



The End of Business as Usual

**Mainstreaming Gender
in Jurisdictional REDD+ Approaches**

UNDP Climate and Forests Programme
March 2022



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United Nations Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA

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Acknowledgements

Authors: Elizabeth Eggerts (UNDP Climate and Forests) and Alexis Arthur (UNDP Climate and Forests).



Key Messages

01

Early investment in gender improves results, particularly when matched with consistent and continued gender support and resources, such as gender experts and champions, as well as sufficient budget and capacity on gender in project teams and government partners.

02

Understanding women's and men's roles in forest management and forest-related value chains is critical to ensuring project interventions are effectively designed and implemented in a way that equitably involves and benefits women, men and youth.

03

Providing safe spaces for women to equitably and actively participate in actions and influence and inform project interventions results in more gender-responsive outcomes.

04

Women's equitable and active involvement, including in leadership roles and decision-making processes, builds support for gender-responsive approaches and policy making.

05

Involving men in gender activities and incorporating men as well as women into discussions on gender benefits everyone.

06

Collection of gender data paired with gender-responsive monitoring and reporting frameworks ensures that gender results are effectively and sufficiently captured.

07

Multiple social identities interact and intersect in ways that can compound discrimination for already marginalized groups, such as women, and need to be considered as part of a gender approach.

Background



Launched in 2009, the Governors' Climate and Forest Task Force (GCFTF) is a unique, subnational collaboration of 38 states and provinces from ten countries working to build robust, jurisdiction-wide programs for REDD+ and low-emissions development and to connect these programs with public and private finance. More than one-third of the world's tropical forests are in GCFTF member states and provinces, including the vast majority of the Brazilian and Peruvian Amazon and more than 60% of Indonesia and Mexico's tropical forests.

In 2014, GCFTF Governors adopted the Rio Branco Declaration, committing their states and provinces to reducing deforestation by 80% by 2020, signaling to the world that they are ready to do more than their fair share in the effort to fight climate change, protect forests, and enhance livelihoods.¹ To support innovative GCFTF tropical forest states and provinces in their plans to implement this Declaration, the Government of Norway made a pledge in 2015 of NOK 200 million (approx. USD 24 million) to the GCFTF to be distributed under two funding windows: the first round of funding was designed to support the 35 GCFTF states and provinces to develop jurisdictional REDD+ strategies and investment plans; the second is currently supporting pioneering jurisdictions to develop innovative approaches to REDD+ implementation.

With implementation and management support provided from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 35 GCFTF states and provinces received funding between 2018 – 2020 under the first funding round. By the time this funding drew to a close, 19 states and provinces had made progress towards developing a new REDD+ strategy or framework, while a further 12 made important improvements to existing policies. In addition, 12 GCFTF members developed a costed, time-bound investment plan to finance their REDD+ actions. Many jurisdictions also made important steps in creating jurisdictional REDD+ systems, such as drafting new REDD+ and climate laws and regulations, reviving stakeholder forums, and developing safeguards frameworks.

¹ Progress towards the Rio Branco Declaration has been mixed, in part due to limited funding by donors other than the Government of Norway. See C. Stickler, O. David, C. Chan, J.P. Ardila, T. Bezerra, 'The Rio Branco Declaration: Assessing Progress Toward a Near-Term Voluntary Deforestation Reduction Target in Subnational Jurisdictions Across the Tropics'. *Front. For. Glob. Change*, 26 June 2020, available at <https://doi.org/10.3389/ffgc.2020.00050>

Gender Approach to Jurisdictional REDD+ Funding

It is widely held that gender equality and women's inclusion is not only crucial for accelerating sustainable development and climate action but is also smart business² and can bridge the gap between the promise and shortfalls of REDD+. While both women and men living in and around forests hold a wealth of knowledge of forest landscapes, there is considerable evidence that existing socio-economic, cultural, and political inequalities and capacity gaps often prevent marginalized groups, such as Indigenous Peoples, women, and youth, from fully and equitably informing, participating in, and benefiting from forest-based climate action.

This situation can exacerbate gender inequalities and undermine both the efficiency and sustainability of climate actions. In response, it is crucial that deliberate and meaningful efforts are taken to ensure forest-based climate action is inclusive, fair, and mainstreams gender both in policy and in practice. Doing so will not only help to advance gender equality and women's empowerment but also amplify the overall performance and sustainability of forest-based climate action.

Acknowledging these gaps and the critical linkage between gender equality and sustainable and effective REDD+ action, a gender approach was fully integrated into the requirements to access and implement funding under the GCFTF grant. In this process, jurisdictions were also supported by UNDP to effectively integrate a gender perspective and promote women's empowerment within their forest-based climate initiatives.

Project Design & Implementation

During the design phase, GCFTF jurisdictions applying for the first round of funding were asked to demonstrate how they would integrate gender throughout the project, including in design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. More specifically, proposals needed to undertake the following:

1. Provide information on the different social, economic, cultural, and political conditions that both women and men (and youth, girls, and boys when applicable) face within the jurisdiction, as well as identify any potential opportunities, barriers, and inequalities among these groups.

² Various studies have been undertaken in recent years to demonstrate the financial benefits of integrating a gender approach into business processes and operations. For example, McKinsey, in its study *Diversity Matters* (2015), found that companies in the top quartile for gender or racial and ethnic diversity are more likely to have financial returns above their national industry medians. For more information, please visit: <https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/people-and-organizational-performance/our-insights/why-diversity-matters>

2. Integrate gender considerations and women's empowerment principles within the proposal's objectives and expected results, project activities and implementation plan
3. Identify risks related to gender issues and women within the project's risk analysis.
4. Allocate sufficient budget to assist in the implementation of the gender-related activities of the project.
5. Include gender-sensitive indicators and related targets on gender as well as collect sex-disaggregated data within the project's monitoring framework.

Through the proposal drafting process, GCFTF members jurisdictions were encouraged to utilize a gender specialist to help them integrate gender aspects into their proposals and projects and provide training to relevant civil society partners. In addition, UNDP gender experts guided and advised GCFTF states and provinces on how to integrate these gender elements into the proposals.

The five gender requirements noted above were the same gender criteria used for project appraisal. A GCFTF member state or province was granted funding once the above requirements were met.

Reporting

Once project implementation was underway, GCFTF member states and provinces were requested to provide information on any progress made in annual and final reports. Reporting guidance on this topic requested specifically that jurisdictions provide gender-disaggregated data that demonstrated the frequency and type of participation by women and men in activities, including qualitative information on whether women's participation was active and influential. Jurisdictions were also asked to describe actions / achievements relevant to gender equality and gender mainstreaming, and / or how women benefited from / participated in the project. Achievements could include evidence of gender considerations in any policy documents developed, such as REDD+ strategies and investment plans, or evidence of women's participation in decision-making spaces, such as through the development of gender quotas for REDD+ or climate change technical committees. A checklist was provided to help guide responses and obtain additional information.

While the details on gender progress disclosed through these reporting processes varied across jurisdictions, as highlighted in more detail below, it did reveal how and to what extent GCFTF members were integrating a gender approach as well as allowed for follow-up action. It also helped to identify lessons learned and good practices for replication, as can be seen in the following examples.

Figure 1: GCFTF Gender Approach

01
Design and Implementation



-
Include relevant social, economic & cultural context in project design
-
Integrate gender principles in objectives & implementation plan
-
Identify risks related to gender issues & women
-
Allocate sufficient budget
-
Include gender indicators & targets & collect sex-disaggregated data

02
Reporting



-
Ensure gender-based indicators are monitored regularly
-
Include sex-disaggregated data
-
Include quantitative & qualitative data on type of participation by women & men
-
Adaptive management when gender targets unmet

03
Results

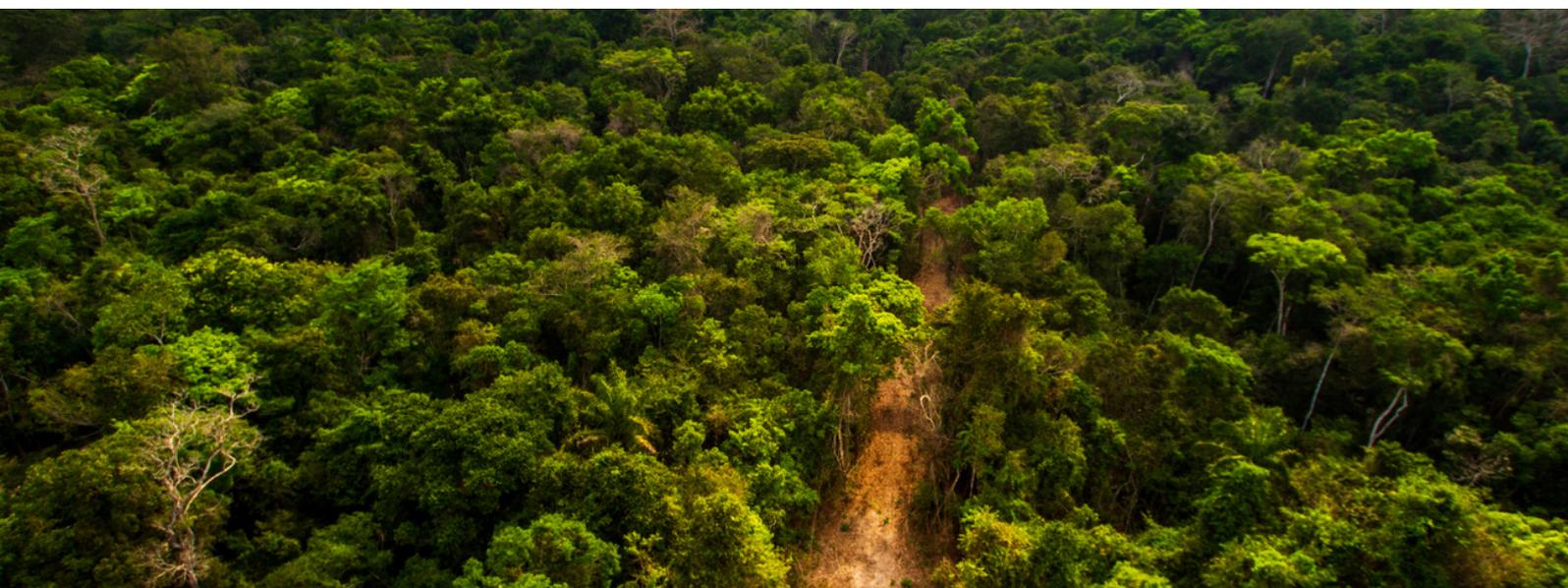


-
Women & men equitably involved & benefit from project
-
Identify gender gaps & undertake corrective measures
-
Identify best practices & lessons learned
-
Identify gender challenges & solutions for future interventions
-
Disseminate & share knowledge

Good Practices

The application of a gender approach in support to developing jurisdictional REDD+ strategies and investment plans generated a range of good practices. Many jurisdictions invested the time, resources and expertise required to integrate a gender perspective and promote women's empowerment in a meaningful manner across various REDD+ thematic areas and activities. In other instances, jurisdictions took initial steps to incorporate gender, but additional effort was and is still needed to ensure gender is further integrated in a meaningful way and to move from theory to action.

The good practices below illustrate the breadth of these experiences and actions for replication by jurisdictions to integrate gender into their efforts on REDD+ and low-emissions development under GCFTF.³



Undertaking a gender assessment

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_30949

