



CBD Women

The background image shows two women at a market stall. The woman on the left is wearing a blue and white patterned headscarf and a brown long-sleeved shirt. The woman on the right is wearing a colorful patterned headscarf and a red and black patterned shirt. They are surrounded by various market goods, including baskets of tomatoes, potatoes, and large white plastic containers. The text is overlaid on the image in a green and purple banner.

# Women's demands for CBD SBSTTA27

October 2025

As Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) convene for the 27th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-27), the CBD Women's Caucus\* underscores that gender justice is not a peripheral issue but a cross-cutting priority essential to the effectiveness, equity, and sustainability of biodiversity action.

This document presents the key policy priorities and demands of the Caucus for SBSTTA-27, reflecting the collective expertise and experiences of women in all their diversity.

## Item 3: Planning, monitoring, reporting and review: global review of collective progress in the implementation of the KM-GBF

### Key messages:

1. It is critical to take into account multiple sources of evidence, including the voluntary contributions of Non-State Actors, submissions, reports, traditional knowledge and results of community monitoring, among others, to inform a comprehensive and far-reaching Global Report and global review process of collective progress in the implementation of the GBF.
2. The global review process of collective progress in the implementation of the GBF needs to be an inclusive, gender-responsive process and ensure the full and effective participation of women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and their organizations, small and big. It is essential to continue to create opportunities for dialogue, discussion and open interaction and sharing, including to facilitate an informal technical dialogue among Parties, stakeholders, indigenous peoples, local communities, women and youth as per paragraph 24(h) of decision 16/32.
3. The findings of the mid-term review of the Gender Plan of Action (decision 15/11) need to be integrated in the global review process culminating at COP17 to assess to what extent the implementation of the KM-GBF is gender responsive and Parties apply the Gender Plan of Action in all aspects and at all scales of planning, implementation, and monitoring and review (decision 15/6), and what adjustments and actions are required to improve impact and advance gender equality and gender justice in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

### Documents:

- [CBD/SBSTTA/27/2](#) - Global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



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## Textual recommendations:

- In the “Recommendations” section, add a new paragraph as follows:  
3bis “Further notes that the findings of the mid-term review of the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030) are important to inform the global review process.”
- In the “Recommendations” section, paragraph 5,  
5. “Encourages actors other than national Governments, in particular Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth, that plan to provide information on commitments towards the implementation of the Framework, as specified in subparagraph 18 (j) of decision 16/32 of 27 February 2025 and in the template contained in annex II to that decision, to provide such information by the national reporting deadline or earlier, to facilitate the preparation of the global report;”
- In the “Recommendations” section, add a new paragraph as follows:  
“8. Requests the Executive Secretary, as per decision 16/32, to “24 (f) To support indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth in sharing information that they have developed to inform the global review.”
- In the “Recommendations” section, add a new paragraph as follows:  
“9. Further requests the Executive Secretary, as per decision 16/32 to “24 (h) To facilitate, with the support of the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group, an informal technical dialogue among Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives, academia, the private and financial sectors, experts and other stakeholders on the scientific, technical and technological aspects of the global report and other relevant inputs to the global review, including the sharing of best practices, challenges, gaps and solutions;”
- In the Annex, paragraph 5(f):  
5(f) “~~Where possible~~, this subsection will also contain an analysis of how the elements of section C of the Framework have been addressed in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and associated processes.”
- In the Annex, paragraph 11(d):  
11 (d) Information, data, and analysis related to indigenous peoples and local communities, women, children, youth, and persons with disabilities and traditional knowledge inputs will also be incorporated across the report, ~~where possible~~.



# Item 4: Matters related to the work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

## Key messages:

1. IPBES must urgently move beyond gender-blind approaches. The next global assessment must systematically integrate gender equality and gender justice in both process and content, addressing existing gaps from earlier gender-neutral assessments. Embedding gender-responsive and inclusive frameworks will strengthen the scientific credibility, policy relevance, and transformative potential of IPBES outputs.
2. Transformative change requires systemic reform, not participation alone. Equitable biodiversity outcomes depend on rights-based, gender-responsive policies. Conservation measures must be evaluated not only for their biodiversity results but also for how they redistribute power, share benefits, and uphold the rights of women, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and youth. Embedding a rights-based and gender-responsive approach throughout policy design, implementation, and monitoring is essential to achieve just, effective, and sustainable futures for people and nature.
3. As recognised by the IPBES Global Assessment, current economic and financial systems are among the main drivers of biodiversity loss. Urgent reforms are needed to realign financial flows, phase out harmful subsidies, and promote just and equitable economic transitions.

## Documents:

- **[CBD/SBSTTA/27/3](#)** - Matters related to the work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and implications of its assessments for the work undertaken under the Convention
- **[CBD/SBSTTA/27/3/Add.1](#)** - Review of findings from the summary for policymakers of the thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food, and health and their implications for the work undertaken under the Convention
- **[CBD/SBSTTA/27/3/Add.2](#)** - Review of findings from the summary for policymakers of the thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and their implications
- **[CBD/SBSTTA/27/3/Add.3](#)** - Review of the scoping report for a second global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services and its potential implications for the work undertaken under the Convention



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## Textual recommendations:

### In document CBD/SBSTTA/27/3:

- **Under the “Recommendations” section, paragraph 2:**

2. “Encourages Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, **women and youth**, relevant organizations and stakeholders to take steps to promote and implement a synergistic and holistic approach for biodiversity and the other nexus elements, as appropriate;”

- **Under the “Recommendations” section, paragraph 3(d):**

3.d “Promote engagement with a wide range of government authorities at the national level, as well as with **rightsholders** and ~~other~~ stakeholders, including subnational actors, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and the private sector;”

- **Under the “Recommendations” section, paragraph 6:**

6. “Encourages Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, relevant organizations, **rightsholders** and stakeholders to take steps to include the key principles of transformative change in their strategies and actions, as appropriate;”

- **Under the “Recommendations” section, paragraph 7. (c)**

7.c “Evaluate the contribution of conservation policies to transformative change and, if needed, make them more inclusive, **rights-based, well-**resourced and focused on places of high value to nature and people and give higher recognition to the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth.”

- **Under the “Recommendations” section, paragraph 7. (d)**

7.d “Encourage Governments, the **private sector**, and relevant organizations to implement transformative change in the sectors most responsible for biodiversity loss.”

- **Under the “Recommendations” section, add a new paragraph 9. bis:**

**9 bis. “Requests the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to ensure the gender responsiveness, preparation, and content of the second global assessment, building on lessons learned and addressing gaps identified in previous gender-neutral assessments.”**



## Item 5: Biodiversity and climate change

### Key messages:

1. Apply a gender-responsive and human rights-based approach to biodiversity–climate action. This approach is consistent with Section C and Target 23 of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF), the Convention's Gender Plan of Action, CEDAW General Recommendation No. 37 on the gender-related dimensions of disaster-risk reduction and climate change, and UNEA Resolution EA.4/Res.17 on promoting gender equality and the human rights and empowerment of women and girls in environmental governance. All actions must uphold Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and ensure the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, and youth.
2. Ensure transformative and rights-compliant coherence between biodiversity and climate agendas. Policy coherence between biodiversity and climate processes will enable transformative change that addresses the structural and interlinked drivers of inequality and environmental degradation, including fossil-fuel dependence and extractive economy. Synergistic approaches and responses should not rely solely on market-based and offsetting schemes, including Nature-based solutions must fully comply with international human-rights obligations and must not replace the need for rapid, deep, and sustained emission reduction actions, in line with UNEA Resolution 5/5.
3. Guarantee equitable and gender-responsive access to biodiversity and climate finance. Investments for biodiversity conservation and restoration, climate mitigation and adaptation, and disaster-risk reduction, must ensure direct, equitable, adequate to their contributions, context and culturally appropriate access to resources for Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, and youth. Financial mechanisms should establish simplified procedures and dedicated funding windows to reach these actors on the ground effectively and timely, and ensure gender-responsiveness and inclusivity in resource allocation, regardless of source.

### Documents:

- [CBD/SBSTTA/27/4](#) - Biodiversity and climate change

### Textual recommendations:

- Under Recommendations for COP, add the following **preambular paragraph**:

**Recognizing further that coherent action must be gender-responsive and human-rights-based, in line with Section C of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, including 10/33, 14/5, 15/11, 15/30, and 16/22.**

- **Under Recommendations for COP, Paragraph 2,**

2. Encourages Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, **women and youth**, relevant organizations and other stakeholders, to take steps to promote and implement a synergistic and holistic approach for biodiversity and the other nexus elements, including climate change, as appropriate.



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- **Under Recommendations for COP, Paragraph 6,**

6. Urges Parties, when undertaking actions to ensure the achievement of Targets 8 and 11 of the Framework, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, **women, and youth:**

- **Under Recommendations for COP, Paragraph 6.a,**

6(a) To identify and maximize potential synergies through their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and relevant national targets, ensure synergies with other national planning processes, including nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and land degradation neutrality targets, **as well as gender plans of action**, as appropriate, and promote positive impacts and ~~minimize or~~ avoid negative impacts on biodiversity, in particular for vulnerable ecosystems and other ecosystems that are irreplaceable and for communities that directly depend on biodiversity;

- **Under Recommendations for COP, add the following paragraph,**

**6.(c).bis To strengthen gender-responsive and human-rights-based implementation, monitoring, and reporting across biodiversity and climate-change policies, consistent with Section C and of KM-GBF as well as decision 15/11;**

- **Under Recommendations for COP, add the following paragraph,**

**8.bis Further encourages Parties, and further invites other Governments, financial institutions and relevant organizations to ensure direct, gender-responsive and culturally appropriate access to climate and biodiversity finance for Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women and youth-led initiatives, including through simplified procedures and dedicated funding windows.**

- **Under Recommendations for COP, Paragraph 9,**

9. Invites the Coalition of Finance Ministers and its institutional partners to further integrate biodiversity and climate change into its work programme, including through the development of **inclusive and gender-responsive** tools and guidance to support the implementation of the Framework;

- **Under Recommendations for COP, Paragraph 11,**

11. Requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to develop **gender-responsive and culturally appropriate** dissemination tools and facilitate capacity-building on the use of the Voluntary Guidelines and its supplement,

- Under **Recommendations for COP, Paragraph 12**,

12. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources and avoiding the duplication of efforts, in collaboration with the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions, to further pursue enhancing policy synergies and cooperation with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, including on **gender-responsive and culturally appropriate** capacity-building, and increasing awareness and understanding of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, as a complement to the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development.

- Under **Annex “Supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines”, Paragraph 5**

5. The Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction and the present supplement could be usefully complemented by regionally and **gender-responsive** culturally tailored toolkits, which may be ecosystem- or sector-specific. User-friendly, actionable toolkits could offer guidance on various topics, such as safeguards, design standards, co-benefit evaluation and institutional readiness.

- Under **Annex “Supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines”, Paragraph 10**

10. The Voluntary Guidelines are underpinned by a set of 10 principles and nine safeguards. The principles serve as high-level standards to guide planning and implementation. They are framed as actions that promote: (a) resilience and adaptive capacity; (b) inclusivity and equity; (c) success at multiple scales; and (d) effectiveness and efficiency. The safeguards are aimed at preventing harm to people and to nature, facilitating transparency and promoting multiple benefits. The principles and safeguards, designed for ecosystem-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction, are also broadly applicable to nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches to climate change mitigation. The present supplement updates the guidance on fit-for-purpose social and environmental safeguards by integrating some additional principles and safeguards for climate change mitigation and strengthening the safeguards for indigenous peoples and local communities, **women and youth**. Together, the principles and safeguards are an essential part of the inclusive, participative approaches to design and implementation described throughout the present text.

- Under **Annex “Supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines”, Section III. Principles and safeguards, Title of subsection 2:**

2. Strengthening safeguards for indigenous peoples, and local communities, **women and youth**

- Under **Annex “Supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines”, Paragraph 12**

12. Building on the principles and safeguards laid out in the Voluntary Guidelines, and consistent with section C of the Framework, **three two**-areas deserve further attention



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- Under **Annex “Supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines”, Paragraph 12.b**

12. b) *Respect for human rights*. Human rights-based approaches are essential to the legitimacy, integrity and effectiveness of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. This is already embedded in the existing safeguards, but further strengthening in line with the Framework is recommended. Ensuring accountability, building trust and supporting flexible, inclusive implementation are also critical to successful scaling up. To address concerns around the recognition of nature's intrinsic value and the distribution of benefits and burdens, the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth must be fully integrated into project design, implementation and governance. This will **involve-require fully respecting the right to** free, prior and informed consent. It will also include **respecting-attention to** customary rights, cultural protection, participatory decision-making, participatory implementation, transparent communication and equitable benefit-sharing. Wherever solutions are proposed that would affect existing rights-holders, the guidance outlined in the present supplement is relevant.

- Under **Annex “Supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines”, New Paragraph 12.c**

**12(c) Advancing gender equality and the fulfillment of women's rights are fundamental for the effective and equitable implementation of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. Safeguards and accountability mechanisms should recognise and support the specialized knowledge, roles and leadership of women and girls, particularly Indigenous women and those from local communities, and ensure equitable access to resources, participation in policy- and decision-making.**

- Under **Annex “Supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines”, Section IV. Overarching considerations, Subsection 1. Scaling up, Title of subsection (a):**

(a) Integrating traditional knowledge and **actions led by the-efforts** indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth

- Under **Annex “Supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines”, Section IV. Overarching considerations, Paragraph 15**

15. Integrating traditional knowledge, innovations and practices **is-can-be** crucial for the successful design, implementation and scaling up of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. Key actions include:

- Under **Annex “Supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines”, Section IV. Overarching considerations, Paragraph 15.a**

15.(a) **The-meaningful inclusion of full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation** of indigenous peoples and local communities, **women and youth,** at the design stage and throughout project implementation, ensuring the co-creation of actions to be taken and enabling ownership at the local level. This consideration builds upon principle 4 of the Voluntary Guidelines;



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- Under **Annex** “Supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines”, **Section IV. Overarching considerations, Paragraph 15.b**

15.(b) Addressing land tenure rights and access to natural resources and recognizing the role of indigenous peoples and local communities, **women and youth**, in managing biodiversity and ecosystem services. Many indigenous peoples and local communities face unclear and unrecognized tenure despite having customary land- or sea-use rights, which undermines their ability to implement actions that address biodiversity and climate concerns and build resilience within their traditional territories. **Particular attention should be paid to addressing women's land rights.** If the issue is left unaddressed, outside interventions can exacerbate land dispossession. These considerations build upon safeguard 9 of the Voluntary Guidelines.

• Under **Annex** “Supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines”, **New paragraph 23.bis**  
**23 bis. In prioritizing and selecting options, Parties should also be guided by the priorities of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth, ensuring that actions are socially inclusive and context-appropriate.**

- Under **Annex** “Supplement to the Voluntary Guidelines”, **Table “Additional principles”, New theme:**

| Theme                                           | Principle                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Safeguard                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <u>Equity, gender equality and human rights</u> | <u>Take a Human Rights Based Approach, including respecting and protecting the rights and roles of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, who are key actors in both protecting and restoring biodiversity, and in implementing climate action. Their traditional knowledge, priorities and needs should be taken into account for biodiversity and climate actions to be equitable, inclusive, effective and rights-based.</u> | <u>Ensure consistent application of rights-based and gender-responsive approaches</u><br><u>Climate change mitigation actions should be designed and implemented with the full, effective, inclusive and gender-responsive participation and representation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth. Actions which present risks or imply potential risks of dispossession, undermining rights, failing to ensure free, prior and informed consent or benefit-sharing, amongst others, should be avoided.</u> |



# Item 6: Scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

## Key messages:

1. Sustain and strengthen the implementation of the Gender and Biodiversity area of work. While this area of work remains aligned with the KM-GBF, its success depends on systemic, consistent action by Parties and the Secretariat. It is essential to invest in the Gender and Biodiversity area, ensuring that commitments on gender equality are translated into tangible results across all thematic areas of the Convention. The framework is in place—what is needed now is coordinated implementation, adequate resources, and accountability for delivery.
2. As highlighted in document SBSTTA/26/INF/15, critical gaps remain in the capacity to integrate gender considerations across tools, guidance, and implementation. These include the absence of systematic assessments of gender in existing tools, gender-neutral treatment of access to land and resources, limited institutional capacity to operationalise the Gender Plan of Action, and the lack of mechanisms to document lessons learned. Parties should prioritise addressing these gaps as part of the scientific and technical support to the KM-GBF.
3. Gender-responsive science enhances equity, data quality, and policy impact. Scientific and technical efforts must employ sex-disaggregated data and gender-responsive methodologies to understand and address differentiated impacts—such as those from pollution and other drivers of biodiversity loss—on women's health, livelihoods, and wellbeing. Closing these gender data and knowledge gaps is essential to ensure that biodiversity policies are both effective and just, advancing environmental integrity and gender equality together.
4. Women's and girls' knowledge, leadership, and agency are central to scientific and technical progress. In line with Target 23 on gender equality, Parties must recognise and integrate women's traditional, local, and scientific knowledge into biodiversity research, monitoring, and decision-making. Ensuring the meaningful representation of women in scientific and policy forums, and supporting their equitable access to resources and capacity-building, will strengthen the effectiveness of KM-GBF implementation.

## Documents:

- **[CBD/SBSTTA/27/5](#)** - Scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- **[CBD/SBSTTA/27/5/Add.1](#)** - Strategic review and analysis of the programmes of work under the Convention in the context of the Framework
- **[CBD/SBSTTA/27/5/Add.2](#)** - Strategic review of and update to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- **[CBD/SBSTTA/27/5/Add.3](#)** - Areas of potential further work in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



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## Textual recommendations:

### In document CBD/SBSTTA/27/2/Add.2:

- Under **Recommendations, Paragraph 7.c,**

7 (c): “Compile and make available relevant guidance and experiences from Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, and relevant organizations and stakeholders on the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity and the complimentary activities listed in the annex;”

- Under **Annex to add a new paragraph as follows:**

“22 (a.bis) Ensure that a gender-responsive approach is systematically embedded in all actions under the Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity.”

### In document CBD/SBSTTA/27/2/Add.3:

- Under **Recommendations, Paragraph 7.c,**

Footnote 4: “Submissions were received from 11 Parties (Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, European Union, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Niger, Peru and South Africa) and 19 observers (Biovision Foundation, Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, **CBD Women’s Caucus**, CropLife International, Environmental Defense Fund, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Global Youth Biodiversity Network, Govardhan Ecovillage, International Institute for Environment and Development, International Union for Conservation of Nature, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Pesticide Action Network, Red Nacional por la Defensa de la Soberanía Alimentaria en Guatemala, Science Panel for the Amazon, SwedBio, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability, Women4Biodiversity, World Federation for Animals and World Wide Fund for Nature).”

- Under **Section “II. Proposals for potential further work”, in Subsection D. Equity, gender equality and the human rights-based approach..., in paragraph 49:**

49. “In document CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/15, it was noted that considerations relevant to indigenous peoples and local communities were well covered under the Convention, and that gaps in tools and guidance in the present area of work concerned primarily other issues related to women, youth and persons with disabilities. One submitter noted gaps in relation to other stakeholders referred to in the Framework, such as children, youth, persons with disabilities and environmental human rights defenders. The aforementioned global analytical study by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights is expected to address the gaps noted by submitters. The study is scheduled to be released in the first quarter of 2026. Its outcomes will help to identify potential further work under the Convention in addition to existing relevant work on gender and the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action (2022-203) and the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities to 2030.”



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- **In the same section, in paragraph 50:**

50. "It is proposed that the matter be taken up by the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, in line with its programme of work, as outlined in paragraph 41 above, and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation when addressing the Gender Plan of Action."

- **Under Recommendations, in the preambular paragraph:**

"Requests the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, subject to the availability of resources, to review the global analytical study on the implementation of a human rights-based approach to the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework conducted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, once available, and to submit a proposal for potential additional work on the human rights-based approach, including intergenerational and gender equity, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting."

- **Under Recommendations, subsection B. Pollution and biodiversity, in paragraph 3,**

3. "Invites Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, and relevant organizations to submit scientific and technical information to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in relation to:"

- **Under Recommendations, in Annex with Terms of reference, in paragraph 2.**

2. "The Technical Expert Group shall comprise 30 technical experts nominated by Parties, including experts on biodiversity and pollution, gender balance and gender expertise must be ensured and up to five representatives nominated by observer organizations and other relevant organizations, ensuring participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth."

- **Under Recommendations, subsection D. Equity, gender equality and the human rights-based approach, in paragraph 8.**

8. "Requests the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to finalize a proposal for potential additional work on the human rights-based approach, including intergenerational and gender equity, taking into account the Gender Plan of Action mid term review as well as the global analytical study on the implementation of a human rights-based approach to the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework conducted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and to submit the proposal for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities at meetings to be held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;"



## Item 7: Risk assessment and risk management

### Key messages:

1. Integrate the One Health approach across all aspects of risk assessment and risk management, including in the development of technical guidance and capacity-building efforts. This ensures coherence with other SBSTTA-27 agenda items that have already adopted One Health perspectives, recognising the interdependence between people, animals, and ecosystems.
2. Ensure the meaningful participation and leadership of women as they hold vital knowledge about the past, present, and future impacts of living modified organisms on food systems, ecosystems, and social relations. Their participation must go beyond consultation to decision-making and co-creation of knowledge, recognising them as essential sources of evidence and guidance rather than recipients of recommendations.
3. Future AHTEGs on risk assessment should ensure gender balance and include experts with demonstrated gender expertise, alongside a diversity of scientific and technical disciplines. Incorporating gender perspectives within multidisciplinary teams will strengthen the quality, inclusiveness, and real-world relevance of guidance and recommendations on living modified organisms.

### Documents:

- [CBD/SBSTTA/27/6](#) - Risk assessment and risk management of living modified organisms

### Textual recommendations:

- Under **Recommendations, paragraph 5**,  
5. "Invites Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, **women, youth**, and relevant organizations to submit information relevant to the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Risk Assessment;"
- Under **Recommendations, paragraph 8(d)**,  
8(d) "Continue to undertake capacity-building and development activities to support the risk assessment of living modified organisms; **ensuring the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, women and youth;**"



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• **In the annex “Terms of Reference”, paragraph 1(a),**  
1(a) “Be composed of experts, in a gender balanced manner, selected in accordance with section H of the consolidated modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, with specific scientific and technical expertise relevant to the present mandate, comprising natural, social, and humanities disciplines, and include experts from academia, relevant international organizations and indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, in line with decision 14/33 of 29 November 2018 on the procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest in expert groups, as amended in decision CP-11/6 of 1 November 2024;”

• **In the annex “Terms of Reference”, paragraph 1 (d),**  
1(d) “Develop draft technical notes aligned with One health principles for the long-term and cumulative effects of genetic constructs and living modified organisms, operationalizing protection goals into relevant assessment and measurement end points, and the use of living modified organisms in centres of origin and in traditional agricultural systems, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body at a meeting held before the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol.”

• **In the annex “Terms of Reference”, paragraph 3:**  
3. In conducting its work, the Expert Group shall also consider information produced by other international, regional, and national bodies, to avoid the duplication of existing materials, while fostering a One Health analytical perspective.”



## Item 8: Invasive Alien Species

### Key messages:

1. Recognise women from Indigenous Peoples and local communities as key actors in invasive species management. Women play vital roles in safeguarding food security, traditional agriculture, and community wellbeing. Their traditional and local knowledge must be central to prevention, monitoring, and eradication programmes, with mechanisms for their full and effective participation and leadership.
2. Protect knowledge and rights in the digital era. Establish safeguards against biopiracy—including digital biopiracy—and ensure that the rights, knowledge, and innovations of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and women are respected and protected in all data collection, sharing, and management processes related to invasive species.
3. Clarify and apply the One Health approach in invasive species management. A clear and inclusive definition of the One Health approach is needed, reflecting its ecological, social, and gender dimensions. Integrating One Health into technical guidance, risk assessment, and capacity-building will ensure coherence across SBSTTA agenda items and strengthen the health and resilience of people, animals, and ecosystems.
4. Address interlinked KM-GBF Targets 6–10 through coordinated action. Prevention, control, restoration, and sustainable-use measures under Targets 6–10 should be implemented jointly to promote policy coherence and ensure that responses to invasive species advance gender equality, livelihoods, and community resilience.

### Documents:

- [CBD/SBSTTA/27/7](#) - Progress report on intersessional activities on invasive alien species

### Textual recommendations:

- Under **Recommendations, paragraph 2**,

2. “Encourages Parties, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities, and invites other Governments, relevant organizations and indigenous peoples and local communities, **women, and youth**, as appropriate;”

- Under **Recommendations, new paragraph**,

**2(c).bis “To prevent biopiracy and ensure that the rights and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and women are respected and protected in all invasive species-related data and management activities.”**

- Under **Recommendations, a new paragraph**,

**3(a).bis “To collaborate with Indigenous Peoples and local communities, particularly Indigenous and local women leaders, as key holders of traditional and local knowledge in monitoring, management, and eradication programmes related to invasive alien species.”**



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## Item 9: Biodiversity and agriculture

### Key messages:

1. Ensure the effective implementation of existing gender provisions. The Plan of Action on Biodiversity and Agriculture already includes gender-equality commitments. However, implementation and review processes have remained largely gender-blind. It is essential that Parties and the Secretariat apply these existing provisions in practice and ensure gender-responsive monitoring, reporting, and evaluation.
2. Guarantee meaningful participation and leadership of women, particularly from Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Women's and girls' leadership and contributions are critical for integrating traditional and local knowledge on soil biodiversity, sustainable agriculture, and ecosystem restoration. Their leadership strengthens policy coherence and ensures that biodiversity conservation supports community wellbeing and food security.
3. Align implementation with Section C of the KM-GBF and the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030). The Plan's implementation must fully reflect the KM-GBF's human-rights-based and gender-responsive principles. Applying Section C and the Gender Plan of Action provides a clear framework for ensuring that agricultural policies advance equity, human rights, and sustainable biodiversity outcomes.

### Documents:

- [CBD/SBSTTA/27/8](#) - Biodiversity and agriculture

### Textual recommendations:

- **Under the Recommendations section, paragraph 2,**
  2. “*Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to continue to support the implementation of the Plan of Action in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, ensuring that the existing gender equality commitments within the Plan of Action are effectively implemented, monitored and reported upon in a gender-responsive manner.”



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## Item 10: Biodiversity and health

### Key messages:

1. Apply a rights-based and gender-responsive approach to biodiversity and health. Implementation of the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health must reflect the principles of the KM-GBF, including Section C on human rights and gender equality, as well as the CBD's Gender Plan of Action. Indicators, guidance, and tools should integrate equity, gender, and human-rights considerations, recognising the differentiated vulnerabilities and capacities of diverse groups, particularly Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and women.
2. Enhance information sharing and cooperation. Establish or strengthen online platforms to collect and exchange data, tools, and experiences on biodiversity and health interlinkages—including those integrating gender, human rights, and Indigenous and local knowledge perspectives—to support policy coherence and effective implementation at all levels.
3. Link the One Health approach across related agenda items. The One Health framework should be applied consistently across risk-assessment, invasive-species, and health-related work under the Convention. Coordinated implementation will strengthen ecosystem resilience, reduce emerging risks, and ensure that prevention and response measures are gender-responsive and socially inclusive.

### Documents:

- [CBD/SBSTTA/27/9](#) - Biodiversity and health

### Textual recommendations:

- Under the **Recommendations section, paragraph 2(a)**,  
2.(a) "To compile and synthesize information from Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, **women and youth**, relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other organizations on measures, **indicators**, guidance and tools, examples, best practices and lessons learned, **including those integrating equity, human rights and gender considerations**, in the implementation of the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health and the mainstreaming of biodiversity and health interlinkages at all levels, and to make the information available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention or on its website, as appropriate;"
- Under the **Recommendations section, paragraph 2(b)**,  
2(b) "To continue cooperation on biodiversity and health with **indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth**, and relevant organizations, as outlined in subparagraphs 9 (b), (c), (d) and (e) of decision [16/19](#);"



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Under **Recommendations**, new paragraph,

**2(c) bis “To create an online information-sharing platform to gather and exchange knowledge, tools and experiences related to biodiversity and health interlinkages, including those integrating equity, human rights, gender considerations, and Indigenous and local knowledge systems.”**

**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:** [coordination@cbd womenscaucus.org](mailto:coordination@cbd womenscaucus.org)



Policy recommendations for  
#UNBiodiversity SBSTTA27  
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 CBD Women