



Discussion Paper

How to monitor the gender-responsiveness of the KM-GBF?

1. Gender-sensitive data and gender-specific indicators

Drawing from the experience of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicator framework, and based on CBD COP [Decision 14/34](#) which states that “efforts should be made to advance the collection, analysis and use of gender-sensitive data, including data disaggregated by sex”, **the Monitoring Framework should adopt an overarching principle on data disaggregation¹ and include relevant gender-sensitive indicators² for those targets that relate to people.** This proposal has been reiterated over the years by a range of CBD Parties and actors, including the CBD Women’s Caucus, UN Women, UNEP-WCMC, IUCN and others.

Indeed, the recently adopted [Gender Plan of Action \(Decision 15/11\)](#) includes a specific and significant action to promote gender-responsive monitoring within the context of the KM-GBF. Notably, one of the indicative actions of the Objective 3.5 explicitly calls for the implementation of this measure: “Use gender-specific indicators and data disaggregated by sex in reporting on progress towards implementation of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and report on progress in the implementation of the gender plan of action.” This objective also proposes that National Reports under the CBD include reporting on the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action (GPA).

By integrating gender-sensitive indicators and ensuring data disaggregation by sex, the KM-GBF Monitoring Framework should help to address gender-related data gaps and support a more comprehensive assessment of the gender-responsive implementation of the KM-GBF.

1. Fundamental approach within monitoring frameworks that emphasises the **systematic separation and analysis of data based on sex** (i.e., male and female). By breaking down aggregated data into sex-specific information, the monitoring framework can uncover disparities and nuances that might be masked in aggregate data, providing a clearer picture of how biodiversity policies and initiatives affect different genders ([OECD, n/d](#)). Example of data disaggregation by sex: Separating biodiversity survey data into male and female categories to assess differences in wildlife usage patterns.

2. **Gender-sensitive indicators** are specific metrics or measures designed to capture and analyse gender disparities, roles, and impacts. Example of a gender-sensitive indicator: Proportion of women and men involved in community-based biodiversity conservation initiatives.

2. Proposed indicators for Target 23

A. Headline indicator.

The monitoring framework CBD/COP/DEC/15/5 currently lacks a headline indicator to measure progress towards Target 23. The indicator on national implementation of the Gender Plan of Action (GPA) currently included as a component indicator in the monitoring framework should be considered as the headline indicator for this target. The GPA covers all components from Target 23 and the implementation of these actions at the national level will drive progress towards the achievement of Target 23. t a more comprehensive assessment of the gender-responsive implementation of the KM-GBF.

B. Key indicators to measure progress towards Target 23*.

The following indicators that are currently included in the monitoring framework could provide the key measures to monitor progress towards this ambitious target:

Target component	Relevant indicator to be used for national reporting	Comments
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	Indicator on national implementation of the Gender Plan of Action	Prioritise the development of the methodology for this indicator to monitor progress towards Target 23 (headline indicator)
Recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources.	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	Aligned with SDG 1.4.2 and currently proposed under Target 22, cross-cutting indicator. Custodian responsibility with World Bank and UN-Habitat. Official data available for at least 33 countries (1) and 21 countries (b) as of Dec. 2022. Complementary and citizen-generated data available. Note: A working group of data collectors and custodians is currently working to contextualise the indicator metadata for IPs and LCs using diverse data sources.
	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	Aligned with SDG 5.a.1, custodian responsibility with FAO. Internationally accepted methodology. Official data available for at least 47 countries (Dec. 2022), some complementary and citizen-generated data available to complement. Note: Indicator could be further adapted and contextualised for IPs and LCs, including women in those groups, especially where CBMIs or other complementary data is being generated

*With support from the International Land Coalition.

Target component	Relevant indicator to be used for national reporting	Comments
Recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources.	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	<p>Aligned with SDG 5.a.2, custodian responsibility with FAO. Internationally accepted methodology. Official data available for an estimated 40 countries (Dec. 2022), while complimentary, citizen-generated data is also being gathered through the land governance monitoring tool LANDex.</p> <p>Note: Indicator is presented as a global proportion but can also be reported at the national level, according to the six proxies (sub-indicators) contained in the indicator and whether or not those are being met at the national level. Could be a preferable way to report progress and encourage further work. The six proxies are as follows, to be indicated as being fully, partially or not met: 1. Proxy A - Joint registration of land compulsory or encouraged through economic incentives. 2. Proxy B: Compulsory spousal consent for land transactions. 3. Proxy C: Women's and girls' equal inheritance rights. 4. Proxy D: Allocation of financial resources to increase women's ownership and control over land. 5. Proxy E: In legal systems that recognise customary land tenure, existence of explicit protection of the land rights of women. 6. Proxy F: Mandatory quotas for women's participation in land management and administration institutions</p>
Full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity	Indicator on national implementation of the Gender Plan of Action	Data on actions that relate to the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership should be collected
	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Data from the environment sector will be the most relevant

C. Binary indicators.

A headline indicator for Target 23, which meets the headline indicator criteria (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5) would be the most appropriate option to monitor progress towards this ambitious target. Binary indicators as they are currently proposed will not provide a meaningful and robust measure to monitor progress towards Target 23. As such, the development of a comprehensive methodology for a headline indicator on the national implementation of the Gender Plan of Action should be prioritised over a binary indicator.

3. Gender disaggregation for headline indicators

In this section, we will present our proposals for gender disaggregation within the framework of already adopted headline indicators. We'll offer a compelling rationale deeply connected to the principles set forth in [decision 15/11 of the Gender Plan of Action](#). Additionally, we'll provide insight into the current status of metadata associated with these indicators. Our aim is to ensure that gender considerations are not just incorporated but deeply rooted in the very core of biodiversity monitoring and reporting, fostering a more inclusive and comprehensive assessment of our global progress.

Goal C

C.1 Indicator on monetary benefits received*

C.2 Indicator on non-monetary benefits*

Potential disaggregation:

- Gender-disaggregated data: Collect and report data on the distribution of monetary and non-monetary benefits between men and women. This can help identify gender inequalities in the distribution of benefits.
- Gender-responsive protection of traditional knowledge: If traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is part of benefit-sharing, assess how it protects the rights and interests of indigenous women and local communities, particularly women within these communities.
- Meaningful participation of indigenous and local women: Ensure that benefit-sharing decision making includes the perspectives and preferences of indigenous women and local women, who may have unique knowledge and interests, needs and priorities.
- Monitoring gender equality outcomes: Develop indicators to measure the impact of benefit-sharing on gender equality and women's well-being, such as indicators related to improvements in women's income, livelihoods or access to resources.

Rationale:

- Gender perspectives should be reflected in the indicators for Goal C to ensure that fair and equitable benefit sharing takes into account gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of access and benefit sharing.
- GPA Objective 1.3 Ensure gender equitable access in relation to access and benefit-sharing instruments, as appropriate
- Both indicators are under development so they could include gender dimensions:
<https://www.post-2020indicators.org/metadata/headline/C-1>
<https://www.post-2020indicators.org/metadata/headline/C-2>

Goal D and Target 19

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA) for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems*

Potential disaggregation:

- Gender-disaggregated data: Collect and report data on the allocation and use of international and domestic public and private funding by gender. This can help identify disparities in the allocation and use of resources between men and women.
- Gender-responsive allocation: Assess whether financial resources are allocated in a gender-responsive manner. Indicators could assess whether specific budget lines or allocations are dedicated to projects that address gender-specific biodiversity concerns or promote gender equality.
- Accessibility and inclusiveness: Assess the accessibility of funding to women and marginalised groups. Indicators could assess whether there are barriers to accessing funding and whether women have equal opportunities to apply for and receive funding for biodiversity projects.
- Transparency and accountability: Measure the transparency and accountability of financial disbursements related to biodiversity conservation. Indicators could assess whether there is a transparent process for disbursing funds, and whether women and marginalised groups have a voice in decision-making related to resource allocation.

Rationale:

- By incorporating these gender-sensitive elements into the indicators will help to better assess the extent to which financial resources and means of implementation contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment, in line with international commitments to gender mainstreaming and the Sustainable Development Goals. This will ensure that the benefits of biodiversity conservation reach all members of society equitably.
- GPA Objective 1.2 Ensure equal access for all women and girls to resources, services and technologies to support their engagement in the governance, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (including financial services, credit, education, training and relevant information among others).
- GPA Objective 3.6 Allocate adequate human and financial resources to support rights-based gender-responsive implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including by tracking and reporting resource allocations for gender initiatives, and applying gender-responsive budgeting.
- Metadata on D.1 could be expanded to ensure gender disaggregation: <https://www.post-2020indicators.org/metadata/headline/D-1>
- Metadata on D.2, and D.3 are yet to be developed so they could include the disaggregation since the beginning: <https://www.post-2020indicators.org/metadata/headline/D-2> <https://www.post-2020indicators.org/metadata/headline/D-3>

Target 9

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species*

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations*

Potential disaggregation:

- Gender-disaggregated data: Collect and report data on the distribution of monetary and non-monetary benefits between men and women. This can help identify gender inequalities in the distribution of benefits.
- Gender-responsive protection of traditional knowledge: If traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is part of benefit-sharing, assess how it protects the rights and interests of indigenous women and local communities, particularly women within these communities.
- Meaningful participation of indigenous and local women: Ensure that benefit-sharing decision making includes the perspectives and preferences of indigenous women and local women, who may have unique knowledge and interests, needs and priorities.
- Monitoring gender equality outcomes: Develop indicators to measure the impact of benefit-sharing on gender equality and women's well-being, such as indicators related to improvements in women's income, livelihoods or access to resources.

Rationale:

- Incorporating these gender perspectives into the indicators makes it possible to assess not only the overall sustainability of wildlife use, but also its gender-specific impacts, ensuring that the benefits are shared equitably between women and men, especially those in vulnerable situations.
- GPA Objective 1.2 Ensure equal access for all women and girls to resources, services and technologies to support their engagement in the governance, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (including financial services, credit, education, training and relevant information among others).
- GPA Objective 3.2 Strengthen the evidence base, understanding and analysis of the gender-related impacts of the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the role of all women and girls as agents of change in achieving its goals and targets, including insights from traditional knowledge of all women and girls from indigenous peoples and local communities
- Metadata for 9.1 is advanced but not completed, so could be expanded <https://www.post-2020indicators.org/metadata/headline/9-1>
- Metadata for 9.2 is not developed so could include all disaggregation

Target 12

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use for all.

Potential disaggregation:

- Ensure that data collected for this indicator is disaggregated by gender. This will allow a more detailed analysis of gender trends and disparities in access and use.
- Collect data on the use of green and blue spaces in urban areas by women, men, girls and boys. This includes information on the frequency and purpose of visits. Analyse whether there are gender disparities in access and use.
- Assess the safety and security of green and blue spaces, particularly for women and girls. Evaluate whether these spaces are well lit, monitored and designed to reduce the risk of harassment or violence, which can disproportionately affect women.
- Assess the impact of green and blue spaces on the health and well-being of women and men. Consider factors such as physical activity, mental health and stress reduction, and analyse whether these benefits are equally accessible to both genders.

Rationale:

- There is a need to assess not only the quantity, but also the quality, accessibility and inclusiveness of green and blue spaces in urban areas for all members of the community, regardless of gender. This will ensure that urban planning and conservation efforts take into account the different needs and experiences of women and men, contributing to more sustainable and equitable cities.
- There is no direct reference to cities in the GPA. But not having access or not being benefited of public spaces could be seen as a (gender-based) violence. Then it is linked to objective 1.5 Identify and eliminate, prevent and respond to all forms of gender-based discrimination and violence, in particular in relation to control, ownership and access to sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, including protecting women environmental human rights defenders and park rangers.
- Gender disaggregation in the metadata is not explicit but could be requested, as it considers "The share of green/blue space in public use which are universally accessible, particularly for persons with disabilities' ". <https://www.post-2020indicators.org/metadata/headline/12-1>

Target 15

15.1 Number of companies reporting on disclosures of risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity*

Potential disaggregation:

- Gender-disaggregated data: Encourage companies to provide gender-disaggregated data in their disclosures. This data could include information on the gender composition of their workforce, including at different levels of management, as well as gender impacts on biodiversity.
- Supply chain analysis: Consider how a company's supply chain and procurement practices may impact women in the local communities where it operates. For example, analyse whether the company's activities have a gender-specific impact on local livelihoods or access to natural resources.
- Gender and sustainable consumption: Examine how the company's products or services promote sustainable consumption patterns through a gender lens. For example, consider whether the company's marketing and product development strategies take into account the specific needs and preferences of women consumers.
- Gender in risk assessment: Include gender considerations in the company's biodiversity risk assessments. Analyse whether the company identifies risks that may disproportionately affect women or men, and how it plans to mitigate these risks.

Rationale:

- Integrating gender perspectives into this indicator ensures that companies not only disclose their impacts on biodiversity, but also consider the different impacts on women and men in their operations and supply chains. This holistic approach contributes to more sustainable and equitable business practices that are consistent with the goals of biodiversity conservation and gender equality.
- GPA Objective 1.2 Ensure equal access for all women and girls to resources, services and technologies to support their engagement in the governance, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (including financial services, credit, education, training and relevant information among others)
- GPA Objective 1.4 Promote women's empowerment and entrepreneurial opportunities in biodiversity based supply chains and sectors, that support sustainable management and production practices
- GPA Objective 1.5 Identify and eliminate, prevent and respond to all forms of gender-based discrimination and violence, in particular in relation to control, ownership and access to sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, including protecting women environmental human rights defenders and park rangers
- GPA Objective 3.6 Allocate adequate human and financial resources to support rights-based gender-responsive implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including by tracking and reporting resource allocations for gender initiatives, and applying gender-responsive budgeting
- Metadata under development so gender elements can be included: <https://www.post-2020indicators.org/metadata/headline/15-1>

Target 21

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Potential disaggregation:

- Gender-disaggregated data: Ensure that biodiversity information collected and reported includes gender-disaggregated data, where relevant. Such data could relate to the gender composition of biodiversity practitioners, researchers and decision-makers involved in biodiversity management.
- Gender-responsive knowledge management: Promote the integration of gender-responsive knowledge management practices. This includes recognising the unique knowledge and perspectives of women and men in biodiversity conservation, and ensuring that this knowledge is adequately documented, shared and used in decision-making processes.
- Indigenous and local women: Recognise and respect the role of indigenous and local women in preserving traditional knowledge related to biodiversity. Any access to and use of this knowledge should be done with the free, prior and informed consent of these communities, including women.
- Accessibility of data: Ensure that biodiversity information and knowledge is easily accessible to all, including women and marginalised groups. This may include user-friendly data platforms and formats that are accessible to diverse audiences.
- Capacity building: Support capacity-building initiatives aimed at increasing women's participation in biodiversity monitoring, research and knowledge management. This could include training programmes, workshops and fellowships specifically designed to promote women's involvement in these fields.

Rationale:

- Integrating gender perspectives into this indicator ensures that biodiversity information and knowledge management processes are more inclusive, equitable and responsive to the different needs and contributions of women and men. This in turn improves the effectiveness of biodiversity governance and decision-making.
- GPA Objective 1.2 Ensure equal access for all women and girls to resources, services and technologies to support their engagement in the governance, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (including financial services, credit, education, training and relevant information among others)
- GPA Objective 3.3 Support access to information and public participation of women and girls' organizations, networks, leaders and gender experts in the resourcing, implementation, monitoring and reporting on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Indicator is not yet developed so those disaggregation can be included since the beginning <https://www.post-2020indicators.org/metadata/headline/21-1>

4. Quick note on data collection

To promote gender justice in biodiversity conservation, innovative data collection methodologies, including household and time-use surveys, must be embraced. These tools enable sex-disaggregated analyses and provide insights into societal behaviour patterns. Household surveys like socio-economic surveys and national agricultural censuses, along with time-use surveys, offer valuable information on gender roles and time allocation for various responsibilities. Utilising such approaches can inform evidence-based policies that enhance gender justice and cater to women's and girls distinct needs.

5. Other resources

- INDICATORS FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK. Information Document prepared for SBSTTA24 by UNEP-WCMC in collaboration with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership <https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post2020-indicators-en.pdf>
- DEVELOPING AND MEASURING A GENDER-RESPONSIVE POST-2020 BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK: INFORMATION ON GENDER CONSIDERATIONS WITHIN THE DRAFT POST-2020 MONITORING FRAMEWORK. This report was prepared by the IUCN under contract to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/93f6/fcd9/4cb5a6fad7bcefe994d72e9f/wg2020-03-inf-10-en.pdf>
- REPORT OF THE EXPERT WORKSHOP ON THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/3190/c3f4/1d9fe2d2dedc8c8b97023750/id-om-2022-01-02-en.pdf>
- CBD/ID/OM/2022/1/INF/3 - TECHNICAL ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS PROPOSED FOR THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/8e2a/1c14/e7fb68393294a9ff59b8c815/id-om-2022-01-inf-03-en.pdf>
- UN Women - Towards a gender-responsive post-2020 global biodiversity framework: IMPERATIVES AND KEY COMPONENTS <https://www.cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/22969EF8-52C8-9BE5-26A7-9D306C2FBEEA/attachments/208266/UNWomen.pdf>
- UNEP-WCMC, UN Women, IUCN, CGIAR, Humboldt Institute, FARN, Eco Maxei, Copesolidar, ICCA Consortium: Towards a gender-responsive biodiversity framework post-2020 <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/1be4/e4a0/1b5bfb23c81c626ff41f2f05/post2020-ws-2019-05-presentation-towards-a-gender-responsive-biodiversity-framework-post-2020-en.pdf>
- UNEP-WCMC - SDGS CONTEXT, OVERVIEW OF TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO GENDER AND BIODIVERSITY <https://www.cbd.int/gender/doc/cbd-sdg-context-targets-indicators-gender-biodiversity-en.pdf>
- CBD/WG2020/1/INF/1 - TOWARDS A GENDER-RESPONSIVE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK: CONSIDERATIONS FOR GENDER MAINSTREAMING <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/8386/a64b/e06e2ffa458062ca33875216/wg2020-01-inf-01-en.pdf>
- IUCN/W4B: Gender-responsive headline indicators to operationalise the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework <https://www.iucn.org/sites/default/files/2022-12/12122022-briefs-cop15-gender-indicators-final.pdf>
- UNEP-WCMC A gender-responsive post-2020 global biodiversity framework https://resources.unep-wcmc.org/products/WCMC_RT080
- TOWARDS A GENDER-RESPONSIVE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK Integrating gender-specific indicators in the post- 2020 global biodiversity framework – workshop Report 17th December 2020, Virtual Expert Workshop https://unemg.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Post-2020_UNEP-WCMC_UN_WOMEN_indicators_workshop_report.pdf