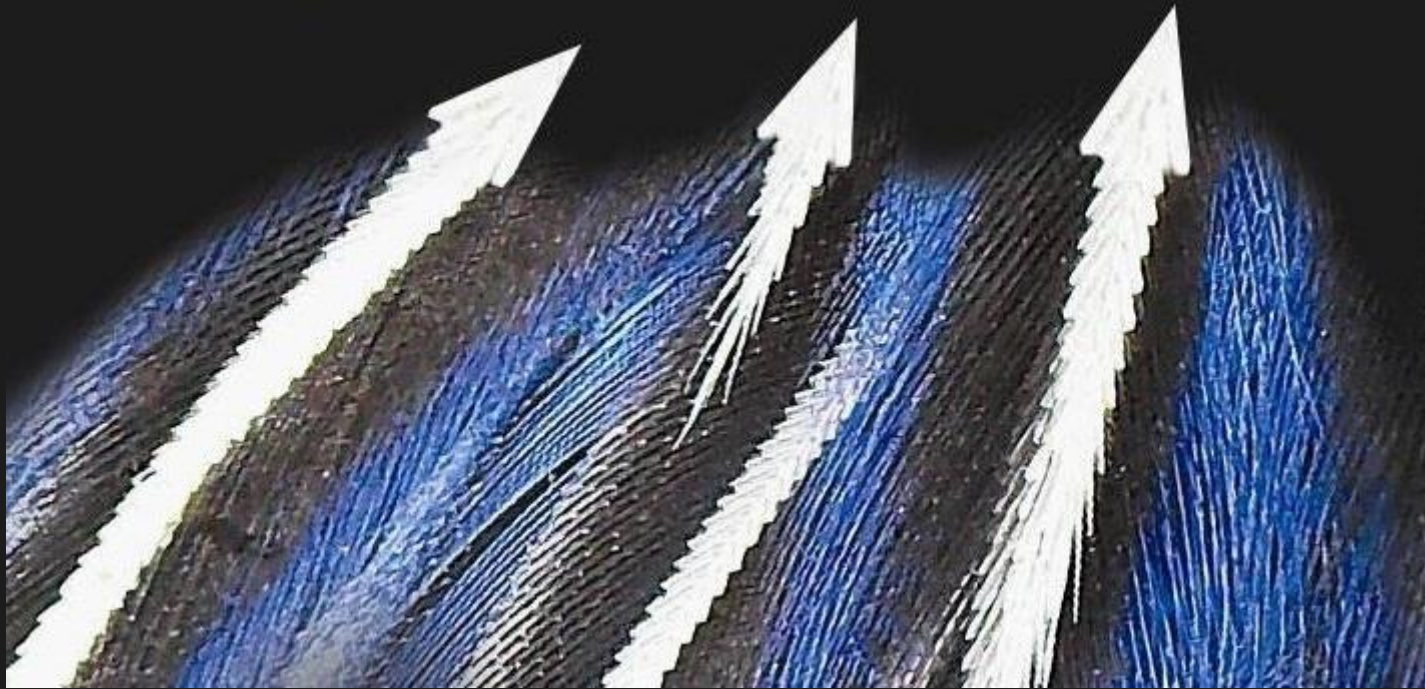


# **National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans**



**How birds and BirdLife can help  
set, meet, and monitor,  
national biodiversity targets**

# New obligations for biodiversity

- CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity: 20 global targets for 2020
- Must be translated into national targets
- But, how can
  - such targets be set/met?
  - progress be monitored?

# The 'Aichi' Biodiversity Targets



## Address causes

-  **Target 1** Awareness
-  **Target 2** Mainstreaming
-  **Target 3** Harmful incentives
-  **Target 4** Sustainability plans




## Reduce pressures

-  **Target 5** Loss of natural habitats
-  **Target 6** Overfishing
-  **Target 7** Sustainable management
-  **Target 8** Pollution
-  **Target 9** Invasive alien species
-  **Target 10** Climate change





## Improve status

-  **Target 11** Protected areas
-  **Target 12** Threatened species
-  **Target 13** Genetic diversity

## Enhance benefits

-  **Target 14** Ecosystems Services
-  **Target 15** Restoration & carbon stocks
-  **Target 16** Nagoya Protocol

## Improve implementation

-  **Target 17** NBSAPs
-  **Target 18** Traditional knowledge
-  **Target 19** Science base
-  **Target 20** Financial resources

*Icons courtesy of IUCN  
committee of Japan*

# Implementation at the national level

- NBSAPs require revision to take account of the new targets and recent information (CHM)
- To produce the best results, many different stakeholders need to be involved
- It is also vital to mainstream biodiversity conservation across sectors and mobilise resources

# Opportunities for synergies

- NBSAPs can provide a framework for other MEAs: CITES, CMS, Ramsar, WHS, UNFCCC
- The implementation of NBSAPs will also contribute to achieving the MDGs



# Why birds?

- Exceptionally well studied
- Good indicators
- Great for generating awareness, interest and involvement



# Why BirdLife?

Together we are BirdLife International



Global Partnership for nature and people



# Birds can help in:

1. **Setting targets** — identifying priorities for action
2. **Meeting targets** — mobilizing civil society, local communities and NGO expertise
3. **Tracking targets** — reporting progress between now and 2020



# 1. Setting targets

- Setting national targets requires the latest information
- The BirdLife Partnership collects and synthesises information on birds
- BirdLife is the **International Thematic Focal Point for birds for the CBD CHM**
- Accessible, relevant, **high quality information** is available for NBSAP revision and development

# Threatened species

- Threatened species — key focus for national conservation action
- IUCN Red List — global standard for identifying species threatened with extinction
- BirdLife is the Red List Authority for birds and coordinates assessments

# Protected areas

- Areas important for biodiversity — key focus for expansion of Protected Area (PA) networks
- BirdLife Partners identify terrestrial and marine Important Bird Areas (IBAs) nationally
- Involves all stakeholders and uses globally standardised criteria

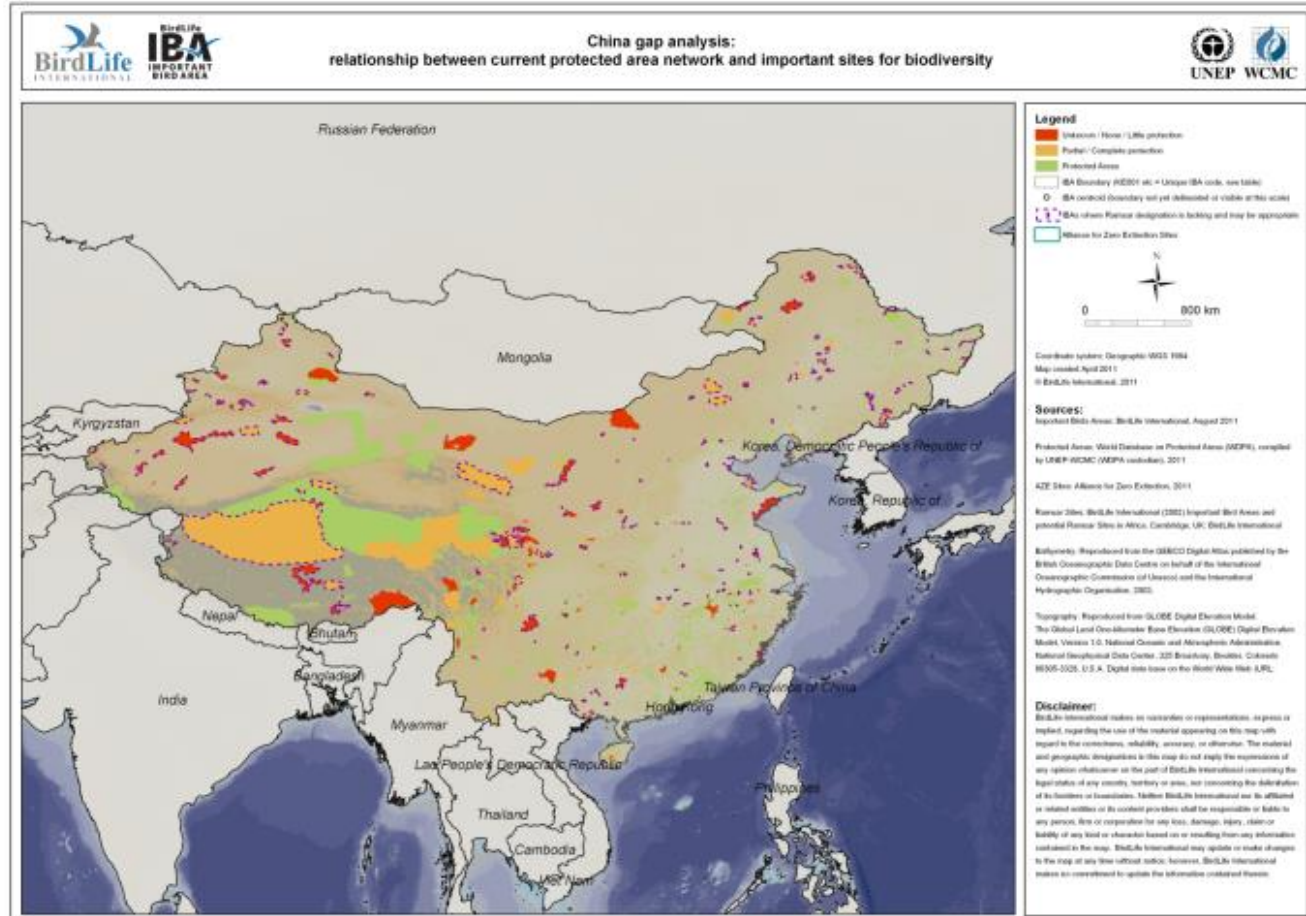
# Important Bird Areas of the world

IBAs represent a core set of the areas of particular importance for biodiversity, across the globe

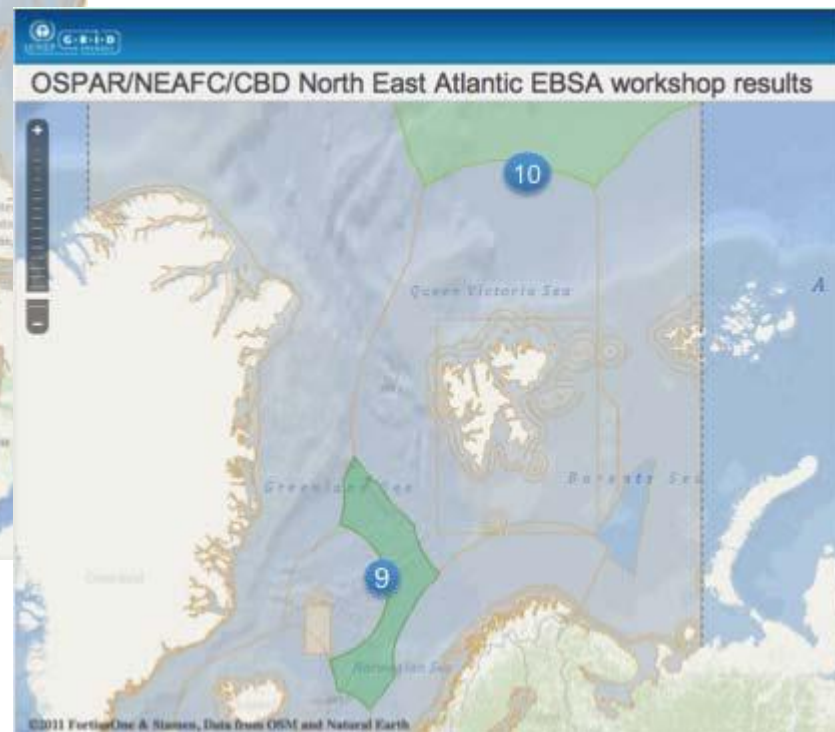




# IBAs are important for...identifying gaps



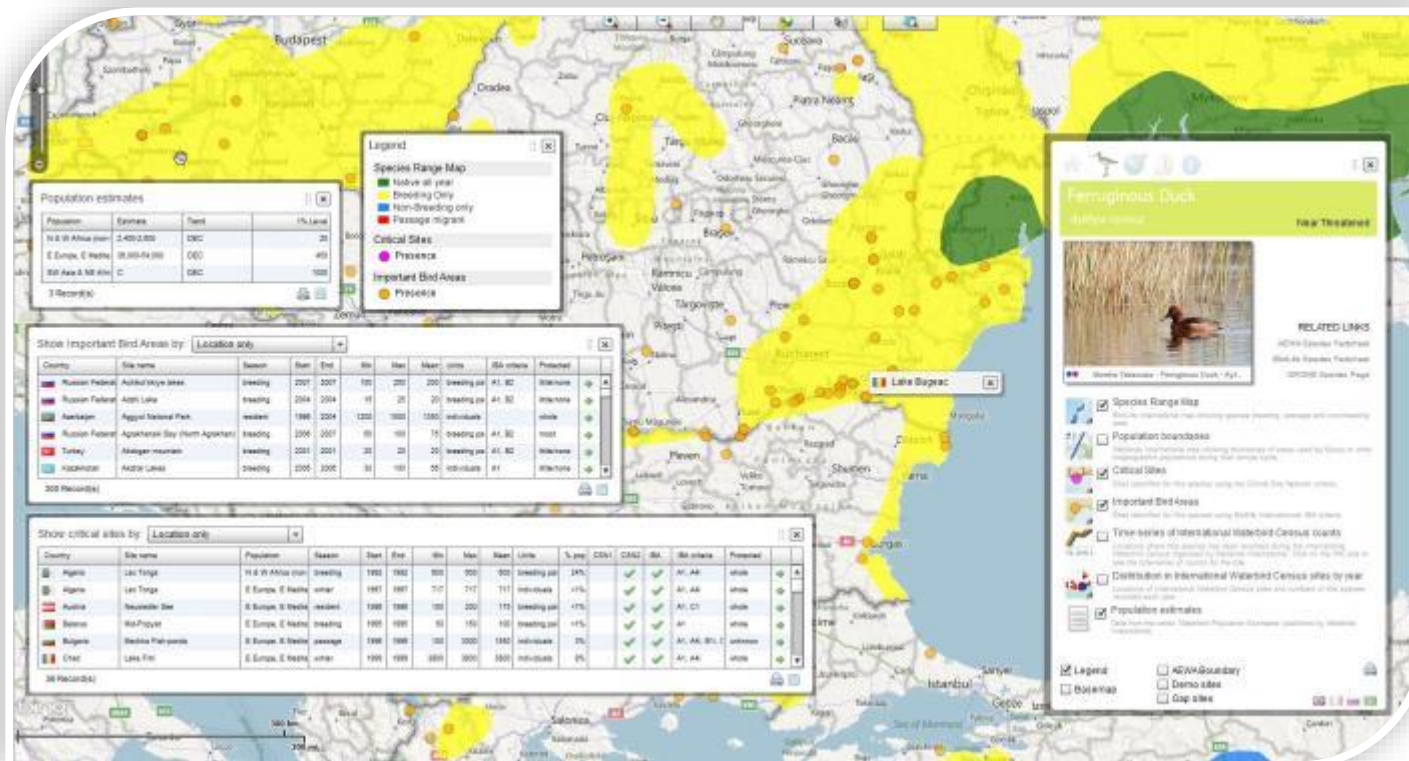
# ...including on the High Seas



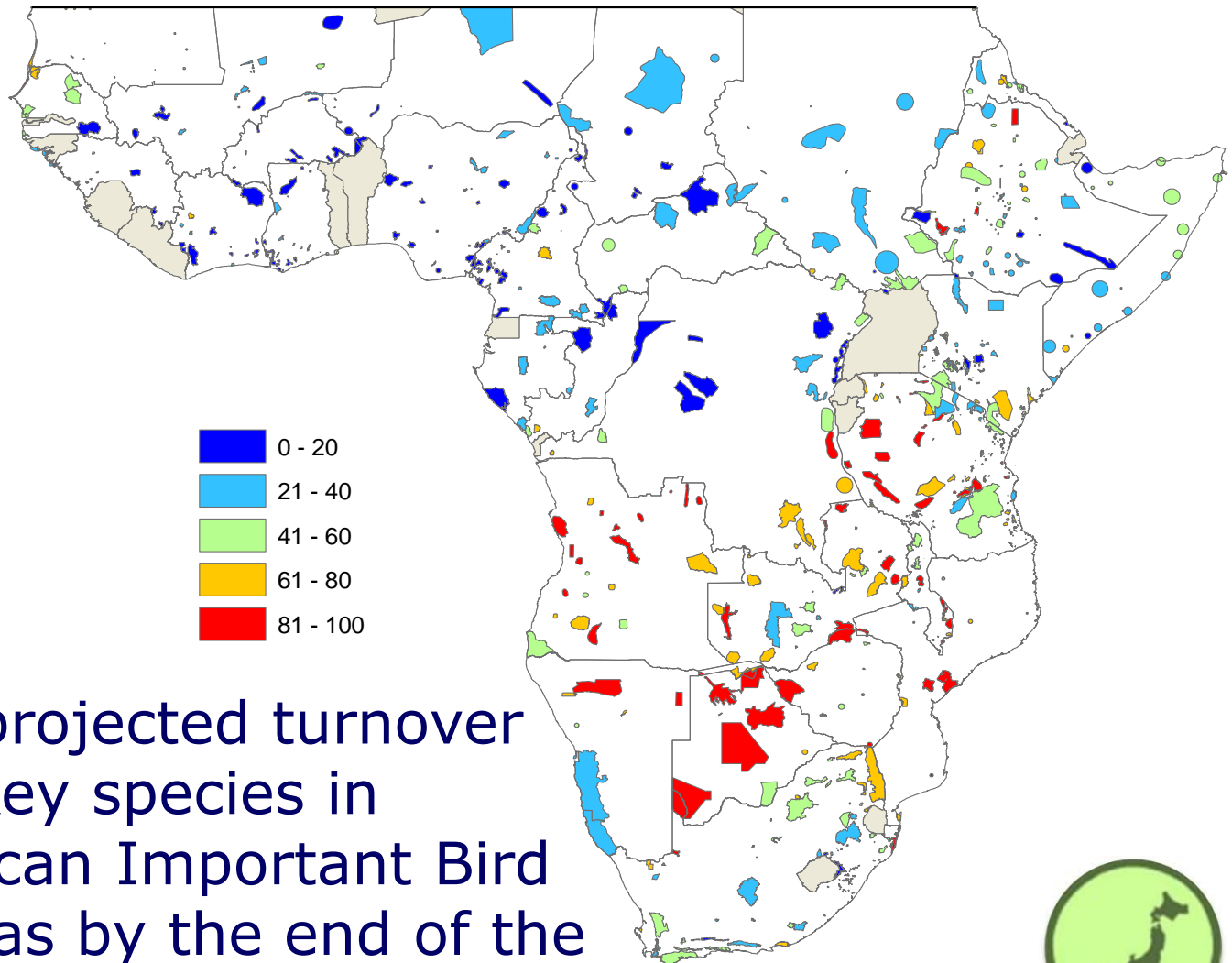


# ...international cooperation

The Critical Site Network Tool – sites are selected in a flyway context



# ...understanding climate change



% projected turnover  
of key species in  
African Important Bird  
Areas by the end of the  
century



# ...guiding adaptive responses

- Minimizing pressures of climate change by addressing non-climate threats
- Facilitating movement of species by expanding protected sites, buffers and corridors
- Enhancing resilience by restoring habitats



Target 10



Target 11



Target 15

# ...making the most of REDD+

- Demonstrating the potential for biodiversity and carbon co-benefits
- Guiding the choice of REDD+ activities
  - Reducing deforestation
  - Reducing degradation
  - Conserving forest
  - Sustainable management
  - Restoration



# ...ecosystem services

## Overview

Ecosystem services underpin our very existence. Despite this, they are consistently undervalued in economic analyses and decision-making. As a result, many services are in decline, along with the biodiversity that supports them. Measuring and monitoring ecosystem services can lead to better environmental planning, enhancing sustainability and human well-being.

This booklet introduces a new 'toolkit' for measuring ecosystem services at the site-scale which is accessible to non-experts and delivers scientifically robust results. It explains some key concepts including the need to consider a 'plausible alternative state' to measure differences resulting from changes in land management and use, and the importance of identifying beneficiaries.

## An introduction to ecosystem services and this booklet

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people receive from nature—for example, the production of food, the provision of clean water, and the regulation of climate, as well as opportunities for cultural, spiritual and recreational experiences.

In recent history there has been a big decline in biodiversity as a result of human activities, and species are becoming extinct much faster than at any time in the past. Ecosystem services have also changed markedly, and many are in a reduced or degraded state.

Recognising that these changes affect us, there is a growing interest in ecosystem services, from academics and conservationists to policy-makers, economists and finance ministries. This has led to a rapid expansion of the literature seeking to define, measure and value ecosystem services.

- For example, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2001–2005), involving more than 1,360 experts worldwide, provided a state-of-the-art scientific appraisal of the condition of and trends in the world's ecosystems and the services they provide.
- More recently, The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), a major international study, drew attention to the global economic benefits of biodiversity, and highlighted the growing costs of biodiversity loss.

In 2010, the world's biodiversity loss, it is estimated that...

In 2012, the living global mechanism CBD, will be established to monitor ecosystem services...

**CBSD Strategic Plan**  
**Strategic Goal D**

**Target 14**  
By 2020, ecosystems contribute to well-being and account the need...

**Target 15**  
By 2020, ecosystems enhanced, those degraded restore, and degraded ecosystems combating desertification...



There are many reasons to measure and monitor ecosystem services (see box). Until now this approach has been relatively little used because it appears that ecosystem services are technically difficult and expensive to measure. This booklet introduces a new 'toolkit' which is designed to provide practical guidance for measuring ecosystem services at the site scale and effectively communicating the results.

- Measuring and monitoring ecosystem services can:**
- lead to better planning decisions to support both biodiversity conservation and ecosystem service delivery
  - identify and inform management strategies to enhance economic sustainability and human well-being
  - provide information on additional benefits from traditional approaches to biodiversity conservation
  - identify those affected by land use management decisions, and so help spread the costs and benefits more fairly

## Ecosystem services



Birdwatching is an increasingly popular form of recreation (© BirdLife International)

**A word of warning:** In most situations, not all ecosystem services can be maximised at once. Hence, there will be 'trade-offs' between them. In some situations, ecosystem service delivery may conflict with biodiversity conservation objectives. For example, conversion or degradation of a site might enhance one especially valuable service (e.g. biofuel production) or provide an immediate one-off benefit (e.g. timber extraction) while causing population declines or local extinctions of species reliant on the site. In such circumstances, it may be better to focus on long-term sustainability or not to use ecosystem service arguments for conservation, and to emphasize the intrinsic importance of biodiversity instead.

## MEASURING AND MONITORING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AT THE SITE SCALE



Introducing a practical toolkit

to raise awareness and build public support for evidence-based policy and actions.

capacity (technical knowledge, money, 'man' power) to measure

assessments of ecosystem services at existing how these would change if the

robust information on ecosystem which can guide practitioners on studies would be useful for 'winners' and who will be the primary change in land use and ecosystem

services evaluations (although some monetary and

service assessments suitable for Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes and REDD projects

to appreciate the true value of nature, and to reduce the risk of destruction and degradation of



# Counting the costs

- Resource mobilisation strategies for the implementation of NBSAPs are essential
- The costs of biodiversity conservation must be shared by society
- BirdLife information can be used to estimate the funds needed to deliver the Aichi Targets





## 2. Meeting the targets

- Achieving the Aichi Targets is a huge challenge
- Requires concerted efforts by all – government, business and civil society – and joint work with the development sectors
- 120 national BirdLife Partners around the world can assist through their conservation programmes and action on the ground

# Preventing extinctions

Any example of a  
species  
conservation  
project  
highlighting local  
involvement and  
other benefits



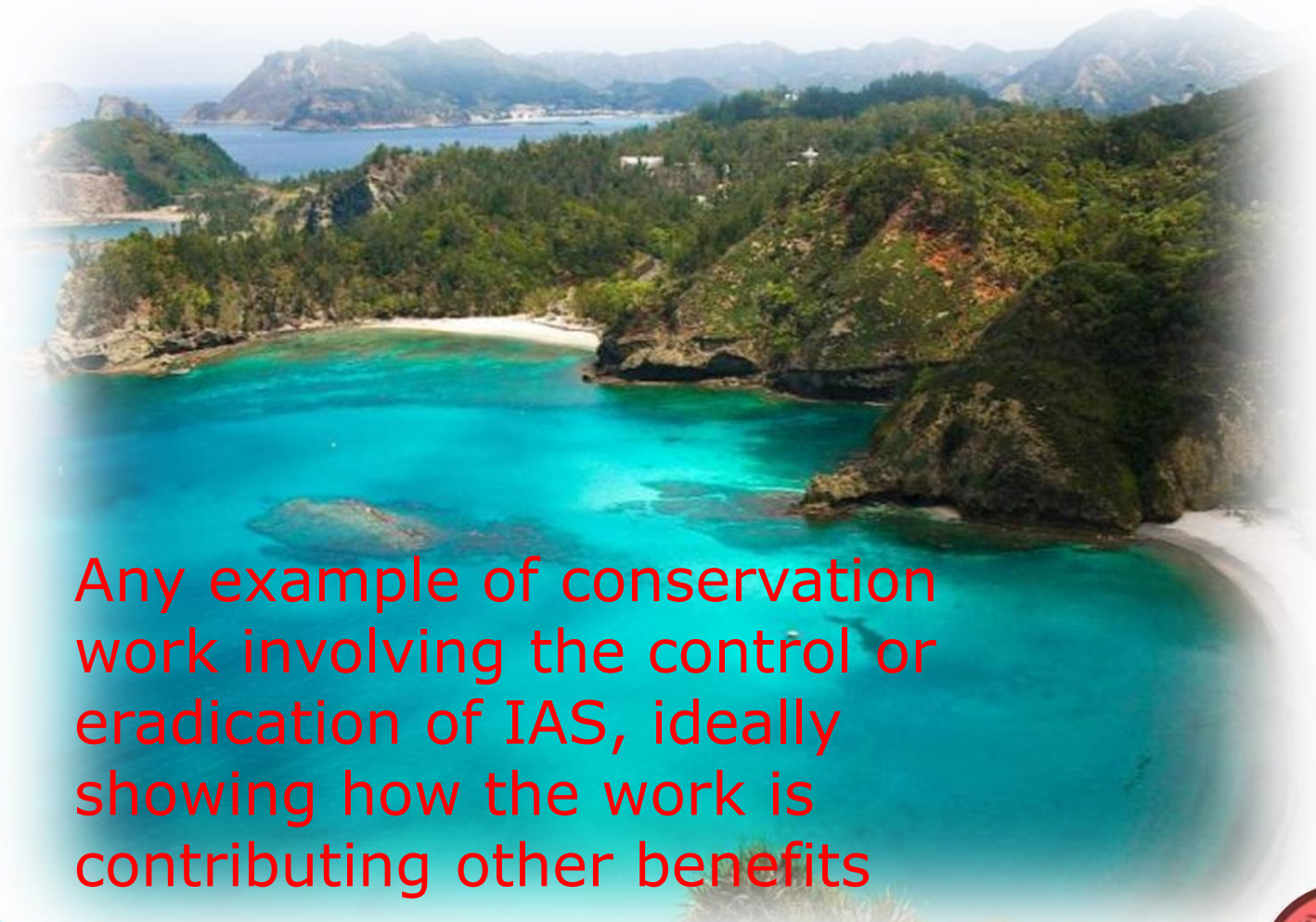
# Safeguarding Important Bird Areas

Any example of conservation work at an IBA, showing how the work has contributed to the protection of the site, and is contributing other benefits





# Eradicating invasive alien species



Any example of conservation work involving the control or eradication of IAS, ideally showing how the work is contributing other benefits





# Conserving Forests of Hope

Any example of conservation work in forests, demonstrating reducing forest loss and degradation, protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services (including carbon stocks), and / or restoration



Target 05



Target 11



Target 14



Target 15

# Saving seabirds

Any example of seabird conservation work, demonstrating the elimination of overfishing and destructive practices, establishing marine protected areas, and / or improving the status of seabirds





# Saving migratory birds

Any example of flyways work, demonstrating how the work improves the status of migratory species, drawing attention to integration with sectors that help to achieve this



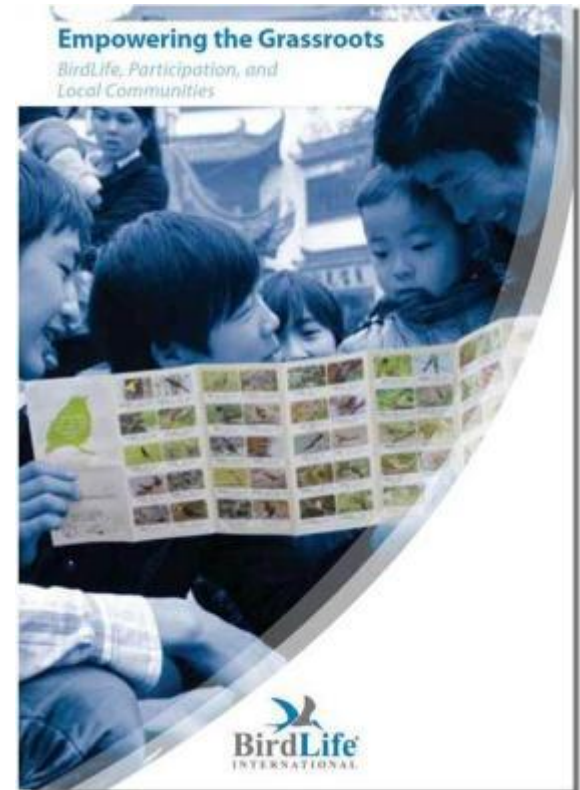
Target 02



Target 12

# Supporting local empowerment

Any example of work with local communities at IBAs





# Developing awareness

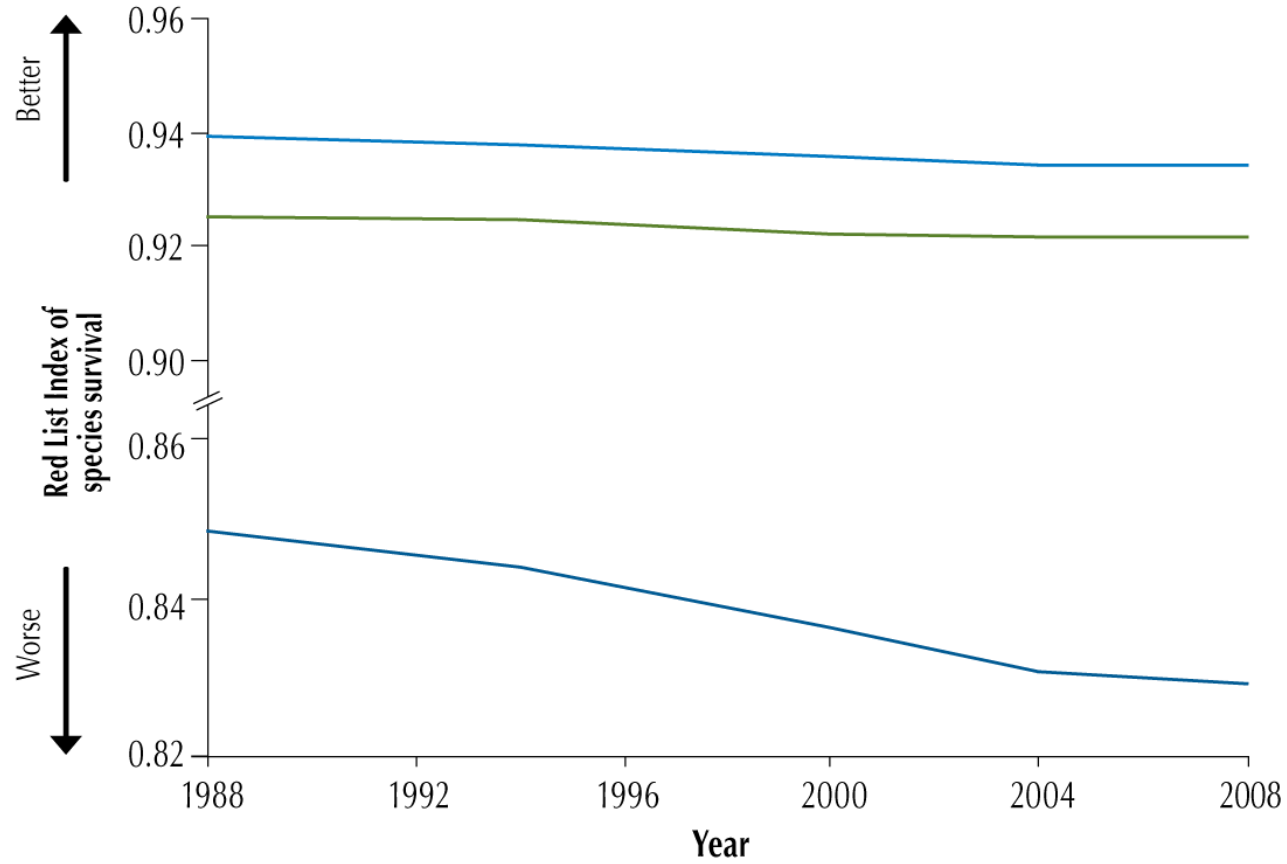
Any example of work to develop awareness of the importance of biodiversity and the benefits to humans



# 3. Tracking targets

- Monitoring targets is essential to check that progress is being made
- The BirdLife Partnership monitors birds and Important Bird Area **locally** following a standardised framework
- The data generated can be used to track the Aichi targets **nationally, regionally and globally**

# Red List Index



- Freshwater (1,307 species)
- Terrestrial (9,679 species)
- Marine (339 species)



Target 06



Target 09



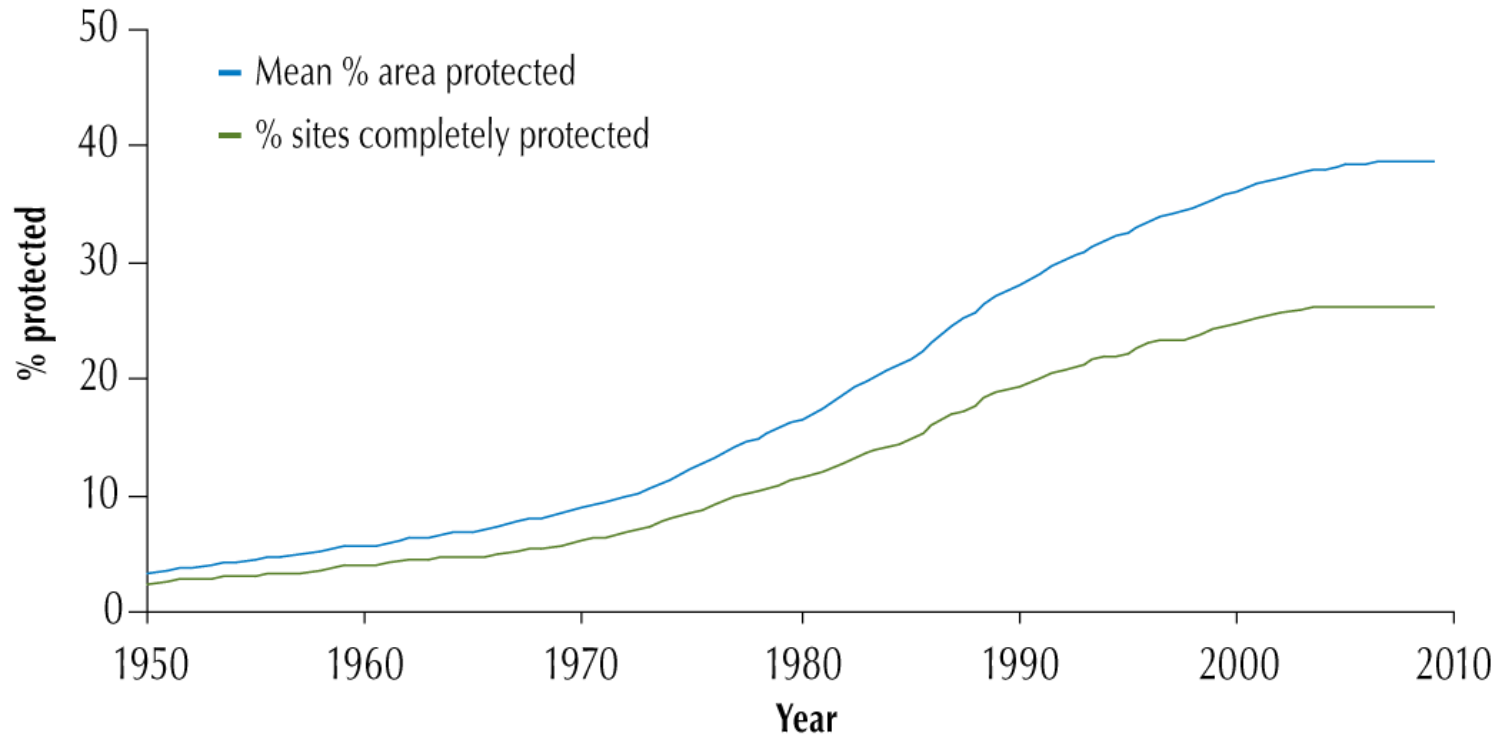
Target 12



Target 14



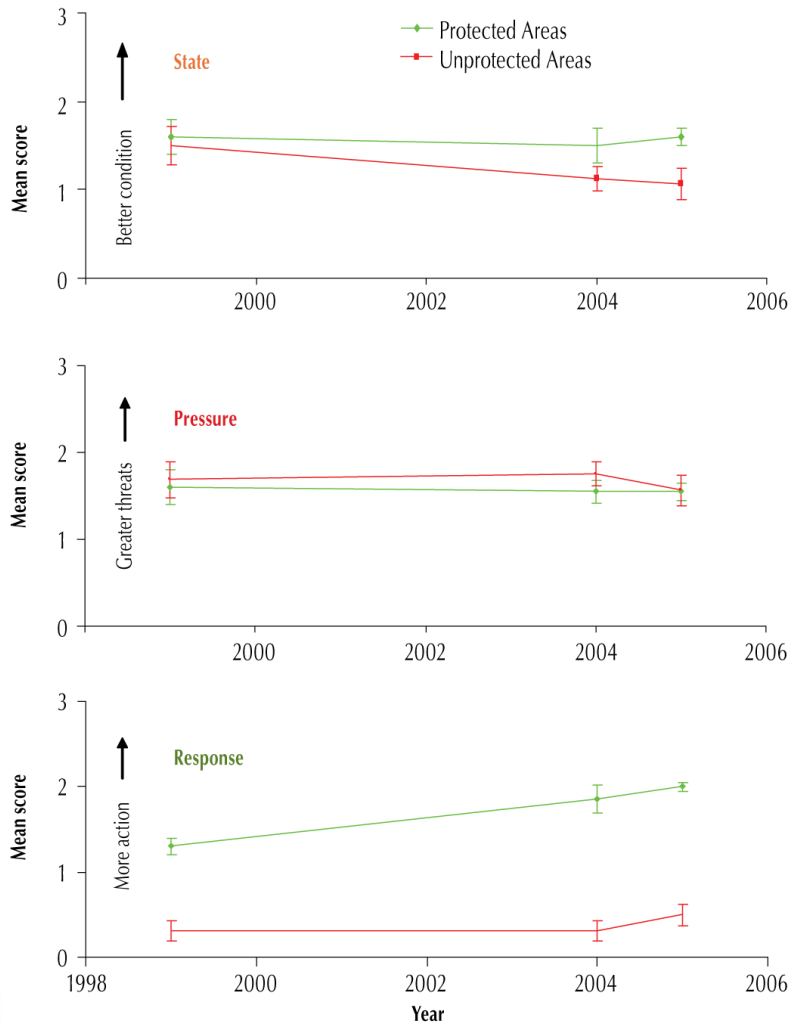
# IBA Protection Index



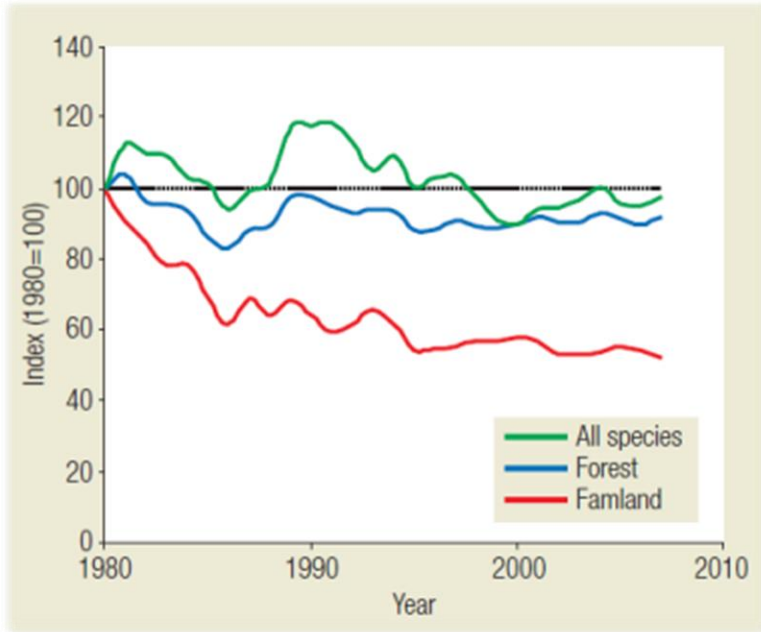
Protected Area coverage of Important Bird Areas globally



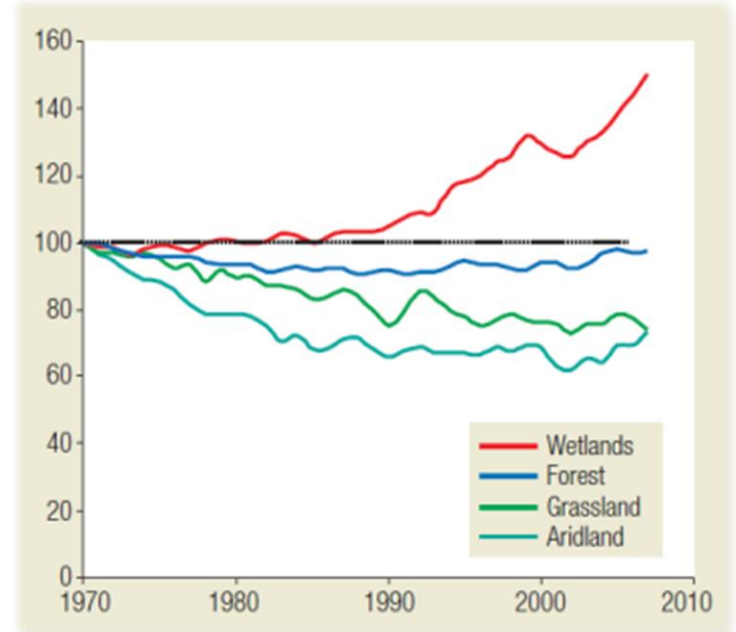
# IBA Indices



# Wild Bird Index



The Wild Bird Index for Europe



The Wild Bird Index for North America



Target 02



Target 05



Target 07

# BirdLife Science

- Species factsheets
- IBA factsheets
- Country profiles
- Resources for CBD implementation
- Analyses
- Case studies



**Araripe Manakin *Anthophila bokorreni***

**Key facts:**

Country	Locally managed
Priority	High (Priority)
Species action outline	Under Review, 2008
Population size	150-200 mature individuals
Population trend	Decreasing
Conservation actions	18 out of 20
Country endemic?	Yes

**Identification:** 13.5 cm. Strikingly patterned, black, white and red. Males have white with black wings (except for wing coverts) and tail, bright crimson red with black, rufous, crimson and frontal full of feathers. Females are otherwise glossy with olive belly and subdued hooded tail. Unlike other similar to Horned Manakin *A. galeata*, a stout and thick-tufted tail, plus all parts of tail with white, and more pale tail.

**Distribution and population:** This species was described in 2008 and has now been recorded from three municipalities (Carajás, Marabá and Missão Velha) all on the north-eastern slope of the Chapada do Araripe, north Ceará, Brazil. Surveys conducted in 2005-2006 have led to a population estimate of c. 500 individuals, which is higher than previously thought, with a remaining area of suitable habitat estimated at 28 km<sup>2</sup>. A total of 48 birds were located in 2008-2009.

**Populations justifications:** In 2008, population size was estimated at 400 individuals based on ten consecutive years of multiple censuses (AGMADS, 2008).



**Sri Lanka**

Species	IBA	IBA	Hotspot	Policy	Resources
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200 (100%)</b>				
Endemic	3	Landbirds	360		
Resident	74	Seabirds	34		
Breeding	258	Migratory	217		
Non-Breeding	113	Waterbirds	138		
Percentage	0				

**Sri Lanka at a glance:**

- Capital: Sri Jayawardenapura Kotte
- Area: 65,610 km<sup>2</sup>
- BirdLife Partners: World Conservation Union of Sri Lanka (WCSL)
- Species: 200
- Total number of birds: 13
- Country endemism: 3
- Important Bird Areas: 25
- Number of sites: 25
- Total IBA area: 284,000 ha
- Endemic Bird Areas: 1

**ICBN Red List status for all birds:**

LC	16.5%
NT	1.5%
CR	0.5%

**ICBN Red List status for globally threatened birds (GTBs):**

CR	11.2%
VN	11.2%
NT	77.6%

**SUCH Red List status:**

Extinct	0
Extinct in the Wild	0
Globally Threatened	13 (74%)
No Threatened	176 (127%)
Critically Endangered	3
Vulnerable	0
Near Threatened	10
Least Concern	161
Data Deficient	0



# BirdLife supporting NBSAPs

- Birds and BirdLife can help set, meet and monitor many of the Aichi targets
- This leaflet and presentation shows how



**Meeting the 2020 biodiversity targets: action and monitoring based on birds**

The world's biodiversity is being lost faster than ever. An estimated 17,000 species are becoming extinct every year. This is a crisis that has led to the loss of many species and the degradation of ecosystems. The world's biodiversity is being lost faster than ever. An estimated 17,000 species are becoming extinct every year. This is a crisis that has led to the loss of many species and the degradation of ecosystems.

**BirdLife and the CBD**

The CBD is the world's most comprehensive international agreement on biodiversity conservation and by far the most important. It is the only global treaty that is legally binding on all countries. BirdLife International is a signatory to the CBD and has been instrumental in the development of the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2010-2020. BirdLife International is a signatory to the CBD and has been instrumental in the development of the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2010-2020.

**The CBD Strategic Goals, 2020 targets, and how birds can contribute**

Strategic Goal	2020 Target	How birds can contribute
1. Ecosystems	1.1. Ecosystems are resilient and able to sustain the services on which human well-being depends.	Birds are important, a rapidly growing sector. It is the number of people engaged in activities that contribute to it or count them that can be used to monitor the success of biodiversity.
	1.2. Biodiversity is integrated into national and local development and planning processes.	Counting birds can be used to monitor the success of biodiversity. It is the number of people engaged in activities that contribute to it or count them that can be used to monitor the success of biodiversity.
	1.3. Ecosystems are resilient and able to sustain the services on which human well-being depends.	Birds are important, a rapidly growing sector. It is the number of people engaged in activities that contribute to it or count them that can be used to monitor the success of biodiversity.
	1.4. Ecosystems are resilient and able to sustain the services on which human well-being depends.	Birds are important, a rapidly growing sector. It is the number of people engaged in activities that contribute to it or count them that can be used to monitor the success of biodiversity.
2. Ecosystems and Biodiversity	2.1. Ecosystems and Biodiversity are resilient and able to sustain the services on which human well-being depends.	Birds are important, a rapidly growing sector. It is the number of people engaged in activities that contribute to it or count them that can be used to monitor the success of biodiversity.
	2.2. Ecosystems and Biodiversity are resilient and able to sustain the services on which human well-being depends.	Birds are important, a rapidly growing sector. It is the number of people engaged in activities that contribute to it or count them that can be used to monitor the success of biodiversity.
	2.3. Ecosystems and Biodiversity are resilient and able to sustain the services on which human well-being depends.	Birds are important, a rapidly growing sector. It is the number of people engaged in activities that contribute to it or count them that can be used to monitor the success of biodiversity.
	2.4. Ecosystems and Biodiversity are resilient and able to sustain the services on which human well-being depends.	Birds are important, a rapidly growing sector. It is the number of people engaged in activities that contribute to it or count them that can be used to monitor the success of biodiversity.
3. Ecosystems and Biodiversity	3.1. Ecosystems and Biodiversity are resilient and able to sustain the services on which human well-being depends.	Birds are important, a rapidly growing sector. It is the number of people engaged in activities that contribute to it or count them that can be used to monitor the success of biodiversity.
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# The 'Aichi' Biodiversity Targets

## Address causes

-  **Target 1** Awareness
-  **Target 2** Mainstreaming



## Reduce pressures

-  **Target 5** Loss of natural habitats
-  **Target 6** Overfishing
-  **Target 7** Sustainable management
-  **Target 9** Invasive alien species
-  **Target 10** Climate change



## Improve status

-  **Target 11** Protected areas
-  **Target 12** Threatened species

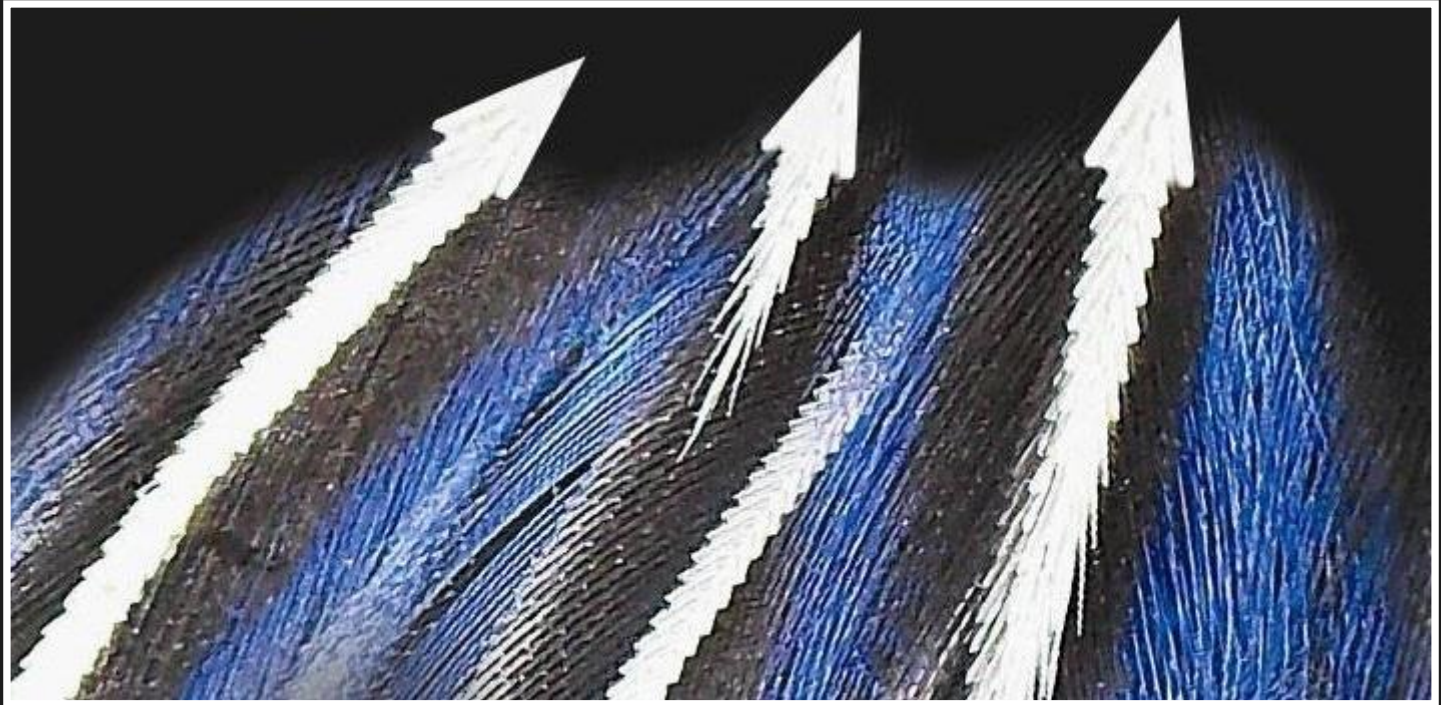
## Enhance benefits

-  **Target 14** Ecosystems Services
-  **Target 15** Restoration & carbon stocks

## Improve implementation

-  **Target 17** NBSAPs
-  **Target 18** Traditional knowledge
-  **Target 19** Science base
-  **Target 20** Financial resources

**Visit the Data Zone at  
[www.birdlife.org](http://www.birdlife.org)**



for information and resources on  
biodiversity in *your* country