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REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON REFLECTING THE
GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT
CONSERVATION IN NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY
STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS

Singapore, 4-8 March 2013

REPORT OF THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON REFLECTING THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION STRATEGY IN NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS

Note by the Executive Secretary

INTRODUCTION

1. Through [decision X/17](#), the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity decided to adopt the consolidated update of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, including the outcome-oriented global targets for the period 2011-2020, and to pursue the implementation of the Strategy as part of the broader framework of the [Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020](#). In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties invited Parties and other Governments to, *inter alia*, develop or update national and, regional targets as appropriate, and, where appropriate, to incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to align the further implementation of the Strategy with national and/or regional efforts to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

2. In paragraph 15 of [decision XI/26](#), the Conference of the Parties further requested the Executive Secretary to assist Parties in establishing linkages between the monitoring of national implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and the review and revision of updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including by inviting relevant experts to regional and subregional capacity-building workshops on national biodiversity strategies and action plans where possible.

3. In light of these provisions, and with the generous support from the Government of Japan, the Secretariat, in collaboration with [Botanic Gardens Conservation International](#) and [Singapore Botanic Gardens](#) organized a workshop to consider the need for, and approaches towards, reflecting national plant conservation targets in national biodiversity strategies and action plans as these are being updated in accordance with [decision X/2](#).

4. Participants at the workshop mainly comprised national focal points for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and those involved in implementation of the Global Strategy at the national level. Other participants are involved in the development, updating and/or implementation of their national biodiversity strategy and action plan. As such, participants were expected to be in a position to translate the experiences from the workshop into concrete actions in support of integrating the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation into national biodiversity strategies and action plans and ensuring that plant conservation activities are included in biodiversity monitoring and reporting activities. The list of participants is available as annex I.

5. The objectives of the workshop were to:

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- (a) Share experiences on successes and challenges in the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation;
- (b) Share experiences on identification and engagement of stakeholders in the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation;
- (c) Share experiences on monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, including the consideration of indicators and communication tools; and
- (d) Consider the linkages between the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and the process for updating and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

6. The workshop format featured a mix of presentations with question and answer sessions, interactive group exercises and discussions in break-out groups. A field visit to the Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve and a tour of the Singapore Botanic Gardens were organized to illustrate plant conservation issues within the local context in Singapore. The programme of the workshop is attached as annex II. The workshop was held in English.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

7. The workshop was opened at 9 a.m. on 4 March 2013. Mr. Poon Hong Yuen, Chief Executive Officer of the National Parks Board of Singapore welcomed the participants, followed by Mr. Robert Höft, Environmental Affairs Officer of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity who delivered a message on behalf of Mr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Mr. Stuart Clenaghan, Chief Executive Officer of EcoSystem Services Limited, Board Member of Botanic Gardens Conservation International and an advisor to the Climate Bonds Initiative also made an opening remark.

ITEM 2. PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION

8. Mr. Robert Höft (SCBD) outlined the key decisions of the Conference of Parties (COP) relating to the Global Strategy on Plant Conservation, in particular decisions X/2, X/17 and paragraph 15 of X/26. Ms. Suzanne Sharrock (BGCI) provided an overview of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC), in particular its objectives and targets and the global progress in implementing the targets of the GSPC to provide context for the workshop.

9. Participants were invited to make their country presentations, summarizing progress at the national level towards achieving the national and or global plant conservation targets. The presentations were made by the following country representatives: Mr. Xu Jing (China), Mr. Sothearith Yourk (Cambodia), Ms. Siti Roosita Ariati (Indonesia), Mr. Bouaphanh Phantavong (Lao PDR), Mr. Saw Leng Guan (Malaysia), Mr. Naing Zaw Htun (Myanmar), Mr. Edwino S. Fernando (Philippines), Mr. Lua Hock Keong (Singapore), Mr. Voradol Chamchumroon (Thailand), Mr. Tran Trong Anh Tuan (Vietnam), and Mr. Marcal Gusmao (Timor Leste). The presentations focused on the following elements:

- (a) Progress against each of the 16 targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (<http://www.cbd.int/gspc/targets.shtml>);
- (b) Major constraints to progress and capacity-needs;
- (c) Linkages between national implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and updating and implementation of [national biodiversity strategies and action plans](#); and
- (d) Data and indicators for monitoring and reporting progress.

10. The countries' progress towards achieving the objectives and targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation are summarized in annex III. It should be noted that these are subjective assessments made by participants and require validation at the national level. The main gaps in implementation identified include the lack of human resources and capacity; lack of national strategy or programme on

plant conservation; insufficient laws and regulations for the protection of plant resources; lack of financial resources; and poor coordination among relevant agencies and/or institutions.

11. Mr. Chen Hin Keong (TRAFFIC) presented on TRAFFIC's Delivery on the Sustainable Use Objective of Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. He outlined the global trade in plants, in particular of wood and medicinal plants and highlighted the gaps in their management. The gaps included the lack of systematic documentation of key resource use, trade and level of threat; lack of management plans for many species; lack or vagueness of policies regarding sustainable harvesting and trade; and widely distributed harvest communities and complex trade chains. He highlighted the FairWild Standard which offered a set of principles and criteria to verify sustainable and fair sourcing of plants from the wild; and the Common Legality Framework, in particular its principles for the timber trade. Both the FairWild Standard and Common Legality Framework were responses to the Targets 11, 12 and 13 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.

ITEM 3. REFLECTION OF PLANT CONSERVATION TARGETS IN NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS

12. In paragraph 6 of decision X/17, the Conference of the Parties invited Parties and other Governments to develop or update national and, regional targets as appropriate, and, where appropriate, to incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), and to align the further implementation of the Strategy with national and/or regional efforts to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Most of the [national biodiversity strategies and action plans developed since the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020](#) do not make specific reference to plant conservation.

13. Mr. Robert Höft (SCBD) presented on the linkages between the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and NBSAPs. He outlined key decisions of COP, in particular decisions X/17 and XI/26 relating to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020. He highlighted the availability of a Draft Training Module on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation which provides guidance on identifying relevant stakeholders and incorporating Global Strategy for Plant Conservation targets into revised/ updated NBSAPs. He noted that the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation is weak on mainstreaming and engagement with sectors, and therefore its implementation will benefit from linkage to the Strategic Plan as a broader framework.

14. The participants shared the status of updating their respective NBSAPs and discussed challenges and barriers to the incorporation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation targets into NBSAPs. A summary of their discussions is attached as annex IV.

15. Ms. Wendy Yap made a presentation on the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising From Their Utilisation to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Participants noted the linkages on plant conservation and access and benefit sharing. They shared the status and challenges of implementing the Nagoya Protocol in their respective countries in particular with reference to the implications for tracking plant material, including for example loans of herbarium specimens for taxonomic research.

16. Participants' feedback on the key learning points of the session on reflection of plant conservation targets in national biodiversity strategies and action plans is attached as annex V.

ITEM 4. MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION

17. In paragraph 6 of [decision XI/26](#) the Conference of the Parties agreed that monitoring the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, including the use of indicators, should be seen in the broader context of, and linked to, the monitoring, review and evaluation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and noted in this context the relevance of the indicator framework for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets agreed through [decision XI/3](#).

18. Mr. Xu Jing (China) shared information on the methodology for monitoring implementation of China's Strategy for Plant Conservation. He highlighted that the implementation of China's Strategy for Plant Conservation, adopted in 2008, was reviewed in late 2011. The review was conducted by three focal agencies: Chinese Academy of Sciences, State Forestry Administration and Ministry of Environmental Protection; and was done through surveys and stakeholder interviews, literature reviews and a workshop. The draft of the review was distributed to stakeholders for their comments, and a final CSPC implementation review report was produced in 2012.

19. Mr. Robert Höft (SCBD) presented on monitoring implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. He highlighted decision XI/3 on monitoring progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular the list of indicators for the Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 which could be used as a starting point for assessing progress in the achievement of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. He also introduced the [Biodiversity Indicator Partnership](#) and highlighted some of their initiatives such as the Biodiversity Indicator Development Framework which was a step-by-step guide to developing indicators that could be applied to the development of specific indicators to track and monitor the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation targets; and their upcoming training for Biodiversity Indicator Development Facilitators.

20. Participants discussed the development of nationally and regionally relevant indicators for the 16 targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. The list of indicators is attached as annex VI.

21. Mr. Voradol Chamchumroon (Thailand) and Mr. Edwino S. Fernando (Philippines) shared their respective national experiences on stakeholder identification and engagement for plant conservation. Mr. Chamchumroon outlined the processes that were taken to publish the Action Plan on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation as part of the NBSAP (2008 – 2012) and the current process on updating the NBSAP (2013 – 2020). There was extensive consultation with stakeholders comprising of government agencies, non-governmental organizations, universities and the community through a questionnaire, interviews and brainstorming sessions during workshops and meetings. Committees and working groups at different levels comprising these stakeholders were formed to determine nationally relevant Global Strategy for Plant Conservation targets. These processes resulted in, for example, the identification of important plant areas for conservation and measures on the prevention, control and eradication of invasive alien species. He also shared some of the problems faced during development and monitoring of targets such as the lack of data and agreed definitions.

22. Mr. Fernando highlighted that in the Philippines the Department of Environment and Natural Resources established the Philippine Plant Conservation Committees in 2003 and 2013 respectively. The 2003 Committee comprised 15 members with representatives from government agencies, national herbarium, academe and the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity. The 2003 Committee was responsible for developing the Framework for the Philippine Plant Conservation Strategy and Action Plan, and the National List of Threatened Plants for the Philippines. The Committee was reconstituted in 2013 with also 15 members and now includes representatives from non-governmental organizations and the floriculture industry. The 2013 Committee was tasked to update the Philippine Plant Conservation Strategy and Action Plan vis-a-vis the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020 and the national red list of threatened plants, develop a list of economically important species, formulate other policies on plant conservation as necessary, and consult and ensure that the views and concerns of the general public are addressed.

23. This was followed by participants identifying for each target of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, the relevant stakeholders, the means of engagement and the potential constraints in engagement. Their discussion is reflected in annex VI. Participants' feedback on the key learning points of the session on monitoring the implementation of the Global Strategy on Plant Conservation is attached as annex VII.

ITEM 5. REPORTING ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION

24. In [decision X/10](#) the Conference of the Parties decided that all Parties should submit their fifth national report by 31 March 2014. Mr. Robert Höft (SCBD) briefly informed on the national reporting requirements for the [fifth national report](#) to the Convention on Biological Diversity and highlighted the need to ensure that plant information was appropriately included in such reports. He also informed the participants of an upcoming Regional Workshop for South, East and Southeast Asia on the Preparation of the Fifth National Report and Global Biodiversity Outlook and regional policy scenarios which was to take place from 20 to 24 May 2013 in Seoul, Republic of Korea.

ITEM 6. TOOLKIT FOR THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION

25. In 2010, Botanic Gardens Conservation International was contracted by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to develop an online toolkit to support national, subregional and regional implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. The [complete version of the toolkit](#) in all six official languages of the United Nations was launched at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in October 2012.

26. Ms. Suzanne Sharrock (BGCI) presented the toolkit for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, in particular its objectives and the various products available for users to refer as a guide to support national and regional implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Some of the products included information on how to implement the individual targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and examples and case-studies of National Plant Conservation Strategies, and a search function for target-specific resources.

27. Participants had the opportunity to suggest additional tools and resources to add to the toolkit as well as discuss how the toolkit should be further developed in the future. The suggestions are provided in annex VIII.

ITEM 7. OPPORTUNITIES FOR REFLECTING PLANT CONSERVATION IN THE FOURTH EDITION OF GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK

28. National reports will provide a major input to the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, which in accordance with [decision X/2](#) shall be prepared to provide a mid-term review of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including an analysis of how the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan has contributed to the 2015 targets of the Millennium Development Goals.

29. Mr. Robert Höft (SCBD) presented on the status of the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4), with information provided on the plan, timelines, oversight mechanisms, and content as well as information needs related to plants. He outlined the scope of GBO-4 and invited participants to participate in its preparation by providing information such as case-studies or participate in the peer-reviews of the drafts. Mr. Höft shared with participants on the GBO-4 Advisory Group, including the members, timeline of meetings and activities leading up to the launch of GBO-4 report. He also highlighted the GBO-4 website and some of the publications related to the work done on GBO-3.

ITEM 8. CONCLUSION

30. Participants noted the following main conclusions of the workshop:

Progress towards implementing the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation at national level

31. As is to be expected, progress towards the GSPC targets in the region is variable across countries and targets. However, in general, participants reported that most progress had been made towards Targets 4 (ecosystem conservation), 7 (*in situ* conservation) and 14 (education and public awareness). In contrast, least progress has been made towards Targets 6 (sustainable production lands), 8 (*ex situ* conservation)

and 13 (indigenous knowledge). However, it was emphasized that the assessments of progress provided by the workshop participants were subjective and required further validation at the national level.

31. The exercise of assessing progress on a target-by-target basis did allow gaps to be identified and was considered to be a helpful approach. It was also agreed that experts should be included in the 'stock-taking' exercise when assessing progress towards the GSPC targets, and this could be linked to the NBSAP updating process.

32. Participants welcomed the presentation from China which described the process for assessing progress towards the GSPC targets in this country. It was felt that this process was robust and could provide a useful example for other countries in the region.

33. The main constraints to GSPC implementation were felt to be common across the region and included lack of funding, capacity and facilities. Opportunities and mechanisms to accelerate progress were discussed and these included increasing coordination and data sharing within and between countries, identifying 'champions' for plant conservation and greater engagement by Government, policymakers and other stakeholders. Other suggestions included more incentives and recognition for plant conservation activities, funding focused on component parts of the GSPC, rather than the strategy as a whole and greater regional and international collaboration. It was noted that the clearing-house mechanism provided a tool for the exchange of information and ideas.

Indicators for measuring progress – Observations and challenges

34. During the workshop, participants were able to identify indicators for all targets – although it was agreed that this was easier for some targets than others. It was particularly noted that targets that were cross-cutting were more difficult to monitor and in some cases indicators may not be relevant.

35. The value of expert judgement and qualitative indicators was highlighted, particularly where consistent data was not available. The need to provide an indication of the level of confidence that should be placed in any particular indicator was also noted. Different types of indicator (process indicators / milestones etc.) were identified and it was also noted that in some cases, the indicator itself might guide the implementation response.

36. Furthermore, it was recognized that some targets required more than one indicator – and conversely, some indicators might be valid for more than one target.

37. In relation to using indicators, it was agreed that the approach had to be pragmatic, making use of available information and ensuring that the indicator information was provided in context. Ideally, indicators should be SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound) – although in practice this was not always possible to achieve. It was also important for good baseline data to be available to support the use of indicators.

38. Some constraints to the use of indicators were identified and these include the availability of funding, capacity and facilities. The importance of engagement and participation of stakeholders was noted, as well as the need to identify the responsible organization/individual for reporting on indicators. Issues such as how to handle sensitive data and how to interpret data correctly were also discussed.

Integration of GSPC into NBSAPs

39. The importance of integrating the GSPC into NBSAPs was recognized and it was felt that this was particularly important to secure support for plant conservation activities at the national level. Clearly, including plant conservation in the NBSAP should help to ensure policy support and funding for such activities as well as helping to engage the botanical community, indigenous communities and local people in the NBSAP process. Inclusion of plant conservation targets in the NBSAP could also bring coherence across different programmes and strategies help to mainstream plant conservation and enhance opportunities for capacity-building and cooperation.

40. A number of issues were noted with respect to the integration of the GSPC into NBSAPs, with a particular concern that plant conservation activities might lose visibility and identity without a specific focus at the national level.

41. However, it was agreed that GSPC implementation clearly fitted within the broader framework of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and what was important was to demonstrate the linkages between the GSPC targets and the Aichi/NBSAP targets. It was also noted that many plant conservation activities were already ongoing at the national level, and that GSPC was not additional to these, but provided a framework to bring together such initiatives.

42. Finally it was concluded that there were many different approaches to implementing GSPC at the national level and there was no 'one size fits all'. Some countries had focused on developing national plant conservation strategies, while others implemented plant conservation through the NBSAP. In many cases, the best 'entry point' for GSPC was likely to be through the NBSAP action plan.

GSPC Toolkit – Opportunities for increasing use

43. Participants discussed ways in which the GSPC Toolkit could be more widely promoted and used. Several approaches were suggested, including the use of social networking and spreading the word by workshop participants.

44. It was agreed that more information from countries would help to make the Toolkit more useful, as would better links (e.g. to and from national clearing-house mechanisms).

National reporting and GBO-4

45. Participants were reminded that national reports were due in March 2014 and there was an opportunity to draw on relevant case-studies related to GSPC implementation in the fourth edition of Global Biodiversity Outlook. Attention was also drawn to a workshop on national reporting for Asian countries being held in Korea in May 2013.

ITEM 9. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

46. The workshop closed at 1.00 pm, Friday, 8 March 2013.

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

CBD Parties

Cambodia

Ms. Somaly Chan
Director
Department of International Conventions and
Biodiversity
Ministry of Environment of Cambodia
No. 48, Samdech Preah Sihanouk
Tonle Bassac, Chamkarmorn
Phnom Penh
Cambodia
Tel.: +855 23 6445 222
Fax: +855 23 721 073
E-Mail: somalychan.ca@gmail.com, [icbd@gdancp-
moe.org](mailto:icbd@gdancp-moe.org)

Mr. Sothearith Yourk
Vice Chief Officer
Ministry of Environment of Cambodia
No. 48, Samdech Preah Sihanouk
Tonle Bassac, Chamkarmorn

Indonesia

Dr Siti Roosita Ariati
Head of Collection Registration
Division of Ex-Situ Plant Conservation
Indonesian Institute of Sciences
Jl. Ir. H. Juanda 13
16003 Bogor
Indonesia
E-Mail: sita_ariati@hotmail.com
Web: <http://www.lipi.go.id/>

Mr Bambang Nooryanto
Head of Sub Division for Developing and Utilization
of Genetic Resources
Biodiversity Unit
Ministry of the Environment
Building B, 4th Floor
Jl. DI. Panjaitan Kav. 24 Kebon Nanas
Jakarta
Indonesia
Tel.: +62 21 85905770
Fax: +62 21 85905770
E-Mail: bnooryanto@menlh.go.id,
gobel_2000@yahoo.com

Phnom Penh
Cambodia
Tel.: (855) 12 45 77 99
Fax: (855) 23 721 073
E-Mail: thearith_17@yahoo.com, [thearith@gdancp-
moe.org](mailto:thearith@gdancp-moe.org)

China

Mr. Xu Jing
Assistant Professor
Chinese Research Academy of Environmental
Sciences
Ministry of Environmental Protection
China
Tel.: +86 10 849 15 215
Fax: +86 10 849 10 906
E-Mail: xujing.2001@yahoo.com.cn

Ms. Rosniati Apriani Risna
Reintroduction & Restoration Research Group
Center for Plant Conservation, Bogor Botanic
Gardens
Indonesian Institute of Sciences
Jl. Ir. H. Juanda 13
16003 Bogor
Indonesia
Tel.: +622518322187
E-Mail: rosniatirisna@yahoo.com
Web: <http://www.lipi.go.id/>

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Mr. Bouaphanh Phanthavong
Director of the Forest Resource Conservation
Division
Department of Forestry
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
P.O. Box 2932
Vientiane
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Tel.: +856 21 216921; 217161
E-Mail: b_phan.thavong@yahoo.com,
phanthavong2020@hotmail.com

CBD Parties

Dr. Soumboune Sayavong
Deputy Director
Forest Science Research Centre
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
P.O. Box 2932
Vientiane
Lao People's Democratic Republic
E-Mail: somboune.saya@yahoo.com

Malaysia

Ms. Noor Haliza Binti Abdul Halim
Assistant Secretary
Biodiversity and Forestry Management Division
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Level 12, Wisma Sumber Asli
No. 25 Persiaran Perdana, Precinct 4
Putrajaya 62574
Tel.: 603-8886 1080
Fax: 603-8890 4021
E-Mail: noorhaliza@nre.gov.my,
elit9697@yahoo.com

Dr. Saw Leng Guan
Director
Forest Biodiversity Division
Forest Research Institute Malaysia
52109 Kepong
Selangor
Malaysia
Tel.: +603 6279 7218
Fax: +603 6273 1041
E-Mail: sawlg@frim.gov.my

Myanmar

Dr. Naing Zaw Htun
Staff Officer
Forest Department
Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry
Nay Pyi Taw
Myanmar
Tel.: 0943 12363 1
E-Mail: nzhtun@gmail.com

Philippines

Ms. Armida P. Andres

Senior Ecosystem Management Specialist
Officer in Charge of the Buffer Management Section
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
(DENR)
Quezon Avenue
Diliman
Quezon City 1100
Philippines
Tel.: + 632 924 6031/32/33/34/35
Fax: + 632 924 0109
E-Mail: planning@pawb.gov.ph
Web: www.pawb.gov.ph

Prof. Edwino S. Fernando
Professor
College of Forestry and Natural Resources
University of the Philippines-Los Banos
Manila
Philippines
E-Mail: edwino.fernando@gmail.com

Singapore

Dr. Nura Abdul Karim
Plant Records Manager
Singapore Botanic Gardens
National Parks Board
Singapore Botanic Gardens
1 Cluny Road
Singapore 259 569
Tel.: 65 64719866
Fax: 65 64674832
E-Mail: NURA_ABDUL_KARIM@nparks.gov.sg
Web: www.nparks.gov.sg

Mr. Lua Hock Keong
Manager (Terrestrial)
National Biodiversity Centre
National Parks Board
Singapore Botanic Gardens
1 Cluny Road
Singapore 259 569
Tel.: +65 64651675
Fax: +65 64655196
E-Mail: lua_hock_keong@nparks.gov.sg
Web: www.nparks.gov.sg

CBD Parties

Mr. Hassan bin Ibrahim
Manager (Terrestrial)
National Biodiversity Centre
National Parks Board
Singapore Botanic Gardens
1 Cluny Road
Singapore 259 569
Tel.: +65 64651676
Fax: +65 64655196
E-Mail: hassan_ibrahim@nparks.gov.sg
Web: www.nparks.gov.sg

Ms. Wendy Yap Hwee Min
Assistant Director (International Relations)
National Biodiversity Centre
National Parks Board
1 Cluny Road
Singapore 259569 Singapore
Tel.: +65 6465 1688
Fax: +65 6465 5196
E-Mail: wendy_yap@nparks.gov.sg
Web: www.nparks.gov.sg

Thailand

Mr. Voradol Chamchumroon
Forest Official of the Herbarium Office
Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plants
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
60/1 Phibul Wattana 7
Rama VI Road, Payathai
10900
Thailand
E-Mail: voradol@yahoo.com

Ms. Sarocha Roonsiri
Senior Environmental Official
Biological Diversity Division
Office of Natural Resources and Environmental
Policy and Planning
60/I Soi Phibul Wattana 7
Rama VI Road
Bangkok 10400
Thailand
Tel.: +662 265 6564
E-Mail: pink_sarocha@hotmail.com

Timor-Leste

Dr. Marcal Gusmao
Senior Lecturer
National University
Secretariat of State for the Environment
Dili
Timor-Leste
E-Mail: marcalgusmao@gmail.com

Mr. Manuel Mendes
Director
National Directorate for Protected Areas
National Directorate of Forestry
Rua de Caicoli
Dili
Timor-Leste
Tel.: +670 727 5236
E-Mail: lai_luhath78@yahoo.com

Viet Nam

Mr. Tran Trong Anh Tuan
Deputy Head of Division for Species, Genetic
Resources Conservation and Bio-safety
Biodiversity Conservation Agency - Vietnam
Environment Administration
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
83 Nguyen ChiThanh St
Hoan Kiem Dis.
Hanoi
Viet Nam
Tel.: +84 4 3941 2026
E-Mail: anhluan@vea.gov.vn, ttatuan77@gmail.com
Web: www.nea.gov.vn

Ms. Hoang Thi Thanh Nhan
Deputy Director
Biodiversity Conservation Agency
Vietnam Environment Administration (VEA)
00 Le Duan Str.
Hanoi
Viet Nam
Tel.: +84 43 941 2026
Fax: +84 43 941 2028
E-Mail: hnhan@vea.gov.vn,
htnhan2001@yahoo.com;
hoangnhan1973@gmail.com

Non-Governmental Organizations

Botanic Gardens Conservation International

Ms. Suzanne Sharrock
Director of Global Programmes
Botanic Gardens Conservation International
Descanso House, 199 Kew Road, Richmond
Surrey TW9 3BW
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Tel.: + 44 020 8332 5953
Fax: + 44 020 8332 5956
E-Mail: Suzanne.Sharrock@bgci.org
Web: <http://www.bgci.org>

Ms. Chetna Vaghela
Facilitator
Botanic Gardens Conservation International
Descanso House, 199 Kew Road, Richmond
Surrey TW9 3BW
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Tel.: + 44 020 8332 5953
Fax: + 44 020 8332 5956
E-Mail: chetna.vaghela@bgci.org
Web: <http://www.bgci.org>

TRAFFIC

Mr. Chen Hin Keong
Timber Trade Programme Leader
TRAFFIC
Unit 3-2, 1st Floor, Jalan SS23/11, Taman SEA
47400 Petaling Jaya, Selangor
Malaysia
Tel.: + 6 (023) 7880 3940
Fax: + 6 (03) 7882 0171
E-Mail: hk.chen@traffic.org
Web: <http://www.traffic.org>

SCBD

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Mr. Robert Höft
Environmental Affairs Officer, Scientific Assessment
Scientific, Technical and Technological Matters
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
413, Saint-Jacques Street W.
Suite 800
Montreal Quebec
Canada
Tel.: 1-514-287-7028
E-Mail: robert.hoft@cbd.int
Web: www.cbd.int

Annex II

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Monday 4 March		
9 a.m. – 10.30 a.m.	Agenda item 1	Opening of the meeting: Welcome: Singapore Botanic gardens; CBD Secretariat, BGCI. Participant introductions. Objectives of the meeting (SCBD/BGCI) Expectations of participants
10.30 a.m. – 11 a.m.		<i>Coffee break</i>
11 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.	2	Progress in implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Overview of progress to date at global level General discussion
12.30 p.m. – 2 p.m.		<i>Lunch</i>
2 p.m. – 3.30 p.m.	2	Presentations from participants (Update on progress in implementation of GSPC at national level)
3.30 p.m. – 4 p.m.		<i>Coffee break</i>
4 p.m. – 6 p.m.	2	Presentations from participants (<i>contd.</i>)
Tuesday 5 March		
8 a.m. – 4.30 p.m.		Full day field trip
Wednesday 6 March		
9 a.m. – 10.30 a.m.	4	Monitoring implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Overview of Aichi Biodiversity Targets and biodiversity indicators – and linkages between these and the GSPC targets Discussion
10.30 a.m. – 11 a.m.		<i>Coffee break</i>
11 a.m. – 1 p.m.	4	Group exercises on relevance of indicators for measuring GSPC target progress
1 p.m. – 2 p.m.		<i>Lunch</i>
2 p.m. – 3.30 p.m.	4	Group exercises on stakeholders relevant to GSPC implementation, forging cross-sectoral linkages and identifying relevant sources of data for monitoring progress
3.30- 4 p.m.		<i>Coffee break</i>
4 p.m. – 6 p.m.	6	Introduction to the GSPC toolkit (BGCI) Discussion on the toolkit
Thursday 7 March		
9 a.m. – 10.30 a.m.	3	Reflection of plant conservation targets in national biodiversity strategies and action plans Discussion
10.30 a.m.- 11 a.m.		<i>Coffee break</i>
11 a.m. – 1 p.m.	3	Group exercises on reviewing implementation of NBSAPs and incorporating national GSPC targets
1 p.m. – 2 p.m.		<i>Lunch</i>

2 p.m. – 3.30 p.m.	3	Group exercises on reviewing implementation of NBSAPs and incorporating national GSPC targets
3.30 p.m. – 4 p.m.		<i>Coffee break</i>
4 p.m. – 6 p.m.	3	Report back on group exercises
Friday 8 March		
9 a.m. – 10.30 a.m.	5	Reporting on implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation -5th National Reports – overview of process and discussion on how to include plant information
10.30 a.m.– 11 a.m.		<i>Coffee break</i>
11 a.m. – 1 p.m.	7	Opportunities for reflecting plant conservation in the fourth edition of Global Biodiversity Outlook. Introduction of plan, timelines, oversight mechanisms, and content as well as information needs related to plants Discussion on GBO-4
1 p.m. – 2 p.m.		<i>Lunch</i>
2 p.m.- 4 p.m.	8	Workshop conclusions
4 p.m.	9	Closure of workshop

Annex III

COUNTRIES' PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION*

	Obj 1 - Knowledge			Obj 2 - Conservation							Obj 3 – Sustainable use			Obj 4 - Education	Obj 5 -Capacity	
COUNTRY	Target 1	Target 2	Target 3	Target 4	Target 5	Target 6	Target 7	Target 8	Target 9	Target 10	Target 11	Target 12	Target 13	Target 14	Target 15	Target 16
Cambodia	Red	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green
Indonesia	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	N/A	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow
Lao PDR	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red
Malaysia	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow
Myanmar	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red
Philippines	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Singapore	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	N/A	Green	Red	N/A	Yellow	Green	N/A	N/A	Green	Red	Yellow
Thailand	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green
Vietnam	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red
China	Yellow	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Red
Timor Leste																
Good progress: 65-100%	2	3	1	5	2	1	6	2	0	1	4	0	2	5	2	2
Average progress: 30-65%	5	3	5	3	5	2	1	1	5	5	4	4	2	4	4	4
Little progress towards target: <30%	3	4	4	2	3	5	3	7	3	4	2	4	5	1	3	4

*The countries' progress towards achieving the objectives and targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation are subjective assessments of the participants and require validation.

Annex IV

DISCUSSION ON INCORPORATING THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION INTO NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS

In the session on reflecting plant conservation targets in national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), the participants were requested to discuss the following questions:

Step 1: Why should GSPC be reflected in NBSAPs?

- List arguments for referencing GSPC in NBSAPs
- List counterarguments against specific GSPC reference
- Convince your NBSAP committee/ director/ minister

Step 2: How should GSPC be reflected in NBSAPs?

- Consider possible ways in which GSPC can be reflected in NBSAPs
- Inform group on status of preparation of updated NBSAP and to which degree the GSPC is addressed and which option might be most suitable

Step 3: What to do back home?

- Colleagues from each country consult and determine what recommendations they might wish to convey back to their NBSAP process
- Each country reports to plenary on the approach they would like to recommend

The table below summarizes the discussions on Step 1, the arguments for and against referencing GSPC in NBSAPs.

Arguments for	Arguments against
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NBSAP is national priority and has funding from GEF to implement. NBSAP targets are broader and can incorporate GSPC targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many plant conservation activities in each country. Therefore, plant conservation activities are already adequately covered. There is no real need for GSPC or GSPC will not make a difference to local plant conservation which will take additional resources to implement.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBD incorporates GSPC into their planning programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues like climate change have huge bodies of data/evidence supporting their case, not so much evidence to show that GSPC will contribute towards conservation of species, especially since we already have so many other programmes going on.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GSPC would support other work programmes in implementing the Aichi Targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBD requires NBSAP in each country, did not specify GSPC references
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GSPC targets contribute to national development, social issues, trade and sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NBSAP has better coordination body compared to GSPC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GSPC complements existing national efforts for plant conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better allocation of resources in NBSAP than GSPC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GSPC parties can tap into global network to assist in plant conservation in their own countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are numerous other CBD programmes, why GSPC over any other particular programme

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plants are essential resources for each country for numerous reasons such as food security, human health, economic resources, and medicines. Plant conservation should be seen from a higher strategic level. E.g., climate-change adaptation requires international effort. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other issues are more pressing, such as poverty, development and GSPC is too idealistic to invest resources in
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of GSPC can provide good baseline for review of NBSAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited resources (financial, human and expertise) for implementation, while GSPC is a low priority.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stronger coordination with relevant stakeholders in plant conservation will be useful for review of NBSAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBSAP has already covered all aspects of conservation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If plant conservation under another umbrella (e.g. REDD+), it will not address the issues of plant conservation directly (e.g. REDD+ deals with climate change) and will always only be a sideline rather than the main issue. Need a programme specifically targeted towards plant conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time constraints in revising and adopting NBSAPs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GSPC is more than just plant conservation, it is also about products that can be obtained from forests etc. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability of a country's resources, helps economy, ensures livelihoods 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GSPC is globally recognised, and if we place existing programmes under GSPC, they will get greater recognition and thus more resources for plant conservation. It will also help these programmes to tap on to GSPC networks. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing GSPC programmes can help sustainable harvesting of products 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to know what resources we have, and tie in to an ABS framework at a national level, prevent loss of genetic diversity and obtain benefits from national resources 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some concrete outcomes of GSPC: GSPC significantly contributes in terms of plant conservation to Thailand's NBSAP 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GSPC can provide baseline information for monitoring of plant conservation 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant conservation is a part of biodiversity conservation which will benefit ecosystems and associated services 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GSPC could be used to engage and provide ownership to all relevant stakeholders on plant conservation in the NBSAP development and implementation process. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating of NBSAP has to include GSPC inputs - When you update NBSAP, information has to come from GSPC and not from other programmes, to demonstrate its value. 	

Annex V

**FEEDBACK ON THE KEY LEARNING POINTS OF THE SESSION ON
REFLECTION OF PLANT CONSERVATION TARGETS IN NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY
STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS**

Participants noted the following:

- importance for GSPC to be reflected in NBSAP to ensure plant conservation is included in national plans;
- need to engage with NBSAP committees;
- national strategy for plant conservation will continue in some countries but there is a need to show coherence with NBSAP;
- there is no single “recipe”, but it is important to make links between GSPC and NBSAP;
- GSPC toolkit – provides a means of finding out what is going on;
- the linkage between GSPC and ABS;
- NBSAP provides national framework – GSPC regarded as sectoral plan within this;
- political support is important; and
- GEF funding is available to support NBSAP.

Annex VI

NATIONALLY AND REGIONALLY RELEVANT INDICATORS FOR GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION TARGETS

During the workshop, participants divided into 3 groups to discuss:

- (i) developing 3 indicators for each of the 16 targets of the Global Strategy on Plant Conservation;
- (ii) identifying key stakeholders for implementation of each target;
- (iii) modalities of engagement with stakeholders; and
- (iv) identifying major concerns regarding implementation.

Group 1 (Conservation) GSPC Targets 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8	Group 2 (Sustainable Use) GSPC Targets 6,9, 10, 11, 12	Group 3 (Institutional) GSPC Targets 3, 13, 14, 15, 16
1. Sothearith Yourk (Cambodia) 2. Rosniati Risna (Indonesia) 3. Edwino S. Fernando (Philippines) 4. Nura Abdul Karim (Singapore) 5. Voradol Chamchumroon (Thailand) 6. Marcal Gusmao (Timor Leste)	1. Yanto Bambang Nooryanto (Indonesia) 2. Somboune Sayavong (Lao PDR) 3. Saw Leng Guan (Malaysia) 4. Naing Zaw Htun (Myanmar) 5. Armida P. Andres (Philippines) 6. Lua Hock Keong (Singapore) 7. Manuel Mendes (Timor Leste)	1. Xu Jing (China) 2. Somaly Chan (Cambodia) 3. Siti Roosita Ariati (Indonesia) 4. Bouaphanh Phanthavong (Lao PDR) 5. Noor Haliza Abdul Halim (Malaysia) 6. Sarocha Roonsiri (Thailand) 7. Hoang Thi Thanh Nhan (Viet Nam) 8. Tran Trong Anh Tuan (Viet Nam)

GSPC Target	Potential Indicators	Stakeholders	Engagement	Constraints	Comments
I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checklist of all plants is available • Online plant database needs to be developed (updating the information will be important) • Number of publications by individuals on taxonomy or plant systematic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbarium • Universities • Botanic gardens • Research institutions • NGOs • IGOs • Ministries 	Meetings, seminars, conferences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dislike sharing data • Funding • Govt permission to upload information online • Lack of trained taxonomists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Taxonomy Initiative addresses many problems inherent in this indicator. • There is a consortium by Missouri Botanic Gardens, Kew and others working to put world flora online. Checklist is already online where you can extract data or plant lists by country. Countries signed to the consortium will allow their data to be used in the online flora.

2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN Red List • National Red List • National list of threatened plants • Priority assessment for selected plant taxa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbarium • Universities • Botanic gardens • NGOs • IGOs • Ministries • Private companies 	Meetings, reports, co-research projects, public awareness programmes, CSR, schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of trained people • Lack of information e.g. published data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers would be useful as an indicator to show how much progress has been achieved, e.g. proportion of plants already covered in the National Red List. • It may take a long time to obtain the data but it is still necessary for decision-making.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of National Plant Red List have been developed • Number of research projects for plant conservation • Database system established and linked to CHM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions • Universities • Relevant government agencies e.g. Ministry of Science and Technology, Environment, Agriculture, Finance, etc. • NGOs, • Private sector 	Capacity-building, coordination mechanisms, incentive measures, legal instruments, trust and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding • Lack of human resource capacity and trained personnel • Availability of published data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other considerations include the need for a legal framework and research fund.
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of forests and vegetation types • Forest health index (to be developed) • Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries • NGOs • Universities • Research institutions • Tourism agency • Indigenous people. 	National reports, recommendation reports, meetings, Inter-agency committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicting land-use • Lack of trained people • Lack of coordinating body and law enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in getting data on ecosystem or ecoregion type of most countries. • Different classification systems of forest and vegetation types adopted at national level may make it difficult for regional/global analysis • The forest health index is currently conceptual, but important to assess quality. Needs to be carefully formulated to be effective. • PAME monitoring tool exists (Queensland), may be available on BIP website. • Various interpretations on the definition of ecoregion.

5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Important Plant Areas (IPA) over the total number of protected areas • Proportion (size) of Important Plant Areas (IPA) over total area of Protected Areas • National strategy for protected area management e.g. regulations and policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries • NGOs • Universities • Tourism agency • Research institutions • Landowners, village leaders, indigenous people • National legislative bodies 	National reports, consultations and negotiations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of inventory • Inappropriate land allocation, • Poor public/ community relations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plans should be in place for IPA
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage or area under forest certification scheme • Percentage or area protected for plant diversity within agricultural plantations • Percentage or area set aside as high conservation value forest within production forests • Percentage or area of land under production which are zoned for biodiversity purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry – forest department, private sector • Agriculture – agriculture department, farmers, plantation owners, farmer association, banks • Local government 	Roundtable discussion between public and private sectors, workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited resources (human, funding, etc.) • Different interests/ understanding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The indicator of percentage or area under forest certification scheme is also relevant to Target 12. • To take into consideration issues such as REDD+ and payment for ecosystem services in developing indicators for this target • Subsistence farming needs to be addressed, as practices such as clearing new lands can impact biodiversity. Suggestion is to make more use of existing farmland through modern farming methods so that there is less of a need to clear new habitats.
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant inventory of <i>in-situ</i> conservation areas undertaken as a baseline • Red list index to show trends in endangerment/extinction over time • Numbers of illegal activities reported/ documented e.g. poaching carried out in <i>in-situ</i> conservation areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries • Indigenous community • NGOs • Local/ provincial government • Universities • Research institutions 	Meetings, reports, site visits, land use allocation, negotiations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of participation and incentives • Limited law enforcement • Lack of knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators of this target is closely linked to Target 12 • IUCN definitions may need to be reviewed for plant conservation; as rarity within a protected area is not considered

8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of botanic gardens, arboreta, germplasm institutions or <i>ex-situ</i> collections or initiatives • Number of recovery and re-introduction programmes for threatened plant species (including monitoring programmes) • Database of collection (inclusive of nurseries), (regular update important) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries • NGOs • Local/ provincial government • Universities • Research institutions • People and public sectors • Private sector in particular horticulture industry 	Public awareness programmes, seminars, exhibitions, publications, popular media, botanic expeditions, site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding • Lack of trained staff • Lack of resource allocation • Lack of international cooperation among botanic gardens 	
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area protected for <i>in-situ</i> conservation for wild relatives of crops (including documentation and assessment) • Number of centres/ area for <i>ex-situ</i> collection of wild relatives of crops • Legislation to protect TK, for free prior informed consent and access and benefit-sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant government departments • Agricultural research institutions • Universities • Local communities and indigenous people • Relevant international institutions 	Gene bank conservation programmes, outreach programmes, <i>in-situ</i> protection of agricultural crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding • Central government commitment/ buy-in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In-situ</i> conservation can be via cultivation by local communities e.g. hill paddy
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective system for border controls (e.g. quarantine checks, etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For customs/quarantine officials – potential measures of effectiveness might be number of arrests or seizure of illegal plants or plants with potential to be IAS • Listing of known or potential IAS within the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs and quarantine office • Relevant government agencies • Research institutions • Universities • Plant importers 	Outreach programmes (information), establishment of task forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of information • Lack of understanding of pathways • Lack of legal instruments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is a financial indicator (amount of resources) as an effort made to eradicate IAS feasible? • It may be useful to engage in collaborative efforts with countries which might be a source of IAS to prevent greater incursions. • Need to engage botanic gardens and horticulture industry, and develop sector specific codes of conduct or guidelines for introduction of new plants.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of threat to local habitats, risk management for each IAS (numbers of IAS assessed) as not all non-natives are IAS or may not have as great an impact on local habitats. • Number of risk management plans for new introductions • Number of management plans for identified IAS • Amount of resources budgeted to manage IAS • Development of information fact sheets for plants with IAS potential, for officials and general public that might bring in the IAS 				
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is your country a Party to CITES? • Are there corresponding national legal instruments? • Number of joint CITES operation/ cooperation exercises • Number of arrests and seizures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Govt agencies, • Traders 	Information sharing on CITES appendices, trainings, CITES committee within country, international/ regional/ bilateral agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak law enforcement • Lack of CITES appendices in national legislation • Lack of expertise • Poor collaboration among countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with TRAFFIC, get tracking data on legal/ illegal trade, compare volume of arrests/ seizures to figures by TRAFFIC
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For forestry – percentage or area under forest certification scheme • For non-timber forest products, there should also be a tracking system – the proportion of the products that have a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant government agencies • Research institutions • Universities • Private sector 	Meetings, workshops, outreach to private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak law enforcement • Poor implementation on commitment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible to initiate regulations to stop overharvesting of a particular plant such as setting a set volume of harvest allowable (similar to minimum catch size for fisheries or allowable cut for forest resources).

	<p>tracking system can be an indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tracking system / certification scheme should have information on wild population numbers and location ● Trade value of products – Total trade volume of a product and how much of the volume has FairWild standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NGOs ● Certification bodies ● Legislative body 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ignorance on environmental safeguards ● Lack of resources ● Limited trade information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pre-logging and post-logging surveys are good practices. There should also be disclosure requirements for users, and checkpoint requirements/guidelines.
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of traditional knowledge (TK) documented ● TK and innovative practices associated with plant resources are integrated into sectoral plans and policies ● Number of publications on TK related to plant resources ● Amount of funding allocated for documenting TK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indigenous people and local communities ● Local authorities ● Relevant government agencies such as ministries of culture, education, rural and regional development, etc. ● Council of ministers, ● Researchers 	<p>Capacity-building, coordination mechanisms, incentive measures, legal instruments, trust and transparency</p>	-	-
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plant conservation incorporated into primary and secondary school curriculum ● Trend of public participation in CEPA programmes ● Number of public awareness programmes on plant conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Relevant government institutions, e.g. education, communication and information ● Media ● NGOs ● Private sector ● Local authorities 	<p>Capacity-building, coordination mechanisms, incentive measures, legal instruments, trust and transparency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of stakeholder engagement and participation ● Lack of understanding on plant conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Citizen science gaining prominence, perhaps indicator that measures citizen science participation in plant conservation

15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of experts on plant conservation • Number of people with training in plant conservation • Achievements of institutions based on training programmes on plant conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant gov't, e.g. Financial, HR, etc, Research institutions, universities and training centres, relevant stakeholders to other targets. 	Capacity-building, coordination mechanisms, incentive measures, legal instruments, trust and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of incentives or career promotion • Funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is some confusion as the target seems like an indicator. Therefore, difficult to come up with an indicator for this target.
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of MOUs on plant conservation • Number of existing coordination mechanisms at national, regional and international levels • Number of institutions responsible for plant conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-governmental institutions • National steering committee on biodiversity and environment • Universities • Networks of research institutions, environmental societies, botanic gardens, indigenous peoples and local communities, NGOs, development partners 	Capacity-building, coordination mechanisms, incentive measures, legal instruments, trust and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of political will • Funding 	-

Annex VII

**FEEDBACK ON THE KEY LEARNING POINTS OF THE SESSION ON MONITORING
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY ON PLANT CONSERVATION**

Participants' feedback was as follows:

- Learnt how to monitor progress with respect to GSPC and CBD
- Noted the importance of selecting appropriate indicators to measure achievements; the selection of indicators may be dependent on circumstances of countries
- Helped in identifying potential stakeholders for each of the indicators
- Sharing of experiences among countries was useful, for example, on monitoring and review process and mechanisms (e.g. China's experience); indicator development, institutional and legal frameworks (e.g. Philippines strong legal framework), etc.
- Provided ideas on follow-up actions at national level
- Noted that there could be multiple indicators per target and that the indicators could guide the implementation of activities

Annex VIII

**SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE GLOBAL STRATEGY
FOR PLANT CONSERVATION TOOLKIT**

The participants were requested to consider the following on the GSPC Toolkit:

- things you think are good about the toolkit;
- things you would like to see included or improved; and
- who do you think will use the toolkit and how do we reach these people.

The participants' suggestions were as follows:

Things you think are good about the toolkit

1. User friendly; easy to find information
2. 6 official UN languages
3. Sufficient and adequate information; simple introductory information
4. Web design – Well organised and not cluttered
5. Links to other web resources

Things you would like to see included or improved

1. Social networking interface such as sharing information via Facebook, Twitter etc. so stakeholders can share information. Check CBD Facebook as well.
2. More information on resource mobilization and financial mechanisms for donors and country recipients
3. More information on capacity-building page
4. Tools and resources search function needs to be improved – simplify to a list of countries that have a particular resource in the drop down list
5. Not user friendly on other devices (e.g. Mac computers)
6. Add more links (e.g. CHM)
7. Upload more information such as event information and announcements related to plant conservation
8. Increase number of languages
9. Guidelines on how to incorporate GSPC to NBSAP
10. Links to potential funding bodies
11. Website registration for mailing list updates
12. Background information, case-studies, success stories
13. Guidelines for priority settings based on species/ecosystems

Who do you think will use the toolkit

1. GSPC and CBD focal points
2. Universities and researchers (scientific community)
3. Relevant implementing departments and agencies for GSPC
4. Students
5. Inter-governmental organizations and NGOs
6. Donors and development partners
7. NBSAP stakeholders
8. Botanic Gardens
9. Conservation institutions

How do we reach these people

1. Social networking
2. CEPA events
3. Meetings, seminars, training courses, stakeholder workshops, etc.
4. Linkage to CHM and relevant institutions/agencies websites for e.g. ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, conservation NGOs and inter-governmental organizations
5. Botanic Gardens Conservation International
6. Advertising in popular journals
7. Newsletters
