

## Gender and Uganda's REDD+ road map

REDD+ is an international climate change mechanism to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in developing countries. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) integrated the REDD+ regime among key climate change mitigation strategies focusing on developing countries. Through the World Bank (WB), the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) was established to help developing countries prepare proposals and strategies for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Uganda submitted REDD-Preparation Identification Note (R-PIN) to World Bank/Forests Carbon Partnership Fund (FCPF) in June 2008, which served as a formal request for Uganda's participation in the FCPF program. The R-PIN provided an initial overview of land use patterns and causes of deforestation, stakeholder consultation process, and potential institutional arrangements in addressing REDD+. In an effort to formulate a REDD+ Preparedness Proposal, Government of Uganda established a REDD+ national focal point at the National Forestry Authority (NFA)<sup>1</sup> to coordinate REDD+ related activities. Consequently the REDD National Focal point, coordinated the undertaking of studies and consultations in different regions of the country on REDD+ issues that informed the country's preparedness proposal.

Uganda submitted its Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) in April 2011. The proposal was reviewed and approved in June 2011 with some recommendations highlighting gaps existing within the R-PP. Uganda is expected to address the gaps before entering into a Readiness Preparation Grant Agreement with the FCPF/WB. Against this background, Uganda's process for finalizing the REDD+ strategy 2011 – 2014 involves establishing and assigning the task to a relevant task force an action by the National focal point with the approval from the REDD+ steering Committee. In addition, a number of stakeholders are implementing REDD+ activities and others have planned initiatives and pilots that could inform the process in different parts of the Country including undertaking studies<sup>2</sup>. However, awareness and capacity at various levels is still very low to effectively engage in the REDD+ process.

At present, REDD+ is seen as an opportunity to enhance support for conservation as well as promote sustainable livelihood options to reduce pressure on the forests, but with challenges that need to be overcome. REDD+ initiatives will have several implications for women and men at the local-community level, comprising significant risks and harmful negative outcomes, as well as potential opportunities for positive outcomes for forest-dependent communities. While REDD+ process provides the opportunity to clarify issues regarding tenure rights and access to forest resources, challenges remain with gender inequalities that limit in access and control to productive resources especially land. Women may not benefit under REDD+ because they lack or have restricted land tenure rights, do not participate fully and effectively in consultations or decision-making process; have limited access and/or control of information, technology and tools; lack access/or control of income-generating forest activities and land tenure rights, and receive unequal benefits due to gender blind benefit sharing schemes. Due to these governance issues, it becomes urgent to bring on board local women, empower them and build their capacities; to ensure that women are involved in all REDD+ related activities; and to contribute to formulation of gender sensitive REDD+ national strategies and pilot projects.

In this context and under the pro-poor REDD+ process and support from DANIDA, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in collaboration with the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) jointly facilitated workshops for multiple stakeholders including women organizations, organizations working for the empowerment of women, gender experts and

<sup>1</sup>- The REDD focal point has been moved from NFA to FSSD

<sup>2</sup>The Environment and poverty toolkit of IUCN being implemented in Elgon Region

policy makers working in the Ministries of; Water and Environment; Lands, Housing and Urban Development; Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries; Tourism, Trade and Industry; Gender, Labour and Social development; and, Office of the Prime Minister on “Mainstreaming Gender Considerations into REDD+ process in Uganda”<sup>3</sup>. The outcome of these participatory stakeholder workshops forms the basis of this “Road Map” to support mainstreaming of gender in REDD+ processes in Uganda.

### Gender differentiated use, access and control of forests

In Uganda, the benefits of forest to both men and women include food security, income, health, connection with nature, rituals, good health, courtship and recreation, minerals and water catchment. However, women and men often have different types of relationships with natural resources due to the gender division of labour and social cultural factors and are affected differently when these resources decline. A summary of results from women’s workshop on “Mainstreaming Gender into REDD processes in Uganda” shows that there are gender differentiated use, access and control of forest resources (Table 1 and 2).

Information provided by the participants shows clearly that men and women obtain different resources from the forest and benefit differently from these ecosystems (Table 1). However, it is important to note that there were some resources such as wild fruits, white ants, vegetables and mushrooms that are used by both women and men. It was also noted that some benefits such as fuel, food, beauty, and health were more applicable to women than for men.

**Table 1: Use of forests by women and men**

Actions/categories	Men	Women
Activities carried out in the forest	Timber, poles and grass for building materials, honey harvesting, scientific research, bird and small animal hunting, charcoal burning, fruit gathering, thatching grass grazing animals, adventure and recreation, rituals, cultivation, gathering fodder, ancestral worship, mining, fishing, meditation	Collecting wild vegetables and mushrooms; Ancestral worship, Construction materials, Collecting fruits, herbs, fuel wood, Collecting water, handicraft materials, farming, food; hunting
Part of the forest visited	Whole forest, men go deep parts of the forest	Forest edges and water points. Educated women can go anywhere
Resources obtain from the forest	Medicine; construction materials; wild meat; fish; honey; timber; charcoal; poles; food; medicine; fetching water; grazing and fodder for animals	Water; food; firewood; medicine; construction materials; fodder for animals; handcraft material; weaving materials
Non cash Benefits obtain from the forest	Food security; spiritual healing; connection with ancestors; shelter; recreation and courtship; rite of passage	Close connection with nature; good health; food security; rite of passage; nutrition; shelter
Cash Benefits obtain from the forest	Meat; minerals; animal skin	Handcrafts; herbs; firewood

Analysis of Table 1 and 2 show that even though women are key stakeholders in forests, they face some constraints relating to governance. Women’s workshop participants identified the limited access to forest resources by women and the fact that women only access the edges of the forest while men can access deeper ends of the forest for resource harvesting. The participants noted that women had to be accompanied to get deeper into the forest even if they are professionals or academics working in the forest; the women harvest resources for meeting basic household needs like; firewood, herbal medicine, and craft materials and on a small scale thatching materials (mainly non-cash items). Men on the other hand harvest cash items like; timber, charcoal and building poles. Participation for women was constrained by cultural expectations, stereotypes and time constraints due to heavy

<sup>3</sup>Gender mainstreaming and REDD+ workshops in Entebbe Uganda (31<sup>st</sup> October – 4<sup>th</sup> November, 2011)

workload. The land tenure was in favour of men and participants concluded that women were considered part of the property of men and therefore with limited/ or no control over forest resources. Some participants mentioned that the general trend in Uganda indicates forest use and men predominantly do management.

Women’s workshop participants ranked limited participation in forestry management committees, control of productive resources like land, income and sharing benefits from forest resources by men as the main key issues affecting women’s access and control of forests. It was clear that women get more non-cash benefits that are enjoyed by the entire family although there may be differences among the educated and the rural uneducated women. Also, in a patriarchal society like Uganda where men inherit land and women only access land, the culture dictates the access to other resources that are found on the land example, forests.

Women’s roles in the family as food providers, health care givers with the primary responsibilities of household maintenance makes them the primary forest users for supplementary foods, medicinal plants, craft materials, building materials with a critical stake. Participants recognized that forest loss then would have a gender-differentiated impact. Women will be affected mainly by the extinction of traditional medicinal plants, loss of herbs, extinction of some food varieties, change of diet as indigenous food disappear, increasing diseases like diarrhea which will increase their workload as they are the primary caretakers, loss of wind breakers running down houses, long distances travelled to collect firewood and generally, insecurity for women and girls. Loss of social ties in the community, reduced rains may result into longer distances travelled to collect water, health hazards as a result of carrying heavy containers, etc.

**Table 2: Forest Governance issues in Uganda – identified**

Forest Governance Issue	Uganda
Access to resources in the forest	<p>Yes but with limited access.</p> <p>Women access the forest for limited time and harvest small quantities and of low value, they need to be accompanied, social constructs prohibit the women from carrying spears, climbing trees which limit how much they can access</p> <p>For educated women, they are accompanied and can access the entire forest</p>
Access to benefits (cash and non-cash) from the forest	<p>Yes- Mainly non-cash and products that meet basic needs like herbs, wild fruits, water, fuel wood</p>
Control over cash generated by activities in the forests	<p>No- Women control very little cash proceeds from the forest. Denying the women cash is a mechanism of control by men. Men force the women to give them the cash from sales and accountability of any expenditures</p> <p>Yes- Some women use cash to cover household basic needs.</p>
Opportunity to own land or forests	<p>Yes and No- Economically empowered women can own resources because they know their rights they have land rights. However, there are unfavorable land/ property rights/ laws and policies</p>
Access to and control over tools, equipment, cash/credit, inputs, new technologies	<p>No- they do not have access to cash because they do not have collateral assets. Women lack resources, which is unfavorable for credit schemes.</p> <p>Yes- Women have access to some equipment and tools such as source pans, plates, pangas, axes but they have to ask for permission to use them.</p>
Opportunity to participant in forest related activities	<p>Yes- Women participate depending on level of empowerment mainly through education</p>
Request to participate in forest projects	<p>Yes- women are invited to participate but to small extent. Amongst the barriers for women participation are low levels of education/ exposure; cultural stereotypes and the patriarchal</p>

	nature of our society that favors men in decision-making.
Opportunity and time to participate in forest projects	<p>Yes- Once empowered, women involved are available for such projects but especially during implementation of projects and rarely during project design consultations</p> <p>No- Majority of women have a lot of workload at home and thus have limited time to participate</p>

## Risks and Opportunities for women from REDD+ in Uganda

REDD+ presents both risks and opportunities for women in Uganda. During the workshop with representatives from women organizations, one of the main activities was aimed at identifying risks, opportunities and challenges that REDD+ could have for women (Table 3). These risks and opportunities have been included in different reports relating to specific phases of REDD+; readiness, implementation and consolidation. From the workshop, the opportunities were identified in terms of; institutional arrangements, enabling policies and legal reforms. Other opportunities were; communal and in-discriminative social norms that do make considerations for women and the most vulnerable in the community. If not adequately addressed such opportunities were likely to become risks that hinder the realization of REDD+ objectives and maintain or reinforce gender inequalities.

**Table 3: Opportunities risks to women during REDD+ phases**

Opportunities	Challenges/Risks
<b>Readiness phase</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Women in top leadership positions in institutions responsible for REDD+</li> <li>✓ Consultation of women at community level</li> <li>✓ Bring women movement organizations on board to fully participate on policy and laws related to REDD+</li> <li>✓ Exploring the different types of tenure systems and forest types</li> <li>✓ Building capacity of NGO's, CBO's to address gender</li> <li>✓ Improving security of tenure for women by planting boundary trees</li> <li>✓ Identifying context issues on how women will benefit from REDD+</li> <li>✓ Target the education system to include a gender sensitive ecosystem approach in the curricula.</li> <li>✓ Reach women movement and OWOPA to explain climate issues in relation to REDD+ to get their support</li> <li>✓ Focal point to REDD+ to consult with Gender and forest task force in issues of laws and policies for women.</li> <li>✓ Identify the context issues in relation to women and harmonize with REDD+ pilots</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Lack of an effective communication strategy</li> <li>✓ limited information dissemination to women</li> <li>✓ Weak land policy reforms targeting women</li> <li>✓ Cultural barriers limiting women's participation and leadership roles</li> <li>✓ Limited time to participate due to already too much workload</li> <li>✓ Lack of alternative sources of energy and Income generating activities</li> <li>✓ Lack of comprehensive consultations at all levels</li> <li>✓ Few pilot demonstrations targeting women due to few resources.</li> <li>✓ Limited support to women's initiatives since forestry is low among government priorities</li> <li>✓ Planning at the local level not linked to national level process especially for women</li> <li>✓ Emerging disasters that may affect women necessitating relocation</li> <li>✓ Women in NGO's have insufficient information about REDD+</li> <li>✓ Poor linkages from the local to planning authorities</li> <li>✓ No deliberate effort to involve women in consultation and participation</li> <li>✓ Correct information may not reach women during consultation</li> </ul>
<b>Implementation phase</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Change from forest dependency to alternative activities like bee keeping, ecotourism</li> <li>✓ Women's concerns of tree planting addressed</li> <li>✓ Legislation reforms in the forestry sector, land that benefit women</li> <li>✓ Incorporation of new amendment – clauses in relevant laws such as DRB, succession act, etc.</li> <li>✓ Succession Act reviewed</li> <li>✓ Access to resources and information for example access to botanical information and benefits for women.</li> <li>✓ Increased participation of women in forest use and management</li> <li>✓ Formation of forest conservation women groups</li> <li>✓ Capacity building of women.</li> <li>✓ Formulation of safeguards to protect women's land rights.</li> <li>✓ Involvement of women in REDD+ implementation activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Women may not be employed in key REDD+ positions</li> <li>✓ Women organizations may not get information in all phases of REDD+ Implementation</li> <li>✓ REDD+ funds may not target women organizations</li> <li>✓ Limited decision making at household level by women may limit their benefits</li> <li>✓ Women may have limited time to participate in REDD+ activities</li> <li>✓ Men may not allow women to participate in REDD+ activities</li> <li>✓ Women lack skill to use monitoring and evaluation tools</li> <li>✓ Poor implementation of land tenure laws</li> <li>✓ Women do not own land – only 16% nationally</li> <li>✓ Women not informed about forest laws and reforms</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Equal participation in in decision- making process regarding land use</li> <li>✓ Increasing entrepreneurship skill</li> <li>✓ Involvement decision-making</li> </ul>	<b>Consolidation phase</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Training and knowledge sharing on forest management for communities</li> <li>✓ Access to formal and informal education for girls</li> <li>✓ Capacity building for the youth especially girls in technical aspects of REDD+</li> <li>✓ Skills development in vocational skills preferred by women</li> <li>✓ Elimination of stereotyped roles in the forestry sector</li> <li>✓ Increased dialogues on forest use and management</li> <li>✓ Increased access and control to forest resources</li> <li>✓ Involvement of women in MRV's</li> <li>✓ Legal protection of rights of women including contracts</li> <li>✓ Increased incomes from PES</li> <li>✓ Involvement in other forms of employment</li> <li>✓ Non cash benefits, food production, nutrition, etc</li> <li>✓ Use of alternative and improved sources of energy</li> <li>✓ Improved healthy and clean environment</li> <li>✓ Forest conservation and women protection fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Weak capacity by women to negotiate</li> <li>✓ Conflicts with regard to benefit sharing at household levels</li> <li>✓ Likely frustration hence reverting to negative environmental practices</li> <li>✓ Women may de-campaign REDD among the younger population</li> <li>✓ Limited land ownership by women affecting equitable sharing of benefits</li> <li>✓ Threat to women's priority for food security at household level</li> <li>✓ Limited understanding of the technical aspects of REDD hindering women's meaningful participation</li> <li>✓ Traditional etiquette that property does not own property. Women do not own property"</li> </ul>	

Source: women's workshop 31<sup>st</sup> October – 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 2011

Opportunities under Readiness were identified as increased consultation of women at community level, involvement of women organizations to fully participate in the review of policy and laws related to REDD+, capacity building for women and their organizations, and identifying benefits for women. Within the implementation phase, the increased incomes from Payment for Environmental services, alternative sources of income from bee keeping, Eco-tourism, employment and strong women groups were identified as opportunities.

In the Consolidation phase, training and knowledge sharing on forest management for communities, access to formal education for girls, elimination of stereotyped roles in the forestry sector, increased access and control to forest resources were key opportunities. Involvement of women in Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV's), legal protection of rights of women including contracts, non-cash benefits, food production, nutrition, shelter, clean air, use of alternative and improved sources of energy, improved healthy and clean environment – less diseases and the opportunity of establishing a forest conservation and women protection fund were among the others.

During the readiness phase, limited information access and consultations with women about REDD+, weak land policies, limited time to participate in REDD+ activities, cultural barriers and few pilots targeting women were among the risks envisaged.

During Implementation, aspects of information and benefit sharing were identified as risky including cultural barriers to decision making at household and community levels. In the consolidation phase, limited land ownership by women, food insecurity, lack of alternative energy sources and unfulfilled REDD+ promises may create risks for the women.

## Gender and REDD+ road map

This is a product of multi stakeholder process that brought together representatives of women's organizations, gender experts and national level policy makers to discuss country-specific gender issues and propose actions that would lead to a gender-sensitive national REDD+ process. In the case of Uganda, policy makers included representatives from the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development; Water and Environment sector; National Forestry Authority; Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries and Office of the Prime Minister.

The process started with a 3-day workshop for representatives from women's organizations and gender experts, followed immediately by a 2-day workshop for national policy makers where representatives from the first workshop were invited to participate. Thirty (30) people attended the first workshop for women and members of the civil society, while 25 participants attended the second workshop for policy makers and representatives from women's organizations. The workshops were held from 31<sup>st</sup> October to 4<sup>th</sup> November 2011 at Imperial Botanical Hotel, Entebbe. Key among achievements from the workshops included among others:

- ✓ Enhancing knowledge of participants by providing a forum for discussing country-specific gender inequalities, risks and opportunities associated to REDD+ while proposing concrete actions to address or highlight the risks and opportunities.
- ✓ Building the capacity of participants on aspects of REDD+ and gender mainstreaming. For the majority, REDD was a new concept and linkages with gender had never been heard about.

The second workshop built on the knowledge generated on the first workshop in order to identify possible entry points for mainstreaming gender considerations in REDD+ processes. The end result of the discussions among policy makers and civil society representatives was a country-specific road map for mainstreaming gender in REDD+ processes.

The overall objective of the road map is to mainstream gender considerations in the forestry sector and climate change initiatives, paying special attention to REDD+ process, as a means for both men and women to be recognized as important forest stakeholders. Thus, improving women and men's access to information and capacity building; participation; use, control and management of forest resources; rights to land tenure; and equitable sharing of benefits for sustainable forest management leading to the improvements of people's livelihoods.

The road map is divided into three phases in which REDD+ programmes shall be implemented; a) Readiness, b) Implementation and c) consolidation phases. The following table show examples of activities identified for each of the three phases.

## The Gender and REDD+ Road Map for Uganda

**Table 4: Road map activities Readiness phase**

Objectives	Action steps	Timeline	Indicators of success	Responsible	Possible Source of Resource
1. To support the mainstreaming of gender considerations in environment, natural resource policies, with special to benefit sharing schemes, in Uganda (as part of Objective #7 R-PP)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Organize women’s organizations, CSOs, and women parliamentarians to develop a common advocacy agenda to review of current legal framework and the national legislation in view of REDD+</li> <li>2. Lobbying the parliament, relevant government Ministries, local governments and organizations involved in designing legislation related to REDD+</li> <li>3. Secure invitation for a representative of the gender and forest task force to the parliament sector work group consultations</li> <li>3. Mainstreaming gender considerations in legal framework, the national legislation and proposals to deliver funds (i.e. Tree Fund)</li> </ol>	2012  Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender sensitive advocacy agenda</li> <li>• No. of gender sensitive legal framework, national legislation and bye laws formulated</li> <li>• A gender sensitive land and tree fund established</li> </ul>	Gender and forest task force, Uganda Women’s Network (UWONET), Uganda Women Parliamentarians Association (UWOPA), National Association of Women Organizations in Uganda (NAWOU), Action for Development (Acfode), AWEPON	UN Women and Development Partners, Oxfam, SNV, Care
2. To promote equal and equitable relations between women and men during the preparation and implementation of gender sensitive REDD+ processes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote the development of platforms, groups and networks to discuss gender sensitization processes that address cultural constructs.</li> <li>2. Design methodology and materials for the gender sensitization process.</li> <li>3. Conduct training of trainers (ToTs)</li> <li>4. Conduct processes of empowerment for</li> </ol>	2012  Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Network of gender and environment per region/district</li> <li>• Participatory methodology to work with women and men and address cultural constructs</li> <li>• Number of trainers</li> <li>• Number of local process</li> </ul>	Gender and forest task force, IUCN, WEDO, Uganda Women’s Network (UWONET), Uganda Women Parliamentarians Association (UWOPA), National Association of Women Organizations in Uganda (NAWOU), Action for Development (Acfode), AWEPON, Federation of Women Lawyers, State Universities with gender	UN Women and Development Partners, Oxfam, SNV, Care

Objectives	Action steps	Timeline	Indicators of success	Responsible	Possible Source of Resource
	local women and men through sensitization on masculinity and femininity issues		conducted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good practices to empower women and men</li> </ul>	studies programs, Humans Rights Network, Ministry of Gender	
3. To guaranty women rights to land ownership <sup>4</sup>	1. Assessment of gaps, challenges and opportunities for women in the four land tenure systems and different forest types, with special attention to institutional, cultural barriers that could prevent women’s access to land tenure  2. Foster a dialogue with traditional authorities/ local government institutions on women’s rights issues pertinent to land tenure  3. Gender and forest task force supports traditional authorities/ local government institutions on the development of specific mechanisms that will facilitate women’s land acquisition process  4. Train local women on land acquisition procedures  5. Reflect on options to make land acquisition process easy and affordable to women farmers’ organizations and women in general  6. Work in collaboration with women parliamentarians to promote land legislation reforms and the review of the succession act.	2012  Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping of women’s accessibility, ownership of forest resources in the four land tenure systems and different forest types</li> <li>• Number of women trained on land tenure rights</li> <li>• Number of policies/actions that make land acquisition process easy and affordable for women farmers’ organizations or local women</li> <li>• Number of women whose rights are respected in each of the four tenure systems</li> </ul>	Gender and forest task force, Uganda Women’s Network (UWONET), Uganda Women Parliamentarians Association (UWOPA), National Association of Women Organizations in Uganda (NAWOU), Action for Development (Acfode), AWEAPON, Uganda Land Alliance, Uganda Land Commission, Land and Equity Movement in Uganda	GoU, Development Partners,

<sup>4</sup> Land tenure was addressed as a separate crosscutting issues, since data shows that only 16% of the private lands are owned by women



**Table 5: Road map activities, Implementation and Consolidation Phase<sup>5</sup>**

Objectives	Action steps	Timeline	Indicators of success	Responsible	Possible Source of Resource
1. To identify lessons learned from the implementation of the gender sensitive Readiness Phase	<p>1. Document and analyze (systematization)<sup>6</sup> lessons learned in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of gender and forest task force</li> <li>• Gender sensitive participation and consultation process</li> <li>• Gender sensitive MRV implementation</li> <li>• Capacity building for women organizations/NGOs</li> <li>• Policy Reforms</li> <li>• Equal involvement of men and women in REDD+ Activities</li> <li>• Gender sensitive awareness and communication strategy</li> <li>• Gender sensitive conflict and grievance management system</li> <li>• Women and men empowerment actions</li> </ul> <p>2. Development of guidelines for project implementers based on lessons learned and supported by case studies</p> <p>3. Disseminate and train on the use of guidelines and organize exposure visits.</p> <p>4. Foster a dialogue on lessons learned among countries that have implemented a gender sensitive readiness process</p>	Beginning of 2015 (or after end of Readiness activities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good practices and challenges identified</li> <li>• Guideline on Gender and REDD+ for project implementation</li> <li>• Number of training and exposure visits conducted</li> <li>• International workshop on gender and REDD+ lessons learned</li> </ul>	FSSD, NFA, piloted district local governments, IUCN, WEDO, gender and forest task force	Development partners, GIZ, GoU

<sup>5</sup> At the time that this gender and REDD+ road map was developed there was a high level of uncertainty about the structure and contents of the REDD+ implementation and consolidation phases. Hence, a revision of the objectives and activities proposed will be required in due time.

<sup>6</sup> Systematization is a process of reconstruction and analytical reflection about an experience lived. It implies an investigation, analysis and documentation process (GIZ Systematization Guide)

<p>2. To ensure opportunities for women and benefits from activities proposed by REDD+ efforts</p>	<p>1. Identify and document activities related to sustainable forest management (SFM) and</p> <p>Agroforestry systems (locally and internationally) in which women are actively involved and benefiting from</p> <p>2. Select communities to implement activities that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address women’s concerns such as land availability, appropriate planting materials, labour availability, technology needs</li> <li>• Increase women’s income and improve their livelihoods</li> <li>• Involve women in areas they are interested in working such as tree planting, bee keeping, planting of boundary trees to improve security of tenure, ecotourism</li> </ul> <p>3. Train local women on SFM and other REDD+ activities, such as agricultural techniques with low impact on the environment, afforestation, forestry certification, agroforestry and forestry techniques, NTFP processing</p> <p>4. Empower local women to assume leadership roles during the implementation of REDD+ activities through capacity building</p> <p>3. Establishment and support of women groups involve forest conservation</p>	<p>2015 On going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Best practices in forest management and AF systems identified</li> <li>• Number of women in communities from the various agro-ecological zones included in activities</li> <li>• Types of activities women engage in.</li> <li>• Analysis of sources and types of benefits that women obtain from these activities</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>Women and forest task force, NFA, FSSD, local women organizations from different ecological zones and district gender offices</p> <p>FAO, IUCN, Implementing Partner Organizations,</p>	<p>Developing Partners (including International Finance Institutions),</p> <p>Private sector</p> <p>FAO, CIFOR, IFAD, IIED</p> <p>IDRC</p>
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## Conclusion

The arrangements that will help put in practice the road map will be based upon the existing national structures for gender and REDD+ issues to ensure the desired outcomes are realized. This shall involve:

- a) Mapping and strengthening women's networks*
- b) Need for institutional collaboration*
- c) Need for Capacity Development to mainstream gender into REDD+.*
- d) Securing tenure rights for women*

This effort has given as a result the first road map on gender and REDD+ in Uganda. Its principal driving principle was to ensure that both women and men are fully recognized as forest stakeholders, that they have equal opportunity to develop their capacities and to participate, contribute and benefit from the REDD+ initiatives.