





Regional Follow Up Workshop for Updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

Mainstreaming Gender into the NBSAP Process

CBD Secretariat 5 to 7 September 2012













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WHAT IS GENDER?





Socially constructed culturally variable roles that women and men play in their lives

Expectations which society has of women and men based on sex

When the social differences between women and men are understood as socially constructed and not natural, there is ample room to make political and social changes that reverse inequities



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WHY DO WE CARE ABOUT GENDER?

Gender relations:

- socially constructed power relations between men and women in a given society
- determine the different benefits that men and women can derive from natural resources

Women's and men's differential access to resources is one of the key aspects of gender inequality









International Mandates Include:

- Chapter 24 of Agenda 21 (UNCED 1992)
- Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (2002)
- Paragraph K of the Beijing Platform for Action (4th World Conference on Women 1995)

Internal UN Mandates Include:

- Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/1999/19
- Substantive Sessions of ECOSOC (2004 and 2005)
- Outcome of the 2005 World Summit (A/RES/60/1, paragraphs 58,59 and 116)
- ECOSOC Resolution 2005/31
- UNEP's Governing Council decision 23/11, 2005, on Gender Equality in the Field of Environment.

BASIS FOR GENDER CONSIDERATIONS IN THE CBD





COP Decision 1X/24 – Approval and endorsement of the CBD Gender plan of Action

COP Decision X/19 – Amongst others:
Invited Parties to consider gender as a core cross-cutting issue in the implementation of biodiversity-related activities

Urged Parties to promote the mainstreaming of gender considerations in developing, implementing and revising their national ...biodiversity strategies and action plans, ... taking into account the guidance provided in the Technical Series No. 49.



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GBD

THE GUIDELINES AND THE NBSAPs





Support to countries for mainstreaming gender activities in the development of their NBSAPs

The guidelines are not set in stone and have to be applied to national circumstances

Two modules:

- Background and the legal framework for gender mainstreaming into NBSAPs
- Step by step guidance how this can be done



MAINSTREAMING GENDER INTO NBSAP PROCESS AND CONTENT





Three phases for gender mainstreaming:

- Strategy Development
 - Organisation of work and teams
 - Stocktaking/ assessment
 - Strategy Development
- Action Plan
 - Organisation of work and teams
 - Identifying Activities
 - Setting the priorities
 - Developing the plan of implementation
- Monitoring and Evaluation



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MAINSTREAMING GENDER INTO STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

Organisation of Work and Teams:

- No one best formula
- Sufficient human resource is needed to carry out gender mainstreaming in an effective manner
- Crucial to ensure that the resource person has the necessary gender qualifications and experience





MAINSTREAMING GENDER INTO STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

Stocktaking/ Assessment should:

- Reveal existing inequalities between men and women in their relations with the components of biodiversity
 - (example for region)
- Bring into focus those areas of conservation, recognized as the women's domain, which have traditionally been invisible or neglected by strategy planners
- Identify problems, needs and potentials for the national strategy to be based on





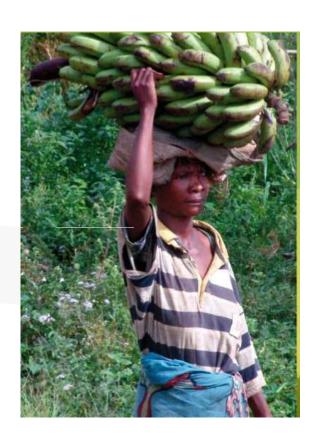
Strategy Development

Two key entry points:

- Include gender equality as one of the cross cutting objectives of the national strategy
- Conduct participatory strategy development with the equitable involvement of women

Benefits of women participating in this process:

- Better understanding by all of types of activities carried out by women
- Better understanding of the needs and interests of women
- Incorporation the knowledge possessed by women







MAINSTREAMING GENDER INTO THE ACTION PLAN

Organisation of Work and Teams:

- Must involve the organizations and individuals with gender expertise
- Ensure the presence of one gender expert for the whole development process who can further identify the governmental and non-governmental experts





MAINSTREAMING GENDER INTO MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Development of participatory approaches

Hiring of adequate personnel

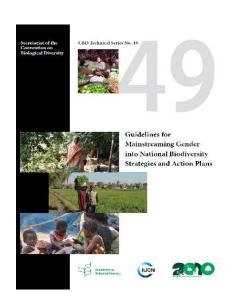






FOR MORE INFORMATION

www.cbd.int/gender













www.cbd.int/2011-2020

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