1. **describe the part of analysis you've been leading**

The analysis looks at species richness using IUCN’s Red List data, for birds, mammals and amphibians, globally comprehensively assessed taxa, between PAs and ICCAs

1. **explain the approach you took**

First of all, the Red List data was pre-processed to ensure it is free of geometric errors and divided into numerous smaller chunks that facilitate computation.

Secondly, I overlaid the protected areas/community conservation data with the Red List data to obtain a simple spatial relationship based on their boundaries. The resulting table contained information about overlapping species and relating protected areas/community conservation. Worth noting that, in this process, only ‘valid’ species ranges were considered, i.e., species range polygons with presence code 1 and 2, origin code 1 and 2, and seasonality code 1 and 2 and 3, and excluding extinct species (Hoffmann 2010 Science[[1]](#footnote-1))

Lastly, a further analysis was carried out to filter by the desired taxa, subdivided by threatened categories, for protected areas/ICCAs in each pilot country.

1. **describe the data used**

Established in 1964, the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is the world’s most comprehensive information source on the global conservation status of animal, fungi and plant species, and it has been consistently used to assess the current status of biodiversity at a global scale. It contains spatially explicit range data for all known birds, amphibians and mammals. Caution is needed in interpreting the result of Red List data due to its nature how such data has been defined and compiled: commission errors may be present, and that richness should be deemed as an indicator but not the absolute number of species.

1. **outline the main interesting findings (these don't need to be statistically verified yet)**

Given their size difference, species richness of protected areas and ICCAs appears to be on a similar level, though protected areas seem to have a higher number of birds, amphibians and mammals and also in those that are threatened.

1. http://science.sciencemag.org/content/330/6010/1503 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)