

Tracking progress and costing knowledge products

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ 2014

Navigation: About, Initiatives, News, Photos, Partners, Sponsors

Search: Enter Red List search term(s) [GO] OTHER SEARCH OPTIONS

Conservation Status Legend:

- LEAST CONCERN (LC)
- NEAR THREATENED (NT)
- VULNERABLE (VU)
- ENDANGERED (EN)
- CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)
- EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW)
- EXTINCT (EX)

protectedplanet.net

Blue Mountains National Park

Map showing the park's location in Australia with various geographical features and search options.

Celebrating 50 Years of The IUCN Red List
 30 January 2014 - Throughout 2014 we are celebrating the significant contribution of The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species in guiding conservation action

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IUCN Red List of Ecosystems

Navigation: Home, About us, Resources, Case studies, Press, Get involved, Contact us

Conservation Status Legend:

- CO
- CR
- EN
- VU
- NT
- LC
- DD
- NE

What is the Red List of Ecosystems?
 The IUCN Red List of Ecosystems compiles information on the state of the world's ecosystems at different geographic scales. Its central objective is to assess the risk of ecosystem collapse.

Case Studies
 Explore several case studies developed worldwide which have already applied the "Categories and Criteria for Red Lists of Ecosystems".

Resources
 We include examples, scientific papers and other documents, to assist in the development of the Red Lists of Ecosystems.

BirdLife International

Sites - Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs)

CM022 Bakossi mountains

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Location | Cameroon, South-west Province | Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation Society (Affiliate) |
| Central coordinates | 9° 40.00' East 4° 58.00' North | |
| IBA criteria | A1, A2, A3 | |
| Area | 60,000 ha | |
| Altitude | 150 - 1,895m | |
| Year of IBA assessment | 2001 | |

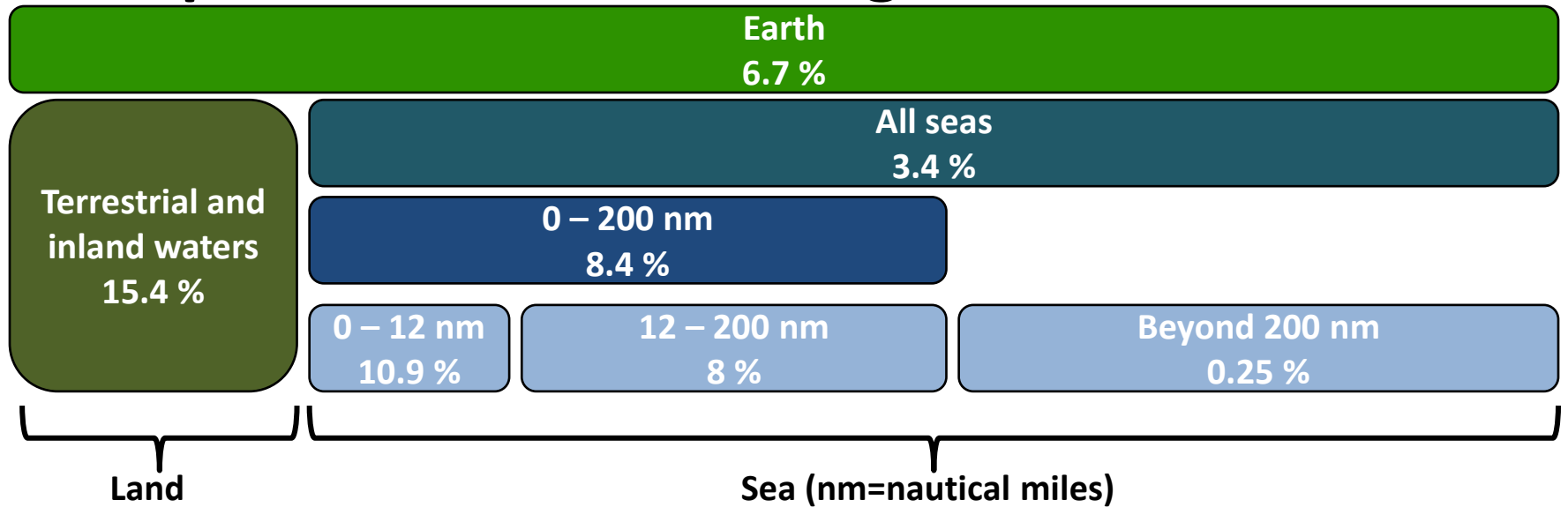
Site description: This is a very large area of forested hills situated a short way to the west of Mont Manengouba (CM021) and Mount Kupe (CM025), across the Jide valley. The site includes c.20,000 ha of mid-altitude and montane rainforest (above 1,000m).



Diego Juffe-Bignoli (UNEP-WCMC)

1. Introduction

Global protected area coverage in 2014



Coverage is not enough!

The global protected area network does not cover the right places. We need targeted expansion of PAs to achieve an ecologically representative network of PAs. To do this we will need to cover more than 17% of the land and 10 % of the seas.

How much space is enough for nature?

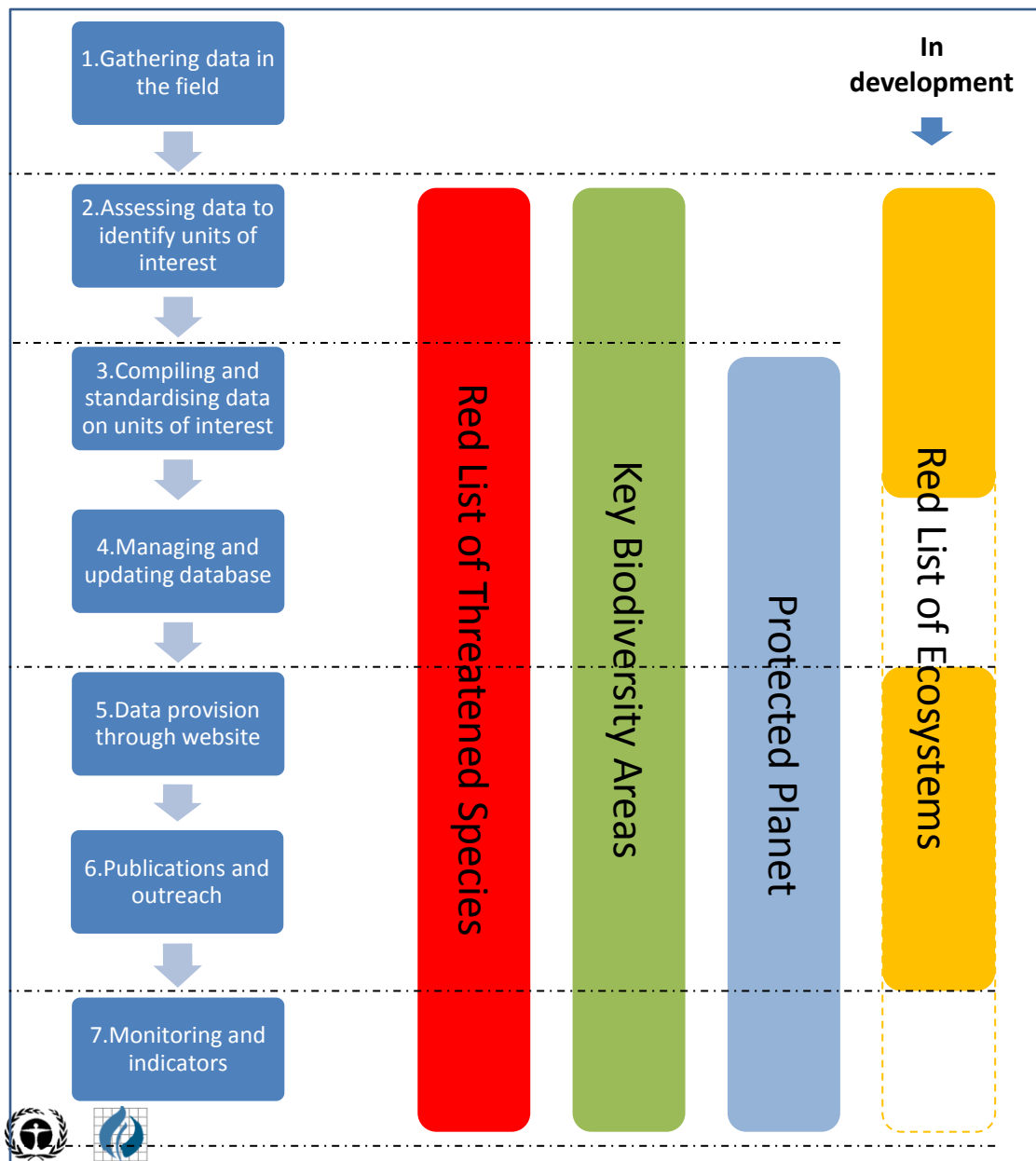
1. Introduction

Costing flagship knowledge products

- **Aim:** to assess costs to date in development and maintenance of four knowledge products.
- **Why?:** We take for granted the processes and costs of data generation that make them possible. Understanding these costs is crucial for their long term sustainability and quality.

| Knowledge product | Development of standards and processes | Development of data, tools, products, & capacity |
|--|---|--|
| The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species | Advanced, already widely published and agreed | Advanced, datasets comprehensive globally for many taxa, ecosystems, and countries |
| Protected Planet/World Database on Protected Areas | | |
| Key Biodiversity Areas | Undergoing active consolidation and revision | In progress with some countries completed |
| Red List of Ecosystems | | |

2. Methods

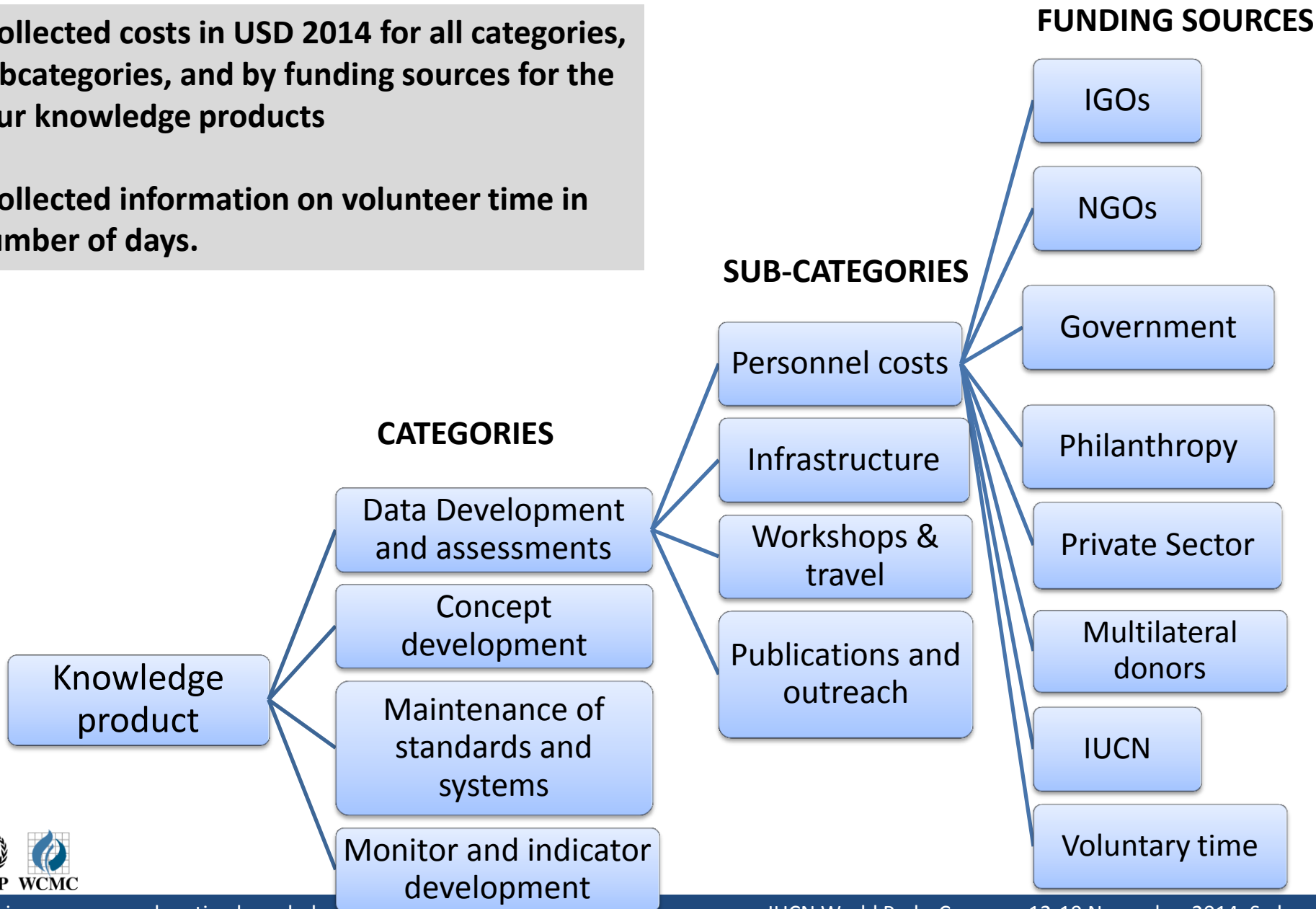


Costs not included in the study

- Process of designating and delineating protected areas.
- Networks supporting data collection and monitoring (e.g., SSC Network, IBA network).
- National Red Lists of Species.
- Costs to date for processes related to the Red List of Ecosystems that are not yet fully established .
- Value of voluntary time (but recorded volunteer time in number of days for each knowledge product).
- Costs of producing scientific papers.

2.Methods

- Collected costs in USD 2014 for all categories, subcategories, and by funding sources for the four knowledge products
- Collected information on volunteer time in number of days.



3. Preliminary Results

| Knowledge Product | Costs collected |
|--|--|
| The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species | 62.2 % of dataset 38,579 species assessed |
| Protected Planet/World Database on Protected Areas | 100 % of dataset 214,000 protected areas |
| Key Biodiversity Areas | 99.8% of dataset (WBDB) 12,442 IBAs 587 AZEs 225 Freshwater KBAs 1,600 KBAs identified in 7 Biodiversity Hotspots |
| Red List of Ecosystems | 100 % of dataset 1,216 assessments |

3. Preliminary Results

How much has been invested to date?

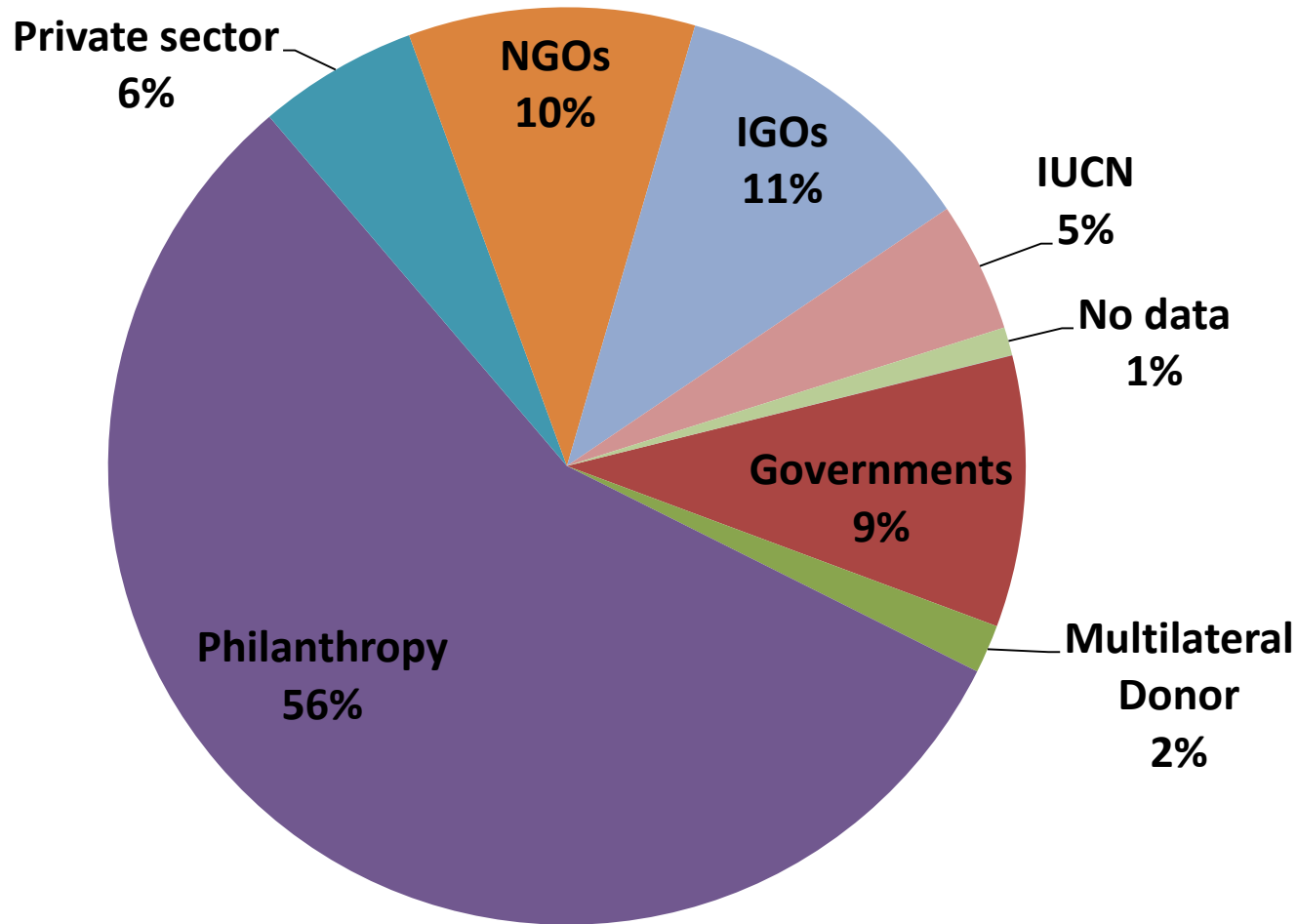
- Between 103 - 114 million USD
- 97-111 years of volunteer time (not included in the costs)

Other data compilation and data management processes?

- Landsat 8 (including design, launch, and data management) = 1 billion USD
- 2010 US Census = 13 billion USD
- Costs of existing observations and infrastructure for the Global Observing System for Climate in Support of the UNFCCC: 5-7 billion per year

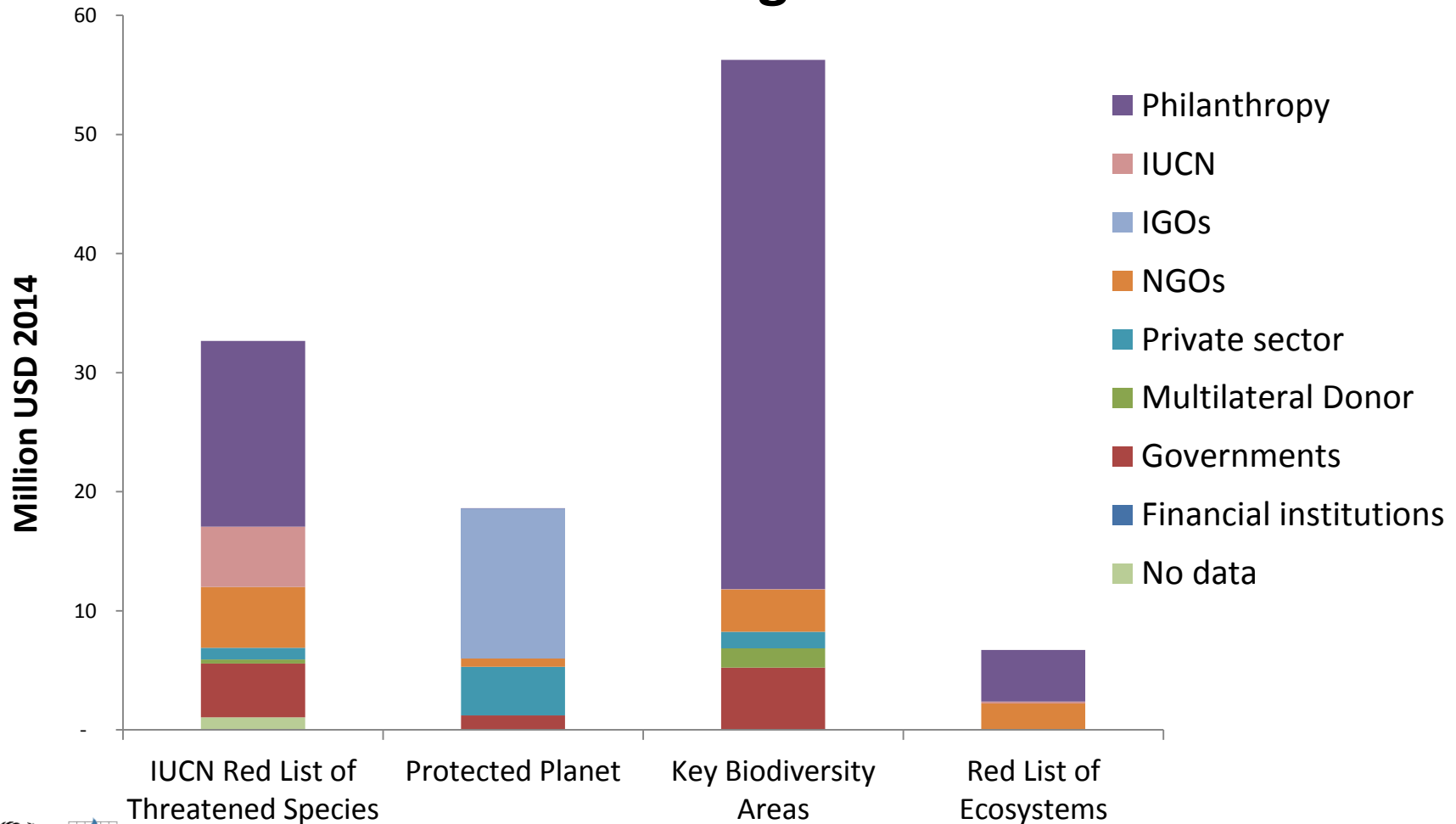
3. Preliminary Results

Total funds invested to date for all knowledge products by funding sources



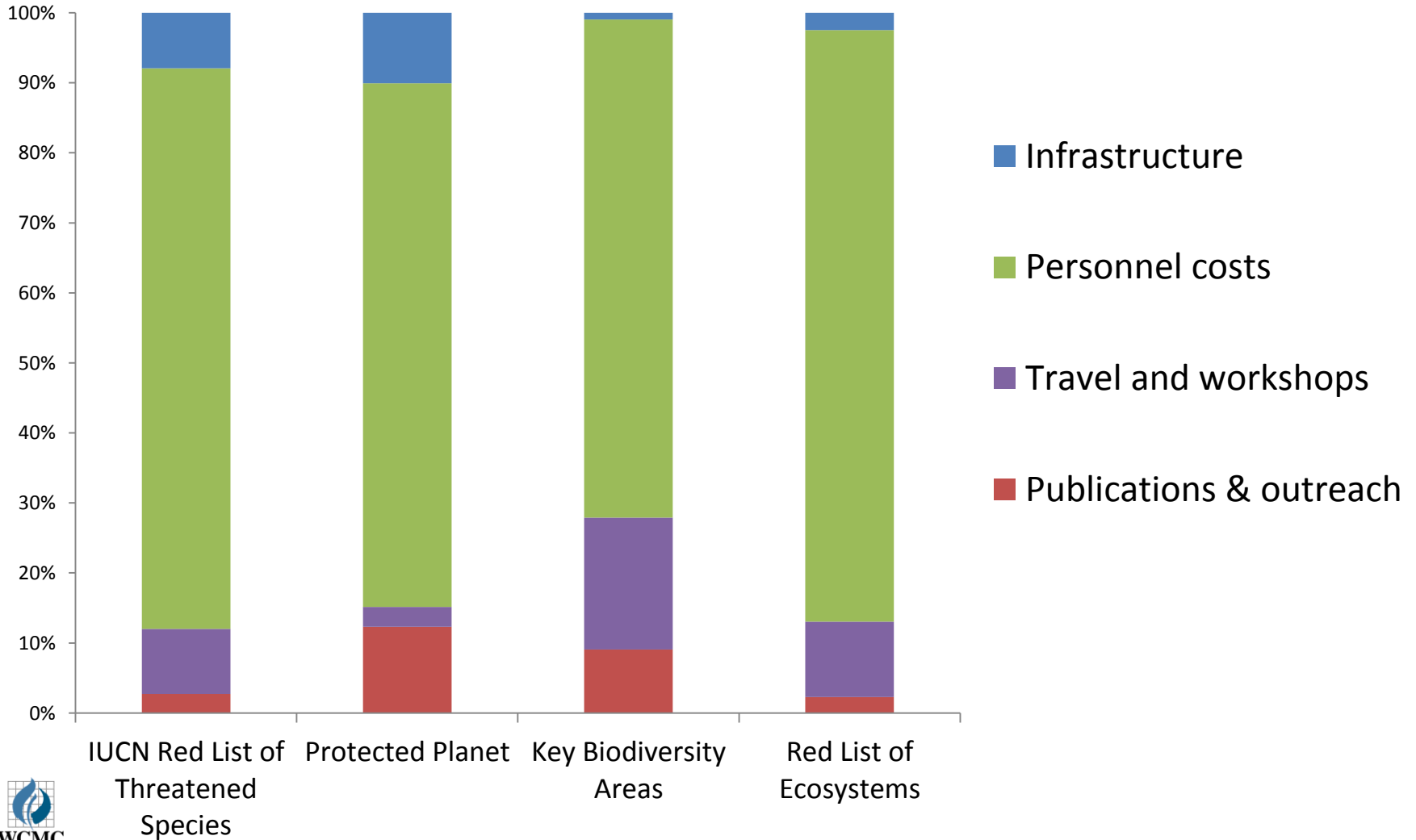
3. Preliminary Results

Total funds invested to date in each knowledge product by funding sources



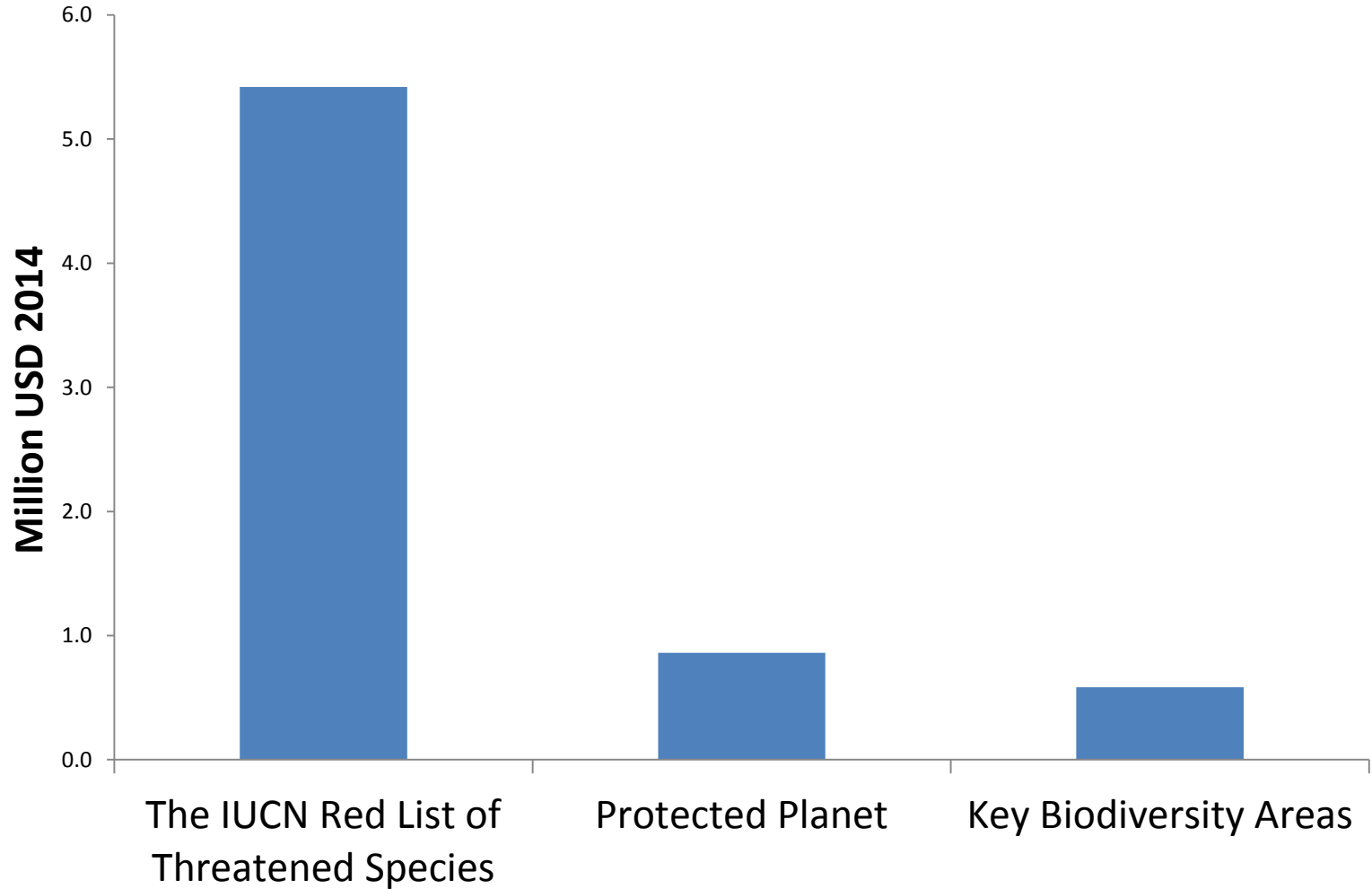
3. Preliminary Results

Total funds invested in each knowledge products to date by cost subcategories



3. Preliminary Results

Annual cost of each knowledge product



5. Next steps – costs of reaching comprehensive baselines by 2020 + publish results

| Knowledge product | 2020 Goals |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| IUCN Red List of Threatened Species | The barometer of life: 160,000 species in the Red List. |
| Protected Planet | Fulfil the Protected Planet Strategy: Integrate PAME, WDPA, ICCAs and OECMs, enhance Protected Planet.net etc. |
| Key Biodiversity Areas | Identification of KBAs to cover taxonomic groups and biomes. |
| Red List of Ecosystems | Complete a global Red List of Ecosystems. |

4. Conclusions

1. Without data we cannot make decisions or track progress towards targets.
2. Data generation needs people, structures and processes that cost money.
3. Generation of authoritative biodiversity information through knowledge products is affordable and offers a good value for money compared to other processes.

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