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DEVELOPING AND MEASURING A GENDER-RESPONSIVE POST-2020 BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK: INFORMATION ON GENDER CONSIDERATIONS WITHIN THE DRAFT POST-2020 MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Note by the Executive Secretary

1.   The Executive Secretary is pleased to circulate herewith, for the information of participants in the resumed session of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, the resumed session of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and the resumed session of the third meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, a report by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) regarding enhancing gender-responsiveness of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework monitoring framework.

2.   This report was prepared by the IUCN under contract to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, with generous financial support provided by the Government of Sweden and additional support provided by the United Nations Environment Programme. The report is intended to contribute to the consideration of the effective integration of gender considerations in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and its implementation and monitoring, and the development and implementation of the post-2020 gender plan of action.

3.   The information is provided in the form and language in which it was received by the Secretariat.

DEVELOPING AND MEASURING A GENDER-RESPONSIVE POST-2020 BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK: INFORMATION ON GENDER CONSIDERATIONS WITHIN THE DRAFT POST-2020 MONITORING FRAMEWORK

I. PURPOSE

1.   This document provides a review of and recommendations for enhancing gender-responsiveness of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) monitoring framework through inclusion of gender indicators and identification of opportunities to disaggregate data by sex. This analysis is intended to contribute to the development of a post-2020 gender plan of action and the effective integration of gender considerations in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in line with decision 14/34, which establishes that the process to develop the post-2020 framework will be gender responsive.

2.   This document has been prepared to inform discussions leading up to the 15th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the resumed session of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, the resumed session of the 24th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and the resumed session of the third meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (WG2020-3), to strengthen understanding and use of possible gender indicators toward enhancing gender-responsiveness of the post-2020 monitoring framework. This is intended to respond to the theory of change and enabling conditions laid out in the first draft of the GBF. In complement, this detailed look at headline and component indicators will inform development and implementation of the post-2020 Gender Plan of Action (GPA). Annex I provides information on countries' capacity for measuring and monitoring gender considerations related to biodiversity.

II. GENDER CONSIDERATIONS WITHIN THE DRAFT POST-2020 MONITORING FRAMEWORK

A. Background

3.   In decision 14/34, Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) agreed that the process to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (GBF) would be gender responsive, indicating that "efforts should be made to advance the collection, analysis and use of gender-sensitive data, including data disaggregated by sex." The Secretariat has subsequently prepared a proposed set of headline indicators[1] and component indicators[2] for the monitoring framework of the post-2020 GBF.[3] Across these indicators, critical opportunities exist to measure gender considerations relevant to the goals and targets of the GBF; these include, for example, disaggregating data by sex, which then provides richer data that can be used to better understand and make decisions to support the different ways women and men rely upon, manage/conserve, have access to, and benefit from the utilization of genetic resources. Parties and stakeholders to the Convention have noted the importance of including gender indicators in the monitoring framework, including the need for sex-disaggregation of data, as a means to support gender-responsive implementation of the post-2020 framework. Other gender indicators may further aid countries and their stakeholders in meeting interlinked goals, for example in support of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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[1] Headline indicators constitute a minimum set of high-level indicators which capture the overall scope of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and which are necessary for tracking progress towards them. They are nationally relevant indicators that can be used by all Parties, and at the regional and global levels.

[2] Component indicators are a set of indicators for monitoring each component of each goal and target of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at the national level as well as for tracking regional and global progress.

[3] Headline indicators have been updated along with the first draft of the GBF and can be found in CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.1 (July 11, 2021); an updated monitoring framework with headline and component indicators can be found in CBD/WG2020/3/INF/2 (August 5, 2021).

III.   OVERVIEW OF GENDER WITHIN THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

B.   Gender equality within the first draft of the post-2020 GBF[4]

4.   Gender equality is substantively incorporated in the GBF within several core sections (Box 1), including inclusion in the theory of change, recognized as a key component to an enabling environment, and through coherence with an updated Gender Plan of Action (GPA), which is currently in development. Additionally, efforts have been taken to mainstream gender considerations across the goals, targets, and indicators.

Box 1: Gender equality within the GBF

Gender equality is included in the GBF as follows:
- Theory of Change: "The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity." (CBD, 2021, p.4)
- Enabling conditions: "Further, success will depend on ensuring greater gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, reducing inequalities, greater access to education, employing rights-based approaches, and addressing the full range of indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, as identified by the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including those not directly addressed by the goals and targets of the Framework, such as demography, conflict and epidemics, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." (CBD, 2021, p.8)
- Gender Plan of Action: "*Also notes* that the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity will be supported through other relevant decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting and, in particular, those addressing the following: (...) e) The gender plan of action for the post-2020 period" (CBD, 2021, p.11)

C. Gender Plan of Action

4. The Gender Plan of Action (GPA) aims to support effective gender responsive implementation of the GBF. The revised GPA draft outline[5] prioritizes measuring gender specific indicators as part of the monitoring framework to support implementation. With this plan being developed simultaneously, a critical opportunity exists to ensure that gender indicators are included in the GBF, which can then be supported by implementation of the GPA in parallel.

5.   In aligning the GPA with the GBF, there is a need to ensure that gender is considered across the goals, milestones and targets as well as all the levels of indicators. The current draft focuses only on indicators at the headline level; thus, this information document highlights gender entry points for headline and component indicators, which could be linked to the objectives and actions of the GPA.

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[4] First draft of the post-2020 GBF (CBD/WG2020/3/3)
[5] CBD/SBI/3/4/Add.2/Rev.1

IV: 2050 GOALS AND 2030 ACTION TARGETS: HEADLINE AND COMPONENT INDICATORS

6.   **2050 GOALS:** The first draft of the framework has four long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. Each goal has a number of corresponding milestones to assess, by 2030, progress towards the 2050 goals. The headline and component indicators aim to measure these milestones and goals.

7.   **2030 ACTION TARGETS:** There are 21 Action Targets divided into three categories: **reducing threats to biodiversity**; **meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing**; and **tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming**. The following sections will explore the gender considerations relevant to goals and targets in each category, highlighting recommendations such as sex-disaggregation or proposing new indicators where applicable. In the first draft, Target 21 explicitly includes indigenous peoples, local communities, women and girls, and youth with respect to ensuring equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity and rights over lands, territories, and resources. **An additional target specifically on gender equality would further support realizing the GBF's Theory of Change and promote an enabling environment for effective implementation.**

8.   This information document first presents an analysis and recommendations related to the headline indicators, followed by the component indicators. A range of topics introduced in the goals/targets and indicators provide entry points to ensure that gender considerations are comprehensively included within the GBF, such as related to **equitable benefit sharing** (Goal C, Targets 9 and 13); **protected areas management** (Targets 4 and 20); **access to resources**, including clean air and water (Goal B, Target 11); safety of **public green spaces** (Target 12); **biodiversity education** (Targets 16 and 20); and **decision-making** (Target 21).

D. Headline Indicators

9.   The headline indicators cover the overall scope of the goals and targets. It is important for Parties to retain current gender-related headline indicators (Target 21) and operationalize gender entry points (Goal C, Target 14, and Target 16). (Table 1)

10.   Goal C is an important goal to discuss here, as gender equality is an important consideration when exploring equitable sharing of benefits derived from the utilization of genetic resources. The components of this goal currently focus on monetary benefits received by providers (C.1) and non-monetary benefits (C.2) – these are supported by the headline indicators shown in Table 1, both of which focus on ABS agreements. However, this does not cover the full range of how people and communities share benefits. For example, a draft indicator previously proposed under Target 13 that is no longer included in the first draft, could serve as a useful measure for assessing equitable benefit sharing: 13.0.1 Numbers of users that have shared benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources with the providers of the resources and/or knowledge, by sex, by indigenous status.

Table 1: Headline indicators: Gender indicators recommendations

2050 Goals and Targets[6]	Headline Indicator	Recommendations	Notes
Goal C: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	C.0.1. Monetary benefits received from utilization of genetic resources as a result of an ABS agreement, including traditional knowledge		The component indicators included under Target 13 also are relevant to and support Goal C. Gender equality is important when considering fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources.
	C.0.2. Number of research and development products from an ABS agreement		The component indicators included under Target 13 also are relevant to and support Goal C. Gender equality is important when considering fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources.
Target 14. Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.	14.0.1 Extent to which national targets for integrating biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts	*(Consider gender equality as a cross-cutting priority, and take into account gender equality in different sectors in integrating biodiversity values.)*	When integrating biodiversity values across sectors, it is important to consider that gender equality is also a cross-cutting issue relevant across sectors. Gender-biodiversity linkages factor across sectors and levels and should be encompassed in national plans, investments, poverty reduction schemes, etc. This could be captured in complementary indicators or reinforced via the GPA.
Target 16. Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials.	16.0.1 Food waste index (SDG 12.3.1)	*Ensure that data on Level 3 (sex-disaggregated) is collected and reported.*	The food waste index[7] has a "three-level methodology, increasing in accuracy and usefulness of data, but also increasing in the resources required to undertake them." Level 3 "provides additional information to inform policy and other interventions," including sex-disaggregation.

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[6] The 2050 goals and 2030 milestones and targets are as proposed in document CBD/POST2020/PREP/2/1 and updated in CBD/WG2020/3/3.

[7] The food waste index presents "the most comprehensive food waste data collection, analysis and modelling to date, generating a new estimate of global food waste; and publishing a methodology for countries to measure food waste, at household, food service and retail level, to track national progress towards 2030 and to report on SDG 12.3." (UNEP, 2021)

Target 21. Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.	21.0.1 Degree to which indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls as well as youth participate in decision-making related to biodiversity.	*Retain this.*	Gender considerations are already included in this headline indicator. This indicator is an important measure for assessing the decision-making power of women, youth, and indigenous and local communities.
	21.0.2 Land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities	*Retain this and operationalize proposed disaggregations.*	Noting disaggregations (by sex, by IPLC status, by type of tenure) proposed in CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.1[8] for this headline indicator

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[8] Potential ways to disaggregate data for this headline indicator are proposed in CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.1.

E. Component indicators

11.   Component indicators are tools to monitor the goals and targets of the GBF, in complement to the headline indicators. The following sections consider gender entry points within component indicators across the goals and targets of the GBF.

F. Goals toward the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity

12.   The framework has four long-term goals related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, a shared vision of living in harmony with nature. These goals cover overarching priorities such as enhancing the integrity of all ecosystems; utilizing conservation and sustainable use to ensure that nature's contributions are valued for the benefit of all; fairly and equitably sharing the benefits from utilizing genetic resources; and closing the gaps between available and necessary means of implementation, including financial.

13.   Within these goals, there are a number of entry points for considering the implications of how women and men may have access to, rely upon, and benefit from genetic resources differently (Table 2). When considering the benefits for all people, for example, it is valuable to dig deeper into the data to determine if women and men are equitably receiving these benefits from ecosystem services, as data and evidence across sectors shows that gender-based barriers and norms bear differentiated impact on equitable and sustainable benefits of ecosystem services. Additionally, ensuring that financial resources are being utilized to enhance implementation for the 2050 Vision is a key opportunity to incorporate resources for capacity building on gender equality and gender mainstreaming within biodiversity programming; thus, measuring this component can encourage Parties to prioritize gender mainstreaming within their implementation efforts.

Table 2: GBF Goals: Gender-sensitive indicators recommendations

Goal	Component Indicator	Recommendations	Notes
Goal D: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.		Recall and consider reinserting previous-draft text: ***D.0.1 Index of coverage of national biodiversity strategies and action plans with formal processes for ensuring that women, indigenous peoples and local communities and youth are engaged and which capture means of implementation***	Gender is already considered in this previous-draft indicator

G. Targets 1-8: Reducing threats on biodiversity

14.   Within this category, there is one main gender entry point (Table 3): Target 4 on the conservation and management of genetic diversity pertaining to wild and domesticated species. Within this target, it would be valuable to include an indicator on protected area managers to ascertain the proportion of women and men in conservation roles. This information could be valuable for considering other questions, as well, such as whether or not there is a difference in conservation outcomes based on more women working in conservation roles and whether or not there is a higher incidence of violence against protected areas managers with a higher percentage of women in these roles.

Table 3: Reducing threats on biodiversity: Gender-sensitive indicator recommendations

Target	Component Indicator	Recommendations	Notes

Target 4. Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.		Consider including new indicator: ***Number of protected areas managers (park rangers, etc.), by sex***	This information can provide insight into the roles that women play as protected areas managers, conservation outcomes, and instances of violence.[9]

15.   To note, Target 7 on reducing pollution includes a component indicator 7.1.8 on recycling rate [SDG 12.5.1]) – this indicator measures national recycling rates as a fraction of (material recycled + material exported for recycling – material imported for recycling) / total waste generated. This indicator is measured at the national level and not at the household level, meaning it does not provide an entry point for sex-disaggregation.[10] It may be possible to add an indicator measuring household level recycling rates disaggregated by sex of the head of household, but there is not currently a recognized indicator on this topic; hence, this is not included as a recommendation at this time. Looking ahead into investment and capacity for implementation enabling conditions, this could be developed and incorporated into household surveys, or even household time-use surveys.[11] It is recommended to consider household and time-use surveys as data collection tools that do allow for sex-disaggregations and a detailed look into societal behaviour patterns, included as related to SDG 12 and GBF Target 7. Household surveys can include socio-economic surveys and censuses, such as the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS),[12] national agricultural censuses, and multi-indicator cluster surveys (MICSs).[13] Time-use surveys can serve as tools to better understand gender-differentiated time allocation for a variety of tasks/responsibilities, such as collecting resources for household use, which can in term support policy development enhancing gender equality and meeting women's and men's unique needs based on their responsibilities. The International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS)[14] serves "as a standard framework for time-use statistics based on activities grouped in a meaningful way to facilitate international comparisons."[15][16]

16.   UN Women, and others, also have initiatives to support methodology development and data collection for gender statistics, such as the Women Count initiative.[17] Capacity building and investment in these tools can be highly useful to continuously gather evidence and understanding of sustainable consumption and production.

H. Targets 9-13: Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

17.   In meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing, it is essential that the often differing needs of women and men be taken into consideration. There are many opportunities within the targets in this section to incorporate gender statistics, including opportunities to disaggregate indicators by sex (Table 4).

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[9] A number of Parties do collect data pertaining to national park rangers and protected areas managers. For more information related to issues facing rangers, see: *WWF. (2019). Life on the Frontline 2019: A global survey of the working conditions of rangers.*
[10] UN Habitat & UNEP. SDG Indicators 12.4.2 and 12.5.1
[11] FAO. (2018). Guidelines for collecting data for sex-disaggregated and gender-specific indicators in national agricultural surveys
[12] USAID. The DHS Program - Quality information to plan, monitor and improve population, health, and nutrition programs
[13] UNICEF. UNICEF MICS: Home
[14] UNSD. (2017). UNSD — Time Use Statistics
[15] UNSD. (2016). UNSD — Classification Detail
[16] To learn more about time-use surveys and how they can be used to learn about gender-differentiated roles and responsibilities related to natural resources, as well as an example of a time-use survey conducted by Mexico, see UNEP and IUCN. (2018). Gender and environment statistics: Unlocking information for action and measuring the SDGs.
[17] UN Women. UN's Women Count

18.   First, it is important to highlight that one component indicator in this category does already include gender considerations. Indicator 9.1.1 measures the average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (SDG 2.3.2). It is recommended that this indicator be maintained through the GBF monitoring framework revision processes and that it be included in the final draft. This indicator is particularly valuable to include because it shows cohesion across international monitoring frameworks, as this is an SDG indicator. This also "lightens the load" that Parties need to carry as they work to meet their various international commitments.

19.   Also in terms of cohesion between the GBF and the SDGs, there are two additional SDG indicators that are relevant to the GBF targets pertaining to meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit sharing. SDG 5.a.1 (secure rights over agricultural land) would be a useful tool for measuring Target 10 (sustainable management of agricultural land), and SDG 11.7.2 (physical and sexual harassment and place of occurrence) is applicable to Target 12 (access to green and blue spaces).

20.   Additionally, Target 9 includes an indicator measuring the number of people using wild resources for energy, food or culture (9.0.1). **Parties might consider including a parallel indicator on time-spent gathering these resources, disaggregated by sex, which could significantly expand knowledge on this topic.**

21.   Beyond this, there are a number of indicators in this category that could be disaggregated by sex, or by the sex of the household head. Depending on how data is collected, this can be an efficient means by which many countries can gather and analyse data collected from household surveys and censuses to better understand, communicate, and invest strategically based on how the needs of women and men are being met through sustainable use and benefit-sharing. For example, this can contribute to communicating diverse needs, developing gender-responsive policies, planning effective and efficient programming and targeted financing, and ensuring safeguards, among other factors. National level gender data is often available from socio-economic surveys and censuses, though it is not always analyzed to consider gender considerations or sex-disaggregation. Capacity building both on the important connections between gender and biodiversity and on the statistical understanding to analyze such data will be key for a gender-responsive monitoring framework for the GBF.

Table 4: Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing: Gender-sensitive indicator recommendations

Target	Component Indicator	Recommendations and notes	Notes
Target 9. Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	9.1.1 Number of people using wild resources for energy, food or culture (including firewood collection, hunting and fishing, gathering, medicinal use, craft making, etc.)	*Disaggregate by sex*	UNEP-IUCN (2018) recommends similar indicators to measure access to food, energy, water, and sanitation, including indicators measuring both proportion of population with access to/who rely upon these resources, as well as time spent collecting resources for household use.[18]
	9.1.2 Percentage of the population in traditional employment[19]	*Disaggregate by sex*	Insight into women and men in traditional employment can provide more detailed information regarding benefits for the most vulnerable through sustainable management and protecting customary sustainable use.
		Consider including new indicator: *Time spent gathering wild resources for energy, food or culture (including firewood collection, hunting and fishing, gathering, medicinal use, craft making, etc.), by sex*	Many countries are conducting time-use surveys and use the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS) or other regional and national classifications for guidance. However, there is no standardised questionnaire and each country decides on the activities and their classification.[20]
Target 10. Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.	10.1.1 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (SDG indicator 2.3.2)	*Retain this*	This indicator already includes disaggregating by sex.
		Consider including new indicator: *(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among*	SDG 5.a.1 is a valuable indicator regarding women's land ownership, specifically for agricultural land. This indicator would provide important insight into sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture and

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[18] UNEP and IUCN. (2018). Gender and environment statistics: Unlocking information for action and measuring the SDGs. https://genderandenvironment.org/gender-and-environment-statistics-unlocking-information-for-action-and-measuring-the-sdgs/
[19] Indicator 9.1.2 is being maintained by ILO.
[20] UNEP and IUCN. (2018). Gender and environment statistics: Unlocking information for action and measuring the SDGs. https://genderandenvironment.org/gender-and-environment-statistics-unlocking-information-for-action-and-measuring-the-sdgs/

			forestry to measure progress toward Target 10.
		owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (SDG 5.a.1)	This indicator is also recommended for Target 21.
			As this indicator is already included in the SDGs, countries are likely already working towards collecting and reporting on this. This information could also be reported under the CBD.
Target 11. Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people	11.1.2. Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (SDG indicator 3.9.1)	*Disaggregate by sex*	Disaggregating data by sex (and age) is essential in order to better understand how the gender-differentiated societal roles and responsibilities can lead to different levels of exposure to household and ambient air pollution.[21]
	11.2.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (SDG indicator 11.5.1)	*Disaggregate by sex*	This aligns with SDG indicators 11.5.1, 1.5.1, and 13.1.1 and is also part of the Sendai Framework. Data should be disaggregated by sex to better understand the gender-differentiated impact of weather-related disasters on women and men. This information can help to better inform adaptation policies to strengthen resilience of the most vulnerable—this can also highlight gender entry points for women's participation as stakeholders for or beneficiaries of DRR policies.[22]

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[21] UNEP and IUCN. (2018). Gender and environment statistics: Unlocking information for action and measuring the SDGs. https://genderandenvironment.org/gender-and-environment-statistics-unlocking-information-for-action-and-measuring-the-sdgs/

[22] UNEP and IUCN. (2018). Gender and environment statistics: Unlocking information for action and measuring the SDGs. https://genderandenvironment.org/gender-and-environment-statistics-unlocking-information-for-action-and-measuring-the-sdgs/

	11.2.2. Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) (SDG indicator 3.9.2)	*Disaggregated by sex*	Collecting sex- disaggregated data on mortality and morbidity rates attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene is essential to inform policy-makers and decision-makers of the negative health impacts of the lack of proper water access and sanitation, so as to adopt measures to improve access and use to improve sources.[23]
Target 12. Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas		Consider including new indicator: *Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months (SDG 11.7.2)*	This indicator can be used to gather information about the safety of public green spaces for women and men. To note, "disaggregations by place of occurrence need to be included in the question module itself" [24] (as opposed to demographic information which may already be gathered as part of a survey) and could include "public green spaces" as a category—collaboration between relevant bodies may be needed to incorporate "public green spaces" into the methodology of this Tier II indicator.[25] The GPA mentions that it is difficult to measure reduction of GBV; thus, this indicator can support monitoring this challenging topic. As this indicator is already included in the SDGs, countries are likely already working towards collecting and reporting on this. This information could also be reported under the CBD.

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[23] UNEP and IUCN. (2018). Gender and environment statistics: Unlocking information for action and measuring the SDGs. https://genderandenvironment.org/gender-and-environment-statistics-unlocking-information-for-action-and-measuring-the-sdgs/

[24] UN Statistics. (2018). Institutional information Concepts and definitions

[25] UN Statistics. (2020). Tier Classification of SDG Indicators

Target 13. Implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and, as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.	13.1.1. Number of permits or their equivalents for genetic resources (including those related to traditional knowledge) by type of permit	*Disaggregate by sex of primary permit holder*	Where possible, information should be collected pertaining to the sex of the permit holder(s). In situations where a permit is held by a group, it should be noted if the group is all-male, all-female, or includes males and females. This can provide insight into women's and men's access to and benefits received from utilization of genetic resources, supporting the goals of the GBF and implementation of the GPA. This indicator is key in monitoring progress toward Target 13 and Goal C.
		Recall and consider reinserting previous-draft text: *13.0.1 Numbers of users that have shared benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources with the providers of the resources and/or knowledge, by sex, by indigenous status*	Disaggregation by sex is already included in this previous-draft indicator. This indicator is key in monitoring progress toward Target 13 and Goal C.

I.   Targets 14-21: Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

22.   Within this theme, there are entry points for gender considerations pertaining to tools and solutions for GBF implementation and mainstreaming (Table 5). In terms of mainstreaming, Target 14 considers the ways in which biodiversity values are mainstreamed within policies, regulations, etc. across sectors, with a recommendation that gender equality be taken into consideration. Target 15 covers mainstreaming within businesses, measuring dependency and impacts on biodiversity. One component indicator under Target 15 (and Target 20) considers how both sustainable development and gender equality are incorporated into education.

23.   In terms of implementation, Targets 16, 20, and 21 each provide opportunities to mainstream gender within the monitoring framework, including on access to information to make sustainable choices, relevant knowledge for biodiversity management, and equitable and effective participation in decision-making.

Table 5: Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming: Gender-sensitive indicator recommendations

Target	Component Indicator	Recommendations	Notes
Target 20. Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research.	20.2.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessments	*Retain this*	Including sustainable development and gender equality and human rights within education curricula can advance understanding of these topics for future generations.
Target 21. Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.		Consider including this indicator: *Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure) (SDG 1.4.2)*	Security of land tenure for women has been shown to be critical for women's social, economic and political empowerment—including positively contributing to the prosperity of their families and communities. Yet, widespread inequalities exist when it comes to the right to own, use and control land around the world.[26] Aligning this GBF component indicator with the language from SDG 1.4.2 will enhance cohesion across frameworks and support Parties in their data collection and reporting.
		Consider including this indicator as a component indicator (currently included as a complementary indicator):	In addition to SDG 1.4.2, SDG 5.a.1 is another valuable indicator regarding women's land ownership, specifically for agricultural land. This indicator would provide important insight into equitable decision-making and women's

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[26] UNEP and IUCN. (2018). Gender and environment statistics: Unlocking information for action and measuring the SDGs. https://genderandenvironment.org/gender-and-environment-statistics-unlocking-information-for-action-and-measuring-the-sdgs/

		(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.1)	rights over lands, territories, and resources for GBF Target 21. As this indicator is already included in the SDGs, countries are likely already working towards collecting and reporting on this. This information could also be reported under the CBD.

V. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENHANCING FRAMEWORK GENDER RESPONSIVENESS

24.   Having long recognized the importance of understanding and bridging gender gaps and advancing gender-responsive strategies to meet the goals of the Convention, Parties and stakeholders have a critical opportunity to enhance gender equality and women's empowerment through implementation and monitoring of the new, post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Progressive steps should be taken now to ensure that this framework advances Parties' abilities to mainstream gender throughout biodiversity policies and programming at all levels. Partners and donors should also be engaged with and investing to support this work. The indicator recommendations provided in this information document are meant to support the gender-responsive goals of the GBF, by ensuring that its monitoring framework comprehensively considers the gender-differentiated ways in which women and men interact with, rely upon, and have decision-making rights over use of genetic resources and biodiversity conservation. Gender entry points are identified within the current draft headline and component indicators, with a few additional indicators recommended for inclusion, mainly strengthening cohesion between what Parties will measure for CBD and the SDGs. Along with supporting inclusion of gender indicators within GBF negotiations, next steps for Parties include enhancing their understanding of the relationships between gender and biodiversity, strengthening their capacities to collect and analyze gender statistics relevant to biodiversity, and furthering development of relevant methodologies.

Box 2: Survey to gain insight into Parties' strengths, challenges, and capacity needs

To learn more about Parties' strengths, challenges, and capacity needs related to monitoring gender and biodiversity, a global survey was conducted (CBD Notification 2021-052) to complement the analysis of and recommendations on indicators as reflected above in this note. With 87 responses from government officials from 53 countries, insights can be gleaned into Parties' capacities to include gender considerations within monitoring frameworks. Initial findings show that gender data is relevant and useful for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment; informing national and international policy making; and reporting on progress in the achievement of the objectives of the CBD (in order of number of responses). Thirty-two respondents indicated that their country is already collecting data on gender and the environment, providing examples of data initiatives at project, ministry, or national level.

According to respondents, strengths include gender equality policies, as well as mainstreaming gender across National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, for example; prioritizing women's participation in relevant meetings/workshops/on staff; inclusion of gender focal point systems; and coordinating with women's organizations. Challenges mentioned include limited financial resources for data collection; issues with defining gender indicators and methodologies; and limited data collection and reporting, including sex-disaggregation. Respondents indicated that capacity building needs include support on indicator development and methodology; on the importance of the connections between gender and biodiversity; and in understanding the post-2020 Global Biodiversity framework, gender considerations within the framework, and the monitoring framework. More detailed information on survey results is provided in annex I below.

25.   Along with the GBF, the Gender Plan of Action under development is a tool to further strengthen implementation and monitoring of a gender-responsive GBF. This includes the collection and dissemination of key learning from across country contexts. The GPA promotes collection and analysis of gender statistics, and will benefit from the gender indicator recommendations here. Additionally, while some gender indicators do not yet have approved methodologies or widespread data collection, the GPA can be a tool to advance these efforts and strengthen capacity to monitor these topics (e.g., related to equitable benefit sharing). While countries may not have ready ability to disaggregate data on gender-differentiated benefits, Parties can ensure

that GPA is a vehicle through which to further study capacity gaps and invest in enabling conditions to aid in development and application of this critical information. Aligning the GBF and the GPA will support Parties in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment, altogether contributing toward realizing the Convention's purpose as well as interlinked frameworks such as the SDGs.

Annex I

INFORMATION ON COUNTRIES' CAPACITY FOR MEASURING AND MONITORING GENDER CONSIDERATIONS RELATED TO BIODIVERSITY

I.   PURPOSE

1. As Parties move toward the adoption of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (GBF), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is supporting the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) and its stakeholders to consider ways to ensure that this framework, including its monitoring mechanism, will be gender-responsive. As such, IUCN identified key entry points for including gender considerations within the goals/targets, headline indicators, and component indicators [see: above Information document]. To enrich this exercise of identifying key opportunities for gender inclusion in the framework, the SCBD and IUCN developed and conducted a survey to learn more about the ways in which Parties may be already measuring gender-biodiversity linkages; the challenges faced in collecting and reporting on gender data and indicators; and the support that may be needed to better address gender considerations in relation to the GBF goals and targets. The aim of the survey was to better understand the prospective capabilities and challenges of national government entities to monitor and report on their implementation of this critical new global framework in a gender-responsive manner.

II.   BACKGROUND

2. In decision 14/34, Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) agreed that the process to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (GBF) would be gender responsive, indicating that "efforts should be made to advance the collection, analysis and use of gender-sensitive data, including data disaggregated by sex." The Secretariat has subsequently prepared a proposed set of headline indicators[27] and component indicators[28] for the monitoring framework of the post-2020 GBF.[29] Across these indicators, critical opportunities exist to measure gender considerations relevant to the goals and targets of the GBF; these include, for example, disaggregating data by sex, which then provides richer data that can be used to better understand and make decisions to support the different ways women and men rely upon, manage/conserve, have access to, and benefit from the utilization of genetic resources.

3. Parties and stakeholders to the Convention have noted the importance of including gender indicators in the monitoring framework, including the need for data sex-disaggregation, as a means to support gender-responsive implementation of the post-2020 framework. Other gender indicators may further aid countries and their stakeholders in meeting interlinked goals, for example in support of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In order to support an engaging environment for Parties to collect and report on gender statistics, understanding Parties' strengths, challenges, and needs can provide invaluable insight.

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[27] Headline indicators constitute a minimum set of high-level indicators which capture the overall scope of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and which are necessary for tracking progress towards them. They are nationally relevant indicators that can be used by all Parties, and at the regional and global levels.

[28] Component indicators are a set of indicators for monitoring each component of each goal and target of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at the national level as well as for tracking regional and global progress.

[29] Headline indicators have been updated along with the first draft of the GBF and can be found in CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.1 (July 11, 2021); an updated monitoring framework with headline and component indicators can be found in CBD/WG2020/3/INF/2 (August 5, 2021).

III.   SURVEY OVERVIEW

4. The survey was shared widely with the CBD focal points, SBSTTA focal points, and other government contacts and listservs. In total, between 13 July 2021 and 31 July 2021, **87 responses** were received, including representatives of **53 Parties**. Of those respondents, 75% identified as women and 25% as men. Respondents represented a wide range of Ministries and agencies, including Ministries of Environment, Sustainable Development, Biodiversity, Natural Resources, Energy, Climate Change, Forestry, Agriculture, and/or Water, etc., Ministries of Foreign Affairs, as well as National Agencies of Environmental Protection, Parks Authorities, National Bureaus/Offices of Statistics, and Ministries/Institutes for Women.

IV.   GENERAL GENDER-BIODIVERSITY LINKAGES & POLICY FRAMEWORKS

5. The first few survey questions were meant to gauge[30] respondents' familiarity with the relevant gender and biodiversity topics in the context of the post-2020 GBF as well as the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action and relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

   ● Just over one-third (**36%**) of respondents considered themselves very familiar or extremely familiar with **gender and biodiversity issues**;
   ● **40%** of respondents considered themselves very familiar or extremely familiar with the **SDGs** (specifically those related to gender and/or biodiversity);
   ● Just over one-third (**35%**) of respondents considered themselves very familiar or extremely familiar with the **CBD 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action**; and
   ● **40%** of respondents considered themselves very familiar or extremely familiar with the **CBD post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework proposed targets and indicators**.

6. These responses show that while many focal points and ministry officials are relatively familiar with these topics and frameworks, there is a knowledge gap. This suggests it may be useful to identify and implement opportunities for enhancing familiarity and understanding of gender-biodiversity connections, relevant SDGs and other international frameworks, the 2015-2020 and post-2020 draft CBD Gender Plan of Action, and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. Some survey respondents were unaware of key tools: 14 and 13 respondents ranked themselves as being "not familiar" with the 2015-2020 CBD Gender Plan of Action and the post-2020 GBF, respectively. Meaningfully mainstreaming gender throughout discussions and explanations of the GBF, its implementation, and its monitoring framework--as well as the complementary Gender Plan of Action--can further support Parties' understanding of how (and why) to incorporate gender considerations within their biodiversity programming, monitoring, and reporting. A disconnect between being familiar with these concepts and frameworks and how well that translates to being able to collect and utilize meaningful data on the connections between gender and biodiversity is also possible.

V.   VALUE AND USE OF GENDER-BIODIVERSITY DATA

7. The survey also asked, "in what ways are gender data relevant and useful to your work/the work of your ministry (or national statistics office)?" This was a multiple-choice question[31]--with space to provide their own response--in which the following reasons were selected, in order of most selected:
   1. Promoting gender equality & women's empowerment
   2. Inform national and international policy making

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[30] These questions were based on a 1-5 scale where 1=not familiar, 2=somewhat familiar, 3=familiar and know where to find practical information, 4=very familiar and able to address it in my work, and 5=extremely familiar and am a source for others.

[31] There was an additional option, "supporting effective natural resource management," for this question, but in error it was omitted from the Spanish translation, so no data is available for a selection of surveys. In English and French, a high number of respondents selected this as a reason gender data is relevant (removing Spanish responses from consideration, supporting effective natural resource management was the second most selected option).

3. Reporting on progress in the achievement of the objectives of the CBD
4. Adopting better informed biodiversity programming
5. Engaging with partners & stakeholders

8. Respondents who added their own answers included concepts such as: better targeting mitigation activities, generating green jobs and livelihoods for women, assessing the preferences of women and men, highlighting the roles of women and girls in natural resource management, and identifying gender and environment gaps, among other responses.

9. Thirty-two respondents indicated that their country is already collecting data on gender and the environment, providing examples of data initiatives at project, ministry, or national level. Respondents' examples include the following:[32]
- **Nepal:** Nepal has been collecting data on gender and biodiversity. They have an inclusive and participatory biodiversity management approach on policy, institution and action, including data on Community Forests, Leasehold Forests, Collaborative Forests and Buffer Zone Community Forests.
- **Benin:** Benin's Ministry of Living Environment and Sustainable Development collects data on gender-based activities and their impacts on biodiversity, gender-based vulnerability to loss of biodiversity, and mitigation actions.
- **Bangladesh**: Bangladesh encourages the equal participation of men and women as well as minority groups in the conservation of biodiversity so that they can protect their own resources. Although a stand-alone data collection system on gender and biodiversity is not in place so far, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics collects data on some specific indicators under SDG 5 with the collaboration of other relevant ministries, departments and institutions.
- **Switzerland**: Data is collected on perceptions / attitudes towards biodiversity (loss, value) and knowledge related to biodiversity through public surveys, with answers disaggregated by sex.
- **Kenya**: The Government is collecting data through the multilateral agreements and the National Environment Management Authority.
- **South Africa**: Data is collected on the sharing of benefits arising out of the use of indigenous biological resources and associated traditional knowledge, disaggregated by gender--do women and men share benefits to the same extent? Are such benefits designed to meet the needs of women? Indicators include: Percentage of programmes and policies with gender focus; Number of policies reviewed for gender consideration; and Number of women beneficiaries in environmental programmes.
- **Chile**: The Ministry of the Environment is about to initiate a study focused on indicators of climate change gaps, but there are also common points with the Biodiversity agenda.
- **Dominican Republic**: Data are being identified. When the Sixth National Biodiversity Report was formulated, documents, data and groups that contribute to these indicators were identified.

VI. STRENGTHS FOR MEASURING GENDER CONSIDERATIONS RELATED TO BIODIVERSITY

10. Respondents were invited to indicate enabling factors for measuring gender-biodiversity issues; specifically asking, *"What are your main strengths, or the strengths of your ministry (or national statistics office), for measuring gender considerations related to biodiversity?"* Answers mentioned by respondents include gender equality policies; prioritizing women's participation in relevant meetings/workshops/on staff; inclusion of gender focal point systems; multi-sectoral collaboration across ministries and statistical systems; mainstreaming gender equality across policies such as National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs); and coordinating with partners and women's organizations, among other topics.

11. Respondents' examples include:
- **Uganda**: Strengths include strictly following our gender policy and the country laws.

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[32] Responses throughout have been lightly edited for grammar, brevity and clarity.

- **Mexico**: The Mexican Institute for National Statistics (INEGI) has Specialized Technical Committees with the participation of representatives of all federal government ministries, through which coordination mechanisms are in place to identify information needs and develop statistics and indicators.
- **Albania**: Albania's Ministry of Tourism and Environment is trying to include women in all the trainings related to biodiversity conservation and to the presentations of the policies and legal framework in order for the women to better understand the importance of their involvement towards biodiversity protection and also the possibility to better know how to benefit from the biodiversity services.
- **South Africa**: South Africa prioritizes ensuring maximum participation of women at all levels, including in decision-making.
- **Malawi**: A respondent from Malawi's Ministry of Forestry and Natural resources noted that Malawi's NBSAP has gender indicators, gender has been mainstreamed in many programmes as a crosscutting issue, and there is political will for gender equality.
- **Jordan**: Jordan's strengths on gender-biodiversity linkages includes engaging with partners & stakeholders.
- **Belize**: The main strengths for the measurement of gender considerations related to biodiversity is something that is important for the body of work being undertaken in the Mesoamerican Reef Ecoregion (MAR) and something that can be done through MAR Fund's grant support and interaction with partners working across a wide sphere of communities (regionally), that are dependent on natural resources and ecosystems services to fulfil their daily needs.
- **Canada**: Statistics Canada, Canada's national statistical agency, ensures Canadians have the key information on Canada's economy, society and environment that they require to function effectively as citizens and decision makers. In addition to conducting a Census every five years, Statistics Canada conducts about 350 active surveys on virtually all aspects of Canadian life. Statistics Canada has been working to leverage the power of disaggregated data to come up with a nuanced picture of the diverse groups of people who share the same characteristics. The big picture is important, but sometimes it may be hiding inequities and differences that, if not addressed, make some Canadian communities more challenged than others.
- **Afghanistan:** The National Statistic and Information Authority (NSIA) is an independent government organization that develops information systems in government institutions, including the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), and creates a single scientific database for use by multiple institutions. NSIA has worked with national and multilateral organizations to produce a number of gender studies with sex-disaggregated data. Data is gathered to report against SDGs including SDG 5: Gender Equality. Thus, NSIA has the capacity to measure gender considerations related to biodiversity, if provided with capacity building and funding. NEPA, with the support of NSIA, is developing its own capacity for measuring gender considerations related to biodiversity. The leadership of NEPA strongly supports women's involvement in all activities and decisions related to biodiversity and passionately promotes women's role in biodiversity conservation and use in Afghanistan. NEPA has a Gender Department which works for gender equality and women's empowerment in issues related to the environment, biodiversity conservation and climate change. Within NEPA, there are several women Heads of Departments who have key decision making roles.

VII. CHALLENGES FACED IN COLLECTING AND REPORTING ON GENDER-BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS

12. The survey asked, *"What challenges do you/your ministry (or national statistics office) face in collecting and reporting on gender-sensitive indicators in relation to biodiversity?"*

13. Challenges mentioned include limited financial resources for data collection; challenges in mainstreaming gender in biodiversity sector; issues with defining gender indicators and methodologies; and limited data collection and reporting, including sex-disaggregation. Examples showing different types of challenges mentioned include:

- **Brazil**: Lack of financial resources.
- **Nepal**: Nepal's Ministry of Forestry and Environment face[s] some challenges regarding collecting and reporting on gender-sensitive indicators at field level, such as women' participation in formulation of forest management plans and implementation, and benefit sharing arising from biodiversity conservation.
- **Belize**: One challenge is ensuring that the matrix being used is effective and that partners and communities are comfortable providing information for collecting and reporting gender-sensitive indicators.
- **Argentina**: The main difficulty has to do with the systematization and processing of data and the continuity of data collection. Many projects or programs are terminated and data collection does not continue. Another difficulty is the level of fragmentation and dispersion of information, which is currently in the process of being centralized by the agency.
- **Morocco**: Gender mainstreaming in programs and projects will require the review of all their conceptual frameworks and the identification of gender-sensitive objectives and indicators as well as specific actions to address the needs of men or women that have not been taken into account, or to reduce gender inequalities.
- **Guyana**: The topic of gender and how it is related to biodiversity is seen as relatively new and in many instances is not even considered unless it is a specific consideration. This practice is one that needs to be updated.
- **Mauritius**: Gender sensitive indicators have not been prioritised so far in the country to promote biodiversity conservation.

VIII.   CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

14. Next the survey posed the question, "*What capacity development support would your country require at the enabling environment, institutional and individual levels as you prepare to measure and monitor gender considerations across the post-2020 GBF?"*

15. Respondents indicated that capacity building needs include support on indicator development and methodology; capacity building on the importance of the connections between gender and biodiversity; support in understanding the post-2020 Global Biodiversity framework, gender considerations within the framework, and the monitoring framework; support in terms of funding and human resources; and capacity support in developing gender focal point systems; among other topics. Examples include:
- **Peru**: Methodological needs to achieve gender mainstreaming in biodiversity, and vice versa, as well as financing.
- **Colombia**: 1. Strategies for updating and training officials, policy makers and managers in the environmental sector on the gender perspective and its relationship with biodiversity, ecosystem services, environmental and territorial governance. 2. In the formulation processes of any planning instrument, gender needs must be identified and differentiated from the diagnosis itself; the participation of women should be facilitated; adequate methodologies should be developed and precise budgets should be contemplated for the implementation of gender mainstreaming actions.
- **Mexico**: There is a need for gender capacity building in the environmental sector and for identifying focal points that can provide indispensable elements for the design of indicators.
- **Chile**: What is needed is more resources and capacity building on gender and biodiversity linkages.
- **Togo**: Clarification of the concept of "gender and biodiversity"; methods for integrating gender into biodiversity management.
- **Sao Tome and Principe**: Support for the definition of a legal and policy framework for gender and biodiversity issues; support for short and medium term training of youth leaders on gender issues; and support for the development of a gender and biodiversity policy.
- **Spain**: Specific training on the gender dimension inherent in each of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework targets and how to apply it to the development and dissemination of gender and biodiversity indicators. Also practical guides and checklists. Also, to learn about good practices and appropriate tools.

- **South Africa**: Training gender focal points on the implementation of and reporting on the gender action plan and related gender matters. Also, "gender" is often mistaken to mean "women," and this needs to be clarified.

IX. CONCLUSION

16. Focusing on CBD and SBSTTA focal points as well as other government officials as the target audience for this survey, information and insights gathered aim to help identify and understand how familiar Party representatives are with measuring the interlinkages between gender and biodiversity. This information is key, as the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and monitoring framework, as well as the Gender Plan of Action, are under development and negotiation. Raising awareness of the importance of the gender-biodiversity nexus and how it can be measured to support progress toward the goals of the GBF will be crucial to supporting Parties in progressing toward meeting national and international goals. Focusing on highlighting and sustaining strengths or enabling conditions, identifying and proactively tackling challenges, and supporting overall capacity development and coordination needs can empower Parties, stakeholders and donors to implement a robust, gender-responsive GBF.

17. As mentioned by Spain, Parties can learn from the best practices, valuable tools, and lessons learned by other Parties. Parties that are collecting relevant data toward the GBF, such as South Africa's data collection pertaining to benefit-sharing, can share their experiences. Additionally, collaboration among ministries and statistical systems can further advance collection, analysis, and reporting of relevant gender-biodiversity data (as highlighted by the challenges mentioned by Argentina). Guiding methodologies and reporting requirements can continue to ensure gender issues are specifically considered by Parties, as recalled by the survey response from the Dominican Republic in mentioning the Sixth National Biodiversity Report.

18. The findings from this survey, as well as research for the information document, echo similar findings from IUCN and UNEP's[33] previous research, in which enabling conditions for effectively measuring the gender-environment nexus were identified to include:

    1. Presence (and awareness) of national gender equality and gender mainstreaming laws, mandates and policies;
    2. Coordination and cooperation among ministries; and
    3. Cross-sectoral and -institutional capacity for both understanding and applying statistics for action at the gender-environment nexus.

19. Many parties have mentioned these factors when considering their strengths, challenges, and capacity development and support needs. For example, Uganda mentioned their gender policy as a strength, Mexico mentioned coordination and cooperation across ministries and statistical systems as a strength, and Guyana and Chile mentioned awareness and capacity gaps in terms of understanding the gender-biodiversity nexus. Going forward, parties, stakeholders, implementing organisations and donors can bear these critical inputs in mind.

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[33] UNEP and IUCN. (2018). Gender and environment statistics: Unlocking information for action and measuring the SDGs. https://genderandenvironment.org/gender-and-environment-statistics-unlocking-information-for-action-and-measuring-the-sdgs/