

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 framework 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.

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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，其中的生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。