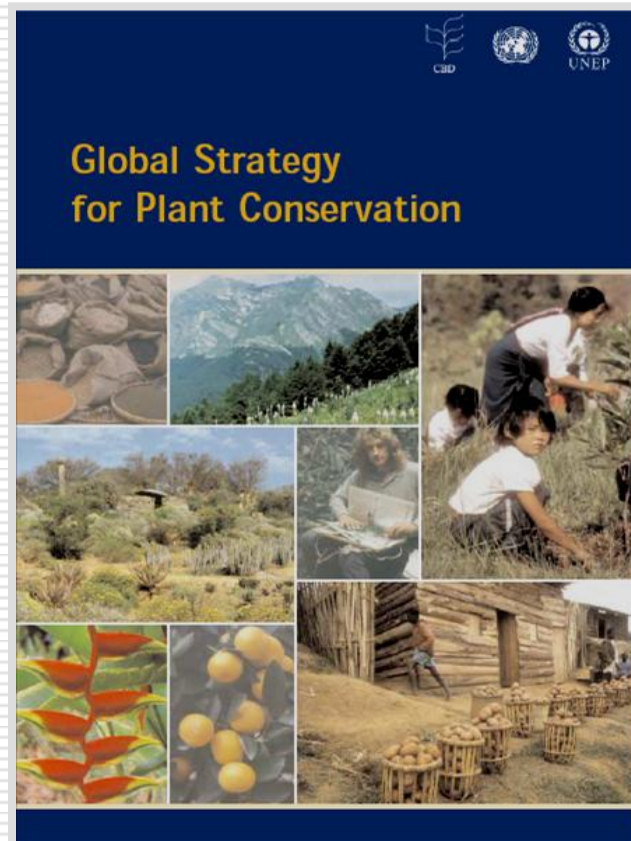


# Workshop on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Exploring options and sharing experiences.



# COP 6, Decision VI/9 adopted the GSPC

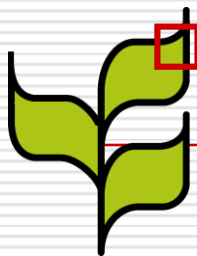
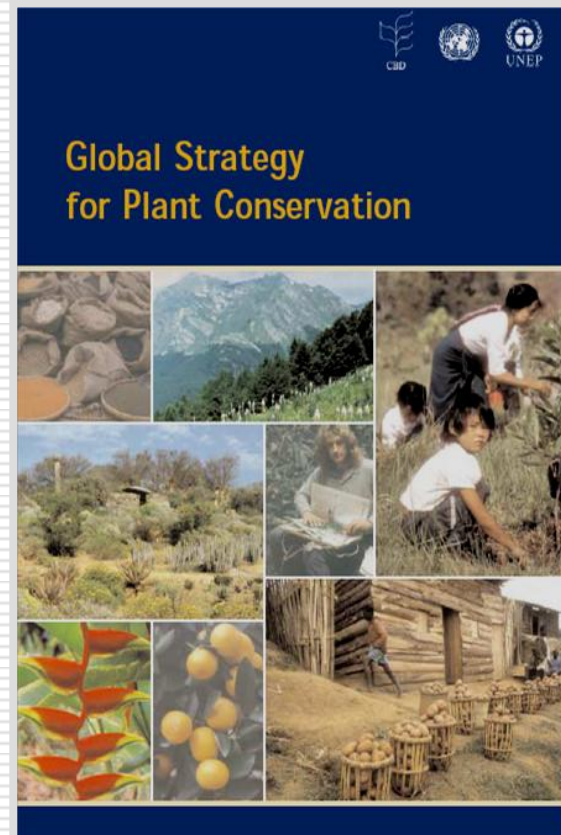
## **Goal:**

***"halt the current  
and continuing  
loss of plant  
diversity"***



# Scope of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

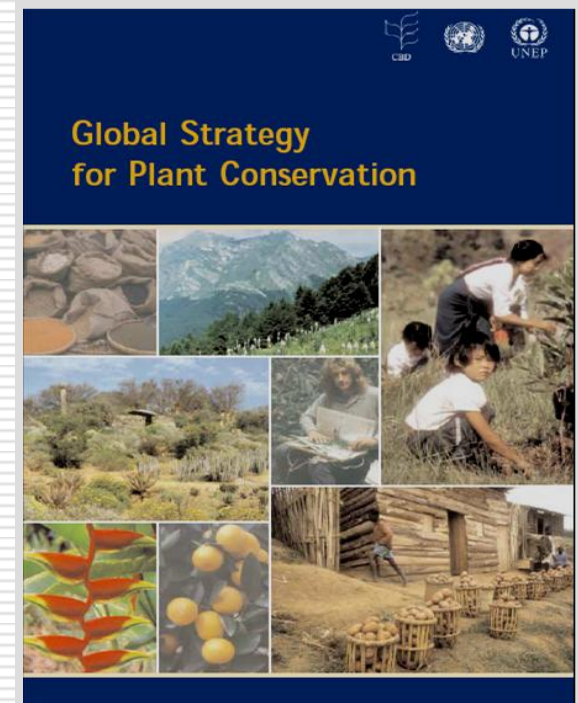
- Understanding and documenting plant diversity
- Conserving plant diversity
- Using plant diversity sustainably
- Promoting education & awareness about plant diversity
- Capacity building for plant diversity



# Scope of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

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- 16 outcome-orientated targets to be achieved by 2010
- Linked to the key overarching Global Biodiversity Conservation target for 2010, adopted by CBD and governments, to achieve “**a significant reduction in the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010**”.



- Understanding and documenting plant diversity (baseline targets 1-3)



# Conserving plant diversity ( in situ targets 4-7,10)

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□ Conserving plant diversity  
(ex situ targets  
8-9)



□ Using plant diversity sustainably (11-13)





# Promoting education and awareness about plant diversity -14:

- (xiv) The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes;



# Building capacity for the conservation of plant diversity 15 &16:

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- (xv) The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy;
- (xvi) Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.



# The GSPC articulates elements of the key programmes and cross cutting issues

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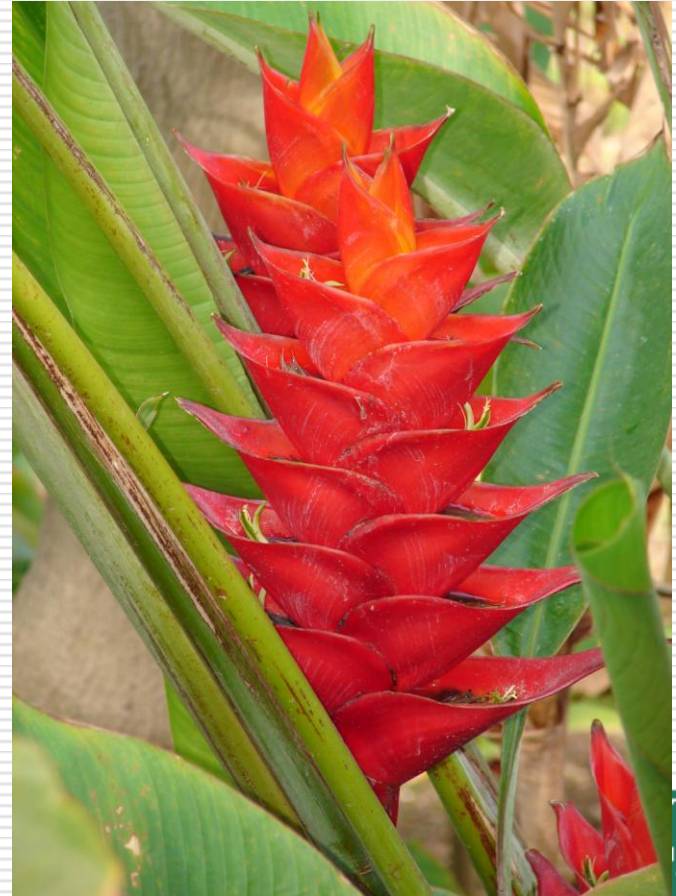
- Forests, Drylands, Mountain, Island, Agricultural Biodiversity and Protected Areas
- Access to Genetic resources and Benefit Sharing
- Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices (Article 8j)
- Indicators, education and sustainable tourism
- Taxonomy (GTI)
- Alien invasive species (GISP)



# Role: Provides a framework to :

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- ❑ facilitate harmony between existing initiatives aimed at plant conservation
- ❑ identify gaps where new initiatives are required
- ❑ promote mobilization of the necessary resources
- ❑ be a tool to enhance the ecosystem approach to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity



# COP 6

**Emphasized** that targets should be viewed as a **flexible framework** within which **national and/or regional targets** may be developed, **according to national priorities and capacities**, and taking into account differences in plant diversity between countries;





**Stressed** the potential role of the strategy in **contributing to poverty alleviation and sustainable development;**

**Emphasized** the need for **capacity-building**, particularly in developing countries, small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, in order to enable them to implement the strategy;



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**Invited** Parties, other Governments, the financial mechanism, and funding organizations to **provide adequate and timely support to the implementation** of the strategy, ...

especially by developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition

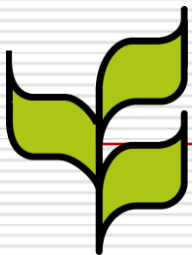


# COP 7

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**Encouraged** Parties to **nominate focal points** or designate from among existing focal points to:

- (a) **Promote and facilitate implementation and monitoring** at national level, **including the identification of national targets and their integration** in national biodiversity strategies and other plans, programmes and activities.
- (b) **Promote the participation of national stakeholders** in the **implementation** and monitoring of the Strategy at national level;
- (c) **Facilitate communication** between **national stakeholders** and the **Secretariat** and **Global Partnership for Plant Conservation**;





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## □ PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION



# Nominations of focal points

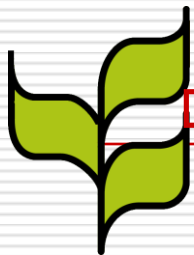
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- ❑ **Africa** Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Zimbabwe,
- ❑ **Asia:** India, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand
- ❑ Australia, New Zealand
- ❑ **Europe:** Austria, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Denmark, Estonia, EU, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Spain, UK
- ❑ **Islands:** Bahamas, Comoros, Cuba, Singapore, Tonga, Trinidad,
- ❑ **Middle East:** Oman, Saudi Arabia
- ❑ **Americas:** Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Belize, Mexico, Venezuela



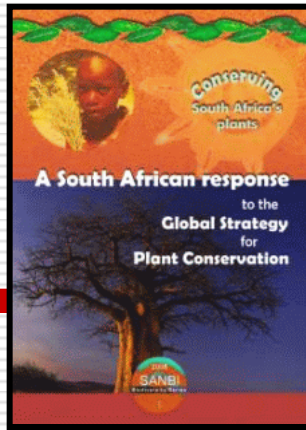
# Progress in development of national strategies

- ❑ **Pre GSPC** – Colombia
- ❑ **Published** ( UK, Philippines, Seychelles)
- ❑ **Draft** (Honduras, Ireland)
- ❑ **In Process** (China, Germany, Nepal, Malaysia)
- ❑ **National response** ( South Africa)
- ❑ **NGO led process** (New Zealand)



# Implementation of the GSPC:

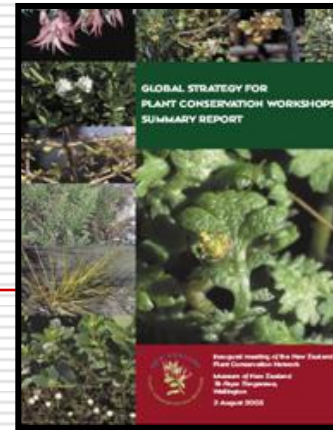
- National level responses
- Regional strategies and other sectoral initiatives



South Africa



Colombia



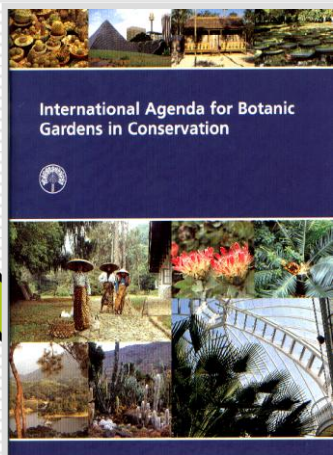
New Zealand



Ireland

## Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

Botanic Gardens



Important Plant Areas



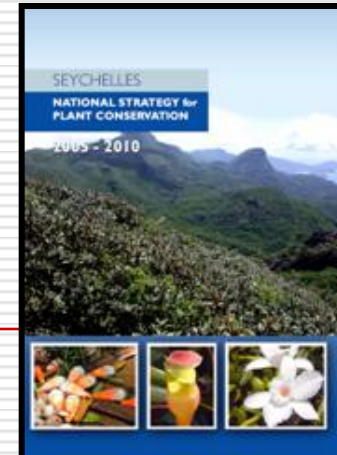
Europe



U.K.



Seychelles



# Regional Strategies

- ❑ **Europe** (published and 1st phase review completed)
- ❑ **Arabian Peninsula** (under development)
- ❑ **Latin America** (1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Workshop in 2003 & 2006)
- ❑ **Caribbean Region** (national responses, meeting April 2006)



# European Plant Conservation Strategy – An example for review outcomes

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- ❑ Mid Term Review -250 plant experts involved - 4th European conference in Valencia, Spain (September 2004).
  - ❑ Identified constraints in the implementation of EPCS 's nine targets
  - ❑ Developed more realistic milestones were given to these nine
  - ❑ Amended four targets
  - ❑ Added two new targets
- four target
- Final Review in September 2007.



# Other initiatives

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## ***Global***

- ❑ **International Agenda for Botanic Gardens in Conservation** (published)

## ***Regional***

- ❑ **African Botanic Gardens Strategy** (published)
- ❑ **Botanic Garden Strategy for Latin America** (includes 2010 targets)
- ❑ **Botanical Gardens Strategy for the Americas**

## ***National:***

Various: e.g. Chinese Network of Botanic Gardens (CAS)



# *Communication and public awareness of the GSPC*

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## **Leaflets and brochures to enhance public awareness:**

- ❑ GISP – Target 10; Plantlife International - Target 5; Botanic Gardens Conservation International - target 8 and 14.

## **Translations**

- ❑ Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish, by volunteers.

## **Bookmarks**

- ❑ BGCI produced bookmarks summarizing the sixteen targets of the strategy in the six United Nations languages for COP 8

## **Dissemination:**

- ❑ The GSPC brochures distributed at the CITES Conference of Parties, the Second World Conservation Congress (IUCN) and the International Botanical Congress.





Plants are essential for human life, protecting plants equals to protecting our future.

武汉三光东广告公司热烈祝贺  
**3<sup>rd</sup> Global Botanic Gardens Congress**  
**第三届世界植物园大会**

隆重召开

Organized by  
Botanic Gardens Conservation International  
Chinese Academy of Sciences  
The People's Government of Hubei Province  
State Forestry Administration, P.R. China  
Wuhan Municipal Government  
Wuhan Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences  
Hosted by

主办单位:  
国际植物园保护联盟  
中国科学院  
湖北省人民政府  
国家林业局  
武汉市人民政府  
承办单位:  
中国科学院武汉植物园

April 16-20, 2007 Wuhan, China  
2007年4月16-20日 中国·武汉



# Capacity Building

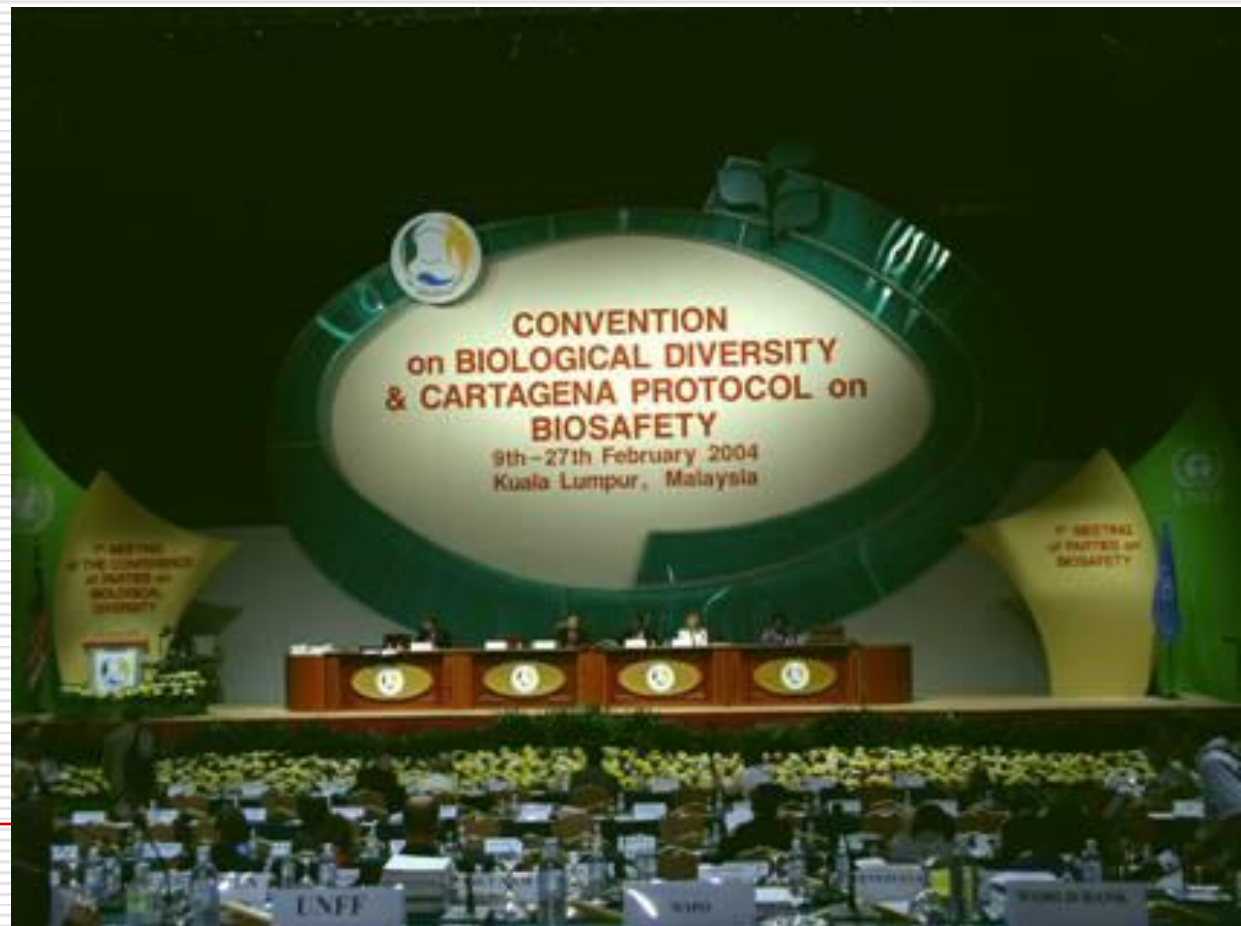
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- ❑ African Regional Course in Plant Conservation Strategies – Uganda 2004 – 16 countries (RBG Kew, SCBD, BGCI, GPPC)
- ❑ International Botanical Congress - May 2005 etc
- ❑ Caribbean Regional Workshop on the GSPC – May, Montserrat 2006 -11 island states (DEFRA,UK; JNCC; RBG Kew; BGCI;SCBD)
- ❑ Latin American Botanical Congress – July 2006
- ❑ China - Nov. 2006 (DEFRA, JNCC, RBG Kew, BGCI, SCBD)
- ❑ Spain – Nov. 2006 (Cordoba Botanic Gardens, Spanish Government and Ramon Areces Foundation)
- ❑ 3<sup>rd</sup> Global Botanic Gardens Congress, Wuhan, China, April 2007
- ❑ Many others.



# The Global Partnership for Plant Conservation

- ❑ Launched at COP7,
- ❑ Friday 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2004
- ❑ Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.



# The Global Partnership for Plant Conservation

## 1<sup>st</sup> Conference of the GPPC (2005, Dublin)

- \* Documented case studies to support GSPC implementation
  - [www.botanicgardens.ie](http://www.botanicgardens.ie)
- \* Expanded membership at all levels
- \* Guidance and tools for national implementation
- \* Support for regional/national partnerships



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□ IN DEPTH REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS  
IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
GSPC.



# Upcoming – in depth review

Multi-year programme of work of the COP to 2010,

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COP 7 decided to undertake the in-depth review of the GSPC with a focus to:

- **Assess the implementation and effectiveness of the programme of work;**
- **Review the targets**

Notifications to Parties and relevant agencies and stakeholders sent in July 2006.

Plan:

- **Liaison Group Meeting on the GSPC – Dublin, Ireland. 23-25 October 2006**
- **SBSSTA 12 – Review of the GSPC – Paris, France. July 2007**
- **COP 9 – Germany 2008**



# Liaison group meeting – Ireland 23-25<sup>th</sup> October 2006

- **Enhancing national implementation of the Global Strategy, and its contribution to meeting the 2010 biodiversity target, the MDGS and responding to the challenges arising from the conclusions of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment;**
- **Proposals of elements of the toolkit for the Global Strategy to assist in national implementation, including proposals for its dissemination;**
- **A review of the potential impact on climate change and other factors that may impact plant conservation and hence implementation of the Global Strategy**

**Proposals on options for the Global Strategy after 2010.**



# *National Reports*

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- ❑ whether a national target has been set;
- ❑ whether the global or national target has been incorporated into the relevant plans, programmes and strategies;
- ❑ the current status;
- ❑ measures taken to achieve target indicating activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target;
- ❑ progress made towards the target specifying indicators used to monitor progress towards the target;
- ❑ constraints to achieving progress towards the target and any other relevant information.

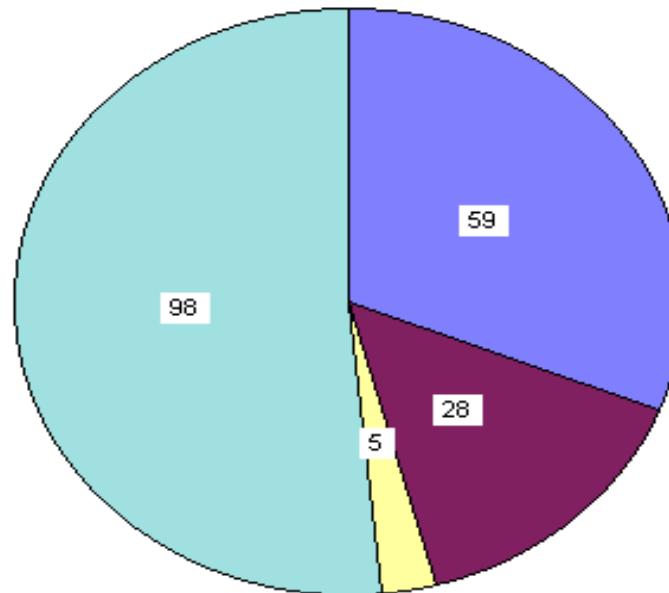




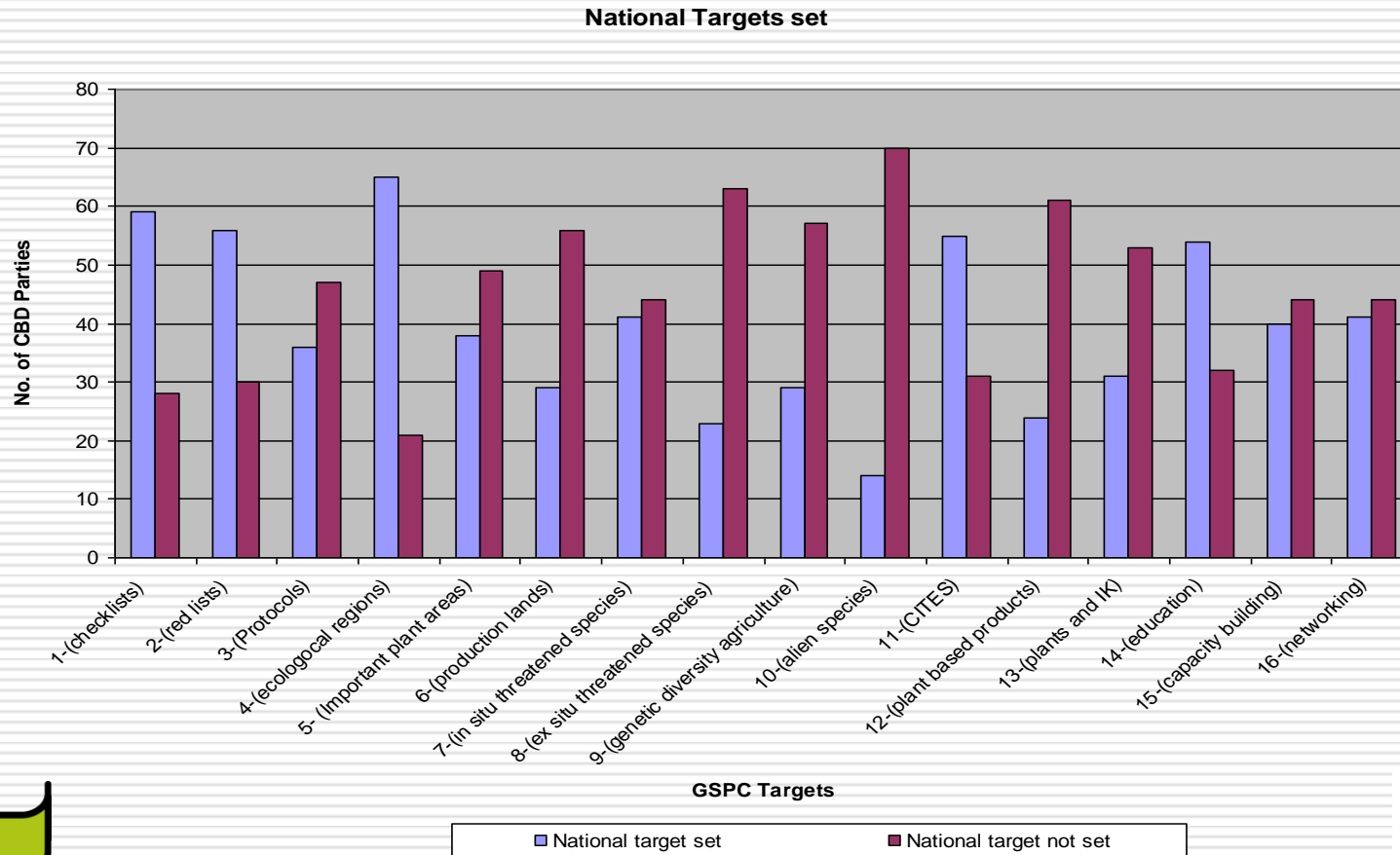
# Summary of responses, n=91

## CBD Parties

l) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

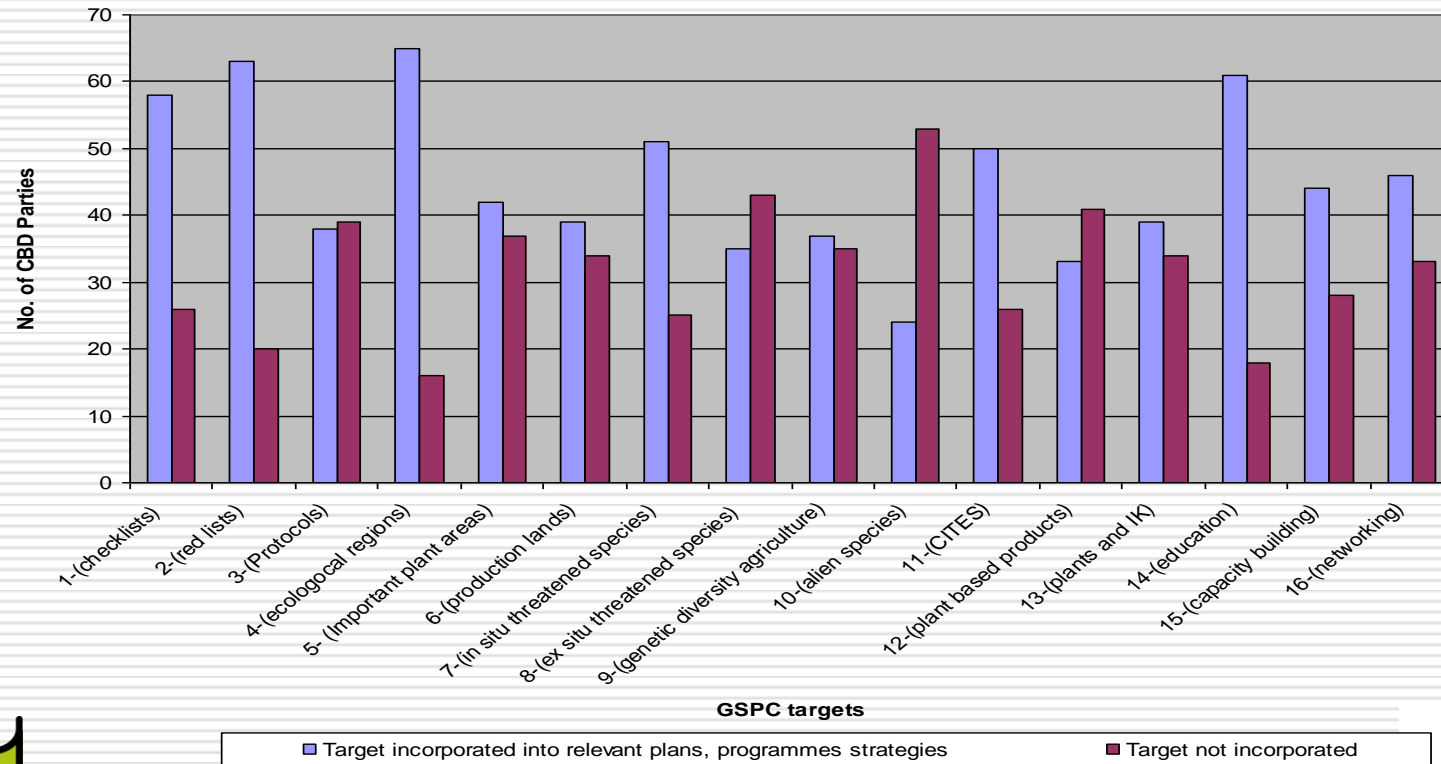


# e.g. Target 1



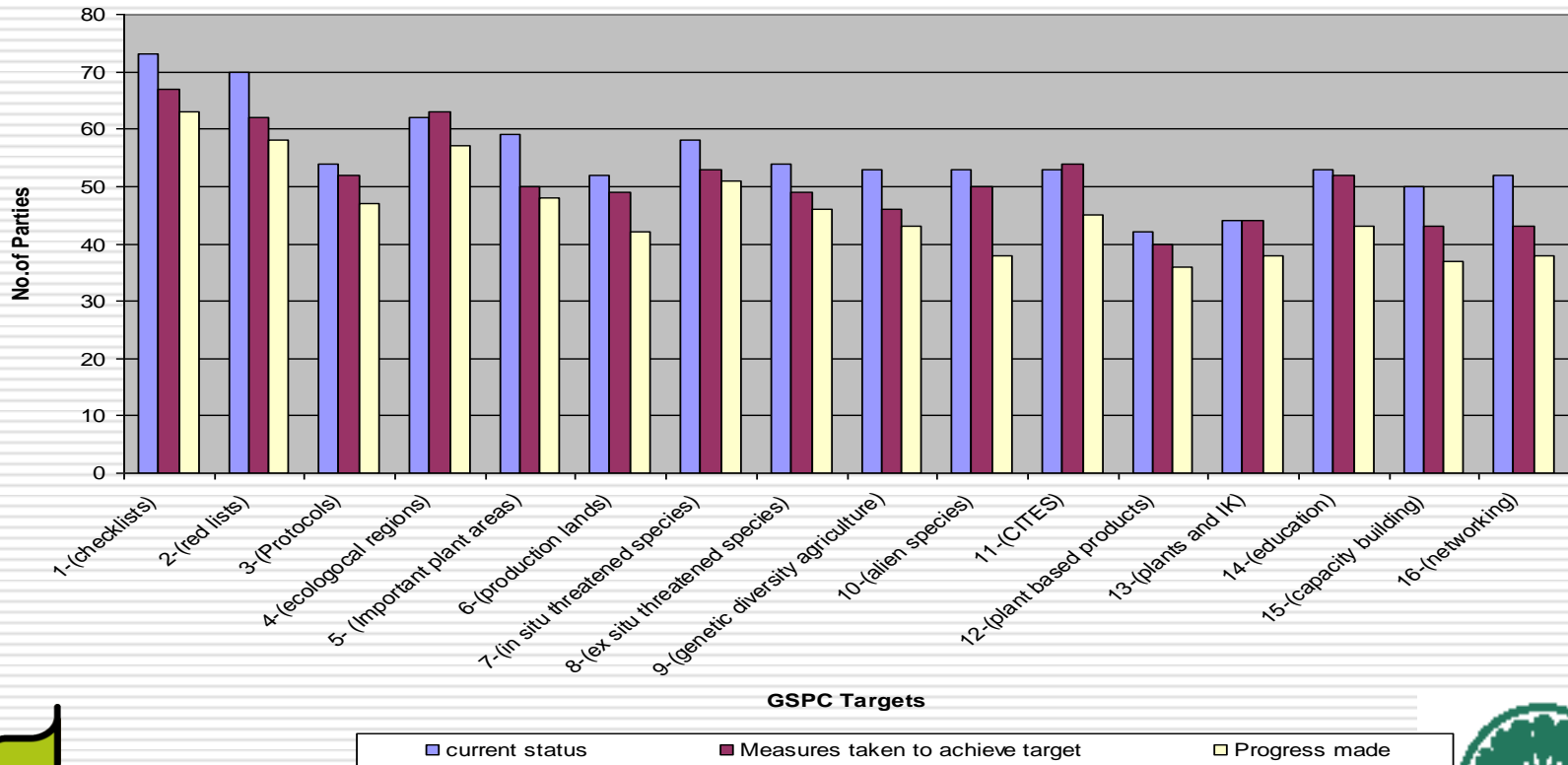
# Target 1

National targets mainstreamed vs not mainstreamed



# Target 1

Progress in national implementation



# Current status

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- Target setting limited
- Focus on intention of target rather than target itself
- No indicators
- Mainstreaming if linked to other initiatives
- More progress where regional effort/initiatives/strategies are in place



# General conclusion

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- ❑ 10 % of Parties either have developed national strategy or targets for plant conservation or incorporated these in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)



# Implementation of targets

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## Targets with limited development

- **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 % of each of the world 's ecological regions effectively conserved
- **Target 6** At least 30 % of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity
- **Target 10** Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems
- **Target 12** 30 % of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed



# Challenges

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- ❑ National implementation constrained – slow paced.
- ❑ Lack of mainstreaming at national level – poor institutional linkages and limited integration.

## Constraints:

- ❑ technical (lack of data, tools and technologies)
- ❑ financial (limited funding available),
- ❑ institutional (coordination, capacity and capability)
- ❑ regulatory (lack of appropriate supporting policies and legal framework).
- ❑ Complex demands for CBD implementation at national level – many programmes of work.





# Proposed recommendations

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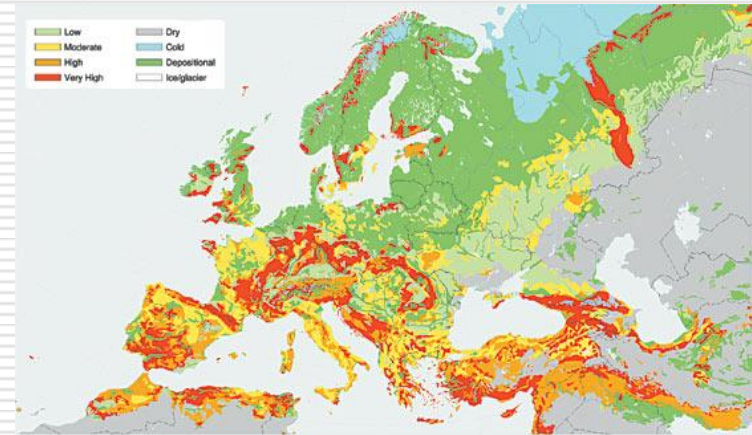
- Urges Parties that have not yet done to
  - nominate focal points for the Strategy (only 58 Parties have done this)
  - develop national and/or regional strategies for plant conservation with targets, and consider their integration into NBSAPs and other relevant national and regional policies and action plans, as part of broader plans to achieve the 2010 biodiversity target and the relevant Millennium Development Goals



- 
- Request Parties, other governments and relevant organisations to
    - undertake activities for achieving enhanced implementation of the Strategy, in particular its targets 2,4,6,7,10 and 12
    - provide additional information on the progress made towards achieving the targets of the Strategy, including quantitative data and additional information from other sectors and processes such as in forestry and agriculture



- Considers the further development of the Strategy beyond 2010 including by integrating targets related to climate change and nutrient loading



## **Executive Secretary; in collaboration with the global partnership for plant conservation, relevant organisations with contribution from Parties and relevant stakeholders:**

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- A toolkit that describes *inter alia* tools and experiences that can help enhance national implementation (draft outline presented as Annex I of the document)
- A Plant Biodiversity Outlook that would serve as a communication and awareness-raising tool on the status of plant conservation and the GSPC's implementation: prepared by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre Cambridge, U.K.



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□ CONSIDERATIONS AND  
LINKAGES IN NATIONAL  
IMPLEMENTATION



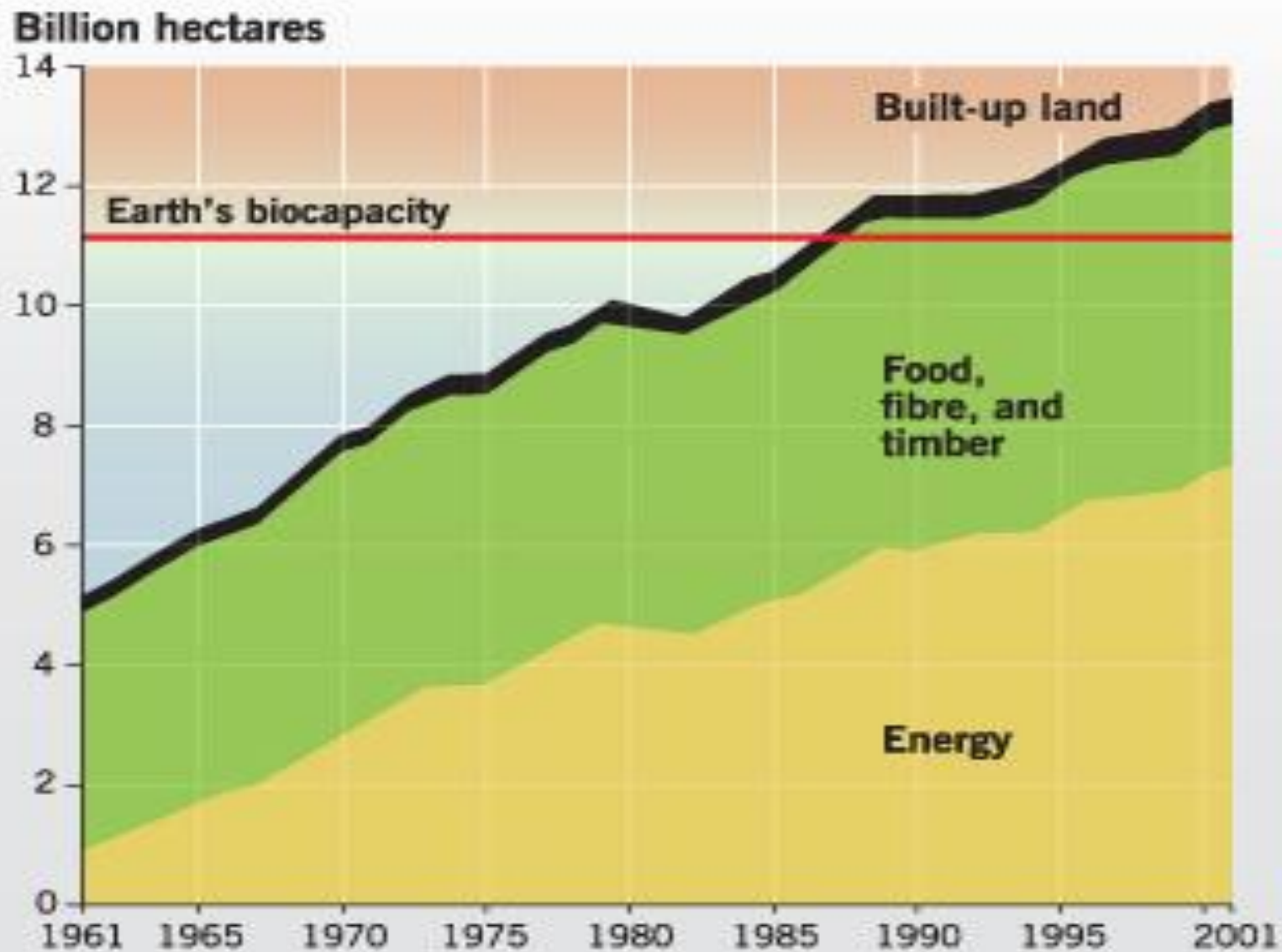
# GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL OUTLOOK 3

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- ❑ increased pollutants in the atmosphere;
- ❑ vast areas of land resources degraded;
- ❑ depleted and degraded forests;
- ❑ biodiversity under threat;
- ❑ increasingly inadequate freshwater resources of deteriorating quality; and
- ❑ seriously depleted marine resources.

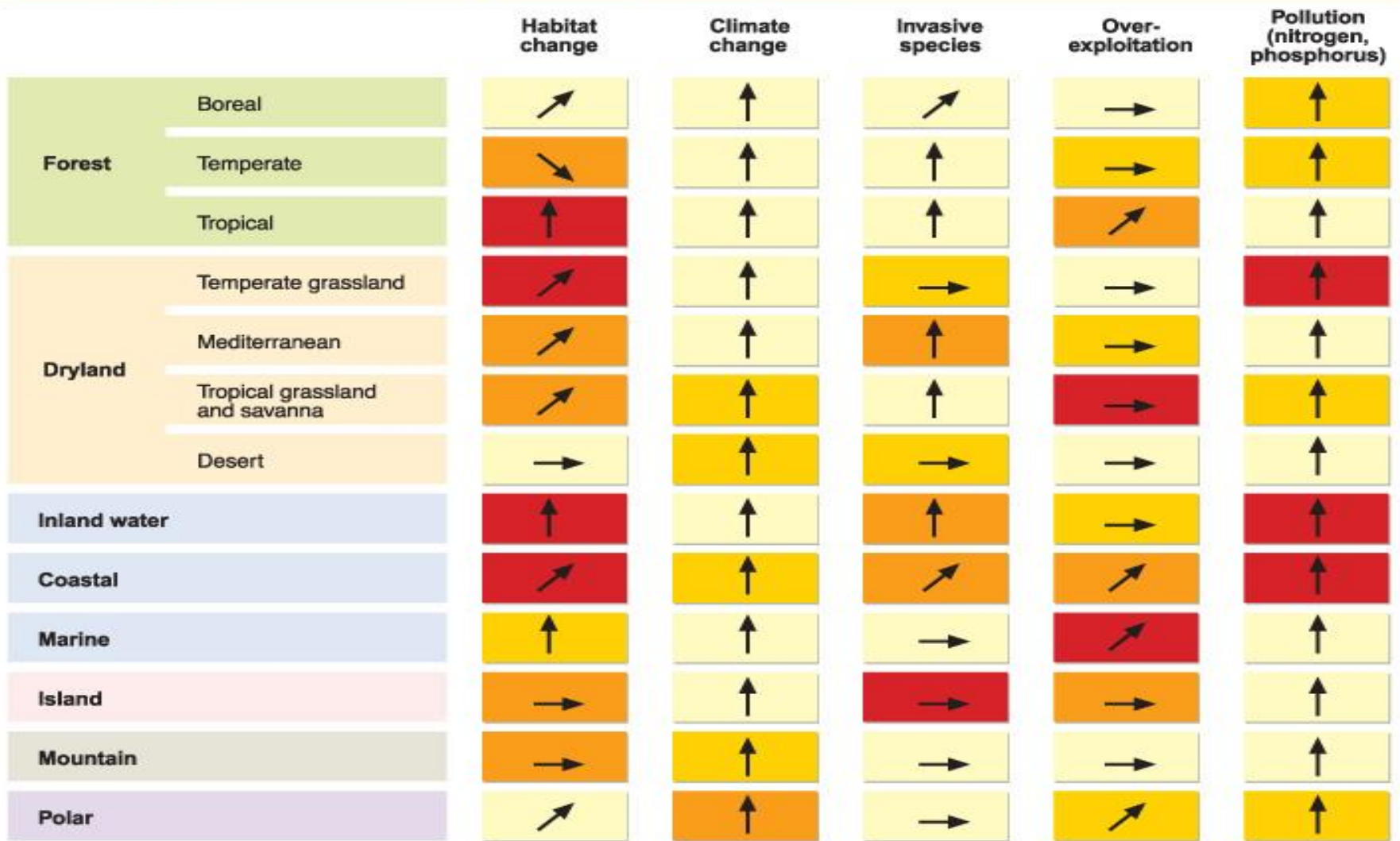


**FIGURE 2.18 | Global Ecological Footprint**



Source: World Wide Fund for Nature, UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Global Footprint Network 2004<sup>16</sup>

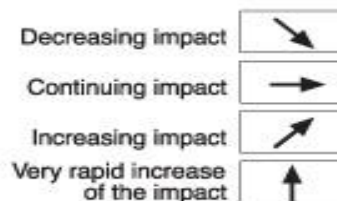
FIGURE 4.1 | Main direct drivers of change in biodiversity and ecosystems



Driver's impact on biodiversity over the last century



Driver's current trends





## BOX 1.3 | Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals were agreed upon at the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000. Under each Goal, specific targets for 2015 were established.

**GOAL 1:** Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

**GOAL 2:** Achieve universal primary education

**GOAL 3:** Promote gender equality and empower women

**GOAL 4:** Reduce child mortality

**GOAL 5:** Improve maternal health

**GOAL 6:** Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

**GOAL 7:** Ensure environmental sustainability

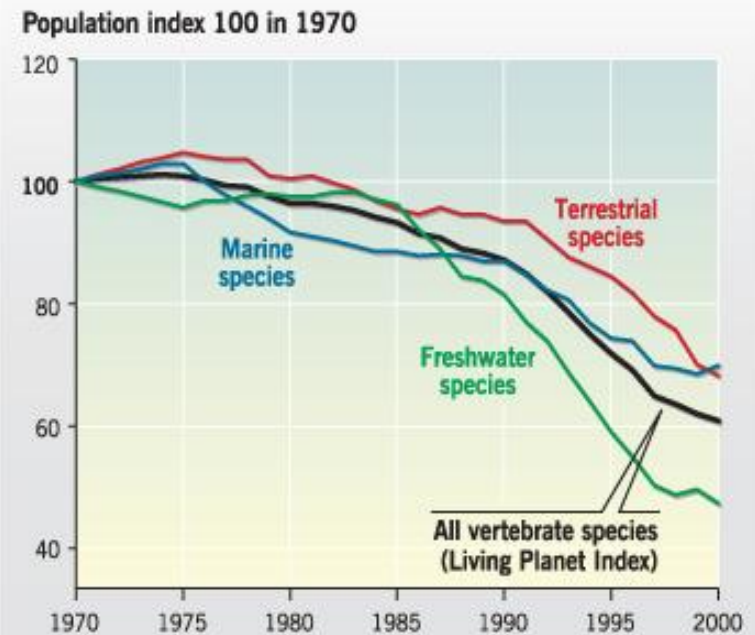
**GOAL 8:** Develop a Global Partnership for Development



# 2010 Biodiversity Target

- to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth.

FIGURE 2.4 | The Living Planet Index: trends in populations of terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species worldwide



Source: World Wide Fund for Nature and UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre



## **BOX 2.1 | Headline indicators for assessing progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target<sup>1</sup>**

**FOCAL AREA: Reducing the rate of loss of the components of biodiversity, including: (i) biomes, habitats and ecosystems; (ii) species and populations; and (iii) genetic diversity**

- ◆ Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats
- ◆ Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species
- ◆ Change in status of threatened species
- ◆ Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance
- ◆ Coverage of protected areas

**FOCAL AREA: Maintaining ecosystem integrity, and the provision of goods and services provided by biodiversity in ecosystems, in support of human well-being**

- ◆ Marine Trophic Index
- ◆ Connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems
- ◆ Water quality in aquatic ecosystems

**FOCAL AREA: Addressing the major threats to biodiversity, including those arising from invasive alien species, climate change, pollution, and habitat change**

- ◆ Nitrogen deposition
- ◆ Trends in invasive alien species

**FOCAL AREA: Promoting sustainable use of biodiversity**

- ◆ Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management
- ◆ Ecological footprint and related concepts

**FOCAL AREA: Protecting traditional knowledge, innovations and practices**

- ◆ Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages

**FOCAL AREA: Ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources**

- ◆ Indicator to be developed

**FOCAL AREA: Mobilizing financial and technical resources, especially for developing countries, in particular, least developed countries and small island developing states among them, and countries with economies in transition, for implementing the Convention and the Strategic Plan**

- ◆ Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention

<sup>1</sup> Focal areas and associated headline indicators are from decision VII/30, with refinements as recommended in SBSTTA recommendation X/5. This box lists only those headline indicators discussed in this edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, and the sequence of focal areas differs from decision VII/30.

# Acknowledgements

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- SCBD
- Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
- BGCI and the HSBC Investing in Nature Support
- Governments of Canada, Colombia, Ireland and UK
- British Airways Assisting Conservation and Local Communities Programme
- Global Partnership for Plant Conservation
- IUCN
- Plantlife International
- People and Plants International
- FAO
- WWF
- UNEP-WCMC
- CITES Plants Committee
- IPGRI
- and many others

