DATA USE
for international platforms and policies

Dr. Dindo Campilan
Asia Regional Director and Oceania Hub Director

with

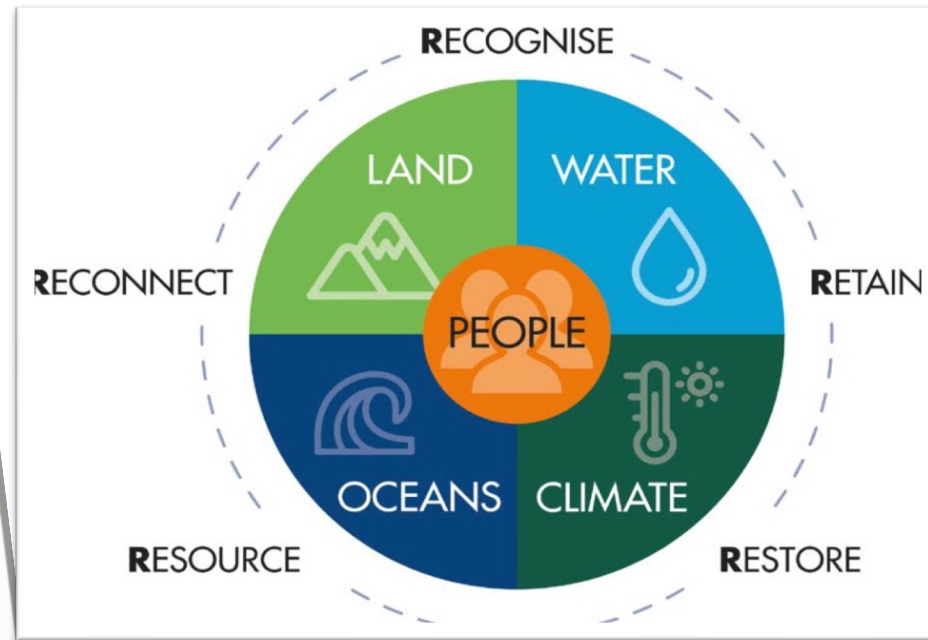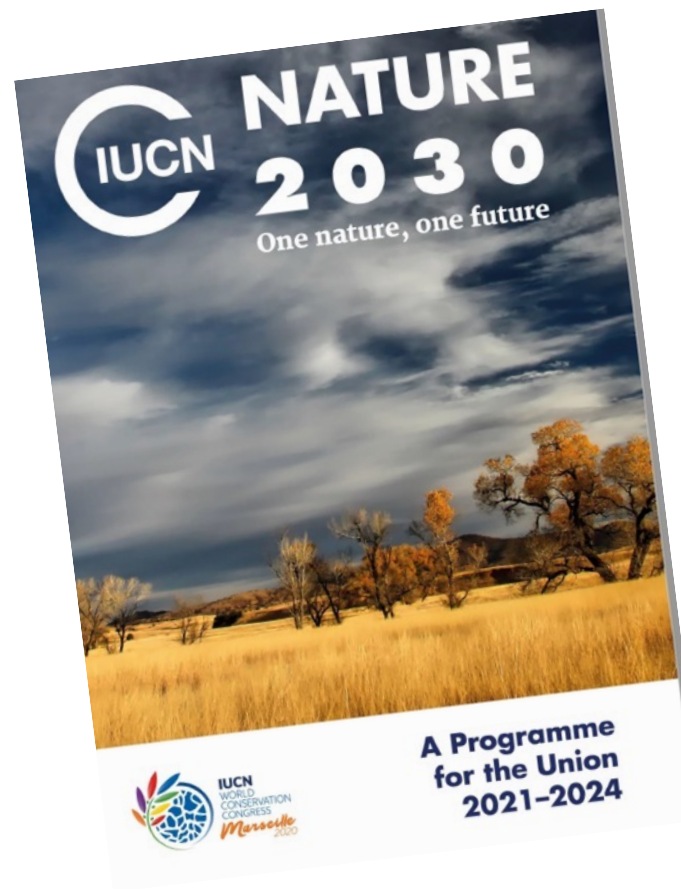**Dr. Jane Smart,** *Director for Centre on Science and Data*

Dr. Thomas Brooks, *Chief Scientist*

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

IUCN and biodiversity data

A long history of **development and implementation of standards** for transforming *primary biodiversity data* into knowledge for conservation and sustainable development.

IUCN global union as data platform

IUCN
Members **Commissions** **Secretariat**

- **World's largest, oldest and most diverse organization for the environment**, and the global scientific authority on nature conservation serving 170+ countries

- **Inter-governmental and multi-sectoral organization of 1400+ members:**
  91 member states   *120 government agencies*
  1182 NGOs   *26 indigenous people's orgns*
  16 subnational organisations

- **Global commissions of 15,000+ of the world's leading experts:**
  ecosystem management   *species survival*
  environmental law   *economics and policy*
  climate crisis   *environmental educ and comms*

IUCN

IUCN standards

ongoing generation of primary biodiversity data is highly important to the maintenance of the knowledge products based on these standards

Established in 1964, the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species has evolved to become the world's most comprehensive information source on the global extinction risk status of animal, fungus and plant species.

Over four decades, the global partnership has mapped more than 16,000 KBAs worldwide, safeguarding important populations of more than 13,100 species of conservation concern.

Using IUCN data for knowledge products

- Intergovernmental decision-making through the **SDG indicators process** (e.g. IUCN as custodian agency for 5 SDG indicators), and very likely similarly under the Post-2020 GBF.

- Private sector decision-making through the **Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool**
  https://www.ibat-alliance.org

- IUCN's own constituency through the **Contributions for Nature** platform
  https://www.iucncontributionsfornature.org/

- IUCN Congress Resolutions
  e.g. **Congress2020 resolution 77** - Urgent call to share and use primary biodiversity in situ data
  https://www.iucncongress2020.org/motion/077

IUCN-GBIF memo of cooperation

Exploring opportunities to do more and better

Memorandum of Cooperation
between
International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the
GBIF Secretariat

This Memorandum of Cooperation (MOC) is between the following two parties -

(a) IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, an international organization, with headquarters located at Rue Mauverney 28, 1196 Gland, Switzerland (hereafter "IUCN") www.iucn.org

and

(b) The Secretariat of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, an international organization, with headquarters located at Universitetsparken 15, Copenhagen, Denmark (hereafter "GBIFS") www.gbif.org

To strengthen technical and institutional collaboration between GBIF and IUCN with a view to improving the visibility, timeliness and usefulness of data and information exchanged between the two networks, thus adding value to their respective products and services.

GBIF and IUCN agree that their respective strengths and specialisms can be used to add significantly to the value of the products and services of both networks, with the strategic implementation of efficient linkages that remain up to date and functional. The objective of this agreement is to identify a number of key joint developments that will, among other things:

- improve the transparency and persistence of data underlying IUCN Red List assessments and other products;
- ensure that species-level information available through GBIF, in particular relating to extinction risk, is more visible and up to date;
- improve the visibility of point occurrence data derived from a wide range of databases as an additional evidence layer in IUCN knowledge products; and
- make best use of the wide range of occurrence data shared from diverse institutions in the process for identifying Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)

Opportunities for open science and data use

- Increase robustness and efficiency of knowledge generation through emerging knowledge frontiers: remote sensing, genetics & genomics (eg eDNA), citizen science, social media, indigenous/local knowledge
  - *pose challenges e.g. in terms of data quality*
  - *IUCN-GEF initiative to explore harnessing these novel opportunities*

- Increase investment in maintaining the quality and currency of biodiversity and conservation knowledge products (e.g. Red List and KBAs); current funding is less than half what is needed
  - *revenue generation from licensing for commercial use at scale*
  - *public sector investment into these knowledge products as global public goods*
  - *open does not necessarily mean free, especially as far as commercial use goes*

- Promote regional/inter-regional partnerships to support centers of excellence and data-sharing
  - *align different yet complementary datasets*
  - *creating robust platforms with effective protocols to avoid misuse*

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Exploring collaboration in Asia & Oceania

ASIA
1. Bangladesh
2. Bhutan
3. Brunei
4. Cambodia
5. China
6. India
7. Indonesia
8. Japan
9. Korea (DPRK)
10. Korea (ROK)
11. Lao PDR
12. Malaysia
13. Maldives
14. Mongolia
15. Myanmar
16. Nepal
17. Pakistan
18. Philippines
19. Singapore
20. Sri Lanka
21. Timor Leste
22. Thailand
23. Vietnam

OCEANIA
1. American Samoa (US)
2. Australia
3. Cook Islands (NZ)
4. Fiji
5. French Polynesia (France)
6. Guam (US)
7. Kiribati
8. Marshall Islands
9. Micronesia
10. Nauru
11. New Caledonia (France)
12. New Zealand
13. Niue (NZ)
14. Norfolk Island (Australia)
15. Northern Mariana Islands (US)
16. Palau
17. Papua New Guinea
18. Pitcairn Islands (UK)
19. Samoa
20. Solomon Islands
21. Tokelau (NZ)
22. Tonga
23. Tuvalu
24. Vanuatu
25. Wallis and Futuna (France)
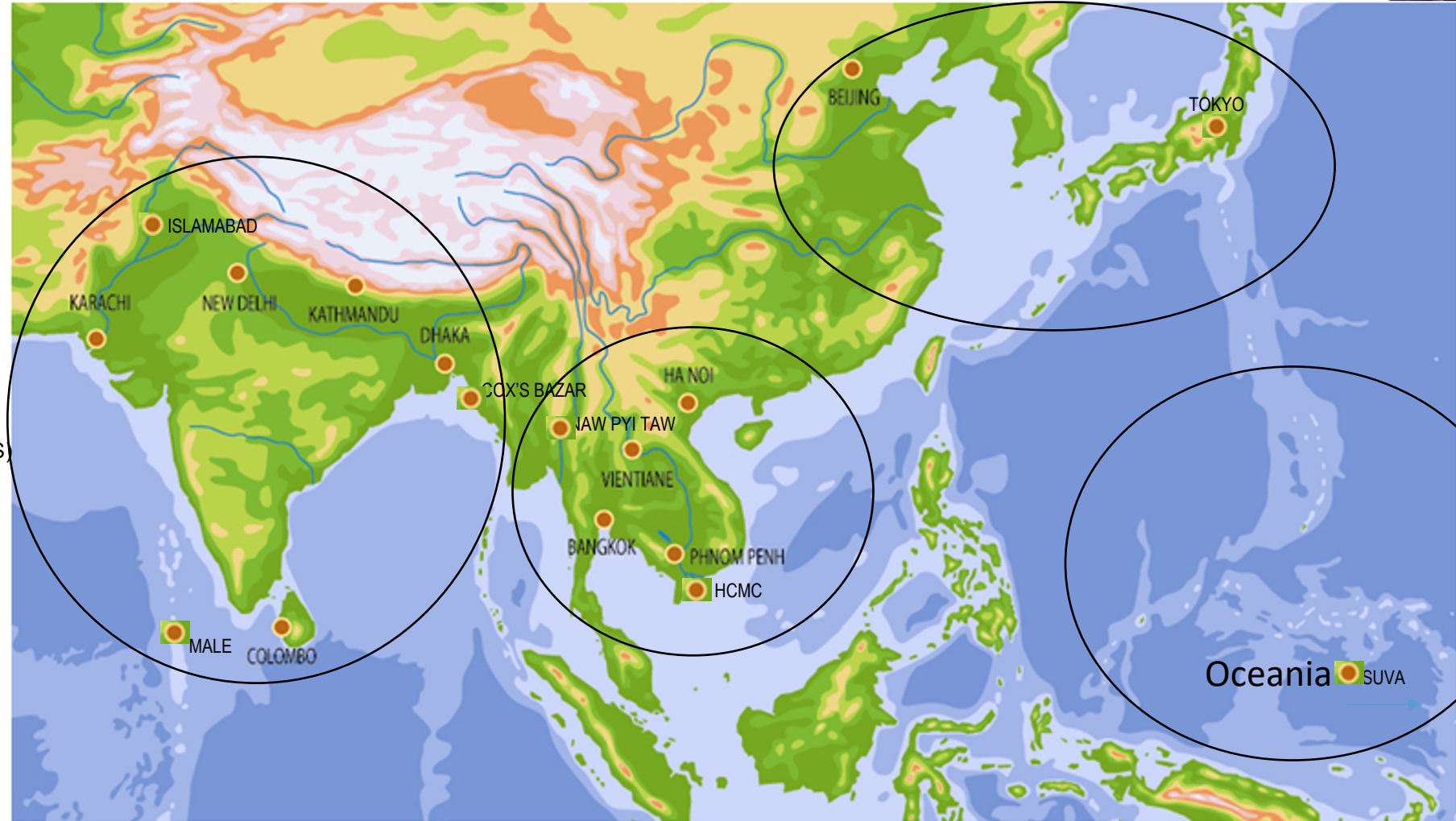
From IUCN's Bangkok hub to 48 countries, through 16 offices & 280+ team

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