



中国科学院 华南植物园
South China Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences



BOTANIC GARDENS
CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

《全球植物保护战略》（GSPC）和中国行动

文香英

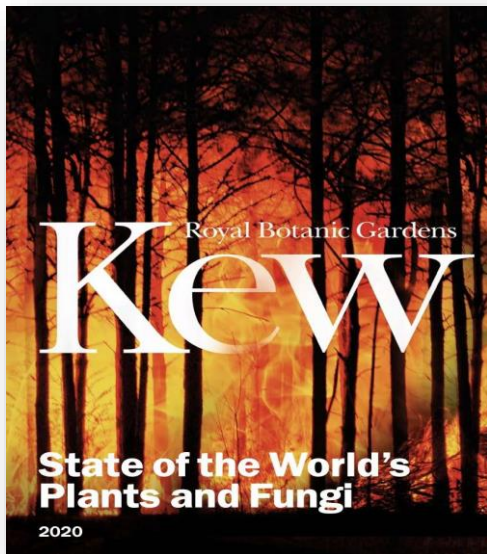
2022年7月23日，深圳

植物多样性保护学术研讨会

——2020后全球生物多样性保护与中国行动

汇报内容

- ◆ 《全球植物保护战略》（GSPC）背景和过程
- ◆ 中国行动



中国高等植物濒危状况评估

覃海宁^{1*} 赵莉娜^{1,2}

1 (中国科学院植物研究所系统与进化植物学国家重点实验室, 北京 100093)

2 (中国科学院大学生命科学院, 北京 100049)

Kew (2020) : 约35万种维管植物,
近 40% 濒临灭绝

中国: 37793种高等植物, 3879 种濒危
植物, 约10% 濒临灭绝

《全球植物保护战略》 (GSPC) Vision

“没有植物，就没有生命！地球的功能和人类的生存依赖于植物！

该战略旨在遏制植物多样性的持续丧失！”

《全球植物保护战略》 (GSPC) Mission

“该战略是地方、国家、区域和全球各级携手合作的催化剂，以理解、

保护和可持续利用世界上巨大的植物多样性财富，同时提高意识

和所需的能力建设！”

《全球植物保护战略》 (GSPC) 制定背景

国际植物学大会 (IBC)
决议是最早的植物保护
国际倡议
(1999)



“大加纳利岛宣言” 达
成共识：在CBD框架内
紧急制定GSPC
(2000)



The Gran Canaria Declaration
calling for a
Global Program for Plant Conservation



The Gran Canaria Declaration

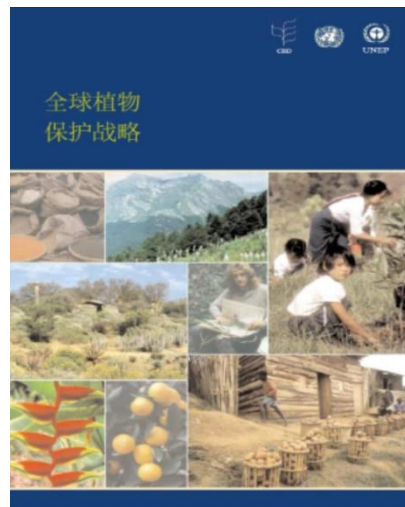
calling for a

Global Program for Plant Conservation



关于《全球植物保护战略》（GSPC）

BGCI 组织全球植物学专家起草，包括16个目标



GSPC (2002-2010)

CBD COP6



GSPC (2011-2020)

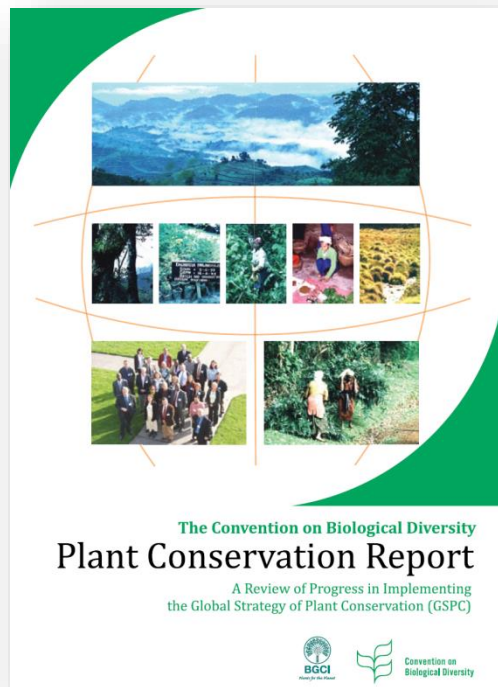
CBD COP10

GSPC (2021-2030) 在制定中

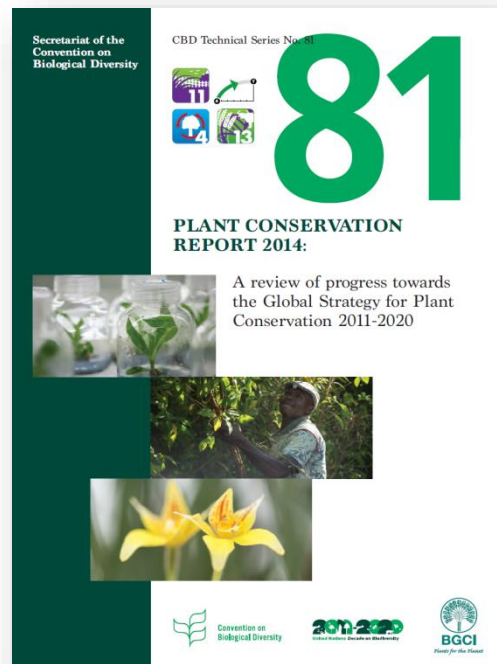
CBD COP16?

为何有 GSPC 2010, 2020, 2030?

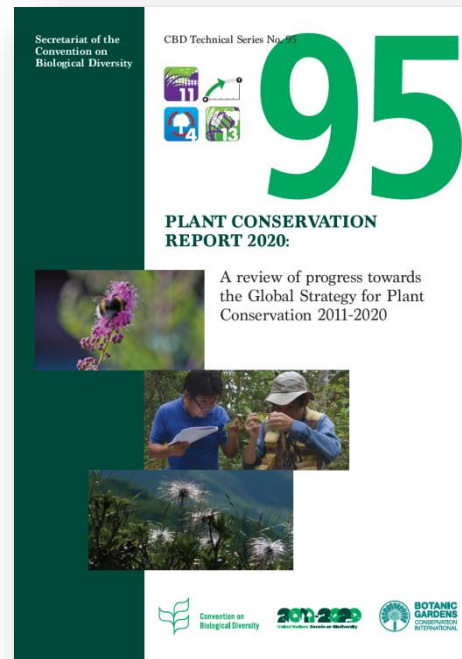
BGCI 组织 GSPC 全球执行进展评估



GSPC 2010 进展报告



GSPC 2020 中期进展报告



GSPC 2020 最终进展报告

GSPC 的作用和 GSPC 2030 重点建议

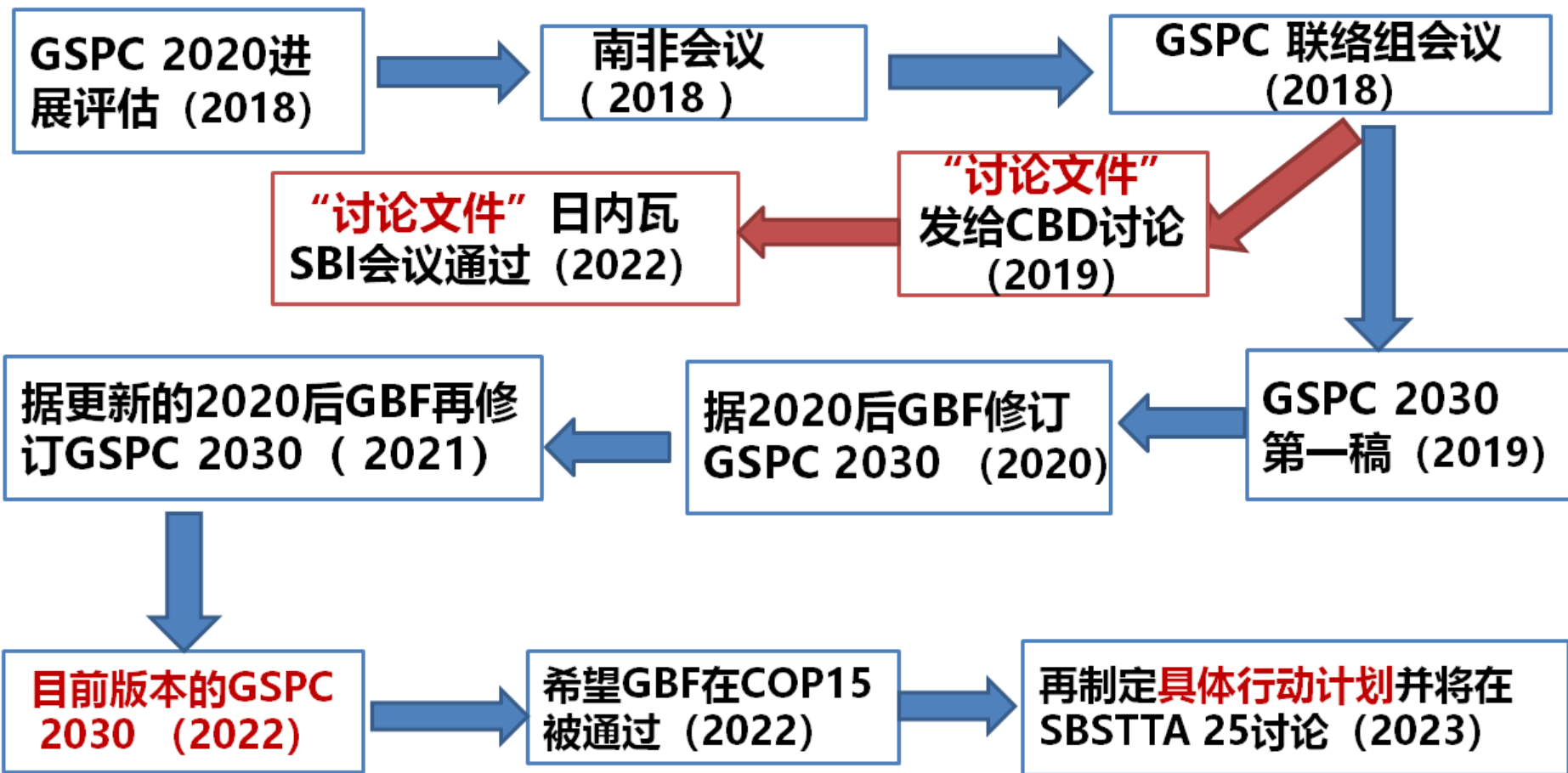
GSPC 2020的作用:

- 为我们的保护工作提供了重要的指导作用
- 在提高保护意识和加强网络建设方面尤其有效
- 为国家的执行提供了重要的指导作用（如：CSPC等）
- 有了GSPC比没有GSPC取得了更多的保护成果

GSPC 2030 重点建议:

- ✓ GSPC 2030中的植物保护目标应该要有具体的衡量指标（indicator）
- ✓ 成为2020后《全球生物多样性框架》（GBF）的组成部分

GSPC 2021-2030 制定过程



2018年南非会议

- CBD秘书处, BGCI和GPPC主办
- 35个国家的120多个代表, 包括: GSPC国家联络点、CBD国家 focal points等



GSPC 2030 能被纳入 2020 后GBF

1. 2019 《西双版纳植物保护宣言》
2. 2019 《都江堰植物保护宣言》
3. 2022 日内瓦SBI会议上，南非、哥伦比亚和欧盟的代表团



GSPC 2030 23个初步目标

目标

目标内容

目标1

All land important for the conservation of plant species diversity is included in spatial planning to support its conservation and restoration.

目标2

At least 20 % of degraded ecosystems are being restored using native plant species, of local provenance including species of conservation concern.

目标3

At least 30% of the areas important for plant diversity are effectively protected .

目标4

All known threatened wild plant species are effectively conserved and managed in situ and/or ex situ, to include genetically diverse and viable populations.

目标5

At least a [50%/40%] reduction in the number of plant species threatened by unsustainable levels of harvesting.

目标6

The detrimental impact of invasive species and biological invasions is addressed either by control measures or eradication in at least 30% of areas important for plant diversity.

目标

目标内容

目标7	Measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent new invasive species introductions and/or establishment.
目标8	The detrimental anthropogenic pressures on [vulnerable] plant species and their ecosystems, including from pollution, excess nutrients from agriculture and development are identified, understood, minimized and mitigated.
目标9	60% of the areas planted for carbon sequestration, to help mitigate climate change, are utilizing appropriately diverse native plant species.
目标10	Socio-economically important wild plant [species] are effectively conserved and managed, to ensure they are available to support nutrition, health care, food security and livelihoods.
目标11	At least [50] [30] [100] % of areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring the conservation of wild plant diversity
目标12	50% of domesticated socio-economically and culturally valuable plant species are conserved ex situ, and populations are effectively managed and monitored in situ, to prevent genetic erosion and safeguard their genetic diversity.

目标	目标内容
目标13	Ensure that appropriate native plants are included in 80% of watershed restoration and hazard mitigation projects.
目标14	All major urban areas have developed, designated or protected biodiversity-rich green spaces that are accessible to all
目标15	The world's largest cities have a development strategy that includes urban greening, biodiversity conservation programme sand community gardening.
目标16	All countries are benefiting from the exchange of plant materials and associated information and traditional knowledge to support plant conservation, ecological restoration and sustainable use.
目标17	The importance and value of plant diversity has been integrated into rural and urban development and poverty reduction strategies [and planning processes and have been implemented in natural capital and other national accounting mechanisms and reporting systems worldwide].
目标18	Incentives and subsidies, including afforestation, restoration and carbon sequestration incentives, that are [the most] harmful to wild plant diversity are eliminated in order to minimize or avoid detrimental impacts, and are replaced with positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of plant diversity.

目标

目标内容

目标19 All countries have developed the capacities, institutions, networks, resources and public engagement necessary to implement their plant conservation priorities and actions.

目标20 Access to comprehensive and authoritative global and national expertise, and online information systems, documentation and inventories is available in all countries on floras and the status of known plant species and natural habitats.

目标21 All known plant species have been assessed for their extinction risk and conservation status.

目标22 The world's people are aware of the value of plant diversity and the ecosystem services it provides, and universally recognise their responsibility for its protection and the steps that can be taken to conserve and use plants sustainably.

目标23 With the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities [related to] the conservation and sustainable use of plant diversity, are respected, and safeguarded to support customary and cultural use of these resources.

支持实现2020后 GBF目标的植物相关行动

1. 将植物多样性纳入空间规划以支持保护与恢复
2. 在退化生态系统恢复中使用**本土植物**，并在固碳区域使用多样化本土植物以帮助缓解气候变化
3. 有效保护对植物多样性重要的区域
4. 对所有植物进行灭绝风险和保护地位评估
5. 对所有已知濒危植物进行迁地和就地保护与管理，包括遗传多样性和生存种群
6. 减少因不可持续采集而导致濒危的植物物种数量
7. 控制和根除已入侵物种，防止新入侵物种

支持实现2020后 GBF目标的植物相关行动

8. 就地和迁地保护和管理具有**重要社会经济意义的野生植物**，以支持营养、保健、粮食安全和生计
9. 在城市地区开发生物多样性丰富的无障碍绿地，并在世界各城市发起**城市绿化**、生物多样性保护规划和社区园艺倡议。
10. 倡议支持土著和地方社区在所有相关层面努力保护其**传统知识**、创新和植物多样性保护与利用方面的做法
11. **开发和传播**所有国家都可以获取的关于植物区系和已知植物物种及其自然栖息地状况的全面且权威的全球和国家专业知识以及**在线信息系统、文档和清单**
12. 支持植物保护的能力建设

GSPC 2030 与 2020 后 GBF

- GSPC 尽量与 GBF 保持一致（目前暂定23个目标），但GSPC 聚焦**物种保护、生态恢复和可持续利用**
- 二者各目标不是一一对应的关系，GBF 有的目标，GSPC 没有对应的目标，GBF 有的目标对应 GSPC 几个目标
- BGCI 将在 COP15 第二阶段蒙特利尔会议上举办**Post-2020 GSPC 边会**，希望我们中国代表积极参加并支持，GSPC 需要各缔约方的支持才能通过（估计要在2024年的 **COP16** 通过）

所以，GSPC 最终通过是一个漫长的过程！

全球植物保护战略 (GSPC)

一项拯救世界植物物种的计划：源于联合国《生物多样性公约》(CBD) ， BGCI 与 CBD 秘书处合作，共同推动GSPC在世界各国的执行， 目前该战略正在被纳入世界各地的政府政策

汇报内容

- ◆ 《全球植物保护战略》（GSPC）背景和过程
- ◆ 中国行动

关于中国执行《全球植物保护战略》(GSPC)

BGCI北京会议
(2006)

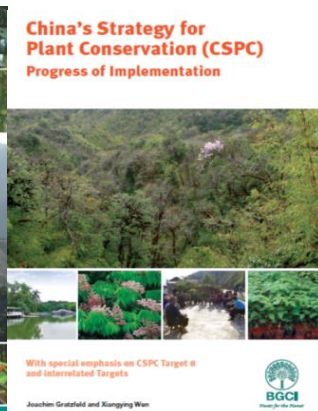
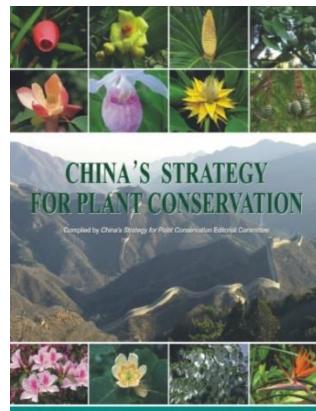
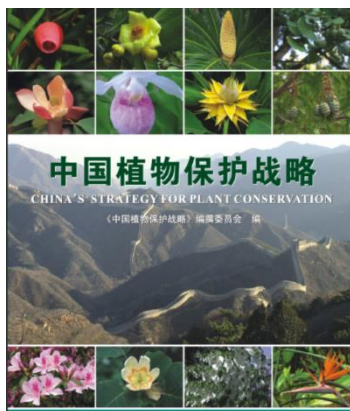
CSPC 正式发布
(2008)

BGCI组织CSPC执
行进展评估(2011)

中植协在都江堰
会议上分发
CSPC 2030稿
(2019)

组织编写中国执
行GSPC 2020
进展报告 (2018)

CSPC进展纳入中
国履行CBD第五次
国家报告 (2014)



关于中国执行《全球植物保护战略》（GSPC）

国家林草局委托中国野生植物保护协会（CWPCA）组织《中国植物保护战略》（CSPC 2021-2030）的编写，CWPCA 请任海等专家负责，目前在编制中...

Saving Plants, Saving People !



致谢

- 感谢中科院生物多样性委员会、中国野生植物保护协会、深圳市植物学会和深圳市兰科中心等机构提供交流平台
- 感谢马克平老师的邀请提供交流机会
- 感谢任海主任指导PPT内容（任海主任多次参加GSPC 2030的讨论）

请各位领导、专家批评指正！

