OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADDRESSING GENDER-BIODIVERSITY DATA GAPS IN THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

A submission by UN Women to the twenty-third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)

as an input to Agenda item 3: Informing the scientific and technical evidence base for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

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This document provides options for a gender target and gender-responsive indicators that are readily available within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in order to address gender-biodiversity data gaps. The proposed target and indicators provide a pathway for enhancing synergies among the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) framework and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (GBF) to achieve sustainable outcomes for both biodiversity and gender equality.

This submission is informed by UN Women's research and inputs gathered from gender and technical experts at meetings organised by UN Women for designing a gender-responsive post-2020 global biodiversity framework [1]. The recommendations of experts are consistent with themes and issues raised by different stakeholders in submissions to the CBD regarding women's empowerment, participation and leadership, as well as ensuring their equal rights for accessing, managing, controlling and benefiting from the conservation and the sustainable use of biological resources.

Women have unique knowledge, contributions, roles and responsibilities in the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, and they are agents of transformational change. However, there are limited or no mechanisms in place to systematically map, collect and analyse women's and girls' roles and activities regarding biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, rendering their contributions invisible. This also applies to the analysis of the extent to which the loss of biodiversity disproportionately burdens women and girls. It is therefore imperative for a transformational post-2020 global biodiversity framework to recognise and promote the roles, rights, contributions and leadership of 50% of the world's population (women and girls) through related targets and indicators. [2]

Gender target and gender-responsive indicators

A gender-responsive post-2020 GBF requires a specific goal and/or targets that promote gender equality as well as gender-responsive indicators to ensure that relevant data is collected, analysed and monitored over time. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs, provide a good example, wherein gender equality and women's empowerment are acknowledged as critical cross-cutting components, with gender targets and gender-responsive indicators throughout the framework, in addition to the specific goal to *Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls* (Goal 5). Furthermore, there is a

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[1] *Expert Workshop to Develop Recommendations for Possible Gender Elements in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework*, held in New York, USA from 11th to 12th April 2019 [Link]; and *Technical Discussion Towards a Gender-responsive Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework*, held in Nairobi, Kenya on 26th August 2019.

[2] UN Women is leading programmes in Latin-America (PROAmazonia), Asia-Pacific (EmPower), and Africa (Cost of Gender Gap) to promote the use of disaggregated data to inform policy-making. UN Women is also working with National Statistics Offices (NSOs) in the Asia-Pacific region for the development and use of gender-responsive indicators [Link].

requirement for data to be disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, and geographic location.

The proposed target below has been developed based on suggestions by different stakeholders in meetings related to the post-2020 GBF. The suggested SDG indicators provide a pathway for building synergies with and making use of data already being collected within the SDG framework.

Target

> By 2030, governments and other relevant stakeholders (academia, private sector, international organizations and implementing entities) have put in place instruments and mechanisms to ensure, monitor and report on: i) equal access to biological resources ii) fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and iii) women and girls' equal engagement at all levels of decision-making in support of the objectives of the Convention

Relevant SDG indicators to monitor progress towards Target:

i)   *Equal access to biological resources:*
- SDG 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
- SDG 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
- SDG 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
- SDG 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

i)   *Fair and equitable benefit-sharing:*
- SDG 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
- SDG 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
- SDG 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
- SDG 8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex

ii)   *Equal engagement at all levels of decision-making*
- SDG 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
- SDG 16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
- SDG 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

The above-mentioned SDG indicators have developed methodologies and are being used to monitor progress towards SDG targets. Some of these indicators could also be used in the post-2020 framework or

be slightly adapted[3] to ensure that gender equality and women's rights are effectively addressed in the post-2020 GBF and its subsequent implementation.

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[3] For indicators that have been adapted based on SDG indicators see *Gender and environment statistics: Unlocking information for action and measuring the SDGs report* (UNEP & IUCN, 2018) [Link] and *Mainstreaming gender in environment statistics for the SDGs and beyond: Identifying priorities in Asia and the Pacific* (ESCAP, UN WOMEN, UNEP, IUCN, 2019) [Link]