

Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

Estimated Species Report: README

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1. Report Package Contents

The IBAT Species Report contains the following files:

- a) This ReadMe file with useful information to understand the report.
- b) Excel file containing tabs of:
 - **STAR Threat Breakdown**
 - **STAR Species Breakdown**
 - **STAR species × threats matrix** down to *IUCN Threats Classification Scheme (Version 3.3)* level 3 where available
 - **1 README tab** in the Excel file with descriptions of each different data point
- c) Report PDF containing:
 - Executive summary containing: Site threat abatement importance; National and global testing; Threat summary; Species summary
 - Visual map displaying STAR threat abatement variation across the site
 - Breakdown and Sankey diagram of estimated threats impacting species in the site
 - Breakdown and Sankey diagram of estimated species contributing to STAR score in the site
 - Summary of supplementary information and additional resources
 - Highlights of 10 species which contribute the most to the estimated STAR score of the site, with information on their assessments, threats and conservation actions

2. Overview

The Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) metric is a science-based approach developed by IUCN to quantify how conservation actions can reduce species extinction risk in line with the Rapid High-Integrity Nature-positive Outcomes (RHINO) approach. This provide

spathways for the delivery of rapid, high-integrity contributions to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

STAR uses data from the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species to assess the relative contribution of specific threats to species' extinction risk. When a site and buffer are analysed using STAR, the metric measures overlaps between these areas and the Areas of Habitat (AoH) of threatened and Near Threatened species of amphibians, birds, mammals, and reptiles. Each species is weighted by its IUCN Red List category and by the proportion of its global AoH within the site and buffer.

This report provides estimated STAR scores for species and threats within the site and buffer using global data. The following assumptions were applied:

- Species' global Area of Habitat maps accurately represent their true distributions.
- Species are evenly distributed within their global Area of Habitat.
- The same threats affect the species within the site and buffer as within their global populations, with similar intensity.

Some species may be absent from the report despite being present in the site and buffer (false negatives), while others may be included despite being absent (false positives). The same applies to threats and their intensity.

The estimated Species Report is designed for initial screening and planning. It helps identify potential biodiversity sensitivities and opportunities for conservation action. Before implementing threat abatement measures, a calibrated Species Report should be produced by confirming which species and threats are actually present within the site and buffer.

3. Methodology

4. About IBAT

The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) provides key decision-makers with access to critical information on biodiversity priority sites to inform risk management and decision-making processes that address potential biodiversity impacts. Developed through a partnership between BirdLife International, Conservation International, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and United Nations Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), the vision of IBAT is that decisions affecting critical natural habitats are informed by the best scientific information and in turn decision-makers will support the efforts to enhance the underlying datasets and scientific information.

5. Limitations of this Report

This report provides an indication of potential to reduce extinction risk based on species whose distributions overlap or fall close to the specified Area of Interest . While it provides an early indication of potential extinction risk reductions, the report does not provide details of potential direct, indirect, downstream or cumulative impacts. Furthermore, the report provides an assessment based on global data 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, mammals and reptiles 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 4 taxonomic groups at the moment - birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles.

The estimated Species Report is designed for initial screening and planning. It helps identify potential biodiversity sensitivities and opportunities for conservation action. Before implementing threat abatement measures, a calibrated Species Report should be produced by confirming which species and threats are actually present within the site and buffer.

6. Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on IBAT maps do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the IBAT Alliance concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city, or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

7. Recommended Citation

The report should be cited as:

IBAT Estimated Species Report. Generated under licence XXXX-XXXXX from the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool on XX October 2025 (GMT). www.ibat-alliance.org

Underlying dataset should be cited as:

IUCN. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2025-1. (2025).

<https://www.iucnredlist.org>

8. Data used to generate this report

Data Used to Generate This Report

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

- IUCN. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2025-1. (2025).

www.iucnredlist.org

- IUCN. Threats Classification Scheme. Version 3.3. (202?)

<https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/threat-classification-scheme>

9. Glossary

Area of STAR analysed: The total area of all STAR cells analysed in this report. This can differ from the area of the site and buffer because any STAR cells that are overlapped (wholly or partly) by the site and buffer will be included in the report analysis. Marine and freshwater areas will be excluded.

Area of Habitat: Habitat available to a species, that is, habitat within its range. Also known as Extent of Suitable Habitat (ESH). This is consistent with the definition of habitat itself as the area, characterized by its abiotic and biotic properties, that is habitable by a particular species'.

Range: The geographical area within which a species is known to occur. This includes all the known, inferred or projected sites of present occurrence, but does not include cases of vagrancy.

Rapid High-Integrity Nature-positive Outcomes (RHINO): The purpose of IUCN's RHINO approach is to provide pathways for the delivery of rapid, high-integrity contributions to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

STAR Threat abatement (STAR_T): The sum of START values across all species represents the global threat abatement effort needed for all species to become Least Concern.

Threat: Direct threats are the proximate human activities or processes that have impacted, are impacting, or may impact the status of the species being assessed (e.g., unsustainable fishing or logging, agriculture, housing developments, etc.) Direct threats are synonymous with sources of stress and proximate pressures.

