

Agenda item 3.2
In-depth
review: Implementation of the
Global Strategy For plant
Conservation

Enhancing the National Implementation of the GSPC

Linda Collette
FAO, Rome

Contents

- Introduction to GSPC targets
- Main constraints to national implementation
- National, regional and international processes
 - Forestry sector
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- Example of possible synergies
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“Conservation related” GSPC Targets

- Target 2 “A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels”
- Target 4 “At least 10 per cent of each of the world’s ecological regions effectively conserved”
- Target 7 “60 per cent of the world’s threatened species conserved in situ ”

“Sustainable management related” GSPC Targets

- Target 6 “At least 30 per cent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity”
- Target 12 “30 per cent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed ”

Constraints to national implementation (Targets 2, 4 & 7)

- Only 30 countries have completed national red list (75% completed prior to establishment of the Strategy) - Field work, assessment activities and baseline data not gathered (target 2)
- Conflicts between conservation and land use / access (socio-economic needs and land use rights) (target 4)
- Limited cross-sectorial coordination and/or collaboration
- Limited financial and human resources

Constraints to national implementation (Targets 6 & 12)

- Summary of main constraints:
 - Limited cross-sectorial coordination and/or collaboration
 - Limited institutional integration
 - Limited financial and human resources

Constraints to national implementation (Targets 6 & 12)

- Summary of main constraints (cont):
 - Lack of an agreed definition e.g. “At least 30 per cent of production lands *managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity*”

Forestry Sector

National processes - implementation

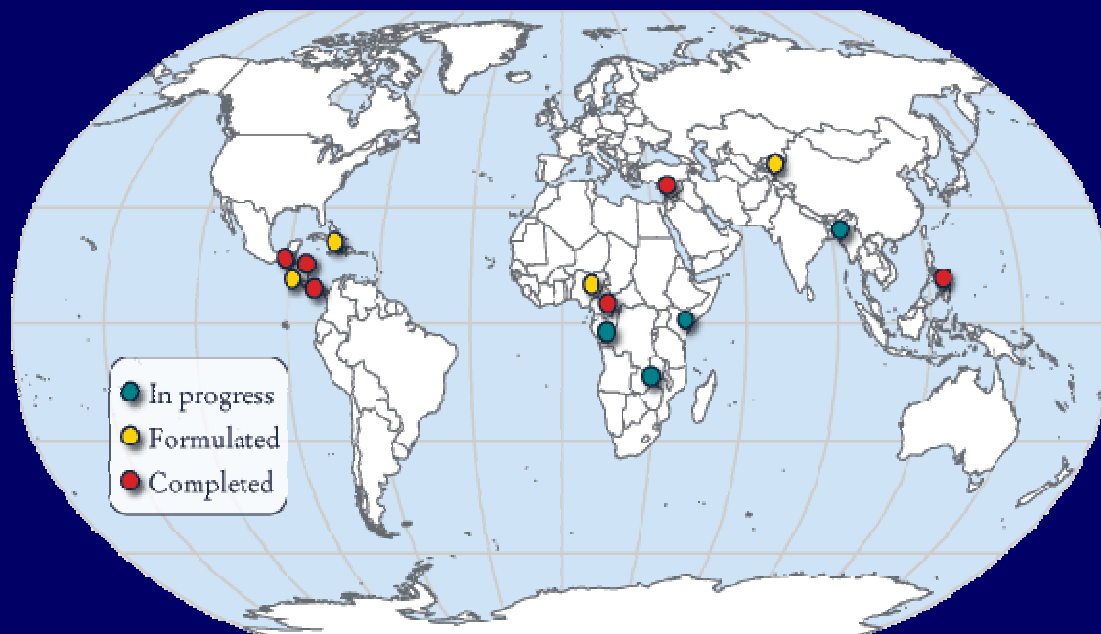
- National Forest Programmes (now in existence in more than 100 countries).
<http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/nfp/en/>
- Codes of Forest Practices (e.g. code of forest harvesting practices)
 - Involvement of the private sector

National implementation of the CBD PoW on Forest biodiversity

Forestry Sector

National processes - Monitoring

- Support to national forest assessments
 - <http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/nfms/en/>



Forestry Sector

Regional and international processes implementation

- Regional Forestry Commissions
- Other regional processes (COMIFAC/
Congo Basin Forest Partnership)
- Collaborative Partnership on Forests

CBD PoW on forest biodiversity

Forestry Sector

International processes - Monitoring

- Global Forest Resources Assessment
 - official national correspondents in 172 countries, regional workshops, regional focal points
- Reporting to UNFF and other forest-related processes
- Codes of forest practices:
 - afforestation and reforestation,
 - fire management
 - forest harvesting
- MEA

Agriculture Sector

Country driven processes

- framework for action:
 - National implementation and reporting on the Global Plan of Action on PGRFA
http://www.fao.org/AG/Agp/AGPS/Pgrfa/gsmmap_e.htm
 - GPA: 177 National Focal Points
<http://apps3.fao.org/wiews/wiews.jsp>
- data & reporting:
 - WIEWS – GPA database
 - State of the World's Report PGRFA

Agriculture Sector

International processes

- Relevant Conventions and Treaty's such as:
 - IT-PGRFA
 - IPPC
- Intergovernmental fora on issues related to plant diversity, such as:
 - CGRFA

Examples of synergies: Targets 6 & 12:
*production land managed consistent with
the conservation of plant diversity and plant-
based products from sustainably managed
sources*

- FRA 2005 collected and analyzed information on *“Forest area designated for conservation of biodiversity”*
- Various statistics on forest resources / products: timber, specific NWFP etc.
- Regional and national Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management -
- 2010 target indicators on sustainable use applied as proxy?

Conclusions

- Existing sectorial processes:
 - National, regional and international sectorial processes have linkages with the GSPC- linkages should be promoted to enhance implementation GSPC targets
- Area of reinforcement:
 - by strengthening the linkages between national GSPC focal points and national focal points of programmes in the agricultural and forestry sectors (*GPA & FRA*)
- Quantitative analysis
 - Need to consider using sectorial assessment processes (C&I Sustainable Forest Management, Forest Products Statistics etc.) to analyse progress towards the GSPC for specific plant resources (PGRFA, timber, etc) or as proxy indicators (indicators sustainable management forest and agricultural ecosystems)

Other considerations...

- need for capacity building (technical and financial) – e.g. workshop with focal points (CBD, FO and Ag) at regional level
- development of integrated national strategy for plant conservation
- linking integrated national plant conservation strategies to NBSAP, national forest and agriculture programmes...

Thank you