

# Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

## DISCLOSURE PREPARATION REPORT

**Number of sites:** 20

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## About this report

This report enables users to assess the biodiversity-related features of multiple operational sites (or any known sites within the value chain) for corporate disclosure. This report is particularly relevant for the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) [recommended disclosure](#) Strategy D and the Locate phase of the TNFD [LEAP](#) approach, and Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Disclosure 101-4 'Identification of biodiversity impacts' and Disclosure 101-5 'Sites with biodiversity impacts' within [GRI 101: Biodiversity 2024](#).

The results of the disclosure report are divided into 2 PDFs. This PDF (1 of 2) provides information on:

- Methodology used to define sensitive sites and to determine significance scores of sensitive sites with respect KBAs, protected areas and STAR scores.
- Overall summary of sites and their classification as sensitive or not sensitive based on the overlaps with KBAs, protected areas and STAR scores.
- The prioritisation of sensitive sites based on the proximity of the sites to a KBA or protected area relative to the appropriate buffer size based on the type of operation and, the maximum STAR Threat Abatement and STAR Restoration scores found within the area of impact (site + buffer).
- Guidance on interpretation of significance scores.

For each site, an assessment of the following biodiversity-related features is provided:

- List of Protected Areas and their proximity to each site (within the appropriate buffer distance).
- List of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and their proximity to each site (within the appropriate buffer distance).
- Lists and counts of Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU) species (as classified on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) that potentially occur within 50 km of each site.
- Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) Metric scores for each site.

## Report package contents

1. This report, summarizing the key information per site;
2. PDF "README" containing the recommended use of IBAT, limitations, and glossary.
3. The 5 output Excel files with all the data in a machine-readable format:
  - **Overall Results:** Detailed summary of the main information for each site.
  - **WDPA:** Full list of all protected areas (and associated attributes) located within the buffer distance of each site, as documented in the World Database on Protected Areas.
  - **KBA:** Full list of all KBAs (and associated attributes) located within the buffer distance of each site, as documented in the World Database of KBAs.
  - **Species:** Full list of Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable species (and associated attributes) potentially occurring within the buffer distance of each site, as documented in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.
  - **CSV Read Me:** Detailed description of the fields contained within each Excel file.

## Context

### Taskforce for Nature Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

This report is particularly relevant for the 'Locate' phase of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) LEAP approach and disclosure 'D' on Strategy.

### The 'Locate' Phase

TNFD requires that organisations disclose the sites of assets and/or activities in the organisation's direct operations and, where possible, upstream, and downstream value chain(s) that meet the criteria for sensitive sites.

TNFD defines priority sites as material and/or sensitive sites:

**Material sites:** Sites where an organisation has identified material nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its direct operations and upstream and downstream value chain(s); and/or

#### **Sensitive Sites:**

- Areas important for biodiversity; and/or
- Areas of high ecological integrity; and/or
- Areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity; and/or
- Areas of high physical water risks; and/or
- Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision, including benefits to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, and stakeholders.

This report provides an assessment of whether each site is a sensitive site based on the presence of protected areas, KBAs, and threatened species in and around each site. A site is identified sensitive if:

- ✓ Any protected area or KBA falls entirely or partly within the site or buffered area or;
- ✓ The STAR Threat Abatement and/or STAR Restoration scores exceeds the global median value.

Protected area, KBA and species lists are provided in a separate pdf that contain details about all the sites which are identified as sensitive.

**Important note:** This report currently only assesses sensitive sites that are important for biodiversity. It is important to consider the other TNFD criteria when determining whether a site is a sensitive site, and therefore potentially a priority site.

### Strategy Disclosure D

Under the TNFD Strategy D disclosure requirement on priority sites, companies are expected not only to disclose the full list of the sensitive sites but also to provide "a description of how the organisation has defined sensitive sites, with reference to the tools, data sources and indicators and metrics used" and "a description of the process followed to identify priority sites for disclosure".

Table 1 outlines how this report can be used to respond to Strategy Disclosure D.

**Table 1.** Overview of requirements for TNFD recommended disclosure Strategy D and the Locate phase of TNFD's LEAP approach that can be supported with the data provided by the IBAT.

Strategy Disclosure D Requirements	Outputs to Use from IBAT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A list and/or spatial map of the sites where the organisation has assets and/or activities:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In its direct operations and upstream and downstream value chain(s), where material nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities have been identified, and whether any of these sites meet the criteria for sensitive sites; and;</li> <li>In its direct operations and, where possible upstream and downstream value chain(s), that are in sensitive sites.</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p>Other sites where the organisation has potentially material nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maps of each site are provided. Boundaries of protected areas and KBAs are overlain to illustrate proximity to important biodiversity and conservation features.</li> <li>Each site is assessed as either sensitive or not sensitive according to the datasets hosted within IBAT. A site is identified sensitive if any protected area or KBA fall entirely or partly within the buffered area or if the STAR Threat Abatement and/or STAR Restoration scores exceeds the global median value.</li> </ul>
<p>A description of how the organisation has defined sensitive sites, with reference to the tools, data sources and indicators and metrics used;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reference sensitivity scoring section of methodology.</li> <li>Reference IBAT using reference provided.</li> <li>Reference data sources used by IBAT to create this report:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Database on Protected Areas</li> <li>World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas</li> <li>IUCN Red List of Threatened Species</li> <li>Species Threat Abatement and Restoration Metric (STAR)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(References for data found in ReadMe.)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A description of the process followed to identify priority sites for disclosure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to methodology.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A description of the level of geographic specificity achieved, if and how sites have been aggregated, and the rationale for any aggregation, with reference to general requirement 3; and;</li> <li>The organisations intentions to improve or expand its site assessment activities over the short, medium and long term.</li> </ul>	N/A

**Important note:** The TNFD's approach for identification and assessment of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities – LEAP – provides guidance on how to assess an organisation's interface with sensitive sites. This is the focus of component L4 in the Locate phase of the LEAP approach.

## **Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Topic Standard 101 Biodiversity 2024**

This report is also particularly relevant for the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Disclosure 101-4 'Identification of biodiversity impacts' and Disclosure 101-5 'Sites with biodiversity impacts' within GRI 101: Biodiversity 2024.

Table 2 outlines how this report can be used to disclose against each element of disclosures 101-4 and 101-5.

**Table 2.** Overview of requirements for Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Disclosures 101-4 and 101-5 that can be supported with IBAT.

Disclosure 101-4 and 101-5 Requirements	Outputs to Use from IBAT
101-4-a. explain how it has determined which of its sites and which products and services in its supply chain have the most significant actual and potential impacts on biodiversity'. This is the only disclosure under 101-4. All the rest of the disclosures in the table are under 101-5.	IBAT helps determine which sites potentially have the most significant impact on biodiversity by providing information on the ecological sensitivity of the area in and around a site. Sites assessed as sensitive are sites where direct operations are likely going to have the most significant impacts on biodiversity. (The extent to which the activities at the operational sites lead to direct drivers of biodiversity loss should also be considered).
101-5-a. report the site and size in hectares of its sites with the most significant impacts on biodiversity.	The report presents the geographic site (name and coordinates) of each site assessed to be in a sensitive site.
101-5-b. for each site reported under 101-5-a, report whether it is in or near an ecologically sensitive area, the distance to these areas, and whether these are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. areas of biodiversity importance;</li> <li>ii. areas of high ecosystem integrity;</li> <li>iii. areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity;</li> <li>iv. areas of high physical water risks;</li> <li>v. areas important for the delivery of ecosystem service benefits to Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and other stakeholders;</li> </ul>	<p>A site is <b>in</b> an ecologically sensitive area when it is completely or partially located in the ecologically sensitive area. A site is <b>near</b> an ecologically sensitive area when the ecologically sensitive area does not overlap the site, but it falls within the area of influence or within the radius set by the organization. The organization is required to report the distance only in cases where the site is near an ecologically sensitive area. The organization should report the size in hectares of the ecologically sensitive areas within its sites.</p> <p>IBAT can provide information on areas of biodiversity importance.</p>
101-5-c. report the activities that take place in each site reported under 101-5-a.	
101-5-d. report the products and services in its supply chain with the most significant impacts on biodiversity and the countries or jurisdictions where the activities associated with these products and services take place.	

## Methodology.

### 2-stage Methodology.

This report uses a 2-stage approach to assess the sensitivity of sites.

#### 1. Sites defined as sensitive or not sensitive.

In stage 1, sites are categorised into sensitive and not sensitive sites based on their overlap with significant biodiversity features in the IBAT datasets. The WDPA, WDKBA and IUCN Red List (in the form of the derived STAR metric) are used to assess if a site is sensitive.

Sites are defined as sensitive if:

- ✓ The area of influence (site and buffer) overlaps with a protected area or KBA.
- ✓ The area of influence (site and buffer) has STAR Threat Abatement and/or STAR Restoration scores exceeding the global median values of 0.01 and 0.003 respectively.

**Important note:** Sites found to be not sensitive in this report are sites that are not sensitive according to the datasets within IBAT. Sites flagged as not sensitive in this report may be shown to be sensitive based on datasets found outside of IBAT. It is recommended that other tools and datasets should be used in conjunction with IBAT to complete a holistic sensitivity mapping.

#### 2. Significance score assigned to sensitive sites.

In stage 2, sites assessed as sensitive in stage 1 are assigned a significance score in order to aid the prioritisation of sites.

Scores of high, medium, and low are presented based on the proximity of the site to a KBA or protected area relative to the appropriate buffer size based on the type of operation, or based on the maximum STAR Threat Abatement and STAR Restoration scores found within the Area of influence (site + buffer).

Tables 3 and 4 outline how the significance scores for sites are determined in relation to protected areas, KBAs and the STAR metric. Table 5 provides guidance for the interpretation of biodiversity significance scores.

**Table 3.** Criteria used to assess the biodiversity significance of each site based on the proximity of the site to a KBA or protected area relative to the appropriate buffer size according to the type of operation.

Buffer Distance	Type(s) of operation	Biodiversity Significance			
		None	Low	Medium	High
5 km	Offices, Warehouses, Low-input agriculture	> 5 km	1.5 - 5 km	0.5 - < 1.5 km	< 0.5 km
10 km	High-input agriculture, Onshore wind, Construction, Oil and gas (terrestrial)	> 10 km	3 - 10 km	1 - < 3 km	< 1 km
20 km	Offshore wind, Oil and gas (marine), Hydropower	> 20 km	6 - 20 km	2 - < 6 km	< 2 km
50 km	Mining	> 50 km	15 - 50 km	5 - < 15 km	< 5 km

**Table 4.** Criteria used to assess the biodiversity significance of each site based on the maximum STAR Threat Abatement and STAR Restoration scores found within the Area of influence (site + buffer).

	Biodiversity Significance		
	Low	Medium	High
STAR Threat Abatement	Max STAR Threat Abatement value is < 0.05	Max STAR Threat Abatement value is between 0.05 – 0.15	Max STAR Threat Abatement value is > 0.15
STAR Restoration	Max STAR Restoration value is < 0.02	Max STAR Restoration value is between 0.02 – 0.05	Max STAR Restoration value is > 0.05

**Important note:** The sensitivity scores of the sites are based on the datasets within IBAT. The sensitivity score and prioritisation of sites would likely change if datasets outside of IBAT were included in this exercise. It is recommended that other tools and datasets should be used in conjunction with IBAT to complete a holistic sensitivity mapping.

**Table 5.** Guidance for interpretation of biodiversity significance scores.

Significance Indicator	Interpretation Guidance
Protected Areas / KBAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher risk scores indicate a greater potential that activities at the site may have an adverse impact on nearby protected areas and/or KBAs.</li> <li>Proximity to, or even overlap with, a designated area does not necessarily mean that the area is being impacted by company activities. It indicates a risk that company activities may be affecting the area.</li> <li>Companies should engage with stakeholders at the specific site to identify if they have assessed whether the nearby protected areas/KBAs are impacted by operations.</li> <li>If, through on-the-ground surveys, users can validate that nearby protected areas and/or KBAs are not impacted by operations then the site may no longer be deemed to be a potential priority.</li> <li>If a site is aligning with IFC PS6, direct impacts on protected areas and internationally recognised areas will trigger application of Paragraph 20, which means that the site will have to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrate that the proposed development in such areas is legally permitted;</li> <li>Develop the site in a manner that is consistent with any management plans;</li> <li>Consult with protected area staff; and</li> <li>Develop, and implement additional programmes to 'promote and enhance the conservation aims of the' areas</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Significance Indicator	Interpretation Guidance
STAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher STAR<sub>T</sub> scores identify areas with higher numbers of threatened species, and/or that cover a higher proportion of each threatened species' range.</li> <li>Business activities in these areas therefore pose a higher risk of contributing to species' extinction risk, whereas measures to reduce threats in these sites could make a more significant contribution to reducing extinction risks than other sites.</li> <li>STAR<sub>T</sub> scores can be disaggregated by threat to help identify the main threats that contribute to the species' extinction risk, and whether these risks are linked to operations at each site ( this information is provided in the csv files attached to this report ).</li> <li>Users should check whether the site has mitigation actions to reduce the impacts on species of high extinction risk.</li> <li>If not linked to your project, site or operations, check whether these threats are present in the landscape and identify if your site could support reduction of these threats.</li> <li>The STAR scores can be calibrated using data from site surveys to confirm the species and threats operating at the site. This would facilitate more appropriate site-based interventions, monitoring and target setting for contributions towards reducing species extinction risk.</li> <li>Higher STAR<sub>R</sub> scores identify areas that could provide suitable habitat for threatened species if restoration activities were implemented to improve the habitat condition. STAR<sub>R</sub> therefore shows opportunities to restore areas with previously high biodiversity values.</li> <li>Higher numbers of threatened species potentially being present at a site carry significant risks.</li> <li>Sites that are classified as high risk are most likely to have species that are Critically Endangered, Endangered, or have restricted ranges and thus may qualify the area as Critical Habitat (as per IFC PS6).</li> <li>Impacts to threatened or restricted-range species may be significant for the long-term survival of the species and therefore require careful application of the mitigation hierarchy (with potentially species-specific measures). Sites impacting these species are more likely to be scrutinised by stakeholders.</li> <li>Marine sites (or those that intersect with marine areas) may have many threatened species potentially present due to larger range sizes of marine species, on average. Further site surveys are recommended for any sites that are flagged as high risk due to the numbers of threatened species to confirm whether they are present at the site and impacted by the site operations.</li> <li>Users should review the list of species (provided in species_data.csv), especially those that are classified as Vulnerable/Endangered/Critically Endangered or restricted range. Note that the species lists are derived from overlap of a site with the range of each species, and not those confirmed to occur.</li> <li>Users should cross-reference with existing species' surveys at each site (or conduct new field surveys) to identify if each species is actually present.</li> </ul>

## Buffers

To assess the potential risks posed to biodiversity at each site, appropriate buffer sizes need to be used. TNFD and GRI currently do not specify distance thresholds, using the terms “in the area of influence” or “in or near to”.

This report automatically applies different buffers to different operation types to effectively incorporate the area of influence of each site, with these values guided by available literature and expert knowledge. These buffers are also designed to account for potential inaccuracies in the global datasets (e.g., distribution maps from the IUCN Red List Species Ranges).

A “default” buffer size of 20 km is applied to sites that cannot be categorised under the types of operations outlined in table 6. It should be noted that this buffer size may not accurately reflect the real-world risks posed to biodiversity features, which could be greater or lower than the risks reported.

**Table 6.** Buffer distances assigned to different operation types.

Buffer distance	Type(s) of operation	Justification	References
5 km	Offices, Warehouses, Low-input agriculture.	A 5 km buffer is recommended as the minimum buffer size to be used. Low-input agriculture is placed here as the degree of freshwater pollution is expected to be lower (see 10 km buffer justification).	<a href="#">UNEP-WCMC, The Area of Influence of site-based operations – Direct Impacts (2021).</a> <a href="#">UNEP-WCMC, The Area of Influence of site-based operations – Indirect Impacts (2022).</a>
10 km	High-input agriculture, Onshore wind, Construction, Oil and gas (terrestrial)	A 10 km buffer is suggested as being likely to cover the impacts from most pressures (Amec Foster Wheeler 2015; UNEP-WCMC 2021). Freshwater pollution impacts are likely to be experienced at larger distances (e.g., average of 13.4 km for mines and oil and gas operations (UNEP-WCMC 2021)). As agriculture is one of the main contributors to eutrophication and pollution globally (Poore & Nemecek 2018) it is deemed that a 10 km buffer is most relevant.	<a href="#">Amec Foster Wheeler (2015) Habitats Regulations Assessment: 14th Onshore Oil and Gas Licensing Round (No. Doc Ref. 33917rr008i2).</a> Oil and Gas Authority. <a href="#">UNEP-WCMC, The Area of Influence of site-based operations – Direct Impacts (2021).</a> J. Poore, T. Nemecek, <a href="#">Reducing food’s environmental impacts through producers and consumers. Science. 360, 987–992 (2018).</a>
20 km	Offshore wind, Oil and gas (marine), Hydropower	Marine operations have the potential to have larger areas of influence when compared to terrestrial, especially if noise is excessive. UNEP-WCMC suggested a buffer size of 20 km for marine oil and gas operations (UNEP-WCMC 2021) and a 20 km buffer is also likely to be sufficient to account for a majority of wide-ranging species (Weaver J 2020).	<a href="#">UNEP-WCMC, The Area of Influence of site-based operations – Direct Impacts (2021).</a> Weaver J, <a href="#">“WALES NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK - Habitats Regulations Assessment” (Sefydliad Materion Cymreig, I Institute of Welsh Affairs, 2020).</a>
50 km	Mining	Mining has been observed to contribute to deforestation effects up to 50 km away (Sonter et al. 2017; Maddox et al. 2019).	L. J. Sonter, D. Herrera, D. J. Barrett, G. L. Galford, C. J. Moran, B. S. Soares-Filho, Mining drives extensive deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon. <i>Nature Communications</i> . 8, 1013 (2017). T. Maddox, P. Howard, J. Knox, N. Jenner, <a href="#">Forest-Smart Mining: Identifying Factors Associated with the Impacts of Large-Scale Mining on Forests (World Bank, 2019).</a>

**Important note:** The buffers assigned to each type of operation in this report provide an initial approach to differentiate Areas of influence based on different impacts of different operations. IBAT Partner UNEP-WCMC is currently conducting research to create a more refined buffer methodology. Therefore, the buffers used in this report are subject to change.

## Results

### Stage 1 Results: Sites Defined as Sensitive or Not Sensitive

A total of 20 sites were assessed in this report. Overall, 18 sites (90.0%) were identified as sensitive sites based on their overlap with significant biodiversity features in the IBAT datasets.

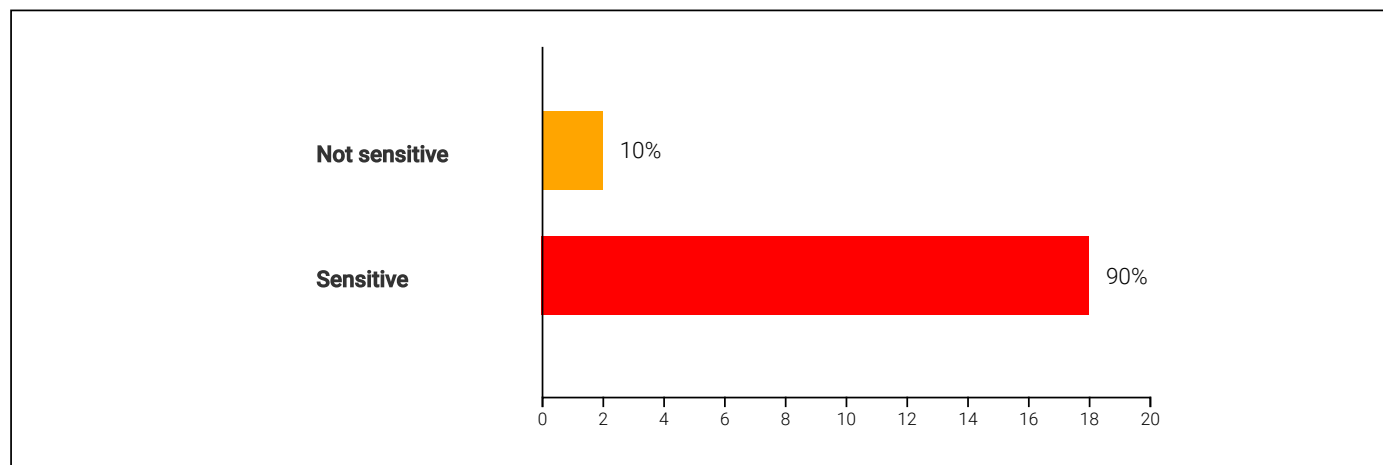


Figure 1. Summary of sensitive locations.

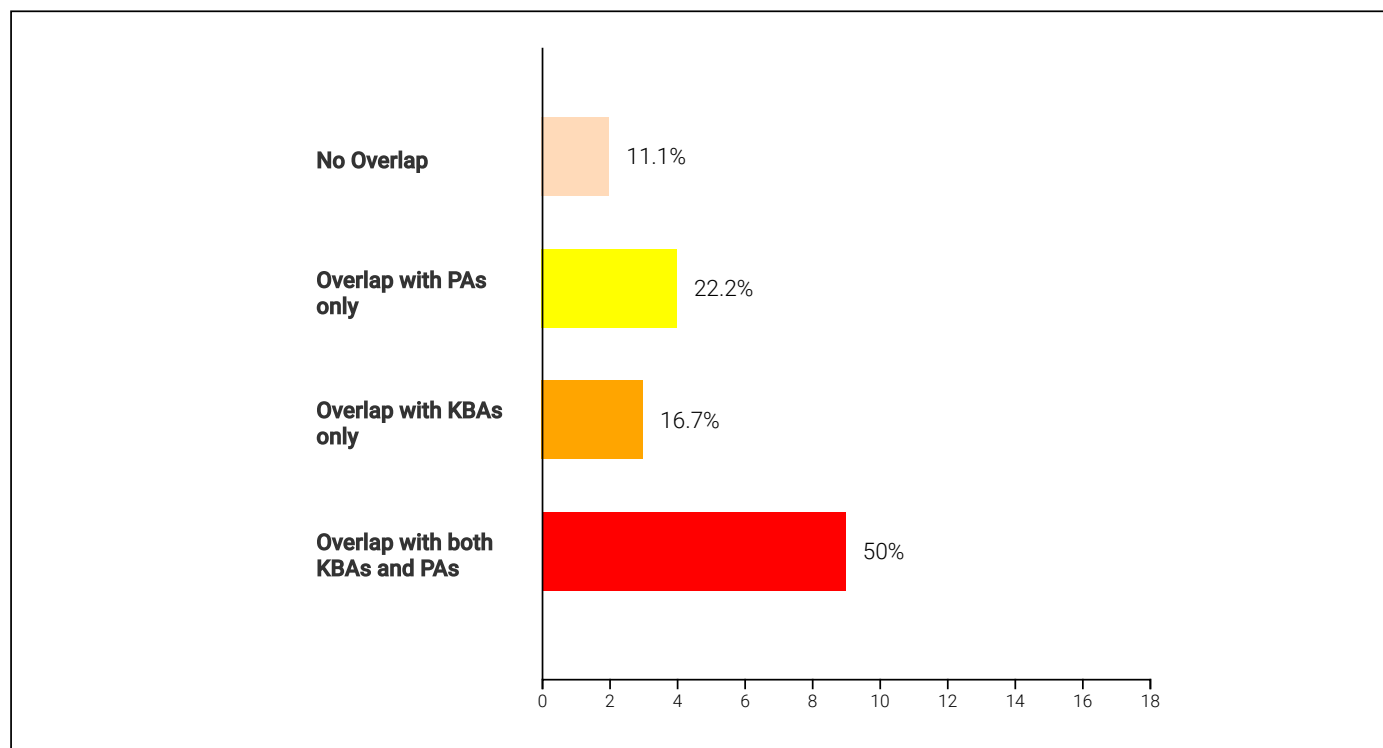


Figure 2. Number (and proportion) of sites identified as sensitive sites based on overlap with protected areas and Key Biodiversity Areas.

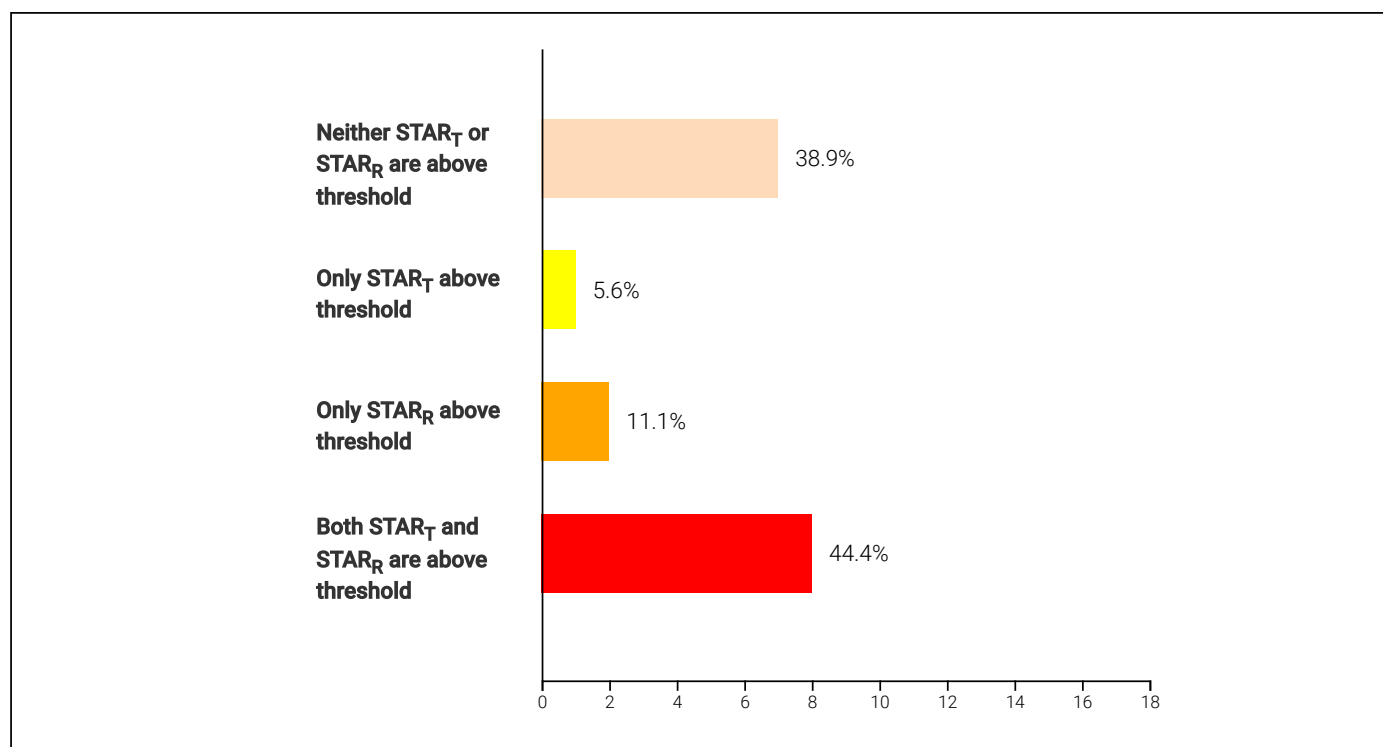


Figure 3. Number (and proportion) of locations identified as sensitive locations based on the STAR<sub>T</sub> and STAR<sub>R</sub> metric. The global median values for STAR<sub>T</sub> and STAR<sub>R</sub> are 0.01 and 0.003 respectively.

**Table 7.** A summary of the sensitive sites.

Site Name	Type of operation	Buffer distance applied (km)	Sensitive: PAs and/or KBAs	Sensitive: STAR
Brazil Carajás Mine	Mining	50	Yes	Yes
Cambridge, UK DAB	Offices	5	Yes	No
Dubai, UAE O&G Field	Terrestrial Oil and gas	10	Yes	No
Florida, US, Innovation Center	Warehouses	5	Yes	Yes
Heidenrod, Germany Wind Farm	Onshore wind	10	Yes	No
Hornsea, UK Offshore Wind Farm	Offshore wind	20	Yes	No
Illinois, US Corn Farm	High-input agriculture	10	Yes	No
Lephalale, South Africa	Mining	50	Yes	Yes

Site Name	Type of operation	Buffer distance applied (km)	Sensitive: PAs and/or KBAs	Sensitive: STAR
Grootegeeluk Mine				
Mumbai, India Logistics Warehouse	Warehouses	5	Yes	Yes
Niigata, Japan Oil & Gas Field	Marine Oil and gas	20	Yes	No
Ningxia, China Tengger Desert Solar Park	Other	20	Yes	Yes
Sandakan, Malaysia Palm Oil	High-input agriculture	10	Yes	Yes
Sierra Leone Agri Research Centre	Low-input agriculture	5	No	Yes
Tarfaya, Morocco Wind Farm	Onshore wind	10	Yes	No
Three Gorges Dam	Hydropower	20	No	Yes
Tumut, Australia Hydropower	Hydropower	20	Yes	Yes
Vancouver, Canada Office	Offices	5	Yes	Yes
Viet Nam Se San 3 Hydroelectric Plant	Hydropower	20	Yes	Yes

## Stage 2 Results: Significance Score for Sensitive Sites

**Table 8.** Table of biodiversity significance criteria associated with each site. Sites are ordered in the potential likelihood of priority based on: 1) site is a sensitive site for both protected areas/KBAs and STAR. 2) the presence of any "High" significance scores. 3) the total sum of significance scores for protected area, KBAs, and STAR (High = 3, Low = 1). Criteria for biodiversity significance scoring are presented in Table 3. Preliminary recommendations are presented in Table 7.

Site Name	Type of operation	Sensitive: PAs and/or KBAs	Sensitive: STAR	Biodiversity Significance: PAs	Biodiversity Significance: KBAs	Biodiversity Significance: STAR
Tumut, Australia Hydropower	Hydropower	Yes	Yes	High	High	High
Brazil Carajás Mine	Mining	Yes	Yes	High	High	Medium
Viet Nam Se San 3 Hydroelectric Plant	Hydropower	Yes	Yes	Medium	Low	High
Vancouver, Canada Office	Offices	Yes	Yes	Medium	High	Low
Lephalale, South Africa Grootegeluk Mine	Mining	Yes	Yes	High	Low	Low
Niigata, Japan Oil & Gas Field	Marine Oil and gas	Yes	No	Medium	High	None
Heidenrod, Germany Wind Farm	Onshore wind	Yes	No	High	Low	None
Florida, US, Innovation Center	Warehouses	Yes	Yes	Medium	Medium	Medium
Dubai, UAE O&G Field	Terrestrial Oil and gas	Yes	No	Medium	Medium	None
Ningxia, China Tengger Desert Solar Park	Other	Yes	Yes		High	High
Sandakan, Malaysia Palm Oil	High-input agriculture	Yes	Yes	High		High
Sierra Leone Agri Research Centre	Low-input agriculture	No	Yes			High

Site Name	Type of operation	Sensitive: PAs and/or KBAs	Sensitive: STAR	Biodiversity Significance: PAs	Biodiversity Significance: KBAs	Biodiversity Significance: STAR
Hornsea, UK Offshore Wind Farm	Offshore wind	Yes	No	High		None
Three Gorges Dam	Hydropower	No	Yes			Medium
Mumbai, India Logistics Warehouse	Warehouses	Yes	Yes		Low	Medium
Cambridge, UK DAB	Offices	Yes	No	Medium		None
Illinois, US Corn Farm	High-input agriculture	Yes	No	Low		None
Tarfaya, Morocco Wind Farm	Onshore wind	Yes	No		Low	None

## **Data used to generate this report**

The data used in this report are sourced from the following data providers:

- UNEP-WCMC and IUCN, 2024. Protected Planet: The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)[On-line], Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC and IUCN. Available at: [www.protectedplanet.net](http://www.protectedplanet.net) - October 2024.
- BirdLife International (year e.g. 2024). The World Database of KBAs. Developed by the KBA Partnership: BirdLife International, International Union for the Conservation of Nature, Amphibian Survival Alliance, Conservation International, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, Global Environment Facility, Re:wild, NatureServe, Rainforest Trust, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Wildlife Conservation Society and World Wildlife Fund. Available at "<http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org>" - October 2023 version.
- IUCN. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2023-1. (2024). [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)



## Limitations

This report provides an indication of biodiversity-related features (protected areas, Key Biodiversity Areas and species) whose distributions overlap or fall close to the specified site. While it provides an early indication of potential biodiversity concerns, the report does not provide details of potential direct, indirect, downstream or cumulative impacts. Furthermore, the report provides an assessment based on global datasets and is not a substitute for additional investigation and due diligence, especially concerning national and/or local conservation priorities.

Species do not occur throughout their distributions, and population densities and the relevance and severity of threats may vary across their ranges. STAR scores in this report do not reflect such local variations. Overlap with a species' current Area of Habitat does not necessarily indicate that the species occurs within the particular Area of Interest.

STAR scores included in this report are calculated for species of amphibians, birds and mammals for which current or historical Area of Habitat occurs in the Area of Interest. Only species assessed as Near Threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species are included - Data Deficient species do not contribute to STAR scores but would also be important for accessing biodiversity in the area.

The STAR layers are currently only available for terrestrial habitats. Therefore, for sites which partially overlap with marine areas (i.e. coastal sites), the STAR scores will only be generated for the terrestrial part of the Area of Interest. Additionally, the STAR scores only cover 3 taxonomic groups at the moment - birds, mammals and amphibians.

The values used to generate the STAR categories in the global maps closely approximate but do not exactly match the values used to calculate the scores for the Area of Interest in this report. This is due to how the STAR values underlying the scores for the Area of Interest are generated vs the way they are generated for the global maps. The differences are marginal however, so it can be assumed that both site and global maps are sufficiently accurate for comparing within and between sites.

Geographical regions have significant differences in their Protected Areas and/or Key Biodiversity Areas. For example, the KBA identification process has not been completed in every country, nor for all taxa, and is biased towards key sites for bird conservation. The protected areas database is based on records provided primarily by national governments and is also incomplete in various ways. Protected areas in certain countries might not be publicly available as well and hence, might not portray a holistic global perspective.

## **Recommended citation**

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