

**GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION**

**Draft Outline for the Paper**

**Background paper for the implementation of Target 12 of the GSPC**

**TARGET 12**

**“30 per cent of plant based products  
derived from sources that are sustainably managed.”**

**1 Introduction**

Plants and their derivatives provide a range of products including amongst other things fuel, food, shelter, clothing and medicines. Such plants or plant products may be harvested from wild or semi-natural conditions, or cultivated. Current levels of reliance on plant products from unsustainable resources are too high. Target 12 “30 per cent of plant based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed” aims to remedy that. It requires a coordinated approach that applies across all sectors of international, national and local production and trade of plant products. In the case of plant material collected from wild or semi-natural ecosystems, harvesting, to be sustainable, must be below replacement rates and the process of harvesting should not cause significant damage to other components of the ecosystem. Sustainable management of plants and their products relates to environmental as well as social issues, including fair trade, equitable sharing of benefits and participation of indigenous and local communities.

***1.1 Objective of the paper***

This document will serve as the background paper to be used for a stakeholder consultation facilitated by the FAO, at the invitation of the Secretariat to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and undertaken in collaboration with the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI).

The background paper does not attempt a comprehensive review of the many initiatives and achievements in this area over the past decade. - the paper aims to facilitate the measurement of progress towards Target 12. Discussions pertain to: clarifying the scope of the target; establishing baselines; and establishing sub-targets, milestones and indicators of progress towards the target over time. Also addressed are the desirability of a flexible co-ordination mechanism and the relationship to crosscutting targets (3, 14, 15 and 16). The paper ends with an attempt to provide recommendations to the relevant stakeholders.

***1.2 Current instruments that can be used towards the implementation of this target***

Existing international instruments such as the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture can provide a framework or support implementation of the target, using processes and reporting mechanisms to which countries already have committed themselves.

**A. Instruments related to agricultural products**

**Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (GPA)**

The priority activities of the GPA that are grouped in the area of “Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources” are relevant to this Target, especially number 14 of the priority actions: “Developing new markets for local varieties and “diversity-rich” products” is specifically focussed on plant based products.

**International certification mechanisms of organic agricultural products**

- International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM)
- IFOAM/ International Organic Accreditation Service (IOAS)

**The agricultural biodiversity work programme under the CBD (Decision V/5)**

**B. Instruments related to forest products**

FAO and other organizations are making efforts to harmonize international reporting of country information through:

1. Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JFSQ)
2. Harmonization of forest-related reporting under the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)
3. Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management
4. Forest Certification schemes
5. National Forest Programme Facility

The **FAO Forest Products Trade programme** aims to assist in the process the development of rational and effective trade policies and practices. The ultimate goal is a sound and profitable trade which is based on a well-managed resources and an industry that respects the environment.

The FAO Forestry Department had also been working extensively on the harmonisation and standardisation of information about other forest products, e.g. fuel wood and Non Wood Forest Products (NWFPs). Promotion and Development of NWFP is one of the priority areas of FAO's Forestry Department and is being addressed in the **Non Wood Forest Products (NWFP) programme**.

**International certification of sustainable forest management and certified forest products<sup>1</sup>.**

The list below specifically includes only international initiatives and excluded individual country and company initiatives

- Certification Information service by the European Forest Institute
- Certified Forests Products Council
- Forest Certification Jump Point
- Forestry Stewardship Council
- International Tropical Timber Organization
- Pan European Forest Certification
- Sustainable Forestry & Certification Watch
- Certified Wood Products Market

**The Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity of the CBD (Decision VI/22)**

---

<sup>1</sup> UNECE Timber Committee website: <http://www.unece.org/trade/timber/welcome.htm>

## 2 Scope of the target 12: “30 per cent of plant based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed”

A. *Is the estimated figure of 30 per cent always useful, and if not, why and when?*

*“Ultimately, the global community must reach a target of 100% of sustainable production for all plant based products. This will need to be achieved within the course of this century. Certified organic foods and certified timber production currently account for about 2% of production globally. For several product categories, examples exist of 10–20% of products meeting “intermediate standards”. Against this baseline, the target is considered to be attainable. It would be applied to each category of plant-based products, understanding that for some categories (such as non-wood forest products) it will be more difficult to reach and more difficult to monitor progress. Implementation would require a combination of product-specific and sector-wide approaches, involving initiatives by governments, industry, and civil society, consistent with the Convention’s programme of work on agricultural biodiversity”<sup>2</sup>.*

***Stakeholders are invited to place comments and provide input concerning the “estimated 30% figure below:***

B. *What issues need to be addressed to ensure the implementation of the target?*

Identified issues that need to be addressed to ensure the implementation of the target:

Three major issues are raised<sup>3</sup>:

### 1) Diversity of Plant based products

- Which types of plant based products should be included in the scope of this target, and why?
- Is the amount of 30% realistic and how might it be achieved for different plant based products e.g. planted products and products that are harvested from “natural” and “semi-natural” ecosystems?

### 2) Selection of Sources

- Should there be a focus on products from cultivated plants, wild or semi wild sources or both?
- What farming systems or production systems of plant products fall in the scope of this target and how can these systems be defined in order to avoid any misleading arguments?
- Which criteria can be used to select sources of plant based products that are sustainably managed?

### 3) Sustainable management

- Would a single definition of sources that are sustainably managed be possible or desirable and if not what framework of criteria can be employed to define sustainable management and how do they relate to different plant products?

---

<sup>2</sup> Extracted from UNEP/CBD/COP/6/INF/21 (see Annex 1)

<sup>3</sup> These issues were raised during an informal meeting with IPGRI in FAO headquarters on the 25<sup>th</sup> of June 2003

- Should a definition or criteria of sustainable management be focussed on a single land use or rather include management of the mosaic of different land uses: forestry, agriculture, livestock, etc?
- What is the importance of the evolution or changes in management (for example intensification) to the definition of “sources that are sustainably managed”?

**1) “Plant-based products”<sup>4</sup>**

“*Plant-based products*” include food products, timber, paper and other wood-based products, other fibre products, and ornamental, medicinal and other plants for direct use. Such plants or plant products may be harvested from wild or semi-natural conditions, or cultivated. In the case of plant material collected from wild or semi-natural ecosystems, harvesting, to be sustainable, must be below replacement rates and the process of harvesting should not cause significant damage to other parts of the ecosystem. For some unique or fragile ecosystems, it may be judged that no exploitation can be considered sustainable, beyond that carried out traditionally by indigenous and local communities, where such local use is sustainable (this does not hold true for several ecosystems, which are sometimes overexploited by traditional groups and communities: criteria of sustainability should be applicable regardless of any group involved). In the case of cultivated material, i.e. agriculture and plantation forestry, to be considered sustainable, the management practices used should avoid significant adverse impacts on plant diversity in the production system (what does it mean? Plant diversity in natural ecosystems or present in patches in the landscape within a mosaic of multiple land uses?) and in surrounding ecosystems, for example by avoiding excessive release of agro-chemicals and preventing unsustainable soil erosion.<sup>5</sup>

“*Products*” in the scope of this target should be limited to “primary plant based products” to make the implementation of the target more feasible.

**Question 1: What specific primary plant based products should be the focus of this target?**

**2) “Sources that are sustainably managed”<sup>6</sup>**

“*Sources that are sustainably managed*” could be divided into sources of domesticated plant products and natural or semi natural sources. Domesticated sources would for example include Sustainably managed agricultural lands (see Target 6 “At least 30 per cent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity” of the GSPC) and plantation forests. Natural or semi-natural ecosystems that are sustainably managed (by avoiding over-harvesting of products, or damage to other components of the ecosystem), commercial extraction of resources from some primary forests and near-pristine ecosystems of important conservation value might be excluded.

It has been argued that there should a focus on natural or semi natural sources of plant products as the major problems with plant conservation and their sustainable use (from genes to ecosystems) are from species harvested from wild or semi-wild conditions..

**Question 2: What selection of sources is most appropriate for achieving this target with the selected plant products?**

**3) Sustainable management**

---

<sup>4</sup> Extracted from UNEP/CBD/COP/6/INF/21 (see Annex 1)

<sup>5</sup> See discussion under target 6; page 16 of document UNEP/CBD/COP/6/INF/21.

<sup>6</sup> Extracted from UNEP/CBD/COP/6/INF/21 (see Annex 1)

It has been suggested that criteria for sustainable management should be applicable regardless of any group involved in the management. It should be based on existing indicators and criteria for sustainable management like for example the criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management and the concepts and implementation themes and framework for cases of Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD)<sup>7</sup> as defined in Agenda 21<sup>8</sup>. The criteria for sustainable management should also accommodate the criteria of sustainable management that are applied in existing certification schemes and standards of plant products (e.g. “fair trade” standards and certification schemes, various forest certification schemes (see section 1.2), organic farming standards etc.). Sustainable management should be understood by integrating social and environmental considerations, such as the fair and equitable sharing of benefits and the participation of indigenous and local communities in the management of these sources.

**Question 3: Are there additional criteria that define “sources that are sustainable managed” that need to be included?**

### **3 Review and assessment of existing baseline and indicators**

A compilation of available baseline data needs to be compiled. In order to monitor progress towards achieving the target, baseline data and a series of indicators need to be reviewed and assessed – ideally, this would draw upon relevant national and international existing data sets. Gaps in the baseline data need to be identified and as a consequence further baseline data and indicators may need to be developed to ensure the monitoring of progress towards achieving the target. *Stakeholder inputs are sought on the issues below.*

#### **3.1 Baseline**

A. *What baseline data do we have available for this target?*

The following information sources were proposed to provide baseline information for this target:

- Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)
- Criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management
- Forest Products Trade and Non Wood Forest Products Programmes of FAO
- Various forest certification schemes (see section 1.2)
- World of Organic Agriculture 2003 – Statistics and Future Prospects
- Voluntary, social and environmental standards and certification programmes for horticultural and tropical products
- Regional priority setting exercises (country reports) conducted by FAO on forest genetic resources, in collaboration with IPGRI, ICRAF and other international organizations
- “fair trade” standards and certification schemes for example, as well as “intermediate” standards for commercial export-oriented plantation crops such as bananas and coffee <sup>9</sup>.

*Stakeholders are invited to both comment and provide input to this list of available baseline data.*

---

<sup>7</sup> FAO, 2002. *Compendium of land and SARD cases*. <http://www.gm-unccd.org/FIELD/Multi/FAO/FAOsard.pdf>  
<sup>8</sup> <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/agenda21/english/agenda21toc.htm>

<sup>9</sup> . For example, under the “Better Banana Project”, about 15% of commercial export-oriented banana plantations are managed according to independently verified standards that *inter alia* specify requirements for good management of pesticides and fertilizers, prohibit encroachment on surrounding areas of natural forest, and promote restoration of lands taken out of production. “Shade-Coffee” provides another example.

### **3.2 Indicators**

*B. What indicators could we use to monitor the implementation of this target?*

- Criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management
- Volume/quantity/value of wood, fuel wood and non wood forest products coming from areas that are monitored using indicators for sustainable forest management
- Volume/quantity/value of products meeting verified organic farming standards
- Volume/quantity/value of products from sources considered to be sustainable, or near-sustainable on the basis of farming or production system analysis

*Stakeholders are invited to both comment and provide input to this list of available baseline data.*

## **4 Sub-targets and milestones and coordinating mechanism**

In order to further develop the target and to achieve progress towards implementation of the target clear time bound quantifiable sub-targets need to be developed. The direction towards achieving these sub-targets can be set out by identifying milestones for each of the sub-targets and making recommendations for a flexible coordinating mechanism for this target.

### **4.1 Sub-targets**

*A. What sub-targets can be developed for the target?*

Sub-targets can be identified in relation to particular products that fall in the scope of this target, for example:

*Sub-target 1: Agricultural products*

*Sub-target 2: Forest products*

*Sub-target 2.1: Wood products*

*Sub-target 2.2: Fuel wood products*

*Sub-target 2.3: Non wood forest products*

Sub-targets can also be related to certification or standards, e.g. for agricultural products the sub-targets can be defined according to organic food production and fair trade standards. Voluntary social and environmental standards and certification programmes can also be included as a sub-target.

### **4.2 Milestones:**

*B. What milestones can be identified to achieve each sub-target?*

*Stakeholder inputs are sought on milestones.*

### **4.3 Coordinating mechanism**

*C. What flexible coordinating mechanism can be used to achieve this target?*

A flexible national coordinating mechanism should:

- i. include stakeholders involved in the implementation of national commitments related to production lands (such as forests, agriculture, rangelands, etc.)
- ii. expand on regional existing cooperation and networks; and
- iii. include commitments made by countries at the international level on food and agriculture and the environment (see below)

## 5 Relationship and cross-sectoral relevance of the target

Others targets of the GSPC such as target 3 (models), target 14 (education and awareness), target 15 (capacity building and resources) and target 16 (networks) should be considered as cross-cutting targets related to the achievement of all the other targets.

### A. Cross cutting targets:

*Stakeholders are invited to provide input on the relationship with the following cross-cutting targets of the GSPC*

- 1) **TARGET 3. “Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience”**
- 2) **TARGET 14. “The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, education and public awareness programmes”**
- 3) **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”**
- 4) **TARGET 16. “Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels”**

## 6 Recommendations, proposals and suggested timetable for action

### A. *What recommendations, proposals and suggested timetables for action can be formulated for parties, international/regional agencies, regional initiatives and the CBD?*

*Stakeholders are invited to provide their recommendations, proposals and suggested timetable on how to implement the target. Suggestions can be provided under the following headings:*

1. **Actions by parties.**
2. **Actions by international/regional agencies charged with biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, in relation to their responsibilities under international conventions and other relevant international/regional initiatives.**
3. **Actions in relation to regional initiatives for plant conservation.**
4. **Actions by CBD including the Secretariat (Executive Secretary) and advisory bodies (e.g. SBSTTA and COP).**

## Annex 1

### 1. Extract from UNEP/CBD/COP/6/INF/21/ADD1

**A review of the scope, terminology, base-line information, technical and scientific rationale of the 16 draft targets included in the proposed Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, with particular reference to the quantitative elements they contain:**

*Draft Target 12: [30 per cent] of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.*

**Revised Target 12: 30 per cent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.**

#### 12.1. Explanation

The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity is one of the three objectives of the Convention. Article 10 requires each Party, as far as possible and as appropriate, to “adopt measures relating to the use of biological resources to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.”<sup>10</sup> Practical principles, operational guidelines and associated instruments for sustainable use, as well guidance specific to sectors and biomes, are currently under development.<sup>11</sup> More specifically, one of the activities in the draft expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity is to “Develop, support and promote programs and initiatives which address the sustainable use of timber and non-timber forest products”<sup>12</sup>

*Plant-based products* include food products, timber, paper and other wood-based products, other fibre products, and ornamental, medicinal and other plants for direct use. Such plants or plant products may be harvested from wild or semi-natural conditions, or cultivated. In the case of plant material collected from wild or semi-natural ecosystems, harvesting, to be sustainable, must be below replacement rates and the process of harvesting should not cause significant damage to other parts of the ecosystem. For some unique or fragile ecosystems, it may be judged that no exploitation can be considered sustainable, beyond that carried out traditionally by indigenous and local communities, where such local use is sustainable. In the case of cultivated material, i.e.: agriculture and plantation forestry, to be considered sustainable, the management practices used should avoid significant adverse impacts on plant diversity in the production system and in surrounding ecosystems, for example by avoiding excessive release of agro-chemicals and preventing unsustainable soil erosion.<sup>13</sup>

*Sources that are sustainably managed* would thus include:

- Natural or semi-natural ecosystems that are sustainably managed (by avoiding over-harvesting of products, or damage to other components of the ecosystem), excepting that commercial extraction of resources from some primary forests and near-pristine ecosystems of important conservation value might be excluded.
- Sustainably managed, plantation forests and agricultural lands (see discussion under target 6).

---

<sup>10</sup> CBD Article 10 subpara (b). See page 9 of the CBD Handbook

<sup>11</sup> COP Decision V/24, para 3. See page 642 of the CBD Handbook.

<sup>12</sup> CBD SBSTTA Recommendation VII/6, annex, Programme Element 2, Goal 4, Objective 1, Activity (b).

<sup>13</sup> See discussion under target 6.

In both cases, sustainable management should be understood to integrate social and environmental considerations, such as the fair and equitable sharing of benefits and the participation of indigenous and local communities.

## 12.2. Background and Baseline

A number of certification schemes designed to guarantee the sustainability of production exist. Those relevant to plant-based products include:

- Standards for organic food production. Many schemes are in operation, most are certified by private agencies, though some countries and regional groups have minimum core standards. The FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission has recently agreed guidelines for organic foods.
- Other standards for food products that include criteria relevant to sustainable production. These include “fair trade” standards for example, as well as “intermediate” standards for commercial export-oriented plantation crops such as bananas and coffee <sup>14</sup>.
- Standards for certified timber sources such as those of the Forest Stewardship Council.<sup>15</sup>

Currently, plant-based products that meet the stringent standards for organic production, and verified as doing so, account for a small percentage of output (globally, of the order of one to three percent) Certified timber reaches a similar proportion<sup>16</sup>. However, much greater proportions are reached for products meeting what might be considered as “intermediate standards”. For example, 15% of commercial export-oriented banana plantations are certified under the “Better Banana Project”. Additionally, it might be expected that a much greater share of output may be considered as from sustainable – or near-sustainable – sources. Such sustainable sources might include:

- Low-input systems, including many subsistence cropping systems, excepting those where soil or soil nutrients are being eroded.
- Intensive agricultural and horticultural systems practicing integrated production methods (i.e. a combination of integrated pest management, integrated plant nutrient management, and conservation agriculture, implying zero or low pesticide and herbicide use; controlled use of fertilizers; and soil conservation).
- Forests managed according to internationally or regionally agreed criteria and indicators of sustainable management.<sup>17</sup>

Information on the extent of such practices may be estimated. For example, information on the adoption of IPM practices is increasingly available. Criteria for sustainability could also be incorporated into codes of practice or guidelines on “good agricultural practices”, as currently being considered by FAO. Additionally, the development of agri-environmental indicators may assist in determining the extent of adoption of such sustainable practices.

---

<sup>14</sup> . For example, under the “Better Banana Project”, about 15% of commercial export-oriented banana plantations are managed according to independently verified standards that *inter alia* specify requirements for good management of pesticides and fertilizers, prohibit encroachment on surrounding areas of natural forest, and promote restoration of lands taken out of production. “Shade-Coffee” provides another example.

<sup>15</sup> FAO (2001b) SOFO pages 18-19.

<sup>16</sup> About 15 to 18 million hectares of cropland were estimated to be under certified organic production in 1998, SW Pacific, Europe and the Americas. Highest percentage areas are Lichenstein (17%) and Austria and Switzerland (8%). There is very little certified organic production in Africa or Asia (Willer and Yuseffi, 2001). Forest certification covers some 80 million hectares. The proportion of forest area certified ranges from near 100% (Finland), to zero for most countries. Areas certified in developing countries reach 9% in Africa (South Africa), 0.7% in Asia (Sri Lanka) and 7% in Latin America (Belize). Except for the US (12%), rates in countries with the largest forest areas are low. See FAO (2001a) FRA 2000, Chapter 6

<sup>17</sup> More than 150 countries are participating nine eco-regional processes to develop and implement criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management, all of which include conservation of biodiversity. As most of these processes have begun only in the last few years, it is anticipated that much more information will be available on sustainable forest management in future. Currently there are no globally agreed criteria and indicators, but FAO is facilitating a process to harmonize the various sets.

Substantial progress has been made by the OECD in developing agri-environmental indicators which cover the range of issues referred to in the previous section (including for example, use of pesticides and fertilizers, and impacts on soil, water and biodiversity at genetic, species and habitat levels),<sup>18</sup> and further development is foreseen.<sup>19</sup> Criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management have been developed on a regional or biome-specific basis.<sup>20</sup>

A framework for national indicators on biodiversity is being developed under the Convention. <sup>21</sup> and the draft expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity provides for the advancement of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management.<sup>22</sup> (For further information, please refer to Target 6).

### **12.3. Rationale and Conclusions**

Ultimately, the global community must reach a target of 100% of sustainable production for all products. This will need to be achieved within the course of this century. Certified organic foods and timber currently account for about 2% of production globally. For several product categories, examples exist of 10–20% of products meeting “intermediate standards”. Against this baseline, the target is considered to be attainable. It would be applied to each category of plant-based products, understanding that for some categories (such as non-wood forest products) it will be more difficult to reach and more difficult to monitor progress. Implementation would require a combination of product-specific and sector-wide approaches, involving initiatives by governments, industry, and civil society, consistent with the Convention’s programme of work on agricultural biodiversity.

Progress towards the target may be monitored through:

- Direct measures e.g.: products meeting relevant verified standards (such as for organic food, certified timber, and intermediate standards that codify good practices for sustainable agriculture and forestry);
- Indirect measures e.g.: products from sources considered to be sustainable, or near-sustainable, on the basis of farming system analyses, taking into account the adoption of integrated production methods. Assessment of progress will be assisted by the development of criteria and indicators of sustainable agricultural and forest management

### **12.4. Key references**

Courville, Sasha (2001) Comparative Analysis of the Main Environmental and Social Certification Programmes in the Banana Sector. Background document for discussion at the *Ad-hoc* Expert Meeting on Responsible Banana Production and Trade. San José, Costa Rica, 10-11<sup>th</sup> December 2001 Report prepared for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

FAO (2001a) Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000. FAO Forestry Paper 140, Rome. (especially Chapter 6: “Forest Management”)

FAO (2001a) State of the World’s Forests 2001. FAO, Rome

---

<sup>18</sup> OECD (2001); OECD (2002).

<sup>19</sup> The OECD Environmental Strategy for the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, agreed by Environment Ministers in May 2001, noted the need to “further develop and use the core set of OECD agri-environmental indicators, and provide information on the adoption of sustainable management practices by 2003”.

<sup>20</sup> See <http://www.fao.org/forestry/FODA/en/T-crit-e.stm>

<sup>21</sup> CBD COP Decision V/5, Annex, activity 1.5(a). See page 557 of the CBD Handbook

<sup>22</sup> CBD SBSTTA Recommendation VII/6, annex, Programme Element 3, Goal 2, Objective 1.

OECD (2001) Environmental Indicators for Agriculture, Volume 3: Methods and Results. OECD, Paris. <http://www.oecd.org/agr/env/indicators.htm>

OECD (Forthcoming, 2002) Report of the OECD expert meeting on Agri-Biodiversity Indicators, Zurich 5-8 November, 2001. OECD, Paris.

Pretty, Jules and Rachel Hine (2001). Reducing Food Poverty with Sustainable Agriculture: A Summary of New Evidence. Occasional Paper, Centre for Environment and Society, University of Essex, Colchester, UK. }

Wood, Stanley, Kate Sebastian and Sara J Scherr (2001). Pilot Analysis of Global Ecosystems: Agroecosystems. IFPRI/WRI, Washington.

Willer, Hella and Minou Youssefi (2001) Organic Agriculture Worldwide 2001: Statistics and Future Prospects. BIOFACH/IFOAM/Stiftung Ökologie & Landbau, Germany

**2. Extract from the draft report from working groups constituted during the liaison group meeting on the global strategy for plant conservation of the convention on biological diversity**

**Clarification of the scope of activities of the 16 targets, development of sub-targets and milestones for each target and development of base-line data and a series of indicators for monitoring progress towards achieving the targets:**

**TARGET 12. 30 per cent of plant based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.**

Scope	The working group pointed out the clear need for a scoping exercise for this target to identify the specific plant-based products that this target addresses. They noted that some work on this has already been included in UNEP/CBD/COP/6/IND/21/Add.1, which can be further elaborated. There is also a need to determine the basis of sustainable management.
Base-line data	There is a need for a gap analysis. Currently baseline data is that 2% of plant-based products are derived from certified sources that are sustainably managed. There is also a need for the verification of the 2% figure included in the GSPC as a current base-line. Base-line data from various certification schemes may also be identified, eg. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organic food production</li> <li>• Fair trade standards</li> <li>• Certified timber sources, etc.</li> </ul> There is a need for the determination of existing levels of sustainable management of different products, eg. non-timber forest products.
Suggested sub-targets/milestones	Sub-targets in relation to particular products may be identified.
Lead institution(s)	FAO and IPGRI
Major partners may include:	Organisations promoting certification schemes developed for forest products, organic agriculture etc. IUCN Species Survival Commission's Sustainable Use Specialist Group International Organic Agricultural Service International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Industry organizations (e.g. World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD))
Stakeholder consultations	FAO and IPGRI led