

Uses of The IUCN Red List

Our Goal

To catalyse action for biodiversity conservation by providing information and analyses on the world's species including threats, population status and trends





The IUCN Red List

**is the starting point for
conservation action**

The Value of the IUCN Red List

- **Reputation of The IUCN Red List**
 - Beyond subjective expert opinion / process
 - Beyond a list of threat categories
 - Beyond hand-picked assessments
- **Used for**
 - Analysis
 - Informing conservation actions
 - Identifying sites for conservation action
 - Engaging the private sector
 - Informing policy and management
 - Guiding species conservation funding
 - Communication



Analysis: status of biodiversity

Threatened and at risk of extinction worldwide:

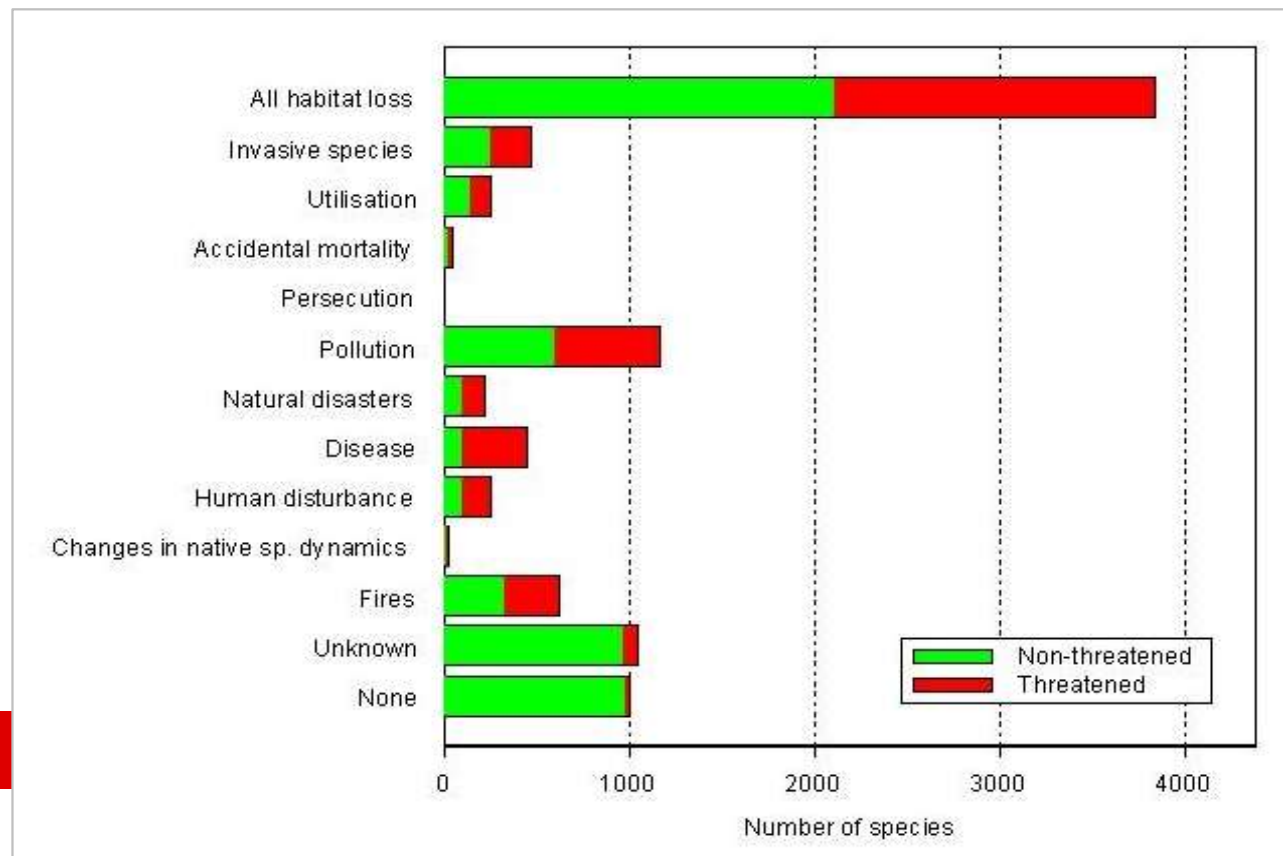
- 26% of the world's mammals
- 41% of amphibians
- One in seven birds
- A third of reef building corals
- 34% of conifers
- 30% of sharks and rays

We know enough to show that species are in trouble

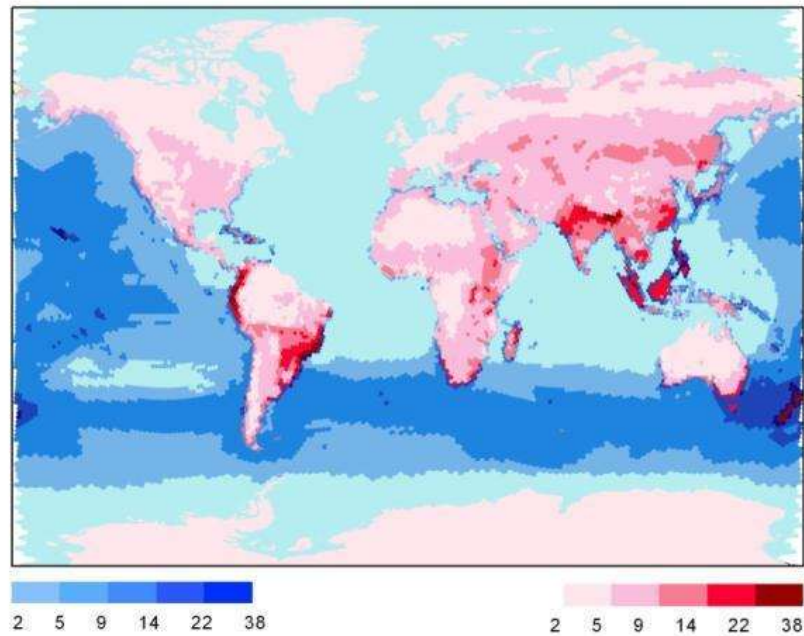


Analysis: Pressures

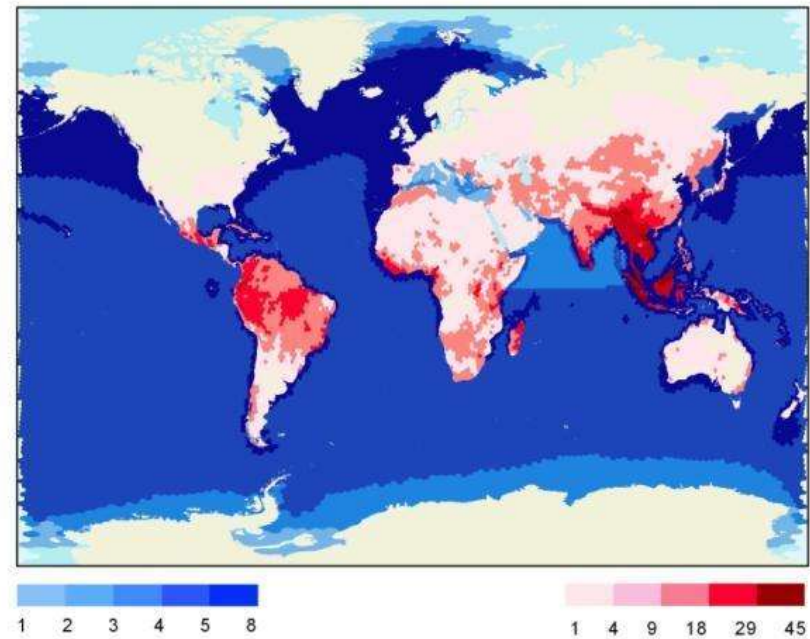
- Land-use change and other habitat transformation
- Over-exploitation (hunting, fishing, collecting: legal and illegal)
- Introduction of invasive alien species
- Pollution
- Rapidly increasing impacts of climate change
- Disease



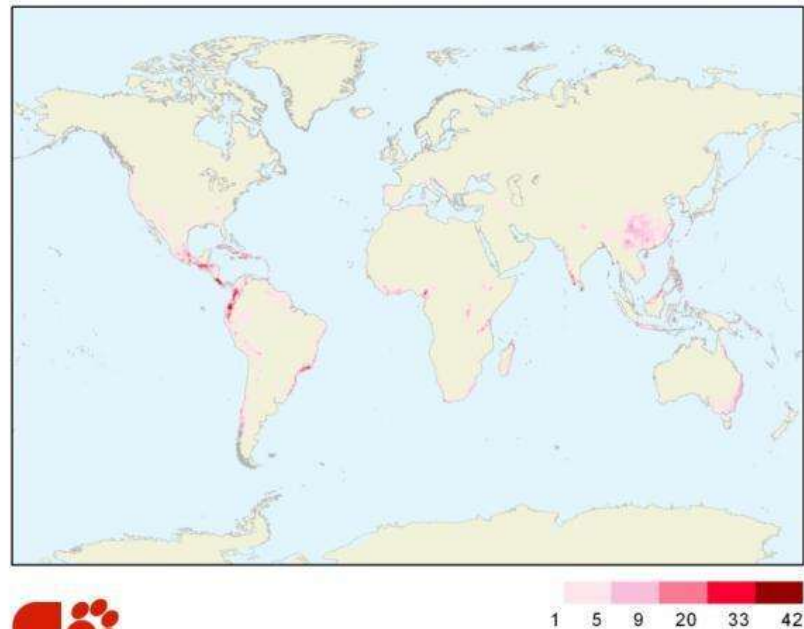
Threatened bird richness



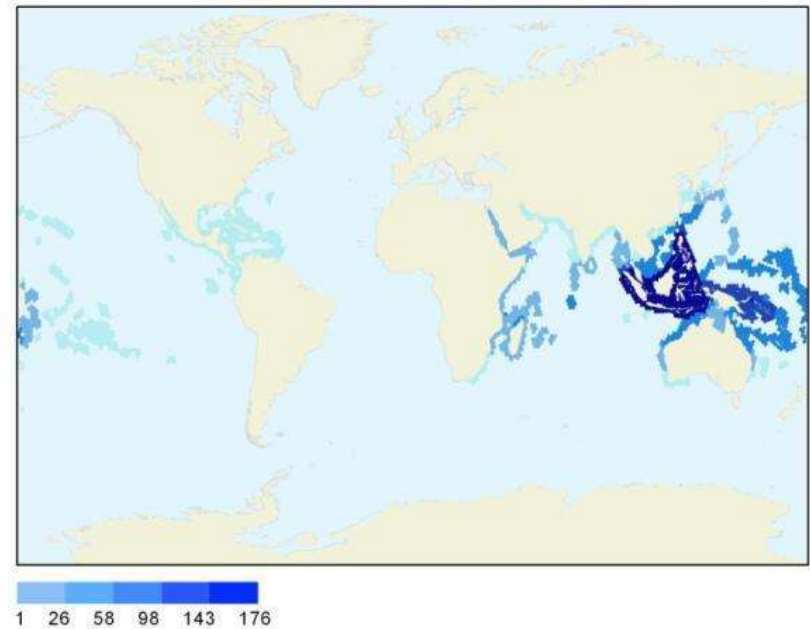
Threatened mammal richness

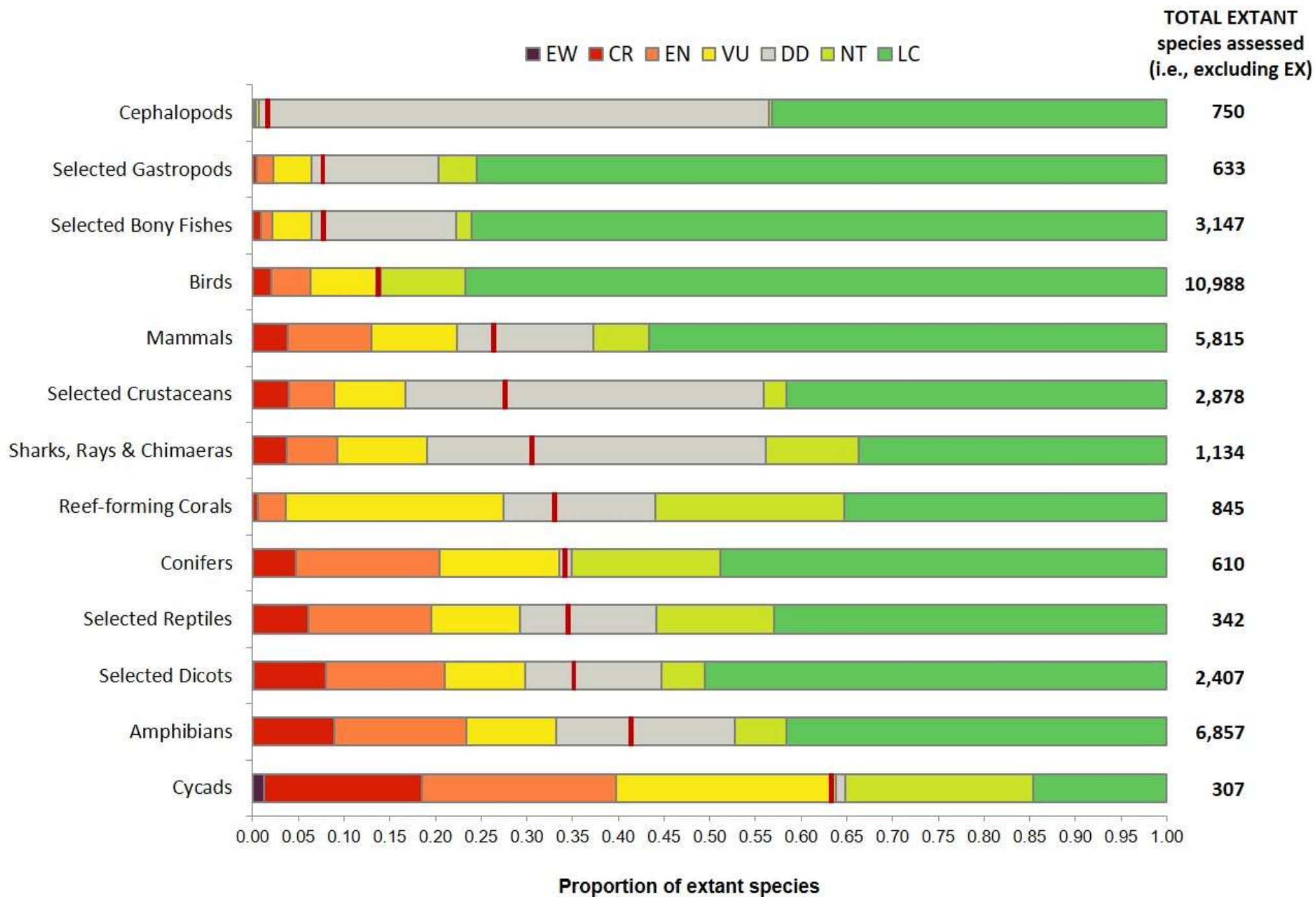


Threatened amphibian richness



Threatened coral richness

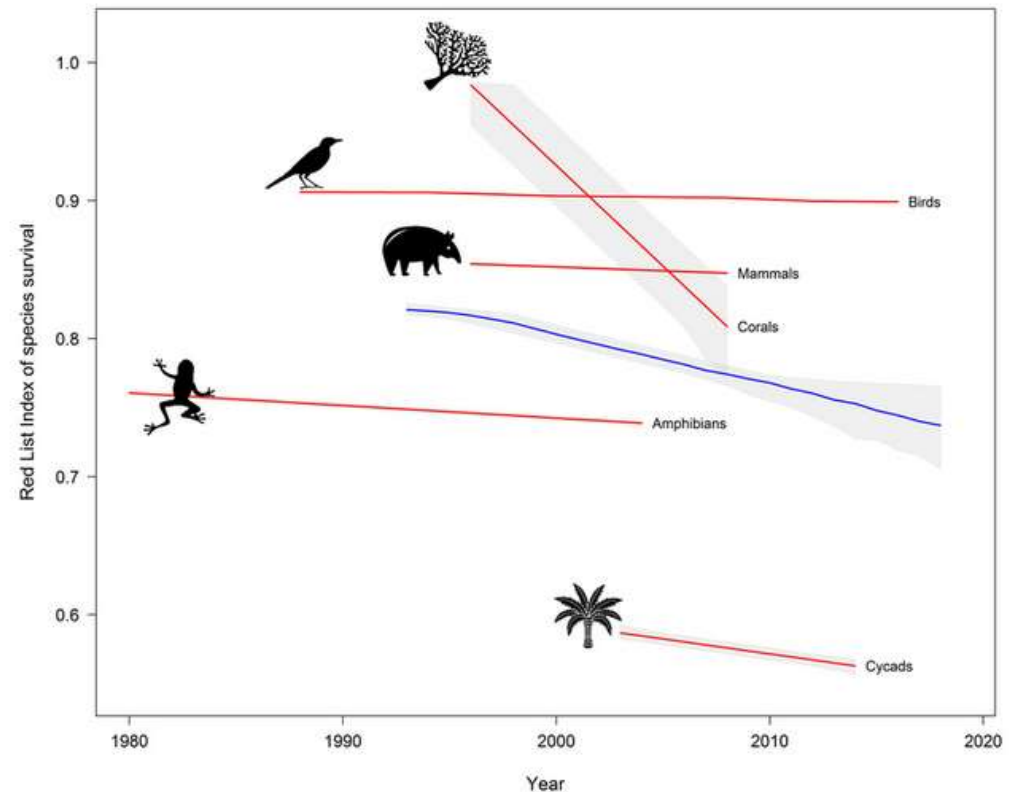




The IUCN Red List Index (RLI)

- Extinction risk trends over time for groups of species (RLI of spp. survival).
- Based on proportion of species in each RL category and proportion moving between categories owing to genuine status changes

(changes resulting from revised taxonomy, improved knowledge or modified criteria are excluded)



Informing Conservation Actions

Targeted conservation works:

- 37 recent improvements in status in mammals
- 5% of threatened mammals have increasing populations
- 16 birds prevented from going extinct in the last 15 years due to conservation efforts
- Without conservation, status of birds and mammals would be almost 20% worse



Equus przewalskii

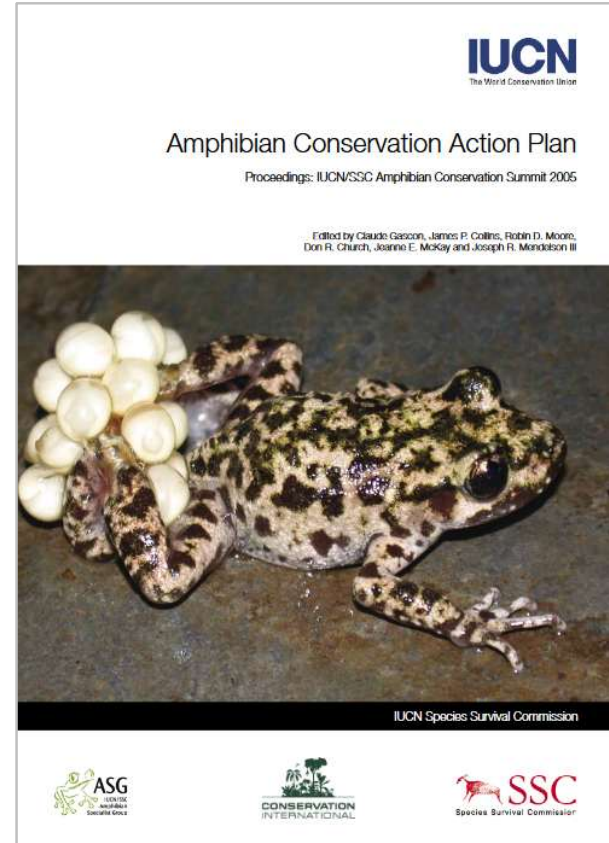
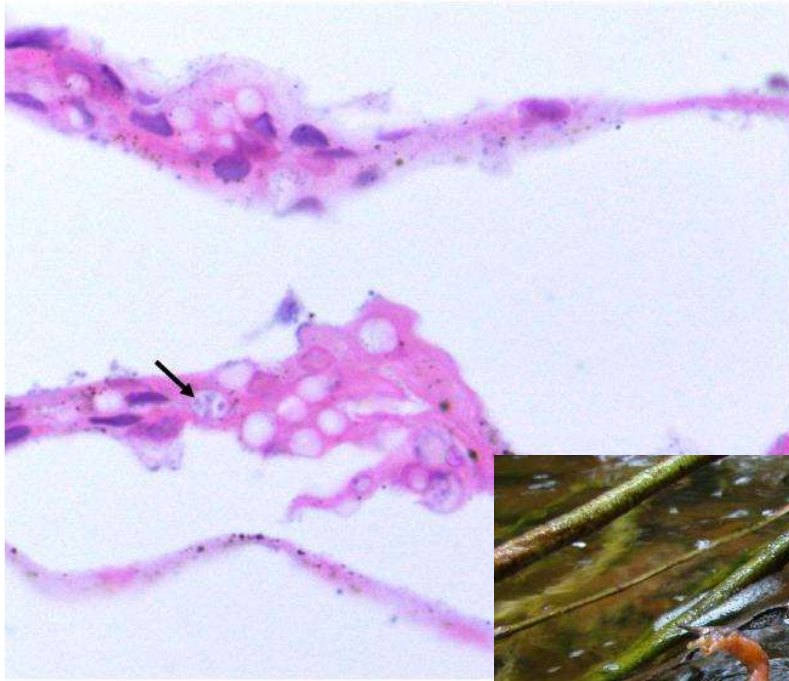


Black-footed Ferret



Yellow-eared Parrot

Fighting for frogs





Wouter Beukema



Robin D. Moore



Thomas Bile



Samuel Chaves



Robin D. Moore



Robin D. Moore



Robin D. Moore



Thomas Bile



Robin D. Moore



Robin D. Moore



Robin D. Moore



Robin D. Moore



Thomas Bile



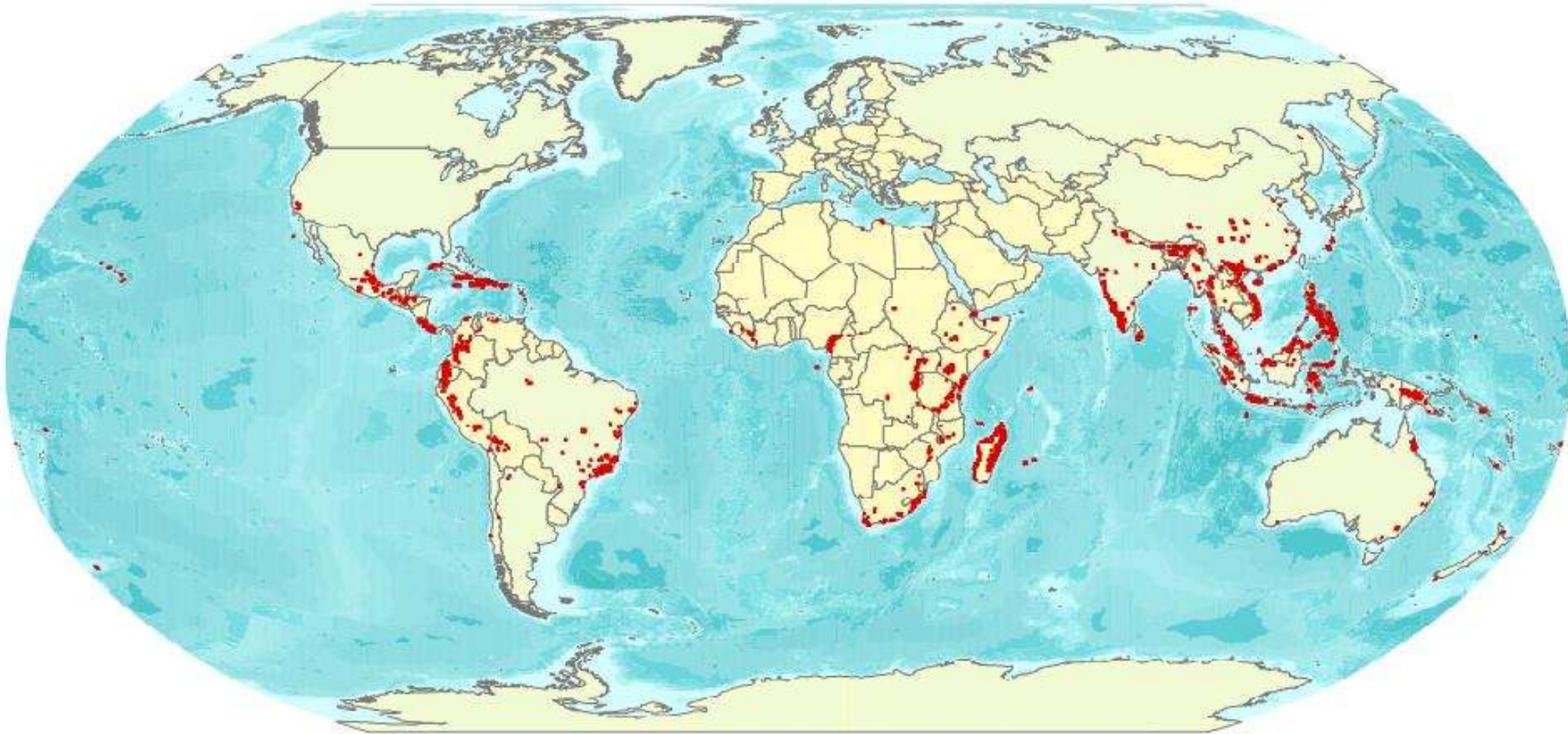
LOST FROGS...FOUND

After five months of expeditions in 21 countries, CI's Search for the Lost Frogs has rediscovered 15 "missing" amphibian species – a glimmer of hope amid a global extinction crisis.

[LEARN MORE >>](#)



Identifying Sites for Conservation Action



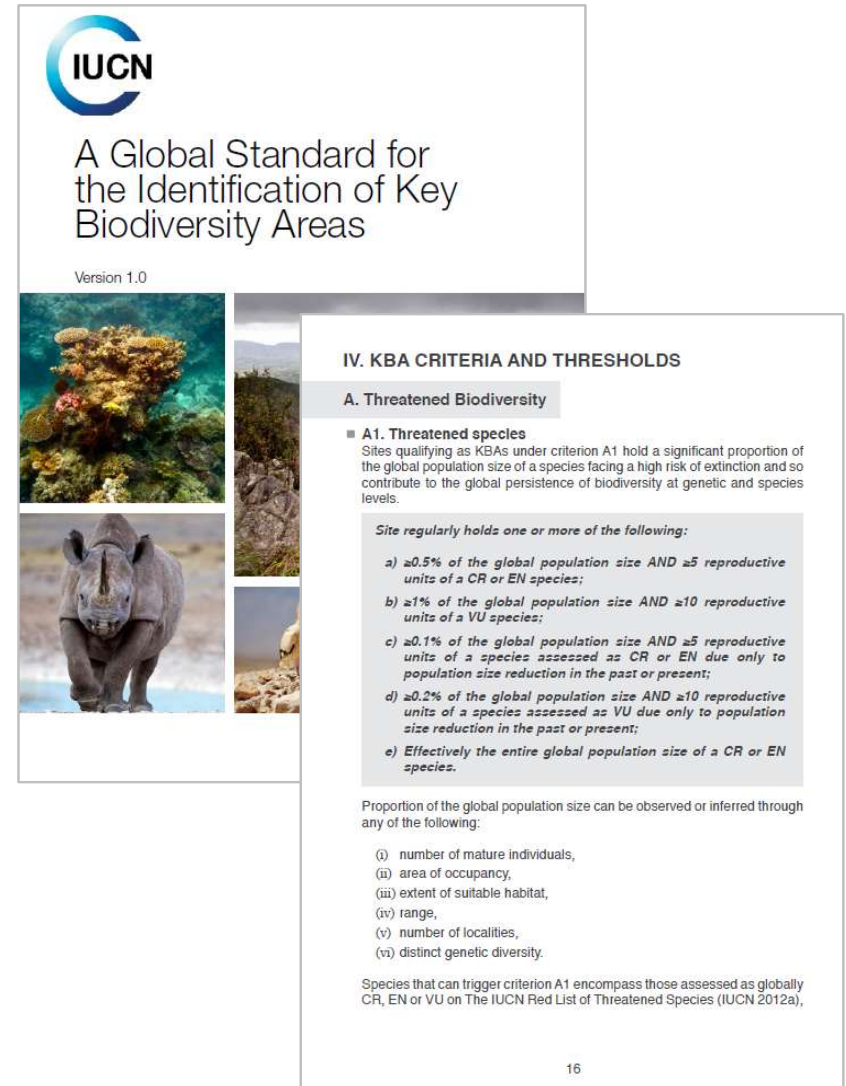
2004 Gap Analysis: protected area network coverage of threatened species.

Key Biodiversity Areas

Harmonizing existing approaches:

- Important Bird Areas
- Important Plant Areas
- Important Freshwater Areas
- Prime Butterflies Areas
- Alliance for Zero Extinction, etc.

Set of criteria to identify sites that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity





Engaging with the Private Sector



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TINTO



Biodiversity management and integrated reporting



Biodiversity management and integrated reporting

IUCN and Nespresso to sign landmark agreement to make aluminium greener

Fri, 29 May 2009

IUCN, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and Nestlé Nespresso S.A., the world's leading provider of single-portioned highest-quality premium coffee, are to sign an agreement to make aluminium more sustainable.



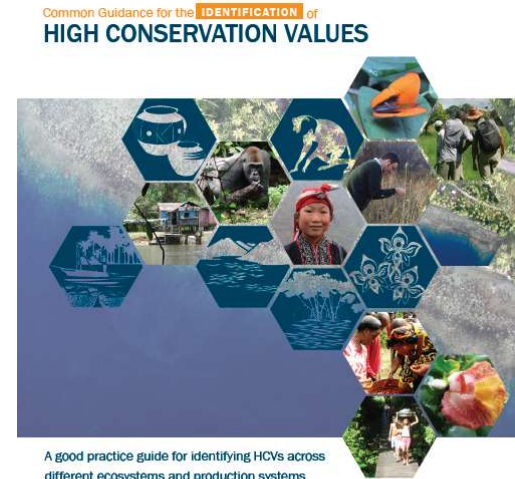
Photo: © Kijpargeter | Dreamstime.com



Safeguard Policies and Certification Schemes



Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources



OCTOBER 2013

HCV HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES resource network





Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT)

- **Available via subscription to corporates and consultancies to inform business decision-making. For example:**
 - **Identify areas recognised as critical habitat and categorise projects accurately according to their environmental risk.**
 - **Maintain a site catalogue to quickly compile portfolio level information on environmental indicators to feed into sustainability reporting frameworks.**
 - **Access on-line maps and toolkits tailored to business needs**

<https://www.ibatforbusiness.org/>



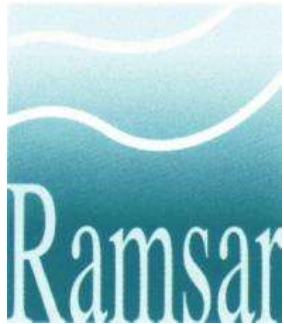


Businesses can use the information in The IUCN Red List for guiding business decisions and for conservation at their sites





Informing Policy & Management





The Parties to CBD agreed a new Strategic Plan with 20 'Aichi' targets for 2020

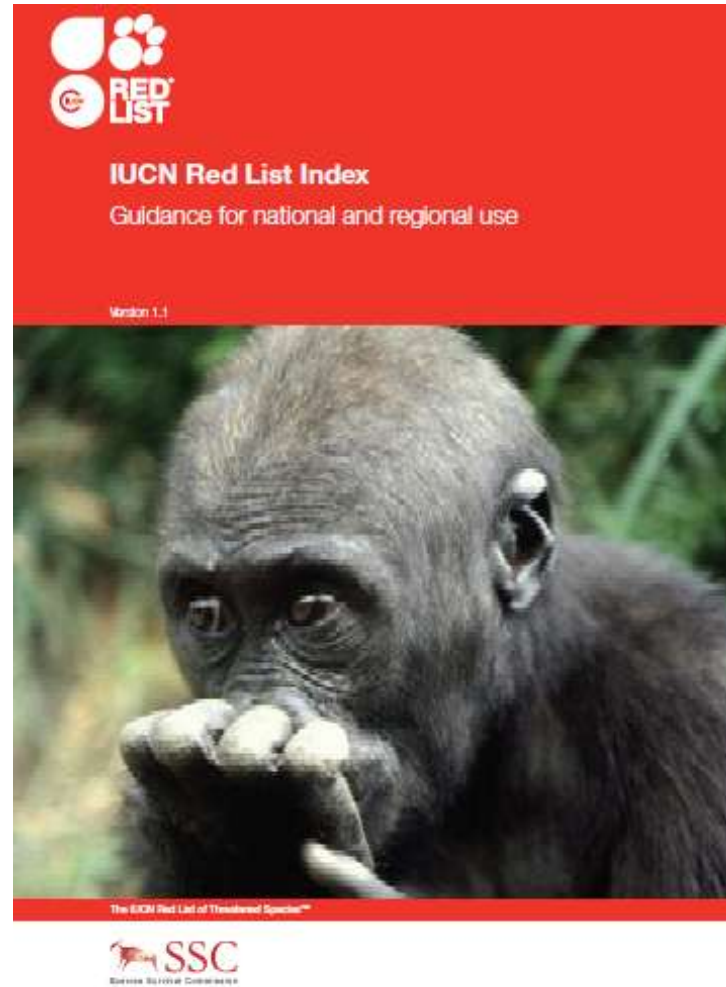
CBD strategic goal CBD 2020 target <small>Summarised from Report of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention on the Work of its Third Meeting, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/4, June 2010</small>	
A. Address underlying causes	1. Everyone is aware of the value of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably
	2. Biodiversity is integrated into national and local development and planning processes
	3. Harmful incentives are eliminated or reformed and positive incentives are developed and applied
	4. Governments and businesses have achieved or implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption
B. Reduce pressures and promote sustainable use	5. Loss, degradation and fragmentation of forest and other habitats is at least halved
	6. Overfishing and destructive fishing practices are eliminated
	7. Agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably
	8. Pollution is reduced to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity
	9. Invasive alien species are identified, prioritised and controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to control pathways of introduction
	10. Pressures on corals and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimised
C. Safeguard ecosystems, species and genes	11. Terrestrial, inland-water, coastal and marine areas, especially those of particular importance for biodiversity, are conserved through comprehensive, representative and well-connected systems of effectively managed protected areas
	12. Extinction and decline of threatened species is prevented and their status improved
	13. Loss of genetic diversity in crop, livestock and wild relatives is halted
D. Enhance benefits from biodiversity and ecosystems	14. Ecosystems that provide essential services and livelihoods are safeguarded and/or restored, with equitable access
	15. Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks is enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including 15% of degraded ecosystems
	16. Access to genetic resources is enhanced and benefits shared
E. Enhance implementation through planning, knowledge management and capacity building	17. All parties have implemented effective national biodiversity strategies and action plans
	18. Traditional knowledge and practices are protected and their contribution to biodiversity conservation is enhanced
	19. Knowledge and technologies relating to status, trends and value of biodiversity are improved and shared
	20. Human resources and financing for implementing CBD has increased.



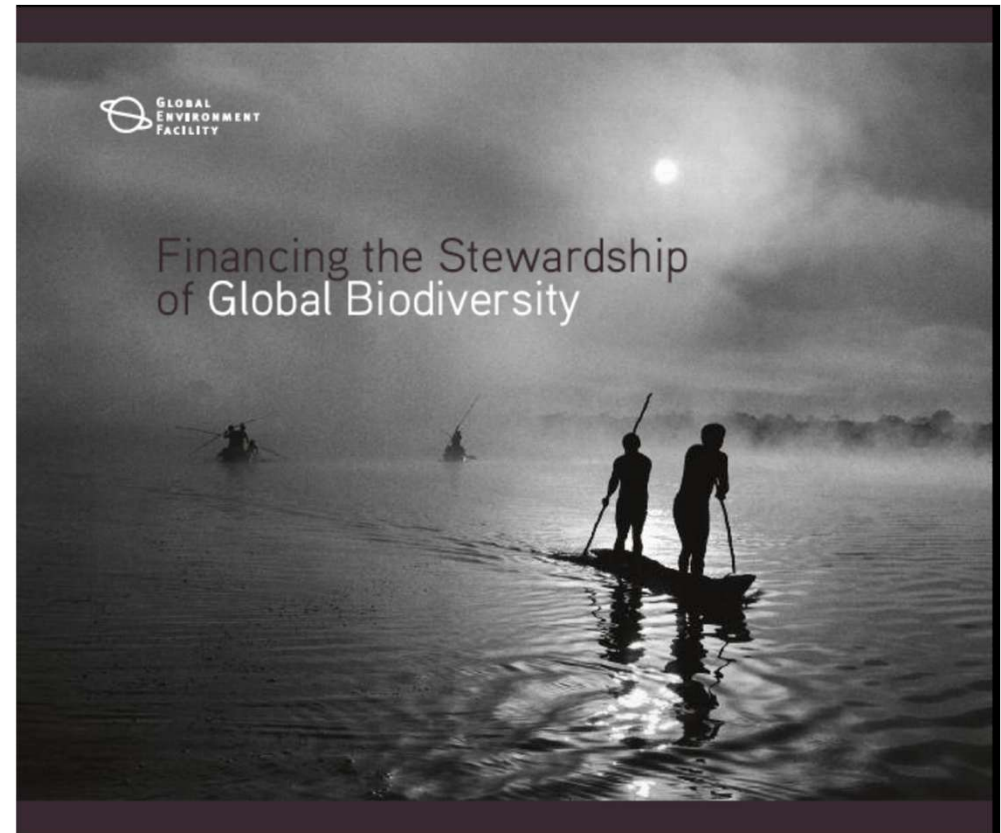
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Embedding the RLI in National Reporting



Guiding Conservation Funding Allocations



GEF STAR Allocations

Country	GEF4 - RAF		GEF5				Flexible
	\$3.1B		\$4.25Bn				
	Initial allocation		Replenishment STAR Envelopes (M\$)				
	CC	BD	CC	BD	LD	Total	
Afghanistan	Group	3.50	2.00	3.35	3.89	9.24	No
Albania	Group	Group	2.00	1.50	0.58	4.08	Yes
Algeria	7.60	3.70	9.17	3.87	1.99	15.03	No
Angola	Group	Group	5.18	6.99	3.48	15.65	No
Antigua and Barbuda	Group	Group	2.00	1.50	0.94	4.44	Yes
Argentina	13.30	14.50	20.21	14.61	4.96	39.78	No
Armenia	Group	Group	2.35	1.50	4.12	7.97	No
Azerbaijan	4.10	Group	6.52	1.50	3.46	11.48	No
Bahamas	Group	Group	2.00	4.26	1.48	7.74	No
Bangladesh	6.70	Group	9.65	1.88	1.12	12.65	No
Barbados	Group	Group	2.00	1.50	0.50	4.00	Yes
Belarus	7.90	Group	9.56	1.50	0.50	11.56	No
Belize	Group	Group	2.00	2.44	0.68	5.12	Yes
Benin	Group	Group	2.00	1.50	4.65	8.15	No
Bhutan	Group	Group	2.00	1.96	0.53	4.50	Yes
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	3.10	11.40	5.93	11.44	3.12	20.49	No
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Group	Group	2.77	1.50	0.66	4.93	Yes
Botswana	Group	Group	3.18	2.11	5.21	10.50	No
Brazil	38.10	63.20	53.92	68.22	7.17	129.31	No



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961 (Sub)Species

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Grants Awarded

عربي

As of February 25, 2016, The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund has awarded \$13,481,195 to 1388 conservation projects. A breakdown of these grants is provided in the table below.

Detailed statistical information by various controllable criteria can be found on the [species conservation projects page](#) section of our web site.

Grants by species type:		Grants by continent:		Grants by IUCN Red List Classification:	
Amphibian	\$1,101,953	Africa	\$4,023,798	Extinct	\$16,000
Bird	\$2,181,643	Asia	\$4,526,053	Extinct in the Wild	\$139,091
Fish	\$838,950	Europe	\$602,210	Critically Endangered	\$6,385,663
Fungi	\$222,500	North America	\$1,566,881	Endangered	\$4,095,352
Invertebrate	\$607,109	South America	\$2,038,643	Vulnerable	\$947,822
Mammal	\$5,613,670	Oceania	\$723,610	Near Threatened	\$298,866
Plant	\$1,255,881			Least Concern	\$132,650
Reptile	\$1,659,489			Data Deficient	\$479,763
				Not Listed	\$985,988

[State Paper](#) [Grants Awarded](#) [Endowment](#)



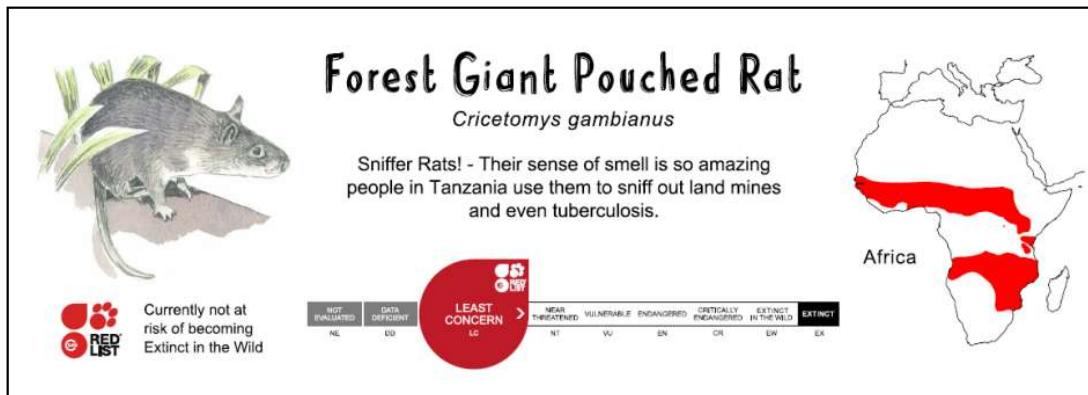
عربي





Communications

- IUCN Red List logo and brand available to use in zoos, aquariums, botanical gardens, etc.
- Helps to build awareness
- Used on signage, pamphlets, websites
- More than **700 million** people visit zoos and aquariums worldwide!



Chester Zoo



Munich Zoo

The Media Helps Draw Attention to Species Conservation Issues

THE TIMES Tuesday October 7 2008 100

News

'Within our lifetime hundreds of species could be lost as a result of our own actions... we must ensure our legacy is not to wipe out many of our closest relatives'

Lewis Smith Environment Reporter
Barcelona

One in four of the world's mammals is threatened with extinction and half are in decline, the most comprehensive assessment so far has found.

Scientists who carried out the five-year survey of the 5,487 known mammal species described their findings that 1,339 face dying out as "bleak and depressing" and said that it was likely to get worse.

Marine mammals were the worst affected, with more than one in three at risk of annihilation. For the Yangtze river dolphin, it may be too late. It is one of 29 species already declared "probably extinct".

The survey by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is the first for 12 years and its findings were announced yesterday at a conference in Barcelona.

Researchers were so concerned about the survival chances of 188 species of mammals that they were described as critically endangered, the highest ranking before extinct.

Among them was the Iberian lynx, which, with an estimated population of 84 to 143 adults left in the wild, is among the rarest animals in the world.

The Tasmanian devil was one of 450 mammals described as endangered, despite previously being regarded as of least concern. It has been afflicted by an infectious facial cancer and its population in Australia has fallen 64 per cent in 10 years.

The survey, carried out by more than 1,700 scientists from 130 countries, is used to draw up the IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species, the international benchmark for the level of threat to animals and plants.

Of the 44,838 animal and plant species assessed worldwide, 16,928 are under threat, up from 16,306 last year. One in eight birds, one in three amphibians and 70 per cent of plants are threatened.

"Within our lifetime hundreds of species could be lost as a result of our own actions, a frightening sign of what is happening to the ecosystems where they live," Julia Marton-Lefevre, the



Clockwise from left: the Iberian lynx is critically endangered; Hoddinette's frog has been declared extinct; the fishing cat has moved to endangered from vulnerable; and the Tasmanian devil, which was once common, is vanishing fast

The red list Two fifths of world's flora and fauna species facing extinction



TASMANIAN DEVIL
(*Sarcophilus harrisii*) became endangered after global population fell by more than 60 per cent in 10 years



IBERIAN LYNX
(*Lynx pardinus*) population of 84-143 adults. In continued decline because of shortage of prey



PERE DAVID'S DEER
(*Elaphurus davidianus*) Chinese deer is 'extinct in the wild'. Captive population has risen in recent years



FISHING CAT
(*Prionailurus viverrinus*) became endangered because of habitat loss in South East Asian wetlands



CASPIAN SEAL
(*Pusa caspica*) has become endangered. Hunting and habitat loss saw population fall 90 per cent



GREY-FACED SENG
Or the elephant shrew (*Rhinoceros sordidus*) - only known in two Tanzanian forests

Quarter of land mammals and a third of those at sea are at risk of extinction



ONE in four land mammal species is threatened with extinction, the latest 'Red List' of endangered species indicates. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) reported yesterday that one in three species of marine mammal is also under threat and it has

added 366 amphibians to its 2008 Red List. There are 2,230 species - one in three - either threatened or extinct. A representative sample of reptile species shows more than one in five faces a battle to survive. At least 1,141 of the 5,487 mammal species on Earth face

extinction and at least half are in decline, the report concludes. It said life on earth was disappearing fast, with man inflicting most of the damage through habitat loss, hunting and climate change on land and pollution and fishing in the seas. It was the first year that the

study's 1,700-strong research team included marine mammals. Julia Marton-Lefevre, the IUCN's director-general, said: "Within our lifetime, hundreds of species could be lost as a result of our own actions, a frightening sign of what is happening to the ecosystems where they live."

The IUCN Red List includes 40,336 species of flora and fauna, of which 16,928 (38 per cent) are threatened with extinction. Of these, 3,246 are critically endangered, 4,770 are endangered and 8,912 are vulnerable to extinction. **Paul Eccleston**

21 February 2014 Last updated at 14:45



Tourism best hope for critically endangered lemurs

By **Melissa Hogenboom**

Science reporter, BBC News



AFP

Madagascar's lemurs - the world's most threatened primate - could be saved from extinction by eco-tourism, conservationists say.

Related Stories

[Lemurs sliding](#)

