SOCIAL INCLUSION APPROACHES
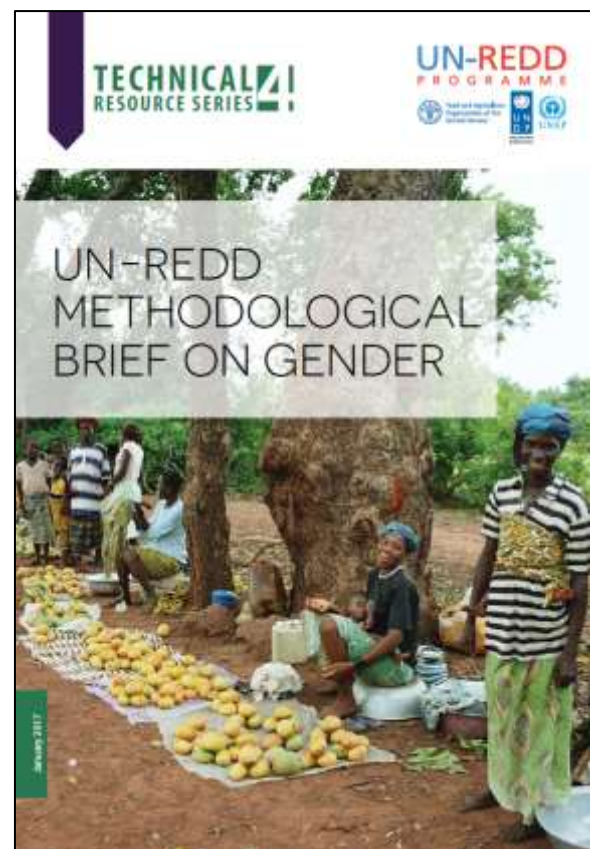
1. Gender mainstreaming

2. Participatory policy processes

3. The Community-based REDD+ initiative (CBR+)

UN-REDD Executive Board
1st Meeting / Agenda Item 4.1
Rome, 15-16 June 2017

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1.- GENDER MAINSTREAMING

➢ From guidance/advocacy to action/monitoring.

Gender mainstreaming: Panama

"Women's Channel" – Active listening to women during the construction of the national strategy for REDD+.

A diversity of methodologies employed:

- Geographic diversity
- Pre-meeting work to define methods and issues
- Women-led arrangements

<u>Results</u>:

- Baseline data generated
- Women's perspectives documented
- Women as a prominent stakeholder on forest affairs and REDD+ policy secured
- Common vision/priorities among women established
- Additional gender issues identified
- Women's proposals to address deforestation compiled
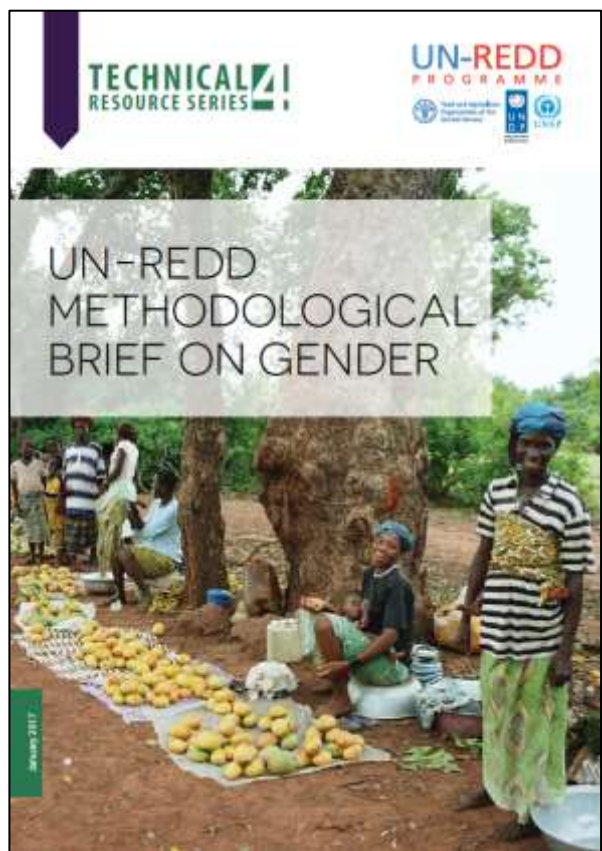
Gender mainstreaming: Peru

Gender integrated in Indigenous Peoples' REDD+ Capacity Building Plan (Amazon).

Indigenous women often face a double discrimination: as women and as indigenous.
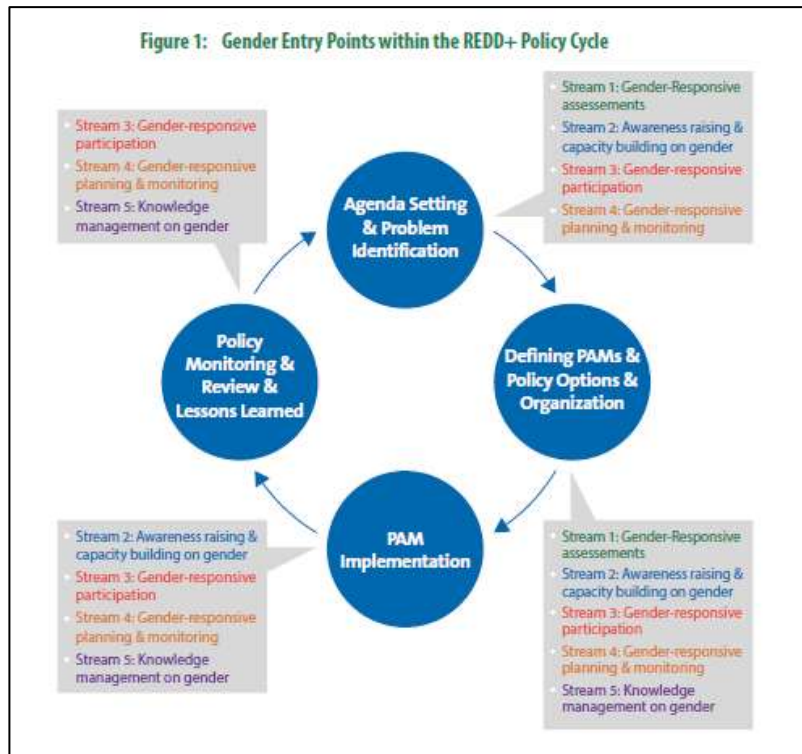
Results:

- The capacity-building plan included <u>9 measures </u>to promote the engagement of indigenous women as well as a gender-sensitive REDD+ process, including:
    - ❖ Gender quota minimum of 30%
    - ❖ Specific women sessions when requested/recommendable
    - ❖ Discuss openly gender issues
    - ❖ Integrate gender-related criteria in the evaluation of training activities
- Male leaders recognise/advocate value of women's participation in forest processes
- Gender quota opened a gateway to re-evaluate institutional structures, to make them more gender equitable
- Perception shift on women: from "victims" of exclusion to agents of change

UN-REDD Methodological Brief on Gender

- Action-oriented guidance tool.
- From gender-sensitive to gender-responsive work
- Key concepts and rapid analysis provided
- Document organised across the REDD+ policy cycle
- 5 streams for gender mainstreaming
- > 25 suggested actions
- 35 gender indicators to measure progress/impact
- Links to several practice examples and materials
- 6 case studies from UN-REDD partner countries

5 streams of gender mainstreaming & alignment to REDD+ policy cycle

Figure 1: Gender Entry Points within the REDD+ Policy Cycle

1. Conduct gender-responsive assessments & gender-specific analyses

2. Raise awareness and build capacity on gender equality & women's empowerment concepts

3. Promote gender-responsive participation

4. Undertake gender-responsive planning & monitoring

5. Promote knowledge management on gender

UN-REDD gender marking

Code	Meaning	Criteria
GEN 0	Project not expected to contribute to gender equality or promote women's empowerment	- Outputs of the component do not contribute to gender equality or women's involvement or empowerment. Gender is not reflected in the component design or its activities, and gender indicators or sex disaggregated data are not used when collecting data and measuring performance.
GEN 1	Gender-sensitive component, gender partially mainstreamed	- Only some of the outputs and activities of the component address gender, and do so in a limited way. For example, gender-sensitive elements are reflected in the context, results framework, implementation plan, etc., but not all aspects. - Gender equality is not consistently mainstreamed and has not been a relevant issue in component design and implementation.
GEN 2	Gender-responsive component, gender is fully mainstreamed	- Gender equality, even though not the main objective of the component, is mainstreamed, wherein components' outputs, activities and approaches promote gender equality and/or women's empowerment in a significant and consistent way. -This means gender is reflected in the design (planning documents, results framework, implementation arrangements, etc.), and such aspects are then integrated into implementation of the component. - Data on gender is also measured and collected, and the component demonstrates evidence that gender aspects of the component have promoted gender equality and/or addressed gender gaps.

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2.- PARTICIPATORY POLICY PROCESSES

❖ Enabling stakeholder engagement

❖ Participatory policy formulation

❖ Participatory governance arrangements

Enabling stakeholder engagement

Mechanisms/Approaches	Example countries	Observations
Stakeholder mapping	Bangladesh, Honduras, Mongolia, Myanmar, Panama, Paraguay	Includes participatory & engagement plans and methods
Institutional & Context Analysis (ICA)	Côte d'Ivoire, Myanmar, Rep. of Congo	
Multi-stakeholder platforms for policy dialogue	Bangladesh, DR Congo, Myanmar, Peru, Viet Nam	Crafting a common REDD+ understanding & vision
Conflict Management	Panama	"Active Listening"; CBR+
Organisational capacities for civic stakeholders	Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Rep. of Congo, Viet Nam	Platforms, networks, stakeholder review
South-South cooperation	Several countries: regional, national	Regional platforms; country support missions (Bangladesh, Myanmar)
Community-led engagement	Cambodia, Colombia, DRC, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Sri Lanka	CBR+

Participatory policy formulation

Mechanisms/Approaches	Example countries	Observations
Participatory governance assessments	Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria	These participatory assements reveal "delicate" policy issues
Participatory forest assessments	DRC, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Assists to reach consensus on "drivers" of deforestation
Gender assessments	Cambodia, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Viet Nam	Assess gender dynamics and gaps / identify entry points for national strategies
Cross-ministerial coordination	Côte d'Ivoire, DR Congo	Integrating and raising policy appropriation
Green commodities platforms	Indonesia, Paraguay, Côte d'Ivoire	Gov't – CSO – private sector dialogue & partnerships
FPIC protocols	Honduras, Kenya, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam	FPIC for both policy and implementation of REDD+

Participatory governance arrangements

Mechanisms/Approaches	Example countries	Observations
Programme & Fund management	Bangladesh, Cambodia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam	- UN-REDD national programmes: participatory management boards - DRC: Nat'l REDD+ Fund - CBR+ national committees - Also global: UN-REDD governance
Monitoring & oversight	Cambodia, DRC, Honduras, Kenya, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Viet Nam	- Kenya: Task Force on Anti-Corruption and REDD+ - Panama: IPs forest monitoring - Grievance mechanisms (under design): Cambodia, Honduras, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Viet Nam

Community REDD+ planning in Colombia

3.- COMMUNITY-BASED REDD+ (CBR+)

- Growing demand for community-level funding in climate finance

- CBR+ was demanded by indigenous peoples and civil-society representatives at UN-REDD Policy Board

- CBR+ launched in 2013 in partnership with the UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)

- Finance: USD 4 million from UN-REDD plus co-financing from SGP

- 6 pilot countries: Panama, Paraguay, Nigeria, DR Congo, Sri Lanka, Cambodia.

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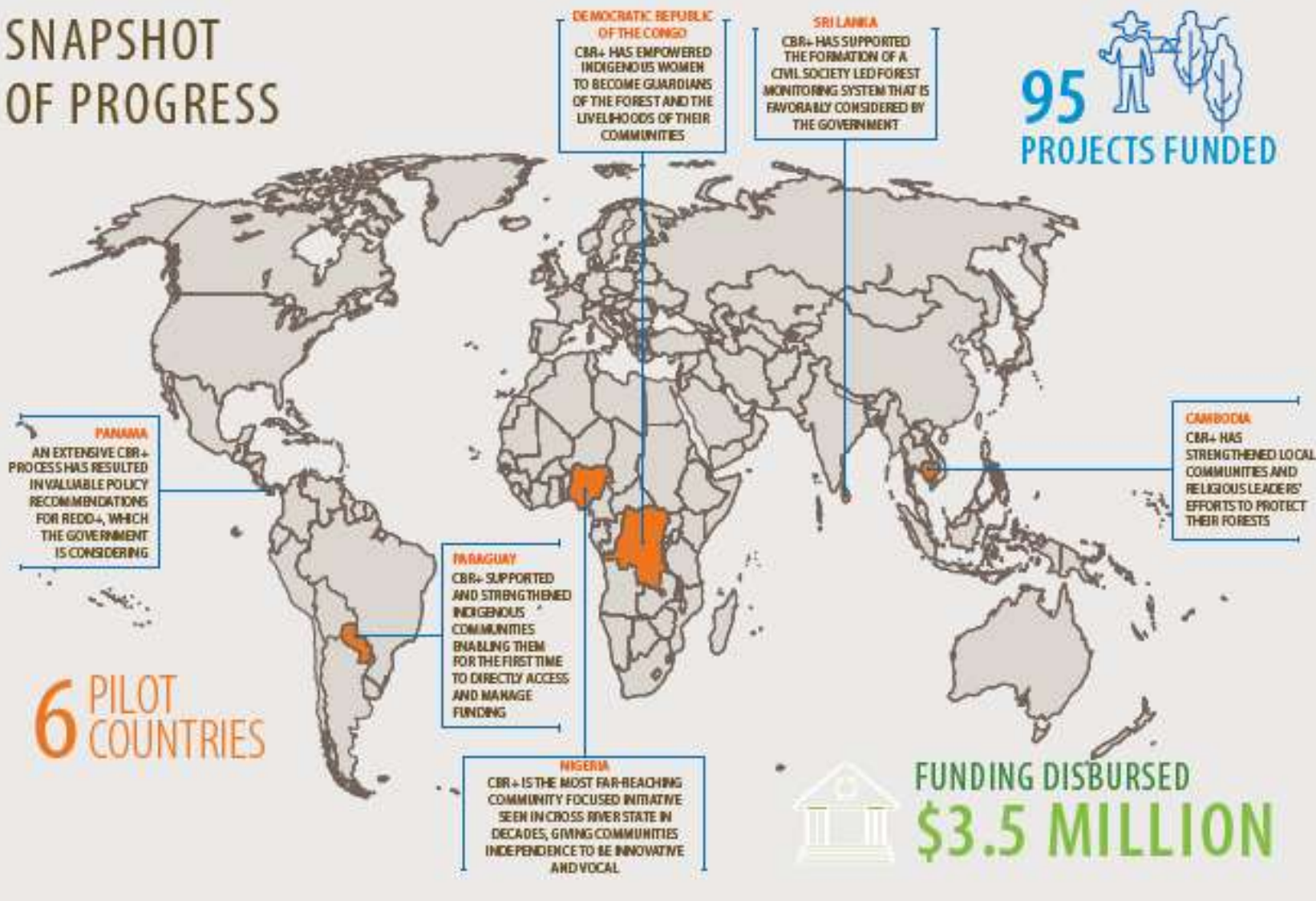Organization of the
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CBR+: Policy & operational approach

- CBR+ candidate countries: national policy process for REDD+ ongoing

- Connecting and bridging the national-local divide for a cohesive REDD+ action

- CBR+ National Steering Committees (NSC): participatory, engaging national REDD+ governance/expertise

- CBR+ Country Plans: participatory design, technical soundness, NSC endorsement

- Project cycle: NSC issues plans and reviews proposals; local NGOs recruited to assist prominent candidates

- Capacity building offered: on REDD+, on project design, on monitoring

- Small grants (< USD 50,000) – directly to indigenous peoples and forest communities (or their close partners)

- UN-REDD professionals guide and monitor the CBR+ in each country

- Gender approach systematically promoted (training, monitoring)

- Evaluation and knowledge management planned and conducted

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Status of CBR+ grant delivery

Country	CBR+ NSC operational	CBR+ CP Approved	1st Call for Proposals	No. of Proposals Received	No. of Grants Approved	Grant Delivery (USD)
Cambodia	✓	✓	February 2015	30	13	500,000
Sri Lanka	✓	✓	January 2015	63	10	425,000
DR Congo	✓	✓	March 2015	18+	26	834,000
Nigeria	✓	✓	May 2015	28+	14	505,449
Panama	✓	✓	March 2015	38+	20	800,000
Paraguay	✓	✓	October 2015	20	13	468,118
Total					95	3,532,567

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CBR+ Achievements

CBR+ impact: The case of Panama

- <u>2014</u>: Process initiated | Steering committee had representatives from Government (Ministry of Environment) and indigenous peoples (COONAPIP).

- <u>2015</u>: Country plan endorsed / Programme renamed "Forests for Life"

- 20 CBR+ projects funded and implemented:

  - ➤ Sustainable cattle raising increasing forest cover (Macaraca district)
  - ➤ Traditional medicine and forest conservation
  - ➤ Indigenous land demarcation for forest & watershed protection (Emberá district)

- <u>2016</u>: two knowledge exchange events (between CBR+ projects and with gov't)

- Water sources and watershed protection as key, consensual approach for forests

- CBR+ experiences inform/guide national policy for REDD+

- UN-REDD provided recognition to community endeavours and their lessons

CBR+: Next steps (2017)

Status

- All financing committed; many projects underway; monitoring in place
- Knowledge management process designed and started
- Policy dialogues at country level: CBR+ lessons to inform national policy
- Some pilots interested in additional funding: e.g., Cambodia, DR Congo, Panama
- Some UN-REDD partner countries express interest in CBR+: e.g., Colombia, Kenya
- Countries implementing REDD+ are ideal ground for a CBR+ venture

Key objectives 2017

- Lessons documented, analysed and disseminated
- Complete ongoing projects in the current 6 pilot countries (official closing: 2017)
- New resources mobilised for a CBR+ phase-2

UN-REDD Executive Board – items for discussion

- Appreciation of UN-REDD's social inclusion approaches and experiences
- The CBR+ experience: comments and suggestions
- CBR+: Options for new resource mobilisation (phase 2)

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