

Table 1: How South Africa's Strategy for Plant Conservation links to the South African National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

NSPC Target	NSPC Outcome	NBSAP Outcome	NBSAP Activity
<p>Target 1: An online Flora of all known plants.</p>	<p>1.1. e-Flora produced that includes descriptions, distribution information and images for taxa.</p> <p>1.2. Identification keys to genus level and where possible to species level included in e-Flora.</p>	<p>6.1 Relevant foundational datasets on species and ecosystems are in place and well coordinated.</p>	<p>6.1.1. Design, establish and maintain accessible biodiversity data system/network that links data sets from various institutions (including academic and citizen science projects) for indigenous and invasive alien species, including occurrence records and coordinated information on species.</p>
<p>Target 2: An up-to-date assessment of the conservation status of all South African species.</p>	<p>2.1. Red List maintained and updated with all newly described species assessed.</p> <p>2.2. Species from priority areas under imminent threat reassessed.</p>	<p>6.2 The statuses of species and ecosystems are regularly monitored and assessed.</p>	<p>6.2.1. Review and expand Red Lists for priority taxa and assess all new species and species in areas targeted for development.</p>
<p>Target 3: Information, research and associated outputs, and methods necessary to implement the Strategy, developed and shared.</p>	<p>3.1. Information on plant occurrences from herbaria, provincial conservation agencies and atlas projects centralised, quality checked where feasible, and made available via a single portal.</p> <p>3.2. Plant taxa of conservation concern monitored.</p> <p>3.3. Under-sampled areas targeted for surveys.</p>	<p>6.1 Relevant foundational datasets on species and ecosystems are in place and well coordinated.</p> <p>6.2 The status of species and ecosystems is regularly monitored and assessed.</p>	<p>6.1.1. Design, establish and maintain accessible biodiversity data system/network that links data sets from various institutions (including academic and citizen science projects) for indigenous and invasive alien species, including occurrence records and coordinated information on species.</p> <p>6.2.6. Finalise and implement the National Monitoring Framework.</p>
<p>Target 4: Biodiversity targets for terrestrial eco-systems secured through effective management.</p>	<p>4.1. The protection levels of the 35 terrestrial ecosystems that were assessed in 2011 to be Critically Endangered or Endangered and also unprotected or poorly protected are substantially increased.</p> <p>4.2. The rate of loss of habitat in threatened ecosystems reduced with no further loss taking place in Critically Endangered ecosystems.</p>	<p>6.1.2. Address priority gaps in foundational data for indigenous species and relevant invasive alien species, including documenting the distribution and abundance of priority groups (surveys/inventories), and mobilisation of data from specimens in collections.</p> <p>6.4 Management-relevant and policy-relevant research and analyses are undertaken through collaboration between scientists and practitioners.</p>	<p>6.4.2. Address priority research questions as identified in the National Biodiversity Research Strategy's gap analysis through involving networks of researchers and institutions.</p> <p>1.1.1. Expand the protected area (conservation area) estate through the declaration of state-owned protected areas, Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and biodiversity stewardship sites, based on the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy.</p> <p>3.4.1. Green and Blue Scorpions develop a framework and cooperate for compliance and enforcement in biodiversity priority areas.</p>

Table 1: How South Africa's Strategy for Plant Conservation links to the South African National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (cont.)

NSPC Target	NSPC Outcome	NBSAP Outcome	NBSAP Activity
<p>Target 5: Important areas for plant diversity identified and incorporated into conservation processes.</p>	<p>5.1. Important areas for plant diversity in South Africa identified based on botanical richness and endemism patterns. 5.2. Important areas for plant diversity incorporated into biodiversity planning processes and protected area expansion strategies.</p>	<p>6.3. Geographic priority areas for the management, conservation and restoration of biodiversity assets and ecological infrastructure are identified based on best available science.</p>	<p>6.3.3. Biodiversity sector plans and bioregional plans regularly updated, ideally at least every five to ten years.</p>
<p>Target 6: Initiatives in place to ensure the sustainable management of production lands, consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.</p>	<p>6.1. Mainstream plant diversity into agricultural planning and implementation within priority catchments. 6.2. Capacity of agricultural extension services strengthened and enforcement capacity improved</p>	<p>3.2. Embed biodiversity considerations into national, provincial and municipal development planning and monitoring. 3.6. Biodiversity considerations are integrated into the development and implementation of policy and legislative tools. 5.3 Institutions are capacitated to deliver on their mandates in terms of biodiversity management and conservation.</p>	<p>3.2.2. Integrate biodiversity considerations into the development of management plans at regional or provincial levels (coastal, water resource classification, invasive management plans etc.). 3.6.4. Integrate biodiversity considerations into sector codes of conduct and best practice guidelines. 5.3.4. Improve the capacity of key departments (e.g. Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries; Department of Water Affairs; Department of Mineral Resources; Department of Rural Development & Land Reform; Department of Economic Development; Department of Science & Technology; and local government) to support biodiversity conservation and management.</p>
<p>Target 7: At least 75% of known threatened plant species conserved in situ.</p>	<p>7.1. Protected area expansion strategies to incorporate layer of high priority unprotected threatened species sites. 7.2. Biodiversity Stewardship programmes focused on areas with high concentrations of unprotected threatened species. 7.3. Legal protection of Critically Endangered plant species occurring at one site only, achieved.</p>	<p>6.3. Geographic priority areas for the management, conservation and restoration of biodiversity assets and ecological infrastructure are identified based on best available science. 1.1 The network of protected areas and conservation areas includes a representative sample of ecosystems and species, and is coherent and effectively managed. 1.1.1. Expand the protected area (conservation area) estate through the declaration of state-owned protected areas, Marine Protected Areas and biodiversity stewardship sites, based on the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy. 1.1.9. Strengthen protection for Critically Endangered species occurring only at single sites. 3.6. Biodiversity considerations are integrated into the development and implementation of policy and legislative tools.</p>	<p>6.3.3. Update biodiversity sector plans and bioregional plans regularly updated, ideally at least every five to ten years. 1.1.1. Expand the protected area (conservation area) estate through the declaration of state-owned protected areas, Marine Protected Areas and biodiversity stewardship sites, based on the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy. 1.1.9. Strengthen protection for Critically Endangered species occurring only at single sites. 3.6.1. Develop, implement and update legislative tools that ensure the protection of species and ecosystems.</p>

Table 1: How South Africa's Strategy for Plant Conservation links to the South African National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (cont.)

NSPC Target	NSPC Outcome	NBSAP Outcome	NBSAP Activity
Target 8: At least 60% of threatened plants in ex situ collections, preferably in the country of origin, and available for recovery (restoration) programmes, with 1% in active reintroduction programmes.	8.1. 60% of threatened plants conserved ex situ. 8.2. 1% of species with ex situ collections active in restoration programmes.	1.2. Species of special concern are sustainably managed.	1.2.3. Ensure sufficient ex situ conservation of threatened and useful species to address impacts from climate change, habitat transformation and unsustainable use.
Target 9: The genetic diversity of crops, including their wild relatives, and indigenous edible plant species conserved while respecting, preserving and maintaining associated indigenous and local knowledge.	9.1. Genetic diversity of 400 indigenous edible plant species and crop traditional varieties conserved in gene banks. 9.2. Priority crop wild relatives conserved in situ and ex situ.	1.2. Species of special concern are sustainably managed. 1.1. The network of protected areas includes a representative sample of ecosystems and species, and is coherent and effectively managed.	1.2.3. Ensure sufficient ex situ conservation of threatened and useful species to address impacts from climate change, habitat transformation and unsustainable use. 1.1.1. Expand the protected area (conservation area) estate through the declaration of state-owned protected areas, Marine Protected Areas and biodiversity stewardship sites, based on the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy.
Target 10: Effective management plans in place to prevent new biological invasions and to manage important areas for plant diversity that are invaded.	10.1. Invasive Species Programme effectively detecting and documenting new invasions, providing reliable post-border risk assessments and coordinating implementation of national eradication plans. 10.2. Important areas for plant diversity receiving priority attention by invasive alien clearing programmes.	1.2. Species of special concern are sustainably managed. 3.7 Effective management of pressures to biodiversity. 2.1. Restore, maintain and secure important ecological infrastructure in a way that contributes to rural development, long-term job creation and livelihoods.	1.2.3. Ensure sufficient ex situ conservation of threatened and useful species to address impacts from climate change, habitat transformation and unsustainable use. 3.4.7. Reduce invasions through interventions at ports of entry and coordinated species management programmes. 2.1.4. Improve how biodiversity assets and ecological infrastructure is incorporated into the planning of the Department of Environmental Affairs' Natural Resource Management programmes.

Table 1: How South Africa's Strategy for Plant Conservation links to the South African National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (cont.)

NSPC Target	NSPC Outcome	NBSAP Outcome	NBSAP Activity
<p>Target 11: No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.</p>	<p>11.1. Non-Detriment Findings for all cycad species conducted.</p>	<p>1.2 Species of special concern are sustainably managed and contribute to livelihoods.</p>	<p>1.2.1. Develop, implement and sustainably fund biodiversity management and/or recovery plans for prioritised species of special concern.</p> <p>1.2.2. Develop, implement, review and amend regulations that deal with the management and protection of species and activities that impact on species.</p> <p>1.2.5. Maintain an effective Scientific Authority that provides scientific oversight for species in trade.</p>
	<p>11.2. Biodiversity Management Plan for Critically Endangered and Endangered cycads implemented.</p>		
	<p>11.3. Listing proposals for species threatened by international trade, but not yet included on one of the CITES appendices, completed.</p>		
	<p>11.4. Early warning system to flag new species potentially threatened by international trade implemented.</p>		
<p>Target 12: All wild harvested plant-based products sourced sustainably.</p>	<p>12.1. A landscape approach to the conservation of medicinal plants developed and implemented.</p>	<p>6.3. Geographic priority areas for the management, conservation and restoration of biodiversity assets and ecological infrastructure are identified based on best available science.</p>	<p>6.3.3. Ensure that spatial biodiversity plans, biodiversity sector plans and bio-regional plans are regularly updated, ideally at least every five to ten years.</p> <p>1.2.4. Establish integrated programmes to support sustainable use of threatened species (including medicinal species) and horticultural plants, including propagation programmes to relieve pressure on harvesting.</p>
	<p>12.2. The option of substituting wild-sourced medicinal plants with cultivated plants investigated.</p>	<p>1.2 Species of special concern are sustainably managed and contribute to livelihoods.</p>	
	<p>12.3. The demand for wild-sourced plants in the horticultural collectors' trade diminished as a result of cultivated material being made available.</p>		
	<p>12.4. Species harvested from the wild for bio-trade managed sustainably.</p>		
			<p>1.2.1. Develop, implement and sustainably fund biodiversity management and/or recovery plans for prioritised species of special concern.</p>

Table 1: How South Africa's Strategy for Plant Conservation links to the South African National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (cont.)

NSPC Target	NSPC Outcome	NBSAP Outcome	NBSAP Activity
Target 13: Indigenous and local knowledge innovations and practices associated with plant resources maintained or increased as appropriate to support customary use, sustainable livelihoods, local food security and healthcare.	13.1. The National Recordal System capturing and safeguarding Indigenous Knowledge. 13.2. Studies conducted to capture Indigenous Knowledge related to plant use by ethnic groups in regions not yet definitively researched. 13.3. A national database on indigenous plant use knowledge available online.	6.1. Relevant foundational datasets on species and ecosystems are in place and well coordinated. 6.4. Management- and policy-relevant research and analysis are undertaken through collaboration between scientists and practitioners.	6.1.7. Capture and safeguard indigenous knowledge linked to biodiversity through the National Recordal System. 6.4.2. Address priority research questions as identified in the National Biodiversity Research Strategy's gap analysis through involving networks of researchers and institutions.
Target 14: The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, education and public awareness programmes.	14.1. Plant conservation included in the life science curriculum across South Africa. 14.2. Plant conservation awareness expanded by exposure to botanical gardens and by involving the public in citizen science projects. 14.3. Plant conservation is promoted in relevant media.	4.1. People's awareness of the value of biodiversity is enhanced through more effective coordination and messaging. 4.1.3. Strengthen environmental literacy through citizen science programmes that promote learning and common knowledge about biodiversity. 4.1.1. Develop and fund a coordinated national biodiversity communications, education and awareness strategy, implementation plan and monitoring framework.	4.1.4. Strengthen the integration and teaching of biodiversity content in relevant school curricula.
Target 15: The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities sufficient according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.	15.1. Conservation courses offered in South Africa's universities aligned with skills needed in the field of plant conservation. 15.2. Work place mentorship opportunities available in plant conservation programmes. 15.3. Postgraduate research studies required to ensure the conservation of South Africa's plant species promoted.	5.2. An improved skills development system incorporates the needs of the biodiversity sector. 5.2.1. Improve the quality and relevance of skills produced for biodiversity conservation and management. 5.2.3. Strengthen and support existing Biodiversity Centres of Excellence that enhance research excellence and capacity development for biodiversity conservation and management.	5.2.1. Improve the quality and relevance of skills produced for biodiversity conservation and management. 5.2.3. Strengthen and support existing Biodiversity Centres of Excellence that enhance research excellence and capacity development for biodiversity conservation and management.
Target 16: Institutions, networks and partnerships for plant conservation established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels to achieve the targets of this Strategy.	16.1. A South African network for plant conservation effectively implementing and updating the Strategy for Plant Conservation. 16.2. Working groups for each target ensuring that specified outputs are being achieved.	5.3. Partnerships are developed and institutions are capacitated to deliver on their mandates towards improved service delivery.	5.3.3. Improve institutional cooperation and coordination at the operational level, including cross-boundary management of biodiversity assets.