

What did



Bring For women And Girls?

An Assessment from a Human Rights Approach

20 November 2024



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What did
bring for
women & girls?



HOUSEKEEPING NOTES



MUTE YOUR MIC



INTERPRETATION

English, Español, Français



RECORDING



ACTIVATE YOUR CAMERA



QUESTIONS/COMMENTS



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AGENDA

OPEN REMARKS

PANEL 1: Working group 1 assessment

“ITEM.8.9.10.11.12.14”

? Q/A 1



? Q/A 2

PANEL 2: Working group 2 assessment

“ITEM.16.18.19.20.25”

CLOSING REMARKS

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OPEN REMARKS

GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE CBD WOMEN'S CAUCUS AT COP16



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PANEL 1: WORKING GROUP 1 ASSESSMENT

ITEM8:PROGRESS ON
THE PREPARATION OF
TARGETS AND
UPDATING OF NBSAPS

ITEM9:DIGITAL
SEQUENCE
INFORMATION ON
GENETIC RESOURCES

ITEM10:MECHANIS
MS FOR PLANNING,
MONITORING,
REPORTING AND
REVIEW

ITEM11:RESOURCE
MOBILIZATION AND
FINANCIAL
MECHANISM

ITEM12:CAPACITY-
BUILDING AND
DEVELOPMENT,
TECHNICAL AND
SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

ITEM14:
IMPLEMENTATION OF
ARTICLE 8(J) AND
RELATED PROVISIONS



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ITEM 8. **PROGRESS ON THE PREPARATION OF TARGETS AND UPDATING OF NBSAPS**

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Key Outcomes for Gender Inclusion in NBSAPs

1. Full and Effective Participation of women and girls
2. Capacity Building and Technical Support more to developing countries
3. Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality with key linkages to Biodiversity governance

CHALLENGES IN GENDER INCLUSION:

- Resource Limitations
- Cultural Barriers
- Monitoring and Evaluation

Recommendations for Enhancing Inclusion in NBSAPs

- Strengthen Participatory Processes
- Develop Gender-Sensitive Indicators
- Mobilize Resources for Gender Inclusion
- Protect Women Environmental Defenders



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ITEM 9. DIGITAL SEQUENCE INFORMATION ON GENETIC RESOURCES

COP15 decided to establish a multilateral mechanism, including a global fund, to fairly and equitably share the benefits from the use of DSI on GR.

COP 16 advanced its operationalization:

Who will share benefits:

- Sectors that benefit from the use of DSI (pharmaceutical, biotechnology, cosmetics, and other industries).
- Large companies and other major entities benefiting commercially from DSI uses, based on a percentage of their profits or revenues.
- Exemptions: academic, public research institutions and other entities using DSI but not directly benefiting.

Who will receive benefits:

- Developing countries, with allocations to support implementation of the KMGBF, according to their priorities.
- Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including women and youth within those communities: at least half of the funding is expected to support their self-identified needs through government or by direct payments through institutions identified by IP and local communities. Some funds may support capacity building and technology transfer.

-Monetary benefits will be allocated through the Cali Fund.

-Strong monitoring and reporting will ensure industries see the impact of their contributions in a transparent and open way, and regular reviews will build the mechanism's efficiency and efficacy over time.

ITEM 10.

MECHANISMS FOR PLANNING, MONITORING, REPORTING AND REVIEW



Draft Monitoring Framework (L document) is good/not so good for the following:

- #14: Urges Parties (...) to take Section C of the Framework into consideration when implementing the monitoring framework including by disaggregating the headline indicators by IPLC, sex, age
- There is an opportunity to continue the process for the development of new indicators in the period between the two COPs (#30)
- Component indicator on the implementation of GPA adopted
- Land use change headline indicator for Target 22 adopted.
- Disaggregation still optional; still no disaggregation by sex/gender for Targets 3, 10, 22

Draft (COP President) PMRR is good/not so good for the following:

- Global review to be also based on contributions from (...) women (...)
- Gender considerations in the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report
- Annex II, Communication of commitments by actors other than national government

ITEM 11.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND FINANCIAL MECHANISM

PENDING

One of the most difficult discussions

- COP16 objective was to advance resource mobilization for the GBF
- Mobilize \$200 billion per year by 2030
- Lack of trust between Global South and North:



A) establishing a dedicated global biodiversity fund under the authority of the COP

Global South

B) maintaining the existing and interim financial mechanism, GEF, which largely serve the interests of donor countries

Global North

- Problematic
- Inadequate
- Politically motivated

- No appetite
- “Not ready”
- Balance asymmetries

Discussions were stalemated on the issue



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ITEM 11.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND FINANCIAL MECHANISM



- Procedural issues: discuss clusters to: (i) mobilizing resources from all sources and instruments; (ii) effectiveness of relevant financial mechanisms against agreed criteria; and (iii) criteria for the design of the dedicated global instrument for biodiversity finance.
- **Human rights-based** and **gender-responsive language needs to be improved:** “should follow”.
- No **direct access** to funding for women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- Revised resource mobilization strategy adopted;

We need more ambition!

- Fine-tune lobby strategies with other CBD Caucuses
- Focus on adopted decisions: provision of funding to implement decision 15/11 on the Gender Plan of Action (GPA); decision 15/4 --> transformative change
- Reject market-based schemes, biodiversity offsets and credit, and support gender-responsive and human rights-based approaches



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ITEM 12.

CAPACITY-BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT, TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

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THE DOCUMENT RE-STRUCTURE:

- **The document re-structure:** Agenda item 12: capacity building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, clearing-house mechanism & knowledge management (CBD/COP/16/9) was split into: i) capacity building and development, technical and scientific cooperation (CBD/COP16/L.13) and ii) clearing-house mechanism & knowledge management (CBD/COP/16/L.16)
-In general, there is inclusivity, prominent mention of women in the text, **but the "how", a clear implementation pathway** is missing
E.g.,

In the paras 1 & 2 of the (CBD/COP16/L.13), women were invited to share information about ongoing and planned capacity building activities in support of the KMGBF implementation through the CHM central portal; (how can women access the CHM central portal?)
and also parties to collaborate with women to share biodiversity-related capacity building needs through the same portal
Also, **the global coordination entity of the regional TSCs will develop guidelines to ensure active engagement of women, However, the timeline of implementation and how women in the different regions can play supportive/active roles in the TSC programs, is unclear.**

ITEM 12.

CAPACITY-BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT, TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

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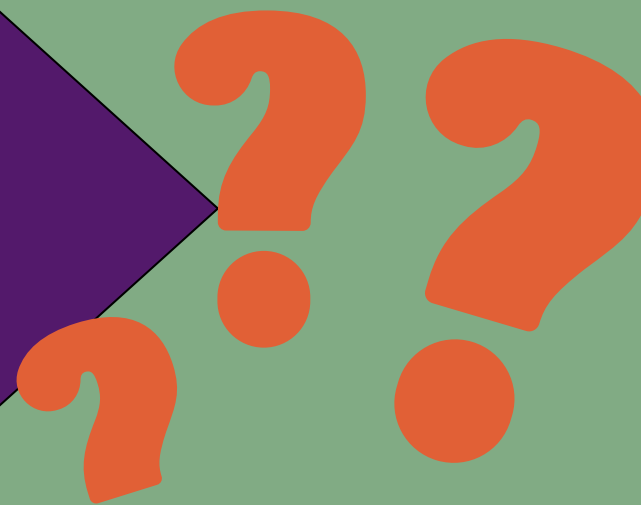


(CBD/COP/16/L.16)

Calls for the adoption of a whole-of-society approach to its implementation (2024 - 2030); enjoins parties to nominate a national focal point for its CHM (however who initiates contact with the women?)

women are invited to play active roles within the different phases of the knowledge management cycle from identifying biodiversity-related knowledge gaps & needs, proffering solutions to address identified gaps, and establishing multistakeholder processes and mechanisms for knowledge co-creation and production,

BUT WHO INITIATES, AND HOW?



ITEM 14. IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 8(J) AND RELATED PROVISIONS

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✓ More than 6 Contact Groups

✓ 5 Decisions Adopted

✓ Permanent Subsidiary Body Established: Modus Operandi to be developed and adopted during COP17

✓ Recognition of the unique role played by People of African Descent with Traditional Lifestyles

✓ New Programme of Work Adopted - Strong HRBA and Gender Responsive Language
Recommendation from Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues pertaining to CBD

Final Decision on In-Depth Dialogue on the Role of Languages in the intergenerational transmission of Traditional Knowledge, practices and innovations

IT'S TIME FOR YOUR QUESTIONS



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LET'S TAKE A GROUP PHOTO!



PANEL 2: WORKING GROUP 2 ASESSESSMENT

ITEM16. SCIENTIFIC
AND TECHNICAL
NEEDS TO SUPPORT
THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE K-M GBF

ITEM18. DIVERSE
VALUES OF
BIODIVERSITY

ITEM19. SUSTAINABLE
WILDLIFE
MANAGEMENT

ITEM20. MARINE
AND COASTAL
BIODIVERSITY, AND
ISLAND
BIODIVERSITY

ITEM25. BIODIVERSITY
AND CLIMATE CHANGE

ITEM 16.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL NEEDS TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE K-M GBF



Adopted decision is good/not so good for the following:

- HRBA Language reintroduced: (d): Equity, gender equality and the human rights-based approach relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
- However language weakened: “Decides that work could be advanced (...)”
- No specific reference to new programmes of work but decision to conduct a strategic review and analysis of the programmes of work of the Convention, and also
- The possibility for (...) women (...) to provide submissions on their views and relevant experiences on work areas in paragraph 2 (including HRBA)



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ITEM 18. DIVERSE VALUES OF BIODIVERSITY

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- No Contact Group discussion on this
- We couldn't intervene during plenary
- The final text welcomes the IPBS report and its key messages
- One key paragraph on operationalising this type of assessment was deleted [Reform policies and institutions, and their underlying norms and societal goals, to internalize the diverse intrinsic, relational and instrumental values of nature...]
- Reference to target 22, 23 and section C was kept in the final text
- An interesting new area of work derived from this document pushed by Bolivia and included in Item 16.



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ITEM 19.

SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

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Recognition of women's roles: acknowledgment of women as essential stakeholders in sustainable wildlife management, their knowledge, was emphasized as critical for achieving biodiversity goals

Capacity building and technological transfer activities to address the gaps outlined in the analysis that include aspects of inclusion and gender responsiveness

Innovative finance mechanisms that are supportive of Indigenous people, local communities, women, and youth engaged in conservation and sustainable management of wild species

Inclusion in decision-making & Gender responsive policies:

- Recognition of the gaps identified through the analysis of the available guidance and tools
- that highlights the need for guidance on inclusive and participatory decision-making,
- equitable distribution of cost and benefits and inclusion of multiple forms of knowledge and
- recognition of rights, gender equity, and governance of wild species
- Creating tools and policies that address the unique needs and challenges faced by women and girls in conservation



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ITEM 20.

MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY, AND ISLAND BIODIVERSITY

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The participation of experts from indigenous peoples and local communities, and women and youth organisations in the workshops to describe or modify EBSAs will need to be facilitated by the secretariat.



The synergies between the CBD process to facilitate the description of EBSAs, and the BBNJ



the full and effective participation of women in the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity



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ITEM 25.

BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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- CBD has recognized climate change and biodiversity as interconnected global crises since 2018 and included them in the work under the Convention in 2004.
- At COP 16, there was an expectation to further the position of the CBD concerning acknowledging the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change as well as provide a framework for enhancing coordination between international efforts and national efforts to address these interlinked crises, especially since the KM-GBF has two targets the address CC: Target 8 and Target 11.

CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1

CBD/COP/16/2/

ITEM 25.

BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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**Other important aspects
that were discussed
during contact groups
but did not make it into
the decision**

- Package Text introduced by the ETC Group on Geoengineering which called for the reaffirming of Decision X/33(w) on geoengineering. Except for reaffirming decision X/33(w), none of these other important additions made it to the decision text.
- Deletion of text that recognized large-scale intensive bioenergy and monoculture plantations were harmful to biodiversity and livelihoods.
- A call by the executive secretary to compile existing information on carbon and biodiversity credits and offsets and other market-based approaches and their effects on biodiversity

ITEM 25.

BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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**POSITIVE RETENTIONS
AND ADDITIONS TO THE
TEXT**

- i) To take into account existing and projected impacts of climate change and climate-related policies on biodiversity with the full and effective participation of women
- (ii) To protect the rights of IPs and LCs over their lands, territories, and resources actions should be pursued with FPIC.

IT'S TIME FOR YOUR QUESTIONS



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SIGN UP!

AS CHAMPION



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