



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 p

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:

A E : Understand and inform the world about the status and trends of biodiversity.

LA : Develop collaborative, inclusive and science-based conservation strategies, plans and policies.

AC : Convene and mobilise conservation actions to improve the status of biodiversity.



Their implementation requires two transversal components:

E K: Enhance and support our immediate network and alliances to achieve our biodiversity targets.

C I I ICA E: Drive strategic and targeted communications to enhance our conservation impact.

C p p

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.

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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C **p** **u**

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Result description: *SIS Conservation Issue 4, 2022* is ready: six original peer-reviewed papers on stork, ibis and spoonbill have been submitted and approved to be published in the 4th issue of *SIS Conservation 2022* which full issue will be online during the first quarter of 2023. An early view of the issue is available at: <https://storkibisspoonbill.org/publications/sis-conservation-issue-4/>.

Publish at least one new special publication. (KSR 5)

Number of scientific publications about species research that acknowledge SSC affiliation: 0

Result description: We agreed to produce a special issue on the X International workshop on the Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*) with the Eurasian Spoonbill International Expert Group, and it is expected to be published in 2023.

-009 Write and publish scientific articles including: SIS species biology, ecology and behaviour, threats and conservation issues by at least one author with affiliation to SSC. (KSR 5)

Number of scientific publications about species research that acknowledge SSC affiliation: 2

Result description: We have two new publications which acknowledge SSC affiliation. The first is a chapter on the Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) published in the Virtual Encyclopaedia of Spanish Vertebrates

(<https://doi.org/10.20350/digitalC-SIC/14797>) where the natural history and biology of the species are widely explained. It is the first kind of text of this species in Spanish. Three of the authors are members of this specialist group. The second publication reviews the conservation history and Green Status assessment of the Black-faced Spoonbill in *Diversity*. This article belongs to the Special Issue Assessments, Planning and Action for Conservation of Species and Ecosystems Sul(t)-10.6 ((. T)v1.3e)-10.8 (c.2 (259 (o)-112.1 (prh-0.06 Tw s)-3.6640.1 (