



Critical Habitat Assessment for the NIAT & RASGHA Wind Farm, Egypt

May 15, 2026

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Acronym table

Acronym	Definition
AZE	Alliance for Zero Extinction (site)
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CH	Critical Habitat
CHA	Critical Habitat Assessment
CR	Critically Endangered
EAAA	Ecologically Appropriate Area of Analysis
EBRD	European Bank of Reconstruction and Development
EIB	European Investment Bank
EN	Endangered
EOO	Extent of Occurrence
ESR6	(EBRD) Environmental and Social Requirement 6
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
GBIF	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
GN	(IFC) Guidance Note
IBA	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area
IBAT	Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
IFC	International Performance Corporation
IRA	Internationally Recognised Areas
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
LC	Least Concern
LPA	Legally Protected Area
NH	Natural Habitat
NNL	No Net Loss
NT	Near Threatened
MH	Modified Habitat
OHTL	Overhead Transmission Line
PA	Protected Area
PBF	Priority Biodiversity Feature
POWO	Plants Of the World Online
PS6	(IFC) Performance Standard 6

Acronym	Definition
RCREEE	Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
RR	Restricted Range
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
TBC	The Biodiversity Consultancy
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VU	Vulnerable
WFO	World Flora Online

Executive summary

This report is the Critical Habitat Assessment (CHA) for the NIAT & RASGHA 500 MW Wind Farm (the Project), in alignment with the requirements of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 6 (PS6), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Environmental and Social Requirement 6 (ESR6), and the European Investment Bank (EIB) Environmental and Social Standard 4 (ESS4).

The purpose of the CHA is to determine the presence of Critical Habitat (CH)-qualifying biodiversity features, Natural Habitat (NH), Priority Biodiversity Features (PBFs) and any overlap with Protected Areas or otherwise Internationally Recognised Areas, which will require special attention and specific mitigation planning under IFC PS6, EBRD ESR6 and EIB ESS4.

A total of 375 species were identified as having global ranges that overlapped the Project area, and eight were screened in detail against PS6, ESR6 and ESS4 thresholds, using global datasets, available literature and field data.

This CHA determines that:

- Two species meet or are likely to meet CH-qualifying thresholds for any of the three standards: White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) and Steppe Eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*);
- One species, the Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizard (*Uromastix aegyptia*), is considered to qualify as PBF under EBRD ESR6 Criterion 2 (c), as this species is globally listed as Vulnerable and was frequently recorded within the Project site;
- Both the Project area and the wider EAAAs are predominantly NH (desert).

However, the area is only CH because of the presence of a landfill that attracts White Storks and Steppe Eagles. This landfill is planned to be removed before commissioning, ceasing the attractant effect on soaring birds. As a result, the number of Steppe Eagles and White Storks on site is expected to decrease substantially, and the area would no longer be considered CH for them. This should be confirmed before the onset of construction, as it will have implications regarding the requirements for Net Gain (NG) and No Net Loss (NNL), since the Project would need to demonstrate NG for all CH-qualifying features and No NNL for NH and all PBFs.

Following the IFC PS6 requirement, the Project should develop a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) describing the strategy to achieve NG for CH, and NNL for NH, PBFs and other relevant biodiversity, such as migratory soaring birds.

Introduction

Purpose and context

This report presents a Critical Habitat Assessment (CHA) for the 500 MW NIAT & RASGHA Wind Farm (the Project) located in the Ras Gharib region within the Red Sea Governorate, Egypt. The Project is being developed by NIAT FOR WIND ENERGY S.A.E and ALCAZAR RASGHA FOR ENERGY S.A.E.

This CHA has been developed in alignment with the IFC Performance Standard 6 (PS6), EBRD Environmental and Social Requirement 6 (ESR6) and EIB Environmental and Social Standard 4 (EIB ESS4) criteria and thresholds¹.

The aim of this CHA is to identify potential Critical Habitat (CH)-qualifying species and ecosystems, based on IFC PS6, EBRD ESR6 and EIB ESS4 criteria and thresholds, which will require special attention and specific mitigation planning, and to determine whether the Project is in an area of Natural or Modified Habitat. EBRD ESR6 also defines Priority Biodiversity Features (PBFs), which have also been addressed in this CHA.

Description of the Project

The Project is located in the Red Sea Governorate, within the Ras Gharib District, administratively under the Ras Gharib City Council (Figure 1). The closest community settlement to the Project site is Ras Gharib city that is located around 8 km to the east.

The Project site has an allocated area of 73 km² and includes the following components:

- Wind turbines: the Project will be composed of 100 turbines, each with a rotor diameter of 145 m and tip height of 162.5 m.
- Medium Voltage (MV) Cables: The wind turbines will be connected through underground transmission medium voltage cables (33kV) to and two onsite substations:
- Communications Network: The Project will have a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system for the remote operation of the facilities. A communication network will be installed in the same trenches as the MV cables which

¹ Where criteria and/or thresholds differ, the most stringent and/or precautionary have been applied (see Appendix 1 for a comparison table which includes all criteria).

will consist of fiber optic cables connecting the turbines together to the SCADA system at the substation;

- Internal Substations: This infrastructure collects and converts the output from the turbines to a higher voltage;
- Building Infrastructure: Onsite building infrastructure includes an administrative building (offices) used for normal daily operational related work, control room, workshop and a warehouse for storage of equipment and machinery;
- Road network: An internal road network will be required within the Project site for installation of the turbines during the construction process and for ease of access to the turbines for maintenance purposes during operation;
- Other Temporary Components: Temporary components include temporary offices, laydown areas, batching plant, borrow pits, generators
- Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL): 500 kV line that will connect the Project to two external substations and the national grid. At this stage there are no details on the OHTL specifications (route, height, number of electrical towers, etc.) and therefore this infrastructure is outside the scope of this CHA.

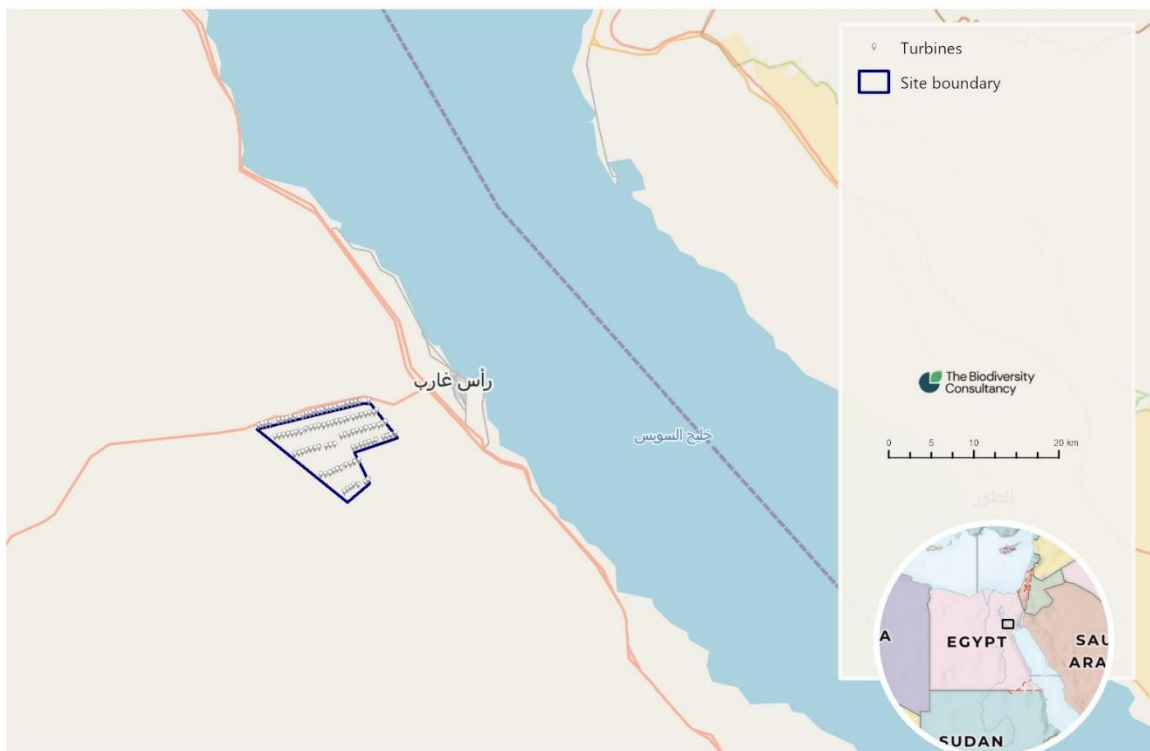


Figure 1 Location of the Project

Ecological context

The Project is located in the Red Sea Coastal Desert Ecoregion (Dinerstein *et al.* 2017), that extends along the Red Sea coast of Egypt and Sudan, characterized by its arid climate. This region represents a transition zone between the hyper-arid Sahara Desert and the marine environment of the Red Sea, consisting of a desert area of sand and gravel plains, bisected by several shallow wadis. The eastern parts of the Project site are more irregular compared to the remaining areas with some hills. The average ground surface elevation of the Project site ranges from around 100 m to 280 m above sea level (EcoConServ & ECOConsult 2023a; ECOConsult 2026).

Land cover consists primarily of bare ground covered by clastic sediments of gravels and pebbles impeded in fine sand and slit. Vegetation is very scattered and low-growing, supporting a low diversity and abundance of terrestrial fauna (Zahran & Willis 2008).

The Project overlaps the Red Sea/Rift Valley flyway for migratory soaring birds which connects breeding grounds in Europe with wintering areas in Africa (Figure 2). This flyway is used by over 1.5 million individuals from 37 species of migratory soaring birds, as well as a suite of migratory passerines and other bird groups (Porter 2005; Jobson *et al.* 2021).

The number of migratory soaring birds crossing the Project area is very high during both the Spring (northward) and Autumn (southward) migration periods. Surveys conducted for the ESIA and the updated ESIA (EcoConServ & ECOConsult 2023a; ECOConsult 2026) revealed that soaring bird numbers exceed 140,000 individuals in Spring (148,677 in 2021 and 191,093 in 2022) and ranged between 3,400 and 6,500 in Autumn (3,404 in 2021, 4,406 in 2022, 6,494 in 2025). The number of migratory soaring birds is much higher in Spring, in line with results from other studies in the region, because in Autumn some of the most common species, such as the Steppe Eagle *Aquila nipalensis* and Steppe Buzzard *Buteo buteo vulpinus*, migrate through the Arabian Peninsula (Meyberg *et al.* 2002; Hilgerloh 2009; Hilgerloh *et al.* 2009, 2011; Meyburg *et al.* 2012). Most abundant species include White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*), European Honey Buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*), Eurasian (Steppe) Buzzard, Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*), Levant Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter brevipes*), Great White Pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*) and Steppe Eagle.

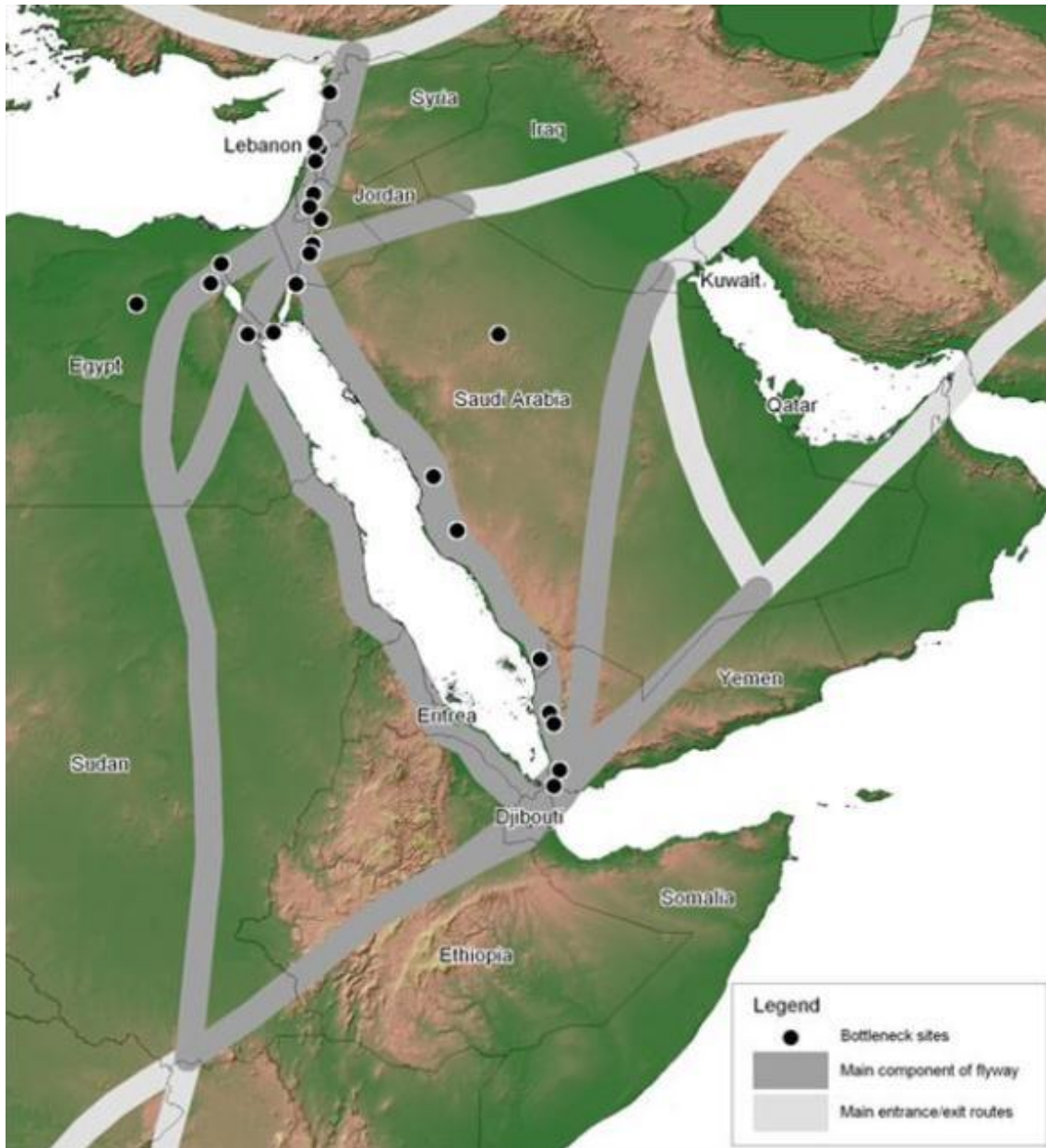


Figure 2: Map of the main elements of the Rift Valley/Red Sea flyway showing key bottleneck sites, including the Gebel el Zeit KBA/IBA (source: BirdLife International)

IFC PS6, EBRD ESR6 and EIB ESS4

The objectives of IFC PS6, EBRD ESR6 and EIB ESS4 are to protect and conserve biodiversity, adopt the mitigation hierarchy, maintain benefits from ecosystem services, and promote the

sustainable management of living natural resources through the adoption of practices that integrate conservation needs and development priorities.

Critical Habitat, Natural Habitat and Priority Biodiversity Features

IFC PS6 and EIB ESS4 require projects to classify the area within which they operate into the following categories: modified habitat, natural habitat (NH) and CH based on the extent of human modification of the ecosystem and the presence of high biodiversity values (Table 1). Although EIB ESS4 also allows areas to be assigned to the category “semi-natural habitat”, this category is not recognised by IFC PS6.

Table 1. Summary of the PS6 scheme for classifying habitat.

		Human modification of the ecosystem	
		Not significant	Significant
High biodiversity values	Present	Critical Habitat	Critical Habitat
	Absent	Natural Habitat	Modified Habitat

Note: No universal thresholds exist for identifying natural habitat and modified habitat

As a rule of thumb, a project should favour developments in areas of modified habitat over NH, and NH over CH. It must demonstrate the full application of the mitigation hierarchy framework to manage biodiversity impacts (avoid, minimise, restore, and when needed, offset) (CSBI & TBC 2015) in consultation with relevant stakeholders, and should achieve a No Net Loss (NNL) of biodiversity in areas of NH and a Net Gain (NG) in CH.

The relevant lender standard/requirement guidance notes (EIB 2018, 2022; IFC 2019; EBRD 2025) provide further guidance through well-defined criteria and thresholds on how to identify CH, as well as guidance on identifying natural and modified habitat (IFC 2019), which are summarised in Appendix 1. Note that, as Egypt is not a European Union (EU) member state and is not a signatory nation of the Bern Convention, some EBRD ESR6 and EIB ESS4 criteria for CH do not apply to this project, namely those relating to the EU Habitats Directive, the EU Birds Directive and the Bern Convention.

Criteria to consider when assessing the presence of CH are:

1. **Globally and/or regionally threatened species** (IFC PS6 Criterion 1, EBRD ESR6 Criterion 2 and EIB ESS4 Criterion 2)
2. **Endemic and restricted range species** (IFC PS6 Criterion 2, EBRD ESR6 Criterion 2 and EIB ESS4 Criterion 3)
3. **Migratory and congregatory species** (IFC PS6 Criterion 3, EBRD ESR6 Criterion 2 and EIB ESS4 Criterion 4)

4. **Highly Threatened and/or Unique Ecosystems** (IFC PS6 Criterion 4, EBRD ESR6 Criterion 1 and EIB ESS4 Criterion 1)
5. **Key evolutionary processes** (IFC PS6 Criterion 5 and EIB ESS4 Criterion 6)
6. **Biodiversity of socio-economic value** (EIB ESS4 Criterion 5)

The determination of CH for the first four criteria in the above list (corresponding to IFC PS6 Criteria 1–4, EBRD ESR6 Criteria 1 and 2, and EIB ESS4 Criteria 1–4) is based on quantitative thresholds, whereas the last two criteria above (IFC PS6 Criterion 5 and EIB ESS4 Criterion 5 and 6) are determined through a qualitative expert-based judgement. The identification of CH should be done at a landscape-level to consider the dynamics of the ecosystem beyond the project footprint.

IFC PS6, EBRD ESR6 and EIB ESS4 also make provision for Legally Protected Areas (LPAs) and Internationally Recognised Areas (IRAs), which should be duly identified and mapped (see IFC PS6 paragraph 20). IFC PS6 requires projects in LPAs and IRAs to be developed in line with any government-recognized management plans, be legally permitted, and implement additional programs to promote and enhance the conservation aims and effective management of those areas. Similarly, EBRD ESR6 requires that the Project will not compromise the integrity, conservation objectives and/or biodiversity importance of Legally Protected and Internationally Recognised Areas. EIB ESS4 requires the Project to be able to demonstrate that the proposed development ‘is legally permitted and that the design of the project is consistent with a recognised management plan for the protected or designated conservation area. In the absence of a recognised plan, the project should be compatible with the achievement of the relevant conservation objectives used to designate the area in question’.

IFC PS6 defines NH as “*areas composed of viable assemblages of plant and/or animal species of largely native origin, and/or where human activity has not essentially modified an area’s primary ecological functions and species composition*”. It also notes that “Project sites will often be located among a mosaic of habitats with varying levels of anthropogenic and/or natural disturbance. Clients are responsible for delineating the project site as best as possible in terms of modified and NH. This determination is made based on the level of human-induced disturbance (for example, presence of invasive species, level of pollution, extent of habitat fragmentation, viability of existing naturally occurring species assemblages, resemblance of existing ecosystem functionality and structure to historical conditions, degree of other types of habitat degradation) and the biodiversity values of the site (for example, threatened species, ecosystems, and ecological processes necessary for maintaining nearby CH). The level of anthropogenic impact should be determined with respect to the greater landscape/seascape in which the project is located.”

IFC PS6, EBRD ESR6 and EIB ESS4 stipulate that critical, natural and modified habitats should be mapped within an Ecologically Appropriate Area of Analysis (EAAA) (IFC PS6 GN26). The EAAA is identified at a landscape level, considering large-scale ecological processes where

appropriate, which are often larger than the project impact area to ensure all risks are taken into consideration. The EAAA is designed to ensure that the biodiversity significance of the project landscape is appropriately evaluated; it is not a management unit and the choice of EAAA does not place any management obligations on the project.

In addition to CH values, EBRD ESR6 also considers a suite of PBFs which are of lower concern, but still important for a project to consider. PBFs include: threatened ecosystems, threatened, range-restricted, migratory and congregatory species (see Appendix 1 for details) (EBRD 2025).

Implications of findings

Projects located within CH need to pay special attention to the management of biodiversity impacts, especially on the biodiversity values that trigger CH. Where impacts do occur, lender standards require projects to fully execute the mitigation hierarchy. In CH, this means that overall NG of CH-qualifying biodiversity is required. A high threshold of proof will be required to demonstrate that it is feasible to deliver these net gains.

CH determination is an assessment of the biodiversity importance of an area, based on the presence of biodiversity values and not the potential impacts associated with a project. The presence of CH does not necessarily imply an impact from the project. Table 2 shows the requirements of IFC PS6 paragraphs 17 and 18, with respect to CH². EBRD and EIB have similar requirements. The projects will also need to meet the IFC PS6 expectations for the management of impacts on modified and NH. Table 3 shows the requirements of IFC PS6 paragraph 15 with respect to these.

Table 2. IFC PS6 paragraphs 17 & 18 on critical habitat.

PS6 reference	PS6 text
PS6 paragraph 17	<p>'In areas of critical habitat, the client will not implement any project activities unless all of the following are demonstrated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other viable alternatives in the region exist for development of the project on modified or natural habitats that are not critical; • The project does not lead to measurable adverse impacts on those biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated, and on the ecological processes supporting those biodiversity values;

² IFC is generally the most stringent of the lenders in regard to critical habitat.

PS6 reference	PS6 text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project does not lead to a net reduction in the global and/or national/regional population of any Critically Endangered or Endangered species over a reasonable period of time; A robust, appropriately designed, and long-term biodiversity monitoring and evaluation program is integrated into the client's management program'.
PS6 paragraph 18	'In such cases where a client is able to meet the requirements defined in paragraph 17, the project's mitigation strategy will be described in a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and will be designed to achieve net gains of those biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated'.

Table 3. IFC PS6 paragraphs related to requirements for projects in natural habitat and modified habitat that holds significant biodiversity value.

PS6 reference	PS6 text
PS6 paragraph 12	'This Performance Standard applies to those areas of modified habitat that include significant biodiversity value , as determined by the risks and impacts identification process required in Performance Standard 1. The client should minimize impacts on such biodiversity and implement mitigation measures as appropriate.'
PS6 paragraph 15	'In areas of natural habitat, mitigation measures will be designed to achieve No Net Loss of biodiversity where feasible.'
PS6 footnote 9	'No Net Loss is defined as the point at which project-related impacts on biodiversity are balanced by measures taken to avoid and minimize the project's impacts, to undertake on-site restoration and finally to offset significant residual impacts, if any, on an appropriate geographic scale (e.g. local, landscape-level, national, regional).

It should be noted that, according to IFC PS6 and EBRD ESR6, areas not acceptable for financing (with the possible exception of projects specifically designed to contribute to the conservation of the area) include UNESCO World Heritage Sites and Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) Sites (IFC 2019; EBRD 2025). The EIB will also not invest in projects affecting certain protected areas, specifically UNESCO World Heritage Sites (EIB 2022).

Determination of critical habitat

Review of available information

TBC consulted the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT)³, a source of globally authoritative biodiversity datasets including the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, the World Database on Protected Areas, and the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (including Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas). IBAT was used to identify the presence of threatened, restricted-range and migratory species, protected areas, Key Biodiversity Areas (including Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas), World Heritage Sites and Alliance for Zero Extinction sites. European Space Agency (ESA) land-cover data was used to classify natural and modified habitats within the Ecologically Appropriate Areas of Analysis (EAAA).

In addition to IBAT, several internationally and nationally relevant datasets and assessments were consulted, including:

- The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species ([IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#))
- IUCN Red List of Ecosystems ([IUCN Ecosystems](#))
- The Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (<https://www.gbif.org/>)
- eBird (<http://www.ebird.org>)
- BirdLife data zone (<http://datazone.birdlife.org/home>)
- Movebank ([Movebank](#))
- POWO – Plants of the world online, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (<https://powo.science.kew.org>)
- WFO – The World Flora Online (<http://wfoplantlist.org>)
- Mammals of Egypt: Atlas, red data listing and conservation (Basuony et al. 2010)
- Butterflies of Egypt: Atlas, red data listing and conservation (Gilbert & Zalut 2007)
- The conservation status and distribution of the breeding birds of prey of North Africa (Garrido et al. 2021)

The following documents were developed for the Project and have also been consulted in the preparation of this assessment:

³ [Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool](#)

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report (EcoConServ & ECOConsult 2023a), including baseline surveys conducted in 2021 and 2022
- Updated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report (draft) (ECOConsult 2026), including baseline surveys conducted in 2025 and 2026
- Cumulative Effects Analysis (EcoConServ & ECOConsult 2023b)
- Updated Cumulative Effects Analysis (TBC 2026)
- Bat Assessment (Amr 2026)
- Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizard (*Uromastix aegyptia*) Assessment (SafeSoar 2025)

Ecologically Appropriate Area of Analysis (EAAA)

In line with IFC PS6, EBRD ESR6 and EIB ESS4 (EIB 2018, 2022; IFC 2019; EBRD 2025), a CHA should be carried out for an Ecologically Appropriate Area of Analysis (EAAA), defined considering the distribution of species or ecosystems (within and sometimes extending beyond the project's area of influence) and the ecological patterns, processes, features, and functions that are necessary for maintaining them. This means EAAAs are usually at a scale larger than a project site or impact area. Such a precautionary approach ensures that the EAAA considers the area in which most potential risks from a Project could occur. Initially, for this CHA, a single screening area was designated for flora and fauna species. A screening of the occurring species was then conducted, identifying which species could potentially trigger CH. For those species, bespoke EAAAs were then selected.

For a wind generation project like the current one that is located within the Red Sea / Rift Valley flyway, the main risk for biodiversity is related with the collision of migratory birds with the wind energy facilities. Therefore, the inclusion of the airspace associated with the Project in the EAAA must be evaluated. The Project airspace must be included in the EAAA if it is anchored with a relevant ecological use of the terrestrial habitat with which it is associated (EBRD 2025, 2026), as depicted by any of the following situations: (i) an airspace above important terrestrial areas where the species regularly occur as part of their utilization of the area; or (ii) an airspace linking two or more nearby sites in the same landscape where there is frequent (especially low altitude) movement of birds.

Although occasionally soaring birds land to roost and rest on the ground, that happens only occasionally and not in regular stopover points) (EcoConServ & ECOConsult 2023a; ECOConsult 2026). However, during the bird surveys conducted for the Project in 2021, 2022, autumn 2025 and spring 2026 (incomplete) (EcoConServ & ECOConsult 2023a; ECOConsult 2026) it was found that a large waste dumping site located within the Project area (Figure 3) attracts some soaring bird species: 2,723 individuals of eight species, mostly White Storks and Steppe Eagles which accounted for 16.5 and 81.5 % of the records. Since 98% of the records

belonged to these two species, the Project airspace was not considered as part of the EAAA for the other bird species.

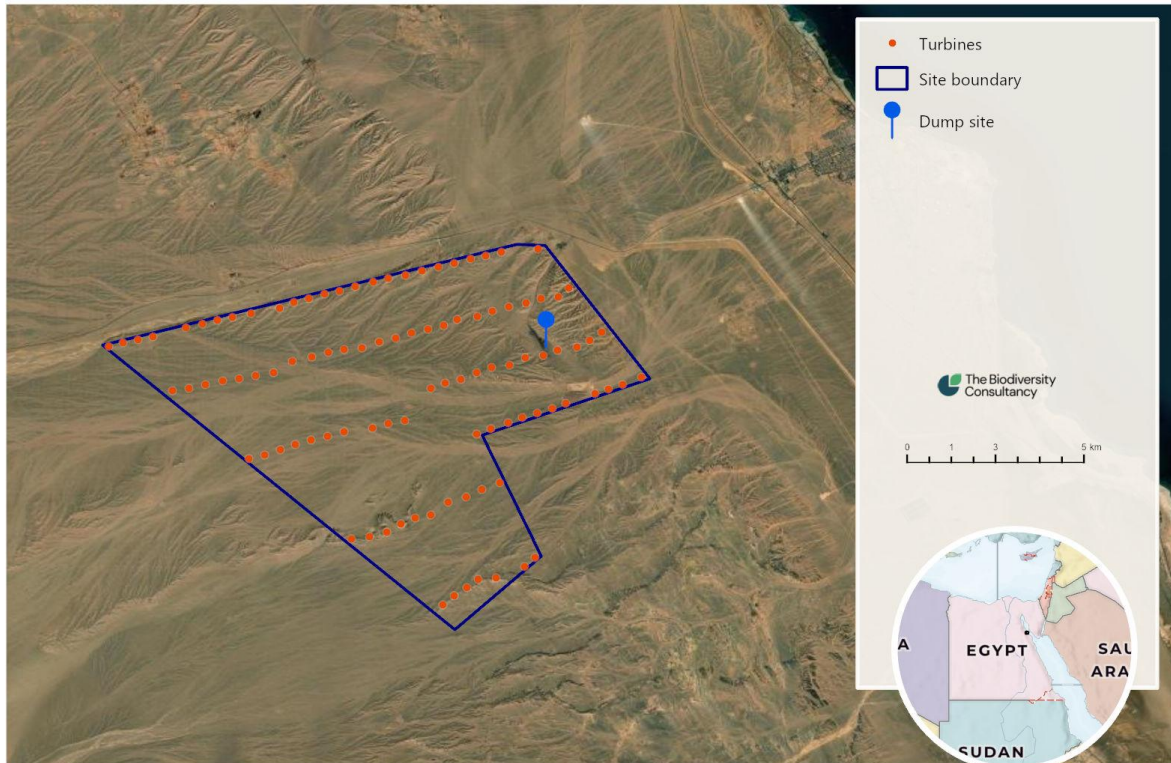


Figure 3: Location of the landfill within the Project area.

The primary landfill covers an area of about 80,000 square meters, but additional waste is scattered along the surrounding areas. This is an open dumpsite, lacking any safeguards (EcoConServ & ECOConsult 2023a). Recently, the Ras Ghareb city council has designated a new location for the landfill (far from the Project), which is currently operation with appropriate sanitary conditions. The current dumpsite is planned to be removed from the site before the commissioning of any WTGs (EcoConServ & ECOConsult 2023a; ECOConsult 2026).

As a first step, an area of assessment established as the Project concession area plus a buffer distance of 20 km around the wind farm area (Figure 4) plus the Gebel el Zeit KBA. The buffer distance applied reflects a conservative distance beyond the Project boundary that a highly mobile resident species might occur and still reasonably be expected to interact with Project infrastructure (Reitz & Benellem 2023; Kemp *et al.* 2024; Wikelski *et al.* 2026; Wilson & Mittermeier 2026). For some species (e.g. terrestrial flora and less mobile species like reptiles) this buffer is likely to be very conservative as potential impacts to species are unlikely to occur more than a few hundreds of meters beyond the Project boundary.

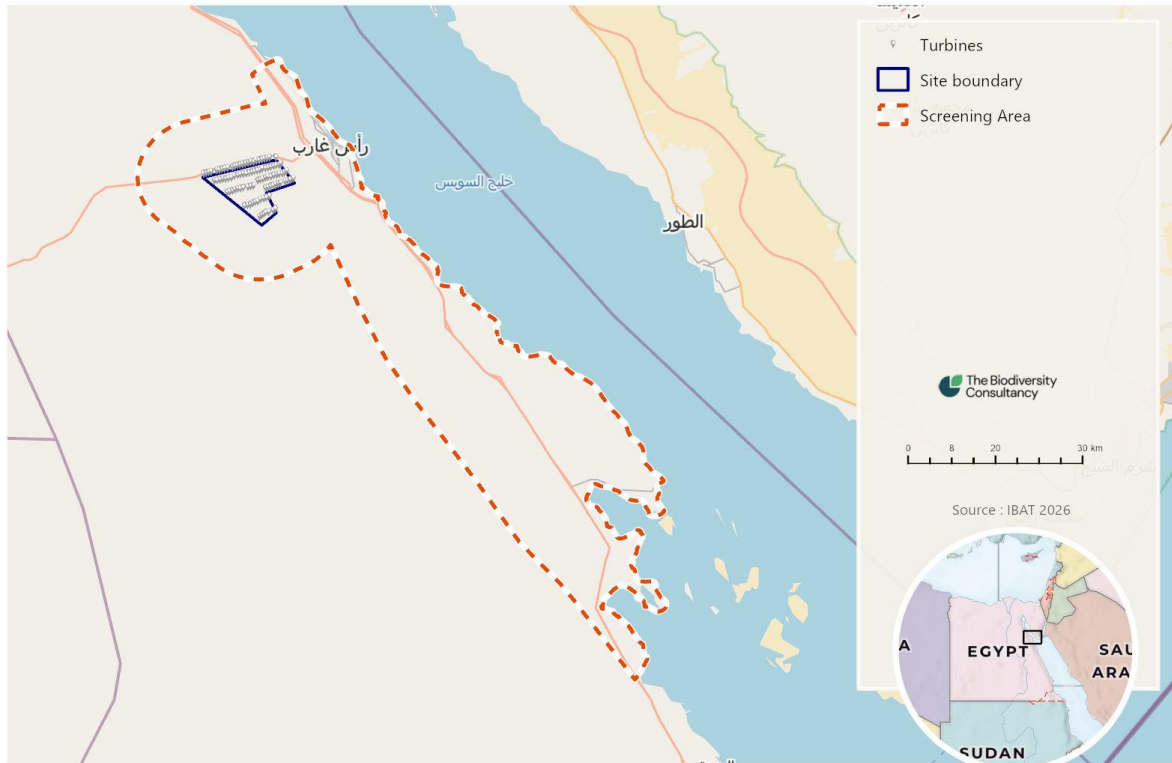


Figure 4 Screening area considered in the Critical Habitat Assessment

Following the initial screening, wight species were assessed in more detail against CH criteria, for which bespoke EAAAs were defined: the butterfly Painted Lady (*Vanessa cardui*), the dragonfly Vagrant Emperor (*Anax ephippiger*), the mammals Nubian Ibex (*Capra nubiana*), Dorcas Gazelle (*Gazella Dorcas*) and Greater Mouse-tailed Bat (*Rhinopoma microphyllum*), the birds Steppe Eagle and White Stork and the reptile Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizard (*Uromastyx aegyptia*). The details of the assessment are provided in Table 4.

As the habitat in the region is very uniform and, in general, suitable for the Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizard, the EAAA for this species consisted of the Project area plus a 2 km buffer Figure 5). The buffer distance applied reflects a highly conservative distance beyond the Project boundary that a species with limited mobility might occur and still reasonably be expected to interact with Project infrastructure. This is likely to be highly conservative as potential impacts to the species are unlikely to occur more than a few hundred meters beyond the Project boundary. This EAAA was also used to assess the invertebrate species.



Figure 5: Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizard EAAA

For the Dorcas Gazelle, a 10 km buffer was considered as a conservative buffer taking into account the species home range size and distances covered (Reitz & Benellem 2023) (Figure 6). The coastal highway was considered a limit of the EAAA, since this species avoids this type of infrastructure (Nagy *et al.* 2022).

For the Greater Mouse-tailed Bat a wider EAAA was defined based on the known maximum foraging movement distance of 90 km (Wilson & Mittermeier 2026). The EAAA was delineated by establishing a buffer of 90 km around the Project perimeter, excluding marine areas, but retaining mountainous areas, as these may also provide suitable habitat for the species (Figure 7).



Figure 6: Dorcas gazelle EAAA

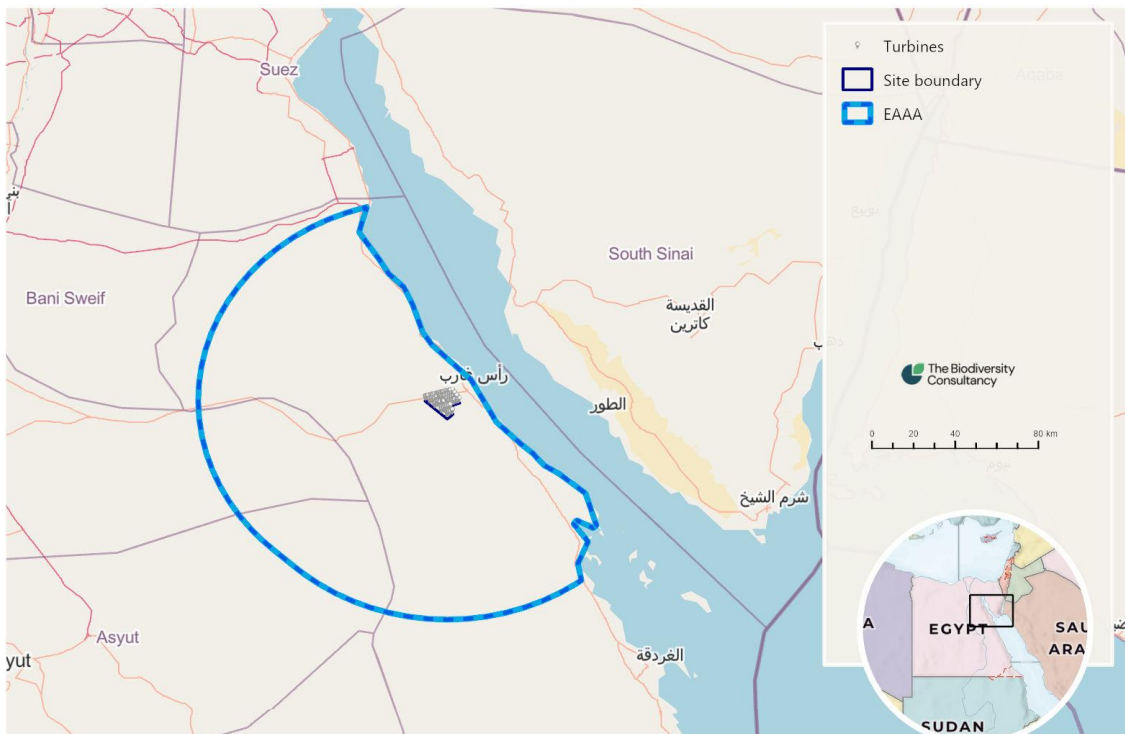


Figure 7: Greater Mouse-tailed Bat EAAA.

CH Determination

To support the identification of CH-qualifying features, TBC conducted an IFC PS6/EBRD ESR6/EIB ESS4 aligned biodiversity screening, to identify a shortlist of species for more detailed assessment. These included:

- All globally or nationally Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU) species with overlap between the EAAAs and their global ranges and potential presence in the EAAAs
- All restricted-range species (i.e., species that have an Extent of Occurrence (EOO) less than 50,000 km²)
- Migratory and congregatory species, either i) with greater than 1% overlap between the EAAAs and their respective global ranges, or ii) recorded in the EAAAs in numbers that possibly exceed 1% of the global population (considering that the airspace is not considered part of the EAAA for most bird species)

The shortlist of species was then assessed against the applicable CH criteria and thresholds (Appendix 1) and informed by field survey data (EcoConServ & ECOConsult 2023b; SafeSoar 2025; Amr 2026; ECOConsult 2026), secondary data and expert input on their status and distribution within the EAAAs. Field surveys included migratory soaring bird monitoring throughout the Spring and Autumn seasons in 2021 and 2022, as well as Autumn 2025 and Spring 2026 (daily observations from vantage points), flora and terrestrial fauna surveys (also conducted in Spring and Autumn 2021, Spring 2022), including invertebrates, herpetofauna and mammals, including targeted surveys for bats and Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizard. Where population data was not available, the overlap between the species range and the EAAA was used as a proxy for the population likely to be present.

Five categories of certainty were used based on the evidence that a species qualifies as triggering CH:

- **Certain** – if data demonstrate exceedance (e.g. numbers based on field surveys);
- **Likely** – if the range overlap, or other evidence, suggests the EAAA is likely to exceed the threshold, and the species' presence has been confirmed in the Project area;
- **Possible** – if the range overlap is close to the threshold, or there is the potential for the EAAA to have a higher proportion of the population than average, and the species' presence has been confirmed in the Project area;

- **Non-conclusive** – If the outcome of the assessment would have otherwise been likely/possible CH, but the species presence has not been confirmed in the Project area; and,
- **Does not qualify** – if available evidence is that the threshold is not exceeded.

Constraints and limitations

Potential constraints to the desktop-based analysis for this CHA include the usage of some global biodiversity datasets, which may not yet include species that could be present, but which have not yet been evaluated on the IUCN Red List.

Those species with national Red List assessments were possible to assess against Criterion 1.c (IFC 2019) but this criterion does not provide quantitative thresholds for assessment, requiring the use of expert judgement.

Additionally, the application of the quantitative CH thresholds should be considered precautionary, due to lack of population data for some species. In some cases, lack of precise information on species distribution makes it challenging to determine whether a species is likely to meet the IFC PS6 GN6 thresholds for criteria 1–3 and equivalent criteria for EBRD ESR6 and EIB ESS4.

Results of the CHA

Critical habitat-qualifying species

A total of 375 species were identified for CH screening based on their potential presence in the relevant screening area as indicated in IUCN Red List distribution maps, other global datasets such as GBIF, eBird or BirdLife data zone, or from field survey data.

Refer to Table 4 for a subset of screened species that met one or more of the following criteria: an IUCN or national threat status of CR, EN or VU or migratory status, including migratory birds potentially crossing the Project airspace. No restricted-range species were identified within the EAAA.

The two bird species were considered to trigger IFC ESR6, EBRD ESR6 and EIB ESS4 CH criteria. However, both of them only exceed the CH thresholds because of the presence of the landfill within the planned wind farm area, which attracts large numbers of individuals. Since there are

plans to remove the landfill from the site before construction, this attraction effect will cease, and birds will no longer land in high numbers within the Project boundaries. Therefore, CH will no longer be triggered.

Table 4. Species assessed in detail against critical habitat criteria. For a longer list of species screened, refer to Appendix 2.

Species	IUCN Status ¹	National Status ²	Presence in EAAA	Criteria considered	Minimum global population estimate*	Commentary	Conclusion
Painted Lady	LC	–	Confirmed	PS6: 3a ESR6: 4a ESS4: 4a	Unknown (van Swaay <i>et al.</i> 2014)	This is a migrant species from North Africa colonizing Europe and the Near East each year. Although it is listed in the Egyptian Red List of Butterflies (Gilbert & Zalat 2007), its national conservation status was not assessed because it is not considered a resident species in Egypt. As the EAAA represents less than 0.001% of the species' global range, it is unlikely to hold more than 1% of the global population and therefore does not trigger PS6 Criterion 3a, ESR6 Criterion 4a or EIB ESS4 Criterion 4a.	The EAAA does not qualify as Critical Habitat for this species.
Vagrant Emperor	LC	–	Not confirmed	PS6: 3a ESR6: 4a ESS4: 4a	Unknown (Subramanian 2016)	This species is a common Afrotropical migratory and congregatory taxon that expands northward with the seasonal monsoon fronts (Subramanian 2016). As the EAAA represents less than 0.01% of the species' global range, it is unlikely to hold more than 1% of the global population and therefore does not trigger PS6 Criterion 3a, ESR6 Criterion 4, or EIB ESS4 Criterion 4a.	The EAAA does not qualify as Critical Habitat for this species.
Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizard	VU	–	Confirmed	PS6: 1b ESR6: 2c ESS4: 2b	Unknown (Wilms <i>et al.</i> 2012)	The Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizard has a distribution extending across most of the Arabian Peninsula and northeast Egypt. Its population size is unknown, although its occurrence is very patchy and it appears to be uncommon and declining in Egypt (Wilms <i>et al.</i> 2012). The Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizard has a range of 2,953,120 km ² , of which 0.04% overlaps with the EAAA. This species occurs in open, flat, gravelly, stony and rocky areas, and it is infrequently seen in sandy areas (Wilms <i>et al.</i> 2012). The species is confirmed to occur	The EAAA does not qualify as Critical Habitat for this species. Considered a PBF.

Species	IUCN Status ¹	National Status ²	Presence in EAAA	Criteria considered	Minimum global population estimate*	Commentary	Conclusion
						within the Project area. Dedicated surveys resulted in detecting 20 marks of presence, including eight active burrows and nine inactive ones, in addition to other signs such as scats or tracks. (SafeSoar 2025). However, given the EAAA represents such a small proportion of the species' range, it is unlikely that it supports a sufficient number of individuals whose loss, would cause the species to be upgraded to EN, and thus the species does not qualify under ESR6 Criterion 2b, EIB ESS4 Criterion 2b or PS6 Criterion 1b.	
Steppe Eagle	EN	–	Confirmed	PS6: 1a, 3a ESR6: 2b, 4a ESS4: 2a, 4a	94,116	<p>Surveys within the Project area recorded an average of 7,433 individuals (range: 5,513–9,353) per Spring migratory season in 2021 and 2022 (EcoConServ & ECOConsult 2023a). Numbers in Autumn are negligible (10 in 2021, zero in 2022 and six in 2025), as the autumn migration follows a different route (through the Arabian Peninsula).</p> <p>This species was recorded in high numbers foraging/resting at a landfill site located within the Project site</p> <p>Counts from Spring 2022 exceed 10% of the species' minimum global population, therefore exceeding the threshold for qualification under Criteria PS6 3a/ESR6 4a/ESS4 2a.</p> <p>However, since the landfill is planned to be fully closed before commissioning, the attraction effect on soaring birds will cease. As a result, the number of Steppe Eagles landing on site is expected to decline sharply, and CH is therefore not predicted to be triggered.</p>	The EAAA qualifies as Critical Habitat for this species (to be confirmed before the start of construction, depending on the closing of the landfill)

Species	IUCN Status ¹	National Status ²	Presence in EAAA	Criteria considered	Minimum global population estimate*	Commentary	Conclusion
White Stork	LC	–	Confirmed	PS6: 3a ESR6: 4a ESS4: 4a	882,000	<p>An average of 93,187 individuals (range: 71,804–114,479 individuals) have been recorded during the Spring periods of 2021 and 2022 (EcoConServ & ECOConsult 2023b). This represents over 10 % of the species' minimum global population, therefore exceeding the threshold for qualification under Criteria PS6 3a/ESR6 4a/ESS4 2a. In autumn numbers are lower (average 1,116).</p> <p>This species was also observed in high numbers resting/foraging at the landfill site.</p> <p>However, since the landfill is planned to be fully closed before commissioning, the attraction effect on soaring birds will cease. As a result, the number of White Storks landing on site is expected to decline sharply, and CH is therefore not predicted to be triggered.</p>	The EAAA qualifies as Critical Habitat for this species (to be confirmed before the start of construction, depending on the closing of the landfill)
Nubian Ibex	VU	EN	Not confirmed	PS6: 1b ESR6: 2b,d ESS4: 2b,d	4,500 (Ross et al. 2020)	<p>This species typically occurs in rocky desert mountains with steep slopes and hills. It is also found in associated plateaus, canyons and wadis (Ross et al. 2020). The global population is estimated at approximately 4,500 individuals. In Egypt, two main populations are recognized, the Eastern Desert Population, and the South Sinai population, with a combined estimated size ranging from 600 to 1250 individuals. The species is classified as Endangered in the National Red List (Basuony et al. 2010) due to reductions in its area of occupancy and habitat fragmentation. No individuals were detected within the Project area, which does not represent typical mountain habitat and does not contain relevant grazing areas. Therefore, the species</p>	The EAAA does not qualify as Critical Habitat for this species.

Species	IUCN Status ¹	National Status ²	Presence in EAAA	Criteria considered	Minimum global population estimate*	Commentary	Conclusion
						does not qualify under PS6 Criterion 1b, ESR6 Criteria 2b,d or EIB ESS4 Criteria 2b,d.	
Dorcas Gazelle	VU	VU	Not confirmed	PS6: 1b ESR6: 2b ESS4: 2b	Unknown (IUCN SSC Antelope Specialist Group 2017)	<p>There is uncertainty regarding the species' current global population size, as the most recent comprehensive estimate is over 20 years old. More recent reports indicate declines across much of its range and the disappearance of the species from several areas of former occurrence (IUCN SSC Antelope Specialist Group 2017).</p> <p>In Egypt, the population is estimated at 1,000–2,000 individuals (IUCN SSC Antelope Specialist Group 2017) and is considered to be in decline (Basuony et al. 2010). No individuals were recorded during baseline surveys. The Project area does not provide suitable habitat for the species, which requires areas with some vegetation, where it can forage. Therefore, the species does not qualify under PS6 Criterion 1b., ESR6 Criterion 2b or EIB ESS4 Criterion 2b.</p>	The EAAA does not qualify as Critical Habitat for this species.
<p>¹Red List (RL) status: CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable; NT = Near Threatened; LC = Least Concern; DD = Data Deficient; NE = Not Evaluated (IUCN 2025)</p> <p>² Butterflies: (Gilbert & Zalat 2007); Mammals (Basuony <i>et al.</i> 2010)</p> <p>*Minimum population estimates for birds are as reported in the IUCN Red List. For some species the IUCN Red List reports the estimated number of mature individuals only. Where this was the case, these values were adjusted by the ration of mature individuals to total individuals for related taxa.</p>							

Priority Biodiversity Features (PBFs)

Twenty-one migratory soaring bird species qualify as PBF under EBRD ESR6 Criterion 4a. Eastern Imperial Eagle (*Aquila heliaca*), Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), Greater Spotted Eagle (*Clanga clanga*) and Sooty Falcon (*Falco concolor*) also qualify under Criterion 2b (Table 5). Migratory soaring birds which were not detected in all seasons and had a higher count in any of the seasons under five individuals were not considered as regularly occurring in the area of impact. The exception is the Common Crane (*Grus grus*) which was only detected in one season and in very low numbers (two individuals) but was precautionarily considered a PBF. In Spring, this species is known to migrate very early in the season, and it is likely that at least some individuals might have been missed if the survey season started after the species passage period.

Table 5: Migratory soaring bird species that qualify as PBF under EBRD ESR6, with indication of IUCN Red List conservation status, EBRD ESR6 criteria and the highest count in any of the surveyed seasons (Spring 2021, 2022, 2026, Autumn 2021, 2022, 2026) (ECOConsult 2026)

Specie	Scientific name	IUCN Red List	Criteria	Highest count
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	LC	4a	13,068
Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	LC	4a	1,496
Booted Eagle	<i>Aquila pennata</i>	LC	4a	190
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	LC	4a	2
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinunculus</i>	LC	4a	69
Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	VU	2b, 4a	137
Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	EN	4a	92
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	LC	4a	73
Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	LC	4a	9,044
Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	LC	4a	2,800
Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga clanga</i>	VU	2b, 4a	97
Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga pomarina</i>	LC	4a	406
Levant Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter brevipes</i>	LC	4a	6,696
Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	LC	4a	343
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	LC	4a	16
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	LC	4a	16
Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	NT	4a	15
Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	LC	4a	385
Sooty Falcon	<i>Falco concolor</i>	VU	2b, 4a	8
Steppe Buzzard	<i>Buteo vulpinus</i>	LC	4a	45,545
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	LC	4a	32

Most other migratory birds, especially nocturnal migrants such as most passerines, are thought to migrate at high altitudes, well above the turbines, when crossing deserts (Dufour *et al.* 2026), and were not considered to regularly use area of impact. Post-Construction Fatality Monitoring conducted in operational wind farms in the region have recorded negligible numbers of non-soaring migrants,

The Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizard qualifies as a PBF under EBRD ESR6 Criterion 2 (b), as this species is globally listed as Vulnerable and was recorded within the Project site. The presence of several Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizard individuals and burrows (Safe Soar 2024, 2025) indicates that the EAAA supports a local population of this species.

Highly Threatened or Unique Ecosystems

No formal assessment was made against IFC PS6 Criterion 4, EBRD ESR6 Criterion 1 and EIB ESS4 Criterion 4a as there has been no Red List Assessment of Ecosystems within Egypt. An informal screening of habitats present suggested none would likely satisfy the criterion for consideration as highly threatened or unique.

The west coast of the Gulf of Suez is within the Red Sea coastal desert ecoregion, which covers 58,899 km² and which has the status of Vulnerable (i.e. not highly threatened, which would imply a status of CR or EN: IFC 2019; EIB 2022) and no additional information on the status of ecosystems within the ecoregion is available. The habitats within the Project area, primarily sand and gravel plains and shallow wadis appear unlikely to qualify under IFC PS6 Criterion 4, EBRD ESR6 Criterion 1 and EIB ESS4 Criterion 4 based on a qualitative visual analysis using aerial imagery, due to low risk of significant reduction in their area or quality resulting from the Project, their large spatial extent, and the lack of evidence that they contain unique plant or animal assemblages (with the exception of migrating birds, the area hosts a low diversity of plants and animals (EcoConServ & ECOConsult 2023a, 2023b)

Key Evolutionary processes

Indicators for the potential presence of key evolutionary process include certain features of a landscape, including high spatial heterogeneity, environmental gradients, connectivity between habitats and sites of demonstrated importance for climate change adaptation. No quantitative thresholds exist for this criterion, so there is a reliance on expert opinion and qualitative value judgement. Review of existing information did not identify any structural attributes of the landscape within the EAAs that are likely to be associated with key evolutionary processes, suggesting the Project area would not qualify as CH under IFC PS6 Criterion 5.

Biodiversity of socio-economic value (EIB criterion)

EIB ESS4 contains a CH criterion (Criterion 5) that is additional to IFC PS6 and EBRD ESR6 on biodiversity of socio-economic value, which states that *“areas of semi-natural and natural habitat used by indigenous peoples and local communities to obtain essential or priority benefits will be considered critical from an ecosystem service perspective.”*

Review of existing information identified no biodiversity or ecosystems of significant social, economic or cultural importance to local communities and indigenous groups within the EAAA (EcoConServ & ECOConsult 2023a). Ecotourism, especially related to birdwatching activities is growing in Egypt, and along the Gulf of Suez in particular (e.g., the Galala Observatory). However, to our knowledge there is no quantification of the socio-economic value of these activities, but it is expected to be relatively low, especially around the Ras Ghareb region. Therefore, no areas are likely to qualify as CH under Criterion 5 of EIB ESS4.

Natural and modified habitat

Both the Project area and the EAAAs are in NH (desert), with residual areas of Modified Habitat (Figure 8, based on satellite-derived landcover layers (European Space Agency (ESA) WorldCover 2021) and aerial imagery (GoogleEarth, see Figure 9). NH is represented by desert, including wadis and rock outcrops. Modified Habitat is comprised of wind farm and oil and gas infrastructure (located outside the Project area), roads, and the Rhas Garib and Ras Shokeir urban areas. Inside the Project area, modified habitat has a negligible area.



Figure 8 Map of land cover, including natural and modified habitats, across the EAAA.

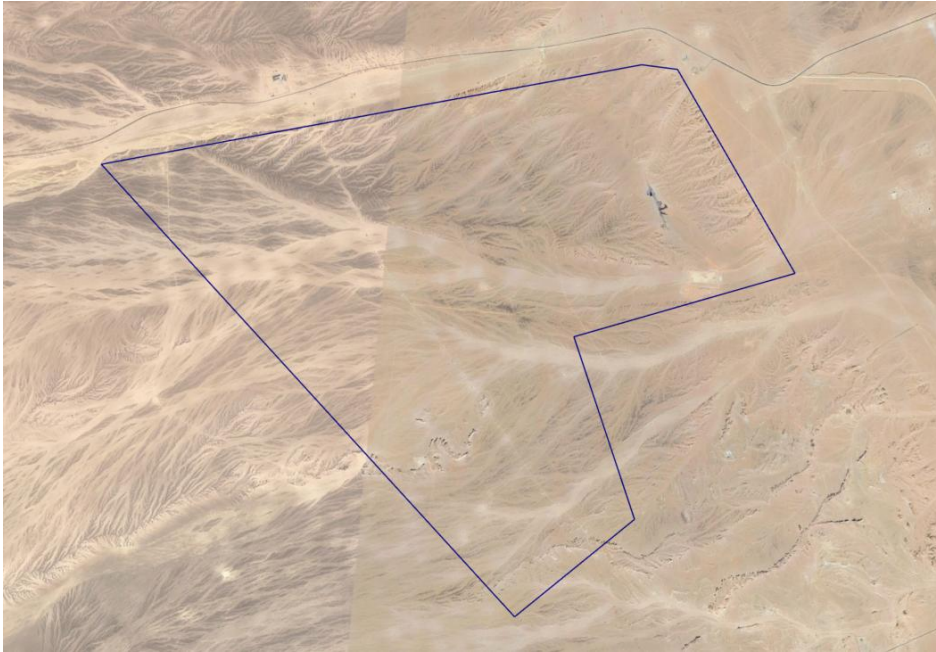


Figure 9: Aerial image of the Project area (Google Earth, imagery date 17 November 2023)

Legally Protected Areas and Internationally Recognised Areas

The Project does not overlap any Legally Protected Area or Internationally Recognized Area.

It is located at 1.5 km from the Gebel el Zeit KBA, which is also an Important Bird Area (IBA) (Figure 10). This KBA covers 1,584 km² of the Gulf of Suez coast from Ras Gharib in the north to the bay of Ghubbet El Gamsa in the south. It represents a globally important migration corridor for soaring migratory birds, particularly birds of prey, pelicans and storks, which are funnelled through this stretch of coast, between the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea Mountains, on their Spring and/or Autumn migrations. Birds of prey, storks and pelicans migrate through and usually land, rest or roost near the coastline and on the surrounding desert plains and hills. Gebel El Zeit itself serves as a stepping-stone for birds that make the crossing between the western coast of the Gulf of Suez and south Sinai in Spring. In Autumn the area is especially critical as many birds, after crossing the Gulf of Suez, arrive tired, flying at low altitudes and often land in large numbers. The KBA was last assessed in 2001, when counts from the KBA triggered criteria A1 (for White-eyed Gull, Eastern Imperial Eagle, Pallid Harrier, and Lesser Kestrel) and A4iv (species group – soaring birds/cranes). The KBA has not been formally assessed against the more recent global KBA standard, and while it is possible that one or more of the initial trigger species/groups may not qualify, there is strong evidence that multiple additional species would trigger the designation of the area as a KBA (Key Biodiversity Areas Partnership 2026).

Despite the proximity of the Project from the KBA, it is considered that the Project does not compromise the integrity, conservation objectives and/or biodiversity of the KBA (EcoConsult & Safe Soar 2025),

Project infrastructure is located 8 km northwest of the proposed Malahet Ras Shukier Protected Area (UNEP–WCMC 2026) (IUCN management category not recorded), which covers an area of 107 km² that encompasses permanent hypersaline wetlands and flat sand plain. It is unlikely that the Project will impact (either directly or indirectly) on biodiversity features in the proposed Malahet Ras Shukier Protected Area.

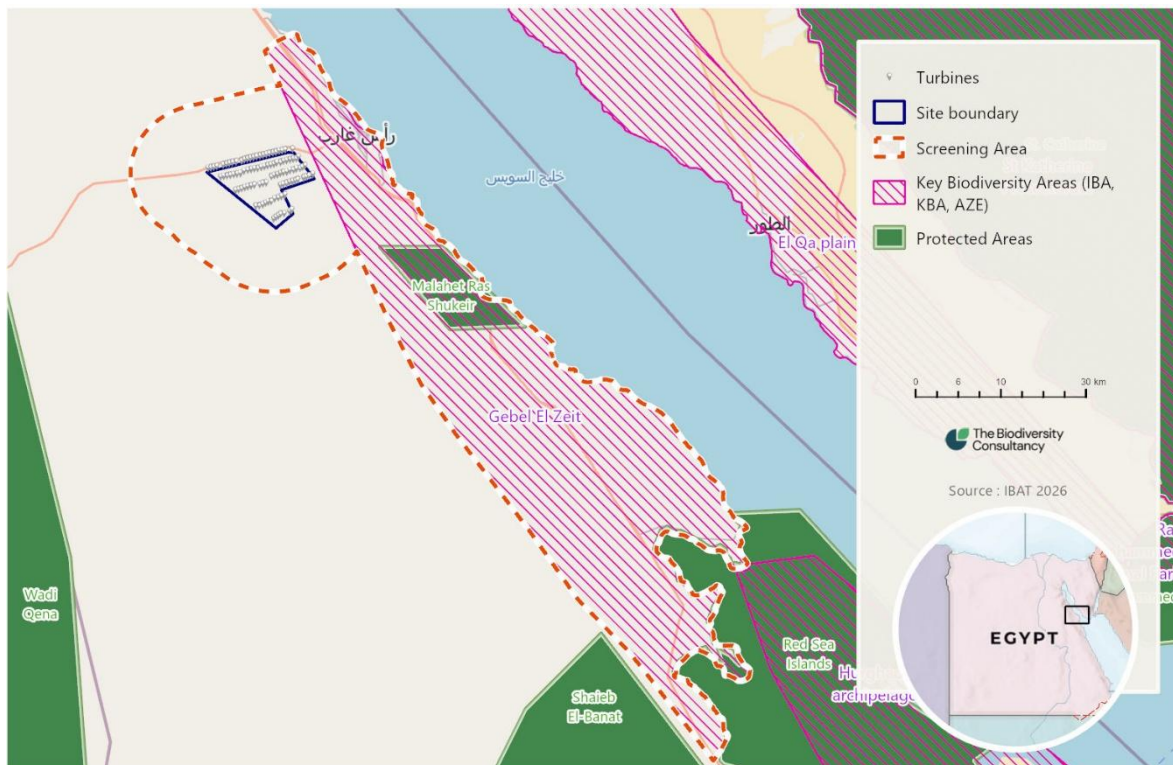


Figure 10 Map of Protected areas and Internationally Recognized Areas in the context of the EAAA.

Conclusions and recommendations

Based on the available data, this CHA finds that the Project is within an area that is certain or likely to meet the IFC/EBRD/EIB definitions of CH for Steppe Eagle and White Stork. However, these species only land in significant numbers in the area because they are attracted to a landfill (resting and roosting in other parts of the Project area is occasional and unpredictable). This landfill is planned to be removed before commissioning, ceasing the attractant effect on soaring birds. As a result, the number of Steppe Eagles and White Storks landing on site is

expected to decrease substantially, and the area would no longer be considered critical habitat for them. This should be confirmed before commissioning, as it will have implications regarding the requirements for NG/NNL.

In principle, projects should not interfere with potential critical habitat before project implementation to reduce the risks (i.e. critical habitat should not be altered with the purpose of reducing its importance to priority biodiversity). However, the removal of this landfill should be regarded as very positive for the Project for several reasons:

- The landfill does not adhere to Good Industry Practice regarding sanitation measures, being a potential source of disease and contamination for several species that use the site.
- The landfill attracts dogs, which occur in the area in large numbers. These dogs are potential predators for many species, including Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizards.
- Soaring bird species that forage on the site may be unintentionally poisoned, if there are any attempts to poison the dogs or foxes attracted to the landfill.
- The large number of Steppe Eagles that use the site may attract poachers, since this is a species that is illegally sold for significant amounts of money (Nature Conservation Egypt, pers. comm.).
- Collision risk will be reduced if birds stop being attracted to the site.

If these species will still be considered as triggering CH, to align with IFC PS6/EBRD ESR6/EIB ESS4, the Project should not implement any Project activities unless all the following are demonstrated:

- No other viable alternatives within the region exist for development of the Project:
 - on modified of natural habitats that are not critical (IFC PS6)
 - in habitats of lesser biodiversity value (EBRD ESR6)
 - and there is rigorous justification of overriding public interest based on human health, public safety considerations and/or beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment (EIB ESS4)
- The Project is designed to deliver NG for the CH impacted by the Project with monitoring systems to demonstrate them (EBRD ESR6)
- The Project does not lead to a net reduction in the global and/or national/regional population of any Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable species over a reasonable period of time (EBRD ESR6)
- The Project is permitted under applicable environmental laws, recognizing the PBFs (EBRD ESR6)
- Stakeholders are consulted in accordance with EBRD ESR1 and EIB ESS Standards 2 and 7, and
- A robust, appropriately designed, and long-term biodiversity monitoring and evaluation program is integrated into the client's management program.

The Project is in an area of mostly NH (desert). Therefore, the Project is required under IFC PS6 to fully exercise the mitigation hierarchy, with an emphasis on measures aimed at avoiding and minimizing impacts. Where significant residual impacts on NH remain, additional remediation and offset measures are likely to be required to achieve NNL, where feasible, on NH and associated significant biodiversity.

The Project is within an area that meets the EBRD definition of PBFs for the Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizard. EBRD ESR6 requires NNL and preferably a NG of PBFs over the long term, to achieve measurable conservation outcomes.

Although the airspace is not considered to be anchored with a relevant ecological use of the terrestrial habitats for most migratory birds, 21 migratory soaring bird species were considered PBF, including the globally Endangered Egyptian Vulture and globally Vulnerable Greater Spotted Eagle Eastern Imperial Eagle and Sooty Falcon. Biodiversity risks to these species must be properly managed (IFC 2019; EBRD 2025). The Project area, in particular, is crossed by thousands of soaring birds (EcoConServ & ECOConsult 2023a), which are exposed to the risk of collision with turbines and transmission lines. The NNL requirements for NH, outlined in IFC PS6 13–15 paragraphs, apply to the bird species using the airspace. In addition, EBRD ESR6 paragraph 11 indicates that biodiversity risks should be managed in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy and good industry practice, adopting a precautionary approach and applying adaptive management practices.

Where the Project can meet the requirements of PS6 and ESR6, the Project's mitigation strategy must be described in a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), which is designed to achieve NG of those biodiversity values for which CH was designated, and NNL for Natural Habitat, where feasible, and for PBFs. A quantitative Residual Impact Assessment for CH-qualifying features, Natural Habitat and PBFs will also be required – this could be as part of the BAP or as a standalone document. Since the Project will be developed in an area with very scarce vegetation, if the mitigation hierarchy is implemented (e.g., avoid all construction and activities in areas with permanent vegetation) it is likely that residual impacts on Natural Habitat will not be significant.

EIB requires a compensation/offset implementation and management plan to be developed to demonstrate that the project can achieve NG for CH-qualifying features (ESS4 paragraph 21, EIB 2022) – this requirement could be fulfilled by the BAP required by IFC PS6.

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Appendix 1 Critical habitat criteria and thresholds

Table A1. Lenders' criteria and thresholds for critical habitat used for this Critical Habitat Assessment (CHA), according to IFC PS6⁴, EBRD ESR6⁵ and EIB ESS 4⁶.

	IFC PS6	EBRD ESR6	EIB Standard 4
Globally and regionally threatened species			
Criteria	Criterion 1: Species threatened with global extinction and listed as CR and EN on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species Species that are listed nationally/regionally as CR or EN in countries that adhere to IUCN guidance shall be determined on a project-by-project basis	Criterion 2: Threatened species (b) IUCN Red List EN or CR species (c) IUCN Red List VU species (d) Nationally or regionally (for example, Europe) listed EN or CR species	Criterion 2: A habitat of priority and/or significant importance to critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable species, as defined by the IUCN Red List of threatened species and in relevant national legislation.
Critical Habitat Thresholds	(a) Areas that support globally important concentrations of an IUCN Red-listed EN or CR species ($\geq 0.5\%$ of the global population AND ≥ 5 reproductive units of a CR or EN species) (b) Areas that support globally important concentrations of an IUCN Red-listed Vulnerable (VU) species, the loss of which would result in the change of the IUCN Red List status to EN or CR and meet the thresholds in (a) (c) As appropriate, areas containing important concentrations of a nationally or regionally listed EN or CR species	(b) EAAA supports ≥ 0.5 per cent of the global population AND ≥ 5 reproductive units of a CR or EN species (c) EAAA supports globally significant population of VU species necessary to prevent a change of IUCN Red List status to EN or CR, and satisfies threshold (b) (d) EAAA for important concentrations of a nationally or regionally listed EN or CR species	a) A population of an IUCN Red-listed endangered or critically endangered species that is $\geq 0.5\%$ of the global population and/or ≥ 5 established reproductive units of an endangered or critically endangered species b) Significant concentration of an IUCN Red-listed vulnerable species or of multiple IUCN Red-listed vulnerable species, especially where the loss of the area would result in the change of the IUCN Red List status to endangered or critically endangered c) Nationally or regionally-important concentration of a species listed as endangered or critically endangered on a regional/national IUCN Red List, or equivalent on national/regional listing.
Priority Feature Threshold	-	(b) EAAA supports < 0.5 per cent of global population OR < 5 reproductive units of a CR or EN species. (c) EAAA supports VU species	

⁴ (IFC 2019)

⁵ (EBRD 2025)

⁶ (EIB 2018, 2022)

	IFC PS6	EBRD ESR6	EIB Standard 4
		(d) EAAA for regularly occurring nationally or regionally listed EN or CR species	
Endemic and restricted range species			
Criteria	<p>Criterion 2: For terrestrial vertebrates and plants, restricted-range species are defined as those species that have an Extent of occurrence (EOO) less than 50,000 square kilometers (km²).</p> <p>For marine systems, restricted-range species are provisionally being considered those with an EOO of less than 100,000 km².</p> <p>For coastal, riverine, and other aquatic species in habitats that do not exceed 200 km width at any point (for example, rivers), restricted range is defined as having a global range of less than or equal to 500 km linear geographic span (i.e., the distance between occupied locations furthest apart).</p>	<p>Criterion 3: Range-restricted species</p>	<p>Criterion 3: A habitat of priority and/or significant importance to a population, range or distribution of endemic or restricted-range species, or highly distinctive assemblages of species</p> <p>For terrestrial vertebrates and plants, restricted-range species are defined as those species that have an Extent of occurrence (EOO) less than 50,000 square kilometers (km²).</p> <p>For marine systems, restricted-range species are provisionally being considered those with an EOO of less than 100,000 km².</p> <p>For coastal, riverine, and other aquatic species in habitats that do not exceed 200 km width at any point (for example, rivers), restricted range is defined as having a global range of less than or equal to 500 km linear geographic span (i.e., the distance between occupied locations furthest apart).</p>
Critical Habitat Thresholds	Areas that regularly hold ≥10% of the global population size AND ≥10 reproductive units (the minimum number and combination of mature individuals necessary to trigger a successful reproductive event) of a species.	(a) EAAA regularly holds ≥ 10 per cent of global population AND ≥ 10 reproductive units of the species	<p>a) They regularly hold ≥10% of the global population size and support ≥10 reproductive units of an endemic or restricted-range species</p> <p>b) They are considered by relevant specialists to support unique or rare assemblages of species that occur there habitually, predictably or repeatably. The constituent species may not meet other critical habitat thresholds mentioned here in their own right, but may present assemblages that are considered important to maintain high biodiversity in the area</p>
Priority Feature Threshold	-	(a) EAAA for regularly occurring range restricted species	
Migratory and congregatory species			
Criteria	Criterion 3:	Criterion 4:	Criterion 4:

	IFC PS6	EBRD ESR6	EIB Standard 4
	<p>Migratory species are defined as any species of which a significant proportion of its members cyclically and predictably move from one geographical area to another</p> <p>Congregatory species are defined as species whose individuals gather in large groups on a cyclical or otherwise regular and/or predictable basis.</p>	Migratory and congregatory species	A habitat required for the survival of migratory species and/or congregatory species
Critical Habitat Thresholds	<p>(a) Areas known to sustain, on a cyclical or otherwise regular basis, ≥ 1 percent of the global population of a migratory or congregatory species at any point of the species' lifecycle</p> <p>(b) Areas that predictably support ≥ 10 percent of the global population of a species during periods of environmental stress</p>	<p>(a) EAAA sustains, on a cyclical or otherwise regular basis, ≥ 1 per cent of the global population at any point of the species' lifecycle</p> <p>(b) EAAA predictably supports ≥ 10 per cent of global population during periods of environmental stress</p>	<p>a) They sustain $\geq 1\%$ of the global population of a migratory or congregatory species at any point of the species' lifecycle on a cyclical or otherwise regular basis</p> <p>b) They are needed to support migratory or congregatory species during periods of environmental stress</p>
Priority Feature Threshold	-	(a) EAAA identified, as per recognised national or international process, as important for migratory birds (especially wetlands)	
Highly Threatened or Unique Ecosystems			
Criteria	<p>Criterion 4:</p> <p>The IUCN is developing a Red List of Ecosystems, this should be used where formal IUCN assessments have been performed. Where formal IUCN assessments have not been performed, make assessments using systematic methods at the national/regional level.</p>	<p>Criterion 1:</p> <p>(b) IUCN Red List EN or CR ecosystems</p>	<p>Criterion 1:</p> <p>A highly threatened and/or unique ecosystem;</p>
Critical Habitat Thresholds	<p>a) Areas representing $\geq 5\%$ of the global extent of an ecosystem type meeting the criteria for IUCN status of CR or EN.</p> <p>b) Other areas not yet assessed by IUCN but determined to be of high priority for conservation by regional or national systematic conservation planning.</p>	<p>(b) EAAA ≥ 5 per cent of global extent of an ecosystem type with IUCN status of CR or EN</p> <p>(c) EAAA is ecosystem determined to be of high priority for conservation by national systematic conservation planning</p>	<p>a) Priority Habitats (listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive) and habitats considered to be their equivalent in countries outside the EU</p> <p>b) $\geq 5\%$ of the global extent of an ecosystem type meeting the criteria for IUCN's Red List of Ecosystems with a status of critically endangered or endangered</p> <p>c) Examples of ecosystems outside the EU and not yet assessed by IUCN, but determined to be of high priority</p>

	IFC PS6	EBRD ESR6	EIB Standard 4
			for conservation on the basis of regional or national level systematic conservation planning or informed specialist input
Priority Feature Threshold	-	(b) EAAA < 5 per cent of the global extent of an ecosystem type with IUCN status of CR or EN	
Key Evolutionary Processes			
Criteria	Criterion 5: The structural attributes of a region can influence the evolutionary processes that give rise to regional configurations of species and ecological properties. For illustrative purposes, some potential examples of spatial features associated with evolutionary processes are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscapes with high spatial <i>heterogeneity</i>. • <i>Environmental gradients</i>, also known as <i>ecotones</i>. • <i>Edaphic interfaces</i> are specific juxtapositions of soil types (for example, serpentine outcrops, limestone, and gypsum deposits). • <i>Connectivity</i> between habitats (for example, biological corridors). • Sites of demonstrated importance to <i>climate change adaptation</i> for either species or ecosystems are also included within this criterion. 		Criterion 6: A habitat of key scientific value and/or associated with key evolutionary processes. This may include, but is not limited to, exceptional representations of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Landscapes with high spatial <i>heterogeneity</i> b) <i>Environmental gradients</i>, also known as <i>ecotones</i> c) <i>Edaphic interfaces</i> that juxtapose soil types (e.g. serpentine outcrops, limestone and gypsum deposits) d) <i>Connectivity</i> between habitats (e.g. biological corridors) e) Sites of demonstrated importance to <i>climate change adaptation</i> for either species or ecosystems
Critical Habitat Thresholds	The significance of structural attributes in a landscape that may influence evolutionary processes will be determined on a case-by-case basis, and the determination of critical habitat will be heavily reliant on scientific knowledge.	Expert Judgement required, no fixed thresholds	Expert Judgement required, no fixed thresholds
Priority Feature Threshold		Expert Judgement required, no fixed thresholds	
Biodiversity of socio-economic value			
Criteria	-	-	Criterion 5: Biodiversity and/or an ecosystem of significant social, economic or cultural importance to local communities and indigenous groups;

	IFC PS6	EBRD ESR6	EIB Standard 4
Critical Habitat Thresholds	-	-	Areas of semi-natural and natural habitat used by indigenous peoples and local communities to obtain essential or priority benefits will be considered critical from an ecosystem service perspective. Criteria for identifying priority ecosystem services should be developed for each project

Appendix 2 Species screened as part of the CHA

Table A2 List of species initially considered for critical habitat screening within the relevant EAAA boundary derived from the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species spatial data accessed via IBAT and supplemented with species recorded during Project surveys. IFC PS6 and EBRD ESR6 criteria for which the species potentially qualify are indicated. Least Concern and Near Threatened species (that are not nationally or regionally EN/CR) are not shown although were assessed for IFC PS6 C2. Species without evidence of migration on the IUCN Red List are not shown. For the short list of species screened in detail in relation to critical habitat, refer to Table 4

Scientific Name	Common Name	Order	IUCN Red List Category	National Red List Category*	Migratory	IFC	EBRD
BIRDS							
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Common Quail	Galliformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	Anseriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal	Anseriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	Anseriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	Anseriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Mareca strepera</i>	Gadwall	Anseriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	Anseriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	Garganey	Anseriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck	Anseriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Apus apus</i>	Common Swift	Caprimulgiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Apis pallidus</i>	Pallid Swift	Caprimulgiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Apus melba</i>	Alpine Swift	Caprimulgiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i>	Egyptian Nightjar	Caprimulgiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Oena capensis</i>	Namaqua Dove	Columbiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove	Columbiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle Dove	Columbiformes	VU	–	Full Migrant	1b, 3a	2b, 4a
<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane	Gruiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a

Scientific Name	Common Name	Order	IUCN Red List Category	National Red List Category*	Migratory	IFC	EBRD
<i>Pterocles senegallus</i>	Spotted Sandgrouse	Pteroclidiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	Gruiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	Gruiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crake	Gruiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crake	Gruiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Clamator glandarius</i>	Great Spotted Cuckoo	Cuculiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Common Cuckoo	Cuculiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	Charadriiformes	NT	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Burhinus oedecnemus</i>	Eurasian Thick-knee	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	Charadriiformes	NT	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	Charadriiformes	NT	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	Charadriiformes	VU	–	Full Migrant	1b, 3a	2b, 4a
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Charadriiformes	VU	–	Full Migrant	1b, 3a	2b, 4a
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sandplover	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Whiskered Tern	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Cursorius cursor</i>	Cream-coloured Courser	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	Black-winged Pratincole	Charadriiformes	NT	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	Charadriiformes	NT	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a

Scientific Name	Common Name	Order	IUCN Red List Category	National Red List Category*	Migratory	IFC	EBRD
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Common Gull-billed Tern	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Larus armenicus</i>	Armenian Gull	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Caspian Gull	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Larus genei</i>	Slender-billed Gull	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	Pallas's Gull	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Gallinago media</i>	Great Snipe	Charadriiformes	NT	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	Charadriiformes	NT	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	Charadriiformes	NT	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	Charadriiformes	NT	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	Charadriiformes	VU	–	Full Migrant	1b, 3a	2b, 4a
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Lapwing	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	Spur-winged Lapwing	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	Charadriiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	Ciconiiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	Ciconiiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	Pelecaniformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a

Scientific Name	Common Name	Order	IUCN Red List Category	National Red List Category*	Migratory	IFC	EBRD
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	Pelecaniformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron	Pelecaniformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	Pelecaniformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	Pelecaniformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great White Pelican	Pelecaniformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill	Pelecaniformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	Pelecaniformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Accipiter brevipes</i>	Levant Sparrowhawk	Accipitriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	Accipitriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Aquila fasciata</i>	Bonelli's Eagle	Accipitriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Eastern Imperial Eagle	Accipitriformes	VU	–	Full Migrant	1b, 3a	2b, 4a
<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Steppe Eagle	Accipitriformes	EN	–	Full Migrant	1a, 3a	2b, 2c, 4a
<i>Buteo buteo vulpinus</i>	Steppe Buzzard	Accipitriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Long-legged Buzzard	Accipitriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Circus gallicus</i>	Short-toed Snake-Eagle	Accipitriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western Marsh-Harrier	Accipitriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Pallid Harrier	Accipitriformes	NT	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's Harrier	Accipitriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Clanga clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	Accipitriformes	VU	–	Full Migrant	1b, 3a	2b, 4a a
<i>Clanga pomarina</i>	Lesser Spotted Eagle	Accipitriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Griffon Vulture	Accipitriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	Booted Eagle	Accipitriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	Accipitriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture	Accipitriformes	EN	–	Full Migrant	1a, 3a	2b, 2c, 4a
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	European Honey-buzzard	Accipitriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	Oriental Honey-buzzard	Accipitriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a

Scientific Name	Common Name	Order	IUCN Red List Category	National Red List Category*	Migratory	IFC	EBRD
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Accipitriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	Strigiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher	Coraciiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	European Roller	Coraciiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	European Bee-eater	Coraciiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Upupa epops</i>	Common Hoopoe	Bucerotiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	Falconiformes	EN	–	Full Migrant	1a, 3a	2b, 2c, 4a
<i>Falco concolor</i>	Sooty Falcon	Falconiformes	VU	–	Full Migrant	1b, 3a	2b, 4a
<i>Falco eleonora</i>	Eleonora's Falcon	Falconiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Lesser Kestrel	Falconiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	Falconiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Eurasian Hobby	Falconiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common Kestrel	Falconiformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Red-footed Falcon	Falconiformes	VU	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Eurasian Wryneck	Piciformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	Great Reed-warbler	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	Marsh Warbler	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Sedge Warbler	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Common Reed-warbler	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Hippolais icterina</i>	Icterine Warbler	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Hippolais languida</i>	Upcher's Warbler	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Hippolais olivetorum</i>	Olive-tree Warbler	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Iduna pallida</i>	Eastern Olivaceous Warbler	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	Greater Short-toed Lark	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Emberiza caesia</i>	Cretzschmar's Bunting	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Emberiza cineracea</i>	Cinereous Bunting	Passeriformes	NT	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a

Scientific Name	Common Name	Order	IUCN Red List Category	National Red List Category*	Migratory	IFC	EBRD
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Northern House Martin	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Ptyonoprogne obsoleta</i>	Pale Rock Martin	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	Eurasian Crag Martin	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed Shrike	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Great Grey Shrike	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	Isabelline Shrike	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Lanius nubicus</i>	Masked Shrike	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Lanius phoenicuroides</i>	Red-tailed Shrike	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Lanius senator</i>	Woodchat Shrike	Passeriformes	NT	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>	River Warbler	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Anthus campestris</i>	Tawny Pipit	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Red-throated Pipit	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	Water Pipit	Passeriformes	LC		Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Western Yellow Wagtail	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i>	Rufous-tailed Scrub-robin	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	Collared Flycatcher	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Red-breasted Flycatcher	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Ficedula semitorquata</i>	Semi-collared Flycatcher	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Bluethroat	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>	Rufous-tailed Rock-thrush	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Oenanthe cypriaca</i>	Cyprus Wheatear	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>	Black-eared Wheatear	Passeriformes	LC	–	Full Migrant	3a	4a

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<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	Isabelline Wheatear	Passeriformes	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Oenanthe lugens</i>	Mourning Wheatear	Passeriformes	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Black Redstart	Passeriformes	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Common Redstart	Passeriformes	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	Common Stonechat	Passeriformes	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Eurasian Golden Oriole	Passeriformes	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Common Chiffchaff	Passeriformes	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Phylloscopus orientalis</i>	Eastern Bonelli's Warbler	Passeriformes	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler	Passeriformes	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	Passeriformes	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Curruca cantillans</i>	Subalpine Warbler	Passeriformes	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Curruca communis</i>	Common Whitethroat	Passeriformes	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Curruca crassirostris</i>	Eastern Orphean Warbler	Passeriformes	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Curruca curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat	Passeriformes	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Curruca melanothorax</i>	Cyprus Warbler	Passeriformes	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Curruca mystacea</i>	Menetries's Warbler	Passeriformes	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Curruca nisoria</i>	Barred Warbler	Passeriformes	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Curruca ruppeli</i>	Rüppell's Warbler	Passeriformes	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Eurasian Blackcap	Passeriformes	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Garden Warbler	Passeriformes	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	Passeriformes	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
INSECTS							
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted Lady	Lepidoptera	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
<i>Anax ephippiger</i>	Vagrant Emperor	Odonata	LC	-	Full Migrant	3a	4a
MAMMALS							
<i>Capra nubiana</i>	Nubian Ibex	Artiodactyla	VU	EN	Not a Migrant	1b, 1c	2b

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<i>Gazella dorcas</i>	Dorcas Gazelle	Artiodactyla	VU	VU	Not a Migrant	1b	2b
<i>Rhinopoma microphyllum</i>	Greater Mouse-tailed Bat	Chiroptera	LC	VU	Full Migrant	3a	4a
REPTILES							
<i>Uromastix aegyptia</i>	Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizard	Squamata	VU	-	Not a Migrant	1b	2b

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