# How can information lead to better conservation outcomes?

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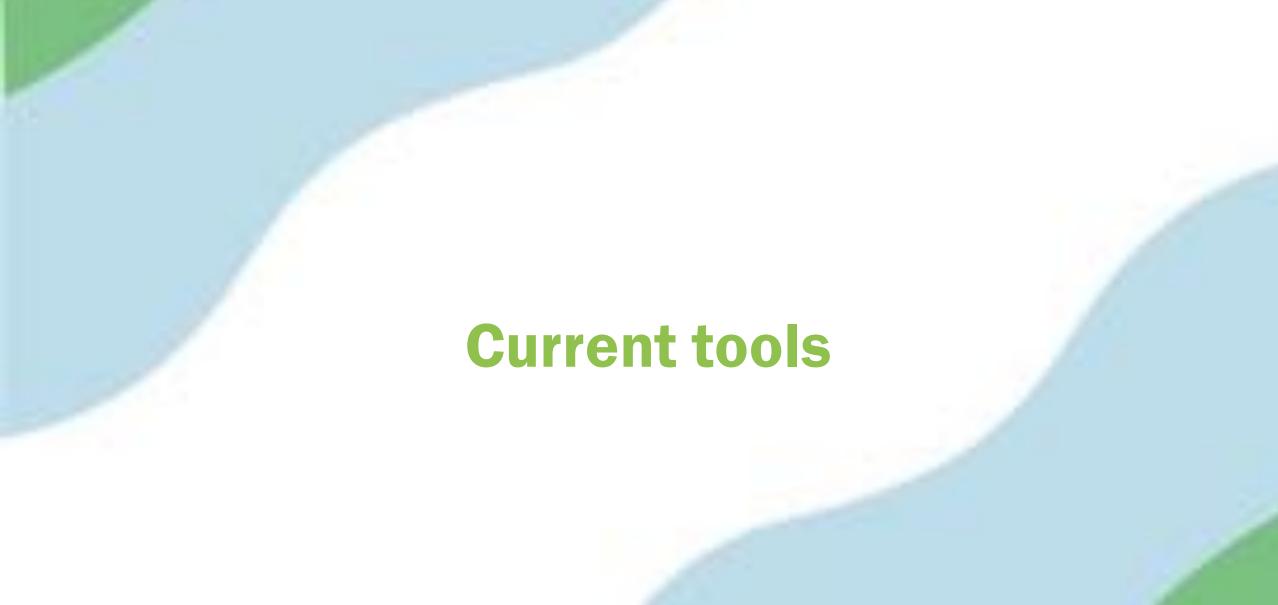




























#### **Current Tools**

- Dashboard style
- Publishing and sharing of reference information
- Not clear how to use the information
- Link to conservation gain?



























#### **Vision for future tools**

- Focus on conservation targets
- Community-based
- Distributed content and ownership
- Use information to direct conservation action
- Don't publish and share just because you can













## **Focus on conservation targets**

Simple premise:

'If you achieve your target, you have a conservation outcome'

- User requirements analysis largely done
- Targets in policy documents













## **Focus on conservation targets**

Targets
Indicators

Measure progress

Direct conservation action













## **Focus on conservation targets**

Policies

Targets

Information → Indicators

Measure progress

Direct conservation action













# **Example: Regional target for Intact Forest Landscapes**















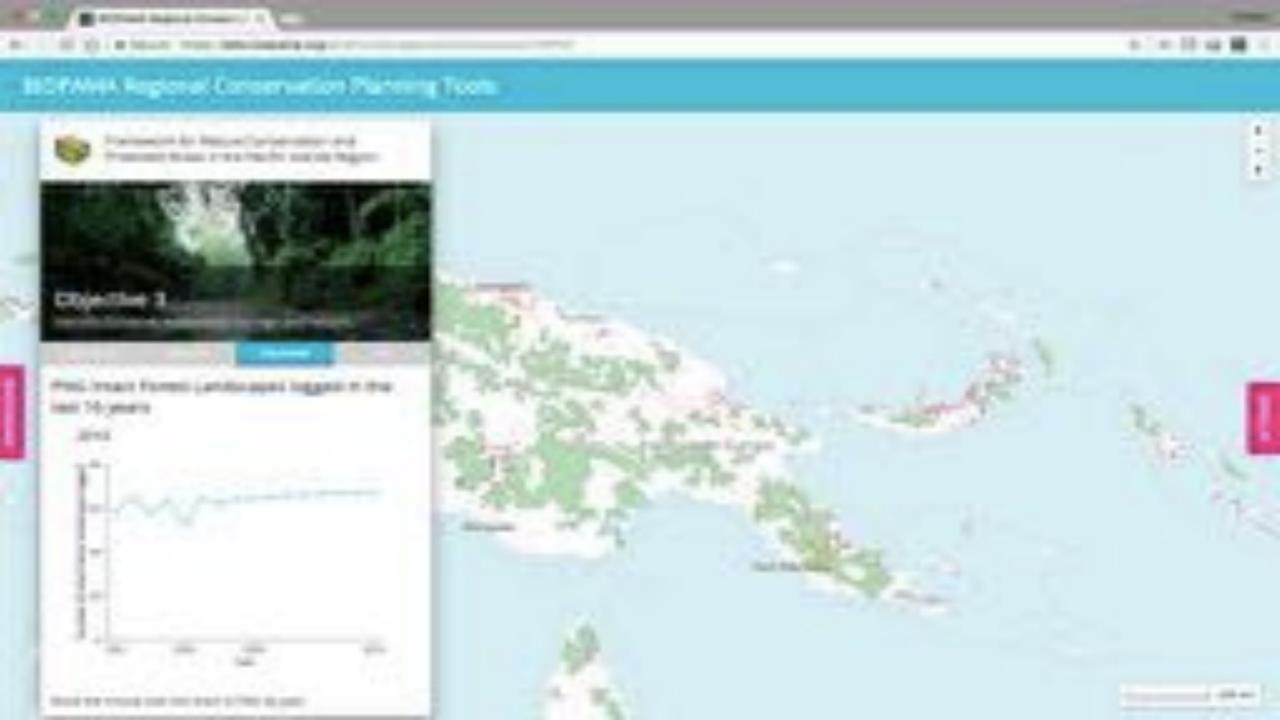


















# **Example: National target for PNG (CBD Target 11)**



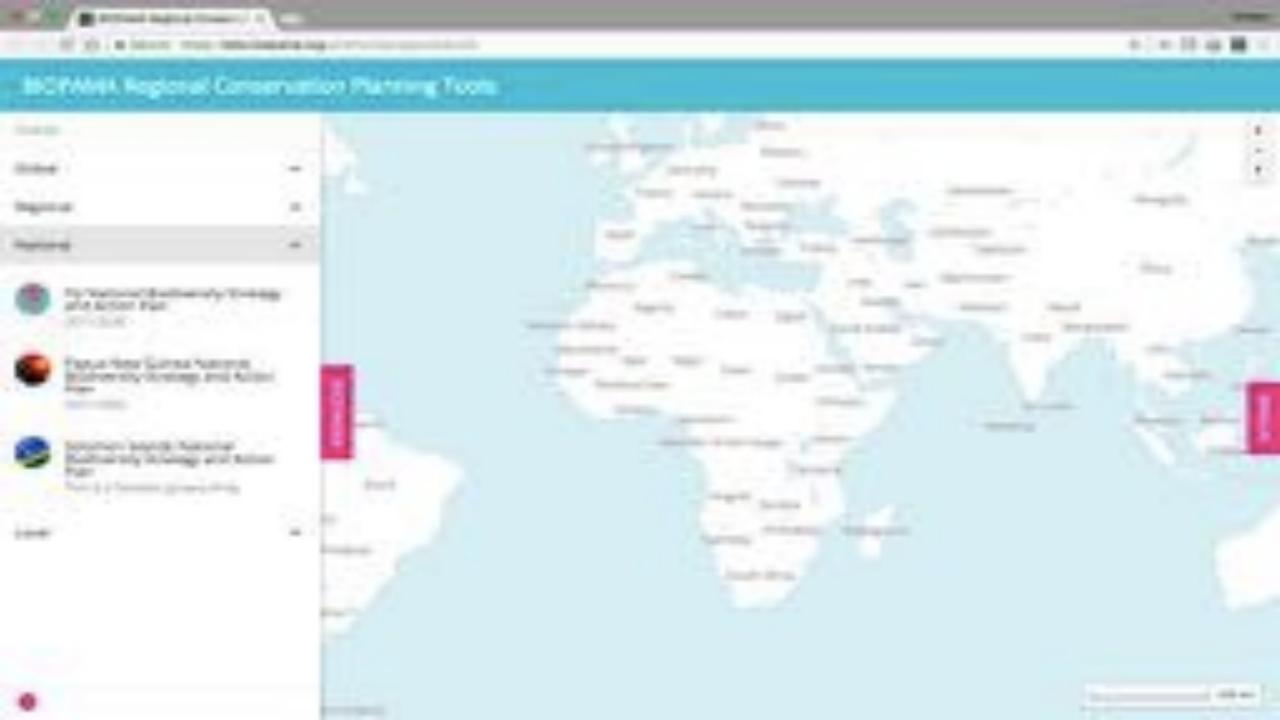




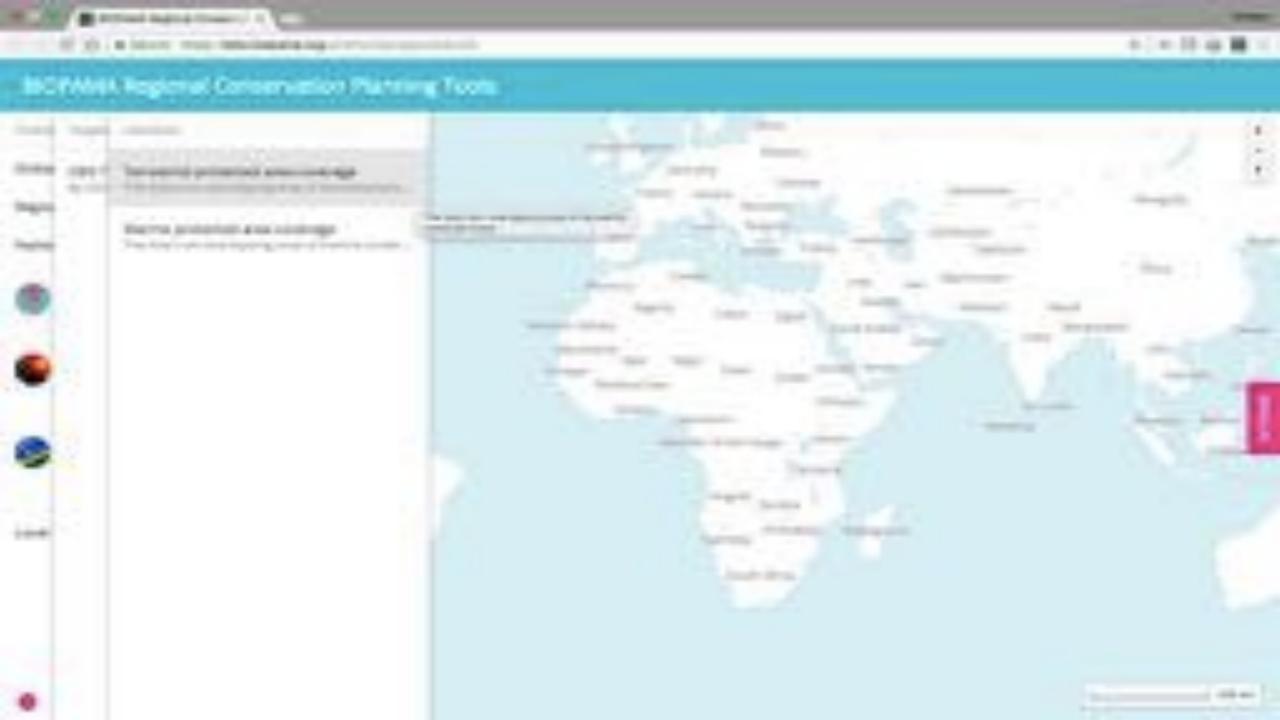
















## **Example: Logging & coastal sedimentation (Ridge to Reef)**

















Kimbe West New Britain, PMG





Kimbe West New Britain, PMG

















### Reporting

- Standardised structure for indicators
- Every indicator has a time component
- Summarise targets across time and/or space





















## **Community-based**

- Conservation community:
  - Owns, prioritises and shares targets
  - Contributes and shares indicators
  - Contributes other data, images and maps (e.g. Open Street Map)
- Tools support these community roles, responsibilities and workflows



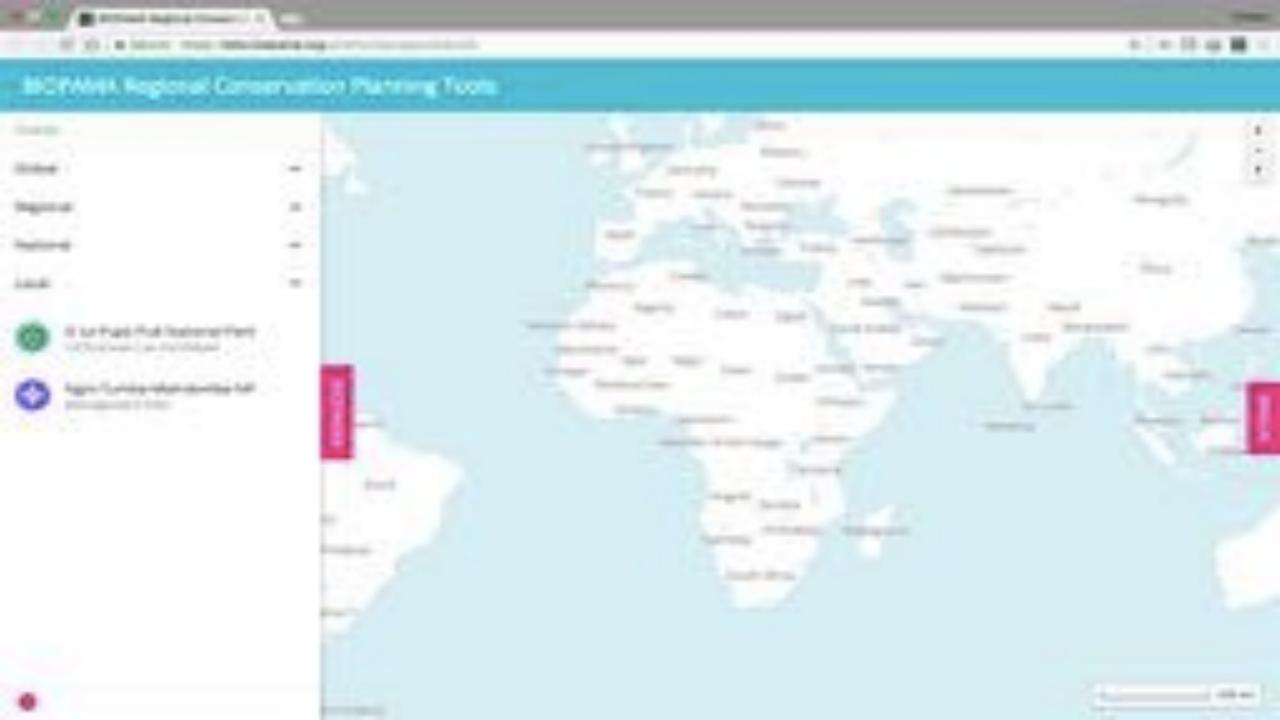












## E Print balt & Court 1 A RESERVE THE RESIDENCE AND A PERSON NAMED IN BIOPANIA Regional Consensation Planning Tools Add target Office was building And your began -O Describe your target Select your policy Fiji National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan BALK ---

#### **Indicators - Sources**

- Global analyses Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)
- Regional analyses SPREP (e.g. INFORM), BIP
- National scale PICTs, BIP, specific case studies (e.g. MaCBIO)
- Local scale management effectiveness assessments, specific case studies













#### **Indicators - Rocket science**

- Huge increase in satellite imagery, e.g. Planet, Sentinel
- Artificial Intelligence and Computer Vision
- Big data processing, e.g. Google Earth Engine
- Global monitoring data



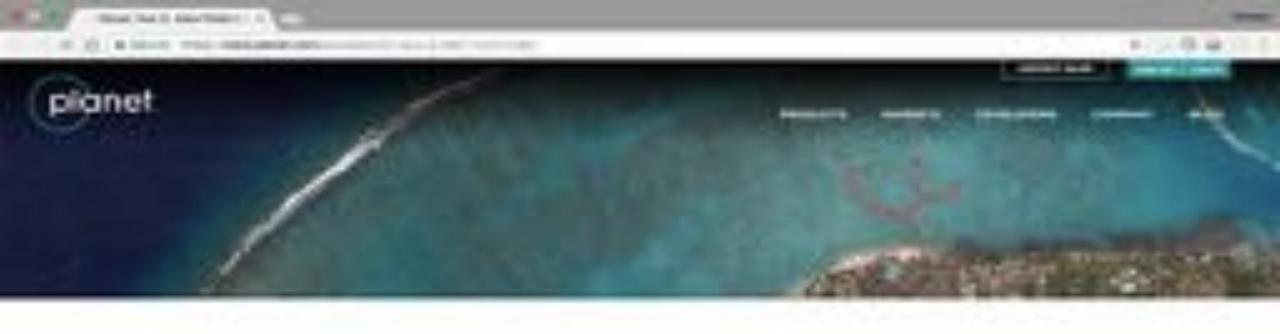












Planet, Paul G. Allen Philanthropies, & Leading Scientists Team Up To Map & Monitor World's Corals In Unprecedented Detail

Andrew Zelli | June 4, 2010

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market - December and American Community



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Jean-Francois Pekel, Andrew Cottam, Noel Gorelick, Alan S. Belward, High-resolution mapping of global surface water and its long-term changes. *Nature* 540, 418-422 (2016) <u>Link</u>

#### **Timeline**

- New tools developed by JRC/SPREP
- Integrated into PIPAP
- Roll-out this year
- https://beta.biopama.org



























#### **Rationale**

- First step to achieving a target is capturing it
- We already have global, regional and national targets
- Sharing and publishing will help coordination and cooperation
- Prime the tools for BIOPAMA
- A set of common goals within the project













#### **Good examples**

- Reduce coastal sedimentation by 50% by 2025 (Remote sensing)
- Eradicate rats from Rat Island by 2025 (Global Biodiversity Information Facility)
- Reduce illegal fishing in the MPA by 90% by 2025 (Global Fishing Watch)













• Increase the number of pairs of the Samoan Moorhen from 0 to 10

by 2020















• Increase the number of pairs of the Samoan Moorhen from 0 to 10

by 2020















Increase mammal happiness by 50%















Increase mammal happiness by 50%



Not measurable



























## 3+ priority local-scale targets:

- Country
- Protected or conservation area name
- Target



https://biopama.org/node/254

Google Sheet at bottom: 'Local-scale targets for Pacific Countries'



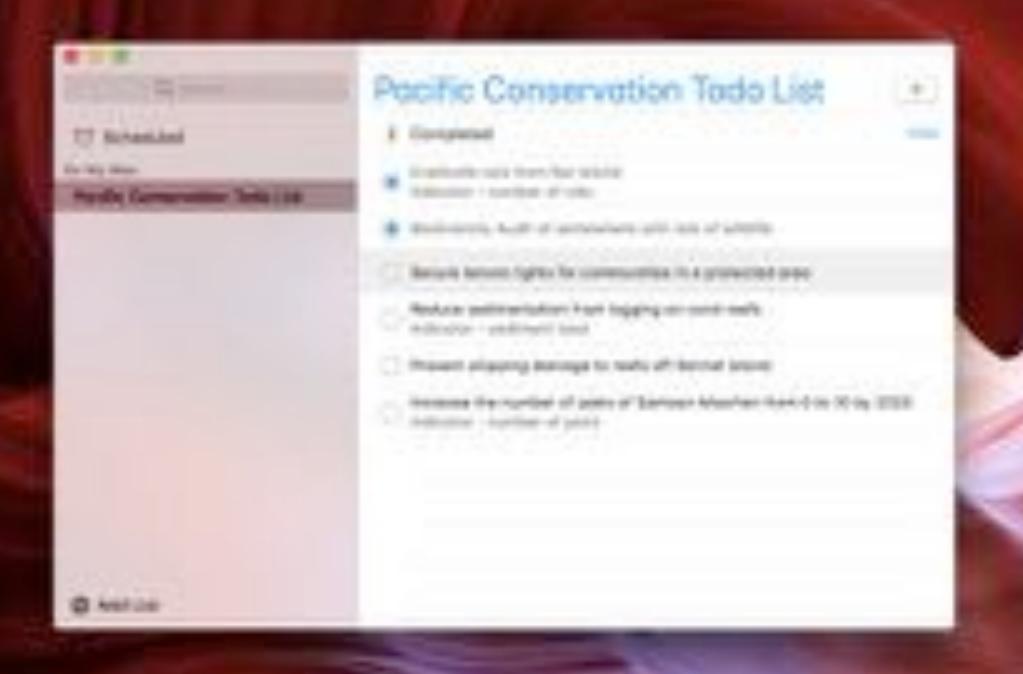


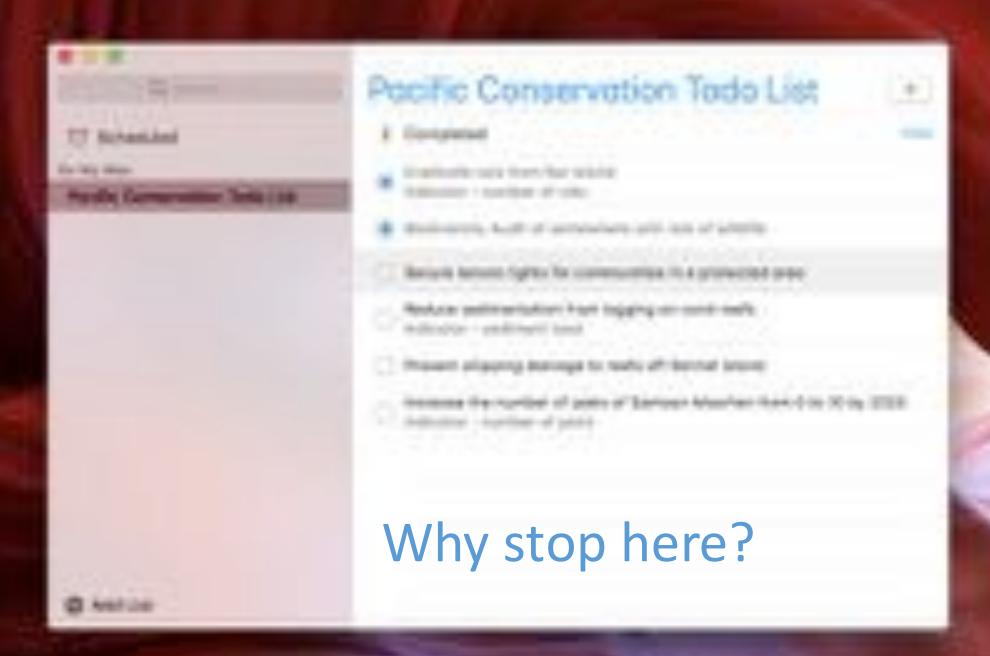












#### Other uses of information

- Information can also be used for conservation outcome in:
  - Measuring progress against targets (response)
  - Assessing biodiversity value (state)
  - Assessing threats (pressure)
  - Assessing costs













## **Example: Systematic conservation planning**













## **Decision-support for conservation**

Jennifer McGowan

The ARC Centre of Excellence for Environmental Decisions, UQ

The Nature Conservancy

(starting July 1 2018)





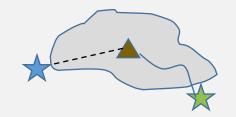












#### What is decision-science?

- The study of how people make decisions
- Developing approaches and tools to help people make better decisions

# StalW1 a4.997 willog decisions all the time





Objectives, actions (costs and feasibility), risks and uncertainty













## "Life" is just six things ... and 31 one words

- What do you want?
- What can you do?
- How do things you can do change what you want?
- Choose from things you can do to get what you want
- Do
- Learn

- Prof Hugh Possingham

Chief Scientist
The Nature Conservancy













#### What is spatial prioritization?

 The efficient allocation of resources to prioritise actions in space and time

**Optimize poaching patrols** 

Allocate funding to different Pas/MPAs

**Prioritize protected areas** 

Do I manage now or monitor?

**Prioritizing across threatened species projects** 

Integrated Land-sea management and planning for the future

Do I collect more data, or just start managing?

Optimize invasive species management

Multi-objective planning









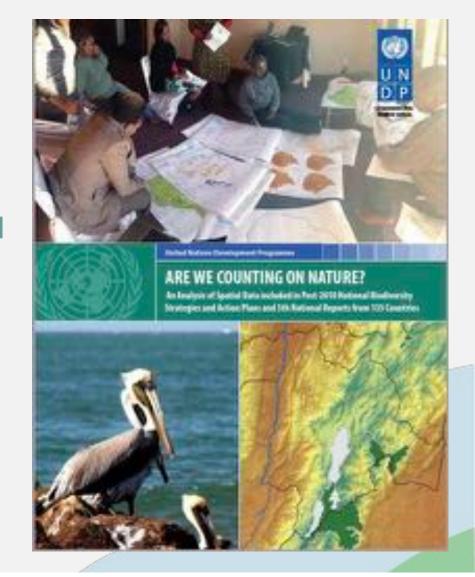




#### How can information lead to conservation outcome?

- Review of post 2010 NBSAPs for 140 countries
  - 30% no maps at all (eeks!)
  - 3% included planning maps with priority PAs identified
  - 2% included maps with biodiversity and Pas overlays
  - 1% included maps related to socio-economic services

Representation: a fundamental concept that aims to ensure a sample of all biodiversity is protected (species, habitats, ecological processes, cultural sites, etc)





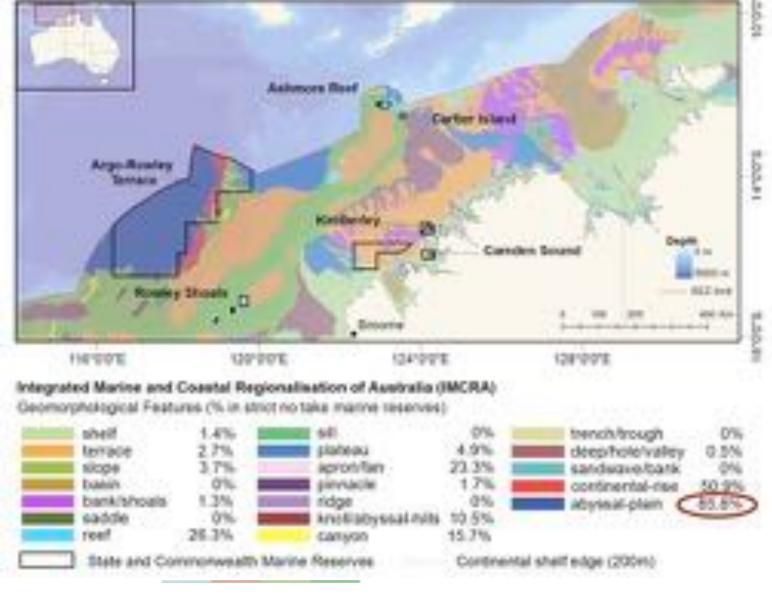












Australia has reached its Aichi target 11 (in terms of %) but it is an unrepresentative network of MPAs.

What are the biodiversity gains of a network that is not representative of biodiversity?





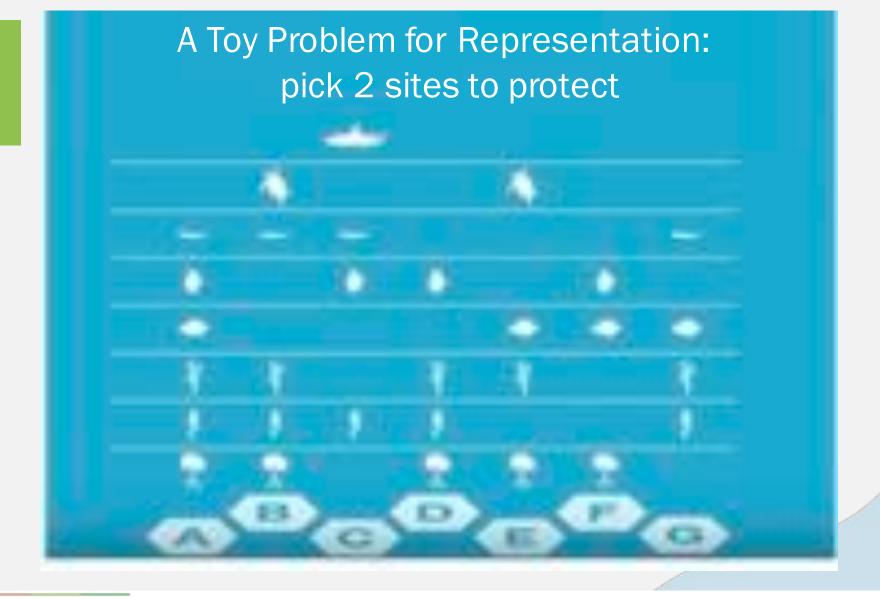








Hotspots approach: species richness







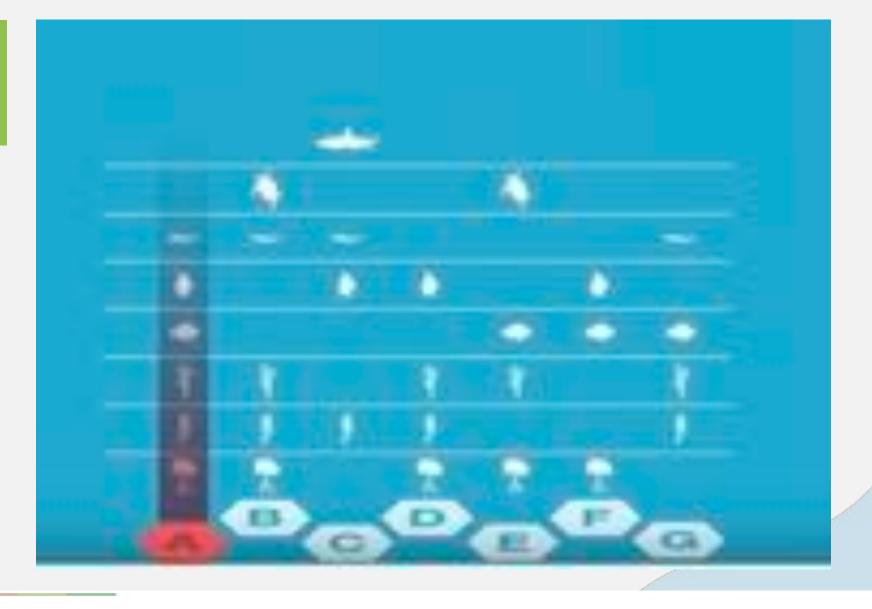








Hotspot approach: species richness







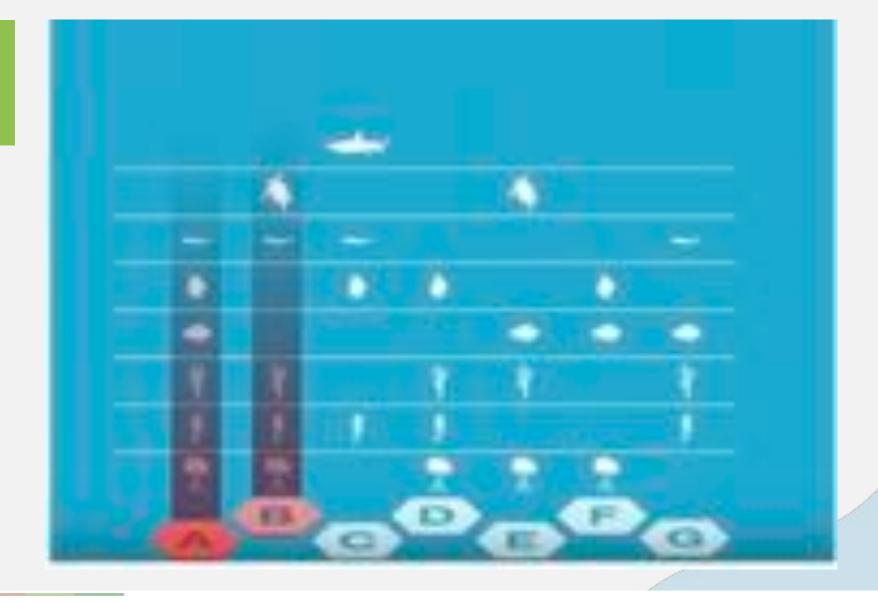








Hotspot approach: species richness







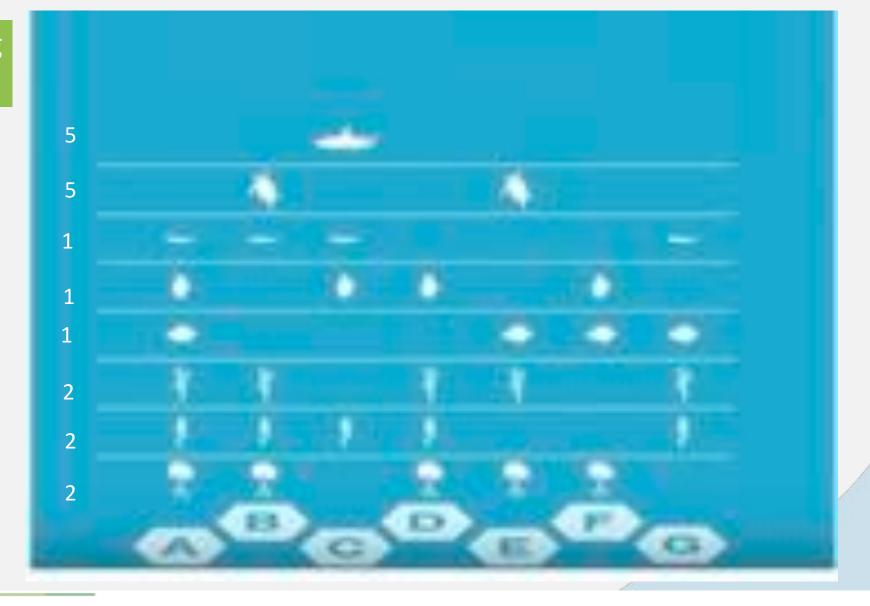








# Scoring and adding (expert elicitation)







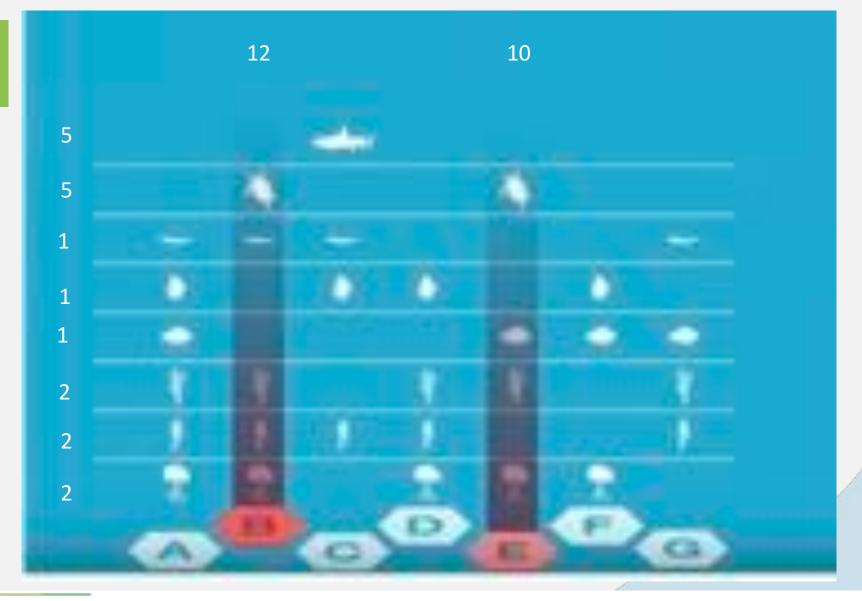








# Scoring and adding (expert elicitation)







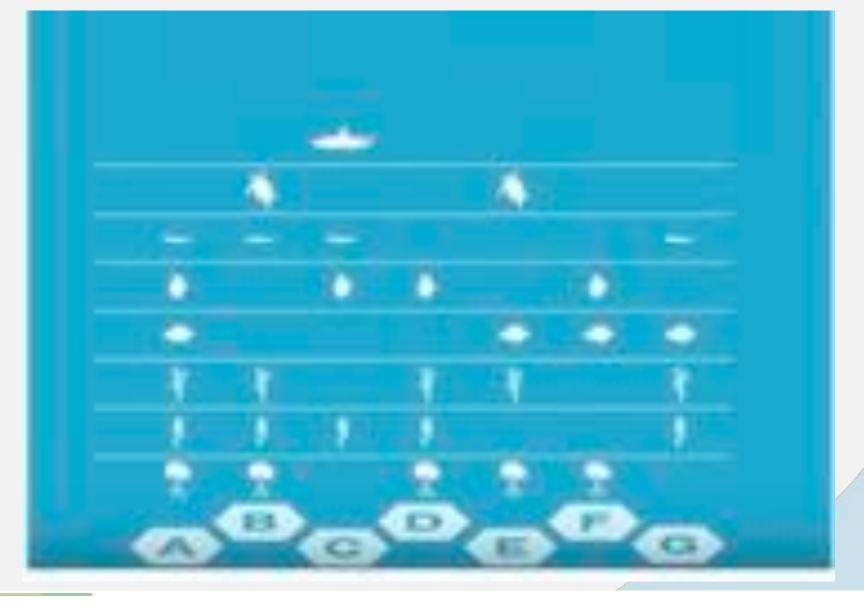








Criteria-based:
Sea turtles
AND
(presence of two
or more corals,
or seagrass or
mangroves









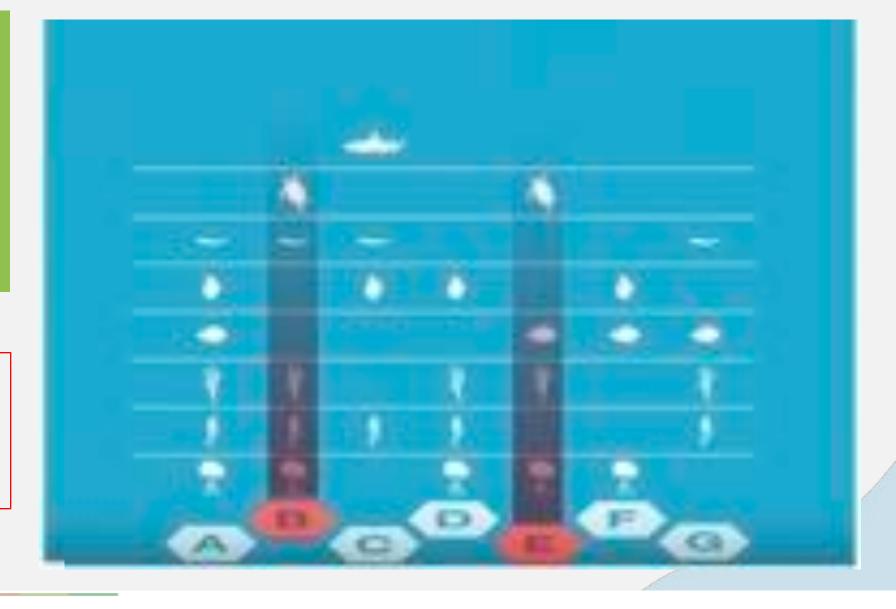






Criteria-based:
Sea turtles
AND
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mangroves

KBA/IBA: Criteria E--to complement the
identification of these
sites with systematic
spatial planning











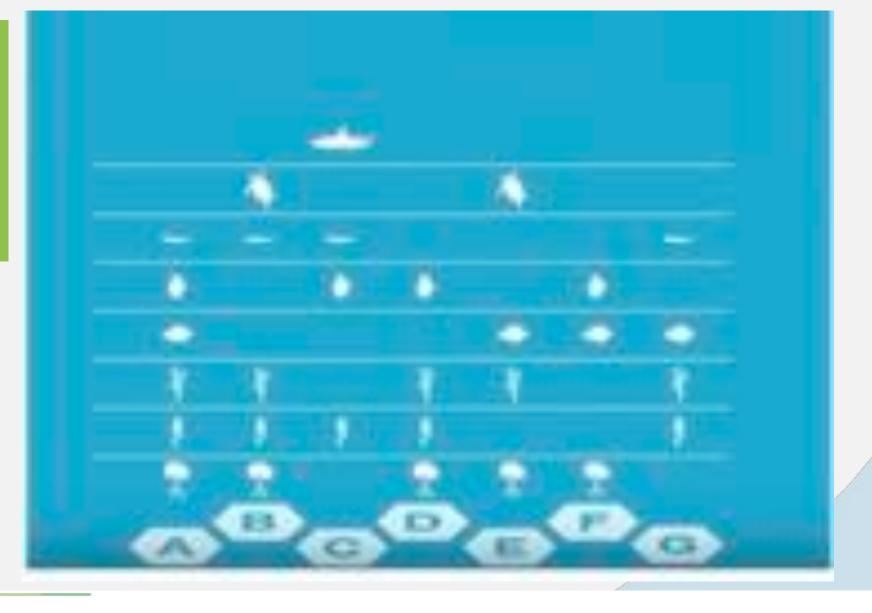




Target-based approaches:

Represent all species at least once















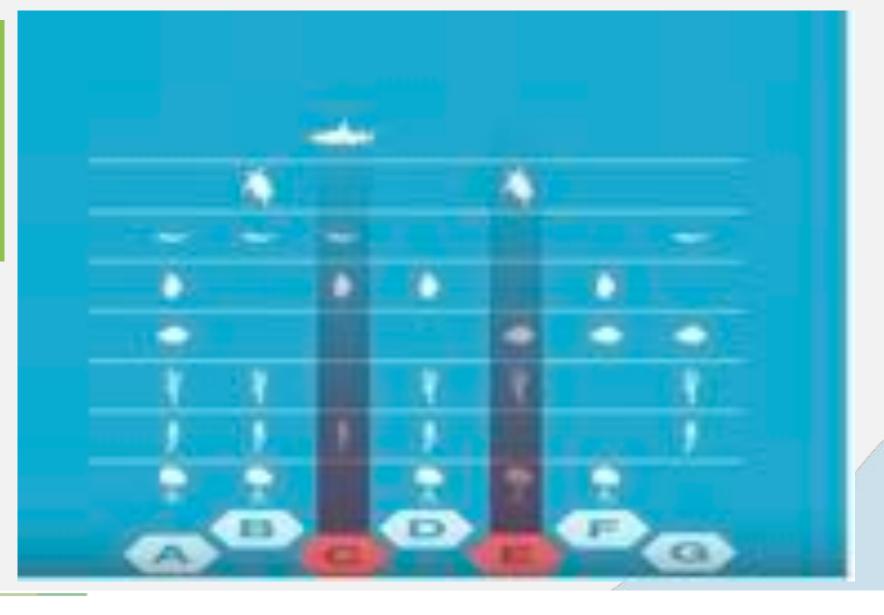


Target-based approaches:

Represent all species at least once



Objective: Meet representation and impact as few people as possible





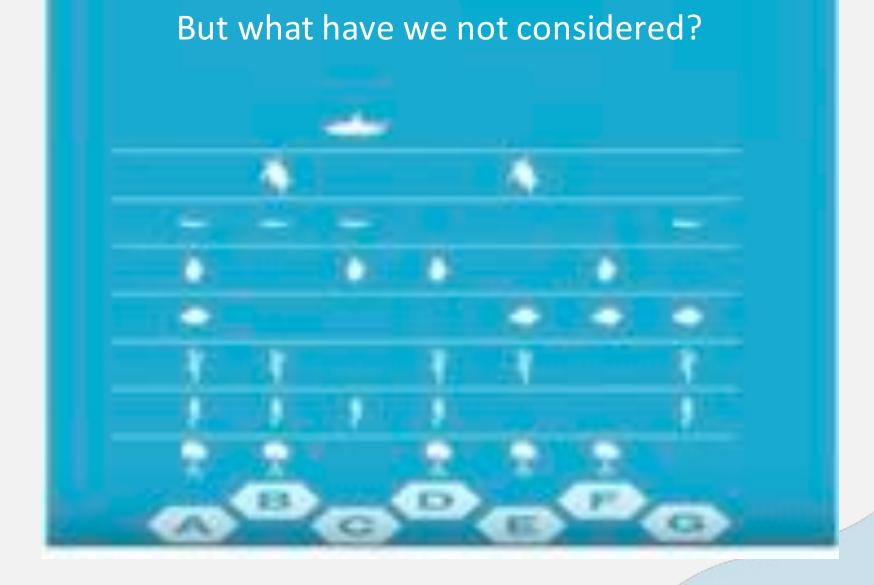








































#### Why decision-support tools can be useful

- Help us find good answers to really complex challenges
- Standardize the evaluation of benefits and impacts to stakeholders
- They create a transparent and repeatable decision-making process
- They can provide you with a strategic plan –which is the starting point
- Be used an multiple scales, different types of actions and data
- Network scale versus site-by site planning (Aichi target 11)
- Make iterative planning and assessment easy!



















Photo: S. Jupiter















Regional Implementing Partner

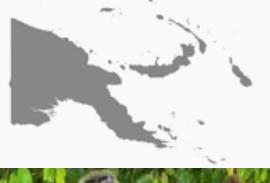




Photo: N. Petersen



From Knowledge to Action for a Protected Planet

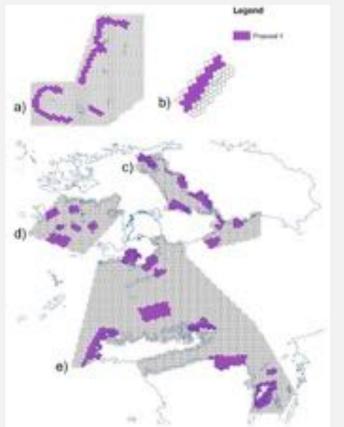
### Community-built by pen and paper

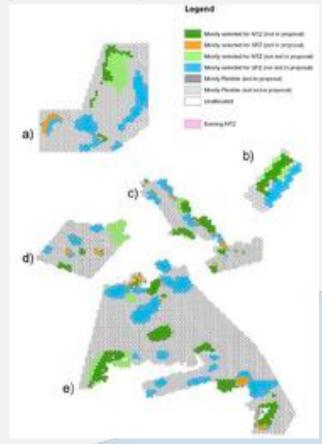


MARXAN



- Too complicated
- Too time consuming
- Don't trust the results
- Black box (e.g. modeling)
- Too top-down
- Not flexible enough
- Not enough capacity
- Not enough data to get started













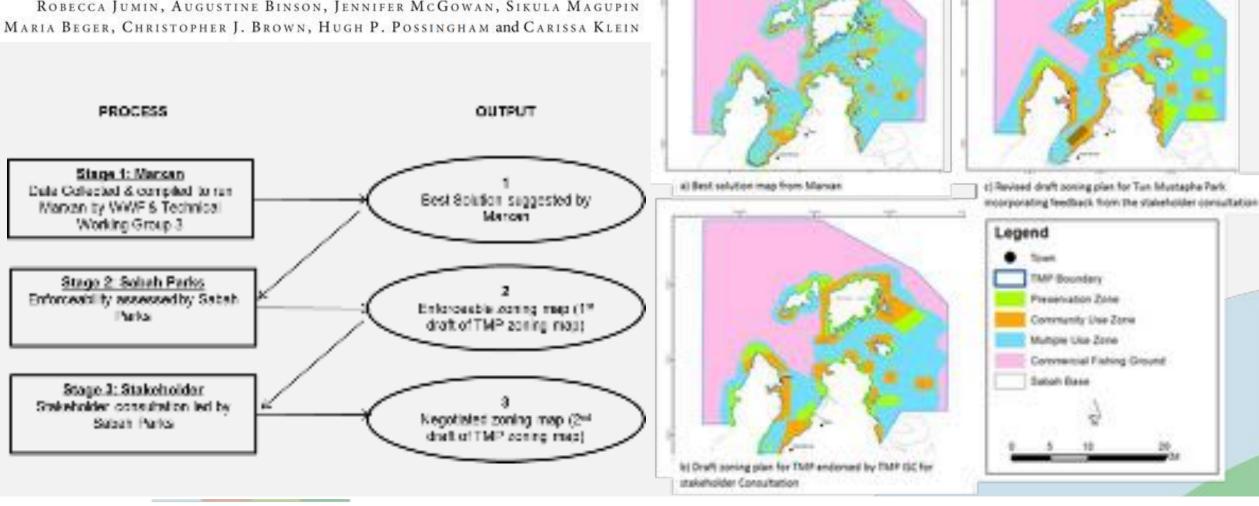






#### From Marxan to management: ocean zoning with stakeholders for Tun Mustapha Park in Sabah, Malaysia

ROBECCA JUMIN, AUGUSTINE BINSON, JENNIFER MCGOWAN, SIKULA MAGUPIN















### **Steps for the future:**

 Integrated decisionsupport with BIOPAMA regional observatories

Questions??
THANK YOU!
j.mcgowan@uq.edu.au

