



Convention on Biological Diversity

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**Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Biological Diversity
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Agenda item 23
Plant conservation

Decision adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity on 1 November 2024

16/20. Plant conservation

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 voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation, as contained in the annex, as an update to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation¹ to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,² noting that the voluntary complementary actions concern plants in terrestrial, inland water and marine and coastal ecosystems;

2. *Emphasizes* that the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation should be viewed as a flexible framework within which national and regional actions may be developed in accordance with national priorities and capacities, taking into account differences in plant diversity among countries and the challenges faced by developing countries;

3. *Invites* Parties and other Governments:

(a) To develop or update national and regional actions related to plant conservation and incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including, where appropriate, national biodiversity strategies and action plans and sectoral plans, and align the implementation of the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation with national and regional efforts to implement the Framework, as appropriate and on a voluntary basis;

(b) To include progress towards the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation in their national reporting, as appropriate;

¹ Decision VI/9, annex, as updated in decision [X/17](#).

² Decision [15/4](#), annex.

(c) Recalling paragraph 6 of decision [VII/10](#), to consider appointing national focal points for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation where they have not been appointed, with a view to enhancing national coordination and implementation;

4. *Invites* relevant international, regional and national organizations to contribute, as appropriate, to the implementation of the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation, in line with their respective mandates;

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 voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation;

6. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, businesses and other relevant organizations to support botanical garden initiatives related to the conservation of plant diversity;

7. *Invites* the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation:

(a) To provide guidance on using the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to monitor progress on the implementation of the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation, including by identifying its gaps;

(b) To develop specific indicators for each of the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation and ensure that they are aligned with the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and consistent, where appropriate, with indicators developed under other multilateral processes;

(c) To develop a template for voluntary reporting on progress in the implementation of the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation;

8. *Invites*, subject to the availability of resources, the flexible coordination mechanism for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, as established in decision [VII/10](#), to pursue its mandate to support Parties in the implementation of the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation, recognizing the need for enhanced international cooperation, including by fostering scientific and technical cooperation, capacity-building and technology transfer, to enhance the capacity of countries, in particular developing countries;

9. *Invites* Parties, in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention on Biological Diversity,³ and relevant organizations to provide financial and technical support, as appropriate, for enabling the implementation of the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation and the submission of national reports on progress achieved by developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition.

Annex

Voluntary 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>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2024–2030</i>
1. Reducing threats to biodiversity	
Target 1 Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and	Plant conservation in spatial planning and management processes 1. Identify and map, where possible, all plant species in terrestrial, inland water, marine and coastal

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2024–2030</i>
<p>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>ecosystems, including at the population level, as well as areas and ecosystems important for plant diversity, using diverse knowledge systems.</p>
<p>Target 2 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>Ecological restoration</p> <p>2. Implement or participate in programmes for the effective restoration of degraded ecosystems and habitats, including to prevent or mitigate the existing drivers of degradation, prioritizing the use of genetically appropriate material of native species, enhancing and conserving soils, considering ecological criteria, associated soil biota and pollinators and dispersers, and including species of conservation concern, as well as climate resilience, long-term commitment, innovative financing and adaptive management, ensuring that the programmes enhance biodiversity and human well-being and are informed, where possible, by traditional knowledge, with the free, prior and informed consent⁴ of the indigenous peoples concerned.</p>
<p>Target 3 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 conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.</p>	<p>Important areas for plant diversity</p> <p>3 (a) Ensure that important areas for the conservation of plant species and their genetic diversity are identified, well connected and represented within protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, including in marine and coastal areas.</p> <p>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>Target 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</p>	<p>Plant species conservation</p> <p>4 (a) Ensure that extinction risk and conservation status are known, understood and maintained and that assessments are regularly updated, as far as possible, for known plant species.</p> <p>4 (b) Develop and implement recovery plans for all known threatened plant species, including management plans for pests, weeds and other known threats and drivers of loss, to significantly reduce extinction risk.</p>

⁴ All references to “free, prior and informed consent” refer to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2024–2030</i>
<p>effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.</p>	<p>4 (c) Promote programmes to ensure that threatened plant species are effectively conserved, managed, monitored and restored using in situ and ex situ methodologies, aiming to achieve adequate levels of genetic diversity and viable populations and, where appropriate, involving indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>Conservation of genetic diversity</p> <p>4 (d) Undertake ex situ and in situ conservation programmes for genetic diversity in wild and domesticated plant species and populations, including crops and their wild relatives and other socioeconomically valuable plant species, considering the domestication gradient and the use of surrogates or proxies, ensuring that the genetic diversity within and among populations is effectively documented, managed and monitored, to maintain and restore genetic diversity and safeguard their adaptive potential, taking into account the relevant frameworks and plans of action developed under the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.</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 in situ methodologies and by applying sustainable 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>4 (f) Encourage ex situ operations that artificially propagate threatened plant species to seek cooperative measures that would support in situ conservation, such as technical support, the contribution of funds, the exchange of specimens for reintroduction into the wild, capacity-building and training, technology transfer, investment and infrastructure.</p>
<p>Target 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 spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>Sustainable harvesting</p> <p>5 (a) Develop and implement strategies to ensure the sustainable and legal harvesting and use of wild plants, including by determining sustainable harvest levels, and for artificial propagation or assisted production, respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>Trade in plants</p> <p>5 (b) Identify wild plants that are currently or likely to be threatened by unsustainable or illegal trade, and support the implementation or development and</p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2024–2030</i>
	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>Target 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 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands.</p>	<p>Monitoring invasive species 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 eradicate potentially invasive alien species that affect or may affect native plants and their ecosystems, and put in place measures⁵ to manage pathways of introduction.</p> <p>Controlling invasive species 6 (b) Address the detrimental impact of invasive alien species on plant diversity and ecosystems by undertaking control or eradication measures, with a focus on areas important for plant diversity and considering the impacts of climate change.</p>
<p>Target 7 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>Impact of pollution on plants 7. Gather information on, 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>Target 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 solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.</p>	<p>Native plant use in climate mitigation and adaptation 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, 4 and 6 of the Framework. 8 (b) Encourage the use of genetically, biologically and ecologically appropriate native plant species, including species of conservation concern, in areas planted for carbon sequestration and in nature-based solutions and/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>

⁵ Any international measures should be implemented in compliance with the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization and the International Plant Protection Convention.

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2. Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing	
<p>Target 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.</p>	<p>Plants for peoples’ needs</p> <p>9. Co-develop and implement programmes with indigenous peoples, local communities and relevant stakeholders to maintain and manage sustainably wild plants that are of socioeconomic and cultural importance, as well as their ecosystems, and to enhance benefits for people.</p>
<p>Target 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.</p>	<p>Sustainable management of production land</p> <p>10 (a) Support and put in place sustainable management programmes for existing areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry and increase the proportion of those areas that are managed sustainably to ensure the conservation and restoration of associated wild plant diversity, including crop wild relatives.</p> <p>10 (b) Include a special effort to conserve landraces, both in situ and ex situ, and promote the wider use of landraces to support the diversification of crops and cropping systems.</p> <p>10 (c) Promote and support actions relating to the conservation of wild relatives of edible species as a clear contribution towards food security.</p>
<p>Target 11 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>Native plants and ecosystem functions and services</p> <p>11. Ensure that genetically, biologically and ecologically appropriate and adapted native plant species, including species of conservation concern, are used for the restoration of ecosystems or ecosystem services, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches.</p>
<p>Target 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 to the provision of ecosystem functions and services.</p>	<p>Urban green infrastructure</p> <p>12 (a) Establish green infrastructure projects focused on plant diversity and connectivity, encouraging the use of native climate-resilient species and preventing the use of invasive alien 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, taking into account coastal urban areas and coastal and marine ecosystems.</p> <p>Urban plant diversity</p> <p>12 (b) Develop, designate and protect biodiversity-rich accessible green and blue spaces in urban areas by establishing or strengthening, inter alia, parks,</p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2024–2030</i>
	greenways, ponds, watercourses, wetlands, botanical gardens and arboretums in such 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>Target 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.</p>	<p>Access and benefit-sharing for plant conservation</p> <p>13. Support and encourage measures to facilitate appropriate access to plant genetic resources, ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of such resources and associated traditional knowledge, as well as from the use of digital sequence information on plant genetic resources, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.</p>
<p>3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming</p>	
<p>Target 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, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.</p>	<p>Tools for mainstreaming plant conservation</p> <p>14. Provide open and accessible data and develop tools to help to measure and integrate the importance of diverse knowledge systems and the 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>Target 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:</p> <p>(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;</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</p>	<p>Sustainable practices in plant use</p> <p>15 (a) Encourage and support the adoption by businesses, in particular large and transnational companies 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> <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 indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>15 (c) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption practices in plant use.</p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2024–2030</i>
institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.	
<p>Target 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.</p>	<p>Sustainable consumption</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>Target 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.</p>	<p><i>No particular plant conservation action is required under Target 17.</i></p>
<p>Target 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 least 500 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.</p>	<p><i>No particular plant conservation action is required under Target 18, except to support its achievement.</i></p>
<p>Target 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, mobilizing at least \$200 billion per year by 2030, including by:</p> <p>(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 dollars per year by 2025, and to at least 30 billion dollars per year by 2030;</p> <p>(b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and</p>	<p>Financial resources for plant conservation</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>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2024–2030</i>
<p>implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use.</p>	
<p>Target 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.</p>	<p>Capacity-building</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>Target 21 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>Public awareness programmes</p> <p>21 (a) Develop or implement programmes to raise public awareness of the value of plant diversity and the ecosystem services that they provide.</p> <p>Plant information systems</p> <p>21 (b) Support the development and use of existing comprehensive, authoritative and accessible expertise and 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 available to all countries information on their floras and the status of known plant species and associated ecosystems, while</p>

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2024–2030</i>
	<p>ensuring the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples with regard to access to traditional knowledge and taking into consideration the ongoing work and processes carried out under relevant organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.</p> <p>21 (c) Explore ways to consider various knowledge systems, including traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies, to support plant conservation action.</p> <p>21 (d) Promote the continuous updating of the World Flora Online, including its identification support tools, information on plant distribution and the updating of regional floras, as well as the development of other international and national plant databases.</p> <p>Citizen science</p> <p>21 (e) Develop or support citizen science programmes for identifying, documenting, monitoring, conserving, restoring and sustainably using plant diversity, in cooperation with scientific institutions.</p>
<p>Target 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.</p>	<p>Plant conservation and traditional knowledge</p> <p>22. Ensure the full equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive 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>
<p>Target 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.</p>	<p>Gender equality</p> <p>23. Ensure gender equality in the implementation of plant conservation and restoration 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, while highlighting the important role of women, as essential knowledge holders, in plant conservation.</p>