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Item 6 of the provisional agenda*

Sustainable wildlife management

Compilation and synthesis of submissions of information on best practices for sustainable wildlife management**

Note by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 9 of [decision 16/15](#), the Conference of the Parties invited Parties, other Governments, subnational governments at all levels, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and relevant organizations to submit information on best practices for sustainable wildlife management, and requested the Executive Secretary to compile and synthesize the information thus submitted for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-seventh meeting.
2. Pursuant to the request the secretariat issued [notification No. 2025-015](#) inviting submissions¹ of information on best practices for sustainable wildlife management. The synthesis presented in this document draws on the submissions received pursuant to the notification.
3. In line with [decision 14/7](#), sustainable wildlife management is understood as the sound management of wildlife species to sustain their populations and habitat over time, considering the socio-economic needs of human populations. For the purposes of the present synthesis, and consistent with the usage reflected in relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, wildlife is understood to include both wild flora and fauna².

II. Synthesis of submissions

4. The submissions provide practical examples and lessons relating to sustainable wildlife management across multiple species, practices, ecosystems and governance contexts. They cover terrestrial, inland water, marine and coastal ecosystems and both extractive and non-extractive practices, including, inter alia, fishing, gathering of wild plants, fungi and algae, logging, terrestrial and aquatic animal harvesting, wildlife trade, protected-area governance, community-based

* CBD/SBSTTA/28/1.

** The present document is being issued without formal editing.

¹ All the submissions can be found at <https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2025-015>

² [Decision 13/8](#)

management, wildlife-based tourism, restoration, human-wildlife conflict prevention and mitigation, and wildlife-based livelihoods.

5. The information submitted illustrates how Parties and relevant organizations are applying legal, policy, institutional, participatory, technical and community-based approaches to strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and legislation.

6. Across the submissions, sustainable wildlife management is presented as requiring ecological sustainability, monitoring and adaptive management, together with inclusive and participatory decision-making, the inclusion of multiple systems of knowledge and recognition of rights, and the fair and equitable distribution of costs and benefits.

7. Table 1 presents a structured synthesis of the information submitted on best practices for sustainable wildlife management. The columns are organized as follows:

(a) Submission by: identifies the Party, other Government or organization that submitted the information;

(b) Category: indicates whether the submission was made by a Party or an organization;

(c) Key elements reflected: indicates which of the seven key elements are reflected in the submission, namely: (a) inclusive and participatory decision-making; (b) inclusion of multiple systems of knowledge and recognition of rights; (c) equitable distribution of costs and benefits; (d) policies tailored to local social and ecological contexts; (e) monitoring of social and ecological practices and conditions; (f) coordinated and aligned policies across sectors; and (g) robust institutions from customary to statutory levels;

(d) Ecosystem/species focus: summarizes the ecosystems, habitats and/or species groups addressed in the submission;

(e) Type of practice: identifies the main sustainable wildlife management practice or approach addressed in the submission. (Where submissions cover several ecosystems, species groups or examples, the practice type reflects the main practice or practices emerging from the submission as a whole);

(f) Illustrative examples: presents selected case examples, programmes, legal instruments, policy measures, platforms, monitoring systems, management tools or community-based approaches highlighted in the submission;

(g) Key contribution: summarizes the principal lesson, practice or approach contributed by the submission;

(h) Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework relevance: identifies the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to which the submission is particularly relevant.

Compilation of submissions of information on best practices for sustainable wildlife management

<i>Submission by</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>Ecosystem/Species focus</i>	<i>Type of practice</i>	<i>Illustrative examples</i>	<i>Key contribution</i>	<i>KMGBF relevance</i>
Kingdom of Bahrain	Party	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Terrestrial ecosystems; nature reserves; environmentally sensitive areas; fisheries-linked coastal and marine governance; wildlife trade; protected bird species including bulbuls and houbara bustard	National policy and institutional framework	National Steering Committee for Biodiversity; One Health Approach Committee; wildlife laws, monitoring programmes, sensitive-area management, and ministerial orders protecting bulbuls and houbara bustard.	Shows a whole-of-government approach with inter-ministerial committees, legal instruments, monitoring, and 2025-2030 biodiversity targets.	5, 9, 21, 22
Brazil	Party	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Protected areas and sustainable-use conservation units; public forests; native vegetation; endangered terrestrial and aquatic species; rescued/seized wildlife; Cerrado species such as giant anteater, maned wolf and puma; Lear's Macaw, Dirty-faced Parakeet, Brazilian bare-faced tamarin, Blue-throated Macaw; Brazil nut value chains; artisanal fisheries and marine extractive reserves	National legal, institutional, rehabilitation, monitoring and participatory management framework	National System of Conservation Units (SNUC); Priority Areas for Conservation; National Environmental Policy (PNMA)/National Environmental System), (SISNAMA); National Action Plans for the Conservation of Endangered Species (PAN) endangered-species plans; Public Forest Management Law; National Biodiversity Policy; aquatic species recovery plans; Native Vegetation Protection Law and Rural Environmental Registry (CAR); Centros de Triagem de Animais Silvestres (CETAS) wildlife screening/rehabilitation network; Wildlife	Shows how statutory conservation systems, sustainable-use protected areas, wildlife rescue and rehabilitation, participatory monitoring, endangered-species action planning, traditional knowledge, environmental education, technical cooperation, geospatial monitoring and public forest/native vegetation laws can be combined in a national sustainable wildlife management framework.	3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 21, 22

<i>Submission by</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>Ecosystem/Species focus</i>	<i>Type of practice</i>	<i>Illustrative examples</i>	<i>Key contribution</i>	<i>KMGBF relevance</i>
											Management System (SISCETAS); Monitora biodiversity monitoring programme; Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) land-use, fire and deforestation monitoring tools; Cazumbá-Iracema Extractive Reserve (RESEX) initiatives including Corumbau Political-Pedagogical Project of Environmental Education of the Corumbau Marine Extractive Reserve (PPPEA) and School of Tides and Waters.		
Canada	Party	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Amphibians, reptiles; furbearers; caribou; forest landscapes; Indigenous seed species; fire stewardship; monarch butterflies; wetlands and land restoration	Multi-example portfolio: wildlife-trade risk assessment, humane trapping standards, co-developed and Indigenous-led monitoring, forest/landscape stewardship, knowledge networks, and policy coordination	Healthy Trade Institute (HTI), Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) trade and pathogen-risk work; Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS) and furbearer management; caribou pathogen surveillance; National Forest Inventory; International Model Forest Network; Indigenous Seed Collection Program; REDfire Lab; monarch conservation; Canadian Conservation and Land Management knowledge	Links safe, legal wildlife trade, humane use, Indigenous knowledge and leadership, pathogen surveillance, caribou and forest monitoring, landscape governance, restoration knowledge-sharing, and coordinated Federal, Provincial, and Territorial governments (FPTI) collaboration.	4, 5, 9

<i>Submission by</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>Ecosystem/Species focus</i>	<i>Type of practice</i>	<i>Illustrative examples</i>	<i>Key contribution</i>	<i>KMGBF relevance</i>
											network (CCLM); The Indigenous Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (I-STEM).		
European Union	Party	x	x		x	x	x	x	Large carnivores, especially wolf, brown bear, Eurasian lynx and Balkan lynx; pastoralism, High Nature Value farming, livestock-wildlife coexistence, multifunctional landscapes and connectivity corridors	Stakeholder dialogue platforms, transboundary cooperation, coexistence governance, applied research and capacity-building	European Union Platform on Coexistence between People and Large Carnivores; CoCo Horizon Europe project on pastoralism and wildlife in multifunctional landscapes; Dinaric-Balkan-Pindos Large Carnivore Platform, including plenary/thematic meetings, stakeholder exchange, monitoring handbook work, connectivity assessment, intervention-team capacity-building and emerging MoU process.	Shows that coexistence requires multi-level stakeholder dialogue, local/regional tailoring, transboundary cooperation, shared responsibility for costs, integration of scientific, traditional and practical knowledge, monitoring, capacity-building, and support for pastoralists and High Nature Value farming.	5, 9, 10, 21, 22
Mexico	Party	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	CITES-listed wildlife and timber; Morelet's crocodile, desert bighorn sheep, mahogany; UMAs and community forests	Legal framework, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) implementation, community-based sustainable use	Wildlife Management Units (UMAs); CITES Non-Detriment Finding (NDFs) and technical opinions; Morelet's crocodile ranching; bighorn sheep management; community forestry for mahogany.	Shows how constitutional rights, wildlife law, CITES processes, participatory consultation, community monitoring, fair sales, and habitat conservation can be linked in sustainable-use value chains.	5, 9, 10, 21, 22

<i>Submission by</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>Ecosystem/Species focus</i>	<i>Type of practice</i>	<i>Illustrative examples</i>	<i>Key contribution</i>	<i>KMGBF relevance</i>
Pakistan	Party	x		x	x	x	x	x	Markhor, urial, blue sheep, Himalayan ibex, Sindh wild goat	Community-based sustainable use / incentive mechanism	Community-Based Trophy Hunting Programme, including early examples in Torghar and Barr Valley, with CITES markhor quotas, provincial/territorial open auctions, conservation management plans, monitoring, and 80% revenue share to local communities.	Illustrates how regulated use can incentivize community protection, anti-poaching, surveys, habitat improvement, and local socioeconomic benefits.	5, 9, 21, 22
Peru	Party	x	x		x	x	x	x	Protected areas; vicuna; yellow-spotted river turtle/taricaya; mahi-mahi/perico; CITES-listed species	Participatory protected-area governance, community wildlife management, fisheries regulation, intersectoral coordination	Communal life and conservation plans; Áreas Naturales Protegidas (ANP) management committees; vicuna chaccu; taricaya management in Pacaya Samiria; mahi-mahi Reglamento de Ordenamiento Pesquero (ROP); CITES Working Group.	Links participatory ANP governance, recognition of communal use rights and knowledge, species recovery, traceability, monitoring, and coordinated CITES implementation.	5, 9, 10, 21, 22
Sweden	Party	x	x		x		x	x	Large carnivores; game; reindeer herding landscapes; protected areas such as Lapponia; coastal fisheries in Northern Bohuslän	Rights-based wildlife governance and co-management	Sami livelihood rights, right of public access, county game management groups, carnivore councils, Lapponia management; Northern Bohuslän fisheries co-management.	Shows statutory systems that integrate local actors, Sami representatives, hunting associations, farmers, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), regional authorities, and fisheries stakeholders in wildlife and natural-resource co-management.	5, 9, 21, 22

<i>Submission by</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>Ecosystem/Species focus</i>	<i>Type of practice</i>	<i>Illustrative examples</i>	<i>Key contribution</i>	<i>KMGBF relevance</i>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland / Defra	Party	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Marine fisheries; target and non-target species; habitats; Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species; socio-economic dimensions; governance; Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU); climate change; customary sustainable use; migratory goose populations and flyway-scale goose management in Europe	Global stocktake and best-practice review of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM); adaptive flyway management platform	Applying the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management: global stocktake and ten case studies, including Lyme Bay inshore fishery, United Kingdom; Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) European Goose Management Platform for coordinated, inclusive and adaptive management of European goose populations.	Provides transferable lessons on staged EAFM implementation, including target-species sustainability, bycatch and ETP species, habitat protection, ecosystem function, stakeholder participation, monitoring, adaptive management and governance; also highlights flyway-scale coordination among Range States and stakeholders to maintain goose populations at favourable conservation status.	5, 9, 10, 21, 22
AFWA / U.S. submission	Observer	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Fish and wildlife; species of greatest conservation need; Tribal lands and resources; migratory waterfowl and birds; aquatic habitats; game species; wildlife disease and the human-wildlife health interface	Science-based, participatory and adaptive governance	North American Model; State Wildlife Action Plans; Tribal Wildlife Grants and Department of the Interior (DOI) co-stewardship; Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson funding; America the Beautiful Challenge; Adaptive Harvest Management; eBird; National Fish Habitat Partnership; Migratory Bird Joint Ventures; wildlife disease surveillance.	Demonstrates durable public-trust governance, state leadership, Tribal co-stewardship, user-pay funding, locally led grants, adaptive harvest regulation, interjurisdictional coordination, habitat partnerships, citizen-science monitoring and disease surveillance.	4, 5, 9, 10, 19, 21, 22

<i>Submission by</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>Ecosystem/Species focus</i>	<i>Type of practice</i>	<i>Illustrative examples</i>	<i>Key contribution</i>	<i>KMGBF relevance</i>
British Association for Shooting and Conservation (BASC)	Observer	x			x	x			Wildfowl quarry species; woodcock; hunter behaviour	Voluntary code and hunter-based monitoring	Sustainable Shooting Code of Practice for Wildfowl Quarry Species; BASC Wing Survey; woodcock harvest review.	Illustrates a self-regulatory model where hunter buy-in, evidence review, bag returns, wing surveys, and behaviour monitoring can support sustainable harvest.	5, 9, 21
Born Free Foundation / World Federation for Animals	Observer	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Human-wildlife conflict; invasive alien species; wildlife trade and keeping of exotic animals; large carnivores, elephants, wild horses, seals, migratory birds, and community-managed resources	Ethical, welfare-centred and precautionary wildlife-management guidance	International consensus principles for ethical wildlife control; One Health and animal-welfare frameworks; positive lists for exotic animals; non-lethal human-wildlife conflict tools; predator-proof bomas in Kenya; predator-friendly livestock management in Europe; fertility control of wild horses; Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) monitoring; seal monitoring; and transboundary conservation examples.	Adds an animal-welfare, sentience, intrinsic-value, One Health, non-lethal coexistence, transparency and precautionary lens to sustainable wildlife management, emphasizing coexistence and measurable, adaptive, least-harm interventions.	4, 5, 9, 21, 22

<i>Submission by</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>Ecosystem/Species focus</i>	<i>Type of practice</i>	<i>Illustrative examples</i>	<i>Key contribution</i>	<i>KMGBF relevance</i>
Conservation Visions	Observer	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Migratory birds, wetlands, forests, rangelands, fisheries, fish and wildlife, species at risk/endangered species, polar bear, caribou, seals, fur-bearers, Indigenous lands and subsistence resources	Portfolio of legal, financing, institutional, co-management and humane-use examples	Migratory Bird Convention; Duck Stamp; Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson funding; Wilderness Act; National Wildlife Refuge System; Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act; Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Species at Risk Act (SARA); North American Model/user-pay systems; Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA); Tribal and Indigenous co-management institutions; Lacey Act; Tribal Forest Protection Act; Impact Assessment Act; Canada Nature Legacy; Alaska subsistence priority; polar bear and caribou co-management; Inuit seal/fur programmes; Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS), Fur Institute of Canada and humane seal-harvest regulations.	Shows how long-standing legal frameworks, user-pay conservation finance, public-trust governance, Indigenous rights and co-management, interjurisdictional coordination, species-at-risk protection, impact assessment, monitoring, and animal-welfare standards can support sustainable wildlife management.	4, 5, 9, 10, 21, 22
FAO	Observer	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Terrestrial vertebrates harvested for wild meat in tropical and subtropical forests, savannas, grasslands, wetlands and community hunting territories; wildlife populations,	Guidance, sustainable wildlife management Programme lessons, community-based wildlife	sustainable wildlife management Programme guidance and lessons from 15 countries, including participatory mapping of hunting territories, Community Wildlife Management Plans	Provides a practical, rights-based and context-specific framework for community-led sustainable wildlife management, linking hunting-system diagnosis, Free, Prior and	5, 9, 10, 21, 22

<i>Submission by</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>Ecosystem/Species focus</i>	<i>Type of practice</i>	<i>Illustrative examples</i>	<i>Key contribution</i>	<i>KMGBF relevance</i>
									habitats, hunting systems and value chains	management, legal/policy tools, One Health and wildlife-economy guidance	(CWMPs), community-based monitoring, wild meat value-chain analysis, wildlife economies, One Health surveillance, the sustainable wildlife management Legal Hub, and legal case studies on customary norms, procedural rights, land/resource rights and benefit-sharing.	Informed Consent (FPIC), co-management planning, CWMPs, monitoring, wild meat value chains, wildlife values, legal reform, One Health and sustainable wildlife-based livelihoods.	
NINPA Nepal	Observer	x	x		x	x	x		Tigers, red panda, blue sheep, rhino, snow leopard; Terai to Himalayas	Indigenous and community-based conservation	Community forestry, buffer zone management, customary systems, anti-poaching patrols, human wildlife conflict mitigation, transboundary conservation.	Shows the importance of Indigenous knowledge, local institutions, anti-poaching participation, human-wildlife conflict tools, and transboundary cooperation.	5, 9, 10, 21, 22
Society for Wetland Biodiversity Conservation - Nepal (SWBCN)	Observer	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Wetlands; wildlife and wild species used for cultural food, medicine, dress-making and rituals; community forests; human-wildlife conflict areas; biocultural and agro-biodiversity systems	Indigenous peoples and local communities customary sustainable wildlife management and Indigenous conservation ethos	Workshops and dialogues with Indigenous leaders, women, youth, elders and knowledge holders; National Plan of Action on Traditional Knowledge; National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)/ Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP) engagement; customary governance systems; biocultural community protocols and FPIC.	Emphasizes Indigenous circular conservation ethos, customary sustainable use, traditional institutions, multiple knowledge systems, full and effective indigenous peoples and local communities participation, women's roles, human-wildlife conflict mitigation, rights recognition, FPIC, and integration into NBSAP/LBSAP and GBF implementation.	3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 22, 23

<i>Submission by</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>Ecosystem/Species focus</i>	<i>Type of practice</i>	<i>Illustrative examples</i>	<i>Key contribution</i>	<i>KMGBF relevance</i>
Resource Africa	Observer	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Biocultural resources; Rooibos; Nsefu wildlife; Mogongo tree; basket-weaving plants	Biocultural Community Protocols (BCP) and Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)	Khoi-Khoi Rooibos BCP; Nsefu BCP; Botswana pipeline BCPs for Mogongo and basket-weaving resources.	BCPs can formalize customary governance, traditional knowledge, benefit-sharing, sustainable harvesting, and community-led monitoring.	5, 9, 13, 21, 22
Smithsonian Institution	Observer				x				Birds and associated wildlife in coffee and cocoa agroforestry; native shade trees; forest cover; production landscapes	Certification, research synthesis, and market-incentive scheme	Smithsonian Bird Friendly certification for coffee and cocoa; native shade-tree guidance; shadecoffee.org catalogs; certification manual and review papers on biodiversity, forest cover, shade, and production trade-offs.	Shows that Bird Friendly agroforestry practices, including diverse native shade trees, canopy cover, tree height and diversity, and retained forest cover, can support biodiversity in coffee and cocoa production landscapes while requiring attention to production trade-offs and farmer support.	5, 10
UNEP	Observer	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Wild biodiversity economy; cheetah reintroduction; wildmeat; captive-bred parrots; useful plants; Non-Timber Forest Product. (NTFPs); ecotourism; hunting, fishing, foraging, trapping, bioprospecting, carbon markets; Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES); Amazon socio-biodiversity value chains including	Programme and case-study portfolio; policy support, research-to-impact, wildlife economy, rewilding, trade governance, monitoring and value-chain analysis	Strengthening the Wild Biodiversity Economy; Saudi Arabia cheetah conservation strategy/action plan; Trade, Development and the Environment (TRADE) Hub wildmeat governance and CITES tools; captive-bred parrot management in China; global mapping of plants used by humans; Amazon socio-biodiversity value-chain study.	Connects sustainable use with wildlife-positive livelihoods, marginalized-group benefits, restoration, rewilding, eco-tourism incentives, trade governance, CITES decision-support tools, plant-use mapping, socio-biodiversity value chains and adaptive monitoring.	3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 21, 22

<i>Submission by</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>Ecosystem/Species focus</i>	<i>Type of practice</i>	<i>Illustrative examples</i>	<i>Key contribution</i>	<i>KMGBF relevance</i>
									Pirarucu, Andiroba, Murumuru, rubber and cassava flour				
University of Exeter	Observer	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Deer, introduced species, conservation translocations, pastoralist land-sharing systems, peatlands, marine/coastal systems, agroforest landscapes, human-wildlife coexistence, and blue justice/ocean equity	Research synthesis and applied guidance	Case studies on trade-offs, marine and coastal interventions, People and Conservation Translocations, collaborative deer management, introduced species, Northern Kenya conservancies, peatlands as critical habitat, Guinea-Bissau coexistence, and blue justice.	Adds tools and guidance for recognition, inclusion, equity, social feasibility, FPIC, social impact assessment, trade-off analysis, Indigenous stewardship, livelihood diversification, local support, and fair distribution of conservation costs and benefits.	3, 5, 9, 10, 21, 22

<i>Submission by</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>Ecosystem/Species focus</i>	<i>Type of practice</i>	<i>Illustrative examples</i>	<i>Key contribution</i>	<i>KMGBF relevance</i>
Plataforma Boliviana Frente al Cambio Climático	Observer	x	x		x			x	Indigenous territories and traditional lands; forests, savannas, wetlands, rivers and conservation areas; wildlife and culturally or economically important species including jaguar, puma, anteater, tapir/anta, peccaries, deer/guazo, turtles, fish, wild-meat species, copaibo, cusi, cacao, mara, cedar and other forest species	Participatory Indigenous consultation, territorial governance and rights-based biodiversity planning	National Indigenous biodiversity vision process; six regional workshops and national validation; territorial reports for Alto/Bajo Isoso, Charagua Norte, Charagua Sur, Central Indígena Chiquitana Amanecer Roboré (CICHAR), Guarayo, Itonama, Monte Verde, Chiquitano Pantanal, Territorio Indígena Multiétnico (TIM) and Territorio Indígena Mojeño Ignaciano (TIMI); Plans de Vida; Indigenous territorial governance instruments; community mapping; socio-environmental monitors; fire/restoration and sustainable-use proposals.	Shows that Indigenous territorial governance, traditional knowledge, FPIC, women and youth participation, Plans de Vida, community mapping, restoration, fire management, sustainable customary use and territorial rights are central to GBF implementation in Bolivia.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 22