



TRACKING GENDER IN NATIONAL TARGETS

July 2025

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The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF), adopted by the 15th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity recognises the critical role of gender in all aspects of and actions towards biodiversity conservation. The KM-GBF adopted Target 23, which is specifically dedicated to ensuring a gender-responsive approach to biodiversity action. Target 23 is pivotal, as it emphasizes equal opportunity, capacity, and rights; promotes the participation and leadership of women and girls at all levels; and guarantees their equal rights and access to land and natural resources. Thus, it is central to achieving the broader goals and targets, as the KM-GBF acknowledges that the successful implementation of the Framework hinges on ensuring gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, and on reducing inequalities¹.

The 7th National Report, which Parties are expected to submit in February 2026², provides an opportunity to report on the

implementation of the KM-GBF, including national contributions toward its 23 global targets. Where Parties have established national targets aligned with Target 23 and mainstreamed gender-responsive approaches in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), they will be in a stronger position to provide comprehensive and coherent information on actions taken to address gender inequalities, promote women's participation, and incorporate traditional knowledge and rights. The adoption of a national target on gender equality facilitates the systematic collection of sex-disaggregated data, the identification of relevant indicators, and the documentation of outcomes, thus strengthening the overall quality and comparability of reporting. Monitoring national adoption of this target enables the Secretariat, Parties, and stakeholders to assess the degree to which gender considerations are being mainstreamed in updated or revised NBSAPs, and to ensure alignment with the

objectives of the Gender Plan of Action (GPA), also adopted at the CBD COP 15.

Furthermore, the mid-term review of the Gender Plan of Action, is scheduled during a meeting of the Subsidiary Body of Implementation in 2026, and it will require the availability of clear and consistent data on the status of implementation of its four strategic objectives. Tracking the integration of national gender targets provides critical evidence to assess progress towards gender-responsive policy, capacity building and participation and monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.

Finally, tracking national adoption of Target 23 contributes to the broader implementation support mechanisms under the KM-GBF. It provides a means for facilitating peer exchange, identifying capacity-building needs, and supporting the effective mobilisation of resources. It also reinforces the commitments of Parties to implement the Convention in a manner that respects, protects, and promotes human rights and gender equality, consistent with the preamble of the KM-GBF. By doing so, Parties help ensure that biodiversity governance is inclusive, equitable, and responsive to the differentiated roles, knowledge, and needs of women and girls in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Women4Biodiversity has therefore undertaken this brief review of the National Targets submitted by Parties to the Convention³. This compilation is critical, as it serves as a foundational resource for understanding the global progress and remaining gaps in integrating gender considerations within national biodiversity targets.

Examining Gender Integration in National Targets

Data shows that 64 countries out of the 134 that have submitted national targets, have individual targets on gender, aligning with Target 23 of the KM-GBF. There are 202 targets submitted that address gender but also include various groups including Indigenous Peoples' and Local Communities, youth and persons with disabilities, possibly incorporating the whole-of-society approach in biodiversity planning. This indicates that a notable portion of countries are explicitly incorporating gender perspectives into their biodiversity planning and implementation. It suggests a growing awareness of the importance of gender mainstreaming in environmental policies.

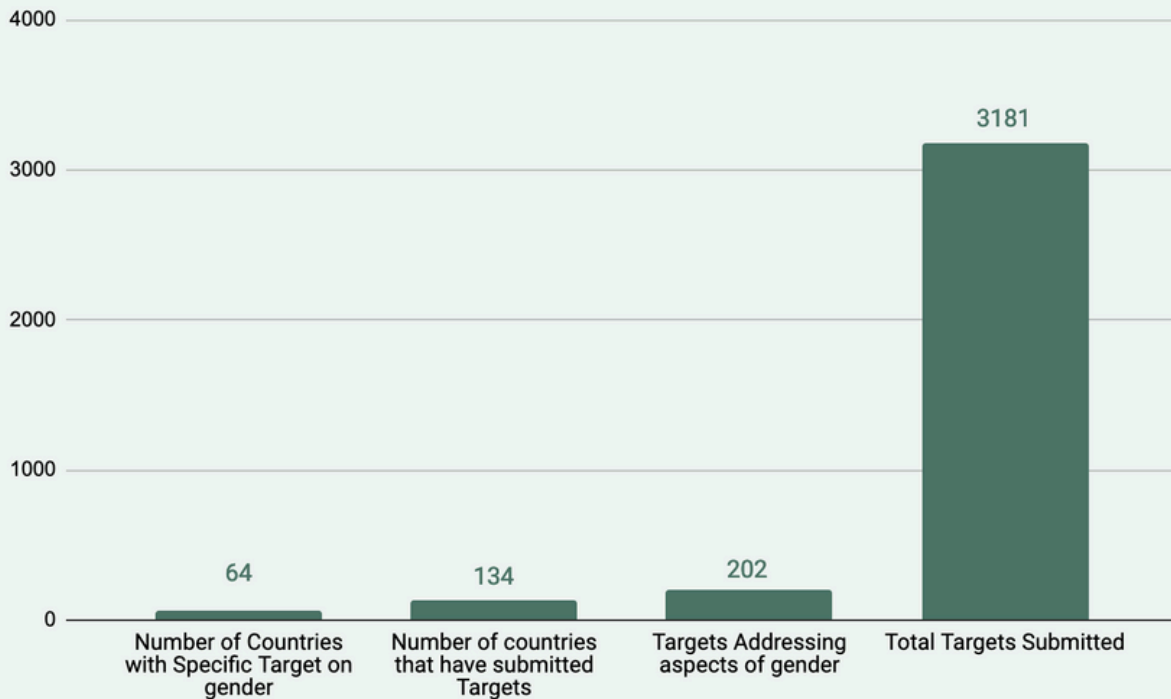


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DATA SOURCE	<u>CBD Online Reporting Tool</u>	The primary source for this data is the CBD's Online Reporting Tool Dashboard. The information is official and publicly accessible.
DATE OF UPDATE	8th July 2025	Date of Update: The data was updated on 8-7-2025. This is important for understanding the currency of the information.
NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT HAVE SUBMITTED NATIONAL TARGETS	134	134 countries have submitted their national targets as of date. This gives an overview of the level of global participation in setting biodiversity targets.
NUMBER OF TARGETS THAT HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED	3181	A total of 3181 targets have been submitted as of date This shows the detailed nature of the national plans being put forward by countries. Emphasis on Detail: The large number of total targets (3181) suggests that countries are providing comprehensive and detailed plans.
NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH SPECIFIC TARGET ON GENDER	64	64 countries have submitted national targets that specifically address gender, aligned with Target 23 as of date. This highlights a significant, but not universal, focus on gender equality within biodiversity strategies.
NUMBER OF TARGETS SUBMITTED THAT ADDRESS SOME ASPECT OF GENDER	202	There are more targets submitted (202) that address gender than there are countries with specific gender targets (64). This difference is notable, indicating that several countries address gender across multiple targets and in varying scopes.

This data provides a snapshot of global submissions related to national targets and gender considerations within the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as of 8th July, 2025.

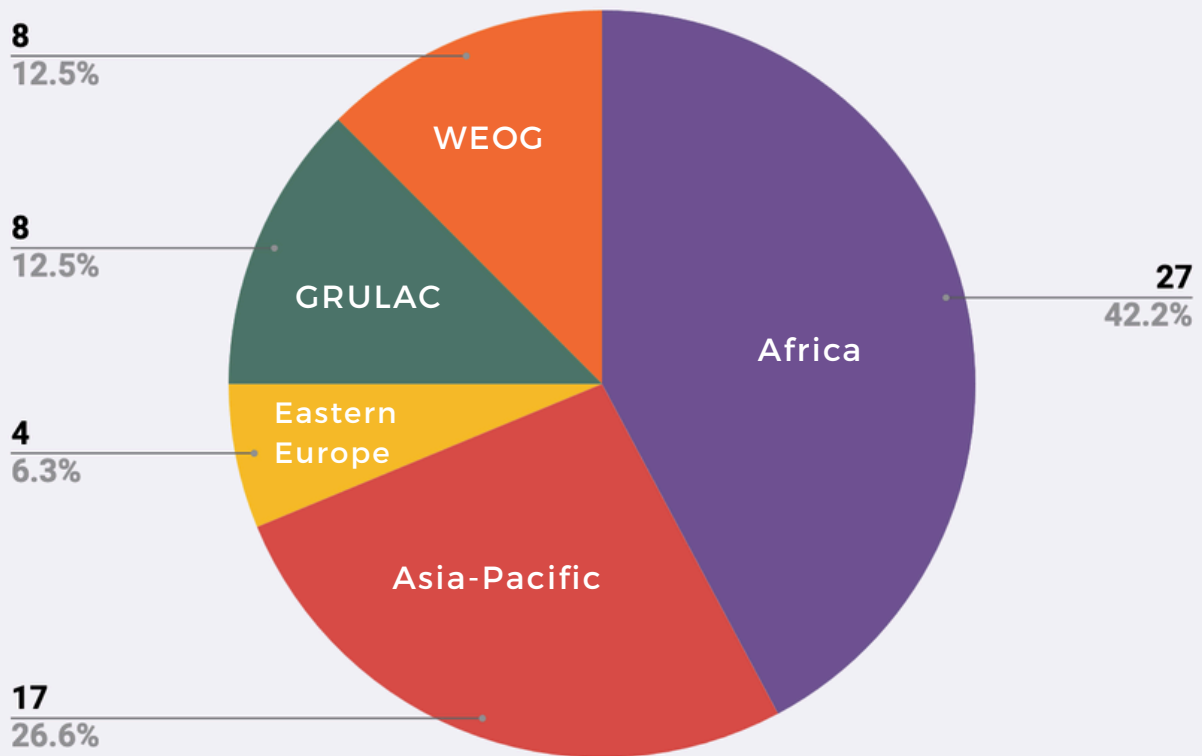
Overview of National Targets and Gender Considerations



LIST OF COUNTRIES WITH SPECIFIC TARGET ON GENDER

REGIONS	COUNTRIES
Western Europe and Others Group (WEOG)	Belgium, Canada, European Union, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Asia-Pacific	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Tajikistan, Lebanon, Iran, Uzbekistan, Mongolia, Jordan, Palau, Samoa, Fiji, and Vaunatu
Africa	Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Yemen, and Zimbabwe
Latin America and the Caribbean (GRULAC)	Chile, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Suriname, and Uruguay
Eastern Europe	Armenia, Croatia, Republic of Moldova, and Russia.

Number of countries with specific target on gender



Conclusion

The data presented has several implications. The fact that a significant number of countries have included gender-specific targets is a positive sign for the integration of social equity considerations into biodiversity efforts. However, the data also implicitly raises questions about the nature and ambition of these targets, their alignment with global biodiversity frameworks, and the effectiveness of their implementation. Women4Biodiversity aims to further analyse the content of these targets, assessing their potential impact, and exploring ways to further encourage the integration of gender and other social

considerations into national biodiversity strategies. This snapshot serves as a valuable starting point for understanding the global landscape of biodiversity target setting and the progress being made in incorporating gender perspectives.

References

1 Section C, 7 (h) of the KM-GBF.

2 Ref.: SCBD/IMS/AN/JEC/LC/AC/92263. NOTIFICATION: Preparation and submission of the seventh national report. 26 May 2025.

3 This analysis is based on a review of voluntary national targets submitted by Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) through the CBD online reporting tool, as of 8th July, 2025. The inclusion of targets referencing gender and their alignment with Target 23 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) has been interpreted based on available text and does not reflect an official assessment by the CBD Secretariat. The findings are indicative and may be subject to change as Parties revise or update their submissions.

