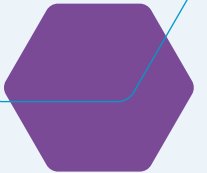


# S

ISSUE 63

## 2022 Report

IUCN SSC  
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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

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.

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**

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Committee

Center for Species Survival

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2022 Report

# IUCN SSC/CEESP Oil Crops Task Force

CHAIR	CHAIR	NUMBER OF MEMBERS
Borneo Futures, Brunei Darussalam	Sensemakers Collective	20

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## Mission statement

Our mission is to strengthen the use of different forms of knowledge on the environmental and social impacts and benefits of vegetable oils on policy decisions, whether for sustainable production, consumption, or trade. We aim to realise this through harnessing trusted messengers and accessible and evidence-based messages.

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## Projected impact 2021–2025

Vegetable oil crops, the main focus of the Oil Crops Task Force, cover some 425 mha of agricultural land. Crops like oil palm are considered a threat to over 300 species listed as Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered, but all oil crops threaten species where they displace natural ecosystems. At the same time, some crops, especially the perennial crops like oil palm, coconut and olive, can provide habitat to some species. Improved practices are needed for all crops, while their different yields require land that is optimally allocated to oil production to meet growing demand.







Riparian forest reserve in  
oil palm plantation in Brazil  
Photo: Erik Meijaard



Task Force members Erik Meijaard, Marc Ancrenaz  
and Quentin Meunier during a biodiversity monitoring  
and management training in Gabon.  
Photo: Erik Meijaard

**Capacity building**

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