



**CBD**



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STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION\*  
Dublin, 23-25 October 2006  
Second meeting  
Item 3.4 of the provisional agenda\*\*

### **WAYS AND MEANS FOR UNDERTAKING AN IN DEPTH REVIEW OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION IN PREPARATION FOR THE NINTH CONFERENCE OF PARTIES OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

#### **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 VI/9, the Conference of the Parties requested SBSTTA to take the targets into consideration in its periodic reviews of the thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work and develop ways and means, within the Convention's thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work, for promoting implementation of the Strategy, and for monitoring and assessing progress; and to report to the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
4. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets of the Strategy into all the thematic and relevant cross-cutting programmes of work of the Convention and 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).
5. 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

\* Organized jointly by the CBD and Global Partnership for Plant Conservation.  
\*\* UNEP/CBD/LG/GSPC/2/5.

in monitoring implementation of the Strategy, working in collaboration with the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation.

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

7. 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 has 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 has 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. The in depth review of the GSPC is due for SBSSTA-12 to be held in July 2007.

## **II. PROPOSAL FOR AN IN DEPTH REVIEW OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION**

9. In decision VII/25, the Conference of the Parties endorsed the format of the third national reports which included an elaborate section on the progress in the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. So far, 101 third national reports have been received by the secretariat. These reports contain substantial information on the progress in implementation of the Strategy at national level. A preliminary summary of information presented in the report is contained in document UNEP/CBD/LG-GSPC/2/2 (agenda item 3.1).

10. The information provided by the Parties, international organizations and relevant stakeholders will be 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.

11. In addition, further information from case-studies and experiences submitted by Parties and other stakeholders as well as published sources, both had copy and websites will be reviewed for any supplementary information.

12. Additional support for the in depth review process will provided by UNEP-WCMC through the joint work programme with the Secretariat. The proposal for elements of the the joint work programme is presented annex I.

13. It is envisaged that the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation, UNEP-WCMC and the secretariat will produce a brief summary of the in depth review as a publication, subject to availability of resources (annex II).

14. Further, in response to decision VII/10 inviting UNEP-WCMC to assist the Executive Secretary in monitoring the progress in implementation of the Strategy, a draft discussion paper has been prepared (annex III).

*Annex I*

**CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR CBD IMPLEMENTATION**

**Multi-year Programme of Work for UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre assistance in implementing the decisions of the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity**

**IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

**1. Programme area**

Programme area 7 – Global Plant Conservation Strategy

**2. Activity**

**Activity 7.1: Assist the Executive Secretary in monitoring the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation**

**3. Leading staff members at SCBD and UNEP-WCMC**

Stella Simiyu/SCBD, Claire Brown/UNEP-WCMC & Harriet Gillett/UNEP-WCMC

#### 4. Detailed activities, outputs, timeline, partners, funding sources and budget

<i>Detailed activity</i>	<i>Output</i>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Partners<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Funding sources</b>	<b>Budget (US\$)</b>
Confirm indicators (as set out in the discussion paper <sup>2</sup> ) for assessing achievement of the targets at the Liaison Group Meeting (23-25 October 2006) and with Partners not present at the meeting.	List of agreed indicators for each target and lead organisation confirmed	October 2006	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, Red List Consortium, WWF, IUCN, Plantlife International, Plant Europa, FAO, IPGRI, BGCI, GISP, CITES Secretariat, BIONET, Global Taxonomy Initiative, and SCBD		
Contact the original facilitating organisations for each target from the stakeholder consultation and invite their further participation in the monitoring of the GSPC as Partners and to take responsibility for different targets.	Invitation letters	November 2006	SCBD		
Send out a call to GSPC focal points for case studies. Case studies will be made available through Plants2010 website	Letters	November 2006	SCBD, Parties		
Ensure 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.	Structured information	November 2006	2010BIP and SCBD		
Work with Partners to review 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.	List of identified data, including ownership of data and how	November 2006 – January 2007	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, Red List Consortium, WWF, IUCN, Plantlife International, Plant Europa, FAO, IPGRI, BGCI, GISP,		

<sup>1/</sup> Throughout the life of the project input will be sought from the Chair of the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation (GPPC) and the wider membership of the GPPC.

<sup>2/</sup> The Global Strategy for Plant Conservation: Monitoring progress in meeting the targets, prepared by UNEP-WCMC.

<i>Detailed activity</i>	<i>Output</i>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Partners<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Funding sources</b>	<b>Budget (US\$)</b>
	to access data		CITES Secretariat, BIONET, the Global Taxonomy Initiative, and the SCBD		
Contribute to the further development of the Plants2010 website including allowing countries to indicate their activities for targets and the location of data and tool kits that countries/organisations may find useful.	Expansion of the Plants2010 website and new information added	December 2006 – July 2007	BGCI		
Establish a database and enter information regarding national and regional plant conservation strategies and information about other international, regional and national initiatives relevant to the GSPC. Access to the database will be made through the Plants 2010 website.	Database	January 2007	SCBD, BGCI		
Carry out an analysis on the SCBD database of the third national reports and further information requested by the SCBD for the in-depth review of the GSPC	Structured information	February 2007	SCBD		
Review the national and regional plant conservation strategies currently being developed and/or implemented.	Structured information	February – March 2007	SCBD, Parties		
Carry out a desk study that identifies and analyses ongoing national, regional and international initiatives by NGOs, country based organisations, private sector and others for each target (information that may not have been contained in national reports)	Structured information	March – May 2007	SCBD, Parties, NGOs and the private sector		
Collect and collate information from Partners for each target (and indicators) for a global overview.	Structured information	May 2007 – September 2007	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, Red List Consortium, WWF, IUCN, Plantlife International, Plant Europa,		

<i>Detailed activity</i>	<i>Output</i>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Partners<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Funding sources</b>	<b>Budget (US\$)</b>
			FAO, IPGRI, BGCI, GISP, CITES Secretariat, BIONET, the Global Taxonomy Initiative, and the SCBD		
Develop recommendations/guidelines concerning national level monitoring of the GSPC and identification of supporting tools that may be required for continual implementation and monitoring using the results from the above analysis and information collation. This will feed into the toolkit currently being developed	List of draft recommendations and tools		Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, Red List Consortium, WWF, IUCN, Plantlife International, Plant Europa, FAO, IPGRI, BGCI, GISP, CITES Secretariat, BIONET, the Global Taxonomy Initiative, and the SCBD		
Draft key findings and begin drafting <i>Plant Biodiversity Outlook</i> (PBO)	Draft reports and supporting documents	May - June 2007	SCBD, BGCI, GPPC		
Seek peer review comment (including input from Parties) on key findings and drafted sections of PBO	Comments from peer review	June 2007	SCBD, Parties, GPPC and other stakeholders		
Incorporate comments from peer-review into key findings and PBO	Revised draft report and documents	June 2007	SCBD, BGCI, GPPC		
Finalise key findings for SBSTTA-12	Final report and documents	2 July 2007	SCBD, BGCI, GPPC		
Hold meetings with Party representatives and other stakeholders in the margins of SBSTTA-12 to discuss the further drafting of PBO	Meetings	2 July 2007	SCBD, BGCI, GPPC		
Complete drafting of PBO	Draft	September	SCBD, BGCI, GPPC		

<i>Detailed activity</i>	<i>Output</i>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Partners<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Funding sources</b>	<b>Budget (US\$)</b>
	Publication	or November 2007			
Seek peer-review comment (including input from Parties) of completed PBO		November or December 2007	SCBD, BGCI, GPPC		
Incorporate comments into draft of PBO		January 2008	SCBD, BGCI, GPPC		
Hold a side event at SBSTTA-13 to discuss completed PBO		18-22 February 2008	SCBD, BGCI, GPPC		
Further review in meetings in the margins in SBSTTA-13		18-22 February 2008	SCBD, BGCI, GPPC		
Finalisation and graphic design of PBO		March 2008	SCBD, BGCI, GPPC		
Launch of PBO at COP-9		May 2008	SCBD, BGCI, GPPC		
Communicate information on achievement of the targets	Final documents disseminated	Beyond May 2008	SCBD, BGCI, GPPC, Parties		
Project management	-	Ongoing			
Translations as required of documents from Parties	-	As required			
					<b>Budget A</b>

<i>Detailed activity</i>	<i>Output</i>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Partners<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Funding sources</b>	<b>Budget (US\$)</b>

<i>Detailed activity</i>	<i>Output</i>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Funding sources</b>	<b>Budget (US\$)</b>
Gather, collate and analyse data for targets, UNEP-WCMC is taking a lead. Target 7 - 60% of the world's threatened species conserved <i>in situ</i>	Structured information	Month 1 to Month 6			
Gather, collate and analyse data for targets, UNEP-WCMC is taking a lead. Target 11 - No species of wild flora endangered by international trade. <sup>3/</sup>	Structured information	Month 1 to Month 6			
					<b>Budget B</b>
				<b>Total Budget (A+ B)</b>	<b>US\$</b>

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<sup>3/</sup> CITES Secretariat are the possible facilitating organisation for Target 11, but it is envisaged that UNEP-WCMC would be the partner.



*Annex II*

**GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION**

*Plant Biodiversity Outlook*

The following are outline ideas for developing a *Plant Biodiversity Outlook* as part of the in depth review of implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. If funds for implementation were identified before the end of 2006 it should be possible to have a final draft of this ready for SBSTTA-13 and a publication available for distribution at COP-9 assuming full cooperation of all stakeholders.

**Purpose of publication:** To communicate to all CBD stakeholders the progress that is being made in implementing the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and the extent to which the targets agreed in 2002 are being met. This issue is particularly key to implementation of the Convention over the next few years as this was the first of the Convention's "programmes" to clearly identify time-dependent targets.

**Form of publication:** A publication similar in size and format to the *Global Biodiversity Outlook 2* is proposed, full colour, approximately 90 pages and perfect bound. Earlier drafts of the publication would be made available at both SBSTTA meetings in whatever format was thought most appropriate.

**Sources of information:** Content would be based on information drawn from multiple sources including, but not restricted to reports from Parties, members of the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation and other stakeholders involved in GSPC implementation. This includes a wide range of international agencies and organizations including convention secretariats and UN agencies.

**Use of indicators:** The discussion paper prepared by UNEP-WCMC has already identified a range of potential indicators which themselves in part arise from the stakeholder consultations organized in the context 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 what is already available.

**Peer review:** While development of the publication would be the responsibility of the CBD Secretariat and whoever they contracted to do the work, it would be appropriate for the work to be overseen by a steering or advisory committee comprising the CBD Secretariat, the GPPC Chair, the BGCI Secretary General and UNEP-WCMC. Drafts of the text would be reviewed by key stakeholders and made available to SBSTTA participants.

**Possible contents:** The following is based on the *Global Biodiversity Outlook 2*:

*Executive Summary*

*Introduction*

*Chapter 1 – The essential role of plant diversity*

*Chapter 2 – Current trends in achieving plant conservation targets*

*Chapter 3 – Implementing the GSPC and achieving its objectives*

*Chapter 4 – Prospects and challenges for achieving GSPC targets*

*Conclusions – Actions to achieve the 2010 Biodiversity Target*

*Annex III*



*The Global Strategy for Plant Conservation: Monitoring progress in meeting  
the targets*

*Discussion Paper*

**Introduction**

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. In addition to embracing the goal and targets of the strategy, the COP recognised its importance as a pilot approach for the use of outcome-oriented targets under the Convention. It also called for both SBSTTA and relevant organisations to contribute to monitoring of the strategy.

The GSPC comprises 16 broad outcome-oriented and interlinked targets relating to the conservation of plant species. Initial progress towards these at an international level has been through stakeholder consultations to clarify important issues and constraints in interpreting the target and to begin to identify sub-targets and milestones to help track progress towards their achievement. Different organisations have led on the stakeholder consultations for 12 of the targets. Four of the targets are considered to be cross-cutting and will be implemented primarily through activities of the other targets. At the national level, several Parties have made significant progress in developing national strategies in line with the GSPC targets.

At its 7<sup>th</sup> 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. 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”*

This paper concerns the actions that UNEP-WCMC believes need to be undertaken in order to monitor implementation of the strategy, through a periodic assessment. The paper is based on discussions with the Chair of the GPPC, the Secretary General of Botanic Gardens Conservation International, the CBD Secretariat and members of the GPPC at a workshop during the first meeting of the partnership in Dublin, 22-25 October 2005.

All comment on this paper should be directed to Claire Brown <[claire.brown@unep-wcmc.org](mailto:claire.brown@unep-wcmc.org)>

### ***A. 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.

## ***B. 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-WCMC 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

In order to actually carry out the work of monitoring implementation and reporting on achievement of the targets, it is anticipated that the following tasks will need to be carried out, regardless of who is responsible for implementing the task.

It is important to appreciate that monitoring is the responsibility of the CBD Secretariat, and that if UNEP-WCMC were implementing any or all of these tasks, the Centre would be acting in support of the CBD Secretariat, and working in collaboration with GPPC members.

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.

## **Next steps**

Since February 2004 when UNEP-WCMC was invited by COP6 to support the CBD Secretariat in monitoring implementation of the strategy working in collaboration with the GPPC (Decision VII/10), UNEP-WCMC has discussed the issue with the Chair of the GPPC and the CBD Secretariat, and has prepared a discussion paper to generate thought and feedback.

The discussion paper was given to all participants at the GPPC Conference in Dublin, 23-25 October 2005 with request for comment on the content and recommendations. The discussion paper also formed the focus of a workshop on monitoring implementation of the strategy, which took place on the afternoon of the second day of the GPPC Conference.

While this paper has been revised to take account of the comments made, it remains an UNEP-WCMC discussion paper and has no GPPC or CBD standing. The aim of this paper is to generate further discussion and consideration of the issues raised.

The following steps are now anticipated, assuming adequate resources:

1. The revised discussion paper will be reviewed with the CBD Secretariat and SBSTTA Chair to clarify how this relates to preparations for the in depth assessment at COP 9, and where appropriate also discussed with COP 8 participants.
2. Following this, the discussion paper will be revised as necessary and then circulated to GPPC members and proposed facilitating organisations identified for each target for their further input and observations.
3. Depending on the advice of the CBD Secretariat and the SBSSTA Chair, a version of the discussion paper will be made available to CBD National Focal Points as a brief on the steps being considered.
4. Following feedback from GPPC Members and in particular the proposed facilitating organizations, the anticipated tasks will be developed into a programme for action, and project proposals will be developed to support its implementation.

It is anticipated that UNEP-WCMC and BGCI will collaborate closely on this final action, working directly with the CBD Secretariat and the GPPC Chair. All GPPC members will be consulted and involved, also ensuring that monitoring is value added (e.g. tool kits and checklists etc where possible made available through the internet).

**Annex - 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"> <li>Proportion of species checklists completed at a global level</li> <li>Proportion of national species checklists/floras accessible</li> </ul> <p><i>Other indicators considered:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Proportion of family checklists completed at a global level</i></li> <li><i>Proportion of national species checklists/floras completed</i></li> <li><i>Proportion of national species checklists/floras under development</i></li> </ul>	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew (UK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ECAT programme</li> <li>Species 2000</li> <li>IOPI</li> <li>BIONET</li> <li>Botanic Gardens</li> </ul>
(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"> <li>Total number of plant species provisionally assessed at a global level</li> <li>Number (proportion) of countries that have systematically reviewed the conservation status of their plant species (e.g. countries with a national red list)</li> </ul> <p><i>Other indicators considered:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Proportion of plant species whose conservation status has been assessed globally</i></li> <li><i>Proportion of countries with national red lists</i></li> <li><i>Global and regional indicators based on harmonized national red lists</i></li> <li><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></li> <li><i>Number of species known from fewer than (say) five herbarium specimens</i></li> </ul>	Red List Consortium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IUCN</li> <li>Conservation International</li> <li>NatureServe</li> <li>CAMP</li> <li>RBG Kew and Missouri BG</li> </ul>

GSPC Targets	Possible indicators	Possible facilitating organisation(s)	Other possible partners/related initiatives
(iii) Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of readily accessible toolkits published and on the web for each target</li> <li>Proportion of toolkits available in multiple languages</li> </ul> <p><i>Other indicators considered:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of tools and protocols available for each target</li> </ul>		
<b>(b) Conserving plant diversity</b>			
(iv) At least 10 per cent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of each ecological region within effectively managed protected areas (results from national reviews)</li> <li>Proportion of each ecological region occurring in an area with effective <i>in situ</i> management</li> <li>Proportion of ecological areas not effectively conserved</li> <li>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)</li> </ul> <p>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)</p>	WWF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WCPA</li> <li>IUCN</li> <li>UNESCO</li> <li>UNEP-WCMC</li> </ul>
(v) Protection of 50 per cent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of countries with Important Plant Areas (IPAs) identified</li> <li>Number of IPAs identified globally</li> <li>Number of IPAs occurring in protected areas or other <i>in situ</i> managed areas.</li> </ul> <p><i>Other indicators considered</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The percentage of IPAs incorporated in protected areas</li> </ul>	IUCN and Plantlife International/Plant Europa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNEP-WCMC</li> </ul>



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

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

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

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"> <li>Number of threatened socio-economically important agricultural plant species with management and sustainable harvesting plans in place</li> <li>Number of threatened socio-economically important forest plant species with management and sustainable harvesting plans in place</li> <li>Number of threatened timber, fuel wood and NTFPs species available from independently certified production forests</li> <li>Number of countries with policy and legal frameworks in place for sustainable management of threatened and non-threatened plant resources</li> </ul>	FAO and IPGRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GPA for PGRFA</li> <li>IFOAM</li> <li>Agric biodiversity programme of CBD</li> <li>FAO Forest Products Trade programme</li> <li>FAO Non-Wood Forest product programme</li> <li>Forestry certification schemes</li> <li>Collaborative partnership on forests</li> <li>Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire</li> <li>National Forest programme facility</li> <li>ITTO</li> </ul>
(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"> <li>Number of countries with appropriate policy and legal frameworks in place that address the decline of indigenous and local knowledge associated with plant resources.</li> <li>Number of local, national, regional and international initiatives addressing the decline of indigenous and local knowledge associated with plant resources.</li> <li>Number of conservation and sustainable initiatives addressing the link between indigenous and local knowledge and livelihoods, local food security and health.</li> </ul>	FAO and IPGRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global Plan of Action for PGRFA</li> <li>-International Treaty on PGRFA</li> <li>-CBD Article 8(j)</li> <li>-Latin American Ethno botany Group</li> <li>-Indigenous people's organizations</li> <li>-UNDP/FAO Sustainable livelihoods programme</li> <li>-UNESCO World heritage convention</li> </ul>
<b><i>(d) Promoting education and awareness about plant diversity</i></b>			
(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"> <li>Number of countries with target 14 incorporated in formal and informal education systems</li> <li>Number of public programmes at local, national and international level focusing on target 14</li> <li>Number of international and regional conservation and sustainable use initiatives with a focus on target 14</li> </ul>	BGCI	
<b><i>(e) Building capacity for the conservation of plant diversity</i></b>			

(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"> <li>• Number of trained people (e.g. graduates) increased at national level</li> <li>• Number of appropriate facilities for plant conservation increased</li> <li>• Number of capacity building programmes developed with a focus on target 15</li> </ul>	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"> <li>• Number of networks and local, national, regional and international level established and operating</li> <li>• Number of networks at national, regional and international level strengthened</li> </ul>	IUCN and the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM)	

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