



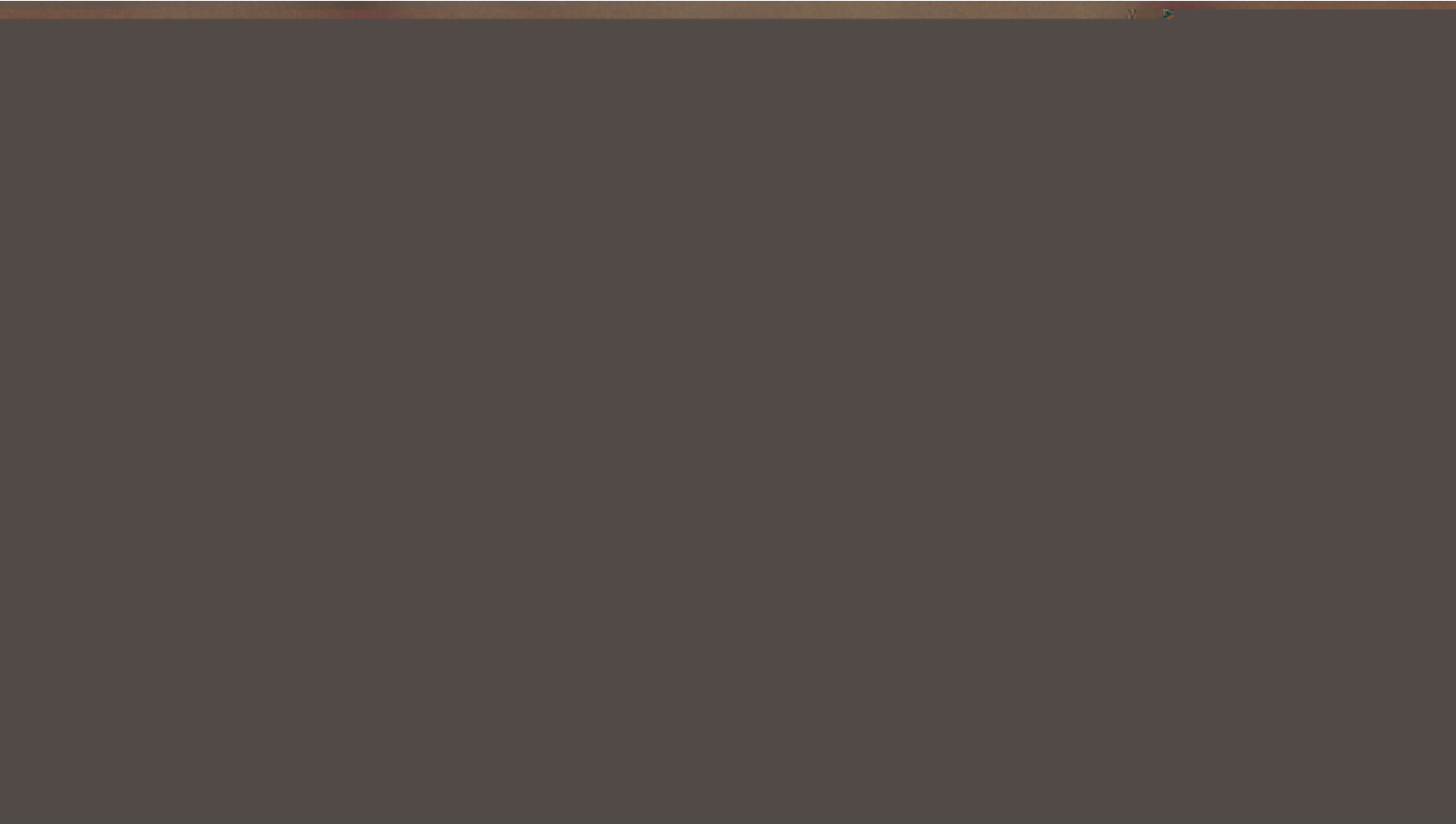
The main purpose of the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#) is to catalogue all plants, animals and fungi according to their risk of extinction. Over the past 20 years, through the extensive network of over 7 500 volunteer scientists involved in the IUCN's Species Survival Commission, excellent knowledge has been distilled and summarized on the Red Red Rki4.6(ed)0(disT-0.00ies)the OSU ed B and S(5)0.6ot2

RED LISTING OF ECOSYSTEMS

The Red List of Ecosystems evaluates whether ecosystems are threatened at Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable levels, or if they currently face lower risk of collapse. It is based on a set of criteria for performing evidence-based,

degradation of the key processes and components of ecosystems. [Guidelines for the application of IUCN Red List of Ecosystems Categories and Criteria](#) were published in 2016. Assessment of ecosystems at country level has only taken place in a handful of countries to date. Experience from countries where national assessments have taken place indicates that comprehensive mapping of ecosystem types followed by evaluation of their status is key for strategic prioritisation of biodiversity conservation. UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre recently published [Mapping Biodiversity Priorities](#), a tool that guides users on how to map ecosystem types and assess ecosystem condition, both essential data required to apply the IUCN Red List of Threatened Ecosystems Criteria. With these tools it is possible to expedite assessments of ecosystem status at country level.

Project target: *Train country-based officials to map ecosystem types, assess ecosystem condition and apply the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems Categories and Criteria to assess the status of terrestrial ecosystems.*



PROJECT MECHANISM

1. Identify three African countries with high levels of species richness, endemism and ecosystem diversity.
2. Engage key stakeholders in each country to clearly understand the national institutional context, existing capacity and demands for biodiversity information within government decision-making.
3. Jointly with country-based partners, raise the resources required to conduct species and ecosystem risk
4. Training will take the two forms:
 - a. Establishment of a capacity development node in South Africa where comprehensive training to
 - b. Follow-up with country visits to monitor progress and assist with locally-run workshops on
5. Utilise these three geospatial biodiversity data sets – species, ecosystems and KBAs – for national biodiversity spatial planning and input into spatial biodiversity priorities and decision-making processes.



TOP COUNTRIES IN TERMS OF BIODIVERSITY

Interviews with ETBT0Rebased stakeholder anre currntrly udemrway to assss aitervst and Cinstituton

Top countries region		RICHNESS (birds, plants and mammals)	ENDEMISM (birds and plants)	COMBINED (richness and endemism)
East and Southern Africa	1	Tanzania	Madagascar	Tanzania
	2	Kenya	Tanzania	Angola
	3	Angola	Ethiopia	Kenya
	4	Uganda	Angola	Madagascar
	5	Ethiopia	Comoros	Ethiopia
West and Central Africa	1	DRC	DRC	DRC
	2	Cameroon	Cameroon	Cameroon
	3	Nigeria	Sao Tome and Principe	Nigeria
	4	Ghana	Gabon	Gabon
	5	Côte d'Ivoire	Nigeria	Côte d'Ivoire



