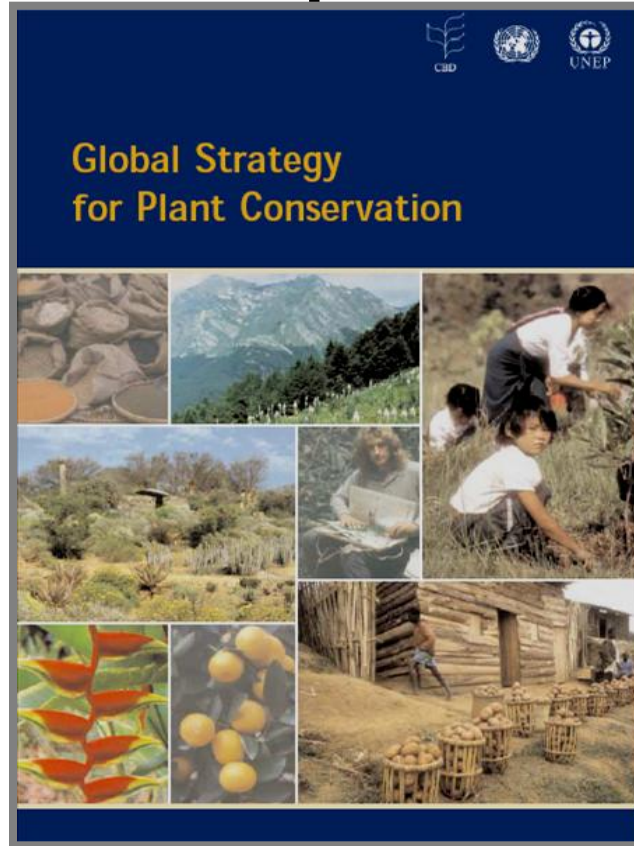


# Introduction to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Targets and Implementation.



# COP 6, Decision VI/9 adopted the GSPC

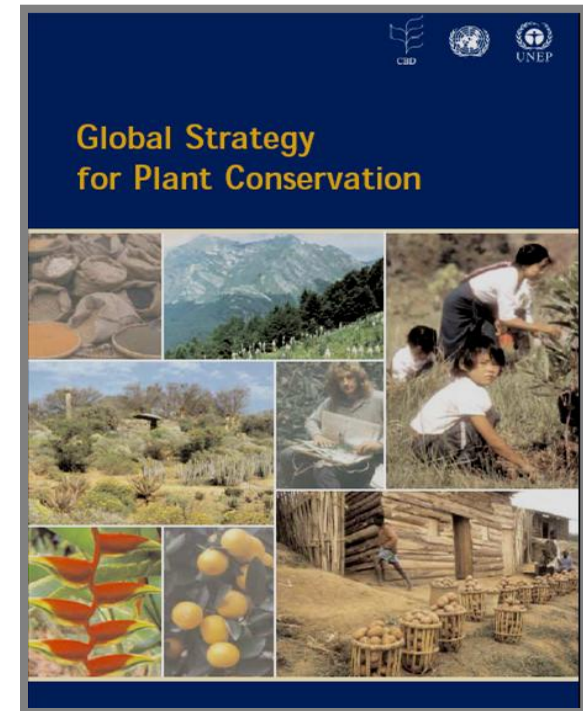
**Goal:**

***“halt the current and continuing loss of plant diversity”***



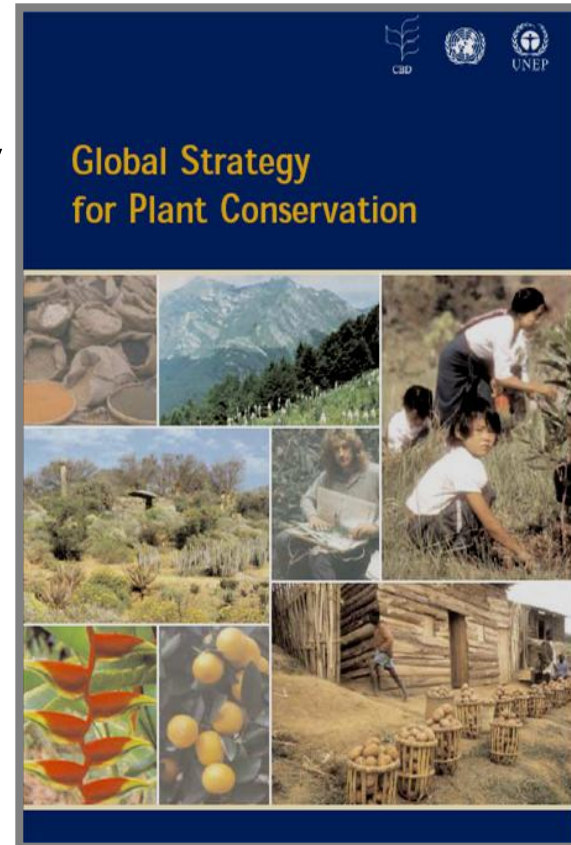
# Scope of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

- 16 outcome-orientated targets to be achieved by 2010
- Linked to the key over-arching 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**”.



# 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



# Understanding and Documenting plant diversity (Targets 1-3)



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



- 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:

- (xv) The number of trained people;
- (xvi) Networks for plant conservation activities



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

- 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 :

- 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 decision VI/9

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;



# COP 6 decision VI/9



- **contributing to poverty alleviation and sustainable development;**
- **Emphasized the need for capacity-building,**



**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

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

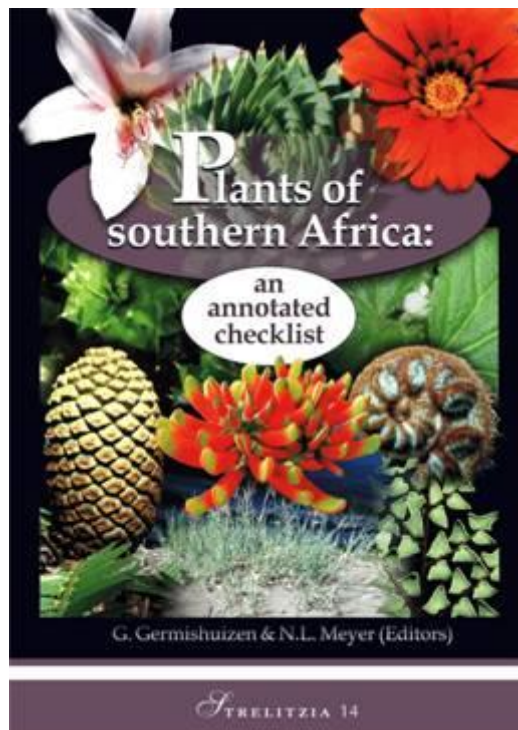
- (a) **Promote and facilitate implementation and monitoring** at national level, **including the identification of national targets and their integration** in national biodiversity strategies and other plans, programmes and activities.
- (b) **Promote the participation of national stakeholders** in 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**;



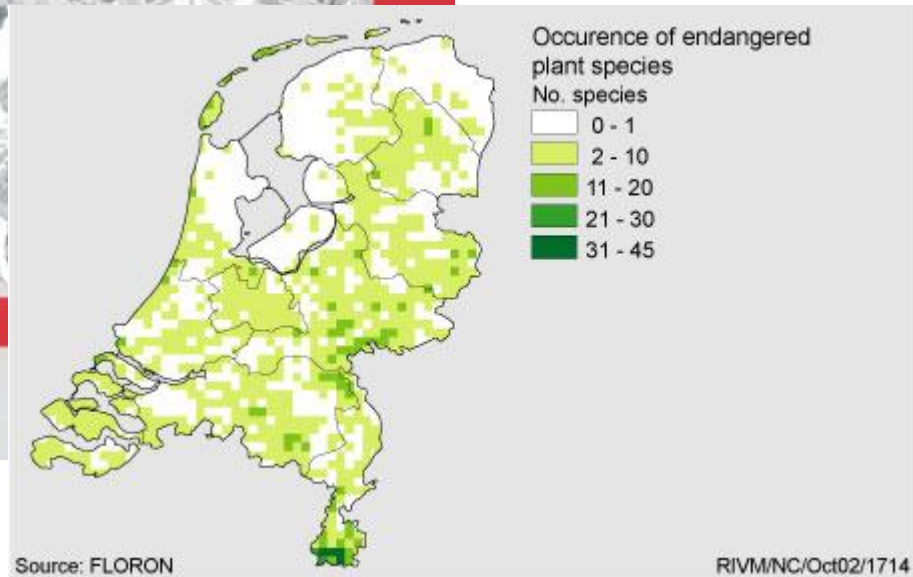
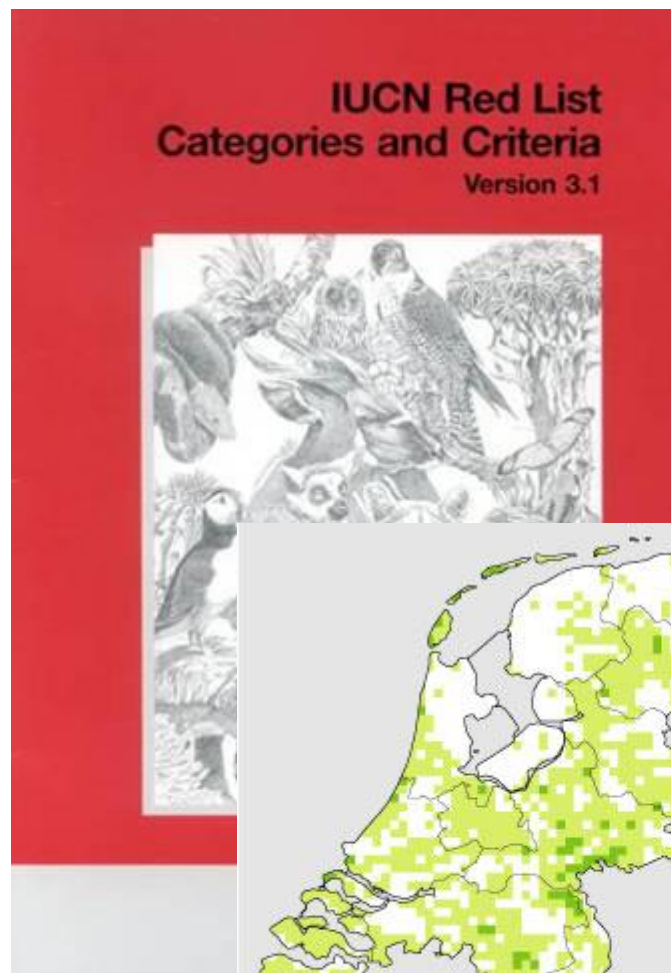
# Target 1- Working list of Known Plant Species

- Globally just over 50% complete
- Catalogue of Life [www.catalogueoflife.org](http://www.catalogueoflife.org)
- World Checklist of Selected Plant Families [www.kew.org/wcsp](http://www.kew.org/wcsp)
- [www.tropicos.org](http://www.tropicos.org)

# Target 1 Regional and National



# Target 2- Preliminary conservation assessments



# Target 2 National Implementation



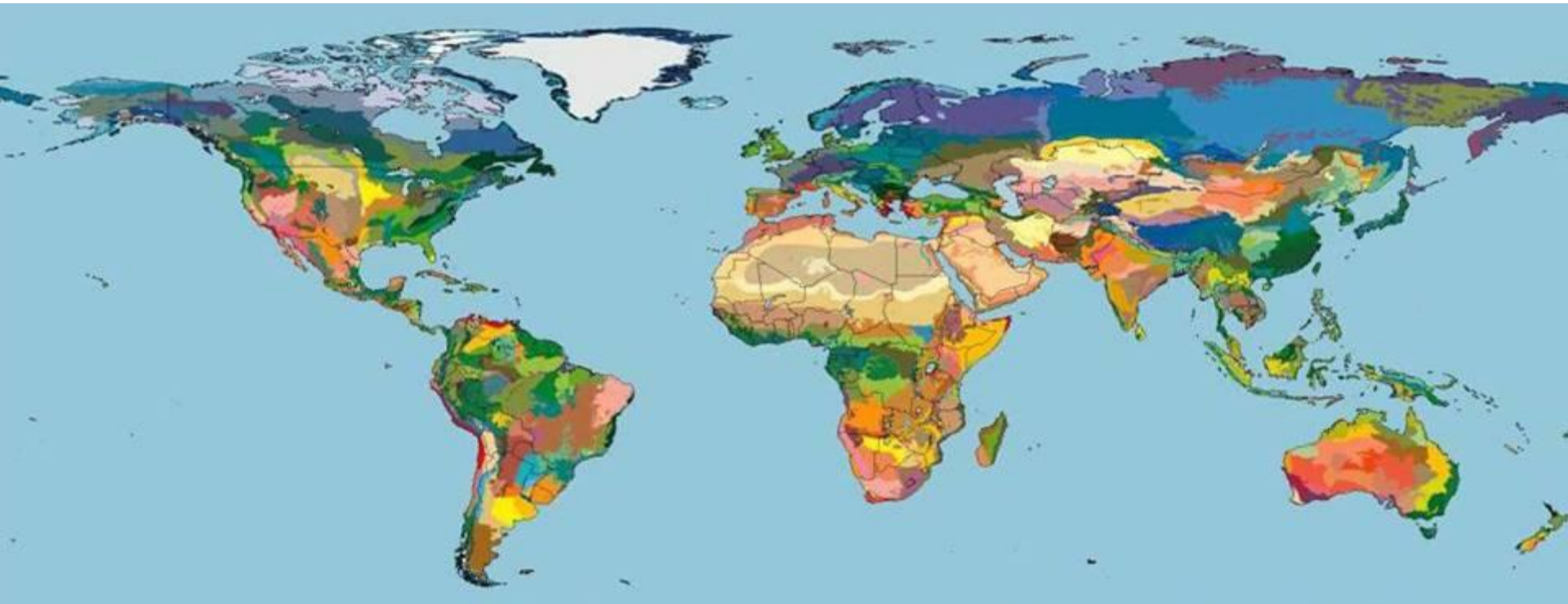
DRAFT: Darwin Project mapping: Feb - March 2005



# GSPC - Targets 4 and 5

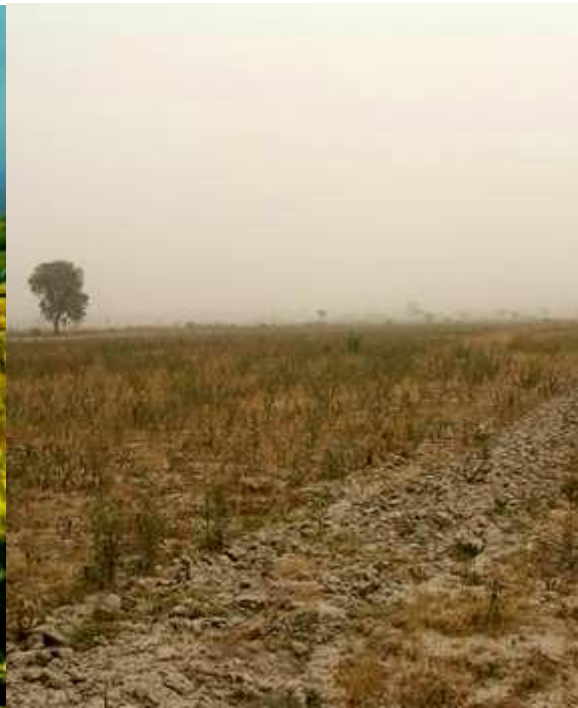
At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved

Protection of 50% of the most important areas for plant diversity assured



# GSPC – Target 6

At least 30% of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity



# GSPC – Target 7

60% of the world's threatened species conserved *in situ*



# GSPC – Target 10

Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems

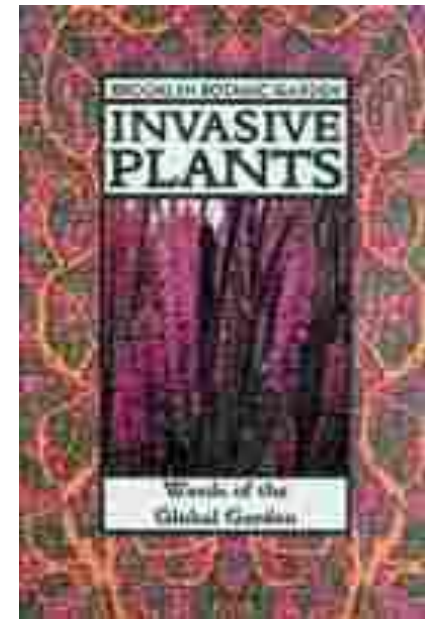
Invasive plants, Black River Gorges National Park, Mauritius



**GLOBAL  
INVASIVE  
SPECIES  
PROGRAMME**



**GISP**





# Invasive Species



Alien plant invades Anegada:  
*can you help us monitor it?*



An invasive alien plant (with the scientific name of *Scaevola sericea*) threatens the native plants of Anegada's coast.

It was introduced into Florida and the Caribbean from the Pacific as a landscaping plant but subsequently escaped with serious consequences on natural habitats. It recently arrived on Anegada, probably dispersed by ocean currents or sea birds. You can help the Darwin Initiative project by reporting any new localities to the National Parks Trust.

*How do I recognise the invader?*

Does it:

- form large dense bushes on the coast?  
(see main picture)
- have white berries?
- have leaves that curl under and are longer than 5 inches (12 cm)?
- have white fan-shaped flowers with 5 petals?

Please collect a monitoring form from Rondel Smith, Raymond Walker (National Parks Trust) or the Administrator's office.

To find out more about the Darwin Initiative project go to <http://seaturtle.org/mara/projects/anegada>



# GSPC – Target 8

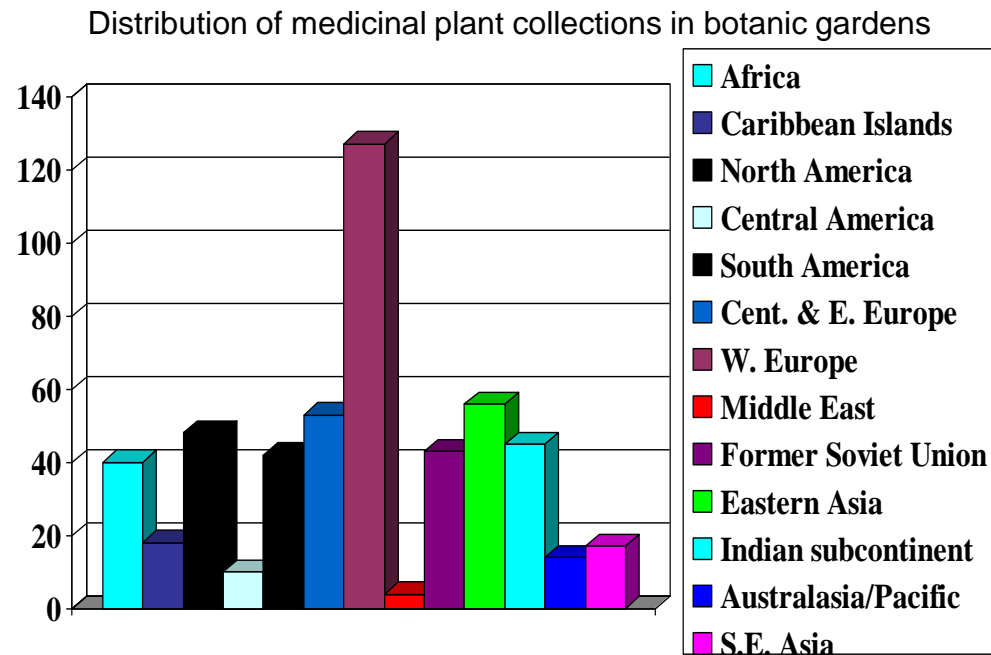
60% of threatened plant species in accessible *ex situ* collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10% of them included in recovery and restoration programmes

Millennium Seed Bank, RBG Kew, U.K.



# GSPC – Target 9

70% of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated local and indigenous knowledge maintained



# GSPC – Target 11

No species of wild flora endangered by international trade



**CITES**



# GSPC – Target 12

30% of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed



# GSPC – Target 13

The decline of plant resources, and associated local and indigenous knowledge, innovations and practices, that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted

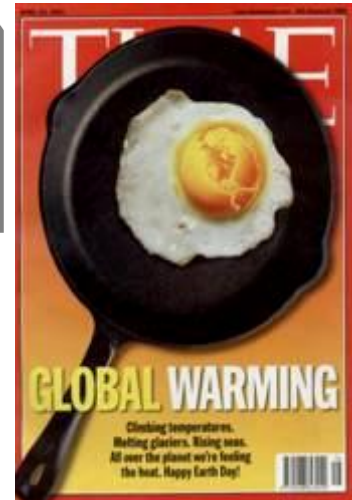
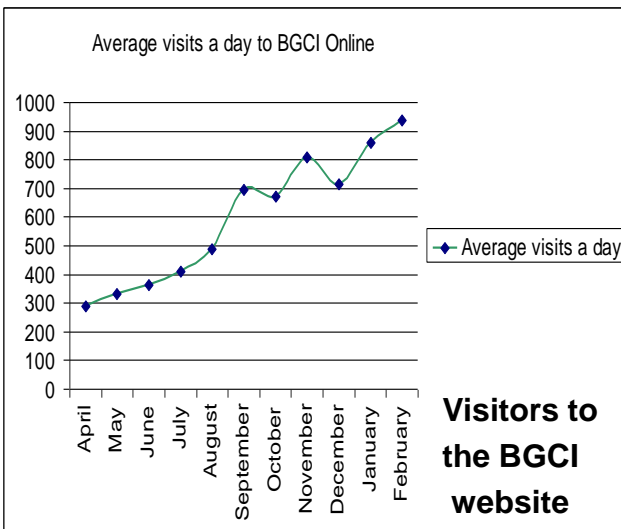


# GSPC – Target 14

The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, education and public awareness programmes



**Botanic gardens worldwide receive +200 million visitors each year**



# The challenge

- In a recent survey of U.K. residents, 80% thought biodiversity was a kind of washing powder.
- Others thought:
  - a biological computer game,
  - environmentally friendly toilet paper





# Botanic gardens and environmental education

- Botanic gardens reach a wide audience
- Worldwide network
- Can focus attention on key issues (e.g. threatened plants)
- Can demonstrate solutions as well as highlight problems



# The botanic garden goes to school in Brazil

- Linking botanic gardens and inner city schools
- Providing environmental education and support for children and teachers
- Botanic garden provides 'open-air' classroom
- BG staff help to create school gardens



# GSPC – Target 15

The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this strategy





# Capacity Building

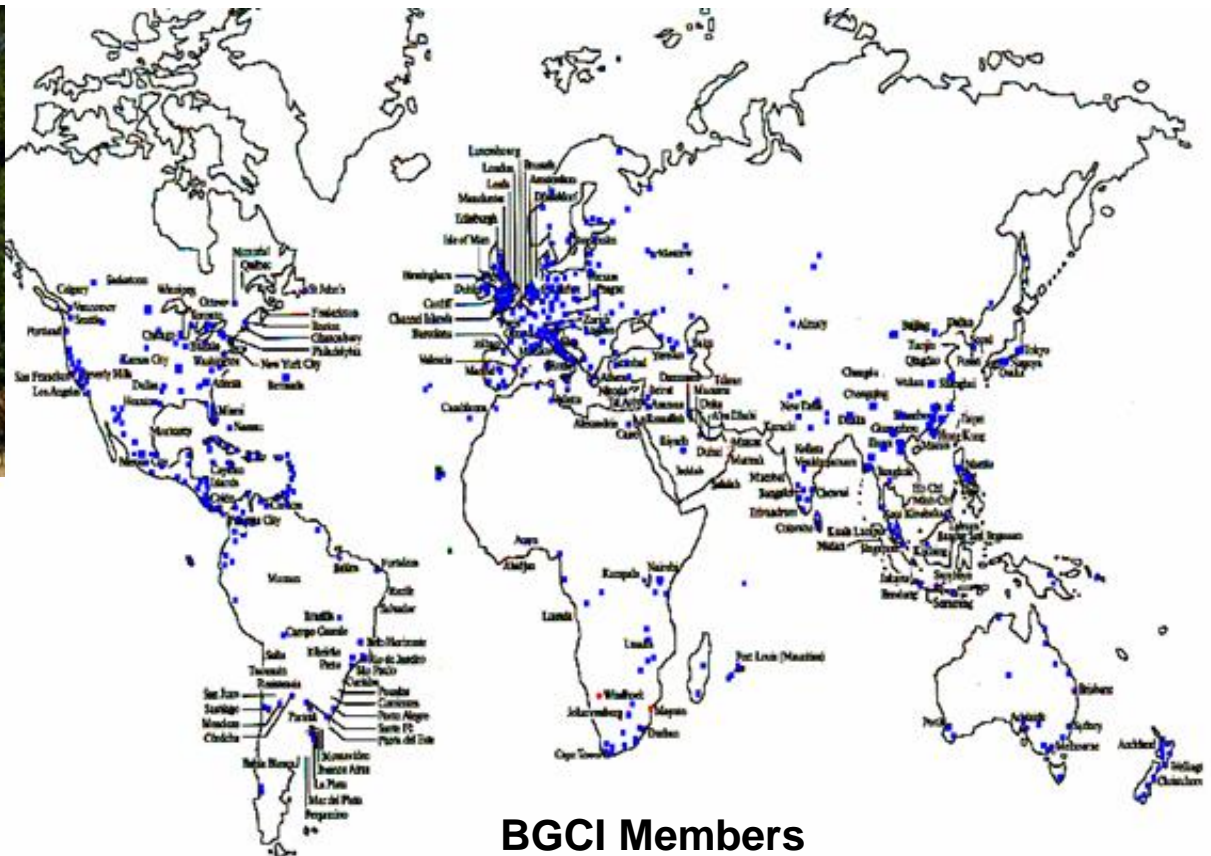
- African Regional Course in Plant Conservation Strategies – Uganda 2004 – 16 countries (RBG Kew, SCBD, BGCI, GPPC)
- International Botanical Congress - May 2005 etc
- Caribbean Regional Workshop on the GSPC – May, Montserrat 2006 -11 island states (DEFRA,UK; JNCC; RBG Kew; BGCI;SCBD)
- Latin American 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.

# GSPC – Target 16

Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels



World Botanic Gardens Congress, Barcelona



BGCI Members



# Nominations of focal points

- **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

n

## of the GSPC:

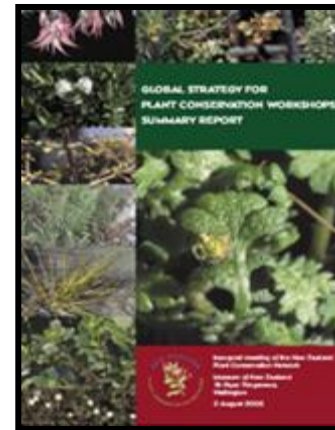
- National level responses
- Regional strategies and other sectoral initiatives



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)



# Current status

- 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

- ❑ 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

## 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

- 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.

# Acknowledgements

- 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

