



It's complicated...actually it's complex!

Principles of planning species conservation project





'...the problem of saving Tasmanian devils had to be addressed from multiple angles...Now, after several years of carrying out the plan, the insurance population has grown...the project [has shifted] from insurance toward ecological recovery, securing a future for Tasmania's beloved devils that would not otherwise have been possible.'



7 Principles of Planning...

Plan to Act

The intent of planning is to promote and guide effective action to save species. This principle underpins everything we do.

Promote Inclusive Participation

People with relevant knowledge, those who direct conservation action, and those who are affected by that action are all key to defining conservation challenges and deciding how those challenges will be addressed. Inclusivity refers not only to who is included in the planning process, but also to how their voices are valued.

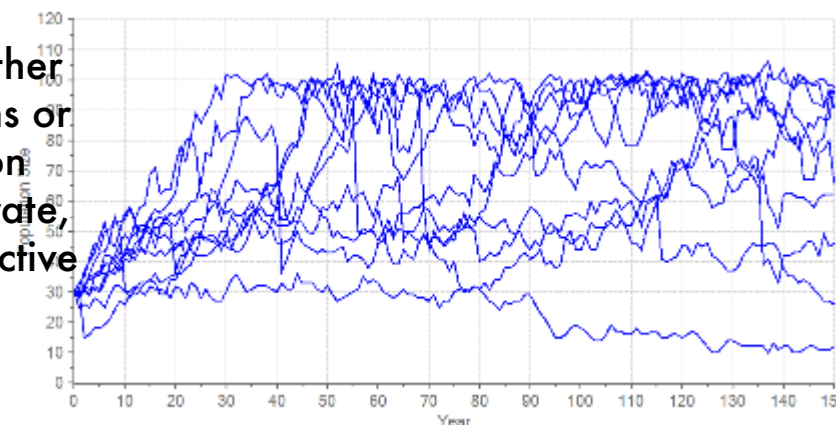
Use Sound Science

Working from the best available information – whether that be established facts, well-supported assumptions or informed judgments – is crucial to good conservation planning. Using science-based approaches to integrate, analyze and evaluate this information supports effective decision-making.

Vortex 10

A stochastic simulation of the extinction process

Version 10.0.4



7 Principles of Planning...

Ensure Good Design and Neutral Facilitation

Good species planning is designed to move diverse groups of people through a structured conversation in a way that supports them to coalesce around a common vision for the species and to transform this into an achievable, effective plan. Facilitators skilled in planning are essential in guiding these processes. Critically, neutral facilitation eliminates potential or perceived bias in the planning process, helping participants to contribute their ideas and perspectives freely and equally.

Reach Decisions through Consensus

Effective species conservation planning results in decisions that all participants can support or accept. Recognizing shared goals, seeing the perspective of others, and proceeding by consensus helps galvanize participants behind a single plan of action that is more likely to be implemented.



7 Principles of Planning...

Generate and Share Products Quickly

Producing and sharing the products of a conservation planning process quickly, freely and widely are important factors in its success. Delays carry a cost in terms of lost momentum, duplicated or conflicting effort or missed opportunities for action.

Adapt to the Changing Conservation Landscape

Effective plans are those that evolve in response to new information and to changing circumstances – biological, political, socio-economic, and cultural – that influence conservation efforts. Plans are considered “living” documents that are reviewed, updated and improved over time.



Principles that recognise complexity

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- Promote Inclusive Participation
- Use Sound Science
- Ensure Good Design and Neutral Facilitation
- Reach Decisions through Consensus
- Generate and Share Products Quickly
- Adapt to the Changing Conservation Landscape

