

# IBAs: a support tool to implement Aichi Targets 11 and 12



## Meeting Aichi Target 11

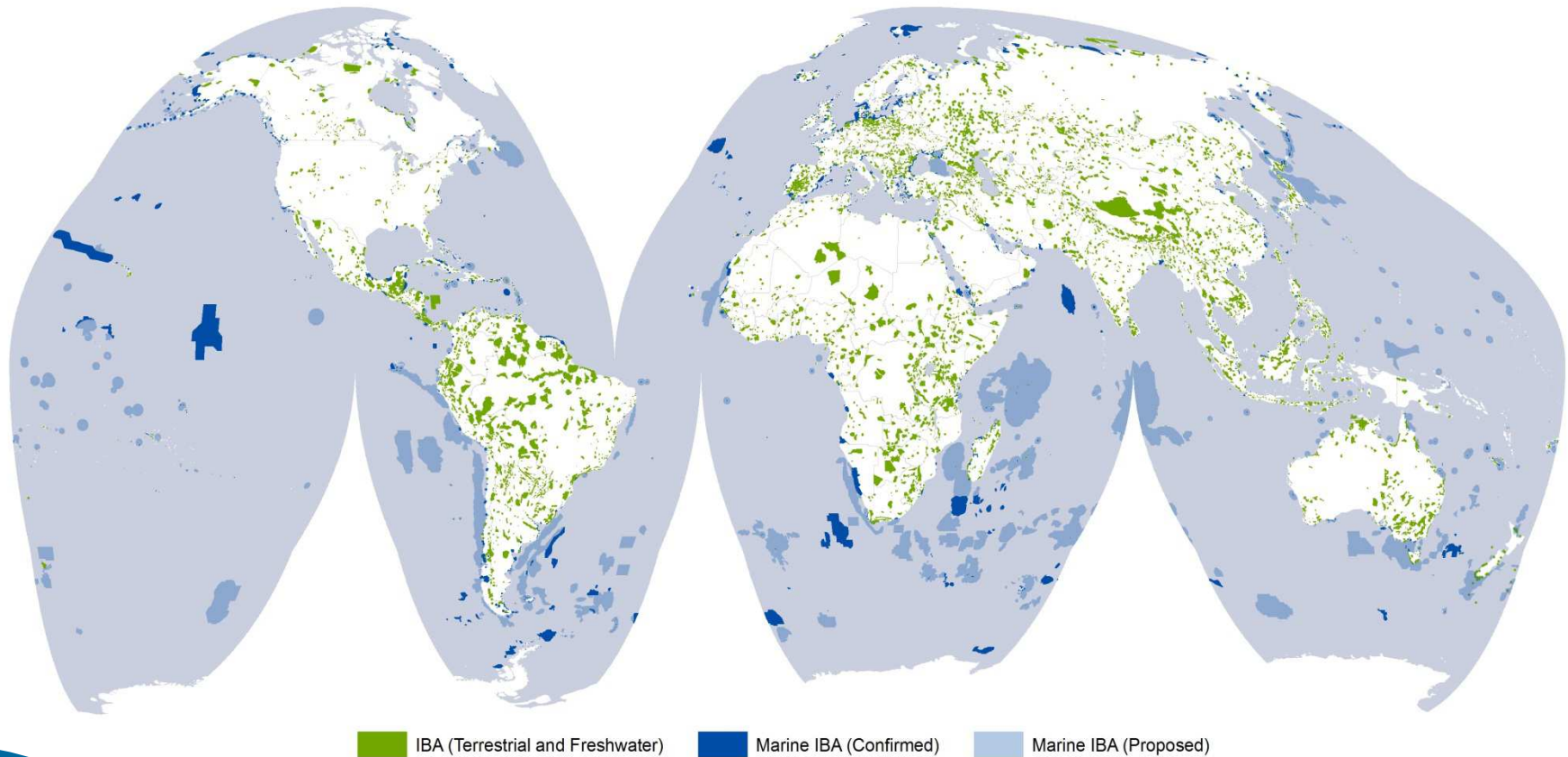
Where are the key sites to conserve in order to prevent extinctions?

‘Key Biodiversity Areas’ – sites of global significance for biodiversity conservation.

Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas  
[www.birdlife.org/datazone](http://www.birdlife.org/datazone)



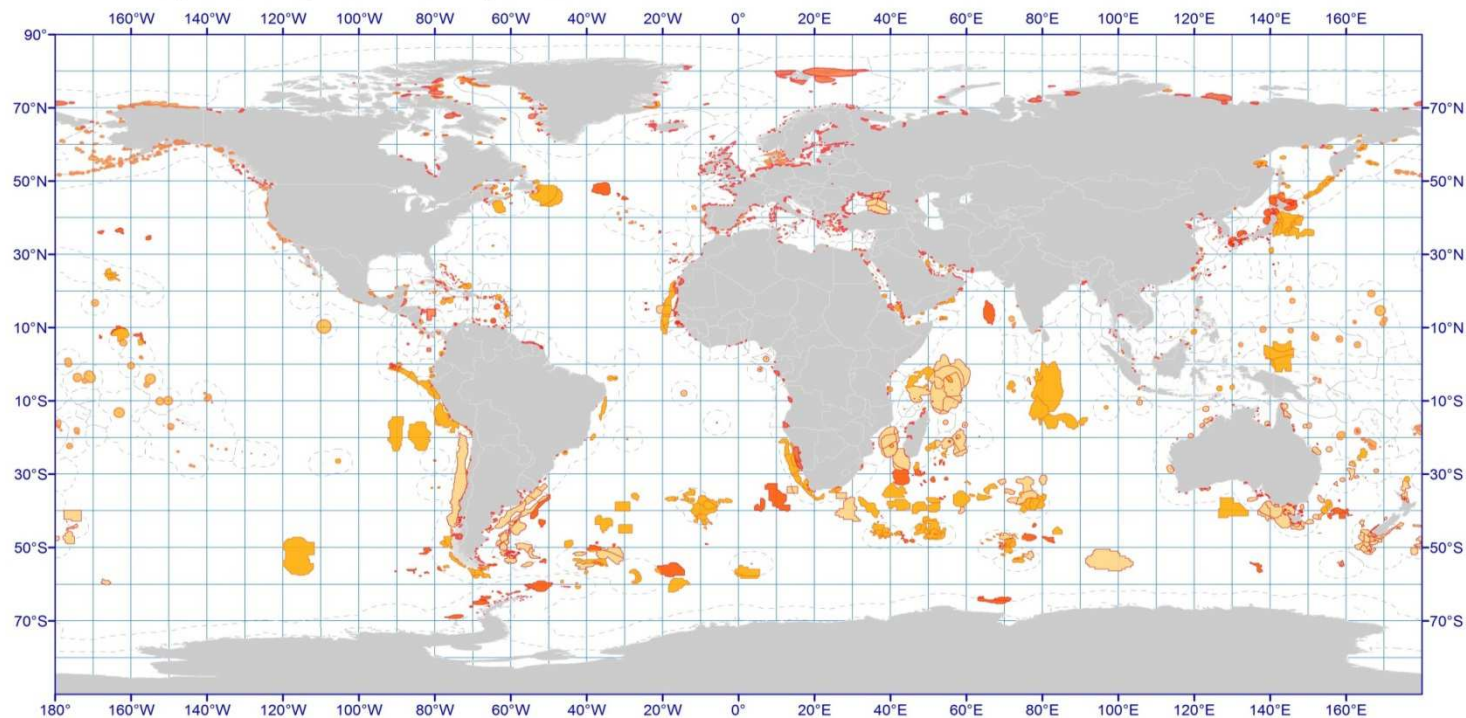
# Over 12,000 IBAs identified, mapped and documented



**Terrestrial IBAs cover c. 7% of land surface**



# Marine IBAs: the marine e-atlas

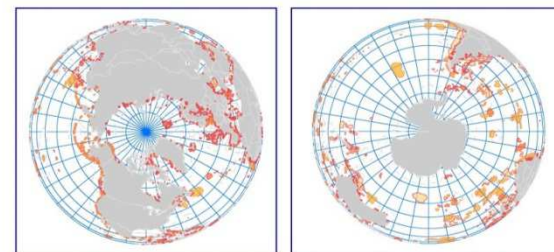


**3000 sites in 150 countries and on high seas – 6.5% of the oceans**

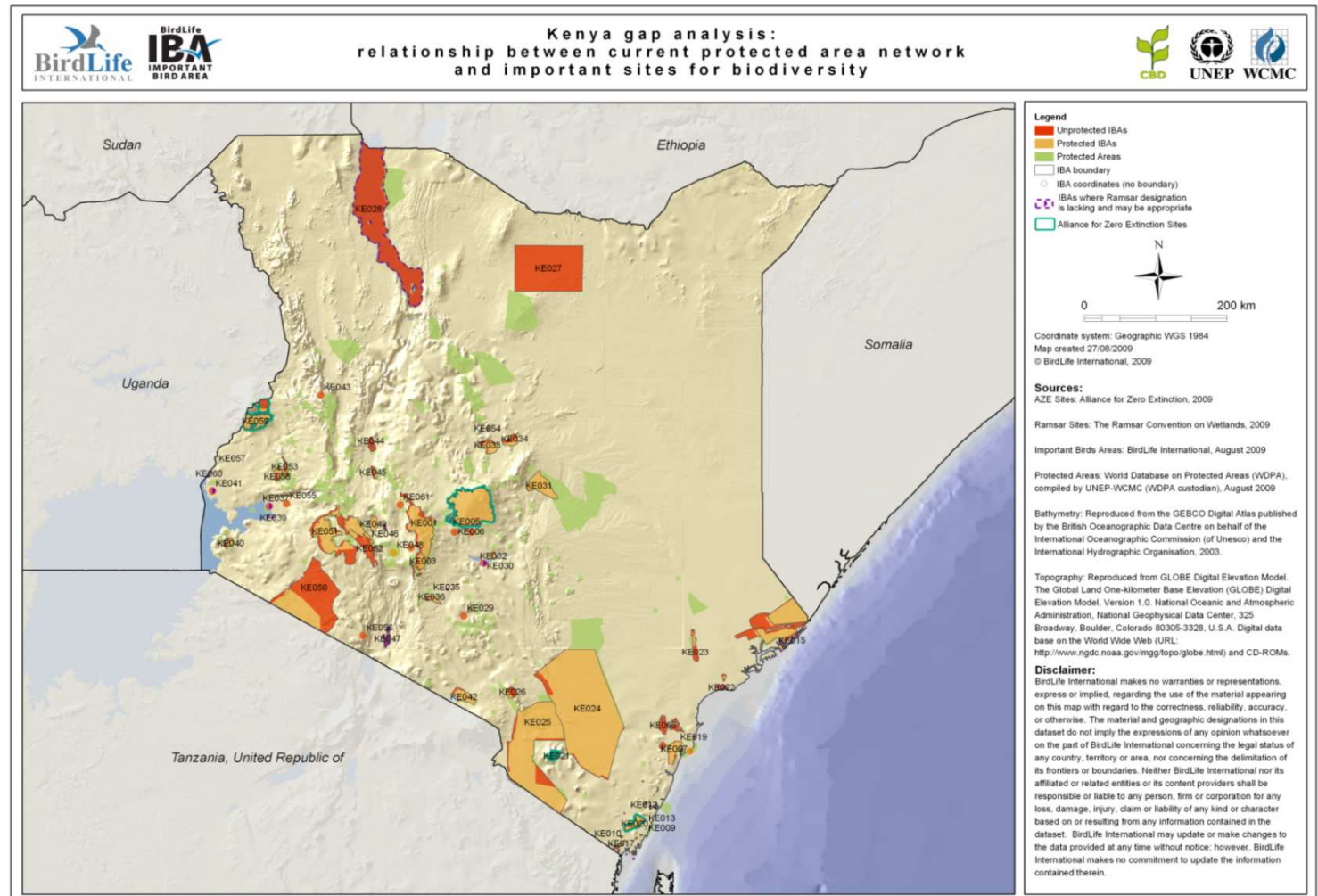
- Confirmed Sites
- Proposed Sites
- Candidate Site
- Exclusive Economic Zones

Date: 02/11/2012

Projection: Geographic, Datum: WGS84  
North and South Polar Orthographic

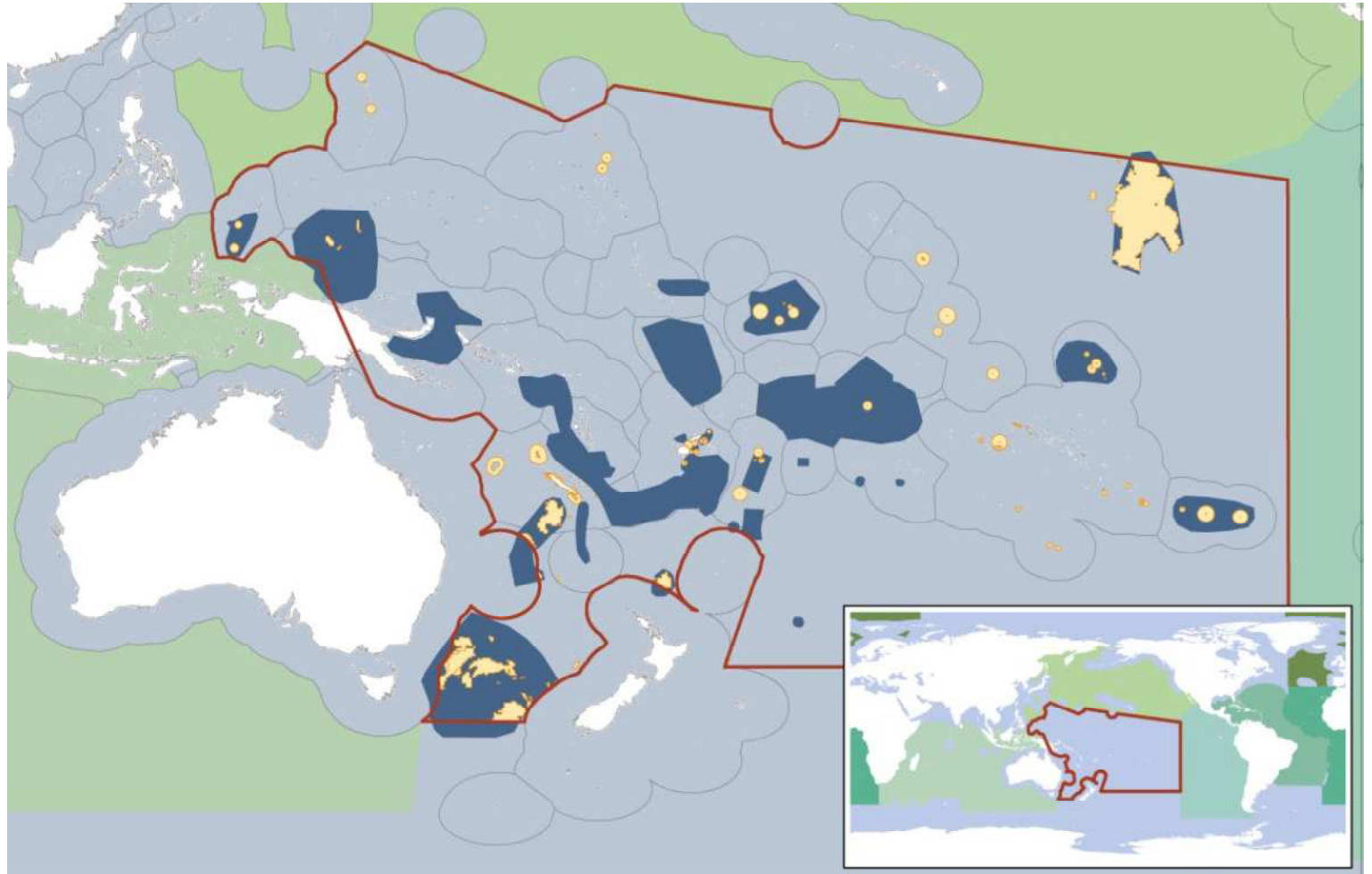


# IBAs are a basis for PA gap analysis



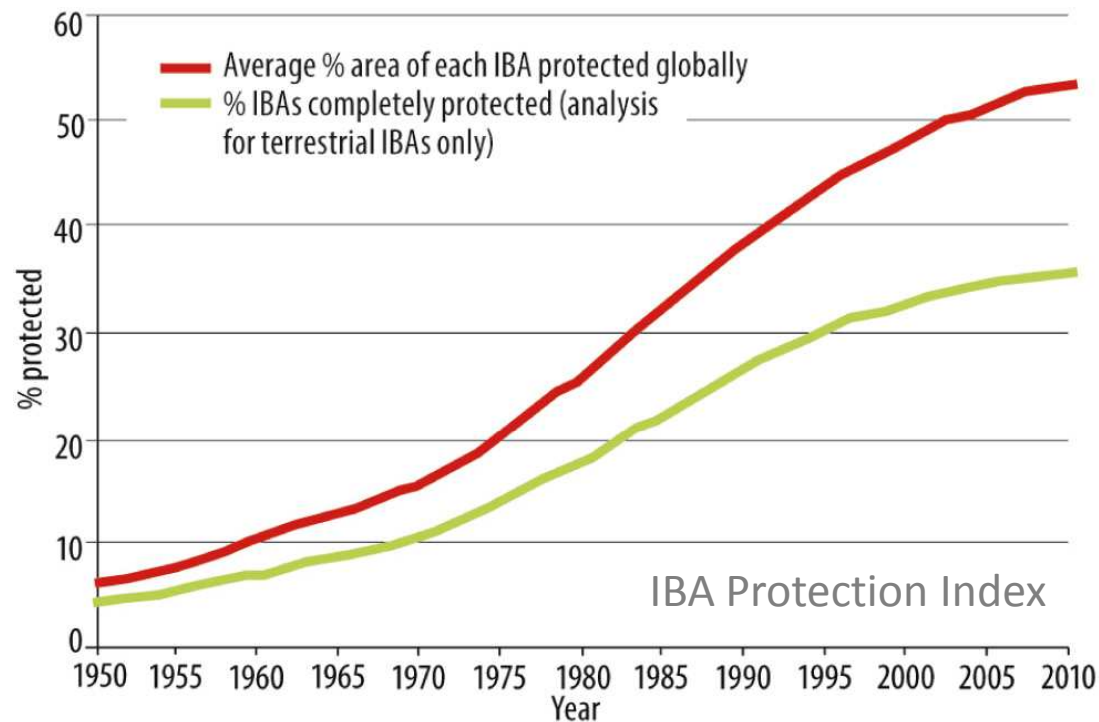


# Informing EBSAs description



Over 500 IBAs have so far been included within EBSAs

# Progress towards Target 11



Protection of all terrestrial IBAs and AZE plus existing PAs would result in 17.5% of land surface being protected and c. 7.2% of the oceans

## Meeting Aichi Target 12

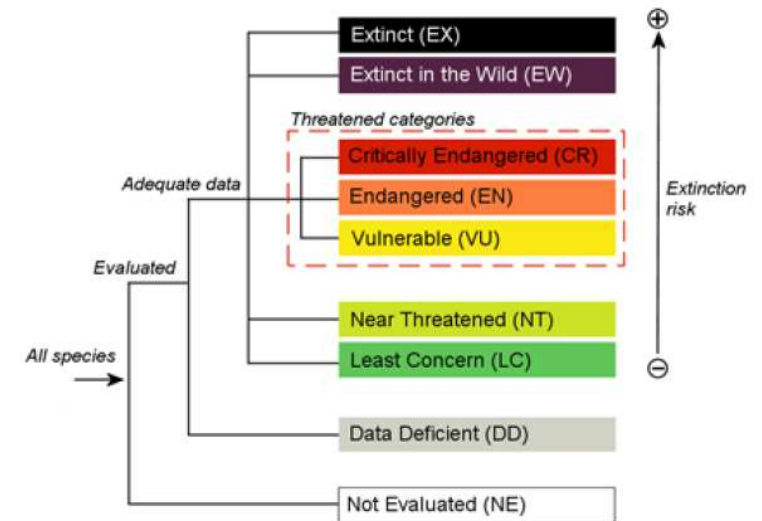
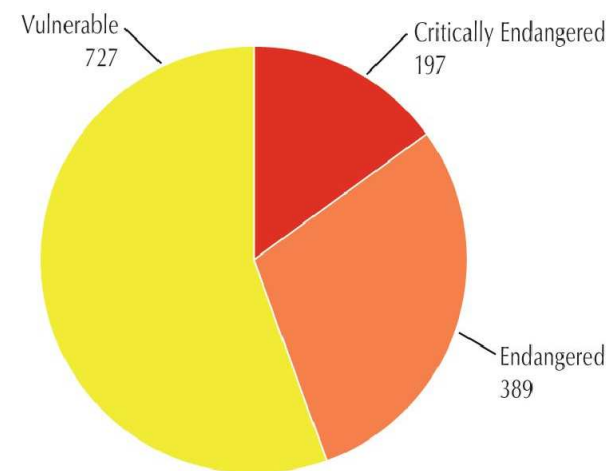
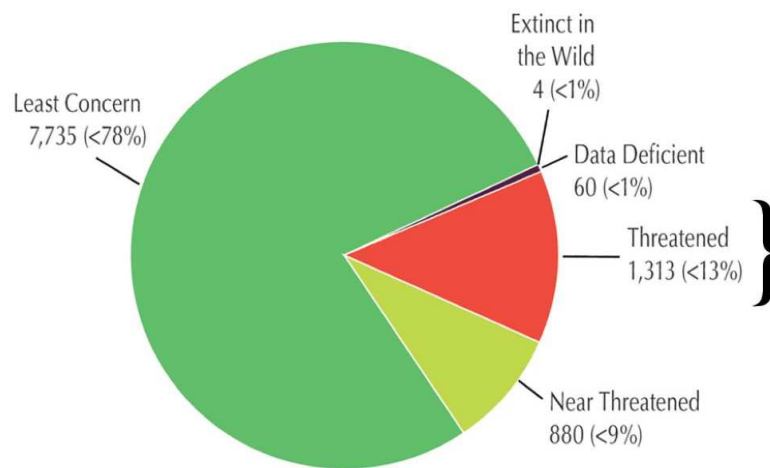


### IUCN RED LIST CATEGORIES AND CRITERIA

Version 3.1 Second edition

#### Proportion of the world's birds in different Red List categories

Source: Analysis of data held in BirdLife's World Bird Database (2012)





## Meeting Aichi Target 12

How can we tell which species are threatened with extinction?

More detailed information for birds at [birdlife.org/datazone](http://birdlife.org/datazone)

Factsheets available at [iucnredlist.org](http://iucnredlist.org)



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**CR** Araripe Manakin *Antilophia bokermanni*

**BirdLife Species Champion** Sir David Attenborough

**BirdLife Species Guardian** Associação de Pesquisa e Preservação de Ecossistemas Aquáticos - AQUASIS

For information about BirdLife Species Champions and Species Guardians visit the BirdLife Preventing Extinctions Programme.

**Justification**  
This recently described species is only known from one location. It has an extremely small known range, within which it is subject to continuing pressure from agriculture and the development of recreational facilities. It is consequently listed as Critically Endangered.

**Taxonomic source(s)**  
SACC 2006. A classification of the bird species of South America. Available at: <http://www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.html>.

**Identification**  
15.5 cm. Strikingly patterned, black, white and red manakin. Male is white with black wings (except for wing-coverts) and tail. Bright crimson red mid-back, nape, crown and frontal tuft of feathers. Reddish iris. Female is olivaceous-green with paler belly and reduced frontal tuft. **Voice** Quite similar to Helmeted Manakin *A. galeata*, a musical and warbled *ui-guru, guru-ui, guru-ui* with variations, and *wreee pur* calls.

**Distribution and population**  
This species was described in 1998 and has been recorded from three municipalities (Crato, Barbalha and Missão Velha), all on the north-eastern slope of the Chapada do Araripe, south Ceará, Brazil (Cvalho and Silva 1996, Aquasis 2006). Surveys conducted in 2005-2006 and 2010 have led to a population estimate of c.800 individuals, which is higher than previously thought (Aquasis 2006, Aquasis *in litt.* 2011), within a remaining area of suitable habitat estimated at 28 km<sup>2</sup> (Aquasis 2006). A total of 46 nests were located in 2004-2007 (Aquasis *in litt.* 2010). The discovery of the species at a new locality on the top of the Araripe plateau, in January 2012, suggests that its population size and distribution may be slightly greater than previously estimated (Aquasis 2012).

**Population justification**  
In 2006, population size was estimated at 800 individuals based on two consecutive years of auditive censuses. A census at the end of 2010, which visited 93% of the known water springs, represents the most comprehensive survey of the species ever, and resulted in an estimate of 779 individuals, suggesting that the species' population is more or less stable (Aquasis *in litt.* 2011). It is placed in the band 250-999.



Population & trend					
	Estimate	Data quality	Derivation	Year of estimate	
No. of mature individuals	150-700	medium	Estimated	2010	
Population trend	Decreasing	poor	-	-	
Number of subpopulations	1	-	-	-	
Largest subpopulation	251-1000	-	-	-	
Generation length (yrs)	4.4	-	-	-	
Population justification: In 2006, population size was estimated at 800 individuals based on two consecutive years of auditive censuses. A census at the end of 2010, which visited 93% of the known water springs, represents the most comprehensive survey of the species ever, and resulted in an estimate of 779 individuals, suggesting that the species' population is more or less stable (Aquasis in litt. 2011). It is placed in the band 250-999 individuals to account for uncertainty; this equates to 167-666 mature individuals, rounded here to 150-700 mature individuals.					
Trend justification: The species is assumed to be declining as an area known to hold seven active nests was burnt in 2004-2005 and the moist forest at springs that the species favours is being cleared to grow crops.					
Country/Territory distribution					
Country/Territory	Occurrence status	Extinct	Breeding	Non-breeding	Passage
Brazil	Native	No	Yes		
Important Bird Areas where this species has triggered the IBA criteria					
Country/Territory	IBA Name			IBA link	
Brazil	Chapada do Araripe			<a href="#">Link</a>	
Habitats & altitude					
Habitat (level 1)		Habitat (level 2)		Importance	Occurrence
Artificial/Aquatic & Marine				marginal	resident
Forest		Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland		major	resident
Altitude		600 - 800 m		Occasional altitudinal limits	
Threats & impact					

## Meeting Aichi Target 12

How can we tell which species are threatened with extinction?

The Red List is much more than a list!

Detailed text fields & coded data on distribution, population size & trends, ecology, habitat requirements, threats, utilisation, conservation actions underway & **priority actions required**

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**Penelope perspicax**

NOT EVALUATED DATA DEFICIENT LEAST CONCERN NEAR THREATENED VULNERABLE **ENDANGERED** CRITICALLY ENDANGERED EXTINCT IN THE WILD EXTINCT

[Summary](#) | [Classification Schemes](#) | [Images & External Links](#) | [Bibliography](#) | [Full Account](#)

**Taxonomy [top]**

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GALLIFORMES	CRACIDAE

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**Conservation Actions [top]**

**Conservation Actions:**

**Conservation Actions Underway**  
Ucumarí is contiguous with Los Nevados National Park, and it also occurs in the adja Otún-Quimbaya Flora and Fauna Sanctuary (Renjifo 1997-1998). Yotoco and Bremer (Quindío) Forest Reserves hold small populations (Renjifo 1997-1998). It has not been found in Munchique area since its detection just outside the national park (P. G. W. Salaman *in litt.* 1999, 2000).

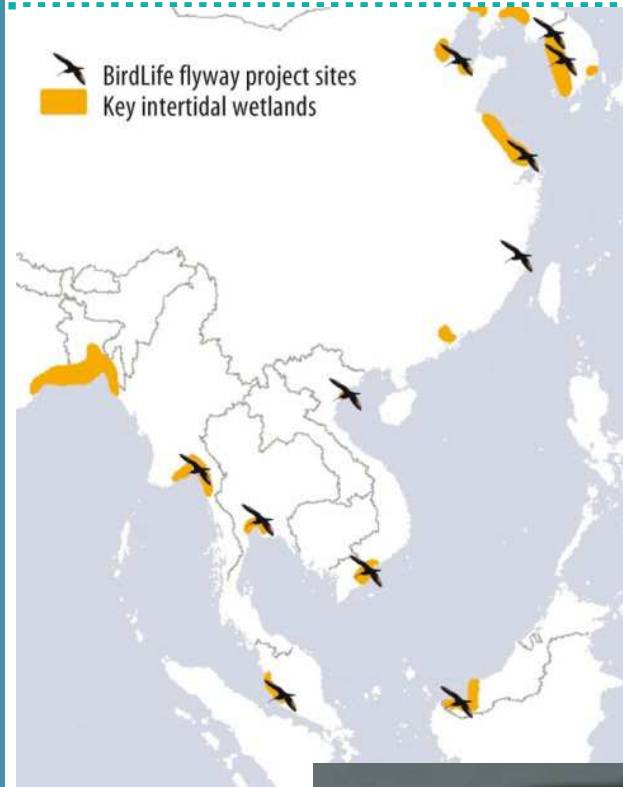
**Conservation Actions Proposed**  
Survey and estimate population sizes, especially in Ucumarí (Silva Arias 1996, P. G. W. Salaman *in litt.* 1999, 2000). Develop and implement an action plan for the species and its habitat (N. Gómez *in litt.* 1999, P. G. W. Salaman *in litt.* 1999, 2000). Provide posters and resources for an educational programme about cracids, particularly aimed at limiting hunting (P. G. W. Salaman *in litt.* 1999, 2000).

**Threats [top]**

**Major Threat(s):** It has suffered from severe loss of suitable habitat (almost total in the middle Cauca over the period of human colonisation. Many of the localities, at least historical ones, near the Buenaventura-Buga and Buenaventura-Cali roads, and are thus severely threatened by colonisation and associated deforestation (Salaman and Stiles 1996).

## Meeting Aichi Target 12

The Birdlife Asia Partnership is developing a new project covering 11 intertidal wetland IBAs in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, which are vitally important for the conservation of threatened and declining waterbirds like the Critically Endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper





## Meeting Aichi Targets 11 & 12

- Country profiles

[www.birdlife.org/datazone/country](http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/country)



## Meeting Aichi Targets **11** & **12**

### Other BirdLife information...

- Developing and implementing NBSAPs
- State of the World's Birds
- State of Africa's Bird's

[www.birdlife.org/datazone/sowb/CBDsupport](http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/sowb/CBDsupport)



### DEVELOPING & IMPLEMENTING NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES & ACTION PLANS

*How to set, meet and track the Aichi Biodiversity Targets*



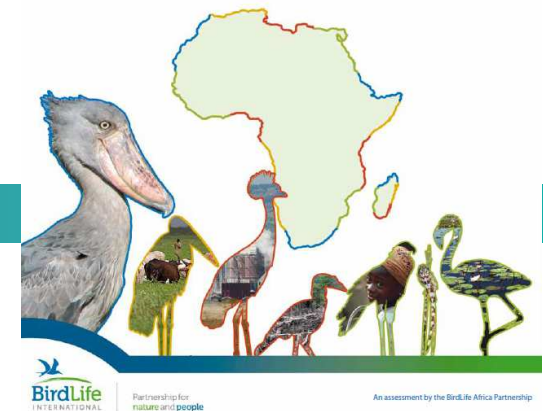
### STATE OF THE WORLD'S BIRDS

*Indicators for our changing world*



### STATE OF AFRICA'S BIRDS

*Outlook for our changing environment*

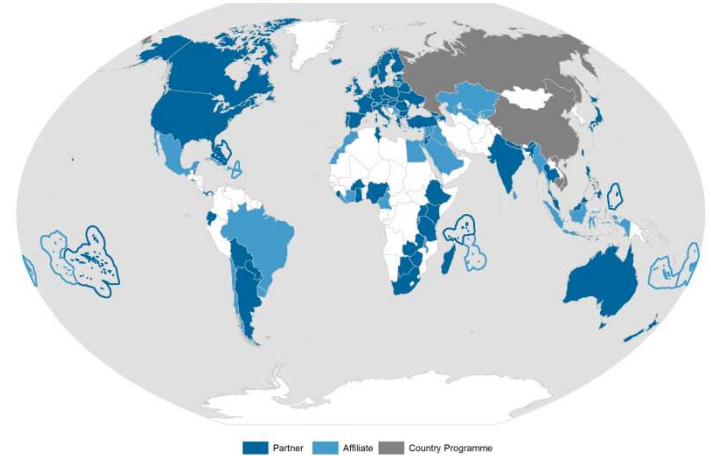


# Thank you

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Team Leader, Conservation Action and Policy  
BirdLife International, Africa Partnership Secretariat



Together we are BirdLife International



The global Partnership for **nature** and **people**