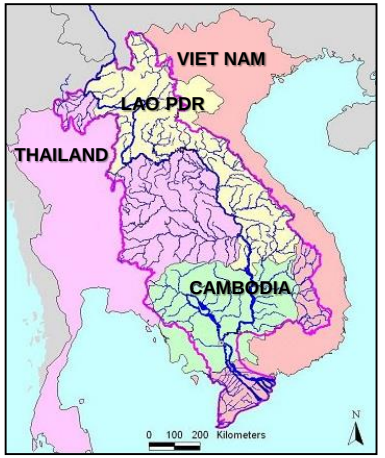
The importance of regional Red Lists

From Global to Sub-global

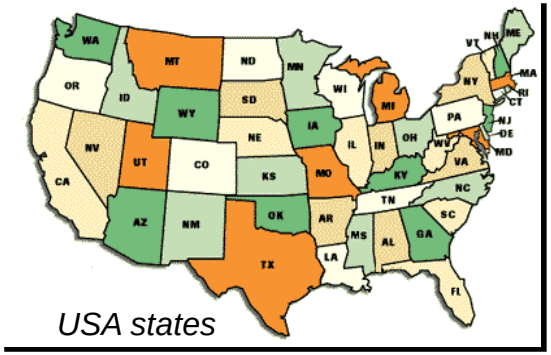
Africa

- Continents
- Countries
- States
- Provinces
- Biogeographical or ecological areas



Lower Mekong River basin area

East African countries



USA states

Afghanistan provinces

Regional & National Uses

- Monitor status of biodiversity in the region
- Identify priority species & habitats
- Identify knowledge gaps
- Assist in site-based conservation planning
- Communication & awareness raising
- Provide species inputs for environmental impact assessment
- Help guide allocation of resources for biodiversity conservation
- Support policy development

International Commitments

Most countries around the world have agreed to international commitments to conserve and protect biodiversity

The International Treaty
ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

International Commitments

Convention on Biological Diversity

COP 10 MOP 5
Nagoya, Japan 2010

Life in Harmony, into the future
いのちの共生を、未来へ

CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020:

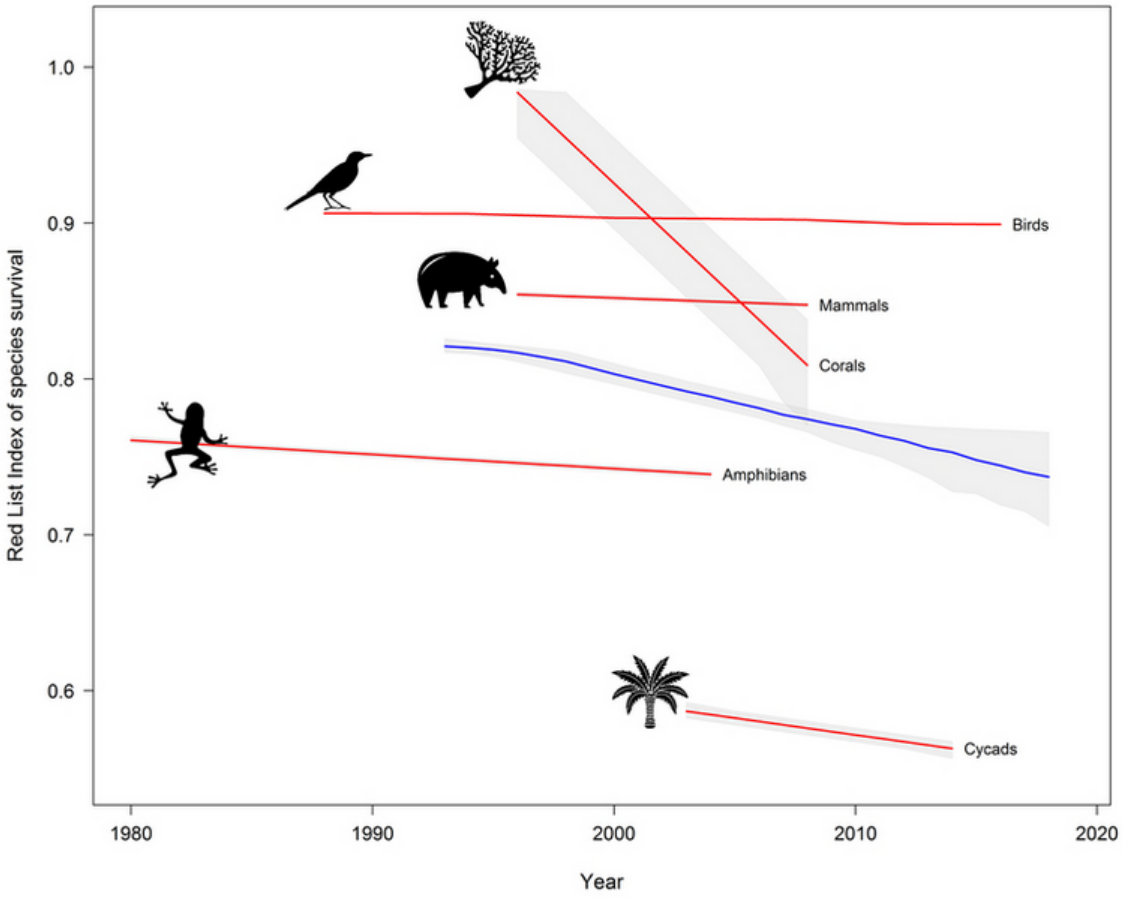
The Red List is a very important tool for measuring progress in at least 13 of the 20 Targets

***Target 12**: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained*

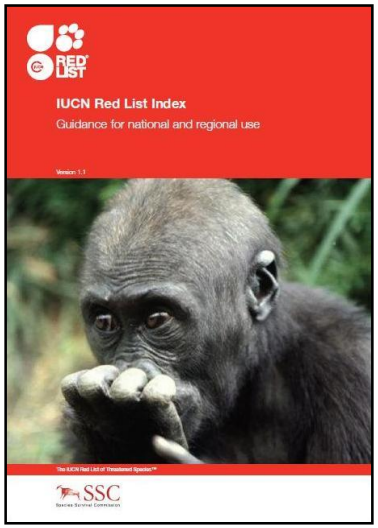
CBD strategic goal	CBD 2020 target Summarised from Report of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention on the Work of its Third Meeting, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/4, June 2010
A. Address underlying causes	1. Everyone is aware of the value of biodiversity and the 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.

International Commitments

IUCN Red List Index (RLI)



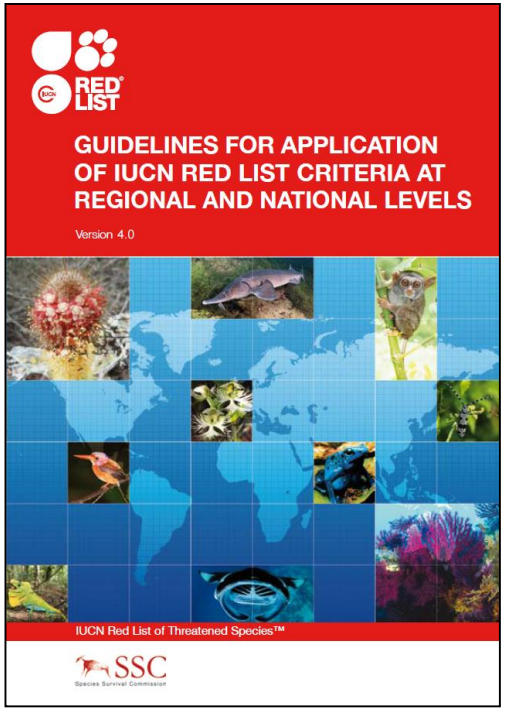
- Measures trends in extinction risk over time
- Used as an indicator to measure progress toward many targets
- Guidance for national and regional use available



Using the IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional Levels

IUCN RED LIST CATEGORIES AND CRITERIA

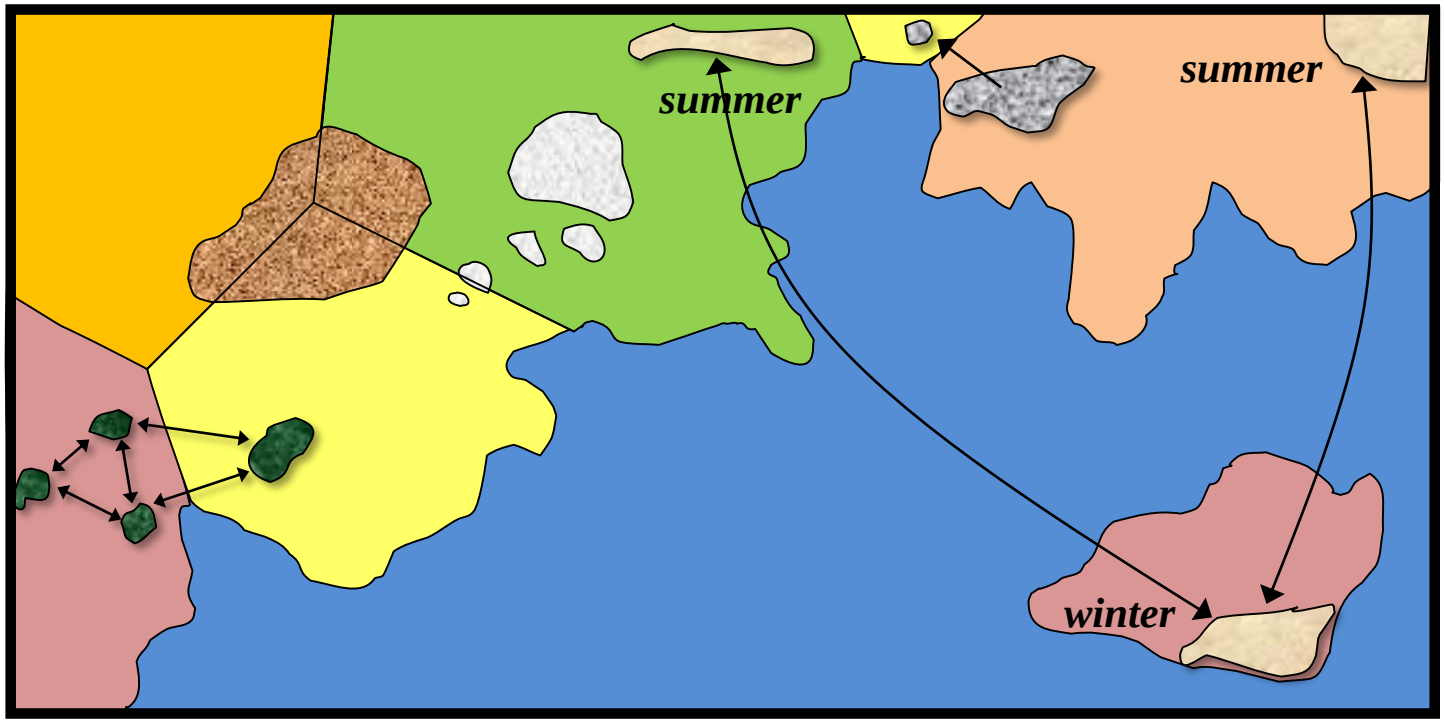
- IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria were developed for use at the global level.
- Can be used at regional and national levels, with the ***Guidelines for Application of IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional Levels***.
- Free download from the IUCN Red List website (**www.iucnredlist.org**)



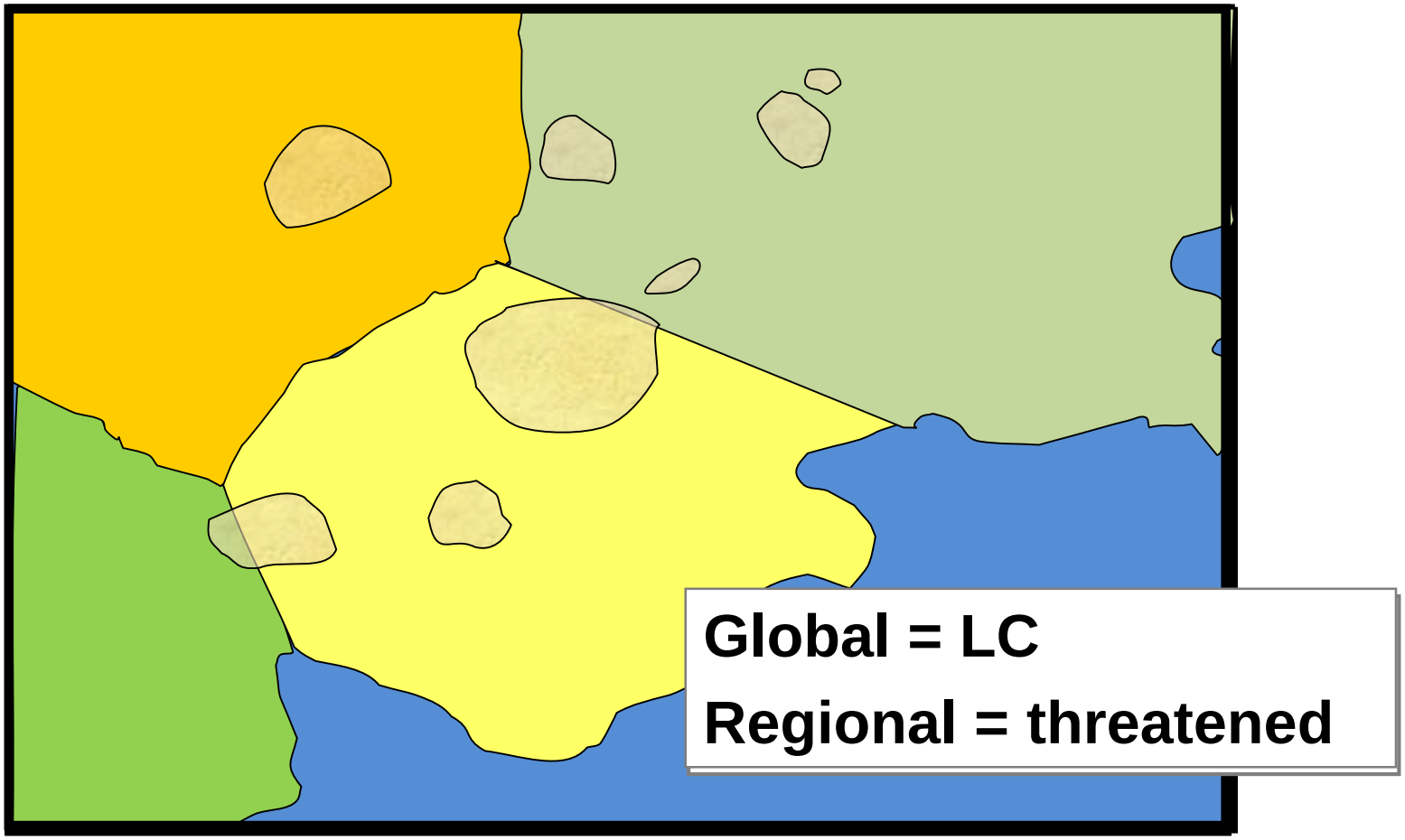
- Regional population may range across political borders
- Taxon may be highly mobile & individuals may move between populations within & outside the region
- Taxon may be a non-breeding seasonal visitor

- Region may hold a very small proportion of the global population
- Survival of regional population may depend on immigration from outside the region (i.e. regional population is a sink)

- Introduced taxa?
- Regionally Extinct taxa?



Regional versus global Red Lists



Regional versus global Red Lists

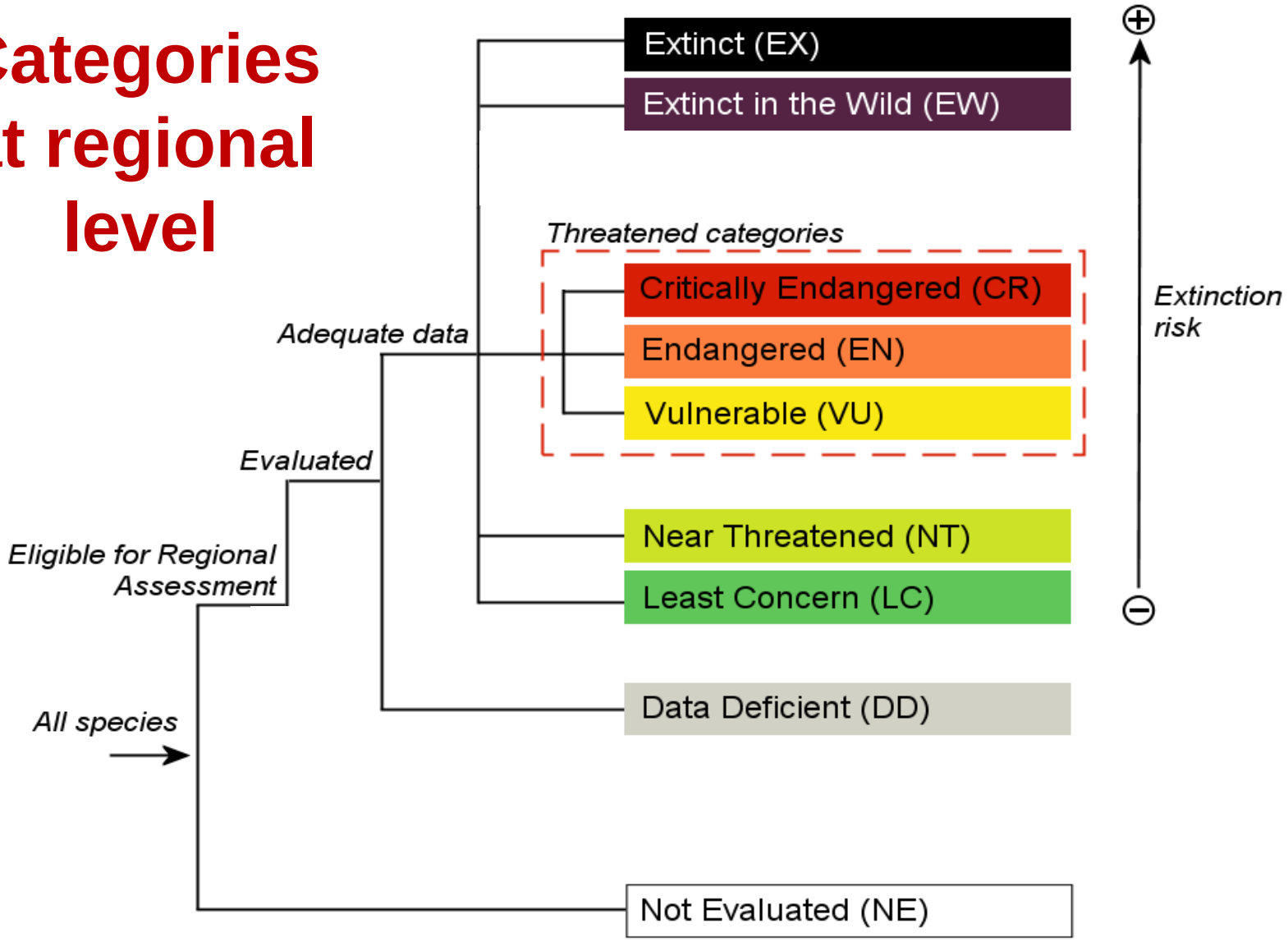
Dugong *Dugong dugon*

- Declining or EX in at least 1/3 of global range, but stable throughout much of Australian range
  - **Global = VU A2bcd+4bcd**
  - **Australia = Not threatened**

Silky Shrew Opossum
Caenolestes fuliginosus

- Broad global distribution, large population, no significant threats across global range
- Venezuela: many localized threats (fires, ag., cattle ranching) within very small distribution
  - **Global = LC**
  - **Venezuela = VU B1ab(i,iii)**

Categories at regional level



Regional assessment a three-step process:

1. Identify NA taxa

Decide which taxa are Not Applicable (NA) for the regional Red List

2. Preliminary assessment

Apply Red List criteria to the population occurring within the region only (exclude populations outside the region)

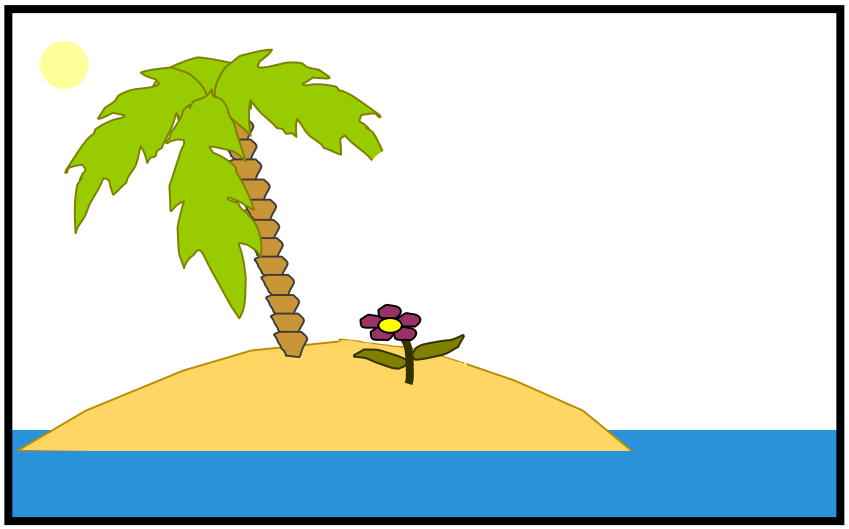
3. Final regional assessment

Evaluate potential rescue effects from populations outside the region and consider up- or down-listing accordingly.

conservation priority setting (includes other factors)

Taxa not eligible for regional assessments (NA)

- **Introduced taxa** (not indigenous to the region and introduced for reasons other than conservation)



- **Vagrant taxa** (not indigenous to the region but occurs occasionally and irregularly)

Taxa eligible for regional assessments

Assess taxa that are native to the region

- Indigenous taxa breeding within the region.
- Naturally re-colonizing taxa (formerly Regionally Extinct).
- Reintroduced taxa (formerly Regionally Extinct).
- **Marginal taxa** (small proportion of global range/population within the region).
- **Visiting non-breeding taxa** (not breeding there, but using essential resources)

See the 'Flowchart to determine which taxa to include in a regional Red List' in the Regional Guidelines

STEP ONE – IDENTIFY NA TAXA

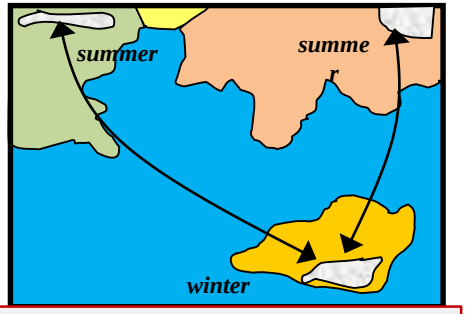
Optional filter:

- Threshold to determine which taxa are included and which are Not Applicable (NA)

  e.g. <1% of the global population present/using resources in the region

Marginal taxa

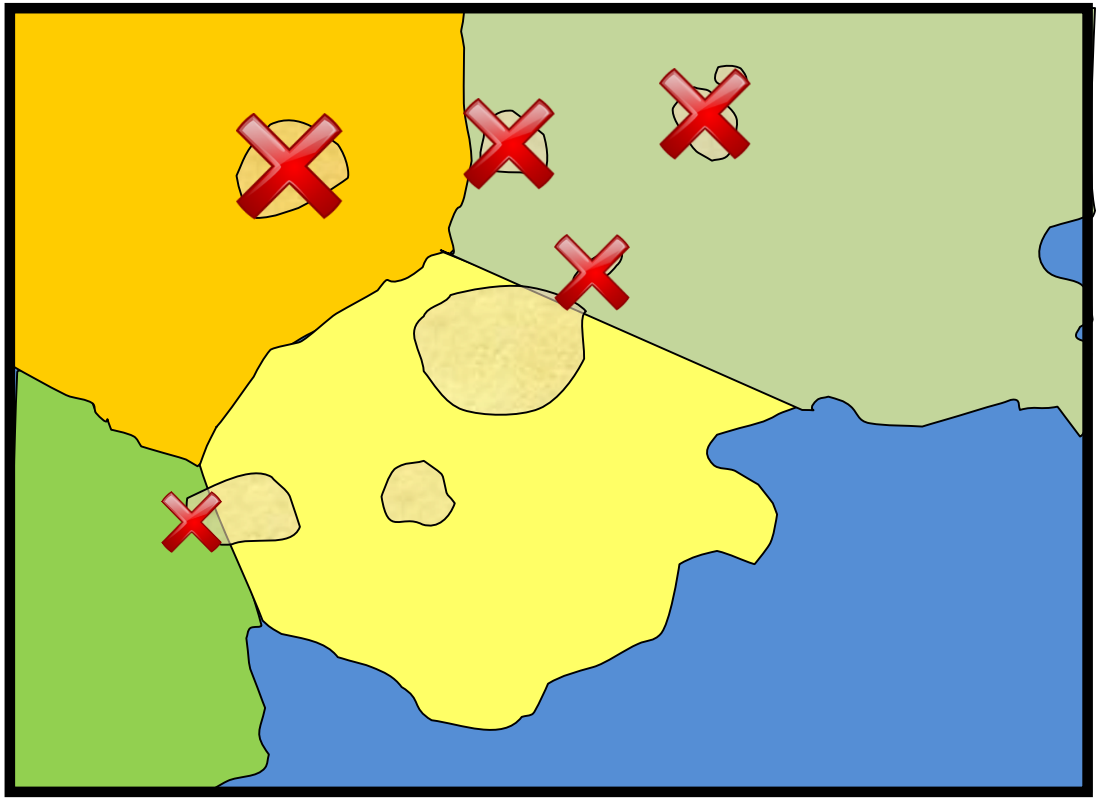
Filter must be clearly stated in Red List documentation and the taxa filtered out should be assessed Not Applicable (NA).



Visiting non-breeding taxa

STEP TWO – PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

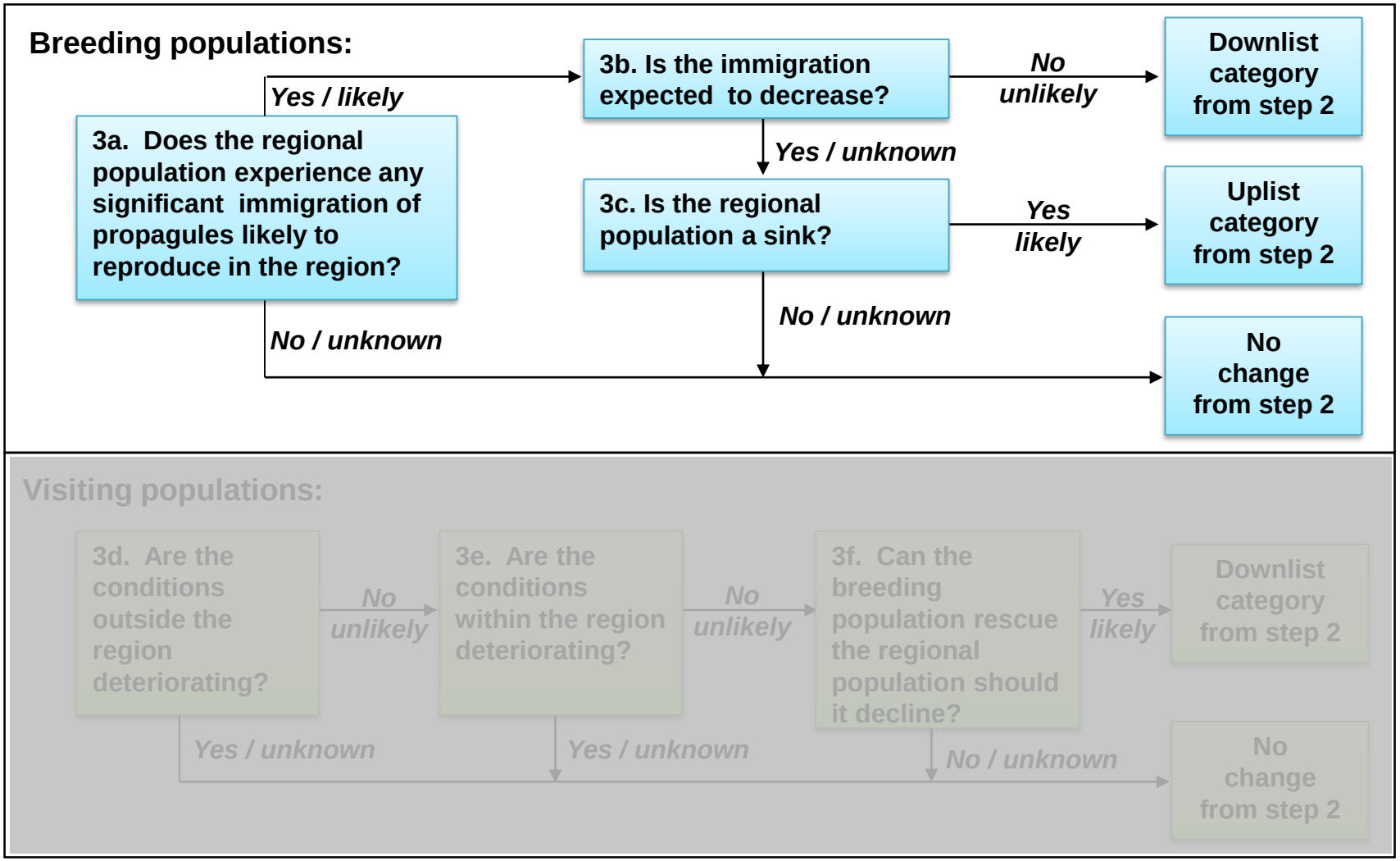
Assess species using the Red List Categories and Criteria, *ignoring* all data from outside the region



Endemic taxa: Regional assessment = Global assessment

STEP THREE – REGIONAL ASSESSMENT

Step 2:
Assess the regional population according to the Red List Criteria



STEP THREE – REGIONAL ASSESSMENT

Step 2:
Assess the regional population according to the Red List Criteria

Breeding populations:

3a. Does the regional population experience any significant immigration of propagules likely to reproduce in the region?

Yes / likely → 3b. Is the immigration expected to decrease?

No unlikely → Downlist category from step 2

Yes / unknown → 3c. Is the regional population a sink?

Yes likely → Uplist category from step 2

No / unknown → No change from step 2

No / unknown → No change from step 2

Visiting populations:

3d. Are the conditions outside the region deteriorating?

No unlikely → 3e. Are the conditions within the region deteriorating?

No unlikely → 3f. Can the breeding population rescue the regional population should it decline?

Yes likely → Downlist category from step 2

Yes / unknown → No change from step 2

Yes / unknown → No change from step 2

No / unknown → No change from step 2

Examples from the Swedish Red List

Tusk shell *Entalina tetragona*

In Sweden:

- EOO = 300-1000 km²
- AOO = 150-500 km²
- 3 locations, decline in quality of habitat

Preliminary assessment (step 2)
Endangered EN B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)

Outside the region:

- Good immigration possibilities from large populations in neighbouring Norwegian waters.
- Therefore, the preliminary regional category is downlisted.

Final assessment
Vulnerable VU° B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)

Examples from the Swedish Red List

Caspian Tern *Sterna caspia*

In Sweden:

- 415 breeding pairs in 9 colonies
- 80 solitary breeding pairs
- 65% decline in Sweden over the last three generations.

Preliminary assessment (step 2)
Endangered EN A2ae; C1+2a(i)

Outside the region:

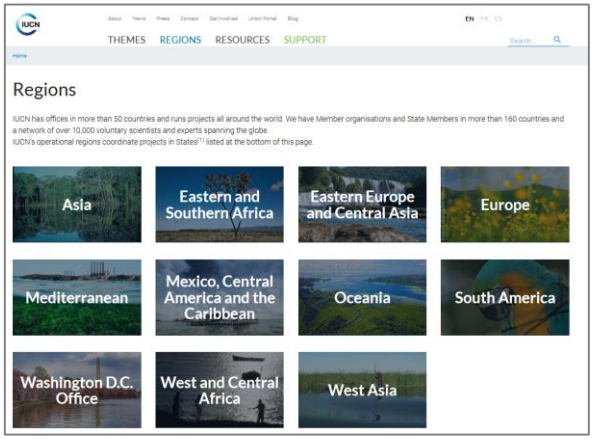
- Caspian Tern population in the entire Baltic Sea area (Sweden, Finland, Estonia) has declined by 39% over the last three generations.
- Nearest population outside of this area is in the Black Sea.
- Probability of re-colonization from the Black Sea population is very low.
- Therefore, the preliminary category is left unchanged.

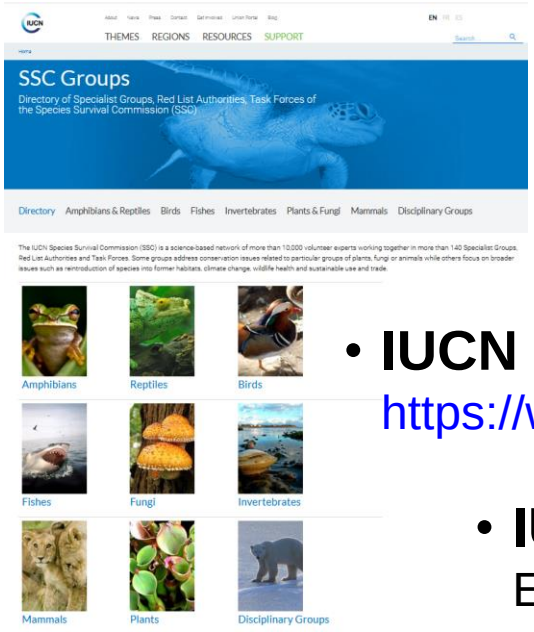
Final assessment
Endangered EN A2ae; C1+2a(i)

Tools and Resources

- **National Red List website**: www.nationalredlist.org
  - Directory national/regional Red Lists
  - Contact details for other national Red List focal points
  - IUCN SSC National Red List Working Group (NRLWG)

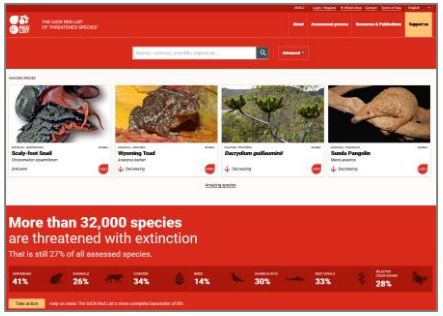
- **IUCN Regional and Country Offices**: https://www.iucn.org/régions



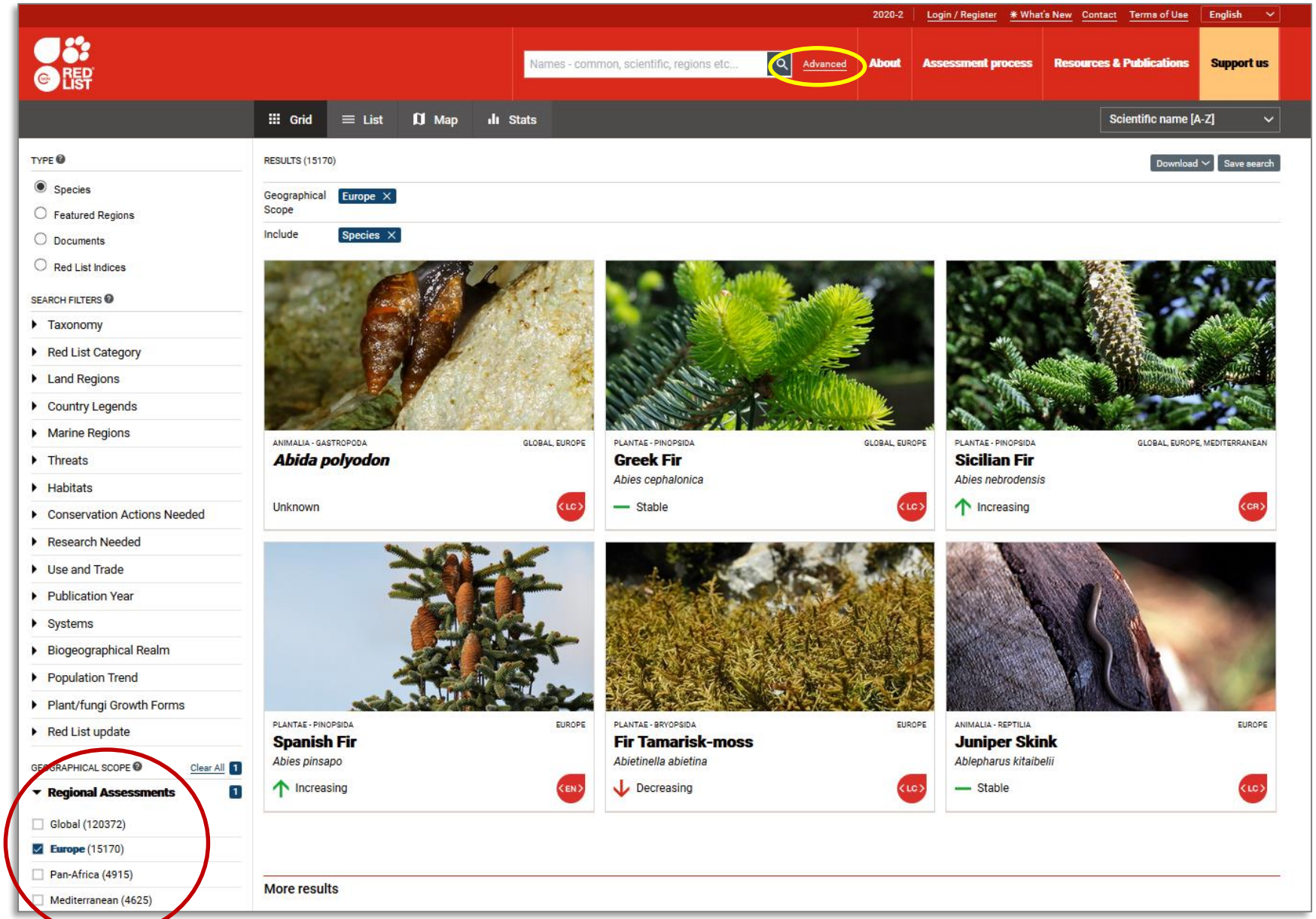


- **IUCN SSC Specialist Groups**: https://www.iucn.org/commissions/ssc-groups

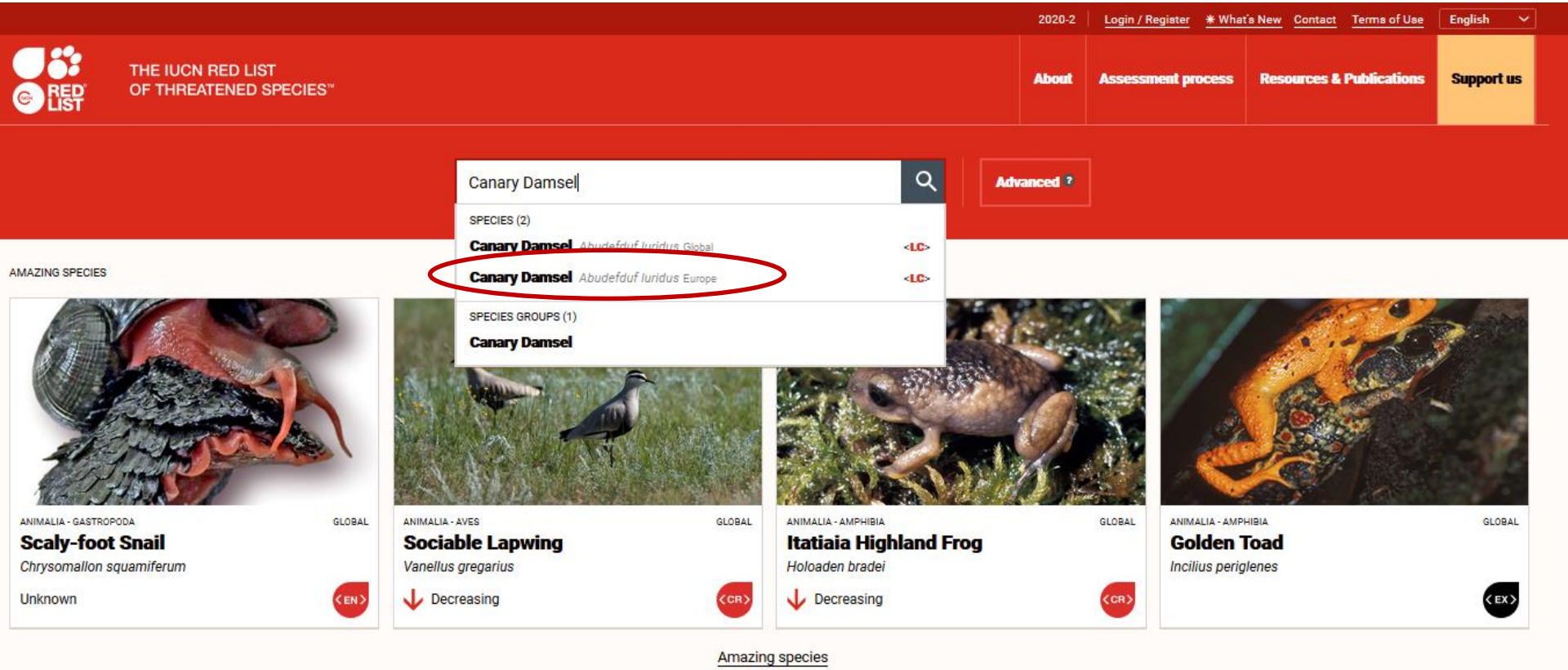
- **IUCN Red List:** www.iucnredlist.org
  Email: redlist@iucn.org

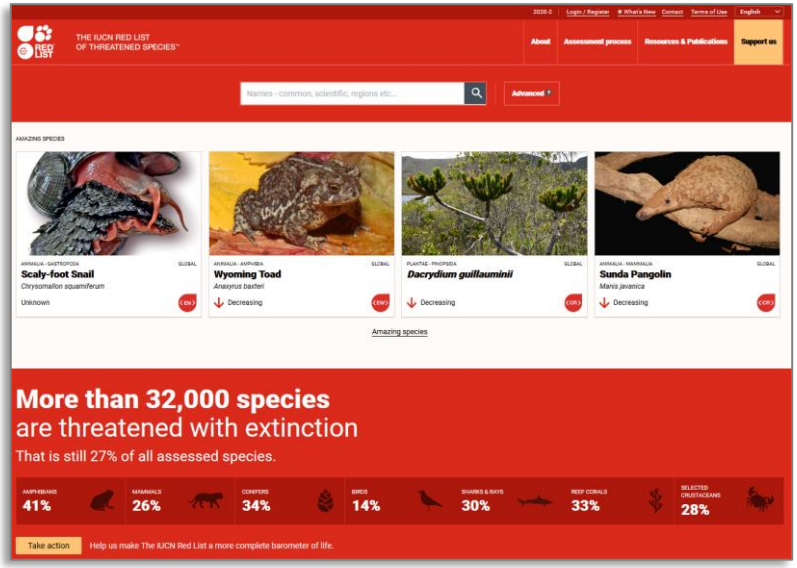


Regional assessments



Regional assessments





← Endemics

Communication