



# Species

ISSUE 63

## 2022 Report of the IUCN Species Survival Commission and Secretariat



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## 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.

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### 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.

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### 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.

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## 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.

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### Title of the SSC Group

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### Photograph(s) of the Chair / Co-Chairs

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### 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.

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### Logo of the SSC Group

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### Mission statement

Includes the mission of the group.

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### 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.

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### 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).

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### 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).

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### Acknowledgements

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

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### 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.

Animalia

Fungi

Plantae

National Species

Disciplinary

Action Partnership

Task Force

Red List Authority

Committee

Center for Species Survival

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### Recommended citation:

Burfield, I. 2023. 2022 Report of the Bird 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.

## 2022 Report

# IUCN SSC Bird Red List Authority



**RED LIST AUTHORITY  
COORDINATOR**  
Ian Burfield

BirdLife International,  
Cambridge, UK

**NUMBER OF MEMBERS**  
127

#### SOCIAL MEDIA AND WEBSITE

Facebook: @BirdLifeInternational

Instagram: birdlife.international

Twitter: @BirdLife\_News

Website: <https://www.birdlife.org>

YouTube: BirdLife International

### Mission statement

The BirdLife Partnership strives to conserve birds, their habitats and global biodiversity, working with people towards sustainability in the use of natural resources.

### Projected impact 2021–2025

Reassessing the global extinction risk of all bird species by 2025, to inform the prioritisation and allocation of conservation resources.

### Targets 2021–2025

#### ASSESS

**T-001** Complete comprehensive global Red List reassessment of all ca. 11,000 bird species by 2025.

Status: On track



Fernwren (*Oreoscopus gutturalis*) is endemic to Queensland, Australia. In 2022, it was reclassified as Endangered owing to very rapid population declines in response to climate change.  
Photo: Nick Athanas/Flickr



Baudin's Black-cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) is endemic to southwest Australia. In 2022, it was reclassified as Critically Endangered owing to the rapid decline of its small population.  
Photo: Laurie Boyle/Flickr



In 1980, New Zealand's Black Robin (*Petroica traversi*) had the smallest population of any bird species for which precise figures were known, and seemed doomed to extinction. Its spectacular recovery, following intensive management, is a renowned conservation success worldwide. In 2022, it was reclassified as Vulnerable. In 1980, New Zealand's Black Robin (*Petroica traversi*) had the smallest population of any bird species for which precise figures were known and seemed doomed to extinction. Its spectacular recovery is a conservation success.  
Photo: Leon Berand/Flickr



Malay Peacock-pheasant (*Polyplectron malacense*) was reclassified as Endangered in 2022, because of the rapid ongoing loss of plains-level forest in Peninsular Malaysia.  
Photo: David Cook/Flickr

## Activities and results 2022

### ASSESS

#### Red List

**T-001** Complete comprehensive global Red List reassessment of all ca. 11,000 bird species by 2025. (KSR 6)

Number of global Red List reassessments completed: 670

Result description: During 2022, BirdLife International's Red List Team produced 670 global Red List reassessments for birds, published by IUCN and BirdLife in July and December. These included 174 species downlisted to lower threat categories (12 of which were genuine improvements) and 58 species uplisted to higher threat categories (45 of which were genuine deteriorations). There were also 18 first assessments of newly recognized taxonomic entities and 3 categorizations of species previously listed as Data Deficient. The revised figures underpinned various analyses in BirdLife's "State of the World's Birds 2022" report, including an updated Red List Index for birds.

## Acknowledgements

BirdLife International acknowledges and thanks its Founder Patrons, Benjamin Olewine, the Aage V. Jensen Charity Foundation, the A. G. Leventis Foundation, the Tasso Leventis Foundation, the Japan Fund for Science and all BirdLife Species Champions for supporting its Red List assessments and the taxonomic work that underpins them. Thanks also to everyone who contributes information to the Red List assessments, especially via BirdLife's Globally Threatened Bird Forums (<https://forums.birdlife.org>), including members of IUCN Bird Specialist Groups and the Red List Authority for Birds.

## Summary of achievements

**Total number of targets 2021–2025: 1**

**Geographic regions: 1 Global**

**Actions during 2022:**

Assess: 1 (KSR 6)

**Overall achievement 2021–2025:**

