

October 2023


Policy recommendations


How to advance gender justice at SBSTTA 25?


This is your essential resource for mainstreaming a gender perspective into SBSTTA discussions and outcomes.


Within these pages, you'll discover actionable recommendations to advance gender equality and women and girls's empowerment in biodiversity policies, ultimately fostering a fair and sustainable future for all.


Item 3 (a) Monitoring framework for the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

 **Gender-Inclusive Monitoring:** The monitoring framework must include gender-specific indicators and prioritize data disaggregation, aligning with the Gender Action Plan to address gender-biodiversity data gaps.


 **Comprehensive Reporting:** We advocate for comprehensive reporting that goes beyond just biodiversity status. Our focus is on people, with a rights-based and gender-responsive approach to implementation.


 **Financial Flows Matter:** Ensure that indicators related to financial flows consider rights-based and gender-responsive biodiversity conservation and restoration efforts.


 **Targets 22 and 23:** These ambitious targets require equally ambitious indicators. Let's question the headline indicators gap and work towards criteria-aligned and evidence-based indicators for accurate progress measurement.

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- Here you find our textual recommendations for the [CBD/SBSTTA/25/2](#) document.
 - And here you can see our [full briefer](#) on this topic.


Item 3 (b) Scientific, technical and technological inputs that should inform the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the KM-GBF


 **Upholding a Human Rights-Based Approach:** It is imperative that the Global Biodiversity Progress Report makes explicit reference to a human rights-based approach. Just as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) was developed inclusively and with a human rights-based approach at its core, this report must have a clear mandate to measure and report on progress and impacts, positive and negative, on human rights as Parties and all actors implement the KM-GBF.

 **Recognition of diverse contributions and collective actions:** The collective actions of IPLCs, women and youth are essential to the implementation of the KM-GBF. There should be a guarantee that their voices and contributions are recognised and celebrated in the Global Report.

 **Embracing diversity of knowledge and values:** Indigenous wisdom, local knowledge and traditional practices are as important as scientific data. By including these diverse sources, we gain a more holistic and culturally sensitive understanding of biodiversity challenges and solutions.

 **Culturally appropriate and gender-responsive biodiversity data:** To improve our understanding of biodiversity and make progress in its conservation, there's a critical need for improved data and models. However, this improvement must be grounded in cultural sensitivity and gender responsiveness.


 **Explicit representation:** There should be explicit representation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), women and youth in the Advisory Group.


 **Comprehensive Criteria:** Selection criteria for the Advisory Group should ensure the inclusion of individuals with expertise in understanding the social and cultural dimensions of biodiversity.





Here you find our textual recommendations for the [CBD/SBSTTA/25/3](#) document.

Item 3 (d) Plant conservation


 **Human Rights Integration:** The Updated Global Strategy for Plant Conservation should integrate a human rights-based approach, emphasizing the intrinsic connection between plant conservation and human well-being.


 **Gender-Inclusive Approach:** Prioritize gender equality by incorporating gender-disaggregated data collection and actively involving women and girls in capacity-building and decision-making processes related to plant biodiversity and conservation.


 **Empower women and girls:** Offer targeted capacity-building programs to enhance women and girl's knowledge and skills in plant conservation and management. Create opportunities for women and girls to assume leadership roles in conservation initiatives.


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- Here you find our textual recommendations for the [CBD/SBSTTA/25/5](#) document.
 - And here you can see our [full submission](#) on this topic.

Item 5. Invasive alien species


 **Active Participation:** Indigenous peoples, local communities, women and girls, and youth should actively participate in risk assessments, cost-benefit analyses, and vulnerability studies regarding invasive species.

 **Rights to a Sustainable Environment:** Recognize these groups as rights holders to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment, as per General Assembly Resolution 76/300. Their involvement goes beyond traditional knowledge; it's about empowerment.

 **Comprehensive Approach:** Combining risk analysis with community vulnerability assessments helps us understand the full impact of invasive species. Consider their effects on local resources and communities' capacity to adapt.

 **Precautionary Principle:** Prevention is paramount. Uphold the precautionary principle in all actions and decisions related to invasive species.


 **women and girls in Ecological Economies:** Engage women and girls in ecological economies for informed and cost-effective invasive species management. Establish and improve protocols to heed women and girls's alerts about invasive species threats.


 **Ending Harmful Incentives:** Put an end to harmful incentives and subsidies contributing to invasive species introduction or spread, at all levels.





Here you find our textual recommendations for the [CBD/SBSTTA/25/10](#) document.


Item 6. Sustainable wildlife management

 **Tackling Overlooked Gender Issues:** Gender aspects are often sidelined in wildlife conservation, even within community-driven efforts. However, they play a crucial role in the effectiveness of sustainable wildlife management.

 **Addressing Key Factors:** Sustainable wildlife management involves complex issues like human-wildlife conflicts, illegal trade, tenure rights, poverty, and food security, all with significant gender dimensions. Neglecting these can perpetuate gender inequalities.

 **Comprehensive Understanding:** Beyond male-dominated bushmeat hunting, gender relations are integral to the entire value chain. SWM practices must consider these dynamics to better understand hunting behaviours and needs.


 **Inclusive Livelihoods:** To foster community support and gender equality, it's essential to ensure that both women and girls and men benefit from wildlife-related livelihood opportunities.


 **Sex-Disaggregated Data:** Collecting sex-disaggregated data is vital for mainstreaming gender issues in wildlife management. It helps establish baselines, guides inclusive decision-making, and enables effective monitoring for more equitable and inclusive SWM programs.





Here you find our textual recommendations for the [CBD/SBSTTA/25/7](#) and the [CBD/SBSTTA/25/11](#) document.

Item 7. Biodiversity and climate change


 **Differential Impacts:** Climate change and biodiversity loss affect people and communities differently, driven by social, gender, and historical inequalities.


 **Gendered Vulnerabilities:** Women and girls often bear distinct vulnerabilities in climate adaptation and natural resource management. Recognizing and addressing these dynamics is vital for inclusive policies.

 **Holistic Perspective:** A comprehensive approach can prevent violence and exploitation against women and girls in times of climate adaptation, conflict, or migration.

 **Rural women and girls' Rights:** The intertwined nature of biodiversity loss, climate change, and gender inequality demands the removal of barriers such as discriminatory laws and patriarchal institutions to empower transform our world into a one that is socio-environmentally just.

 **Opposing Nature-Based Solutions (NBS):** By evaluate the ethical, social, and environmental implications of NBS, let us prioritize equitable and sustainable alternatives over market-driven approaches.

 **Community-Based:** Non-market approaches, including community-based natural resource management and civil society cooperation, are essential for conserving biodiversity and mitigating climate change.

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- Here you find our textual recommendations for the [CBD/SBSTTA/25/9](#) and the [CBD/SBSTTA/25/12](#) documents.
 - And here you can see our [full submission](#) on this topic.