

BIRDLIFE SUPPORT TOOLS FOR BIODIVERSITY TARGETS	CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY TARGETS	AICHI TARGET
<p>The inventory of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas www.birdlife.org</p> <p>Sites recognised as an IBA must meet standard criteria and thresholds, based on the occurrence of key bird species that are vulnerable to global extinction or whose populations are otherwise irreplaceable. Over 12,000 IBAs, both terrestrial and marine, have so far been identified and documented around the world.</p>	<p>IBAs are areas of particular importance for biodiversity, and can be used by governments around the world to help conservation and development planning – in particular to identify where to establish Protected Areas and other special management arrangements.</p>	<p>11</p>
<p>IBAs in Danger http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/IBAsInDanger</p> <p>BirdLife’s IBAs in Danger initiative is aimed at identifying the IBAs facing very high pressures, based on data from national BirdLife Partners. So far, more than 330 sites have been placed on the list in 95 countries and territories, about half of them are unprotected.</p>	<p>The IBAs in Danger list provides an essential focus for action by governments, development agencies, international conventions, business and wider civil society, to prevent the further damage or loss of these sites of international significance. Many of these sites are irreplaceable not only for birds but for other biodiversity as well.</p>	<p>11</p>
<p>Marine E-atlas: delivering site networks for seabird conservation http://maps.birdlife.org/marineIBAs/default.html</p> <p>The e-Atlas covers 3,000 Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) worldwide in the marine realm. The sites cover seabird breeding colonies, foraging areas around breeding colonies, non-breeding (usually coastal) concentrations, migratory bottlenecks and feeding areas for pelagic species.</p>	<p>The e-Atlas provides information for conservation practitioners and policy makers; for energy sector planners (windfarms, gas and oil exploration and drilling); for fisheries managers; for marine pollution management planners; and for the insurance industry. Sites represent priorities for effective marine conservation, including establishment of protected areas. It presents data and information critical to the process of describing EBSAs under the CBD.</p>	<p>6, 11 12</p>
<p>Red List of Threatened Birds http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/species/search</p> <p>BirdLife International is the official IUCN Red List Authority for Birds, supplying the information for all the world’s birds to IUCN each year. The list provides information not just on conservation status but on key threats and necessary conservation actions.</p>	<p>This List identifies the species with highest priorities for conservation action within a country. It can also help to inform which are the seabird species most at risk through unsustainable fishing (T 6), which are the species most impacted by pollution or invasive alien species (T 8 and 9), and which are the sites that are most important to safeguard through protected areas (T 11).</p>	<p>12, 6, 8, 9, 11</p>
<p>Tracking Ocean Wanderers: the global seabird tracking database http://www.seabirdtracking.org</p> <p>BirdLife manages the Tracking Ocean Wanderers database, a central store for seabird tracking data from over 100 species around the world. Its a unique collaboration between over 150 seabird scientists and research institutes who contribute data to support marine conservation measures.</p>	<p>Seabird tracking data held in the database provides input to a range of initiatives aimed at delivering greater sustainable use of our oceans. Data have been used to support MPA proposals, assess areas of greatest risk for seabird bycatch and hence where mitigation regulation is needed, contributed to Environmental Impact Assessments, and been used to support the description of areas meeting the criteria for EBSAs.</p>	<p>4, 6, 11, 12, 19</p>



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<p>Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessments (TESSA) http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/estoolkit</p> <p>Developed by Anglia Ruskin University, BirdLife International, Cambridge University, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, with input and guidance provided by over 50 other scientists.</p>	<p>The toolkit helps users to carry out a rapid assessment of the status of ecosystem services at multiple key sites, and hence to inform the actions required to safeguard and restore them.</p>	<p>14</p>
<p>Spatial projections for species distributions under climate change http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/climatechange</p>	<p>Understanding how climate change may impact species and lead to shifts in their distribution and overlaying information of projected future potential distributions onto protected areas or Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, allows the examination of potential 'turn-over' in species of concern within regions or key sites.</p>	<p>10, 11, 12</p>
<p>Map of potential sensitivity of birds to wind energy development http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/CBDsupport#MSB</p>	<p>The tool informs the incorporation of biodiversity values into development of renewable energy based on wind and hence to minimize threats to bird species.</p>	<p>2, 12</p>
<p>Critical Site Network tool for waterbird conservation http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/CBDsupport#CSN http://csntool.wingsoverwetlands.org/csn/default.html#state=home</p> <p>Jointly developed by BirdLife, Wetlands International, the Africa-Eurasia Waterbird Agreement, the Ramsar Convention and the UNEP World Conservation and Monitoring Centre.</p>	<p>The Critical Site Network (CSN) tool is an electronic portal designed to help decision-makers and planners at all levels identify which places in Africa and Eurasia are part of the critical network required for the conservation of 300 migratory waterbird species.</p>	<p>11, 12,</p>

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