

UN Women Statement
CBD SBSTTA 24
Agenda item 3
17 February 21

Thank you Chair. UN Women, with partners and experts have been working to strengthen the substantive bases for the linkages between gender equality, women's empowerment and women's rights, and biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. UN Women is pleased to present four key recommendations to strengthen the reflection of gender perspectives in the monitoring framework:

- **Use gender-specific indicators from the Sustainable Development Goals indicator framework** to monitor progress towards targets related to full, equal and meaningful participation in decision-making processes, and equal rights over relevant resources. SDG indicators 1.4.2, 5.5.1, 5.a.1, and 5.a.2 could provide a minimum baseline for monitoring progress on equal decision-making and equal rights over resources for women and girls.

In addition, there are ongoing efforts in the Asia-Pacific Region, for example, the work of UN Women, to develop and adapt indicators from international frameworks to better reflect national and regional priorities.¹ Gender-specific indicators that are relevant to specific regions could be included as 'complementary' indicators in the monitoring framework as they become available.²

- **Integrate gender-specific indicators and disaggregate relevant indicators by sex** to embed a gender perspective throughout the monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

A practical way to mainstream a gender perspective is by disaggregating data by sex for all relevant indicators (i.e. all those which relate to people) across the monitoring framework. This suggestion is reflected in the proposed headline indicators for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, which contains six indicators (C.0.1, C.0.2, 8.0.2, 10.0.2, 12.0.1, 20.0.2) that could be disaggregated by sex.³

- **Develop the post-2020 gender plan of action as an implementation tool for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

Parties and observers have acknowledged the importance of the current Gender Plan of Action (2015-2020) for promoting gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the CBD.⁴ A post-2020 gender plan of action should serve as the implementation mechanism for monitoring and reporting on progress on the gender-biodiversity dimension of the framework. As such, the plan should set out clear actions and gender-specific indicators⁵ that are aligned to the monitoring framework. The plan should also be aligned with national reporting, for example, by including a section in the updated format of national reports to report on gender-responsive actions in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

- **Support capacity development on data collection and indicator use** within the capacity development and resource mobilisation components of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Implementing a gender-responsive in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will require an emphasis on national capacity development to address current gender-biodiversity data gaps. Partnerships with technical institutions and national statistical offices can be valuable to build the national capacity for data collection, data analysis, and indicator use that informs policy change.⁶ As such, considerations regarding capacity-building and funding allocation should be reflected in the capacity development and resource mobilisation components of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

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¹ UN Women (2019) Mainstreaming gender in environment statistics for the SDGs and beyond: Identifying priorities in Asia and the Pacific. Report available [here](#)

² The draft monitoring framework [CBD/SBSTTA/24/3Add.1](#) includes headline, component and complementary indicators.

³ See Annex I in [CBD/SBSTTA/24/3](#). Headline indicators to be disaggregated by sex: C.0.1, C.0.2, 8.0.2, 10.0.2, 12.0.1, 20.0.2

⁴ [CBD/SBI/3/2/Add.3](#)

⁵ Gender-specific indicators are "indicators that explicitly call for disaggregation by sex/or refer to gender equality as their underlying objective". UN Women (2018) Turning promises into action. Report available [here](#)

⁶ See examples from Costa Rica and Malawi in [CBD/SBI/3/2/Add.3](#) and other examples from the Asia and the Pacific region [here](#)