



Species

ISSUE 65

2024-2025 Report of the IUCN Species Survival Commission and Secretariat



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.

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.

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 and Centers for Species Survival (CSS) each year. Each SSC and CSS group contributes to this document by providing a yearly summarised description of their achievements, which is presented in stand-alone reports.

Structure of the IUCN SSC and CSS Stand-alone Reports

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

Title of the group

Photograph(s) of the Chair/Co-Chairs

Group information

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

Logo of the group

Mission statement

Includes the mission of the group.

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.

Targets for the 2021-2025 quadrennium

Includes the targets planned by the SSC or CSS 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).

Activities and results

Includes the targets for which activities were conducted and results that were generated during 2024 (full year) and 2025 (first quarter), 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).

Acknowledgements

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

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.

Example for the recommended citation:

Smith, P, and Raimondo, D. (2025). 2024-2025 Report of the Plant Conservation Committee. In: IUCN SSC and Secretariat. *Species: Annual Report of the IUCN Species Survival Commission and Secretariat 2024-2025*. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. 8 pp.

Animalia

Fungi

Plantae

National Species

Disciplinary

Action Partnership

Task Force

Red List Authority

Committee

Center for Species Survival

2024-2025 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, ensuring plant species are included in that process and can contribute to spatial strategic planning for conservation at a larger scale.
Status: Achieved

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: Achieved

T-021 Ensure national endemics are represented in the Red List.
Status: Achieved

T-023 Identify groups of plants to be assessed regularly and included on the Red List Index and other global indicators.
Status: On track

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



Global Biodiversity Standard team assessing mangrove restoration site in Kenya
Photo: BGCI

for the next IUCN World Conservation Congress (WCC).

Status: No longer a priority

ACT

T-002 Encourage each plant Specialist Group to work on recovery actions ensuring that the proportion of plant groups actively engaged in recovery action work increases by the end of the 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: No longer a priority

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 develop an international site-based 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 native trees.

Status: Achieved

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 promote sustainable management of plants for improved livelihoods in support of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Status: On track

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

Status: On track

NETWORK

T-008 Continue to develop strategic partnerships influencing 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: Achieved

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 and IUCN Bonn Challenge Secretariat.

Status: No longer a priority

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 such as 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



The Global Biodiversity Standard (TGBS) training in Peru
Photo: BGCI



The Global Biodiversity Standard agroforestry site assessment, India
Photo: BGCI

conservation planning, and *ex situ* and *in situ* conservation implementation.

Status: On track

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: Achieved

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: Achieved

COMMUNICATE

T-011 Gather species data, case studies and stories from plant Specialist Groups to promote during the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

Status: On track

T-017 Contribute to the “wild plants are our business” public campaign with/via botanic gardens, private sector, etc., 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: Achieved

Activities and results 2024-2025

ASSESS

Policy

T-007 Work with regional Specialist Groups to get them involved with the KBAs process at national level, ensuring plant species are

included in that process and can contribute to spatial strategic planning for conservation at a larger scale. (KSR 6)

Number of national plans incorporating KBAs in their spatial planning: 3

Result description: Although achieved in 2023, an additional 35 KBA sites were published for Gabon in 2024, as well as further sites in Colombia and South Africa.

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: 8,104

Result description: During the year 2024, a total of 8,104 plants were added to the IUCN Red List; the majority (7,660) of these were trees bringing a total of 50,740 trees to the Red List resulting in this now being considered a comprehensively assessed group. Plants have overachieved on the Barometer of Life target which was 56,000 species with a total of 73,588 species now included. While there has been little progress on the assessment of Crop Wild Relative and Medicinal plant species, the CWRSG have applied for the SSC Internal Grants with the project ‘Assessment of the extinction risk of global priority crop wild relatives to major crops quinoa (*Chenopodium*), strawberry (*Fragaria*) and grape (*Vitis*)’ which is currently initiating. Additionally, there was an effort to find an RLA Coordinator for the CWRSG; this person will help finalise many assessments that have been drafted during this quadrennium.

T-021 Ensure national endemics are represented in the Red List. (KSR 6)

Number of new global Red List assessments completed: 3,000

Result description: More than 3,000 plant species endemic to a single country were published on the IUCN Red List in 2024. Although many were published via global assessments processes like the Global

Tree Assessment, others were published from national processes.

T-023 Identify groups of plants to be assessed regularly and included on the Red List Index and other global indicators. (KSR 7)

Number of groups with comprehensive Red List reassessments published as a proportion of the number prioritised for the Red List Index: 0

Result description: In 2024, the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew was able to secure a first tranche of funding towards the work related to this target. This involved: advancing and refining the analysis; producing a ‘long list’ of combinations each of five clades in which assessing most species would result in a set of a few thousand assessments which would meet the criteria to be considered collectively representative of global angiosperm diversity. The next phase of this project will start in early 2025.

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): 321

Result description: BGCI’s Global Tree Portal now includes information on species that occur in existing KBA/AZEs, and there is a new download function for each species in a KBA with the list of sites in which it occurs. A [methodology for identifying the potential Alliance for Zero Extinction \(AZE\) tree species on a global scale](#) was published in Conservation Science and Practice.

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



Malawian botanists undertaking fieldwork to look for the restricted national endemic plant *Habernaria livingstonia* that they have red listed and will now trigger a new KBA
Photo: George Malembo

Result description: A meeting between members of the IUCN PCC (C. Canteiro, J. Magos Brehm), the IUCN Crop Wild Relatives SG (N. Maxted, J. Magos Brehm), the Global Tree SG (M. Rivers), and the IUCN Mediterranean Plant SG (B. de Montmollin) was carried out in order to understand how we could work together to incorporate more CWR in KBA and overcome the more general issues of incorporating plants into KBAs. It was decided that the CWRSG would get a student in 2025 to gather distribution data of priority CWR for the Mediterranean area and send data to the Mediterranean Plant SG to identify KBAs for the target species or jointly with other taxa. It was also concluded that several plant SGs need to work together towards providing recommendations to facilitate the identification of KBAs for plants.

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: Funding secured for collating plant use and trade case-studies for the Species Use Database via the PUG (Plant Use Group) – boosting the representation of flora (2024-25 delivery). Potential IUCN guidance on the role of sustainable use of plants and fungi in landscape restoration initiatives – linked to the Global

Biodiversity Standard. Exploration of the applicability of the new 5-Dimensional Sustainability Assessment Framework for more plant species.

PLAN

Policy

T-001 Promote the inclusion of more plant information on the Post-2020 Framework and other multilateral environmental agreements. (KSR 9)

Number of policies where SSC members provided technical input: 1

Result description: The Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) – comprising activities and indicators nested in the Global Biodiversity Framework – was adopted by the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at COP-16 in Cali, Colombia on, October 21-November 1, 2024.

T-012 Use Kew Declaration to create an emergency motion for the IUCN World Conservation Congress. (KSR 9)

Emergency motion submitted: Achieved.

Result description: The motion on for appropriate tree planting was re-submitted for the 2025 World Conservation Congress.

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: 0

Result description: Some of the important policy opportunities straddling 2024-25 include: (1) CBD CoP16 – clear links between GSPC, GBF Targets 5, 9 and

issues of trade and use in timber and non-timber plants; (2) CITES Plants Committee 2024 included a number of flora trade relevant items and IUCN provided inputs, including on CITES and Forests; CITES tree species; CITES Medicinal and Aromatic plants; Appendix II orchids included in final products; (3) CITES CoP20 (Nov-Dec 2025), in Uzbekistan – listing proposals expected on timber and other plants; Finalisation of study in response to the Decision on Trade in Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, and potential side-event, and (4) EU Deforestation-Free Regulations (EUDR) – Delayed implementation for 12 months till December 2025; further attention to the issue of deforestations and illegal logging.

ACT

Conservation actions

T-002 Encourage each plant Specialist Group to work on recovery actions ensuring that the proportion of plant groups actively engaged in recovery action work increases by the end of the quadrennium. (KSR 10)

Plant groups working on recovery actions: Ongoing.

Result description: Online meetings were held in early 2024 with all the plant Specialist Groups focusing on emergency recovery work. Examples were shared from the Palm Specialist Group, Succulent Plant Illegal Trade Task Force, Bryophyte Specialist Group, Western Africa Plant Red List Authority, Crop Wild Relative Specialist Group, Mediterranean Plant Specialist Group, Freshwater Plant Specialist Group, Southern Africa Plant Specialist Group, Global Tree Specialist Group, Hawaiian Islands Plant Specialist Group, Cuban Plant Specialist Group, Galapagos Plant

Specialist Group, Medicinal Plant Specialist Group, Colombian Plant Specialist Group, Sonoran Desert Plant Specialist Group and Center for Species Survival – New Mexico. Further discussions were held at the 5th SSC Leaders meeting in October 2024, with most groups interested in doing more work on this.

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: 6

Result description: A core group of experts from within and outside the IUCN SSC drafted a set of simplified guidelines on emergency recovery interventions for threatened plant species. The six steps necessary to do recovery work, i.e. 1) Prioritization and sorting, 2) Baseline assessment, 3) Stakeholder identification and engagement, 4) Planning, 5) Actions, and 6) Monitoring and evaluation, were presented at the 5th SSC Leaders meeting, and feedback was received from various specialist groups. The guidelines will be sent for wider feedback and will be published in 2025.

T-013 Contribute to develop 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: 1

Result description: So far, 18 hubs have been established across 13 countries, and over 200 assessors have been trained. The Global Biodiversity Standard (TGBS) was officially launched at Biodiversity COP-16 in Cali with the first certified projects announced. There has been a great deal of interest in TGBS since then from corporates and governments and, to date, five sites have been certified.

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: 1

Result description: BGCI has undertaken a survey supporting the development of an initiative aimed at combating the illegal trade of plant species worldwide. This survey focused on BGCI member Botanic Gardens as well as the wider community of experts and stakeholders. One of the resulting outputs was the report published in 2024 [BGCI Technical Review: The importance of botanic gardens in tackling the illegal plant trade](#), alongside the accompanying recommendations.

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: There were sessions led by ERA members at the 8th Global Botanic Garden Congress in Singapore, including on restoration projects and The Global Biodiversity Standard, and SG members were at the congress. In 2025, progress towards the ERA strategy (2021-2025) will be reviewed, including opportunities to better engage with SGs.

Technical advice

T-019 Inform donor priorities on reducing illicit trade in plant resources and enabling sustainable and legal use and trade. (KSR 11)

Number of sustainable use practices supported: 0

Result description: The BGCI publication BGCI Technical Review: The importance of botanic gardens in tackling the illegal plant trade quoted above attempts to do this, and has been widely circulated.

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: 0

Result description: Two virtual meetings were held with all the Plant Specialist Groups, Stand-Alone Red List Authorities and Task Forces to share experiences and catalyse collaborations, focused on emergency recovery work, with more than 30 attendees from 17 different groups, including the Plant Conservation Committee.

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, and IUCN Bonn Challenge Secretariat. (KSR 2)

Number of SSC members recruited: 0

Result description: Online sessions run during this quadrennium were successful at highlighting SG expertise to IUCN Regional Offices. However, feedback was received that another group is not needed as many are already in existence, e.g. IUCN CEM, which has a strong focus on restoration. In 2024, Kirsty Shaw gave a presentation to IUCN CEM members on TGBS, GTA data and other tools to ensure that biodiversity is well considered in restoration projects. The IUCN Engage platform was also identified as potentially a better way to highlight



Plant Conservation Committee at the IUCN SSC 5th Leaders' Meeting, Abu Dhabi 2024
Photo: BGCI

SG expertise and connect SG representatives to other organisations carrying out restoration.

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: 0

Result description: The Plant Use Group (PUG) hosted in IUCN SULi has been operational and met a number of times. It ran in parallel with the newly set up taskforce on illegal succulents trade.

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: 1

Result description: The Plant Conservation Committee supported the creation of a new Wild Tulip Specialist Group in early 2024. Further proposals were drafted and submitted to the Chair of the SSC for an Ecuador Plant Specialist Group, the Australia Plant Specialist Group, and a draft proposal was received for a Bolivia Plant Specialist Group.

Synergy

T-008 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 3)

IUCN bodies with which the SSC group collaborates to advance targets: 11

Result description: Partnerships remain strong with SER, CIFOR-ICRAF. The Global Biodiversity Standard (TGBS) was officially launched at Biodiversity COP-16 in Cali with the first certified projects announced. There has been a lot of interest in TGBS since then from companies and large NGOs interested in certification and better biodiversity outcomes from restoration.

COMMUNICATE Communication

T-011 Gather species data, case studies and stories from plant Specialist Groups to promote during the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. (KSR 13)

Number of digital communication outputs developed in relation to specific taxonomic groups: 0

Result description: The first TGBS certified sites have been awarded. These make good case studies promoting strong biodiversity outcomes in restoration. These can be shared with SGs with a request for additional case studies where SG members have helped deliver good restoration projects. In 2025, the IKI funded BGCI and CIFOR-ICRAF project [The Right Tree in the Right Place for the Right Purpose](#) will also be collating best practice case studies.

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: A range of relevant innovative tools have been under development, and presented, e.g. at the IUCN SSC Leaders' Meeting in Abu Dhabi in October 2024, with keen interest to connect: 1) [5D SAF](#); 2) [Wild Harvesting Improvement Framework](#) and pilot projects in Morocco (Argan trees) and Uzbekistan (Liquorice root), and 3) [Guidelines for sustainable use and trade of \(re\)wild species of flora and fungi in landscape restoration](#). Additionally, a new flagship initiative on addressing [unsustainable and illegal trade in wild flora and fungi from Nepal's Himalayan range](#) has been launched in 2024 (UK Government funded).

Summary of achievements

Total number of targets 2021–2025: 28

Geographic regions: 28 Global

Actions during 2024–2025:

Assess: 7 (KSR 5, 6, 7)

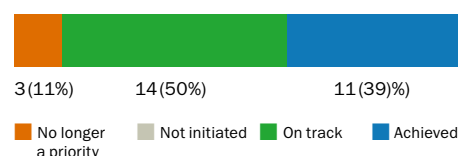
Plan: 3 (KSR 9)

Act: 6 (KSR 10, 11)

Network: 5 (KSR 2, 3)

Communicate: 2 (KSR 13)

Overall achievement 2021–2025:



Suweon Treefrog
(*Dryophytes suweonensis*)
Photo: Amael Borzee



Marsh Cinquefoil
(*Comarum palustre*)
Photo: Magnus Goransson



Phallus aureolatus
Photo: Juliano Baltazar



Eurasian Griffon (*Gyps fulvus*)
Photo: Andre Botha



Black Rhino (*Diceros bicornis*)
Photo: Save The Rhino Trust Namibia



Azores Nursery Spider
(*Pisaura acoreensis*)
Photo: Paulo A.V. Borges



Black and White Snapper
(*Macolor niger*)
Photo: David B. Snyder