

# Guidelines on Business and KBAs: Managing Risk to Biodiversity

## Presenters

- **Andy Plumptre**

*Head, Key Biodiversity Areas Secretariat*

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Host

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# Housekeeping

Recording ✓

Questions ✓

Slides available? ✓



# Presenters



Andy Plumptre  
Head, Key Biodiversity Areas Secretariat



Giulia Cardone  
Deputy Director, Business and Biodiversity Programme

# Identifying and conserving the most important sites for biodiversity on Earth: the KBA program



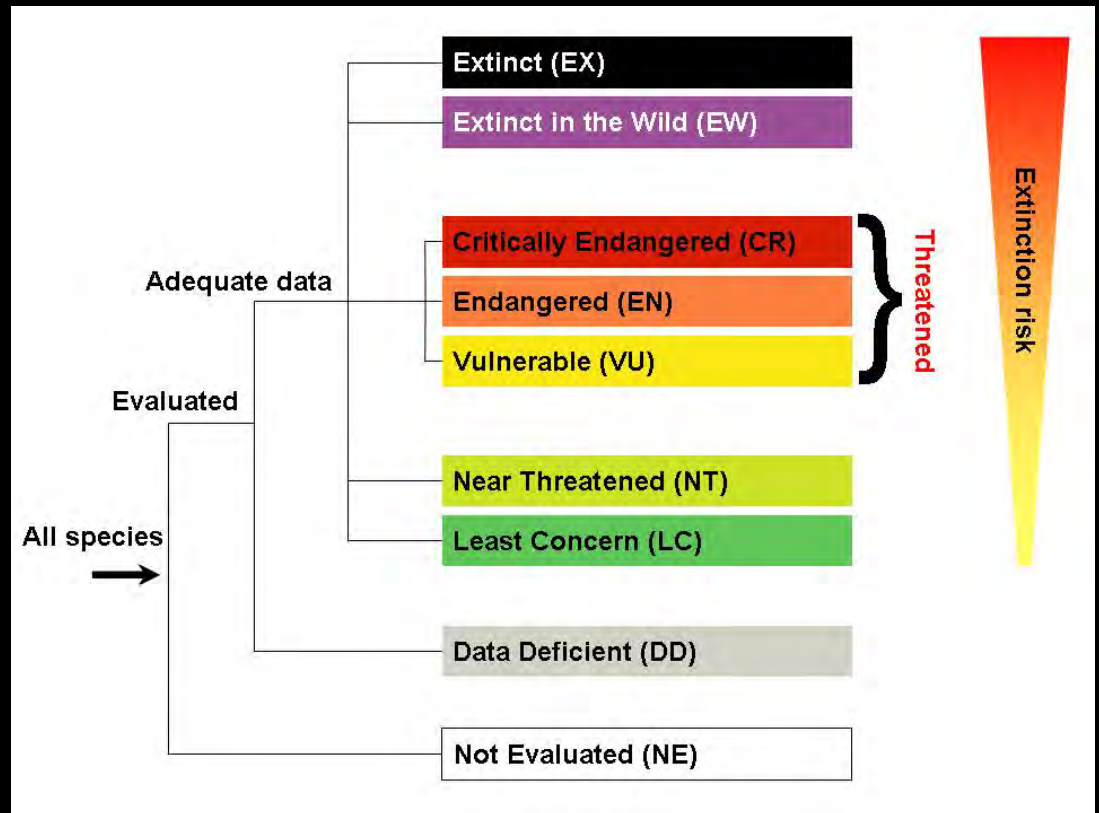
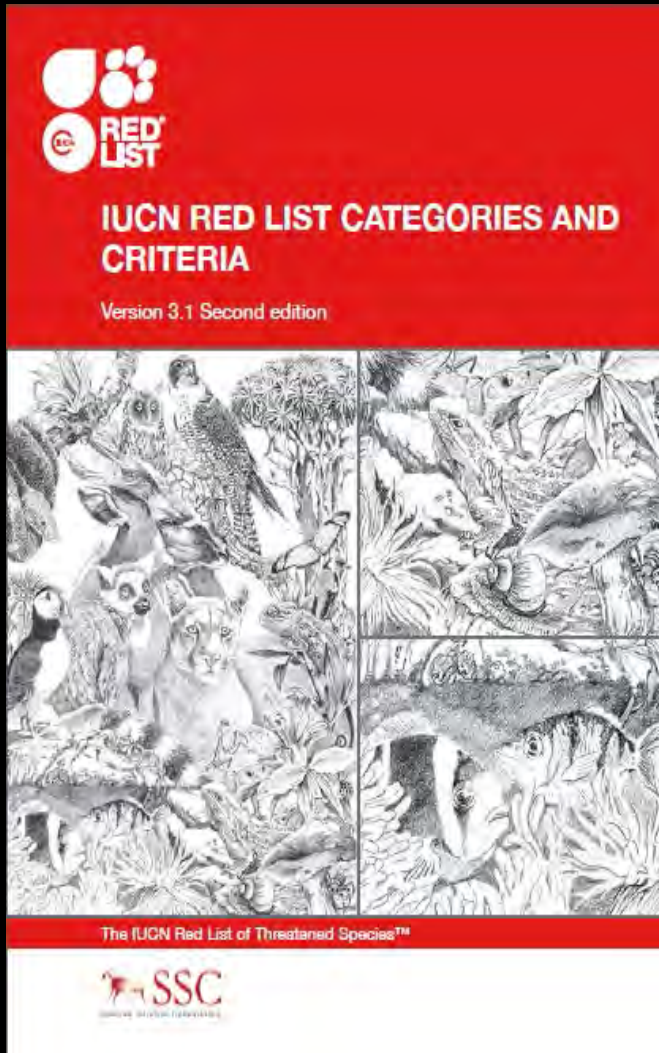
Andy Plumptre  
KBA Secretariat

IAIA Webinar  
19<sup>th</sup> July 2018

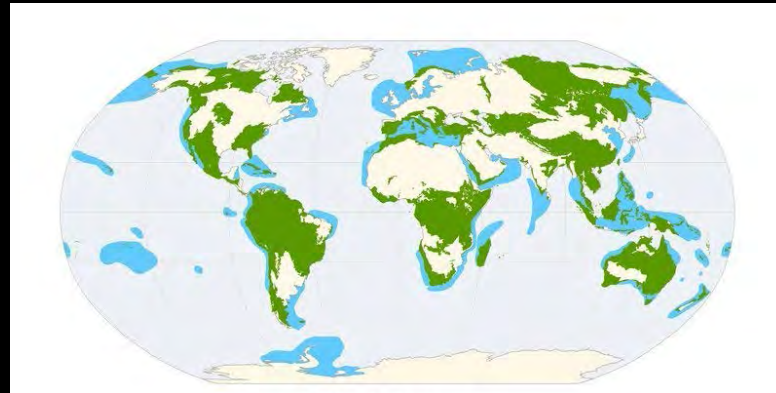
# Conservation targets



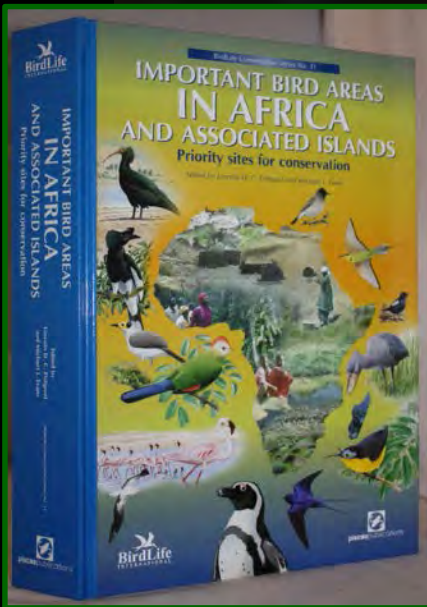
# Identifying threatened species



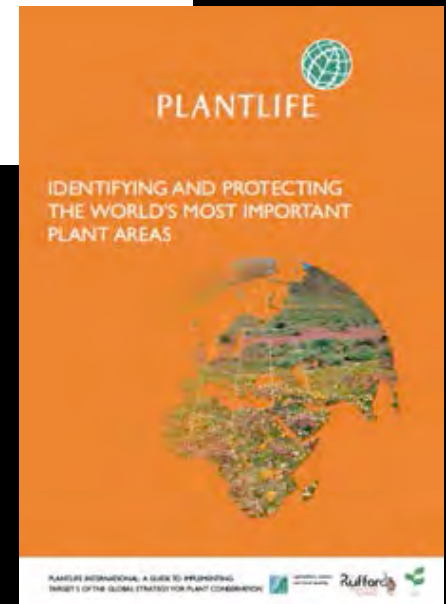
# Many approaches to identifying important areas on Earth



WWF Global 200 Ecoregions  
 ■ Terrestrial and Freshwater  
 ■ Marine

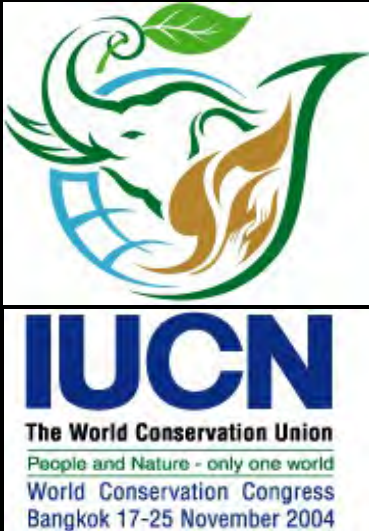


RED TERRESTRIAL ECOREGIONS  
 A. ROSECRANCE • A. HALL • E. BARBER  
 M. HENCKE • M. HENCKE & B. HENCKE  
 BY G. BARBER & G. HALL





# World Conservation Congress (2004) Resolution 3.013



REQUESTS the Species Survival Commission (SSC), working in partnership with IUCN members, to convene a worldwide consultative process to ***agree a methodology to enable countries to identify Key Biodiversity Areas***, drawing on data from the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and other datasets, and ***building on existing approaches***

**IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)/SSC Joint Task Force on Biodiversity and Protected Areas**



## A Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas

Version 1.0



- First time conservation community has agreed on a common approach to identifying sites
- Identification of the most important sites globally for conservation
- Sites that make significant contributions to the global persistence of biodiversity

# KBA Criteria and Thresholds

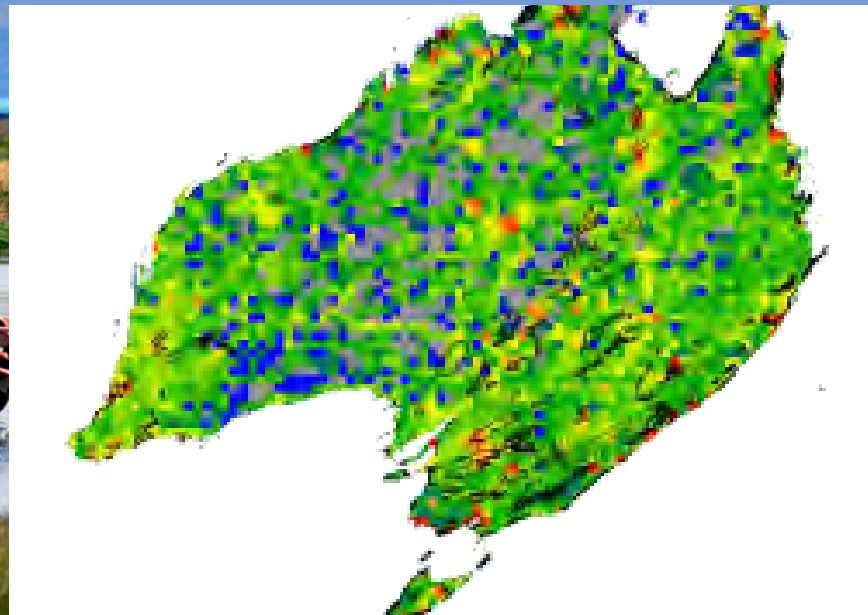
**A. Threatened biodiversity**

**B. Geographically restricted biodiversity**

**C. Ecological integrity**

**D. Biological processes**

**E. Irreplaceability through quantitative analysis**



# KBA Programme: main structures

## KBA Partnership



## Standards & Appeals Committee



## KBA Committee

KBA Committee Chair



Four NGO KBA Partner representatives assigned on staggered rotating basis

KBA Community Chair

Representatives of the other three KBA Community regions

KBA Secretariat



World Database of KBAs

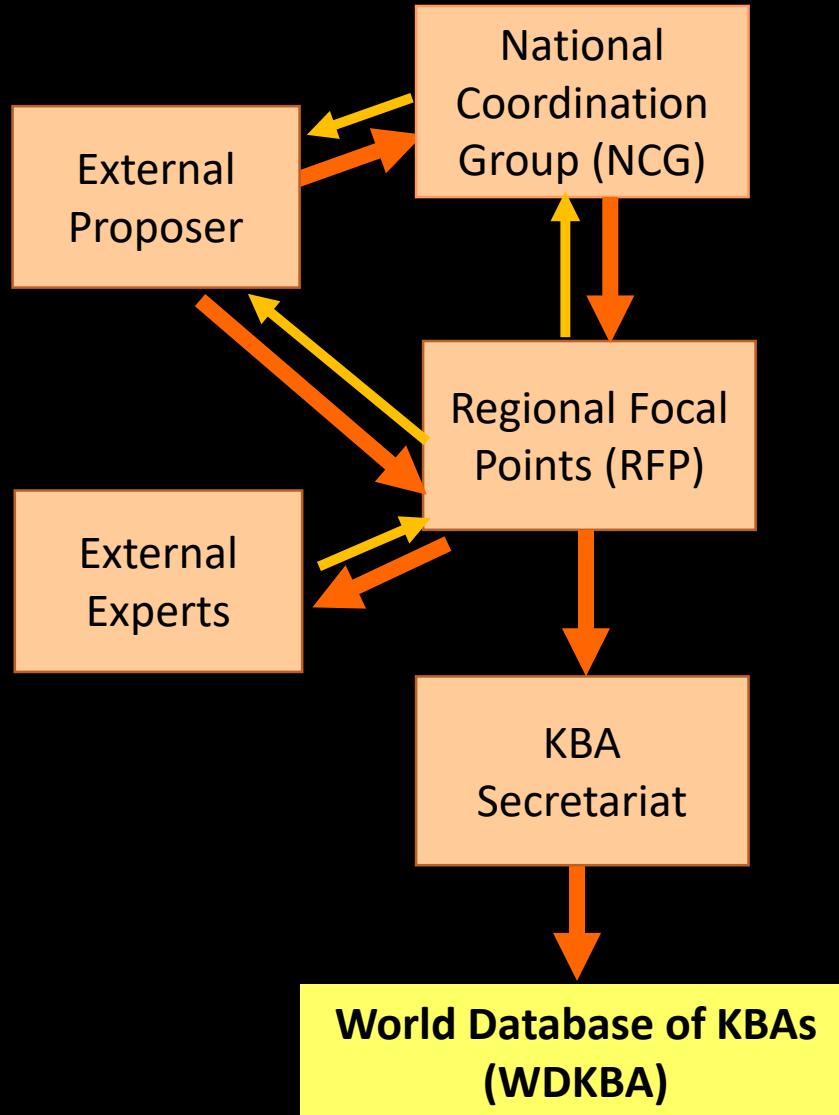
Working Groups  
e.g. KBA Technical Working Group

KBA Consultative Forum

KBA Community



# KBA Identification process



1. Proposer or NCG informs regional focal point
2. Data compiled and KBAs assessed at national level
3. RFP sends proposed KBAs and trigger species to external experts for review
4. When finalised RFP with NCG/proposer submit to Secretariat
5. Secretariat validates and incorporates in WDKBAs

## World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas™

Managed by BirdLife International on behalf of the KBA Partnership

[Search](#)[Criteria](#)[KBA Partnership](#)[End users](#)[Get involved](#)[Request data](#)[Publications](#)[About](#)[Business Guidelines](#)

Zoom to country



The map shows internationally significant KBAs, including global KBAs, regional KBAs and those whose global/regional status is not yet determined.

# KBA contribution to SDGs (some examples)



- People rely on KBAs for livelihoods
- Contribute to health and wellbeing
- Protect watersheds and contribute to clean water for people
- Generate significant revenues for people in many countries
- Contributing to conservation of carbon and reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> release
- Conserve important fish breeding sites and sustain fisheries
- Contributing to conservation of life on land
- Contribute to improving governance and rule of law

# KBAs contributing to achievement of Aichi Targets

## Strategic plan for biodiversity 2011-2020

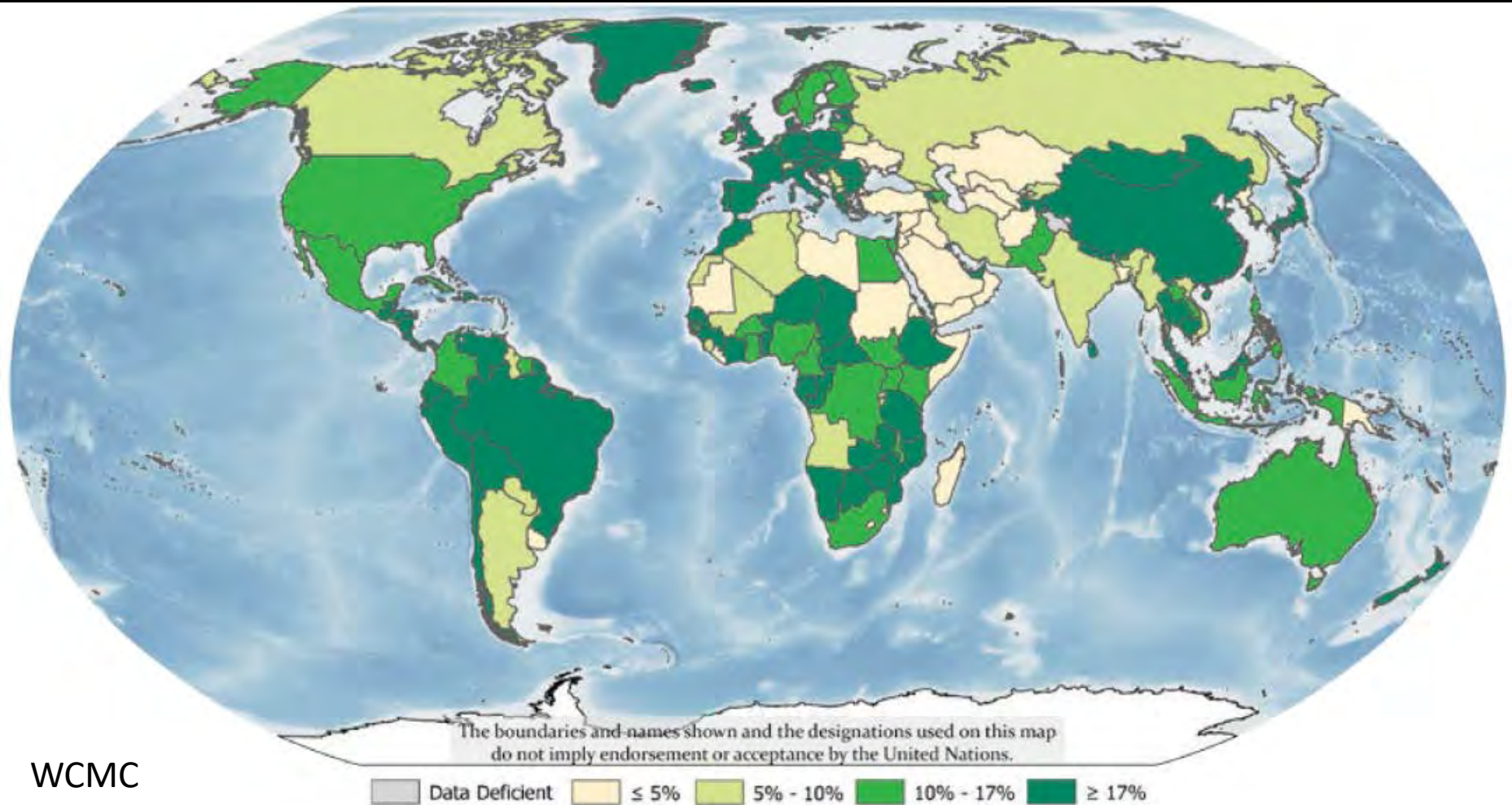
- |  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
|  <b>1</b> Awareness of biodiversity increased             |  <b>2</b> Biodiversity values integrated                   |  <b>3</b> Incentives reformed                               |  <b>4</b> Sustainable production and consumption                  |
|  <b>5</b> Habitat loss halved or reduced                  |  <b>6</b> Sustainable management of aquatic living sources |  <b>7</b> Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry |  <b>8</b> Pollution reduced                                       |
|  <b>9</b> Invasive alien species prevented and controlled |  <b>10</b> Ecosystems vulnerable to climate change         |  <b>11</b> Protected Areas                                  |  <b>12</b> Reducing risk of extinction                            |
|  <b>13</b> Safeguarding genetic diversity                |  <b>14</b> Ecosystem services                             |  <b>15</b> Ecosystem restoration and resilience            |  <b>16</b> Access to and sharing benefits from genetic resources |
|  <b>17</b> Biodiversity strategies and action plans     |  <b>18</b> Traditional knowledge                         |  <b>19</b> Sharing information and knowledge              |  <b>20</b> Mobilizing resources from all sources                |



# Percentage of land protected

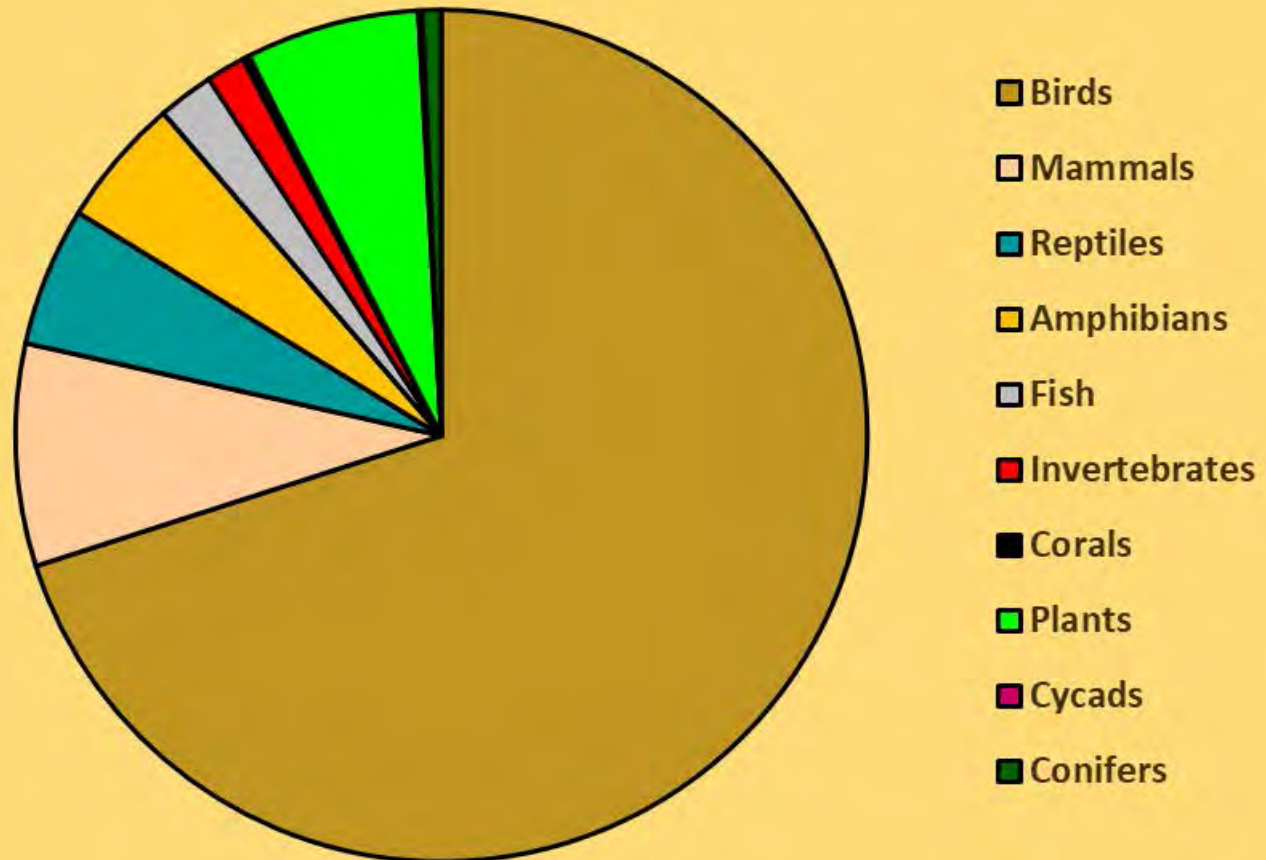
## Aichi target 11

17% terrestrial; 10% Marine

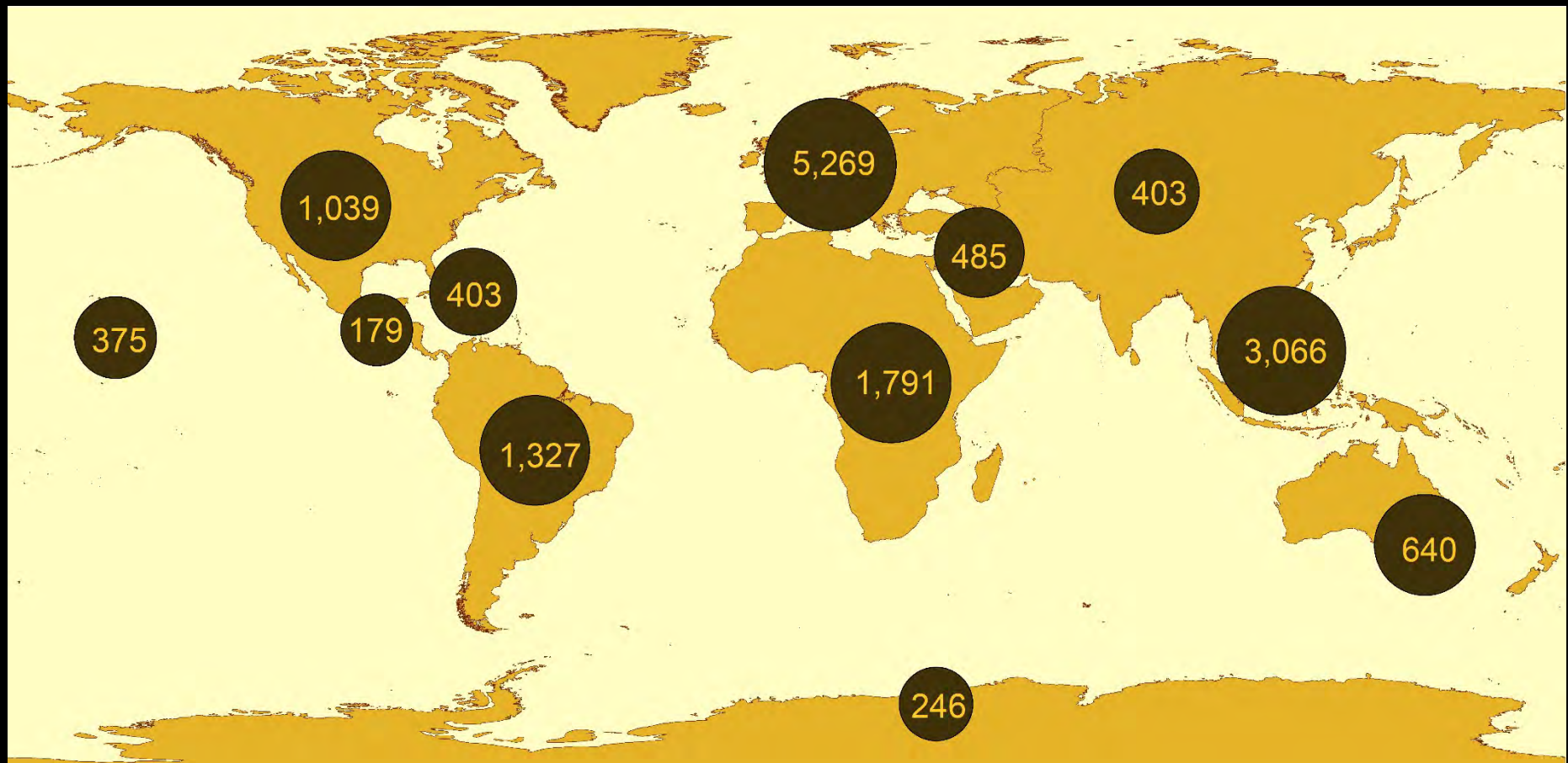


# Numbers of KBAs by Taxon

Number of KBAs identified for different taxa



# KBA numbers per Continent

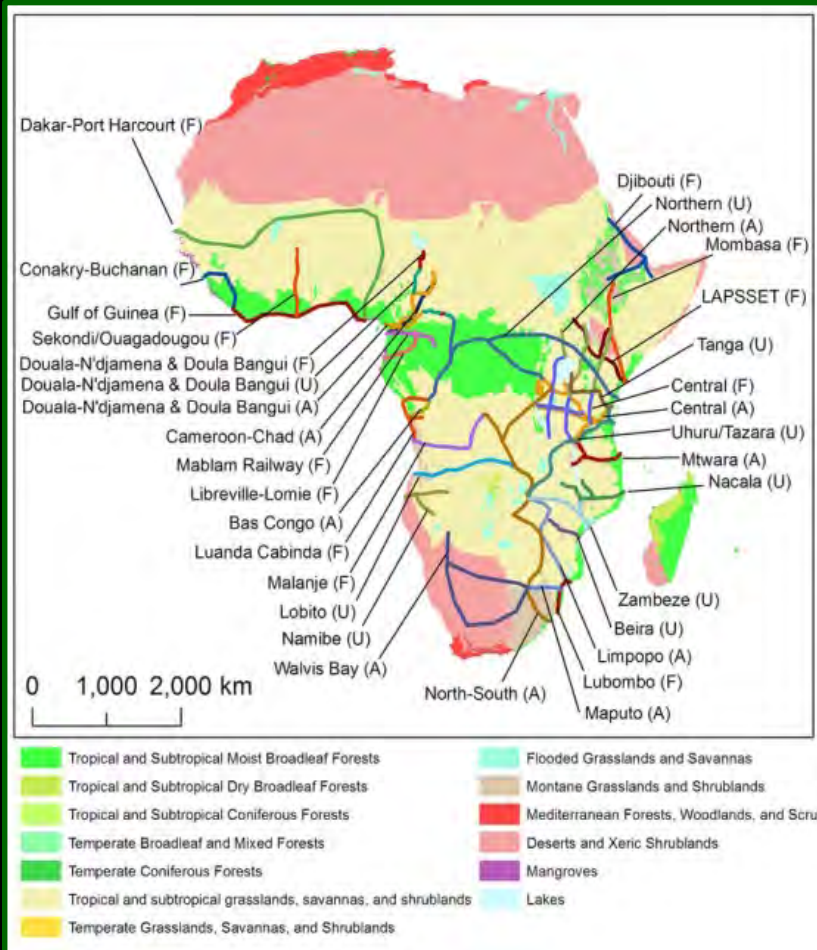


# Threats to biodiversity



Images from  
internet

# Need to move fast



- Fast pace of development in some of the most biodiverse regions of the World
- Major development plans being envisioned
- Many international companies want a map of globally important sites to minimise their impacts

# IBAT database to help businesses apply mitigation hierarchy



## For business users

Better insight into risks and opportunities through rapid screening of critical biodiversity features by site using high-quality data, direct from the authority source.

[Explore IBAT for Business](#) →



## For financial safeguard compliance

Easily gather the data and information required for World Bank Group, Equator Principle Financial Institutions and Export Credit Agencies to manage compliance with IFC Performance Standard 6.

[Visit IBAT for Finance](#) →



## For research and conservation planning

Access country data summaries which support National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and explore integrated global biodiversity data for research. Available for non-commercial use only.

[View IBAT for Research and Conservation Planning](#) →

# IBAT – environmental risk management

The new IBAT portal



# KBAs - Where Nature Matters Most



Image from  
internet

**KBA**  
KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS

[www.keybiodiversityareas.org](http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org)  
[aplumtre@keybiodiversityareas.org](mailto:aplumtre@keybiodiversityareas.org)



# Questions?

