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Session 2: Tools and Techniques: Integrating Gender into Environmental Data Systems

Background

The Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework acknowledges that the “successful implementation of the Framework will depend on ensuring gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, and on reducing inequalities”. To achieve this, Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, adopted Target 23, focussed on ensuring gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach. Parties also adopted the CBD Gender Plan of Action 2023-2030, which through its implementation will significantly contribute to the achievement of Target 23. Indicators are included in the monitoring framework for the Biodiversity Plan to help measure progress against its goals and targets. Headline indicators and binary indicators are a fundamental set of high-level measures, which countries are required to use as a minimum, while component and complementary indicators are additional indicators that provide more detailed insights on progress towards the goals and targets of the KM-GBF.

Indicators will play a key role in informing policies at the national level. To ensure that the contributions and roles of women are recognised, and that gender-responsive actions benefit people and the planet, planning, policies and practices need to be evidence-based and informed by gender sensitive indicators. Collecting and understanding information and data on how gender contributes to different experiences, knowledge, impacts, contributions and opportunities for environmental and social results is essential.

In this context, a methodology for the component indicator for Target 23 of the KM-GBF on the national implementation of the gender plan of action was co-developed by CBD Parties and Observers with support from Women4Biodiversity and the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). This methodology will support Parties to comprehensively measure progress towards national implementation of the Gender Plan of Action. Similarly, Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities has been proposed as a headline indicator for Target 22, to access the security of land tenure of Indigenous peoples and local communities. This indicator shall act as an enabling condition underpinning the realization of several Goals and Targets including Target 23.

Apart from these indicators, Gender data from a range of traditional sources including civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems, population-based surveys, censuses, and administrative data produced by justice, health, and education systems as well as from digital technologies such as social media, mobile phone applications, and geospatial information, are garnering increased attention and use. National Statistical Offices (NSOs) play a crucial role in the collection, production and dissemination of gender statistics within a country and to ensure that they are produced and monitored frequently gender statistics must be integrated into national statistical systems (NSS), adopting a policy-oriented approach that goes beyond the provision of sex-disaggregated data, developing gender statistics based on actual biodiversity issues and those identified in national development policies and plans.

Examining the role of gender in environmental data systems is a critical aspect of ensuring inclusive and equitable environmental policies and decision-making. This session focuses on transforming gender-disaggregated data into



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actionable strategies. Experts will share best practices for improving the accessibility, understanding, and application of this data, with a focus on the indicator methodology on the national implementation of the gender plan of action and the indicator on land use change and land tenure in traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities. to monitor the progress toward Target 23. Additionally, the session will examine how other data tools can support the collection, organising and monitoring of knowledge and information relevant for gender-responsive monitoring and implementation of the KM-GBF.

Outcomes:

- Enhanced understanding of available tools and methodologies.
- Practical skills for integrating gender into environmental data systems.
- Networking opportunities for collaboration and support.

Moderator: Meenal Tatpati, Policy & Research Associate, Women4Biodiversity

Trigger presentation: Indicator methodology on national implementation of the Gender Plan of Action under the KM-GBF of the CBD

Katherine Despot-Belmonte, Senior Specialist: Nature, Gender and Rights, UNEP-WCMC

This presentation will explore the development, use and application of the methodology for the component indicator for Target 23, that will support Parties to comprehensively measure progress towards national implementation of the Gender Plan of Action.

Panel discussion: Integrating tools and techniques in the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action, Target 22 and 23 under the KM-GBF

- Katherine Despot-Belmonte, Senior Specialist: Nature, Gender and Rights UNEP-WCMC
- Eva Hershaw, Global Data and Land Monitoring Lead, International Land Coalition
- Paola Lara, Senior Gender Consultant for the NBSAP team of the Vice-Ministry of Environmental Policies and Standardization of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), Government of Colombia
- Karma Wangchuk, Deputy Chief Biodiversity Officer and the NBSAP Coordinator for Bhutan.
- Roxana Solis, Coordinator in Management of Biodiversity Instruments, Directorate of Ecosystem and Species Conservation, General Directorate of Biodiversity, Ministry of Environment, Peru (TBC)