



Organization: INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE, ALLIANCE FOR ZERO EXTINCTION PARTNERSHIP, BIRDLIFE INTERNATIONAL

ID: 2974

Title of the side-event: IMPLEMENTING TARGETS 11 AND 12: A FRAMEWORK TO IDENTIFY "AREAS OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE FOR BIODIVERSITY"

Time: 13.15 Thursday, 17 October 2013

Summary:

- The event was chaired by Hesiquio Benitez (Mexico) and included presentations from Jane Smart (IUCN), Leon Bennun (Birdlife International), Olivier Lagrand (Alliance for Zero Extinction Partnership and Island Conservation), and Nermalie Lita (Philippines). It included examples on use and applications of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) as areas of particular importance for biodiversity to implement Aichi Target 11, 12 and others. Key conclusions and messages:
- Key Biodiversity Areas is an umbrella term that includes, among others, BirdLife's Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), Alliance for Zero extinction sites (AZEs), and IUCN's Key Freshwater Areas.
- IUCN is leading a consultation to develop a globally agreed standard on KBAs. It aims to harmonize existing approaches and be applicable to ecosystems, species and genes. The standard will be launched at the IUCN World Parks Congress, Sidney 12-19 November 2014 www.worldparkscongress.org. However, current KBAs data is sound and available to be used by parties to inform biodiversity strategies and plans.
- Birdlife International showed 30 years of experience on uses and applications of the global IBA network and the relevance of this dataset for implementation of Aichi Targets, especially Targets 11 and 12.
- Alliance for Zero Extinction Partnership explained how AZEs - sites that hold at least 95% of the global population of Critically Endangered or Endangered species - are key to achieve Target 12 and 9 (e.g. AZEs in islands that, in many cases, need to be managed for invasive species control and/or eradication).
- The Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau of the Philippines showed the national process for identifying KBAs (2006 to 2009). It was a multi-stakeholder process that included identification of freshwater, marine and terrestrial sites important for several taxonomic groups and ecosystems. It resulted in a network of sites that was used to undertake the national protected areas gap analyses and will inform future national prioritization exercises. Site boundaries were established considering local context (i.e administrative units) to ensure effective management. This is a key and distinct attribute of KBAs.
- The sole purpose of Key Biodiversity Areas is not to become protected areas. KBAs could also be areas to promote sustainable use and/or be considered for developing strategies to achieve, for example, Targets 2,4,5,9,13,14, 17, and 20.



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
United Nations Environment Programme
413 Saint-Jacques Street, Suite 800, Montreal, QC, H2Y 1N9, Canada
Tel : +1 514 288 2220 Fax : +1 514 288 6588
secretariat@cbd.int www.cbd.int

