Updated Global Strategy for Plant Conservation: Proposed complementary actions related to plant conservation to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Draft for review

I. Introduction

1. In decisions 15/5 and 15/13 the Conference of the Parties invited the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation, with the support of the Secretariat, to prepare 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 (SBSTTA).

2. The present document, which is being made available for peer review, proposes a set of complementary actions related to plant conservation to support implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in the form of an update to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. It has been prepared by the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation with the support of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Section II of the document provides background information on the Global Strategy for Plan Conservation. Section III provides information on the process for developing this draft document. Section IV and Annex I present proposed complementary actions related to plant conservation, in the form of an update to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and supporting information.

3. Following the peer review process this document will be revised and made available for consideration by the SBSTTA at its twenty-fifth meeting.

II. Background

4. The Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC), with its 16 outcome-orientated targets aimed at achieving a series of measurable goals by 2010, was originally adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity through decision VI/9 in 2002. The Strategy developed from a call from the botanical community 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 GSPC, which acknowledged the need to support all aspects of plant conservation, from information generation and sharing, through conservation and sustainable use of wild plants and crop genetic resources, to capacity building, education and public awareness. In agreeing to the development of a specific strategy for plant conservation in the framework of the CBD, Parties acknowledged and recognised the special importance of plants in supporting all life on earth.

5. The adoption of the GSPC in 2002 and the adoption of a consolidated update to it as part of the broader framework for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 through decision X/17 in 2010 were significant milestones for the Convention on Biological Diversity. Not only did the GSPC, its objectives and targets provide a valuable framework to guide plant conservation worldwide, it also played a critical role in mobilizing the plant and botanical community at global and national levels to develop new priority plant conservation actions. In addition, many countries responded by developing national plant conservation strategies or incorporated new plant-focused initiatives into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

6. In 2004, a Global Partnership for Plant Conservation (GPPC) was launched to support CBD Parties on the implementation of the GSPC. Today the GPPC includes over 60 of the world's leading botanical and plant conservation organisations, networks and institutions and operates with a secretariat provided by Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI). Among other things, the GPPC led, in collaboration with the CBD, the development of an online GSPC toolkit (www.plants2020.net).

7. The GSPC has played a pivotal role in ensuring significant progress in plant conservation in recent years. Implementation has stimulated collaboration and synergies and provided an entry point for governments, as well as many smaller, non-governmental organisations into plant conservation and the achievement of the objectives of the CBD. The GSPC has also encouraged the development of target-specific support groups and champions, which are linked together through the GPPC.

8. In 2004, the Conference of the Parties to the CBD, through decision COP Decision VII/10, welcomed the establishment of a flexible coordination mechanism for the GSPC to help to monitor and promote GSPC implementation. The flexible coordination mechanism includes Liaison Group meetings, the CBD Secretariat and the GPPC. Experiences with the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation are described in the fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and the 2020 Plant Conservation Report.

9. Globally, significant progress was made up to 2020 on the achievement of the objectives and targets of the GSPC, not least due to its success in mobilising the plant conservation and botanical community at all levels. At a national level, a number of countries, including some of the world's most biodiverse countries, have developed national plant conservation strategies/responses which align with the GSPC. Between them these countries include over 50% of the world's plant diversity. The development of such strategies has been shown to provide an important mechanism to bring together the wide range of stakeholders involved in plant conservation at the national level. An updated GSPC, with specific actions for plant conservation, will ensure that the momentum achieved to date can be sustained over the coming decade and that the plant conservation community, at all relevant national and international levels, will continue to collectively contribute to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

III: Process in 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, work began to consider the development of a third phase of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation with a conference organised by the GPPC in association with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) and BGCI. It was hosted by the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden, Cape Town, South Africa. As well as reviewing progress towards the 2020 GSPC targets, the conference aimed to develop and consider scenarios and priorities for the GSPC in the period beyond 2020 and the ways in which it could contribute to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development.

11. Prior to the conference, a stakeholder survey on the GSPC was conducted by the Secretariat of the CBD. This was completed by 168 individuals, representing Parties, members of the GPPC and experts from botanical institutes that were not members of the GPPC. The key results of the survey were:

- Two-thirds of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the GSPC had provided significant guidance or direction to their work.
- The GSPC was considered particularly effective in raising awareness and strengthening networks.

- The GSPC was considered important in providing guidance for national implementation and as a framework with common targets.
- There was strong agreement that the GSPC has advanced/promoted plant conservation measures and less would have been achieved without it.
- Respondents considered that the GSPC is not well integrated into the work under the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.
- Respondents considered it particular important that plant conservation targets should have specific indicators and that they become an integral part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

12. A GSPC Liaison Group meeting held following the GPPC Conference reviewed the progress achieved in implementing the GSPC and options for integrating plant conservation in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. It was proposed that the GPPC provide initial views on how a post-2020 GSPC could contribute to the scope and content of the post-2020 GBF as part of the CBD consultation process. In this respect, a submission was made by the GPPC to the CBD in response to the document 'Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework: Discussion Paper in January 2019.

13. The future of the GSPC in the post-2020 period was also considered and reviewed at two further international conferences and consultations held in China, resulting in the 'Xishuangbanna Declaration on Plant Conservation' and the 'Declaration from the World Forum on Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC), Dujiangyan'. Both of these called on the Parties to the CBD to give urgent attention to the development of an updated Global Strategy for Plant Conservation for the post-2020 period.

14. A draft post-2020 GSPC was developed, subsequently reviewed and updated as part of broad international stakeholder consultation conducted during 2019. During 2020 and 2021, the draft was further revised in line with the targets of the draft Global Biodiversity Framework and was made available to Parties as an 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 decision 15/5 and 15/13 to develop complementary actions related to plant conservation to support implementation of the Framework, the GPPC revised the information document noted above and converted it to the present document.

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

16. The proposed complementary actions for plant conservation called for in decision 15/13 and 15/15 are presented as an update of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. This is to build on existing awareness of, and the processes and mechanisms already in place to support, previous iterations of the GSPC.

17. The set of complementary actions that would constitute an update of the Global Strategy for Plan Conservation, as presented in the Annex 1 below, proposes a series of plant conservation actions for 2030, closely aligned with and contributing to the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It aims to provide a strategy for the plant conservation community as well as a framework for action on plants by all stakeholders as they implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The set of actions is based on the plant conservation priorities and actions identified during the various international meetings and stakeholder consultations noted above.

18. As with the previous iterations of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (2002-2010 and 2011-2020), the updated strategy containing the complementary actions would addresses the plant

kingdom, with a main focus on higher plants, and other well-described groups such as bryophytes and pteridophytes. The strategy may also have implications for algae, fungi and other elements of the plant microbiome which may impact on plant health.

Annex 1. A draft set of complementary actions related to plant conservation to support implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

GBF targets for 2030	Proposed draft actions for the post-2020 Global Strategy for Plant Conservation
1. Reducing threats to biodiversity	
1. Ensure that all areas are under participatory integrated 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.	PLANT CONSERVATION PLANNING 1. Identify and map all plant species and the areas important for plant diversity utilising scientific, local and indigenous knowledge and ensure their incorporation into spatial planning and land management processes.
2. Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.	ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION 2. Implement or participate in programmes for the restoration of degraded ecosystems, prioritizing the use of native and genetically appropriate plant species, taking into account associated mycorrhizal and fungal symbionts, and including species of conservation concern, ensuring these programmes enhance biodiversity and are informed by local and indigenous knowledge.
3. Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine 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 conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities including over their traditional territories.	IMPORTANT AREAS FOR PLANT DIVERSITY 3a. Ensure that important areas for plant diversity are identified, recognised and represented within protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. 3b. Develop integrated management plans for important areas for plant diversity and implement programmes to ensure that these areas are effectively documented, protected, managed and monitored, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities including over their traditional territories.

4. 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 in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence	PLANT SPECIES CONSERVATION 4a. Ensure that all known plant species have been assessed for their extinction risk and conservation status. 4b. Create recovery plans for known threatened plant species. 4c. Establish programmes to ensure that threatened plant species are effectively conserved, managed and restored using *in situ* and *ex situ* methodologies, aiming to achieve genetically diverse and viable populations, taking into account the whole plant biome and where appropriate, involving indigenous peoples and local communities. CONSERVATION OF GENETIC DIVERSITY 4d. Undertake *ex situ* conservation programmes for wild and domesticated socio-economically important plant species and populations, ensuring that the genetic diversity within and among populations is effectively managed and monitored *in situ*, to prevent genetic erosion and safeguard their adaptive potential.
5. 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 spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	SUSTAINABLE HARVESTING 5a. Develop and implement strategies to ensure sustainable harvesting and use of wild plants, respecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. TRADE IN PLANTS 5b. Identify wild plants threatened by unsustainable and/or illegal trade and support the development, adoption and implementation of national or international standards and measures to ensure that all harvesting and trade in plants is sustainable, legal and traceable.

6. 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 percent, by 2030, eradicating or controlling invasive alien species especially in priority sites, such as islands .	CONTROLLING INVASIVE SPECIES 6a. Address the detrimental impact of invasive alien species and biological invasions on plant diversity and ecosystems by undertaking control measures or eradication, with a focus on areas important for plant diversity. MONITORING INVASIVE SPECIES 6b. Develop early warning and monitoring/tracking systems at national and international levels to prevent, manage and eradicate 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 to prevent new invasive alien species introductions and/or establishment.
7. Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources, by2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; 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 also preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.	MANAGE THE FACTORS THREATENING PLANTS 7. Gather information, research, assess and provide evidence on the impact, and undertake action to minimize the detrimental anthropogenic pressures on plant species and their ecosystems, including from pollution, especially from excess nutrients from agriculture and development.
8. 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 solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.	NATIVE PLANT USE IN CLIMATE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION 8. Utilize native or genetically appropriate plant species in areas planted for climate sequestration and in nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches for climate mitigation and adaptation, ensuring that such areas are selected appropriately to avoid negative effects on biodiversity.
2. Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing	

9. 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.	PLANTS AND DEVELOPMENT 9. Co-develop programmes with indigenous people, local communities and relevant stakeholders to sustainably manage areas important for socio-economically and culturally important wild plants and enhance benefits for people.
10. 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.	SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTION LAND 10. Support and put in place programmes to increase the proportion of areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry that are managed sustainably, to ensure the conservation and restoration of associated wild plant diversity and adopting agro-ecological and other innovative approaches.
11. Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as 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 ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.	PLANTS AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES 11. Ensure that native and genetically appropriate plant species, including species of conservation concern, are used in watershed, wetland and coastal ecosystem restoration and other hazard mitigation and nature-based projects.
12. 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 contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.	URBAN GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE 12a. Establish infrastructure projects focused on plant diversity and encourage the use of native species, including retrofitting in towns and cities, and develop and implement new strategies for urban greening and plant diversity conservation programmes in cities. URBAN PLANT DIVERSITY 12b. Develop, designate and protect biodiversity-rich accessible green spaces in urban areas, by establishing new, and strengthening existing, parks, greenways, botanic gardens and arboreta in urban areas, to support biodiversity conservation,

	environmental education and awareness, and the general physical and mental health and wellbeing of human populations and local communities.
13. 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.	ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING FOR PLANT CONSERVATION 13. Support and encourage measures 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, related to the exchange of plant materials and associated data, information and traditional and indigenous knowledge.
3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming	
14. 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, fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.	TOOLS FOR MAINSTREAMING PLANT CONSERVATION 14. Provide data and develop tools to help measure and integrate the importance and value of plant diversity into policy, regulations, environmental assessments and planning processes including, but not limited to, rural and urban development, poverty reduction strategies and natural capital accounting and reporting mechanisms.
15. 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 companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios; (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns; (c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable; in order to progressively reduce negative impacts	15. Encourage and enable businesses to adopt sustainable practices along supply chains for trade in wild plant (timber and non-timber) species and other sectors that focus on plants (such as food, medicine and cosmetics, horticulture), as well as enabling such practices in sectors such as finance, transport, online commerce and tourism.

on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production	
16. 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	16. Provide information and guidance, including trade statistics and data, to inform the development of policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks that recognise the contribution of wild plant resources to food, medicines, construction sectors, and develop initiatives to reduce the consumption and demand for illegally traded wild plant species, and to undertake measurable steps towards sustainable consumption lifestyles.
17 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	
18. 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 least500 billion United States dollars per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
19. 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, by2030 mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year, including by: (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 US$ 20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least US$ 30 billion per year by 2030;	

(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 (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; (d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards (e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises, (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 (g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use;	
20. 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.	CAPACITY BUILDING 20a. Establish new or strengthen existing professional training and capacity building initiatives related to plant conservation, taxonomy and related information management, horticulture, botany, plant conservation biology research, and ecological restoration. 20b. Establish mechanisms, partnerships and networks to support the accessible flow of knowledge, technology, and resources between the global north and the global south for collaborative plant conservation.
21. Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to	PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAMMES

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.	21a. Implement programmes to raise public awareness of the value of plant diversity and the ecosystem services it provides. PLANT INFORMATION SYSTEMS 21b. Support the development of comprehensive, authoritative and accessible expertise, and online information systems, documentation and inventories, as well as access to biological collections (e.g. through digitisation) at local, national and international levels, making available to all countries information on their floras and the status of known plant species and associated ecosystems. CITIZEN SCIENCE 21c. Develop new, and support existing citizen science programmes for identifying, monitoring, conserving and sustainably using plant diversity.
22. 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 persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders	PLANT CONSERVATION AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE 22. Ensure the full consideration and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels, to build respect for, and safeguard traditional knowledge, innovations and practices related to the conservation and sustainable use of plant diversity.
23. 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.	