

CBD REVISION AND UPDATING OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN  
January 11<sup>th</sup> 2010

A second joint submission by the non government organisations Plantlife International and Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI).\*

*Following our earlier submission of the revision and the CBD Strategic Plan, Plantlife International and Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI) would like to submit the following comments on the draft proposal released by the CBD Secretariat in November 2009 (UNEP/CBD/SP/PREP/2)*

Overview

- Plantlife and BGCI pleased to see that the strategy has a long term vision for 2050 and shorter term target for 2020 with broad based specific targets linked to existing focal areas and programmes, to allow flexible delivery.
- As stated in our original submission, we believe that actions to alleviate the effects of climate change should cut across all focal areas. Currently climate change is addressed specifically in only two targets and with a rather *ad hoc* approach - we suggest ways to improve and clarify the issue of climate change in the CBD Strategic plan targets in a similar way as was achieved with the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.
- The recognition of biodiversity conservation as the imperative for delivering sustained economic benefits to societies across the globe is implicit in the introduction to the strategy document, but could and should be made more explicit.
- In some cases it may be wise to consider the development of sub targets (for 2015) and we support the idea of an in depth review of the strategic plan mid term (2015). These sub targets may benefit from being developed on a regional basis as some world regions may have the finances to work both within and beyond their own region (e.g. Europe).

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\* **Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI)** hosts the secretariat for the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation (GPPC), which brings together international regional and national organisations in order to contribute to the implementation of the CBD Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC). BGCI is joint facilitating partner for target 8 (with Bioversity International) and facilitating partner for target 14. of the CBD GSPC.

**Plantlife International** is an active member of the GPPC and joint facilitating partner with IUCN on the target 5 of the GSPC. Plantlife is leading efforts to implement the European contribution to the GSPC known as the European Strategy for Plant Conservation developed by the Planta Europa Network and the Council of Europe

- We agree that the new CBD strategic plan should provide a framework for establishing national targets.
- Some of the targets require clarification; some are rather 'wordy' and there is some repetition apparent within the target set. More detailed comments on targets are included below.
- Some clarification of terms is also needed throughout the document e.g. critical ecosystem limits, ecological limits.
- We note that some of the targets have clear parallels with targets that were developed for the CBD Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (2002), which are currently under revision for the period 2011-2020 (to be finalised at COP10). **In the table at the end of this submission the links between GSPC and CBD targets have been clearly emphasised and should be incorporated into the strategic plan document.** Furthermore we strongly suggest efforts should be made to harmonise the revised GSPC targets to those in the new CBD strategic plan wherever this may be appropriate.

## Title

Plantlife and BGCI support the suggested strategic plan title "Sustaining Life on Earth" since this accurately places **biodiversity at the heart of sustainable living**.

## I. Issues

We advocate that the importance of biodiversity is restated in this section. In particular, the recognition of biodiversity conservation as **the imperative for delivering sustained economic benefits to societies across the globe** and the **inherent importance** of biodiversity and the moral duty for humanity to conserve the full range and diversity of species with which we share the planet.

It is clear that the 2010 biodiversity target has not been met at global, regional, and national levels, despite significant efforts in these areas. However, **halting the loss of biodiversity is attainable** and, as such, the CBD strategic plan for 2011 to 2020 should aim to build on progress to date and increase efforts to address the issues adversely impacting biodiversity. This section should therefore acknowledge that we need **increased political commitment** to biodiversity conservation at national and global levels, and seek to do so, if we are to achieve an appropriate post 2010 target.

We would favour using some of the specific case studies emerging from the TEEB study to illustrate some of the drastic consequences of biodiversity loss.

Although the relationship between biodiversity and climate change is mentioned, we believe this should be given more prominence. Conservation of biodiversity is an essential strategy in mitigating and adapting to climate change, while climate change is set to become the most important cause of biodiversity loss. The essential role of plants, and especially forests, in absorbing carbon dioxide and storing carbon should particularly be highlighted.

## II. Vision

*"Living in harmony with nature - Biodiversity is conserved, restored and wisely used, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people".*

We are supportive of the concept of a longer-term vision for 2050. This should cover factors such as the equitable sharing of benefits, contributing to poverty eradication, the maintenance of economic and social drivers within ecological limits and public recognition of the value of biodiversity. However, this section does not convey the **urgency** of the need to halt and reverse biodiversity loss. Biodiversity loss must already have been halted and moved into a state of restoration by 2020 in order to achieve the 2050 vision in which biodiversity is sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits for all:

## III. Mission

The possible elements of the mission statement listed on page 6 include what we consider is the overarching 2020 target, **to restore biodiversity and ecosystem services**. In addition, there are elements that we should seek to deliver as part of biodiversity conservation (equitable benefit sharing, and contribution to human well being and poverty reduction), and mechanisms that we should instigate to reduce drivers of biodiversity loss and ensure all countries have the means to achieve the mission statement.

We do not believe that our ambition for biodiversity should be limited to preventing irreversible changes or avoiding loss that has dangerous implications for human well-being.

The mission statement should be short and easy to understand as possible. For these reasons we would favour the second option, subject to the amendments below:

**'By 2020, halt and reverse biodiversity loss, and ensure the use of this diversity to enhance the capacity of ecosystems to support biodiversity and provide services, while equitably sharing the benefits contributing to human wellbeing and poverty reduction. To ensure that all countries have the means to achieve this.'**

#### IV. Strategic goals and headline targets.

We appreciate efforts have been made to link the targets in the CBD Strategic Plan where possible, **to existing focal areas and targets within existing work programmes**, allowing for flexibility in delivery.

Guidance must be provided on the establishment of baselines against which progress and target achievement is to be measured. These must seek to use the best-available scientific evidence. We note that some of these targets are currently not measurable or are subjective. We believe that the overall status of biodiversity should be subject to **independent inter-governmental scrutiny and assessment**. For those targets with existing and sound mechanisms for assessing progress we would advocate setting 2015 milestones as well as 2020 targets.

*Note on clarifying goals and targets and dealing with climate change*  
Strategic goals A and B are clear (subject to our comments on climate change below) strategic goal C is confused. Climate change mitigation and adaptation is highlighted within goal C but the major climate change target (target 10) is under goal B. We strongly believe that action can be taken to mitigate the effects of climate change/ enhance adaptation to the impacts of climate change under all the targets in strategic focal areas A, B and C and that these actions should be included within the target in some way. Targets 10, 14 and 15 currently attempt to cover these issues but do so inadequately and we have therefore made suggestions how these can be improved and how climate change actions can be added under other relevant targets.

#### *Detailed comments on targets*

##### *Target 1.*

*By 2020, Everyone is aware of the value of biodiversity and what steps they can take to protect it.*

This target (we interpret as relating to civil society's awareness of biodiversity) could more explicitly aim to instil an understanding of the need to maintain and restore biodiversity in order to sustain life on earth.

##### *Suggested new text*

*By 2020, everyone is aware of the value of biodiversity, its relationship to climate change, and understands the need to maintain and restore it and what steps they can take to protect it.*

##### *Target 2.*

*By 2020, The value of biodiversity, and the opportunities derived from its conservation and sustainable use, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of its genetic resources, are recognized and reflected by all countries in their national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounts, economic*

*sectors and spatial planning processes at all levels of government, and by the private sector, applying the ecosystem approach.*

We understand this target is addressing the need to mainstream biodiversity across policy but the language is unnecessarily long winded. The CBD as a whole rests on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and equitable sharing of benefits arising from use of genetic resources - it is perhaps unnecessary to include these words in the target and they may be better placed in the rationale.

We suggest this target is amended to seek **integration** of biodiversity policies rather than merely 'recognition and reflection' in order to promote the protection, enhancement and sustainable use of biodiversity.

More work will be needed to define how progress against this target can be meaningfully assessed. Sub targets for different economic sectors would provide clarity and drive appropriate delivery.

*Suggested new text*

*'By 2020, National development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounts, economic sectors and spatial planning processes of all countries at all levels of government, and within the private sector recognise and reflect a recognition of the value of biodiversity and integrate opportunities for its conservation and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from its use.'*

Mitigation/adaptation for climate change:

Policies, strategies and spatial planning processes take account of the impact of the effects of climate change on their delivery and include biodiversity-related mitigation and adaptation strategies to overcome these.

*Target 3. By 2020, Subsidies harmful to biodiversity are eliminated.*

We believe the word subsidies should be replaced with the words **economic incentives** and that the target should also seek to develop alternative incentives that support biodiversity conservation, in line with society recognising the value of biodiversity and the ecosystem services thereby provided. REDD is mentioned as an appropriate incentive scheme under the technical rationale for target 14, and fits much better under the rationale for this target (target 3). REDD illustrates how incentives can be used positively as a method of addressing problems associated with climate change.

*Suggested new text*

*By 2010, Economic incentives harmful to biodiversity are eliminated*

*Possible sub target: Alternative incentives developed.*

Mitigation/adaptation for climate change:

The development of incentive schemes that mitigate the effects of climate change, and enable biodiversity to adapt in the face of climate change.

*Target 4. By 2020, Governments and stakeholders at all levels have formulated and begun to implement sustainability plans to increase efficiency, reduce waste and maintain the use of resources within ecological limits;*

There is a need to define ecological limits in the context of this target

Mitigation/adaptation for climate change:

Determine and integrate the biodiversity threats and opportunities relating to climate change adaptation and mitigation afforded through sustainability plans

*Target 5. By 2020, Deforestation and forest degradation, and the loss and degradation of other natural habitats is halved.*

We interpret this target as relating to natural habitats, but with a major focus on forests. It would benefit from being split into two targets relating to: i) Natural and semi natural forests and ii) all other natural and semi natural habitats. This is particularly relevant if a specific focus on forests is desirable to link to the SP to the existing CBD POW on Forests. Currently the examples in the annex focus only relate forests and we are concerned if only this one target remains other habitats may be ignored or lost when this target is implemented.

As regarding the forest aspect of this target we do not support the current wording of this target and believe it should be stronger: 'prevent further loss and fragmentation of priority habitats, such as native forests, by 2020'. We strongly urge that this target be strengthened.

The technical rationale states that emphasis should be on preventing loss of primary and high biodiversity forests, we agree with this initially for a forest target. The technical rationale for the natural habitat target should emphasise an initial focus on habitats of high-biodiversity value habitats For all habitats establishing a baseline will be crucial.

*Suggested new text (two targets)*

*By 2020, Deforestation, degradation and fragmentation of natural and semi natural forest habitats is stopped.*

*By 2020, The loss of natural and semi natural habitats is stopped and their degradation is halved*

Mitigation/adaptation for climate change:

Many natural and semi natural habitats (forest, wetland, grassland and peatland) sequester carbon and thus mitigating the effects of climate change. These habitats should be maintained, restored and recreated

appropriately to maximise their effects. Recent research shows that primary and old growth forests are able to sequester carbon at greater rates and up to greater age than previously thought. Delivery of this target therefore will contribute substantially to mitigating the effects of climate change. (This target therefore overlaps with target 10).

***Target 6. By 2020, Pressure on marine ecosystems through overfishing halved, and destructive fishing practices are eliminated.***

We believe this target to be inadequate and should be strengthened,

*New suggested wording*

*By 2020, achieve sustainability in 95% of all fisheries.*

***Target 7. By 2020, All areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed according to sustainability criteria;***

We interpret this target as relating to production lands and waters in terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems. This target requires a global minimum threshold relating to biodiversity maintenance and restoration, plus the development of regional and national criteria. An alternative would be to set a target for the extent of high biodiversity value agricultural land managed sustainably with biodiversity as a central theme for example:

*By 2020 At least 30 per cent of production land and waters in each sector (agriculture, aquaculture and forestry) are managed sustainably, consistent with the conservation of biological diversity so as to assist with the mitigation of and adaptation to the impact of climate change.*

*The technical rationale for this target should mention the direct link this target has with target 6 of the CBD Global Strategy for Plant Conservation which is relevant here.*

***Target 8. By 2020, Pollution from excess nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) has been brought below critical ecosystem loads.***

The target will require sub targets to determine what critical ecosystem loads are for different ecosystems.

***Target 9. By 2020, The introduction and establishment of invasive species has been prevented and emerging infectious diseases of wildlife controlled***

This target refers to two very large and different issues and would benefit from being split into two; i) Invasive species and ii) infectious diseases of wildlife.

As regards invasive species, this target must also include measures to manage existing threats posed by invasive species as well as future introductions and establishment.

*Suggested new wording for an invasive species target*

*By 2020, The negative impacts of established invasive species are halved against a 2010 baseline, and the introduction and establishment of invasive species has been prevented*

Mitigation/adaptation for climate change:

Consider the potential impact of climate change in the assessment of potentially invasive species and in the development of response strategies.

*Target 10. By 2020, The impacts of climate change and of ocean acidification on ecosystems have been reduced and responses to climate change that are not detrimental to biodiversity have been agreed*

We are unclear as to why ocean acidification has been singled out here as it is one of many outcomes linked to climate change.

Actions to alleviate the impacts of climate change should be a part of delivering many of the suggested targets and the consequences of their successful implementation will reduce the impacts of climate change. So we are not convinced that this target is needed - **if it is clear through all the relevant targets in this strategy how they should relate to climate change mitigation and adaptation.** In our opinion this notion is supported by the CBD Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Climate change and Biodiversity who recognise that the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is a pre-requisite in the fight against climate change.

Should the above target wording be retained within the CBD strategic plan then it must seek not only to **agree actions but also to implement responses outside of those already covered by existing targets.**

We suggest that a target relating to the adaptation of biodiversity to climate change could be better expressed through reference to habitat and ecosystem restoration at the landscape level, for example 'sufficient habitat is reinstated or recreated to replace lost habitat of significance to biodiversity conservation and to develop ecologically resilient landscapes'. We believe this was the intention with the current target 14 and 15 and to an extent within target 11. With some clarification of the intention of these targets (see below) this target 10 may no longer be necessary.

*Target 11. By 2020, At least 15% of land and sea areas, including the most critical terrestrial, freshwater and marine habitats, have been protected through effectively managed protected areas and/or other means, and integrated into the wider land- and seascape.*

We interpret this target as relating to the management of critical habitats (and species within them) - i.e. the most important areas for biodiversity



through protected areas or other site based mechanisms and the integration of these sites in the landscape through ecological networks. However currently there is confusion as to whether this target aims to conserve 15 % of all habitat or just critical ones.

If only critical habitats - i.e. important sites for biodiversity - are being considered here, then the target percentage should be increased to 50%. We prefer such an interpretation as it makes the target much clearer and more readily able to link with existing the CBD Protected Areas POW).

If however the whole planet surface is being considered then 15 % is an acceptable target but it needs clarification.

Credible sub targets would include achieving effective management of (certain percentage) protected areas on land by 2015 and in the marine environment by 2020.

Suggested new text

*By 2020, At least 50 % of the most important areas for biodiversity (comprising critical terrestrial, freshwater and marine habitats), have been protected through effectively managed protected areas and/or other means, and integrated into the wider land- and seascape through the development of ecological networks to protect biological diversity.*

Mitigation/adaptation for climate change:

Development and protection of ecological networks contributes to efforts to ensure the development of ecologically resilient landscapes. These will allow species and habitats a greater chance of adapting to climate change, whilst supporting robust ecosystems which will improve the capacity and delivery of ecosystem services.

We note that targets 5, 11, 14 and 15 are a 'family' of targets relating to the management and protection of natural areas, and may benefit from being grouped as such - perhaps an over arching target with sub targets for e.g. 'xx% of natural areas protected and managed sustainably in a way that enhances biodiversity value, the provision of ecosystem services and climate change mitigation potential'.

***Target 12. The extinction of known threatened species (vertebrates and higher plants) has been prevented.***

A target relating to threatened species must apply to all taxonomic groups. In addition to preventing extinctions this target should aim to recover populations of threatened species.

*Suggested new target*

*The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and at least 10% of known threatened species included within recovery and restoration programmes.*

N.B. If the target is modified to include all known threatened taxa 10% should be included in recovery programmes - if only vertebrates and higher

plants are included in this target (not recommended) then 30% in recovery programmes is a better aspiration within this target.

Mitigation/adaptation for climate change:

Assess the threats and recovery prospects of species in the context of climate change and synchronise species recovery programmes, where possible, with the protection and development of ecological networks to allow adaptation.

***Target 13. By 2020, The status of crop and livestock genetic diversity in agricultural ecosystems and of wild relatives has been improved.***

We believe that this target could be strengthened to 'all wild relatives of domestic crops are effectively protected'.

The technical rationale should include the importance of this target in contributing to food security as production areas are degraded in changing climate and important crop and livestock species are lost.

*Suggested new wording*

*70 per cent of the genetic diversity crops and livestock (including wild relatives of domestic crops) is effectively conserved in situ.*

***Target 14. By 2020, The contribution of biodiversity and terrestrial, freshwater and coastal ecosystems to sequestering and retaining greenhouse gases has been enhanced.***

We interpret this as being a restoration target relating to habitats that sequester carbon (due to use of the word 'enhanced') we support its inclusion in the strategy with clarification. In contrast the *conservation* of natural habitats that sequester carbon has already been covered under target 5 and the parts of the technical rationale that deal with conservation should be moved to that targets rationale. The part dealing with incentive schemes should be moved to target 3.

*Suggested new text*

*By 2020, Restore lost habitats of significance to developing ecologically resilient landscapes with particular emphasis on those terrestrial, freshwater and coastal ecosystems that sequester and retain greenhouse gases.*

Sub targets to determine percentages of key habitats/ecosystems to restore would be a helpful addition to this target

***Target 15. By 2020, Terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems that provide critical services, and ecological resilience or that contribute to local livelihoods and climate change adaptation have been safeguarded or restored, and adequate and equitable access to***

*essential ecosystem services is guaranteed for all, especially indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.*

We interpret this target as restoration of habitats relating to the provision of critical ecosystem services and local livelihoods (climate change adaptation has already been covered in target 5 and 14).

*Suggested new wording*

*By 2020, Terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems that provide essential ecosystem services, or that contribute to local livelihoods have been safeguarded or restored, with adequate and equitable access to services for all*

*Target 16. By 2020, Each Party has an appropriate, up-to-date, effective and operational national biodiversity strategy, consistent with this Strategic Plan, based on adequate assessment of biodiversity, its value and threats, with responsibilities allocated among sectors, levels of government, and other stakeholders, and coordination mechanisms are in place to ensure implementation of the actions needed;*

We suggest that the term 'importance' replace the use of 'value' in this target in order to avoid an overemphasis on economic assessments.

*Target 17. By 2020, Access to genetic resources is enhanced, and substantial benefits are shared, consistent with the international regime on access and benefit sharing;*

*Target 18. By 2020, Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and the rights of indigenous and local communities over these are protected*

We suggest an addition to this target: '*where these are consistent with the sustainable conservation of biodiversity*'.

*Target 19. By 2020, Knowledge and technologies relating to biodiversity, its value and functioning, its status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved and widely shared, and uncertainties concerning biodiversity change, ecosystem services and impacts on human well-being are reduced;*

Monitoring of biodiversity, alongside knowledge and technologies, must be included within this target

*Target 20. By 2020, Capacity (human resources and financing) for implementing the Convention has been increased tenfold.*

Careful consideration must be given to the baseline set for measuring progress against this target.

LINKAGES TO THE CBD CROSS CUTTING PROGRAMME - GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION

CBD STRATEGIC PLAN PROPOSED TARGETS

<p>1. By 2020, everyone is aware of the value of biodiversity and what steps they can take to protect it.</p>	<p><i>NB: it is expected that these targets will be updated in 2010 following COP10, and draft text will be submitted to SBSTTA in May</i>  The 'topic' of the targets will remain constant but the targets will be updated to take account of progress, new aspirations for 2020 and incorporating actions to mitigate or facilitate adaptation to climate change - as appropriate.  GSPC Target 14: The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, education and public awareness programmes</p>
<p>2. By 2020, the value of biodiversity, and the opportunities derived from its conservation and sustainable use, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, are recognized and reflected in all countries, in national development policies and strategies, national accounts, economic sectors and spatial planning processes at all levels of government, and by the private sector, applying the ecosystem approach</p>	<p>GSPC target 11: No species of wild flora endangered by international trade  GSPC target 12: 30% of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed</p>
<p>3. By 2020, subsidies harmful to biodiversity are eliminated.</p>	<p>GSPC Target 6: At least 30% of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity</p>
<p>4. By 2020, governments and stakeholders at all levels and businesses and civil society have formulated and begun to implement sustainability plans to increase efficiency, reduce waste and limit the consumption of resources within ecological limits</p>	<p>GSPC target 12: 30% of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed</p>
<p>5. By 2020, deforestation and forest degradation, and the loss and degradation of other natural habitats is halved.</p>	<p>GSPC target 4: At least 10% of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.</p>
<p>6. By 2020, pressure on marine ecosystems through overfishing halved, and destructive fishing practices are eliminated;</p>	<p>GSPC target 5: Protection of 50 per cent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured by 2010</p>
<p>7. By 2020, all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed according to sustainability criteria.</p>	<p>GSPC target 4: At least 10% of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.  GSPC Target 6: At least 30% of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity  GSPC target 5: Protection of 50 per cent of the most important areas for</p>

8. By 2020, pollution from excess nutrients (N and P) has been brought below critical ecosystem loads.

9. By 2020, the introduction and establishment of invasive species has been prevented and emerging infectious diseases of wildlife controlled. (SMART target to be developed).

10. By 2020, the impacts of climate change and of ocean acidification on ecosystems have been reduced and responses to climate change that are not detrimental to biodiversity have been agreed. (SMART target to be developed).

11. By 2020, at least 15% of land and sea areas, including the most critical terrestrial, freshwater and marine habitats, have been protected through effectively managed protected areas and/or other means, and integrated into the wider land- and seascape

12. The extinction of known threatened species (vertebrates and higher plants) has been prevented.

13. By 2020, the status of crop and livestock genetic diversity in agricultural ecosystems and of wild relatives has been improved. (SMART target to be developed).

14. By 2020, the contribution of biodiversity and terrestrial, freshwater and coastal ecosystems to sequestering and retaining greenhouse gases has been enhanced.

plant diversity assured by 2010

**GSPC Target 6:** At least 30% of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity

**GSPC target 10:** Management plans in place for at least 100 alien species which threaten plants, plant communities, habitats and ecosystems

All revised ( post 2010 ) targets within the GSPC will contain actions that relate to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.

**GSPC target 5:** Protection of 50 per cent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured by 2010

**GSPC target 2:** A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species at national, regional and international levels

**GSPC target 7:** 60 per cent of the world's threatened species conserved *in situ*.

**GSPC target 8:** 60% of threatened plant species in accessible *ex situ* collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10% of them included in recovery and restoration programme

**GSPC target 11:** No species of wild flora endangered by international trade

**GSPC target 9:** 70% of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plants conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.

**GSPC Target 6:** At least 30% of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity

**GSPC target 4:** At least 10% of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.

**GSPC target 5:** Protection of 50 per cent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured by 2010

15. By 2020, terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems that provide critical services that build ecological resilience or that contribute to local livelihoods and climate change adaptation have been safeguarded or restored, and adequate and equitable access to essential ecosystem services is guaranteed for all, especially indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.

16. By 2020, each Party has an appropriate, up-to-date, effective and operational national biodiversity strategy, consistent with this Strategic Plan, based on adequate assessment of biodiversity, its value and threats, with responsibilities allocated among sectors, levels of government, and other stakeholders, and coordination mechanisms are in place to ensure implementation of the actions needed;

17. By 2020, access to genetic resources is enhanced, and substantial benefits are shared, consistent with the international regime on access and benefit sharing; .

18. By 2020, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and the rights of indigenous and local communities over these are protected. (SMART target to be developed at global and national levels).

19. By 2020, knowledge and technologies relating to biodiversity, its value and functioning, its status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved and widely shared, and uncertainties concerning biodiversity change, ecosystem services and impacts on human well-being are reduced

20. By 2020, capacity (human resources and financing) for implementing the Convention has been increased tenfold.

**GSPC target 4:** At least 10% of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.

**GSPC target 5:** Protection of 50 per cent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured by 2010

**GSPC target 12:** 30% of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed

**GSPC target 11:** No species of wild flora endangered by international trade

**GSPC 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

**GSPC target 1:** A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora

**GSPC target 2:** A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species at national, regional and international levels

**GSPC target 3:** Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use based on research and practical experience

**GSPC Target 15:** The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national need, to meet the targets of this strategy

**GSPC Target 16:** Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at the national, regional and international level