



# Species

ISSUE 63

## 2022 Report of the IUCN Species Survival Commission and Secretariat



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## The IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC)

The IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) is a science-based network of thousands of volunteer experts from almost every country of the world, all working together toward achieving the vision of “a just world that values and conserves nature through positive action to both prevent the loss and aid recovery of the diversity of life on earth.”

Members of SSC belong to one or more of near 200 Specialist Groups, Red List Authorities, Action Partnerships, Task Forces, and Conservation Committees that make up the Network, each focusing on a taxonomic group (plants, fungi, mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, and invertebrates), national species, or a disciplinary issue, such as sustainable use and livelihoods, translocation of species, wildlife health, climate change, and conservation planning.

Framed by the Species Conservation Cycle, SSC’s major role is to provide information to IUCN on biodiversity conservation, the inherent value of species, their role in ecosystem health and functioning, the provision of ecosystem services, and their support to human livelihoods. This information is fed into the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

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### 2021-2025 Species Strategic Plan

The IUCN Species Strategic Plan encompasses the joint work of the IUCN Species Survival Commission and a number of partnerships to achieve more than 2,700 targets proposed by the Network during the 2021-2025 quadrennium.

To accomplish those targets, the Species Conservation Cycle was established, which is the conceptual framework for the Network activities. The Species Conservation Cycle’s main purpose is to guide efforts for valuing and conserving biodiversity through three essential components that are linked to each other:

**ASSESS:** Understand and inform the world about the status and trends of biodiversity.

**PLAN:** Develop collaborative, inclusive and science-based conservation strategies, plans and policies.

**ACT:** Convene and mobilise conservation actions to improve the status of biodiversity.



Their implementation requires two transversal components:

**NETWORK:** Enhance and support our immediate network and alliances to achieve our biodiversity targets.

**COMMUNICATE:** Drive strategic and targeted communications to enhance our conservation impact.

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### SSC Species Report

Annual progress in the implementation of the 2021-2025 Species Strategic Plan is documented in the SSC *Species Report*, which consists of a comprehensive description and analysis of the activities and results generated by the members of the SSC Network each year. Each SSC Group contributes to this document by providing a yearly summarised description of their achievements, which is presented in stand-alone reports.

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## Structure of the IUCN SSC Stand-alone Report

Stand-alone reports summarize the activities conducted and results generated by each group member of the SSC. Following, is the structure of the stand-alone report and the contents under each session.

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### Title of the SSC Group

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### Photograph(s) of the Chair / Co-Chairs

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### Group information

Includes names of Chair / Co-Chairs, Vice-Chairs, Deputy Chairs, Red List Authority Coordinators and Program Officers, their institutional affiliations, number of members and social networks currently active.

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### Logo of the SSC Group

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### Mission statement

Includes the mission of the group.

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### Projected impact for the 2021-2025 quadrennium

Includes the description of the impact on species conservation resulting from the implementation of the targets formulated by the group for the 2021-2025 quadrennium.

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### Targets for the 2021-2025 quadrennium

Includes the targets planned by the SSC Group for the 2021-2025 quadrennium ordered alphabetically by component of the Species Conservation Cycle. Each target is labeled with a numerical code (e.g., T-001, T-012) that identifies it in the SSC DATA database and its status for the reported year is indicated (Not initiated, On track or Achieved).

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### Activities and results

Includes the targets for which activities were conducted and results were generated during the reported year, ordered alphabetically, first by component of the Species Conservation Cycle, and second by Activity Category. Description of activities and results includes the indicator that best describes progress, its associated quantitative or qualitative result, and the narrative description of the activity conducted or result obtained. Each activity or result reported is linked to the Key Species Result to which it is mainly associated (e.g., KSR#1, KSR#5).

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### Acknowledgements

Includes the acknowledgements to funding agencies, partners, and persons who contributed to the progress of the targets of the group.

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### Summary of achievements

Summarises information of the group's strategic plan for the quadrennium and progress achieved implementing targets for all the components of the Species Conservation Cycle during the reported year.

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### Example for the recommended citation:

Smith, P, and Raimondo, D. 2023. 2022 Report of the Plant Conservation Committee. In: Nassar, JM, García, L, Mendoza, L, Andrade, ND, Bezeng, S, Birkhoff, J, Bohm, M, Canteiro, C, Geschke, J, Henriques, S, Ivande, S, Mileham, K, Ramos, M, Rodríguez, A, Rodríguez, JP, Street, B, and Yerena, E (Eds.). 2022 Report of the IUCN Species Survival Commission and Secretariat. International Union for Conservation of Nature. 8 pp

Animalia

Fungi

Plantae

National Species

Disciplinary

Action Partnership

Task Force

Red List Authority

Committee

Center for Species Survival

# 2022 Report

# IUCN SSC Plant Conservation Committee



**CO-CHAIR**  
**Paul Smith**  
Botanic Gardens  
Conservation  
International,  
Richmond, UK



**CO-CHAIR**  
**Domitilla Raimondo**  
South African National  
Biodiversity Institute  
(SANBI), South Africa

**NUMBER OF MEMBERS**  
26

## Mission statement

The IUCN SSC Plant Conservation Committee (PCC) leads the IUCN's efforts in stemming the loss of global plant diversity through its wide-ranging network of plant conservationists. The PCC is responsible for advising and assisting on the overall prioritisation and programme oversight within the SSC to deliver on its plant conservation responsibilities. The PCC works to support and facilitate the activities of the SSC Chair, the IUCN Global Species Programme and the expert volunteer network of Specialist Groups, Red List Authorities, Task Forces and others, providing overall strategic guidance and direction in accordance with the mandate of the SSC.

## Projected impact 2021–2025

Promote the inclusion of plant-related information, skills and tools to support global conservation planning and actions, such as the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Key Biodiversity Areas, restoration initiatives and sustainable use. Support the SSC plant specialist groups in evaluating the extinction risk of key plant groups, such as trees and Crop Wild Relatives, prioritising which species are in most need of emergency recovery work, and producing more effective conservation plans and actions for plant species.

## Targets 2021–2025

### ASSESS

**T-004** Promote inclusion of all plant data available in the IUCN Red List for definition of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites.  
Status: On track

**T-006** Consider reformulation of KBAs to include Crop Wild Relative (CWR) species.  
Status: On track

**T-007** Work with regional Specialist Groups to get them involved with the KBAs process at national level, making sure plant species are included in that process and can contribute to spatial strategic planning for conservation at a larger scale.  
Status: Not initiated

**T-016** Develop discussion paper on use and trade of wild plants for different sectors and conservation approaches/intervention types (e.g., commercial uses for ornamental/horticulture, medicine, food and beverages/cosmetic, timber and subsistence).  
Status: On track

**T-020** Support the completion of assessments on key groups: Global Trees, Global Priority CWR, Medicinal and aromatics.  
Status: On track

**T-021** Ensure national endemics are represented in the Red List.  
Status: Not initiated

**T-023** Identify groups of plants to be assessed regularly and included on the Red List Index and other global indicators.  
Status: Not initiated

### PLAN

**T-001** Promote the inclusion of more plant information on the Post-2020 Framework and other multilateral environmental agreements.  
Status: Achieved

**T-012** Use Kew Declaration to create an emergency motion for the IUCN World Conservation Congress.  
Status: Achieved

**T-018** Collate/contribute plants use/trade inputs to CITES, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the Food and Agriculture Organization, including information on illegal trade.  
Status: On track

**T-025** Produce a policy brief on CWR and their role in adaptation to climate change, and consider turning this into a resolution for the next IUCN World Conservation Congress (WCC).  
Status: Not initiated

### ACT

**T-002** Encourage each plant Specialist Group to work on recovery actions ensuring that the proportion of plant groups engaged in recovery action work increases



Roots and rhizomes of Jatamansi (*Nardostachys jatamansi* (D. Don) DC), used mainly for medicinal purposes, and featured in the WildCheck Report (<https://www.fao.org/3/cb9267en/cb9267en.pdf>)  
Photo: Jatamansi

by the end of the quadrennium, with the objective to ensure all Specialist Groups are actively engaged in this work in the next quadrennium.

Status: On track

**T-003** Develop a methodology to prioritise which species are in most need of emergency recovery and which actions are needed and share this with all plant groups.

Status: On track

**T-005** Encourage regional Specialist Groups to identify potential species of conservation concern (threatened, restricted range, CWR and others of socioeconomic importance) that are not already covered by protected areas, ensure their inclusion in protected areas expansion work and promote their active conservation.

Status: Not initiated

**T-010** Support Specialist Groups to be involved with Botanic Gardens Conservation International's five-year strategic plan target on work with the Ecological Restoration Alliance.

Status: On track

**T-013** Contribute to developing an international standard specific to biodiversity, combining existing guidelines and best practices to promote and support the use of native plants and local botanical expertise in afforestation, reforestation and restoration, and the sustainable use of non-native trees.

Status: On track

**T-014** Quantify, coordinate and promote the role of the IUCN SSC Plant Specialist Groups and botanic gardens in conserving socio-economically important species, reducing the threat of over-exploitation to plants, and sustainable management of plants for improved livelihoods in support of the Sustainable Development Goal.

Status: On track

**T-019** Inform donor priorities on reducing illicit trade in plant resources and enabling sustainable and legal use and trade.

Status: Not initiated

#### NETWORK

**T-008** Continue to develop strategic partnerships to influence restoration policy and practice – e.g., IUCN Bonn Challenge Secretariat, UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, etc. – including identifying regional focal points from plant Specialist Groups.

Status: On track

**T-009** Create a PCC advisory group on ecological restoration, including regional focal points from plant Specialist Groups and those we want to influence, such as IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management, IUCN Conservation Translocation Specialist Group, IUCN Bonn Challenge Secretariat.

Status: On track

**T-015** Create a Plant Use Group, possibly within the Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group (SULi), involving members from PCC, Specialist Groups and partner organisations like TRAFFIC and Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI), and/or an advisory group within the PCC.

Status: Achieved

**T-022** Create new groups to focus on regions with gaps in the Red List: Mesoamerica/Mexico, South America (Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia), Southeast Asia, and Australia.

Status: On track

**T-026** Collate information about which Specialist Groups are working with CWR and in what aspects and make the link between the Specialist Groups and the Crop Wild Relative Specialist Group (CWRSG) for red listing and other activities concerning conservation planning, and *ex situ* and *in situ* conservation implementation.

Status: Not initiated

**T-027** Organise a series of thematic webinars and virtual meetings with the PCC, all the plant Specialist Groups and cross-thematic groups to share experiences and catalyse collaborations for projects on the Species Conservation Cycle (Assess-Plan-Act).

Status: On track

**T-028** Work with the Conservation Planning Specialist Group to organise a training workshop for the plant Specialist Groups on conservation planning and promote the development of conservation plans to implement impactful conservation actions.  
Status: On track

#### **COMMUNICATE**

**T-011** Gather species data, case studies and stories from plant Specialist Groups to promote during the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.  
Status: Not initiated

**T-017** Contribute to the 'wild plants are our business' public campaign (with/via botanic gardens, private sector), increasing the awareness of the use of wild plants in products, opportunities and risks, and aiming at wider market transformation.  
Status: On track

**T-024** Help raise the profile of CWR and their value within IUCN, the Specialist Groups and globally. Disseminate available tools and guidelines on CWR conservation planning and management developed by the CWRSG among the other Specialist Groups and consider including more case studies from different regional experiences.  
Status: Not initiated

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### **Activities and results 2022**

#### **ASSESS**

##### **Red List**

**T-020** Support the completion of assessments on key groups: Global Trees, Global Priority CWR, Medicinal and aromatics.  
(KSR 6)

Number of new global Red List assessments completed: 4,138

Result description: The total number of tree Red List assessments on the IUCN website

is now 38,356 tree species, of which 3,538 were published in 2022. In addition, there are 936 submitted assessments that are yet to be processed by the IUCN Red List Unit. The remaining species are either in draft, awaiting assessment review and processing (18,275 species) or unassessed but assigned to experts (3,823). Only 2% of tree species (812) are still to be assigned. The Medicinal Plant Specialist Group has also completed the assessment of approximately 500 North American medicinal and aromatic plant species and reassessed 100 European medicinal and aromatic plants.

#### **Research activities**

**T-004** Promote inclusion of all plant data available in the IUCN Red List for definition of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites.  
(KSR 6)

Number of new Key Biodiversity Areas confirmed in the World Database of KBAs (WDKBA): 300

Result description: In 2022, we have been working with the KBA Secretariat, and BGCI has devised a methodology – based on the tree species assessment data found on the IUCN Red List – to identify which trees are highly likely to qualify as an AZE species. The next steps are to identify potential AZE sites in Colombia, Western Ghats, Venezuela, Papua New Guinea and Chile. Progress has also been made in South Africa and Mozambique, where plant data have been included, triggering nearly 300 KBAs on the global database.

**T-006** Consider reformulation of KBAs to include Crop Wild Relative (CWR) species.  
(KSR 6)

Number of new Key Biodiversity Areas confirmed in the World Database of KBAs (WDKBA): 0

Result description: A meeting between members of the PCC (Domitilla Raimondo, Cátia Canteiro, Joana Magos Brehm), the CWRSG (Nigel Maxted and Joana Magos Brehm), the KBA Secretariat (Andy Plumptre) and the KBA Technical Working Group (Penny Langhammer and Olivia Crowe) was held in September 2021 to discuss the possibilities of reformulating the KBAs to include CWR diversity. It was made clear that it is not possible to reformulate KBAs to specifically include CWR since this would highly increase the subjectivity of the method. However, CWR species may trigger KBA status for a site if they are (i) globally threatened (criterion A1), (ii) geographically restricted (criteria B1-B2), or (iii) if they have the threshold proportion of a species' distinct genetic diversity even if the species does not meet the population threshold. It was also agreed that it would be interesting to understand how the existing KBAs cover CWR diversity. In early 2022, a student (Victoria Saunders) from the University of Birmingham (UK) initiated a project, under the supervision of Nigel Maxted and Joana Magos Brehm, which aimed at evaluating the overlap between the distribution of CWR the KBAs. Victoria focused on the priority CWR of the Southern African Development Community, SADC (Allen *et al.* 2009) and the KBAs within this region and concluded that the KBAs of the SADC do not effectively cover priority CWR. In 2022, a paper with the results obtained in this study has been drafted. However, we decided to test another methodology, i.e. using species distribution models rather than known population occurrences, before publication, which will take place in 2023.



Field team of the Global Biodiversity Standard hub established in Kenya  
Photo: Centre for Ecological Restoration, Kenya

Number of KBAs in WDKBA updated after reassessment for species: 0

Result description: Same result reported for previous indicator.

**T-016 Develop discussion paper on use and trade of wild plants for different sectors and conservation approaches/intervention types – e.g., commercial uses for ornamental/horticulture, medicine, food and beverages/cosmetic, timber, subsistence uses.** (KSR 5)

Number of scientific publications about species research that acknowledge SSC affiliation: 0

Result description: The task has been proposed as one of the activities of IUCN SULI PUG, created in 2022, to be followed up in 2023. However, the WildCheck report, systematising information on the use of food, cosmetics, and medicinal plants in final products was published in 2022.

## PLAN

### Policy

**T-018 Collate/contribute plants use/trade inputs to CITES, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the Food and Agriculture Organization, including information on illegal trade.** (KSR 9)

Number of contributions by SSC groups to CITES or CMS for listing or uplisting species: 4

Result description: On inputs to FAO, see the information about the publication of a joint WildCheck report with UN FAO / IUCN / TRAFFIC. Concerning CBD, advocacy continued over the development of the Global Biodiversity Framework, to ensure that the issues of use and trade in wild species (explicitly including plants) are covered. This resulted in success and e.g. Targets 5 and 9 of GBF have explicit reference to

the sustainability of the use of wild flora. There has been a significant input into the CITES CoP19 (November 2022) from across Plant SGs and PCC in particular. Please see the draft report Regulation of trade in plants: summary of decisions and discussions at CITES CoP19 for updates on the relevant CoP19 decisions and discussions. For example, a range of CITES and Livelihoods case studies were co-authored by TRAFFIC, IUCN SULI on plants in use and trade – African Cherry (*Prunus africana*), Indian Nard (*Nardostachys jatamansi*), and Candelilla wax.

## ACT

### Conservation actions

**T-002 Encourage each plant Specialist Group to work on recovery actions ensuring that the proportion of plant groups engaged in recovery action work increases by the end of the quadrennium, with the objective to ensure all Specialist Groups are actively engaged in this work in the next quadrennium.** (KSR 10)

Number of threatened species benefiting from *in situ* conservation action: 0

Result description: Meetings were held with all the Plant Specialist Groups, where they were introduced to the approach used by South Africa on prioritisation of species in most need of emergency recovery action.

**T-003 Develop a methodology to prioritise which species are in most need of emergency recovery and which actions are needed and share this with all plant groups.** (KSR 10)

Number of technical documents provided to support conservation actions: 0

Result description: A meeting was held with key members of the Plant Conservation Committee to define a suggested approach

to prioritise species in most need of emergency recovery action, based on the methodology used by South Africa. Guidelines will be drafted during 2023.

**T-013 Contribute to developing an international standard specific to biodiversity, combining existing guidelines and best practices to promote and support the use of native plants and local botanical expertise in afforestation, reforestation and restoration, and the sustainable use of non-native trees.** (KSR 10)

Number of technical documents provided to support conservation actions: 0

Result description: The Global Biodiversity Standard hubs have been established in Brazil, Peru, India, Madagascar, Kenya and Uganda. The ground survey and remote sensing components of the assessment methodology have been tested in all six countries, and a methodology workshop, led by BGCI and SER and including all partners, will be held in Kenya in January 2023 to finalise the methodology.

**T-014 Quantify, coordinate and promote the role of the IUCN SSC Plant Specialist Groups and botanic gardens in conserving socio-economically important species, reducing the threat of over-exploitation to plants, and sustainable management of plants for improved livelihoods in support of the Sustainable Development Goal.** (KSR 11)

Number of projects providing evidence that use is sustainable per taxonomic group and region: 0

Result description: In 2022, the PCC collaborated with BGCI to develop and share a questionnaire with the botanic garden communities on questions of 'use and



7th Global Botanic Garden Congress held at the Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria, Melbourne in September 2022  
Photo: Paul Smith

trade' in plant species. SurveyMonkey was shared with BGCI members in July with 51 questions covering Unsustainable practices, Sustainable use work, Locality and governance, Monitoring, and Institutional skills. Forty-nine (49) responses from 37 countries were received. Some of the lessons learnt include that land use change is the biggest driver of plant diversity decline, that the majority of responding gardens focus on medicines, food, specimen collection and crafts in the projects, that they hold a valuable mix of knowledge, that there is a need to improve monitoring of ecosystem impacts and that more connections to share knowledge are wanted. The preliminary results of the survey were presented at the Global Botanic Gardens Congress and the next steps will include sharing the results with PCC, as well as IUCN SULi/PUG, and further plans for additional surveys and designing similar for the plant SGs.

#### **Synergy**

**T-010 Support Specialist Groups to be involved with Botanic Gardens Conservation International's five-year strategic plan target on work with the Ecological Restoration Alliance. (KSR 10)**

Number of groups involved with BGCI's five-year strategic plan: 0

Result description: An Ecological Restoration Alliance meeting was held in Melbourne in September 2022, and several BGCI Global Congress sessions focused on ecological restoration. A proposed action from the meeting was to compile data and write a paper on Ecological Restoration costs as a counter to 'cheap tree planting'.

#### **NETWORK**

##### **Capacity building**

**T-027 Organise a series of thematic webinars and virtual meetings with the PCC, all the plant Specialist Groups and cross-thematic groups to share experiences and catalyse collaborations for projects on the Species Conservation Cycle (Assess-Plan-Act). (KSR 2)**

Number of people trained in other fields: 170

Result description: In 2022, the Plant Conservation Committee organized in collaboration with the Global Center for Species Survival thematic webinars on CITES and Conservation Planning. The recordings are available online: An SSC Specialist Group Guide to Engaging with CITES (<https://youtu.be/Enhbd-0IJ78>), Principles of Species Conservation Planning ([https://youtu.be/UVK2uTTk\\_ds](https://youtu.be/UVK2uTTk_ds)), Species Conservation Planning Steps (<https://youtu.be/H7xSfB3tMbs>), Assessing to

Plan - Multi-Species Planning Pathways (<https://youtu.be/Lrg6NcrJkYc>), *Ex situ* Conservation Assessment as Part of the One Plan Approach (<https://youtu.be/TbVwJzGVjYY>), Plant Conservation Planning (<https://youtu.be/8GniUMlibM8>). Additionally, three virtual meetings were held with the Plant Specialist Groups and Stand-Alone Red List Authorities to share experiences and catalyse collaborations, with 34 attendees from 18 different groups, including the Plant Conservation Committee.

**T-028 Work with the Conservation Planning Specialist Group to organise a training workshop for the plant Specialist Groups on conservation planning and promote the development of conservation plans to implement impactful conservation actions. (KSR 2)**

Number of people trained in conservation planning: 24

Result description: In 2022, the Plant Conservation Committee, Conservation Planning Specialist Group and Global Center for Species Survival organized a webinar focused on Conservation Planning and targeting the plant groups (<https://youtu.be/8GniUMlibM8>). A follow-up survey was sent to all attendees and registrants to scope potential groups in need of support in conservation planning.



## Membership

**T-009 Create a PCC advisory group on ecological restoration, including regional focal points from plant Specialist Groups and those we want to influence, such as IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management, IUCN Conservation Translocation Specialist Group, IUCN Bonn Challenge Secretariat.** (KSR 2)

Number of SSC members recruited: 0

Result description: Initial meetings were held with key partners involved in ecosystem restoration in order to set up the advisory group.

Member expertise distribution: Ongoing.

Result description: Same result reported as for previous indicator.

**T-015 Create a Plant Use Group, possibly within the Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group (SULi), involving members from PCC, Specialist Groups and partner organisations like TRAFFIC and Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI), and/or an advisory group within the PCC.** (KSR 3)

Number of SSC members recruited: 33

Result description: The Plant Use Group was established within the Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group, with members including all Sustainable Use Focal Points from the Plant Specialist Groups, and other key stakeholders. The first meeting was held in October 2022 with over 20 attendees. Informal meetings also took place during the CITES CoP19, held in November 2022 in Panama City, Panama and opportunities for joint presentations, e.g. through CoP19 side-events, and the 'launch' of PUG occurred there.

**T-022 Create new groups to focus on regions with gaps in the Red List: Mesoamerica/Mexico, South America (Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia), Southeast Asia and Australia.** (KSR 2)

Number of new SSC groups established: 0

Result description: Progress was made on a proposal for a new Bolivian Plant Specialist

Group, and the Plant Conservation Committee is seeking leadership for other potential new groups.

## COMMUNICATE Communication

**T-017 Contribute to the 'wild plants are our business' public campaign (with/via botanic gardens, private sector), increasing the awareness of the use of wild plants in products, opportunities and risks, and aiming at wider market transformation.** (KSR 13)

Number of digital communication outputs developed in relation to specific taxonomic groups: 4

Result description: The WildCheck Report was launched on Earth Day (April 22, 2022) co-authored by UN FAO, TRAFFIC and IUCN Species Survival Commission Medicinal Plant Specialist Group (IUCN SSC MPSG), accompanied by a webinar co-hosted by the Sustainable Herbs Program (SHP), which has received a total of 900 viewers. The report contains risk/opportunity profiles for 12 well-known wild ingredients in trade, the 'Wild Dozen', alongside a review of the state of wild plants trade and the 'What you can do' section tailored to different stakeholders, including industry and consumers. The report has thus far reached a potential audience of 7.5 million. As of December 2022, it has been shared in 600 tweets from 461 users, with an upper bound of 2,221,504 followers altogether. Beyond Twitter, we counted an additional reach of 5,300,000 and an engagement of nearly 4,000. In the press, at least 39 articles worldwide have mentioned it, with a total engagement of over 8,000. The complementary WildCheck Platform was developed alongside the Report, with Wild Dozen ingredient profiles specifically tailored to the industry. The platform also hosts the We Use Wild Pledge call to action, alongside an industry blog where companies can share responsible sourcing experience and advice. As of December 2022, the platform received

3,600 visitors, 3,400 of which were unique. Moreover, information was developed for the Cambridge University Botanic Garden wild plants event in March/April 2022 for the Cambridge Festival, focusing on consumer education, which reached an estimated 2,000 visitors. A National Geographic article published in August 2022 features a consumer-friendly guide to the Wild Dozen and the steps that consumers can take in following up on the recommendations in the WildCheck report and platform. We Use Wild Forum on Wild Plant Ingredients was hosted by TRAFFIC online and in Cambridge on October 4, 2022. The purpose of the event was twofold: to formally launch the WildCheck Platform and We Use Wild Pledge, and to bring key wild plants users and stakeholders together to discuss next steps and collaboration. The event was attended by 43 participants in total, including 14 businesses, many of whom we had not previously engaged with. The list of attendees as well as the agreed action points from the event can be seen in the event report.

## Summary of achievements

**Total number of targets 2021–2025: 28**

**Geographic regions: 28 Global**

**Actions during 2022:**

Assess: 5 (KSR 5, 6)

Plan: 1 (KSR 9)

Act: 5 (KSR 10, 11)

Network: 6 (KSR 2, 3)

Communicate: 1 (KSR 13)

**Overall achievement 2021–2025:**

