal and equitable relations between women and men during the preparation and implementation of gender sensitive REDD+ processes (land ownership)
- ▶ IUCN pro-poor REDD+ project – demonstrating a pro-poor benefit sharing mechanism



### Implementation and consolidation phase



- ▶ To identify lessons learned from the implementation of gender sensitive readiness phase
- ▶ To ensure opportunities for women and benefits from activities proposed by REDD+ efforts
- ▶ To ensure scaling up of gender sensitive approaches in REDD+ initiatives
- ▶ To guarantee women's access to funds
- ▶ Ensure implementation of gender-sensitive benefit sharing schemes



- ▶ Capacities of women enhanced to participate at various levels of REDD+ implementation
- ▶ Effective implementation of policies that recognize and advance women's rights
- ▶ Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of gender sensitive practices related to REDD+
- ▶ Ensure effective collaboration among ministries, women parliamentarians, working groups, committees and private partnerships

