



SBI-7

Policy Recommendations

The seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI 7) provides a critical opportunity to accelerate implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) by strengthening the enabling conditions needed to achieve its goals and targets. The agenda addresses key building blocks for implementation—including planning, finance, technical and scientific cooperation, knowledge management, mainstreaming, communication and education—that will determine whether the Framework delivers transformative, equitable and lasting outcomes.

This document presents the CBD Women's Caucus' priority messages and targeted textual recommendations for the draft decisions under SBI 7. Our proposals are intended to strengthen implementation by ensuring that biodiversity policies, finance, capacity-building, knowledge systems and governance mechanisms are gender-responsive, rights-based and better equipped to support those who are already driving biodiversity action on the ground.

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

For more information: coordination@cbd womenscaucus.org



<https://cbd womenscaucus.org>



@cbd_womens

Item 3. Planning, monitoring, reporting and review: global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

What do we recommend?

- A stronger whole-of-society and human rights-based approaches need to guide the actions of Parties and be reflected in national strategies and action plans to ensure stronger and accelerated implementation and collective progress. The findings of the Global Report clearly indicate that implementation of the Framework is not on track, in particular the drivers of biodiversity loss are weakly addressed, socio-economic issues and quality elements of targets like participation and engagement of non state actors, equitable governance, gender-responsiveness and other considerations in Section C are only inconsistently implemented and minimally reported. These gaps need to be addressed for inclusive, effective and equitable transformative change and to achieve the Targets of the GBF by 2030. We envisage the Yerevan pathway for accelerating the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to be an inclusive process to promote more collaboration, engagement, knowledge and information exchanges and dialogues among Parties and with rights holders and all actors to ensure accelerated collective progress towards a lasting, equitable, and gender-responsive transformative change.
- Gender justice is a foundational condition for the successful implementation of the KM-GBF. A gender-responsive implementation of the GBF requires the full and effective participation of women that translates in substantive biodiversity policy- and decision-making authority, and taking an intersectional approach to gender inequalities and biodiversity loss. Findings of the mid-term review of the Gender Plan of Action that call for full and effective participation and leadership of women in decision-making, and the importance of disaggregated data, among others, need to be integrated in how Parties respond to the outcomes of the Global Review.
- The recognition, tracking and reporting of the unique and important contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth to the successful and ambitious implementation of the Framework, including their traditional knowledge, practices, innovations and local solutions, can help address the gaps and challenges identified in the global report. The recognition needs to be supported by significant increase in means of implementation, including direct and adequate access to finance for women-led initiatives. Moreover, more engagement, exchange, knowledge and information sharing with non-state actors can be leveraged and facilitated through well-resourced technical and scientific cooperation centers, and active collaborations and partnerships with all actors, and thus substantially inform the process towards the second global review.

Key textual suggestions for document CBD/SBI/7/2

In section “V. Recommendation for the Subsidiary Body on Implementation”

Paragraph 16. 4. *Decides* that the present decision and the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework are to be used to inform and guide future ~~work~~-actions to implement the Framework in effective, inclusive and gender-responsive ways, including work undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including by its bodies and Secretariat, over the period 2026–2030;

Paragraph 8.bis. Encourages Parties to recognize, support and integrate in appropriate ways, the unique contributions and efforts by indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other stakeholders towards the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the Framework

Paragraph 10. *Invites* relevant partners, ~~including the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres~~, the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements, United Nations entities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and research networks, indigenous people and local communities, women and youth to collaborate with and support the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres, to organize and facilitate peer-to-peer learning, knowledge and information exchange to share best practices, expertise and experience in the implementation of the Framework, paying particular attention to areas and targets where progress remains insufficient;

Paragraph 28. (h) Also decides to convene informal technical and regional dialogues before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties with indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, and other non state actors to share experiences, knowledge, challenges, opportunities, and support initiatives including means of implementation, and solutions in addressing the global review outcomes with a focus on accelerating implementation on the targets of the Framework for which collective progress is most significantly lagging and on ensuring delivery on all 23 targets informed by considerations in Section C.



Refer to CBD/SBI/7/2 for a full set of textual recommendations.



Item 4. Resource mobilization and financial mechanism

What do we recommend?

- To enable equitable biodiversity finance, we need to transform the financial architecture itself. Closing the biodiversity finance gap requires transforming the macroeconomics that constrain investment in biodiversity, not simply mobilizing additional resources. This includes eliminating harmful subsidies (Target 18), addressing unsustainable debt burdens, advancing global tax justice, strengthening domestic resource mobilization, and improving policy coherence. These reforms must also tackle the structural gender inequalities embedded in financial systems—including insecure land tenure, unequal access to financial services, exclusion from financial decision-making, and discriminatory lending practices—that prevent women and girls, particularly Indigenous women and women from local communities, from accessing and shaping biodiversity finance. Without addressing these systemic inequalities, biodiversity finance will continue to reinforce existing power imbalances rather than support an equitable implementation of the KM-GBF.
- Resource mobilization must be guided by equity and common but differentiated responsibilities. Broadening the contributor base should not replace or delay the fulfilment of existing obligations under the Convention. Developed country Parties must urgently meet and scale up their commitments, while additional contributions should be guided by fair-share approaches that reflect historical responsibility, ecological debt, and countries' capacities to contribute. Resource mobilization must also be gender-responsive, ensuring that financial resources reach women and girls in all their diversity, including Indigenous women and women from local communities, as rights holders, knowledge holders, and key implementers of biodiversity action—not merely as beneficiaries.
- Embed equity, accountability and direct access in the financial mechanism. The mechanism must guarantee equitable governance and direct access to finance for women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, youth, and other rights holders, while embedding mandatory human rights, environmental, social and gender-responsive safeguards, due diligence, transparency, accountability, and accessible grievance mechanisms across the entire financing cycle. Private investment must be subject to these standards to ensure it delivers positive biodiversity and social outcomes. Without binding accountability systems linked to biodiversity funding, financial mechanisms risk financing exclusionary or harmful conservation practices without consequence. Dedicated support for collective actions, Mother Earth-centric actions and non-market approaches must also be recognized as an essential criterion of the financial mechanism (Target 19 (f)).

- Future GEF replenishments and programming should systematically build on the findings of the Gender Plan of Action review. We recommend that the review of the Gender Plan of Action be explicitly included among the sources informing the development of the next four-year GEF programme priorities (2030–2034). The lessons learned from implementing the GPA—including barriers, enabling conditions and financing needs—should directly inform future biodiversity finance programming. We also recommend that the framework be developed through an inclusive process that enables women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, youth and other rights holders to meaningfully contribute their experience and priorities, helping ensure that post-2030 biodiversity finance responds to implementation realities on the ground.

Key textual suggestions for document CBD/SBI/7/3

In section “IV. Recommendation”

Paragraph 36. 5.bis Also recognizing that unequal access to finance, gender inequalities and structural barriers faced by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, particularly women and girls, remain significant impediments to effective biodiversity finance.

Paragraph 36. 6bis. Further urges Parties to enhance the effectiveness of global biodiversity finance by strengthening the fight against illicit financial flows, tax evasion and illegal, unreported and unregulated resource exploitation, including by ensuring transparency, tax justice, accountability and enforcement.



In section “Annex II Impediments to the effectiveness of global biodiversity finance...”

Impediments to the effectiveness of global biodiversity finance	Elements for the further enhancement of the effectiveness of global biodiversity finance
Lack of private sector involvement in biodiversity finance	Stimulate private biodiversity finance through incentives and biodiversity positive policy signals <u>Private biodiversity finance should be accessed without compromising mandatory environmental, human rights and gender-responsive due diligence, transparent and mandatory disclosure, and accountability mechanisms, ensuring that private finance complements, rather than substitutes for, public finance obligations under the Convention</u>
Fragmented biodiversity finance tracking	Enhance national budget tagging and coherent reporting structures domestically and internationally, <u>mandating the use of gender-responsive budgeting and tracking to ensure financial flows reach women and marginalised groups.</u>
Additional barriers faced by indigenous peoples and local communities, <u>women, and youth</u> ; and unequal representation	<u>Remove structural barriers to equitable access by addressing discriminatory financial practices, ensuring women's equal representation in financial governance, and establishing dedicated, accessible funding mechanisms and windows for women-led initiatives.</u>

Key textual suggestions for document CBD/SBI/7/4

In section “VII. Recommendation”

Paragraph 12. 5 (f) Deepening inclusive support for indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as women-led and youth-led organizations;

Paragraph 10. (a) Relevant national platforms for biodiversity project planning along with its engagement strategy at the country level, that ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth;

In section “Annex III Terms of reference for preparing a four-year outcome-oriented framework...”

In section “Annex III Terms of reference for preparing a four-year outcome-oriented framework...”

Paragraph 9. The Executive Secretary shall prepare a draft four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities related to the utilization of Global Environment Facility resources for biodiversity for the period from August 2030 to June 2034, in consultation and collaboration with the secretariats of relevant conventions and the Global Environment Facility, including its agencies and Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel, as well as through an inclusive process involving Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth;



Refer to [CBD/SBI/7/3](#) and [CBD/SBI/7/4](#) for a full set of textual recommendations.



Item 5. Digital sequence information on genetic resources

What do we recommend?

- Full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive participation of IPs and Ics including women and youth from these communities in the governance, implementation, monitoring and review of the MLM and Cali Fund (consistent with Target 23 and GPA).
- The multilateral mechanism should adopt approaches that complement and strengthen fair and equitable benefit sharing, respect national ABS frameworks and respect and guarantee the rights, knowledge and customary governance of IPs and Ics including the women from these communities.
- MLM should prioritise equitable access to monetary and non-monetary benefits, especially for women from indigenous peoples' and local communities to ensure DSI benefits contribute to reducing global inequalities.
- Measures to strengthen transparency and accountability in governance and use of DSI consistent with CARE principles for indigenous data governance.

Key textual suggestions for document CBD/SBI/7/5

In section "III. Elements of a draft recommendation "

Paragraph 31. 3. Invites Parties and others ~~to organize participatory activities~~ to encourage and facilitate private sector engagement and contributions to the Cali Fund;

Paragraph 31. 5 (a) Indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth from these communities, with the support of Parties; and, as appropriate, relevant organizations and initiatives; to develop educational material for the use of database operators, scientific and research institutions, the Secretariat and other stakeholders, as relevant, on the management and governance of data linked to indigenous peoples and local communities including women and youth from these communities and their traditional knowledge, providing guidance for digital sequence information on genetic resources users and researchers, including for scientific publications on research using digital sequence information on genetic resources;

Paragraph 31. 5 (b) Database managers and users to develop and implement: (i) standardized metadata supporting improved accessibility, transparency and accountability in databases; including, as appropriate, information on country of origin, associated traditional knowledge and other relevant information to safeguard the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and women and youth from those communities and (ii) a process for the ~~incremental~~ monitoring of alignment with the CARE (collective benefit, authority to control, responsibility, ethics) principles for indigenous data governance;

Paragraph 8. (b) To develop educational material on the Convention on its access and benefit-sharing obligations and expectations for use by database operators, scientific and research institutions and other stakeholders, as relevant; including on responsible data governance, transparency, accountability and equitable benefit-sharing.



Refer to [CBD/SBI/7/5](#) for a full set of textual recommendations.



Item 7. Second assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization.

What do we recommend?

- The implementation of the Nagoya Protocol should ensure practices and actions that recognize, respect and protect the rights, roles and knowledge of women from Indigenous Peoples, local communities and peoples of African descent as holders, custodians and transmitters of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, including by ensuring their full and effective participation in the development of access and benefit-sharing measures and in decision-making related to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.
- Community protocols are key instruments where gender considerations can be embedded to guide practice regarding ABS policies, supporting Governments and users regarding the conditions under which access to genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge held by Indigenous Peoples and local communities may be granted.
- Parties are yet to publish community protocols as national records and therefore as part of their national ABS framework and profile. The CBD Women's Caucus highlights the relevance of the recommendation of this SBI-7 to urge Parties to foster and support the development and implementation of community protocols, as well as to publish them as part of Clearing-House national records as a means of facilitating recognition of these tools as a component of the national access and benefit-sharing framework.

Key textual suggestions for document CBD/SBI/7/7

In section "III. Recommendation"

Paragraph 14. 10. ~~invites~~ Urges Parties to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth within them, in access and benefit-sharing processes, including by developing fostering and supporting the development and implementation of community protocols and procedures for access and benefit-sharing in accordance with Article 12 of the Nagoya Protocol, and to make such protocols and procedures available through the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House as part of the national records, and also invites relevant organizations to support indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth within them, in developing community protocols and procedures;

Paragraph 17. 3. Recommends that, in adopting guidance on the financial mechanism to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, the Conference of the Parties ~~invite~~ **urges** the Global Environment Facility to **strengthen the dissemination of information on assistance and to continue to** assist eligible Parties in implementing the Protocol, taking into account the outcomes of the second assessment and review, encourage the use of global and regional projects and make funds available to that end;

 Refer to [CBD/SBI/7/7](#) for a full set of textual recommendations.

Item 8. Synthetic biology: thematic action plan to support capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology and knowledge-sharing.

What do we recommend?

- The CBD's Thematic Action Plan (TAP) should stipulate that strengthening national capacities for independent assessment, biosafety, monitoring, regulation, governance and precautionary decision-making are preconditions for the promotion of access, transfer or application of synthetic biology technologies.
- The current draft TAP assumes a level of readiness and benefits from synthetic biology that is not supported by multidisciplinary scientific evidence. The Thematic Action Plan should strengthen requirements for transparent, multidisciplinary and high-quality evidence, drawing on both science and other relevant local and traditional systems of knowledge. Before environmental release, scale-up or commercialisation, the TAP should prioritise:
 1. Independent multidisciplinary assessment and risk evaluation, inclusive of traditional systems of knowledge;
 2. Horizon scanning and oversight of emerging synthetic biology technologies;
 3. Informed, inclusive and participatory decision-making in national processes, including the meaningful involvement of indigenous peoples, women, and local communities.
- Consideration of risks, uncertainties, knowledge gaps, limitations and potential adverse impacts should be a central component of all capacity-building, technology transfer and knowledge-sharing activities.
- Regarding the means of implementation, the TAP should not divert funds from proven traditional conservation practices and approaches, known to be low-risk, demonstrate clear ecological interventions and are cost-effective.

Key textual suggestions for document CBD/SBI/7/8

In section “II. Recommendation”

Paragraph 18. 3. *Invites Parties to consider the actions contained in the thematic action plan in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans; based on multidisciplinary approaches to assessments, inclusive to Indigenous Peoples, women, and local communities' perspectives and realities.*



Refer to [CBD/SBI/7/8](#) for a full set of textual recommendations.



Item 9. Engagement with subnational governments, cities and other local authorities to enhance the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

What do we recommend?

- Make multilevel biodiversity governance inclusive, participatory and effective. Parties, per decision 15/12, should ensure that subnational and local governments are fully integrated into the development, implementation, monitoring, reporting and review of NBSAPs and the global review of collective progress. Decision 15/12 also highlights the importance of stakeholder participation, and multilevel governance mechanisms should ensure the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, youth, civil society, academia and other relevant rights holders, including through strengthened partnerships between local governments and women's organizations. This component should be reflected in the Review and in the Global Progress Report, including through implementation data and case studies collected both from subnational and local governments and from stakeholders directly via the stakeholders commitments tool.
- Invest in gender-responsive capacity-building, financing and access to information for local implementation. Achieving the KM-GBF requires predictable and gender-responsive support for subnational and local governments through capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, resource mobilization, knowledge management and public access to biodiversity information. Biodiversity finance should reach the local level and strengthen partnerships with women-led, Indigenous-led and youth-led organizations, enabling locally driven implementation and inclusive decision-making.
- Strengthen biodiversity data and knowledge systems to support local action. Effective local implementation requires addressing persistent gaps in methodologies, indicators, monitoring systems and biodiversity data, particularly for urban biodiversity and ecological connectivity. Parties should strengthen interoperable biodiversity information systems and improve the collection, use and reporting of local and, where appropriate, sex-disaggregated data to better recognize the contributions of subnational governments, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth to the implementation of the Framework. Under Key Finding number seven on recurring challenges, specify challenges related to stakeholder inclusion, including women and girls.

- Strengthen the contributions of subnational and local governments and stakeholders in the first Global Report on Collective Progress. The “Review of the role of subnational and local governments” provides substantive examples of these governments’ contributions towards the implementation of KM-GBF targets, yet these substantive contributions are not strongly reflected in the Global Report on Collective Progress. Parties should request that the Global Progress Report reflect these contributions with an emphasis on contributions that include stakeholders at these levels, particularly women and girls.

Key textual suggestions for document CBD/SBI/7/9

In section “III. Recommendation”

Paragraph 11. 2. Encourages continued efforts to strengthen coordination, cooperation and engagement across all levels of government, including in the context of the implementation of the plan of action on subnational governments, cities and other local authorities for biodiversity (2023–2030), in support of the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and the Framework, while ensuring the meaningful participation of stakeholders at the subnational and local levels, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, youth and other relevant rights holders.

Paragraph 11. 2.bis Encourages Parties and relevant organizations to strengthen technical and financial support for subnational and local governments, including including through adequate, predictable and gender-responsive technical and financial support, capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and partnerships with stakeholders, including women-led, Indigenous-led and youth-led organizations, in support of local implementation of the Framework.

Paragraph 11. 2.ter Encourages subnational governments, cities and other local authorities to strengthen the collection and reporting of subnational biodiversity data, including, where appropriate, sex-disaggregated data and information on the contributions of women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities to implementation of the Framework.



Refer to [CBD/SBI/7/9](https://cbd-women.org/CBD/SBI/7/9) for a full set of textual recommendations.

Item 10. Capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation.

What do we recommend?

- Mainstream a gender and rights-based approach throughout the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development, together with the Technical and Scientific Cooperation Mechanism and its regional and subregional support centres. These processes should systematically integrate a gender and rights-based approach across its governance, institutional arrangements, capacity-building activities, guidance materials and documentation of good practices, consistent with Section C of the KM-GBF, Targets 22 and 23, and Article 8(j) of the Convention. This will help ensure that technical and scientific cooperation supports equitable and effective implementation of the Framework.
- Strengthen partnerships with rights holders to accelerate implementation of the Framework. Technical and Scientific Cooperation support centres, the Global Coordination Entity and partner institutions should actively collaborate with Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, youth, academia and civil society organizations in the design, implementation and monitoring of technical and scientific cooperation. Strengthening these partnerships—including by linking resource mobilization institutions with rights-holder organizations—will improve access to finance, promote knowledge exchange and strengthen implementation of the KM-GBF.
- Prioritise capacity-building that responds to the identified needs of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, youth and other rights holders based on their identified needs. Capacity-building should move beyond generic technical assistance and provide dedicated support packages, peer learning, exchanges of experience and training opportunities that respond to the self-identified priorities of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, youth and their organizations. These efforts should strengthen their capacities not only to participate in, but also to lead and implement biodiversity action at all levels.

Textual suggestions for document CBD/SBI/7/10

In section “IV. Recommendation”

Paragraph 33. 8. (b) To organize, in collaboration with the support centres and relevant organizations, capacity-building and development activities, including training-of-trainers workshops and peer-to-peer learning exchanges, addressed to Parties, other governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and other stakeholders and organizations to promote and facilitate the context-specific application of the long-term strategic framework;

Paragraph 33. 8. (e) To monitor, in collaboration with partners, including indigenous peoples, local communities, women and youth, initiatives aimed at supporting the implementation of Target 20 of the Framework, compile emerging lessons and good practices and make them available through the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism.

Paragraph 33. 17. Invites United Nations entities, relevant international organizations, development agencies, research institutions, academia, indigenous peoples, local communities, women, youth, the private sector, and other stakeholders to work actively with and support the support centres and the Global Coordination Entity.

Paragraph 33. 19. (d) To develop, in consultation with the support centres and with assistance from the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation, a common monitoring and evaluation framework and reporting templates for the centres, including through gender-responsive indicators and, where appropriate, sex-disaggregated data, with a view to ensuring the consistent tracking of outcomes and the effectiveness of technical and scientific cooperation support and to facilitating the review of progress by the Subsidiary Body of Implementation at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

 Refer to [CBD/SBI/7/10](#) for a full set of textual recommendations.

Item 11. Clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management.

What do we recommend?

- Ensure that the Clearing-House Mechanism and the Knowledge Management Strategy recognize and make visible the knowledge, innovations and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, youth and their organizations. The implementation of the programme of work should strengthen the accessibility, exchange and reuse of knowledge from diverse knowledge systems by ensuring that information submitted by Parties and, where appropriate, by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, youth and other non-State actors is accessible, searchable and reusable in support of planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting under the Framework.
- Strengthen the monitoring of the Knowledge Management Strategy through the systematic collection, sharing and use of sex-disaggregated data and information. The analysis of the implementation of the programme of work should include the systematic collection, sharing and use of sex-disaggregated data and information that makes visible the contributions, participation and leadership of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, youth and their organizations, thereby supporting the implementation and review of Targets 21, 22 and 23 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Gender Plan of Action.

- Promote the meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, youth in the implementation and review of the programme of work. The Clearing-House Mechanism and the Knowledge Management Strategy should support the active engagement of rights holders in knowledge generation, exchange and dissemination, including through collaboration with cooperation support centres, capacity-building initiatives and national reporting processes.

Key textual suggestions for document CBD/SBI/7/11

In section “IV. Recommendation”

Paragraph 11. 2. Reiterates the need for continued implementation by Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, relevant organizations, and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to achieve the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism and the knowledge management strategy;

Paragraph 7. Invites the cooperation support centres, indigenous peoples, local communities, women and youth, and relevant organizations to collaborate and to share information with the Secretariat in order to facilitate the review of that area of work at the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

Paragraph 8. (a) To strengthen and accelerate the implementation of the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism and the knowledge management strategy by making information submitted by Parties and, where appropriate, by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, youth and other non-State actors more accessible, searchable and reusable in support of planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting under the Framework;

Paragraph 8. (b) To prepare an analysis of the implementation of the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism and the knowledge management strategy, including the systematic collection, sharing and use of sex-disaggregated data and information, to inform their review at the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.



Refer to [CBD/SBI/7/11](#) for a full set of textual recommendations.



Item 12. Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors.

What do we recommend?

- The relevance of mainstreaming biodiversity and its multiple values within and across sectors has been recognized in previous CBD COP decisions and in Target 14 of the KM-GBF. This is pivotal to transforming the way productive sectors operate and contribute to economic development and mitigates the negative impact of the drivers of biodiversity loss and on the groups and communities and women most impacted, while supporting sustainable development. The findings of the Global report indicate that biodiversity mainstreaming within and across sectors, including the financial sector, remain at relatively early stages of implementation. As Caucus we are concerned that this and the fact that only 4 Parties responded to the call to submit information on good practices, tools, mechanisms, guidance and relevant solutions to support biodiversity mainstreaming and its multiple values, signal a lack of political will to move from business as usual to actual transformational change.
- The proposed draft recommendation weakens previously agreed commitments on gender-responsive mainstreaming across all levels of government and society. In particular, the commitment established in decision 16/13 to enable mainstreaming with a view to fostering the full, equitable, meaningful, effective and gender-responsive contributions of women, other rights holders and stakeholders across sectors is not adequately reflected. At a time when stronger implementation is needed, document CBD/SBI/7/12 also replaces stronger operative language, such as "require" and "urge", with less ambitious formulations, including "capture" and "encourage".
- It is urgent to move beyond exchange of good practices and identification of challenges to actual implementation across sectors. Challenges described in section IV B of document CBD/SBI/7/12 continue to be the same that were addressed by COPs since COP13. A call to Parties to implement initiatives and continue efforts to mainstream biodiversity and its multiple values within and across sectors is needed. This requires enabling the full and effective participation of women, as well as other rightholders in mainstreaming initiatives to ensure appropriate and gender-responsive social and environmental safeguards and thus effectively and equitably reduce the drivers of biodiversity loss for transformative change and sustainable development.

Key textual suggestions for document CBD/SBI/7/12

In section “V. Elements of a recommendation”

Paragraph 3. ~~Encourages~~ **Urges** Parties, in accordance with national circumstances, to continue to strengthen efforts to integrate biodiversity considerations into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, plans, programmes and decision-making processes, including through whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches;

Paragraph 4 bis. Requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to facilitate the analysis of current practices related to the mainstreaming of biodiversity, implemented by sectors included in COP 13 and COP 14 decisions relevant to the mainstreaming of biodiversity, including and in particular regarding the fostering the full and effective contributions of women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations and stakeholders, within and across sectors, in an inclusive manner, as appropriate;



Refer to [CBD/SBI/7/12](#) for a full set of textual recommendations.



Item 13. Communication, education and public awareness.

What do we recommend?

- Embed gender equality and justice and the rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women and youth throughout the Global Plan—not only in its guiding principles. The commitment to gender-responsive and equitable biodiversity education should be reflected consistently across the purpose, expected outcomes, priority actions, enabling conditions, implementation and monitoring of the Global Plan, ensuring coherence with Targets 22 and 23 of the KM-GBF and the Gender Plan of Action.
- Ensure that the Global Plan reaches and empowers those who are critical to biodiversity action. Education on biodiversity should be designed and implemented in partnership with Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, youth and their organizations, recognizing traditional knowledge, diverse knowledge systems and learning practices and the need to reach learners in rural, Indigenous and other underserved communities through formal, non-formal and informal education.
- Integrating equity in the Global Plan's monitoring and reporting strengthens its accountability. The implementation and review of the Global Plan should include the systematic collection and reporting of sex-disaggregated data and other relevant information on the participation, leadership and reach of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth, ensuring that progress can be assessed not only by the number of activities delivered, but also by who benefits, who participates and whose knowledge is reflected.

Key textual suggestions for document CBD/SBI/7/13

In section “Annex Global plan of action for education on biodiversity”

Paragraph 9. (b) Education on biodiversity is lifelong, takes place in formal, non-formal and informal contexts and involves a wide range of actors, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, and locations, including institutions, sectors, communities and social spaces, in line with a whole-of-society approach;

Paragraph 9. (c) Approaches to education on biodiversity should be pluralistic, holistic, **gender-responsive** and equitable, recognize and integrate diverse knowledge systems and worldviews, including those of indigenous peoples and local communities, **women and youth**, and promote co-creation, intercultural learning and intergenerational knowledge exchange;

Paragraph 11. The three cross-cutting enabling conditions support the implementation of actions under the priority areas and the achievement of the expected outcomes by strengthening the institutional, social and learning environments necessary for sustained progress. The enabling conditions relate to the broader systemic and societal foundations required to support implementation at scale and over time. They address lifelong, life-wide and life-deep learning; whole-of-society engagement, **including the meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth;** and sustainable financing and incentives.

Paragraph 31. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting can be strengthened at the international level by inviting Parties to provide information in their national communications, where possible, and in other reports on activities and policies involving the implementation of the global plan. Such information could cover accomplishments, lessons learned, experience and challenges and opportunities, **including, where appropriate, the systematic collection and use of sex-disaggregated data and information on the participation, leadership and reach of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth.** The priority areas for action, objectives and indicative actions provide a useful guide for that purpose.



Refer to [CBD/SBI/7/13](#) for a full set of textual recommendations.

