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Montreal, Canada, 25-29 November 2019
Item 3 of the provisional agenda*

PLANT CONSERVATION REPORT SUMMARY DOCUMENT: A REPORT ON PROGRESS TOWARDS THE TARGETS OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION 2011-2020

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The Executive Secretary circulates herewith, for the information of participants in the twenty-third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the Plant Conservation Report summary document, which provides a report on progress towards the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020.
2. The present document, prepared by the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation, provides a summary of the Plant Conservation Report, while the draft full report will be made available on the [Global Strategy for Plant Conservation website](#) for further consultation and comments. The Plant Conservation Report complements the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and relates to item 3 of the provisional agenda.
3. This document is presented in the form and language in which it was received by the Secretariat.

* [CBD/SBSTTA/23/1](#).

Plant Conservation Report

A report on progress towards the targets of the GSPC 2011-2020

Summary document

Introduction and background to the GSPC

The Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) with its 16 outcome-orientated targets aimed at achieving a series of measurable goals by 2010, was originally adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its sixth meeting (COP-6) in 2002. This was first time outcome-orientated targets for biodiversity conservation had been adopted at the international level. At COP-7 in 2004, the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation (GPPC) was established to support national implementation of the GSPC. The GPPC now includes over 50 institutional members. Also in 2004, the CBD established a GSPC coordination mechanism, comprising: International Liaison Group meetings; National focal points; the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation; The CBD Secretariat. The GSPC was updated in 2010 and a set of revised targets for 2020 were agreed at COP-10 in 2010, with a decision that implementation of the GSPC should be pursued as part of the broader framework of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

Key features of the GSPC

In agreeing to the development of a specific strategy for plant conservation in the framework of the CBD, Parties acknowledged and recognised the special importance of plants as the basis of all life on earth and providing the building blocks of all terrestrial ecosystems.

The development of the strategy followed a broad-based stakeholder approach involving CBD Parties and many representatives of the botanical community. The Strategy was designed to respond to a significant threat as identified by the botanical community and acknowledged the need to support all aspects of plant conservation, from information generation and sharing, through conservation and sustainable use of wild plants and crop genetic resources, to capacity building, education and public awareness.

In bringing together the wider stakeholder community, the GSPC has helped to broaden the base of plant conservation activities worldwide and has built consensus around the key issues and priorities. The targets have provided clear, stable, long-term goals that have been adopted at all levels and by a wide range of stakeholders.

Implementation success

The GSPC has played a pivotal role in ensuring significant progress in plant conservation in recent years, with activities focused around the GSPC's set of 16 easily understood, quantitative, outcome-orientated targets. Implementation has stimulated collaboration and synergies and provided an

entry point for governments, as well as many smaller, non-governmental organisations into plant conservation and the implementation of the CBD. The GSPC has also encouraged the development of target-specific support groups and champions, which are linked together through the GPPC.

Achieving the targets requires action by a broad range of stakeholders across sectors as well as implementation both nationally and internationally. This wide engagement has been a key element for successful implementation and has resulted in the development of a broad-based, multi-stakeholder, united community, committed to ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of plant diversity into the future. It has also engaged thousands of plant conservationists in the CBD process.

Progress towards the GSPC's objectives

Information and documentation

Several new initiatives have been developed specifically to address the information and documentation targets of the GSPC. These include the establishment of the World Flora online Consortium, bringing together over 40 institutions to prepare a World Flora on-line (Target 1) - an open-access, web-based compendium of the world's flora. Another new initiative is the Global Tree Assessment, which aims to have completed Red List assessments for all the world's tree species by 2020 as a major contribution to Target 2 (conservation assessments for all plant species). A range of new data sets have been developed that allow threatened plants to be identified and monitored in conservation programmes both *in situ* and *ex situ* and conservation gaps can now be identified and prioritised. The impressive progress that has been made in generating and sharing information on the world's plant diversity makes a significant contribution to **Aichi Target 19**, and demonstrates the value of clear, unequivocal targets.

Conservation of plant diversity

Clear, measurable targets, new information, tools and the sharing of experiences has helped many countries to make good progress in conserving threatened and socio-economically important plants through both *in situ*, *ex situ* and integrated approaches. Mechanisms and indicators to track progress have been put in place and such species-based programmes contribute to the achievement of **Aichi Target 12**.

At the habitat-level much research has been carried out on the scientific basis for achieving long-term sustainable ecological restoration, and an increasing number of such programmes are now including a mix of appropriate native species and providing support for the implementation of **Aichi Targets 11 and 15**.

Sustainable use of plant diversity

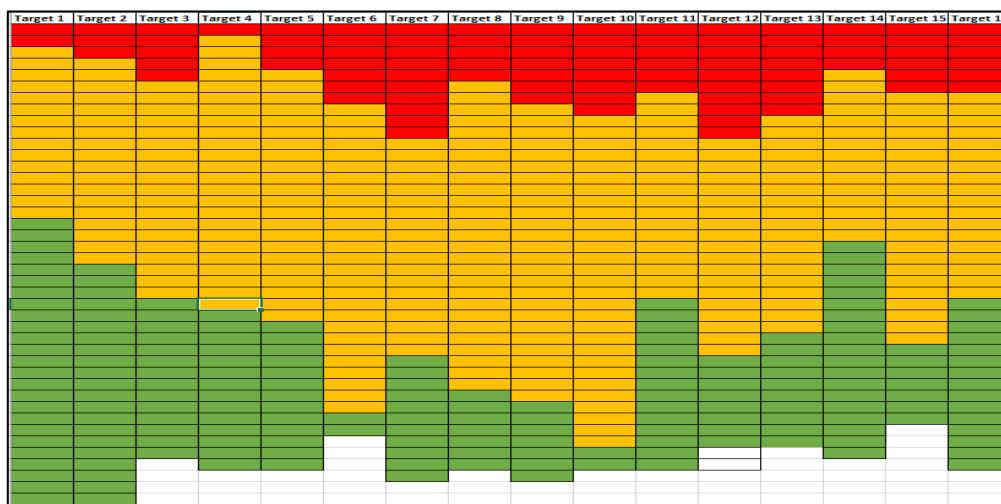
A range of initiatives, such as the launch of the FairWild Standard provide valuable tools to measure progress towards Target 12 (Sustainable use of plant diversity). The FairWild Standard is being used by a growing number of companies for products sourced in countries around the world. Implementation, monitoring and review of Target 11 (international trade) of the GSPC is through linkages with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) under its Plants Committee. This represents an important area of cooperation between the CBD and CITES and contributes to the achievement of **Aichi Target 4**.

Capacity building, education and public awareness

These targets of the GSPC are considered cross-cutting and relevant to all other targets, and although progress is sometimes difficult to measure, there is evidence that capacity building initiatives are having an impact. Similarly, education and public awareness programmes are reaching ever larger numbers of people, especially through the increasing participation of the public in plant-based citizen science programmes and through the use of social media, thus contributing to the achievement of **Aichi Target 1**.

National implementation

At the national level, a number of countries have developed national responses to the GSPC, including many of the world's most biodiverse countries (e.g. Brazil, China, Colombia, Indonesia, Mexico, Philippines and South Africa). These biodiverse countries collectively include more than 50% of the world's plants within their borders. Other countries are implementing the GSPC – explicitly or implicitly - through their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). While reporting on progress towards the GSPC targets is voluntary, 46 countries (36% of those countries that had submitted 6th National Reports to the CBD by October 2019, provided an indication of national progress towards the GSPC, with the majority reporting against the global targets.



Overview of national progress towards the 16 GSPC targets

It can be seen from the figure above that most countries report at least some progress towards all the targets, with Targets 1, 2 and 14 (e-floras, red listing and public awareness of plant diversity) being most likely to be achieved at the national level, while Targets 7 (*in situ* conservation), 10 (invasive species) and 12 (sustainable use), being those where least progress has been reported. It is encouraging to note that the majority of the countries that have reported, have made progress towards achieving at least 12 of the 16 targets.

An overview of progress at global and national levels for each target is provided in Annex 1 and full details are provided in the draft *Plant Conservation Report 2011-2020*, which is available to download at: <https://plants2020.net/global-implementation/>

Challenges to GSPC implementation

Implementation of the GSPC has resulted in some significant successes in plant conservation, but has also presented a number of challenges.

Reporting issues

As the GSPC targets were originally developed before the Aichi targets, the two sets of targets are not well aligned. As a result, activities focussed on the GSPC targets do not directly link to Aichi targets and the results obtained may be poorly captured in NBSAP reporting, as this is generally focused around the Aichi targets. Furthermore, reporting templates for GSPC targets are not generally available to collect data in a similar format across countries and indicators of progress are still lacking for some GSPC targets.

Data management

While GSPC implementation has had considerable success in developing new global datasets, mechanisms to ensure that information from these datasets feeds back to national programmes are not well developed. This is particularly an issue where there are inter-dependencies between targets, and lack of progress on Target 2 for example, constrains progress on Targets 7 and 8. Furthermore, in many countries there is lack of coordination and information sharing across sectors (e.g. between agriculture and environment, and between government and non-governmental bodies), which constrains both efficient implementation and accurate reporting of progress.

Lessons learned

Implementation of the GSPC to date has highlighted a number of issues which will be addressed in taking the GSPC forwards beyond 2020.

Most importantly is the need to ensure plant-specific targets are **closely embedded in the post-2020 biodiversity framework** and well aligned with the higher level post-2020 biodiversity targets. This will ensure that implementation clearly contributes to the overall biodiversity work programme and there is no additional reporting burden for countries. However, at the same as ensuring close alignment with the overall biodiversity framework, to ensure the continued commitment of the botanical community, it will also be important for the **plant targets** to have certain degree of **visibility within this framework**.

It is clear that most progress has been made with those targets that are **SMART** and which have a **committed community** working together to achieve the target. The focus for future targets will therefore be to ensure not only that they are they are SMART, but that they also have **well identified indicators and means of measuring progress**.

It is important to recognise **inter-dependencies between targets** and use data generated for one target to support the implementation of other targets

At the national level, good progress has been associated with having **dedicated champions** for each target driving the work forward, as well as **active NGOs** and **public support** through citizen science programmes with dedicated plant conservation volunteers.

Future plans

Strong support for a continued GSPC beyond 2020 has been expressed by a number of Parties and organisations, with agreement that this should be clearly within the framework of the post-2020 biodiversity framework. At the request of a CBD GSPC Liaison Group meeting (Cape Town, South Africa in 2018), a draft set of GSPC targets for 2021-2030 have been prepared by the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation. These were discussed at the Global Forum on the GSPC which was held in China from 28-30 October, 2019, organized by the China Wild Plant Conservation Association (CWPCA) and further consultations on the post-2020 targets are on-going.

Building on experiences with the GSPC targets for 2011-2020, these targets are approachable and clear, addressing specific goals and are similar in number to the earlier phases of the GSPC. The targets are clearly aligned with the present Aichi Targets and incorporate new aspects, directions and priorities for the GSPC.

While being ambitious but realistic, the targets focus both on species and ecosystem conservation and take into account people – plant interactions with regards to the sustainable use of plant diversity and ecosystem services. They also address the drivers of biodiversity loss, such as invasive species, land use change and climate change.

New elements included in the draft 2021-2030 targets include:

- Ecological restoration – focussing on the use of appropriate native plant species in order ensure resilience and biodiversity in restored areas so that they can provide the required ecosystem services;
- Species recovery plans, as a prerequisite for successful conservation;
- Plant conservation and sustainable use in urban areas and the relationship with poverty alleviation and economic development;
- Compliance with the Nagoya Protocol, but focusing on ensuring access to plants for conservation, science and sustainability.

World Forum on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

An World Forum on the GSPC was held in China from 28-30 October, 2019, organized by the China Wild Plant Conservation Association (CWPCA) and co-organized with the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation (GPPC), Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the Biodiversity Committee of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (BS-CAS), and the Society of Entrepreneurs and Ecology (SEE). More than 260 participants attended this meeting.

The World Forum was organized within the context of international stakeholder consultations on the post-2020 biodiversity framework to discuss and review:

- The current status of progress towards the achievement of plant conservation worldwide, as guided by the GSPC (2011-2020);
- Experiences and lessons learnt from GSPC implementation, which may inform future priorities and approaches to plant conservation worldwide;
- Views, positions and perspectives on the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and;





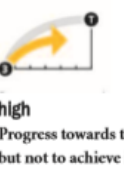

- A possible GSPC framework for the post-2020 period, linked to the over-arching global biodiversity framework.

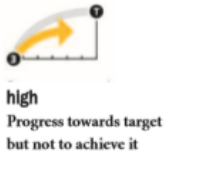



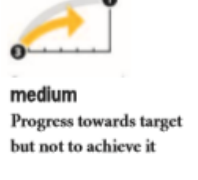

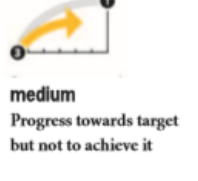



The Forum reiterated its strong support for and commitment to the achievement of the GSPC under the CBD and recognized that the continuation of the GSPC, within the context of the CBD, is essential for continued success in plant conservation at all levels. The Forum also provided an opportunity for China to demonstrate its commitment to the future of the GSPC with the launch of the Chinese Strategy for Plant Conservation 2021-30, with a set of 18 targets to be achieved by 2030



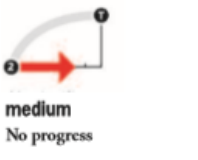







A declaration from the meeting is provided as Annex 2 to this document.



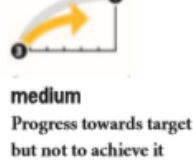

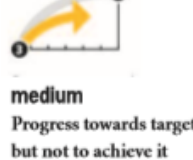

Annex 1

Overview of progress towards GSPC targets at global and national levels

Target	Overall progress assessment (and level of confidence)	National progress: (47 countries)	Overview of key achievements	Contribution to Aichi Targets
1. An online flora of all known plants	 <p>high On track to achieve target</p>		<p>World Flora Online available at www.worldfloraonline.org. Global consortium of >40 institutions established to support development. Good progress in development of national on-line floras, including several mega-diverse countries.</p>	T19
2. An assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, as far as possible, to guide conservation action	 <p>high Progress towards target but not to achieve it</p>		<p>ThreatSearch database provides 300,000 conservation assessments, representing over 180,000 taxa, combining global and national assessments. Global Tree Assessment aims to complete conservation assessments for all c. 60,000 tree species by 2020. Information generated supports implementation of Targets 5, 7 and 8.</p>	T19
3. Information, research and associated outputs, and methods necessary to implement the Strategy developed and shared	 <p>high Progress towards target but not to achieve it</p>		<p>Plants2020 website available in all UN languages provides tools and resources to support GSPC implementation. New international partnerships and consortia being established to share tools and resources.</p>	T19

<p>4. At least 15 per cent of each ecological region or vegetation type secured through effective management and/or restoration</p>	 <p>high Progress towards target but not to achieve it</p>		<p>Ecological Restoration Alliance of botanic gardens established to support scientifically –based and horticulturally sound restoration activities. Some vegetation types better protected than others.</p>	<p>T11, T14, T15</p>
<p>5. At least 75 per cent of the most important areas for plant diversity of each ecological region protected with effective management in place for conserving plants and their genetic diversity</p>	 <p>high Progress towards target but not to achieve it</p>		<p>Database of Important Plant Areas established including data on 1,684 IPAs from 24 countries. Criteria for identifying Tropical Important Plant Areas developed and work on-going in 7 tropical countries. Plant location information (generated through T2) also supporting the identification of KBAs.</p>	<p>T11</p>
<p>6. At least 75 per cent of production lands in each sector managed sustainably, consistent with the conservation of plant diversity</p>	 <p>medium Progress towards target but not to achieve it</p>		<p>Biodiversity and Business initiatives established in several countries. Relevant actions in agriculture / forestry sectors not always reflected in CBD reports.</p>	<p>T7</p>
<p>7. At least 75 per cent of known threatened plant species conserved <i>in situ</i></p>	 <p>medium Progress towards target but not to achieve it</p>		<p>Analysis for threatened trees shows that 67% of threatened species have at least one population in a protected area. Monitoring progress related to implementation of Target 2</p>	<p>T12</p>
<p>8. At least 75 per cent of threatened plant species in <i>ex situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and at least 20 per cent available for recovery and restoration programmes</p>	 <p>high Progress towards target but not to achieve it</p>		<p>PlantSearch database records plants in <i>ex situ</i> collections of botanic gardens and their seedbanks. Analysis indicates at least 41% of threatened species are in <i>ex situ</i> collections. Geographical coverage uneven, with major gaps in tropical areas / species. Increasing focus on seed banking to provide materials for restoration programmes</p>	<p>T12</p>

<p>9. 70 per cent of the genetic diversity of crops including their wild relatives and other socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, while respecting, preserving and maintaining associated indigenous and local knowledge</p>			<p>Good progress is being made in conserving crop diversity through national and international genebanks. Global indicator for conservation of useful wild plants shows only 2.8% are adequately conserved at global level in crop genebanks, but coverage is better <i>in situ</i>. For Crop Wild Relatives, 28% are known to be conserved <i>ex situ</i>.</p>	<p>T13</p>
<p>10. Effective management plans in place to prevent new biological invasions and to manage important areas for plant diversity that are invaded</p>			<p>International Plant Sentinel Network established as an early warning system for new pests. National action plans and pest risk registers have been developed in some countries.</p>	<p>T9</p>
<p>11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade</p>			<p>Implemented through CITES. Over 30,000 plant species are listed in the CITES Appendices. Issues to address include the circumvention of CITES regulations by claiming 'lookalike' species, poor records of plants traded, and the ever-increasing porosity of international borders.</p>	<p>T4</p>
<p>12. All wild harvested plant-based products sourced sustainably</p>			<p>Introduction of the FairWild and Ethical Biotope Standards and Certification provide tools for measuring progress. Monitoring progress is constrained by lack of data on species being traded and lack of information on sustainable levels of harvesting on a species-by-species basis.</p>	<p>T4</p>
<p>13. Indigenous and local knowledge innovations and practices associated with plant resources maintained or increased, as appropriate, to support customary use, sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care</p>			<p>Initiatives to collect and conserve Indigenous and local knowledge are mainly at the national level. It is difficult to measure global progress.</p>	<p>T18</p>

<p>14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, education and public awareness programmes</p>	 <p>high Progress towards target but not to achieve it</p>		<p>Education and public awareness programmes are reaching ever larger numbers of people, especially through citizen science programmes and the use of social media. Botanic gardens receive over 500 million visitors annually and play a key role in achieving this target.</p>	<p>T1</p>
<p>15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities sufficient according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy</p>	 <p>medium Progress towards target but not to achieve it</p>		<p>Capacity building for GSPC-related activities supported by Japan Biodiversity Fund and other projects (e.g. SEP2D) and donors. Training by GPPC members reaches thousands of people each year.</p>	<p>T19</p>
<p>16. Institutions, networks and partnerships for plant conservation established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels to achieve the targets of this Strategy</p>	 <p>medium Progress towards target but not to achieve it</p>		<p>Global Partnership for Plant Conservation includes >50 institutions with international plant conservation programmes. IUCN Species Survival Commission includes 36 regional and taxonomic plant Specialist Groups. Taxonomic-based consortia being established for some key plant genera.</p>	<p>T19</p>

Annex 2

Declaration from the World Forum on Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC), Dujiangyan, Sichuan Province, China

Organizing Committee of the World Forum on Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

China Wild Plant Conservation Association (CWPCA) together with Biodiversity Committee, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI), Global Partnership for Plant Conservation (GPPC), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and SEE Foundation organized the 2019 World Forum on Global Strategy for Plant Conservation on October 28-29, 2019, in Dujiangyan City, Sichuan Province, China. After discussion, participants agreed on the below declaration.

Summary

As part of the consultation process towards a post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and with the endorsement of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, an International Forum on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation was held in Dujiangyan, Sichuan Province, China. The Forum endorsed the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation as the policy framework for plant conservation action for the countries of the world. They called on the Chinese government, as the host of the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 15) to work with other parties, governments and stakeholders to incorporate the GSPC into the proposed new post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. China was congratulated for its work in implementing the GSPC in China. The Forum also recognized the outstanding leadership being offered by China in hosting the upcoming CBD COP 15 in 2020 and they called on the Chinese government, and other Parties, as well as the CBD Secretariat, to play a leadership role for a future post-2020 Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.

Preamble:

An International Forum on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation was held from 28-30 October, 2019, in Dujiangyan, Sichuan Province, China, organized by the China Wild Plant Conservation Association (CWPCA), and co-organized with the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation (GPPC), Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the Biodiversity Committee of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, China. The Forum included invited experts, colleagues and other guests from all over the world and China who participated in and contributed to the meeting. The World Forum of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation was welcomed and endorsed by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The Forum noted that the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP15) will be held in China in 2020. It is expected that that conference will establish a global strategic frame work for biodiversity conservation to be achieved over the next decade,

incorporating global biodiversity conservation targets for the period 2021-2030, within the broader framework of a vision for the world's biodiversity up to 2050.

The participants pointed out that the period leading up to the Forum had included an important meeting held at the Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden in China in January 2019, as well as stakeholder consultations led by the GPPC and BGCI. The year before the CBD COP 15, the World Forum on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) was organized within the context of international stakeholder consultations on this proposed global biodiversity framework to discuss and review:

1. The current status on progress in the achievement of plant conservation worldwide, as guided by the GSPC (2011-2020);
2. Lessons learnt from GSPC implementation, which may inform future priorities and approaches to plant conservation worldwide;
3. Views, positions and perspectives on the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and,
4. A draft GSPC framework for the post-2020 period, linked to the over-arching global biodiversity framework.

They also highlighted other important upcoming events when the GSPC could be further developed, most notably the World Conservation Congress (June 2020).

Statement:

The participants of the World Forum on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC), Dujiangyan, Sichuan Province, China pointed out that plant diversity is of immeasurable value to humanity, supporting all aspects of life on Earth. They recognized and acknowledged that the international botanical community, including a vast diversity of governmental and non-governmental organisations, botanic gardens, universities, museums, protected area managers and innumerable scientists and other citizens worldwide are undertaking actions that safeguard plant species and their habitats, including through measures related to conservation, horticulture, scientific research, promoting sustainability and environmental education.

They expressed their strong support for the development and adoption by the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity of a global plant conservation strategy for the post-2020 period. They resolved to provide the results of the Forum to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as a contribution towards future strategic and action plans of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, contributing to the achievement of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and its goals (the SDGs). They noted the importance of plants and their conservation in helping to address many of the global challenges identified by the SDGs.

Furthermore, they reiterated their strong support for and commitment to the achievement of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and emphasized that the continuation of the GSPC, within the context of the CBD, is essential for continued success in plant conservation at all levels. They highlighted the particular and unique roles of the botanical community, including botanic gardens and herbaria, in conservation and the outstanding progress achieved since 2002, supported through the guidance and framework provided by the GSPC first adopted in that year.

They noted that the CBD had recognized the special importance of plants for sustaining life on earth, as the basis of most terrestrial ecosystems and their importance for ecosystem services, food security and for the provision of many other resources for humanity. Therefore, there is a continuing need to have specific measures adopted to safeguard the tens of thousands of plant species worldwide that are threatened and to ensure their restoration and recovery by 2050 and so guarantee that these plants remain available to support future generations.

They also noted their continued support for the CBD and its three objectives and pointed out that the GSPC has played an essential role in ensuring that the botanical community and other stakeholders are closely aligned with the CBD, which the renewal of a GSPC framework in the post-2020 period will continue to sustain and further develop.

They expressed the hope that the GSPC could be increasingly mainstreamed into national biodiversity frameworks so that it becomes effectively nested into a post-2020 global biodiversity framework which will be adopted by the world community. In this regard, they suggested that links between a post-2020 GSPC and the Sustainable Development Goals be explored so that objectives and actions can be harmonized with the Sustainable Development Agenda, while at the same time ensuring that effective species conservation measures are amplified in the future. Similarly, synergies should be explored with complementary Conventions such as the climate change convention and other biodiversity related conventions. However, care should be taken not to dilute or lose the species conservation focus of targets of the GSPC, particularly where species have no immediately demonstrable use to humans, yet of uncontested ecological and intrinsic value.

They pointed out the need for the CBD and its Nagoya Protocol to address the current challenges and constraints on achieving access to plant material to support urgent conservation, sustainable use and research needs worldwide.

They requested the Chinese government as the host of COP 15 to work with the CBD Secretariat and other parties, governments and stakeholders, to explore the development of new financial mechanisms to support biodiversity conservation. This should include working in collaboration with the GEF, the GCF and other funding mechanisms, in particular to increase capacity in developing countries and countries in transition, including island nations.

These botanical leaders also supported the IUCN Species Survival Commission and its Abu Dhabi Call for Species Conservation Action. In calling for more emphasis on, and resources to support, species conservation, including the need for species conservation and recovery action plans, the establishment and effective management of protected areas, greater accountability and enforcement by Governments and sufficient funding and political support for species conservation.

They pointed out that botanical institutions contain collections of millions of fully documented accessions and associated knowledge (of living plants, herbarium specimens, seeds, tissue collections and other biological material) of immense value to support conservation and ecological restoration. Furthermore, their scientific and horticultural expertise, experience and networks in all regions are a remarkable global resource available to undertake and support plant conservation and restoration actions throughout the world. They reiterated the importance of renewed efforts in capacity building and resource mobilization.

The participants of the Forum committed themselves to work collectively and individually with Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the CBD Secretariat in the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and ensuring a clear role for plant conservation within this framework.

They welcomed the development of an updated China Plant Conservation Strategy, a successor for the 1st such strategy prepared in 2008 and committed themselves to supporting its implementation.

The participants congratulated China for the excellent progress that has been achieved in implementing the GSPC in China. The Forum also recognized the outstanding leadership being offered by China in hosting this Forum and for the upcoming CBD COP 15 in 2020 and they expressed the hope that the Chinese government, and other parties, as well as the CBD Secretariat, would continue to play a leadership role in relation to a future post-2020 Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.

-----Chinese Version

全球植物保护战略(GSPC)

都江堰共识

2019全球植物保护战略(GSPC)国际研讨会组织委员会

中国野生植物保护协会联合中国科学院生物多样性委员会 (BC-CAS)、国际植物园保护联盟 (BGCI)、全球植物保护伙伴 (GPPC)、世界自然保护联盟 (IUCN) 和阿拉善SEE基金会、中国林学会、四川省林业和草原局等单位，于2019年10月28-30日在四川省都江堰市举办了"2019全球植物保护战略 (GSPC) 国际研讨会"。经参会人员认真讨论，一致同意发布下列共识。

概述

作为2020后全球生物多样性框架磋商进程的一部分，在《生物多样性公约》 (CBD) 秘书处的支持下，2019全球植物保护战略 (GSPC) 国际

研讨会在中国四川省都江堰市举行。会议通过将《全球植物保护战略》作为世界各国植物保护行动的政策框架。中国将作为2020年召开的《生物多样性公约》缔约方大会第十五次会议 (COP15) 的主办方。因此，会议呼吁中国政府与其他缔约方、政府和利益攸关方共同努力，将GSPC纳入2020后全球生物多样性框架。同时，会议也祝贺中国在实施GSPC方面所做出的努力，并认识到中国在即将召开的COP15中将发挥杰出的领导作用，呼吁中国政府、其他缔约方以及《生物多样性公约》秘书处为实施2020后全球植物保护战略发挥领导作用。

导言：

2019年10月28日至30日，由中国野生植物保护协会 (CWPCA) 组织发起，并与中国科学院生物多样性委员会 (BC-CAS)、国际植物园保护联盟 (BGCI)、全球植物保护伙伴 (GPPC)、世界自然保护联盟 (IUCN)、和阿拉善SEE基金会等机构共同举办的“2019全球植物保护战略国际研讨会”在中国四川都江堰市举行。来自中国和其他国家的专家和相关人员参加了会议。《生物多样性公约》秘书处对全球植物保护战略国际研讨会表示欢迎和支持。

会议指出，第十五届生物多样性公约缔约方大会 (CBD COP15) 将于2020年在中国举行，该会议将建立下一个十年全球生物多样性保护战略框架，提出2021-2030年的全球生物多样性保护目标，并纳入到2050年全球生物多样性保护愿景框架内。

与会者注意到，2019年1月在中国云南西双版纳热带植物园召开的重要会议以及国际植物园保护联盟和全球植物保护伙伴组织的其他利益攸关方的磋商进程。在《生物多样性公约》第十五届缔约方会议召开前一年，

作为国际利益攸关方磋商进程的组成部分，组织了本次“2019全球植物保护战略国际研讨会”，在拟议的全球生物多样性框架背景下，重点讨论和回顾了以下内容：

1.回顾《全球植物保护战略（2011-2020）》在全球范围内的植物保护最新进展；

2.交流全球植物保护计划实施过程中的经验与教训，为今后全球范围内植物的优先保护和方法提供参考；

3.阐述关于2020后全球生物多样性框架的观点、立场和建议；

4.讨论并提出与全球生物多样性总体框架相衔接的2020后“全球植物保护战略”框架。

会议还强调了利用其他即将召开的重要会议进一步讨论GSPC，特别是在世界自然保护大会(World Conservation Congress，2020年6月)上再次展开讨论。

声明如下：

2019全球植物保护战略国际研讨会（中国都江堰）的与会者一致认为，地球是全人类赖以生存的唯一家园，山水林田湖草是一个生命共同体，其中的植物多样性对人类未来具有不可估量的价值，维系着地球上生命系统的和谐发展。广大的国际植物科学和保护群体,包括众多的政府机构和非政府组织、植物园、研究所、高等院校、博物馆、保护区管理部门、全球无数科学家和公众，运用保护、园艺、科学研究等相关举措和方法不遗余力地保护植物物种和它们的栖息地，并促进可持续发展和生态文明建设。

大会表示，大力支持《生物多样性公约》缔约方大会制订和通过“2020后全球植物保护战略”，并决定将本次会议成果提交至《生物多样性公约》秘书处，为2020后全球生物多样性框架的规划和实现“生物多样性2050愿景”与“2030年可持续发展议程”之目标(SDGs)作出贡献。会议指出，植物及其保护在有效应对可持续发展所面临的全球挑战中至关重要。

会议重点强调了在2002年首次通过的全球植物保护战略的指导下，植物学界，包括植物园和标本馆在保护方面取得的显著进展。会议重申将大力支持并承诺实现全球植物保护战略(GSPC)目标，强调应该在生物多样性公约(CBD)框架内保持全球植物保护战略的延续性。

会议指出，《生物多样性公约》已经认识到植物对维系地球生命系统具有不可替代的作用，是大多数陆地生态系统、生态系统服务、粮食安全保障和人类其他资源需求的重要基础。因此，仍然需要采取具体措施，保护世界各地受到威胁的成千上万种植物，并确保这些植物在2050年前得到修复和恢复，能够继续供我们的后代使用。

会议再次强调继续支持《生物多样性公约》及其三个目标，并指出全球植物保护战略在确保植物学界与《生物多样性公约》相向而行发挥了重要作用，及时更新的2020后全球植物保护战略框架将继续保持并发展这一良好态势。

会议指出，希望全球植物保护战略能够进一步融入各国生物多样性政策与规划，从而有效地与2020后全球生物多样性框架形成有机整体，为国际社会所接受。为此，与会各方建议在继续对植物物种采取有效保护措施的同时，深入探讨2020后全球植物保护战略与“联合国可持续发展目标”之间的关系，使目标和行动更能与《联合国可持续发展议程》相协调。此

外，应与《联合国气候变化框架公约》和其他生物多样性相关的国际公约实现协同增效。然而，在与其他公约相协调时，更应注意坚守以物种保护为出发点的全球植物保护战略目标，特别是在物种没有明确用途时，也应坚持这一原则。

会议呼吁，《生物多样性公约》及其《名古屋议定书》有必要解决目前在获取植物材料方面所面临的挑战和限制，以支持全球范围内的保护、可持续利用和科学研究之急需。

呼吁中国政府作为《生物多样性公约》第十五次缔约方会议的主办方，与《生物多样性公约》秘书处以及其他缔约方、政府和利益攸关方共同探讨建立新的资金机制，包括与全球环境基金（GEF）、全球气候基金（GCF）和其他资金机制合作，以支持生物多样性保护，特别是加强发展中国家、经济转型国家和岛屿国家的能力建设。

与会的植物学相关领域专家也支持“世界自然保护联盟（IUCN）物种生存委员会”的物种保护动议和物种保护行动的阿布扎比呼吁，包括：支持物种保护和恢复行动计划的需求、保护地的建立和有效管理，并由政府主导投入更多经费和强化保护政策。

会议指出，植物研究机构保存了数以亿计的植物标本(包括活体植物、蜡叶标本、种子、组织和其他生物材料)，对保护和生态恢复具有巨大的价值。此外，它们的科学研究和园艺学专业知识、工作经验和区域网络，是在全世界开展与支持植物保护和恢复行动的重要资源，各国间应进一步开放和共享相关资源、信息、经验与知识。

会议承诺，将与《生物多样性公约》缔约方和秘书处开展不同形式的密切合作，制定2020后全球生物多样性框架，并确保植物保护在该框架中有明确的体现。

会议欢迎制订新的《中国植物保护战略》，这是自2008年首次制定该战略后的更新，并承诺支持该战略的实施。

与会各方祝贺中国在实施全球植物保护战略方面取得的卓越进展，一致肯定中国在主办本次国际研讨会和即将于2020年召开的《生物多样性公约》第十五次缔约方会议中发挥重要领导作用，并希望中国与其他缔约方和《生物多样性公约》秘书处在未来全球植物保护战略实施中继续发挥领导作用。