

**Agenda item 3.2  
In-depth review:  
Implementation of the Global  
Strategy for Plant  
Conservation**

# Enhancing the collection of quantitative data for assessing implementation of the GSPC

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# Why measure progress?

- Relevant to policy and management
- Setting targets and identifying indicators assists in monitoring progress
- Urgent need to enhance the collection of data to provide an accurate assessment of progress

# Setting targets and indicators

- Some GSPC targets are comparable to sub-targets for the 2010 target
- Linking assessment processes for the GSPC and the 2010 target
- Assists in coherent messages at a national, regional and global level

# Links to 2010 indicators

- Synergies with 2010 Biodiversity Indicators
- Example indicators:
  - Sampled Red List Index – Target 2 of GSPC
  - Coverage of protected areas – Target 7 of GSPC
- Call for countries to have national level indicators
- Developing indicators is not without problems – key among them is data.

# Example 1 – status of species

GSPC Target 2: A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species

2010 indicator: Status of threatened species

# Example 1 – status of species

- *RapidList*
  - Currently being tested
  - Facilitate development of preliminary assessments
- *Sampled Red List Index*
  - Several plant groups among bryophytes, pteridophytes, gymnosperms, monocots and dicots
  - Sample 1500 species
- Enhanced by further data at the national level which is made available to the red list process and through the GBIF portal

# Example 2 – protection status

GSPC Target 4: 10% of each of the world's ecological regions conserved

GSPC Target 5: 50% of the most important areas for plant diversity protected

GSPC Target 7: 60% of the world's threatened species conserved *in situ*

2010 indicator: Coverage of protected areas



# Example 2 – protection status

- Overlays of World Database on Protected Areas spatial data with:
  - Ecoregions data
  - Important plant areas
- Current development of an effective management indicator
- Enhanced through national data made available to the World Database on Protected Areas and to Plantlife International

# Example 3 – sustainability

GSPC Target 6: 30% of production lands managed consistent with plant diversity conservation

GSPC Target 12: 30% of plant-based products derived from sustainably managed sources

# Example 3 - sustainability

- Data is fragmented
- Data qualitative rather than quantitative
- Many case studies of value reported
- Enhanced by making case studies available to CBD Secretariat or to Global Partnership for Plant Conservation Secretariat

# Existing tools

Stakeholder analysis identified a series of existing tools

- Checklists and keys
  - e.g. The International Plant Names Index (IPNI)
- Databases
  - e.g. World Database on Protected Areas
- Criteria and manuals
  - e.g. Important Plant Area identification criteria
- Networks
  - e.g. Global Partnership for Plant Conservation

# How can the proposed toolkit help?

- Guidance on collecting new data
- Guidance on utilising existing data
- Approaches to developing targets
- Location of information sources
- Supporting tools including checklists and databases
- Access to case examples of national monitoring
- Forum to exchange ideas and experiences

# Other options to be considered

- Global Forest Resources Assessment
- Integrated ecosystem approach based programmes and instruments
- Sustainable forest and agricultural land management programmes and their monitoring systems

# The way forward

- Identify funding sources to monitor progress
- Develop toolkit
- Develop data standards for quantitative targets
- Continue to identify data and data sources and promote their delivery online
- Put in places processes that assist countries to identify and communicate case studies
- Increase human resources
- Communicate through [www.plants2010.org](http://www.plants2010.org)

# A role for the CBD Secretariat

- Assist in capacity building, particularly in target setting
- Develop, test and implement the toolkit for COP 9



# Key questions to address

- What other tools would assist in the collection/collation, dissemination and use of quantitative data?
- What capacity building is required to increase the collection of quantitative data?
- What other methods could be employed to deal with the fragmented and often qualitative data?