



As on 17 August 2021

**Proposed Standalone Target on Gender Target 22 to the OEWG-3
(23 August – 3 September, 2021)**

CBD Global Biodiversity Framework

Proposed Target 22 and a number of indicators that could help to monitor progress towards the target.

NEW Standalone Target 22

Ensure women and girls equitable access and benefits from conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as their informed and effective participation at all levels of policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.

UN Women and UNEP-WCMC identified available (already developed) SDG indicators that could be used to monitor progress towards this target [\[Link\]](#). The indicators identified focus on secure tenure rights of land as secure tenure rights are linked to access to resources and related benefits. Lastly, SDG indicator 5.5.1 (b) is a high level indicator with a focus on women representation in local government

- SDG 1.4.2 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 5.a.1 (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.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
- SDG 5.5.1b Proportion of seats held by women in local governments
- SDG 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislations for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.



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Complementary to the relevant SDG indicators identified, there are also indicators concerning SDG 16¹ specifically referring to the sub-goals below that countries are already collecting information and the idea is to build on these efforts and prompt countries to focus on how these sub-goals are implemented in the context of biodiversity, healthy ecosystems, women and girls.

“equitable access and benefit from conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity:”

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

“effective participation”

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels;
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

Relevant headline indicators ([CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.1](#)) to monitor progress towards this target:

- HI 10.0.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (SDG 2.4.1)
- HI 21.0.2 Land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities (SDG 1.4.2 and SDG 5.a.1)
- HI 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.* (to be developed)

Relevant actions to monitor and report on progress towards proposed Target 22 and other relevant targets from the GBF should be clearly reflected in the post-2020 gender plan of action.

The elements regarding reporting and monitoring should be included in other documents of the GBF (for example as specific actions in the Gender Plan of Action, and indicators in the monitoring framework).

Further, also to note that *‘access to information, effective participation and access to justice in biodiversity and healthy ecosystems related matters’* is a way to specify the content of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in the context of biodiversity, women and girls. Principle 10 seeks to ensure that every person has access to information, can

¹ These are also relevant to Target 2i, in CBD/WG2020/3/INF/3 does make the linkages with SDG 16, but does not identify it in the indicators in the monitoring framework (INF/2) in component indicators.



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participate in the decision-making process and has access to justice in environmental matters for a healthy environment for present and future generations

https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_CONF.151_26_Vol.I_Declaration.pdf

Many countries have already refer to access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters in their respective national contexts and there are international instruments such as Aarhus Convention and regional treaties such as Escazu which refer to these three elements, which are also among the elements of the right to a healthy environment.

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