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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, which includes outcome-oriented global targets for 2010, was adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention by decision VI/9.

In order to facilitate implementation of the Strategy in line with decision VI/9, the Executive Secretary has initiated a number of activities that have been carried out in collaboration with the organizations involved in the “Gran Canaria Group” and other relevant organizations: the text of the strategy has been widely distributed; an informal liaison group meeting and an expert group meeting have been convened; a number of stakeholder consultations initiated to develop sub-targets, milestones and indicators for the targets included in the Strategy, and the elaboration of baseline data for monitoring; and an agreement has been entered into with Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI), through which BGCI is supporting the development and implementation of the Strategy, including by providing the Secretariat with a Programme Officer for the Strategy.

Several hundred stakeholders have been involved in consultations on the various targets of the Strategy, through a number of meetings, and through correspondence. Substantial progress has been made for many targets in elaborating sub-targets and milestones, clarifying baselines and identifying indicators. Consultations are still under way for a number of targets. The interdependence of the targets, both for implementation and monitoring, is emphasized, as is the need to view the Strategy as a whole.

Further progress is needed to integrate the Strategy into national strategies and action plans and to ensure the full engagement of stakeholders at the national level. It is recommended that national focal points for the Strategy be identified to promote the participation of national stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring of the Strategy at national level. A number of other activities to facilitate implementation at national level are proposed in the present note.

* UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/1.

Implementation of the Strategy through the various thematic and cross-cutting programmes of the Convention requires integration of the various targets of the Strategy into these programmes of work, as envisaged in decision VI/9.

The Strategy is providing a useful framework to bring together various organizations and initiatives towards meeting common objectives. Consistent with paragraph 11 of decision VI/9, it is proposed that the “Gran Canaria Group” be broadened to establish a global partnership for plant conservation, open to all organizations that can contribute to the implementation of the Strategy.

The Strategy has been a catalyst in leveraging additional financial resources for plant conservation, but there is a need to develop a coherent approach to funding. Priorities for funding might include key action at the national level as well as supporting activities at the international level.

In line with proposals of the liaison group and expert group meetings, the Executive Secretary is establishing a flexible coordination mechanism for the Strategy to facilitate and promote implementation and monitoring at all levels.

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties, at its seventh meeting:

(a) *Notes with satisfaction* the progress achieved in the further development and implementation of the Strategy in line with decision VI/9;

(b) *Expresses appreciation* to the organizations that are facilitating stakeholder consultations in relation to the various targets of the Strategy, and to Botanic Gardens Conservation International for supporting the process of developing and implementing the Strategy, including through the secondment of a Programme Officer to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

(c) *Welcomes* the establishment of the global partnership for plant conservation and encourages the participating organizations to continue to contribute to the implementation of the Strategy, invites other organizations to join the partnership, and encourages BGCI to continue its support for the partnership;

(d) *Welcomes* the establishment, by the Executive Secretary, of a flexible coordination mechanism for the Strategy, comprising: liaison groups to be convened as necessary according to established procedures; national focal points; the global partnership for plant conservation; and the Secretariat, including the programme officer, supported by Botanic Gardens Conservation International;

(e) *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;

(f) *Encourages* Parties to nominate focal points for the Strategy in order to:

(i) Promote and facilitate implementation and monitoring of the Strategy at national level, including the identification of national targets and their integration in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and sectoral and cross-sectoral plans programmes and activities;

- (ii) Promote the participation of national stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring of the Strategy at national level; and
 - (iii) Facilitate communication between national stakeholders and the Secretariat and global partnership for plant conservation;
- (f) *Decides* to integrate the targets of the Strategy into all the thematic and relevant cross-cutting programmes of work of the Convention, and, in particular, to integrate:
- (i) Target 1 into the Global Taxonomy Initiative;
 - (ii) Targets 4 and 5 into the programme of work on protected areas;
 - (iii) Target 10 into work on invasive alien species;
 - (iv) Targets 11, 12 and 13 in the work on sustainable use;
 - (v) Targets 9 and 13 into work on Article 8(j) and related provisions;
 - (vi) Target 14 into the programme for communication, education and public awareness; and
 - (vii) Targets 6, 9 and 12 into the thematic programmes for agricultural biodiversity and forest biodiversity;
- (g) *Decides* to integrate the targets of the Strategy into the reporting framework for the third national reports;
- (h) *Welcomes* the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and Plants Committee of the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) to consider how they can contribute to the implementation of the Strategy, especially regarding target 11 (“No species of wild flora endangered by international trade”);
- (i) *Invites* 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 per cent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained”).

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its sixth meeting, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted decision VI/9 on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, which includes outcome-oriented global targets for 2010 (see UNEP/CBD/COP/6/20, annex I).

2. The Conference of the Parties requested the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), *inter alia*, to develop ways and means, within the Convention's thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work, for promoting the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and for monitoring and assessing progress; and to report to the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting (decision VI/9, paragraph 10). Moreover, the further work required to develop and implement the Strategy, as described in the Strategy itself, includes the following:

(a) The development of national targets and their incorporation into national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other relevant plans, programmes and initiatives (paragraph 16);

(b) For each target, clarification of the scope of activities and development of sub-targets, or milestones, as necessary. Development of baseline data and a series of indicators in order to monitor progress towards achieving the targets (paragraph 17);

(c) Development of regional components of the Strategy, perhaps using a biogeographical approach (paragraph 18);

(d) Involvement of a range of actors in the design, development and implementation of the strategy, in addition to the Parties to the Convention, including: international initiatives, conservation and research organizations, communities and major groups including indigenous and local communities, governments and the private sector (paragraph 19); and

(e) Consideration to the establishment of a flexible coordination mechanism, in order to promote implementation of the Strategy and facilitate cooperation with existing initiatives, (paragraph 20).

3. The Conference of the Parties welcomed the contribution of the "Gran Canaria Group" in developing the Strategy, and invited the organizations involved, and other relevant organizations, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary, to contribute to the further development, implementation and monitoring of the Strategy (decision VI/9, paragraph 11). The Conference of the Parties also welcomed the offer of Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI) to second a staff member to promote implementation of the Strategy and requested the Executive Secretary to enter into an arrangement with BGCI for this purpose.

II. PROGRESS REPORT

4. In order to facilitate implementation of the Strategy in line with decision VI/9, the Executive Secretary has initiated a number of activities that have been carried out in collaboration with the organizations involved in the "Gran Canaria Group", and other relevant organizations.

5. A brochure containing the text of the Strategy has been prepared and distributed by the Executive Secretary in collaboration with Botanic Gardens Conservation International. The brochure is available in English, and resources are being sought to make it available in the other official languages.

6. A memorandum of understanding has been signed between the Executive Secretary and Botanic Gardens Conservation International. Through this agreement, BGCI is assisting in the coordination and support of the development and implementation of the Strategy. This support includes providing the Programme Officer for the Strategy, contributing to the organization and financing of liaison group meetings and production of the brochure. This work is supported financially by HSBC Holdings plc, through its “Investing in Nature” partnership.

7. The Executive Secretary convened, an informal liaison group meeting on the Global Strategy in Cartagena, Colombia, on 11-12 October 2002, in order to provide guidance on the implementation and monitoring of the Strategy. The report of the group (UNEP/CBD/LG-GSPC-1/2) is available on the Secretariat’s website (www.biodiv.org). The group agreed on the need for a programme of stakeholder consultations and suggested a number of agencies to facilitate progress for the various targets. Accordingly, the Executive Secretary invited a number of organizations to facilitate stakeholder consultations on the various targets, including the development of sub-targets, milestones and indicators for the targets included in the Strategy, and the elaboration of a baseline data for monitoring (see table 1).

8. The Group also recommended that a second meeting be held in around September 2003 to consider progress reports of the stakeholder consultations and to prepare advice for the further implementation of the Strategy, and to report to the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary therefore convened an Expert Group meeting in Dingle, County Kerry, Ireland, from 5 to 7 October 2003, organized in collaboration with Botanic Gardens Conservation International. The meeting reviewed progress in the stakeholder consultations and considered steps necessary for the further development and implementation of the Strategy. The main conclusions of the Group are provided in section III of the present note. The full report of the meeting is available as an information document of the ninth meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/24).

9. Pursuant to paragraph 20 of the Strategy, and in line with the recommendations of the Expert Group, the Executive Secretary is establishing a flexible coordination mechanism to facilitate and promote implementation and monitoring at all levels, consistent with established procedures under the Convention.

III. SUMMARY OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE EXPERT GROUP

A. *Review of progress in implementation, and the way forward*

10. Several hundred stakeholders have been involved in consultations on the various targets of the Strategy, through a number of meetings, and through correspondence. Substantial progress has been made for many targets in elaborating sub-targets and milestones, clarifying baselines and identifying indicators.^{1/} A number of tools and other resources for the implementation of the Strategy have been identified in the course of the stakeholder consultations (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/24, annex IV). These should be made widely available through the Clearing House Mechanism. Consultations are still underway for a number of targets. A summary of the status of the stakeholder consultations is provided in annex II below. Once completed, the results of the stakeholder consultations will be made widely available, and a detailed plan for the Strategy as a whole will be compiled, indicating the links among the various targets.

^{1/} Background information on this issue is provided in an information document for the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties entitled “A review of the scope, terminology, base-line information, technical and scientific rationale of the 16 targets included in the proposed Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, with particular reference to the quantitative elements they contain” (UNEP/CBD/ COP/6/INF/21/Add.1).

11. The outcome-oriented targets of the Strategy provide a commonly agreed framework for actions by a wide range of actors, and that implementation of Strategy requires a number of activities, each of which will contribute to the attainment of multiple targets. The interdependence of the targets, both for implementation and monitoring, is emphasized, as is the need to view the Strategy as a whole.

B. Monitoring, indicators and baselines

12. Current baseline information and indicators, while not perfect, are not a limitation to the implementation or monitoring of most of the targets. However, the synthesis of global data, which is necessary to reach a number of targets, would be facilitated by ensuring compatibility of approaches and data standards, whenever possible. No globally applicable indicators have yet been identified for target 13 (“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”).

13. A coordinated approach to the monitoring of implementation of the targets of the Strategy at global level would allow more efficient use of data, for example by exploiting synergies between species-based and area-based data. UNEP-WCMC may usefully play a role in this regard.

C. Role of the Strategy in contributing to the 2010 biodiversity target

14. The Strategy is considered as a pilot approach for the use of outcome-oriented targets under the Convention (decision VI/9, para. 9). Although the time since the adoption of the Strategy is still short, experience to date would suggest that the approach is feasible, and that it would be usefully extended to facilitate implementation of, and monitoring of progress towards, the target of achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity, adopted by decision VI/26. Regarding the lessons learned from the target-setting exercise for the Strategy, it is suggested that there should be a focus on a small number of targets, and these should be simple to understand.

D. Role of Strategy in contributing to poverty alleviation and sustainable development

15. Decision VI/9 stresses potential role of the Strategy in contributing to poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Target 13 is particularly relevant in this respect. The key to demonstrating the linkages between biodiversity and poverty alleviation lies in communicating the importance of plants in our lives. Grassroot activities with rural communities in developing countries readily demonstrate the direct impact of plant diversity on poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Both the ecosystem approach and the sustainable livelihoods approach provide relevant frameworks for analysis, each addressing issues of vulnerability and resilience holistically. There is a need to bring together these two approaches and their associated communities.

E. Implementation through the programmes of work under the Convention

16. The Strategy is to be implemented through the various thematic and cross-cutting programmes of the Convention. Hence, there is a need to integrate the various targets of the Strategy into these programmes of work, as envisaged in decision VI/9. The most relevant programmes of work for each target are identified in annex III below. ^{2/}

^{2/} An analysis of the elements of the various programmes of work relevant to the Strategy was provided in the information document for the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on opportunities for the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation through the thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/ COP/6/INF/21/Add.2). This document will be updated in the light of the new programmes developed since then.

F. National-level implementation

17. The development of national targets and their integration into national plans, programmes and activities could be facilitated by:

- (a) Documented case-studies of national implementation; ^{3/}
- (b) A checklist or guide to the establishment of national-level targets;
- (c) Integration of the targets of the Strategy into the reporting framework for the third and subsequent national reports;
- (d) Workshops on the Strategy for national focal points. These might be organized in conjunction with Meetings of the Conference of the Parties, SBSTTA and regional meetings; and
- (e) National workshops to promote the full engagement of all relevant stakeholders at national level, and other capacity building activities at national level.

18. In addition, it is recommended that national focal points for the Strategy be developed to promote the participation of national stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring of the Strategy at national level.

G. Regional components

19. There are various rationales for action at the regional level in support of the Strategy. Regional strategies should be developed where there are clear regional needs and demands. It is recommended that an analysis of existing regional initiatives and gaps be carried out. ^{4/} Regional meetings, held in appropriate languages, could help promote understanding and implementation of the Strategy. An international, including regional, dimension may be more important for some targets than others.

H. Raising awareness of the Strategy

20. The liaison group emphasized the need to raise awareness of the Strategy among the various stakeholder groups. Opportunities for doing so include:

- (a) Organization of side-events and symposia at relevant meetings and workshops. A symposium on the Strategy is being organized as part of the 2005 International Botanical Congress in Vienna, and other opportunities are being explored;
- (b) The wider distribution of the Strategy in the various languages; and
- (c) The development of a guide to the Strategy, or of a series of guides tailored to the various relevant constituencies

^{3/} These case-studies would build upon the background information on some existing initiatives relevant to this issue is provided in the information document for the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on nationally based initiatives that can contribute to the implementation of the Strategy (UNEP/CBD/ COP/6/INF/21/Add.3).

^{4/} This analysis would build upon the background information on some existing initiatives relevant to this issue is provided in the information documents for the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/ COP/6/INF/21/Add.3 and UNEP/CBD/ COP/6/INF/22).

I. Role of the Strategy in facilitating harmony between initiatives and range of actors

21. The Strategy is providing a useful framework to bring together various organizations and initiatives to meet common objectives. One major challenge is to enhance further engagement by national partners at this time. Consistent with paragraph 11 of decision VI/9, it is proposed to broaden the “Gran Canaria Group” to establish a global partnership for plant conservation, open to all organizations that can contribute to the implementation of the Strategy. In addition, it is recommended that national focal points for the Strategy be developed to promote the participation of national stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring of the Strategy at national level.

J. Funding of activities to implement the Strategy

22. The Strategy has been catalytic in leveraging additional financial resources for plant conservation. For example, funds from HSBC have allowed BGCI to initiate a number of activities in various countries with a potential focus on targets 3, 8, 14, 15, 16, as well as supporting the development of the Strategy as a whole as outlined in paragraph 6 above. There are a number of other initiatives underway to seek funds for implementation of Strategy from national, bilateral and multilateral agencies, from private foundations, and from the private sector.

23. There is a need to develop a coherent approach to funding the Strategy. In this context, it is proposed to develop an analysis of funding needs and opportunities, and to seek to explain to potential donors the overall requirements for the implementation of the Strategy, so that individual applications for funding can be seen in context. Communication among potential funding applicants should be facilitated in order to encourage a coherent approach to the funding of the strategy as a whole.

24. Priorities for funding might include the following:

- (a) Key actions at the national level, including help to:
 - (i) Establish national targets, plans and strategies;
 - (ii) Build capacity;
 - (iii) Ensure stakeholder engagement, especially representation of local communities;
 - (iv) Facilitate refinement and application at the national level of existing tools for implementation;
- (b) Supporting activities at the international level, including:
 - (i) Development of tools for implementation, and their dissemination;
 - (ii) Monitoring of progress.

K. Flexible coordination mechanism for the Strategy

25. It is proposed that a flexible coordination mechanism be established by the Executive Secretary Strategy to facilitate and promote implementation and monitoring at all levels, comprising the following components:

- (a) Meetings of a liaison group;
- (b) National contact/focal points for the Global Strategy;

(c) A global partnership for plant conservation comprising relevant international and national organizations;

(d) The Secretariat, in particular the Programme Officer for the Global Strategy, supported by BGCI.

26. As recommended by the liaison group meeting held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 11-12 October 2002, it is recommended that the composition of and convening of the Liaison Group should be kept flexible in order to involve relevant expertise to consider particular issues as they arise. The terms of reference and composition of the various components of the flexible coordination mechanism are provided in annex I below.

27. It is envisaged that there would be a need for a liaison group meeting in 2004 to facilitate the implementation of the Strategy in light of the completion of the stakeholder consultations and the outcome of the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

28. It is proposed that the global partnership for plant conservation be designated a thematic focal point of the clearing-house mechanism for the Strategy to facilitate the diffusion of tools and best practices on the strategy and communication among the stakeholders.

29. It is proposed that the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre be invited to support the Executive Secretary in monitoring implementation of the Strategy, working in collaboration with the global partnership for plant conservation.

Annex I

FLEXIBLE COORDINATION MECHANISM

The purpose of the flexible coordination mechanism for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Strategy is to facilitate and promote implementation and monitoring of the Strategy at all levels.

It comprises the following elements:

- (a) Meetings of a liaison group;
- (b) National contact/focal points for the Global Strategy;
- (c) A global partnership for plant conservation comprising relevant international and national organizations;
- (d) The Secretariat, in particular the Programme Officer for the Strategy, supported by Botanic Gardens Conservation International.

Liaison group

Role: To advise the Executive Secretary on the development and implementation of the Strategy, and, through the Executive Secretary, to provide advice to the Convention bodies and the global partnership for plant conservation, and to assist implementation by national focal points.

Composition: Experts selected by the Executive Secretary from among those nominated by Parties and relevant international organisations (including those mentioned in decision VI/9) according to established procedures.

Convened: by the Executive Secretary, when needed.

National contact points or focal points for the Global Strategy

Roles:

- (a) To promote and facilitate implementation and monitoring of the Strategy at national level, including the identification of national targets and their integration in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and sectoral and cross-sectoral plans programmes and activities;
- (b) To promote the participation of national stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring of the Strategy at national level;
- (c) To facilitate communication between national stakeholders and the Secretariat and global partnership for plant conservation.

The national contact points or focal points would be nominated by the national focal points for the Convention on Biological Diversity.

A global partnership for plant conservation

Roles: To promote and facilitate implementation and monitoring of the Strategy at international levels and, in collaboration with national GSPC focal points at national levels.

Composition: relevant international and national organizations (including those mentioned in decision VI/9), building upon “the Gran Canaria Group” for which BGCI provides secretariat support. At the invitation of the Executive Secretary, particular organizations may be invited to promote and facilitate stakeholder consultations on, and/or monitoring of specific targets, and/or implementation of specific activities that contribute to the Strategy.

The Secretariat, in particular the Programme Officer for the Global Strategy, supported by Botanic Gardens Conservation International

Roles:

- (a) To support meetings of liaison groups;
- (b) To support the agreed activities of the global partnership for plant conservation;
- (c) To facilitate communication among participating organizations and national contacts/focal points, including through a clearing-house mechanism thematic focal point for the Strategy.

Annex II

SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF THE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Target of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and facilitating organization	Status of consultations	Main Points from the consultations and expert group
<p>1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, UK</p>	<p>Over 100 stakeholders contacted by email. Approximately 80 responded. Side events organised at relevant meetings in Brazil and Addis Ababa and consultations held with a delegation from the Chinese Academy of Sciences</p>	<p>Target 2 and other targets rely on data generated by target 1, and thus it is proposed to complete the list by 2008. Data elements to be included in the checklist have been identified. Drafts of the list should be freely available on the internet. Baseline data is available mainly on a national or regional basis, and significant gaps occur in the coverage of tropical areas.</p>
<p>2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels. IUCN – World Conservation Union</p>	<p>Over 200 stakeholders contacted by e-mail. Discussions at the IUCN/SSC Plant Conservation Committee (September 6-7, Durban, South Africa). 67 people from 32 countries contributed to the consultation.</p>	<p>A preliminary assessment could be carried out by dividing all described plant species as either “not threatened” or “threatened or potentially threatened”. Alternatively, the checklist of plants would be assessed against any known listings for each species, rather than creating new categories. The close links with target 1 are emphasized.</p>
<p>3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience. n.a.</p>	<p>Addressed as a cross-cutting issue by the various stakeholder consultations and further discussed by the Expert Group.</p>	<p>Progress may be achieved by: Collating relevant tools and resources, including protocols, guidelines, standards etc; Facilitating access through the CHM and other means; Review, and analysis of gaps; Promoting new tools where necessary; Facilitating field-testing and adaptation to national needs, as necessary; and Development of new or review of existing international standards, where necessary.</p>
<p>4. At least 10 per cent of each of world’s ecological regions effectively conserved. World Wide Fund for Nature</p>	<p>A draft report compiled and sent to stakeholders for comment. Further consultations held during the World Park Congress in September 2003 and additional national consultations in Kenya, Uganda and Colombia</p>	<p>There is a clear need for close collaboration with other <i>in situ</i> targets. Focus should be on increasing representivity of protected areas across ecoregions, and effectiveness of conservation measures. In relation to this and targets 5, 6, 7, 13, which involve landscape management, proactive leadership by Parties is essential for progress to be made</p>

Target of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and facilitating organization	Status of consultations	Main Points from the consultations and expert group
5. Protection of 50 per cent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured. Plantlife International and IUCN	A series of meetings involving over 500 stakeholders from around the world, culminating with a Global Stakeholder Meeting, September 10 th 2003, at the World Parks Congress, Durban, South Africa. Consultation also by means of email.	A <i>modus operandi</i> for the identification and protection of Important Plant Areas has emerged involving implementation of programmes at a national level with regional coordination using an existing globally consistent approach. At the same time, there is a need to recognise that the most important areas for plant conservation may be identified by Parties under terms other than "Important Plant Areas". The process of identifying important areas for plant conservation should be focused on the local and national levels and build upon existing local and national systems.
6. At least 30 per cent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity. FAO and IPGRI	A background paper developed as a basis for wider consultations to be initiated in October 2003.	The reporting burden on Parties was considered an important point and it was recommended that data/information already available should be used whenever possible.
7. 60 per cent of the world's threatened plant species conserved <i>in situ</i> UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre	Preliminary consultations have been held with a limited number of stakeholders	Progress on this aspect of target 7 is intimately connected with the achievement of target 2. The target is also closely linked with targets 4 and 5, since progress in these will directly contribute to target 7 -- inventorying often stimulates the designation of new protected areas. The close link with target 8 with respect to species recovery programmes was also noted.
8. 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. Botanic Gardens Conservation International and IPGRI	A stakeholder consultation meeting hosted by the National Botanic Garden, Belgium held from 19-20 July, 2003. Further contributions received and incorporated during the drafting of the report.	The report includes guidelines on the means by which priority categories of plants to be included in <i>ex situ</i> conservation programmes can be identified. Data requirements for accessions held in <i>ex situ</i> collections are identified and sources of baseline data identified.
9. 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. FAO and IPGRI	A background paper developed and circulated among stakeholders, including national focal points for the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.	Conservation of the genetic diversity of crops and other socio-economically valuable plant species will be promoted largely through sustainable utilization. The role of the Global Plan of Action in contributing to this target was emphasized.

Target of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and facilitating organization	Status of consultations	Main Points from the consultations and expert group
10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems. Global Invasive species Programme	Consultations not yet launched.	National focal points, and GISP, should be invited to identify major invasives at national and global levels, respectively.
11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade. CITES	Following a decision by CITES COP, discussions held by a working group of the Plants Committee in August 2003. A discussion paper is being prepared for Plants Committee 14.	This target is intimately related to the mandate of CITES. Good linkages have been established and relevant actions are ongoing.
12. 30 per cent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed. FAO and IPGRI	A background paper developed as a basis for wider consultations to be initiated in October 2003.	The reporting burden on Parties was considered an important point and it was recommended that data/information already available should be used whenever possible.
13. 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. FAO, IPGRI and People and Plants International	A background paper developed as a basis for wider consultations to be initiated in October 2003.	The particular importance of this target was noted, in that it links biodiversity to sustainable development
14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes. Botanic Gardens Conservation International	A stakeholder consultation planned, involving specialists in communication, educational and public-awareness.	
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. n.a.	Addressed as a cross-cutting issue by the various stakeholder consultations	Capacity building needs are identified though the various consultations.

Target of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and facilitating organization	Status of consultations	Main Points from the consultations and expert group
16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels. n.a.	Addressed as a cross-cutting issue by the various stakeholder consultations	Potential networks are identified through the various consultations.

Annex III

INTEGRATION OF THE TARGETS OF THE STRATEGY INTO THE PROGRAMMES OF WORK OF THE CONVENTION

Target of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	Most relevant programmes of work into which the target should be integrated
1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.	Global Taxonomy Initiative
2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.	All thematic programmes.
3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.	All thematic programmes. Clearing-house mechanism
4. At least 10 per cent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	Protected areas All thematic programmes
5. Protection of 50 per cent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.	Protected areas All thematic programmes.
6. At least 30 per cent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.	Relevant to all thematic programmes, particularly agricultural biodiversity and forest biodiversity.
7. 60 per cent of the world's threatened plant species conserved <i>in situ</i> .	All thematic programmes.
8. 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.	All thematic programmes.
9. 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.	Relevant to all thematic programmes, particularly agricultural biodiversity and forest biodiversity. Article 8(j) and related provisions.
10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.	Invasive alien species All thematic programmes.
11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.	Sustainable use
12. 30 per cent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.	Sustainable use All thematic programmes, especially agricultural biodiversity and forest biodiversity.
13. 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.	All thematic programmes, especially agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, and biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands. Article 8(j) and related provisions. Sustainable use

Target of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	Most relevant programmes of work into which the target should be integrated
14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.	Communication, education and public awareness
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.	All thematic programmes.
16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.	All thematic programmes.