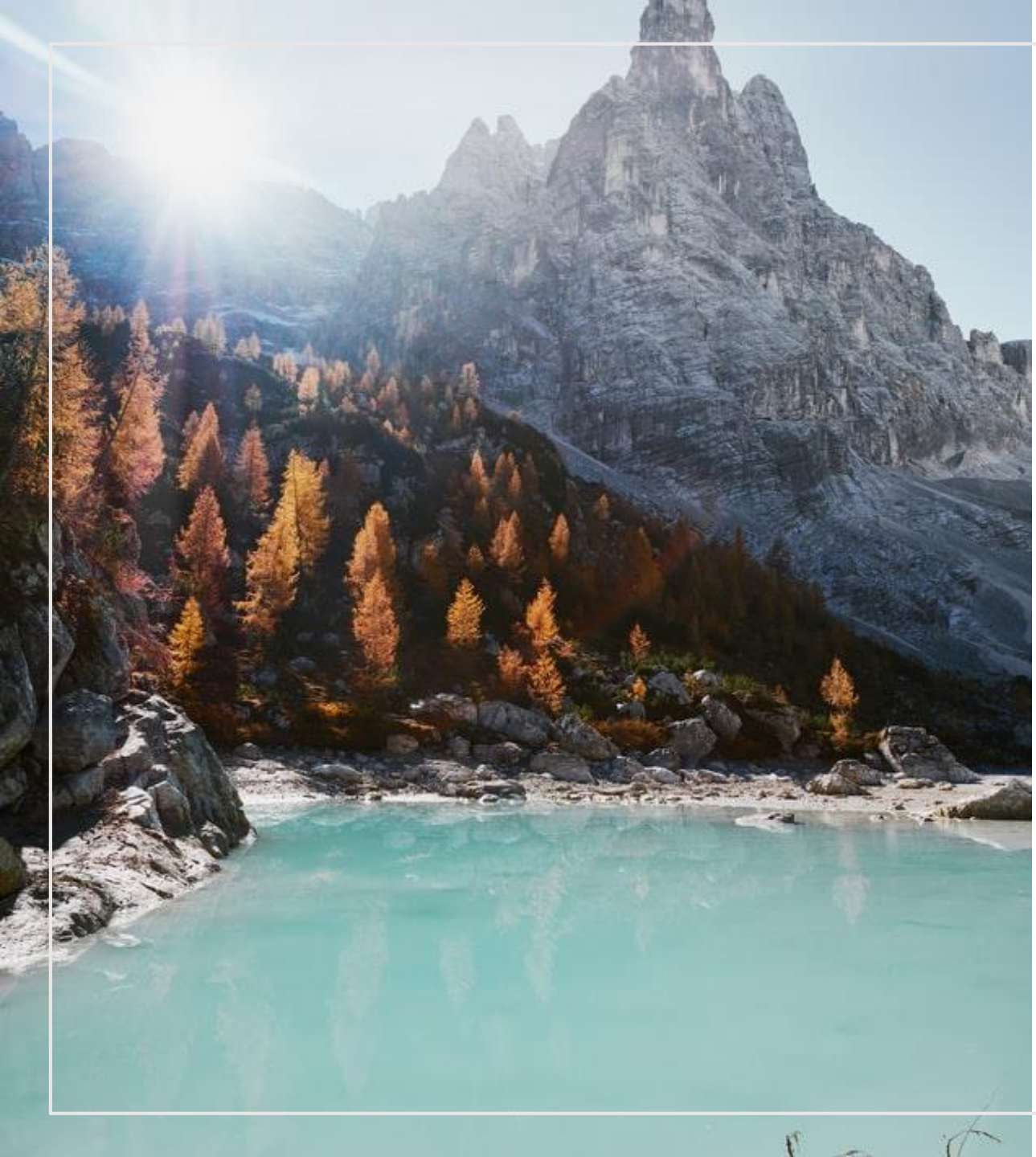


proteus

Annual Meeting 2020

Data Forum on the Natural-Modified Habitat Screening Layer

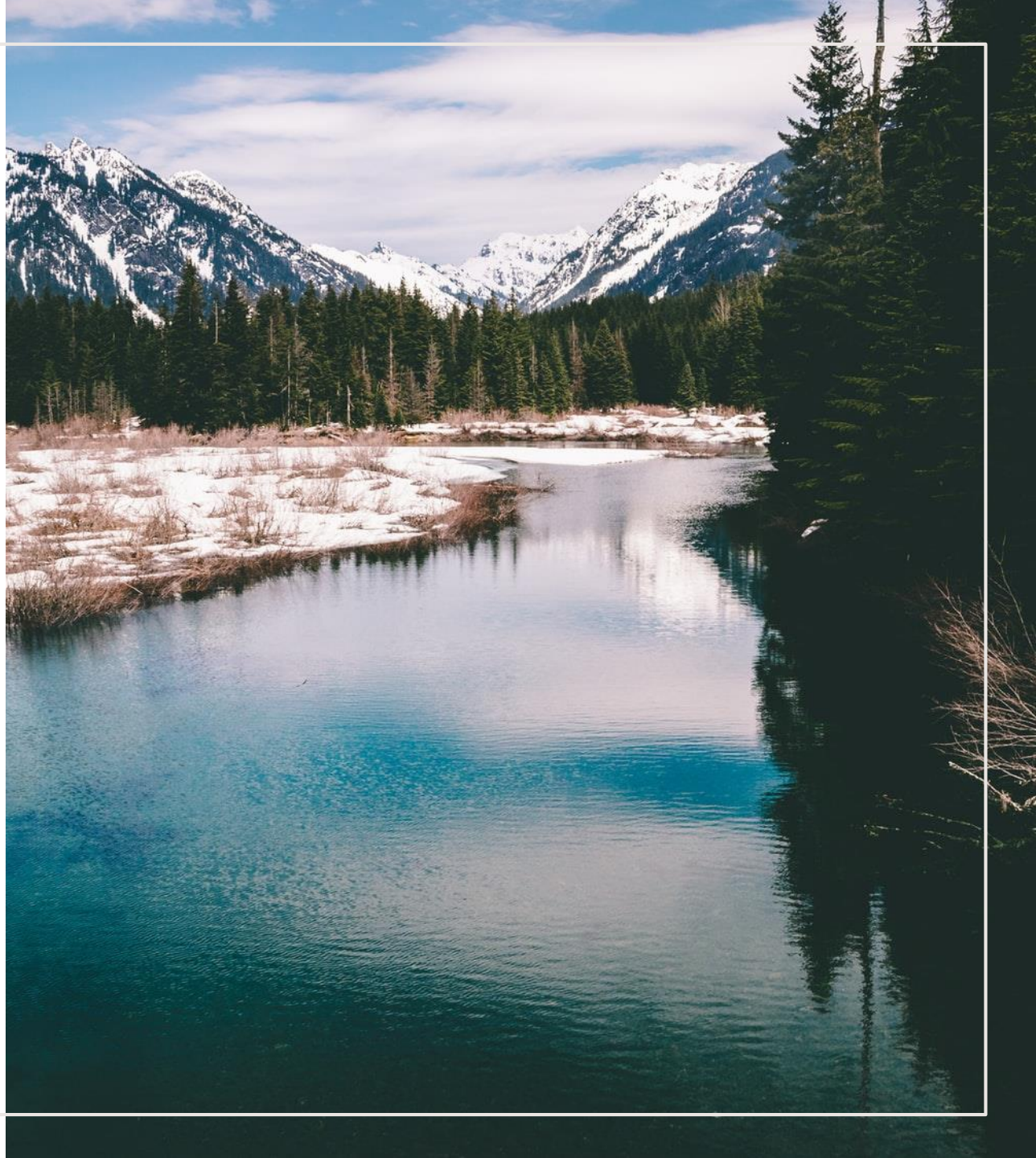
24TH SEPTEMBER 2020

Introduction and why produce a screening layer?

Andrea Baquero, Programme Officer, UNEP-WCMC

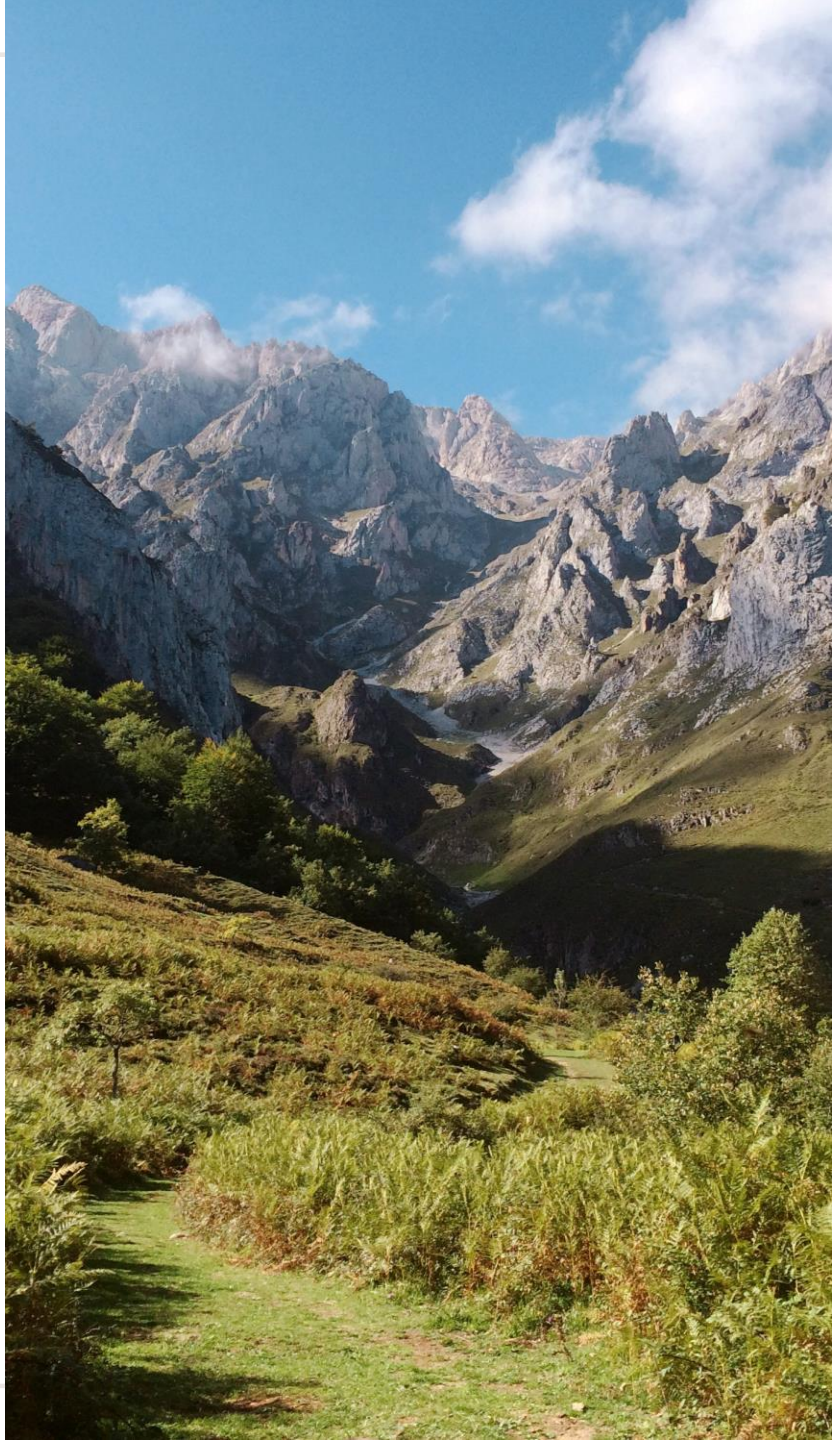
OVERVIEW

- Why develop a screening layer?
- Producing the screening layer
- Using the screening layer

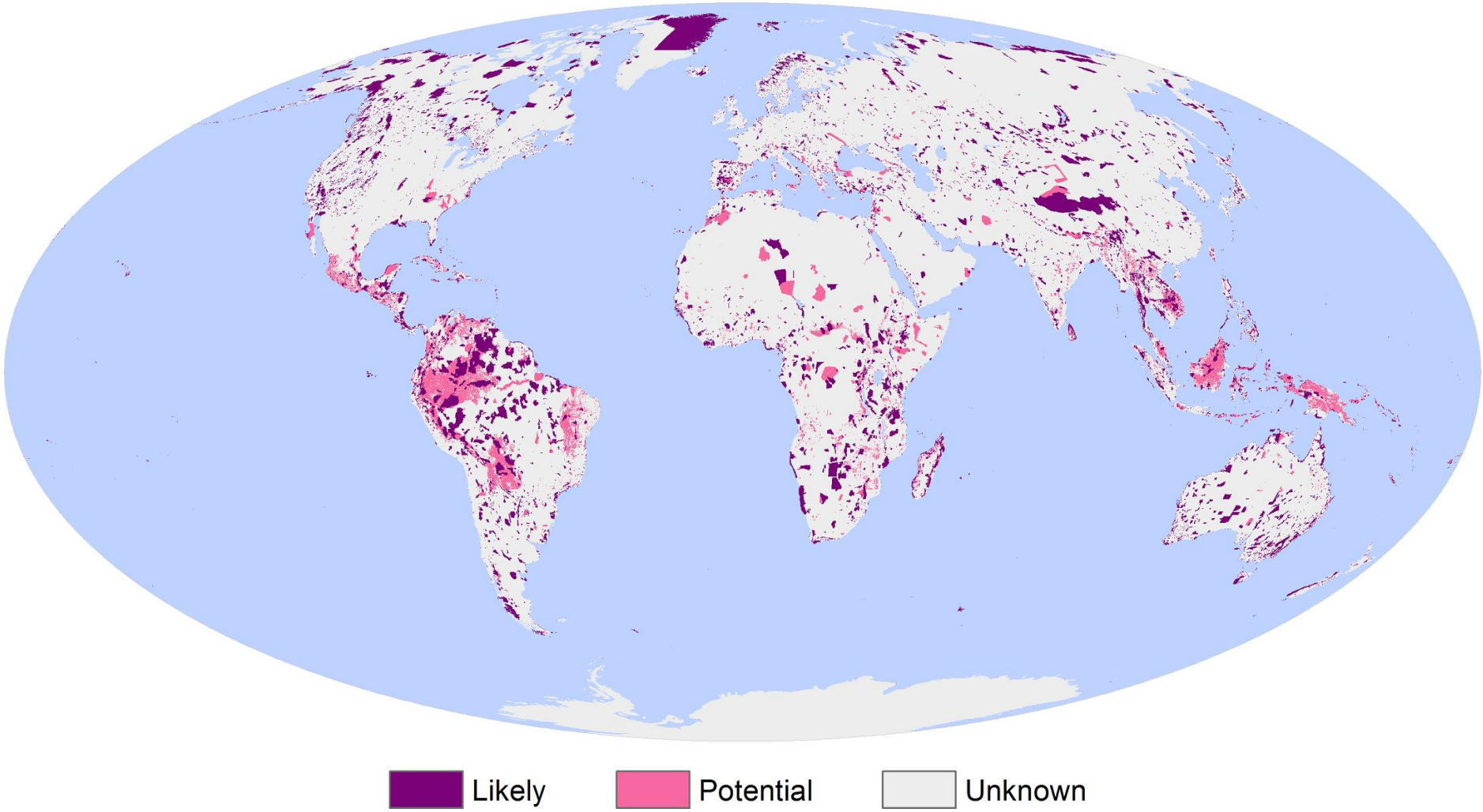


WHY DEVELOP A SCREENING LAYER?

- Pre-emptive measures required to reduce biodiversity loss using a risk-based approach
- Performance standards can be used to support these actions, e.g. IFC PS 6

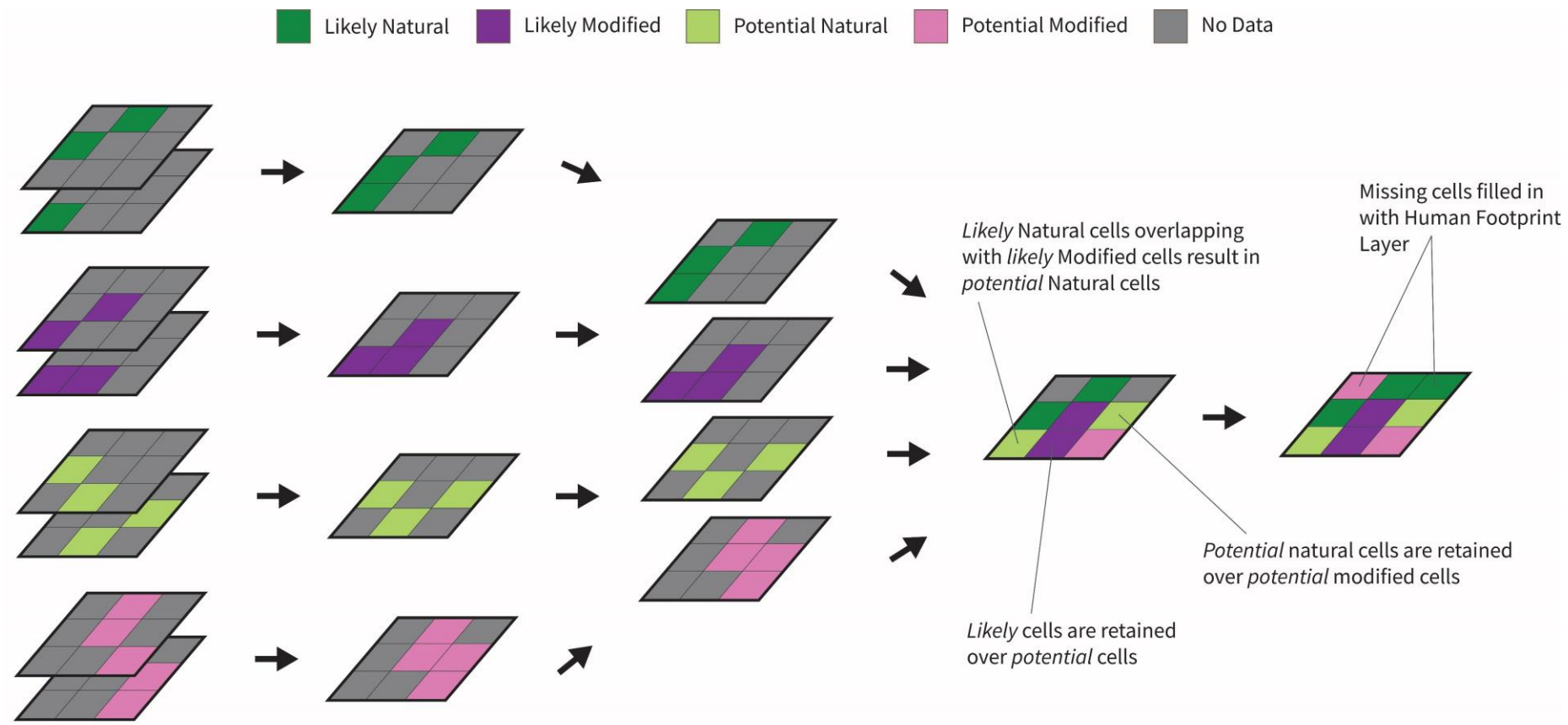


CRITICAL HABITAT SCREENING LAYER



Producing the Natural and Modified habitat screening layer

PRODUCING THE SCREENING LAYER

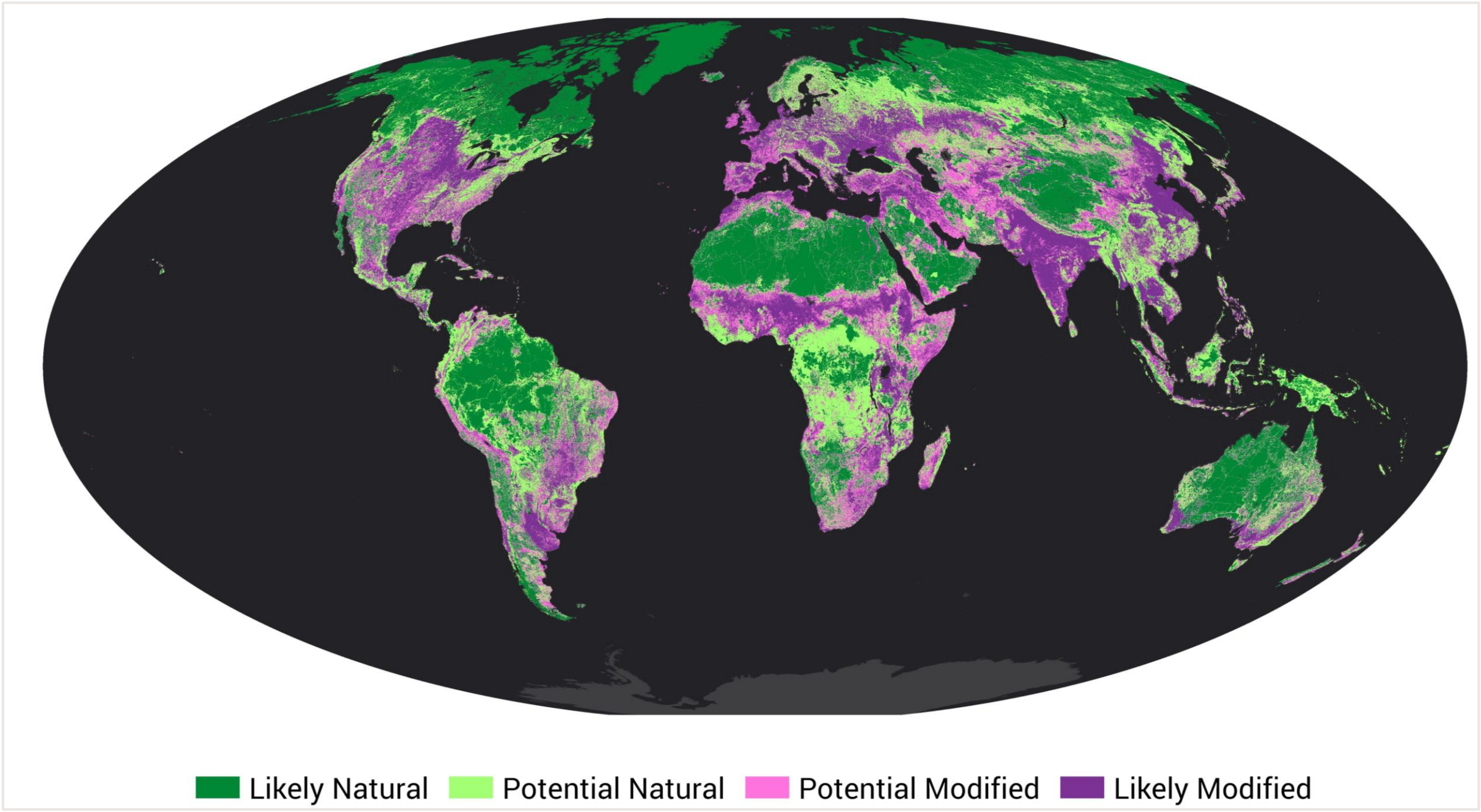


1. Identify relevant data layers and classify them into one of the four categories

2. Merge data layers together into a single layer for each category. This results in four layers

3. Combine these four layers. Where cells from the different categories overlap, rules dictate the outcome of those cells in the final layer

5. The resulting layer does not cover the entire global land surface, these areas are filled with a categorised version of the Human Footprint Layer

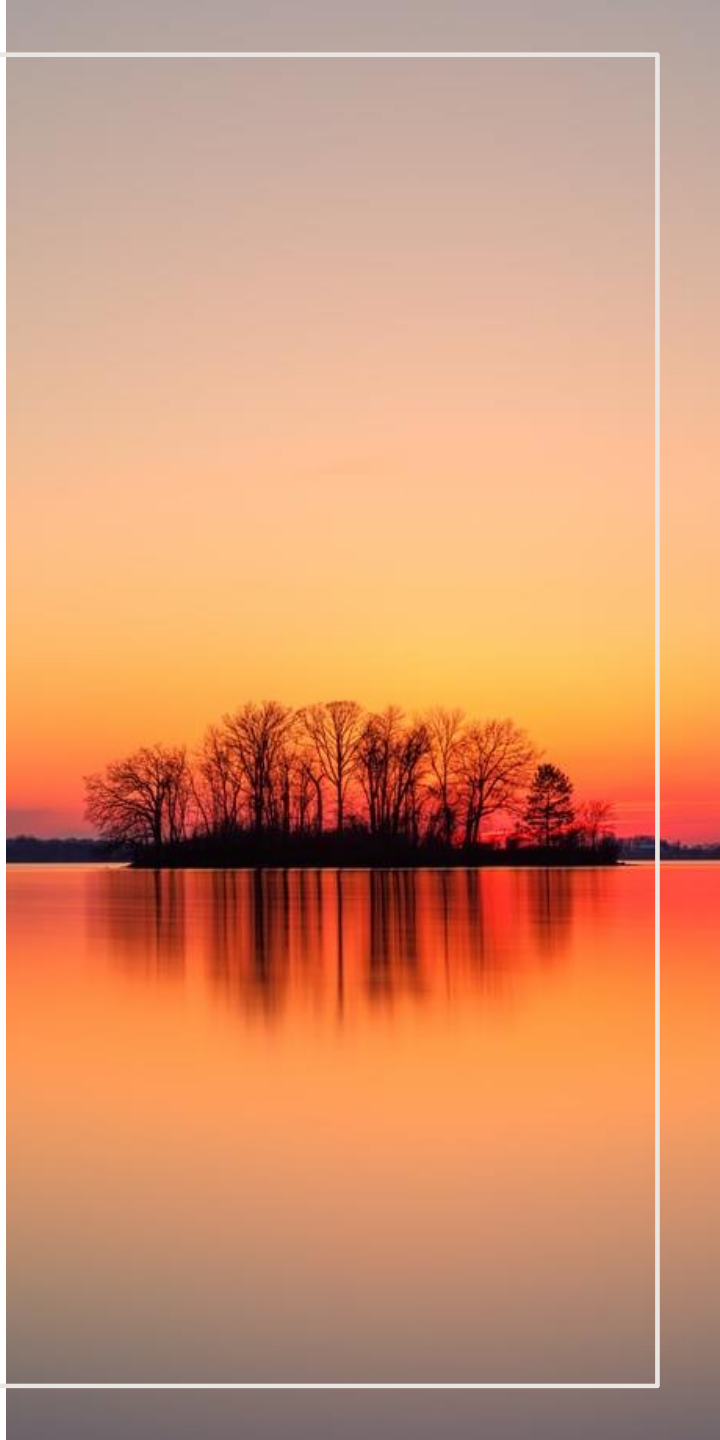

Likely Natural
Potential Natural
Potential Modified
Likely Modified

Use cases for the screening layer

Theresia Ott, Chief Advisor: Environment, Rio Tinto

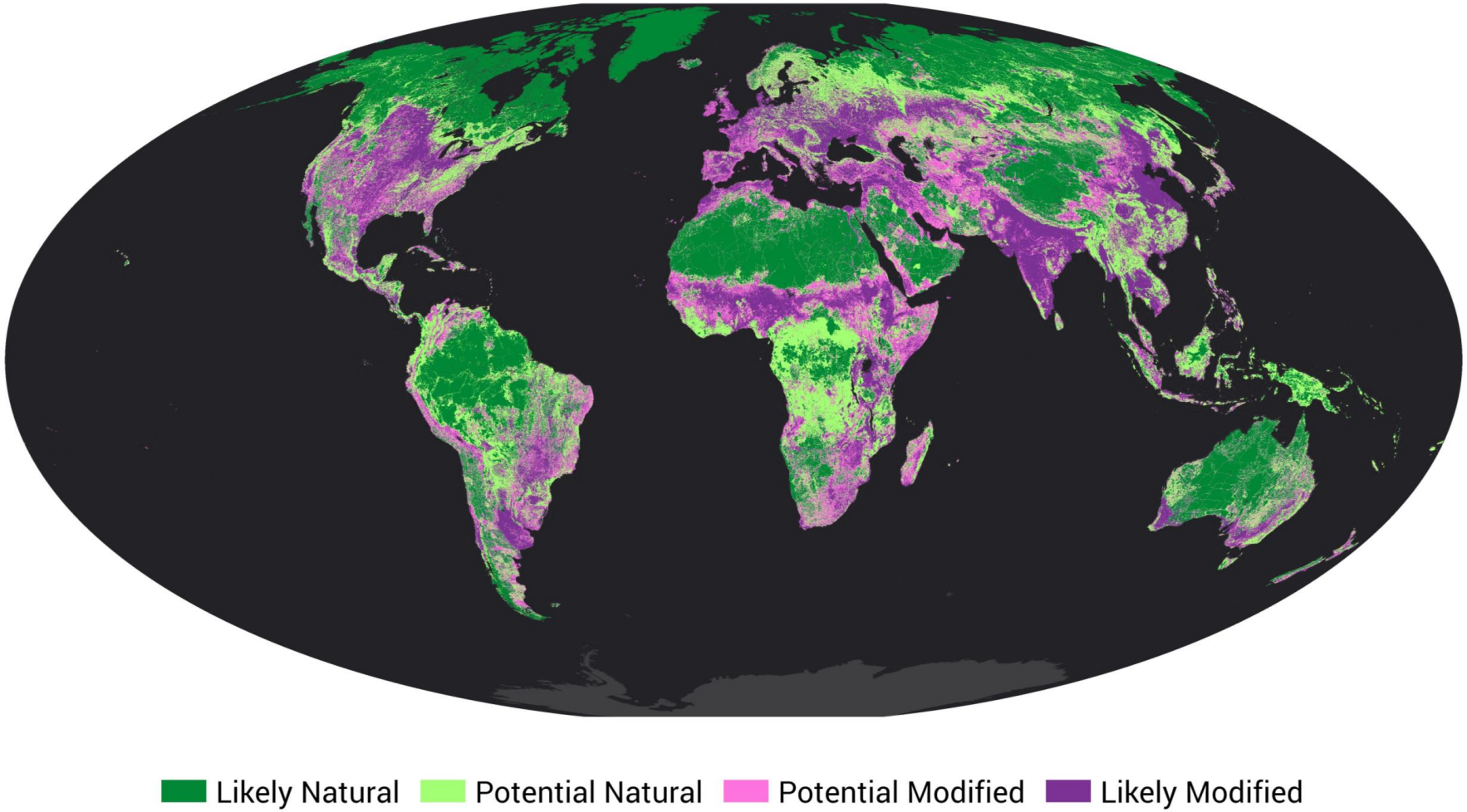
FIVE MAIN USE CASES

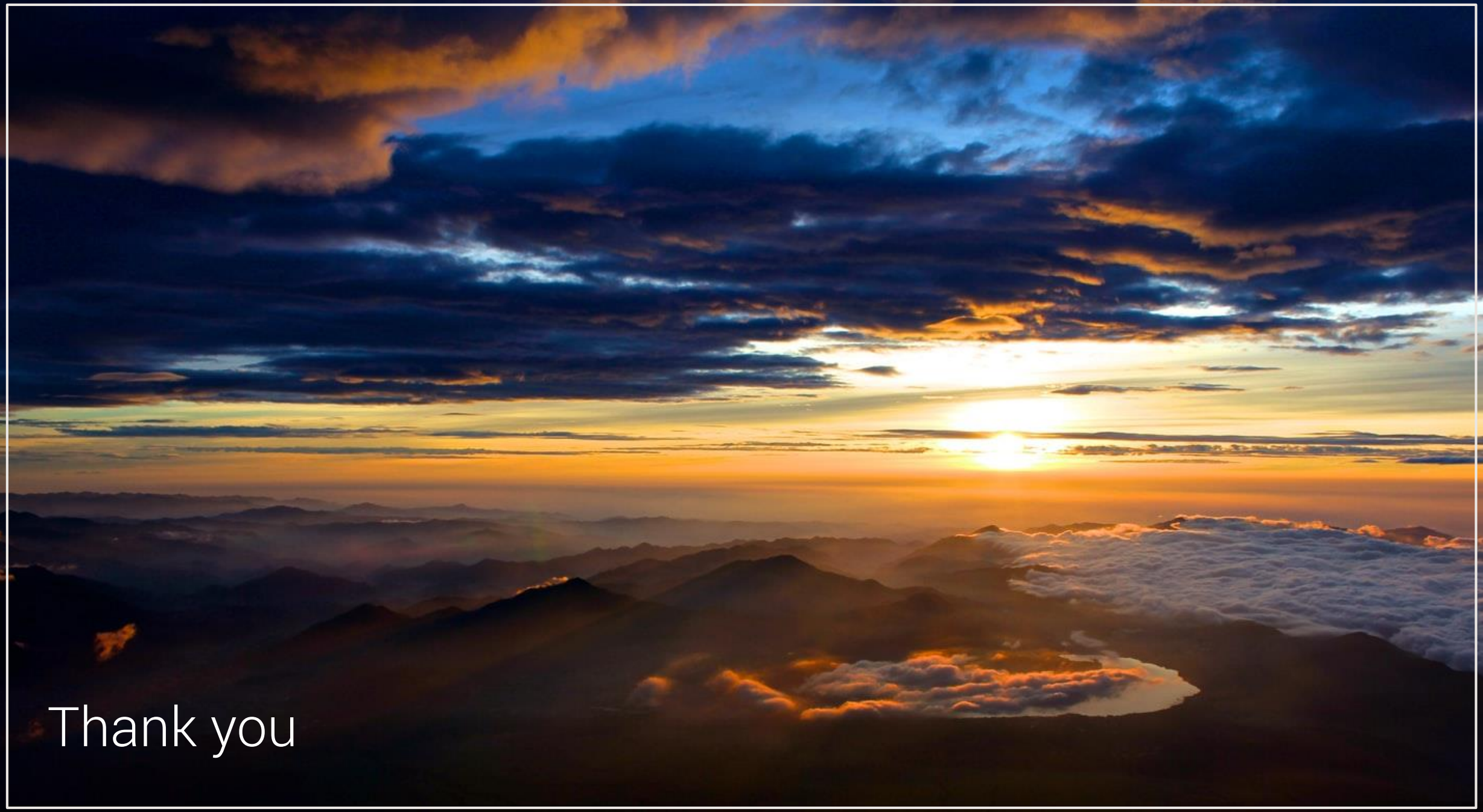
- Compliance with IFC PS6, providing more holistic screening of projects
- Adopt an international good practice approach for decisions on the location of new operations
- Portfolio-level analysis of existing operations
- Supply chain analysis of sourcing regions
- Supporting action by businesses to protect and enhance existing biodiversity values



Conclusion and next steps

CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS




Thank you

UN environment programme

WCMC