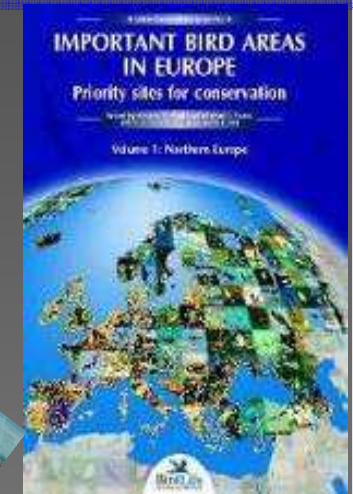
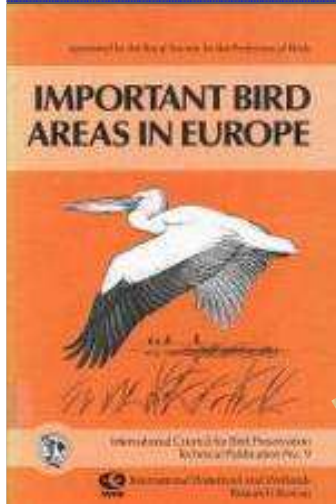


Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in the Emerald Network Phase II Programme Countries



Lincoln Fishpool
Global IBA Coordinator
BirdLife International



MENR, Kiev, 24 April 2013

Stichting BirdLife Europe

BirdLife's IBA Programme

The function of the IBA programme is to identify and protect a network of sites, at a biogeographic scale, critical for the long-term viability of naturally occurring bird populations, across the range of those bird species for which a sites-based approach is appropriate.

Which means.....

- Identifying and protecting a network of key sites worldwide to conserve those birds for which the sites are particularly important
- Key species define the key sites
- This approach is not, however, effective for all species



IBAs are identified

- by means of standardised, internationally agreed criteria
- applied at the global, regional and sub-regional levels
- using data gathered locally and analysed nationally, co-ordinated regionally



IBA criteria in Europe: three levels

Table 1. Summary of the 20 criteria used in Europe to identify Important Bird Areas.

Category	Criterion	
GLOBAL	A1. Species of global conservation concern	The site regularly holds significant numbers of a globally threatened species, or other species of global conservation concern.
	A2. Restricted-range species	The site is known or thought to hold a significant component of the restricted-range species whose breeding distributions define an Endemic Bird Area (EBA) or Secondary Area (SA).
	A3. Biome-restricted species	The site is known or thought to hold a significant component of the species whose breeding distributions are largely or wholly confined to one biome.
	A4. Congregations	(i) The site is known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, $\geq 1\%$ of a biogeographic population of a congregatory waterbird species. (ii) The site is known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, $\geq 1\%$ of the global population of a congregatory seabird or terrestrial species. (iii) The site is known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, $\geq 20,000$ waterbirds or $\geq 10,000$ pairs of seabird of one or more species. (iv) The site is known or thought to be a 'bottleneck' site where at least 20,000 storks (Ciconiidae), raptors (Accipitriformes and Falconiformes) or cranes (Gruidae) regularly pass during spring or autumn migration.
EUROPEAN	B1. Congregations	(i) The site is known or thought to hold $\geq 1\%$ of a flyway or other distinct population of a waterbird species. (ii) The site is known or thought to hold $\geq 1\%$ of a distinct population of a seabird species. (iii) The site is known or thought to hold $\geq 1\%$ of a flyway or other distinct population of other congregatory species. (iv) The site is a 'bottleneck' site where at least 3,000 raptors or cranes regularly pass on spring or autumn migration.
	B2. Species with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe	The site is one of the 'n' most important in the country for a species with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe (SPEC 2, 3) and for which the site-protection approach is thought to be appropriate.
	B3. Species with a favourable conservation status in Europe	The site is one of the 'n' most important in the country for a species with a favourable conservation status in Europe but concentrated in Europe (SPEC 4) and for which the site-protection approach is thought to be appropriate.
EUROPEAN UNION	C1. Species of global conservation concern	The site regularly holds significant numbers of a globally threatened species, or other species of global conservation concern.
	C2. Concentrations of a species threatened at the European Union level	The site is known to regularly hold at least 1% of a flyway population or of the EU population of a species threatened at the EU level (listed on Annex I and referred to in Article 4.1 of the EC Birds Directive).
	C3. Congregations of migratory species not threatened at the EU level	The site is known to regularly hold at least 1% of a flyway population of a migratory species not considered threatened at the EU level (as referred to in Article 4.1 of the EC Birds Directive).
	C4. Congregatory - large congregations	The site is known to regularly hold at least 100,000 pairs of migratory seabirds of one or more species.
	C5. Congregatory - bottleneck sites	The site is known to regularly hold at least 3,000 raptors (Accipitriformes and Falconiformes) and/or 3,000 cranes (Gruidae) regularly pass on spring or autumn migration.
	C6. Species threatened at the European Union level	The site is one of the five most important in the European region (NUTS region) in question for a species or subspecies considered threatened in the European Union (i.e. listed in Annex I of the EC Birds Directive).
	C7. Other ornithological criteria	The site has been designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) or selected as a candidate SPA based on ornithological criteria (similar to but not equal to C1-C6) in recognized use for identifying SPAs.

Global

European

European Union

Species, sites and landscapes

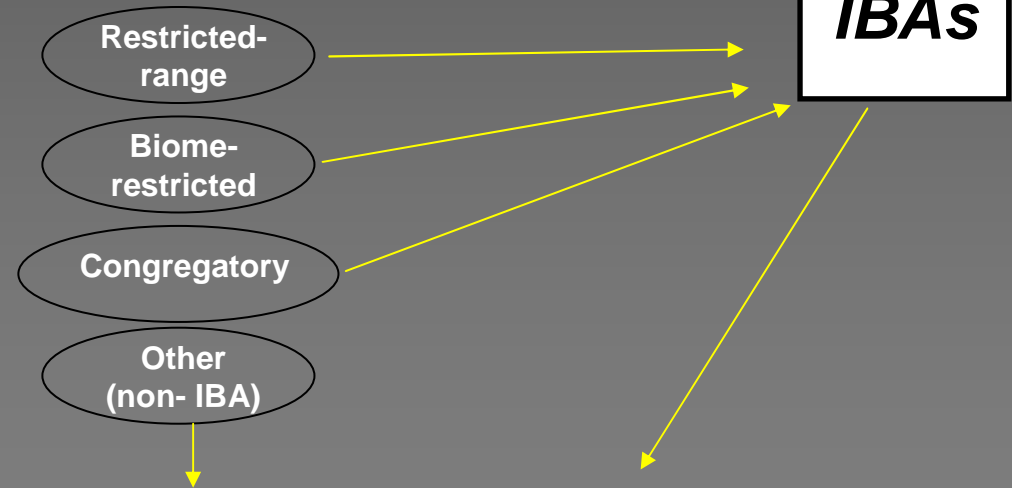
Species

Globally Threatened Birds



Sites

Least Concern Species



Landscapes

Landscape management

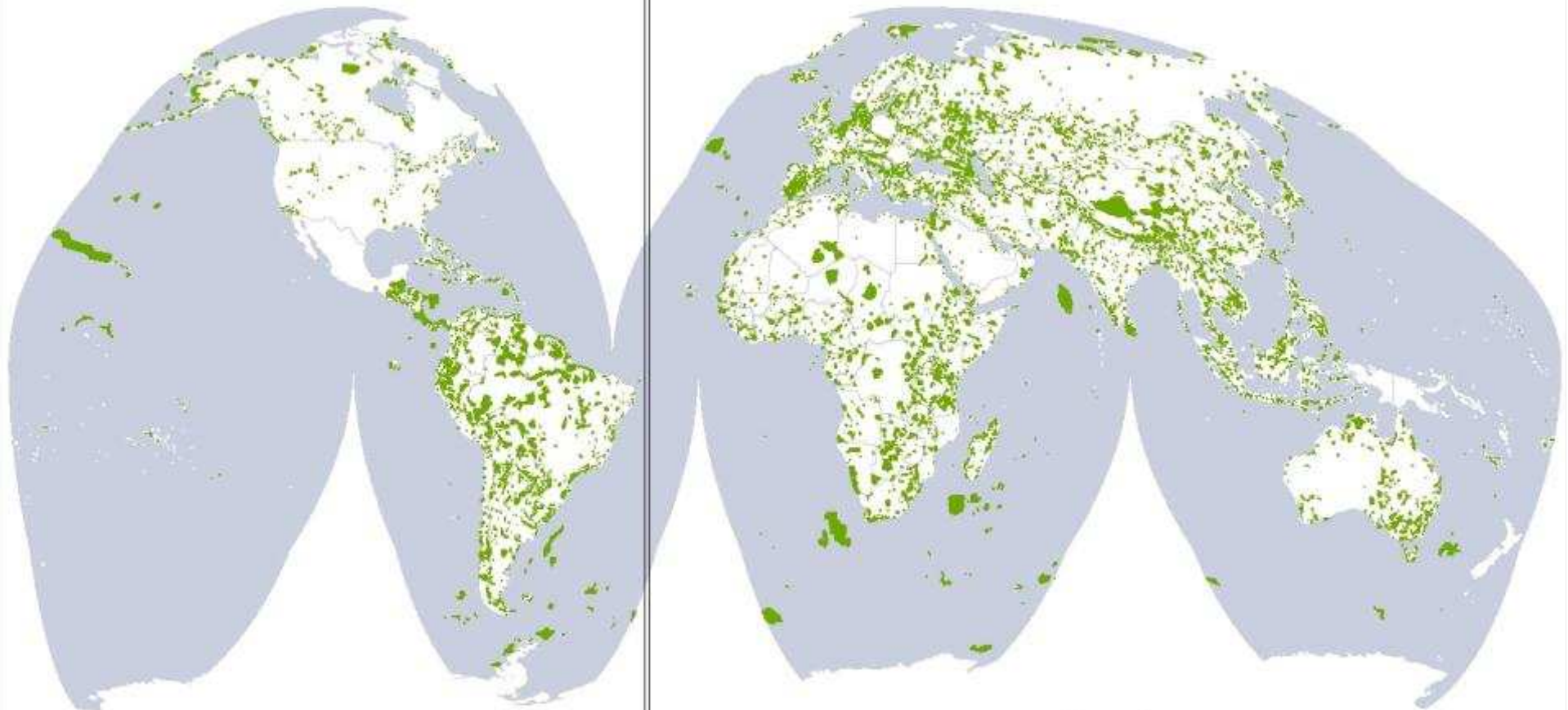
- *Conserving dispersed species*
- *Keeping common birds common*
- *Connecting IBAs*



>12,000 confirmed IBAs worldwide



Confirmed IBAs meeting 'A' Criteria



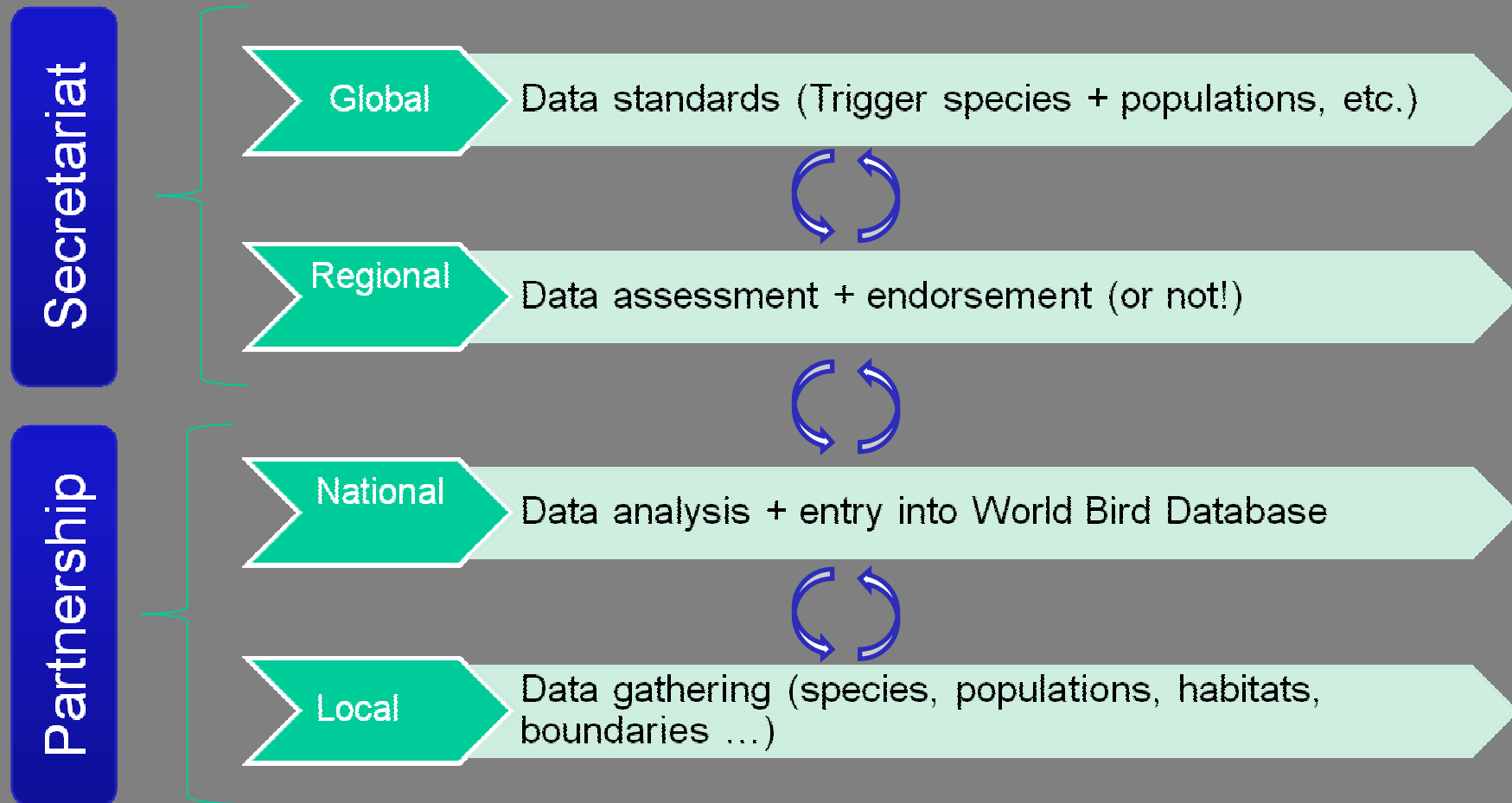
Legend

 Confirmed IBAs

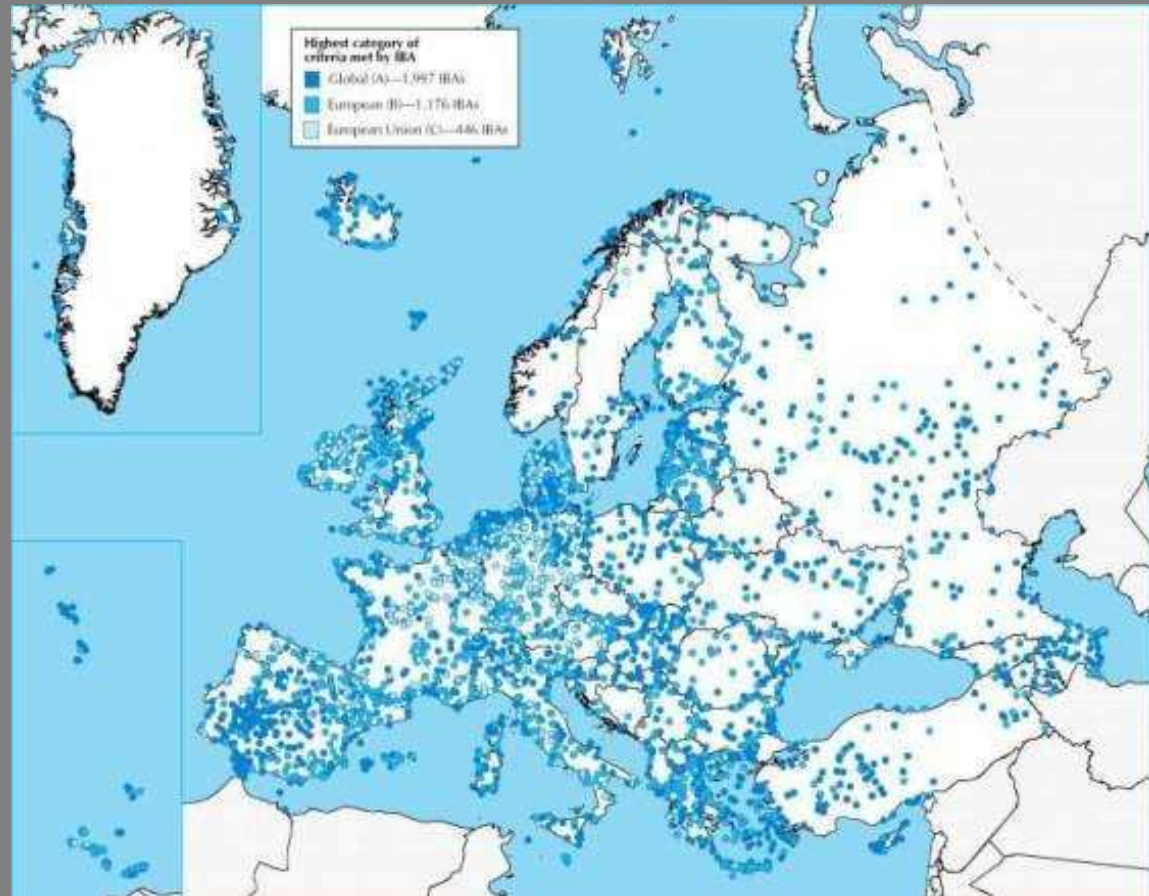
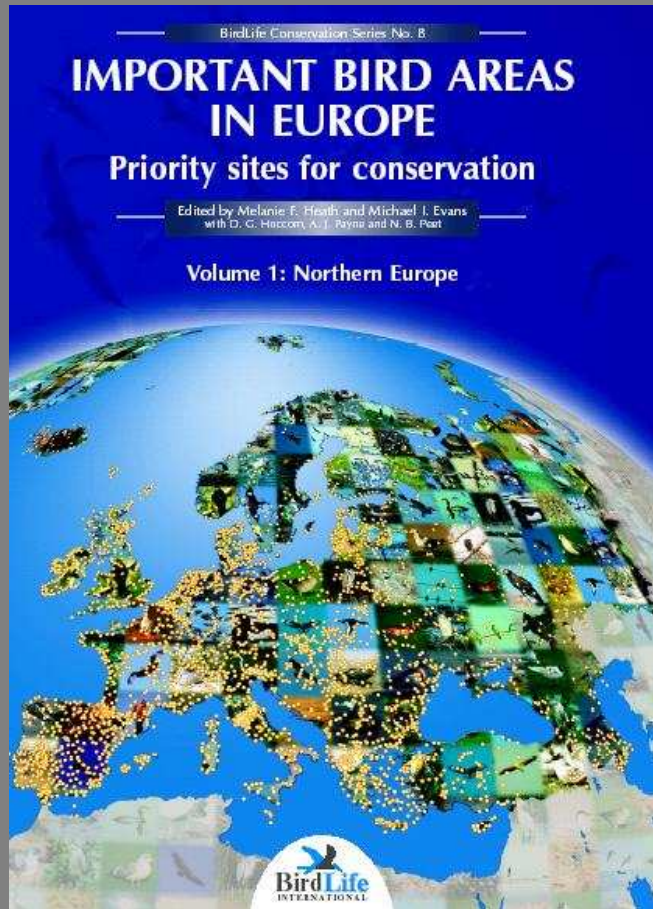
>30 years of IBAs

- IBA concept dates back to Europe in late 1970s
- First regional directory published 1989
- 1979 EU Birds Directive: *“Member States shall classify in particular the most suitable territories in number and size as Special Protection Areas”*
- IBAs are used as “basis of reference” for identifying SPAs
- This approach has been cited repeatedly by the European Court of Justice: IBAs provide the best scientific evidence available

Quality control: IBA Identification Verification Process

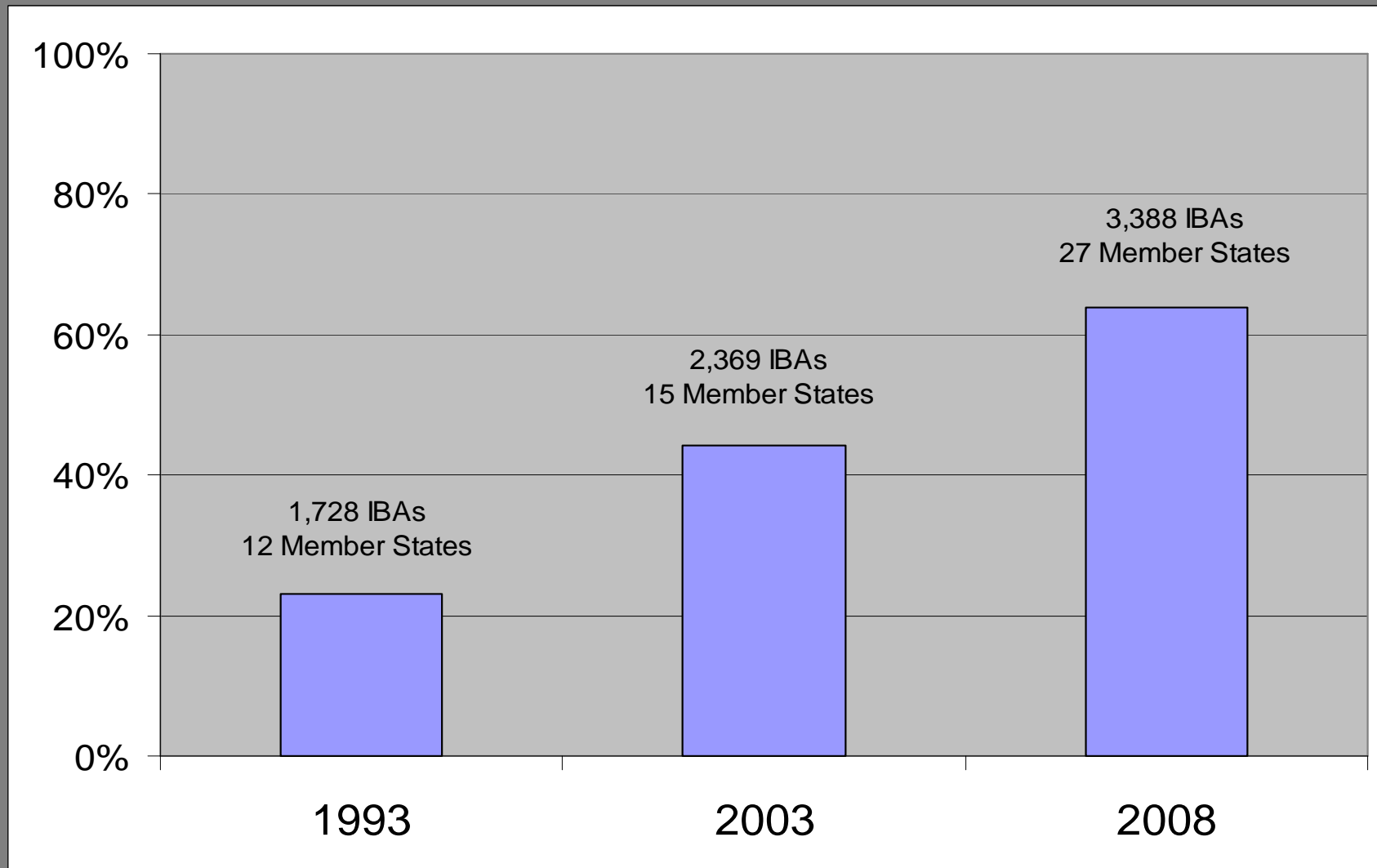


By 2000, 3,619 IBAs covered 7% of Europe



With the accession of new EU Member States, and identification of new IBAs across Europe (including marine), this figure is now >5,000 IBAs

Proportion of total IBA area in European Union designated as Special Protection Area (SPA) under Birds Directive (Natura 2000)



IBAs and the Emerald Network

- EU Commission has recommended that “...in order to bring the Emerald network closer to Natura 2000...to use the IBA approach when identifying sites for conservation of protected bird species, when there is no comparable system of scientific analyses made by others”
- IBA data have informed an equivalent process in the Western Balkans
- The same is true of both Switzerland and Norway

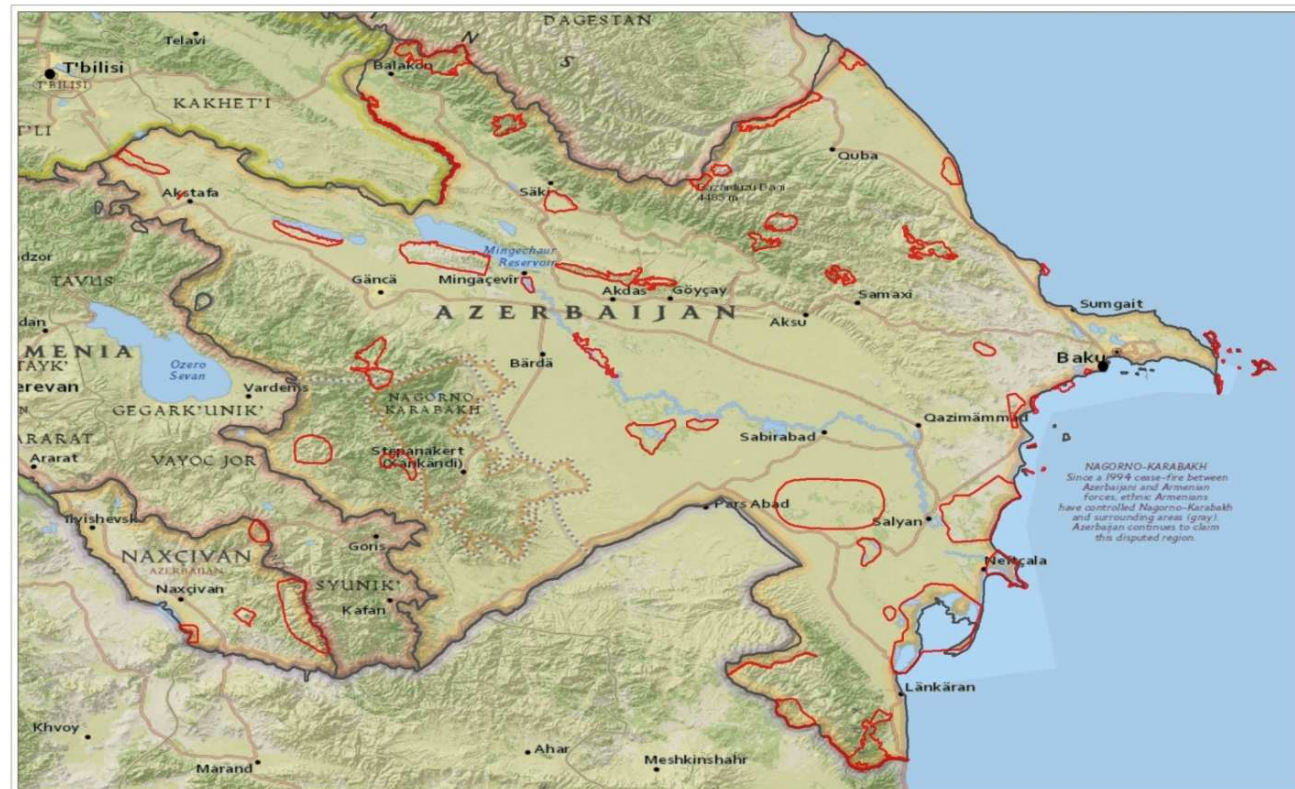
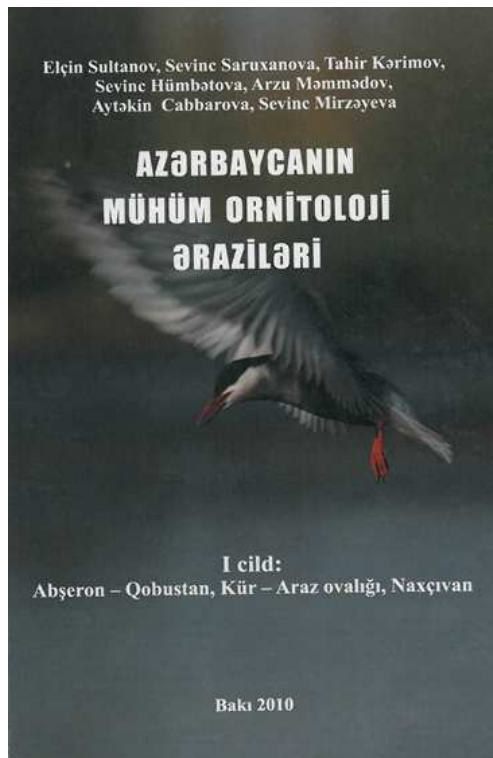
IBAs in the 7 ENP region countries

Country	1989	2000	2013	Area (ha)
Armenia	0	5	18	404,790
Azerbaijan	9	52	53	814,242
Belarus	7	21	51	1,500,365
Georgia	8	11	31	1,432,960
Moldova	1	12	12	61,651
Russia	75	218	470	28,046,704
Ukraine	27	102	141	2,486,864

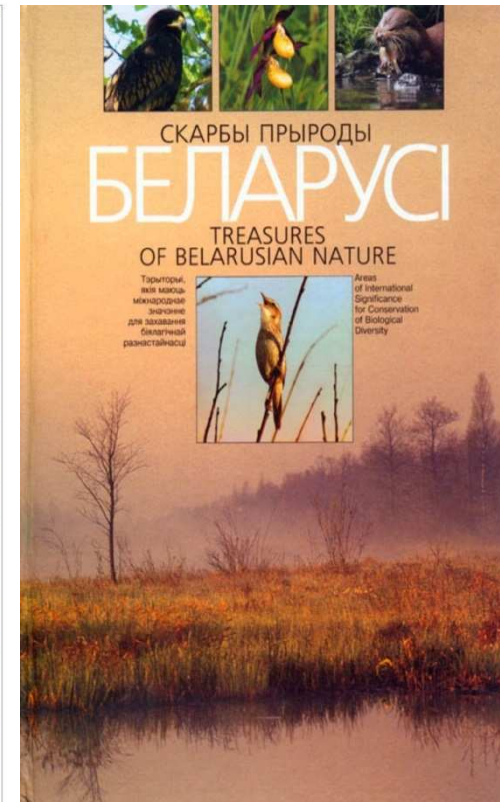
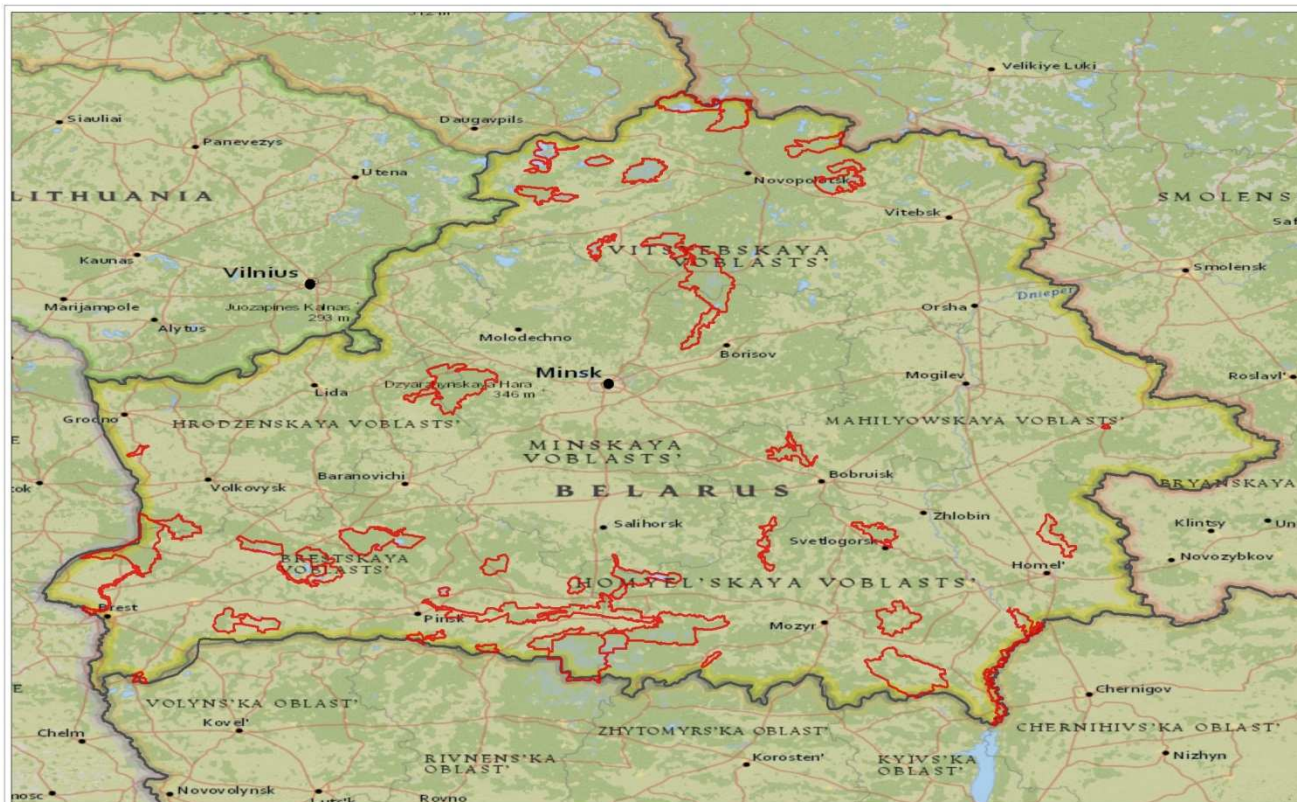
IBAs in Armenia



IBAs in Azerbaijan



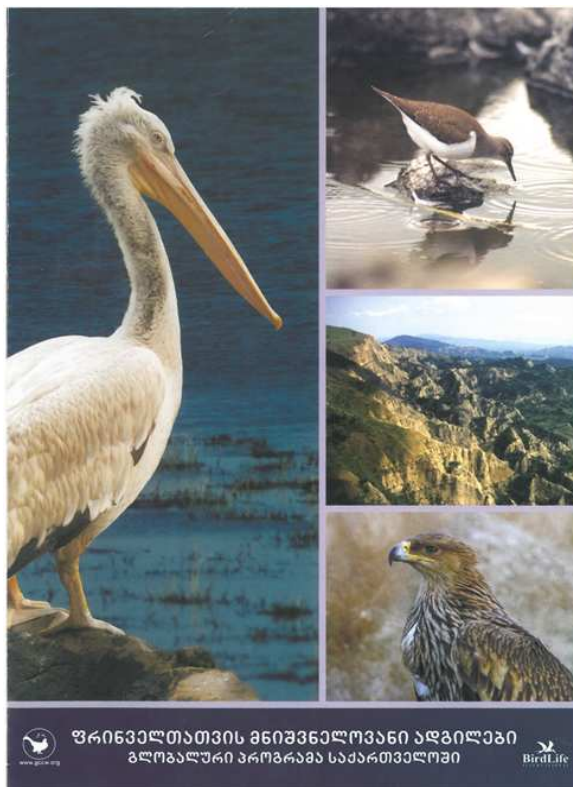
IBAs in Belarus




Important Bird Areas of Belarus



IBAs in Georgia




 ურინველთათვის მნიშვნელოვანი ადგილები
 გლობალური პროგრამა საპარტოვლოში



Important Bird Areas of Georgia

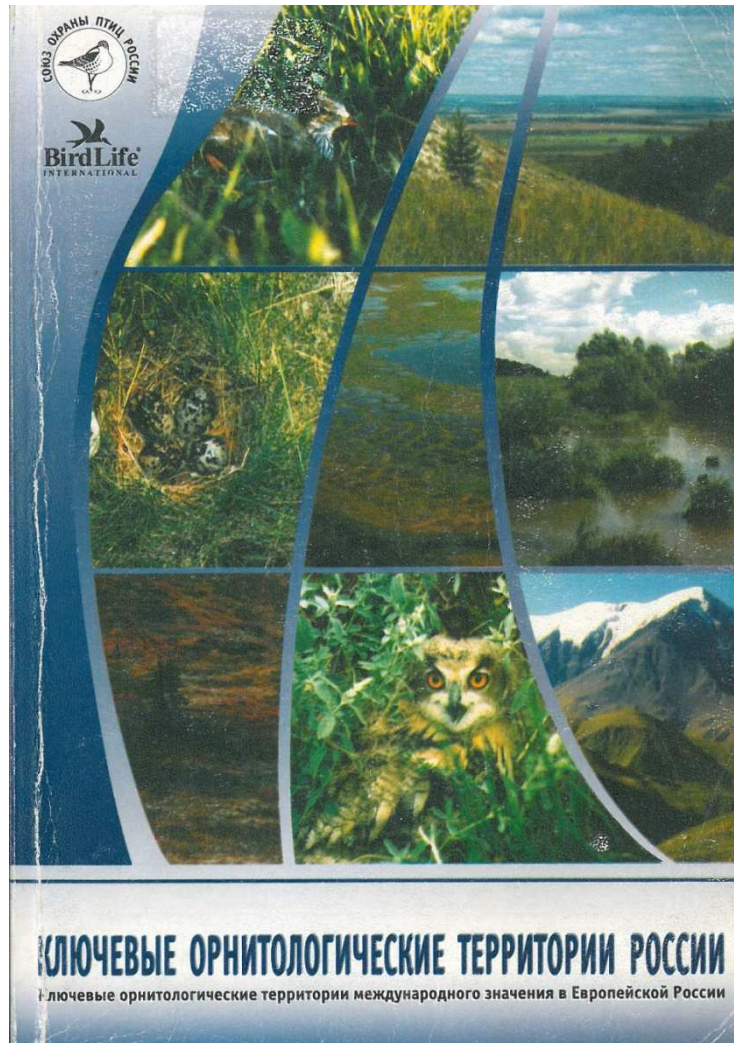


IBAs in Moldova



No BirdLife Partner but newly funded project set to review and extend current IBA network, with a view to informing ENP7

IBAs in the Russian Federation



IBAs in the Russian Federation



Important Bird Areas of Russia (European)



IBAs in Ukraine



Important Bird Areas of Ukraine



All these data can be found on...

- www.birdlife.org/datazone

The screenshot displays the BirdLife International website interface for Ukraine. The top navigation bar includes the BirdLife logo, a search box, and a 'Go' button. A left sidebar lists various navigation options such as 'Country profiles', 'Data zone', and 'BirdLife'. The main content area is titled 'Ukraine' and features several data visualization elements:

- Country profiles:** Search
- Data zone:** Home, Species, Sites (IBAs), Endemic Bird Areas, State of the world's birds, Country profiles (selected), Marine e-Atlas, Citizen science, CBD support, BirdLife Forums, Seabird Tracking
- BirdLife:** Home, How to help BirdLife
- Ukraine at a glance:** Capital (Kiev), Area (603,550km²), BirdLife Partner (Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds), Species (Total: 318, Globally threatened: 14, Country endemics: 0), Important Bird Areas (Number: 141, Total area: 2,486,864 ha), Endemic Bird Areas (Number: 0)
- Species, IBAs, EBAs, Marine, Policy, Resources:** Navigation tabs
- Ukraine Red List status for all birds:** A pie chart showing 91.8% Least Concern (LC), 7.1% Globally Threatened (GTB), and 1.1% Near Threatened (NT).
- Ukraine Red List status for globally threatened birds (GTBs):** A pie chart showing 7.1% Globally Threatened (GTB) and 2.9% Near Threatened (NT).
- Summary Tables:**

	Count	Rank
TOTAL	318	(119 th)
Landbirds	317	
Migratory	279	
Breeding Endemic	0	
Seabirds	32	
Waterbirds	118	

IUCN Red List Status	Count	Rank
EX Extinct	0	
EW Extinct in the Wild	0	
VU EN CR Globally Threatened	14	(85 th)
VU EN CR % threatened	5%	(90 th)
CR Critically Endangered	1	
EN Endangered	5	
VU Vulnerable	8	
NT Near Threatened	12	
LC Least Concern	292	

Country profiles

Search

Data zone

Home

Species

Sites (IBAs)

Endemic Bird Areas

State of the world's birds

Country profiles

Marine e-Atlas

Citizen science

CBD support

BirdLife Forums

Seabird Tracking

BirdLife

Home

How to help BirdLife

email a friend

printable version

Armenia

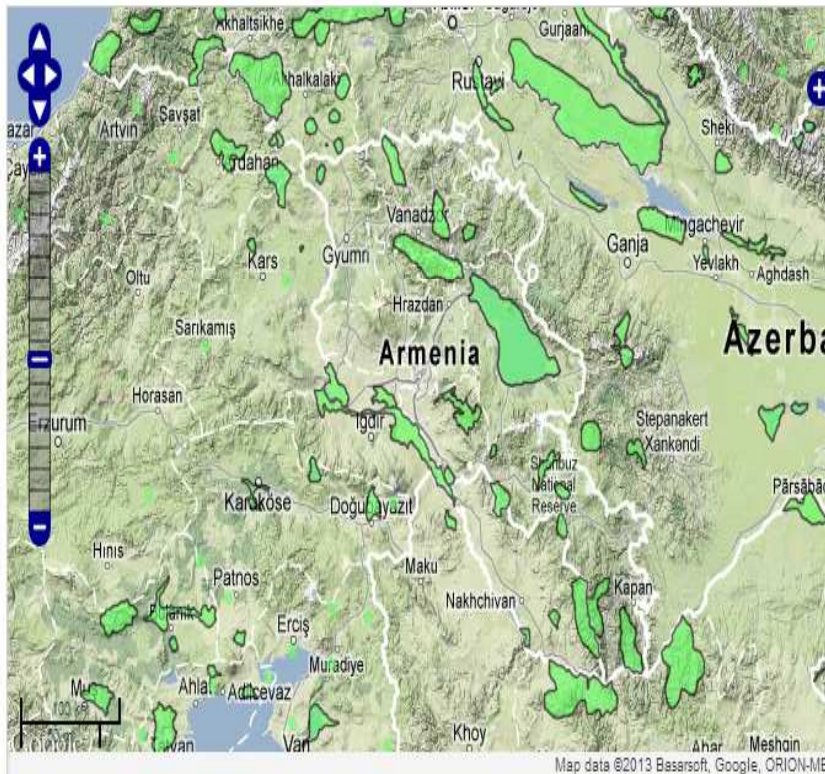
Species

IBAs

EBAs

Policy

Resources



Map data ©2013 Basarsoft, Google, ORION-ME

Armenia at a glance

Capital

Yerevan

Area

29,743km²

BirdLife Partner

Armenian Society for the Protection of Birds (Affiliate)



Species

Total number of birds	<u>296</u>
Globally threatened birds	<u>13</u>
Country endemics	<u>0</u>

Important Bird Areas

Number of IBAs	<u>16</u>
Total IBA area	404,790 ha

Endemic Bird Areas

Number of EBAs	<u>1</u>
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Total number of IBAs	<u>16</u>	Total IBA Area (ha)	404,790
Number triggered by individual criteria			
Globally threatened species (A1)	<u>14</u>	Biome-restricted species (A3)	<u>4</u>