

A CBD Women's Caucus submission May 2025

The CBD Women's Caucus, on behalf of its more than 800 members around the world, submits the following inputs and consideration as contribution to the information that will be made available for the 27th meeting of CBD Subsidiary Body of Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, as requested and mandated by the CBD COP decision 16/22 to take into account the diversity of values, worldviews and knowledge systems, including the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as the intersectional approaches.

The CBD Women's Caucus welcomes the opportunity to respond to Notification 2025-046, inviting submission of inputs and relevant information to support the development of a methodology for headline indicator 22.1 of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

As affirmed in the Gender Plan of Action (2022-2030, Decision 15/11)[1] and the COP15 decision on mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting, and review, gender-responsive monitoring — including the collection and use of sex-disaggregated data [2] — is essential to both advancing gender equality and ensuring the effective implementation of the GBF. This mandate, further reinforced by WG8J-12^[3], must guide the development of Indicator 22.1.

We therefore urge that its methodology be rights-based and gender-just, capable of capturing the lived realities and agency of women and girls - including those from Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and people of African descent - and linked to gender-relevant indicators under Targets 3, 21, and 23, especially those related to traditional knowledge and benefit-sharing.

Emphasizing the importance of recognising and securing women's land rights, the CBD Women's Caucus presents the following inputs and information as relevant elements to support the development of a methodology for headline indicator 22.1:





- 1.Ensure component b of the indicator^[4] is disaggregated by sex following <u>LANDex</u> indicator <u>3c</u> "Rural men and women living on community land who perceive their rights are secure". 2.The methodology should build on existing efforts such as the LANDex framework as these tools provide critical insights into perceptions of land security, gender-responsive legal frameworks, and representation in governance:
 - 4A National legal framework on land is gender responsive
 - 4B Share of women among agricultural owners or rights-bearers
 - 4C Rural women who perceive their rights are secure

Moreover, metadata has been developed for SDGs targets <u>1.4.2</u>, <u>5.5, 5.a</u>, <u>10.2</u>, <u>10.3</u>, <u>16.3, 16.7</u>, and <u>16.10</u> and should be used when addressing land tenure.

- 4. Additionally, as in the SDG process, national gender equality mechanisms and human rights institutions should be key actors in defining data sources, validating indicators, and supporting Parties in meaningful reporting.
- 5.Data collection methodologies must be adapted to regional realities, including the unique tenure and governance structures of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), where land and biodiversity pressures intersect in specific ways.
- 6. Women, including those from Indigenous Peoples and local communities, must be actively involved in defining the indicator's scope, validating data sources, and interpreting results. Their participation is essential to ensure that data leads to meaningful action and accountability.

The CBD Women's Caucus (CBD WC) is the women's constituency within the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). It stands as a self-organised global platform, supporting women and girls worldwide to advocate for their rights within biodiversity-related decision-making processes across all levels.

For more information:

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[1] "4. Urges Parties and invites where appropriate, relevant organizations to incorporate the Gender Plan of Action in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to include gender-specific indicators in the development of national indicators, collecting data disaggregated by sex, age and other demographic factors and gender indicators, where possible;" [...] [2] "6. Encourages Parties to submit information on efforts and steps taken to implement the Gender Plan of Action in their national reporting, including sex-disaggregated data;"

^[3]The WG8J-12 recommended to "...consider the need for data disaggregation by sex for all indicators related to the Framework, including the traditional knowledge indicators, and of strengthening, in line with objective 3.2 of the Gender Plan of Action, the evidence-based understanding and analysis of the gender-related impacts of the implementation of the Framework, including insights from the traditional knowledge of women and girls from Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities".

[4] Proportion of lands and territories held or used by Indigenous Peoples and local communities (a) with legal recognition or legally recognized documentation and (b) where there is perceived security of tenure.

^[8] https://d2znjf2o4e8a2t.cloudfront.net/media/documents/Methodology_4C_MASTER.pdf



^[5] https://d2znjf2o4e8a2t.cloudfront.net/media/documents/Methodology_3C_MASTER.pdf

https://d2znjf2o4e8a2t.cloudfront.net/media/documents/Indicators_ENG_6yZnaB8.pdf

https://d2znjf2o4e8a2t.cloudfront.net/media/documents/Methodology_4B_MASTER.pd