



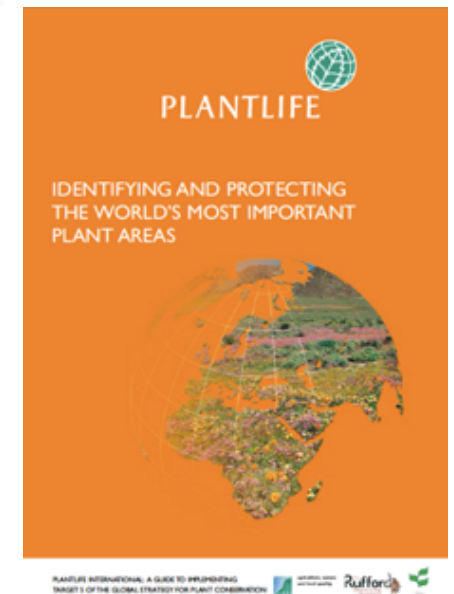
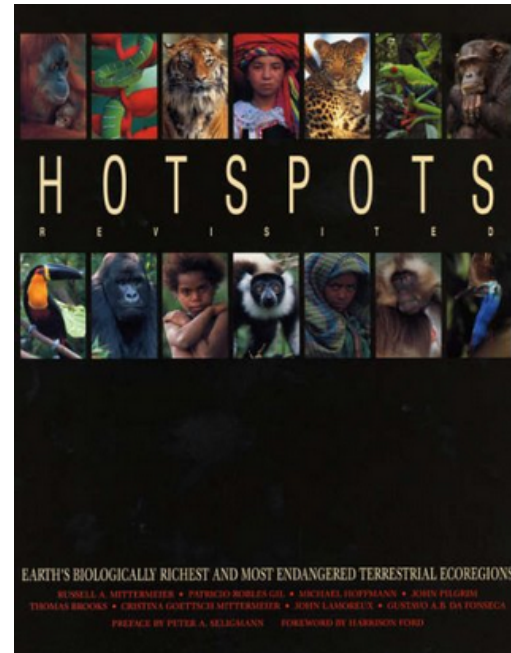
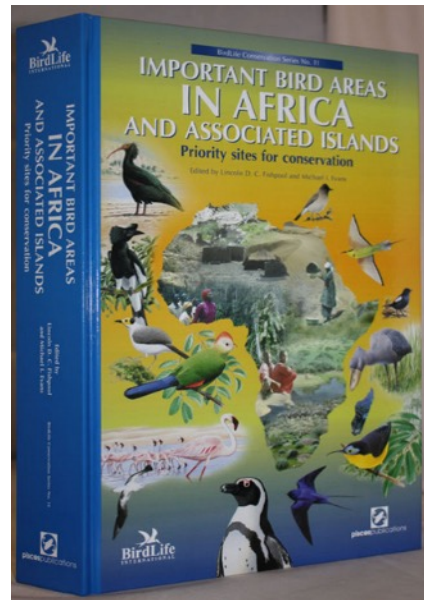
# DEFINING KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS

Penny Langhammer, PhD  
Executive Vice President for Science and Strategy  
Global Wildlife Conservation  
Co-chair KBA Technical Working Group



© Michele Menegon

# Long history of identifying areas of importance for biodiversity...



# Need for a global standard

---

World Conservation Congress in Bangkok in 2004:

- IUCN members recognized the need for a unifying framework for identifying important sites across all biodiversity (WCC Resolution 3.013)



# What are Key Biodiversity Areas?

---



- Sites contributing significantly to the **global persistence** of biodiversity
- Identified by national constituencies using globally standardized criteria
- Have delineated boundaries and should be manageable as a single unit
- Unifying framework



# A Global Standard

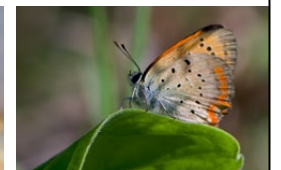
---

- A globally standardized science-based approach for identifying KBAs
- Definitions, criteria and quantitative thresholds designed to ensure that KBA identification is objective, repeatable, transparent
- Builds on and harmonizes existing approaches



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

Version 1.0



# KBA Criteria

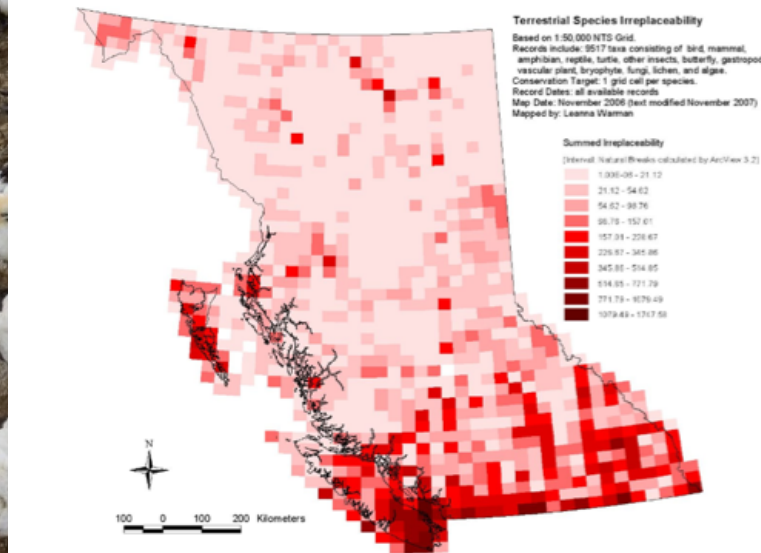
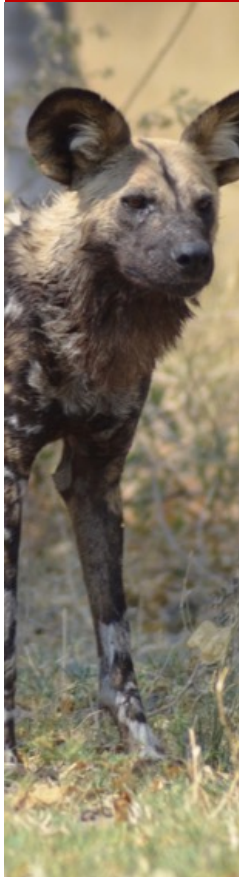
## A. Threatened biodiversity

## B. Geographically restricted biodiversity

## C. Ecological integrity

## D. Biological processes

## E. Irreplaceability through quantitative analysis



# Thresholds

## A. Threatened biodiversity

*Site regularly holds one or more of the following:*

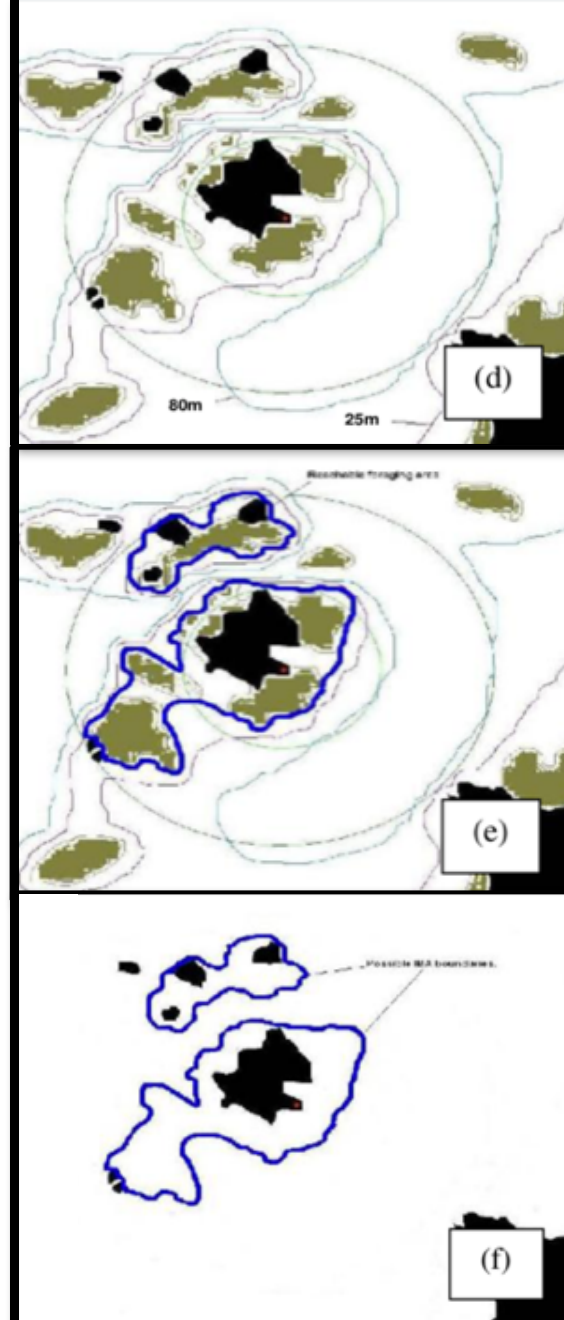
<u>Biodiversity element at site</u>	<u>% Global population/extent</u>	<u>Reproductive units</u>
<b>A1: Threatened species</b>		
(a) CR/EN species	(a) $\geq 0.5\%$	$\geq 5$
(b) VU species	(b) $\geq 1\%$	$\geq 10$
...	...	
...	...	
(e) Single-site CR/EN species	<i>entire population</i>	

Note. Low thresholds for threatened species are precautionary

# Delineating KBAs

---

- Required step in KBA identification
- Aim is to derive KBA boundaries that are ecologically relevant yet practical for management
- Occurs in consultation with rights-holders and other relevant stakeholders





# KBA Partnership

---



## KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS

---

*Programme Strategic Plan  
Summary 2018-2024*





## Key Biodiversity Areas: keep nature thriving

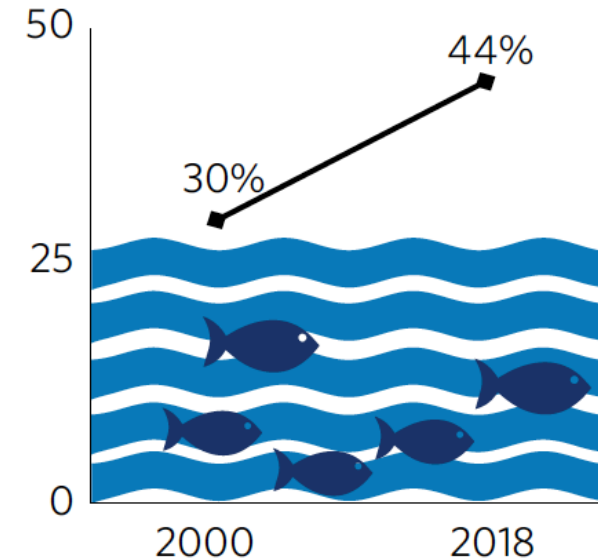
Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) are the most important places in the world for species and their habitats. Faced with a global environmental crisis we need to focus our collective efforts on conserving the places that matter most. The KBA

# How KBA data are being used

---

- Protected area creation & expansion
- Designation of sites under international conventions
- Allocation of conservation funding
- Private and public sector environmental safeguards
- Targets and indicators for global biodiversity targets and Sustainable Development Goals
- Opportunities for local and indigenous communities

Mean coverage of **marine KBAs under protection** increased between 2000 and 2018



# THANK YOU!



© Andrew Snyder

# A. Threatened biodiversity



© Alison Woodley

A1. Threatened species

A2. Threatened ecosystem types

## B. Geographically restricted biodiversity



© Arthur Haines

B1. Individual geographically restricted species

B2. Co-occurring geographically restricted species

B3. Geographically restricted assemblages

B4. Geographically restricted ecosystem types

## C. Ecological integrity



© Jürgen Freund / WWF

# D. Biological processes



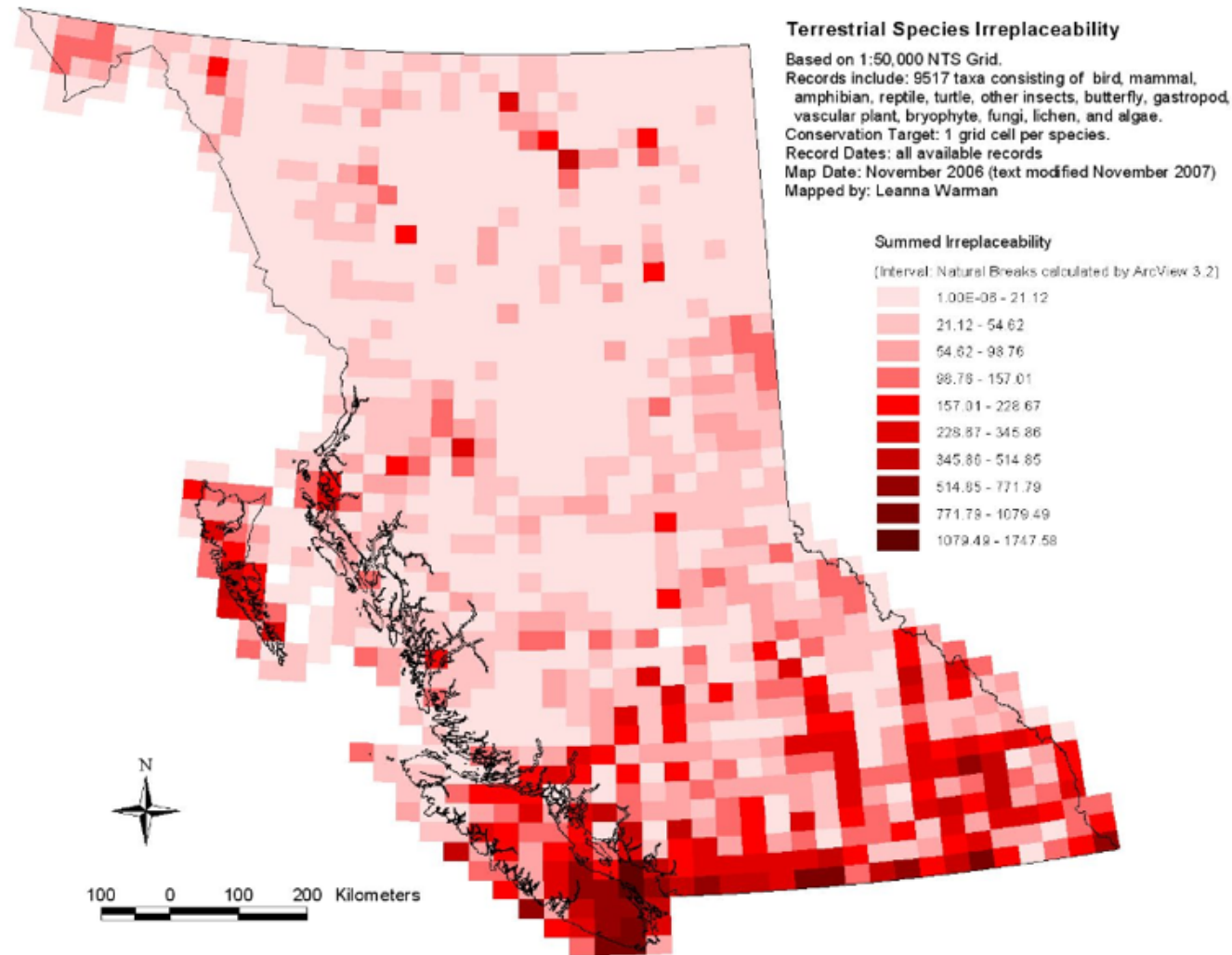
© Peter Chadwick / WWF

D1: Demographic aggregations

D2: Environmental refugia

D3: Recruitment sources

# E. Irreplaceability through quantitative analysis



(a) Representing at least X mature individuals of each species

(b) Representing at least an area of Y km<sup>2</sup> for each species