



**CONVENTION ON
BIOLOGICAL
DIVERSITY**

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/12/INF/13
18 June 2007

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL
AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

Twelfth meeting

UNESCO, Paris, 2 – 6 July 2007

Item 3.2 of the provisional agenda*

**PROPOSAL FOR THE PUBLICATION OF A PLANT BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK TO
COMMUNICATE THE OUTCOMES OF THE IN DEPTH REVIEW OF THE GLOBAL
STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION.**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In decision VI/9, the sixth Conference of Parties decided to review, at its eighth and tenth meetings, the progress made in reaching the global targets, and provide additional guidance in light of those reviews, including, as necessary, refinement of the targets.
2. However, in line with the Strategic Plan of the Convention and the Multi-Year Programme of Work of the Convention up to 2010, the seventh meeting of the Conference of Parties decided to undertake an in depth review of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation at its ninth Conference of Parties to be held in 2008 (decision VII/31).
3. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets of the Strategy into the reporting framework for the third national reports; while reflecting the fact that the targets are a flexible framework within which national and/or regional targets may be developed, in line decision VI/9 (decision VII/31).
4. Also, the Conference of the Parties, at its seventh meeting invited the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme to support the Executive Secretary in monitoring implementation of the Strategy, working in collaboration with the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation.
5. Further, the Conference of the Parties invited the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to consider how the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture contributes to the implementation of the Strategy, in particular target 9 (“70 percent of the

* UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/12/1.

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genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained”).

6. The seventh meeting also welcomed the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and Plants Committee of the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) to consider how they can contribute to the implementation of the Strategy, especially regarding target 11 ("No species of wild flora endangered by international trade");

7. In response, the Executive Secretary invited the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC) to provide support in monitoring the implementation of the strategy. He also invited the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (FAO) to consider how the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture contributes to the implementation of the strategy, in particular target nine.

8. In response to decision VII/31, the Executive Secretary invited the Parties to provide any additional update to the information provided in their third national report by December 31st 2006 and encouraged those Parties that had not submitted their reports to do so (<http://www.biodiv.org/doc/notifications/2006/ntf-2006-085-gspc-en.pdf>). The Executive Secretary also invited international organisations and relevant stakeholders to submit to him information on the progress in the achievement of the targets of the Strategy and submit to him their reports by 30 November, 2006.

9. The information provided by the Parties, international organizations and relevant stakeholders was reviewed to establish the current status in the implementation of the Strategy, measures taken to enhance progress in the achievement of target and constraints encountered. The summary of the progress in implementation is presented in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/12/INF/8 and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/12/INF/9.

II. RECOMMENDATION FROM THE LIAISON GROUP MEETING ON COMMUNICATING THE OUTCOMES OF THE IN DEPTH REVIEW OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION.

10. The Liaison Group Meeting on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, held in Glasnevin, Dublin, Ireland, 23-25 October, 2006 considered the progress towards achieving the 16 outcome targets of the Strategy. The meeting noted that the Strategy has provided a useful framework for harmonisation and focusing of various initiatives and programmes in plant conservation and has added value, bringing together multiple stakeholders and actors at different levels and scales. Further, the Strategy has stimulated the development of national strategies and responses, as well as national, regional and international initiatives such as plant conservation committees, networks and the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation. In addition, the Strategy has enhanced mobilisation of new resources for plant conservation and provided a useful entry point for the botanical conservation community to effectively participate in the implementation of the CBD.

11. Noting the status of implementation of the GSPC, challenges and constraints, the Liaison Group meeting made key recommendations to enhance further implementation and progress towards achieving the targets of the Strategy by 2010 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/12/INF/10). Regarding advice on means and ways for enhancing the in depth review in preparation for the ninth Conference of the Parties, the meeting made the following recommendations:

- Undertake a further analysis of national reports and additional information submitted by Parties, international organisations and relevant stakeholders as well as case studies, selected national

experiences and examples of best practices from a variety of sources, including submissions by GSPC national focal points as a basis for the preparation for the in depth review of the GSPC.

- Link the in depth review process to the monitoring and reporting framework of the CBD 2010 biodiversity targets preferably using new measures and indicators by UNEP- WCMC in their role in assisting the Executive Secretary in the further analysis and monitoring of the Strategy.
- Publish a Plant Biodiversity Outlook as a useful and strategic communication tool on the outcomes of the GSPC in depth review.

12. The proposed Plant Biodiversity Outlook, could complement the toolkit and the Global Biodiversity Outlook and link to relevant resources, software, case studies and other initiatives. In addition, further information from case-studies and experiences submitted by Parties, CBD and GSPC focal points and other stakeholders as well as published sources, both hard copy and websites will be reviewed for any supplementary information.

13. The publication a Plant Biodiversity Outlook may provide a useful and strategic communication tool on the outcomes of the in depth review of the GSPC to the general public, other stakeholders and Partners communications and could be included as part of the proposed tool kit.

14. A proposal for the Plant Biodiversity Outlook is presented in Annex I for review and consideration.

15. In response to decision VII/10 inviting UNEP-WCMC to assist the Executive Secretary in monitoring the progress in implementation of the Strategy, additional support for the publication of the outlook will be provided by UNEP-WCMC through the joint work programme with the Secretariat (Annex II).

Annex I



Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

Plant Biodiversity Outlook

The Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) was adopted by the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity in April 2002 (decision VI/9), with the long-term objective of halting the current and continuing loss of plant diversity. The GSPC comprises 16 broad outcome-oriented and interlinked targets relating to the conservation of plant species, 4 of which are considered to be cross-cutting. In addition to embracing the goal and targets of the strategy, the Conference of the Parties recognised its importance as a pilot approach for the use of outcome-oriented targets under the Convention. At the national and regional level, significant progress has been made in developing national and regional strategies and responses in line with the GSPC targets.

At its 7th meeting, the Conference of Parties welcomed the establishment of the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation (GPPC) by a number of both nationally and internationally active organisations working on plant conservation issues (decision VII/10). The GPPC includes those organisations that are taking the lead on the stakeholder consultations and on promoting the implementation of the various GSPC targets. Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI) provides the Secretariat of the GPPC. In paragraph five of the same decision, the Conference of Parties:

“INVITES THE WORLD CONSERVATION MONITORING CENTRE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME TO SUPPORT THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY IN MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY, WORKING IN COLLABORATION WITH THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR PLANT CONSERVATION”

UNEP-WCMC, BGCI AND THE CBD SECRETARIAT WILL WORK IN COLLABORATION TO DEVELOP A *PLANT BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK*, AS PART OF THE EFFORTS TO MONITOR THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GSPC.

Project aim and objectives

This project will communicate progress in implementing the GSPC to all CBD stakeholders, primarily on the extent to which the targets agreed in 2002 are being met globally. The in depth review process has generated a lot of valuable information that is useful not only for communicating progress, challenges, opportunities and gaps, but has provided new examples and case studies in relation to the implementation of various targets of the Strategy. While this information will be easily accessible to the technical and policy audiences through the dissemination of CBD documents and website, there is need to package this rich information and avail it to the other target audiences in a more user friendly and less technical format. The Outlook will therefore be a synthesis of the key messages arising from the in depth review, communicate them in a non technical format. It is anticipated that these messages will empower a variety of stakeholders to engage more effectively in the implementation of the Convention. It is

therefore with this background that a Global Plant Biodiversity Outlook is proposed, based on the format of the Global Biodiversity Outlook which has been a very effective tool for communicating concise messages on biodiversity issues at global level.

Audience

The primary audience for the Global Plant Biodiversity Outlook are the Parties, relevant Partners and Stakeholders including the Private Sector, educational institutions, media and others

Project outputs – *Plant Biodiversity Outlook*

Project outputs – Plant Biodiversity Outlook

The Plant Biodiversity Outlook is proposed as a mechanism to communicate valuable information about the GSPC and its targets. A one-page initial concept note was developed and circulated to members of the Liaison Group who met in Dublin, October 2006 (www.biodiv.org/doc/meetings/pc/gspclg-02/official/gspclg-02-05-en.doc). The Liaison Group endorsed the idea of a publication being the major output of any plans for monitoring the implementation of the GSPC.

It is proposed that Plant Biodiversity Outlook be a publication of similar format to the Global Biodiversity Outlook 2, with about 50 pages, including a double-page spread for each of the 16 targets. The content will be based on information drawn from multiple sources including, but not restricted to reports from Parties, members of the GPPC and other stakeholders involved in GSPC implementation. This includes a wide range of international agencies and organizations including convention secretariats and UN agencies.

The Plant Biodiversity Outlook will be produced simultaneously with the proposed Toolkit. In this manner, a selected number of case studies provided to the SCBD by Parties and other stakeholders for the toolkit will be also be included to illustrate the variety and scope of activities that have been initiated in response to the Strategy.

Project Activities

The following activities are anticipated, working in collaboration with a range of stakeholders:

Phase 1: Development and drafting of Plant Biodiversity Outlook

Content of Plant Biodiversity Outlook will be developed and drafted, based on contributions by the Parties, relevant organisations and other stakeholders. In order to maximise efficiency in data collection, the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation, through organisations that previously assisted the Executive Secretary to undertake stakeholder consultations and other volunteers will be requested to garner and consolidate pertinent information on specific targets. Links will be made to other process, such as the 2010 indicators process and other relevant ongoing initiatives such as through those of UN FAO. Lessons learned from the development of regional and national plant conservation strategies will also be documented.

A range of potential indicators have been identified during stakeholder consultations held in 2003 and can in part be found in a discussion paper prepared by UNEP-WCMC (see Annex III). As well as the already identified indicators, many of the 2010 indicators may be able to provide information regarding the implementation of the GSPC. It is proposed that the publication draw on and use the indicators in much the same way as was done for the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, making the best use of currently available information.

Phase 2: Review of Plant Biodiversity Outlook

Key stakeholders and GSPC focal points will be invited to review drafts of the text, and the final draft publication will be made available for review at SBSTTA 13, in February 2008.

Phase 3: Publication and dissemination of Plant Biodiversity Outlook

Plant Biodiversity Outlook will be published in English and include the executive summary translated into the 5 other UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, French, Spanish, and Russian) for a launch at the Conference of the Parties (COP 9) in Germany, May 2008.

Plant Biodiversity Outlook will be further disseminated in the following way:

- 2500 copies *Plant Biodiversity Outlook* will be made available to participants at COP9
- Copies of *Plant Biodiversity Outlook* sent to all CBD and GSPC focal points for further dissemination.
- Copies of *Plant Biodiversity Outlook* sent to other relevant MEAs, UN agencies, various conservation agencies, media and public organisations mainly through the network of the CBD, UNEP-WCMC and member organisations of the GPPC
- The use of other media such as the CBD website and the GPPC website (www.plants2010.org) will be used to disseminate key messages and case studies of *Plant Biodiversity Outlook*.

Other outputs such as case studies identified during the development of *Plant Biodiversity Outlook* will be made available as part of the proposed toolkit on implementing the GSPC at a regional and national level.

Partners and Collaborators

This project will be implemented as a partnership between SCBD, UNEP-WCMC, BGCI and the GPPC. The CBD Focal points, members of the GPPC, and other interested organizations and individuals will be invited to review the draft of Plant Biodiversity Outlook

Some partners that were involved in assisting the Executive Secretary to undertake stakeholder consultations included: Bioversity International (IPGRI), Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI), CITES Secretariat – Plants Committee, Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP), FAO, IUCN Species Survival Commission (IUCN SSC), Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, Plantlife International, , UNEP-WCMC, and Worldwide Fund For Nature (WWF)..

Timing

The project will commence in July 2007 with completion by May 2008. The following timetabling is proposed:

Budget

An indicative budget is as follows:

Activity	Cost in £	Cost in \$US
Drafting, editing and reviewing of <i>Plant Biodiversity Outlook</i>	30,000	59,400
Graphic design, copy editing and preparing for print	11,000	21,780
Translation of Executive Summary	15,000	29,700
Printing	40,000	79,200
Dissemination of publications	15,000	29,700
Contingencies	5,000	9,900
Total	116,000	229,680

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Annex II

Potential role of UNEP-WCMC in support of the CBD Secretariat and Contracting Parties

UNEP-WCMC has mandates from UNEP Governing Council (decision 22/1/III) and the CBD Conference of Parties (decisions VII/10 and VII/30) to assist in monitoring progress towards meeting international biodiversity-related objectives. It is anticipated that carrying out this role in relation to GSPC might include some or all of the following functions.

- ❖ Facilitating and/or supporting production of the *global overview* necessary to evaluate progress towards individual targets, and towards implementation of the Strategy as a whole while working in collaboration with all stakeholders.
- ❖ Assisting in the identification of the *data and data sources* necessary for evaluating progress in implementing the strategy, and promoting delivery of that information on-line by those holding the data.
- ❖ Developing or supporting development of a *web portal* or a similar mechanism to facilitate access to information on the status of implementation held in multiple locations, and to deliver indicators based on this information.
- ❖ Helping to ensure *links* to other international monitoring and assessment processes, including assessment of progress towards the 2010 target.
- ❖ Supporting the periodically *communication* of information on progress in achievement of GSPC targets through attractive electronic outputs and publications targeted to appropriate audiences and conferences.

In addition, as part of its work as a member of the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation (GPPC), UNEP-WCMC also aims to carry out the following functions.

- ❖ *Providing key data:* Based on information already available to the Centre and its partners and collaborators, UNEP-WCMC will provide key datasets to aid in assessment of progress in achieving the targets. For example, the World Database on Protected Areas managed by the Centre is relevant to assessment of progress in achieving targets iv, v and vi.
- ❖ *Providing input to key international workshops:* UNEP-WCMC will facilitate discussion on practical approaches to monitoring achievement of GSPC targets, for example through the regional workshops on strategies for sustainable use and management of timber tree species subject to international trade (targets ii, vi, ix and xi-xiii).
- ❖ *Directly supporting countries:* UNEP-WCMC will work with other GPPC members to develop means to assist countries in analysing their own actions and progress towards the targets, including through facilitation of information network development and sharing of experience, and providing new tools and innovative approaches and advising on their use at national level.

Monitoring needs identified (or implied) for each target by stakeholder consultations

The consultations on the various targets have generated a number of observations relevant to assessing progress, and especially on the information that will be needed to accomplish it. Based on this, UNEP-CMC has developed a preliminary list of indicators that might be used in assessing progress in achieving the targets. These are set out in the Annex.

In addition, general observations relevant to information collection, management and use arising from the stakeholder consultations include the following. These need to be taken into account in any monitoring programme at national or international levels.

- ❖ ***The need for an international overview on most targets:*** As the goals of the GSPC are aimed at global conservation of plant species, and because most species distributions transcend national boundaries, global overviews will be necessary in addition to assessment of national progress. These will need to draw on global data sources.
- ❖ ***The need for the monitoring process to be transparent and well co-ordinated and managed:*** Progress towards achieving the targets of the GSPC will be made by a wide range of actors and there is at present no clear central focal point for co-ordinating this action. It is therefore critical that the monitoring process be co-ordinated so that progress can be tracked and an overview can be maintained while being transparent to countries, organisations and the GPPC. The diversity of the targets means that monitoring effort could also become rather fragmented among the institutions that maintain data relevant to individual targets. It is also the case that some of the same datasets are relevant to evaluation of progress on rather disparate targets. Therefore, co-ordination is needed to ensure that effort is not duplicated and that progress on different targets is assessed in compatible ways.
- ❖ ***The need for a diverse range of background data of several different types:*** Each target requires different data to verify whether it has been achieved, and the evolution of sub-targets and milestones will increase the range of data and the complexity of their combinations still further.
- ❖ ***The need to draw on many different, and not always official sources for monitoring data:*** Many of the types of information required to assess plant species conservation status and progress towards individual targets are best acquired from a broad range of sources, and many are not customarily part of any official national monitoring programmes. Thus, data will need to be assembled from academic literature and research, from indigenous and local stakeholders' knowledge, from a range of governmental sectors and from non-governmental organisations, among other sources.
- ❖ ***The need to monitor actions taken that could contribute to the achievement of the targets:*** Reviewing progress towards the targets, and especially the cross-cutting ones, requires not only the assessment of variables relating directly to the status of plant species and knowledge about them. It also requires recording and synthesis of actions taken by governments to respond to the targets. Such actions relating to articles of the CBD include policy development, legislation, training and education, *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation. This is analogous to the requirements for national reporting under the Convention, but will require careful analysis of the information requirements and identification of key types of national actions (responses) and their relevance to individual GSPC targets.

Approach to implementation

The anticipated tasks include:

- (a) Reviewing the national and regional plant conservation strategies, currently being developed and/or implemented, and reports submitted to the CBD Secretariat by Parties, such as the third national reports.
- (b) Contacting original facilitating organisations for each target from the stakeholder consultation and inviting their further participation in the monitoring of the GSPC.
- (c) Reviewing the data available (who has it - stakeholders, how to access it, gaps etc) so as to be able to clarify how to monitor progress in achieving the targets and delivering the indicators.
- (d) Identifying indicators for assessing achievement of the targets, based wherever possible on information and processes that already exist.
- (e) Developing a strategy and/or programme for monitoring implementation of the GSPC based on actions and recommendations for action at both national and international levels.
- (f) Working with stakeholders to ensure that data sources/custodians are able to make the necessary data available on-line in appropriate formats, so as to facilitate access to the data for monitoring and indicators.
- (g) Contributing to the further development of the Plants2010 website including by allowing countries to indicate their activities for targets and the location of data and tool kits that countries/organisations may find useful.
- (h) Ensuring links to other international monitoring and assessment processes, including assessment of progress towards the 2010 target and seeking harmonisation between 2010 indicators and those of the GSPC where appropriate.
- (i) Developing recommendations/guidelines concerning national level monitoring of the GSPC, and identification of supporting tools that may be required.
- (j) Communicating information on achievement of the targets, including through appropriate websites, and delivery of appropriate papers, reports and publications
- (k) Identifying of resources for implementing the above.

With respect to these anticipated tasks, it is noted that in COP Decision VII/31 it has already been agreed that the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation will be an issue for in-depth review or consideration at COP 9, which is currently expected to take place in 2008. The steps generally used for the conduct of assessments initiated by SBSTTA are identified in the annex to UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/7 and in recommendation 1/2 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the Convention. The tasks identified above would provide significant input to this process, but would not replace it.

Annex III - The sixteen global targets of the GSPC for the year 2010, and potential indicators for assessing progress in achieving them

GSPC Targets	Possible indicators	Possible facilitating organisation(s)	Other possible partners/related initiatives
<i>(a) Understanding and documenting plant diversity</i>			
(i) A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of species checklists completed at a global level • Proportion of national species checklists/floras accessible <p><i>Other indicators considered:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Proportion of family checklists completed at a global level</i> • <i>Proportion of national species checklists/floras completed</i> • <i>Proportion of national species checklists/floras under development</i> 	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew (UK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ECAT programme ▪ Species 2000 ▪ IOPI ▪ BIONET ▪ Botanic Gardens
(ii) A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of plant species provisionally assessed at a global level • Number (proportion) of countries that have systematically reviewed the conservation status of their plant species (e.g. countries with a national red list) <p><i>Other indicators considered:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Proportion of plant species whose conservation status has been assessed globally</i> • <i>Proportion of countries with national red lists</i> • <i>Global and regional indicators based on harmonized national red lists</i> • <i>Proportion of species that have been reviewed at global, regional or national levels in key groups (e.g. Orchidaceae, Graminae and/or Leguminosae)</i> • <i>Number of species known from fewer than (say) five herbarium specimens</i> 	Red List Consortium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IUCN ▪ Conservation International ▪ NatureServe ▪ CAMP ▪ RBG Kew and Missouri BG
(iii) Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of readily accessible toolkits published and on the web for each target • Proportion of toolkits available in multiple languages <p><i>Other indicators considered:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Proportion of tools and protocols available for each target</i> 		

GSPC Targets	Possible indicators	Possible facilitating organisation(s)	Other possible partners/related initiatives
<i>(b) Conserving plant diversity</i>			
(iv) At least 10 per cent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of each ecological region within effectively managed protected areas (results from national reviews) • Proportion of each ecological region occurring in an area with effective <i>in situ</i> management • Proportion of ecological areas not effectively conserved • Proportion of each habitat type within each ecological region occurring within protected areas or other <i>in situ</i> managed areas (based on analysis using land-cover maps) • Proportion of each habitat type within each ecological region occurring outside protected areas or other <i>in situ</i> managed areas (based on analysis using land-cover maps) 	WWF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WCPA ▪ IUCN ▪ UNESCO ▪ UNEP-WCMC
(v) Protection of 50 per cent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries with Important Plant Areas (IPAs) identified • Number of IPAs identified globally • Number of IPAs occurring in protected areas or other <i>in situ</i> managed areas. <p><i>Other indicators considered</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The percentage of IPAs incorporated in protected areas</i> 	IUCN and Plantlife International/Plant Europa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP-WCMC

GSPC Targets	Possible indicators	Possible facilitating organisation(s)	Other possible partners/related initiatives
<p>(vi) At least 30 per cent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of independently certified production forests • Proportion of countries with national forest policies incorporating plant diversity criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management • Area of independently certified cultivated lands • Proportion of countries with national cultivated lands policies incorporating plant diversity criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management • Area of independently certified pasture and rangelands • Proportion of countries with national pasture and rangeland policies incorporating plant diversity criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management <p><i>Other indicators considered:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Proportion of production land sustainably managed consistent with plant diversity</i> • <i>Proportion of management and action plans for production lands recognising the importance of plant diversity</i> 	<p>FAO and IPGRI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Global Plan of Action – PGRFA ▪ IFOAM ▪ FAO’s grasslands and pastures working group ▪ CIHEAM
<p>(vii) 60 per cent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>in situ</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number (and proportion) of threatened plant species known to have at least one population in a protected area or other <i>in situ</i> managed area • Number (and proportion) of threatened plant species known to have at least one population in a conserved <i>in situ</i> area outside current protected areas <p><i>Other indicators considered</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Proportion of protected areas with plant inventories</i> • <i>Proportion of threatened plants known to be in protected areas in the different management categories</i> • <i>Proportion of threatened species identified in national conservation legislation for in situ conservation measures</i> 	<p>UNEP-WCMC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCPA • Conservation International/CABS

GSPC Targets	Possible indicators	Possible facilitating organisation(s)	Other possible partners/related initiatives
<p>(viii) 60 per cent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>ex situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 per cent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number (and proportion) of threatened plant species included and accessible in <i>ex situ</i> collections in the country of origin • Number (and proportion) of threatened plant species included and accessible in <i>ex situ</i> collections outside the country of origin • Number (and proportion) of threatened species included in recovery and restoration programmes <p><i>Other indicators considered:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Proportion of countries with measures adopted for recovery of threatened species</i> 	<p>BGCI and IPGRI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Millennium Seed Bank project ▪ Networks of seed banks
<p>(ix) 70 per cent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of crops with <i>ex situ</i> collections greater than no accessions (include species involved) • Numbers of useful wild species populations found in protected areas • Number of forestry/agroforestry species in seed collections (include species involved) • Countries with in-farm management programmes [standards/types of activities] <p><i>Other indicators considered:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Percentage of selected timber and NTFP conserved in situ and ex situ</i> • <i>Percentage of selected medicinal and/or aromatic plant species with defined in situ and ex situ measures</i> • <i>Proportion of in situ and ex situ conservation programmes with a component for the maintenance of associated indigenous and local knowledge</i> 	<p>FAO and IPGRI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International PGR networks ▪ Global Plan of Action for PGRFA ▪ International treaty on PGRFA ▪ United Nations Forum on Forests ▪ Programme of work on Agricultural biodiversity of the CBD ▪ Expanded programme of work on Forest biodiversity of the CBD ▪ FAO panel of Experts on Forest Gene Resources ▪ IPGRI-FAO-IUCN GEF Crop Wild relatives project

GSPC Targets	Possible indicators	Possible facilitating organisation(s)	Other possible partners/related initiatives
(x) Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of management plans developed and implemented at national, and regional levels • The number of CBD Parties with at least one IAS management plan under implementation • The number of management plans addressing the global top ten IAS <p><i>Other indicators considered</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of management plans under development at national, regional and international levels</i> 	GISP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ISSG ▪ CAB International ▪ IUCN ▪ The Nature Conservancy ▪ SPREP ▪ Pacific Island Ecosystem at Risk
<i>(c) Using plant diversity sustainably</i>			
(xi) No species of wild flora endangered by international trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of plant species listed on CITES Appendices • Number of CITES-listed plant species subject to non-detriment findings • Proportion of countries with legislation in place to protect internationally traded and threatened plant species • Proportion of countries with procedures in place to make CITES non-detriment findings for plants <p><i>Other indicators considered</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>An indicator (or indicators) based on the results of CITES Significant Trade Reviews for Plants</i> 	CITES Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cites Plants Committee ▪ IUCN Wildlife Trade programme ▪ FFI ▪ UNEP-WCMC

GSPC Targets	Possible indicators	Possible facilitating organisation(s)	Other possible partners/related initiatives
(xii) 30 per cent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of threatened socio-economically important agricultural plant species with management and sustainable harvesting plans in place • Number of threatened socio-economically important forest plant species with management and sustainable harvesting plans in place • Number of threatened timber, fuel wood and NTFPs species available from independently certified production forests • Number of countries with policy and legal frameworks in place for sustainable management of threatened and non-threatened plant resources 	FAO and IPGRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GPA for PGRFA ▪ IFOAM ▪ Agric biodiversity programme of CBD ▪ FAO Forest Products Trade programme ▪ FAO Non-Wood Forest product programme ▪ Forestry certification schemes ▪ Collaborative partnership on forests ▪ Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire ▪ National Forest programme facility ▪ ITTO
(xiii) The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries with appropriate policy and legal frameworks in place that address the decline of indigenous and local knowledge associated with plant resources. • Number of local, national, regional and international initiatives addressing the decline of indigenous and local knowledge associated with plant resources. • Number of conservation and sustainable initiatives addressing the link between indigenous and local knowledge and livelihoods, local food security and health. 	FAO and IPGRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Global Plan of Action for PGRFA ▪ -International Treaty on PGRFA ▪ -CBD Article 8(j) ▪ -Latin American Ethno botany Group ▪ -Indigenous people's organizations ▪ -UNDP/FAO Sustainable livelihoods programme ▪ -UNESCO World heritage convention
<i>(d) Promoting education and awareness about plant diversity</i>			
(xiv) The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries with target 14 incorporated in formal and informal education systems • Number of public programmes at local, national and international level focusing on target 14 • Number of international and regional conservation and sustainable use initiatives with a focus on target 14 	BGCI	
GSPC Targets	Possible indicators	Possible facilitating organisation(s)	Other possible partners/related initiatives

<i>(e) Building capacity for the conservation of plant diversity</i>			
(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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trained people (e.g. graduates) increased at national level • Number of appropriate facilities for plant conservation increased • Number of capacity building programmes developed with a focus on target 15 	BIONET and Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI)	
(xvi) Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of networks and local, national, regional and international level established and operating • Number of networks at national, regional and international level strengthened 	IUCN and the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM)	
