



MONITORING & REPORTING INTEGRATING GENDER INTO BIODIVERSITY DATA

Training on gender equality and systemic thinking

Project “Accelerating systemic change for gender equality and biodiversity conservation through NBSAPs”

*NBSAP Accelerator Partnership
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BASELINE

- **Gender-disaggregated data** is essential for understanding how biodiversity is managed, highlighting how women and men interact with and rely on natural resources.
- **Data gaps remain**, limiting the ability of policymakers to develop effective, gender-responsive biodiversity strategies.
- Many gender-environment issues are **not reflected** in existing global frameworks (SDGs), and gender-disaggregated data is **rarely available** for **environmental indicators** related to biodiversity.



HOW GENDER-DISAGGREGATED DATA IMPROVES POLICY, PLANNING, AND IMPLEMENTATION

Enhances Policy Relevance and Equity

- Gender-disaggregated data enables the identification of **differentiated roles, needs, and impacts** on men and women in biodiversity use and conservation.
- This leads to more **inclusive, targeted,** and **effective** policies that address the specific needs and capacities of all genders.

In **Nepal**, gender-disaggregated data on forest user groups revealed that women had limited access to decision-making. Policy reforms then required quotas for women's representation in forest committees, increasing women's participation and improving forest outcomes.



PC. RSS/Kathmandu



HOW GENDER-DISAGGREGATED DATA IMPROVES POLICY, PLANNING, AND IMPLEMENTATION

Improves Resource Allocation and Program Design

- It helps allocate **resources** more **equitably** by understanding who uses or depends on what resources.
- Ensures that conservation programs benefit both **men and women**, especially those disproportionately dependent on biodiversity (e.g., rural women collecting fuelwood or medicinal plants).

In **Uganda**, data showed that women disproportionately relied on wetlands for household water and materials. This informed gender-sensitive wetland management programs that balanced conservation with women's livelihood needs.



Photo: Denis Onyodi/URCS-Climate Centre



HOW GENDER-DISAGGREGATED DATA IMPROVES POLICY, PLANNING, AND IMPLEMENTATION

Women's Traditional Knowledge in Forest Resource Management

- Biodiversity conservation outcomes improved, as more sustainable harvesting practices were adopted based on women's knowledge of seasonal cycles and regeneration rates.
- Women gained recognition and increased participation in forest governance structures.
- Policies were adjusted at the community level to protect culturally and ecologically important species identified by women

In **Indonesia's** Dayak communities, women hold valuable knowledge of non-timber forest products, often overlooked due to limited data and representation. Gender-sensitive mapping helped document and include their insights in forest management plans.

Photo: Mongabay



Source: Niko, N., Widianingsih, I., Sulaeman, M., & Fedryansyah, M. (2024). Indigenous women's connection to forest: Colonialism, lack of land ownership and livelihood deprivations of Dayak Benawan in Indonesia. *Feminist Encounters: A Journal of Critical Studies in Culture and Politics*, 8(1), Article 22. Source: UN Women, UNEP, UNDP, & IUCN (2015). The Environment and Gender Information (EGI) Platform.

DATA MATTERS

Evidence through **data** and **information** increasingly shows that women's **leadership** in environmental decision-making—and the integration of gender equality into conservation, climate action, and sustainable development—is vital.

It not only **empowers** women as agents of change, but also **enriches** environmental policies and programs with diverse perspectives, leading to stronger environmental, health, and socioeconomic outcomes.

Data also is crucial to **identify** challenges and gaps and **respond** appropriately.



Source. Julia Gunther for NPR

Transactional sex to obtain fish, also known as 'sex-for-fish', is used in small-scale fishing with 97% of documented cases taking place in Africa

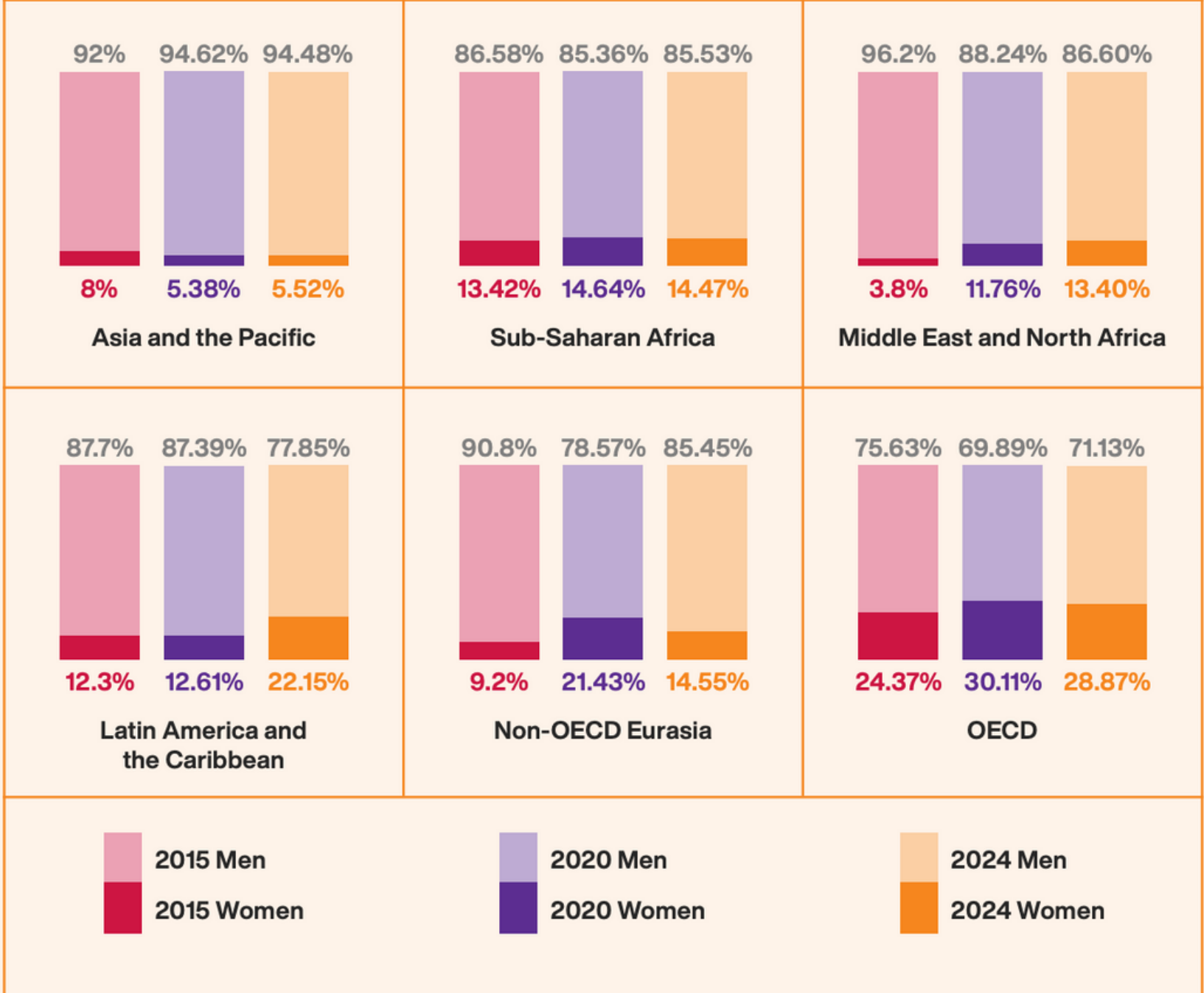


Data from: Béné & Merten (2018).

Infographic source: Estudio Relativo for IUCN.

Source. Castañeda Camey, I., Sabater, L., Owren, C. and Boyer, A.E. (2020). Gender-based violence and environment linkages: The violence of inequality. Wen, J. (ed.). Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. 272pp. ([LINK](#)).

Trends in women heading environment-related ministries across regions



Regional breakdown of women and men heads of environment-related ministries in 2015, 2020 and 2024 (Source: IUCN, March 2024)

Note: Environment and environment-related ministries include ministries of environment, forestry, fisheries, water, oceans, agriculture, land, energy, climate, transportation, infrastructure, works, housing and development.



Data-driven insights help

- **refine your budget allocation, policies and action.**
- **monitoring and planning**

MONITORING & KMGBF

Target 23 Decision 15/11

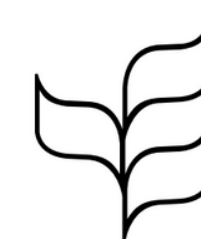
“Ensure gender equality in the **implementation** of the Framework through a **gender-responsive** approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to **contribute** to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their **equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels** of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity”.



Decision 15/11



CBD



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/COP/DEC/15/11*
19 December 2022

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Fifteenth meeting – Part II
Montreal, Canada, 7-19 December 2022
Agenda item 9D

**DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

15/11. Gender Plan of Action

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions XII/7 and IX/24, welcoming earlier versions of a gender plan of action for the Convention,

Recognizing the importance of advancing efforts to achieve gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment to ensure the effective implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹

Recognizing also that the full and effective participation and leadership of women in all aspects of Convention processes, particularly in policy and action at national and local levels, is vital for achieving long-term biodiversity goals and the 2050 Vision of living in harmony with nature,

1. *Adopts* the Gender Plan of Action contained in the annex to the present decision;

2. *Urges* Parties, and invites other Governments, subnational governments, cities and other

Component indicator for Target 23 in the Monitoring Framework (Decision 15/5), COP 15

23 ^b	23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, <i>inter alia</i> , the Gender Plan of Action, to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources.	Disaggregations by gender, age and governance for other indicators are relevant	• <u>Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</u> • <u>Indicator on national implementation of the Gender Plan of Action</u> • <u>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</u>	• <u>Percentage of positions in national and local institutions, including: (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups</u> • <u>Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</u> • <u>Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.7.2)</u> • <u>Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership</u>
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SBSTTA-26 (CBD/SBSTTA/26/L.10)
 Nairobi, May 2024

A binary indicator has been proposed to measure progress towards Target 23

Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (Decision 16/31).

Recognizing that an indicator for the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030)¹⁰ was developed in response to the adoption of the Framework,¹¹

Recognizing also that the capacities for the collection and generation of data, maintenance of databases and processing of biodiversity-relevant data are uneven and that developing countries require support in terms of means of implementation in that regard, including through international cooperation, resource mobilization, information infrastructure, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer,

Recognizing further the importance of strengthening national monitoring, reporting, review and information systems and that those systems are the primary source of information for monitoring

⁸ See www.unep.org/events/conference/bern-iii-conference-cooperation-among-biodiversity-related-conventions.

⁹ See also decisions 16/20 and 16/19, respectively.

¹⁰ Decision 15/11, annex.

¹¹ Women4Biodiversity and the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre have collaborated in supporting the co-development of a methodology (see www.gbif-indicators.org/metadata/other/23-1-C).

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Supported



Co-developed





Consultations and Peer Review by: Parties (19 Bilaterals); Submissions, Major Stakeholder Groups (IIFB, CBD WC, CBD Alliance, GYBN), UN and others

INDICATOR METHODOLOGY TO MEASURE PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET 23 OF KM-GBF



Key contribution: The draft proposed indicator methodology aims to support Parties to the CBD to measure progress towards the national implementation of the Gender Plan of Action (2023-2030). The GPA provides a set of **indicative actions** that if implemented, will ensure the gender-responsive implementation of the GBF.

Method: The methodology includes a set of questions (with multiple choice answers) which will be summarised as a quantitative measure (index) to provide a value to measure progress over time.

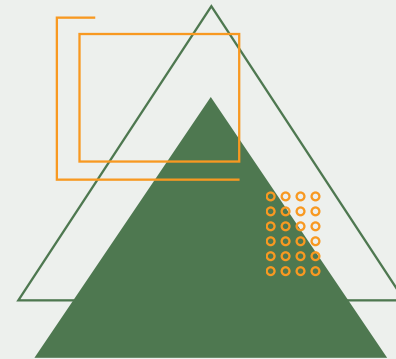
Gender Plan of Action 2023 - 2030

GENDER PLAN OF ACTION: OBJECTIVES, ACTIONS, DELIVERABLES, TIMELINES AND ACTORS

Objectives	Indicative actions	Possible deliverables	Proposed timelines	Responsible actors
Expected outcome 1: All people in particular all women and girls, have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention				
1.1 Increase all women and girls' rights to ownership and control over land and access to natural resources and to water, to support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	1.1.1 Compile baseline data and research on the relationship between conservation interventions, sustainable use and all women and girls' rights to ownership and control over land and access to natural resources and to water, and prepare guidance for national-level action	Baseline data, research and guidance on all women and girls' rights to ownership and control over land and access to natural resources and to water in the context of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use made available to Parties for SBI-4	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2024	<i>Leading:</i> Secretariat, relevant organizations <i>Contributing:</i> Parties
	1.1.2 Take measures to update national legislation so that all women and girls have equitable access to ownership and control over biological resources, as well as land and waters	Created or updated legislation that provides equal rights of access, ownership and control of land and waters for women and men	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2030	<i>Leading:</i> Parties, relevant organizations
	1.1.3 Support women's organizations and networks to have equal opportunities to lead or participate in decision-making on policies relating to the three objectives of the Convention, including related to land and waters, land tenure and property reforms through inter alia, consultation of women, in accordance with national law, and the	Consultations that included effective engagement of women and girls' organizations/networks; Financial and other relevant support provided to women and girls' organizations/networks to strengthen their capacity	<i>Timeframe:</i> 2030	<i>Leading:</i> Parties, relevant organizations

WHAT DOES THE INDICATOR METHODOLOGY CONSIST OF?

- **Survey questions** based on the indicative actions listed in the Gender Plan of Action
- Focusing on those **indicative actions** for whom Parties are the leading responsible actor (**18 out of 30 actions**)
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- Calculating an index for translating survey responses into a **numerical value to measure progress over time**





METHOD OF COMPUTATION: CALCULATING THE INDEX

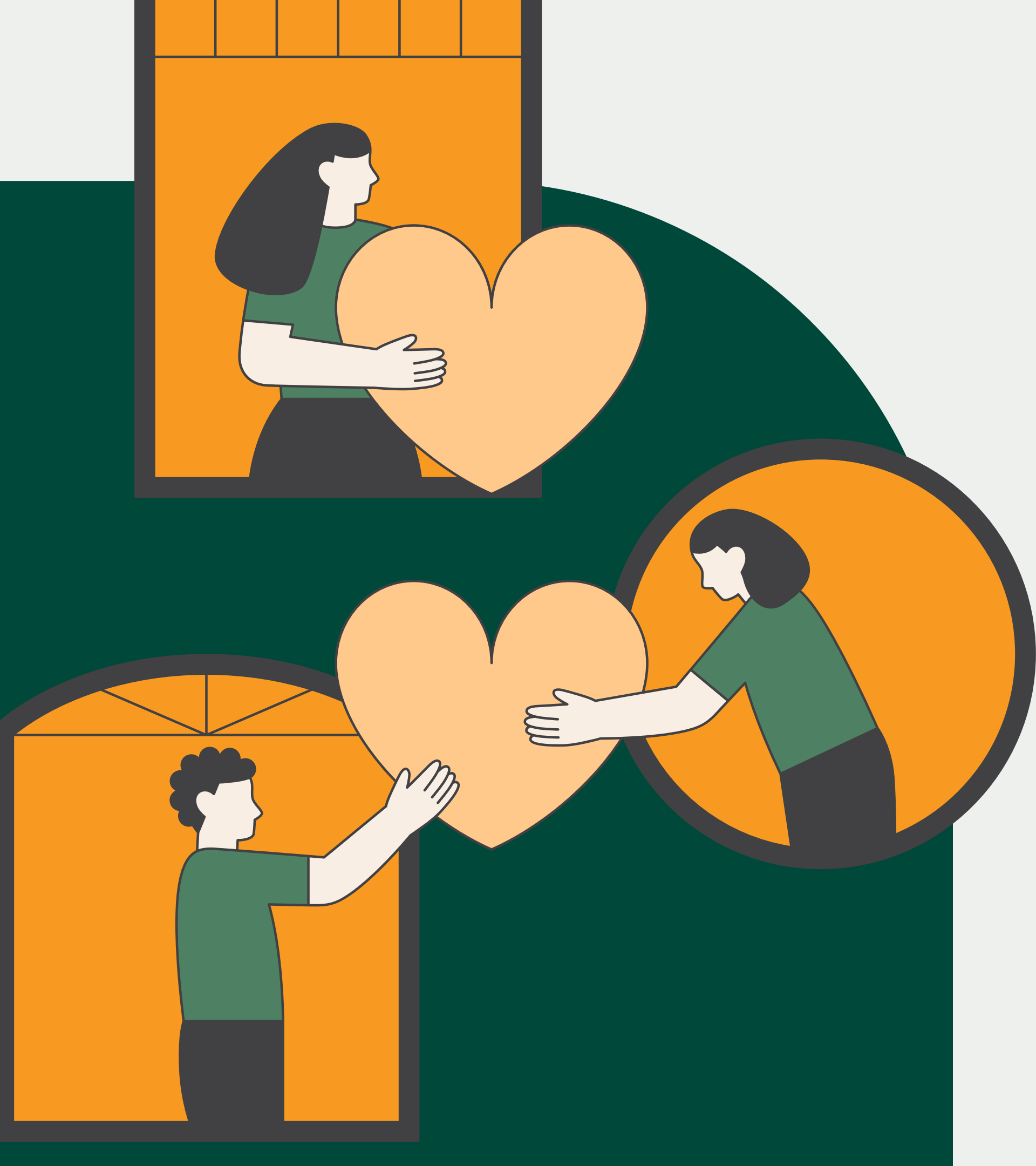


Interpretation(s):

- i) Country A has an index of **46%** regarding progress on national implementation of the Gender Plan of Action.
- ii) Results can also be presented as 3 ranges: Requires further progress/ Some progress toward target/ On track to achieve target.



Index smaller than 33%	Further progress needed
Index between 33 and 66%	Some progress toward target
Index greater than 66%	On track to achieve target

An illustration on the left side of the slide features three stylized human figures in profile, each holding a large, light-orange heart. The figures are depicted in a minimalist style with dark outlines and are set against a dark green background. The top figure is a woman with long dark hair, wearing a green shirt and dark skirt, holding a heart within a rectangular frame. The middle figure is a person with short dark hair, wearing a green shirt and dark pants, holding a heart within a circular frame. The bottom figure is a man with curly dark hair, wearing a green shirt and dark pants, holding a heart within a rectangular frame. The hearts are positioned in a way that they appear to be part of a larger, continuous shape.

TENTATIVE PROCESS FOR DATA COLLECTION

National level

- Methodology was made **available** for Parties at COP 16. The data collection process could be done by the relevant national institution or responsible focal point to track progress for the period 2025-2030

Global level

- Indicator **remains** in the monitoring framework, perhaps GPA index scores could be provided by Parties in the relevant section of their national report (via the reporting platform). The national scores could be compiled by SCBD to provide regional and global trends.

TENTATIVE PROCESS FOR DATA COLLECTION

Testing the methodology

Providing feedback -



Submit your **comments and feedback** to
Ayesha Wijesekera at:
Ayesha.wijesekera@unep-wcmc.org

Draft methodology available
<https://gbf-indicators.org/metadata/other/23-1-C>

Or download a word copy here:
[http://wcmc.io/GPA T23 indicator](http://wcmc.io/GPA_T23_indicator)

For 15-min training or information

Meenal Tatpati at:
meenal.tatpati@women4biodiversity.org





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THANK YOU

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