



## Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.: General  
15 August 2023\*

Original: English

### **Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice**

#### **Twenty-fifth meeting**

Nairobi, 15–19 October 2023

Item 3 (d) of the provisional agenda\*\*

#### **Facilitating the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the monitoring of its progress: plant conservation**

### **Plant conservation**

#### **Note by the Secretariat**

## **I. Introduction**

1. In decisions [15/5](#) and [15/13](#), the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity invited the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation to prepare, with the support of the Secretariat of the Convention, a set of complementary actions related to plant conservation to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.
2. An update to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, in the form of the set of complementary actions, is contained in the annex to the present document. In compliance with the aforementioned decision, it has been prepared by the Partnership with the support of the Secretariat.
3. A draft of the update to the Strategy was made available for peer review from 3 July to 4 August 2023 through notification [2023-071](#). Peer-review comments<sup>1</sup> were received from 18 Parties and 16 relevant organizations and are reflected in the present document. Further information on the development of the update, including technical rationales for each of the proposed complementary actions, will be provided in an information document of the present meeting.

## **II. Background**

4. The Global Strategy for Plant Conservation was originally adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision [VI/9](#), in 2002, with its 16 outcome-orientated targets aimed at achieving a series of measurable goals by 2010. The Strategy developed from a call from the botanical communities to enhance measures to ensure the protection of plants, as the basis of all life on Earth and the building blocks of all terrestrial ecosystems. A wide range of stakeholders, including Parties and representatives of the botanical community, were engaged in developing the Strategy, which contained an acknowledgement of the need to support all aspects of plant conservation, from

\* Reissued for technical reasons on 15 September 2023.

\*\* CBD/SBSTTA/25/1/Rev.1.

<sup>1</sup> Available at [www.cbd.int/notifications/2023-071](http://www.cbd.int/notifications/2023-071).

information generation and sharing to the conservation and sustainable use of wild plants and crop genetic resources, capacity-building, education and public awareness.

5. The adoption of the Strategy in 2002 and, in 2010, of a consolidated update<sup>2</sup> as part of the broader framework of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020,<sup>3</sup> were significant milestones for the Convention, mobilizing the botanical communities at the global and national levels to develop new priority actions for plant conservation and supporting the development of national plant conservation strategies or the incorporation of new plant-focused initiatives into national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

6. In 2004, the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation was launched to support Parties with the implementation of the Strategy. It currently comprises more than 60 of the world's leading botanical and plant conservation organizations, networks and institutions and operates with a secretariat provided by Botanic Gardens Conservation International. Together with national focal points for the Strategy, the Secretariat and occasional meetings of a liaison group of experts, it forms part of the flexible coordination mechanism for the Strategy. Among other things, the Partnership led, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention, the development of an online toolkit to support the implementation of the Strategy at the national and regional levels.<sup>4</sup>

7. The Strategy has also fostered the development of target-specific support groups and champions, which are linked together through the Partnership.

8. In 2004, the Conference of the Parties, in its decision [VII/10](#), welcomed the establishment of a flexible coordination mechanism for the Strategy to help to monitor and promote its implementation. The mechanism operates through meetings of the liaison group, the Secretariat and the Partnership. Experiences with the implementation of the Strategy are described in the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*<sup>5</sup> and the *Plant Conservation Report 2020*.<sup>6</sup>

9. At the global level, significant progress was made up to 2020 on the achievement of the objectives and targets of the Strategy. At the national level, some countries, including some of the world's most biodiverse countries, have developed national plant conservation strategies aligned with the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Between them, those countries include more than 50 per cent of the world's plant diversity. The development of national strategies has provided an important mechanism to bring together a wide range of stakeholders involved in plant conservation at the national level, including through the peer review described in paragraph 3 above. A continued review of the objectives and targets of the Strategy, as well as addressing the constraints and challenges identified by many countries to achieve them, will help to enhance efforts in relation to the complementary plant conservation actions over the coming years.

### **III. Process for the development of the post-2020 Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and proposed complementary actions related to plant conservation to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

10. In 2018, discussion on the development of a third phase of the Strategy began at a conference organized by the Partnership, in collaboration with the Secretariat and Botanic Gardens Conservation International.<sup>7</sup> The aims of the conference were to develop and consider scenarios and priorities for

<sup>2</sup> Decision [X/17](#), annex.

<sup>3</sup> Decision [X/2](#), annex.

<sup>4</sup> Available at [www.plants2020.net/](http://www.plants2020.net/).

<sup>5</sup> Available at [www.cbd.int/gbo/gbo5/publication/gbo-5-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/gbo/gbo5/publication/gbo-5-en.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> Available at [www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-95-en-hr.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-95-en-hr.pdf).

<sup>7</sup> The summary report of the conference is available at [www.bgci.org/files/Plants2020/South%20Africa%202018/GPPC%20Conference%20August%202018%20Summary%20Report2.pdf](http://www.bgci.org/files/Plants2020/South%20Africa%202018/GPPC%20Conference%20August%202018%20Summary%20Report2.pdf).

the Strategy for the period beyond 2020, as well as ways in which it could contribute to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, while reviewing progress towards the Strategy targets.

11. Ahead of the conference, the Secretariat conducted a stakeholder survey on the Strategy, to which 168 individuals responded, including experts from countries and members botanical institutions of the Partnership. The key results of the survey were that:

(a) Two thirds of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the Strategy had provided significant guidance or direction to their work;

(b) The Strategy was considered particularly effective in raising awareness and strengthening networks;

(c) The Strategy was considered important in providing guidance for national implementation and as a framework with common targets;

(d) There was strong agreement that the Strategy had advanced or promoted plant conservation measures and that less would have been achieved without it;

(e) Respondents considered that the Strategy was not well integrated into the work conducted under the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020;

(f) Respondents considered it particularly important that plant conservation targets should have specific indicators and that they should become an integral part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

12. A meeting of the liaison group on the Strategy was held after the aforementioned conference to review the progress achieved in implementing the Strategy and options for integrating plant conservation in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. It was proposed that the Partnership provide initial views on how a post-2020 Strategy could contribute to the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as part of the relevant consultation process under the Convention. In this respect, the Partnership made a submission to the Secretariat in response to a discussion paper on the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework issued in January 2019.<sup>8</sup>

13. The future of the Strategy in the post-2020 period was also considered and reviewed at two additional international conferences<sup>9</sup> held in China, resulting in the [Xishuangbanna Declaration on Plant Conservation](#) and the [Declaration from the World Forum on Global Strategy for Plant Conservation](#).<sup>10</sup> Both declarations contained a call to the Parties to the Convention to give urgent attention to the development of an updated strategy for the post-2020 period.

14. A draft post-2020 strategy was developed and subsequently reviewed and updated as part of a broad international stakeholder consultation conducted in 2019. The draft was further revised in line with the targets of the draft global biodiversity framework and was made available to Parties in 2021 as information document [CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/20](#).

15. Following the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in December 2022, and given the requests in decisions [15/5](#) and [15/13](#) to develop complementary actions related to plant conservation to support implementation of the Framework, the Partnership revised information document [CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/20](#), and the resulting draft set of complementary actions is contained in the annex to the present document.

<sup>8</sup> Available at <https://chm.cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/299A6E52-0C3A-DCBC-A111-60773465B5E3/attachments/208038/gppc.pdf#:~:text=GLOBAL%20BIODIVERSITY%20FRAMEWORK%3A%20DISCUSSION%20PAPER%E2%80%99%20%28CBD%2FPOST2020%2FPREP%2F1%2F1%2C%2025%20January.questions%20provide%20by%20many%20members%20of%20the%20partnership>.

<sup>9</sup> Available at [www.cell.com/molecular-plant/pdf/S1674-2052\(19\)30011-5.pdf](http://www.cell.com/molecular-plant/pdf/S1674-2052(19)30011-5.pdf).

<sup>10</sup> Available at [www.bgci.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Declaration-from-the-World-Forum-on-GSPC-002.pdf](http://www.bgci.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Declaration-from-the-World-Forum-on-GSPC-002.pdf).

#### **IV. Proposed complementary actions related to plant conservation to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

16. As called for in decisions [15/13](#) and [15/5](#), the set of complementary actions contains a series of actions to be conducted by 2030 that are closely aligned with and contribute to the targets of the Framework. It is aimed at providing a strategy for the botanical communities and a framework for action on plants by all stakeholders as they implement the Framework. The set of actions is based on the plant conservation priorities and actions identified during the various international meetings and stakeholder consultations mentioned above. The actions recognize the importance of plant species, including their role as both biological and structural elements in ecosystems, and their socioeconomic importance.

17. As in its previous iterations (i.e. for 2002–2010 and 2011–2020), the updated Strategy containing the complementary actions addresses the plant kingdom, with a focus on higher plants, and other well-described groups, such as bryophytes and pteridophytes. However, it may also have implications for algae, fungi and other elements of the plant biome, such as pollinators and dispersers, which have an impact on plant health and conservation.

#### **V. Recommendations**

18. The Subsidiary Body may wish to recommend that, at its sixteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* its decisions [V/10](#) of 26 May 2000, [VI/9](#) of 19 April 2002, [VII/10](#) of 20 February 2004, [IX/3](#) of 30 May 2008 and [X/17](#) of 29 October 2010,

1. *Decides* to adopt the update to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation<sup>1</sup> in the form of a set complementary actions related to plant conservation to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,<sup>2</sup> contained in the annex;

2. *Emphasizes* that the complementary actions should be viewed as a flexible framework within which national and regional actions or targets may be developed, according to national priorities and capacities and taking into account differences in plant diversity among countries;

3. *Encourages* Parties and invites other Governments to:

(a) As appropriate, develop or update national and regional actions or targets related to plant conservation and incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and align the implementation of the update to the Strategy with national and regional efforts to implement the Framework;

(b) Recalling paragraph 6 of decision [VII/10](#), appoint national focal points for the Strategy where they have not been appointed, with a view to enhancing national implementation;

4. *Invites* relevant international and regional organizations to endorse the updated Strategy and contribute to its implementation;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation, including its secretariat provided by Botanic Gardens Conservation International, for supporting activities related to the development of the updated Strategy;

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<sup>1</sup> Decision [X/17](#), annex.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 15/4, annex.

6. *Invites* the flexible coordination mechanism for the Strategy, as established in decision [VII/10](#), to pursue its mandate to support Parties with the implementation of the updated Strategy.

**Annex**

**Update to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation in the form of a set of complementary actions related to plant conservation to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Complementary actions for the period 2023–2030 (update to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation)</i>
<b>1. Reducing threats to biodiversity</b>	
<p><b>Target 1</b> Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p><b>Plant conservation in spatial planning and management processes</b> 1. Identify and map all plant species, areas and ecosystems important for plant diversity, using scientific, indigenous and local knowledge, and ensure their incorporation into spatial planning and land management processes.</p>
<p><b>Target 2</b> Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.</p>	<p><b>Ecological restoration</b> 2. Implement or participate in programmes for the restoration of degraded ecosystems and habitats, prioritizing the use of genetically appropriate material of native species, considering ecological criteria, associated fungal symbionts, pollinators and dispersers, and including species of conservation concern, ensuring that the programmes enhance biodiversity and are informed, where possible, by indigenous and local knowledge, with the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned.</p>
<p><b>Target 3</b> Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with</p>	<p><b>Important areas for plant diversity</b> 3 (a) Ensure that important areas for plant species and their conservation are identified, well connected and represented within protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.  3 (b) Develop integrated management plans for important areas for plant diversity and implement programmes to ensure that those areas are effectively documented, protected, monitored and sustainably managed, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.</p>

<p><i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i></p>	<p><i>Complementary actions for the period 2023–2030 (update to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation)</i></p>
<p>conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.</p>	
<p><b>Target 4</b> Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.</p>	<p><b>Plant species conservation</b></p> <p>4 (a) Ensure that extinction risk and conservation status are known, understood and maintained, as far as possible, for all known plant species.</p> <p>4 (b) Create recovery plans for known threatened plant species.</p> <p>4 (c) Establish programmes to ensure that threatened plant species are effectively conserved, managed and restored using <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> methodologies, aiming to achieve genetically diverse and viable populations and, where appropriate, involving indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p><b>Conservation of genetic diversity</b></p> <p>4 (d) Undertake <i>ex situ</i> and <i>in situ</i> conservation programmes for wild and domesticated plant species and populations, ensuring that the genetic diversity within and among populations is effectively documented, managed and monitored <i>in situ</i>, to maintain and restore genetic diversity and safeguard their adaptive potential.</p> <p>4 (e) Establish programmes to ensure that domesticated, cultivated species and crop wild relatives are effectively protected, restored and managed using on farm and <i>in situ</i> methodologies and by applying sustainably management practices using agroecology and other sustainable production practices involving the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, with their free, prior and informed consent.</p>
<p><b>Target 5</b> Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p><b>Sustainable harvesting</b></p> <p>5 (a) Develop and implement strategies to ensure the sustainable and legal harvesting and use of wild plants, including for artificial propagation or assisted production, respecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p><b>Trade in plants</b></p> <p>5 (b) Identify wild plants threatened by unsustainable or illegal trade and support the implementation or development and adoption of national or international guidelines and other measures to ensure that the harvesting of and trade in plants are sustainable, safe and legal.</p>

<p><i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i></p>	<p><i>Complementary actions for the period 2023–2030 (update to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation)</i></p>
<p><b>Target 6</b> Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands.</p>	<p><b>Monitoring invasive species</b> 6 (a) Develop or strengthen early warning and monitoring and tracking systems, including public awareness programmes, at the national and international levels, to prevent, manage and eliminate new potentially invasive alien species, including pests and pathogens, that affect or may affect native plants and their ecosystems, and put in place measures to manage pathways of introduction.</p> <p><b>Controlling invasive species</b> 6 (b) Address the detrimental impact of invasive alien species and biological invasions on plant diversity and ecosystems by undertaking control or elimination measures, with a focus on areas important for plant diversity.</p>
<p><b>Target 7</b> Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half, including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and (c) by preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.</p>	<p><b>Impact of pollution on plants</b> 7. Gather information, research, assess and provide evidence of pollution risks and their negative impacts, and take action to minimize pollution pressures on plant species and their ecosystems.</p>
<p><b>Target 8</b> Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.</p>	<p><b>Native plant use in climate mitigation and adaptation</b> 8. (a) Consider current and projected impacts of climate change on species, species distribution and ecosystems when implementing plant conservation activities, including those undertaken under Targets 2, 3 and 4.</p> <p>8. (b) Use genetically, biologically or ecologically appropriate native plant species, including species of conservation concern, in areas planted for carbon sequestration and in nature-based solutions or ecosystem-based approaches for climate mitigation and adaptation, ensuring that such areas are selected appropriately to avoid negative effects and foster positive impacts on biodiversity.</p>



<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Complementary actions for the period 2023–2030 (update to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation)</i>
<b>2. Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing</b>	
<p><b>Target 9</b> Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p><b>Plants for peoples' needs</b> 9. Co-develop and implement programmes with indigenous peoples, local communities and relevant stakeholders to sustainably maintain and manage wild plants and their ecosystems that are of socioeconomic and cultural importance and to enhance benefits for people.</p>
<p><b>Target 10</b> Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.</p>	<p><b>Sustainable management of production land</b> 10. Support and put in place sustainable management programmes for existing areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry and increase the proportion that is managed sustainably to ensure the conservation and restoration of associated wild plant diversity, including crop wild relatives.</p>
<p><b>Target 11</b> Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.</p>	<p><b>Native plants and ecosystem functions and services</b> 11. Ensure that genetically, biologically or ecologically appropriate native plant species, including species of conservation concern, are used in ecosystem restoration for nature-based or ecosystem-based solution projects.</p>
<p><b>Target 12</b> Significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and</p>	<p><b>Urban green infrastructure</b> 12 (a) Establish green infrastructure projects focused on plant diversity, encouraging the use of native species or other appropriate plant species, in plant diversity conservation programmes in urban areas, and developing and implementing new strategies for promoting the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into urban and territorial planning and management.</p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Complementary actions for the period 2023–2030 (update to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation)</i>
<p>contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services.</p>	<p><b>Urban plant diversity</b> 12 (b) Develop, designate and protect biodiversity-rich accessible green spaces in urban areas by establishing or strengthening parks, greenways, botanical gardens and arboretums in urban areas, and ensure connectivity among those spaces, in order to support biodiversity conservation, environmental education and awareness, and human health and well-being effectively.</p>
<p><b>Target 13</b> Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.</p>	<p><b>Access and benefit-sharing for plant conservation</b> 13. Support and encourage measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources of plant and associated traditional knowledge, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.</p>
<p><b>3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming</b></p>	
<p><b>Target 14</b> Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.</p>	<p><b>Tools for mainstreaming plant conservation</b> 14. Provide data and develop tools to help to measure and integrate the importance and value of plant diversity into policies, regulations, environmental assessments and planning processes, including rural and urban development, poverty reduction strategies and national accounting and reporting mechanisms.</p>
<p><b>Target 15</b> Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions: (a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational</p>	<p><b>Sustainable practices in plant use</b> 15 (a) Encourage and support the adoption by businesses and other sectors that focus on plants of sustainable practices along supply chains for trade in wild plant species, and promote those practices in such sectors as finance, transport, e-commerce and tourism.</p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Complementary actions for the period 2023–2030 (update to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation)</i>
<p>companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios;</p> <p>(b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;</p> <p>(c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable;</p> <p>in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.</p>	<p>15 (b) Promote and support the development of best practices for the monitoring and evaluation of plant use in sustainable production, to support plant conservation and benefits to local communities.</p>
<p><b>Target 16</b> Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.</p>	<p><b>Sustainable consumption</b></p> <p>16 (a) Provide information and guidance, including in the form of trade statistics and data, and capacity-building to inform the development of policies and legislative and regulatory frameworks that recognize the importance of wild plants as a source of food, fibres, medicines, pharmaceuticals and construction material and as a resource for other sectors.</p> <p>16 (b) Develop and support education programmes on the importance of plants and the impacts of the global footprint of consumption, global food waste and overconsumption on plant diversity.</p>
<p><b>Target 17</b> Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.</p>	<p><i>No particular plant conservation action is required under Target 17, except to support its achievement.</i></p>
<p><b>Target 18</b> Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least \$500 billion per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>	<p><i>No particular plant conservation action is required under Target 18, except to support its achievement.</i></p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Complementary actions for the period 2023–2030 (update to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation)</i>
<p><b>Target 19</b> Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least \$200 billion per year by 2030, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least \$20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least \$30 billion per year by 2030;</li> <li>(b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances;</li> <li>(c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;</li> <li>(d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;</li> <li>(e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;</li> <li>(f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Financial resources for plant conservation</b></p> <p>19. Support and mobilize resources from a wide range of appropriate sources to carry out plant conservation actions.</p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Complementary actions for the period 2023–2030 (update to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation)</i>
(g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use.	
<p><b>Target 20</b> Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework.</p>	<p><b>Capacity-building</b> 20 (a) Establish or strengthen professional training and capacity-building initiatives related to plant conservation, scientific research and monitoring, taxonomy and information management, horticulture, botany, plant conservation biology research, biotechnology and ecological restoration.  20 (b) Establish mechanisms, partnerships and networks to support the accessibility of data, knowledge, technology and South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation for collaborative plant conservation.</p>
<p><b>Target 21</b> Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.</p>	<p><b>Public awareness programmes</b> 21 (a) Develop or implement programmes to raise public awareness of the value of plant diversity and the ecosystem services that they provide.  <b>Plant information systems</b> 21 (b) Support the development and use of comprehensive, authoritative and accessible expertise, online information systems, documentation and inventories, as well as access to biological collections (e.g. through digitization) at the local, national and international levels, making accessible to all countries information on their floras and the status of known plant species and associated ecosystems.  <b>Citizen science</b> 21 (c) Develop or support citizen science programmes for identifying, documenting, monitoring, conserving and sustainably using plant diversity.</p>
<p><b>Target 22</b> Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and</p>	<p><b>Plant conservation and traditional knowledge</b> 22. Ensure the full consideration and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities at all relevant levels, with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation, to build respect for, and safeguard traditional knowledge, innovations and practices related to the conservation and sustainable use of plant diversity.</p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Complementary actions for the period 2023–2030 (update to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation)</i>
<p>persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.</p>	
<p><b>Target 23</b> Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.</p>	<p><b>Gender equality</b> 23. Promote gender equality across the plant conservation actions, by proactively implementing a responsive approach, encompassing the recognition of women’s rights, equitable access to plant resources and inclusive participation at all levels in decision-making processes.</p>

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