



Gender and REDD+ in Tanzania: An overview of key issues



Jumuiko
la
Maliasili
Tanzania



Tanzania
Natural
Resource
Forum

Prepared by Jessica Campese
Tanzania Natural Resources Forum
September 2011

Contents

- 1. INTRODUCTION and OVERVIEW1
- 2. RATIONALE, BENEFITS, and CHALLENGES of INTEGRATING a GENDER APPRAOCH.....2
- 3. GENDER in INTERNATIONAL LAW, AGREEMENTS, SAFEGUARDS and STANDARDS5
- 4. GENDER in NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY and OTHER NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS 11
- 5. GENDER in BROADER LITERATURE and in REDD+ PILOT PROJECTS..... 17
- 6. GENDER EQUITY in PRACTICE: LESSONS LEARNED and PRACTICAL STRATEGIES 18
- 7. SUMMARY MESSAGES 26
- REFERENCES..... 28
- ANNEX I: KEY ACTORS in GENDER and NATURAL RESOURCES in TANZANIA 32
- NOTES..... 45

Acronyms

AWG LCA	Ad Hoc Working Group on long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
CCBA	Carbon, Community, and Biodiversity Alliance
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women ()
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
ICCPR	International Convention on Civil and Political Rights ()
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights ()
MJUMITA	Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitua Tanzania
MKUKUTA II	National Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (Kiswahili)
MRV	Monitoring, verification, and reporting
OPs	Operational Policies (of the World Bank)
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
REDD(+)	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (and fostering conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks)
REDD+ SES	REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
TFCG	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
UDHR	Universal Declaration on Human Rights
UN DRIP	Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ()
UN FCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
VNRC	Village Natural Resources Committee
WB	World Bank

1. INTRODUCTION and OVERVIEW

Box 1: Some key concepts to get started...

- “**Gender** refers to the differences in socially constructed roles and opportunities associated with being a man or a woman and the interactions and social relations between men and women. Gender determines what is expected, permitted and valued in a woman or a man in a determined context.”¹
- “**Gender equality** refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality between men and women is seen both as a human rights issue and as a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centered development.”²
- **Women’s empowerment** includes: individual empowerment of women; strengthening women in their relations and interactions with others; and changing the rules and institutions of society.³
- **Mainstreaming from a gender perspective** “is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.”⁴

“The international community widely recognizes *gender equality* and *women’s empowerment* as *both ends* in themselves and *means* for promoting development in general.”⁵ In Tanzania, REDD+¹, and participatory forest management (PFM) through which REDD+ will often be implemented, will have gender differentiated impacts. This is due in part to women’s and men’s different values, knowledge, powers, roles, rights and responsibilities in forest governance and other contexts. Gender is a social construct that pre-exists, but can be reinforced (or changed!), by REDD at all levels and phases.

Women have knowledge and skills that contribute to natural resource management, and are effective agents of change. At the same time, women generally have:

- limited formal and informal powers and participation in forest governance systems;
- limited access to justice, markets and capital, formal education, employment, and other resources;
- greater responsibilities for food crop production; food preparation; and collection of fuel wood, wild foods, medicines, water, and other natural resources;
- limited roles in forest management, despite their important forest knowledge and skills;
- limited recognition of their forest and ecosystem values and interests;
- insecure land and tenure rights, often due to lack of understanding and respect for statutory rights; and
- risks of gender based violence.

More generally women face wide discrimination, and are thus more vulnerable to bearing the costs of REDD and losing out on its benefits. Because of these and other differences, “gender-blind” PFM and REDD+ programmes can exacerbate existing inequalities and exclusions⁶.

There are many reasons to seek gender equity and women’s empowerment in REDD, including legal and ethical obligations to respect women’s rights, including freedom from discrimination. Many international and national laws, policies and strategies, as well as donors, investors and others engaged in REDD, increasingly support gender equity principles. Additionally, engaging women can enhance REDD benefits and effectiveness. Indeed, gender equity in REDD can result in broader social benefits as women tend to contribute more to family and community well-being. For these and other reasons, it is important that PFM and REDD+ mainstream gender, and to seek opportunities for further gender equity and women’s empowerment, at all phases and levels.

¹ REDD refers to climate change mitigation through reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The “+” implies the additional elements of fostering conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Gender equity and women’s empowerment are important in both REDD and REDD+. For purposes of this report, REDD+ is used, as the more inclusive term, but the messages and lessons are generally equally applicable to REDD.

Gender concerns are not yet well captured in international climate change frameworks, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UN FCCC). This is particularly true for mitigation, including REDD+. Developing social and environmental safeguards and standards for REDD+ are similarly weak with regard to ensuring equity and women's empowerment. However, significant progress was made at the 16th Conference of Parties (CoP16) (Cancun, December 2010), and gender equity will hopefully continue to be better integrated in the international climate change framework, including its related safeguards and standards.

Further, other international instruments recognized by Tanzania - including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) - provide a strong mandate for gender integration in REDD+. However, these broad mandates are often poorly understood or operationalized at the local level. There needs to be more translation of such international instruments into practically applicable tools and guidance for REDD+ at the country and project levels.

The current draft National REDD+ Strategy does not strongly support gender mainstreaming. Further drafts could substantially strengthen provisions for gender equity and women's empowerment. There are also important gender rights enshrined in other national law and policy instruments, though these rights are often poorly understood and enforced.

Further, at all levels there are community organizations, government agencies, civil society organizations, development partners, and others actively promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in natural resource management and other sectors. These organizations have practical experiences that can be drawn upon to support gender mainstreaming in REDD+. They also present opportunities for partnerships to enhance synergy and capacity.

In the development and implementation of its National REDD+ Strategy, and further engagement in REDD+ at the national and local levels, Tanzania faces challenging questions about how to ensure respect for women's rights and the realization of gender equity and women's empowerment. REDD+ is in early stages, and globally gender issues in REDD+ are only beginning to be addressed. To contribute to on-going dialogue towards this end, the sections below:

- o summarize benefits and challenges of gender mainstreaming in REDD+ (and PFM more broadly);
- o highlight international and national law and policy instruments that support a mandate for mainstreaming;
- o summarize practical strategies and lessons learned; and
- o provide key messages and recommendations for the way forward.

2. RATIONALE, BENEFITS, and CHALLENGES of INTEGRATING a GENDER APPROACH

REDD+ will have gender-differentiated impacts, and women are generally more vulnerable to adverse impacts

REDD+ will often have gender differentiated impacts – in terms of benefits and costs for women and men, and in terms of women's and men's contributions to REDD+ effectiveness. This is due to socially constructed differences in women's and men's roles, rights, and responsibilities for forests and natural resources management, *and within their lives more broadly*. Women are often discriminated against within these social relationships, and REDD+ is often approached without regard to gender; this makes women more vulnerable to potentially adverse impacts of REDD+, and more at risk of losing out on potential benefits. Gender equity concerns must be understood and addressed in specific contexts. However, some common issues include the following:

- o Women have **values, knowledge and skills** that are important to natural resource management, and **are effective agents of change**. However, this often goes unrecognized in natural resource governance. Women's **formal and informal powers and voice in natural resource (forest) governance are often very limited**. This makes it harder for women to contribute their knowledge and skills, and harder for them to claim and defend their rights and interests.
- o Women often face **obstacles in accessing justice**. This is partly an issue of mobility, technical resources (e.g., knowledge of the law), and time/ financial resources. However, it is exacerbated by lack of transparency, accountability, and gender equity in the rule of law.
- o Women often have greater responsibilities for **crop production; food preparation; and collection of fuel wood, wild foods, medicines, water, and other natural resources** for non-commercial purposes.⁷. Thus, reduced access to forest products and land can disproportionately affect women's ability to carry out this work, and may in turn affect family and community wellbeing.

- Women's **roles in forestry are often limited**. This is seen as "men's" work. Yet women often have different knowledge and skills, and thus can contribute to forest conservation and management. Women can also play the same roles as men in forestry (e.g., forest patrolling).
- Women's **land and tenure rights are often not understood or protected**. Tanzania has introduced stronger legal provisions for women's equality in tenure security and property rights. However, these laws are often not sufficiently understood or enforced. Lack of secure tenure puts women at risk of losing access to important resources, as well as access to benefits such as payments for environmental services carried out on their lands.
- Women's **access to markets and capital is often limited**. This is part because this is seen as men's work. However, women also often lack skills, resources and mobility needed for engaging in market mechanisms.
- Many women are victims, or at risk of becoming victims, of **gender based violence**. While not a forestry issue per se, this risk should be understood in the context of any project that seeks to discuss and change gender relations.

Gender equity and women's empowerment are relevant at all REDD+ levels and phases

REDD+ presents gender equity opportunities and challenges that will arise *over time* and at *multiple levels*. Gender mainstreaming is important for forest management and REDD+ at all levels, including:

- international policy engagement
- national policy and programme development
- project approval, planning and implementation
- monitoring, reporting, and verification, and
- payments collection, management, distribution and use.

Multiple motivations for integrating gender equity and women's empowerment in REDD+

Reasons for integrating gender equity and women's empowerment in REDD+ in Tanzania include the following.

- **Legal and ethical obligations to recognize and respect women's rights** including:
 - Procedural rights to participation, information, equality before the law, and freedom from discrimination
 - Substantive rights to equal remuneration for labor, health, education, and an adequate standard of living (including food security), personal security (e.g., in law enforcement)
 - Equal treatment in land ownership and inheritance
- **Enhancing PFM and REDD+ effectiveness and sustainability**: REDD+ has the potential to provide substantial contributions to local communities and the environment (as well as contributing to global climate change mitigation). The benefits of REDD+ (including co-benefits and direct payments) should be directed to women, in addition to men. Further, the full effectiveness and sustainability of REDD+ will not be realized where women's skills, knowledge, leadership, and energy are not recognized or incorporated into REDD+ programmes and projects at all levels. Likewise, not involving women can undermine REDD+ effectiveness and sustainability.⁸
- **Safeguard against adverse impacts of REDD+**: REDD+ can also, if not well governed, have substantial negative social and environmental impacts. As with benefits, the costs and adverse impacts of REDD+ are likely to be gender differentiated – and often be higher for women - for the reasons outlined above. Thus the nature and scope of REDD+'s potentially adverse impacts need to be understood from a gender perspective to ensure that policies, process, and outcomes are equitable. This includes ensuring that, on the one hand, forest access/ use restrictions do not disproportionately burden women, and that, on the other hand, new responsibilities in undertaking REDD+ do not add to women's work in uncompensated ways.
- **Contributing to community and family wellbeing**: Studies from across sub-Saharan Africa suggest that women more often (and to a greater degree) use income and resources to benefit the whole household. As such, ensuring that REDD+ funds are equitably distributed, including directing funds to women, can help enhance family and community health and well being. Likewise, unmitigated opportunity costs for women, e.g., restricted land access for crop production, have broader implications for family and community wellbeing.⁹

- **Reducing risks and meeting expectations of REDD+ investors and donors:** While gender provisions in international REDD+ safeguards and standards are still relatively weak (see below) gender equity is increasingly recognized as a core social issue for REDD+. Ensuring that REDD+ does not contribute to gender discrimination will likely continue to be an increasingly important demand for potential donors and investors. Thus, a national programme and projects will need to respond to these demands and expectations to ensure investment and credibility.

Potential challenges in incorporating a gender approach to REDD+

While there are many reasons for gender mainstreaming in REDD+, there are also likely to be challenges. *These challenges are not reasons to avoid a genuine commitment to gender equity.* They are, rather, an indication that gender equity and women's empowerment require nuanced understanding, and dedicated on-going actions and resources. Possible challenges include the following:

- **Ensuring a meaningful and empowering approach:** Particularly where introduced by 'outside' mechanisms (e.g., required safeguards, donor or investor requirements, etc.), there is a risk that gender will be addressed in a superficial or 'top-down' manner that is not empowering to women. Ensuring gender equality and women's empowerment often requires going beyond adding women to existing governance structures, or providing for superficial opportunities to 'participate'. It requires, rather, the more difficult task of transforming social structures and institutions.¹⁰ Gender 'mainstreaming' should be pursued in ways that are genuinely empowering of, and led by, women. These are not easy goals to realize; REDD+ proponents need to commit to gender equity and women's empowerment in substantive, on-going ways.
- **Awareness, knowledge and capacity gaps:** Work toward gender equity and women's empowerment has been on-going for several decades. Despite this, there are remaining awareness, knowledge, and technical capacity gaps that will need to be overcome for effective gender mainstreaming in REDD+. However, as discussed below, these gaps can be addressed in part by building upon existing knowledge and resources.
- **Political will and commitment:** Genuine and sustainable gender mainstreaming will require political will and commitment from stakeholders at all levels.
- **Additional resource requirements:** Gender mainstreaming in REDD+ will require additional resources, including time, financing, disaggregated data, and human resources (e.g., technical experts on gender). These can seem like daunting additions in the context of developing REDD+ projects, which already introduce a wealth of new challenges. However, as discussed below, there are many existing resources that can be leveraged.

- **Highlighting gender issues may introduce risks to women that need to be mitigated:** Promoting gender equity and women's empowerment – particularly where gender equity is not widely accepted – may introduce risks for women, including potentially increased incidence of gender-based violence from members of the community who see changing roles as a threat. Further, engaging women in new/ additional roles in forest management can increase women's workload and time burdens, particularly where fair compensation is not given. Such risks do not mean that gender roles shouldn't be questioned, or that women shouldn't take on new roles. However, empowerment needs to be taken with deep understanding of the context and with open dialogue and extra protections against known or emerging risks.
- **Gender issues are shaped by their broader contexts in complex ways.** REDD+ does not occur in a vacuum. Gender issues in PFM and REDD+ are to some extent "forest" specific (e.g., women often use and value forests differently than men). However, the issues defining gender relations in any given REDD+ programme or project site are linked to broader historical, political, socio-economic, cultural realities that are not specific to forest conservation. Thus, while some broad themes and guidance can be developed, understanding gender issues in REDD+ means understanding the broader context in which these relationships are formed and reinforced.
- **Diversity among women (and men) within and across communities:** As with any broad categorization, 'women' and 'men' are not homogeneous groups. The potential costs and benefits of REDD+ for women may vary by region, as access to and availability of resources vary themselves. More generally, the values, attitudes, experiences of individual women, men, and families vary. Gender mainstreaming in REDD+ should not overlook intra-community differences between women, such as wealth, cultural/religious, rural/urban issues, age, etc. There will also often be power differences between women that need to be considered, including when trying to ensure women as a whole are represented in decision making processes.

No need to re-invent the wheel! Drawing from (and contributing to) existing experience and resources

While REDD+ may present some new opportunities and challenges with respect to gender, the core issues are not new. There is no need for communities and organizations engaged in REDD+ to work alone or "reinvent the wheel". REDD+ can draw upon, *and further contribute to*, longer-standing engagement with gender issues. For example, REDD+ can:

- Provide new impetus for addressing known issues and implementing known strategies for improving gender equity in forestry.¹¹
- Build upon efforts to integrate gender in climate change adaptation, where most work on gender in climate change has been focused.¹²
- Draw on the wealth of knowledge and experience on gender mainstreaming outside of the natural resources/ climate change sectors
- Partner with civil society organizations working towards greater gender equity and women's empowerment in Tanzania.
- Provide additional lessons on gender mainstreaming for forestry and other sectors.

3. GENDER in INTERNATIONAL LAW, AGREEMENTS, SAFEGUARDS and STANDARDS

There are many international conventions and declarations recognized by Tanzania that enshrine and express women's rights. However, in many cases these rights have not yet been fully realized in forestry or REDD+. According to Gurung (2011: 9):

"The current state of affairs differs significantly from an approach that recognizes rights afforded by international conventions that recognize the roles and rights of women who are the largest group of forest users, and who are at greatest risk of losing rights to forest resources or not receiving their fair share of compensation for forest protection activities under REDD+ initiatives."¹³

Part of the gap in respecting these rights is understanding what they are. The section below examines gender related provisions under the UN FCCC, developing international REDD+ safeguards and standards, and other international laws and agreements. This list is not exhaustive. It is meant only to provide a sub-set of relevant examples.

UN FCCC

The UN FCCC does not mention gender in the core convention text, and throughout most UN FCCC negotiations and CoP decisions, gender has been a surprisingly unrecognized element. This appears to be changing, however. According to Maginnis and Aguilar (2011), "the negotiation documents went from zero to eleven mentions of gender in Cancun last December."¹⁴ CoP 16 was led by two women (UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres of Costa Rica and CoP President Patricia Espinosa of Mexico). The resulting 'Cancun Agreements' include eight clear references to women and gender, including: '*...gender equality and the effective participation of women and indigenous peoples are important for effective action on all aspects of climate change.*' Further, there are gender considerations in, inter alia, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) Decision on the Nairobi Work Programme, and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) Decision on the Least Developed Countries Expert Group.¹⁵

Women are still under-represented within UN FCCC delegations. While the total number of female delegates has been gradually increasing (30% at CoP15 in Copenhagen, 34% at CoP16 in Cancun), only 15% of delegations were headed by women at CoP16.¹⁶

With regard to REDD specifically, the results of CoP16 do not very directly address gender issues. The REDD Safeguards,¹⁷ do not include an explicit demand for gender equity or women's empowerment. The safeguards do, however, reference Para 72 of the same decision, which: "*...requests developing country Parties, when developing and implementing their national strategies or action plans, to address, inter alia, ... gender considerations*".

International REDD+ safeguards and standards

As highlighted by members of an international REDD+ and Gender Initiative, "Current REDD+ initiatives state the need to engage indigenous peoples and local communities, but do not recognize the differentiated needs of women and men within communities."¹⁸ A review of major international safeguard and standards for REDD+ shows that, while gender is sometimes mentioned, it is not a strong focus of such instruments, and is poorly operationalized in terms of what, practically speaking, is required.¹⁹

World Bank guidance (Operational Policies and SESA) required for FCPF funds support

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) aims to provide financial and technical assistance for REDD+ readiness preparation and pilot projects. FCPF funded activities must comply with the social and environmental safeguard policies of the World Bank,²⁰ which are expressed in their Operational Policies (OPs).²¹ The main principles elaborated for these policies are relatively weak with regard to gender. However, there are some limited references, e.g.,

- OP 4.10 (Indigenous Peoples) calls for "... identify[ing] social and economic benefits for indigenous peoples that are culturally appropriate, and gender and inter-generationally inclusive..."
- OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement) calls for "Consult[ing] project-affected persons ... Pay[ing] particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups ...especially ... women ..."

The FCPF and World Bank require that Readiness Fund recipients use a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), and resulting Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMFs), to ensure consistency with OPs in the readiness phase. SESA guidance is also relatively limited with regard to its treatment of gender, though joint FCPF – UN-REDD draft guidance on effective stakeholder engagement (including for SESA) states, "It is also important to ensure that consultations are gender sensitive."²²

UN-REDD draft principles, criteria, and related guidance

The UN-REDD Programme is a partnership of the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It aims to support developing countries prepare for participation in REDD+, and to develop guidance and standards for REDD+.²³ The UN-REDD programme is in the process of developing a set of principles and criteria to, inter alia, "ensure that its activities promote social and environmental benefits and reduce risks from REDD+."²⁴ As a consortium of UN programmes, UN-REDD is obligated to promote respect for, and seek the full realization of human rights and environmental instruments under the UN framework. In principle, then, UN-REDD safeguards should help ensure REDD+ programmes are consistent with international human rights instruments such as CEDAW. While it is not clear that the current draft standards fully reflect such instruments, there are some gender related components in the current draft.²⁵ Principle 2 ("*Stakeholder livelihoods: The programme carefully assesses potential adverse impacts on stakeholders' long-term livelihoods and mitigates effects where appropriate*") Criterion 4 is to "Promote gender equality", meaning that "Programme planning and REDD+

readiness activities are carried out with attention to different gender roles and women's empowerment." UN-REDD has also issued draft guidance on free, prior, and informed consent, which suggests that community records of their decision making process should be "disaggregated by gender... if possible".²⁶ This guidance also mentions that women (and other rights holders) should be represented in decision making processes.

REDD+ SES

REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (REDD+ SES) support the design and implementation of government-led REDD+ programmes, to help ensure respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and to help generate significant social and environmental benefits. The standards explicitly go beyond minimum safeguards, and identify and elaborate additional benefits.²⁷ REDD+ SES are comprised of eight principles for REDD+ programs; process, impact, and policy criteria that must be met to deliver the principles; and indicators to demonstrate compliance. While REDD+ SES has a strong focus on vulnerable people (which include women) *explicit* references to gender equity and women's empowerment are relatively few. They include the following indicators:

- o 3.2.1 A participatory process is established and implemented to assess the predicted and actual positive and negative social, cultural, human rights environmental and economic impacts of the REDD+ program ... including gender differentiated impacts.
- o 6.2.2 There is effective and equitable representation of marginalized and/or vulnerable groups in the rights holder and stakeholder participation process, including women.
- o 8.1.3 The REDD+ program recognizes and respects the human rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including women and other marginalized groups...

In addition to broader 'framework' indicators, REDD+ SES supports national stakeholders in developing tailored country specific indicators. Draft indicators were developed by Tanzanian stakeholders in a REDD+SES consultation meeting, which was held 9th-11th Sept 2009 in Dar es Salaam. These indicators include gender differentiated information and benefit sharing with women.²⁸

CCB Standards

The Climate, Community & Biodiversity (CCB) Standards, created through a multi-stakeholder process facilitated by the Carbon, Community, and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA), aim to support land-based carbon projects in delivering "credible and significant climate, community and biodiversity benefits in an integrated, sustainable manner."²⁹ CCB Standards can be applied to REDD+ projects, as well carbon sequestration projects (e.g., reforestation and afforestation). The Standards do not strongly support gender equity or women's empowerment components. However, under the required "general section" project proponents must indicate:

- o "A description of communities located in the project zone, including ...cultural diversity within communities (wealth, gender, age, ethnicity etc.) ..."³⁰
- o "...people from the communities will be given an equal opportunity to fill all employment positions. ... women and other potentially underrepresented groups, will be given a fair chance to fill positions for which they can be trained."³¹
- o "...communities and other stakeholders ... have been identified and have been involved in project design through effective consultation", with an endnote clarifying that "... Consultations must be gender and intergenerationally inclusive ..."³²

To indicate "Exceptional Community Benefits" (which is only required for the 'gold standard'), project proponents must "[d]emonstrate that community impact monitoring will be able to identify positive and negative impacts on poorer and more vulnerable groups ... including women."³³

Other international and regional agreements and instruments

While the UN FCCC itself, and REDD+ specific safeguards and standards, are still relatively weak with regard to gender issues, there are many international agreements recognized by Tanzania that create a strong mandate for integrating a gender perspective into REDD+. While not exhaustive,³⁴ the instruments highlighted below are key examples of existing mandates that REDD+ should recognize and respect.

Human rights agreements:

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948)

In 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). While not strictly binding, it was an important, precedent setting recognition of a wide range of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. These rights have been further protected and elaborated in the binding international law (e.g., ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW) and highly influential declarations (e.g., UN DRIP) described below. UDHR recognizes that:

- (Art 1) *All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights*
- (Art 2) *Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as ... sex, ...*

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (1966)

While ICCPR does not articulate gender differentiated rights, Articles 2(2) and 3 stipulate that all the rights under the Convention are to be enjoyed equally by women and men, including:

- Equality before courts and tribunals (Art 14), equality before the law and equal protection under the law (Art 26)
- Participation (“to take part”) in the conduct of public affairs (Art 25)
- Protection from cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (Art 7), and slavery or forced labour (Art 8),
- Right to liberty and security of person (Art 9) and to freedom of thought, conscience, religion (Art 18) and opinion (Art 19)

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (1966)

As with ICCPR, while ICESCR does not articulate gender differentiated rights, Articles 2(2) and 3 stipulate that all the rights are to be enjoyed equally by women and men, including:

- Just and favorable working conditions, including “Fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction of any kind, in particular women being guaranteed conditions of work not inferior to those enjoyed by men, with equal pay for equal work” and “a decent living for themselves and their families” (Art 7)
- Adequate standard of living (for oneself and her family) including adequate food and housing, and freedom from hunger (Art 11). “Adequate” food implies availability of, and economic and physical access to, safe and culturally acceptable food of sufficient quality and quantity.³⁵ Adequate housing has been interpreted to include a right to freedom from forced eviction.³⁶
- Highest attainable standard of health (Art 12)
- Education (Art 13)

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979)

CEDAW is the most direct human rights instrument with regard to gender equity and women’s empowerment. It addresses, *inter alia*: gender inequity in participation and decision making power at all levels, lack of national data on women and gender concerns, gender discrimination (including its root causes), and the particular challenges of rural women (including pastoralists and forest dependent communities). Relevant Articles include the following:

Article 2. States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake: (d) To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation; (e) To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise; (f) To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women;

Article 7. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right: (b) To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government; (c) To participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country.

Article 8. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure to women... the opportunity to represent their Governments at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations.

Article 11. 1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure...: (b) The right to the same employment opportunities, including the application of the same criteria for selection in

matters of employment; (d) The right to equal remuneration, including benefits, and to equal treatment in respect of work of equal value, as well as equality of treatment in the evaluation of the quality of work;

Article 13. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure... (b) The right to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit;

Article 14. 1. States Parties shall take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families, including their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy, and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the application of the provisions of this Convention to women in rural areas. 2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right: (a) To participate in the elaboration and implementation of development planning at all levels; (d) To obtain all types of training and education, formal and non-formal, including that relating to functional literacy, as well as, inter alia, the benefit of all community and extension services, in order to increase their technical proficiency; (e) To organize self-help groups and co-operatives in order to obtain equal access to economic opportunities through employment or self-employment; (f) To participate in all community activities; (g) To have access to agricultural credit and loans, marketing facilities, appropriate technology and equal treatment in land and agrarian reform as well as in land resettlement schemes; (h) To enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications.

Article 15. 1. States Parties shall accord to women equality with men before the law. 2. States Parties shall accord to women, in civil matters, a legal capacity identical to that of men and the same opportunities to exercise that capacity.

Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights) (1993)

The Vienna Declaration, adopted by representatives of 171 States at the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, represents "a common plan for the strengthening of human rights work around the world".³⁷ Through it, the World Conference:

18. ... [recognizes as priority objectives] *The full and equal participation of women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life, at the national, regional and international levels, and the eradication of all forms of discrimination on grounds of sex ...*

30. ...expresses its dismay and condemnation that gross and systematic violations and situations that constitute serious obstacles to the full enjoyment of all human rights ... include[ing]...discrimination against women

81. ... recommends that States develop specific programmes and strategies for ensuring the widest human rights education and the dissemination of public information, taking particular account of the human rights needs of women.

In Section (3), on "The equal status and human rights of women", the World Conference:

36. ... *underlines the importance of the integration and full participation of women as both agents and beneficiaries in the development process, and reiterates the objectives established on global action for women towards sustainable and equitable development ...*

38. ...*the elimination of gender bias in the administration of justice and the eradication of any conflicts which may arise between the rights of women and the harmful effects of certain traditional or customary practices, cultural prejudices and religious extremism.*

39. ... *urges the eradication of all forms of discrimination against women, both hidden and overt.*

41. ... *reaffirms... a woman's right to accessible and adequate health care and the widest range of family planning services, as well as equal access to education at all levels.*

43. ...*urges Governments and regional and international organizations to facilitate the access of women to decision-making posts and their greater participation in the decision-making process.*

UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN DRIP) (2007)

In addition to elaborating the rights of indigenous women, as members of indigenous peoples, UNDRIP states that:

- (Art 21) 2. *States shall take effective ... measures to ensure continuing improvement...economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous...women...*
- (Art 22) 1. *Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous ... women....* 2. *States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.*

African Charter on Human and People's Rights (1981)

Art 18 (3) requires that States “ensure the elimination of every discrimination against women and also ensure the protection of the rights of the woman and the child as stipulated in international declarations and conventions.” However, the Charter is otherwise relatively silent regarding gender issues.

Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol) (July 2003)

Due in part to criticism that the 1986 Charter was too vague on several issues, including women’s rights, African states developed and adopted the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa (known as the Maputo Protocol) in 2003. It includes³⁸

- Guarantees for and recognition of the civil, political, economic and cultural rights of women (Articles 8, 9, 12, 13, 17)
- Assurance of all basic, internationally recognized human rights for women (Articles 2, 3, 4)
- Protection from traditional practices that are harmful to health, such as female genital mutilation (Article 5)
- The right to peace and special protection for women during armed conflicts (Articles 10, 11)
- The right to health and reproductive rights, the right to food (Articles 14, 15, 18)
- Equal treatment of women and men under the law, with equal legal protection and equal access to justice (Articles 2, 8)
- Protection of women from exploitation and degradation (Articles 2, 3, 4)
- Consideration of women in the enactment of legislation pertaining to marriage, particularly regarding polygamy, forced marriage, early marriage and the rights of widows (Articles 6, 7, 20, 21)

SADC Declaration on Gender and Development in September 1997 (and the related Addendum on the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Children, signed in September 1998) provide an overall policy framework for the achievement of gender equality at regional level

SADC Protocol on Gender and Development (2008) deals with, among others, participation and representation, gender based violence, and water and land rights. There are no specific references to natural resource/ environment issues.

Gender equality agreements and resolutions:

There are also a number of explicitly relevant international agreements and resolutions on gender equality, which should be taken into account in REDD+. Among these is the ***Beijing Platform for Action***, which was adopted by governments participating in the 4th World Conference on Women (1995).³⁹ The extensive Beijing Platform includes specific recommended actions for governments, NGOs, lending institutions, and other groups on, inter alia, women in power and decision-making, women’s human rights, and women and the environment. Strategic objectives include:

- Take measures to ensure women’s equal access to and full participation in power structures and decision-making (G.1.)
- Increase women’s capacity to participate in decision-making and leadership (G.2.)
- Promote and protect the human rights of women, through the full implementation of all human rights instruments, especially the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women Strategic objective (I.1.)
- Involve women actively in environmental decision-making at all levels Strategic objective (K.1.)
- Integrate gender concerns and perspectives in policies and programmes for sustainable Development (K.2.)
- Strengthen or establish mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels to assess the impact of development and environmental policies on women (K.3.)

In response to the Beijing Platform for Action, in 1997 the UN Economic and Social Council agreed to mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the UN system. However, implementation of this agreement has been slow.⁴⁰

NGOs in Tanzania, particularly gender-focused organizations, have been very active in promoting and advancing the Beijing Platform nationally. The Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP) (2004) prepared an assessment of implementation progress on the Beijing Platform. This assessment summarizes the status of a wide range of women’s rights and equity issues in Tanzania.⁴¹

Sustainable development and environmental agreements:

There are also many REDD+ relevant multilateral agreements on sustainable development and the environment that include provisions for gender equity and women’s empowerment. They can both guide REDD+ programmes, as agreements in themselves, and

demonstrate ways in which gender can be better integrated into the UN FCCC going forward. For example, the **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (1992)** objectives include “the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources...”. Ensuring a gender approach to implementation of the CBD clearly furthers this objective, including forest biodiversity conservation associated with REDD+. While mention of gender equity in the core Convention text is scarce, the Preamble does recognize “the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and affirms the need for the full participation of women at all levels of policy-making and implementation for biological diversity conservation”. In terms of CoP decisions and programmes of work for its implementation, the CBD has gone relatively far in addressing gender.⁴² Some relevant points include:

- CBD CoP9 (2008) adopted a Gender Plan of Action (<http://www.cbd.int/gender/decisions/>), which includes recommended actions to be taken by the CBD to integrate gender equality, as well as outlining conditions that may prevent or facilitate comprehensive gender mainstreaming (see Box 3).
- The CBD has a dedicated programme on gender and biodiversity (<http://www.cbd.int/gender/>).

Box 2: Conditions that can prevent and facilitate gender mainstreaming under the CBD

Source: Paras 73 and 74 of the 2008 CBD Gender Plan of Action

A. Conditions that prevent gender mainstreaming

73. The following conditions may obstruct efforts to mainstream gender equality in activities of the Convention on Biological Diversity:

- (a) A hostile or indifferent institutional culture;
- (b) “Ghettoization” of gender;
- (c) A failure to highlight the construction of male as well as female gender identities, and the impact of changing gender roles and relations on men and masculinity, in any gender mainstreaming initiative;
- (d) A failure to connect organisational (internal) gender mainstreaming efforts to broader political, social, economic and environmental realities;
- (e) Framing of gender mainstreaming as a single and finite target, rather than a long-term undertaking, requiring extensive capacity-building and organizational change; and
- (f) Unavailability of sex-disaggregated data, and inadequacies in indicators, data and analyses that would otherwise reveal the gendered dimensions of issues.

B. Conditions that facilitate successful gender mainstreaming

74. The following conditions may facilitate efforts to mainstream gender equality in activities of the Convention on Biological Diversity:

- (a) An institutional culture that is open to gender perspective and willing to undertake the self-assessment necessary to overcome obstacles to the mainstreaming of a gender perspective;
- (b) The presence of external and internal pressures to undertake gender mainstreaming and responsiveness to those pressures;
- (c) Identification of gender-mainstreaming as a cross-cutting responsibility;
- (d) An understanding that gender mainstreaming is a continuous and evolving undertaking;
- (e) Careful and consistent use of available sex-differentiated data, indicators and analysis and deployment of adequate resources to support their collection.
- (f) Accountability (including real consequences) for failures to implement agreed gender mainstreaming policies and practices routinely; and
- (g) Political commitment to the goal of securing gender equality on the part of the Executive Secretary and the leadership at the highest levels.

4. GENDER in NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY and OTHER NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

The draft National REDD+ Strategy (December 2010) does not yet strongly mainstream gender. Other national law and policy instruments do protect women’s rights and promote their equity and empowerment, though there is often a significant gap in implementation and enforcement in practice. This report reviews a sub-set of the relevant instruments meant to be illustrative of the overall gender landscape in national law and policy.

Tanzania Draft REDD+ Strategy

The draft National REDD+ Strategy (the Strategy) (December 2010) recognizes some gender issues but is, on the whole, relatively weak with regard to ensuring gender equity and women's empowerment. The Strategy acknowledges that gender was raised as a concern to some degree in the stakeholder consultations⁴³ and in-depth studies⁴⁴ undertaken for Strategy preparation, as well as on going research.⁴⁵ In terms of addressing gender equity and women's empowerment in the *planned actions* under the Strategy, however, there is little clear commitment. Planned actions on tenure security, benefit sharing, assessment, etc. *may* include a gender component, but this is not stated clearly in the current draft. *Specific* references to gender and women's issues are currently limited to the following:

- Key Results Area 10 (KRA 10 - REDD+ strategy options for addressing drivers of D&D developed⁴⁶) includes "developing clear engendered guidelines for land tenure".
- The Strategy SESA will "give special consideration to livelihoods, resource use rights (including those of forest dependent Peoples), conservation of biodiversity, cultural heritage, gender needs, capacity building and good governance."⁴⁷
- A "participatory" MRV system, which will monitor deforestation and degradation, as well as "rural livelihoods, conservation of biodiversity, key governance factors" will "involve", among others, "women groups".⁴⁸

Natural Resource and Environmental Instruments – Mainland

Forest Policy 1998⁴⁹: The National Forest Policy is not very gender specific, though two of its 41 policy statements concern gender:

- "Private and community forestry activities will be separated through harmonized extension services and financial incentives. The extension package and incentives will be designed in a gender sensitive manner" (PS 7) and
- "Local communities will be encouraged to participate in forest activities. Clearly defined forest land and tree tenure rights will be instituted for local communities including both men and women." (PS 39)

Further, section 4.4.11 (local communities) recognizes that "Gender inequality in land tenure has prevented women from owning land and women's involvement in formal decision making on resource management has been virtually non-existent despite the important role of women in forestry activities".

Forest Act 2002: Similarly, the Forest Act contains little gender specific language. It does specify that: (Section 33 (2)) "Where a village land forest management committee is established, it shall- (b) be informed with due regard to gender balance;"

Forest Programme 2001-2010: The National Forest Programme (the Programme) (2001-2010) had a relatively strong gender focus. The Programme's justification acknowledges that "forests and trees play multiple roles in the rural life of majority of Tanzanian people especially women and marginal groups in relation to food security, rural energy supply and household subsistence...." It includes some provisions for gender mainstreaming, and includes several mentions of the need for 'gender balanced community participation' and 'gender issues consideration' in forest management.⁵⁰

The four main areas of the Programme are: a) Forest Resources Conservation and Management, b) Institutions and Human Resources Development, c) Legal and Regulatory Framework, and d) Forestry Based Industries and Sustainable Livelihoods. Of these, the strongest gender focus is in Forest Resources Conservation and Management programme. Its priority sub-programme is "Participatory Forest Resources Management and Gender Aspects", which includes the following:

- *Key Issues:* Inadequate gender aspect in forestland management (high priority issue)
- *Key Strategies:* Establish CBFM and JFM by using innovative ways to share the costs and benefits and by assessing the economic, financial and social viability of participatory initiatives. Pay attention to gender balance in terms of income generation opportunities, poverty reduction, decision-making and ownership of forest resources and products.

Other main programmes also include some, lesser, gender focus.⁵¹ Throughout the Programme, provisions on capacity building, education, training, and extension services recognize the importance of women's involvement in forest management.⁵²

Section 6.3.8 "Consideration of gender aspects" recognizes, inter alia: "...a need for cautiousness in planning women's participation in forests management and requires establishing their consent instead of advocating and taking their involvement readiness for granted [as participation can lead to increased work load]... In-depth participatory analysis is crucial in decentralized forest management to ascertain consideration of all sections of the community including women, youth and other disadvantaged groups....outdated cultural and traditional impulses prevent the enhanced participation of women at par with men...limited gender awareness and sometimes, sectoral vision limits the inclusion of women." The programme promotes the following measures to increase women's involvement:

- "Ensuring there is gender balanced participation (e.g., acceptable proportions of men and women) in all forestry and beekeeping activities;
- Empowerment of women in management (e.g., active women involvement in decision making and access to resources), of forestry resources at all levels;
- Establishing firm institutional and organizational commitment (e.g., policy statements and planned actions), towards internalization of gender issues in the National Forestry Programme and its activities; and,
- Development of gender integrated forestry and environment management programmes or plans (e.g., gender aspects in all plans and activities), at the district level."

Further provisions on programme implementation include:

- 7.4.4.1 (Participatory Forest Resources Management and Gender Aspects) "There has ... been inadequate consideration of gender aspect in forest land management. The key priority will be improving management of forest estates through gender sensitive participatory management approaches."
- 7.4.4.3 (Land Use Planning) "... Priority will be to develop gender sensitive participatory land use planning in village and general lands to ascertain ownership and increase motivation for forestland development and biodiversity conservation."
- 7.4.5 (Forest Management and Conservation) "... In socioeconomic analyses increasingly attention is to be paid to poverty reduction and gender aspects in relation to income generation opportunities provided by timber, fuel-wood and NWFPs. This will include promoting gender balanced participatory management and ownership of forest resources and products."

The Programme was meant to be a key implementation instrument for the National Forest Policy. An updated programme is forthcoming. Its ongoing development provides an opportunity to further mainstream gender in forestry, *if effective lobbying is undertaken*.

Environmental Policy 1997: The National Environmental Policy includes some focus on "The Enhanced Role of Women", making explicit references to women's key roles in natural resource management, the importance of women's participation and empowerment, and women's work burden.

- (Para 43) Women are the natural resources managers in our society. Their knowledge, experience, and traditional skills in the management of resources stocks and households should be tapped for increased environmental action. The role of women in environmentally-related activities will be recognized and promoted with a view to achieving increased women's involvement and integration in all environmental management areas
- (Para 44) Empowerment of women is a critical factor in the eradication of poverty and effective participation of women in environmental activities. In so far as the productive potential of women is impaired by the disproportionate burden they bear in the management of household consumption and production, on account of gender division of labour, emphasis shall be placed on addressing the structural causes of poverty and reducing gender-based inequality within the overall framework of achieving environmentally sound development. Such emphasis shall focus on literacy of women as a key element for the improvement of health, nutrition, and education in the family, as for empowering women to participate in decision-making in society; as well as in anti-poverty programmes such as employment schemes and credit facilities for women, among other measures.

Environmental Management Act (EMA) 2004 : The only specific reference to gender or women's participation in EMA is in specifying that "not less than three" of the members of the National Environmental Trust Fund Board of Trustees shall be women.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Audit Regulations 2005: These Regulations, which support implementation EIA and audit provisions, include only the following specific gender considerations:

- Para 18.-(1) "A developer or proponent shall submit to the Council, an environmental impact statement incorporating but not limited to the following information- ... (p) an economic and social analysis of the project". Gender is not specifically mentioned, but "social analysis" is defined under the Regulations (Para 3) as "assessing or estimating in advance the social consequences from specific policy actions or project development including ... gender desegregation"
- The "project screening criteria" that are used to determine whether or not an EIA will be required⁵³ includes the following: "9. The project will not cause significant public concern because of potential environmental changes. The following are guiding principles: (h) will the impact vary by social group or gender"

Many of the other social principles in these Regulations should apply equally to women and men, in principle, but the specific concerns of women are clearly not mainstreamed in EIA or environmental audits.

Energy Policy 2003: Most rural households depend on wood fuel collected by women for household use. The National Energy Policy (2003) acknowledges women's concerns in the energy sector. Its objective is to *"provide an input in the development process ... with due regard to gender issues."* Section 2 (Energy Sector Challenges and Strategies, Para (g) Gender Issues) states that:

"Inferior energy practices, particularly among poor households in rural and semi-urban areas, are mainly affecting women. The search, collection, and use of fuel-wood are associated with heavy and often low-productive time-consuming work, mainly performed by women. ... The energy policy, therefore, introduces an institutional focus on improvements of rural and semi-urban energy practices in order to reduce women workload and to involve them in the problem solving and decision-making processes on energy issues. Women are under represented on the supply side of commercial energy. The involvement of women at all levels of the sector shall, therefore, be prioritised to better utilize available potential competence and capacity. Training and incentives for increased female participation as decision-makers at all levels need to be encouraged."

Policy Statement 44, under Section 4 – Rural Energy, is to "Promote application of alternative energy sources other than fuel-wood and charcoal, in order to reduce deforestation, indoor health hazards and time spent by rural women in search of firewood."

Gender issues are also recognized among key cross-cutting issues (Section 5), stating that:

"Gender issues in the energy sector need to focus on the energy needs and ownership of resources. Gender issues should be looked at from both the demand and supply of energy. On the demand side, men and women have different demands on energy, due to the existing socio-cultural and traditional roles. On the commercial energy supply, it is clear that women are under-represented at all levels of energy generation, transmission and distribution. There is, therefore, a gender imbalance at various levels of planning and decision-making within the energy sector. On the demand side, especially in rural areas, there is a need to relieve women from the burden of searching for energy, especially wood-fuel. All stakeholders within the energy sector need to participate and take deliberate sensitisation actions to encourage women participation in energy related education, training, programmes and projects, planning, decision-making and, not least, energy policy implementation."

Supporting policy statements include:

60. Promote gender equality within the energy sub-sectors both on the demand and supply.
61. Facilitate education and training for women in all energy aspects.
62. Promote awareness on gender issues concerning men and women's social roles in the energy sector...
63. Promote awareness and advocacy on gender issues in the energy sector.

Natural Resources and Environmental Instruments – Zanzibar

Environment Policy (1992) promotes women's participation, recognizing women as important natural resource users and protectors of the natural environment.

Forest Policy (1999) specifies that women and men will be supported in tree-growing and other activities aimed at promoting sustainable use of forests. It also requests a gender policy be established for forestry sector development, including the recruitment of women in extension services and other forestry services. The policy forms part of the legal foundation for establishing Community Forest Management Agreements (CoFMAs). Implementation of CoFMAs has, to date, been limited and women's participation has not been widespread. However, there are new efforts to expand CoFMAs, and women's engagement in them, including through the CARE/HIMA REDD project.

Agriculture Policy (2000) supports women's equitable access to control over productive resources including land and water, credit, extension services, and other resources.

Other National Instruments – Mainland

Constitution: Among many relevant Constitutional provisions are:

Art 9(f) ... human dignity is preserved and upheld in accordance with the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Art 12 (1) All human beings are born free, and are all equal

Art 13 (1) All persons are equal before the law and are entitled, without any discrimination, to protection and equality before the law

Art 13 (2) No law ... shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect

Art 13 (4) No person shall be discriminated against ...

Art 18(2) Every citizen has the right to be informed at all times of various events in the country and in the world at large which are of importance to the lives and activities of the people...

In the original constitution, Art 13(5) did not explicitly mention sex or gender as characteristics upon which people are discriminated. However, a 2001 revision recognizes gender discrimination in para 13(5). The definition, while improved, is still not fully in accordance with CEDAW, which prohibits both direct and indirect discrimination. Constitutional amendments in 2005 set a target of 30 % participation of women in the mainland Parliament (in line with a SADC benchmark).⁵⁴

Land Act 1999: The National Land Act includes the important provision that "The right of every woman to acquire, hold, use and deal with land shall to the same extent and subject to the same restriction be treated as the right of any man"⁵⁵

Village Land Act 1999: The Village Land Act, 1999 stipulates the number of women required in the formation of committees and quorums.⁵⁶ It also stipulates that:

(57)(3) ... a village adjudication committee or as the case may be an adjudication officer shall have regard and treat the rights of women and the rights of pastoralists to occupy or use or have interest... in land not less favourably than the rights of men or agriculturalists to occupy or use or have interests in land.

There are also important gender equality provisions in relation to land applications,⁵⁷ and the assignment of customary rights by villagers.⁵⁸ Women's customary land rights are recognized by the Act, as are men's, with additional provisions that prevent discrimination against women and other vulnerable groups:

"Any rule of customary law and any decision taken in respect of land held under customary tenure, ...shall have regard to the customs, traditions, and practices of the community concerned to the extent that they are in accordance with the provisions of ...any other written law and subject to the foregoing provisions of this subsection, that rule of customary law or any such decision in respect of land held under customary tenure shall be void and inoperative ..., to the extent to which it denies women, children or Persons with disability lawful access to ownership, occupation or use of any such land." Para (20)(1)(2)

Women and Gender Development Policy 2000: According to an assessment by TGNP (2004), this policy (which replaces a 1992 policy) emphasizes gender "mainstreaming and the integration of gender equity in policies, plans, development strategies and actions in all sectors and at all levels in the development process". It also "provides for women's empowerment by giving more opportunity to women in all spheres including politics, leadership positions, management and economic development."

Rural Development Strategy 2001: The Rural Development Strategy recognizes several particular barriers to equity for rural women, including (Sec 3.3.2. - Gender Bias)

- "The majority of women in the rural areas are actively engaged in agriculture. Women form up to 56% of the agricultural labour force and produce about 60% of the food consumed at home."
- "...women who are running a small or micro enterprise, or trying to start a business activity, face a wide range of problems, including the lack of start-up and operating capital, competing demands on times, and a lack of basic business skills."

The Strategy also recognizes barriers to rural women's access to justice:

The justice system at the community level is weak. Facilities are inadequate and there are an insufficient number of qualified magistrates. In addition, petty corruption and gender bias often pervert the course of justice. In some cultural situations religious law may take precedence over civil law, and in these circumstances women may be disadvantaged. Legal representation is not provided for, and access to legal aid with respect to appeals is generally not available.⁵⁹

The Strategy promotes, inter alia: enhancing women's employment opportunities and ownership in agriculture⁶⁰; "mainstream[ing] gender issues into the local authority and village governance programmes;⁶¹ and improving women's access to justice and treatment by police and other authorities.

National Population Policy 2006: The National Population Policy has a strong gender component, including a focus on gender mainstreaming and developing gender disaggregated data. Relevant sections include the following:

- Goals of the Policy: (iii.) Attainment of gender equity, equality, women empowerment, social justice and development for all individuals

- 1.1 Principles to Guide Policy Implementation - iii. Adherence to gender equality and equity...
- 3.3 Major Concerns in Population and Development (3.3.1) (iv.) Ensure availability of up to-date and comprehensive gender disaggregated data... (v.) Mainstream gender in development plans and programmes.
- 4.2 Integration of Population Variables into Development Planning
 - (4.2.1 Issues) (iii.) Inadequacy of up-to-date and comprehensive gender disaggregated data
 - (4.2.2 Policy Objectives) (ii.) To promote the generation of gender disaggregated data
 - (4.2.3 Policy Direction) (ii.) Building the capacity of planners at all levels in mainstreaming population issues in development plans with a gender perspective (iv.) Strengthening ... collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of gender disaggregated data
- 6.4 The Priority Action areas for Monitoring and Evaluation (iv.) Gender equity, equality and women's empowerment

Section 4.5 focuses specifically on "Gender Equity, Equality and Women Empowerment", and defines "gender" and "gender equality".

- (4.5.1) Gender refers to the socially constructed roles and responsibilities for women and men in a given culture or location. Those roles are influenced by perception and expectations arising from cultural, political, environmental, economic, social and religious factors as well as customs, laws, class and individual or institutional bias. Gender equity is fairness and justice in the distribution of benefits and responsibilities. It is equal opportunity, equal treatment before the law and equal access to and control over resources and social services. Gender equality is the sharing of power among both females and males not at the personal level but, basically, at institutional level. It calls for equal rights, responsibilities and duties; not identity.
- (4.5.2 Issues) The traditional gender stereotyped roles are restricting girls and women from having access to opportunities.
- (4.5.3 Policy Objectives) (i.) To promote gender equity, equality, and women empowerment at all levels (ii.) To transform socio-economic and cultural values and attitudes that hinder gender equality and equity

MKUKUTA II 2010 – 2015: MKUKUTA II includes goals and targets on gender equity and on women's empowerment and rights. These are most focused on employment, education, and health, though also includes land titling. There is little recognition of gender issues in the context of natural resources use or agricultural development.

- *Cluster I: Growth for Reduction of Income Poverty* includes few specific gender provisions under this Cluster, but does propose an "intervention package" on "security of tenure and equitable (engendered) land distribution".
- *Cluster II: Improvement of Quality of Life and Social Well-Being* has the most specific gender focus, primarily around health and education. One of its two broad outcomes is "Inequities in accessing social and economic opportunities, along geographical areas, income, age and gender reduced." This cluster includes a proposed strategy on mainstreaming gender in water resources management.
- *Cluster III: Good Governance and Accountability* includes a goal (3) on "Promoting and Protecting Human Rights for all, Particularly for Poor Women..." and its 4th Operational Target is "rights of women promoted and protected." This cluster has the broadest goals with regard to gender equity and rights, as well as a focus on ending gender-based violence.

Other National Instruments – Zanzibar

National Constitution: Constitutional provisions for Zanzibar are much the same as the mainland with regard to gender. Amendments in 2002 added prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sex, and increased the percentage of women's special seats in the House of Representatives to 30% (up from 20% in 2000).

Zanzibar 2020 Vision: The Vision strategies for gender sensitive development include:

- Ensuring women's equal access to opportunities that "improve their socio-economic status" or that "engender full participation in the development process".
- Realize full participation of both sexes and removing gender bias in access to resources with enhancement of participation in decision making and ownership property.
- Ensure equal access to education and employment at all levels, reducing women's workload by adopting fair division of labour and applying appropriate technological innovation.
- Enhance opportunities for the formation of women's group to promote education, training, skills development and equal rights to employment.
- Realize rights to own property and obtain credit.
- Women's training in management skills, negotiation techniques, entrepreneurship and community leadership.

- Review laws and regulations to eliminate all forms of gender based discrimination and impose severe penalties for sexual and other offences against women.⁶²

Policy on Protection and Development of Women (2001) and Gender Policy (2010) aim to protect women's rights, realize equality in opportunity, and mainstream gender in national frameworks

Land Tenure Act (No. 12) 1992: Under the 1992 Land Act, there are three recognized tenure systems: public land owned by the government, private land owned by individuals, and government granted rights of occupancy. Women have some access to land under each of these tenure systems. However, due to several factors, including limited access to information and discriminatory attitudes, women land rights are often not understood or respected. Further, women's land rights are often more restricted under customary laws, which still play important roles.

Land Policy (1993, under revision). The Land Policy is currently being revised. The forthcoming (2011) policy provides an opportunity to substantially enhance women's land rights in Zanzibar. The current draft objectives include (Sec 2.3.2) that "all Zanzibaris particularly the poor, women and different groups in the community have the opportunity to access, occupy and use the land."⁶³ Porter (2011) suggests a range of specific provisions that could be included in the 2011 Policy to strengthen women's land rights and tenure security in Zanzibar.

Women's Rights Under Customary and Statutory Law⁶⁴

Despite some strong legal provisions for women's equality, many gender rights advocates in Tanzania point to deeper running gender inequalities in the legal systems. While not REDD+ specific, they may factor into forest governance. An in-depth review is beyond the scope of this report, but some key points should be noted for further inquiry. According to a 2009 TAWLA review of gender discriminatory law in Tanzania, while most statutes are "gender neutral", in practice many laws fail to protect the interests of women and children. One issue raised in their in-depth review concerns continued conflicts over and lack of respect for women's rights to own and inherit land. A common source of conflict is differences between customary and statutory land rights. The Local Customary Law (Declaration) Order 1963, which codified customary rules in Tanzania, includes several gender discriminatory provisions regarding joint property (land) ownership and inheritance. While women's rights to own land have been, in recent years, clearly codified (e.g., in the Land Act and Village Land Act of 1999)⁶⁵, in practice conflicts persist.⁶⁶ In Zanzibar, the Kadhi Court system (Islamic courts dealing with issues of inheritance, guardianship, marriage, etc.) has important gender implications for inheritance rights. The legal pluralism of customary and statutory law is likely to be challenging in REDD+. Forest governance should aim to recognize and support communities' customary laws, including with regard to land and resources. At the same time, care should be taken to ensure that, within individual communities, women's and men's statutory laws are respected.

5. GENDER in BROADER LITERATURE and in REDD+ PILOT PROJECTS

While there is growing attention to gender in climate change, it is primarily focused on adaptation. Much of the literature on gender and REDD+ to date is general, though there are some more in-depth reviews from other regions.⁶⁷ Literature and guidance social inclusion and equity in REDD often lack substantive focus on gender issues.⁶⁸ There are, however, often cited analyses of 'REDD like' projects that demonstrate that project effectiveness is undermined where gender concerns are not sufficiently integrated.⁶⁹ Further, a more specific focus on REDD+ and gender is emerging. For example, *Arborvitae* Issue 43 (2011) is on "Attending to Gender [in REDD]". A recently issued USAID briefing on tenure and REDD also highlights concerns for women and other vulnerable groups.⁷⁰

While international resources are relevant for Tanzania, there is relatively little regional or country specific documentation. For example, under "Document and Reports" on the national REDD website,⁷¹ there are no documents dealing directly with gender issues. *Arborvitae* Issue 43 (2011) includes two brief case studies on Tanzania, which provide some important lessons. However, one case regards an adaptation project that integrates wood lot management,⁷² and the other looks quite generally at the role of agro-forestry and women's land use.⁷³ Documentation of innovative research in community-based carbon stock monitoring in Tanzania demonstrates that women can participate effectively in forest management and carbon stock monitoring.⁷⁴

Broader literature on community forestry, and PFM in particular, provides important lessons for gender mainstreaming in REDD+, as the core issues are largely the same. REDD+ proponents should go further in leveraging these lessons. However, a more in-depth look

at gender in PFM may be required. PFM review documents often lack gender analysis,⁷⁵ including those focused on drawing lessons learned from PFM for REDD+.⁷⁶

Finally, while this report focuses primarily on forest issues, many of the gender issues faced in REDD+ are not forestry (or even natural resources) specific. As such, the very broad and rich literature on gender mainstreaming and women's equity and empowerment more generally should be used as a resource for REDD+. A review of such literature is beyond the scope of this report. However, some lessons learned from gender-focused civil society organizations in Tanzania are included in Sections 6 and 7, and in Annex I.

Tanzania REDD+ pilot projects vary in the degree to which they currently mainstream gender. The CARE/ HIMA project includes gender mainstreaming as a main project component.⁷⁷ The MJUMITA/ TFCG project has been incorporating gender considerations in several project aspects, including in seeking free, prior, and informed consent at the village (and sub-village) level.⁷⁸ Overall, while there is increasing attention to gender equity and women's empowerment across the projects, much work remains to be done. An important step was taken with an April 2011 *Gender and REDD Training Workshop*, hosted by CARE/HIMA.⁷⁹ The Workshop discussion highlighted that most pilot projects concentrate on the numbers of women participating (e.g., in REDD+ meetings at the village level), and on the influence of women in household decisions. While these are certainly important, equity and women's empowerment are more complex than these two issues, as discussed in the Workshop. There was substantial discussion on tools for understanding gender equity, and for integrating gender in project assessment, monitoring and reporting. Some key observations and lessons learned are integrated in this report (see Section 6), and details are available in the workshop report.⁸⁰

Actions planned for the near future will help REDD+ pilot projects further gender mainstreaming. CARE/ HIMA is engaging a gender expert to develop mainstreaming guidance for the project, which can also be shared with other pilot projects. MJUMITA/ TFCG will develop a project-based gender strategy, as well as guidance on benefit sharing. Others will review project plans and continue to build awareness and capacity on gender. While most projects are in relatively early stages, they can continue to explore more, and *more effective*, means for mainstreaming gender, and can continue to learn from one another.

6. GENDER EQUITY in PRACTICE: LESSONS LEARNED and PRACTICAL STRATEGIES

While experience in gender mainstreaming in REDD+ is only beginning, we can identify lessons learned and practical strategies from a variety of sources. The following lessons and suggested strategies draw on, inter alia: informal interviews with individuals from gender focused organizations and REDD+ pilot projects in Tanzania; and documentation of national and international experiences with REDD+, community forestry, climate change, and gender equity. This is not an exhaustive list. It is rather an illustrative set of examples of the wide range of practical solutions (and challenges) for meaningful gender mainstreaming in REDD+.

Taking an empowering approach to gender mainstreaming itself

Particularly where gender mainstreaming becomes a regularized, technical component of REDD+ projects, there is a risk that mainstreaming processes themselves may be insufficiently empowering of women. Gender mainstreaming should not be led solely by external actors or externally developed tools, though these can be useful pieces of the puzzle. Women are effective agents of change and should be engaged as such. Mainstreaming should be based on mechanisms and processes that *are themselves empowering of local women* (and men), including ensuring that impacted women have leadership positions at all levels. REDD+ proponents can also seek innovative measures to build upon women's knowledge, values, decision making processes, etc. For example:

- Learn about and build upon women's own systems. For example, if women want to participate in REDD+ funds management, rather than (or in addition to) teaching 'mainstream' accounting practices, project proponents can build upon systems that women already use for their household accounting.⁸¹
- Search for 'positive deviance' - e.g., women or men who are already changing gender or power relations in their own way - and support learning about and dissemination of their ideas within the community.

Seeking multiple entry points and 'going beyond the basics' to support empowerment

Gender issues in REDD+ are grounded in much deeper social constructs and relations. They are not typically natural resource management specific, and they will not change overnight. At the same time, REDD+ programmes and projects *can* help identify and change discriminatory practices and relationships, and make substantive changes in women's empowerment. The challenge lies in determining how 'far' the REDD+ programme or project should go... and how it will get there.

Equitable sharing of REDD+ costs and benefits may be relatively straightforward. REDD+ projects can, at a minimum, seek to avoid harm to women (e.g., avoiding or mitigating land use restrictions that adversely affect women). Activities can also go further in ensuring that REDD+ enhances benefits for women (e.g., directing payments to women, or to collective goods or services that benefit women). However, this alone may not constitute empowerment. As noted (see Box 1 and Box 4), 'empowerment' can be thought of in terms of women's:⁸²

- Agency - individual empowerment of women
- Structure - strengthening women in their relationships and interactions with others; and
- Relations - changing the rules and institutions of society

So how can REDD+ understand and impact these components? Should REDD+ seek just to 'avoid harm'... or should it always go further and try to improve women's circumstances? When dealing with issues of agency, structure, and relations, lines between 'doing no harm' and making proactive, positive changes may not be clear. Further, the question of *how changes should be made* (what processes are required) is more complex... Do we start with changing ideas, or changing actions? How will new ideas change action over time? How will new actions change ideas over time?

There is no straightforward answer to these questions. Actions will change ideas *over time*, and vice versa. One strategy is for REDD+ proponents to seek *multiple entry points* – changing actions and changing ideas - and a variety of *creative solutions*. Taken together, over time, they can empower women by changing their agency and the broader gender structures and relations. Some entry points might include:

- Changing actions:
 - Increase the number of women who participate in village groups or meetings
 - Engage women in 'traditionally male' roles, e.g., forest patrolling and funds management
 - Collect, analyse and report on disaggregated data
- Changing ideas:
 - Engage women and men in respectful discussion about gender relations and discrimination
 - Share information with women and men about women's rights
 - Reflect on and discuss gender related lessons from REDD+ projects, e.g., recognizing that women have been effective partners in forestry work

Addressing participation, representation, and information at all levels

Women's participation should be supported at all levels: Women should have positions of meaningful participation and leadership at all levels in REDD+ policy and programmes. This includes the project (village) level, but also all levels of national government, and in international climate change policy engagement.

Participation is important for women's interests to be heard, and also contributes to empowerment in other ways: As stated by Aguilar and Sasvari (2007:3) "Women's participation is not just essential for making visible women's needs and interest with in the REDD and REDD-Plus framework, but it also causes additional benefits; such as, women's increased self-esteem, public engagement, respect of their communities, and opportunities for women to assume leadership roles, as well as to have access to additional income which are all essential for the advancement of women."

Increasing the number of women participating is good... but quantity doesn't necessarily mean quality! Gender equity related efforts frequently focus on increasing the number of women participating, e.g., in Parliament and VNRCs. This is important, but is not sufficient as it does not in itself ensure *meaningful* participation.

Women are often willing to openly speak and participate in groups or meetings with men... but women may also need additional support where they do not feel empowered: According to project staff,⁸³ during land use planning exercises in the MJUMITA/ TFCG REDD+ pilot project, women pointed out where they use different areas of forest and objected to certain restrictions on access in those areas. When project staff proposed introducing improved stoves, women also questioned whether this would mean restrictions on firewood access.⁸⁴ However, within the same project, field staff report that "[some] women hesitate to join the VNRC without permission from their husbands."

Women's participation, representation, and access to information is enhanced (in quantity and quality) where processes are designed in ways that are accessible for them: REDD+ processes should be designed to *facilitate* women's participation, which often means more than just inviting women. Some strategies include:

- hold meetings at the *sub-village* level first, in addition to subsequent village meetings;⁸⁵
- learn from women about how they hold meetings within their own (formal and informal) groups and base REDD+ meetings on this structure;
- support targeted training and organize women's-only meetings to help women prepare for engaging in participatory processes;
- form women-focused groups for some activities in REDD, e.g., women's micro-finance groups;
- make sure to host meetings, trainings, and other activities at times and places that work best for women's schedules;
- post information in places that women congregate;
- use multiple media, including oral and pictorial forms;
- frame information in ways relevant for women, e.g., that acknowledge potential impacts and address their interests and rights;
- ensure that information sharing is *multi-directional*; women should be listened to and heard;
- provide gender specific support (e.g., targeted training) to help women participate in activities seen as 'traditionally male'; and
- support women in forming task-sharing groups (e.g., sharing child care, cooking, water collection, etc) to help create more time for women to participate without increasing their overall work burden.⁸⁶

Recognize diversity among women (and men), including to ensure meaningful representation: Neither women nor men are homogenous groups. Diversity among women – e.g., differences in wealth class, occupations, education level, age, religion, family, etc. – may need to be accounted for when assessing how REDD+ will impact 'women' and when planning for women's participation. Where women are being represented by other individuals (female or male) special measures may be required to help ensure that this representation is meaningful. Particularly careful attention may be required for collective decision making processes, e.g., in securing free, prior, and informed consent.

More than just a seat at the table: supporting women's leadership, management, and empowered agency: Much of the focus on 'gender' is on increasing women's participation in a general sense. While this is important, women should be not be just 'invited to the table'. Women are effective champions of their own interests and rights, and agents of change, and should be supported as such. They should be empowered in positions of leadership and substantive authority at all levels. Women should also be given opportunities to hold management positions, e.g., managing a REDD+ fund, and supported in having the capacity to succeed in such positions.⁸⁷

Beyond participation: Focus on improved forest governance over all: Ultimately, men and women's *meaningful* participation can best be supported where the overall forest (and REDD+) governance systems are inclusive, transparent, fair, support accountability and rule of law, and otherwise meet principles of 'good governance'. Therefore, while it is important to focus on women's participation and empowerment, focus on broader governance issues should not be lost.

Engage men! Achieving greater gender equity and women's empowerment requires the understanding and cooperative action of all rights-holders and stakeholders. Men cannot be excluded. Building on the outcomes of the CARE/HIMA REDD and Gender Training Workshop,⁸⁸ some ideas for engaging men's support for women's participation and benefit sharing in REDD+ include:

- Using positive case studies from other experiences to overcome fear and resistance
- Using influential individuals (not only leaders) to promote messages and behaviour change
- Capacity building to overcome not only men's potential resistance but also women's own self-confidence
- Using innovative approaches such as games, sports, drama in men only spaces
- Consider culture/ religion, but work with men and women to question "norms" over time.

In the MJUMITA/ TFCG REDD pilot project, field staff have also found it useful to have discussions with husbands and wives about what women are doing in the REDD project, and how their contributions will benefit their family and community in the long run.⁸⁹

Empowering women and seeking equity in forest management and conservation

Avoid or mitigate inequitable costs and adverse impacts on women from REDD+ related resource access restrictions: REDD+ project and programmes should be designed to identify and avoid (or at least fully mitigate) adverse impacts that disproportionately affect women. For example, where forest access restrictions need to be put in place, care should be given to ensuring that this does not disproportionately affect women's access to fuel wood, water, wild foods, medicines, etc. including by substantially increasing the

time needed to reach such resources. This will require, among other things, disaggregated data and women's inputs at all stages of planning and implementation.

Promote and facilitate enhancements of co-benefits important to women: Women's potential benefits from REDD+ projects, including direct payments and co-benefits, should be identified and enhanced, recognizing that benefits for women and men may not be the same. This may mean, for example, making special efforts to design projects in ways that maximize enhancements of ecosystem services that are particularly important for women.

Support strengthening of women's land and tenure rights: Women and men have equal land rights in law, but these are often not well understood or enforced, particularly where they conflict with customary laws, e.g., with regard to inheritance. In Zanzibar, for example, the customary Kadhi court (Islamic courts dealing with issues of inheritance, guardianship, marriage, etc.) makes some land inheritance with implications for women. REDD+ programmes and projects should take measures to ensure that they do not directly or indirectly support violations of women's land rights, and can proactively support their further realization.

Introduce measures to ensure REDD+ engagement does not add to women's workload without compensation: REDD+ provides many potential opportunities for women's engagement and participation, which should be taken up. However, this engagement also raises the risk of further contributing to women's workload; participating in VNRCs, contributing to carbon monitoring or participatory social and environmental assessment, helping to manage REDD+ funds, etc, all take time. Project proponents can take creative measures to help ensure such engagement does not add to women's net workload in uncompensated ways, e.g.,

- Ensure fair, gender equitable wages
- Introduce energy saving stoves
- Introduce woodlots with fast growing species for home use and small scale commercial use
- Help develop water sources nearer to homes
- Help organize task-sharing groups (e.g., childcare, water collection, fuel wood collection, etc)
- Encourage and support men in sharing in work that is traditionally seen as 'women's' work

Any specific measures should be discussed with and selected by women, to ensure that the measures will in fact offset workload increases from REDD+, and to ensure that they do not have other adverse impacts.

Incorporate women's knowledge, skills, abilities in forestry and REDD+: Women often have particular knowledge and skills that can enhance REDD+ effectiveness, e.g., agro-forestry skills, traditional knowledge regarding wild food and medicines, etc. Women's groups have also proven to be highly effective in supporting community forest management. Where women are interested in participating, their knowledge, skills, and energy should be engaged in REDD+ in ways that respect their rights and compensate their efforts and time.

Engage women in multiple roles in forestry and REDD+, including those traditionally seen as "men's work": Women can, and should, also be engaged in REDD+ in roles that are considered traditionally 'male'. Experience elsewhere shows that women can be very effective in forest patrols, for example, including helping other women understand and comply with forest conservation laws.⁹⁰ Experience in Tanzania demonstrates that women can be effective participants in carbon stock monitoring.⁹¹ Early experience in REDD+ pilot projects in Tanzania shows that, as participants see that women can participate in long transect walks, tree measuring, etc, women and men are both becoming open to the idea of women playing greater roles in forest management.⁹²

Link adaptation, sustainable agriculture, and REDD in gender-sensitive way: Growing experience demonstrates that risks to women can be addressed in part by better integrating sustainable agriculture and adaptation needs in REDD+, as illustrated by Pearl-Martinez and Peterson-Carvalho (2011),

"There is growing interest in the potential synergies of combining climate mitigation and adaptation activities in the field. Benefits can include ... ensuring that mitigation efforts do not have a negative impact on the adaptation needs of women.... Such joint mitigation-adaptation efforts require a more coordinated approach as they often involve different arms of government. Women's ministries, in particular, will need to be strengthened to enable them to engage more fully on climate change and to help ensure that the activities undertaken respond to the specific impacts on and roles of women...."

One of the best examples of a project with both mitigation and adaptation benefits is one that has trained over 10,000 women in Guatemala, El Salvador, Mexico, Honduras, and Nicaragua in harvesting Maya nuts from the forest for food and income. Over 40 years, each Maya nut tree sequesters over one ton of carbon dioxide and provides other ecosystem services such as soil, water, and biodiversity protection, flood mitigation, and ecosystem resilience to climate change. More than 800,000 new trees have been planted by communities and 60 local partner organizations. Women involved in this program earn income, learn new

methods to ensure their family's food security and nutrition, have access to traditional medicines, and have an added incentive to protect existing forest."⁹³

Supporting agro-forestry more generally has proven to be a promising way of linking women's economic empowerment, poverty reduction, adaptation and mitigation.⁹⁴

Addressing gender in REDD+ payments management and distribution

Link community forestry and women-centred micro-finance institutions to help women realize REDD+ benefits: Women face several barriers to accessing and benefitting from economic opportunities, which will likely include REDD+ related payments. Barriers include lack of management capacity, market information, and insufficient decision making authority.⁹⁵ However, many of these barriers may be overcome if REDD+ funds management is linked to efforts to support women-centered micro-finance institutions. For example, Poffenberger (2011:11) draws on two brief case studies from India to illustrate that:

"Strategic alliances between village level CFM [community forest management] committees and SHGs [women's self-help groups] enhance forest management and forest productivity by linking the financial management skills, market knowledge, and capital under the administration of village women with new community forest management institutions and their natural resources...."⁹⁶

With communities, set rules and guidelines for ensuring gender equity in funds distribution and gender-sensitive use of collective funds. Experience in PFM demonstrates that communities *can* collectively decide to use funds in ways that benefit both women and men.⁹⁷ However, distribution and use of REDD+ funds will not *necessarily* be equitably distributed or collectively used for the benefit of both women and men.⁹⁸ Thus, rules and guidelines to this effect may need to be established, based on decisions within the community.

Leveraging and strengthening international and national law and policy

Address the gap between national and international law and its implementation. While Tanzanian law generally supports gender equity, key legal provisions protecting women's interests and rights are often not implemented or enforced. This includes women's land rights, particularly in the context of inheritance.⁹⁹ Similarly, while there are strong protections for women's rights in international law, these are often poorly translated into practical action nationally and locally. Key barriers to the implementation or enforcement of legal rights and protections for women include:

- o Discriminatory attitudes and beliefs;
- o Lack of familiarity and acceptance of new roles for women (among both women and men), e.g., men supporting women in child-rearing, housework, and income-generating activities;¹⁰⁰
- o Resource constraints - technical, financial, and time resources - and corruption as barriers to access to justice and legal benefits
- o Low education level of women compared to men;¹⁰¹ and
- o Lack of knowledge or poor understanding of the law (further described below).

REDD+ projects and programmes can advocate for greater enforcement of existing gender rights, including through partnerships with organizations such as TGNP, FemAct, TAWLA, and WILDAF.

Address the gap between programme/ project design and action. As with legal provisions for gender equity, there is often a substantial gap between the treatment of gender in programme and project documents, and in action. This can be due to, *inter alia*, lack of understanding, commitment, time, finances, technical skills, etc.¹⁰² Gender mainstreaming requires on-going commitment in all phases of projects and programmes. Additional resources and capacities will also likely be needed, as reflected in some practical strategies reviewed in this section.

Leverage international and national law, including by supporting their application at the national and local. Provisions that support women's rights and interests in law can help support project proponents in making the case for greater gender equity in REDD+ at all levels. For example, pilot project proponents have found that the laws requiring women's participation in VNRCs helpful for making the case to village leadership.¹⁰³ The project can still promote a degree of gender equity that goes *beyond* the law, but the legal foundation provides a useful starting place. More generally, international law (e.g., CEDAW and other human rights instruments) can lend legitimacy, and strengthen the mandate for realizing gender equity and women's empowerment in REDD+.¹⁰⁴

At the same time, many international and national laws have little impact at the local level because they are not known about or sufficiently operationalized. There is a need for more guidance that 'translates' broad legal principles (e.g., rights to 'equality' and 'non-discrimination', or an 'adequate' standard of living) into practical actions at the local level. Further, many important international laws (e.g., CEDAW) are not fully integrated into national law, making them difficult to enforce at local levels. More work can be done by REDD+ project and programme proponents, and their partners, e.g., gender focused organizations, to help identify and communicate the implications of national and international laws for REDD+.

Promote stronger gender equity and women's empowerment provisions in law and policy to strengthen the foundation for gender mainstreaming in REDD+. This could include, for example, lobbying for the inclusion of strong gender components in the National REDD+ Strategy, the revised mainland National Forest Policy, the revised Zanzibar Land Policy, etc.

Addressing capacity and resource needs for gender mainstreaming

Strengthen women's capacity and opportunities to engage meaningfully in REDD+, and to understand and claim related rights and benefits. Women (and men) can be supported in engaging in carbon monitoring, as demonstrated in several places in Tanzania, ¹⁰⁵ as well as forest management, funds management, social impacts assessment and monitoring, etc. Women can also be supported in understanding what their rights and benefits are and how they can protect and claim them. One effective approach can be linking women with paralegal services (see below).

Provide direct technical assistance for women to help them claim their rights and access justice. Women face multiple barriers in accessing justice, e.g., through the court system. However, there are many examples in Tanzania (and elsewhere, e.g., Zambia) demonstrating that women's access to justice can be enhanced by making additional technical support available. One important resource are local paralegals who can facilitate women's negotiations and protect their rights in land (inheritance) cases, cases of gender-based violence, etc. A forthcoming review of paralegal services in several regions in Tanzania can serve as an important resource for REDD+ project proponents.¹⁰⁶

Support project and programme proponents with practical resources and capacities. Ensuring meaningful and sustainable gender mainstreaming can seem challenging for REDD+ project and programme proponents in part because the other components of REDD+ projects (e.g., carbon stock MRV, etc) are in themselves quite new and challenging. Gender mainstreaming will require additional technical skills and resources. *These challenges are not justification for REDD+ projects or programmes to ignore gender issues, or treat them superficially.* However, they highlight the importance of supporting project proponents with capacities and resources to make gender mainstreaming practically feasible. As part of this, gender equity guidelines can be integrated into broader social and environmental standards, rather than being stand-alone efforts. This integration will have to be done carefully, to ensure that gender issues are not lost in the broader social issues (as they currently tend to be).

Gender training is useful for all stakeholders. In-depth discussion and targeted training on how to practically address gender issues can be helpful for ALL stakeholders. This includes women and men in participating communities, project staff, government officials at all levels, and others. Training should be ongoing, to support gender mainstreaming at each phase and level of REDD, rather than being a one-off event. However, this can take many forms, including opportunities for supported 'learning by doing'.

REDD+ projects can also be supported by technical experts and partners already working on gender. It is unrealistic to expect all REDD+ stakeholders to become 'gender experts', but REDD+ programmes and projects can leverage existing resources. This can include engaging highly qualified gender experts, e.g., to provide periodic project screening and work closely with project staff. This can also include forming stronger partnerships with the many gender focused civil society organizations in Tanzania (see Annex I). Partnering with such organizations can also provide opportunities for sharing lessons learned.

Tools and skills are needed in REDD... but there are many existing resources. Gender mainstreaming is about attitudes and awareness... but it is also a practical and technical issue that needs to be supported, in practice, by practical and effective tools. For example, tools can help project proponents understand the current gender context in a more nuanced way, and to integrate gender considerations into project planning, implementation, and outcomes monitoring and reporting. One potentially useful tool is CARE's Women's Empowerment Framework, used at the CARE/ HIMA April 2011 REDD and Gender Training Workshop (see Box 4). Other REDD+ tools can also be developed as project and programme experience continues. Gender mainstreaming tools that have been developed for other sectors (community forestry, but also health, education, etc.) can be adapted and applied to REDD+. Tools should be selected and modified in a way that meets the contextual needs of the rights-holders and stakeholders involved. Further tools

should always be used in ways that are empowering of women and men in participating communities, rather than be solely externally driven mechanisms.

Box 3:
CARE's Women's Empowerment Framework
(Adapted from Hill 2011:6)

Three Dimensions of Women's Empowerment include:¹⁰⁷

Agency: Women and men are their own "agents of change." In other words, They: **Analyse, Make decisions, Take action**
Empowerment involves a journey through which women (and men) increase their agency ...

Structure: "Structure" includes:

- Observable behavioural patterns
- Underlying ideologies of behaviours that are socially acceptable
- Institutions that establish agreed-upon meanings, i.e. accepted (normal) forms of domination (who "naturally" has power over whom or what. Individual women and men produce, and are, in important ways, produced by structure.

Relations

- Agency and structure are mediated through relations between and among social actors
 - Relationship patterns are influenced by agency and structure (often in ways that are "invisible")
- Empowerment is, in part, individual women and men building relationships, joint efforts, coalitions, mutual support, increasing ability to make decisions, and changing inequitable structures.

Mainstreaming gender in assessment, monitoring and reporting

Ensure that assessment, monitoring, and reporting are themselves empowering of women (and men). Local women and men's empowered and meaningful *participation* in assessment, monitoring, and reporting should be a cross-cutting consideration.

Engage in gender sensitive and participatory assessment before REDD+ activities take place. Gender sensitive assessment in advance of project activities (e.g., in land use planning) can help ensure potential impacts on women (and men) are understood, that opportunities for benefits are harnessed, and that adverse impacts are avoided or mitigated. The gender impacts of seemingly beneficial or begin activities may not be apparent in the absence of such assessment. For example:

"A study of villages in Papua Province in Indonesia... revealed that in some villages, an increase in trees planted on farmland that provide cash crops, could predominantly benefit the income of men. Women on the other hand depend on non-cash income from agriculture and could be forced to clear more land."¹⁰⁸

As part of assessment, REDD+ stakeholders can ask themselves challenging questions about the gender implications of what they are doing at each point in the project, and seek at each point to ensure that they are not reinforcing or exacerbating discriminatory practices, and are doing what is possible to enhance equity and empowerment. Some key questions might include: ¹⁰⁹

- What are all the points of benefit/ opportunity and risk/ cost that the project will bring?
- Are they beneficial to both women and men?
- Will the roles women and men are playing reinforce discriminatory norms?
- Are there ways to enhance the benefits for women (e.g., employing women in leadership/ management roles)?
- Will project activities pose costs to women that are unmitigated (or that could be avoided)?
- Will project activities or actions increase women's work load?
- Will project activities or actions increase women's income gap or marginalize them in any other form?
- Is there any increased risk to women of violence?
- Does it increase other risks (e.g., will a new road/ new business increase risk of exposure to HIV/ AIDs)?

On-going monitoring needs to be gender sensitive, including through use of appropriate indicators. Monitoring should be sufficient to identify costs – direct, indirect, and opportunity costs - as well as benefits and their gender distribution. This may mean 'breaking down' indicators with hidden gender implications e.g., "equitable", "community", "pro-poor".¹¹⁰

Reporting also needs to be made gender sensitive. Some 'good practice' guidelines on gender sensitive reporting, from the CARE/HIMA April 2011 Workshop, include:

- Include information on results and achievements towards impact, not just outputs
- Tables and graphs with disaggregated data are good but not enough; text needs to analyse the findings from gender perspective
- Mention the challenges and not just positive achievements
- Include anecdotal and qualitative information
- Bear in mind how your audience understands gender
- Question who are you reporting to and why. How are you reporting back to women themselves?

Remember that assessment, monitoring, and reporting are not, in themselves, what constitute gender sensitivity! Assessment, monitoring, and reporting are meant to help reflect REDD+ processes and actions which should themselves be consistent with gender equity and women's empowerment. In other words, as noted by the CARE/HIMA April 2011 Workshop, "indicators *alone* are not the only place where the project demonstrates it is "gender-sensitive." The process for meeting those indicators is what ensures gender sensitivity."

Contributing to further learning and action

Gender mainstreaming is relatively new in the REDD+ context (though the issues themselves are not new). All stakeholders can contribute to further knowledge and capacity, including through:

- Establishing vertical and horizontal learning networks (e.g., between REDD+ projects; between women and men within and across villages; between government officials, project proponents, and communities; etc); and
- Better linking research to policy and project guidance.

Recognizing that gender is a social construct... shaped by many sources

It is important for REDD+ projects and programmes to understand gender in its broader contexts. Gender norms are based on social constructs and norms that can be *reinforced (or challenged)* by REDD+. These norms typically pre-exist and are much broader than a single forestry project or programme. Gender impacts of REDD+ are thus shaped by the broader cultural, historical, political, socio-economic, and environmental realities in which REDD+ takes place. To fully understand what 'gender' means for REDD+, then, projects and programmes must understand and respond to these complex realities. One likely implication is that gender issues will vary across project and programme areas.

Gender beliefs and attitudes of all stakeholders, including project staff, impact gender engagement. Changing gender relations means changing attitudes and beliefs (over time). This includes local women and men... but also NGO project staff, government officials, political leaders, the media, and other stakeholders at all levels. At the CARE/HIMA REDD and Gender Training, for example, participants highlighted ways in which the attitudes and perceptions about gender among project staff introduce inequitable parameters into their engagement with local women and men.¹¹¹

Some additional cross-cutting messages

- Treat gender integration as a process – to be carried out through time – rather than a one-off event.
- Walk the talk! Ensure gender equity and women's empowerment in the context of your own work and organizations.
- Support women and men in learning-by-doing in new gender roles... positive experience is a powerful way to change belief.
- Most gender issues in REDD+ are not "new"... we have experiences and resources to address them.

7. SUMMARY MESSAGES

The following is a summary of messages and recommendations for programme and project proponents, and other stakeholders, in realizing gender equity and women's empowerment in REDD+ in Tanzania. These are preliminary recommendations, aimed at contributing to further discussion and learning among REDD+ stakeholders at all levels.

Why gender in REDD+?

- REDD+ will have gender-differentiated impacts, due in large part to differences in women's and men's powers, roles, rights and responsibilities in forest governance, and in their lives more broadly. Women are generally more vulnerable to bearing the costs of REDD+, and to losing out on its benefits.
- Gender is a social construct that pre-exists, but can be reinforced (or changed!) by REDD+ programmes and projects at all levels and phases. Women face wide discrimination in forestry and natural resources management. REDD+ is another opportunity to change this!
- Some motivations to address gender issues include:
 - REDD+ can have disproportionately adverse impacts on women if gender issues are not accounted for.
 - International and national laws prohibit discrimination and protect women's rights; all stakeholders have legal and ethical obligations to recognize and respect these rights.
 - Engaging women can enhance REDD+ effectiveness (and, likewise, ignoring gender issues can undermine it).
 - Women contribute to broader family and community wellbeing; adverse impacts on women from REDD+ can thus have wider negative impacts on families and communities.
 - There are growing demands from REDD+ donors, potential investors, and others for country programmes and projects to respect women's rights and gender equity principles.

What challenges can we expect?

- Gender issues are not REDD+ specific; they are shaped by their broader (historical, political, socio-economic, cultural, ecological) environments. This complexity can make understanding and meaningfully addressing gender concerns difficult.
- Ensuring gender equity and women's empowerment ultimately means transforming relations and institutions; this takes time and dedication, particularly where discriminatory beliefs are strongly held.
- Focusing on gender can also introduce risks to women (e.g., increased workload and possible increased threat of gender-based violence) which will have to be understood and avoided
- There are gaps in political will, awareness, knowledge and capacity that will have to be addressed.
- Gender mainstreaming will require additional (time, financial, technical, human) resources and REDD+ projects are already very complicated.

While these challenges will have to be addressed, the gender issues in REDD+ are not "new". We can build upon (and further contribute to) a wealth of knowledge, experiences and resources for gender mainstreaming.

What is the status of gender and REDD+ in international law, agreements, and standards?

- Gender concerns are not yet well captured in the international climate change frameworks, particularly for mitigation.
- But there has been some progress, including increased women's participation in UN FCCC delegations and increased recognition of gender issues in CoP decisions.
- The major international REDD+ standards and safeguards are also weak with regard to gender issues... but many of these are still developing so there are opportunities to address these gaps.
- Further, other international instruments and agreements recognized by Tanzania – including CEDAW, UNDRIP, ICCPR, ICESR, and the Beijing Platform for Action - provide a strong mandate for gender integration in REDD.
- The CBD provides both a mandate for addressing gender issues in forest conservation, and an example of how gender issues might be better integrated into the UN FCCC.

What is the status of gender and REDD+ in national law, policies, and strategies?

- The developing National REDD+ Strategy and proposed institutional framework in Tanzania are relatively weak with regard to gender mainstreaming. They can be substantially strengthened as further drafts and related policy and guidance are developed.
- Other national law and policy instruments do protect women's rights and promote their equity and empowerment. REDD+ should recognize and respect these existing mandates.

- There are also still gaps in the treatment gender in the national legal framework, however. Examples include lack of gender sensitivity in EIA under EMA, and conflicts between customary and statutory laws regarding women's land inheritance rights. Further, there is often a significant gap in implementation and enforcement.

What is the status of gender and REDD+ in broader REDD+ and PFM studies?

- Internationally and nationally, there is so far relatively little documentation of concrete experiences or recommendations for gender mainstreaming in REDD+, though it is increasing.
- Broader literature on community forestry, and PFM in particular, can provide lessons for gender mainstreaming in REDD+, as the core issues are largely the same. However, PFM review documents are often surprisingly silent on gender issues.
- While not forest/ climate change specific, studies on gender mainstreaming more broadly can be relevant for REDD+ because the core issues are the same.

What is the status of gender and REDD+ in national REDD+ pilot projects?

- Tanzania REDD+ pilot projects vary in the degree to which they mainstream gender.
- An important step was taken with an April 2011 Gender and REDD Training Workshop, hosted by CARE/HIMA.
- Actions planned for the near future will help REDD+ pilot projects further gender mainstreaming...
- ... But much work remains to be done

What are some lessons learned and practical strategies for realizing gender equity and women's empowerment in REDD+?

While gender mainstreaming in REDD is just beginning, experience elsewhere suggests the following strategies:

- Take an empowering approach to gender mainstreaming itself.
- Be creative and seek multiple entry points for change.
- Enhance women's full and effective participation, representation, and information sharing at all levels.
- Engage men too!
- Enhance women's and other stakeholders' capacity and resource needs for gender mainstreaming.
- Take explicit measures to ensure that forest conservation and management respect women's rights and do not inequitably burden women, and that women share equitably in resulting benefits and co-benefits.
- Mainstream gender in assessment, monitoring and reporting.
- Leverage (and help strengthen!) gender issues in international and national law and policy.
- Treat gender mainstreaming as a process – to be carried out through time – rather than a one-off event.
- Walk the talk! Ensure gender equity and women's empowerment in your own work and organizations.

REFERENCES

International Law and Policy Instruments

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948)

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (1966)

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (1966)

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979)

Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights) (1993)

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UN FCCC) (1992)

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (1992)

Beijing Platform for Action (1995)

UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN DRIP) (2007)

National Law and Policy Instruments

URT, 1997. National Environmental Policy. Vice President's Office, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. 41pp.

URT, 1998. National Forest Policy. FBD, MNRT, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. 59pp.

URT, 1999. National Land Act. Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

URT, 1999. The Village Land Act No. 5. Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development. Dsm, Tanzania.

URT. 2000. Women and Gender Development Policy.

URT. 2003. National Energy Policy. MEM. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

URT, 2002. Forest Act. FBD, MNRT, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

URT, 2004. The Environmental Management Act. 158pp.

URT, 2005. The Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations (of the Environmental Management Act, 2004, Act No. 20 of 2004) Made Under Sections 82(1) and 230(2) (h) and (q)). 53pp.

URT. 2006. National Population Policy. Ministry of Planning, Economy, and Empowerment. 36pp.

URT, 2010. National Strategy for Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). DRAFT. December. 119pp.

URT 2010b. MKUKUTA II. (National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II). Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs. July 2010.

International REDD+ Safeguards and Standards

CCBA. 2008. Climate, Community & Biodiversity Project Design Standards Second Edition. CCBA, Arlington, VA. December, 2008. At: www.climate-standards.org.

FCPF (Forest Carbon Partnership Facility). 8 March 2011a. Common Environmental and Social Approach Among Delivery Partners – DRAFT.

FCPF February 2011b. The FCPF Readiness Fund's Environmental and Social Approach – DRAFT.

FCPF and UN-REDD. November 17 2010. Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness With a Focus on the Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest-Dependent Communities – DRAFT.

<http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/sites/forestcarbonpartnership.org/files/Documents/PDF/Nov2010/FCPF%20UN-REDD%20Stakeholder%20Guidelines%20Note%20Draft%2011-17-10.pdf>

FCPF. 15 October 2009. Incorporating Environmental and Social Considerations into the Process of Getting Ready for REDD – DRAFT. (Note FMT 2009-6 1)

REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards. Version 1 June 2010. Facilitated by CCBA and CARE. www.climate-standards.org/REDD+/

REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards Consultation meetings 9th-11th Sept 2009, Tanzania Workshop Report.

UN FCCC. (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change). FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1 Annex I

UN-REDD. March 2011a. UN-REDD Programme Guidelines for Seeking the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples and other Forest Dependent Communities (Based on recommendations made by participants at the UN-REDD Programme Consultation on FPIC and Grievance Mechanisms in Africa - January 2011) – DRAFT.

UN-REDD. March 2011b. UN-REDD Programme Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria – Version 1.

Informational interviews²

Ball, Steve (MCDP) 24 June 2011

Chikira, Hassan (MJUMITA and TFCG, REDD Pilot Project Field Team Leaders for Kilosa)

Holstrom, Anna (UN FPA, Programme Officer, Gender) 30 June 2011

Jarrah, Raja (CARE Zanzibar, REDD Technical Adviser, HIMA Project) 1 July 2011

Labh, Nidhi (Oxfam Ireland, Gender Programme Coordinator) 30 June 2011

Meela-Kulaya, Anna (Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF), Programme Officer, Legal Education and Training) 1 July 2011

Njaidi, Rahima (MJUMITA – Executive Director) 30 June 2011.

Nguya, Nuru (MJUMITA and TFCG, REDD Pilot Project Field Team Leaders for Lindi)

Omari-Mwaikinda, Namwaka (Freelance consultant, subject matter expert) 21 June 2011

² All interviews were conducted in the form of informal, open ended discussion aimed to help inform the author about the institutional landscape and key gender issues in Tanzania. The author is grateful for the invaluable inputs of all interviewees. No direct quotes are included in the report, and the author is solely responsible for the interpretation of information provided, and any resulting errors therein.

Stephens, Jessica (USAID, Gender Specialist) 22 June 2011

Other References

Agarwal, B. 2001. Participatory exclusions, community forestry, and gender: An analysis of South Asia and a conceptual framework. *World Development*, 29(10): 1623-1648.

Aguilar, Lorena, Ariana Araujo and Andrea Quesada-Aguilar. 2007. Reforestation, Afforestation, Deforestation, Climate Change and Gender. IUCN

Aguilar, Lorena, Ariana Araujo and Andrea Quesada-Aguilar. 2007. Gender and Climate Change. IUCN

Agriculture Institute of Canada (AIC). 2010. Perspectives on Gender and Climate Change in Cancun.

http://www.aic.ca/gender/pdf/Gender_and_Climate_Cancun.pdf

Blomley, Tom and Said Iddi. September 2009. *Participatory Forest Management in Tanzania: 1993 – 2009 Lessons learned and experiences to date*. Prepared for the United Republic of Tanzania Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Forestry and Beekeeping Division.

Blomley, Tom. 2006. Mainstreaming Participatory Forestry Within the Local Government Reform Process in Tanzania. IIED Gatekeeper Series. No. 128

Boyd, E. (2002) 'The Noel Kempff project in Bolivia: gender, power, and decision-making in climate mitigation', *Gender and Development*, Volume 10, Number 2, 1 July 2002, pp. 70-77(8)

den Besten, Jan Willem. 2011. *Women in REDD*. In IUCN. *Arborvitae: Attending to gender*. The IUCN Forest Conservation Programme Newsletter. Issue 43 2011. www.iucn.org/forest/av. p14

Forrester-Kibuga, Kate, Nuru Nguya, Hassan Chikira, Bettie Luwuge and Nike Doggart. 2010. *Integrating the principles of free, prior and informed consent in the establishment of a REDD project: a case study from Tanzania*. From the project "Making REDD work for communities and forest conservation in Tanzania". TFCG Technical Report 27.

Gurung, Jeannette. 2011. *Women's exclusion from forestry*. In IUCN. *Arborvitae: Attending to gender*. The IUCN Forest Conservation Programme Newsletter. Issue 43 2011. www.iucn.org/forest/av

Gurung, Dr. Jeannette (team lead), Dr. Kalpana Giri and Abidah Billah Setyowati, of Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN), and Dr. Elizabeth Lebow of the United States Forest Service. May 2010. *Gender & REDD+: An Asia Regional Analysis*. Rough Draft. Report Commissioned by US AID

Gurung, Jeannette (Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management - WOCAN). Presentation. *Gender and REDD+*. Presented at xxx.

IUCN. 2011. *Arborvitae: Attending to gender*. The IUCN Forest Conservation Programme Newsletter. Issue 43 2011.

www.iucn.org/forest/av

Magginis, Stewart and Lorena Aguilar. 2011. *Editorial*. In IUCN. *Arborvitae: Attending to gender*. The IUCN Forest Conservation Programme Newsletter. Issue 43 2011. www.iucn.org/forest/av

Merger, E., M. Dutschke and L. Verchot 2011. *Options for REDD+ Voluntary Certification to Ensure Net GHG Benefits, Poverty Alleviation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Biodiversity Conservation*. *Forests* 2, 550-577

Moss, Nicholas and Ruth Nussbaum with input from Julius Muchemi and Elspeth Halverson. June 2011. *A Review of Three REDD+ Safeguard Initiatives*. UN-REDD and FCPF.

Munang, Richard (UNEP), Bubu Jallow (UNEP), and Johnson Nkem (UNDP). 2011. *Women and woodlots in Tanzania*. In IUCN. *Arborvitae: Attending to gender*. The IUCN Forest Conservation Programme Newsletter. Issue 43 2011. www.iucn.org/forest/av

Peskett, Leo, David Huberman, Evan Bowen-Jones, Guy Edwards and Jessica Brown. 2008. *Making REDD Work for the Poor*. Prepared on behalf of the Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP).

Poffenberger, Mark. 2011. *Women's micro-finance and forest conservation in India*. In IUCN. *Arborvitae: Attending to gender*. The IUCN Forest Conservation Programme Newsletter. Issue 43 2011. www.iucn.org/forest/av

REDD Task Force (URT). No Date. PFM implication for REDD readiness in Tanzania. Brochure.

Reyes, Teija. 2011. *Gender and farming in Tanzania*. In IUCN. *Arborvitae: Attending to gender*. The IUCN Forest Conservation Programme Newsletter. Issue 43 2011. www.iucn.org/forest/av

Sarkar De, Sejuti. 2011. *Gendering joint forest management*. In IUCN. *Arborvitae: Attending to gender*. The IUCN Forest Conservation Programme Newsletter. Issue 43 2011. www.iucn.org/forest/av

TAWLA (Tanzania Women Lawyers Association). 2009. Review of Gender Discriminative Laws in Tanzania

TFCG 2009. *Making REDD work for people and forests in Tanzania. Lessons learnt from participatory forest management in Tanzania*. Dar es Salaam 10 pp.

USAID Land Tenure and Property Rights Portal. Country Profile – Tanzania. Updated Feb 24 2011
<http://usaidlandtenure.net/usaidltpproducts/country-profiles/tanzania>

Zahabu, Eliakimu (Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania). 2006a. "Handei Village Forest Reserve, Tanzania", in Skutsch, Margaret (ed), *Can Carbon Income Combat Forest Degradation? Community Forest Management for Climate Mitigation and Poverty Alleviation – Rationale and Case Studies*, CIFOR and Technology and Sustainable Development – University of Twente, the Netherlands, 2006 www.communitycarbonforestry.org/publications/Case%20Study%20Book.pdf

Zahabu. E. (Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania). 2006b. "Kitulangalo Forest Area, Tanzania", in Skutsch, Margaret (ed), *Can Carbon Income Combat Forest Degradation? Community Forest Management for Climate Mitigation and Poverty Alleviation – Rationale and Case Studies*, CIFOR and Technology and Sustainable Development – University of Twente, the Netherlands, 2006
<http://www.communitycarbonforestry.org/publications/Case%20Study%20Book.pdf>

ANNEX I: KEY ACTORS in GENDER and NATURAL RESOURCES in TANZANIA

The table below provides an overview of some organizations in Tanzania working on gender and/or natural resources, and that may be relevant partners for REDD+ work. This list is not exhaustive. It is meant to provide a sample of some relevant organizations and resources.

Organization/ network name	Mission/ Focus	Key areas/ activities of relevance	Contact for more information
Ministries leading on gender mainstreaming and gender equity initiatives in Tanzania			
Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children (MCDGC) – Mainland	<p>Vision: The vision of the ministry is to have gender sensitive communities with capacity to identify problems and potentials to improve quality of life, socially and economically.</p> <p>Mission: The mission of the ministry is to facilitate the formulation, implementation and monitoring of community gender focused policies, to create an enabling environment to empower both men and women to build their capacities for effective participation in the socio economic development process.</p>	<p>Chairs Gender Mainstreaming Working Group – Marco Policy. This working group involves the gender focal points from each sector ministry, and will soon include more NGO representation.</p> <p>Other relevant functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o To set policy for women and children development o To fight for equal opportunities of men and women in social/political form o To train and educate women on socio-economic issues o To bring awareness of the effects of women discrimination 	<p>www.mcdgc.go.tz</p> <p>www.tanzania.go.tz/community.htm</p>

<p>Ministry of Labour, Youth, Women and Children Development (MLYWCD) – Zanzibar</p>	<p>Vision: To have a well protected and empowered society that observes human rights and safe guard interests and concerns of Youth, Women, Children, Elderly and most vulnerable groups for better living condition.</p> <p>Mission: To promote the socio-economic status, gender equity, equality and empowerment of Women, Youth, Elderly Children and community at large by creating enabling environment, capacity building, advocacy, provide entrepreneurship skills, social services, and social mobilization and develop mechanisms to enhance protection of vulnerable groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Chairs Gender Mainstreaming Working Group, through which it coordinates gender policy issues in Zanzibar. For example, it brings together other ministries and helps mainstream gender into their policies o Developing multi-sector gender M&E framework (UN PFA support) <p>Major responsibilities of the Ministry also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Formulating and disseminating policies and guidelines concerning women, youth, children, elderly and other vulnerable groups; o Coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of policies, laws and programs regarding welfare and development of women, youth, children, elderly and other vulnerable groups; o Advocating for the review and propose for amendment of discriminatory laws and procedures as well as enacting new laws; o Advocating and providing technical support for gender mainstreaming in policies, plans, programs and budget so as to ensure gender equity, equality and women's empowerment; o Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of international conventions, regional instruments and ensure reporting. 	<p>www.mlywcd.org</p>
--	--	--	-----------------------

Development partner and UN bodies

<p>UN FPA (the United Nations Population Fund)</p>	<p>“ international development agency that promotes the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. UNFPA supports countries in using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that ... every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect.”</p> <p>“UNFPA's gender framework incorporates four strategic linkages that address critical factors underlying inequalities and rights violations: girls' education, women's economic empowerment, women's political participation and the balancing of reproductive and productive roles.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In Tanzania, UNFPA works closely with the MCDGC in Mainland, MLYWCD in Zanzibar; and TGNP to advance women's rights and promote gender equality o “Strategic Framework for Gender Mainstreaming and Women’s Empowerment” can be useful resource www.unfpa.org/public/global/publications/pid/400 	<p>Mailing Address: UNFPA Country Office P.O. Box 9182, DSM</p> <p>Street Address: Plot 11 Ocean Road, Sea View DSM</p> <p>Office Email: tanzania.info@unfpa.org</p>
--	--	---	---

UN Inter-Agency Gender Group (IAGG)	IAGG aims to “strengthen efforts, use synergies and apply a coherent and coordinated approach in mainstreaming gender in all UN supported programmes in Tanzania, and hence to support the Tanzanian Government in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.”		Chair - Robert Basil (robert.basil@fao.org).
Development Partners Group on Gender Equality (DPG GE)	Includes UN Agencies and Development Partners Aims to coordinate and harmonize development efforts towards gender equality in Tanzania.	Key DPG GE positions Chair: Irish Aid Secretariat: UN Women Water lead: DFID Governance lead: Embassy of Sweden Agriculture lead: USAID Health lead: UN FPA Environment lead: currently no lead	http://www.tzdpdg.or.tz/
UN Women Programme in Tanzania ¹¹²	UN WOMEN is mandated to lead and coordinate the work of the UN in gender equality and women’s empowerment and the key focus areas include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Enhancing implementation of international accords by national partners. o Backing intergovernmental processes to strengthen the global framework on gender equality. o Advocating gender equality and women’s empowerment. o Promoting coherence with the UN on the issue, and, acting as a global broker of knowledge and experience. 	Lead agency on gender in the UN system UN Women’s programme in Tanzania focuses on gender equality and women’s empowerment and mainstreaming gender into the work of the UN system through: (a) Rights Based Approach to programming (b) Principle of Participation and Ownership by Tanzanian Women (c) Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) and Gender Equitable Local Development (GELD)	http://www.tz.undp.org/who_unifem.html Anna Collins-Falk (Country Programme Manager) anna.collins-falk@unwomen.org
NGOs focusing on gender mainstreaming, gender equity, women’s rights and women’s empowerment			
Catalyst Organization for Women Progress in Tanzania	The mission is to contribute towards improvement of the women cooperative society of Muyuni village to ensure their rights by providing equitable, accessible support to raise their income generating activities.	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o To enable women to understand themselves, their problems and life around them. o To mobilize women towards accepting progress o To train women on gender issues and to raise their standard of living. Relevant project: Education and communication campaign towards male leaders in an attempt to improve community-level politics so that more women can be brought onto decision-making bodies in communities. This will ensure that women can present their views on village development priorities in a rural district of 2,500 people in Zanzibar. Women will also be mobilized to participate.	P.O. Box 955 ZANZIBAR.

EngenderHealth	Reproductive health organization working to improve the quality of health care in the world's poorest communities. EngenderHealth empowers people to make informed choices about contraception, trains health providers to make motherhood safer, promotes gender equity, enhances the quality of HIV and AIDS services, and advocates for positive policy change.	Programme on "Engaging Men as Partners" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o CHAMPION project: engaging men in preventing the spread of HIV in Tanzania o ACQUIRE Tanzania Project: "advocates at the national level for greater attention to male gender norms and provides training and assistance to local PEPFAR partners to integrate male engagement approaches in their programs." 	http://www.engenderhealth.org/our-countries/africa/tanzania.php
EnviroCare	Mission: "promote and support environmental conservation and livelihood with a gender, human rights based and participatory approach through advocacy, capacity building and action research."	"GENDER: Envirocare has been outspoken in advocating for women's rights and agricultural policies favorable to the environments and the whole community, its compulsory to every project under taken to consider equity, accountability, transparency and social justice a good example being a project under taken on promotion of good forest governance at community level based on social justice, equity, and transparency in 2010" "Environmental Conservation: As part of environmental conservation, Envirocare has worked with communities to promote tree-planting both at household level and at community level through Participatory forest management, a good example being tree planting in Kahe ward Moshi-rural with an estimation of over 300,000 trees planted, also along Rombo primary school in moshi in which not less than 100,000 trees where planted, mangrove planting also was initiated in Mkinga district Tanga with an estimation of over 5 millions mangrove plants being planted"	www.envirocaretz.org/ P.O. Box 9824 Kinondoni district Tel: +255 222701507 Email: envirocare_2002@yahoo.com City: Dar es Salaam Country: Tanzania

Haki Ardhi	<p>Vision: Land Rights Research and Resources Institute envisages a socially just and equitable land tenure system in which all groups in the society and especially the rural based small producers are guaranteed security of tenure, access and ownership to land and other means of their livelihood.</p> <p>Mission: HAKIARDHI's mission is to promote and ensure realization of the rights to land of about eighty percents of the rural based communities who are mainly small land holders and producers.</p>	<p>RESEARCH, PUBLICATION AND DOCUMENTATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Research: that includes activist researches, baseline surveys, rapid responses and fact finding missions o Policy analysis: that focus on critical analysis of policies, laws, regulations and declarations with a view to explore and expose their thematic contents and implications for the rights to land of majority small producers o Publications: focus on authoring, editing and printing of various forms of publications like books, Newsletters, occasional papers, annual reports, leaflets, annual calendars and related publications with a view to keep the public well furnished with a wide range of information on land matters <p>PROGRAMMES ON ADVOCACY AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Land rights and village governance o Information dissemination o Land rights training for NGOs and CBOs o Grassroots level workshops and seminars on land o Monthly seminars o National annual forum 	<p>info@hakiardhi.org +255 22 2771360 +255 22 2771362 +255 784 646752 http://www.hakiardhi.org</p>
FemAct (FEMINIST ACTIVIST COALITION)	Consortium of about 50 gender focused organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Activism for gender equity o Address some natural resource management related issues with gender component (e.g., investigating Loliondo displacement - http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/learning/landrights/downloads/femact_loliondo_findings.pdf) 	
FEMINA HIP	Femina HIP is a multimedia platform and a civil society initiative working with youth, communities and strategic partners across Tanzania. Since 1999, our aim has been to promote healthy lifestyles, sexual health, HIV/AIDS prevention, gender equality and citizen engagement. We are now also developing our agenda around entrepreneurship, financial literacy and livelihoods.	Femina HIP educates and entertains young people in Tanzania and gives them VOICE to speak up and share experiences. Some of our media products are: Fema and Si Mchezoi magazines and Fema TV Talk Show . Also produce various booklets about life skills and we collaborate with partners on the production of the radio show Pilika Pilika and chezasalama.com	http://www.feminahip.or.tz/

<p>Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC)</p>	<p>Mission: envisages a just and equitable society which can be contributed to, through the planned mission as a non-profit making, non-partisan non-governmental organization striving to empower the public, promote, reinforce and safeguard human rights and good governance in Tanzania.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Publishes annual human rights report for Tanzania which includes gender issues assessment <p>Also engaged in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Human Rights Monitoring and Outreach o Legal Aid Services (Legal Aid Clinics), 	<p>P.O. Box 75254, Dar es Salaam Tel. 255-22-2113177, 2117767, 2118353 Fax. 255-22-2113177 lhrc@raha.com</p>
<p>Oxfam Ireland</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Our vision: a just world without poverty. o Our mission: to increase the numbers of people in developing countries having a sustainable livelihood, access to essential services, equal rights and status, and physical security. o Our belief: at Oxfam, we believe that in a world rich of resources, poverty is neither natural nor inevitable. We believe that human beings have rights to a home, enough to eat, clean water, a way to make a living, education, healthcare, freedom from violence, a voice, and an identity. 	<p>Gender Justice Programme - focused on women's rights and gender equality. Three focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ending GBV , focusing on proactively changing underlying attitudes and beliefs, as well as referral services and advocacy o Transformative leadership (getting more women into leadership positions, and making leadership work for women) o Economic empowerment: how to make economic systems change to work for women 	<p>http://www.oxfamireland.org/</p>
<p>Pastoralist Women's Council (PWC)</p>	<p>PWC is the only indigenous women-led pastoralist organisation in Tanzania. Working in remote rural locations of the Arusha region in Northern Tanzania, PWC aims to reduce the barriers faced by pastoralist women in accessing their rights to education, productive resources, security and participation.</p> <p>PWC is a membership organisation, and to date has over 1200 members. It exists to empower women both socially and economically. PWC promotes cultural, political, environmental and educational development for pastoralist women and children and facilitates their access to essential social services.</p>	<p>Education is at the core of PWC's mission and activities. PWC believes that education is the key to a change in pastoralist society and the rights violations against women and girls. Not only have PWC been given the responsibility of managing a secondary school and pay pre-school teachers salaries, they also sponsor girls throughout their education and try to stop the practice of early and forced marriages. At the end of their education, these girls are expected to return to their communities and help in their development and transformation.</p> <p>Women's Action Groups and Economic Empowerment</p> <p>PWC facilitate the formation of Women's Action Groups or WAGs. Each WAG has approximately 50 members. PWC, funded by African Initiatives, has been providing microfinance services, (credit and savings facilities) to some of these WAGs which has transformed these women's lives, both economically and socially</p>	<p>www.pastoralwomenscouncil.org</p>

<p>The Pastoralists indigenous NGO's (PINGOS Forum)</p>	<p>Objectives: .Empowerment of Pastoralists, Hunters and Gathers on human rights and how to claim realization of such rights .Lobby and advocate for policy, legislative and implementation changes .Research and documentation and information sharing .Advocate for PLHA and Women's rights</p>	<p>Activities: .Training on human rights, lobby and advocacy .Research and documentation Lobby and advocacy on land reforms and PHG's rights .Network with policy, law and decision makers</p>	<p>P.O Box 14437 Arusha Tel: +255 27 250 8965 Fax: 255 27 250 0231</p>
<p>Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP)</p>	<p>"Working Towards A Transformative Feminist and empowered Society where there is social gender equality, equity, social and economic justice"</p> <p>"Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP) is fundamentally an activist organization, non partisan, non denominational and non governmental civil society organisation committed to the goal of contributing to the building of a vibrant transformative feminist movement that challenges patriarchy and neo-liberalism at all levels, and advocates for gender equality/equity, women's empowerment, social justice and social transformation in Tanzania and beyond."</p>	<p>TGNP has 3 main programme areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Activism, lobbying, coalition building o Knowledge generation and communication o Gender training institute <p>All programmes are of potential relevance, including potentially seeking training supporting from the training institute for REDD+ project proponents</p> <p>TGNP (with UN PFA support) hosts weekly seminars. Mostly at TGNP grounds, but also sometimes in surrounding districts. This can be a useful forum / model for sharing information about gender in forestry and REDD.</p> <p>TGNP also organizes an annual Gender Festival in September. They invite ideas for workshops, and organizations can also hire tables for 20,000 Tsh. These can both be opportunities for REDD+ pilot projects or other stakeholders to network and share information about gender in REDD+ with the broader community working on gender equity in Tanzania.</p>	<p>http://www.tgnp.org/</p>
<p>Tanzania Media Women's Association (TAMWA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Formed in 1987 by 12 women journalists and broadcaster who strongly opposed the way media portrayed women and determined to join hands to remedy the situation. To-date the membership of the organization has grown almost 10 times. o As a human rights and gender activist organization, TAMWA seeks to educate, raise awareness and facilitate both women and men to understand their rights and those of women and children and promote them. TAMWA work closely in partnership mainly with journalists and media houses committed to promote peace, gender equality, democracy and development. o The Association bringing together more than 100 women journalists uses media to advocate for women and children's rights. The Association uses media in a creative way; commonly known as bang style journalism... engages several media channels namely; print, radio and television to reach out to different audience at the same time. 	<p>P.O. Box 8981, Dar es Salaam Tel/ fax 255-22-2115278 tamwa@raha.com</p>	

Tanzania Women Leaders in Agriculture and Environment (TAWLAE)	<p>Mission : TAWLAE's mission is to promote Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment management and to build capacity of women professionals, rural women and schoolgirls in the country.</p> <p>Vision : TAWLAE wants to see women empowered in politically, socially and economically and involved in decision-making at all levels, so as to ensure food security and better standard of living.</p>		<p>P.O. Box 76498, Dar es Salaam Tel. 255-22-2700085 Fax 255-22-2700090 tawlae@ud.co.tz tawlae@mari.co.tz</p>
Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA)	<p>Background: TAWLA was established on May 10, 1989 to educate women and children about their rights and to assist them with their legal problems.</p> <p>Objectives: Its objective is to ensure equal rights to all the people in Tanzania.</p>	<p>Activities: TAWLA conducts legal aid clinics and provides counselling to women in need of legal assistance and representation in court. It also educates women and children about their human rights and networks with other organizations with similar objectives.</p> <p>TAWLA has undertaken research on gender discrimination in national law in Tanzania.</p>	<p>P.O. Box 9460, Dar es Salaam Tel. 255-22-110758 tawla@raha.com http://www.tawla.or.tz/</p>
WILDAF	<p>Vision: WILDAF's vision is attaining society observing women's human rights.</p> <p>Mission: WILDAF's mission is equipping women with the necessary knowledge and skills which make them equal competitors, active participants and change agents.</p>	<p>Hosts 16 days of activism against gender-based violence</p> <p>Chairs MIKUKI (group of grassroots organizations addressing gender in Tanzania)</p> <p>Programmes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Campaign Against Gender violence. o Lobbying and Advocacy for Legal Rights for women. o Capacity Building: (Training of Trainers on Legal Rights and Advocacy). o Communication and Networking. o Publication and Dissemination. o The Emergency Response System. o Good Governance, Improving the Rule of Law and Access to Justice 	<p>www.wildaf.or.tz Tel: 255 222 2701995 P. O. Box 76215, DSM</p> <p>Dr. Judith N. Odunga National Coordinator, Cell: 255 754 279914 Judith.odunga@wildaf.or.tz</p> <p>Anna Meela-Kulaya Programme officer - Legal Education and Training Cell: 255 784 692345 akulaya@wildaf.or.tz info@wildaf.or.tz meelanna_5@lycos.com</p>

<p>Women Advancement Trust (WAT)</p>	<p>Mission Statement: ...promote the advancement of women through education and training. The focus of the work is in the area of human settlements to enable poor women and men improve their living environment by the year 2015 (vision)</p>	<p>Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o To mobilize women as an important part of the population to undertake a meaningfully active and positive role in social economic development of the country in line with the nations stated goals of development through self reliance. o To reduce and minimize the imbalance in the share of development gains between men and women o To foster an interest amongst women and their role in environment and sustainable development. o To disseminate information among women regarding access to various types of credit and other available facilitates and opportunities supportive of women 	<p>P.O. Box 5914, Dar es Salaam Tel. 255-22-2667091 Fax 255-22-2667536 wat@ud.co.tz http://www.kabissa.org/civior/g/71</p>
<p>Women Legal Aid Centre (WLAC)</p>	<p>Vision: To contribute towards a just society that recognizes, observes and respects the rights of women and children in the country.</p> <p>Development Goal: To ensure that, rights of women and children are recognized and respected in Tanzania</p> <p>Mission: To work towards the elimination of discrimination against women and children through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Providing legal aid, o Advocating for enactment of gender sensitive laws, o Research & Documentation, o Public Awareness & Education on Women and Children's Rights. 	<p>Specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o To carry on the activities of the Legal Aid Clinic; to give advice and counseling services, coaching, court representation, reconciliation, drafting of legal documents and other related services. o To conduct seminars, workshops, camps and conferences, undertake study tours and exchange visits, especially between Tanzania and other countries. o To build a network jointly with other NGO's, government departments and agencies with similar activities as those of WLAC. o To lobby for change of discriminatory policies and laws and advocate for equitable change in gender relations in Tanzania and sensitize the general public on women's and children's human rights. o To encourage and support poor women in establishing self-help groups and to offer legal education on how to organize business under the Laws of Tanzania. o To prepare and publish different reading materials related to women and children's rights. 	<p>P.O. Box 868, Dar es Salaam Tel. 255-22-2183769 Fax 255-22-2183028 wlac@intafrica.com</p>

<p>African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)</p>	<p>Our Mission: The African Wildlife Foundation, together with the people of Africa, works to ensure the wildlife and wild lands of Africa will endure forever.</p>	<p>REDD+ Pilot Project: African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) - Advancing REDD in the Kolo Hills Forests Budget: USD \$2,061,794 over 3 years Region: Northern/Central Tanzania, working with 15 villages Expected Outcomes: 18,000 hectares of conserved forest, 15,000 beneficiaries</p>	<p>http://www.awf.org/</p>
<p>CARE</p>	<p>Vision We seek a world of hope, tolerance and social justice, where poverty has been overcome and people live in dignity and security. CARE International will be a global force and a partner of choice within a worldwide movement dedicated to ending poverty. We will be known everywhere for our unshakable commitment to the dignity of people.</p> <p>Mission Our mission is to serve individuals and families in the poorest communities in the world. Drawing strength from our global diversity, resources and experience, we promote innovative solutions and are advocates for global responsibility. We facilitate lasting change by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthening capacity for self-help ▪ Providing economic opportunity ▪ Delivering relief in emergencies ▪ Influencing policy decisions at all levels ▪ Addressing discrimination in all its forms <p>Guided by the aspirations of local communities, we pursue our mission with both excellence and compassion because the people whom we serve deserve nothing less.</p> <p>Also several projects with gender components in Tanzania (http://www.care.org/careswork/countryprofiles/100.asp)</p>	<p>REDD+ Pilot Project: CARE Hifadhi ya Misitu ya Asili (HIMA) - Piloting REDD in Zanzibar through Community Forest Management Budget: USD \$5,539,175 over 4 years Region: Unguja and Pemba islands, Zanzibar Expected Outcomes: 60,000 hectares of forest, 16,000 rural households</p>	<p>http://www.care.org/careswork/projects/TZA070.asp Raja Jarrah REDD Technical Adviser HIMA Project CARE Zanzibar jarrah@careinternational.org</p>

<p>The Jane Goodall Institute (JGI)</p>	<p>Mission: Founded by renowned primatologist Jane Goodall, the Jane Goodall Institute is a global nonprofit that empowers people to make a difference for all living things. Our work builds on Dr. Goodall's scientific work and her humanitarian vision. Specifically, we seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Improve global understanding and treatment of great apes through research, public education and advocacy o Contribute to the preservation of great apes and their habitats by combining conservation with education and promotion of sustainable livelihoods in local communities o Create a worldwide network of young people who have learned to care deeply for their human community, for all animals and for the environment, and who will take responsible action to care for them 	<p>REDD+ Pilot Project: Building REDD readiness in the Masito Ugalla Ecosystem Pilot Area in Support of Tanzania's National REDD Strategy Budget: USD \$2,759,641 over 3 years Region: Western Tanzania, working in 15 villages Expected Outcome: 70,000 hectares of conserved forest, sequestering 55,000 MTeCO2</p>	<p>http://www.janegoodall.org/</p>
<p>Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania (MJUMITA),</p>	<p>MJUMITA is a national network of community groups involved in participatory forest management. The network provides a forum for capacity building, advocacy and communication for these groups. MJUMITA currently has 72 affiliated community networks.</p> <p>MJUMITA's members are present in 318 villages in 22 districts of Tanzania representing operational since 2000 and was officially registered as independent National Non-Governmental Organisation in 2007.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o To share knowledge, experience and exchange ideas on forest management issues from different areas in Tanzania. o To unite the forest conservation community in Tanzania so as to have a common voice in forest management issues. o To empower the network members to develop and implement strong and impartial forest conservation programmes in order to enhance competence among Tanzanias who live adjacent to forest reserves. 	<p>REDD+ Pilot Project: Tanzania Forest Conservation Group and MJUMITA - Making REDD work for communities and forest conservation in Tanzania Budget: USD \$5,900,000 over 5 years Region: Montane and lowland coastal/miombo forest in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forest Expected Outcome: 50,000 hectares of conserved forest, sequestering approximately 110,000 MTeCO2, and providing economic benefits to approximately 20,000 people. Establishment of a community carbon cooperative. National and international advocacy on REDD policy.</p>	<p>Plot No. 323 Msasani Village, Old Bagamoyo Road, P.O. Box 21527, Dar-es-Salaam - Tanzania. Tel/Fax: +255 22 2669007 mjumitaorg@mjumita.org</p> <p>http://www.tfcg.org/MakingREddWork.html http://www.tfcg.org/ImprovingManagement.html</p>

<p>Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI)</p>	<p>"Our Aims: We believe that mpingo offers a unique opportunity for integrated conservation and rural development across large areas of its native habitat in Tanzania and Mozambique. Our aim is to use mpingo as an economic tool to advance conservation of mpingo's natural habitat: miombo woodland. In particular we seek to achieve this through promoting sustainable and socially equitable exploitation of this natural resource. Conservation of the natural habitat will be achieved by ensuring that local people living in mpingo harvesting areas receive a fair share of the worth of mpingo, thus providing them an incentive to manage the habitat in an environmentally friendly manner."</p>	<p>REDD+ Pilot Project: Mpingo Conservation Project (MCP) - Combining REDD, PFM and FSC certification in South-Eastern Tanzania Budget: USD \$1,948,123 over 4 years Region: Southern Tanzania, working in 12 villages Expected Outcome: 50 000 hectares of conserved forest, sequestering 50,000 MTeCO₂, and providing economic benefits to approximately 18,000 people</p>	<p>http://www.mpingoconservation.org/timeline.html Steve Ball steve.ball@mpingoconservation.org Tel: +255 (0)23 201 3093</p>
<p>Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG)</p>	<p>Mission: to conserve and restore the biodiversity of globally important forests in Tanzania for the benefit of the present and future generations.</p> <p>Strategy: ... capacity building, advocacy, research, community development and protected area management, in ways that are sustainable and foster participation, co-operation and partnership.</p>	<p>REDD+ Pilot Project: Tanzania Forest Conservation Group and MJUMITA - Making REDD work for communities and forest conservation in Tanzania Budget: USD \$5,900,000 over 5 years Region: Montane and lowland coastal/miombo forest in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forest Expected Outcome: 50,000 hectares of conserved forest, sequestering approximately 110,000 MTeCO₂, and providing economic benefits to approximately 20,000 people. Establishment of a community carbon cooperative. National and international advocacy on REDD policy.</p>	<p>http://www.tfcg.org/MakingREddWork.html http://www.tfcg.org/ImprovingManagement.html</p>
<p>TaTEDO</p>	<p>TaTEDO is a short form of Tanzania Traditional Energy Development and Environment organization. It is a national NGO dealing with sustainable modern energy services. The organisation was founded in 1990 as a national non-governmental, non-profit sharing organisation for spearheading the development of sustainable modern energy technologies and services in Tanzania.</p>	<p>REDD+ Pilot Project: Tanzania Traditional Energy Development and Environment Organization (TaTEDO) - Community-Based REDD Mechanisms for Sustainable Forest Management in Semi-Arid Areas Budget: USD \$2,102,752 over 4 years Region: Northern/Central Tanzania, working in 10 villages Expected Outcomes: 2,500 hectares conserved forest, 108,285 MTeCO₂, 6,000 beneficiaries</p>	<p>http://www.tatedo.org/cms/</p>

Wildlife Conservation Society	The Wildlife Conservation Society saves wildlife and wild places worldwide. We do so through science, global conservation, education and the management of the world's largest system of urban wildlife parks, led by the flagship Bronx Zoo. Together these activities change attitudes towards nature and help people imagine wildlife and humans living in harmony. WCS is committed to this mission because it is essential to the integrity of life on Earth.	REDD+ Pilot Project: REDD Readiness in Southwest Tanzania Budget: \$1,192,000 over the next four years Region: Southwest Tanzania, Mbeya and Rukwa Regions Expected Outcomes: 52,680 ha of forestland, roughly 100,000 people	http://www.wcs.org/
Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania	The Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania's mission is to work towards the conservation of the flora, fauna, and environment of Tanzania for the benefit of mankind. The Society was founded in 1988 and is Tanzania's only national conservation organization.	This project began in early 2011	www.wcstarusha.org
World Wildlife Fund	WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o conserving the world's biological diversity o ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable o promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption. 	REDD+ Pilot Project: About: The World Wildlife Fund's project is aimed at enhancing Tanzania's capacity to deliver short and long-term data on forest carbon stocks across the country Started: The REDD project officially started in January 2011	Visit: http://www.panda.org/who_we_are/wwf_offices/tanzania/wwf_tanzania_our_solutions/
Other international organizations			
Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA)	GGCA – and international alliance of UN organizations, NGOs, and others - was launched at the UN Climate Change Conference in Bali in December 2007. The GGCA works to ensure that climate change policies, decision-making, and initiatives at the global, regional, and national levels are gender responsive. The GGCA has grown to include 25 institutions among United Nations and civil society organizations and has been recognized as a unique and effective partnership that is bringing a human face to climate change decision-making and initiatives.		More information: http://gender-climate.org/index.html Members: http://gender-climate.org/whoweare.html

¹ UNDP 2009:24

² UNDP 2009:24

³ Adapted from Hill 2011, based on CARE's Women's Empowerment Framework

⁴ Hill 2011, citing Gender mainstreaming. Extract from Report of the Economic and Social Council for 1997 (A/52/3, 18 September 1997).

⁵ UNDP 2009:23 (emphasis added)

⁶ UNDP 2009:54

⁷ Aguilar et al. 2007

⁸ Agarwal, 2002; Boyd, 2002

⁹ Reyes 2011

¹⁰ UNDP 2009:54

¹¹ Gurung 2011:9

¹² There is increasing recognition of the importance of a gender approach to REDD+, but these are still very preliminary efforts. UNDP 2009:59

¹³ Gurung 2011: 9

¹⁴ Magginis and Aguilar 2011

¹⁵ IUCN 2011

¹⁶ AIC 2010

¹⁷ Output of the Adhoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action (AWG LCA), Annex I of FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1

¹⁸ IUCN 2011, citing new Gender and REDD+ Initiative of IUCN, IUCN, the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) and Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN), launched during the UN climate summit in Cancun in December 2010

¹⁹ This safeguards and standards review is not comprehensive: there are many REDD+ standards not reviewed here (see, e.g., Merger et al 2011 for other examples). However, it does include four of the most recognized international social and environmental safeguards and standards, and as such is significant in highlighting a concerning tendency towards 'gender-vagueness' (if not exactly 'gender-blindness') in such safeguards.

²⁰ This is because the World Bank acts as the trustee for the Readiness Fund and the Carbon Fund, and the delivery partner for the FCPF Section 3.1 (d) of the FCPF Charter states that: "the operation of the Facility, including implementation of activities under Grant Agreements and Emission Reductions Programs, shall ... comply with the World Bank's Operational Policies and Procedures, taking into account the need for effective participation of Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples and Forest Dwellers in decisions that may affect them, respecting their rights under national law and applicable international obligations."

²¹ REDD+ relevant World Bank Operational Policies (OPs), and their key objectives are available at <http://go.worldbank.org/XFBVTIUDK0>

²² FCPF and UN-REDD 2010: 3-4 (para 9(b))

²³ Adapted from ProForest 2010:4

²⁴ Adapted from Moss et al 2011:10

²⁵ UN-REDD 2011b

²⁶ UN-REDD 2011a

²⁷ Adapted from ProForest 2010:2

²⁸ See REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards Consultation meetings 9th-11th Sept 2009, Tanzania Workshop Report.

²⁹ CCBA 2008:6

³⁰ CCBA 2008:12

³¹ CCBA 2008:18

³² CCBA 2008:17

³³ CCBA 2008:34

³⁴ Other international sustainable development and environmental instruments of relevance include: Johannesburg Plan of Action (2002); Millennium Declaration (2000); World Summit for Social Development (1995); International Conference on Population and Development (1994); Convention to Combat Desertification (1994); Agenda 21 (UN Conference on Environment and Development 1992);

³⁵ See CESCR General Comment No. 12: The right to food (UN Doc. E/C.12/1999/5)

³⁶ UN Doc. A/HRC/4/18

³⁷ For more information see <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ABOUTUS/Pages/ViennaWC.aspx>

³⁸ Adapted from Lisy, Kerstin. 2006. The Maputo Protocol of the African Union: An instrument for the rights of women in Africa. GTZ

³⁹ See details at <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/pdf/BDPFA%20E.pdf>

See also subsequent reviews and appraisals on its implementation by the Commission on the Status of Women

⁴⁰ UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), *Resolution 2005/31 Adopted by the UN Economic and Social Council: Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective Into All Policies and Programmes in the United Nations System*, 26 July 2005, E/RES/2005/31, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/463b3d652.html> [accessed 14 July 2011]

⁴¹ Report available at http://www.mcdgc.go.tz/images/uploads/country_report_beijing_19.pdf

⁴² There are still weaknesses in the treatment of gender under the CBD. For example, Article 8(j), which encourages Parties to "respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities ...and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge innovations and practices" does not specifically mention gender. Further, as seen in the programmes of work on forest biodiversity and protected areas, while women's participation is recognized as an important element to some (limited) extent, gender is not fully mainstreamed in the programmes themselves.

⁴³ "Stakeholders raised concerns that gender relations could likely to be affected or disrupted as has been the case with introduction of other cash crops." (URT 2010:13)

⁴⁴ See URT2010:18, citing Mwakaje *et al.* 2010

⁴⁵ See description of ongoing adaptation and mitigation research programmes which include some (limited) gender focus (URT 2010:45)

⁴⁶ URT 2010:82-87

⁴⁷ URT 2010:88

⁴⁸ URT 2010:64

⁴⁹ This Policy has recently undergone a review process and is currently being updated. This analysis does not reflect the forthcoming revised policy.

⁵⁰ For example, Programme Section 6.1 (“The Need to Involve All Stakeholders”) recognizes that: “as per Government Vision 2025, the forest sector’s contribution to the overall national development and poverty alleviation is guided by the main strategies that include... gender aspects especially involvement of women in decision making and implementation of programmes...” Further, “gender balanced community participation” and “gender issues consideration” are recognized as “Building Blocks of NFP Vision”, including as key implications of Vision 2025. (See Programme Annex I)

⁵¹ For example: The Legal and Regulatory Framework Programme (Sub-Programme 3.1 on Development of Laws and Regulations), recognizes “Inadequate legal framework for private sector/ gender balanced community participation in management of forestland” as a high priority issue, though includes no specific strategies on gender balance in participation. The Forestry Based Industries and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (Sub-programme 4.3 on Forestry Industries Technology Development) includes a key strategy to “Develop alternative affordable sources of energy in collaboration with relevant gender balanced stakeholders.

⁵² See, e.g., Sections 3.5.3; 6.4.6; 7.5.5.2; 7.5.4.4

⁵³ These Criteria are in the Second Schedule to the Regulation, made in accordance with Regulation Para “9.-(1) The Council shall screen the project brief guided by screening criteria as specified in the Second Schedule to these Regulations.; (2) The screening process shall be undertaken with the objective of determining whether an environmental impact assessment be undertaken.”

⁵⁴ According to MKUKUTA II (p19), female members of Parliament increased from 21.5 percent in 2000 to 30.3 percent in 2005, and more female members of Parliament were appointed to the Cabinet.

⁵⁵ Land Act, 1999: 26

⁵⁶ See, for example, Para 53(2)

⁵⁷ p107

⁵⁸ p141

⁵⁹ p71

⁶⁰ p37

⁶¹ p74

⁶² Section adapted from ADB 2007

⁶³ Cited in Porter, 2011

⁶⁴ Section adapted from TAWLA 2009

⁶⁵ Law of Marriage Act also provides that women shall have the same rights as a man to acquire, hold and dispose of property (Sec 56)

⁶⁶ According to TAWLA (2009), “Land Act and Village Land Act have improved the situation, (under Sec 161 of Land Act there is presumed 50% ownership of land registered in name of one spouse) but the law became operational only in May of 2001 and effectiveness isn’t known yet. ”

⁶⁷ e.g., Gurung et al 2010

⁶⁸ e.g., Peskett et al. 2008

⁶⁹ Agarwal 2001; Boyd 2002

⁷⁰ Sommerville 2011

⁷¹ http://www.reddtz.org/component/option,com_docman/task,cat_view/gid,17/dir,DESC/order,date/Itemid,18/limit,5/limitstart,0/

⁷² Munang et al. 2011

⁷³ Reyes 2011

⁷⁴ Zahabu 2006a and b

⁷⁵ e.g., Blomley and Iddi 2009; Blomley 2006

⁷⁶ E.g., TFCG 2009; REDD Task Force (ND)

⁷⁷ Hill 2011

⁷⁸ Forrester 2011

⁷⁹ Hill 2011

⁸⁰ Hill 2011

⁸¹ Interview - Labh

⁸² Based on CARE Women’s Empowerment Framework

⁸³ Interview – Chikira and Nguya

⁸⁴ Forrester 2010:36

⁸⁵ Forrester 2010:10

⁸⁶ Interview - Labh

⁸⁷ Interview - Labh

⁸⁸ See Hill 2011

⁸⁹ Interview – Chikira and Nguya

⁹⁰ Sarkar De 2011:10

⁹¹ See Zahabu 2006 a, b

⁹² Interview – Chikira and Nguya

⁹³ Pearl-Martinez and Peterson Carvalho

⁹⁴ See, generally, Reyes 2011

⁹⁵ Poffenberger 2011

⁹⁶ Poffenberger 2011:11

⁹⁷ Interview with Steve Ball, based on PFM experience of MCDP

⁹⁸ See Agarwal, 2002

⁹⁹ TAWLA 2009

¹⁰⁰ These examples were raised at the CARE/HIMA April 2011 REDD and Gender Training Workshop (Hill 2011:5)

¹⁰¹ Adapted in part from TAWLA 2009

¹⁰² Hill 2011:6,7

¹⁰³ Interview with Steve Ball (MCDP)

¹⁰⁴ This point was raised by participants in the CARE/HIMA April 2011 REDD and Gender Training Workshop

¹⁰⁵ See Zahabu 2006 a,b

¹⁰⁶ This report was commissioned by the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, and Children. It covers Morogoro, Dodoma, Lindi, and Shinyanga. It will be available shortly.

¹⁰⁷ This framework also includes 23 "sub-dimensions" that can serve as points for more nuanced assessment of the treatment of gender in a given project or context.

¹⁰⁸ de Besten 2011:14

¹⁰⁹ Interview - Labh

¹¹⁰ Adapted from CARE/HIMA April 2011 Workshop recommendations. See Hill 2011 for more detailed recommendations on gender sensitive indicators development.

¹¹¹ Hill 2011:4,5

¹¹² Previously UNIFEM