

proteus

Data Forum on Restoration Resilience

- Sara Pruckner, Associate Programme Officer, UNEP-WCMC
- Hazel Thornton, Programme Officer, UNEP-WCMC
- Sebastian Bekker, Programme Officer, UNEP-WCMC
- Alex Ross, Associate Programme Officer, UNEP-WCMC

25/11/2020

Welcome

Objectives of the Proteus Data Forum sessions

- A venue for direct communication between data users and technical experts
- Increase familiarity with Proteus resources
- Identifying common challenges & finding solutions

Logistics

- **Frequency** quarterly
- **Scheduling** AM & PM sessions (cancelled if fewer than 3 participants from 2 companies)
- **Rules** Chatham House rule for discussion, but presentation recorded
- **Topics** your suggestions are welcome!

Today

Making ecosystem restoration resilient to climate change

- The rationale for developing the restoration resilience layer
- Methodology used to create the layer
- Intended use of the layer, including relevance to the private sector
- Dataset availability

Interactive discussion (poll + Q&A)

- Menti.com - 35 47 61 2

A tropical beach at sunset. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a golden glow over the sky and the water. The sky is filled with soft, white and orange-tinted clouds. The water is a vibrant turquoise color, with gentle waves lapping onto a white sandy beach. The foreground shows the texture of the sand and the white foam of the waves.

Restoration Resilience

Hazel Thornton, Programme Officer

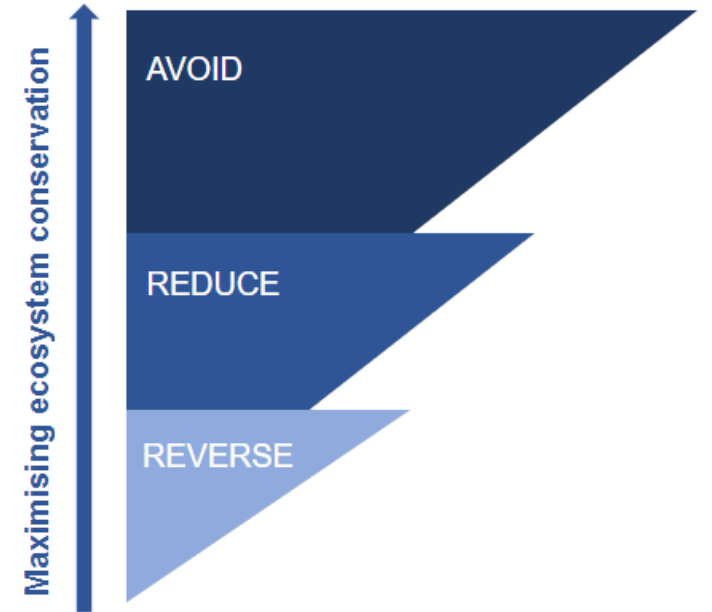
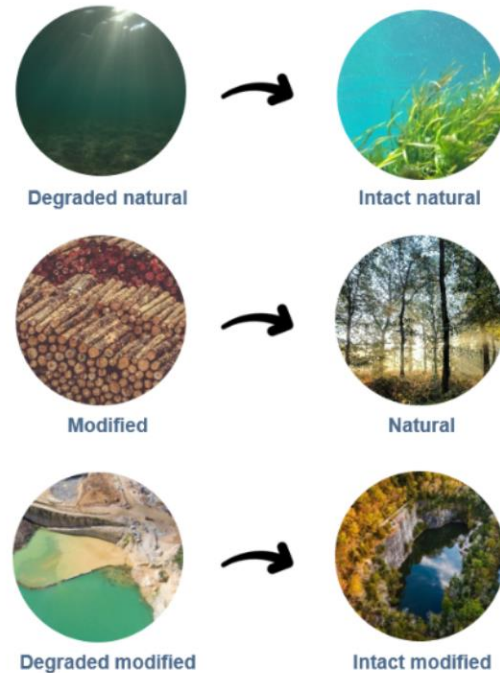
OVERVIEW

- Rationale
- Methodology
- Intended use of the layer
- Layer availability



ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

Process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed





WHY RESTORE?

- 75% substantially degraded land globally
- 3.2 billion people affected by degradation
- \$4.5 trillion - annual economic cost of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation
- Economic benefits of restoration exceed 10 times the cost of investment

GLOBAL PRIORITY



UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION 2021-2030

THE PROBLEM:

The objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will not be achieved without large-scale restoration of degraded terrestrial, freshwater & marine ecosystems globally.

THE VISION:

A world where – for the health & wellbeing of all life on Earth & that of future generations – we have restored the relationship between humans & nature, by increasing the area of healthy ecosystems, & by putting a stop to their loss, fragmentation & degradation.

GOALS:

1. Enhancing global, regional, national & local commitments & actions to prevent, halt & reverse the degradation of ecosystems
2. Increasing our understanding of the multiple benefits of successful ecosystem restoration
3. Applying knowledge of ecosystem restoration in our education systems & within all public & private sector decision-making





WHY RESTORATION RESILIENCE?

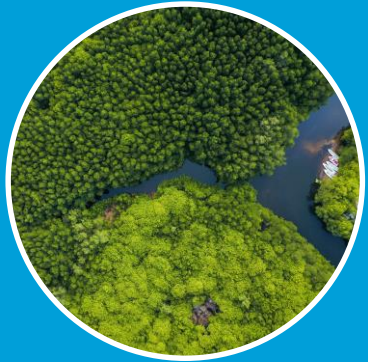
- Climate change threats continue to rise
- Range of habitats & species likely to shift
- Long term process that must be sustainable
- Resources need to be effectively allocated

A close-up photograph of several green plant stems, possibly from a grass or reed. The stems are covered in a dense, white, fuzzy growth, likely a type of mold or mildew. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green. The entire image is framed by a thin white border.

Methodology & Results

Sara Pruckner, Associate Programme Officer

THE LAYER



Potential ecosystem
distribution



Restorable
ecosystems



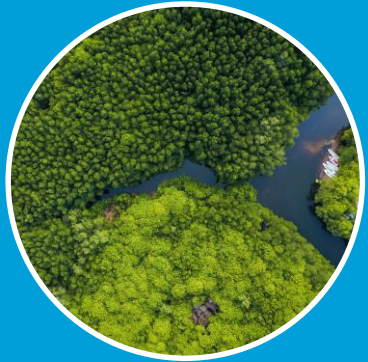
Climate threats



Scoping layer



THE LAYER



Potential ecosystem distribution

- Forests
- Grasslands
- Mangroves
- Corals
- Seagrasses



Restorable ecosystems



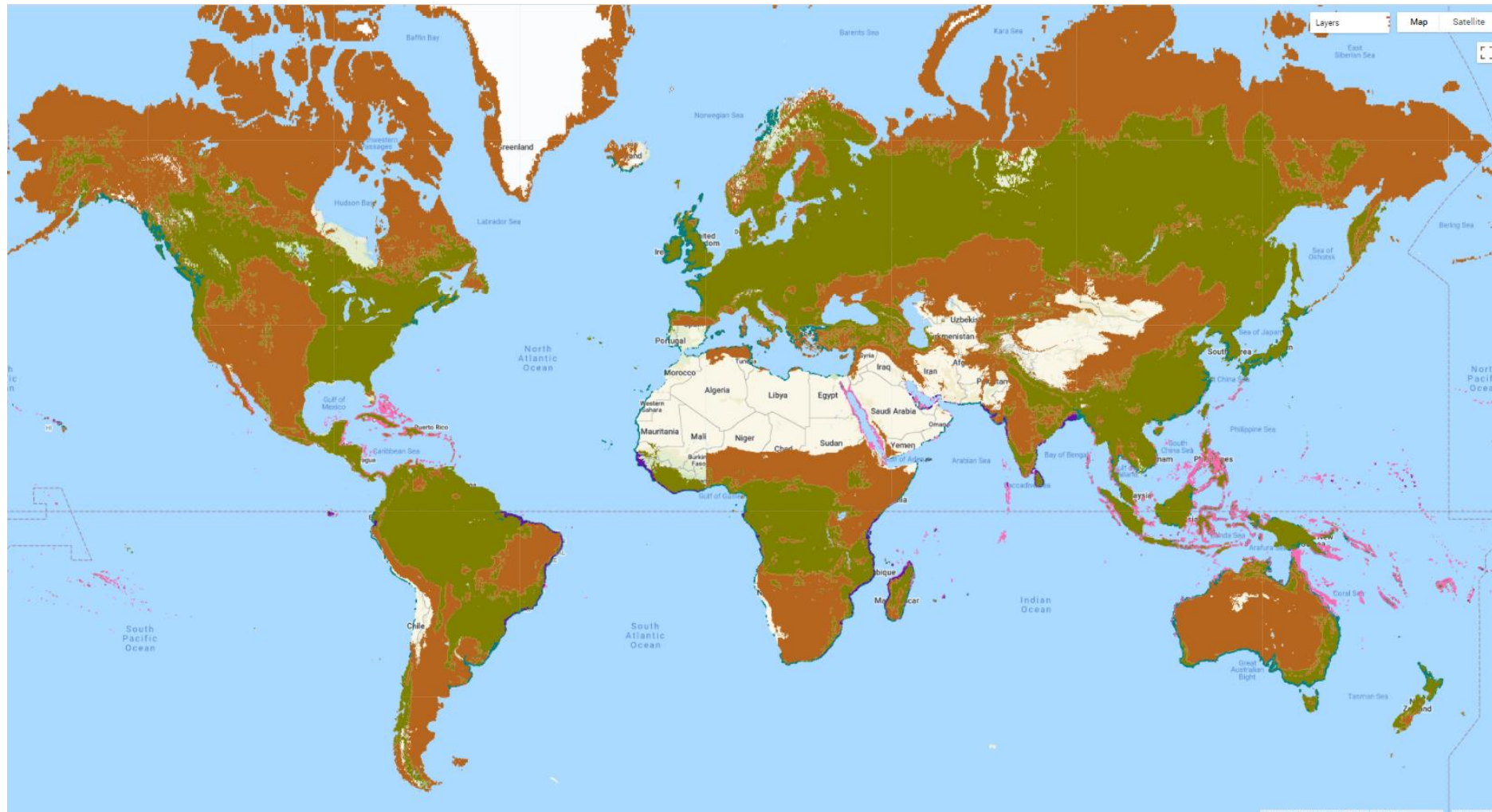
Climate threats



Scoping layer

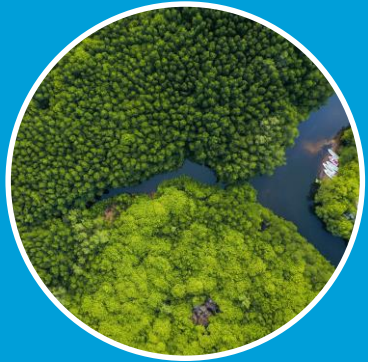


POTENTIAL ECOSYSTEM DISTRIBUTION



- Forest
- Grassland
- Seagrass
- Mangroves
- Coral reefs

THE LAYER



Potential ecosystem
distribution



Restorable
ecosystems

- Where ecosystems could be, but have disappeared
- Degraded ecosystems



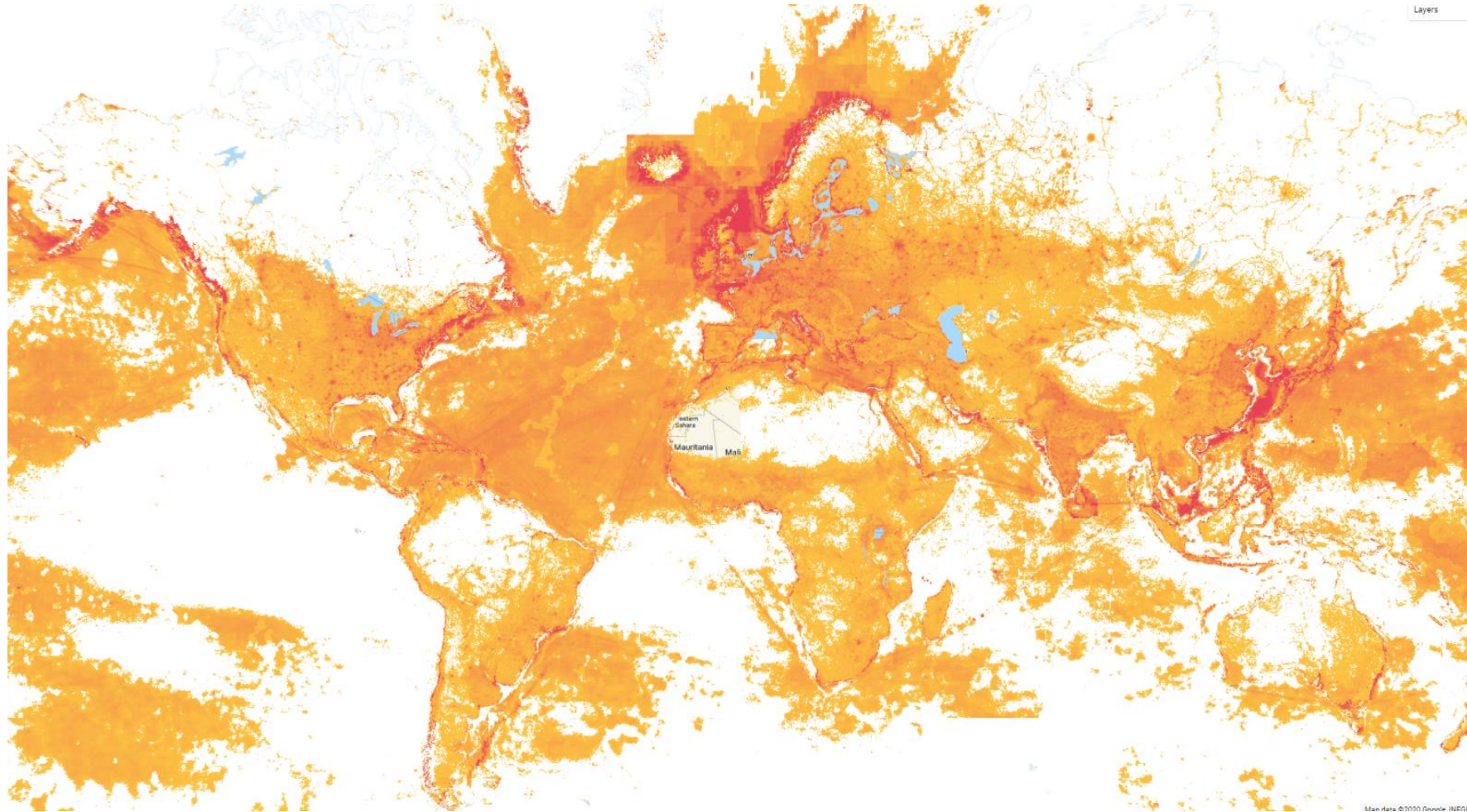
Climate threats



Scoping layer



DEGRADED & MODIFIED AREAS



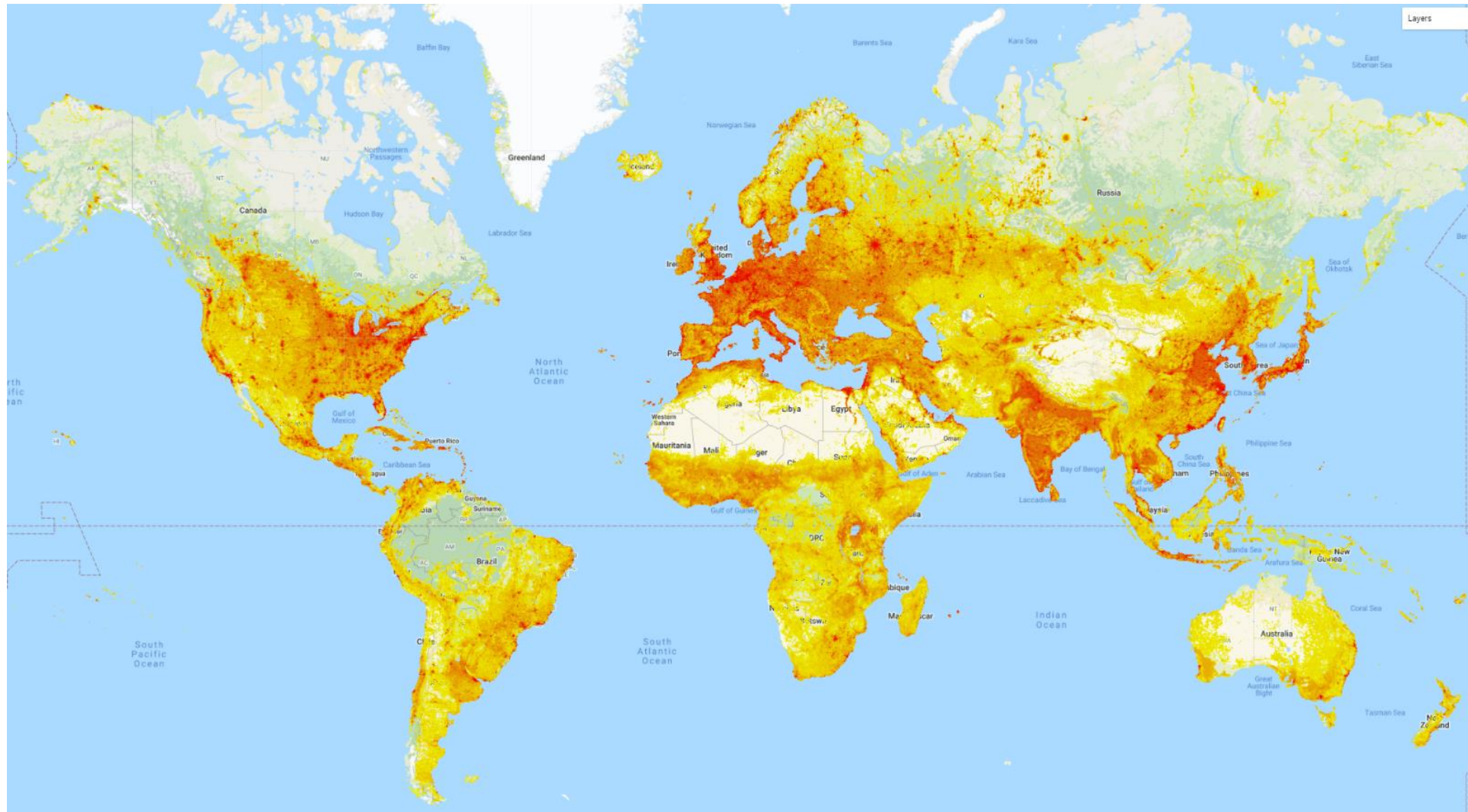
Degraded areas

Medium-High
Impact

Very High Impact

Intact areas

TERRESTRIAL HUMAN FOOTPRINT LAYER



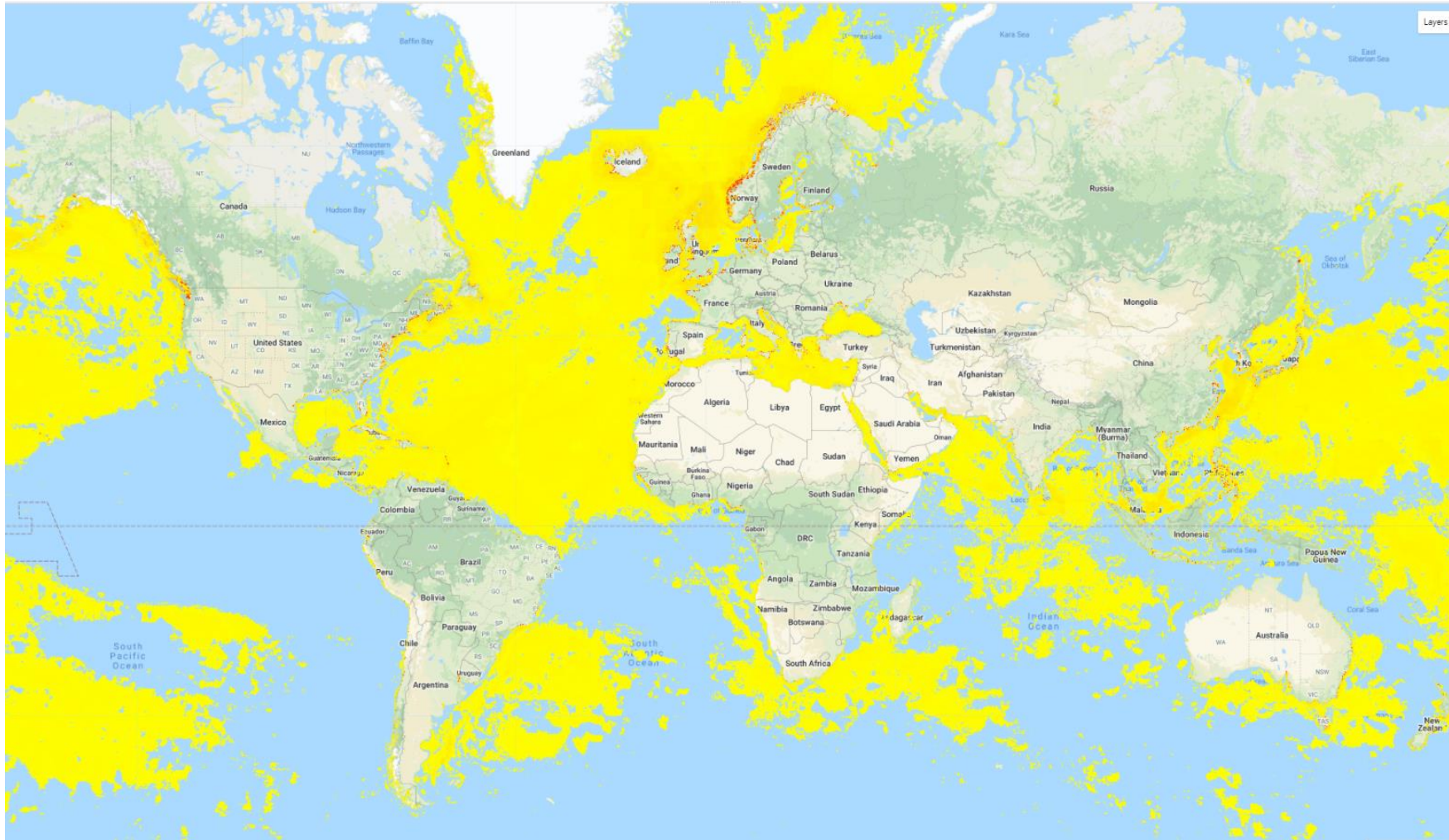
Legend

4 – medium-high degraded or modified

50 – very highly degraded/modified

Williams, Brooke et al. (2020), Change in terrestrial human footprint drives continued loss of intact ecosystems, Dryad, Dataset, <https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.3tx95x6d9>

MARINE HUMAN FOOTPRINT LAYER



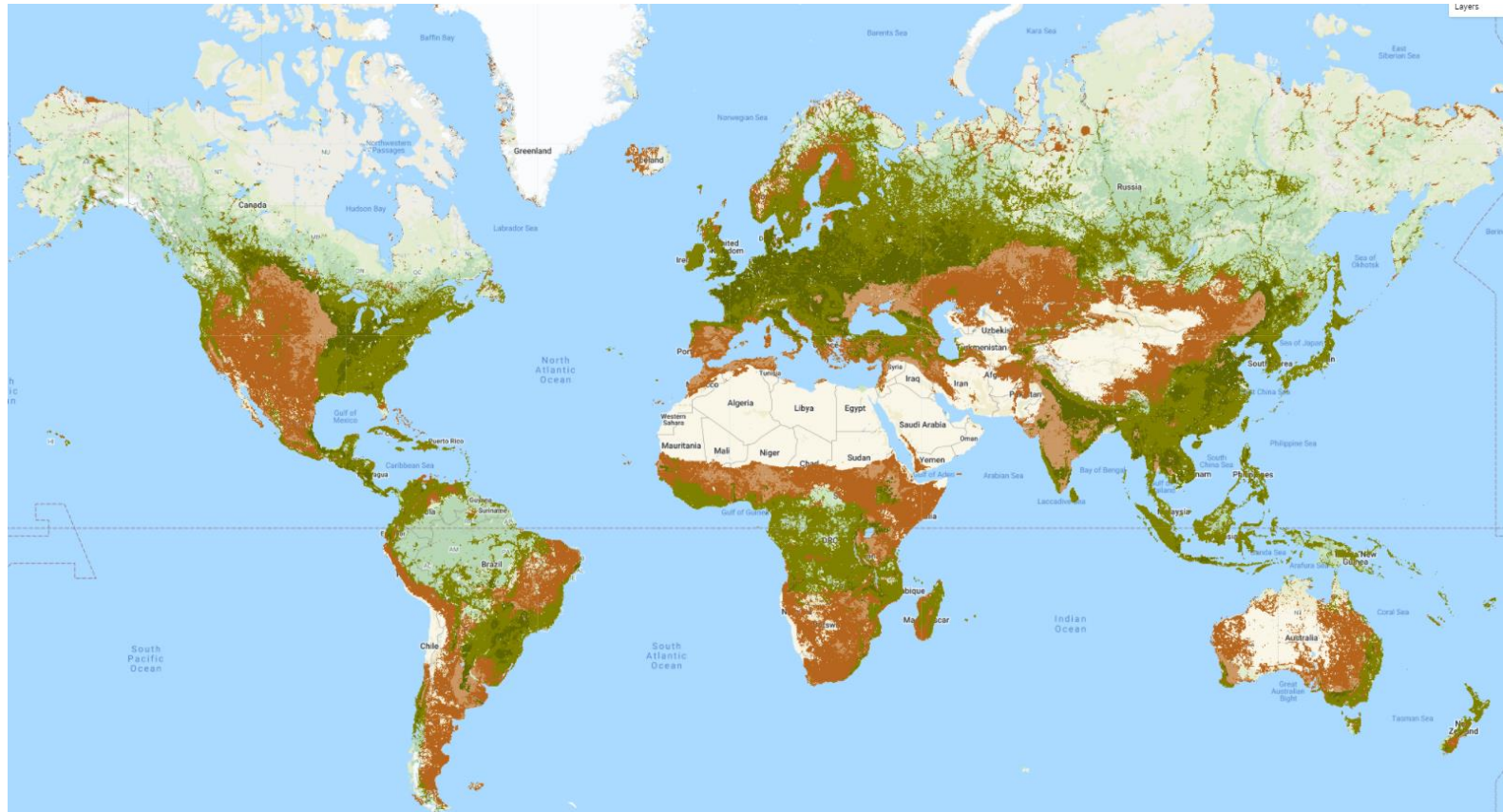
Legend

8.47 –
Medium-
High
Impact

16 – Very
High
Impact

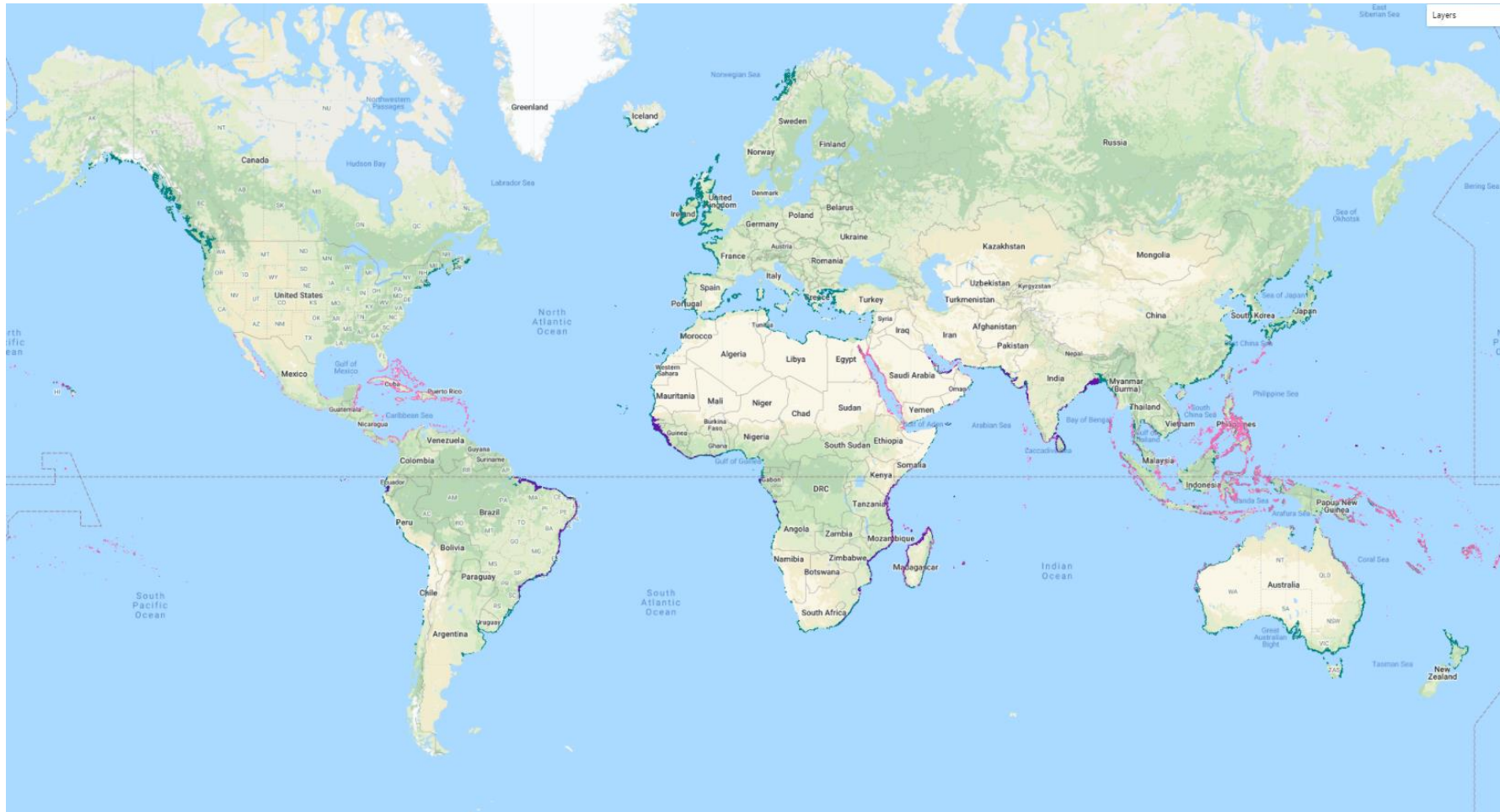
Halpern et al. A Global Map of Human Impact on Marine Ecosystems, 2008. Knowledge Network for Biocomplexity. [doi:10.5063/F19C6VN5](https://doi.org/10.5063/F19C6VN5)

RESTORABLE TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS



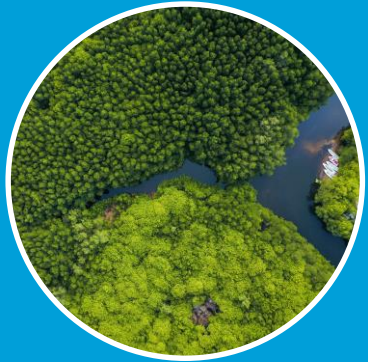
- Forest
- Forest – now cropland
- Grassland
- Grassland – now cropland

RESTORABLE MARINE ECOSYSTEMS



-  Seagrass
-  Mangroves
-  Coral reefs

THE LAYER



Potential ecosystem
distribution



Restorable
ecosystems



Climate threats

Which threats will likely:

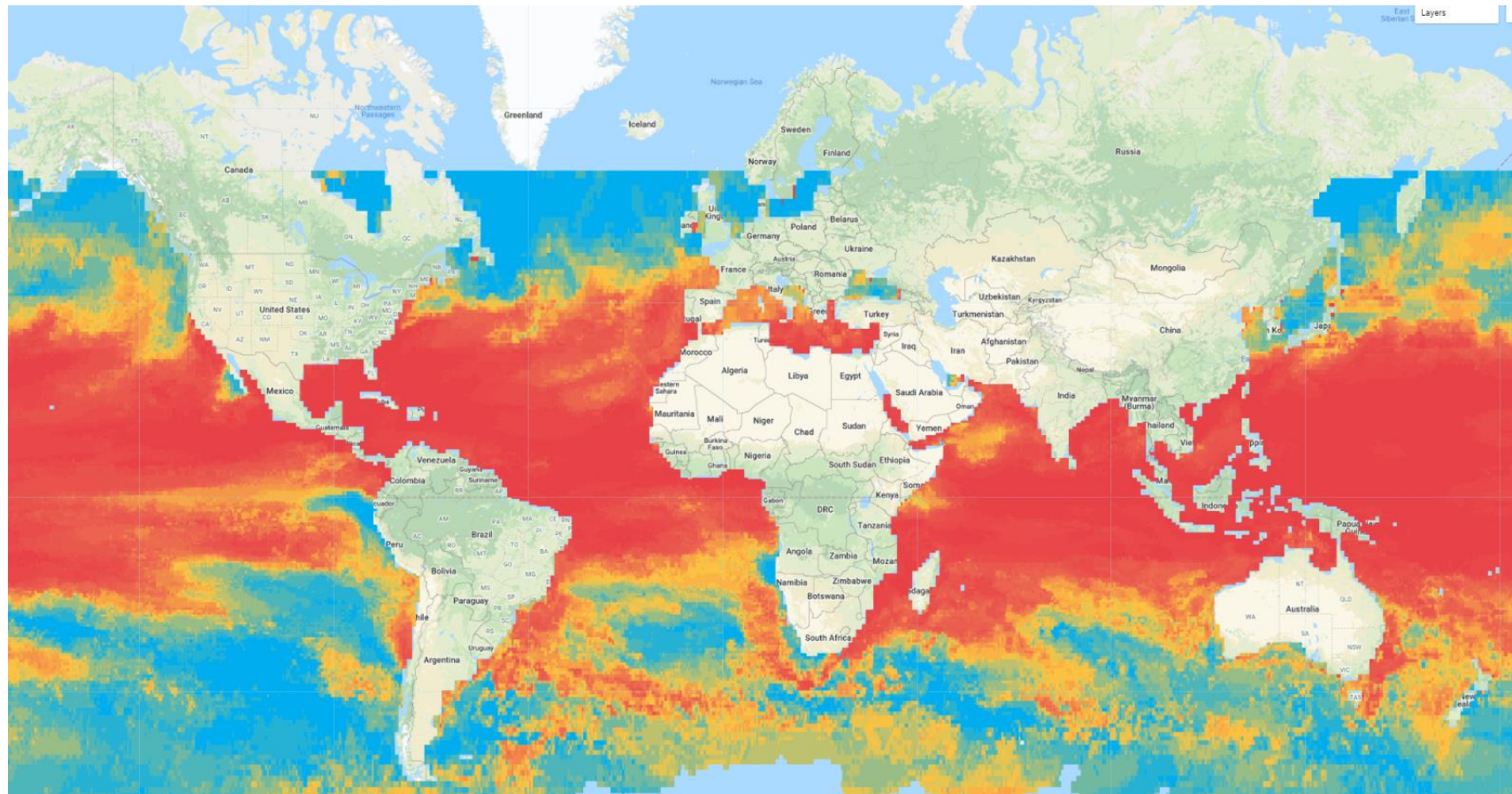
- Affect selected ecosystems
- Lead to potential habitat shifts
- Increase by 2050



Scoping layer



CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS – MARINE THERMAL STRESS



% likelihood of thermal stress 2045 - 2055

< 25 %

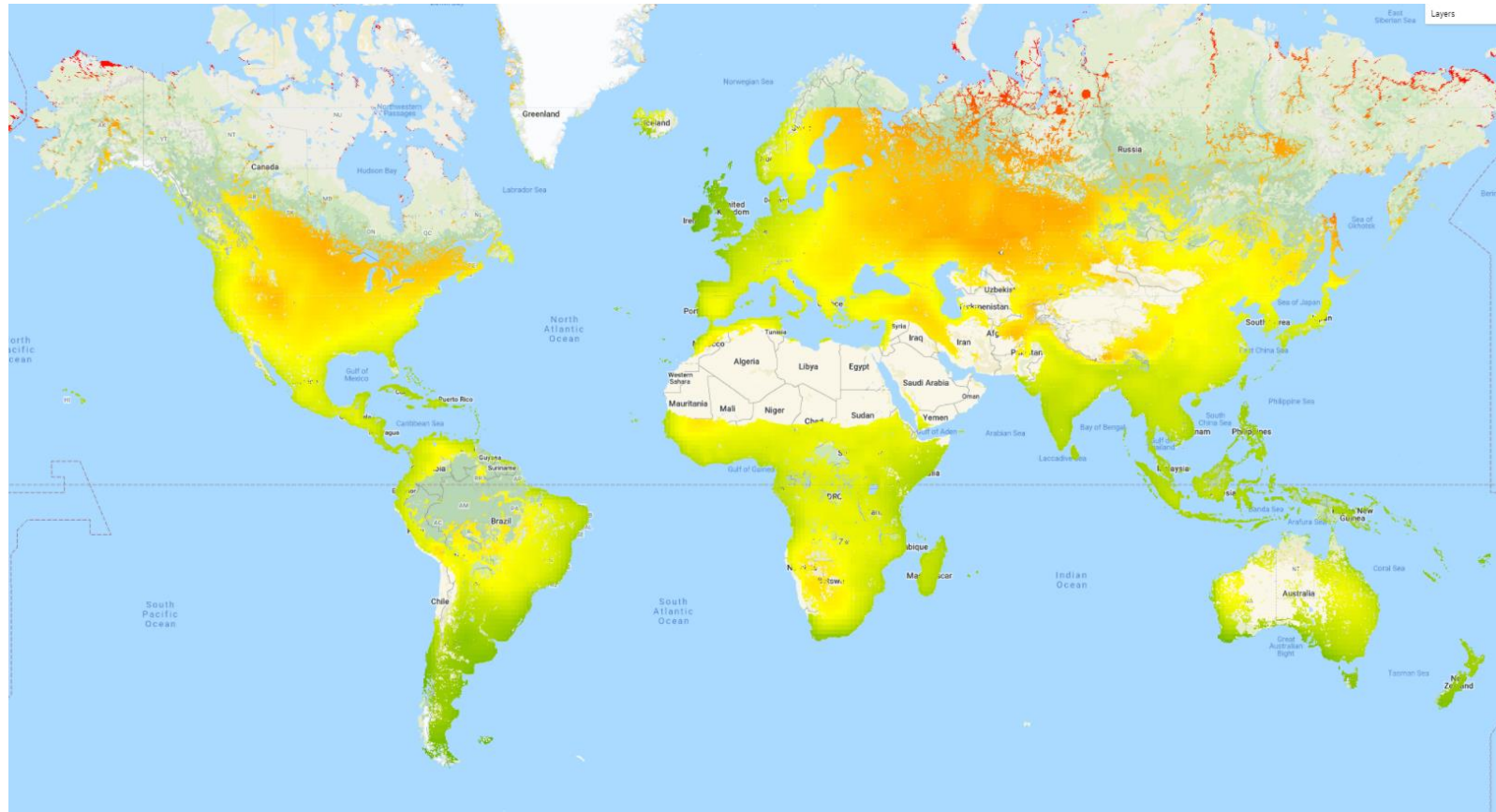
25 – 50%

51 – 75%

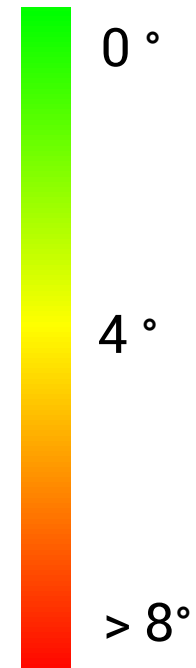
> 75%

Reefs at Risk Revisited, World Resources Institute, 2011

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS – MEAN ANNUAL AIR TEMPERATURE CHANGE

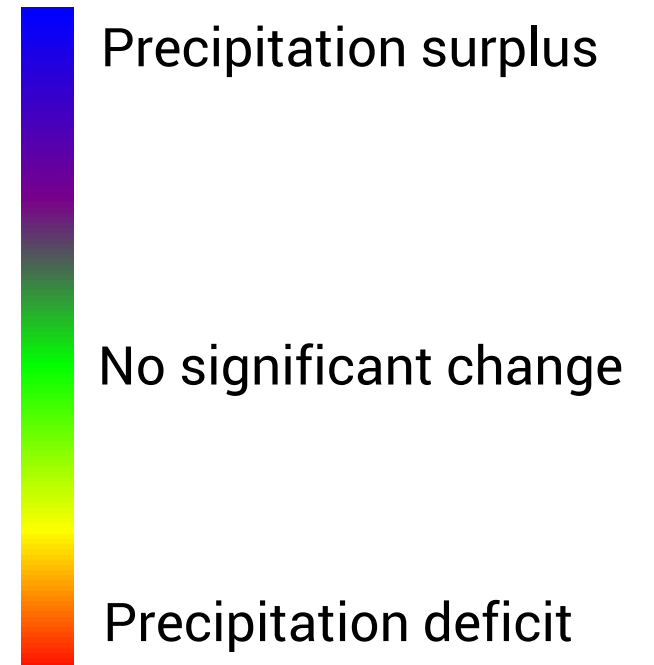
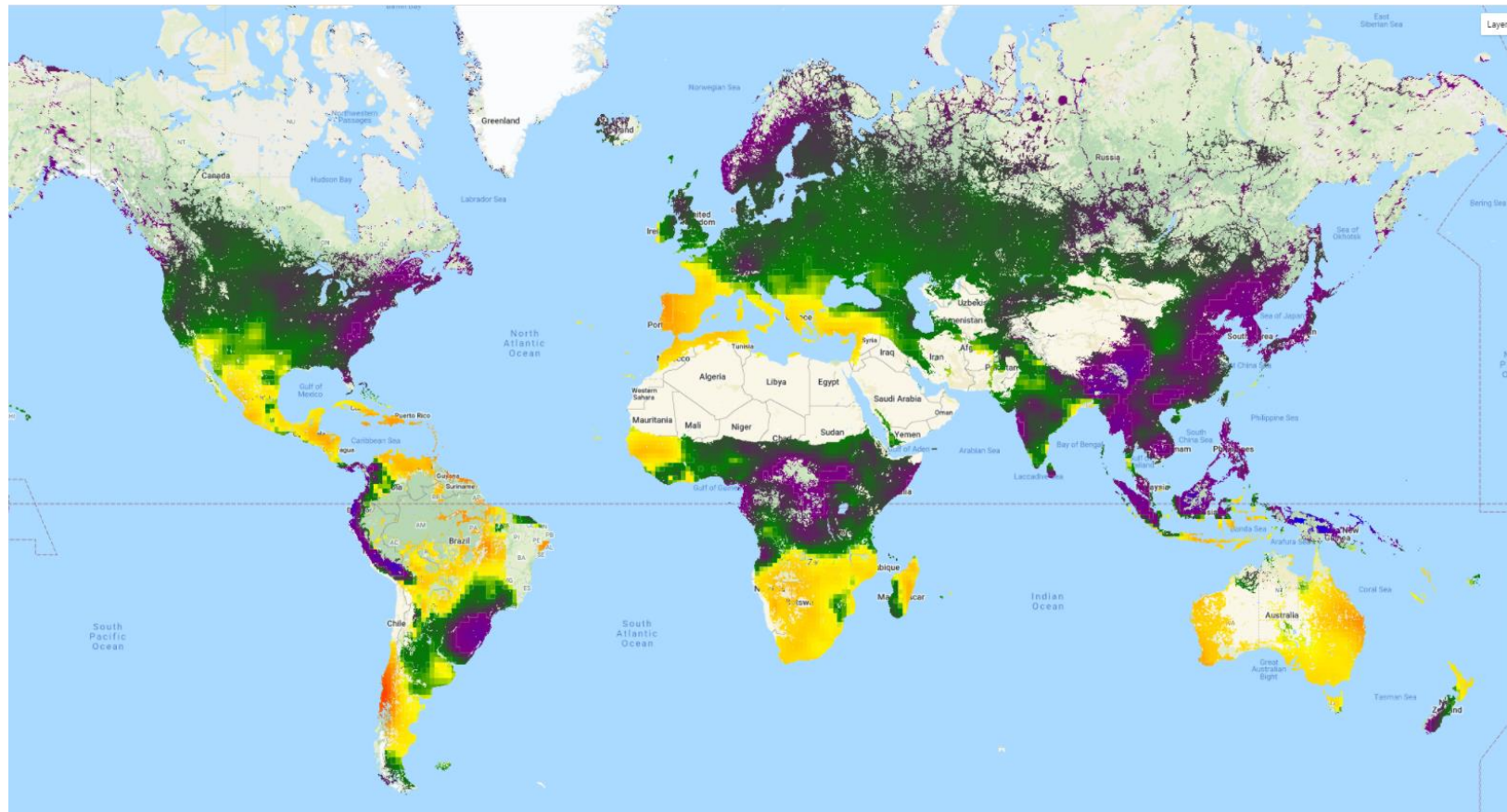


Degree Celsius change
2039 - 2060



Multi-Model Ensemble from the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR),
funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF)

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS – MEAN ANNUAL PRECIPITATION CHANGE



Multi-Model Ensemble from the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR),
funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF)

THE LAYER



Potential ecosystem distribution

- Forests
- Grasslands
- Mangroves
- Corals
- Seagrasses



Restorable ecosystems

- Where ecosystems could be, but have disappeared
- Degraded ecosystems



Climate threats

Which threats will likely:

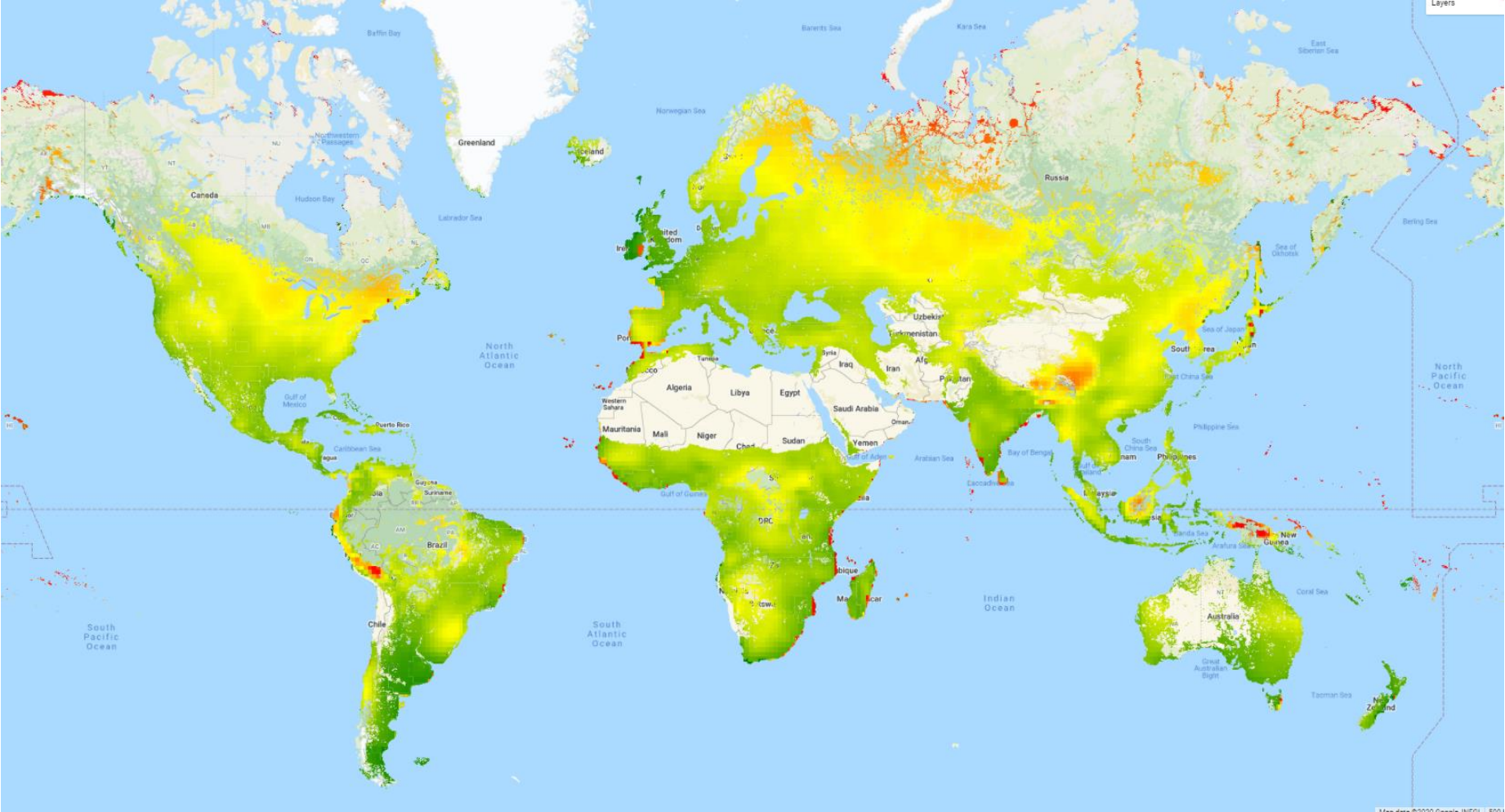
- Affect selected ecosystems
- Lead to potential habitat shifts
- Increase by 2050



Scoping layer

- Screen global areas for potential restoration areas
- Assess climate change risk in any restorable area
- Target local research

SNEAK PEEK: FINAL LAYER

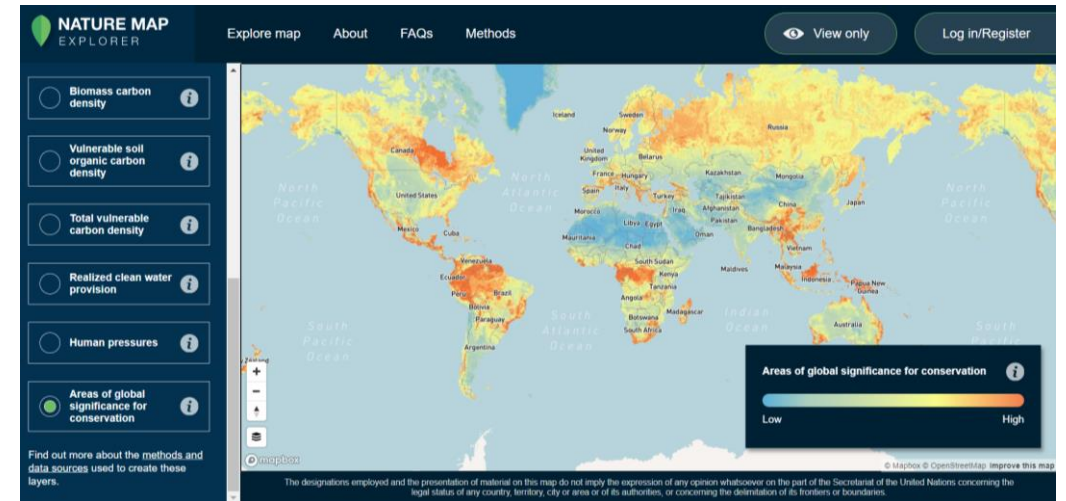


Restoration Resilience

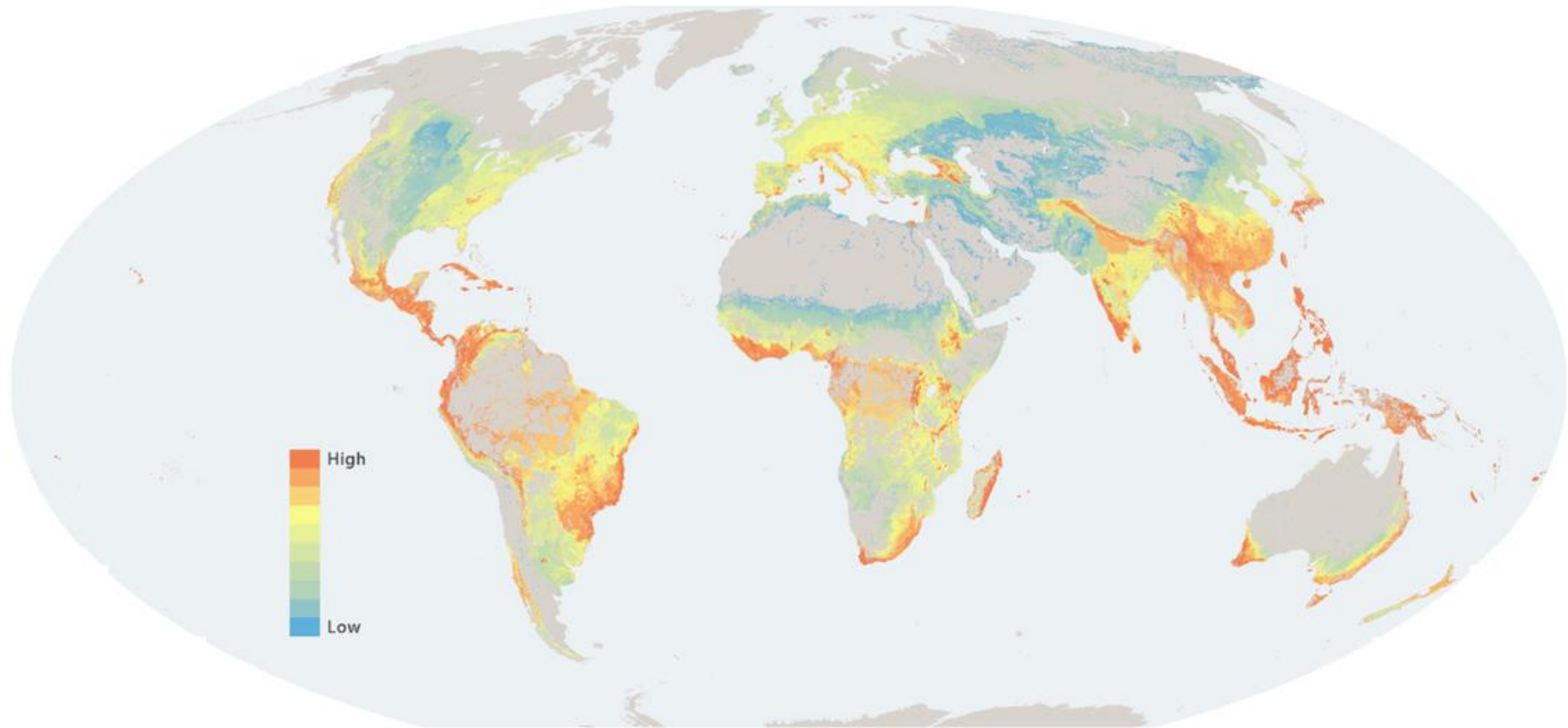


RELATED WORK: NATUREMAP

- New global maps of habitats, biodiversity, carbon & ecosystem services
- Incorporates newly available global biodiversity data
- Largest globally consistent spatial dataset on species ranges to date



NATURE MAP – RESTORATION PRIORITIES



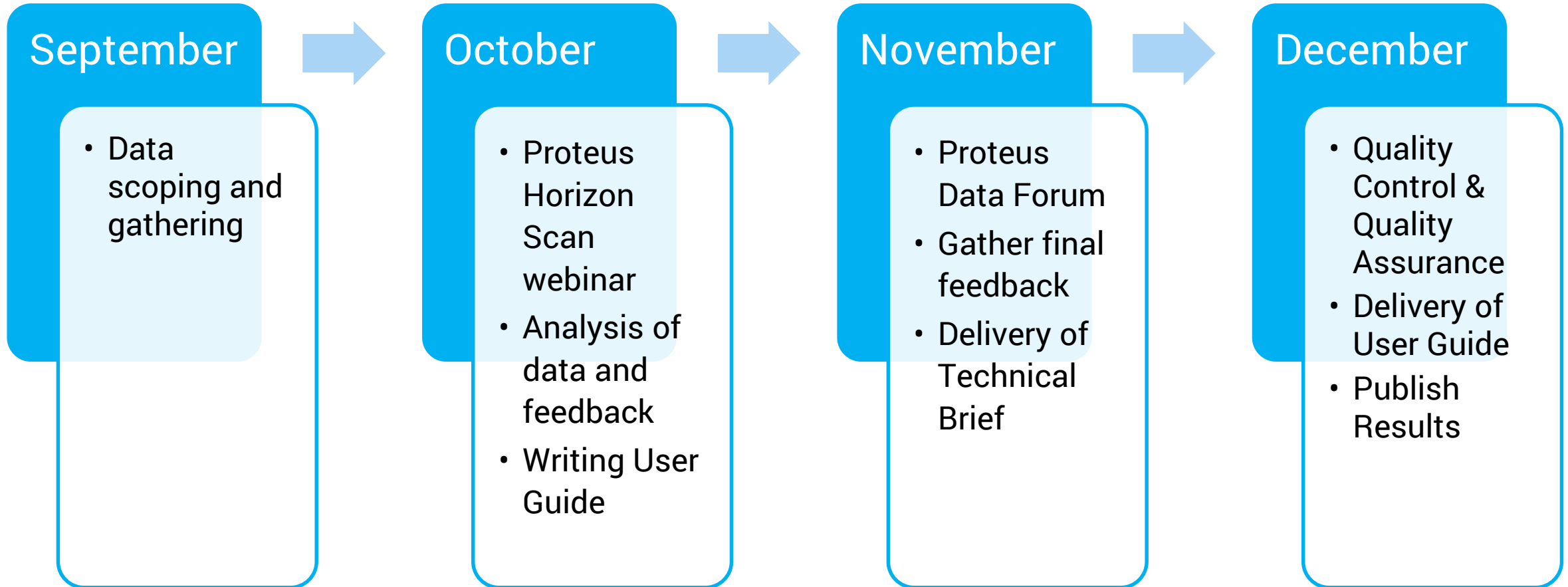
Strassburg et al. (2020). Global priority areas for ecosystem restoration. *Nature* (in press).



HOW TO USE THE LAYER

- Global screening & scoping layer
- Decision-making to avoid restoration efforts affected by climate change
- Must be supplemented by local research before action can occur

TIMELINE & PLANNED OUTPUTS





Thank you



Poll – menti.com 35 47 61 2

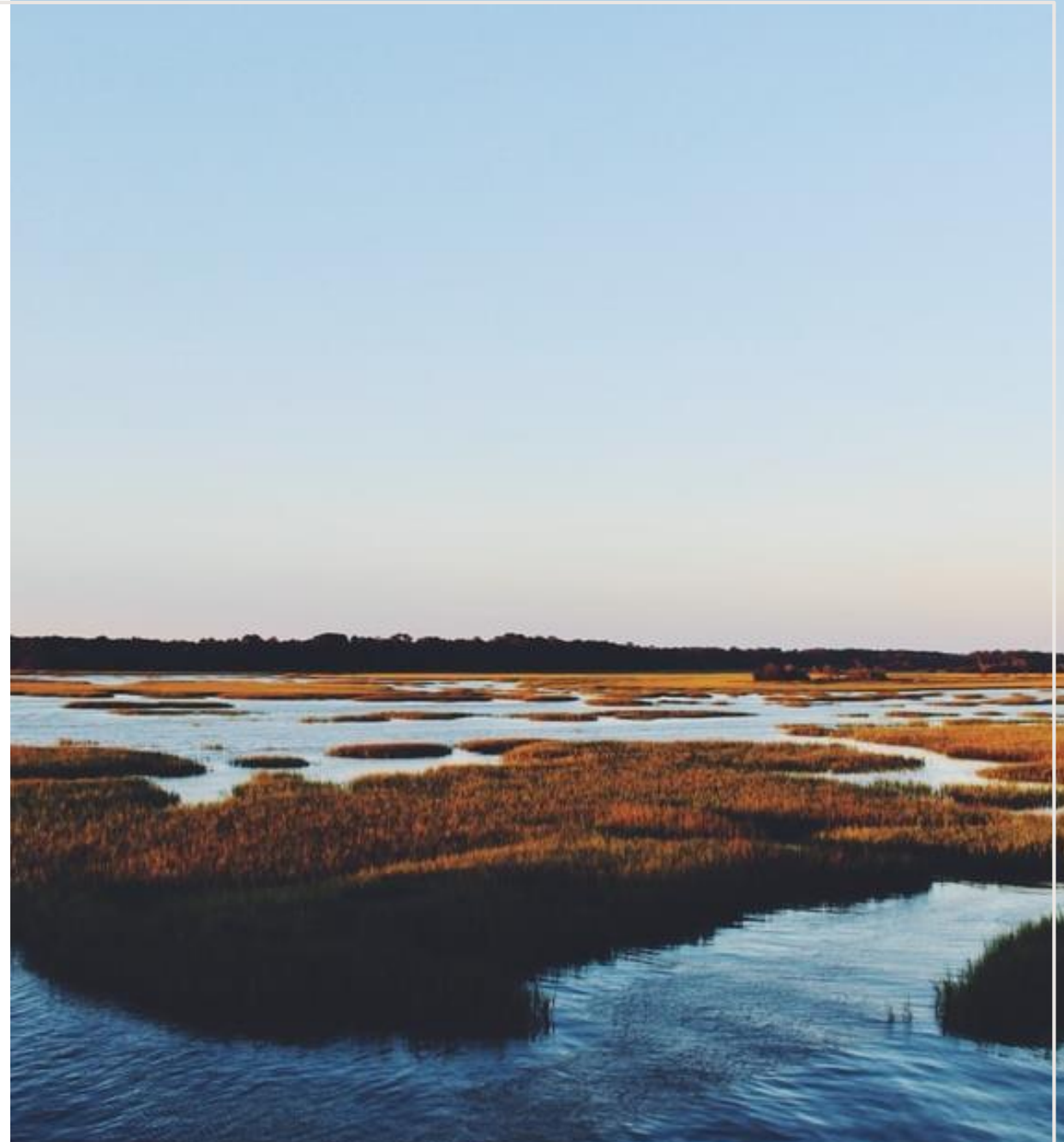


Discussion

Contact

For password details for your company, and any other questions related to the Proteus Partnership please contact:

sebastian.bekker@unep-wcmc.org



A photograph of a young evergreen tree sapling, possibly a spruce or fir, growing in a forest. The tree is in the foreground, slightly to the left, with its branches and needles clearly visible. The background is a blurred forest of taller trees, creating a sense of depth. The lighting is natural, suggesting a daytime setting in a wooded area.

DISCUSSION POINTS

We would be interested to hear...

- How you might use this global layer?
- Your thoughts & feedback on this tool so far
- Your thoughts on the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration

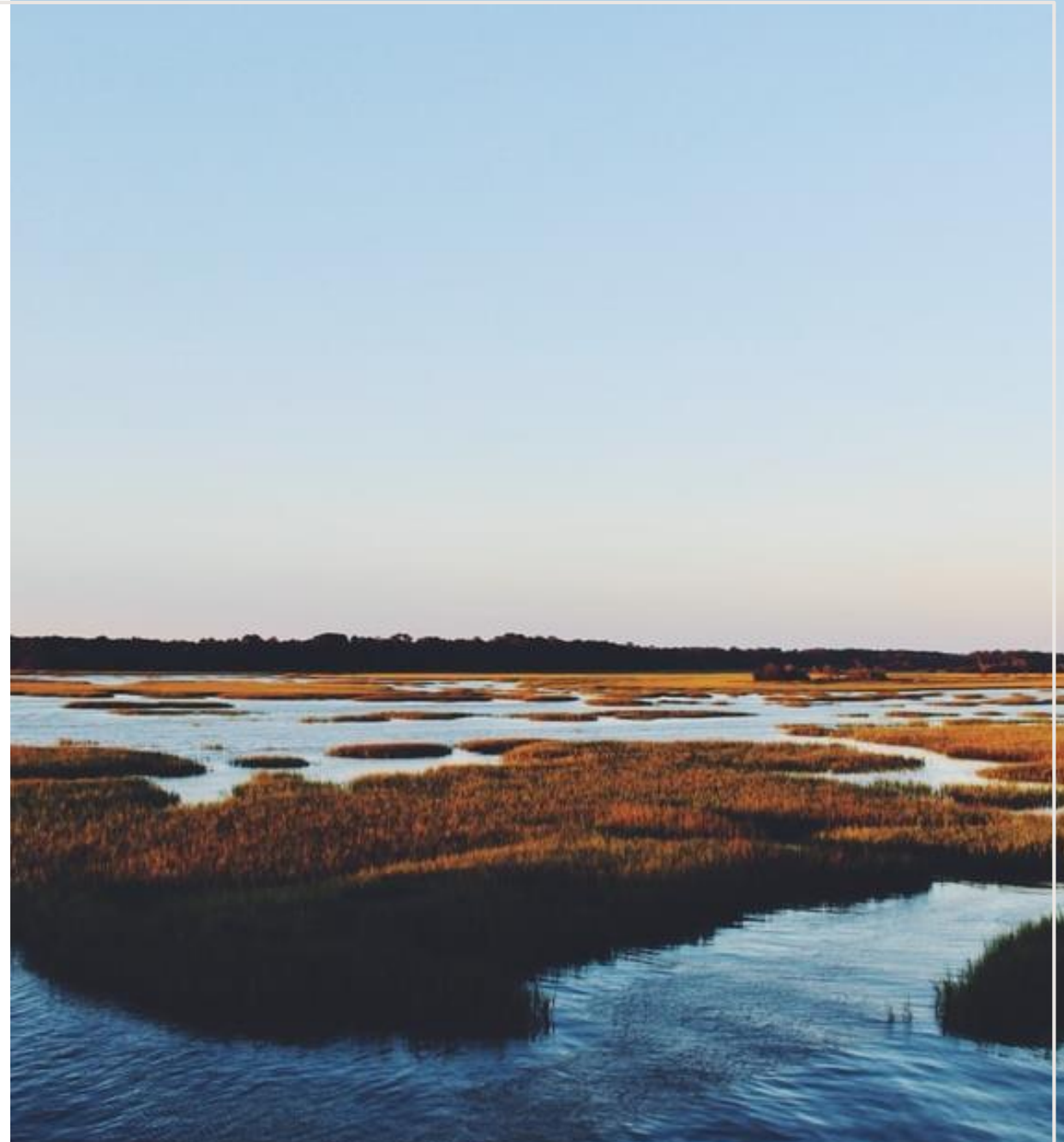
Please do get in touch to discuss further

Proteus Data Forum webinar

Restoration Resilience

HAZEL.THORNTON@UNEP-WCMC.ORG

SARA.PRUCKNER@UNEP-WCMC.ORG



UN 
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