



Species

ISSUE 63

2022 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 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.

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.

Title of the SSC Group

Photograph(s) of the Chair / Co-Chairs

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.

Logo of the SSC 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 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 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).

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.

Recommended citation:

Meyer, S and Fourdrain, A. 2023. 2022 Report of the New Caledonia Plant Red List Authority. 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. 4 pp.

Animalia

Fungi

Plantae

National Species

Disciplinary

Action Partnership

Task Force

Red List Authority

Committee

Center for Species Survival

2022 Report

IUCN SSC New Caledonia Plant Red List Authority



**RED LIST AUTHORITY
COORDINATOR**
Aurélie Fourdrain

Endemia Association,
Nouméa, New
Caledonia, France

NUMBER OF MEMBERS
40

SOCIAL MEDIA AND WEBSITE

Facebook: @endemia.nc

Website: <https://endemia.nc/en/page/le-rla-flore-nc>

Mission statement

Our goal is to assess the conservation status of the whole flora of New Caledonia by 2025. New Caledonia contains some 3,371 native species of vascular plants, of which 74% are considered endemic. This exceptional floristic diversity is threatened by accelerating development. The Red Listing activities will: (1) bring a valuable tool for local institutions in charge of setting conservation priorities, and (2) allow knowledge improvement by identifying Data Deficient species.

Projected impact 2021–2025

The assessments made by our Red List Authority are used by the provinces of New Caledonia to update their regulations on protected flora.

Targets 2021–2025

ASSESS

T-001 Continue Red List assessments at a reasonable pace (ca. 250 taxa per year) in order to achieve our initial goal of listing the entire New Caledonian flora on the IUCN Red List.

Status: On track



Botanical survey by RLA experts in partnership with the NGO Hô-üt
Photo: Hô-üt NGO



RLA botanical survey on the Fantoche mine, northern New Caledonia, septembre 2022
Photo: Endemia



Botanical survey with RLA experts in partnership with NGO Noé conservation on endemic species of Pic N'ga on the Isle of Pines, 2022
Photo: Endemia

Activities and results 2022

ASSESS

Red List

T-001 Continue Red List assessments at a reasonable pace (ca. 250 taxa per year) in order to achieve our initial goal of listing the entire New Caledonian flora on the IUCN Red List. (KSR 6)

Number of national Red List reassessments published: 269

Result description: In 2022, the RLA flora New Caledonia assessed 217 species during five workshops: (1) 152 species have been assessed through the ERMines project, a partnership with CNRT, IRD and IAC since 2021, to assess rare and threatened species on mines – 313 species in total; (2) 57 species have also been evaluated thanks to another project “orphan groups” (financed by the French Office of Biodiversity), a project which aims to work on small genera or families little or not studied; (3) eight other species have also been assessed or reassessment. The RLA group also participated in a botanical field trip to an old mine in northern New Caledonia in September 2022.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to our partners, who support us financially: South Province, North Province, Loyalty Islands Provinces, France-DAFE (Direction of Agriculture and Forestry in New Caledonia), Koniambo Nickel, Prony Resources, SLN, CIPAC, OFB (French Office of Biodiversity), and CNRT Nickel. And to our partners, who bring us technical and scientific support: IAC (Caledonian Agronomic Institute), IRD (French Research and Development Institute), MNHN (National Museum of Natural History), ACB (Caledonian Biodiversity Agency), WWF, Conservation International, Noé and UMS PatriNat.

Summary of achievements

Total number of targets 2021–2025: 1

Geographic regions: 1 Oceania

Actions during 2022:

Assess: 1 (KSR 6)

Overall achievement 2021–2025:

