

# **UN-REDD Programme**

## **Entry Points to Mainstream Gender**

**Engendering REDD Workshop**

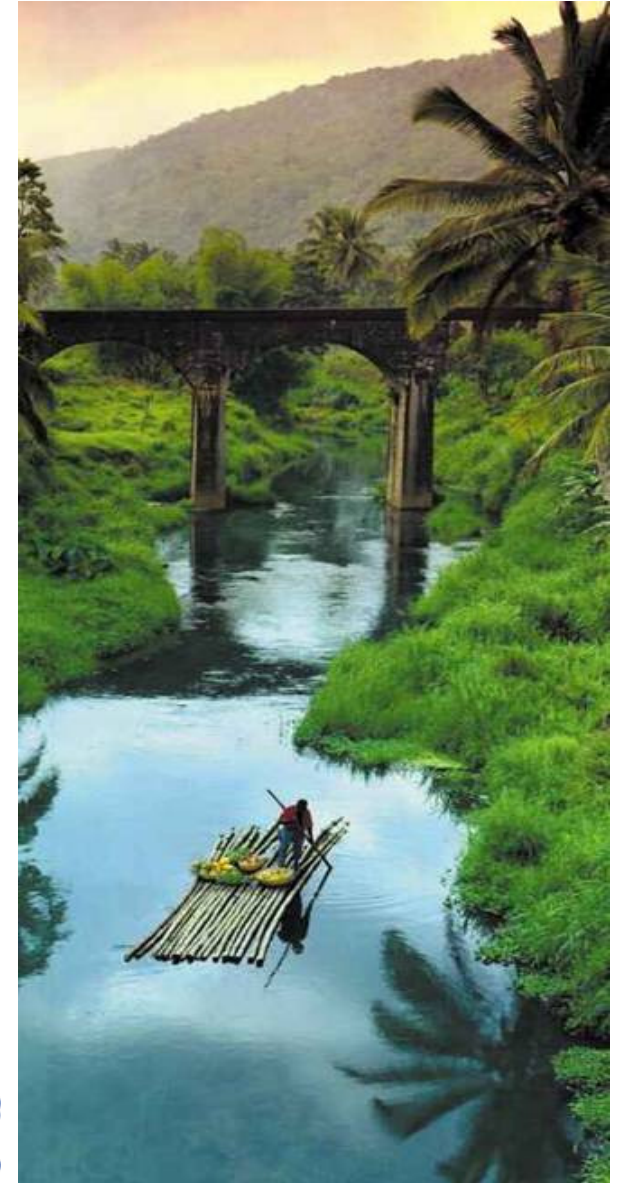
**May 2009**

**Washington DC**



# Rationale of UN-REDD Programme

- To assist forested developing countries and the international community gain experience with REDD and thereby contribute to the UNFCCC post-2012 process
- To assess how REDD payments can create the incentives to ensure *actual, lasting, achievable, reliable and measurable* emission reductions, while benefiting people and maintaining other ecosystem services forests provide.



# What is the UN-REDD Programme?

Partnership of FAO, UNDP & UNEP to:

- (i) Assist developing countries to address capacity development, governance, and technical needs to support effective participation for REDD
- (ii) Support dialogue and consensus for methodologies for REDD:
  - Monitoring, Reporting, Verification
  - Stakeholder Engagement
  - Benefit Sharing
  - Carbon Accounting
  - Multiple Benefits
  - Payment Mechanisms





# Pilot Countries

## Africa

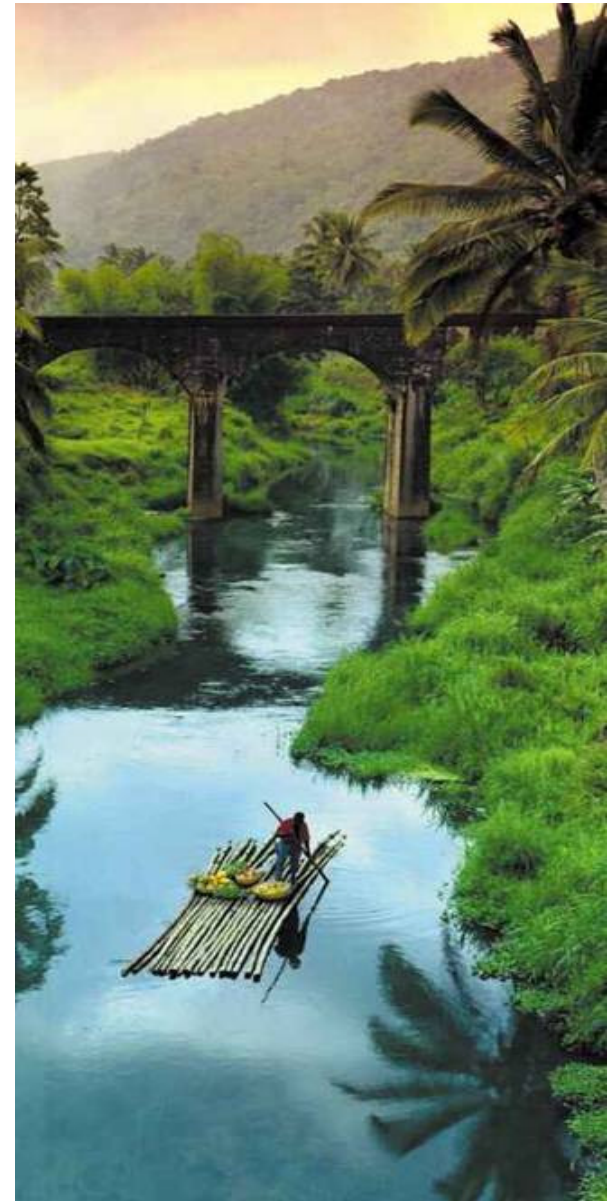
Democratic Republic of the  
Congo, Tanzania, Zambia

## Asia & Pacific

Indonesia, Papua New Guinea,  
Vietnam

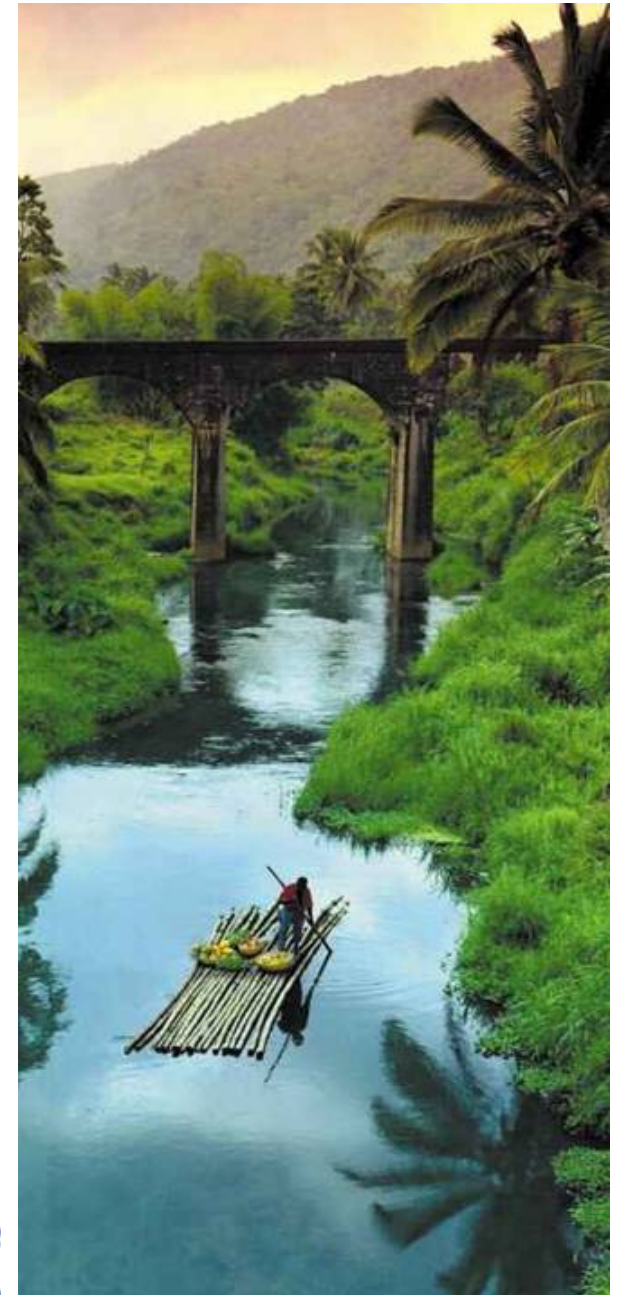
## Latin America & Caribbean

Bolivia, Panama, Paraguay



# Key Principles

- One country-driven, national program (that builds on existing processes of UNFCCC, World Bank, GEF, etc. and includes civil society and IPs)
- Focus on Governance and Local Empowerment
- Guided by the five inter-related principles of the UN Development Group (UNDG):
  - Human-rights-based approach
  - Gender equality
  - Environmental sustainability
  - Results-based management
  - Capacity development



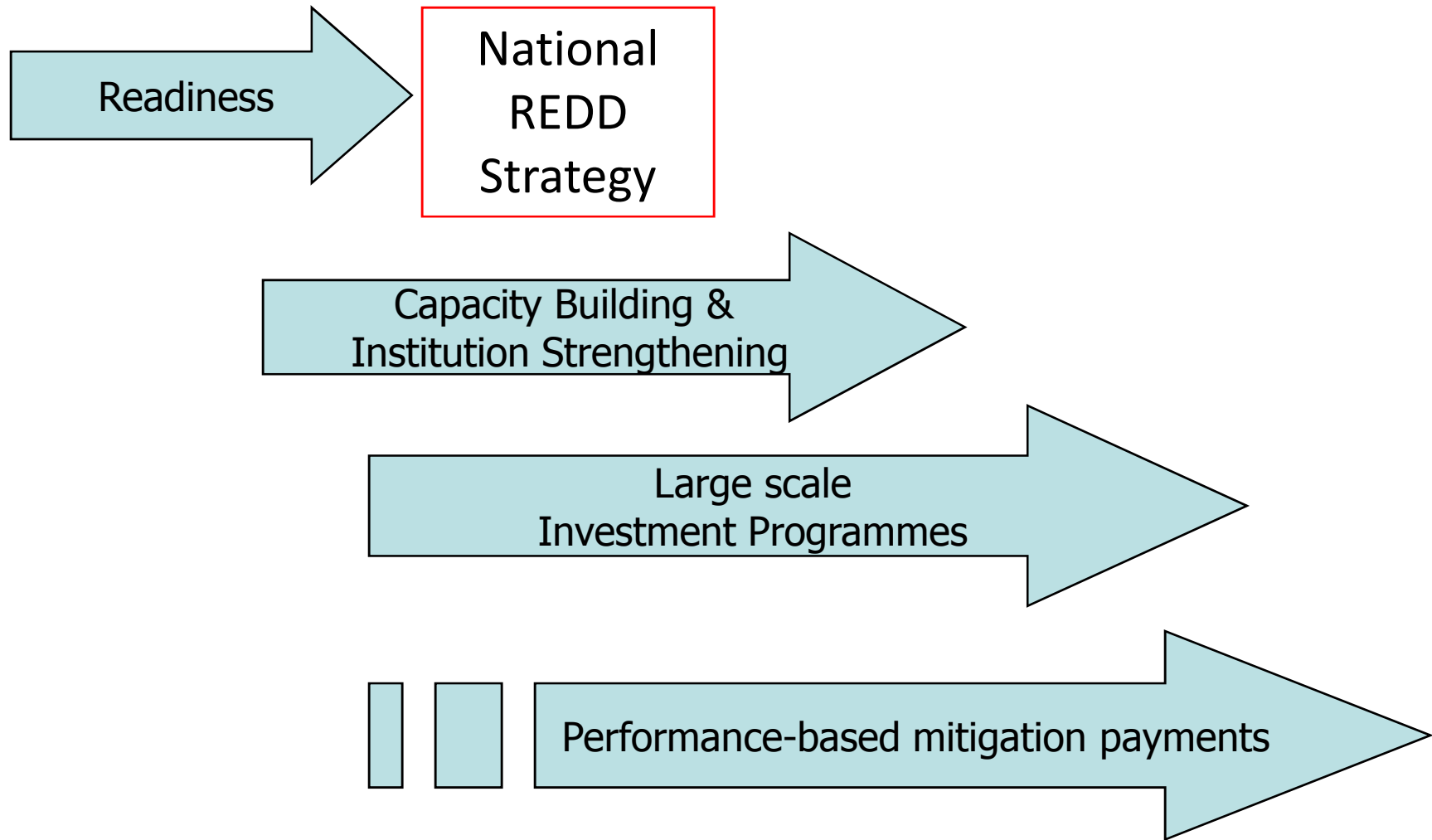


# Entry Points to Mainstream Gender

1. Mainstreaming across 'readiness components':
  - monitoring indicators
  - Payment structuring
  - Benefit sharing arrangements
  - Stakeholder participation processes
2. Operational Guidance on the Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and other Forest Dependent Communities
3. Civil Society Advisory Group
4. Civil Society Representatives on the Policy Board

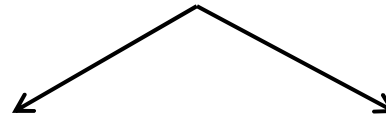


# REDD Action Phases



## Components of National Readiness

Management of Readiness



REDD Implementation Framework

National REDD Strategy Development

Reference Scenario

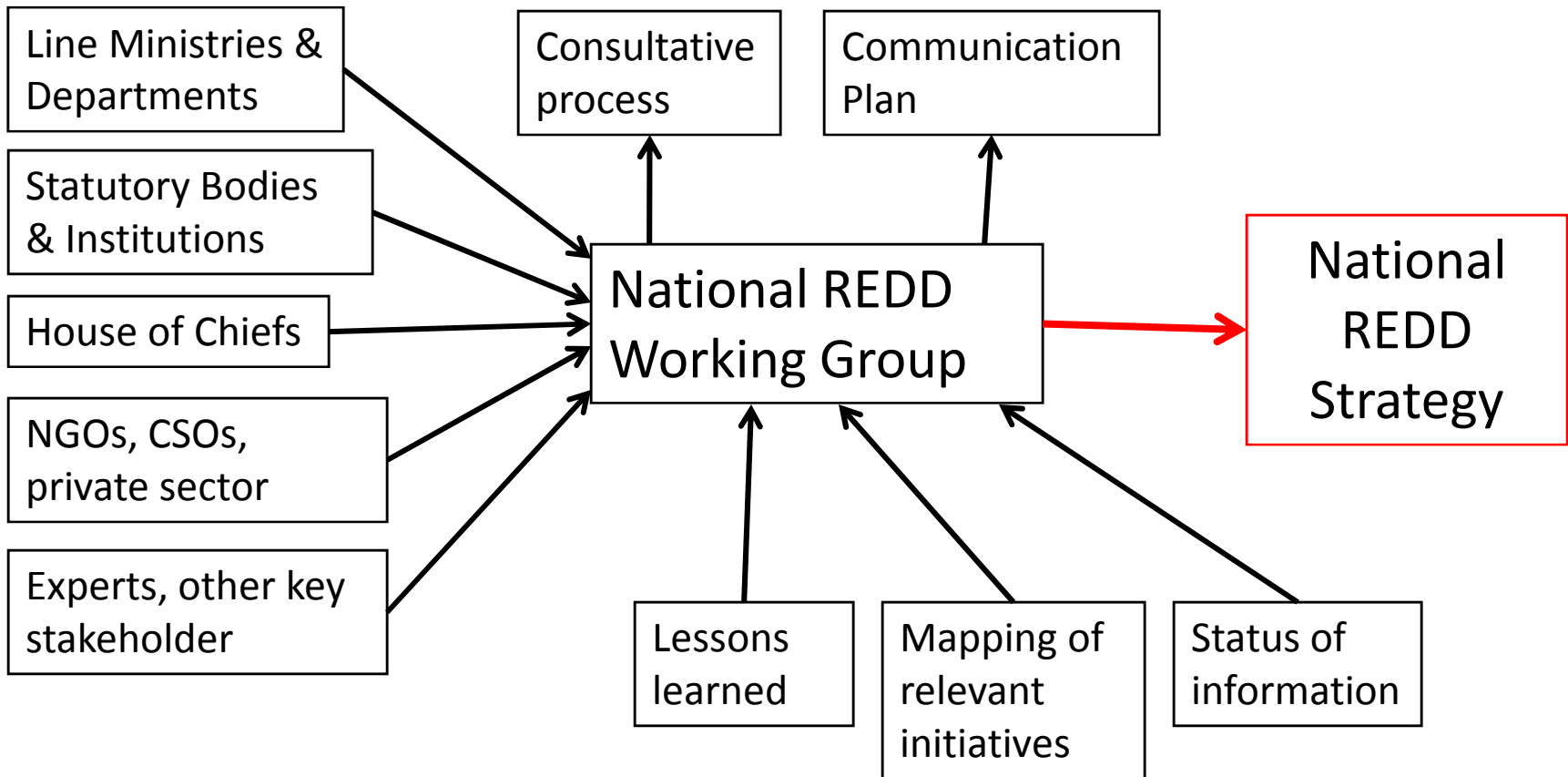
National Carbon MRV System

Stakeholder Participation



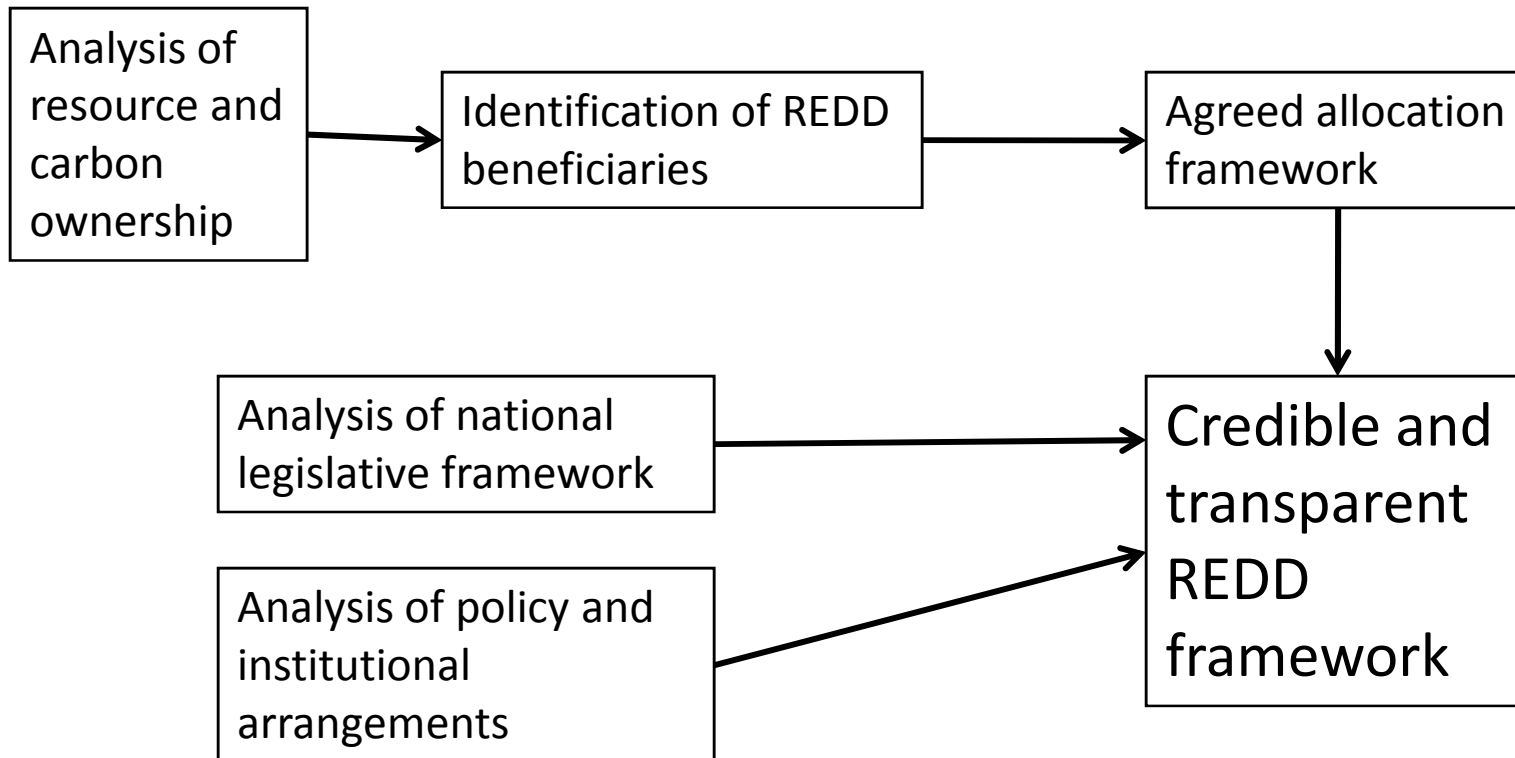
Components of National REDD Readiness

MANAGEMENT OF READINESS



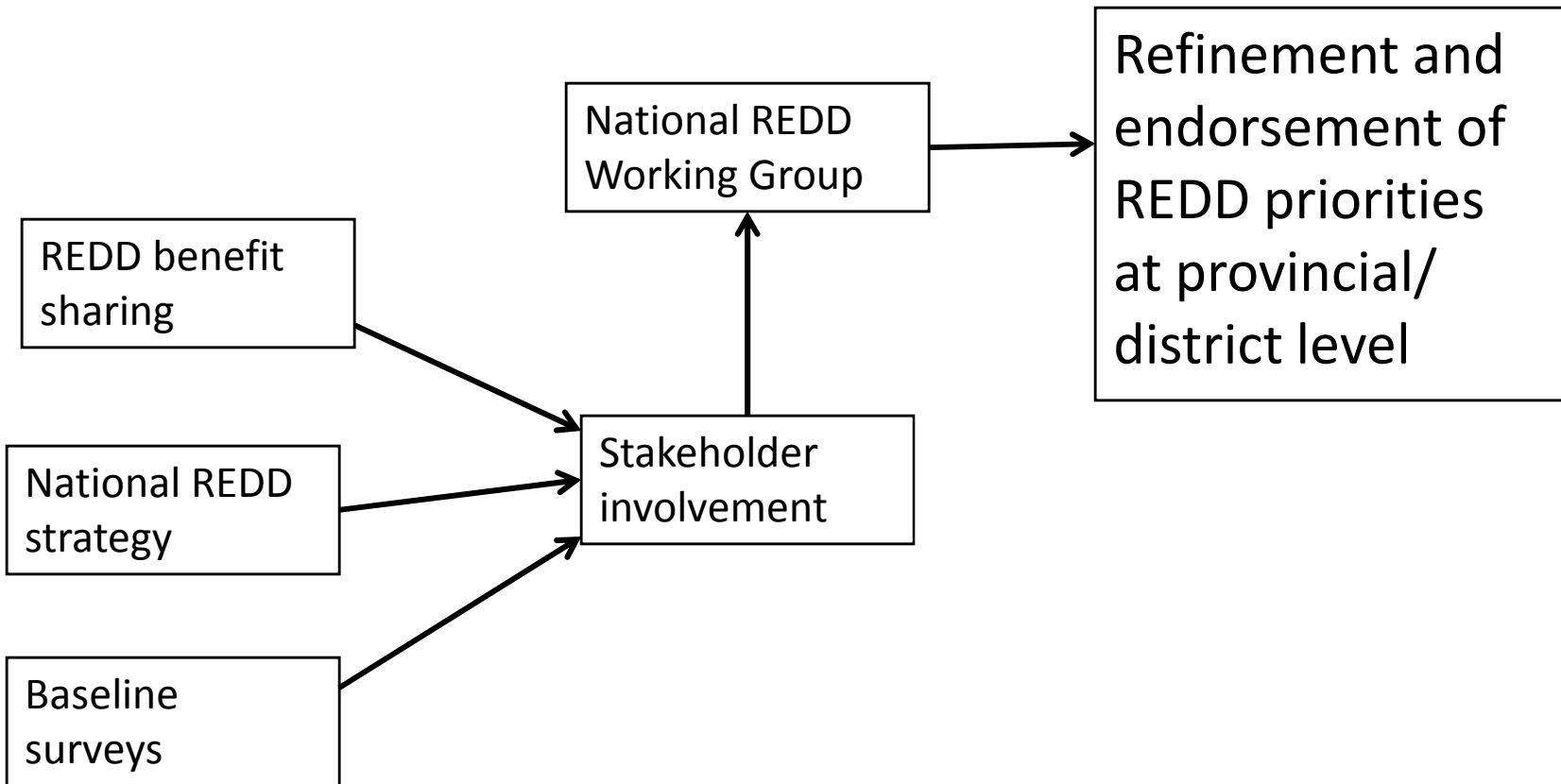
Components of a national REDD regime

**REDD IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK**



Components of a national REDD regime

**STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION**





## Example National Joint Programme Outcomes

- Strengthened multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national level
- Successful demonstration of establishing a REL, MARV and fair payment systems based on the national REDD architecture
- Capacity established to implement REDD at decentralized levels
- National governance framework and institutional capacities strengthened for REDD
- Improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other forest ecosystem services at district and local levels



# IP & Forest Community Guidelines for UN-REDD Programme

## Representation

- On Policy Board & National Committees
- Independent Civil Society Advisory Group

## Transparency & Access to Information

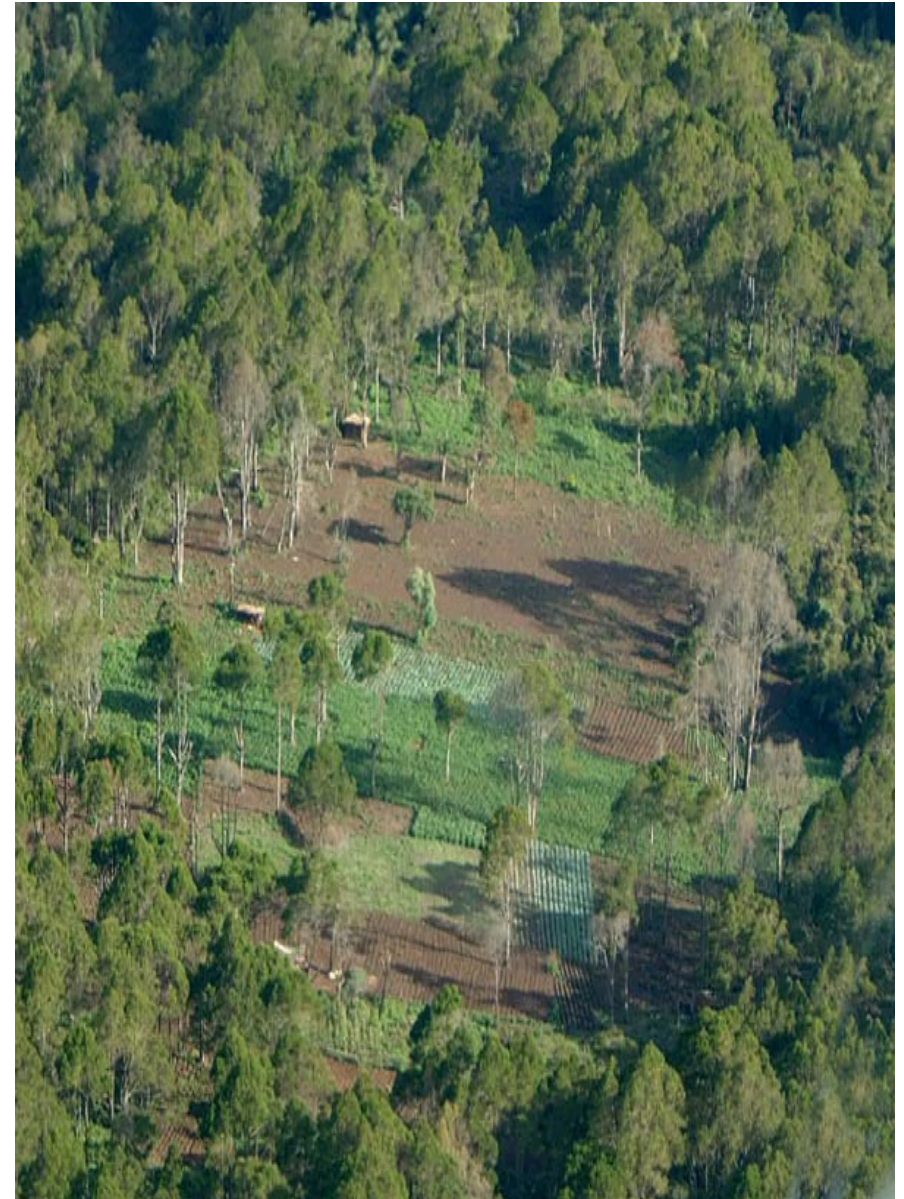
- Access to reports & official documents
- Primers & guidance for IPs on REDD
- Participation in relevant IP-led conferences
- Consultation documents co-developed with IPs
- Distribution of annual reports to IP networks

## Participation & Inclusion

- Fora for IP perspectives in REDD dialogue
- National participation & engagement strategy
- Activities & budget allocations in national programs
- Assessment of activity impact on IP rights

## Accountability

- Concerns & complaints addressed through Secretariat and Resident Coordinator





# UN-REDD Programme Governance

- Policy Board made up of 9 participating countries, donors, agencies, Indigenous Peoples, CSOs & observers
- Policy Board decisions made by consensus among members
- Informed by Independent Civil Society Advisory Group
- Supported by UN-REDD Programme Secretariat, staffed by partner agencies





# Civil Society & IPs on the Policy Board

- Indigenous Peoples & Forest Dependent Communities:
  - One full member (Chair of UNPFII – invited)
  - Three observers (one from each region), as selected by the regional caucuses to the UNPFII
- Civil Society:
  - One full member
  - Three observers

Representatives will be from each of the three regions and one 'northern' NGO.

To be selected via a self selection process TBD





## Civil Society Advisory Group

To provide independent advice and guidance to the UN-REDD Programme in response to issues raised by civil society

### Initial membership:

Committee of Conference on Rights, Forests and Climate (October 2008)

(RRI, RFN, Tebtebba, Forest Peoples Prog, and others)

### Activities:

- Advice on self-selection process for civil society representatives to the policy board
- Host panel discussion on governance indicators at next policy board meeting (June)

[www.rightsandclimate.org](http://www.rightsandclimate.org)



# Making REDD work for Gender Equity

- International REDD negotiations and schemes must ensure compliance with international and national commitments on gender equality and equity, including CEDAW
- Ensure full participation and integration of women, from local and indigenous communities, in policy design processes
- Equitable access to, and distribution of, the economic benefits derived from forest services provided to mitigate climate change
- Promote equal access of women to land ownership and other resources
- Both women and men must be trained in methods to increase carbon sequestration through forestry technologies, etc.





# Thank you!

[www.un-redd.net](http://www.un-redd.net)



# Gender Concerns: REDD

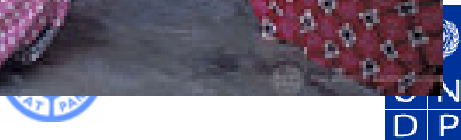
- **Market Mechanisms Can Exacerbate**
  - **Existing Inequalities**
- Women earn less, own less, have fewer capital assets, less land and fewer inheritance rights.
- Therefore they have less to sell and are less likely to be compensated for environmental services



# Gender Concerns: REDD

- **Market Mechanisms Demand Skills and Education**

- Women also have less access to formal education than men and thus fewer formally acquired skills (e.g. languages), making it much harder for them to:
  - Engage in technical and legal negotiations on REDD
  - Have sufficient education to benefit significantly from



UNEP



# REDD Opportunities: Gender Equity



- Women are powerful agents of change, as well as innovators in relation to environmental changes
- When women are supported to be active participants in response efforts, their role within family and community has been used to great advantage for communities

# REDD Opportunities: Gender Equity

- Reward women for their biodiversity stewardship, especially regarding saving seeds and nurturing trees through targeted and
- effective public



Ensure the effective enforcement of the UN Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

# Recommendations: Making REDD Work for Women, Indigenous Peoples & the Poor



# UNDP Mandate: Civil Society

- The United Nations Charter (1945) -- “We the people...”
- Agenda 21 commitment to Major Groups (1992)
- UN Millennium Declaration (2000)
- UNDP and CSOs: a policy of Engagement ( 2001 )
- UNDP Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples (2001)
- UN World Summit (2005)
- UNDP and CSOs: a Toolkit for Strengthening Partnerships (2006)
- UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
- UN Development Group (UNDG) Guidelines, Action Plan (2008)
- UNDP CSO Advisory Committee and Liaison Committee on Indigenous Peoples (2001-2008)
- Upcoming UNDP Global Strategy to Strengthen Civil Society and Civic Engagement: “Voice and Accountability for Human Development (2008)



# UNDP Mandate: Gender

- 3 Decades of UN agreements addressing the links between environment, human rights and gender
- Since the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- And most recently, the 2007 Global Gender and Climate Change Alliance (GGCA) [by UNDP, IUCN, UNEP, and WEDO]



# UNDP Mechanisms to Advance Gender Equity

- 1995 HDR GDI (gender-related development index) and the GEM (gender empowerment measure)
- UNDP Gender Programme Team
- UNDP close partnership with the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)





# Making REDD Work for the Poor

## Poverty-Environment Partnership (PEP) Recommendations:

1. Information provision and access
2. Provision of upfront payment to encourage participation
3. Use of 'soft' enforcement and risk reduction measures
4. Prioritize 'pro-poor' REDD policies and long time horizons
5. Provide technical & legal assistance to national & local government, NGOs, and the private sector
6. Maintain flexibility in design of REDD mechanisms
7. Clear definition and equitable distribution of carbon rights
8. Development of social standards & application of existing standards to REDD systems
9. Apply measures to improve equity of benefit distribution
10. Alignment with international and national development strategies



# What is REDD?

REDD = Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and  
(forest) Degradation

*An international financial mechanism providing payments for reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with deforestation and degradation in developing countries*

UN-REDD Programme = A Collaborative Partnership  
between FAO, UNDP and  
UNEP



# Hypothetical REDD Payments

