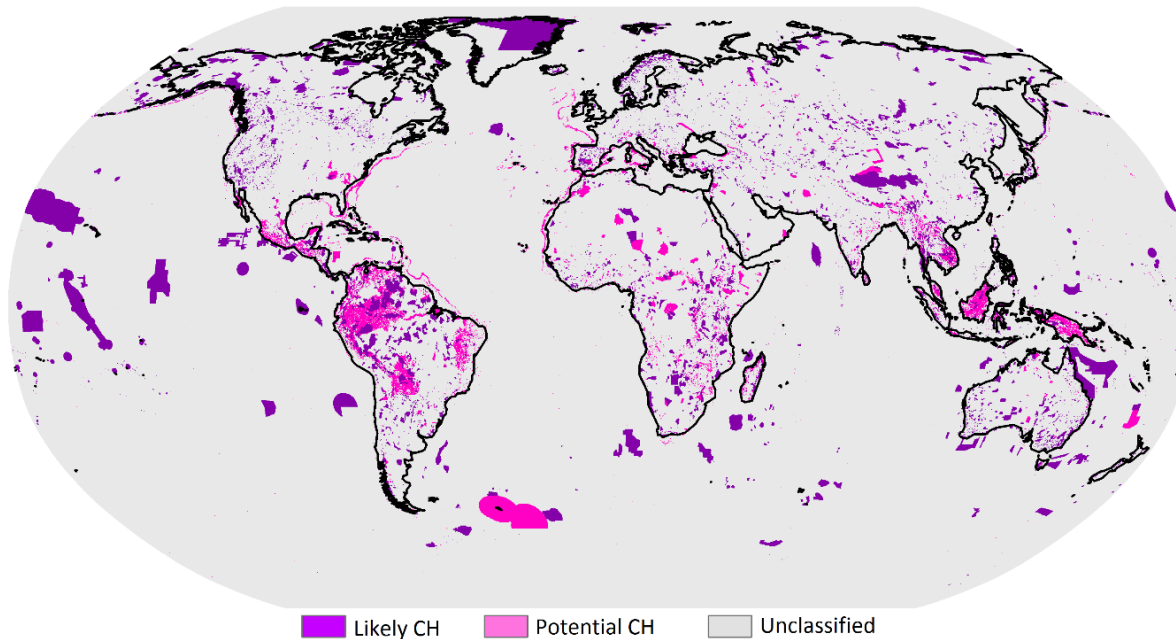


Global Critical Habitat Screening Layer



Description:

This screening layer shows the global spatial distribution of likely or potential Critical Habitat, as defined by the International Finance Corporation's Performance Standard 6 (IFC PS6) criteria.

The composite Critical Habitat layer draws on 20 global-scale datasets, of which 12 datasets support screening of Critical Habitat in the terrestrial realm and 15 datasets support screening in the marine realm. Datasets were disaggregated into subsets if the underlying attributes aligned with different Critical Habitat criteria.

The raster layer attributes each grid cell (1x1 km) as likely or potential Critical Habitat, or unclassified based on a classification scheme reflecting biodiversity data layer alignment with IFC-PS6 Critical Habitat criteria/scenarios and inherent degree of certainty (in terms of presence on the ground).

Information on underlying trigger features is recorded within the layer attribute table, allowing users to "drill down" into the composite data layer to extract the trigger behind a likely or potential Critical Habitat value.

Citation:

UNEP-WCMC (2017) Global Critical Habitat screening layer (Version 1.0). Cambridge (UK): UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre. Data DOI: <https://doi.org/10.34892/nc6d-0z73>.

Other cited reference(s):

Brauneder KM, Montes C, Blyth S, Bennun L, Butchart SH, Hoffmann M, Burgess ND, Cuttelod A, Jones MI, Kapos V, Pilgrim J, Tolley MJ, Underwood EC, Weatherdon LV, Brooks SE, 2018. Global screening for Critical Habitat in the terrestrial realm. *PLoS one*, 13(3), p.e0193102. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0193102](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0193102).

	Martin CS, Tolley MJ, Farmer E, Mcowen CJ, Geffert JL, Scharlemann JPW, Thomas H, van Bochove JH, Stanwell-Smith D, Hutton JM, Lascelles B, Pilgrim JD, Ekstrom JMM, Tittensor DP, 2015. A global map to aid the identification and screening of Critical Habitat for marine industries. Marine Policy 53: 45-53. doi: 10.1016/j.marpol.2014.11.007 .
Data collection date:	2017
Geographic range:	Global
Supplementary information:	<p>Attribute table: CRIT_HAB ; CRITERIA ; C1 ; C2 ; C3 ; C4 ; SC_A ; SC_B. A detailed description of attribute fields and accepted values is included in the metadata supplement. The supplement is provided within the data pack and can be download through the Ocean Data Viewer (http://data.unep-wcmc.org/datasets/44).</p> <p>Additional information resources can be found at:</p> <p>UNEP-WCMC (2017) "Screening for Critical Habitat" Technical Briefing Note. Http://www.proteuspartners.org/resources/screening-for-critical-habitat-a-global-screening-layer-based-on-the-critical-habitat-definition-of-the-international-finance-corporation-s-performance-standard-6.pdf</p>
Purpose of creation:	<p>The International Finance Corporation's (IFC's) Performance Standard 6 (PS6) is one of the most influential biodiversity standards of current time, particularly within large-scale infrastructure and the extractive sector.</p> <p>Within PS6, biodiversity significance is articulated through the concept of "Critical Habitat," a definition developed by the IFC and detailed through criteria aligned with those that support internationally accepted biodiversity designations. Critical Habitat criteria identify habitats of significant importance to threatened, endemic, congregatory and migratory species, threatened or unique ecosystems, and key evolutionary processes. PS6 requires projects to achieve net gains in the biodiversity values for which Critical Habitat is identified.</p> <p>The global screening layer has been developed to assess the likelihood of sites or operations being located within PS6-defined Critical Habitat in the early project scoping phases.</p>
Creation methodology:	<p>Data layers suitable for inclusion in the screening layer were identified based on a global data inventory for the marine realm (Martin et al, 2015) and through expert consultation for the terrestrial realm (Brauneder et al., 2017). Datasets were selected if they met three key criteria: (i) direct relevance to one or more IFC PS6 Critical Habitat criteria/ scenarios, (ii) global extent, and (iii) the best available data of those identified for the purposes of this approach.</p> <p>Datasets retained for the analysis were classified as likely or potential Critical Habitat based on two variables: alignment of the dataset with the Critical Habitat definition, and certainty of the datasets indicating presence on the ground (i.e. spatial resolution, methodological approach).</p> <p>Raster and vector data layers identified during the screening exercise were converted into raster layers of 1 km grid-cell size in cylindrical equal-area projection, and classified as likely or potential Critical Habitat. Grid-cell values were assigned upon intersection with the relevant biodiversity features, irrespective of the area of overlap.</p> <p>The final map is a composite of all underlying layers produced by successively combining individual rasters and retaining the highest class</p>

for overlapping grid cells, in order: Likely (purple), potential (Pink) and Unclassified (Grey).

Version:	1.0 (2017)		
Data lineage:	The Global Critical Habitat screening layer results from the amalgamation of two data products which were developed consecutively: the marine component (Martin et al., 2015) and the terrestrial component (Brauneder et al., 2018).		
Category:	Protected areas and areas of biodiversity importance		
Keywords:	International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 6, Critical Habitat, Biodiversity safeguards, Key Biodiversity Areas, Protected Areas, Conservation		
Similar datasets:	WCMC-029		
Limitations:	<p>Data gaps may occur in terms of completeness and representativeness of underlying datasets. All datasets are subject to errors of commission (stating a feature occurs when it does not) and errors of omission (stating a feature does not occur when it does).</p> <p>Areas classified as likely or potential Critical Habitat therefore require on-ground validation to confirm screening results and unambiguously determine the presence or absence of Critical Habitat.</p> <p>Similarly, unclassified areas may include locations for which there are no data available to indicate Critical Habitat, and locations which are not Critical Habitat based on the lower biodiversity values located in that area.</p>		
Maintenance frequency:	Corrections are made on an ad-hoc basis.		
Main access/use constraint:	Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Unported (CC BY 4.0). See https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/ for details. Free to (1) copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format, (2) remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits.		
Organisation type:	Custodian		
Contact Organisation:	UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre		
City:	Cambridge, UK		
E-mail:	oceanplus@unep-wcmc.org		
Data format(s):	Raster (ESRI Grid);	Dataset size (uncompressed):	1.94 GB

Webpage and/or download: <https://doi.org/10.34892/nc6d-0z73>

Web map service: http://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?url=https%3A%2F%2Fgis.unep-wcmc.org%2Farcgis%2Frest%2Fservices%2Fmarine%2FWCMC_045_GlobalCH_IFCPS6_2017%2FMapServer&source=sd

Factsheet: <http://biodiversitya-z.org/content/critical-habitat>

Resolution, scale: 1 km (30 arc seconds) Reference system: Cylindrical Equ. Ar.

West bounding: -180 East bounding: 180

South bounding: -90 North bounding: 90

Metadata standard: UNEP-WCMC Specific Date of metadata: 26/03/2021