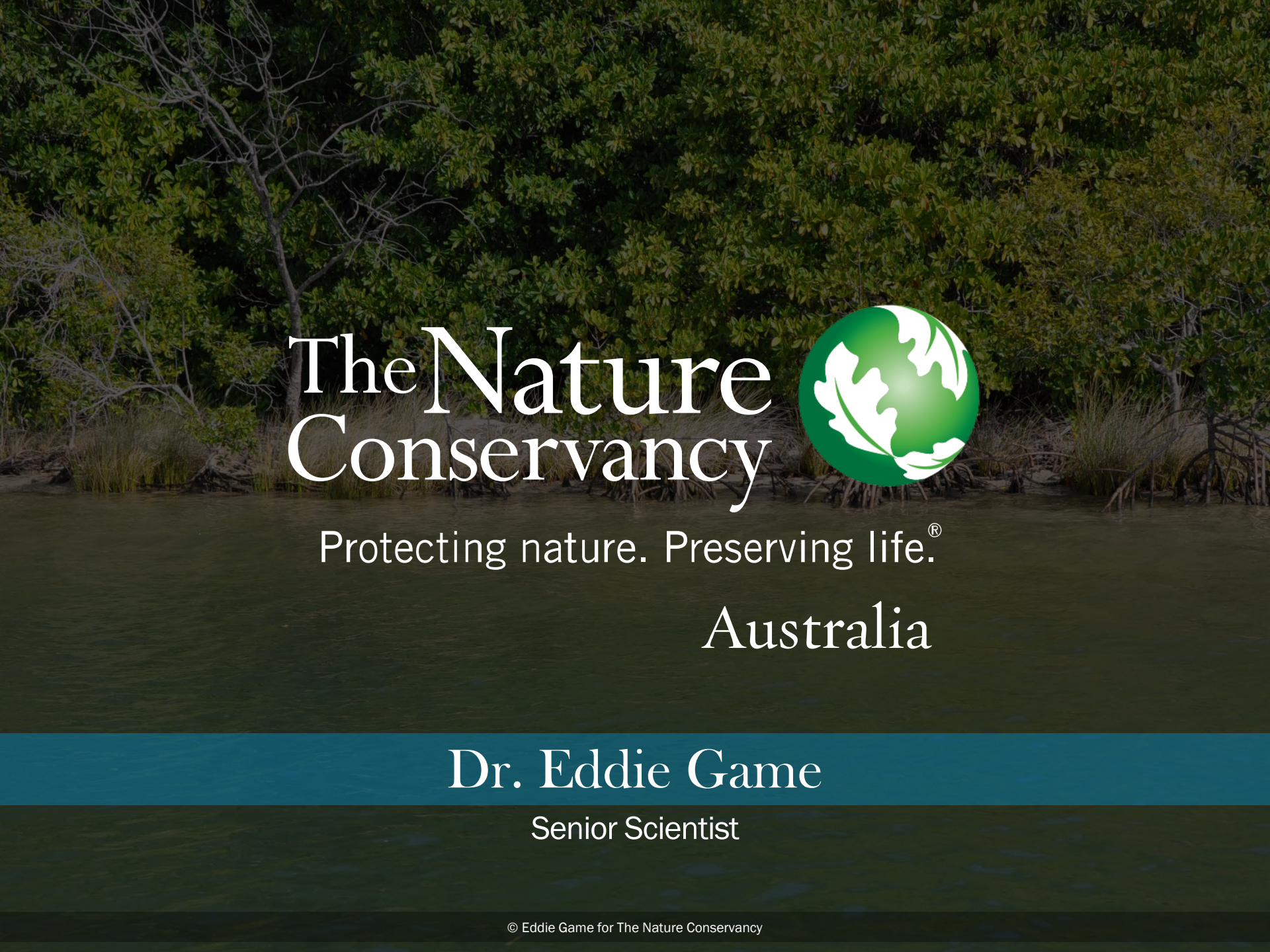
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Australia
Dr. Eddie Game
Senior Scientist
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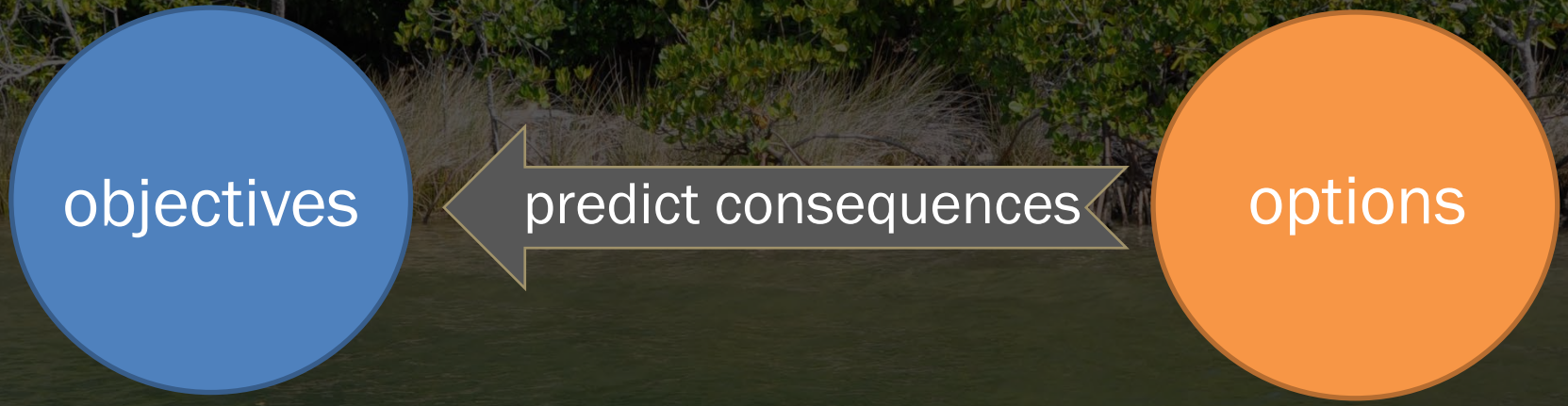
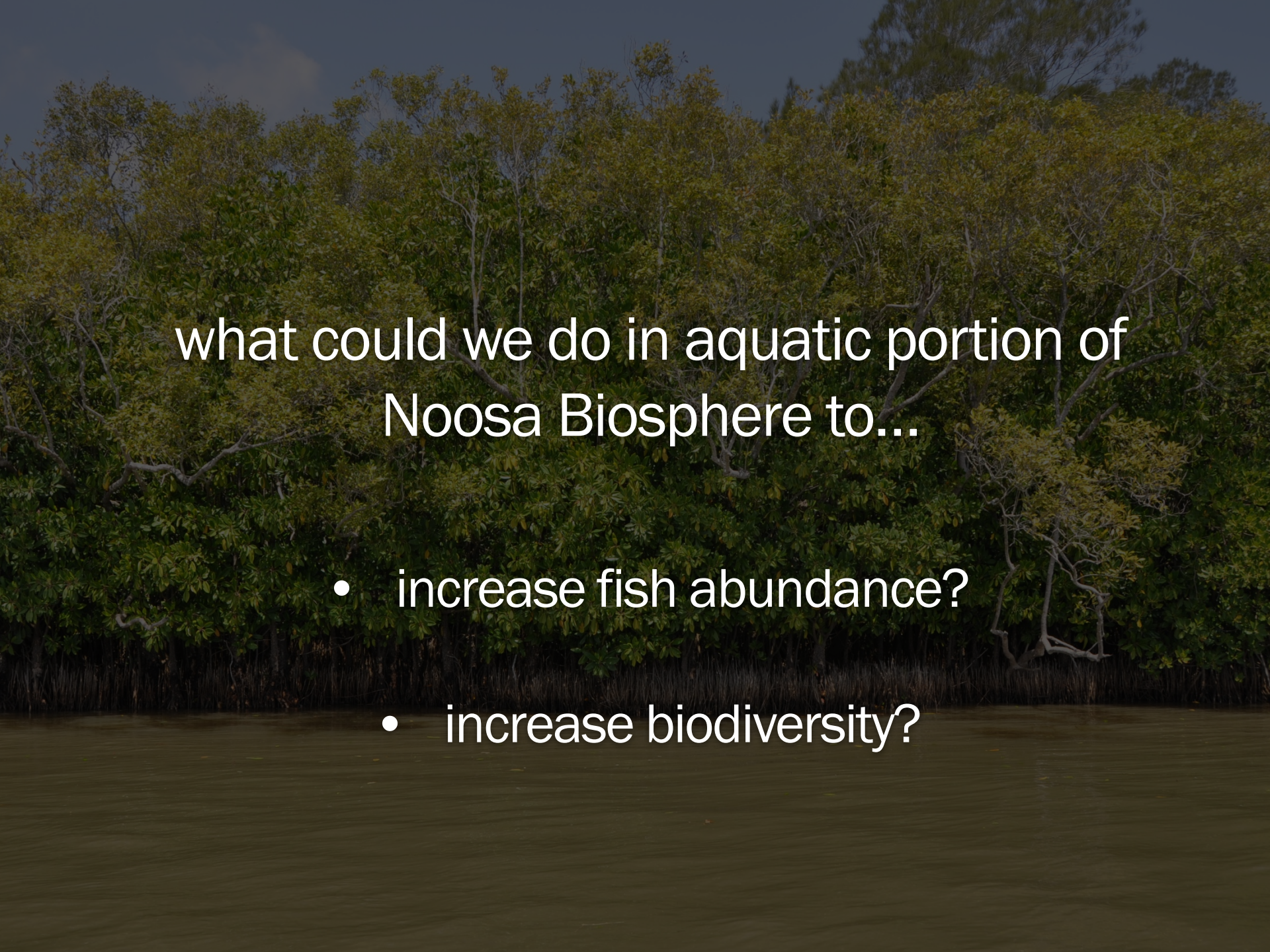
framing conservation planning problems





what could we do in aquatic portion of Noosa Biosphere to...

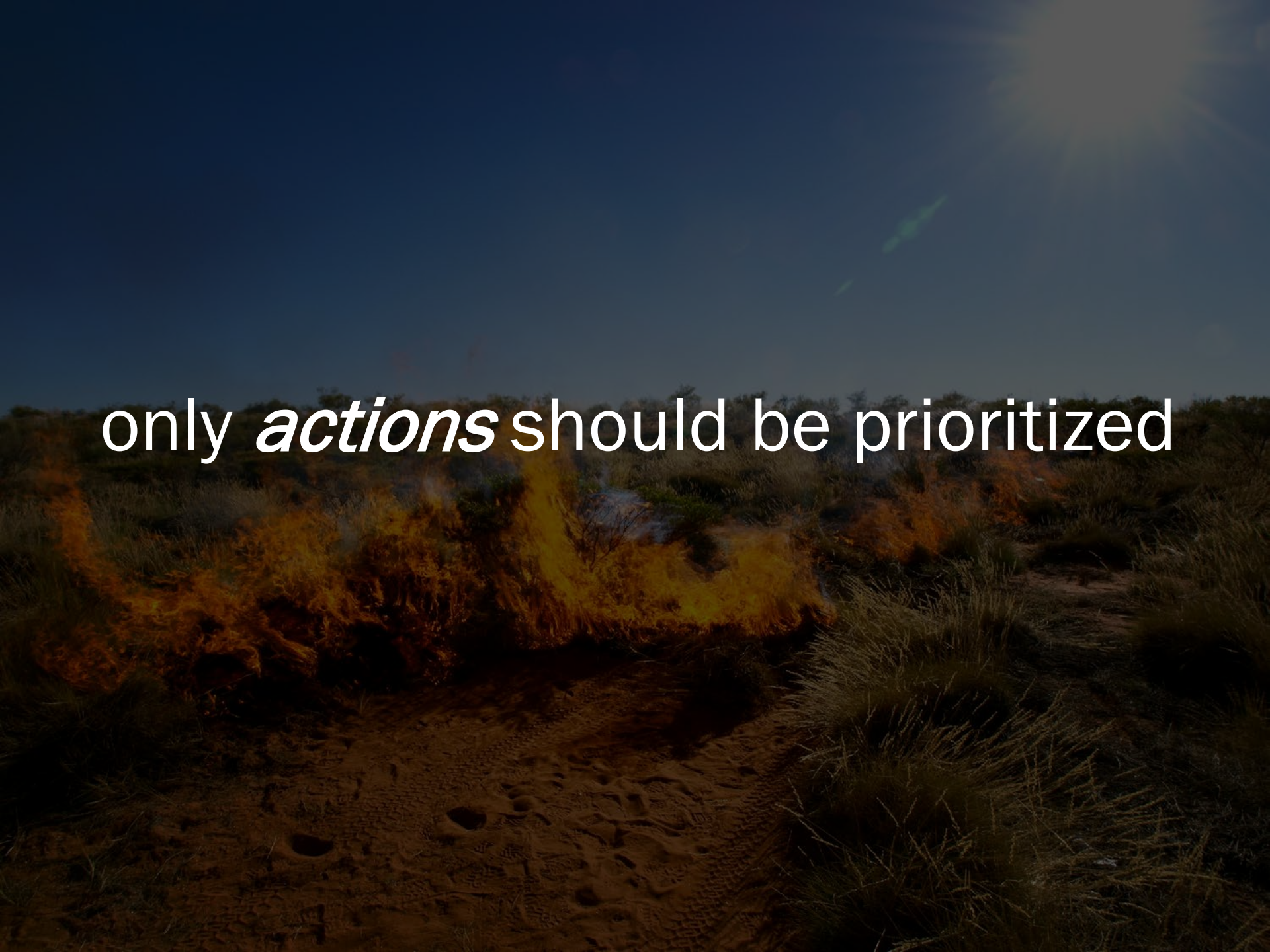
- increase fish abundance?
- increase biodiversity?

options

1. restoration of seagrass
2. oyster reef restoration
3. living shorelines
4. provide habitat/hard substrate stepping stones
5. prawn restocking
6. restoration of Kin Kin catchment
7. North Shore management/vehicle closure
8. wake management “between the lakes”
9. estuary zoning (emphasis on rec. fishing)
10. cessation of commercial prawn trawling
11. better management of commercial mullet fishery
12. transform gill-net fishery to higher value fishery

identifying options

- make a deliberate effort
- avoid anchoring
- don’t focus on constraints
- identify the book-ends
- follow good brain storming advice
- build *disruption* into the process
- combine sets of actions to make options
- different levels of investment


only *actions* should be prioritized

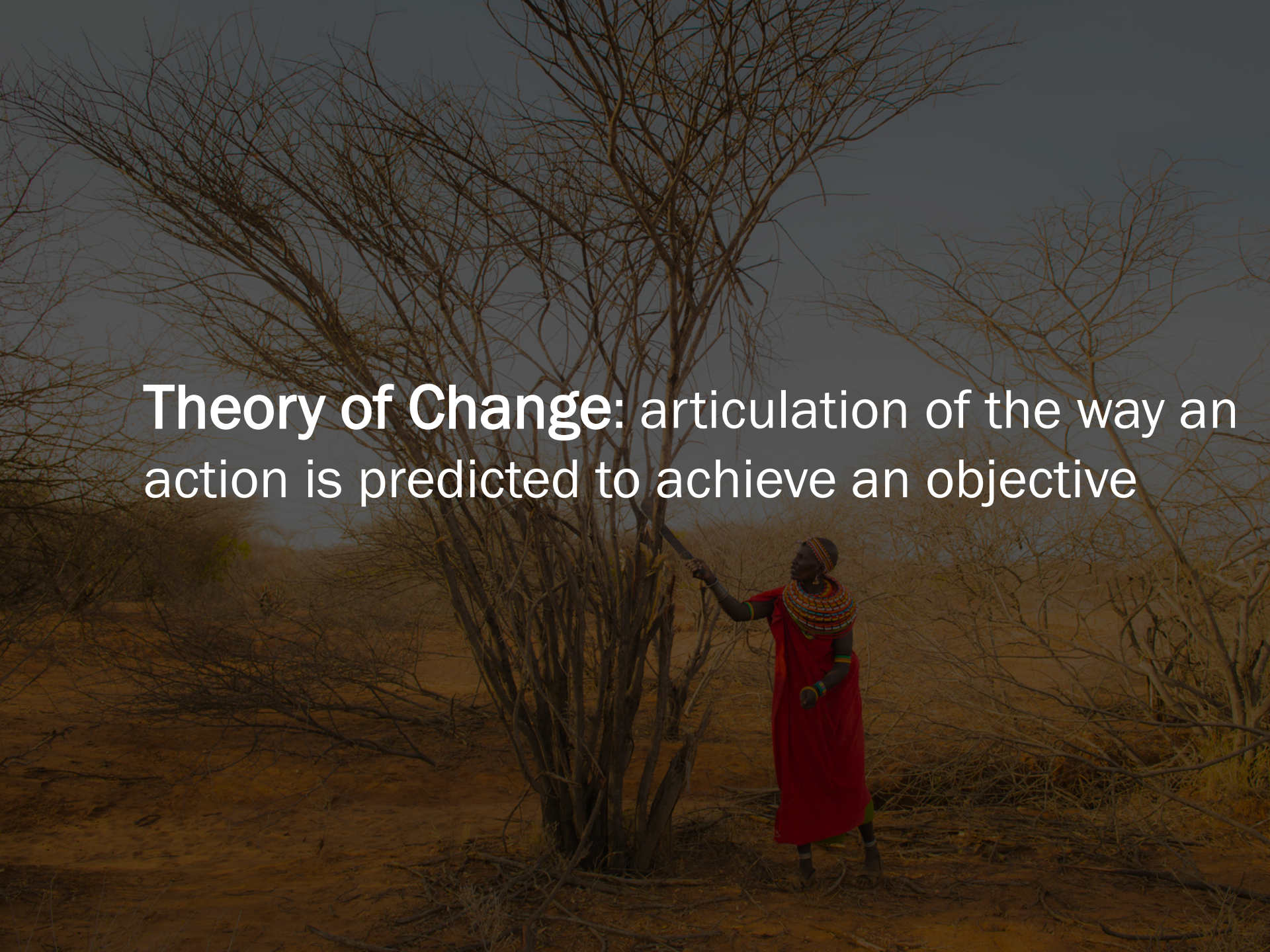
predicting consequences

"It's tough to make predictions, especially about the future"

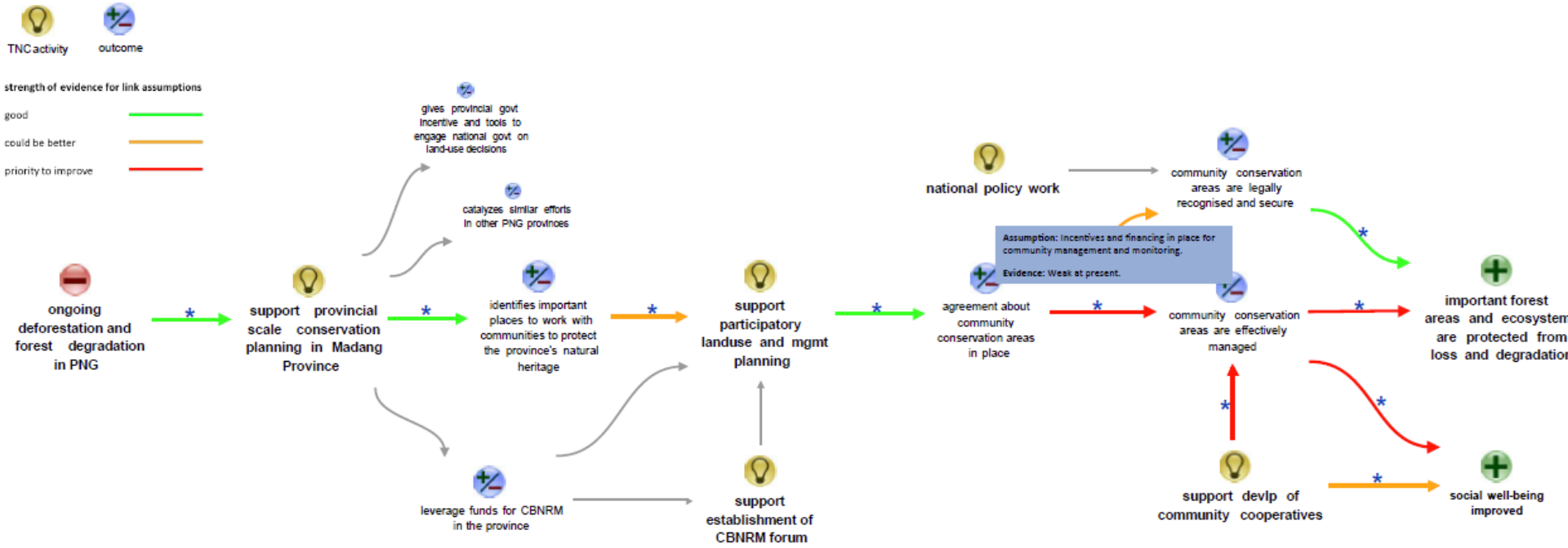
Yogi Berra

consequence table

option	prawns	bream	whiting	mullet	biodiversity (# of species)	cost ($K per year)
seagrass restoration		10-30 kg per ha	3-200 kg per ha			5-100 per ha
oyster reef restoration						100+
living shorelines						1+



Theory of Change: articulation of the way an action is predicted to achieve an objective


TNC activity
outcome
strength of evidence for link assumptions
good
could be better
priority to improve
ongoing deforestation and forest degradation in PNG
support provincial scale conservation planning in Madang Province
gives provincial govt incentive and tools to engage national govt on land-use decisions
catalyzes similar efforts in other PNG provinces
identifies important places to work with communities to protect the province's natural heritage
leverage funds for CBNRM in the province
support participatory landuse and mgmt planning
support establishment of CBNRM forum
national policy work
community conservation areas are legally recognised and secure
Assumption: Incentives and financing in place for community management and monitoring.
Evidence: Weak at present.
agreement about community conservation areas in place
community conservation areas are effectively managed
support devlp of community cooperatives
important forest areas and ecosystem are protected from loss and degradation
social well-being improved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Thank you
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