

# Regional Dialogue for Forest Dependent Indigenous Peoples, Other Forest Dwellers and Southern CSOs in Asia-Pacific

## REGIONAL REPORT

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## Acronyms

ACMA	Adaptive Collaborative Management Approach
ANSAB	Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources
BSP	Benefit Sharing Program
CBP	Capacity Building Program
CERDA	Center of Research and Development in Upland Areas
CSDM	Center for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DANAR	Dalit Alliance for Natural Resources
ER	Emission Reduction
ERP	Emission Reduction Program
ERPD	Emission Reduction Program Document
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
FMC	Forest Management Council
FMT	Fund Management Team
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GESI	Gender and Social Inclusion
GTM	Grace Trifam Ministry
ICTHER	International Center for Tropical Highland Ecosystems Research
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
IPO	Indigenous Peoples Organization
LC	Local Communities
LCR	Latin America and Caribbean Region
MPIDO	Mainyoto Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NLS	Nepal Law Society
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
RSPN	Royal Society for Protection of Nature
SGG	Self-Governing Groups
SRD	Center for Sustainable Rural Development
SSV	Soqosoqo Vakamarama iTaukei Trust Board
VFA	Vanuatu Foresters Association
WB	World Bank
WMD	Watershed Management Division
WOCAN	Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management

## **I. Introduction**

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) is a global partnership that has been assisting 48 tropical countries in the Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and Caribbean (LCR) regions in their efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; support forest carbon stock conservation; sustainably manage forests; and enhance forest carbon stocks (commonly termed REDD+). The Facility consists of representatives of REDD countries, financial contributors, private sector, southern civil society organizations (CSOs), and forest-dependent Indigenous Peoples (IPs). During recent years, the FCPF through a Capacity Building Program (CBP) has been channeling funds to provide forest-dependent IPs, other forest dwellers and southern CSOs with information, knowledge and awareness on REDD+ in order to enhance their understanding of key principles and processes, and by extension their capability to engage more meaningfully in the implementation of REDD+-related activities and programs.

The CBP has had two phases of funding starting in 2009. In Phase 2, which is coming to its set closing date in December 2019 in the Asia-Pacific and Africa regions, and in June 2020 in the LCR region, IPs organizations (IPOs) and CSOs from the three regions have been empowered as Intermediary Organizations to distribute financial and technical support to southern CSOs and IPOs selected by them from FCPF countries in their respective regions. The Intermediary Organizations in the Asia-Pacific Region are Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education, focusing on forest-dependent IPs) and the Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB, focusing on southern CSOs).

Several capacity building initiatives have been funded under CBP Phase 2, ranging from awareness raising on REDD+, climate change, preparation of national Emission Reduction Programs (ERPs) and how to ensure broad participation in Readiness, customary land tenure assessments, training on community-based carbon accounting and monitoring, gender analysis to better inform ERP Document (ERPD) design and development, and piloting of benefit-sharing models. Consequently, targeted forest-dependent IPs and southern CSOs have been demonstrating increased understanding of the subjects, and their visibility and participation in various country level dialogues have increased.

During the two CBP phases, it became evident that the impacts of climate change manifested differently in different regions and affected women in a disproportionate manner. Although women in communities play an important role in conserving forests and they hold incredible cumulative traditional knowledge vital to identifying and adapting to the effects of climate change and conservation of the forest, they are often left out of decision-making processes involving natural resource management. The result is insufficient attention and integration of gender issues in national ERPs and REDD+ strategies. It was, therefore, concluded by the FCPF and country stakeholders that stronger efforts needed to be made to increase women's capacities and roles in REDD+-related programs and processes. To this effect, several gender analyses have been funded by both the CBP and the Global FCPF Gender Fund. These analyses have resulted in the development of gender-specific action plans with results indicators to be included as part of the ERPD designs and implementation in selected countries. However, it is recognized that much more

work remains to be done on this front in order to ensure the effective participation of women, and to design programs which are gender inclusive.

The closing of the CBP called for a regional dialogue<sup>1</sup> of forest-dependent IPOs and CSOs on lessons learned and best practices from the CBP implementation to-date and a discussion on future needs. This was also an opportunity to conduct in-depth discussions on how to better mainstream gender considerations into Readiness and ERP design and increase women's participation and benefits from ERPs.

The following were the objectives:

- (a) Share consolidated results to-date and lessons learned from the grassroots level in building the capacity of forest-dependent IPs, other forest dwellers and southern CSOs engaged in REDD+ strategies and programs;
- (b) Discuss challenges faced in mainstreaming gender based on lessons learned from gender-specific activities implemented, and to reach agreement on key reasons for the low participation of women in REDD+ related decision making and needed actions; and
- (c) Agree on a set of recommendations on further REDD+-related capacity needs support.

The Regional Dialogue, held in Bangkok, Thailand, was structured around regional summaries prepared by Tebtebba and ANSAB of their respective projects, including summaries of gender activities implemented to-date. It included the “Regional Workshop on Increasing Women’s Capacities and Roles in REDD+ Related Programs and Processes in the Asia-Pacific Region<sup>2</sup>” - a 2-day discussion on gender-related gaps and actions on September 16-17, 2019, and the “Regional Dialogue for Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples, Other Forest Dwellers and Southern CSOs in the Asia-Pacific Region<sup>3</sup>” - a 3-day discussion on lessons learned, gaps and recommendations on future actions on September 18-20, 2019.

A total of 63 representatives<sup>4</sup>, 32 males and 31 females, of IPOs and networks, CSOs, women's organizations and governments from the FCPF countries, and the World Bank (WB) participated in the regional dialogue. The dialogue was jointly co-organized by Tebtebba and ANSAB with the support of the FCPF Fund Management Team (FMT).

## **II. Methodology**

The regional dialogue was held in a participatory manner and comprised a combination of panel discussions, global café/talk show interactions, presentations (PowerPoint and video), workshops and plenary discussions. These were utilized to enhance learning and maximize interactive participation and input. The interactive approach ensured that discussions spun towards a joint

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<sup>1</sup> See the concept note in Annex 1.

<sup>2</sup> See Annex 2.1 for the gender workshop's program.

<sup>3</sup> See Annex 2.2 for the regional dialogue's program.

<sup>4</sup> See Annex 3 for the list of participants.

reflection on participant organizations' achievements in enhancing social inclusion. The discussion extended beyond REDD+ toward larger and more sustained issues of land tenure, governance and poverty reduction.

Tebtebba and ANSAB jointly facilitated the regional dialogue, including the discussions on women participation. Tebtebba took the lead in preparing the workshop report with inputs from ANSAB. In order to enable peer-to-peer learning and ensure thematic relevance to all countries, inputs from FCPF CBP countries from all Readiness stages were included in the program in the following thematic areas, as relevant:

- Social and environmental risk management
- Land rights and land tenure assessment
- Benefit-sharing mechanisms
- Feedback and grievance redress mechanisms
- Stakeholder engagement
- Women and youth inclusion
- Poverty reduction

IPs and CSO representatives delivered their experiences and views on progress, gaps, achievements and recommendations in these thematic areas, enabling critical discussions and joint celebrations. Below are the guiding questions utilized in the discussions on lessons learned and recommendations.

Guiding questions for the discussion on lessons learned:

- What are the key lessons learned from FCPF and non-FCPF funded capacity building programs?
- What are the key lessons from governments' engagement with IPs, other forest dwellers and CSOs?

For the recommendations, the guiding questions were:

- What are the main capacity needs and remaining gaps of forest-dependent IPs, other forest dwellers and southern CSOs in ER processes and programs?
- How can these needs be addressed?
- How can capacity building activities be more closely aligned with ERPs and support their implementation?
- How can the most vulnerable segments of communities (women, youth) be reached and their participation in decision making enhanced?

### **III. Opening Remarks and Key Messages**

The following were the key messages delivered at the beginning of the gender workshop and the regional dialogue:

## **A. Gender Workshop Welcome and Opening Messages**

Ms. Eleanor Dictaan-Bang-oa, Coordinator, Indigenous Women Programme, Tebtebba:

- Indigenous women have already been forwarding several recommendations in REDD+ discussions. Despite the progress in national laws and processes, participation of indigenous women is still low.
- Much has been done since 1992 but there is a persistent barrier which continues to hamper women's engagement. A significant factor is traditional barriers which we need to overcome to address climate change and empowerment of women.

Dr. Bhishma Subedi, Executive Director, ANSAB:

- The workshop is important especially for women, considering their roles and capacities in forestry, in natural resource management, in gender and in REDD+ processes.
- There are challenges at the grassroot level which the implemented projects have addressed.
- There are still challenges, gaps and barriers which need to be addressed. Several of these are common to countries and regions and several are country or community specific.

## **B. Regional Dialogue Welcome and Opening Messages**

Ms. Birgit Hansl, WB Country Manager for Thailand:

- In the Asia-Pacific Region, rapid deforestation is threatening the flow of key environmental conservation initiatives at the local, national and global levels. Environmental loss and depletion of forests are major issues. REDD+ remains a critical challenge for all countries.
- Forests provide crucial environmental goods such as soil and watershed, including livelihoods.
- Lack of awareness on impacts of deforestation is also affecting management at local and global levels so there is a clear need for engagement of local actors, including IPs.
- The WB supports regional dialogues and will continue to encourage knowledge sharing and dialogues to learn from each other.

Dr. Bhishma Subedi, Executive Director, ANSAB:

- To make REDD+ work, the role of government is very crucial, with support from IPOs and CSOs. In the implementation of the program, we have achieved remarkable outcomes and learned a lot.
- After the CBP ends, the role of the CSOs would be bigger. CSOs have done a wonderful work in the Readiness phase but we need more formal and direct influential roles in the issues which are on the table. Our work has also helped us in creating synergy and harmony in making this world a better place to live.

Mr. Raymond de Chavez, Deputy Director, Tebtebba:

- Most vulnerable to climate change impacts are IPs, forest dwellers, local communities (LC) and women. In various efforts to mitigate climate change, they should not be left behind.

Ms. Haddy Jatou Sey, WB Task Team Leader of the Asia-Pacific FCPF CBP Phase 2:

- The FCPF Readiness phase closes in 2020 and the CBP, as part of the Readiness, will also close. The second phase of the FCPF, the Carbon Fund phase, covers 18 countries, out of which five are in the Asia-Pacific region.
- In the Participants Committee (PC) in November 2019, the WB will share your recommendations and request an extension of the CBP until 2025 so that IPs and CSOs can play an instrumental role in the ERPs.



#### **IV. Achievements, Challenges and Lessons Learned**

The experiences presented by organizations which implemented projects under the FCPF CBP and those which did not and representatives of governments resulted in a number of conclusions on achievements, challenges and lessons learned which are summarized below.

##### **A. Achievements**

*Wide reach to beneficiaries at the national and regional levels*

A total of 15,152 forest dependent IPs, LC and other forest dwellers, including women and youth, have increased their awareness and knowledge on REDD+ from local to national levels. This was



achieved through wide-ranging awareness raising activities and learning sessions on climate change and REDD+-related issues. Feedback from 80.14 percent of the beneficiaries shows that their knowledge of taught subjects has increased, surpassing the 80 percent target. Production of several knowledge exchange products such as documentation, policy briefs, publications, researches, training manuals and webpages, among others, has facilitated dissemination and sharing of information on REDD+ in the different FCPF countries. Information on REDD+ has become available and accessible through translations to local languages. Regional workshops have been instrumental in sharing experiences, good practices and lessons learned.

### *Gender gaps identified and actions developed*

Key gender gaps and concerns for the ERPs have been identified through gender analyses conducted by governments, CSOs and IPOs working on REDD+. Of these gaps, the most important was the lack or low participation and inclusion of women in REDD+-related decision making from the community to the international level. In the gender assessment conducted by the Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN) in CBP Phase 1 in Nepal, there was “high engagement of poor women across all caste and ethnic groups in day-to-day management and use of forest related activities, but very low engagement in decision making processes.” Another gap was the lack of land tenure security for women with land security being crucial to them in ERP implementation. In a study commissioned by Tebtebba on Mainstreaming Gender into Fiji’s REDD+ and ERP, the author, Dr. Shane Tarr, reported that “some women benefit from elite capture whereas others do not, and issues associated with indigenous ownership are not the same as access to and control of land.” Gaps, plans and initiatives for gender mainstreaming and women inclusion in REDD+ and ERPs were shared, and recommendations were made and agreed upon. These include:

*i. Creation of spaces and opportunities for women’s participation and inclusion and breaking of barriers*

While it remains a challenge, the participating governments, IPs, LC and CSOs working on REDD+ have given thorough attention to the lack or limited participation of women in decision making bodies. There have been initiatives which have opened spaces and opportunities for women’s participation and engagements in REDD+ implementation. For example, in Vietnam, the Vietnamese sub-grantee International Center for Tropical Highland Ecosystems Research (ICTHER) supported the institutionalization of the Adaptive Collaborative Management Approach (ACMA), where at least two representatives from villages covered by the Forest Management Council (FMC) were elected as members of the FMC, one of which was a woman. A representative of the Vietnam Women’s Union can also be a member. For the Center for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas (CSDM), the Youth Cooperative and Indigenous Production Group established included women who participated in preserving and developing indigenous knowledge and traditional cultivation methods in indigenous and safe production. In Nepal, women have participated in the Community Forest Executive Committee and in Leasehold Forests User Groups, although their participation level has been lesser than men, according to Dr. Radha Wagle, Joint-Secretary and Chief, REDD

Implementation Center, Ministry of Forest and Environment of Nepal. In addition, there has been an increase in the participation of women in decision making related to water and agricultural resource management, in buffer zone management and in eco-tourism as a result of the interventions implemented by the government in Nepal. In Dr. Tarr's study, a 12-action point to mainstream gender in REDD+ and ERP was generated, underlining participatory approaches to ERP implementation, gender responsiveness in ERP management, and involvement of women in policy processes and decisions. These action points were included in Fiji's ERPD and accepted in the Carbon Fund in July 2019.

*ii. Increased gender sensitivity*

The project has supported training and workshops which raised awareness and made REDD+ actors more gender sensitive. The result was evident in the formulation and implementation of social inclusion strategies, gender codes of conduct and integration of gender in policies and programs on REDD+. For example, as mentioned, the 12-action points were incorporated in the ERPD of Fiji. Gender Action Plans (GAPs) and gender guidelines have been developed. In Nepal, an action plan for gender integration in the REDD+ Program was developed in 2017, which included a Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) strategy. At the local level, women's participation has been ensured by including women facilitators in the teams, providing time for women to finish household chores, providing food to make women more available, directly encouraging women to participate, having women-only focus group discussions, allowing women to take a seat of their choice and partnering with women's organizations. Women have been also involved in the design of ERPDs.

On the part of the governments, after conducting their gender analyses, steps have been taken to make their REDD+ initiatives more gender sensitive. According to Dr. Kinnalone Phommasack, Deputy Director, Lao REDD+ Division, Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the country's gender strategy includes a requirement for 35-50 percent female attendance. At the village level, there is also a requirement that the village development management committees have a minimum participation of females with ethnic background to strengthen the gender voice. In Nepal, the government has set up seven interventions for women inclusion in the ERPD while they are formulating the GESI Strategy and Implementation Plan and gender code of conduct. Ms. Nguyen Thi Le Trang, Project Communications Officer, Support for the Vietnam REDD+ readiness preparation in Vietnam phase 2 Management Board of Forestry Projects, indicated that women's engagement and their land tenure are part of the ACMA in Vietnam wherein women can be elected to the FMC and their land tenure is secured.

*iii. Increased awareness and knowledge of REDD+*

Despite the numerous cultural and geographical barriers to women participation, efforts have been made to promote and encourage women to participate in information and education activities on REDD+. Women have been included in community REDD+ trainings, for example, in Vietnam in the ERP zone in Thanh Hoa province by Hoa Binh

Cooperative, and in Fiji by the Soqosoqo Vakamarama iTaukei Trust Board (SSV). As a result, women's knowledge of REDD+, climate change, forest policies and laws, non-timber forest livelihoods, carbon accounting and other related topics has increased. Consequently, trained women have shown interest to participate in the ERP as independent stakeholders as reported by the Centre of Research and Development in Upland Areas (CERDA). In Fiji and Vanuatu, local women were incorporated into the training as facilitators and as members of training teams, resulting in stronger participation of women community members and youth as trainees.

### *Capacity built for effective participation in REDD+ processes*

Capacity building activities on ACMA, benefit sharing, carbon accounting, carbon stock assessment, forest management and monitoring and resource mapping, including use of Global Positioning System (GPS) and Terra-I (a real time forest monitoring tool), have been conducted. There were series of multi-stakeholder consultations conducted by PanNature among forest owners and LC in Huong Nguyen, Vietnam to enhance partnership towards sustainable landscape. Furthermore, sub-national and national consultation workshops were carried out to discuss benefit sharing mechanisms and design environmental and social safeguards. With the assistance of ICTHER in Ta Long Commune, Dakrong District, an FMC was established and is now operational in managing existing forest resources. Moreover, the Nhu Xuan District government signed forest protection contracts with 22 Self-Governing Groups (SGGs) to be managed by their cooperatives for 7 years. This, combined with forest allocations of other SGGs in the alliance of cooperatives, is where the model of 'Inter-community landscape and customary governance-based forest management' is being piloted by Hoa Binh Cooperative with the assistance of CERDA.

### *Generation of partnerships*

The projects have generated and strengthened collaboration, networking and partnerships between and among LC, CSOs, IPs and IPOs (including women IPOs), the private sector and respective governments. In Bhutan, Vietnam, Fiji and Vanuatu, consultations with the governments during the planning phase of the sub-projects resulted in increased collaboration with local stakeholders, including women. For instance, the Ministries of Forest and iTaukei in Fiji assisted Grace Trifam Ministry (GTM) to select the beneficiary communities. Vanuatu Foresters Association (VFA) had a similar experience, where relevant government institutions and NGOs were consulted for site selection prior to implementation. Sub-projects' workshops and training programs were carried out in collaboration with REDD+-related government agencies, which provided technical assistance and input by serving as resource persons. In Bhutan, Royal Society for Protection of Nature (RSPN) implemented activities on awareness raising activities on climate change and REDD+ in collaboration with the Department of Forest and Park Services (DoFPS) and its related offices/agencies. Similarly, Tarayana Foundation worked in partnership with the Watershed Management Division (WMD) and Social Forestry Extension Division (SFED) of the DoFPS. In a multi-stakeholder workshop organized by Tarayana Foundation in August 2019, aimed at sharing the experiences and lessons learned from the project implementation which could feed into the National REDD+ Program of Bhutan, representatives of the WMD, REDD+ Secretariat and Territorial Field Divisions served as resource speakers in the workshop. In the case of GTM in

Fiji, the ministries of Forest and iTaukei provided technical assistance during sub-project implementation. In Vietnam, Hoa Binh Cooperative shared that in most of the activities representatives of commune, district and provincial governments participated.

CSOs and IPOs have become more engaged in national REDD+ platforms. In Nepal, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), which was an implementing partner under the FCPF CBP Phase 1, became an IPs member in the ERPD Drafting Committee, ensuring that the ERPD's GAP and safeguard instruments resulted in positive impacts on the country's IPs. In Vietnam, space has been created for CSO participation in REDD+ processes at the national level and a REDD+ network has been created to reach out to relevant REDD+ stakeholders and seek their input, as reported by the sub-grantee PanNature.

Partnerships were also created through governments. For example, women's organizations in Lao PDR have been reaching out to grassroots women to encourage them to participate in development and forestry activities, as mentioned by Dr. Phommasack during the panel discussion. In Nepal, networking among government, NGOs, CSOs, community-based organizations and academic institutions is underway.

#### *Livelihood options broadened*

Women's livelihood options have been broadened as a result of forest-related livelihood initiatives introduced by sub-projects. ICTHER in Vietnam demonstrated that their REDD+ sub-project created livelihoods. It conducted training on producing compost and provided small amounts of money to 10 households to start gardening. In Nepal, promoting private forestry as one of the government's interventions has provided women with access to capital, skills and networks to become successful entrepreneurs and earn additional income.

#### *More organized communities*

Communities reached by the sub-projects have become more organized and capable to realize their common goals. Hoa Binh Cooperative reported that in Nhu Xuan District, Thanh Hoa Province, ethnic minorities who benefited from capacity building activities were organized into 22 SGGs and were formed into two cooperatives. Obtaining legal status strengthened the SGGs in pursuing forests and livelihood-related activities.

### **B. Challenges**

The main challenges encountered in the implementation of the FCPF CBP sub-projects in the Asia-Pacific Region have been limited budgets, short implementation periods, and lengthy administrative and approval procedures. In Vietnam, securing permits for implementation of sub-projects was time consuming and required numerous authorizations. Another cited difficulty was the need to translate REDD+ concepts and terminologies into understood terms. REDD+ concepts and terminologies, such as carbon accounting, were proven very technical and difficult to understand, as shared by sub-grantees which implemented training on forest carbon accounting, namely GTM, RSPN, ICTHER and Hoa Binh Cooperative. Factors, which in some cases have

prevented the meaningful participation of beneficiaries, were migration of women and youth to work outside their communities, inaccessibility of communities, low literacy levels, unfavorable weather conditions, and cultural and language barriers. Finally, implementing organizations had to manage beneficiaries' expectations from the sub-projects, which supported only awareness and capacity building and did not directly finance income generating actions.

For women, specifically, the gender workshop identified the following barriers to equal participation in REDD+-related decision making, some of which proved relevant during the implementation of sub-projects:

- Deep-seated cultural barriers, including traditional gender roles
- Confinement to non-economic activities inside their homes
- Limited mobilization, access to social services, education and literacy rates
- Undervalued and undercompensated labor-intensive forestry-related tasks
- Limited knowledge of their rights, laws and policies related to REDD+
- Lack of skills and confidence to effectively participate in community activities
- Insufficient internalization of existing policies by institutions working on forestry and REDD+ in planning and policy making
- Insufficient safeguards
- Elite capture by powerful women leaders

### **C. Lessons Learned**

The following are the lessons learned from the implementation of the CBP, as highlighted by the participants:

- Collaboration and networking of LC, IPs, CSOs and governments are essential for REDD+ to succeed. Partnership with governments' REDD+ units gave way to the effective participation and inclusion of forest-dependent IPs, LC and women in REDD+-related decision making and implementation at various levels.
- Promoting the participation of women in REDD+ requires concerted actions from all stakeholders. These actions should begin with the formulation of legal frameworks for social inclusion, policies and gender plans and strategies.
- Gender analyses or assessments done in Nepal, Lao PDR, Vietnam and Fiji can lead to concrete actions which pave the way for women participation.
- Appreciating women's diversity instead of binding women in one homogenous term can help to address the issues of gender mainstreaming and women participation and inclusion in REDD+. Ethnic, cultural and geographical sensitivity of REDD+ interventions can respond to women's diverse conditions and status.
- Gender mainstreaming in REDD+ is an ongoing process which should be endorsed by all stakeholders. All REDD+ stakeholders, male and female, should be continuously sensitized to champion inclusion initiatives at the local and national levels.
- Access to resources, information and capacity building activities is a requisite to full and effective participation of forest-dependent IPs, LC and CSOs, including women in decision

making processes. Training on managing nurseries and carbon accounting allow communities to become more effective partners in REDD+ implementation.

- The translation of REDD+ concepts, simplification of training materials and delivery of capacity building activities into local languages are key to increasing awareness and knowledge of LC members.
- National laws and policies on land tenure and forestry, which consider the forest rights of IPs, including women, are instrumental to strengthening their engagement in REDD+.
- REDD+ can open opportunities for livelihood diversification, including marketing of non-timber forest products.
- Recognition of and support for indigenous knowledge and traditional governance, particularly in forest management, can be a vital contribution of IPs to REDD+ implementation.
- A rights-based approach in sub-project implementation is effective in asserting self-determination of forest-dependent communities over their land, territories and resources.



## V. Way Forward

### A. Key Recommendations for Increasing Women’s Participation in REDD+-Related Decision Making and Implementation in the Asia-Pacific Region

Area	Recommendations
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institute respect and recognition of indigenous institutions and governance mechanisms in benefit-sharing and gender action plans, including creation of focal points for gender and IPs concerns.</li> <li>• Engage ethnic minorities/IPs/women as partners in the implementation of ERPs and GAPs, and not only as beneficiaries.</li> <li>• In the context of participatory land-use mapping and IPs’ collective territories, recognize and respect indigenous</li> </ul>

	women's rights to land through legal allocation and inalienable land/forest tenure rights.
<b>Participation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effectively engage women, especially indigenous women, in the implementation of GAPs under the ERPs, by providing resources for this purpose, including for consultations, follow-ups and accountable and transparent reporting mechanisms with representation of women at the country and regional levels.</li> <li>• Put in place gender focal points in REDD+ units with clear terms of reference.</li> </ul>
<b>Capacity Building</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop culturally appropriate and gender responsive training and knowledge sharing materials, including policy briefs.</li> <li>• Improve access to and maximize use of communication technologies.</li> <li>• Carry out capacity building/awareness raising training on ERPs, benefit-sharing, safeguards and GAPs of communities in ERP areas.</li> <li>• Conduct continuous consultations with women from preparation to implementation.</li> <li>• Provide information on relevant government policies and programs through easily understood policy briefs.</li> <li>• Provide support for climate friendly livelihood and economic initiatives for women, consistent with indigenous knowledge and women's sustainable development visions.</li> <li>• Continue organizational, operational and technical support to local women organizations.</li> </ul>
<b>ERP Implementation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure women's participation in ERP activities within ERPs' jurisdictions.</li> <li>• Take a collaborative approach to ERP implementation by making maximum use of national and regional networks.</li> <li>• Hire in-country safeguards experts in ERP regions to implement safeguards instruments, Benefit Sharing Programs (BSPs) and GAPs.</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the monitoring system, set up a mechanism with women's participation to review and monitor gender-specific indicators, and ensure gender-specific support and participation in ERPs. Ensure collection and availability of disaggregated data on indigenous women and youth (girls and boys).</li> <li>• Have mandatory periodic consultations with women at the community level.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As part of the safeguards monitoring, governments should consider incorporating gender and social aspects of implementation.</li> </ul>
<b>Funding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extend the CBP for IPs and CSOs, including gender/women-specific programs and funds up to 2025.</li> <li>Ensure direct access of funds by women organizations.</li> <li>Ensure continued availability of financial resources in support of GAPS, BSPs and safeguards planning and implementation.</li> </ul>



**B. Key Recommendations on Future REDD+ Capacity Building Programs/Actions for IPs, other Forest Dwellers, Land/Resource-Owners, Southern CSOs and Other Marginalized Groups in the Asia-Pacific Region**

Area	Recommendations
<b>Capacity Building</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to build capacity on REDD+ Readiness and ERP with clear, fair, transparent and effective implementation, especially on safeguards, gender action and BSPs with respect to traditional knowledge, alternative livelihoods and</li> </ul>



	<p>technical skills; and with inclusion of training of trainers from IPs/CSOs/LC/women/land resource owners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop climate change-related topics for curricula in the education sector. Give priority to south-south cooperation when external expertise is required during ERP implementation.</li> <li>▪ <i>Specific recommendations for governments:</i> Effectively implement capacity building activities when making use of ERPD resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Inclusion and Partnership</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IPs, CSOs, LC, other forest-dependent communities, land/resource-owners, women and youth should be active partners in the implementation and independent monitoring of ERPs, and not passive beneficiaries.</li> <li>▪ Action/implementation plans should be culturally appropriate, gender responsive and locally understood.</li> <li>▪ Enhance partnerships of IPs/land-resource-owners, CSOs, LC, other marginalized sectors, government institutions/authorities and private sector for a successful implementation of ERPs and the CBP.</li> </ul>
<b>Non-Carbon Benefits and Livelihood Support Program for both Readiness and ERP Implementation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enhance traditional and alternative livelihoods, including value chain of products and services, using the required financial and technical support under the ERP activities for IPs/CSOs/LC/ land/resource owners/forest dependent/LC.</li> <li>▪ Ensure effective participation of IPs, CSOs, LC and land/resource owners in the implementation of land-use mapping to ensure that the forest/land is clearly allocated for benefit sharing.</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring and Safeguards Systems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IPs, ethnic minorities, CSOs, LC, women, land/resource-owners and other forest-dependent communities should be effectively consulted with, engaged and participate in the process of REDD+ Readiness and ERP implementation and monitoring, including the development of IPs and gender-specific indicators, implementation of social and environmental safeguards, transparency and timely access to information (in a culturally appropriate manner), BSPs and GAPS.</li> <li>▪ Ensure effective implementation of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and culturally appropriate and gender responsive and easily accessible grievance and redress mechanisms.</li> <li>▪ Engage in-country safeguards experts to ensure positive results for safeguards implementation and monitoring; and avoid negative impacts of Readiness and ERPs.</li> </ul>
<b>Funding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure continuity, consistency, extension and increase of funds' allocations for the CBP until 2025 for the benefit of</li> </ul>

IPs, CSOs, LC, land/resource-owners and other forest-dependent communities. Have a separate recipient for the Pacific Region under the CBP.



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## **Annex 1: Regional Dialogue and Gender Workshop Concept Note**

### **Introduction and Background**

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) is a global partnership that has been assisting 48 tropical countries in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and Caribbean (LCR) regions in their efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; support forest carbon stock conservation; sustainably manage forests; and enhance forest carbon stocks (commonly termed REDD+). The Facility consists of representatives of REDD countries, financial contributors, private sector, southern civil society organizations (CSOs), and forest-dependent Indigenous Peoples (IPs). During recent years, the FCPF through a Capacity Building Program (CBP) has been channeling funding to provide forest-dependent IPs, other forest dwellers and southern CSOs with information, knowledge and awareness on REDD+ in order to enhance their understanding of key principles and processes, and by extension their capability to engage more meaningfully in the implementation of REDD+-related activities and programs.

**Overview:** The CBP has had two phases of funding starting in 2009. In Phase 2, which is coming to its set closing date in December 2019 in the Asia-Pacific and Africa regions, and in June 2020 in the LAC region, IPs organizations (IPOs) and CSOs from the three regions have been empowered as Intermediary Organizations to distribute financial and technical support to southern CSOs and IPOs selected by them from FCPF countries in their respective regions. The Intermediary Organizations in the Asia-Pacific Region are the Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (Tebtebba, focusing on forest-dependent IPs) and the Asia Network of Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB, focusing on southern CSOs).

Several capacity building initiatives have been funded under CBP Phase 2, ranging from awareness raising on REDD+, climate change, preparation of national Emission Reduction Programs (ERPs) and how to ensure broad participation in Readiness, customary land tenure assessments, training on community-based carbon accounting and monitoring, gender analysis to better inform ERP design and development, and piloting of benefit-sharing models. Consequently, targeted forest-dependent IPs and southern CSOs have been demonstrating increased understanding of the subjects and their visibility and participation in various country level dialogues have increased.

During the two CBP phases, it became evident that the impacts of climate change manifested differently in different regions and affected women in a disproportionate manner. Although women in communities play an important role in conserving forests and they hold incredible cumulative traditional knowledge vital to identifying and adapting to the effects of climate change and conservation of the forest, they are often left out of decision-making processes involving natural resource management. The result is a lack of enough attention and integration of gender issues in national ERPs and REDD+ strategies. It was, therefore, concluded by the FCPF and country stakeholders that stronger efforts need to be made to increase women's capacities and roles in REDD+-related programs and processes. To this effect, several gender analyses have been funded by both the CBP program and the Global FCPF Gender Fund. These analyses have resulted in the development of gender-specific action plans with results indicator to be included as part of the ERP designs and implementation in selected countries. However, it is recognized that a lot of

work still remains to be done on this front in-order to better sensitized national REDD+ Focal Points in country leading the readiness and ERPD programs to ensure the effective participation of women, and to design program that are gender inclusive.

The closing of the CBP and the potential need for additional future support call for a regional dialogue of forest-dependent IPOs and CSOs on lessons learned and best practices from the CBP implementation to-date and a discussion on future needs. This is also an opportunity to conduct in-depth discussions on how to better mainstream gender considerations into Readiness and ERP design and increase women's participation and benefits from ERPs.

## **Objectives**

The objectives of the Regional Dialogue in the Asia-Pacific region are: (a) to share consolidated results to-date and lessons learned from the grassroots level in building the capacity of forest-dependent IPs, other forest dwellers and southern CSOs engaged in REDD+ strategies and programs, (b) to discuss challenges faced in mainstreaming gender based on lessons learned from gender-specific activities implemented, and to reach agreement on key reasons for the low participation of women in REDD+-related decision making and needed actions, and (c) to provide the FMT and relevant donors with concrete actions and consultative platform for learning about further REDD+-related capacity needs. The Regional Dialogue event will commence and be structured around regional summaries to be prepared by Tebtebba and ANSAB of their respective projects, including summaries of gender activities implemented to-date. It will include 2 days of discussions on gender-related gaps and actions, and 3 days of discussions on lessons learned, gaps and recommendations on future actions.

## **Expected Outcomes**

- Regionally agreed key lessons learned from the CBP
- Regionally agreed recommendations and action plan on future REDD+ capacity building actions for forest-dependent IPs, other forest dwellers and southern CSOs in Asia-Pacific
- Regionally agreed key reasons for the low participation of women in REDD+-related decision- making and the needed actions to address these reasons
- Strengthened IPs and CSO networking within the region

## **Expected outputs**

- Regional summaries of CBP Phase 2 projects for forest-dependent IPs and southern CSOs prepared by ANSAB and Tebtebba
- Countries' presentations
- A workshop report, summarizing the Regional Dialogue's proceedings, decisions and recommendations, as well as lessons learned, and a regional action plan with specific gender actions.

## **Methodology**

The event will be organized and conducted by Tebtebba with support from ANSAB. It will be held in a participatory manner, and comprise a combination of group exercises, simulation games, panel discussions, presentations, consultations groups, etc. It will be utilized to enhance learning and maximize interactive participation and input. The interactive approach will ensure that discussions spin towards a joint reflection on participant organizations' achievements in enhancing social inclusion. The discussion will be extended beyond REDD+ toward larger and more sustained issues of land tenure, governance and poverty reduction.

Tebtebba together with ANSAB will jointly facilitate the regional dialogue, including the discussions on women participation. Tebtebba will take the lead in preparing the workshop report with inputs from ANSAB and will also be responsible for compiling countries' presentations and provide links in the report. In order to enable peer-to-peer learning and ensure thematic relevance to all countries, inputs from FCPF CBP countries from all stages in Readiness will be included in the program in the following thematic areas, as relevant:

- Social and Environmental Risk Management
- Land Rights and Land Tenure Assessment
- Benefit-sharing Mechanisms
- Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanisms
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Women and Youth Inclusion
- Poverty Reduction

IPs and CSO representatives will be delivering their experiences and views on progress, gaps, achievements and needed next steps in these thematic areas, enabling critical discussions and joint celebrations.

For the next steps recommendations, the leading questions could be:

- What are the main capacity needs and remaining gaps of forest-dependent IPs, other forest dwellers and southern CSOs in ER processes and programs?
- How can these needs be addressed?
- How can capacity building activities be more closely aligned with ERPs and support their implementation?
- How can the most vulnerable segments of communities (women, youth) be reached and their participation in decision making enhanced?

## **Participants**

The Regional Dialogue, including the discussions on women participation, will convene forest-dependent IPs and southern CSOs' representatives from the following Asia-Pacific FCPF countries: Bhutan, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea,



Thailand, Vanuatu and Vietnam; representatives of prominent women-led and women-focused IPOs and CSOs engaged in REDD+ from FCPF countries in the region; intermediary organizations' representatives from Africa and LCR; and WB team members. The Regional Dialogue's participant composition will aim to reflect equal participation from the relevant countries, equal representation of southern CSOs and IPOs, equal participation of women and men, and adherence to the allocated budget.



## Annex 2: Regional Dialogue and Gender Workshop Programs

### 1. Gender Workshop Program

Day 1, 16 September, 2019		
09:00 – 10:00	Welcome and Opening Sessions  Workshop objectives, introduction of program and participants	<b>Ms. Eleanor Dictaan-Bang-oa</b> <i>Coordinator, Indigenous Women Programme, Tebtebba</i>  <b>Dr. Bishma Subedi</b> <i>Executive Director, ANSAB</i>
10:00 - 10:30	Tea Break and Group Photo	
10:30 – 11:00	The FCPF's Global Gender Fund – an Overview	<b>Ms. Kilara Suit</b> <i>Carbon Finance Specialist/Gender Fund Manager, World Bank</i>
11:00 – 11:30	Question and Answer	
11:30 - 12:30	Panel discussion on gender analysis in ERPs in Nepal, Fiji, Vietnam and Lao-PDR	Moderator:  <b>Dr. Bishma Subedi</b> <i>Executive Director, ANSAB</i>  Speakers:  <b>Dr. Kinnalone Phommasack</b> <i>Deputy Director, Lao REDD+ Division, Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao PDR</i>  <b>Dr. Radha Wagle</b> <i>Joint-Secretary, REDD Implementation Center, Ministry of Forest and Environment, Kathmandu, Nepal</i>  <b>Ms. Nguyen Thi Le Trang</b> <i>Project Communications Officer, Support for the REDD+ Readiness Preparation in Vietnam Phase 2, Management Board for Forestry Projects, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Hanoi, Socialist Republic of Vietnam</i>
12:30 - 01:00	Open Forum	
01:00 - 02:00	Lunch Break	
02:00 – 02:15	Overview of gender activities funded by Tebtebba, including sub-projects and funded research	<b>Ms Helen Valdez</b> <i>Team Leader, Project Management Team, FCPF CBP for East Asia, Pacific and South Asia Regions, Tebtebba</i>
02:15 – 04:30	Sharing lessons from women capacity building projects on REDD+:  <i>Mainstreaming Gender into Fiji's REDD+ and Emissions Reduction Program (ER-P) for Forest-Dependent Peoples</i>	<b>Dr. Shane Tarr</b> <i>Freelance Development Consultant, Samut Prakan, Thailand/New Zealand</i>



	<p><i>Building Capacity for Fiji's Forest Dependent Indigenous Men and Women to Actively Participate in the Fiji REDD+ Readiness Program</i></p> <p><i>Empowering ethnic minority women for REDD+, climate change and sustainable development in Vietnam</i></p> <p><i>Capacity enhancement for ethnic minorities in execution of indigenous products' value chains</i></p> <p><i>Gender Integration in REDD+ and ERPD in Nepal</i></p>	<p><b>Ms. Alisi Daurewa</b> Board <i>Soqosoqo Vakamarama I Taukei Trust (Fiji Indigenous Women's Society), Fiji</i></p> <p><b>Ms. Vu Thi Hien</b> <i>Director, Centre of Research and Development in Upland Area (CERDA), Vietnam</i></p> <p><b>Ms. Luong Thi Truong</b> <i>Executive Director Center for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas (CSDM), Vietnam</i></p> <p><b>Ms. Dibya Devi Gurung</b> <i>Core Associate/Coordinator–Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture &amp; Natural Resource Management (WOCAN), Nepal</i></p>
04:30 - 04:50	Open Forum	
04:50 – 05:00	Wrap Up	<b>Ms. Eleanor Dictaan-Bang-oa</b> <i>Coordinator Indigenous Women Programme, Tebtebba</i>
<b>Day 2, 17 September, 2019</b>		
09:00 – 09:15	Recap of Day 1	<b>Ms. Maribeth Bugtong-Biano</b> <i>Tebtebba</i>
09:15 – 09:30	<i>Results from the Capacity Building on REDD+ for CSOs and Local Communities in East Asia and the Pacific Region</i>	<b>Dr. Bhishma Subedi</b> <i>Executive Director ANSAB, Nepal</i>
09:30 – 09:45	<i>Africa's perspective on gender and REDD+: presentation of the results of the regional gender workshop carried out in Nairobi in July 2019</i>	<b>Mr. Joseph Ole Simel</b> <i>Executive Director Mainyito Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO), Kenya</i>
09:45 - 10:00	Open Forum	
10:00 – 12:00	Workshop: From Gaps to GAP	Sub-regional Groups/Facilitators  East Asia - Tebtebba South Asia - ANSAB Pacific – World Bank Government
12:00 – 01:00	Lunch break	
01:00 - 02:00	Preparation of sub-regional presentations	Group work
02:00 – 03:00	Report back from sub-regional work groups	Group presentations:  East Asia Group Pacific South Asia Governments
03:00 - 03:15	Coffee/Tea break	
03:15 - 04:00	Open Forum and Agreement on key recommendations for increasing women's participation in REDD+-related decision making and implementation in the Asia-Pacific Region	Facilitator:  <b>Ms. Grace Balawag</b> <i>Climate Change Team, Tebtebba</i>

## 2. Regional Dialogue Program

Day 1, 18 September 2019		
09:00 – 10:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opening Remarks</li>   <li>• Welcome Remarks</li>   <li>• Introduction of Program and Participants</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ms. Birgit Hansl</b> <i>World Bank Country Manager for Thailand</i></p> <p><b>Mr. Raymond de Chavez</b> <i>Deputy Director, Tebtebba</i></p> <p><b>Dr. Bishma Subedi</b> <i>Executive Director, Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB)</i></p> <p><b>Ms. Grace Balawag</b> <i>Climate Change Team, Tebtebba</i></p>
10:00 – 10:15	Coffee/Tea break and group photo	
10:15 – 11:00	<p>Sharing of FCPF CBP Phase 2 project's results: presentations of projects' regional assessments</p> <p>Q&amp;A</p>	<p><b>Ms. Helen Valdez</b> <i>Team Leader, FCPF CBP for East Asia, Pacific and South Asia Regions, Tebtebba</i></p> <p><b>Dr. Bishma Subide</b> <i>Executive Director, ANSAB</i></p>
11:00 – 01:00	<p>Sharing of FCPF CBP Phase 2 sub-projects' results:</p> <p><b>GROUP A</b> Fiji</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soqosoqo Vakamarama I Taukei Trust Board (SSV)</li> <li>• Grace Trifam Ministry (GTM)</li> </ul> <p><b>Bhutan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Royal Society for Protection of Nature (RSPN)</li> <li>• Tarayana Foundation</li> </ul> <p><b>GROUP B</b> Vanuatu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vanuatu Foresters Association (VFA)</li> </ul> <p><b>Vietnam</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hoa Binh Cooperative on Agro-Forestry and Environment</li> </ul>	<p>Moderators: ANSAB for Group A and Tebtebba for Group B</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Center for Tropical Highland Ecosystems Research (ICTHER)</li> <li>• Pan Nature</li> <li>• Center for Sustainable Rural Development (SRD)</li> </ul>	
01:00 – 02:00	Lunch Break	
02:00 – 03:00	Sharing of Key Discussion Points from 2 groups	ANSAB for Group A and Tebtebba for Group B
03:00 – 04:00	Sharing lessons from the FCPF CBP Phase 1	<p>Global Café discussion</p> <p><b>Mr. Tunga Bhadra Rai</b> <i>Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), Nepal</i></p> <p><b>Mr. Sunil Pariyar</b> <i>Dalit Alliance for Natural Resources (DANAR), Nepal</i></p> <p><b>Mr. Ganesh Man Pradhan</b> <i>Nepal Law Society (NLS), Nepal</i></p> <p>Moderator: Ms. Helen Magata, Tebtebba</p>
04:00 - 04:30	Q & A	
04:30 – 05:00	Logistics and presentation of Day 2 program	Tebtebba
<b>DAY 2, 19 September 2019</b>		
09:00 – 09:30	Meditation	<b>Dr. Bhishma Subedi</b> <i>Executive Director, ANSAB</i>
09:30 – 09:45	Recap of Day 1	ANSAB
9:45 – 10:30	Presentation of regional gender workshop's results and Q&A	<b>Ms. Ellen Dictaan-Bang-oa</b> <i>Coordinator Indigenous Women Programme, Tebtebba</i>
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee/Tea break	
10:45 – 11:45	Panel discussion on REDD+ capacity building support outside the FCPF	<p><b>Mr. Kanwar Javed Iqbal</b> <i>Director/Senior Research Fellow, Sustainable Development Centre/NDF, Pakistan</i></p> <p><b>Mr. Cosmas Makamet</b> <i>Manager, Forest for Certain Forest for Life (FORCERT), Papua New Guinea</i></p> <p><b>Mr. Charlie Timpoloa Harrison</b> <i>TA Adviser, Vanuatu Civil Society Network, Vanuatu</i></p> <p>Moderator: Dr. Bhishma Subedi, ANSAB</p>
11:45 – 12:30	Q&A	
12:30 – 01:30	Lunch break	
01:30 – 02:45	Panel discussion on governments' perspective on engagement with IPs, other forest dwellers and civil society women	<p>REDD+ Focal Points from ERP countries</p> <p><b>Dr. Radha Wagle</b> <i>Joint Secretary and Chief</i></p>

		<p><i>REDD Implementation Centre, Ministry of Forests and Environment, Nepal</i></p> <p><b>Ms. Nguyen Thi Le Trang</b>  <i>Project Communications Officer</i>  <i>Support for the REDD+ readiness preparation in Vietnam phase 2,</i>  <i>Management Board of Forestry Projects, Vietnam</i></p> <p><b>Dr. Kinnalone Phommasack</b>  <i>Deputy Director, Lao REDD+ Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Forest, Lao PDR</i></p> <p>Moderator: Grace Balawag, Tebtebba</p>
02:45 – 03:15	Q&A	
03:15 – 03:30	Coffee/Tea break	
03:30 – 04:00	Sharing of results and lessons learned from the FCPF CBP in Africa	<p><b>Mr. Charles Nyambura Mwangi</b>  <i>Coordinator of FCPF CBP for CSOs in Africa</i></p> <p>Moderator: ANSAB</p>
04:00 - 04:30	Q&A	
04:30 - 04:45	Logistics and presentation of Day 3 program	ANSAB
07:00	<i>EVENING SOCIAL EVENT</i>	Tebtebba and ANSAB
<b>DAY 3, 20 September 2019</b>		
09:00 – 09:15	Recap of Day 2	Tebtebba
09:15 –12:00	Group discussion on lessons learned and recommendations	<p>Group 1. ERP countries (Fiji, Nepal, Lao PDR and Vietnam)</p> <p>Group 2. Governments of ERP countries (Lao PDR, Nepal and Vietnam)</p> <p>Group 3. Readiness countries (Thailand, Cambodia, Vanuatu, PNG, Pakistan and Bhutan)</p> <p>Moderators: Tebtebba and ANSAB</p>
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch break	
01:00 – 02:00	Group preparation of reporting back presentations	
02:00 – 03:00	Group presentations	Moderator: ANSAB
03:00 – 03:15	Coffee Break	
03:15 – 04:15	Agreement on key recommendations on future REDD+ capacity building actions for forest-dependent indigenous peoples, other forest dwellers and southern CSOs in Asia-Pacific	<p><b>Ms. Grace Balawag</b>  Tebtebba</p>
16:15 – 16:30	Closing Session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tebtebba</li> <li>• ANSAB</li> <li>• World Bank</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closing Remarks</li> </ul>	

### Annex 3: List of Participants

NAME	COUNTRY	DETAILS
1. Ms. Rinchen Wangmo	Bhutan	Programme Manager, Royal Society for Protection of Nature (RSPN)
2. Mr. Narayan Ghalley	Bhutan	Project Coordinator, RSPN
3. Mr. Sonam Jamstho	Bhutan	Sr. Field Officer, Tarayana Foundation
4. Ms. Sonam Chhoden	Bhutan	Programme Officer, Tarayana Foundation
5. Ms. Kha Sros	Cambodia	Forestry Committee, Cambodia Indigenous Women Working Group
6. Mr. Samin Ngach	Cambodia	Regional Steering Committee (RSC) Member; Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA)
7. Mr. Vuthy Lic	Cambodia	Interpreter
8. Ms. Tamara Finau Tabakaucoro	Fiji	President, Soqosoqo Vakamarama iTaukei Trust Board (SSV)
9. Ms. Alisis Daurewa	Fiji	SSV
10. Ms. Safaira Tagivuni	Fiji	Executive Director, Grace Trifam Ministry (GTM)
11. Mr. Selevacio Tagivuni	Fiji	GTM
12. Mr. Charles Peter Mwangi Nyambura	Kenya	Thematic Lead, Pan African Climate Justice Alliance
13. Mr. Joseph Ole Simel	Kenya	Executive Director, MPIDO
14. Dr. Kinnalone Phommasack	Lao PDR	Deputy Director, Laos Department of Forestry
15. Mr. Puspa Lal Ghimire	Nepal	Program Director, Asia Network of Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB)
16. Dr. Bhishma Prasad Subedi	Nepal	ANSAB
17. Mr. Sudarshan Chandra Khanal	Nepal	Manager- Research, Planning and Communication, ANSAB
18. Ms. Dibya Devi Gurung	Nepal	Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and NRM (WOCAN)
19. Ms. Kanti Rajbhandari	Nepal	Chairperson, HIMAWANTI
20. Dr. Radha Wagle	Nepal	Chief/Joint Secretary Ministry of Forest and Environment, REDD Implementation Centre
21. Mr. Tunga Bhadra Rai	Nepal	RSC Member; Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)
22. Mr. Catalino Corpuz	Philippines	Tebtebba
23. Mr. Raymond de Chavez	Philippines	Tebtebba
24. Mr. Paul Michael Nera	Philippines	Tebtebba
25. Ms. Helen Valdez	Philippines	Tebtebba
26. Ms. Grace Balawag	Philippines	Tebtebba
27. Ms. Eleanor Bang-oa	Philippines	Tebtebba
28. Ms. Helen Magata	Philippines	Tebtebba
29. Ms. Ruby Espanola	Philippines	Tebtebba
30. Ms. Maribeth Bugtong-Biano	Philippines	Tebtebba
31. Ms. Lea Patugad	Philippines	Tebtebba
32. Ms. Janice Guzman	Philippines	Tebtebba
33. Ms. Noraeri Thungmueangthong	Thailand	Indigenous Women Network of Thailand (IWNT)
34. Ms. Saengrawee Suweerakan	Thailand	Interpreter; INWNT
35. Mr. William Bani Aruduvo	Vanuatu	Chairperson, Vanuatu Foresters' Association (VFA)
36. Ms. Ruth Nalau	Vanuatu	VFA
37. Mr. Laisiasa Sakita	Vanuatu	RSC Member; VANGO
38. Mr. Phung Van Kien	Vietnam	Chairman, Hoa Binh Cooperative

39. Ms. Vu Thi Hien	Vietnam	Director, Center for Research and Development in the Upland Areas (CERDA)
40. Dr. Thong Le Quang	Vietnam	Director, International Centre for Tropical Highland Ecosystems Research (ICTHER)
41. Ms. Tran Thi Nu Phoung	Vietnam	ICTHER
42. Ms. Nguyen Thi Le Trang	Vietnam	Communications Officer, Support for REDD+ readiness preparation in Vietnam Phase 2
43. Mr. Nguyen Thanh Tung	Vietnam	Interpreter
44. Mr. To Tuan Anh	Vietnam	Interpreter
45. Ms. Haddy Jatou Sey		World Bank
46. Ms. Ayala Peled Ben Ari		World Bank
47. Ms. Juliette E. Wilson		World Bank
48. Ms. Kilara Suit		World Bank
49. Mr. Shalindra Dilhan Mylvaganam		World Bank
50. Mr. Bouke Berns		World Bank
51. Dr. Shane Patrick Tarr		Consultant
*Ms. Luong Thi Truong	Vietnam	Executive Director, Center for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas (CSDM)
52. Mr. Som Sopheak	Cambodia	Executive Director, Action for Development (AFD)
53. Mr. Khampeng Pongkham	Lao PDR	Forest Technical, Laos Biodiversity Association
54. Mr. Sunil Kumar Pariyar	Nepal	Executive Director, Dalit Alliance for Natural Resources (DANAR)
55. Mr. Ganesh Man Pradhan	Nepal	Senior Admin and Program Officer, Nepal Law Society
56. Mr. Kanwar Muhammad Javed Iqbar	Pakistan	Director, Senior Research Fellow, SDC/NDF
57. Ms. Fareeha Irfan Ovais	Pakistan	Consultant-Environmental Programs, Hagler Bailly Pakistan
58. Mr. Cosmas Makamet	Papua New Guinea (PNG)	Manager, FORCERT (Forest for Certain Forest for Life)
59. Mr. Charlie Harrison	Vanuatu	TA Adviser, Vanuatu Civil Society Network
60. Ms. Tran Thi Thanh Toan	Vietnam	Program Manager in Central Region of Vietnam, Centre for Sustainable Rural Development (SRD)
61. Mr. Tan Thuan Nhin	Vietnam	Program Assistant, SRD
62. Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Quang	Vietnam	Project Coordinator, People and Nature Reconciliation (PanNature)
63. Ms. Birgit Hansl		World Bank

Legend:

Participated in Gender Workshop also
Participated in Regional Dialogue only

## **Annex 4: Summary of the Proceedings**

### **1. Gender Workshop Proceedings**

After the opening preliminaries, Ms. Kilara Suit, Carbon Finance Specialist and FCPF Gender Fund Manager in the World Bank (WB), provided an overview of the WB's Forest Funds, which include the FCPF and the BioCarbon Fund (BioCF). She emphasized that in support of the participating countries in the development of the building blocks of REDD+ and to pilot performance-based payments, FCPF has in place the Readiness Fund and the Carbon Fund, respectively. She also underscored the Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion Programmatic Approach being undertaken by the WB in the implementation of the FCPF.

A panel of government representatives discussed the gender analyses in ERPs in Lao PDR, Nepal and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The panelists were: Dr. Kinnalone Phommasack, Deputy Director, REDD+ Division, Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; Dr. Radha Wagle, Joint-Secretary and Chief, REDD Implementation Center, Ministry of Forest and Environment; and Ms. Nguyen Thi Le Trang, Project Communications Officer, Support for the REDD+ Readiness Preparation in Vietnam Phase 2 respectively.

The representatives reflected on the key gender gaps identified in their Gender Gap Analyses and how they addressed these in the design of their ERPs to ensure the participation and inclusion of women in REDD+ implementation. Furthermore, they shared the concrete actions they have undertaken and explained what actions they intend to take including putting in place effective monitoring systems.

There are two recipients of the FCPF CBP Phase 2 in Asia-Pacific: Tebtebba for indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers and ANSAB for southern CSOs and LC. Ms. Helen Valdez, Tebtebba Team Leader of the project, provided an overview of the gender-related activities which Tebtebba has implemented or channeled funds for, and researches conducted with IPs and women.

A panel discussion shared lessons from women capacity building projects on REDD+ focusing on the approaches and strategies that worked and did not work well in relation to increasing women's capacities and engagement in REDD+ programs and processes. Further, they shared specific and practical actions which could be undertaken from 2020-2025 with women for them to meaningfully engage, including in decision making processes, and ensure their equitable and gender-sensitive benefits. The panelists were: a) FCPF CBP Phase 2: Dr. Shane Tarr, Freelance Development Consultant and Ms. Alisi Daurewa, SSV, Fiji; b) Phase 1: Ms. Dibya Devi Gurung, Core Associate/Coordinator, WOCAN, Nepal; c) FCPF Gender Fund: Ms. Vu Thi Hien, Executive Director, CERDA, Vietnam; and d) Gender Pillar of the Joint Australia & FCPF: Ms. Luong Thi Truong, Executive Director, CSDM, Vietnam.

On the second day, two presentations tackled key issues, lessons learned and recommendations about women's participation and inclusion in REDD+ project implementation by CSOs and LC in Asia-Pacific and in Africa.

Dr. Bhishma Subedi, Executive Director of ANSAB, shared results and lessons learned on the participation of women in REDD+ in their project. He emphasized that gender was considered in all components of the project, including in the project indicators.

Mr. Joseph Ole Simel, Executive Director of the Mainyoito Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO), the counterpart of Tebtebba in Africa, highlighted the results of the Regional Workshop on Indigenous Women's Participation in REDD+ Processes in the region held on July 16-17, 2019 in Nairobi, Kenya. He said the workshop dealt with the primary issues facing the participation of women in REDD+ projects, on doable mechanisms that could address the key issues and ensure women's equal participation in REDD+, and on ways forward to replicate and scale up best practices on gender mainstreaming in REDD+ projects.

The participants were divided to discuss the challenges faced by forest-dependent women in participating in REDD+-related decision making and implementation, solutions and best practices for mainstreaming women's participation, and recommendations. The groups were East Asia, South Asia, the Pacific and government representatives which presented their findings. The forum agreed on key recommendations for increasing women's participation in REDD+-related decision making and implementation in the Asia-Pacific region.

A summary of presentations is available in Annex 5.

## **2. Regional Dialogue Proceedings**

Ms. Birgit Hansl, WB Country Manager for Thailand, opened the Regional Dialogue by providing the background of the FCPF CBP. She emphasized that the WB supported and encouraged dialogue and knowledge sharing in order for implementing organizations to learn from each other. Dr. Bhishma Subedi of ANSAB, Mr. Raymond de Chavez of Tebtebba, and Ms. Haddy Jatou Sey, WB Task Team Leader of the Asia-Pacific FCPF CBP Phase 2 projects, welcomed the Regional Dialogue's participants and expressed their high expectations for the sharing of lessons learned, good practices and recommendations for future REDD+ capacity building for IPs and CSOs.

ANSAB and Tebtebba shared the results of their respective project assessments. An open forum followed where Dr. Subedi and Ms. Valdez responded to questions raised by participants. The key questions raised were on the approach of recipient organizations to make the call for proposals more inclusive and on the difficulty in getting successful proposals from the Pacific and Pakistan. Dr. Subedi disclosed that ANSAB tried to reach viable CSOs through their networks and by providing clear guidelines. He cited that ANSAB received many proposals from Vietnam and funded two. In the case of the Pacific, despite the extended call for proposals, ANSAB received



only one from Vanuatu but the proponent failed to pursue the proposal. In addition, Ms. Valdez pointed out that even if Tebtebba reached out to Pakistan's REDD+ office, no organization was endorsed to be invited to submit a proposal. Tebtebba tried to work with the proponent from Papua New Guinea to improve their proposal but in the end, the proponent withdrew. As to the approach, she mentioned that the application form was simplified to make it easy for indigenous peoples' organization to accomplish.

In a breakout session, representatives of the 9 sub-grantee organizations of the CBP Phase 2 presented the results of their sub-projects. Mr. Sudarshan Khanal of ANSAB and Mr. Raymond de Chavez of Tebtebba shared the key points which emerged from the presentations.

Lessons learned from CBP Phase 1 were shared in a global café. Mr. Tunga Bhadra Rai of Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), Mr. Sunil Pariyar of Dalit Alliance for Natural Resources (DANAR) and Mr. Ganesh Man Pradhan of Nepal Law Society (NLS) shared their experiences, learnings and achievements. Among the achievements were the creation of a REDD+ CSO network, established partnerships with governments, increased knowledge on and participation of women and Dalits in Nepal's REDD+ activities. In terms of challenges, one was a conflict among CSOs during the implementation of the project in Nepal. Several recommendations were also forwarded which included continuous capacity building and involvement of women and Dalits, management of expectations particularly on benefit-sharing to avoid conflicts, and sustaining established partnerships.

The second day started with the presentation of the gender workshop's results. It was followed by a panel discussion on other REDD+ capacity building initiatives. The panelists included Mr. Kanwar Javed Iqbal of Sustainable Development Centre in Pakistan, Mr. Cosmas Makamet of ForCert in Papua New Guinea, and Mr. Charlie Timpoloa Harrison of Vanuatu Civil Society Network in Vanuatu. In Pakistan, CSOs took the frontline to jumpstart REDD+ initiatives by organizing capacity building workshops to advocate policy reforms in forest laws and consultations on how to access the Readiness Fund. Pakistan was able to access funds in 2012 to develop its REDD+ Readiness Roadmap. ForCert implemented REDD+ related projects focused on community carbon forest and payment for environmental services (PES). In Vanuatu, capacity building activities for local communities were conducted making people understand REDD+ in the context of climate change and linked this to community initiatives on ecosystems conservation. Some of the challenges discussed were non-availability of funds, low literacy, misconceptions on carbon trading, and geographical and language barriers. Complementation work of CSOs and governments on REDD+, use of local languages to convey complicated REDD+ concepts, and collaboration of all stakeholders starting at the commencement of the program were the take away from the discussion. Key recommendations included taking a holistic approach in REDD+ implementation, strengthening REDD+ CSO platforms in terms of providing more capacity and resources, and providing CSOs with direct access to funds.

Another panel discussion on governments' perspective on engagement with IPs, other forest dwellers, civil society and women took place in the afternoon. The speakers were the REDD+ focal points of the ERP countries, namely: Dr. Radha Wagle from Nepal, Dr. Kinnalone Phommasack from Lao PDR, and Ms. Nguyen Thi Le Trang from Vietnam. The outtakes from the

panel discussion were the creation of a platform in Nepal's REDD+ Readiness program where the agenda of IPs could be tackled and its recently passed forest policy which mentioned FPIC. In Lao PDR, the Forestry Strategy includes involvement of LC. The government of Vietnam recognizes the experience and initiatives of IPs and LC as essential because they have stood the test of time. On benefit-sharing plans (BSPs), Nepal is working on its first draft to be submitted to the WB. The draft BSP includes a safeguards focal point and community forest guidelines. Lao PDR, on the other hand, has submitted its draft BSP but acknowledged the need for further consultations on how to identify beneficiaries, types of benefits, and measures of allocating benefits among others. Just like Lao PDR, Vietnam also submitted a draft BSP, which was developed through a bottom-up approach. The sharing of benefits among beneficiaries was well-defined in the plan. Questions raised revolved on concrete outcomes of the BSPs. It was clarified that the ERPs will be implemented from 2020 to 2025 and what has been implemented is the readiness phase which includes capacity building of indigenous peoples, CSOs and LC.

In the next session, Mr. Charles Mwangi, the Coordinator of the FCPF CBP Phase 2 for CSOs in Africa, shared the results and lessons learned from Africa's regional dialogue. Extension of the CBP up to 2025, and inclusion of additional components and resources for the intermediaries were among the recommendations he presented.

On the final day, a breakout session was held for groups to discuss lessons learned and recommendations. There were three groups: 1) ERP countries (Fiji, Nepal, Lao PDR, and Vietnam); 2) Readiness countries (Bhutan, Cambodia, Vanuatu, PNG, Pakistan, PNG, Thailand and Vanuatu); and 3) government representatives from the ERP countries. The key points of the group discussions were presented in a plenary.

The Regional Dialogue culminated with presentation and agreement on key recommendations of IPs and CSOs on future REDD+ capacity building actions for IPs, other forest dwellers and southern CSOs in the Asia-Pacific region. The recommendations were consolidated into five categories: 1) capacity building, 2) inclusion and partnership, 3) non-carbon benefits and livelihood support program for Readiness and ERP implementation, 4) monitoring and safeguard systems, and 5) fund support.

## Annex 5: Workshop Groups Outputs

### 1. Gender Workshop Outputs

#### East Asia Group

General Recommendations:

- 1) Extension of the CPB for IPs and CSOs to 2025.
- 2) Engage indigenous women effectively in the development of Gender Strategies providing resources for this including consultations, follow-ups and accountable and transparent reporting mechanisms and country – regional representation of women with special consideration for indigenous women.
- 3) Mechanism, including a steering committee for review and monitoring, for specific gender support in the ERP should be established.

Issues Faced by Indigenous Women	Solutions/Best Practices	Recommendations <sup>5</sup>
Lack of land tenure security.	<p>Existence of laws and policies (i.e. Cambodia’s Land Law of 2001; Forestry Law of 2002).</p> <p>Accession to CEDAW, ILO 169 by the governments.</p> <p>Existence of Women Ministries within the governments.</p> <p>Establishment of Indigenous Women and IP organizations.</p>	<p>Clarify and ensure land and tenure rights for indigenous women in the context of IPs’ rights to collective ownership of their lands, territories and resources before implementation of ERPs. Donors, state agencies should provide resources to delineate IPs’ territories through mapping, resolve existing disputes and provide security of tenure ensuring effective consultation and participation of IPs and transparency in the process. Specifically, reforms should address the status of land tenure among indigenous women and provide legal remedies and mechanisms to address security of land tenure for indigenous women.</p> <p>Conflicting laws, policies and programs that impede the full operationalization of indigenous women’s and peoples’ rights to their customary lands and resources should be addressed by REDD+/ERPs and Gender Strategies and Actions. State commitment to these should be monitored.</p> <p>As part of the feasibility study of governments, social and environmental assessments, and due diligence should be undertaken to ensure that all initiatives in the name of ERs are consistent with the right FPIC. Resources should be allocated from the REDD+ initiatives, benefit sharing, safeguard plans, and gender strategy, in this respect.</p>

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<sup>5</sup> Some recommendations are based on the results of the *Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Indigenous Peoples and Gender Responsive Emissions Reduction Programs* held in Hanoi, Vietnam last 25-27 February 2017, attended by 19 indigenous women and representatives from indigenous peoples’ and non-government organizations working for Indigenous Peoples in relation to climate change and related matters in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, Fiji, India, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Vanuatu and Vietnam.

		To the Government of Thailand: Strengthen government and LC's relations to clarify IP issues and policy/program implementation especially in relation to indigenous women's access to programs and services viz-a-viz citizenship.
Non-recognition of indigenous women, their rights and their roles (no benefit without recognition).	IP self-identification.  Establishment of IP legal entities such as in Vietnam and Cambodia.  Emergence of indigenous women leaders.	Institutionalize the promotion and advancement of indigenous women's roles in natural forest management and in climate mitigation and adaptation to ensure equitable benefits. This should be factored into the safeguards and BSPs including in the gender strategy and fund.  ERPs, including existing national re-greening initiatives, should accommodate indigenous women's voluntary roles and initiatives for conservation of traditional, multi-use species supportive of their livelihood and income generating activities including safe food production. Support for the value chain and market development by indigenous women is needed here. Recognize these voluntary roles and initiatives as unremunerated green jobs that deserves rewarding.
Prevailing economic and social barriers (such as language differences, lack of education).		REDD+, benefit sharing, safeguards and gender plans, initiatives and actions should address the intersectionalities of gender discrimination and provide enabling spaces for indigenous women for full and effective participation at all levels.  Governments should allocate adequate time and resources to enable meaningful consultations and dialogues with indigenous women through targeted consultations especially those who are directly impacted by REDD+ initiatives. It should also provide timely, full, adequate and appropriate information to enable understanding of how it impacts on their rights as women and IPs, including benefits and risks, as a primary process towards FPIC.  Allocate funds to a) engage indigenous focal persons in IP areas concerns mandated by the IPs, through their own independent selection mechanisms and b) translation cost.
Difficulties to access donors.		Direct access of IPs to the funds.
Indigenous women lack relevant capacities while civil society organizations and NGOs have limited capacity to understand IPs.		Readiness, ERP designs, benefit sharing and safeguards plans and gender strategies should respect indigenous processes and mechanisms and should include targeted consultations.  Processes and capacity building activities for indigenous women and peoples including providing ample time, resources and spaces specific for indigenous women to be able to participate fully and effectively in decision making processes from local to national levels and in all project phases and processes from conceptualization, design, implementation, evaluation and benefit sharing, including IP and gender sensitive grievance mechanisms.  Gender and women empowerment can result from the REDD+/ERPs, which can be considered as a benefit for both men and women. Addressing traditional and behavioral gender barriers, with the participation of and in full consultation with indigenous women, therefore, should be targeted in all documents designs at the global to the local levels.

		Design equitable, gender-sensitive benefit-sharing mechanisms with due respect to existing indigenous institutions and in full consideration of advancing the status of indigenous women. ERP communities - men, women and youth, should be acknowledged not just beneficiaries but partners with equal and independent processes for decision- making.  Engage indigenous focal persons in the REDD+ selected by the IPs and capacitate the focal points; provide clear TORs in the REDD programs.
Limited engagement of the private sector.		More engagement, more coordination during project development. Understand the IPs. Independent grievance mechanisms should include using indigenous dispute resolutions.
Prevailing communications barriers and lack of access and use of communications technologies.	Youth engagement and intergenerational transfer of indigenous traditional knowledge.	Communications materials should be translated into the local languages and indigenous non-verbal communications should be maximized.
Lack of knowledge on REDD+ and Safeguards.	Simplification of training and information materials for communities.	Capacity building have to include protecting their food security and on how to participate in the REDD+.
Indigenous women are still passive beneficiary.  National women unions are not independent.	Creation of self-reliant local indigenous women's organizations, with legal status. Formation of IW livelihood groups and establishment of cooperatives.	Indigenous women should be partners of ERP programs including those of the governments.  There is a need for capacity building programs for the indigenous women not only in knowledge but also in the establishment of legal entities independent from the governments.
	Changed strategies in capacity building that include the men to work with both men and women. (CERDA)	Specifically for Vietnam, invest in cascading of the ACMA to the community level including training and engaging local/IP facilitators to deliver information strategies and ensuring understanding by communities in ERP areas.

### **Pacific Group**

<b>Key Issues</b>	<b>Solutions</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
The government decision making structure for REDD+ does not have a requirement for women representation. As a result, women are not sufficiently represented and their voices are not sufficiently heard- at national, district and local levels.	Advocate existing civil and parliamentary champions for REDD+ units to include specific seats for gender.	Put in place gender focal points in REDD+ units with clear terms of reference detailing relationship with local organizations.
	Advocate having REDD+ focal point for gender.	
Inadequate reflection of gender analysis findings in REDD+ document.	Review the process of the preparation of the document and how consultations are reflected.	Have mandatory periodical structured consultations between relevant local organizations and the REDD+ unit during preparation and implementation, for example, to

		examine reflections of studies into practices and relevance of findings.
	Have a REDD+ seat in the steering committee to ensure adequate reflection.	Prepare shorter policy briefs with the key messages for easier reading.
Dependency on limited donor support (technical and financial) to increase the capacity of women without government financial support.	The governments should allocate a portion of the REDD+ budget for outreach to women.	Increase government and donor financial support for gender activities by local CSOs.
	Increase donor support while making sure funds are channeled directly to local organizations and are specific to gender: men, women and youth.	
Lack of confidence of the government and the donor community in local CSOs and NGOs.	Institutional and technical capacity strengthening for women-led and women-focused local organizations.	Empower and enable local women's organizations and CSOs to demonstrate their abilities through financial and technical support
	Have more grassroot women-initiated programs similar to the FCPF capacity building programs.	Development partners and governments to have a 50 percent requirement for selection of women's organizations and CSOs with the support of civil society facilitators.
	Development partners to bring together governments and local organizations during planning and implementation of support programs to build trust.	
Women are less available to participate in multiple meetings because of their many tasks in the house and in providing for their families.	Have fewer meetings at times when women are available.	Be locally sensitive to women's availability and come up with coordinated solutions that accommodate these needs.
	Incorporate livelihood solutions that address women's needs into REDD+ content so women are more interested in attending.	
	Utilize religious services to raise women's awareness.	
The terms used in trainings are too complex and technical to understand.	Use daily examples.	Produce adequate learning tools and materials that respond to local situations and knowledge.
	Use local analogies.	
	Involve women in practical activities.	
Lack of sensitivity to cultural practices in government documents and in consultations (e.g., consulting with women leaders as representatives of the women).	Brief donors and international consultants and set expectations for participation.	Be locally sensitive to local cultures and practices.
	Work with the local organizations that are knowledgeable of the communities.	
Insufficient technical, organizational capacity of local women's organizations and cost to implement REDD+ actions.	The governments should allocate a portion of the REDD+ budget for increasing the capacities of organizations-	Continue to support organizational, operational and technical capacities of local organizations and CSOs.

	technical, organizational and operational capacity.	
	Donors to allocate funding for increasing women-led and women-focused capacities.	
	Support cross learning.	

### **South Asia Group**

<b>Key Issues</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
Lack of awareness, low access to information and lack of skills for effective participation – 1) participation in non-economic activities (household chores); 2) membership of the poorest in CFMGs (in Bhutan); and 3) less confidence of rural women in public places (because of less mobility).	Promote the practices where women position is high.
	Develop participatory methods and skills of CSOs (formal and informal) to plan and implement gender specific planning.
	Ensure effective, timely, sufficient information and knowledge to women including poor and marginalized indigenous women in Nepal.
	Include trainings on leadership, group management, technical issues.
Quality, types and levels of participation differ among different women (indigenous, poor, etc.)--- a) poor and marginalized indigenous women’s low participation in community/REDD+ activities; b) Indigenous women leaders have low recognition and acceptance in decision making processes in community and REDD+ activities.	Ensure effective, timely, sufficient information and knowledge to women including poor and marginalized indigenous women in Nepal.
	Women should not be treated as a homogenous group. Their identity (cultural, geographical, ethnic) should be recognized, respected and accepted.
Low sensitivity (cultural and behavioral), awareness and skills of institutions working in REDD+/Forestry towards women and IP issues. There is no conducive environment on gender.	Develop GESI (institutional strategy, policy, guidelines) for organizations working on REDD+ including GAP and M&E and Gender Audit with budget.
In planning and policy processes, there is no or limited women centric planning across all sectors. There is no gender mainstreaming assessment in REDD+.	Promote forest-based entrepreneurship focusing on women's traditional knowledge, cultural values (e.g. NTFP, MAPs cultivation and processing, bamboo and niche products (eg. Jimbu).
	Invest on creating conducive environment to women’s participation --- 1) cultural and behavioral change of counterparts, 2) capacity building, partnership and collaboration with other sectors including access to facilities.

### **Governments Group**

<b>Key Issues</b>	<b>Solutions</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
1. Policy issues: Mainstreaming women's concerns into the process of policy implementation.	Inclusive team for policy formulation. Engagement with women societies.	Awareness raising and capacity building on existing laws.  Hiring safeguards experts in the ERP regions to make sure to implement ESMFs
2. Institution issues: Lack of human resources to deal with safeguards.	Integration of gender issues in implementing BSPs. Implementation of forest policies and land laws.	Monitoring of gender and social inclusion.
3. Implementation challenges: Lacking knowledge of existing policy related to land, REDD+.	Strengthening the PMUs to ensure gender action plan is implemented.	Implementation of BSPs, safeguards plans.

	Gender inclusion in ERP activities (such as in land use planning, climate smart agriculture, livelihoods, agroforestry, and value chain).	Adequate budget allocations.
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**2. Regional Dialogue**

**Group 1: CSOs and IPOs Group in ERP Countries (Fiji, Nepal, Lao PDR, and Vietnam)**

**Lessons Learned**

**1) Capacity building**

- Translation of training manuals including utilization of videos and posters in local languages were instrumental in increasing awareness and knowledge of beneficiaries on REDD+.
- Organizational capacity to undertake researches, do baseline surveys and manage projects significantly increased.
- Data and results from the surveys/needs assessment were utilized to design and implement awareness raising campaigns.
- Capacity building program helped IPs to influence effective implementation of forestry policies in their communities.
- Understanding the context of LC and their institutions is important for successful intervention.

**2) Inclusion and partnership**

- Faith-based organizations have the capacity to mobilize and carry out awareness raising activities.
- In the community level, not allowing women to cook food for the activities has proven to be an effective approach to ensure participation and engagement of women in meetings and trainings.
- There is a need to increase awareness and understanding of the sub-grantee organizations on ACMA to effectively implement program in the LC. Sub-grantees must be clear about the ACMA program.
- Partnerships between LC and governments is essential for the program to succeed.
- The baseline survey had defined the social and economic status of women as resource owners.
- Data and knowledge from project implementation enabled the organizations to contribute to gender inclusion in ERPDs.
- LC are aware of safeguards policies, have issued position papers to advocate for REDD+ strategy and created national REDD+ networks.
- Inclusion of IPs within the structures/ institutions and policies for engagement of IPs and LC are important to ensure their effective engagement in REDD+ programs.
- The project enabled engagement and influence of IPs in the government readiness and ERPD designs (REDD+ Strategy).



- The project enabled IPs to engage in a broader way in the forestry sector. IPs have been recognized as vital stakeholders in the forestry sector.
  - The best way to maximize resources is through building of partnerships among IPs, CSOs and governments and mobilizing the existing networks of IPs and CSOs at all levels.
  - Close coordination with FCPF Project management is essential in the project implementation.
  - Working closely with provincial CSOs had built their capacity and promoted ownership of the program.
  - Members of forest dependent communities should be tapped as resource persons to talk about forest management and monitoring to convince district and provincial government units.
  - Government officials at all levels (commune, district, province, national) should be involved in the program.
- 3) Non carbon benefits and livelihood support program**
- The capacity-building program should include an alternative livelihood component (non-timber forest products, sustainable agriculture).
- 4) Fund support**
- Data collected from sub-project was useful to generate other funding which supported the writing of FPIC and gender guidelines.

## **Recommendations**

### **1) Capacity building**

- Continuous capacity building on REDD+-related processes should include implementation of ERP safeguards, GAPs and BSPs with respect to traditional knowledge, alternative livelihoods and technical skills; with inclusion of training of trainers from IPs/communities and developing climate change-related topics for education sector curriculum.
- Provide trainings for LC to have alternative livelihoods/income.
- Capacity building on REDD+ readiness should be combined with non-carbon benefits activities
- Capacity building for IPs and LC should be based on traditional knowledge.
- Capacity building for effective implementation of BSPs for all ERP countries.
- Invest in capacity building (gender, social inclusion, social skills, and methods, etc.) of IPs, governments, CSOs, Dalit communities and other marginalized sectors.
- Need to develop climate change-related topics for education sector curriculum targeted to teacher/trainers/students.
- Tap and develop IPs as trainers because they can influence their communities and can ensure sustainability.

### **2) Inclusion and partnership**

- IPs, CSOs, other forest-dependent communities, landowners and women should be active partners in the implementation and monitoring of ERPs. Action/implementation plans should be culturally appropriate and locally understood.
- Partnerships between CSOs, forest-owners, IPs and local governments/authorities and the private sector is key for a successful implementation of the ERPs, particularly on land use-mapping, BSPs, GAPS and safeguards including the implementation of FPIC, needs assessments and FGRMs.
- IPs and CSOs, including women, should be actively involved in independent monitoring of the safeguards.
- Partnerships between CSOs, forest owners and local governments/authorities and private sector is key for a successful implementation of the project.
- Ensure inclusion of IPs and CSOs in the implementation of BSPs in ERPDs.
- Ensure implementation of land tenure and forest allocation of land to IPs and LC as defined in the ERPDs.
- Ensure inclusion of IPs and LC in the land-use mapping to ensure that forestland is clearly allocated for benefit-sharing.
- Ensure participation of IPs in the implementation of safeguards and BSPs.
- Ensure that FPIC is implemented in the project including benefit-sharing and safeguards.
- Strengthening of private sector involvement in carbon market.

### 3) Non-carbon benefits and livelihood support program

- Under the ERP activities, IPs/CSOs should include enhancing of traditional and alternative livelihoods, including the required financial and technical support; and the value chain of products for livelihood activities.
- IPs and CSOs implementing livelihood alternative programs as part of ERP activities.
- Ensure marketing of products from alternative livelihood of forest communities.

### 4) Monitoring (indicators)

- IPs/EMs/CSOs, women and other forest dependent communities should be effectively consulted to ensure their quality engagement and participation in the process of ERP implementation and monitoring, including the development of IP and gender-specific indicators.
- There is a need to hire in-country safeguards experts to avoid negative impacts and ensure positive results.

### 5) Fund support

- Continuity, consistency and extension of the capacity building program to 2025 is very important for IPs/CSOs, landowners and other forest-dependent communities. The CBP should include the creation of a recipient for the CBP specific for the Pacific region.

## Group 2- Government in ERP Countries (Lao PDR, Nepal, Vietnam)

Lesson learned	Recommendations
Smooth cooperation between governments and CSOs	Capacity building: - REDD+ processes (ex. ACMA process, IPs and women) for all stakeholders

	- Technical support for livelihoods activities for LC - Technical issues for LCs, CSOs for internal ER monitoring
Government's willingness to address IPs issues in REDD+ processes	Apply FPIC, needs assessments (ex. SERNA), FGRMs to find out LC's needs, rights to resources
Capacity building for all REDD stakeholders	Respect traditional knowledge and link with livelihoods activities
Regular meetings and dialogues among LC, IPs, women and other stakeholders builds trust among the stakeholders	Establish communications systems in each locality that implement ERP activities to engage more IPs, women, LC (formal or informal way).
Non-carbon benefits should be promoted and clearly defined to LC, CSOs to avoid over expectations	Make a clear, fair, transparent BSPs to avoid causing conflicts during the ERP implementation.
	Need in-country safeguards experts to avoid negative impacts and foster positive impacts from ERPs implementation

**Group 3- Readiness Countries (Thailand, Cambodia, Vanuatu, Pakistan, PNG, and Bhutan)**

**Lessons Learned**

1) While REDD+ initiated processes and mechanisms for meaningful and effective participation of IPs, CSOs and LC, there remain many gaps.

Some contexts, from the participants:

IPs in Thailand whose lands have been covered by REDD+ have not been involved nor were they informed since the beginning of the REDD+ implementation. There have been cases of human rights abuses such as murder, and evictions from their lands without their consent.

While several REDD+-related activities are conducted at the national levels, many LC have not been reached out and no activities are done at their level.

In Cambodia, the government did not have well-coordinated work with the IPs and LC and did not engage the IPs and their representatives. There is no specific platform for IPs in REDD+.

2) Considering the multifaceted contexts of IPs and LC, multiple and varied strategies of capacity building (like bottom-up approach, gender considerations, youth participation, information dissemination in different methodologies, among others) were very instrumental in the implementation of the REDD+ Programs.

- How male and female use the forests is important in maximizing their roles and strengths in REDD+.
- Women's roles in the community forest management is neglected which need to be addressed for gender equality and women empowerment.
- Knowledge about IPs increased and gender perspectives promoted.
- Capacities are built and resources are mobilized.

3) Inclusive and multi-stakeholder collaborations between and among the governments, CSOs, LC, IPs and the academe is worked for the capacity building of IPs, LC and CSOs, with considerations of gender and youth participation.

- The civil society has played active and more efficient roles in the capacity building activities and need to be more engaged in further capacity building activities.
- The governments taking the lead is the best way forward.

4) Capacity building looked into creating alternative economic activities (such as livelihoods) not just in awareness raising or in building other skills.

5) There are REDD+ safeguard frameworks, policies and laws at the national and international levels but there are still questions in the implementation and compliance (dispute mechanism).

Other comments/questions: The governments failed in the protection of the forests as illegal logging continues. How can they sustain REDD+?

## **Recommendations**

1. On Actors/Stakeholders and their roles: What would they need to do in making sure REDD+ works (WB, Governments, IPs, CSOs, LC, private sector, academe, women and youth).

- Resolve land tenure-related issues or disputes prior to REDD+ implementation
- Mainstream/adopt traditional knowledge
- Preserve and sustain knowledge, expertise and resources created and develop database for these
- Engage, involve in the capacity building and sensitize the private sector on REDD+ implementation
- Implement REDD+ in accordance with the UNDRIP (UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples)
- Strengthen capacities (knowledge and skills) of CSOs, IPs and LC
- Local organizations to take lead in REDD+ projects
- Ensure bottom up approach
- Create youth platform in REDD+

2. On Extending the Readiness beyond 2020

- Increase capacity building funds and project timeline
- Ensure that communities, CSOs and governments have the same level of capacities
- Continue knowledge-sharing/ cross-fertilization between and among countries
- Establish Asia-Pacific REDD+ experts group

3. On Substance and elements of the capacity building of the Readiness Phase (resource allocation including research and documentation, fund support for IPs and CSOs, capacity building and collaboration with technical experts, funding for governments, cross fertilization and sharing of experiences between countries)
  - Capacity building to be integral in all phases of REDD+
  - Piloting and modelling of REDD+ projects
  - Resource allocation to and inclusion of relevant local organizations, CSOs and IPs
  - Negotiations, peacebuilding, non-violent communications skills to be part of capacity building
  - Integrate livelihood aspects
  - Provision of all REDD+ information and processes at all levels through IP-sensitive manner (use of indigenous language or communications systems)
  - Increase support to knowledge-sharing mechanisms
  
4. On Specific recommendations (safeguards, independent dispute resolution, transparency and access to information, non-carbon and benefit-sharing, environmental and social safeguards including gender-responsiveness, traditional governance systems, full and effective participation of indigenous peoples at all levels)
  - Recognize traditional governance systems of IPs
  - Harmonize policies
  - Safeguards screening at the initial stage of REDD+/Put in place sufficiently robust social and environmental safeguards to prevent negative impacts
  - Create independent dispute mechanisms
  - Representation of IPs in REDD+ mechanisms
  - Collaborations in forest management
  - Ensure mechanisms for actual benefit-sharing in indigenous communities
  - Recognize and support traditional knowledge and natural resource management systems of IPs
  - Promote clean alternative livelihoods taking into account use of clean energy and efficient local technologies

Other comments/questions:

- What can be the mechanisms to prevent the situation where IPs and LC are not being engaged in REDD+?
- Without information and capacity building of the people, there should not be REDD+. REDD+ is about the IPs. REDD+ should recognize the IPs as humans.
- All are IPs in the Pacific Islands. They would prefer to be referred to as landowners.

*Reservation from the Pacific Group about the workshop process:* There could have been a separate workshop group for the participants from the Pacific islands considering their different contexts from the Asian groups.

## **Annex 6. PowerPoint Presentations**

All the presentations are available in the links below.

### **1. Gender Workshop** [http://www.tebtebba.org/files/report-annexes/Annex\\_6\\_1.zip](http://www.tebtebba.org/files/report-annexes/Annex_6_1.zip)

- a. Ms. Kilara Suit, World Bank
- b. Dr. Kinnalone Phommasack, Lao PDR
- c. Ms. Nguyen Thi Le Trang, Vietnam
- d. Dr. Radha Wagle, Nepal
- e. Ms. Helen Valdez, Tebtebba
- f. Dr. Shane Tarr, Consultant
- g. Ms. Alisi Daurewa, SSV
- h. Ms. Vu Thi Hien, CERDA
- i. Ms. Loung Thi Truong, CSDM
- j. Ms. Dibya Devi Gurung, WOCAN
- k. Dr. Bhishma Subedi, ANSAB
- l. Mr. Joseph Ole Simel, MPIDO

### **2. Regional Dialogue** [http://www.tebtebba.org/files/report-annexes/Annex\\_6\\_2.zip](http://www.tebtebba.org/files/report-annexes/Annex_6_2.zip)

- a. Ms. Helen Valdez, Tebtebba
- b. Dr. Bhishma Subedi, ANSAB
- c. Mr. Selevacio Tagivuni, GTM
- d. Mr. Narayan Ghalley, RSPN
- e. Mr. William Bani Aruduvo, VFA
- f. Ms. Sonam Chhoden, Tarayana
- g. Mr. Phung Van Kien, Hoa Binh
- h. Dr. Thong Le Quang, ICTHER
- i. Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Quang, PanNature
- j. Mr. Nhin Tan Tuan, SRD
- k. Mr. Sunil Pariyar, DANAR
- l. Mr. Tunga Bhadra Rai, NEFIN
- m. Ms. Ellen Bang-oa, Tebtebba
- n. Mr. Kanwar Muhammad Javed Iqbar, SDC/NDF
- o. Mr. Cosmas Makamet, FORCERT
- p. Dr. Kinnalone Phommasack, Lao PDR
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