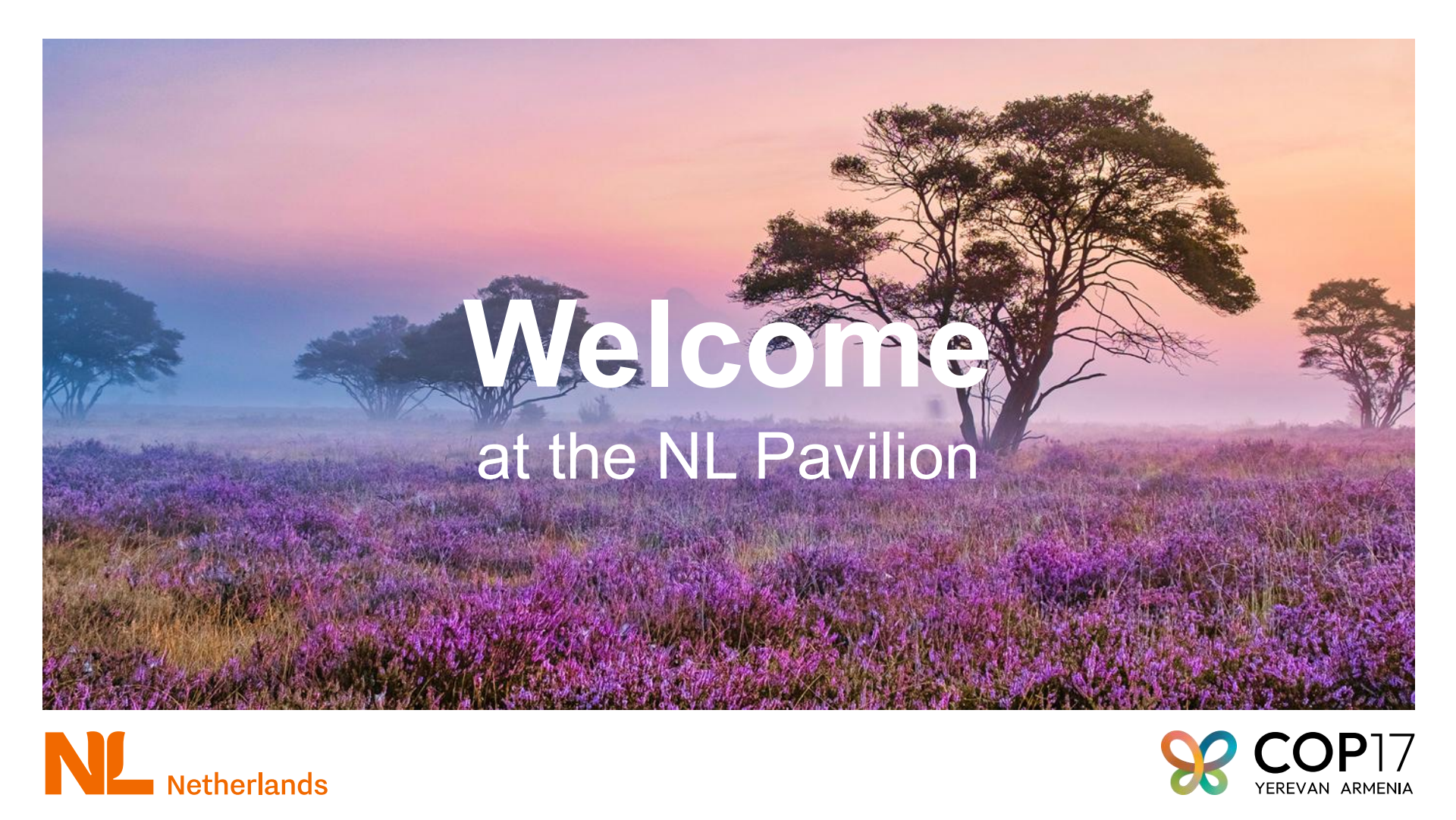


A savanna landscape at sunset. The sky is a mix of soft pinks, oranges, and blues. Several acacia trees are scattered across the horizon. In the foreground, there is a dense field of purple flowers, possibly lavender or a similar wildflower, with some dry grass interspersed.

Welcome at the NL Pavilion

Today's programme

Monday 19 October

- 10:00 – 10:30 Citizen Action Plan: Armenia in Action for the KMGBF
- 14:15 – 15:15 No Nature Protection Without Rights - Indigenous Leadership At The Center
- 15:30 – 16:30 Dutch stakeholder perspectives on Access and Benefit-Sharing

Take a look
at our programme:



Next up

10:00 – 10:30

Citizen Action Plan: Armenia in Action for the KMGBF

Take a look
at our programme:



SUPPORTING KM-GBF AND NBSAP IMPLEMENTATION IN ARMENIA

Citizen Action Plan for Biodiversity

What every citizen can do for Armenia's nature by 2030

Dr. Arsen Gasparyan
American University of Armenia Acopian Center for the Environment
Environment



AUA ACOPIAN CENTER
for the ENVIRONMENT



soluton
Nature-Positive Solutions

THE CHALLENGE

Four years left to deliver 23 global targets

23

global targets and 4 goals in the Kunming-Montreal Framework, due by 2030 and 2050

USD 151-895 billion a year

Estimated annual spending the framework requires. Funding still flows mostly to high-level high-level institutions rather than local action.

Past plans fell short

Earlier strategic plans failed partly for lack of funds and measurable indicators.

Local people make the difference

“Conservation initiatives are most effective when local communities are actively involved.” involved.” The KM-GBF calls for a **whole-of-society approach**.

MONITORING PROGRESS

Citizens can help collect over half of the data the KM-GBF needs

51%

of the data needed to track the framework could be improved by citizen data collection

30%

of indicators could involve citizens in both collecting and analysing data

17

headline indicators are suitable for citizen engagement (of 365 indicators assessed)

The greatest potential: Targets 5, 6, 9, 12, 22 and 23

WHY A CITIZEN ACTION PLAN

National strategies rarely say what people should do

Of 1,306 policy actions in 10 NBSAPs from all world regions:

- 11%** specify a behaviour that individuals should change
- 10%** name individuals as targets
- 3%** explain how an intervention will enable that change

How the CAP closes the gap

Who acts

Households, farmers, herders, hunters and fishers, consumers, city residents, students

What to do

39 specific behaviours, each linked to an NBSAP target

Why it pays

A “benefit for citizen” for every action speaks to motivation, the most neglected lever

How we know

An indicator for every action, feeding NBSAP monitoring

Four ways people already act for nature



Hands-on

Citizen science, volunteering at reserves, wildlife-friendly gardens, planting, clean-ups, removing invasives



Support

NGO membership, donations to projects



Everyday choices

Organic or nature-friendly food, renewable energy, low-impact transport, less plastic



Voice

Environmental education, education, public consultations, campaigning and lobbying

02

What Armenians told us

Results of the public survey on biodiversity awareness, attitudes and readiness to act, July-August 2026

SURVEY AT A GLANCE

367 people from Yerevan and all marzes

367

respondents, 6 online waves,
28 Jul - 8 Aug 2026

75%

women (24% men, 1%
preferred not to say)

57%

aged under 25 (47% aged 18–
24)

43%

pupils or students; 16% civil
civil servants, 17% private
sector

62%

live in Yerevan; next: Kotayk
11%, Gegharkunik 5%

86%

live in urban settlements, 14%
rural

72%

hold a university degree
(bachelor, master or PhD)

3.2

average self-rated biodiversity
knowledge (scale 1–5)

PERCEIVED THREATS

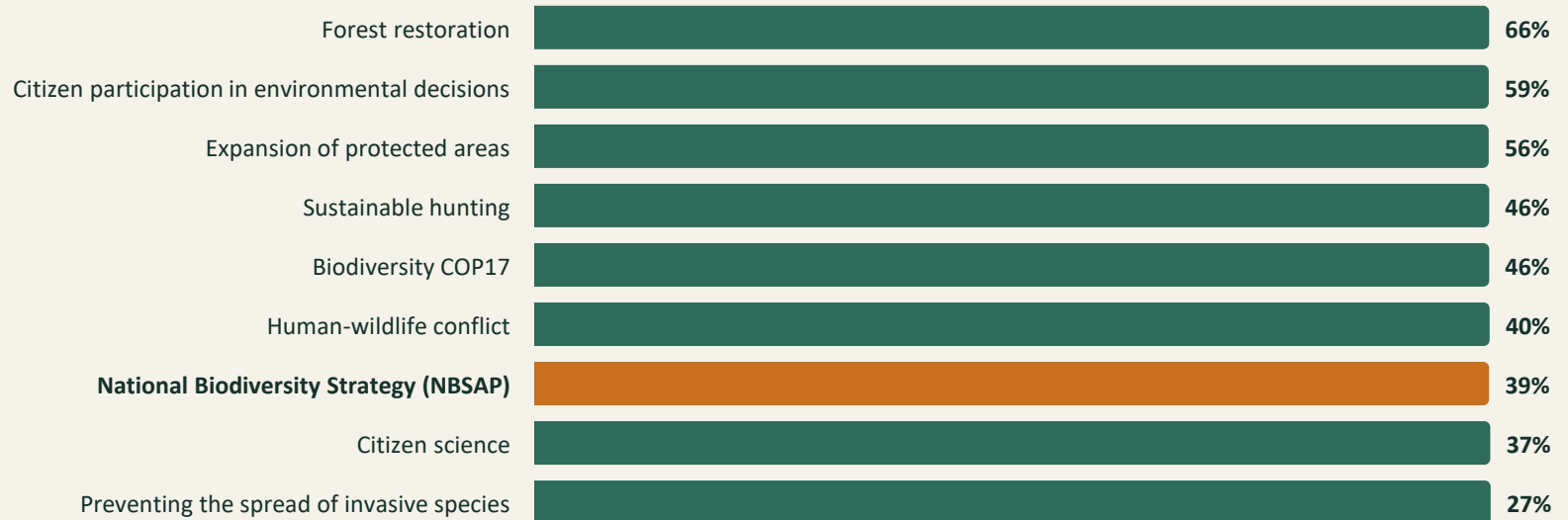
Pollution and illegal logging top the list of threats



Q: In your opinion, what are the main threats to Armenia's biodiversity? (up to three answers) · % of respondents, n = 367

AWARENESS

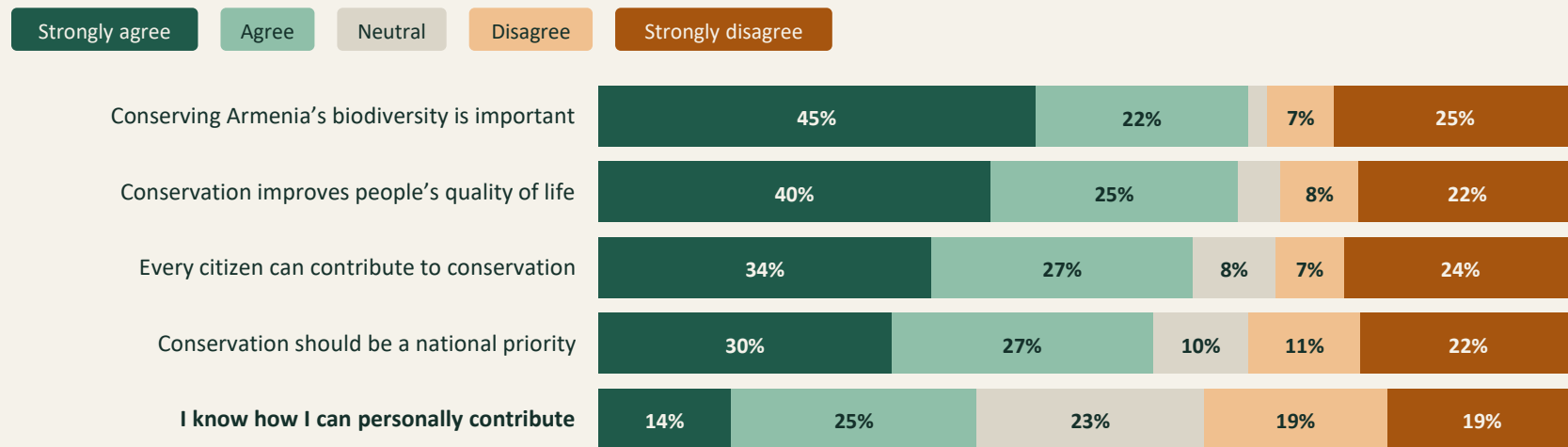
Only 39% have heard of Armenia's biodiversity strategy



Q: Have you heard of the following initiatives or processes? · % answering "I am aware", n = 367

ATTITUDES

Two-thirds say nature matters, but only 39% know how to help



Data note: 44 respondents chose “strongly disagree” for all five statements, yet many said they are ready to act — likely a misread or reversed scale. The disagreement shares should be read with caution.

Q: How far do you agree with the following statements? · % of respondents, n = 367

PARTICIPATION AND BARRIERS

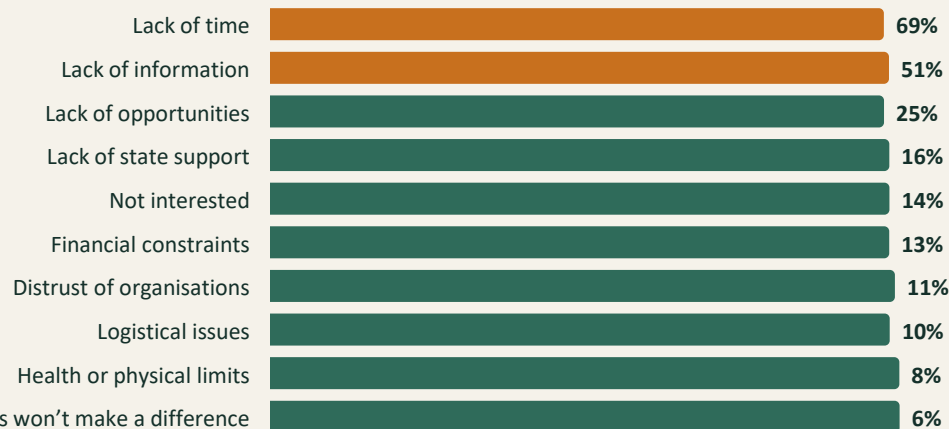
Most rarely take part, held back by time and information

83%

rarely or never take part in
environmental events

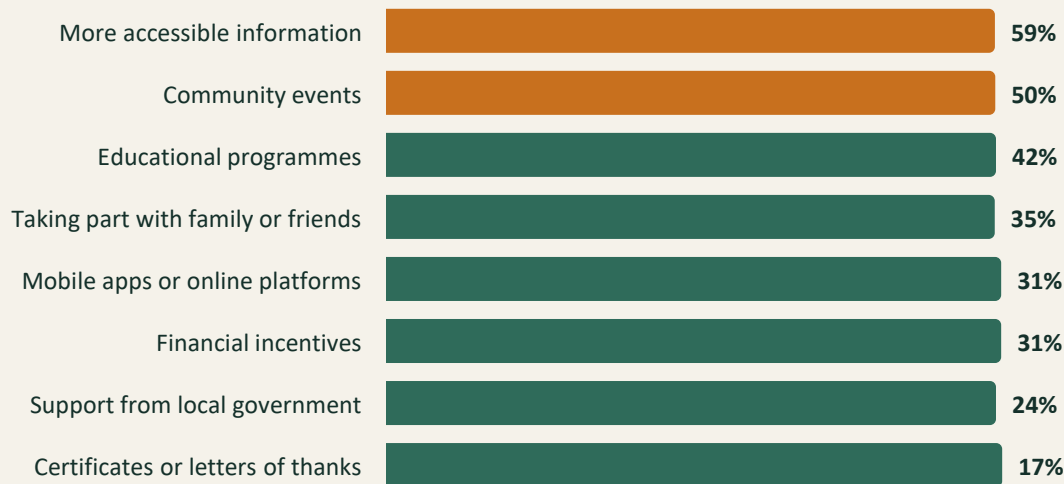
Never	21%
Rarely	62%
Often	15%
Very often	2%

What prevents or limits your participation?



WHAT WOULD HELP

Clear information and community events would bring people in

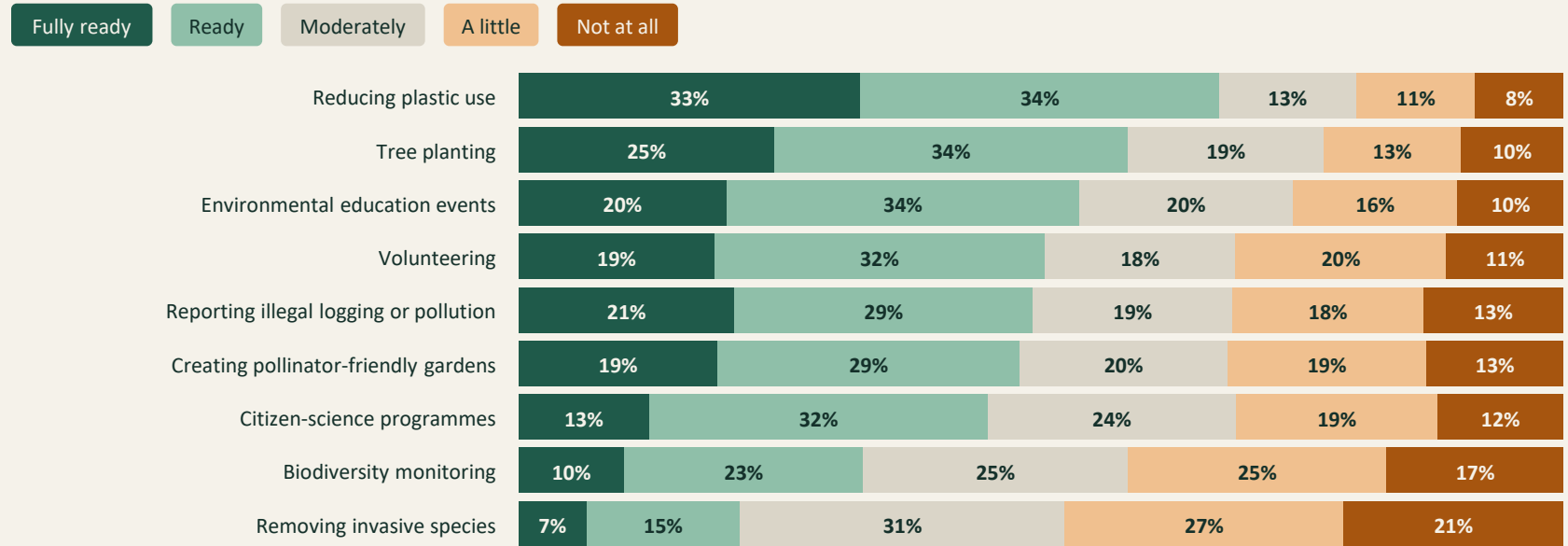


People want to act **together and locally**, with clear guidance - not mainly for money or certificates.

Q: What would encourage you to participate more actively? (up to three answers) · % of respondents, n = 367

READINESS TO ACT

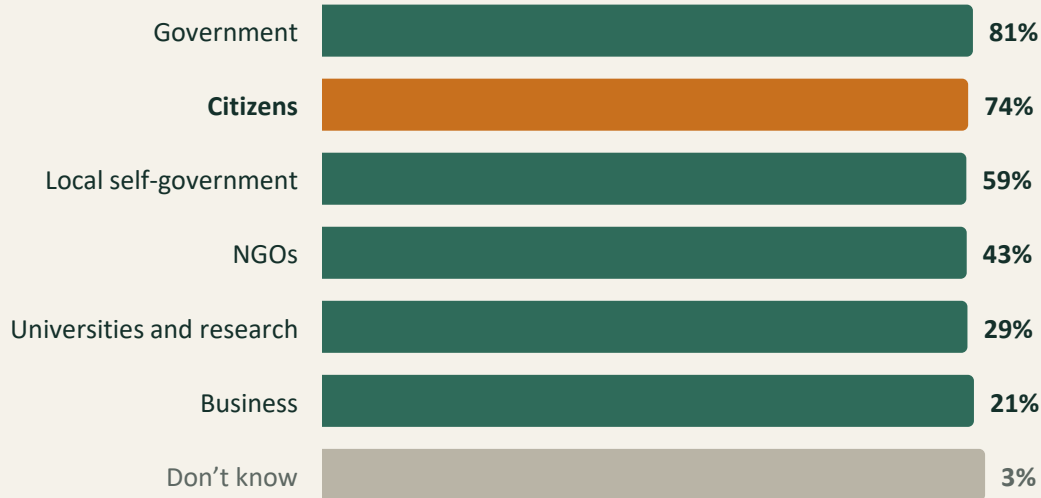
Most ready to cut plastic and plant trees, least ready to remove invasives



Q: How ready are you to take part in the following actions? · % of respondents, n = 367 · sorted by share fully ready or ready

RESPONSIBILITY

Government first, but citizens see themselves close behind



3 in 4

respondents name citizens as responsible for conservation - fertile ground for a Citizen Action Plan.

Q: Who should bear the main responsibility for biodiversity conservation? (multiple answers) · % of respondents, n = 367

What the survey means for the plan

What people told us	How the Citizen Action Plan responds
66% say biodiversity matters, but only 39% know how to help	Concrete, simple-language actions for every theme
Lack of time (69%) and information (51%) are the main barriers	Favour quick, low-cost actions people can do at home or nearby
Information (59%) and community events (50%) would motivate	Launch through community events with local self-government
Invasives: 27% aware, 21% ready to help remove them	Start with awareness: the tree-of-heaven mapping campaign
49% are ready to report illegal logging or pollution	One simple, trusted reporting route to the Environmental Inspectorate

03

The Citizen Action Plan

How national biodiversity targets become things people can do



HOW THE PLAN IS BUILT

Every action follows the same seven-step logic



Example taken from the Citizen Action Plan working document (theme: Reduce Pollution in Lake Sevan and Rivers)

THE PLAN AT A GLANCE

39 citizen actions across 13 themes

39

citizen actions

14

KM-GBF targets

17

national NBSAP targets

Restore nature

T2 · 3 actions

Protected and conserved areas

T3 · 2 actions

Wildlife and conflict

T5 · 5 actions

Sustainable harvest and trade

T6 · 3 actions

Invasive species

T7 · 2 actions

Lake Sevan and rivers

T8–9 · 5 actions

Resilient forests

T10 · 2 actions

Responsible hunting

T11 · 1 action

Forestry and agriculture

T12 · 4 actions

Green and blue cities

T14 · 3 actions

Participation in decisions

T16 · 2 actions

Recycling and food waste

T19 · 3 actions

Explore, educate and share

T25–28 · 4 actions

Restore habitats and live alongside wildlife

Restore nature

KM-GBF 2 · NBSAP 2

- Join or donate to native-species restoration projects and help maintain planted sites
- Adopt locally agreed rotational grazing
- Don't burn grassland or crop residue, and report burning

You gain: cleaner air, higher livestock income, healthier soils

Protected and conserved areas

KM-GBF 3 · NBSAP 3

- Take part in public consultations on creating and managing protected areas
- Join their clean-ups, restoration, monitoring and education activities

You gain: a voice on land use, recreation and learning

Wildlife and conflict

KM-GBF 4 · NBSAP 5

- Donate to reputable conservation organisations
- Visit botanical gardens, zoos and wildlife centres
- Avoid wildlife products; report illegal sales
- Keep your distance from wildlife, e.g. reintroduced Caucasian red deer
- Protect orchards with electric fences against brown bears

You gain: fewer crop and livestock losses, safer food

Harvest, hunt and heat without harming nature

Sustainable harvest and trade

KM-GBF 5 · NBSAP 6

- Learn to harvest wild plants and fungi sustainably
- Buy from producers who harvest legally and safely
- Report illegal wildlife sales in shops, stalls and online

You gain: safe, high-quality local products

Invasive species

KM-GBF 6 · NBSAP 7

- Don't plant tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)
- Map it in Yerevan and other towns with photos on iNaturalist

You gain: less allergenic pollen and and irritating sap

Climate-resilient forests

KM-GBF 8 · NBSAP 10

- Report suspected illegal logging to the Environmental Inspectorate or Ecopatrol
- Heat with alternatives to firewood, such as solar or pellets

You gain: lower heating costs, less flood and erosion risk

Responsible hunting

KM-GBF 9 · NBSAP 11

- Report suspected poaching and illegal fishing to the Environmental Inspectorate or Ecopatrol

You gain: healthier wildlife and fish stocks for the future

Cleaner water, greener farms and cities, less waste

Lake Sevan and rivers

KM-GBF 7 · NBSAP 8–9

- Take your litter home after picnics
- Join or organise clean-ups
- Use phosphate-free detergents
- Use less chemical fertiliser
- Keep livestock away from Lake Sevan's shore

You gain: cleaner water for recreation and fisheries

Forestry and agriculture

KM-GBF 10 · NBSAP 12

- Don't light fires in forests; report fires promptly
- Buy local, organic or nature-friendly products
- Use fewer pesticides and more organic fertiliser
- Plant native, pollinator-friendly plants in fields

You gain: healthier soils, better better yields and farm income

Green and blue cities

KM-GBF 12 · NBSAP 14

- Visit and care for parks and waterfronts
- Create a pollinator balcony, green corner or insect hotel
- Join community planting initiatives

You gain: cooler streets, cleaner air, well-being

Recycling and food waste

KM-GBF 16 · NBSAP 19

- Plan meals, store food well and support food banks
- Compost at home or at work
- Separate paper, plastic, glass and metal

You gain: lower food and fertiliser bills

Grow shared knowledge and support decision-making



Participate in decisions

KM-GBF 14 · NBSAP 16

- Join public hearings, Environmental Impact Assessment consultations and local planning discussions
- Submit evidence-based comments on draft nature laws through e-draft.am, Armenia's platform for draft legal acts

You gain: a direct voice in decisions about your neighbourhood and livelihood



Explore, educate and share

KM-GBF 20–21 · NBSAP 25–28

- Record observations in citizen-science apps and join BioBlitz events
- Share verified observations and conservation messages on social media
- Create or improve a Wikipedia article on nature, using reliable sources
- Contribute to people-powered research on Zooniverse

You gain: identification and digital skills, connection with nature

MEASURING PROGRESS

Five kinds of indicators track what citizens do



Participation

Participants in hearings, hearings, clean-ups, planting and education events



Reports

Reports to the Environmental Inspectorate on logging, poaching, trade and fires



Practices

Households and farmers farmers adopting practices: practices: grazing plans, plans, composting, fences fences



Data

iNaturalist observations, app users, Wikipedia articles, Zooniverse contributors



Nature

Area restored with citizen citizen help; nutrients in in Lake Sevan and rivers rivers



To make them work: set a baseline and 2030 target for each, name a data owner, and feed the results into NBSAP monitoring and national reporting.

NEXT STEPS · PROPOSED

From plan to practice

1

Validate the plan

With ministries, local self-government, NGOs and communities

2

Finalize indicators

Baselines, 2030 targets and a data owner for each

3

Launch a public campaign

Community events and plain-language guides for guides for each theme

5

Register commitments

Record citizen pledges and reports

6

Monitor

Track the change

Individually small, but together “a societal force to be reckoned with”

Mattijssen (2022), synthesis of ~400 sources on active citizenship in European nature conservation

- What would it take to make this plan work effectively in practice?
- How can we ensure that everyone can participate, including people with limited time, financial resources, or opportunities?
- What needs to be clarified, strengthened, or agreed upon before implementation begins?
- If you could change just one thing in the plan, what would it be and why?

Next up

14:15 – 15:15

No Nature Protection Without Rights - Indigenous Leadership At The Center

Take a look
at our programme:



No Nature Protection Without Rights

Indigenous Leadership at the Center



Sigrid Deters, Greenpeace Netherlands

CBD COP17, 19 October 2026

GREENPEACE

01 **Hugo Jabini - *Suriname***

Association of Samaakan Communities VSG



Hugo Jabini:

Mi Matu, mi leti



About the Saamaka people

About the Saamaka territory

- **Size:**
1'417.700
Hectares
- **Forest:**
1'194.700 ha
(84% of the
total area)
- 300 years of
**effective
forest
protection**





Gold mining



Logging

Major land rights threats



Training young people to monitor threats



Having elders documenting our territorial management system - APAKIs

My forest, my right: Some of the action taken

GREENPEACE

SAAMAKA PROTECTED AREAS SYSTEM



Apaki:

A Calabash which Saamaka people use to store precious goods or food that need to be preserved for a long time.

Each community protected area is an Apaki:

Sonu go
50,055 Ha

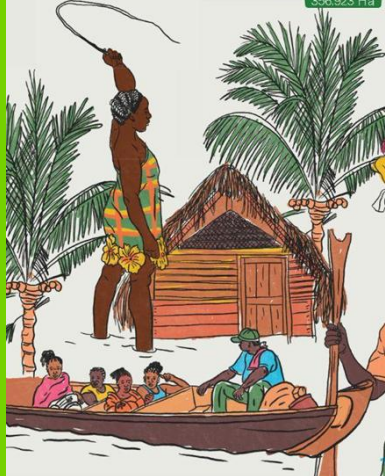
Sonu kumutu
120,000 Ha

Munyawajo
59,572 Ha

Lio hedi Gaan Lio
356,923 Ha

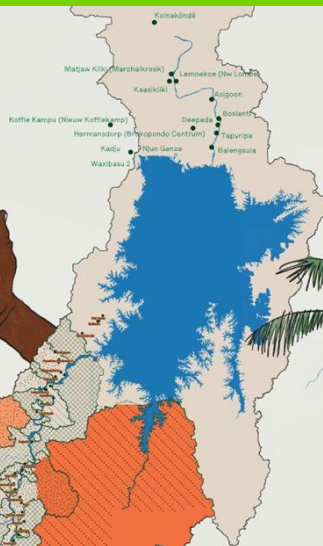
Lio hedi Piki Lio
356,923 Ha

Langu
143,350 Ha



1. Apakis are not new
We have governed these areas under strict traditional laws, and it works.

2. 750,772 Ha of primary forest.
Our customary management already delivers what 30x30 is aiming for.



Final remarks

- The 1762 peace treaty with the Dutch recognized our ancestral territory, but it was never formalized.
- Without legal recognition, we cannot fully defend our territory against encroachment by logging and mining.
- **We need the Netherlands as allies: As you discuss reparations for slavery, the most meaningful reparation for us is to stand with us. Use your diplomatic voice to support legal recognition of our collective land rights in Suriname.**
- With collective land rights, we can keep enforcing the traditional laws that have proven to protect the forest.

02 **Rossy You - West Papua**

**Indigenous Youth Representative from Mee Tribe, West
Papua & Forest Campaigner - Greenpeace Indonesia**

Rossy You



GREENPEACE





02 Ariene Wapichana - *Brazil*

Brazilian Indigenous Fund Podáali

An aerial photograph showing a dark, winding river flowing through a vast, dense green rainforest. The river curves through the center of the frame, surrounded by thick vegetation. The horizon is visible in the distance under a clear sky.

Ariene Wapichana

02 Luana Kaingang - ***Brazil***

**Executive Director, Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil
(APIB)**

Luana Kaingang

An aerial photograph of a vast, dense tropical rainforest. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a warm, golden glow that filters through the canopy. In the foreground, a large, rounded tree with a thick trunk and a dense, green canopy stands out. The forest extends to the horizon, with layers of trees visible in the distance.

NOSSA



CASA



GREENPEACE

No Nature Protection Without Rights

Indigenous Leadership at the Center



GREENPEACE

Next up

15:30 – 16:30

Dutch stakeholder perspectives on Access and Benefit-Sharing

Take a look
at our programme:



Sharing in Collaborative Innovation

— 2026 —
white paper



Dutch stakeholder perspectives
on international developments
in access and benefit-sharing

Welcome to the presentation of Dutch stakeholder perspectives on ABS!

COP17 - NL Pavillion - 19th of October, 2026

Facilitated by:



Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries,
Food Security and Nature



Netherlands Food and Consumer
Product Safety Authority
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries,
Food Security and Nature

Supporting organizations:

Plantum



WAGENINGEN
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH



Utrecht
University



Naturalis
Biodiversity
Center



OXFAM Novib



Leiden University
Medical Center

CHAPTER 1

- Actors in the Netherlands
- Public-private research model
- Developments ABS landscape

CHAPTER 2

- Scope of treaties
- Mutual supportiveness
- Practical innovation implications

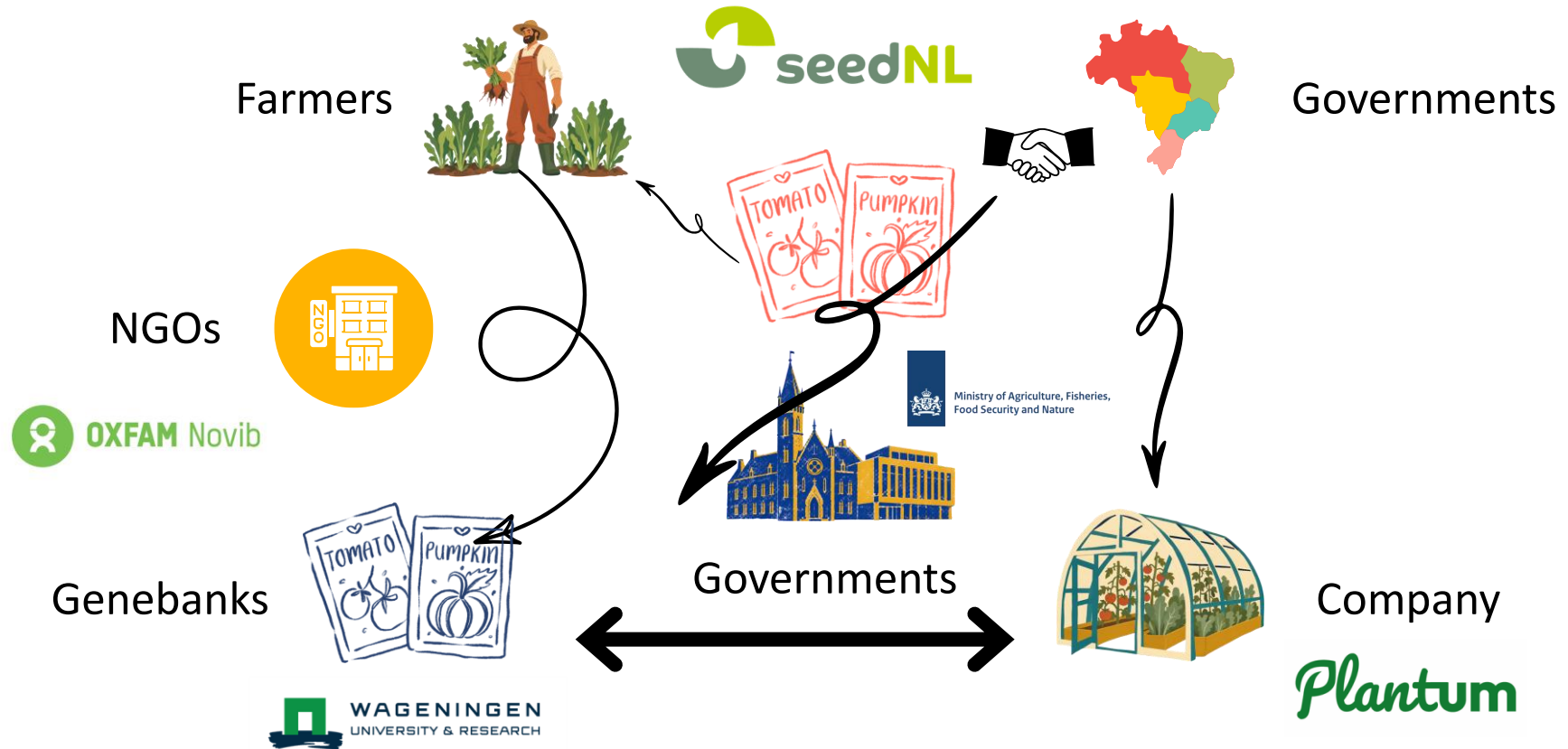
CHAPTER 3

- Growing complexities in ABS
- Data governance and N.M.B.S.
- Considerations for impact
- Business considerations

CHAPTER 4

- Joint vision
- Proposal for technical assistance

public-private model for plant genetic resources





199

2



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BBNJ

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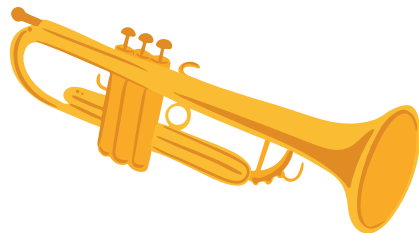
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Pabs



b



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b



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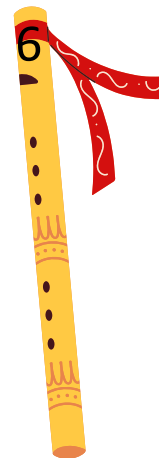


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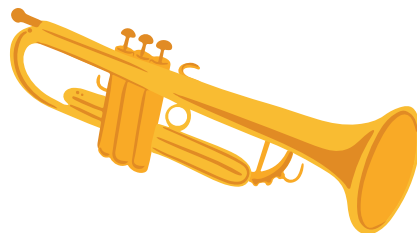


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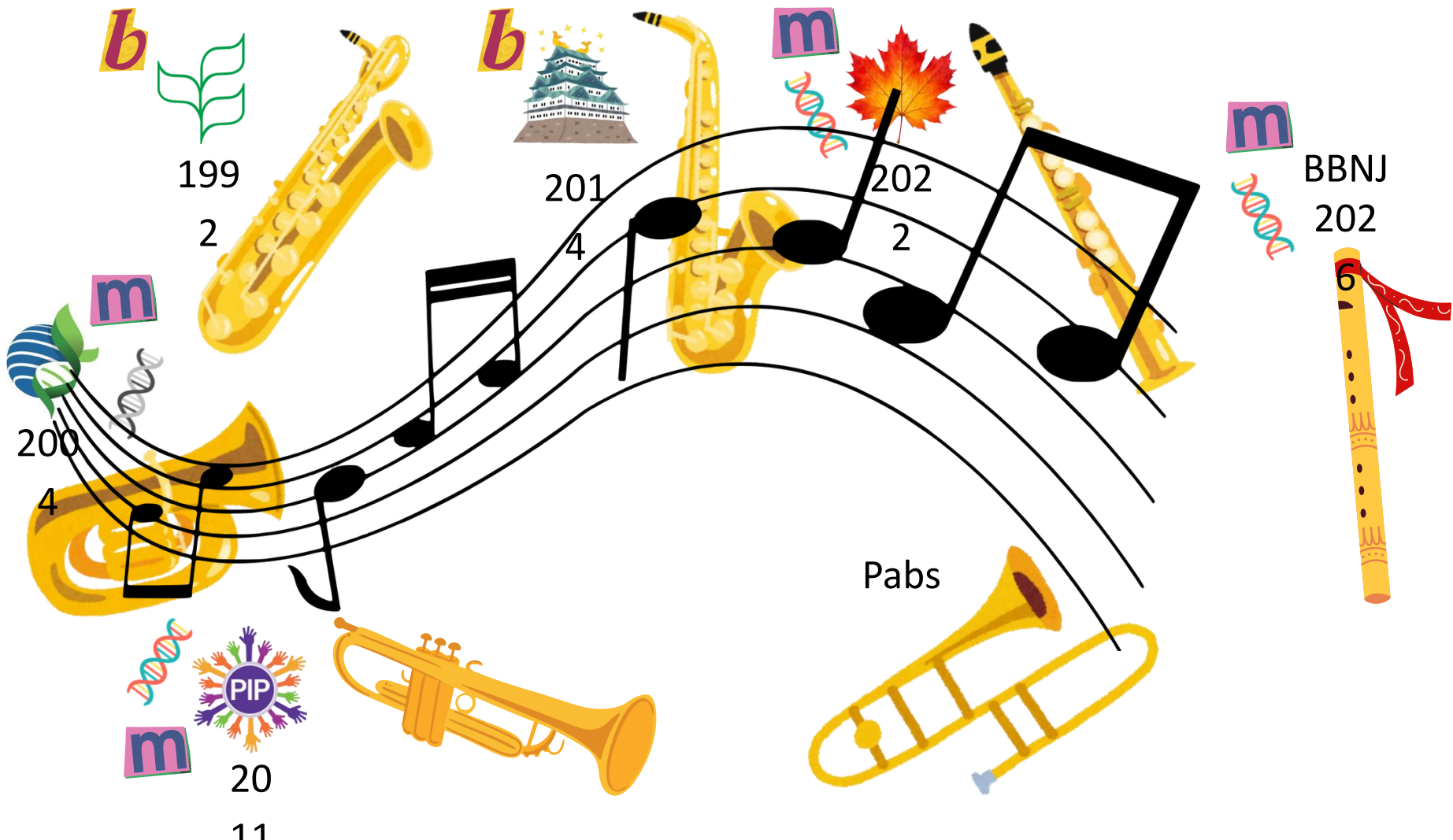
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Pabs





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BBNJ
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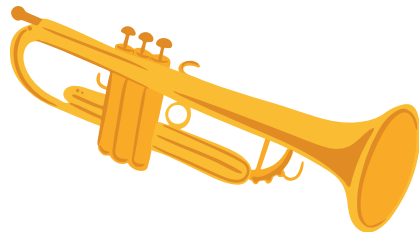
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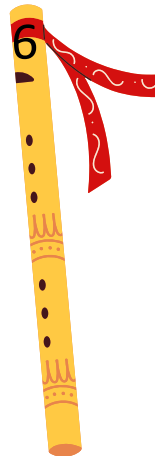


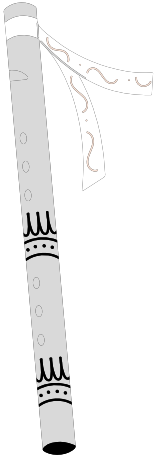
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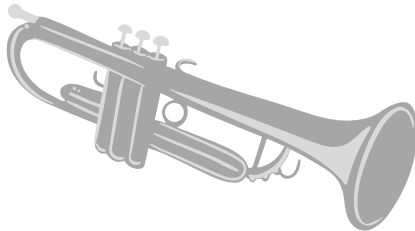
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Take-away #1

ABS landscape is getting more complex so let's keep it simple where possible





Intellectual property

- High compliance costs
- Potential double payments
- Looked upon to scale up monetary benefit-sharing
- Potential role in N.M.B.S.



Open science

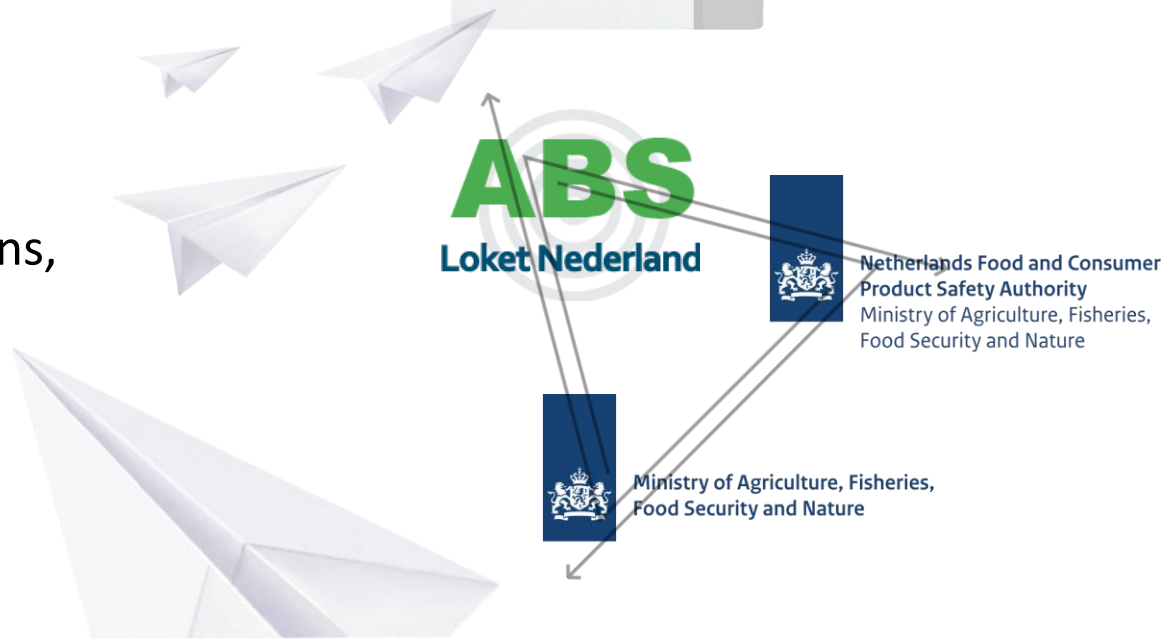
- In need of strong research support services
- Already engaged in N.M.B.S. though not recognized





Take-away #2

Unclarity around (legal) obligations,
and norms in public-private
research demand compliance
brokers



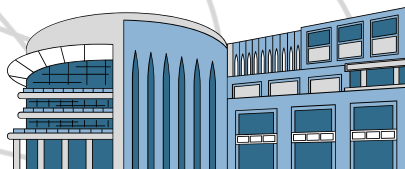
on farm conservation



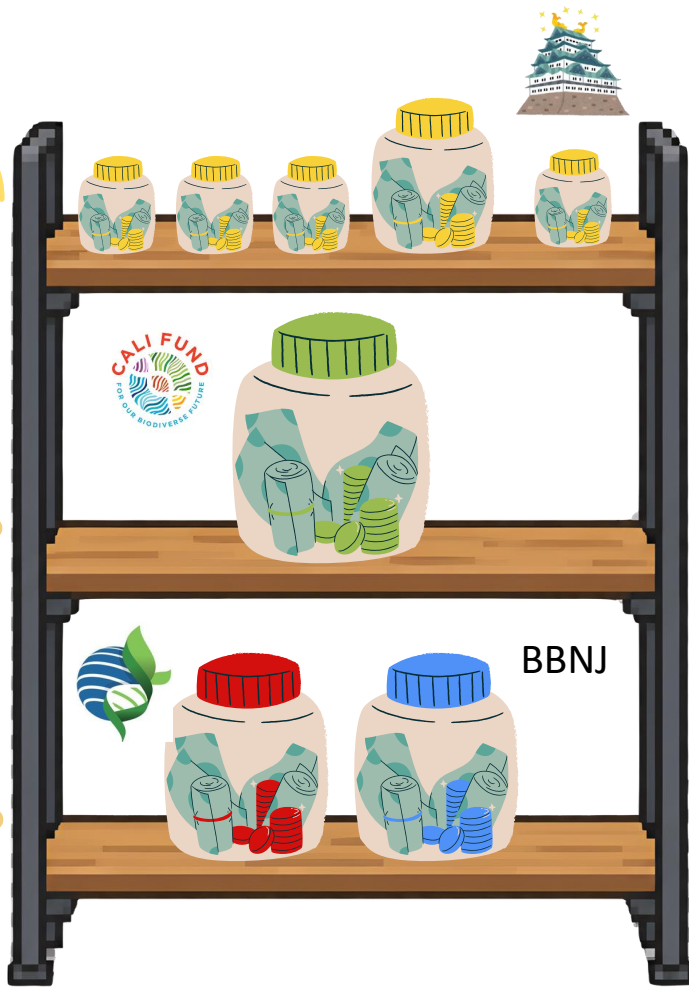
Marine + Areas beyond
national jurisdiction



Ex situ conservation



In situ conservation





- avoid general conservation funding and instead focus on gene conservation units (GCUs), biodiversity hotspots, corridors
- coordination with Target 4 KMGBF and FAO CGRFA strategies

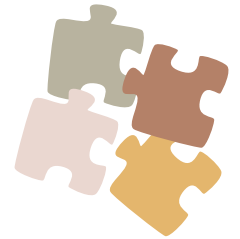


- self-identified needs
- attention for bottle-necks in capacity and long-term commitment
- potential for in-kind company contributions and corporate volunteering as N.M.B.S.



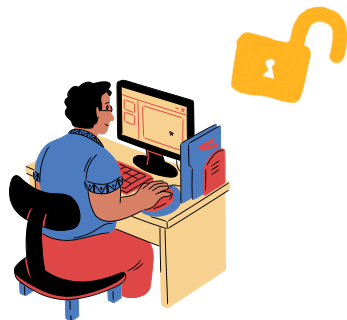


BBNJ



Take-away #3

Funding mechanisms and initiatives should contribute with laying the puzzle



- significant time and resources (> \$10s) are spent on data curation and infrastructure, which merits acknowledgement as NMBS
- open access delivers benefits at global scale and feeds innovation
- currently 17% of INSDC data mentions geographic provenance, assignment for some data is scientifically meaningless or impractical due to aggregation from multiple countries
- limitations to publish sensitive data (e.g. CITES)
- IPLCs-related metadata ensure open access can deliver meaningful and equitable benefits
- hard to implement “Authority to Control” merit pragmatic approaches to integration with FAIR

Practical indicators for Dutch institutions

Direct data contributions

Indicator	Description	Data source
Number of DSI entries	Sequences contributed to public databases	INSDC, BOLD
Provenance breakdown	Percentage of data with country-of-origin metadata	Database metadata
Sample-level metrics	Number of biological samples from which DSI	BioSamples
Indicator	Description	Data source
User statistics	Number of unique users, broken down by country	Anonymised IP data
Download statistics	Volume of data downloads	Server logs
	Publications citing DSI	DOI tracking, literature

Capacity-building

Indicator	Description	Data source
Training activities	Number of courses, workshops, webinars	Institutional reports
Teaching materials	Available manuals, tutorials	Database websites
Collaborative projects	Joint research projects with partners from low/middle-income countries	Project administration

Infrastructure and interoperability

Indicator	Description	Data source
API integrations	Number of connections with other databases	Technical documentation
Frameworks adherence	Implementation of FAIR, CARE and TRUST principles	Self-assessment
	Software and tools made	

Take-away #4: public-private advances (principles of) ABS



AGUAPAN

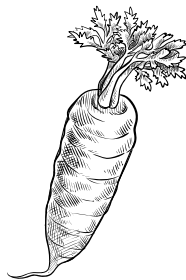


CIP
INTERNATIONAL
POTATO CENTER



HZPC

- *Benefit-sharing* with farmers preserving native potato biodiversity
- *Technical support* for small-scale growers who maintain traditional crops under challenging conditions
- *Market development* of specialty potato varieties, which are introduced to European markets, for example under the Perupas brand



Centrum voor
Genetische Bronnen
Nederland (CGN)

Plantum

- *Financial support* by breeding companies to research and PPPs that help characterize, evaluate, and utilize the genetic resources conserved by CGN.
- *Knowledge and expertise* shared help CGN prioritize (collection) activities that increase the value of genebank collections
- Companies *donate germplasm* of obsolete varieties for long-term conservation, enriching the national collection
- Plant breeding association *advocates* for genetic resource conservation

Biodiversity



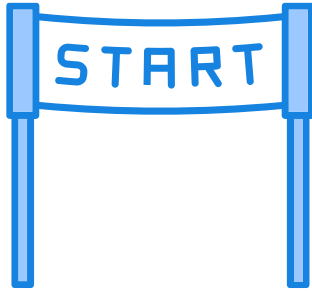
- the broader ABS community frequently fails to step outside of its own jargon
- linkages to CSR/ESG reporting frameworks make Cali Fund relevant beyond ABS
- reporting should be clear about on-the-ground biodiversity and social impacts
- by allowing companies some room to 'select' between projects, thereby aligning sector interests and rewarding major donors
- frontrunners are spooked by the limited number of contributors, but MPTFO has a built-in anonymity function that can be used

initiatives by Dutch government and stakeholders

- *Encouraging companies to contribute to the Cali Fund*
 - 25' - present: stakeholder outreach through ABS Focal Point
 - 26': application tax exemption for contributions through "ANBI"-status UNDP (upwards to 50% and maximum of EUR 100.000)
 - 27': sector-specific roundtables to discuss joint contributions
- *Proposal for 'Genebank Development Programme'*
 - expert committee reviews requests for technical assistance for development of genebank management (e.g. quality control, making PGR available, digital genebanking)
- *Broader engagement following white paper*
 - 27': working with Dutch stakeholders and ABS 'as it stands'

Ingredients for a multi-stakeholder dialogue?

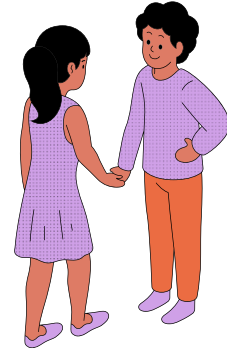
Start meeting



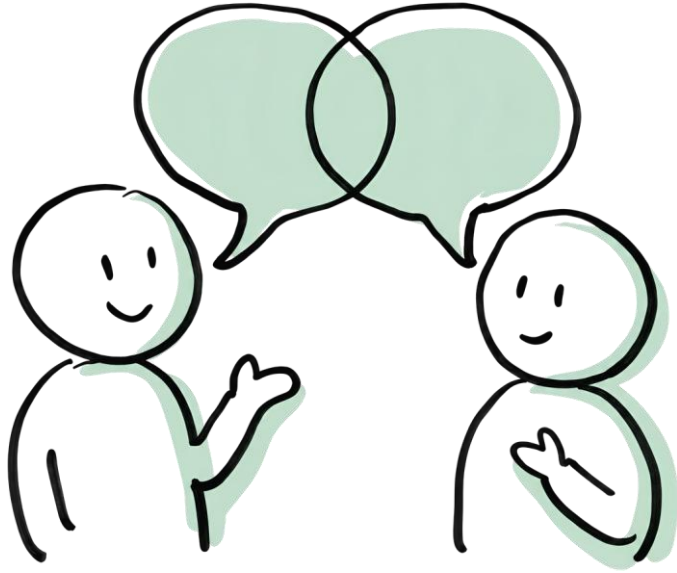
shared docx



meet in the middle



Time to talk



Link to white paper



Reach out to: bob.kreiken@wur.nl



Biodiversity



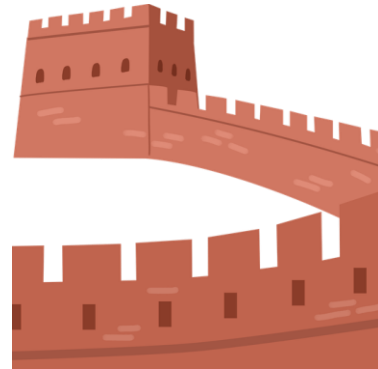
Topic of choice

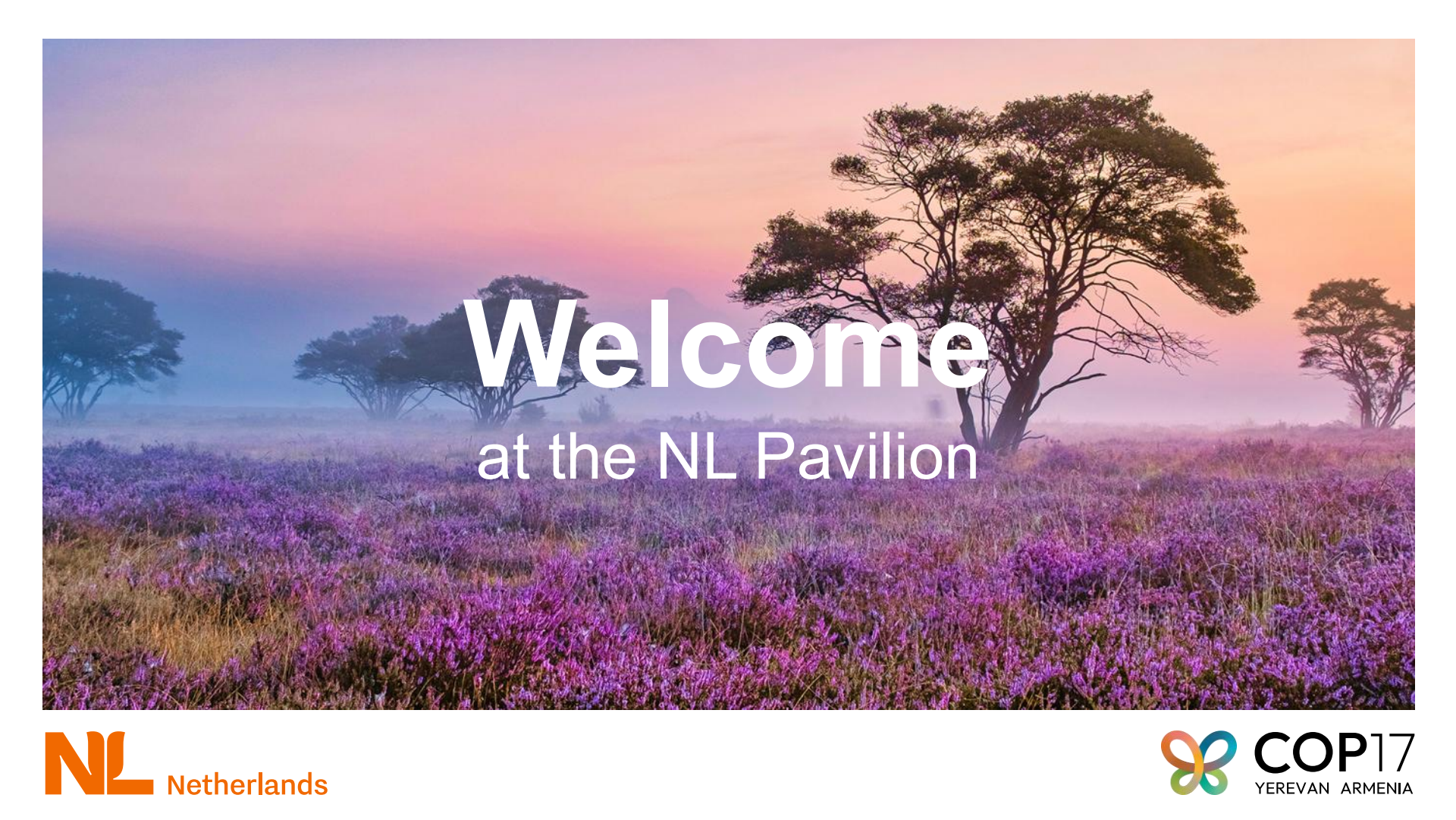


Communication



Mutual supportiveness



A savanna landscape at sunset. The sky is a mix of soft pinks, oranges, and blues. Several acacia trees are scattered across the horizon. In the foreground, there is a dense field of purple flowers, possibly lavender or a similar wildflower, with some dry grass interspersed.

Welcome

at the NL Pavilion