



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 of 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 quest to collect and enhance the underlying datasets and maintain that scientific information.

About IBAT data downloads

IBAT data downloads are spatial data in esri formats.

Limitations of IBAT data

IBAT data provides an indication of the potential biodiversity-related features - protected areas, Key Biodiversity Areas and species - close to the specified project location. It provides an early indication of potential biodiversity concerns, and can provide valuable guidance in making decisions. For example, this information can be helpful when assessing the potential environmental risk and impact of a site, categorising investments/projects, preparing the terms of reference for an impact assessment, focusing attention on key species of conservation concern and sites of known conservation value, and reviewing the results of an impact assessment. The data does not provide details of potential indirect, downstream or cumulative impacts. Furthermore, the data should be regarded as a “first-step”, providing a set of conservation values sourced from global data sets, and is not a substitute for further investigation and due diligence, especially concerning national and/or local conservation priorities.

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on IBATmaps 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.

Recommended citation

IBAT data should be cited as: “IBAT data, [year]. Generated under licence number [LICENSE NO] from the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool on [DATE]. <https://www.ibat-alliance.org>”

How can I make IBAT better?

IBAT data spans all continents, tens of thousands of species, and is collected and maintained by thousands of experts. It can always be improved. You can help make IBAT better in three key ways:

1. Share any feedback on things we are doing well or things we could do better. Please contact the IBAT Alliance at ibat@ibat-alliance.org
2. Promote sharing of any relevant up-to-date data collected during your work with IBAT Alliance data partners at the national or international level here. The most valued data relates to species occurrences and the boundaries of protected areas or Key Biodiversity Areas.
3. Share ideas you might have for new ways to apply IBAT.

IBAT data downloads contain:

1. The World Database on Protected Areas

More information can be found on Protected Planet

<https://protectedplanet.net/c/about>

Please consult the following manual when using this dataset.

<https://protectedplanet.net/c/wdpa-manual>

Citation

UNEP-WCMC and IUCN, 2019. *The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) [On-line], [MONTH] 2019*. Downloaded under licence [LICENSE NO] from the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool. www.ibat-alliance.org

2. Key Biodiversity Areas

This includes Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites (AZE) and Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBA)

Citation

BirdLife International (on behalf of the KBA Partnership), 2019. *Key Biodiversity Areas: June 2018 version*. Downloaded under licence [LICENSE NO] from the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool. www.ibat-alliance.org

3. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

The species distribution maps, commonly referred to as 'limits of distribution' or 'field guide' maps, aim to provide the current known distribution of the species within its native range. The limits of distribution are determined by using known occurrences of the species, along

with knowledge of habitat preferences, remaining suitable habitat, elevation limits, and other expert knowledge of the species and its range. A polygon displaying the limits of a species distribution is essentially meant to communicate that the species likely only occurs within this polygon, but it does not mean that it is distributed equally within that polygon or occurs everywhere within that polygon.

Citation

For individual species maps, credit information is provided in the CITATION field in the attribute table. This information should be used in conjunction with the credit information for the spatial data set as a whole using the following format:

<Citation field information>. <year>. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version <Red List version>. Downloaded under license [*LICENSE NO*] from the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool. www.ibat-alliance.org

Note that <year> refers to the latest year in the YEAR attribute data field for the species and <Red List version> should be the latest version on the IUCN Red List website.

<https://www.iucnredlist.org>

Jan 2019

Version 1.0