

Broadening the scope of future visions for nature positive futures in Peru

SwissRE resilience summit

Benjamin Black (ETH Zürich)

Agenda

1. Team
2. Goals
3. Background
4. Workflow
5. Impacts



Team



Adrienne Grêt-Regamey



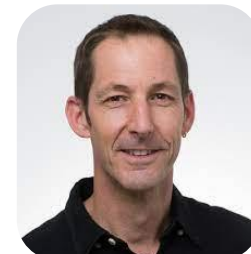
Loïc Pellissier



Edouard Davin



Jan Göpel



Antoine Guisan



Ignacio Palomo



Ben Black



Manuel Kurmann



Chenyu Shen



Armando Valdés-Velásquez



Miguel Saravia

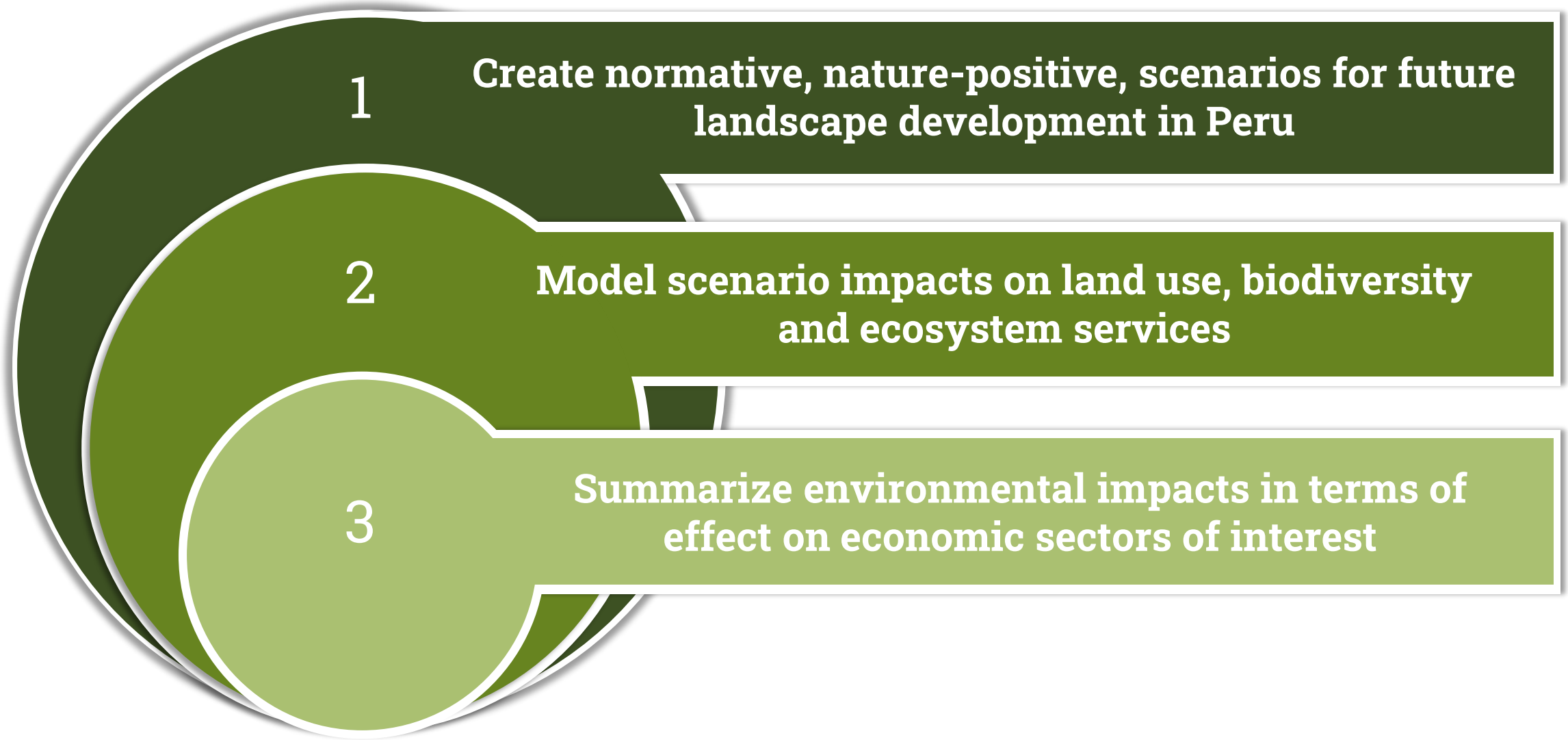
ETH zürich

WYSS
ACADEMY
**FOR
NATURE**

Unil
UNIL | Université de Lausanne

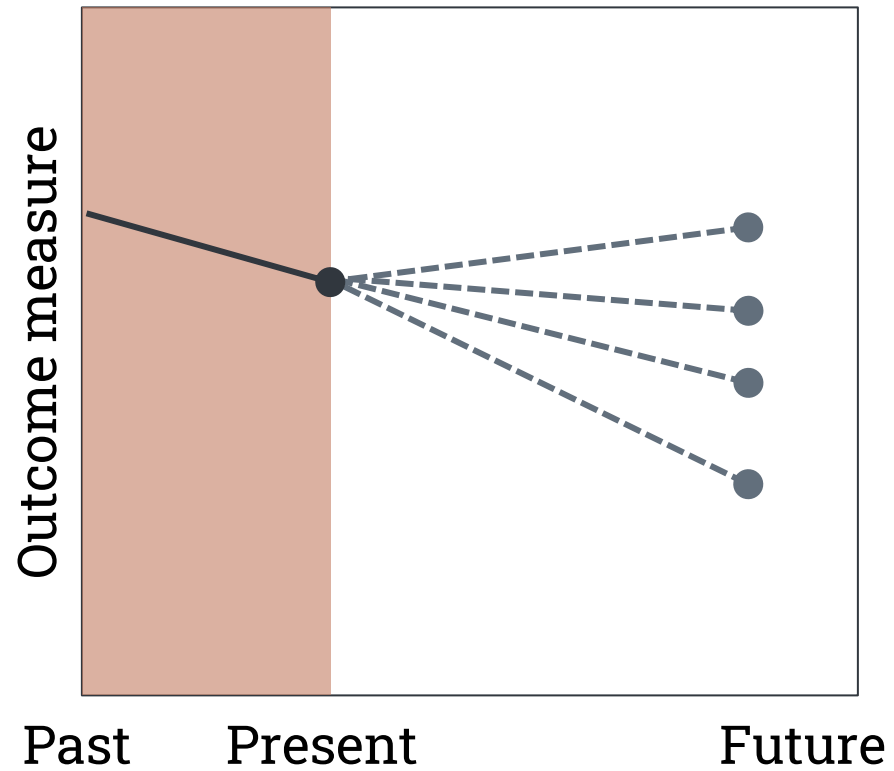
 **Université
Grenoble
Alpes**

Project goals

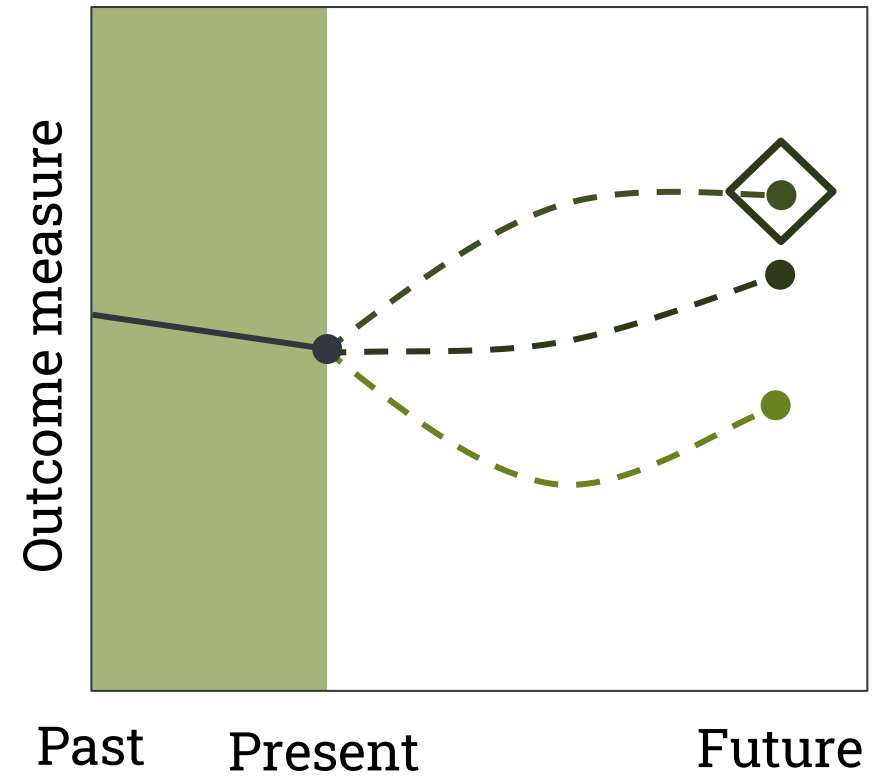


Background

Exploratory

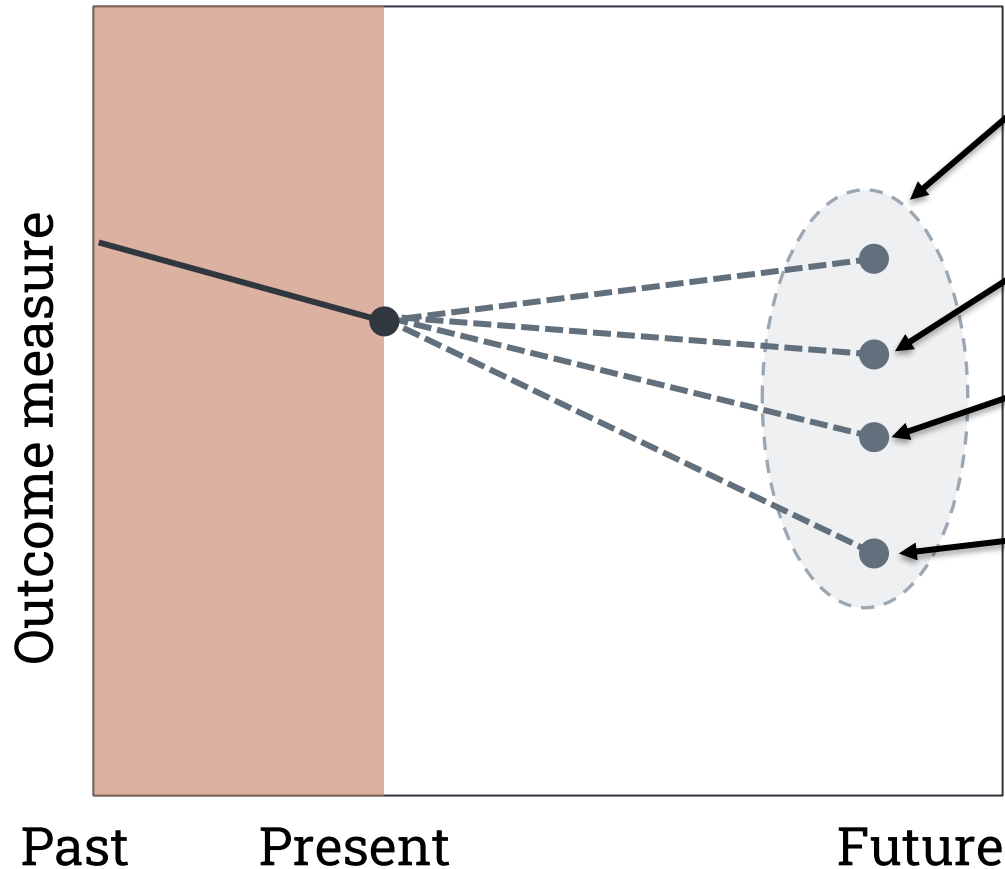


Normative



Background

Exploratory



Range of probable outcomes

Business as Usual: Extrapolation of current trends

Common alternatives: 'economic liberalisation'

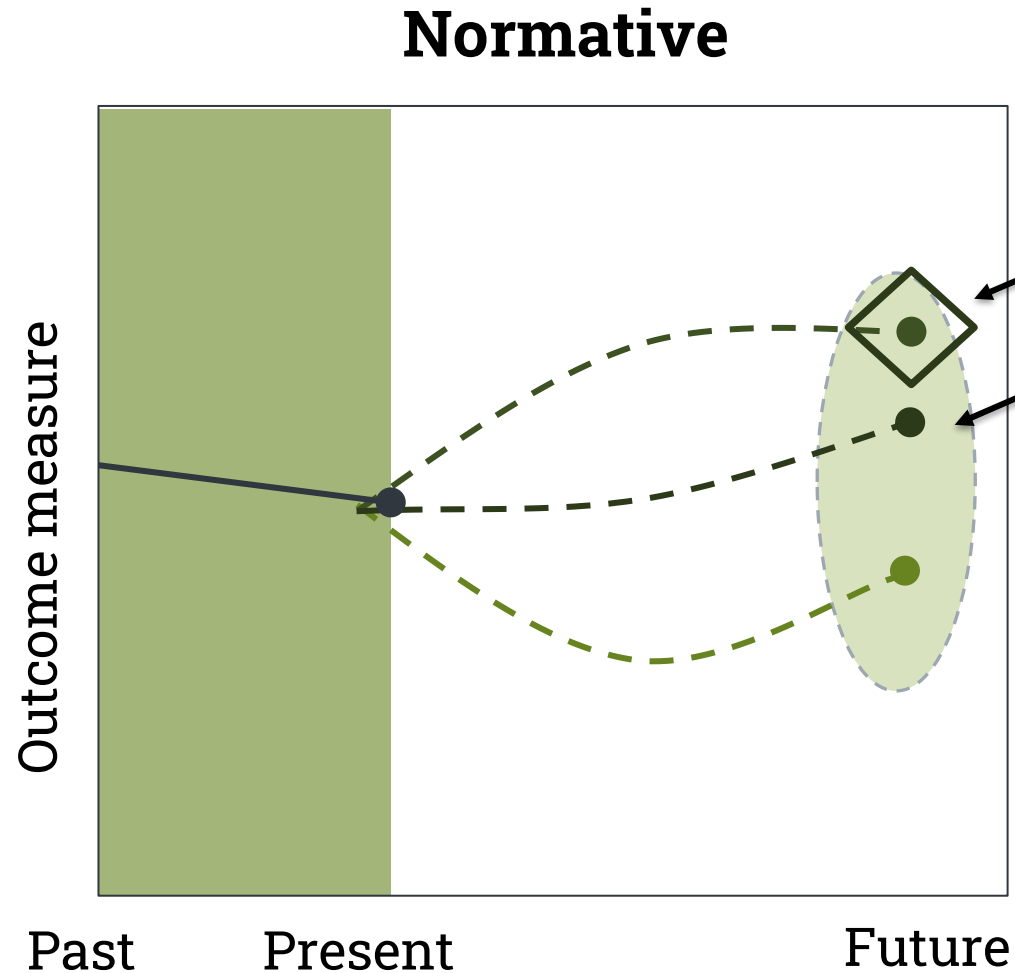
Increasingly predict negative outcomes

**Often devised
without
participation**

=

**No indication
of societal
desirability**

Background



Specify desirable end-points

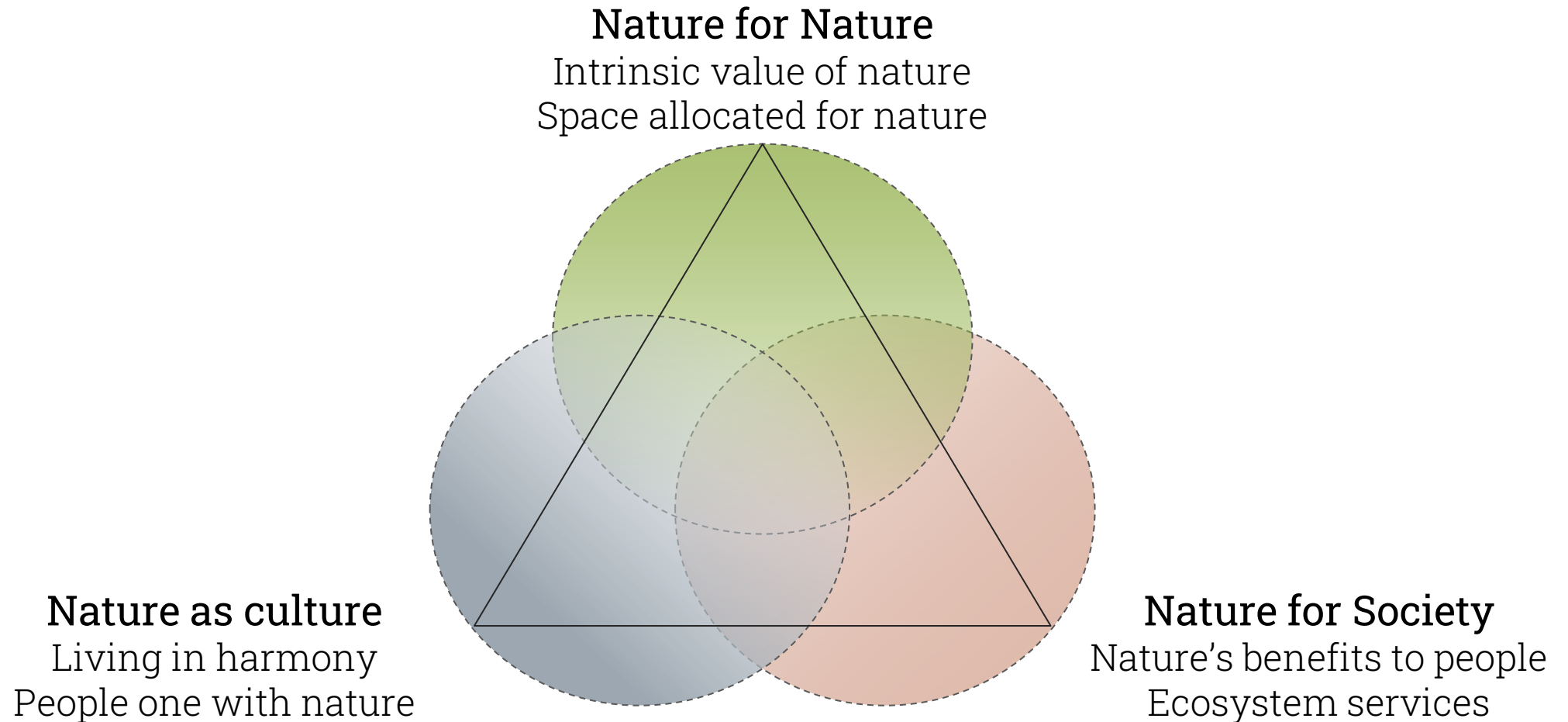
Space to imagine transformative change

Often devised with stakeholder participation:

- **Inclusive of different value systems**
- **Mobilise actors and encourage stewardship.**

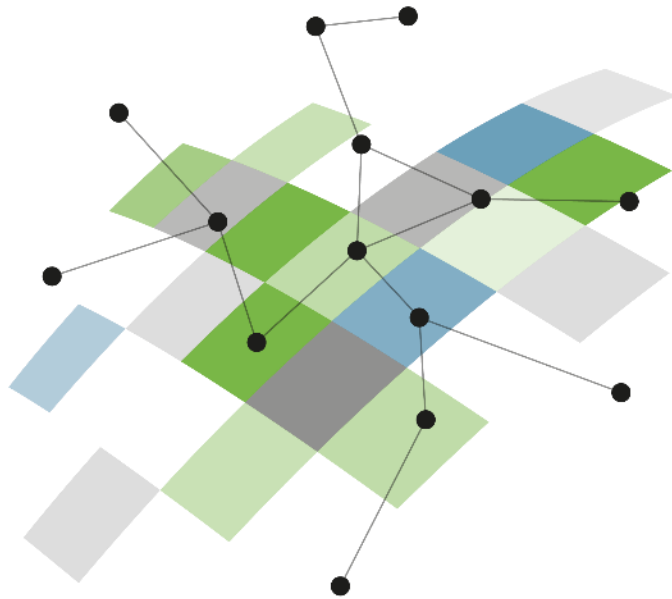
Background

IPBES Nature Futures Framework

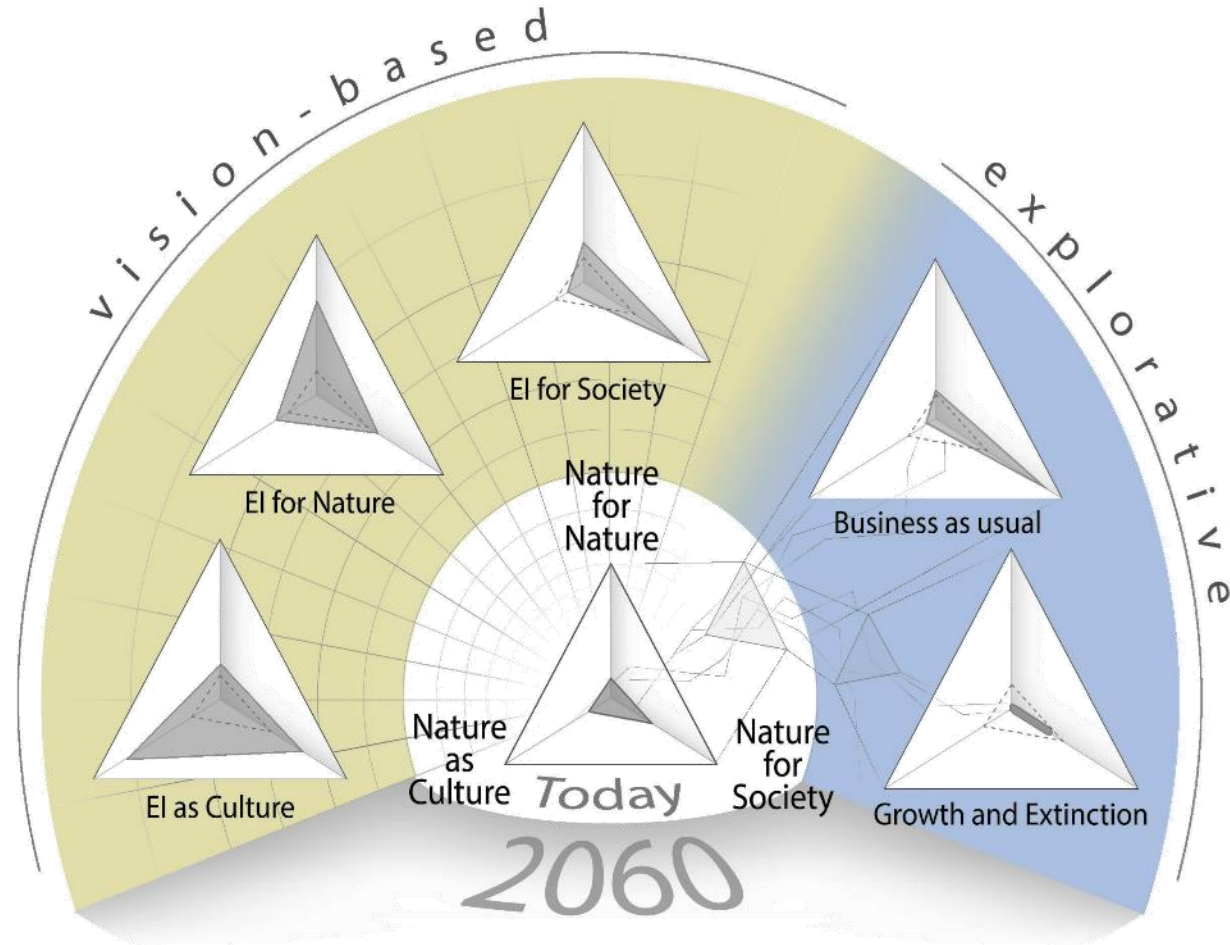


Background

Five scenarios of future landscape development in Switzerland between 2020-2060



ValPar.CH











Background

ARTICLE OPEN

 Check for updates

A future of extreme precipitation and droughts in the Peruvian Andes

Emily R. Potter ^{1,2,3}✉, Catriona L. Fyfe ⁴, Andrew Orr², Duncan J. Quincey ¹, Andrew N. Ross ⁵, Sally Rangecroft^{6,7}, Katy Medina ^{8,9}, Helen Burns ⁵, Alan Llacza¹⁰, Gerardo Jacome¹⁰, Robert Å. Hellström¹¹, Joshua Castro¹², Alejo Cochachin^{13,15}, Nilton Montoya¹², Edwin Loarte ^{8,9} and Francesca Pellicciotti ^{4,14}

Peru glaciers decimated by climate change - report

By Marco Aquino

November 24, 2023 5:17 AM GMT+1 · Updated 6 days ago



Peru: Fifth highest rate of deforestation in the world in 2022

BRIEFING PAPER

GLOBAL CLIMATE RISK INDEX 2021

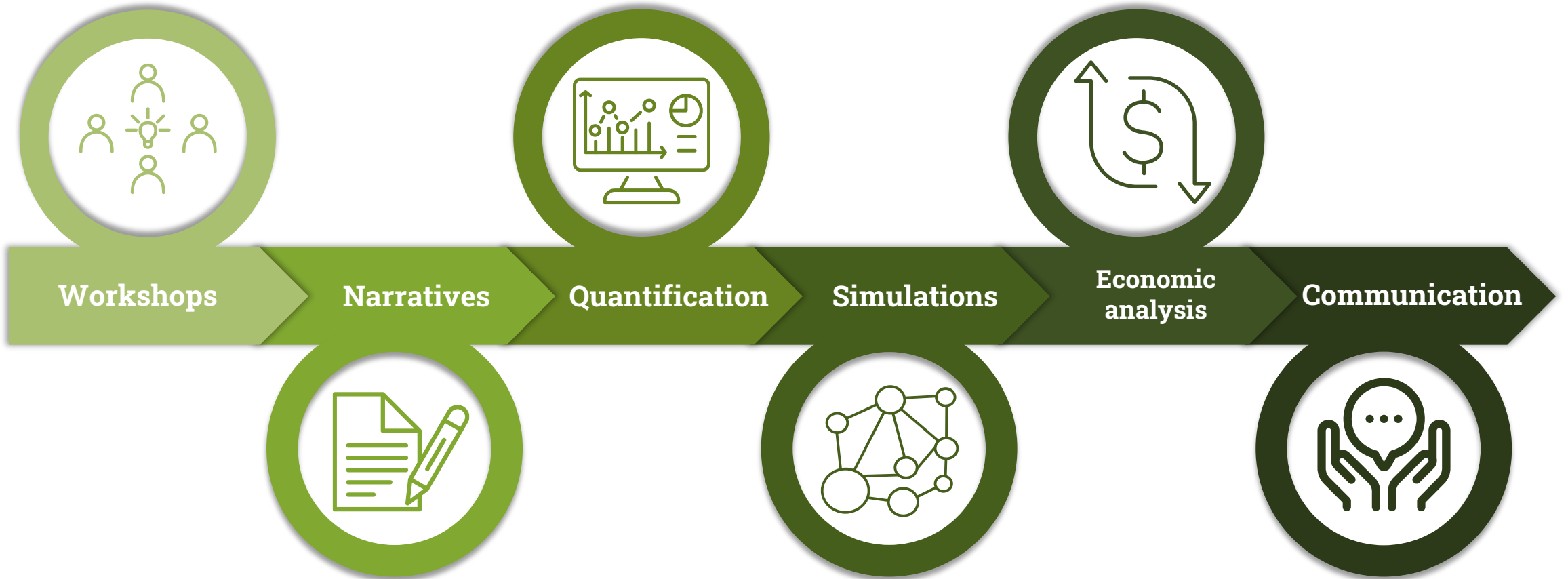
Who Suffers Most from Extreme Weather Events?
Weather-Related Loss Events in 2019 and 2000-2019

David Eckstein, Vera Künzel, Laura Schäfer

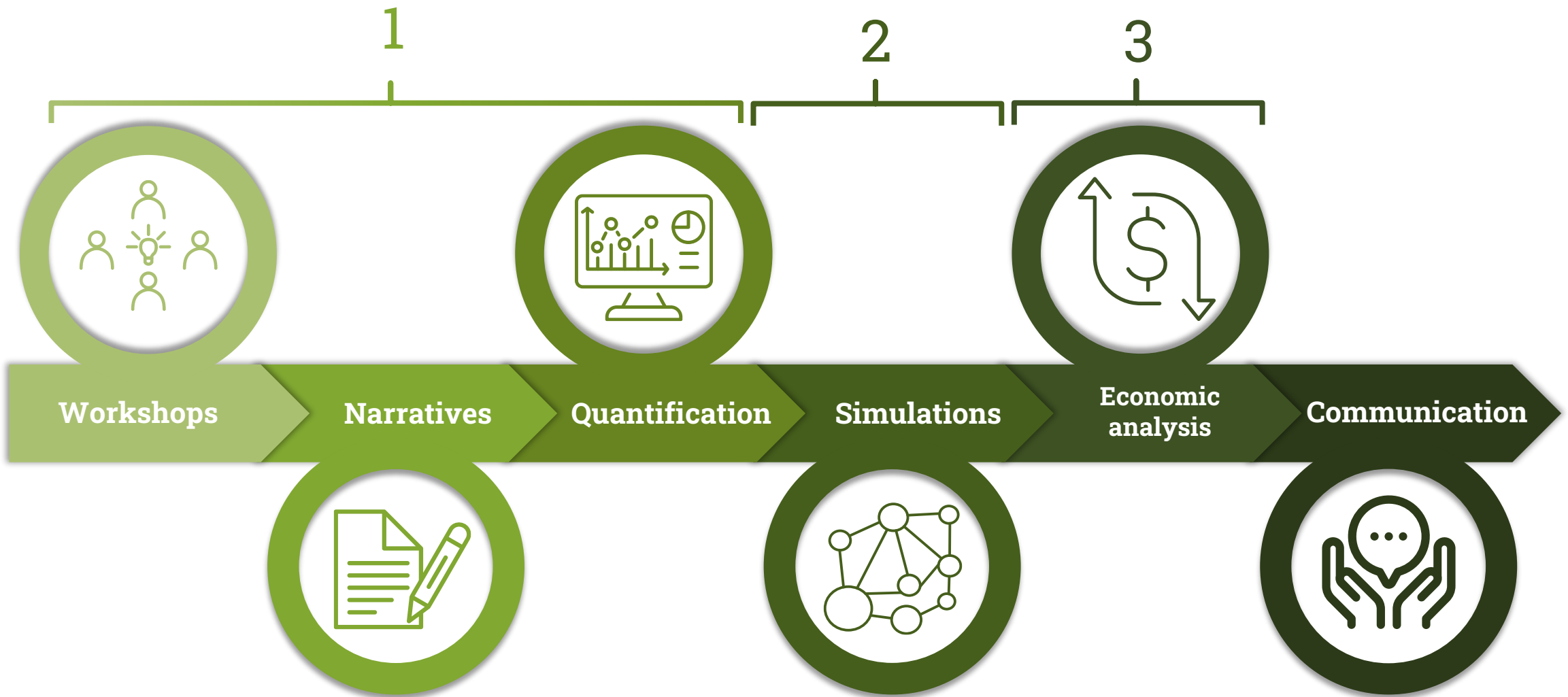
“Peru is one of the 50 countries worst hit by the impacts of climate change”



Workflow



Workflow



Workflow



- Division of Peru into regions for scenario differentiation
- Cross-section of stakeholders
- Stages of participatory process:
 1. Scenario co-creation
 2. Validation of scenario narratives and quantification
 3. Validation/presentation of results

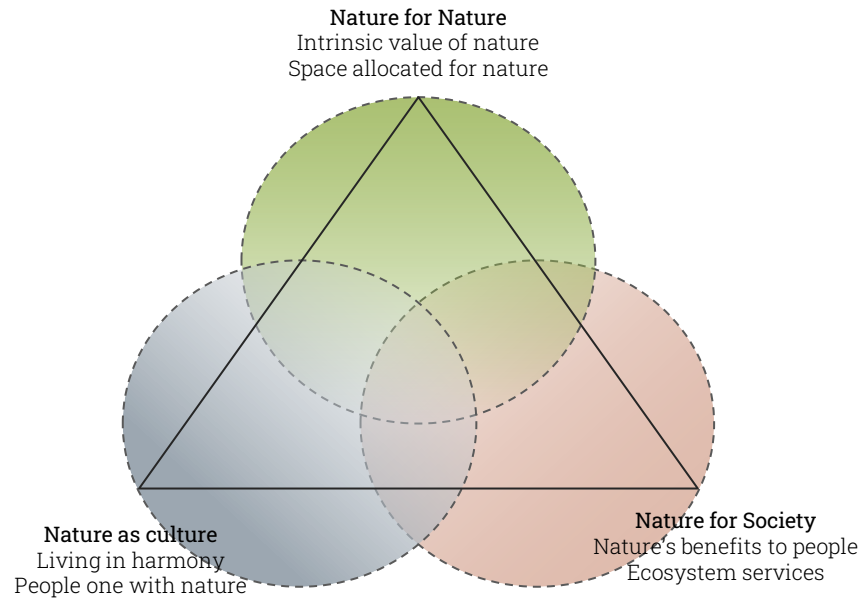


Minam 2017

Workflow



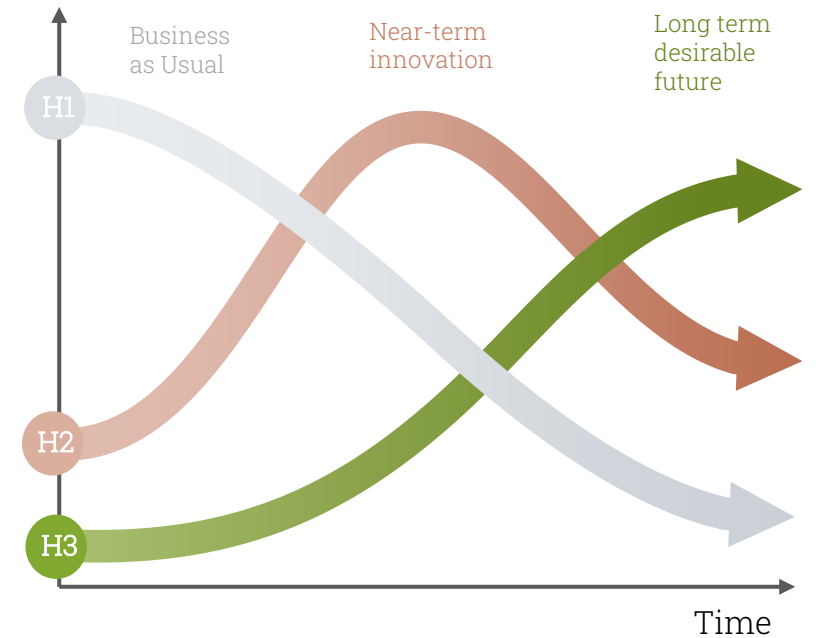
Nature Futures Framework



PBL 2018

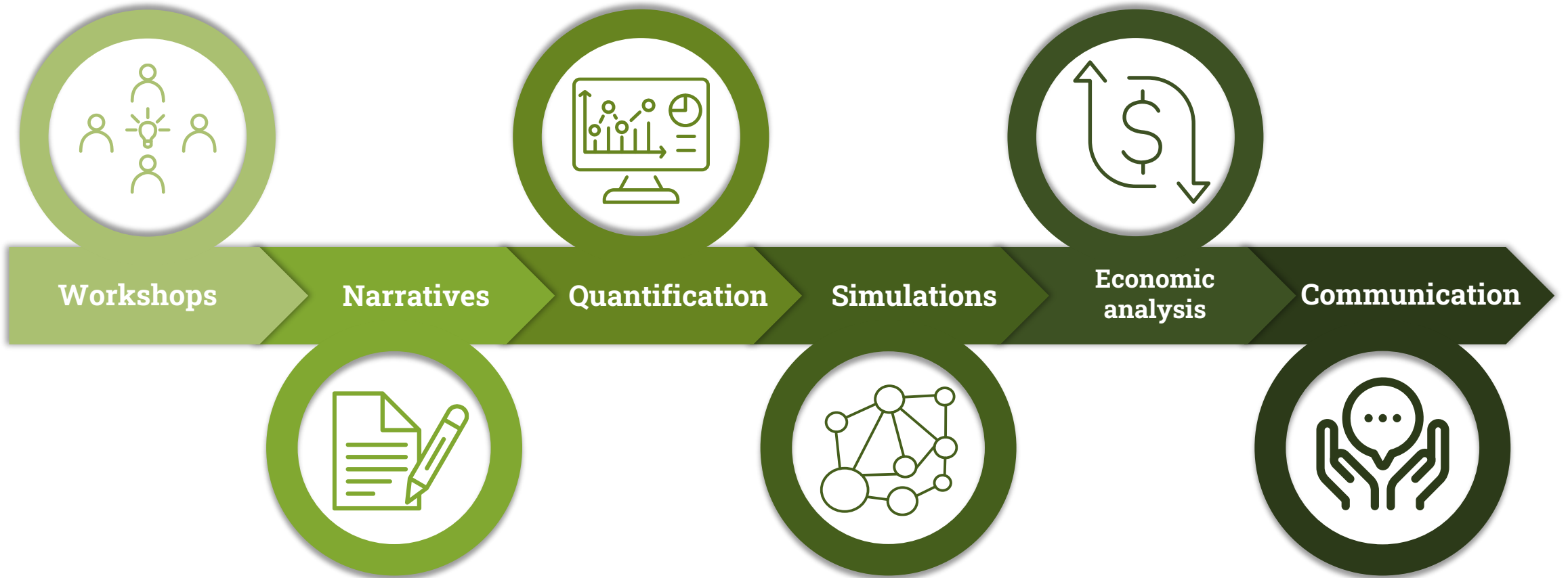
+

Three Horizons framework



Sharpe et al. 2016

Workflow



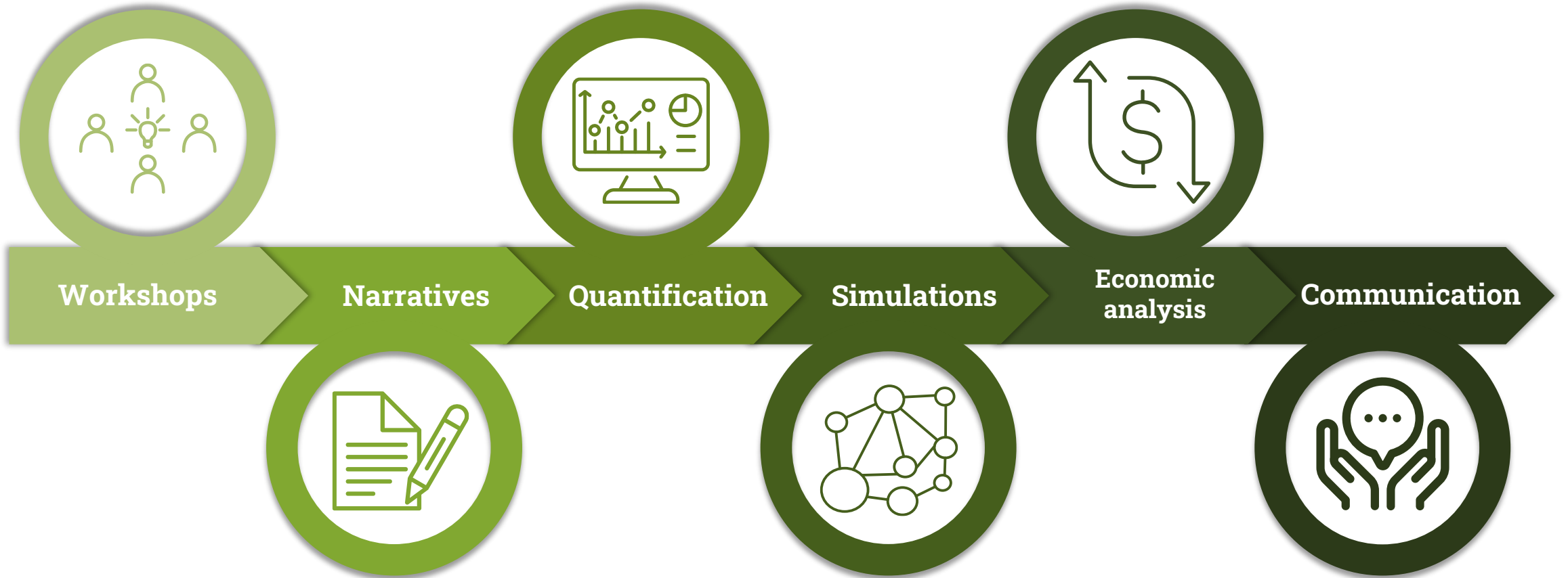
Workflow

- **Descriptions of key drivers:** Economic development, agricultural policy, energy mix, tourism, population change
- **Linked to global scenarios:** SSP/RCPs
- **National processes:** Protected area targets, Department developmental plans



Driver	Nature for Nature	Nature for Society	Nature as Culture	Business as Usual	Growth and Extinction
	+1.4°C RCP 2.6	+2.3°C RCP 4.5	+1.4°C RCP 2.6	+2.3°C RCP 4.5	+3.1°C RCP 8.5
	Low 9.5M	Reference 10.5M	Reference 10.5M	Reference 10.5M	High 11.5M
	22% (2030) 30% (2060)	17% (2030) 22% (2060)	17% (2030) 25% (2060)	15% (2030) 20% (2060)	15% (2030) 0% (2060)
	SSP 1 Green Road	SSP 2 Middle of the road	SSP 1 Green Road	SSP 2 Middle of the road	SSP 3 Rocky Road

Workflow



Workflow

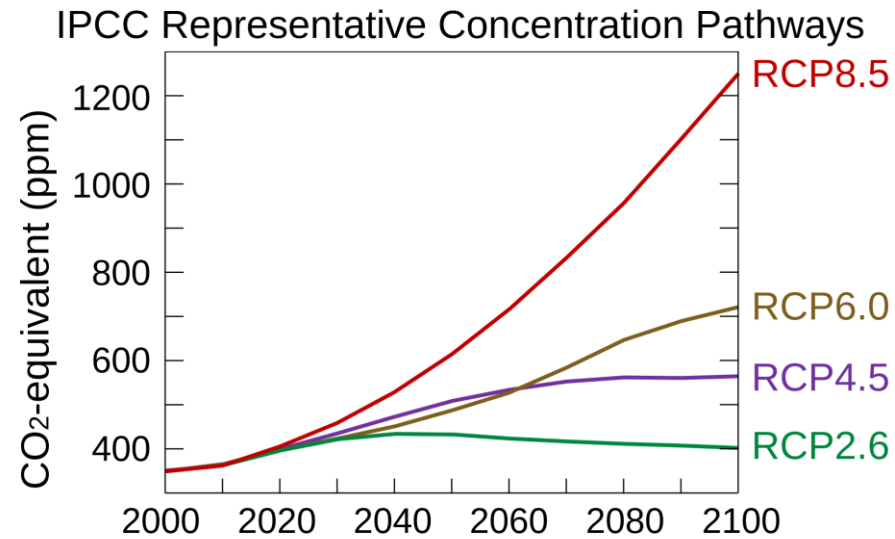
Dynamic drivers

Spatial trends and interventions

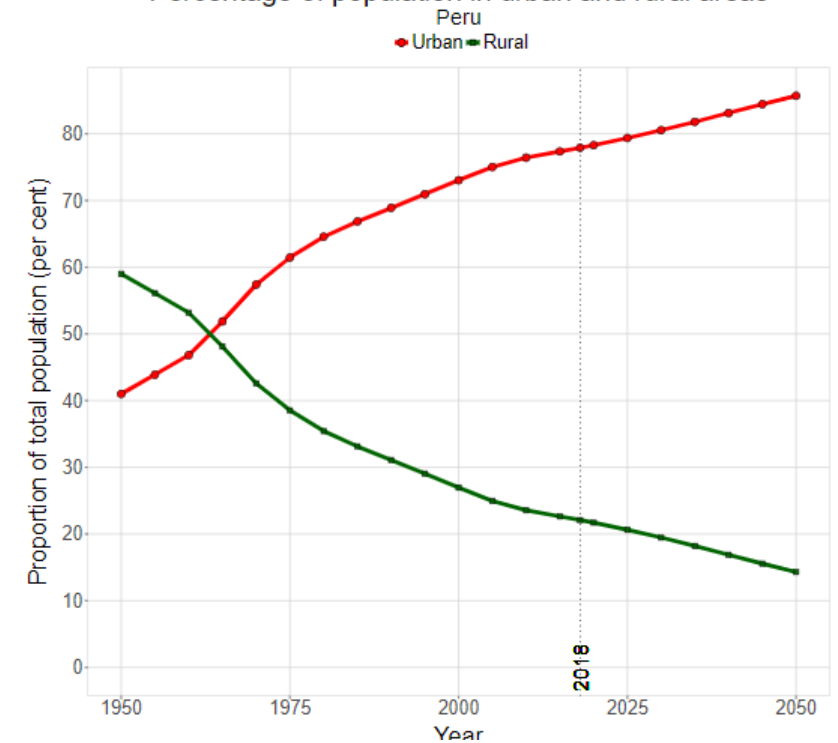
Rates of LULC change



Quantification



Percentage of population in urban and rural areas



Workflow

Dynamic drivers

Spatial trends and interventions

Rates of LULC change



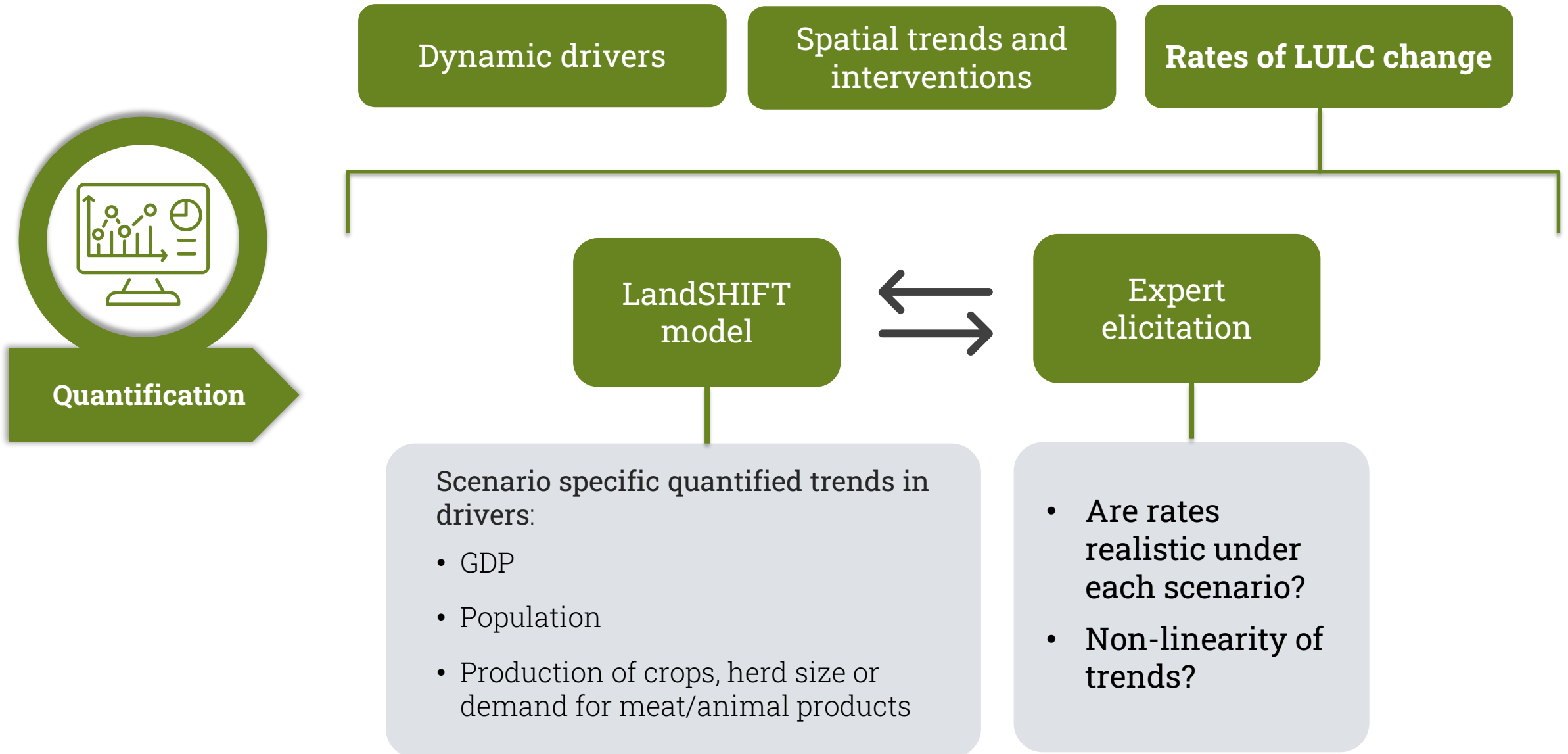
Scenario narrative: "Protected area coverage increased to 30% prioritizing areas for..."

Mechanism: Introduce new hypothetical PAs over simulation time steps, reduce the conversion of natural and semi-natural land to artificial LULC

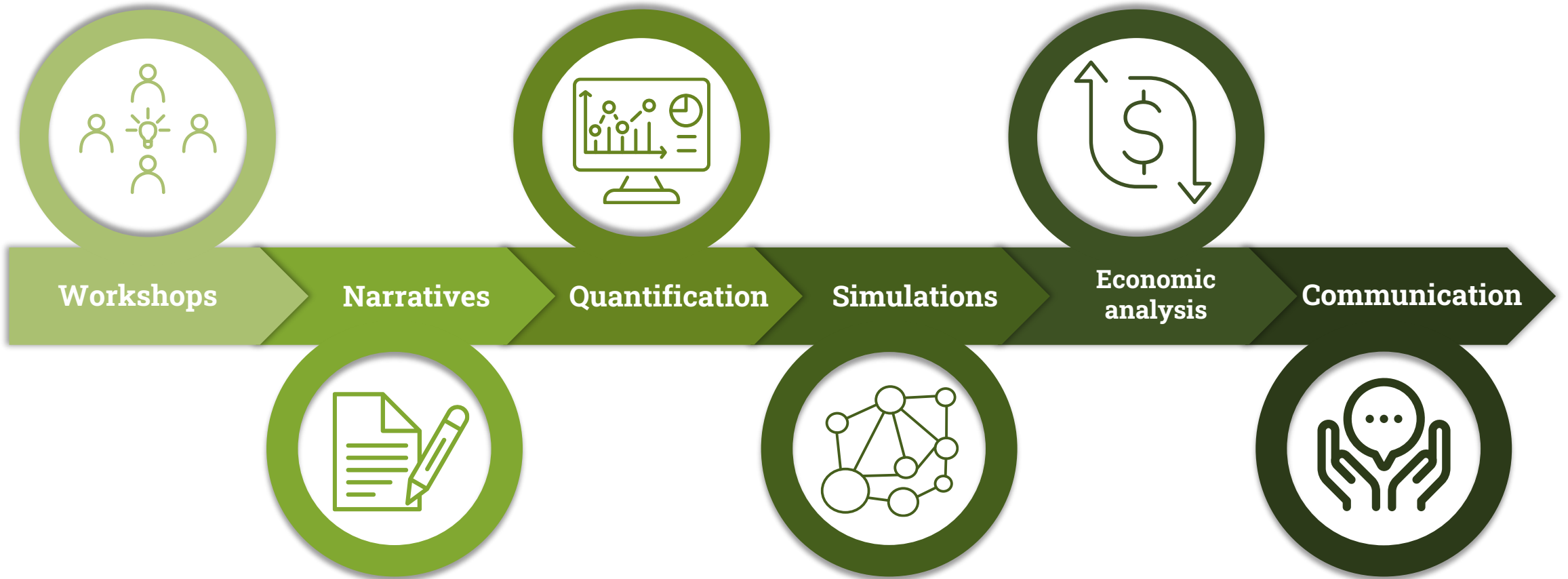


- Existing protected areas
- Prioritizing biodiversity
- Prioritizing cultural heritage
- Prioritizing Ecosystem services

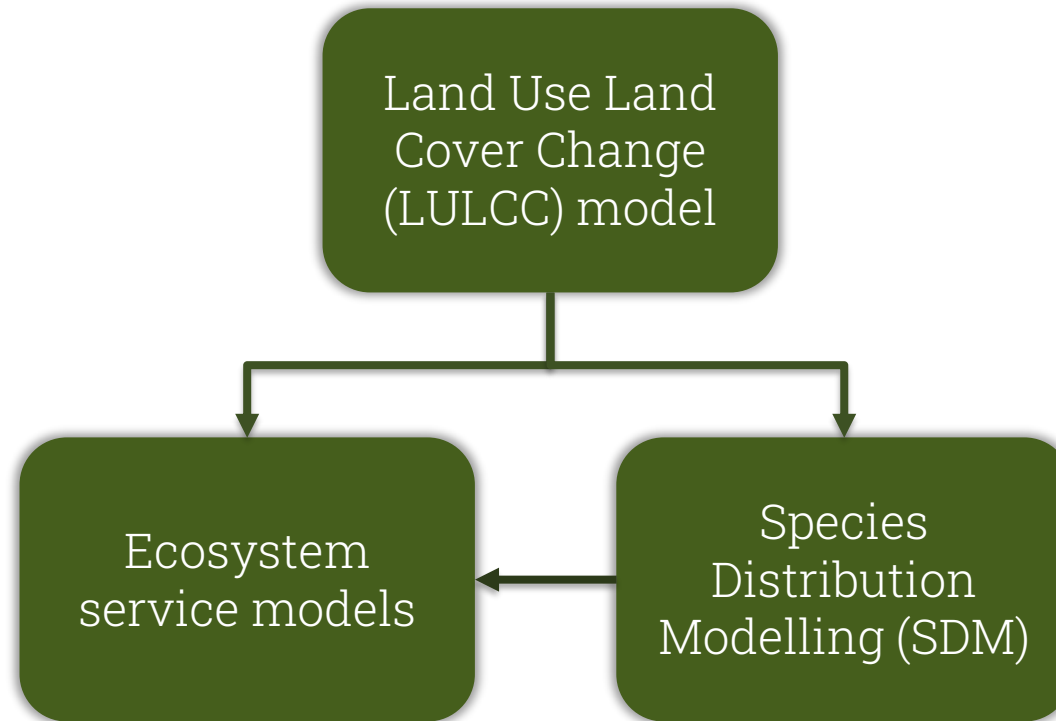
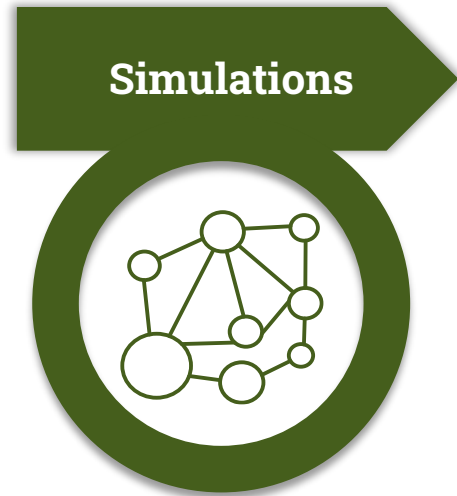
Workflow



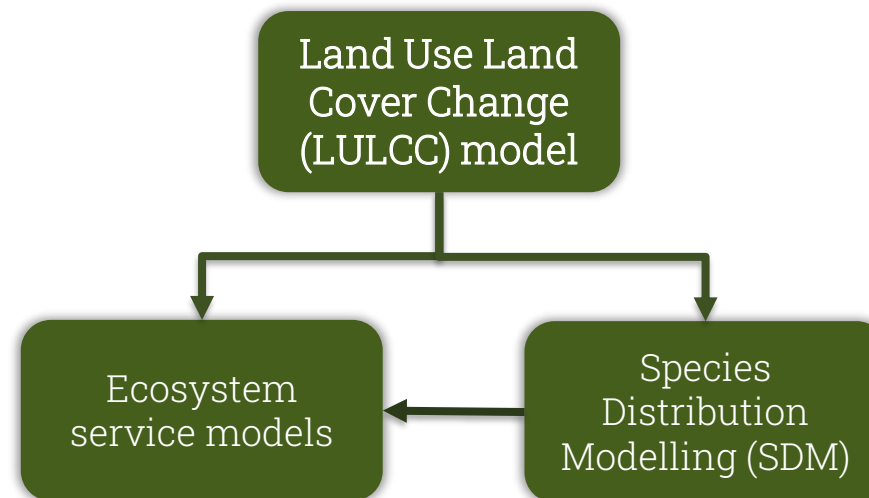
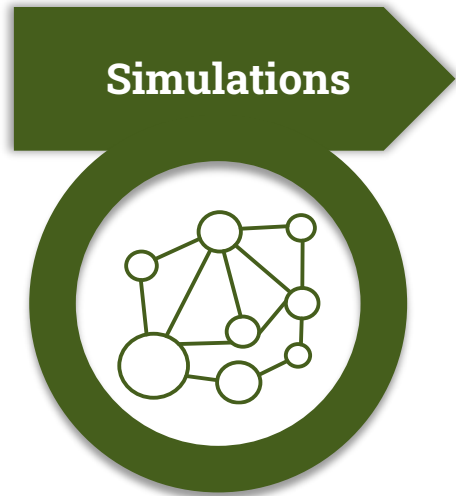
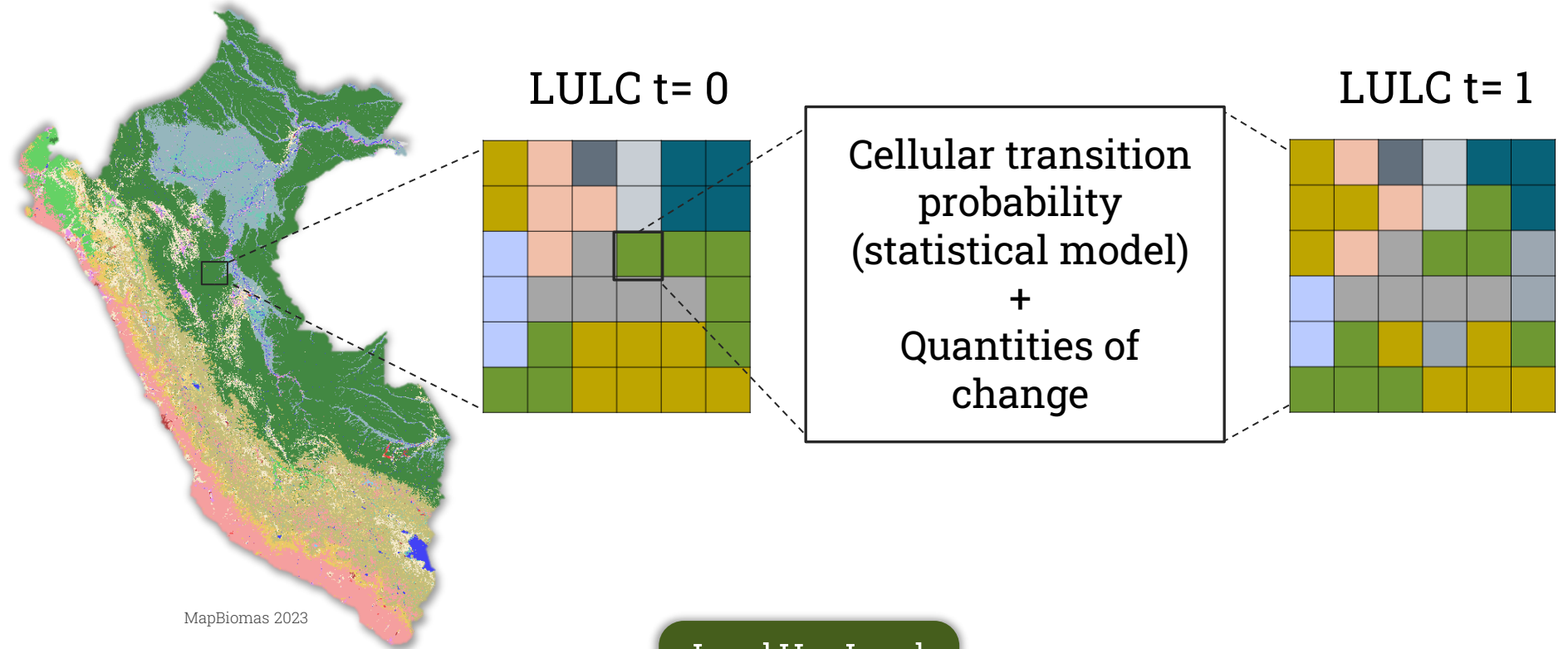
Workflow



Workflow

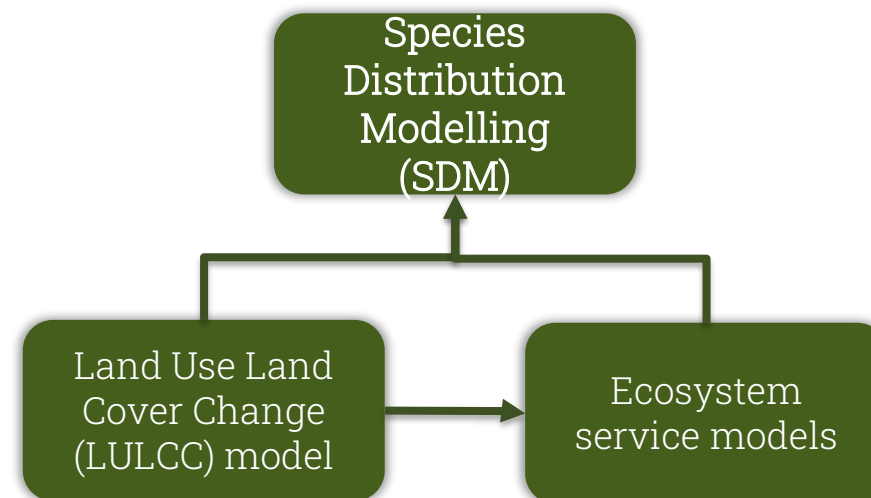
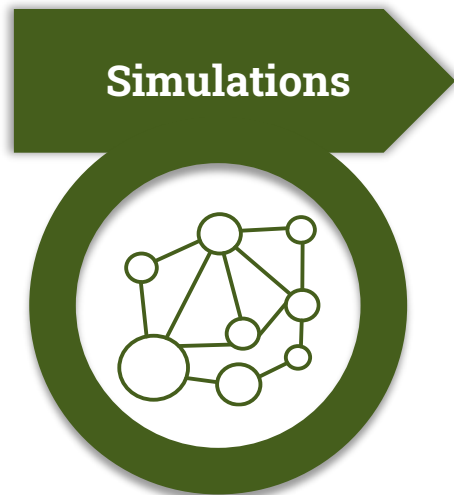
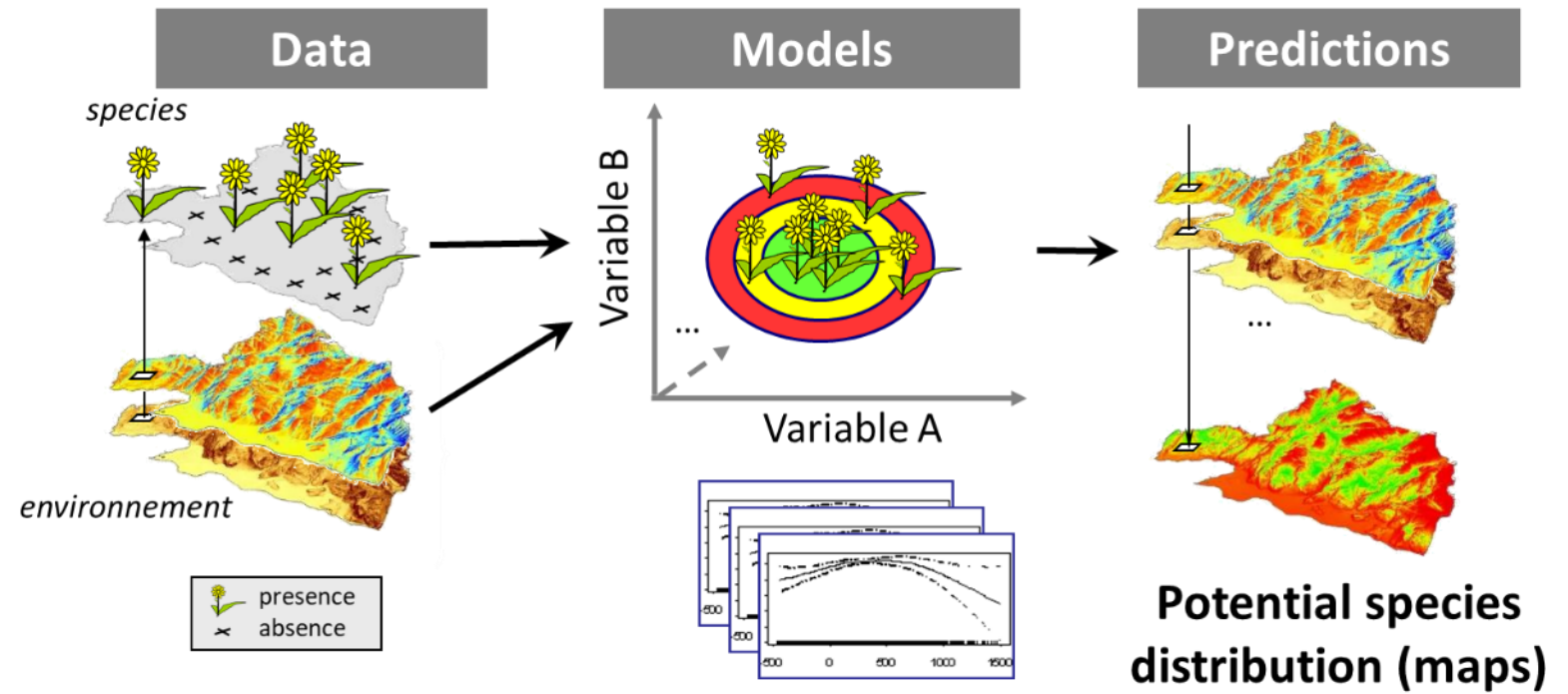


Workflow



Workflow

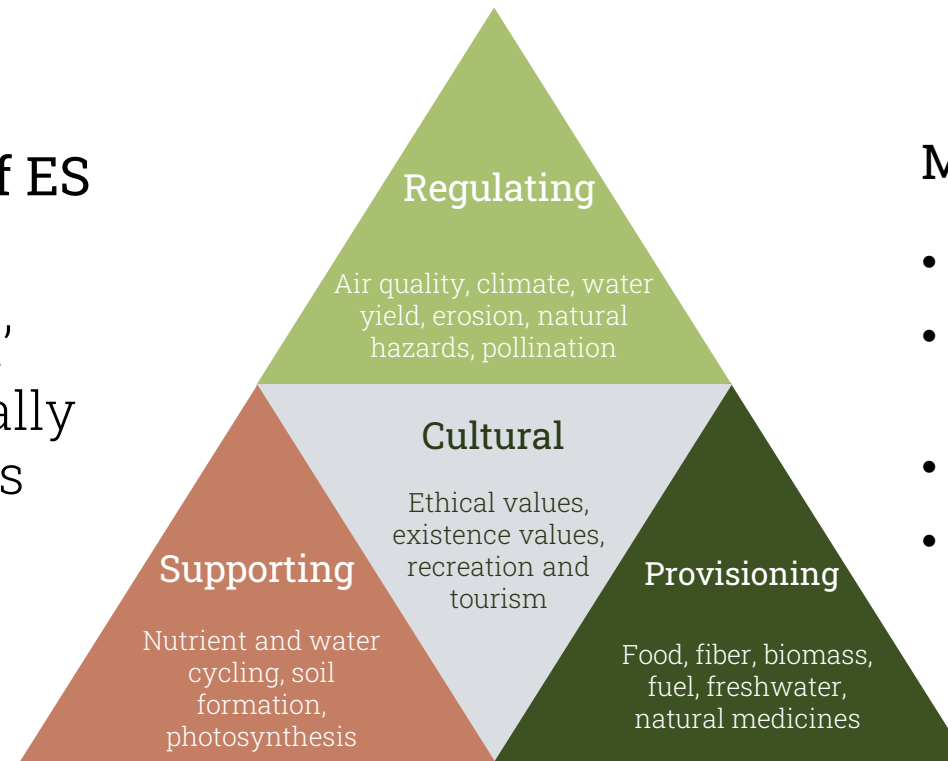
Guisan & Zimmermann (2000); Guisan & Thuiller (2005); Ecol. Lett., Guisan et al. (2017)



Workflow

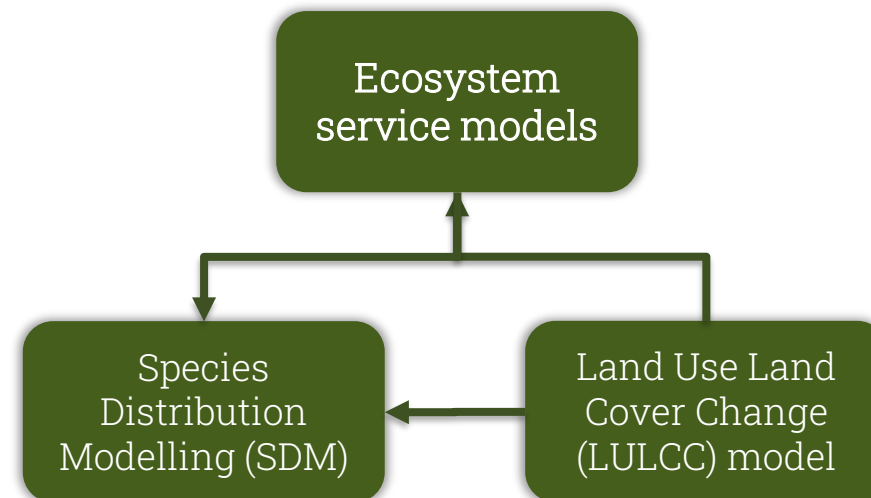
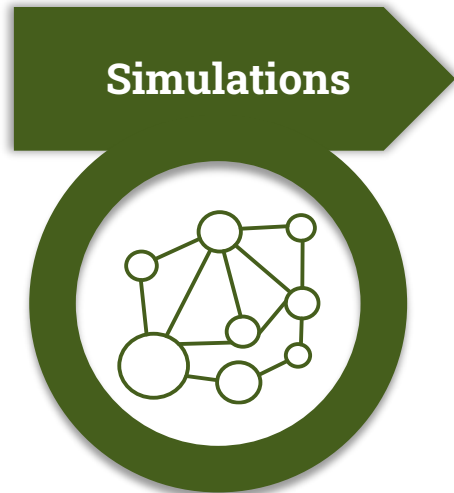
Select indicators of ES provision:

Cover 'common' examples and locally relevant services

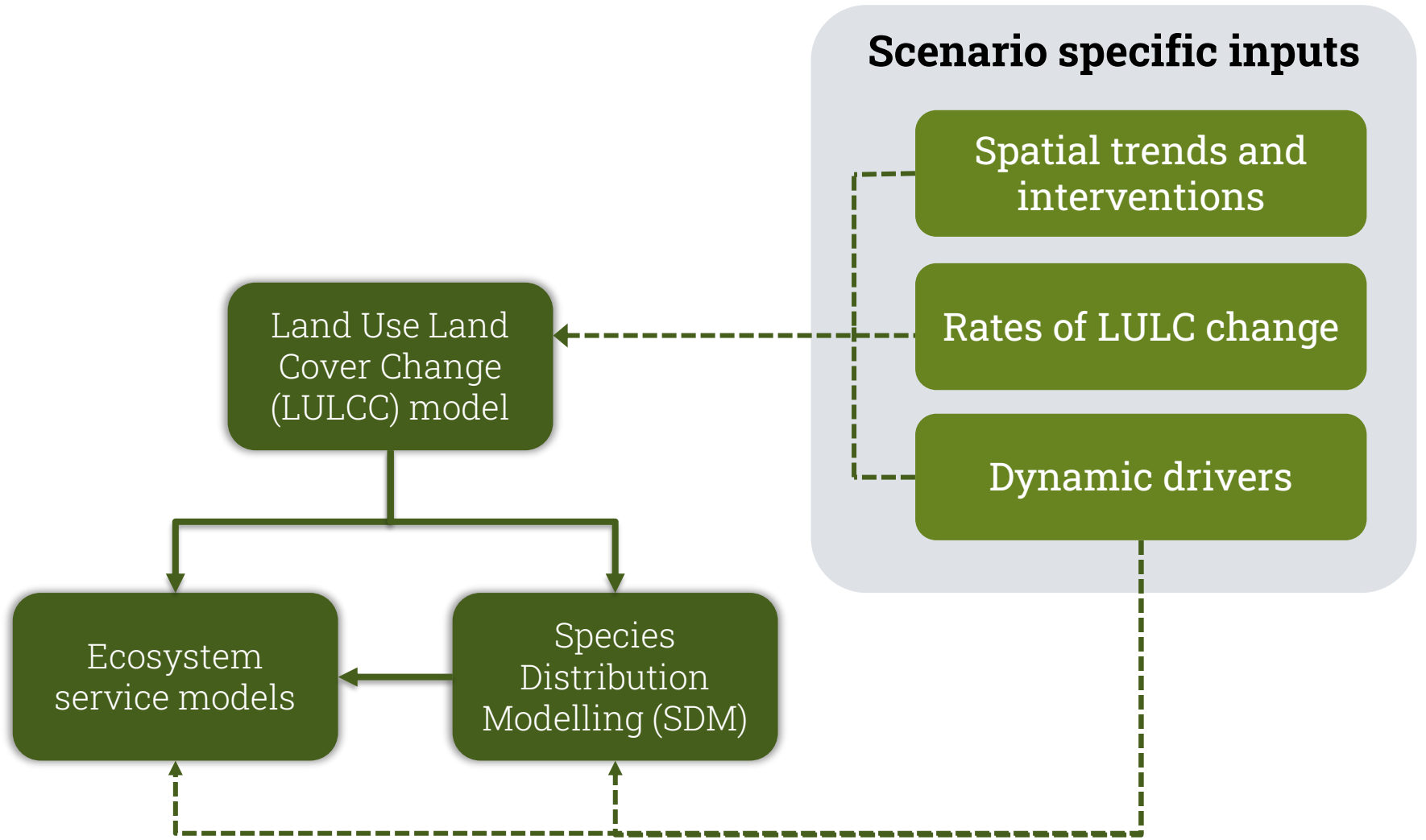
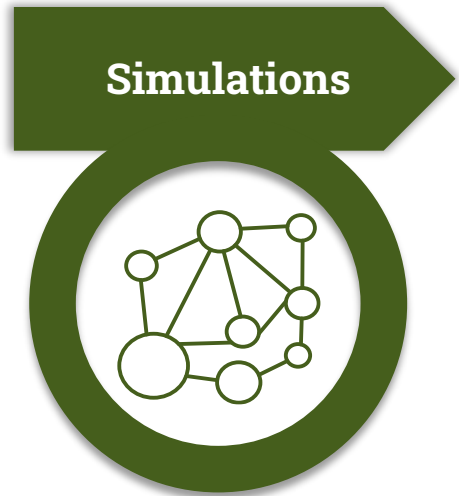


Multiple methods:

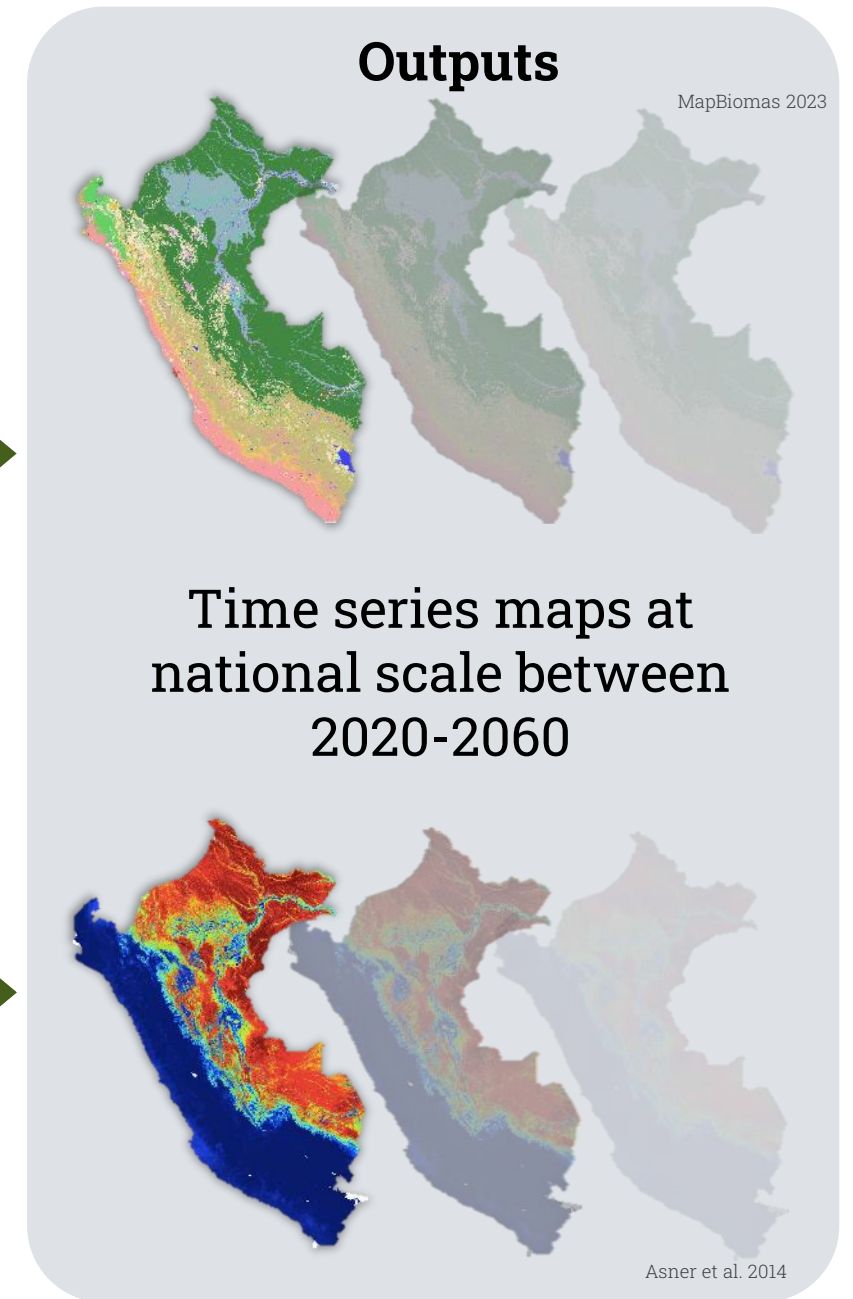
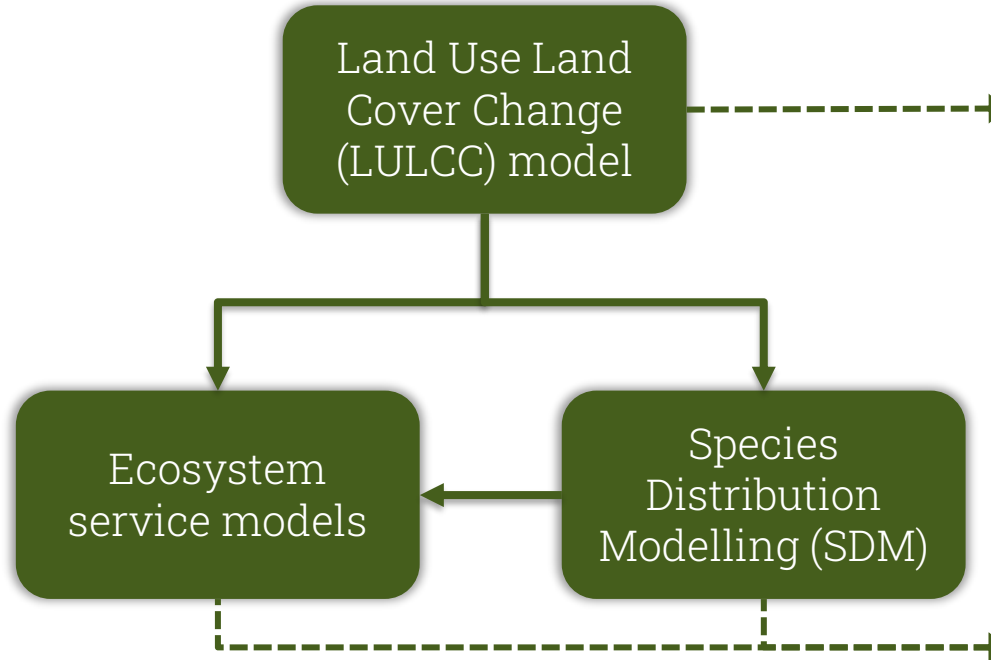
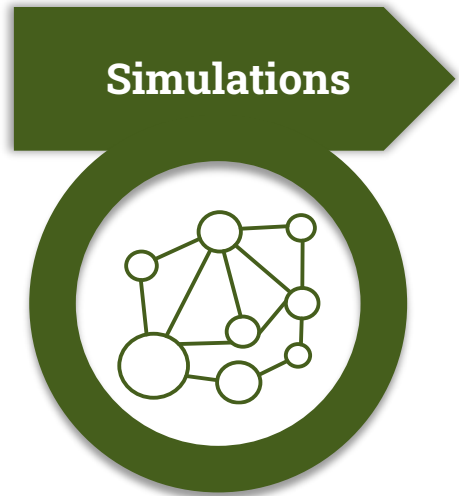
- Data extrapolation
- Process-based models
- Expert consultation
- Lookup-up tables



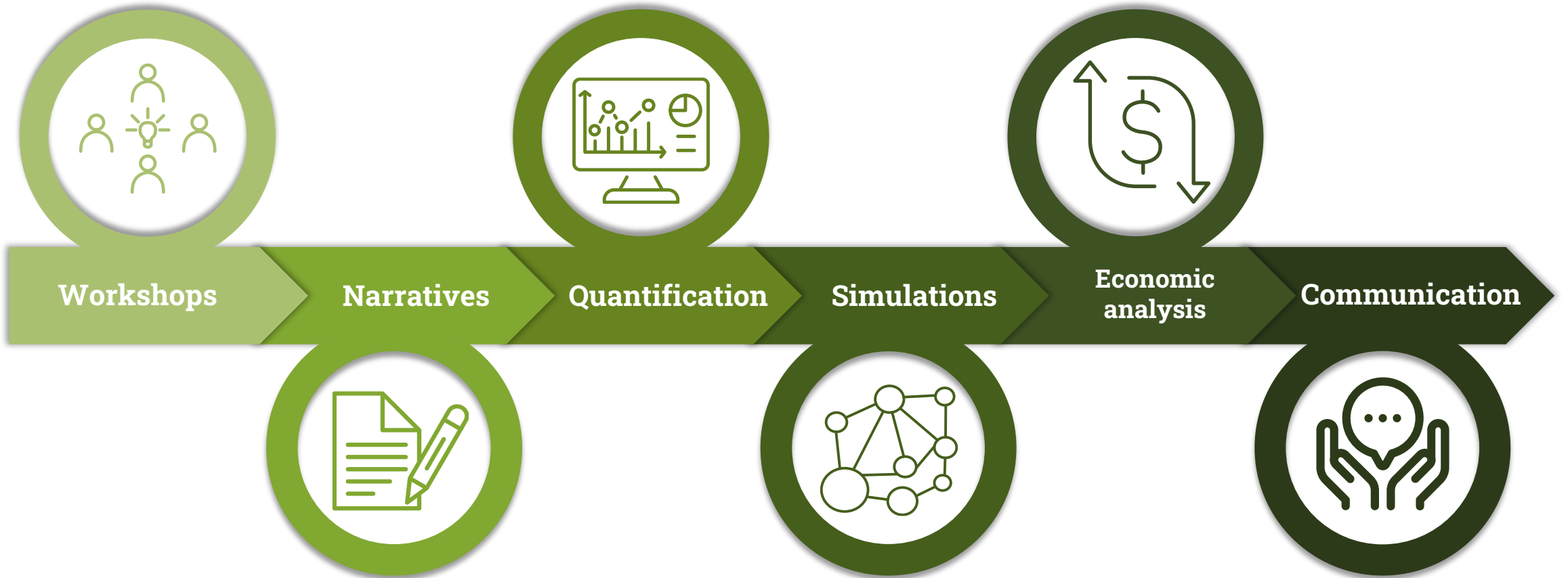
Workflow



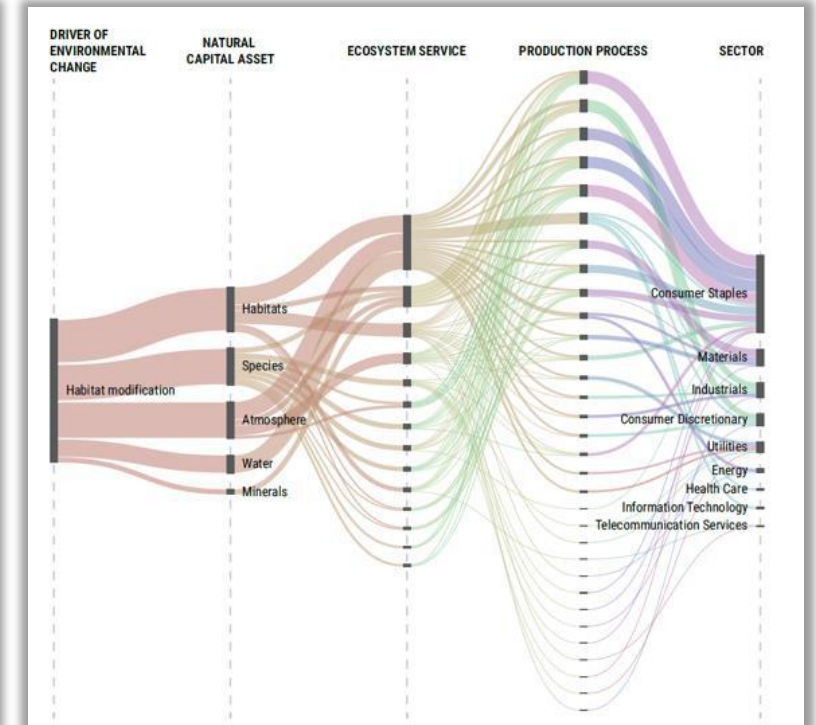
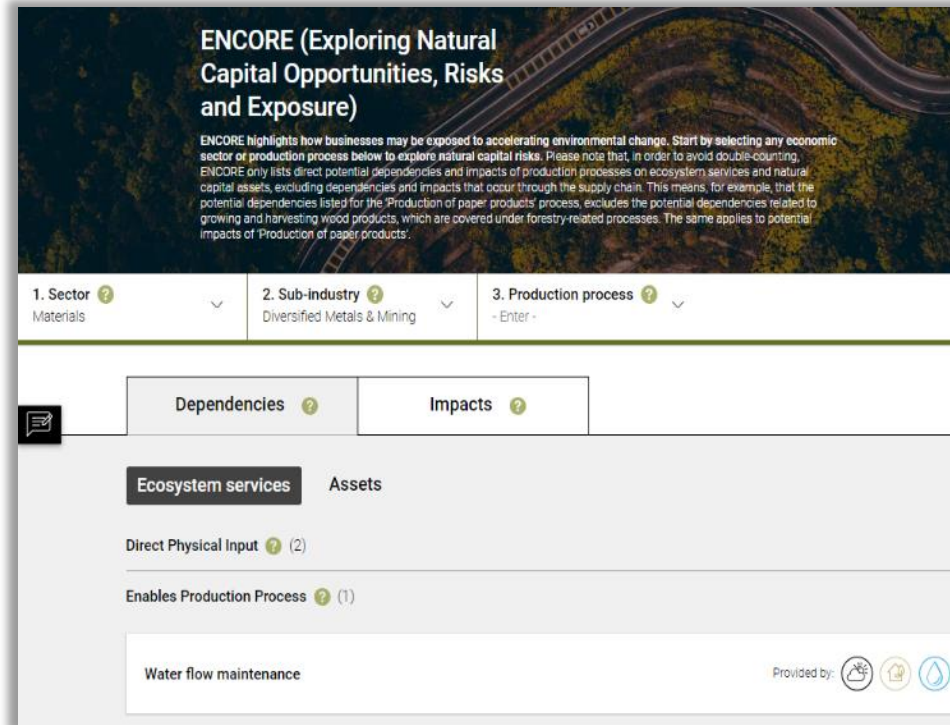
Workflow



Workflow

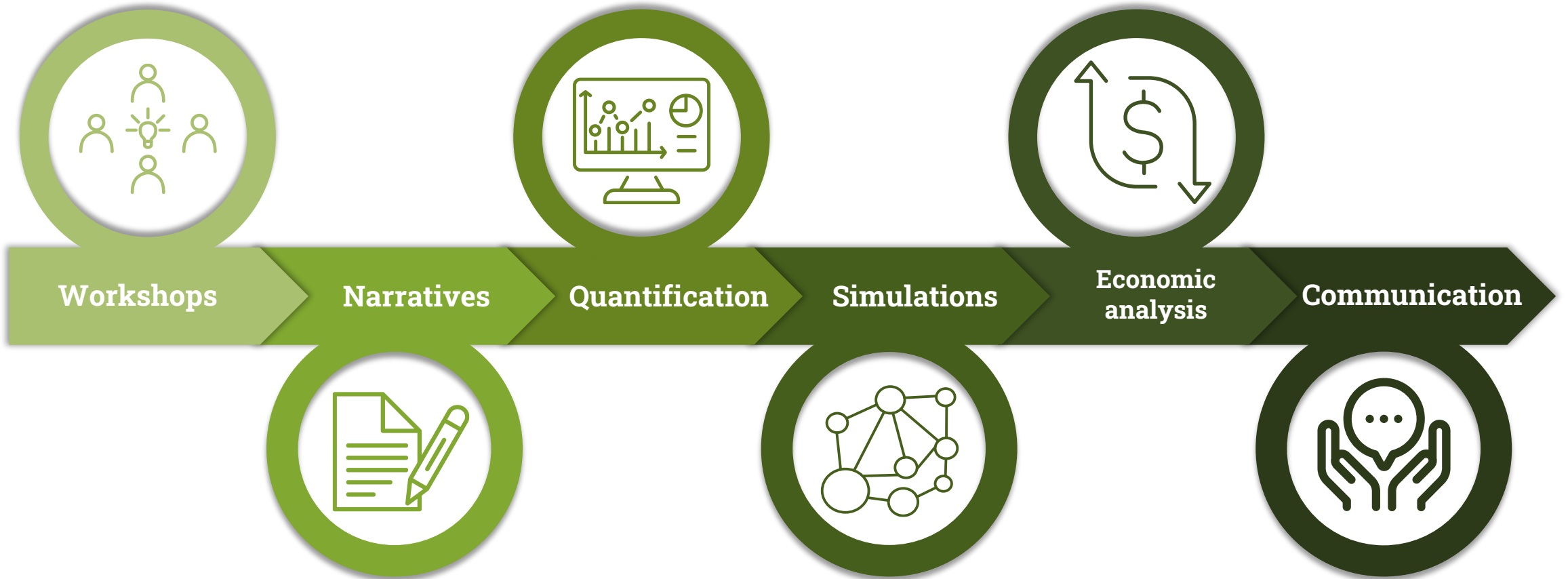


Workflow

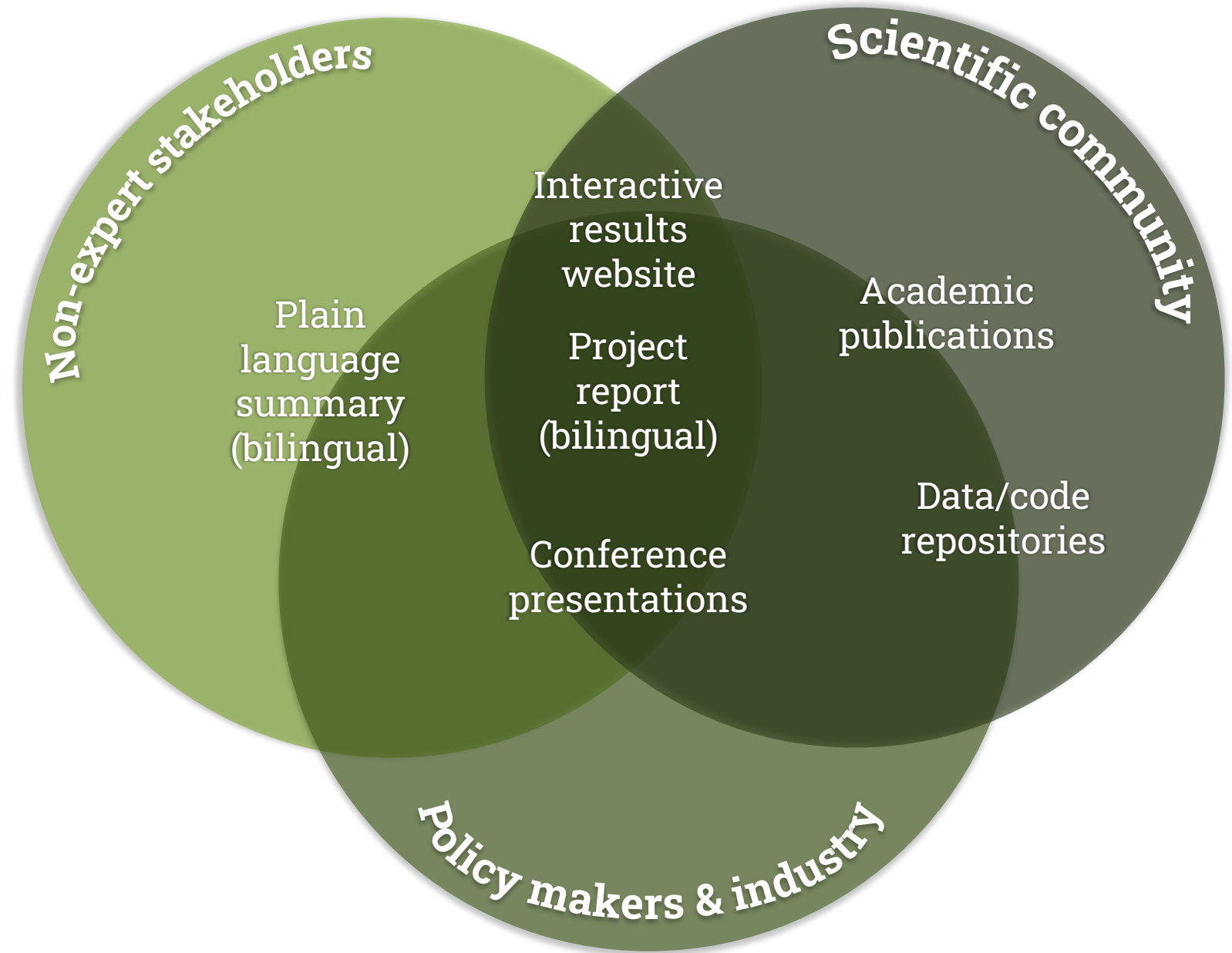


- ENCORE database (Global Canopy, UNEP FI and UNEP-WCMC) links economic sectors to ecosystem service dependencies.
- Qualitative analysis of which sectors experience greatest impacts (due to change in ES provision and LULCC) under scenarios.

Workflow



Workflow



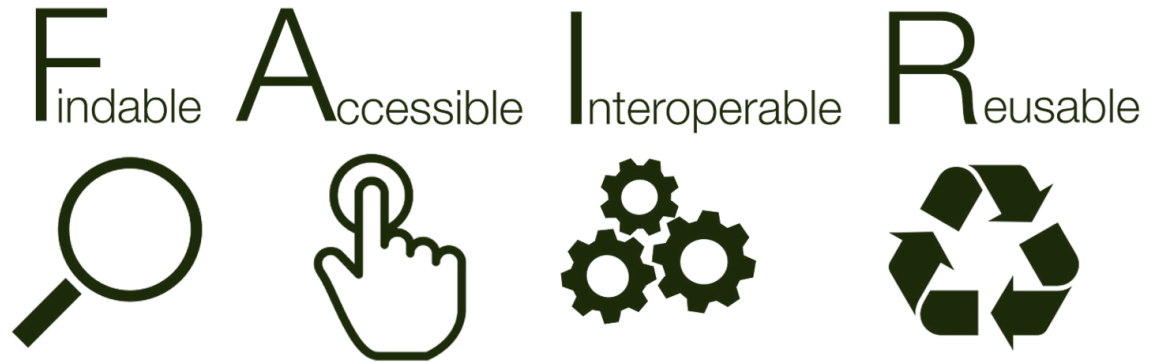
Workflow

Website for interactive exploration of outputs and gathering feedback (Spanish/English translation)



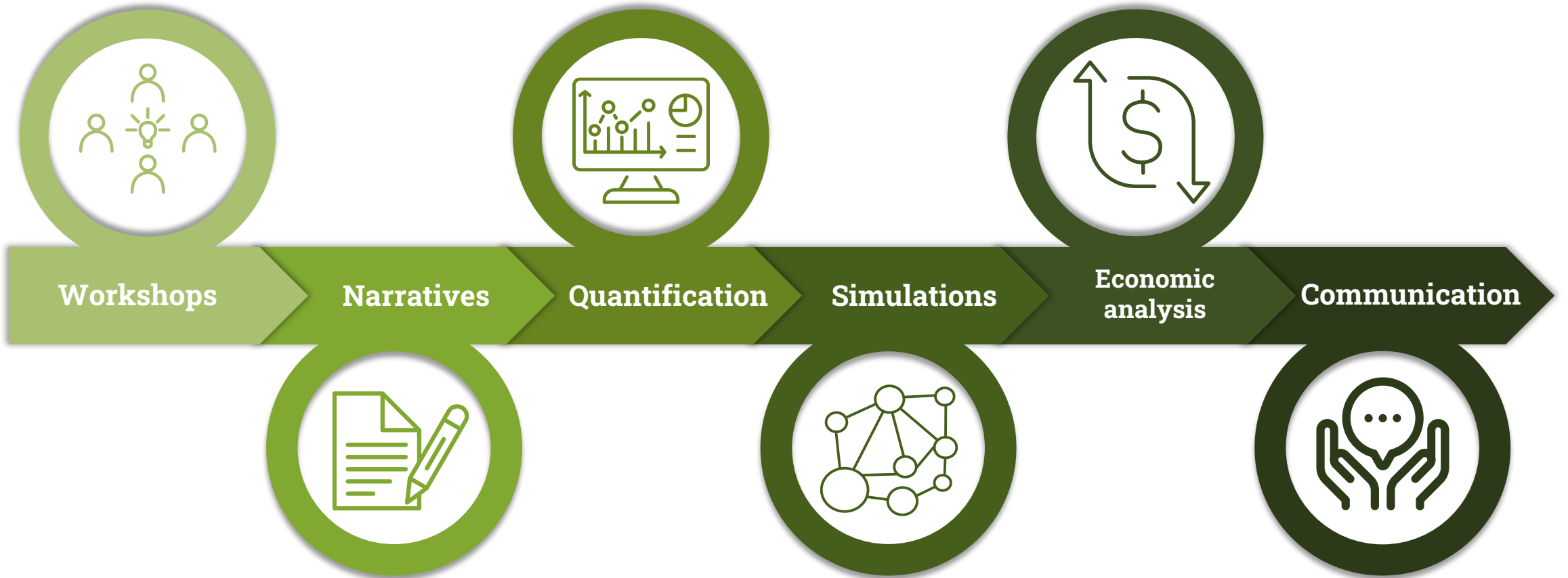
ValPar.CH / land-use-change-scenarios EN DE i				
EI for Nature	EI as Culture	EI for Society	Business as usual	Growth and Extinction
<p>EI for Nature emphasizes the protection and promotion of biodiversity. This scenario characterizes that in certain areas for biodiversity promotion, humans are denied access. There is a societal consensus that biodiversity needs its space to thrive, as people value nature for its intrinsic values.</p>	<p>EI as Culture sets the priority on integrating communities into land management. It assumes a multifunctional land management with strong focus on community engagement and regional development. Biodiversity and nature's contributions to people are highly respected, and the development of a regional EI is ingrained in human culture.</p>	<p>EI for Society focuses on the sustainable supply of NCPs to the Swiss population. It assumes a strong division of the landscape: Housing, agricultural production, biodiversity protection, recreation, energy production are spatially separated. This has implications for the planning of rural and urban areas, with most people living in large, green cities. Society highly values NCPs for their instrumental values, i.e. the provision of material (e.g., timber, crops), regulatory (e.g., flood control), and immaterial (e.g., recreation) assets.</p>	<p>Business as usual assumes the continuing trends of the last decades: The broader society continues to have a distorted view of the biodiversity crisis lacking comprehension of its reality in Switzerland. Since EI is not an issue in Swiss society, people follow their current value patterns by valuing nature for providing NCPs but without understanding the underlying social-ecological feedbacks.</p>	<p>Growth and Extinction follows trends of drivers identified as hindering for EI development: There is a general mentality of disinterest in the biodiversity crisis and a lack of cross-sectoral and cross-cantonal cooperation, while at the same time agricultural practices that are detrimental to biodiversity are increasing and urban sprawl is growing.</p>

Workflow



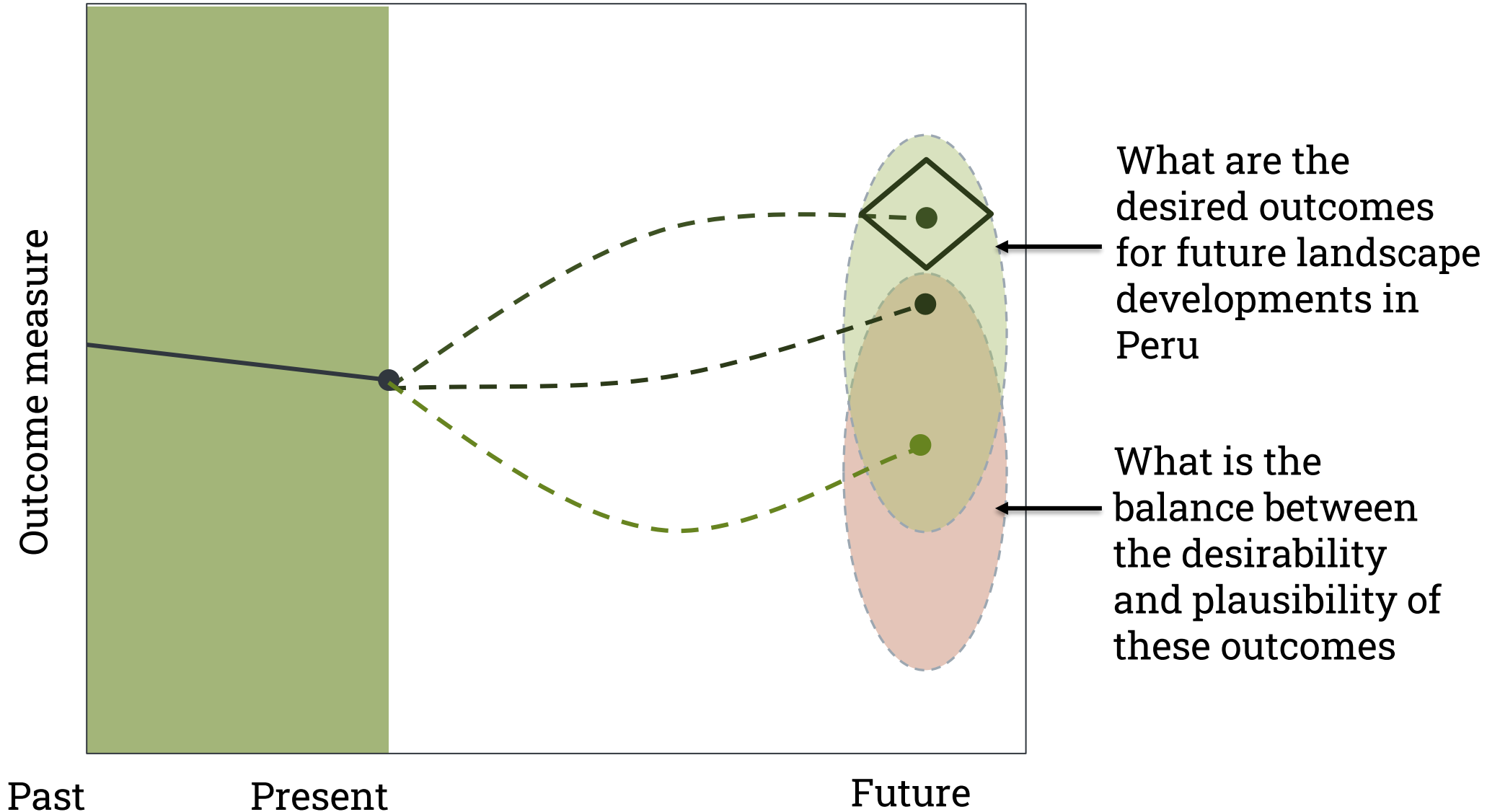
zenodo

Workflow



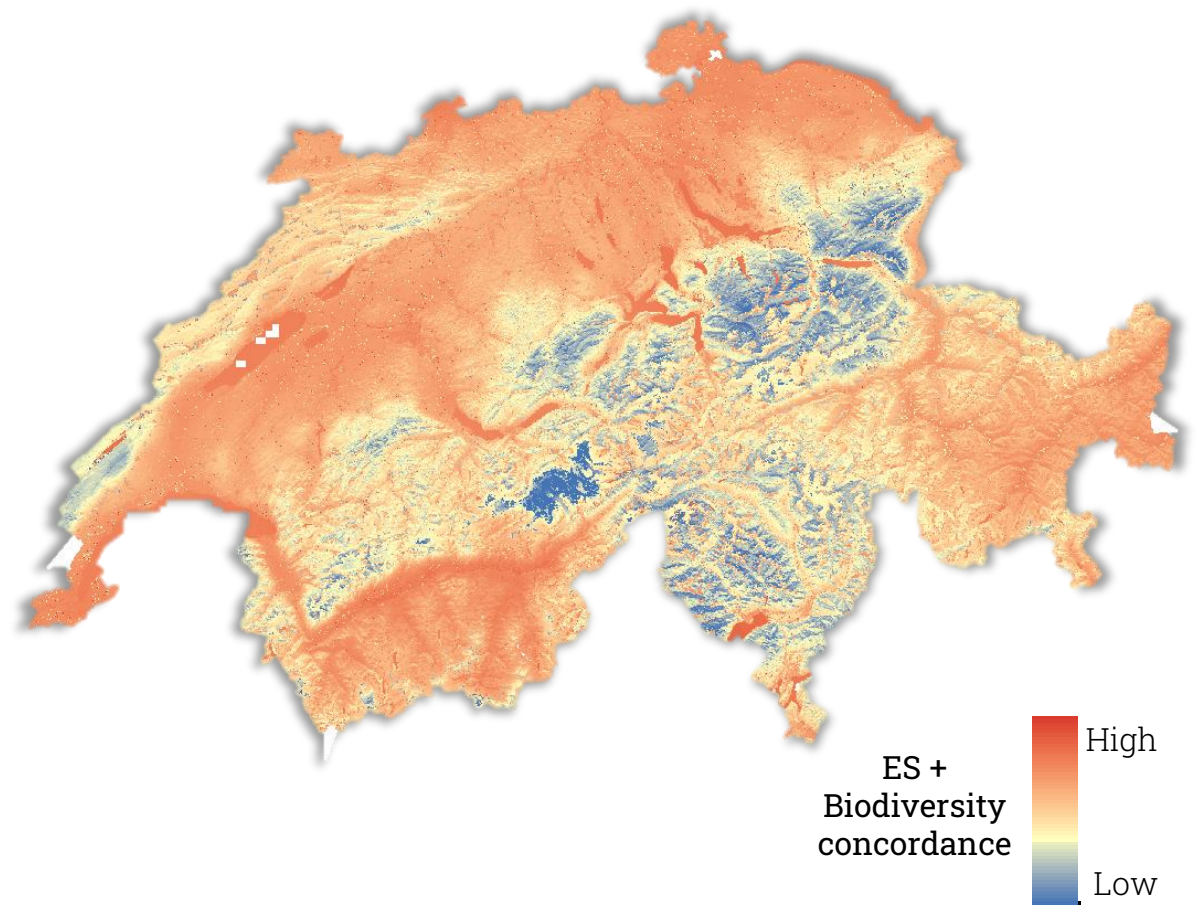
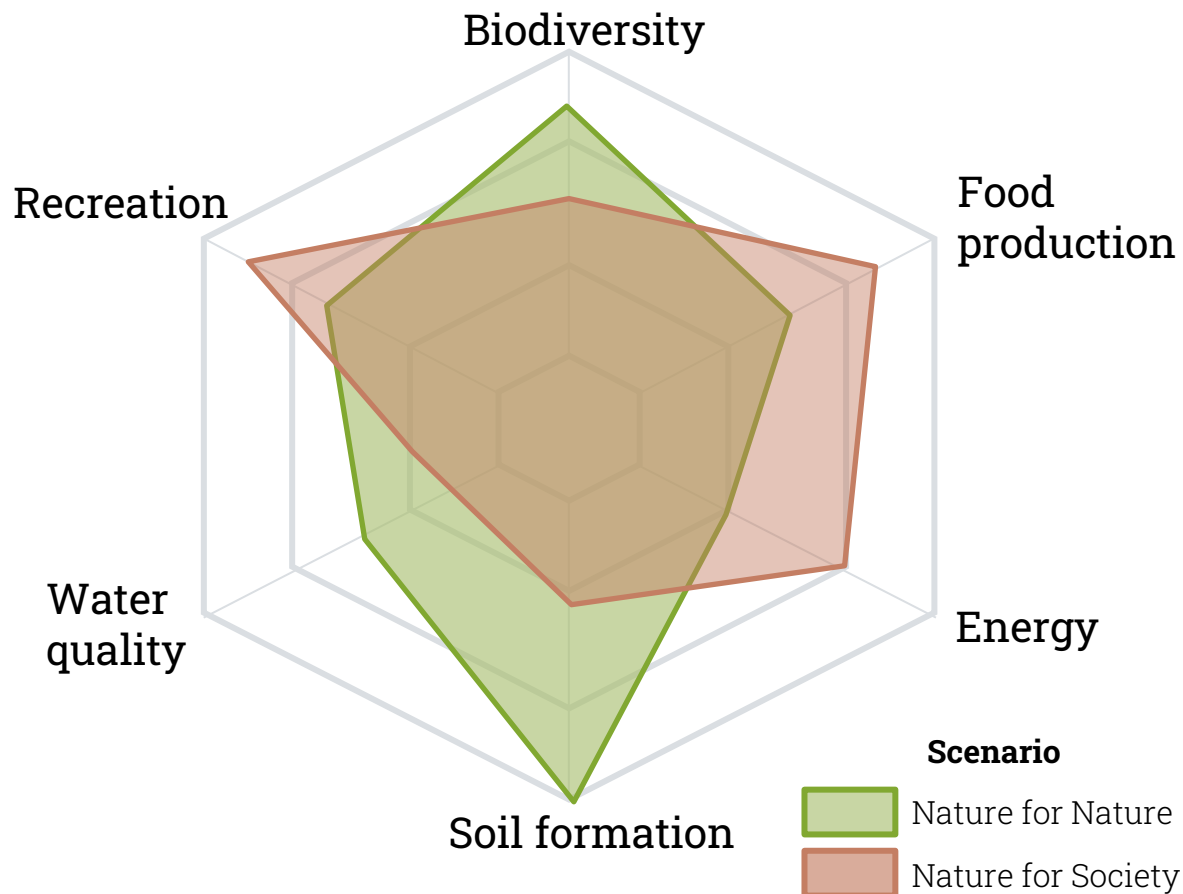
Impacts

Normative scenario analysis



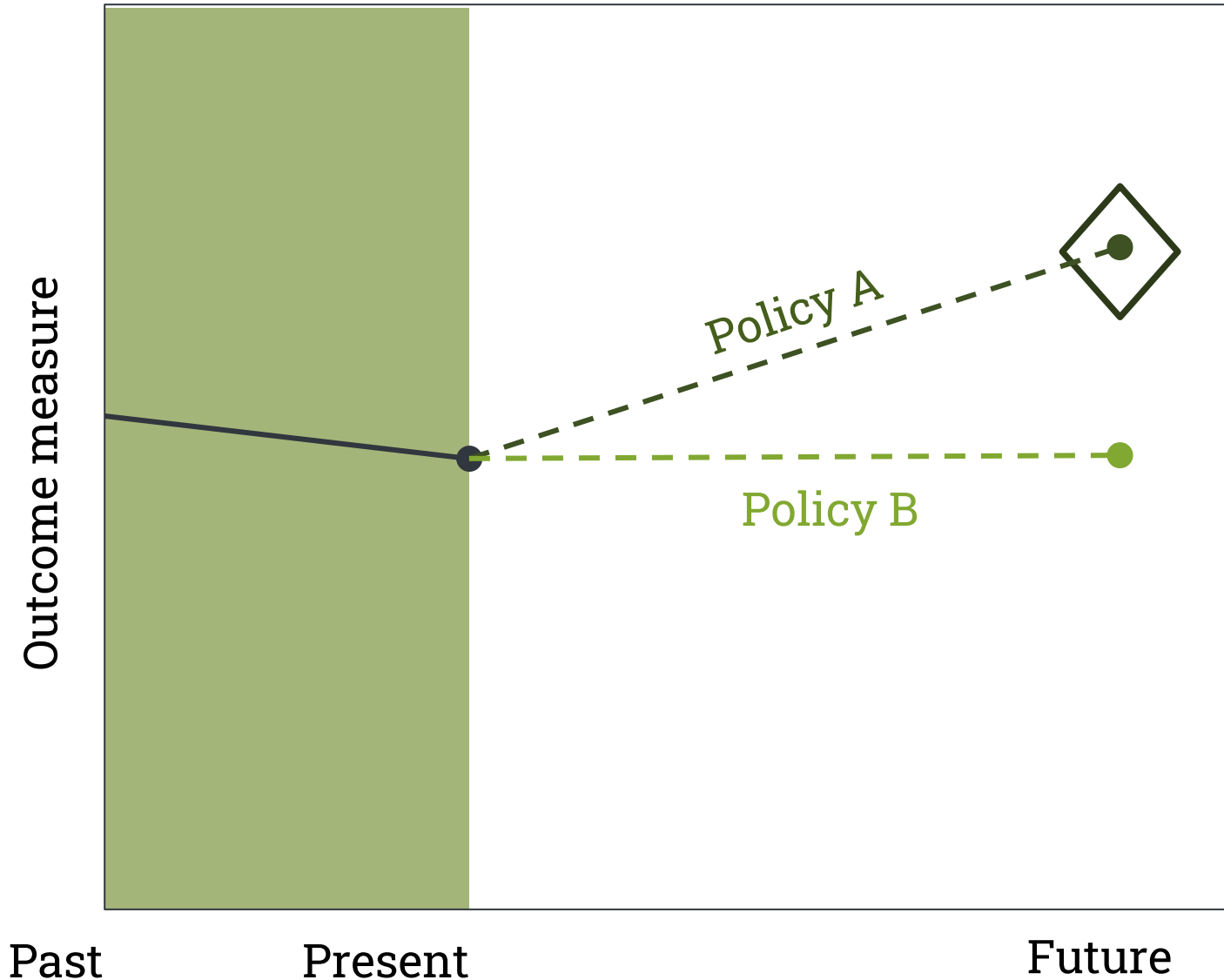
Impacts

Identify trade offs and synergies between Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity between scenarios



Impacts

Normative scenario analysis

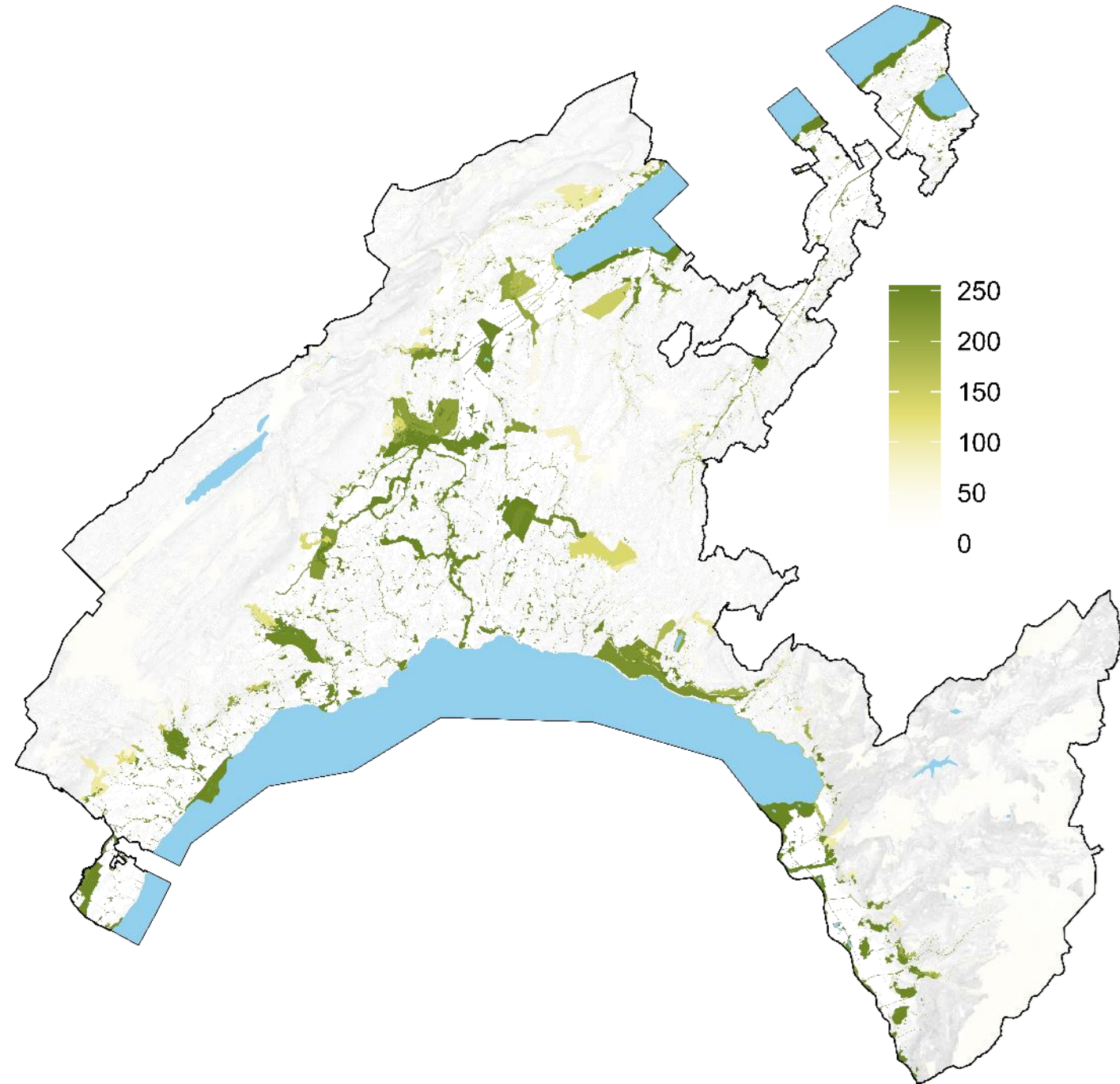


Test policies or interventions to determine whether they help achieve the desired end point

Impacts

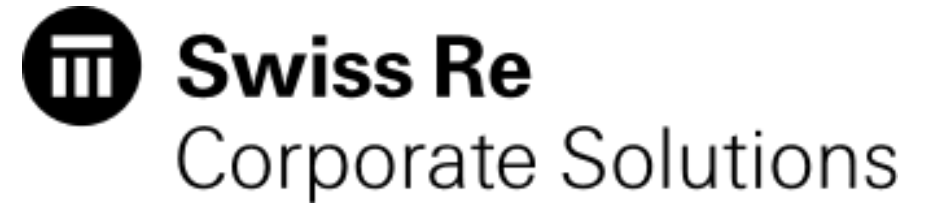
'Stress-testing' protected area siting:

- Are planned location robust to changes in land use and climatic change.
- Difference in Habitat suitability between 2020-2060 in Canton Vaud PAs under BAU



Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the Swiss Re Foundation, Swiss Re Institute, EY, WWF, AXA Research Fund, and Swiss Re Corporate Solutions for financial support of this project



References

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Thank you for
listening

I will now take
any questions.

