

## 10.21 Animal species potentially at risk

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Domestic and Wild Fauna at Risk		Natural and Climate Hazards Biodiversity
<b>Description and justification</b>	This indicator assesses the potential animal species exposed to risk.	
<b>Definition</b>	Livestock and protected species.	
<b>Strengths and weaknesses</b>	<p>+ It helps to highlight the density of fauna at risk under current, design and/long-term scenarios (e.g., NBS implementation); the Indicator could significantly change in the design and long-term scenario, if the NBS implementation could produce the removal of hazard affecting local fauna habitats.</p> <p>- It could be difficult to obtain the statistical data needed to calculate the Indicator.</p>	
<b>Measurement procedure and tool</b>	<p>The final formula of Domestic and Wild Fauna at Risk (<i>DWFR</i>), for each specie <i>i</i> and habitat type <i>k</i> results as:</p> $DWFR = \frac{\sum_i \sum_j \delta_i \cdot h_j + L}{A}$ <p>where:</p> <p><math>\delta_i</math> is the density of the <i>i</i>-th specie living in the habitats in the study area exposed to risk [nr/ha]</p> <p><math>h_j</math> is the extension of the <i>j</i>-th habitat in the study area exposed to risk [ha]</p> <p><i>L</i> is the number of head of livestock living in the study area exposed to risk [nr]</p> <p><i>A</i> is the extension of the study area [ha]</p>	
<b>Scale of measurement</b>	nr/ha	
<b>Data source</b>		
<b>Required data</b>	<p>The density of species could be obtained from literature data.</p> <p>The extension of habitats is easily calculated using a simple GIS routine, as follows:</p>	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The intersection between the shapefile of the habitats, obtainable from the Corine Land Cover Project, and the shapefile of the hazardous area is achieved using the geoprocessing tool “Intersect”;</li> <li>2) The spatial extension of the output of the previous step, i.e., the portion of habitats falling within the hazardous area, is calculated using the “calculate geometry” tool.</li> </ol>
<b>Data input type</b>	Quantitative
<b>Data collection frequency</b>	Annually
<b>Level of expertise required</b>	Low
<b>Synergies with other indicators</b>	Related to indicators measuring the extension of areas exposed to risk and to indicators describing land uses and land use transformation.
<b>Connection with SDGs</b>	15
<b>Opportunities for participatory data collection</b>	Economic stakeholders can be involved into the indicator measurement, as regards the estimation of number of head of livestock living in the study area exposed to risk
<b>Additional information</b>	
<b>References</b>	<p>Gaston K. J., Blackburn T. M. and Goldewijk K. K. (2003), Habitat conversion and global avian biodiversity loss. <i>Proc. R. Soc. Lond.</i> B.270 1293–1300  <a href="http://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2002.2303">http://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2002.2303</a></p> <p>Gaston, K.J., Blackburn, T.M. (1997), How many birds are there?. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> 6, 615–625  <a href="https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1018341530497">https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1018341530497</a></p> <p>Smil V. (2015), <i>Harvesting the Biosphere: What We Have Taken from Nature</i>, MIT Press</p> <p>Matheny, G., Chan, K.M.A. (2005), Human Diets and Animal Welfare: the Illogic of the Larder. <i>J Agric Environ Ethics</i> 18, 579–594.  <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s10806-005-1805-x">https://doi.org/10.1007/s10806-005-1805-x</a></p>