



**Guidelines and template for comments on the draft outline of a new gender plan of action for the post-2020 period**

**TEMPLATE FOR COMMENTS**

<b><u>Review comments on the draft outline of a gender plan of action for the post-2020 period</u></b>		
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<b><u>Page</u></b>	<b><u>Column letter</u></b>	<b><u>General Comments</u></b>

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The Gender Plan of Action (GPA) is a tool for a gender-responsive implementation of the post -2020 global biodiversity framework and should have stronger alignment with the monitoring framework, to ensure transparency, accountability and compliance to ensure full and inclusive implementation of the Post2020 GBF. The Plan of Action should follow a similar format and should reference the monitoring framework in aligned action areas, elements, components and indicators.

The GPA should do more to include indigenous peoples' and indigenous women and women from local communities. Though indigenous communities are invited to provide comments, the plan itself does not explicitly recognize indigenous peoples' and the importance of ensuring indigenous women in decision-making spaces, including full compliance with their right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), linking the the work of CBD WG8j on Traditional Use and 10(c) on Customary Sustainable Use. This is important in ensuring IPLCs and women's rights over relevant resources when it comes to access and benefit sharing.

The Gender Plan of Action must be more explicit in allocating roles, timelines and responsibilities and developing processes for evaluation and monitoring of progress of the action areas. Without explicit and formal processes in place there is a risk that actors and parties will not prioritize the Gender Plan of Action and changes will not be made due to lack of accountability mechanisms.

Regarding process: There should be more time for civil society to provide feedback to the outline, to ensure more specific and full guidance.

The Gender Plan of Action must be more explicit in allocating roles, timelines and responsibilities and developing processes for evaluation and monitoring of progress of the action areas. Without explicit and formal processes in place there is a risk that actors and parties will not prioritize the Plan of Action and changes will not be made due to lack of accountability mechanisms.

The CBD GPA could follow a similar format to the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan (GAP) e.g below. The elements could be integrated into the current proposed draft outline for the new GPA.

Priority Areas	Activities	Indicators	Responsibilities	Timeline	Deliverable /Output	Level of Implementation

The Gender Plan of action needs to include indicators to be associated with each priority action area (taking reference of UNCCD and UNFCCC Gender Action Plan and SDGs is not enough), and a specific body must be assigned

the responsibility of tracking these indicators, as has been reflected in the introduction of this document. This structure might also enable for the post2020 to deliver SMART pathways and guidance to Parties and the whole of society to engage and integrate the gender considerations in all their work. The task should be on how to stream like these synergies into the already existing national systems, which seems to be missing.

The reports of the Thematic Consultation on Synergies (Bern I and Bern II)<sup>2</sup> is an important link in identifying some of those elements that could be incorporated into the new Gender Plan of Action including elements, components and objectives of the GPA to feed into the [Monitoring, Reporting and Review discussions](#)<sup>3</sup> and the Synergies (Bern I and II) that is taking place parallel.

The action area table should include a column which notes the type of support needed to achieve the action area to ensure accountability and commitment in pursuit of ensuring that the Post2020 GBF leaves no one behind, including women and girls.

It could be very important to move general objectives up and strengthen activities and deliverable/outcomes in the table and have a specific deliverable per activity

Once the outline is confirmed and a draft of the Gender Plan of Action is complete Parties and civil society should be provided with an additional opportunity to review and provide feedback, with ample time provided, before the Plan of Action is confirmed and presented at the SBI3.

We need to assure that the right concepts are use - ***“full, effective and meaningful participation and equal opportunities for women and girls”*** along the whole document.

In addition to this submission, it will also be important to reflect submission recently made on the Monitoring Framework, in particular to the one made by CBD Women Caucus, UN Women and others contributions on gender, including various other virtual consultations and surveys that are underway (Sustainable Use, Capacity building and knowledge management, Review and Implementation and of others) to encompass some of the gender considerations reflected in all these parallel processes.

The role of the CBD Women Constituency “CBD Women's Caucus” should be recognised as partners as has been in other relevant processes, including the UNFCCC and SDGs of the Women Constituency (WMC and WGC) to build synergies, collective actions and support to the implementation of the CBD’s new Gender Plan of Action.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/brc-ws>

<u>Page</u>	<u>Column letter</u>	<u>Row number</u>	<u>Comments</u>
0	0	0	<p><i>General comment on Section I: Draft Action Areas</i></p> <p>The bulleted priorities outlined in Item 11 in the Initial Consultation Document can be addressed in part through the advancement of gender-equitable land rights.</p> <p>Women suffer disproportionate impacts from biodiversity loss and climate change impacts. Because women’s livelihoods depend on the management and consumption of diverse natural resources, they often bear a greater brunt of challenges than their male counterparts when these resources are destroyed or depleted. At the same time, women are powerful agents for engaging in protection of biodiversity, because of their unique roles and possession of knowledge on natural resources within rural and Indigenous communities.<sup>4</sup> Emerging evidence also suggests that when women hold secure rights to land, efforts to protect biodiversity<sup>5</sup> and build climate resilience are more successful.<sup>6</sup> But women are radically under-represented in decision-making spaces related to conservation, climate action, land governance, and land administration at all levels in least-developed countries.</p> <p>Research shows that increasing women’s control over land increases their local-level decision-making ability;<sup>7</sup> boosting women’s power as powerful changemakers for persuading others in their households and communities to protect biodiversity. Rights to land are also likely to contribute to women’s influence more broadly—greater levels of assets correlate with greater levels of political involvement<sup>8</sup>; when women have greater economic power, including direct control over land, they are more likely to have enhanced political voice and power, and in turn greater presence and influence in national and global level policy making on biodiversity.</p>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/POST2020-WS-2020-01/documents>

<sup>4</sup> Vandana Shiva (2016). *Women’s Indigenous Knowledge and Biodiversity Conservation*, available at: <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Women%27s-Indigenous-Knowledge-and-Biodiversity-Shiva/08a471357c1b4f5fdc290c9af3e335e185f9abca>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S027753951730420X>

<sup>6</sup> Glazebrook, T.; Noll, S.; Opoku, E.(2020). Gender Matters: Climate Change, Gender Bias, and Women’s Farming in the Global South and North. *Agriculture*, 10, 267.

<sup>7</sup> Meinzen-Dick et al, (2017) *Women’s Land Rights as a Pathway to Poverty Reduction*, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), at v, hereinafter “IFPRI,” available at: <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/womens-land-rights-pathway-poverty-reduction-framework-and-review-available-evidence>

<sup>8</sup> Pilar Domingo et al (2015). *Women’s voice and leadership in decision-making: assessing the evidence*. ODI, at 15, 95, hereinafter “ODI,” available at: <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9627.pdf>

			Recommendation is also to add a new area of action considering Technology and TICs and concrete actions towards tenure rights would be included.
4	A	1-7	<p>The Action Targets should not just be addressing an element of the new proposed AT20, but should identify Actions/Priority Areas that would address the whole of the Post2020 GPF.</p> <p><b><i>Delete the reference to “draft target 20”.</i></b></p> <p>While Target 20 of the current draft of Post-2020 GBF proposes gender responsive actions, all targets of the GBF and the vision and goals of GBF itself should be gender responsive. The Post-2020 GBF should identify and embed gender-responsive indicators throughout targets, including a landscape approach, and make use of relevant gender-responsive indicators that have been agreed under the SDGs framework. <b>(including in Para 13, page 3)</b></p>
4	A	1-3	<p><b><i>Proposed Text:</i></b> Ensure <b><i>“full, equal, effective and meaningful participation and equal opportunities for diverse women and girls in leadership in all levels”</i></b> in all levels of decision making related to biodiversity for women and girls.</p> <p>This is highlighting this dimension and responding to input/experience from Malawi especially during the “Consultation and Information Briefing on a Draft Outline of a new gender plan of action” on Aug 12<sup>th</sup> that “participation is not enough” and the importance of leadership and champions is needed and should be recognised.</p>
4	B	1	<p><b><i>Proposed Text:</i></b> “Equal representation, <b>full, effective and meaningful participation</b> and leadership of women <b>including indigenous women and girls</b> in biodiversity-related governance bodies at all levels.”</p> <p>“Equal and meaningful representation....” Representation needs to be equal but add in meaningfully and effective (relevant, appropriate and legitimate ways) representing the interests and rights of a wide constituency of women’s groups and movements related to biodiversity and its sustainable use and benefits.</p>

4	B	1	<p>We propose to include in the structure a column to include activities linked to the objectives. We propose also for this particular objective the following activities:</p> <p>Identify gender gaps and set objectives/targets for women’s participation and leadership in biodiversity-related governance bodies at all levels<sup>[1]</sup></p> <p>Engage women’s groups and national women and gender institutions in the process of developing, implementing and national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), as appropriate, at all levels.</p>
4	B	1	<p>In line with an intersectional approach on gender, include “women in all their diversity, acknowledging that women experience marginalisation in different, multiple and intersecting ways depending on their ethnicity, social status, caste, sexual orientation and gender identity, age amongst others.” There ought to be explicit mentioning of other marginalized groups such as indigenous and rural women and men, women from local communities, LGBTQIA people, and girls, for example.</p> <p>Besides, include equitable representation between women from north and south (geographical representation).</p>
4	B	2	<p><b><i>Proposed Text:</i></b> “Enhanced <b>access, full and effective</b> engagement and <b>influence</b> of women’s <b>rights</b> groups <b>and organisations</b> and women delegates in CBD processes <b>at all levels</b>.”</p> <p>This is important to go beyond participation but effective influence and engagement related to decision-making in biodiversity especially in issues where women hold important roles in the use and governance of biodiversity and those that could impact their livelihoods, culture, and rights.</p> <p>In line with an intersectional approach on gender, include “women in all their diversity, acknowledging that women experience marginalisation in different, multiple and intersecting ways depending on their ethnicity, social status, caste, sexual orientation and gender identity, age amongst others.” There ought to be explicit mentioning of other marginalized groups such as indigenous and rural women and men, LGBTQIA people, and girls, for example.</p>
4	B	3	<p>Add SDG 15.9. (thought this SDGs is until 2020, the scope and element of it should be reflected in the GPA)</p>

			<p>Any planning and monitoring should also include collection of ethnicity and gender-disaggregated data and methodologies that include the perspectives of women and girls.</p> <p>Build gender expertise on conducting gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) analysis, gender and social inclusive budgeting, and collecting of ethnicity, sex and gender disaggregated data to respond to the needs and priorities of women from diverse groups in biodiversity, climate and forest policy making.</p> <p>“In recognition that women often have a more holistic approach to resource and land use, the framework should encourage national and sub-national policymakers to specify that women and women’s organizations and agencies are equitably represented in landscape strategy development, project planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of conservation projects.”</p> <p><a href="https://satoyama-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/UNU-IAS-Landscape-Expert-Thematic-Workshop-Report-final-1.pdf">https://satoyama-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/UNU-IAS-Landscape-Expert-Thematic-Workshop-Report-final-1.pdf</a></p>
4	C	1	<p>Add also SDG 15.9 (thought this SDGs is until 2020, the scope and element of it should be reflected in the GPA)</p> <p>In addition to the SDG linkages stated, linkages ought to be developed to other relevant SDGs to present a holistic evaluation of the proposed action areas and objectives.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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 indicator 1.4.2)</li> <li>- (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 indicator 5.a.1)</li> <li>- Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control (SDG indicator 5.a.2)</li> </ul> <p>There is compelling evidence that women’s secure tenure rights change their decision-making power within the household and change their status within their communities.<sup>9</sup></p>

<sup>9</sup> IFPRI, *supra* note 11.

4	C	2	Add also SDG 15.9 (thought this SDGs is until 2020, the scope and element of it should be reflected in the GPA)
5	B	3	<b><i>Proposed adding</i></b> : ‘.....gender responsive project planning, <b>budgeting</b> and reporting.’
5	A	4	<p><b><i>Proposed Text</i></b>: “Ensure <b>that all women and girls have equal access to, ownership of and control over land and natural resources</b>, and all other relevant resources for women and girls.” It would also be in line with other conventions and SDGs</p> <p>The collective rights of indigenous peoples’ including of indigenous women and girls should also be recognised.</p> <p>The following additions would make clear the extent and spectrum of rights that need to be secured to make the GBF gender-responsive and more sustainable:</p>
5	B	4	<p>Reference specific land use types in priority development. For example, an additional priority could be “joint titling for women and men in community forest certificates.” Although there are often legal requirements that husbands' and wives' names be jointly included on farmland use certificates, the requirements for community forest certification can be less certain.</p> <p>For example: In Myanmar, the new Community Forestry Instruction (2019) highlights gender equality, and it could go further by requiring that wives' and husbands' names both be included on Community Forest User Groups Membership lists. Such a rule would strengthen the role of women in protection of their traditional, biodiverse forestlands.</p> <p>Also, prioritize tenurial rights for single women with no male households as well, like those who are divorced/separated/widowed etc as is being advocated for under Forest Rights Act in India</p> <p>In addition to the SDG linkages stated, linkages ought to be developed to other relevant SDGs to present a holistic evaluation of the proposed objective.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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 indicator 1.4.2)</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- (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 indicator 5.a.1)</li> <li>- Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control (SDG indicator 5.a.2)</li> <li>- Secure documented land tenure for Indigenous Peoples (consider urging States Parties to collect data on indigeneity when monitoring SDG 1.4.2)</li> <li>- Progress towards sustainable forest management (SDG indicator 15.2.1)</li> </ul>
5	B	4	<p><b><i>Proposed Text:</i></b> “Legal and societal barriers to women’s <b>equal access to, ownership of and control over land and waters</b> and other biological <b>and economic</b> resources are removed”</p> <p>The Action Area, should include an explicit and additional objective which includes indigenous women. The objective should recognize the importance of ensuring indigenous women have access, ownership of and control over resources and land and coastal and marine territories (including unrecognized customary rights), which are linked to sustainable use. Enhance indigenous women's role and contribution on the sustainable use and conservation and integrate traditional and indigenous knowledge, good practices and innovation in NBSAP of women.</p> <p>It is important to emphasise “structural barriers”. The term structural barriers encompasses not only societal, but also political and cultural discrimination and oppression faced by women in all their diversity and geographical location.</p> <p>On the other hand, a vital resource for biodiversity access and control is water, it cannot be separated from access to land. We suggest to also include <b><i>access and control over water, including Coastal and Marine Territories.</i></b></p>
6	B	5	<p><b><i>Proposed Text:</i></b> “<b>Eliminate</b> risks, <b>protect and guarantee a safe and enabling environment for</b> women environmental defenders and of gender-based violence <b>so that they are able to act free from threat, restriction and insecurity in the context of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.</b>”</p> <p>Coherence with relevant international commitments: <b>ADD</b> “Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin</p>

			<p>America and the Caribbean” Adopted at Escazú, Costa Rica, on 4 March 2018</p> <p>Reduce is not enough and pro-active action is expected of Parties to protect women. This is also more in line with language used in other conventions (UNFCCC; CEDAW).</p> <p>This objective must recognize the impact of violence directed towards indigenous women environmental defenders, as a population that has experienced significant human rights abuses at the fore-front of environmental defense.</p> <p>Provide protection, stop criminalization of traditional practices, promote access to justice and remedy to indigenous women environmental defender in the context of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.</p> <p>Increase ambition from ‘reduced risks’ to ‘eliminate, protect and undertake robust measures’ to support Women environmental ‘and human rights’ defenders. It is important to recognise the severity and prevalence of gender-based violence from urban to rural and its impact on women to participate and live in freedom. Gender-based violence is a rights violation, and should not only be considered “in the context of biodiversity and sustainable use” – therefore we would remove this limitation to ensure that this is taking into account throughout the whole of the new global biodiversity framework to take on a rights based approach in all aspects of living in harmony with nature.</p>
6	B	6	Build strong monitoring mechanism on equal access to benefit by both women as men.
6	C	5	<p>Add</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● UNEA4 Resolution (2019) UNEP/EA. 4/L. 21 on “Promoting gender equality and the human and empowerment of women and girls in environmental governance.”<sup>10</sup></li> <li>● Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean” Adopted at Escazú, Costa Rica, on 4 March 2018</li> <li>● SDGs (5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 16.3.1)</li> <li>● Also consider the Report of the Thematic Workshop on Human Rights as enabling condition in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework<sup>11</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>10</sup> UNEA 4 Resolution UNEP/EA. 4/L. 21 <http://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/28928/Annex%20%20-%20UNEA%204%20Resolutions%20%28Links%29.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/post2020/doc/WS-HR-CBD-post2020-GBF-Report-en.pdf>

6	A	6-7	<p><b><u>Proposed Text:</u> “Full, meaningful and effective participation of women in the governance structures of protected areas and territories of life and ensure access and equitable benefit sharing associated with biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and from the utilization of genetic resources for women and girls”.</b></p>
6	C	6	<p>In addition to the SDG linkage stated, linkages ought to be developed to other relevant SDGs to present a holistic evaluation of the proposed objective. Women’s equitable access to inheritance of property is particularly critical at this juncture. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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 indicator 1.4.2)</li> <li>- (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 indicator 5.a.1)</li> <li>- Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control (SDG indicator 5.a.2)</li> <li>- Women’s equitable access to inheritance of property (SDG targets 1.4 and 5.a)</li> </ul> <p>and include Nagoya Protocol</p>
6	B	7	<p><b><u>Proposed text:</u> “Equal pay for equal value of work...”</b> This is in reference under ILO convention C100<sup>12</sup>.</p> <p>Women’s economic opportunities and rights continue to be undermined by lack of gender responsive public services, decent work, equal pay and living wage, sharing of unpaid care burden and control over natural resources.</p> <p>As in UNCCD Action Plan, it will be important to add “quality” employment opportunities, as this action plan is not promoting any kind of paid employment opportunities, but <i>safe and equal working opportunities</i>.</p> <p>This action area needs to address and ensure the recognition of women and girls pre-post value chain work related to biodiversity resources in the framework of decent work to all. We need to add a new Draft Action Area based on several concerns: The majority</p>

<sup>12</sup> ILO (No.100). Equal Remuneration Convention

[https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms\\_decl\\_fs\\_84\\_en.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_decl_fs_84_en.pdf)

			<p>of rural and indigenous women work related to biodiversity use still do so in a non-formal, non recognized way.</p> <p>Build a strong mechanism to empower and to promote and support involvement of more women in paid employment opportunities for women in biodiversity related sectors.</p> <p>Make incentives mechanisms to increase Indigenous women involvement by promoting traditional and Indigenous knowledge-based employment.</p> <p>Recognized traditional/ Indigenous occupation/agriculture systems and practices to secure the livelihood and food security of indigenous women.</p> <p>Protect traditional and Indigenous Knowledge systems of diverse groups of women (urban, rural and indigenous) and ensure that they have access, control and have equitable benefit sharing arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and including biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.</p> <p>Promote and support Indigenous Women initiatives for the local enterprise.</p>
6	C	7	Add SDGs 8.7
6	A	6-7	<p><b><u>New Text suggestion for Action Area:</u> “Identify and address drivers of biodiversity loss and interaction with different forms of violence against women, especially indigenous women.”</b></p> <p>Make clear how drivers of biodiversity loss are linked to different forms of violence against women and girls. Especially the bodily and psychological integrity of indigenous women and men and environmental and human right defenders needs to be further highlighted in the objectives. Women’s bodily autonomy is a right and integral to women’s ability to participate effectively.</p> <p>Increased information on drivers of biodiversity loss and increased support and engagement of CSOs to women’s rights and feminist struggles /movements</p> <p>The draft action areas can go much further to ensure indigenous women are a key part of the gender plan of action, recognizing the importance of these voices historically excluded from international processes and decision making, and the relevance of their inclusion in sustainable use.</p>

7	0	0	<p><i>General comment on Section II: Implementation Support Mechanisms</i></p> <p><b>Proposed Text: Gender-responsive Implementation Support and Means of Implementation</b></p> <p>On the imperative of policy alignment:</p> <p>Item 7 in the Initial Consultation Document states the post-2020 plan aims to advance national implementation of gender-equitable biodiversity efforts in addition to being used as a global policy/advocacy tool. Alignment of the CBD GPA with other global conventions and frameworks is critical to achieving multiple levels of impact. Although the current draft expertly outlines coherence with the SDGs, UNCCD, UNFCCC, CEDAW, VGGT, HCR, UNEP, and IUCN, deeper alignment could take place at the national level to ensure greater implementation and influence on the ground. For example, integration with countries’ National Adaptation Plans, National Adaptation Programs of Action, nationally determined contributions, land degradation neutrality plans, and Technology Needs Assessments could advance stronger national, subnational, and local action. Explicit alignment with national protocols and reporting processes would ease governmental officials’ limited capacity to address a multitude of global agendas that are striving for the same outcomes.</p> <p>For example, gender-equitable land rights are central to the biodiversity conservation and use agenda, the climate change agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and human rights norms and can support and accelerate gender-responsive action in all three realms. Secure rights to land are often a precondition, allowing women to realize their rights to an economic livelihood, equality, adequate living conditions, housing, education, health, freedom from violence, and participation in decision-making.<sup>13</sup> When land governance and management protects women’s rights to land, other beneficial outcomes result:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mitigation and adaptation of climate change<sup>14 15</sup></li> <li>● Political efficacy<sup>16 17</sup></li> </ul>
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<sup>13</sup> Landesa, Women’s Land Rights, at: <https://www.landesa.org/resources/womens-land-rights-and-the-sustainable-development-goals/>

<sup>14</sup> Landesa (2016). *Women Gaining Ground: Securing Land Rights as a Critical Pillar of Climate Change Strategy*. Available at: [https://s24756.pcdn.co/wp-content/uploads/LCWLR\\_WomenGainingGround.pdf](https://s24756.pcdn.co/wp-content/uploads/LCWLR_WomenGainingGround.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> CEDAW Committee, General Recommendation No. 37 on gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change (2018), UN Doc. CEDAW/C/GC/37, available at: [https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/1\\_Global/CEDAW\\_C\\_GC\\_37\\_8642\\_E.pdf](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/1_Global/CEDAW_C_GC_37_8642_E.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> IFPRI at v.

<sup>17</sup> Pilar Domingo et al (2015). *Women’s voice and leadership in decision-making: assessing the evidence*. ODI, at 15, 95, hereinafter “ODI,” available at: <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9627.pdf>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Increased influence for women in household decision-making<sup>18</sup></li> <li>● Increased household income<sup>19</sup></li> <li>● Improved food security<sup>20 21 22</sup></li> <li>● Increased agricultural productivity<sup>23 24 25</sup></li> <li>● Subsidies, programs, credit<sup>26</sup></li> <li>● Education<sup>27</sup></li> <li>● Health<sup>28</sup></li> </ul> <p>Additional alignment of the current draft outline with SDGs related to land tenure is included below in specific comments to support language sharing and process streamlining to reduce the reporting burden of countries with limited capacity.</p> <p>Secure support and empowering conditions for women to access information, funding and other resources to advocate and negotiate for their rights in biodiversity. This is to add a more pro-active and empowering objective directly under action areas “Ensure rights” to enable women to become agents of change in their own right.</p> <p>Proposed to ADD a new element to A, after Partnership and collaboration <b>Coherence</b>. This would be an important objective/activity to ensure synergy with UNFCCC and UNCCD and other MEAs. Or if the activities/deliverables can be otherwise added to “Partnership and Collaboration” and Column B have a new element of “Coherence”. Either way, it would be important to have this in the GPA.</p>
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<sup>18</sup> Meinzen-Dick et al. (2017) *Women’s Land Rights as a Pathway to Poverty Reduction*, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), at v, hereinafter “IFPRI,” available at: <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/womens-land-rights-pathway-poverty-reduction-framework-and-review-available-evidence>

<sup>19</sup> Landesa (2012). *Women’s Secure Rights to Land: Benefits, Barriers, and Best Practices*. Available at: <https://www.landesa.org/wp-content/uploads/Landesa-Women-and-Land-Issue-Brief.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> Landesa (2012). *Women’s Secure Rights to Land: Benefits, Barriers, and Best Practices*. Available at: <https://www.landesa.org/wp-content/uploads/Landesa-Women-and-Land-Issue-Brief.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> Vincent Ricciardi et al. (2018). *How much of the world’s food do smallholders produce?* Global Food Security, available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2211912417301293>

<sup>22</sup> FAO at 11.

<sup>23</sup> Landesa. *Grow the Economy: Strengthen Land Rights*. Available at: [https://s24756.pcdn.co/wp-content/uploads/FactSheet\\_grow-the-economy\\_ENG.pdf](https://s24756.pcdn.co/wp-content/uploads/FactSheet_grow-the-economy_ENG.pdf)

<sup>24</sup> Id.

<sup>25</sup> FAO at 141.

<sup>26</sup> Id.

<sup>27</sup> Landesa (2012). *Women’s Secure Rights to Land: Benefits, Barriers, and Best Practices*. Available at: <https://www.landesa.org/wp-content/uploads/Landesa-Women-and-Land-Issue-Brief.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> Id.

7	B	9	<p>Include specific mention of ensuring gender budgeting and commitment to mandatory budgets for gender activities in global CBD and national biodiversity plans and programmes. In addition, that women’s right groups, national women and gender institutions are sufficiently resourced to engage their constituencies and contribute to gender-responsive biodiversity action.</p> <p>Ensure the equal and equitable access to the fund for the Indigenous Women.</p> <p>Established the national women (inclusive of all concerned groups ) working group as an independent body to support and facilitate all processes related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and equal benefit sharing.</p> <p>Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources.</p>
7	A	10, 11	Capacity building should include support in the development of tools or guidelines which provide practical guidance on how to include gender-based violence (GBV) considerations in projects.
7	B	NEW	<p><b>Proposed NEW Action Area/ Objective: “Strengthen the evidence base and understanding of the differentiated impacts of biodiversity loss on men and women and the role of women as agents of change and on opportunities for women.”</b></p> <p>Reference for this UNFCCC GAP, A.4</p>
7	B	NEW	<p><b>Proposed NEW Action Area/ Objective:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Establish a Women’s Delegate Fund in supporting representation and active participation of women from LDCs and SIDs and invite Parties and non-Party Stakeholders to strengthen the fund through voluntary contributions</b></li> <li>● <b>Provide support and strengthen SCBD gender webpage to formalise a women and gender networking platform, with a view of facilitating discussions on the development of strategies on gender and biodiversity and facilitating collaborations with civil society representatives, in particular to women constituency (Women Caucus).</b></li> </ul>

7	B	11	<p>A specific body must be assigned the task of collecting, monitoring and tracking these data and indicators for the GPA. Accountability measures and processes must also be explicitly designed and affirmed to ensure monitoring takes place.</p> <p>Gender-biodiversity indicators, sex and ethnicity disaggregated data are made available to support implementation and monitoring of post -2020 global biodiversity framework.</p> <p>Traditional knowledge should be explicitly added to monitoring elements and language diversity should be added in the indicator.</p> <p>Make sure women and girls learn from and get inspired by biodiversity by defining equitable, intersectional and cultural appropriate indicators including disaggregated data by sex, age and ethnicity.</p>
8	A	12	<p><b><i>Proposed Text:</i></b> Generation and sharing of scientific and <b>local, indigenous and traditional</b> knowledge</p> <p>The addition refers to the fact of making sure that the knowledge generated is then applied and used by Parties and other stakeholders to make needed changes. This should also take into consideration the work done by CBD WG8j on Traditional Knowledge. In building back better traditional knowledge has in many instances proven to be effective, impactful and is locally adaptable, and many of these knowledge are held by women and are also responsible for the intergenerational transfer of knowledge to the youth.</p>
8	B	12	<p><b><i>Proposed new Objective/ Activity</i></b> that can be adapted from the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan D.3 and adopt to CBD.</p> <p>Promote the deployment of gender-responsive technological solutions to address <b>biodiversity</b> <del>climate change</del>, including strengthening, protecting and preserving local, indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices in different sectors and for improving biodiversity <del>climate</del> resilience, and by fostering women’s and girls’ full participation and leadership in science, technology, research and development.</p> <p>This could be consideration and reflective as deliverables;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Integrate local, traditional and indigenous knowledge on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the mainstream education system.</li> <li>● Support and promote indigenous women role as a knowledge holders on sustainable resources management</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote and support indigenous women researchers</li> <li>• Translate the relevant document of CBD or relevant document/policy to national and local languages</li> </ul>
8	B	13	<p><b>Proposed Text :</b> “Women’s groups, leaders, and national women and gender institutions, and marginalized and vulnerable groups, are effectively <b>engaging and</b> participating in developing, revising <b>policies</b> and implementing biodiversity strategies and action plans, and associated strategies and activities <b>at all levels.</b>”</p> <p>Explicit inclusion of indigenous women must be included in this objective.</p>
8	B	13 NEW	<p><b>Proposed NEW Action Area/ Objective:</b>  <b>Engage with the CBD Women Caucus and the SCBD gender focal point in development of the topics and identifying gender experts for the technical expert meetings and other relevant consultations and meetings.</b></p>
8	A-B	NEW	<p>(Refer above on <i>General comments on Section II</i>).</p> <p><b><u>Proposed Addition : Coherence</u></b>  <b>Strengthen coordination between the work on gender responsive consideration in the GBF under the Convention and other related United Nations entities and processes, including UNFCCC, UNCCD and other MEAs including 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</b></p> <p>The activities/ deliverable could be identified through the ongoing parallel consultation on Cooperation with other conventions, international organisation and initiatives<sup>2930</sup></p>

<sup>29</sup>SBI-3, Item 8 : Cooperation with other conventions, international organisations and initiatives  
<https://www.cbd.int/meetings/SBI-03>

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/brc-ws>

8	B	14	<p>In resource mobilization: Policy reforms and advocacy to stop pervasive incentives that destroy local ecosystems, biodiversity and women’s livelihood; including subsidies on fossil fuels and investment promotion in extractives, large-scale agricultural mono- cultures, unsustainable livestock production and consumption and damaging infra- structure.</p> <p>Eliminate harmful tax, trade and investment policies that currently lead to tax avoidance and illicit financial flows, land grabs and violations of labour rights, and by adopting policies that redistribute wealth, power and resources and recognize women’s needs and roles as biodiversity caretaker agents, then can we move towards a gender just economy.</p> <p>In generation of Knowledge: Recover and value traditional local knowledge and role of women in the conservation and governance of biodiversity. It also requires building on the existing knowledge and best practices of grassroots and indigenous women and their communities, recognizing and supporting their contributions and solutions to climate mitigation and adaptation, forest conservation and restoration. This includes the locally owned, women-led and climate resilient best practices such as small scale agroecological, forest and energy solutions shared in this report.</p>
9	0	0	<p>General Comment</p> <p>Section III. – Responsibility and Transparency, Outreach, Awareness and Uptake should include an additional column which explicitly notes the targeted actions to be taken to achieve the objective.</p>
9	A	15	<p>Nothing on implementation?</p> <p>There are no activities that have specific actions identified for implementation.</p>
9	B	15	<p><b>Proposed Text:</b> A gender perspective <b>and human rights approach, including women’ rights are</b> integrated into global, <b>regional</b> and national review processes.</p>
9	C	15	<p><b>Add</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEA4 Resolution (2019) UNEP/EA. 4/L. 21 on “Promoting gender equality and the human and</li> </ul>

			<p>empowerment of women and girls in environmental governance.”<sup>31</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean” Adopted at Escazú, Costa Rica, on 4 March 2018</li> <li>● SDGs (5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 16.3.1)</li> <li>● Also consider the Report of the Thematic Workshop on Human Rights as enabling condition in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework<sup>32</sup></li> </ul>
9	B	16	<p><b><i>Proposed Text:</i></b> “National reports under the CBD are gender-responsive <b>and gender-responsive indicators are developed, supported and used in reporting.</b> “</p> <p>Important to add specific measures that should be adopted to ensure that the national reports are gender-responsive. Lessons learned and recommendations and importantly, the inclusion of the perspectives of women and women’s rights groups have to be consulted and their full, effective and meaningful engagement should be pursued in the development of the national reports, including identifying and developing strategies at national and local level.</p> <p>Refine the monitoring element to be gender-responsive including Indigenous women right's safeguards.</p>
9	A	17	<p>Outreach, Awareness and Uptake ( Define clearly outreach mechanism like- information sharing would be accessible by all the communities like in indigenous languages- Awareness – define clearly would be access by the Indigenous women)</p>
9	B	17	<p>Explicit inclusion of indigenous women must be included in this objective.</p>
9	B	17	<p>Mirroring the UNFCCC policy coherence initiative is central to education and awareness building internally across subgroups of the CBD as well as externally among government partners, civil society organizations, and the general public. Understanding parallels between the CBD GPA and the SDGs and Rio Conventions can progress global uptake and local understanding. For example, integration with countries’ National Adaptation Plans, National Adaptation Programs of Action, nationally</p>

<sup>31</sup> UNEA 4 Resolution UNEP/EA. 4/L. 21 <http://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/28928/Annex%20%20-%20UNEA%204%20Resolutions%20%28Links%29.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y>

<sup>32</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/post2020/doc/WS-HR-CBD-post2020-GBF-Report-en.pdf>

			<p>determined contributions, land degradation neutrality plans, and Technology Needs Assessments could advance stronger national, subnational, and local action. Uniting actors working on human rights, climate change, and sustainable development under a common umbrella propels outreach, awareness, and uptake at all levels of governance.</p> <p>Quantify women, Indigenous women, marginalised women, and girls, youth participation in outreach and awareness on global, regional and national level.</p> <p>Ensure Indigenous women participation in outreach and awareness rising on global, regional and national level.</p> <p>Ensure Indigenous youth girls participate in all levels of awareness campaigns including in the design, development of communication and knowledge tools.</p>
9	B	18	<p>Informed consumers take initiatives to control fair and sustainable certification of consumable products.</p> <p>Stop women and children slavery work in monoculture plantations and production</p> <p>Enact gender sensitive labour laws in line with international agreements and actively monitor and address violations. Support women to unionise and invest in social protection measures, including for the many women in informal occupations currently excluded from legal coverage and facing high poverty risks.</p> <p>Strengthen women’s crucial contribution to agriculture and food security/sovereignty with tailor made support to women smallholder farmers (e.g. extension services, access to finance, cooperatives) and tackle policies that negatively affect them such as promotion of industrial agriculture and biofuels.</p>
10	A	18	Responding Human Rights Violation in biodiversity (Additional)
10	B	18	<p>Address Human Rights Violation of women, indigenous women in area of Biodiversity conservation</p> <p>Establish Human Right Responsive Mechanism in Biodiversity Conservation.</p>

*Comments should be sent by e-mail to [secretariat@cbd.int](mailto:secretariat@cbd.int) no later than 31 August 2020.*