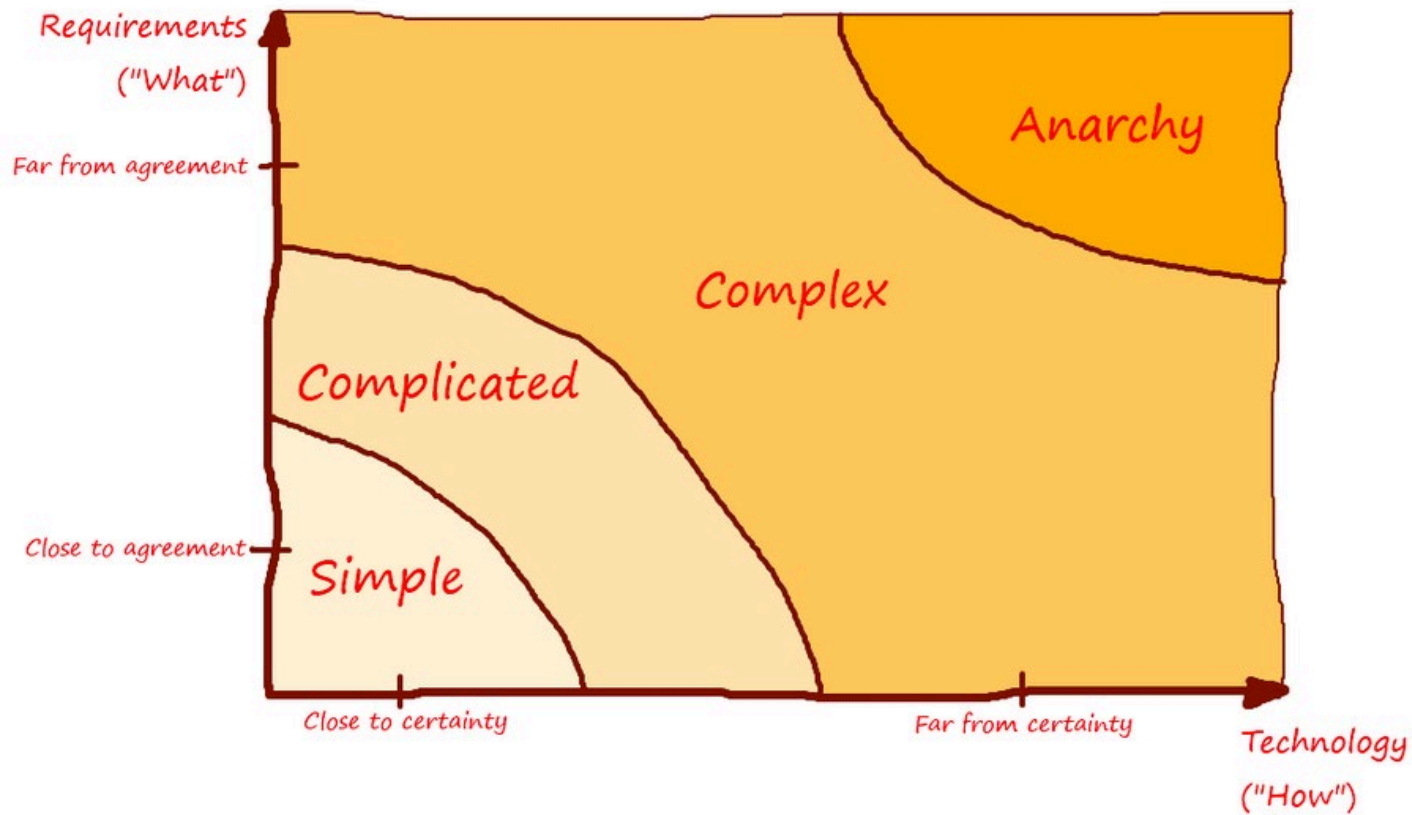


Principles of planning species conservation projects

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



WE ARE NOT IN A COMPLICATED WORLD; WE ARE IN A COMPLEX ONE

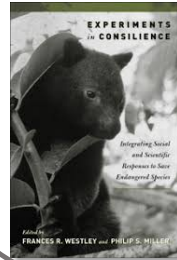




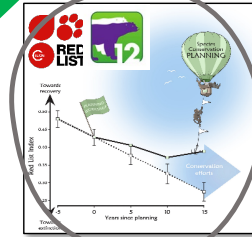
CPSG HAS BEEN WORKING IN THIS COMPLEX SPACE FOR FOUR DECADES

Supporting governments, NGOs, Wildlife agencies, Zoos, etc. to develop collaborative species conservation plans

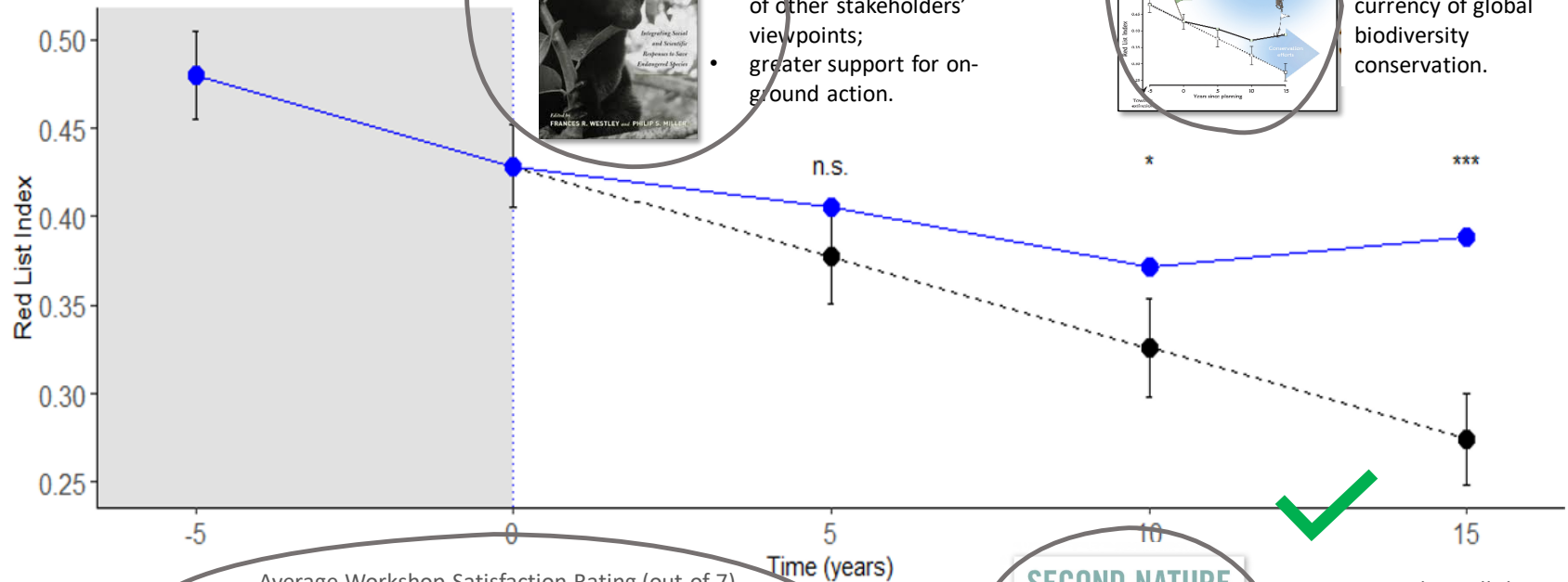
'...the problem of saving Tasmanian devils had to be addressed from multiple angles...Now, after several years of carrying out the plan, the insurance population has grown...the project [has shifted] from insurance toward ecological recovery, securing a future for Tasmania's beloved devils that would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



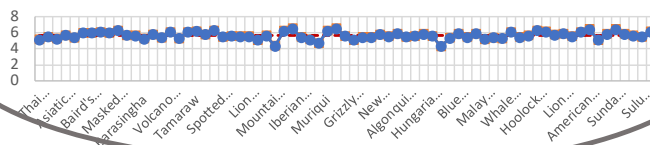
- increased collaboration on action and research;
- improved understanding of other stakeholders' viewpoints;
- greater support for on-ground action.



Changes can be measured in the currency of global biodiversity conservation.



Average Workshop Satisfaction Rating (out of 7)



People enjoy and value CPSPG workshops.

SECOND NATURE



10 case-studies tell the stories of positive changes for species across a range of factors.

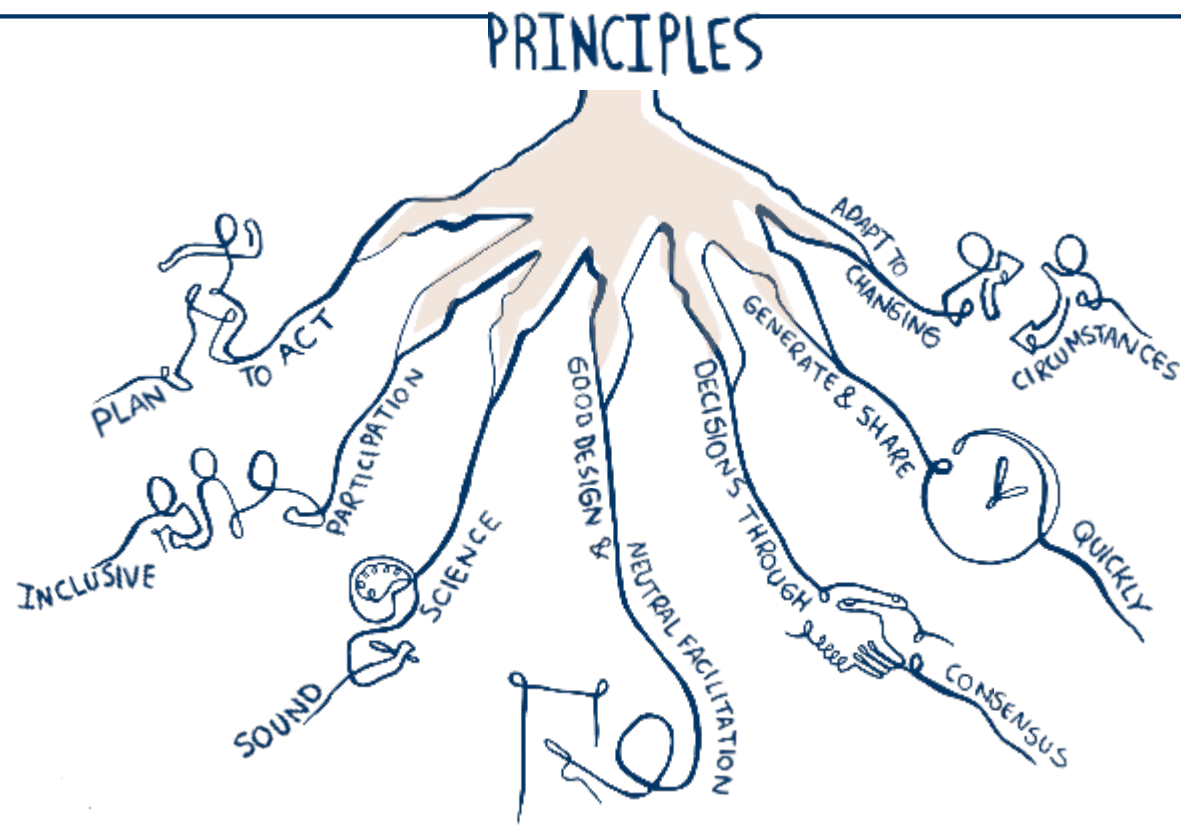


Over time CPSG honed
a set of 7 planning
principles that underpin
our approach



- Workshop Processes
- Science Based Tools
- Training

Well-designed and executed species conservation planning that adheres to these seven principles can improve existing efforts and stimulate greater ambition, collaboration and resourcing.





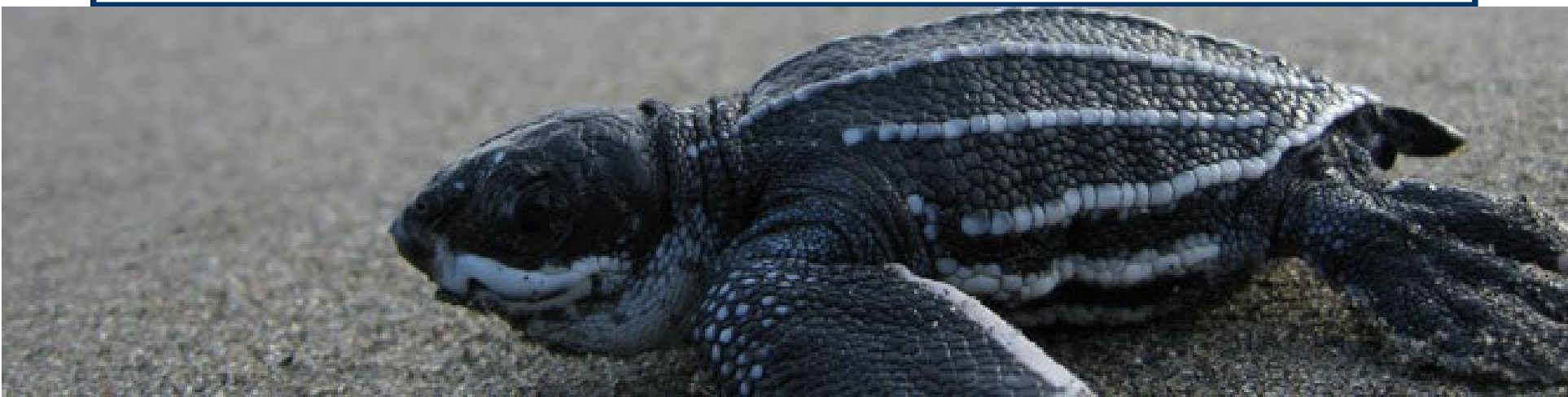
PRINCIPLES



Plan to act

The intent of planning is to promote and guide effective action to save species.

This principle underpins everything we do.



PRINCIPLES



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 and incorporated.



Hola

El "Taller Regional del Tiburón Sarda (*Carcharias taurus*) en el Atlántico Sudoccidental: Esfuerzos Transfronterizos para su Recuperación", será realizado virtualmente del lunes 17 al viernes 21 de agosto. Este taller tiene como objetivo generar las bases iniciales para el diseño participativo de manejo sostenible de esta especie de tiburón.

COMENZAR →



PRINCIPLES

Use sound science

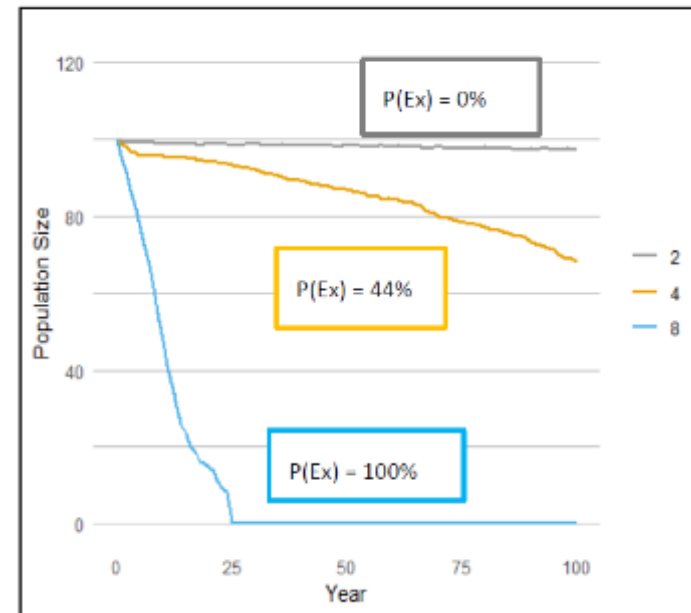


Working from the best available information—whether that be established facts, well-supported assumptions or informed judgments—is crucial to good conservation planning. Using science-based approaches to integrate, analyze and evaluate this information supports effective decision making.

d. Harvesting and Poaching

Vortex 10

A stochastic simulation of the extinction process
Version 10.0.0.4





PRINCIPLES

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.





PRINCIPLES



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.



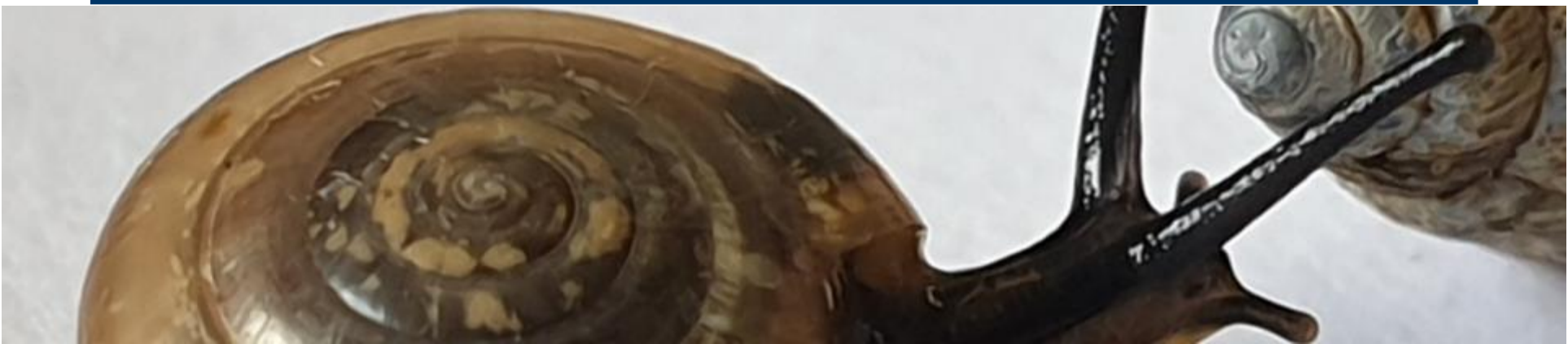


PRINCIPLES



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.





PRINCIPLES



Adapt to changing circumstances

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.





IUCN Species Survival Commission
Guidelines on the Use of *Ex situ*
Management for Species Conservation



Manual of Procedures for Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis

Richard M. Jakob-Hoff
Stuart C. MacDiarmid
Caroline Lees
Philip S. Miller
Dominic Travis
Richard Kock



Guidelines for Species Conservation Planning

IUCN Species Survival Commission's
Species Conservation Planning Sub-Committee
Version 1.0



SPECIES CONSERVATION PLANNING PRINCIPLES & STEPS

For governments, IUCN SSC Specialist Groups, NGOs, academic
institutes and other conservation organizations engaged in planning the
conservation of species

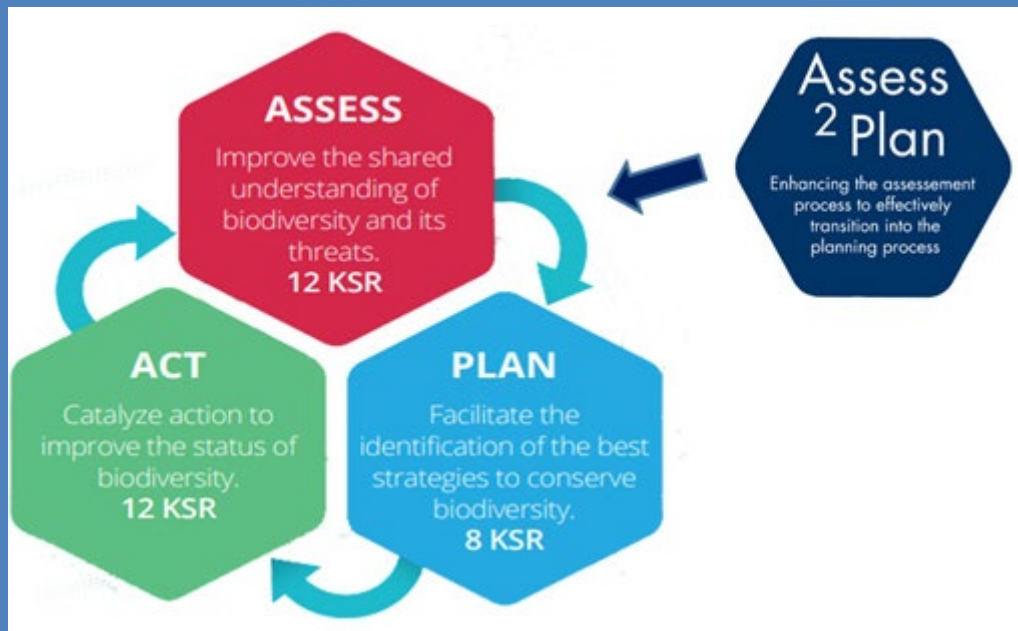
CPSG.ORG

A FACILITATOR'S GUIDE TO SPECIES CONSERVATION PLANNING



CPSG.ORG

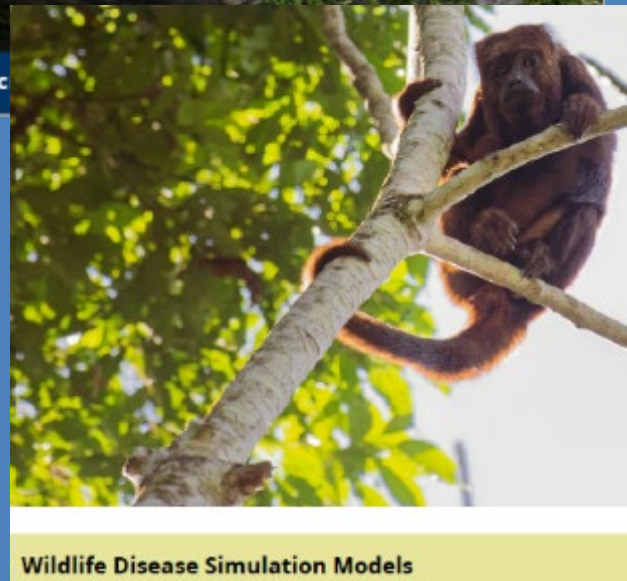
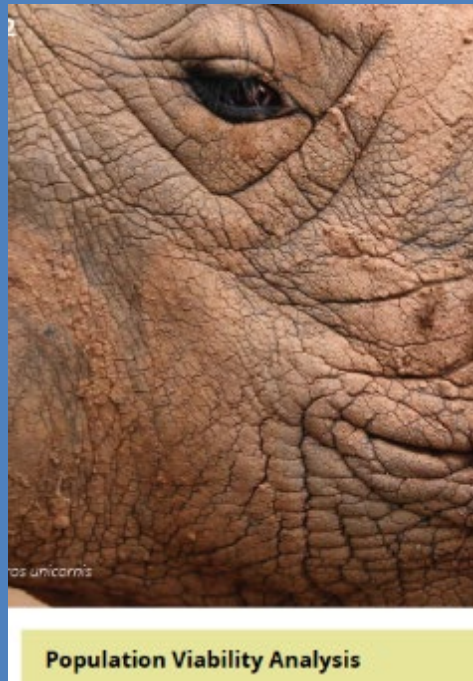


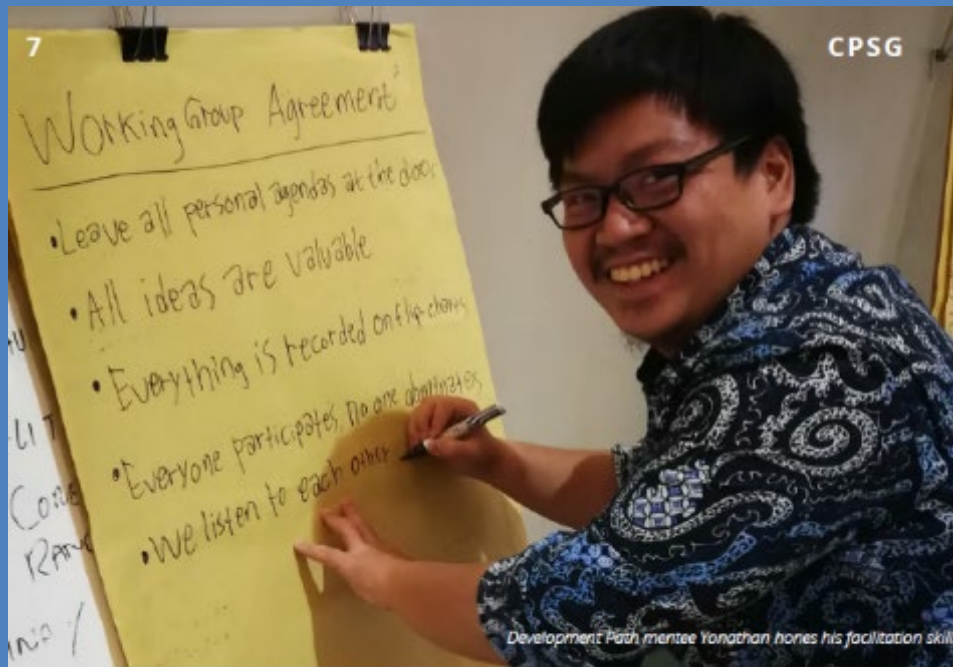


IUCN
SSC
CONSERVATION PLANNING SPECIALIST GROUP

**GET TO KNOW US:
CONSERVATION PLANNING
SPECIALIST GROUP**

HOW SPECIES CONSERVATION PLANNING CAN HELP YOU ACHIEVE YOUR SPECIES CONSERVATION GOALS



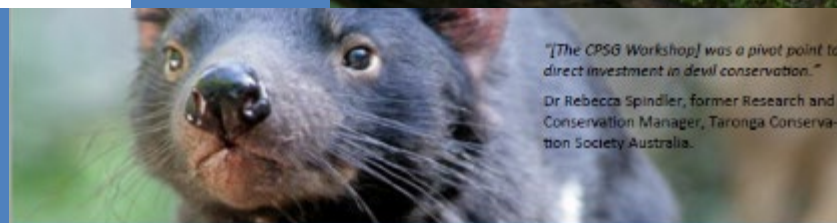


Development Path mentee Yanathan hones his facilitation skills

TRAINING, MENTORING & GUIDELINES



Leontopithecus rosalia



"[The CPSG Workshop] was a pivot point to direct investment in devil conservation."

Dr Rebecca Spindler, former Research and Conservation Manager, Taronga Conservation Society Australia.

Facilitating Species Conservation Planning Workshops:

Online course

Introduction

Of the more than 128,500 species assessed through the global Red List, 28% are considered threatened with extinction (IUCN, 2021). Well-resourced, effectively implemented species conservation plans will play a key role in reversing this situation and improving the status of threatened species worldwide. To achieve this change at scale requires a significant increase in the number of competent planners able to support governments, non-government organisations, zoos, aquaria, botanic gardens and civil society groups to plan for threatened species recovery.

Learning outcomes

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Apply the CPSG *Species Conservation Planning Principles and Steps* to the design and facilitation of species conservation planning processes;
- Demonstrate the role of the facilitator in consensus-based decision making;
- Select facilitation tools to help groups solve problems, make decisions, and develop plans.



www.cpsg.org

THANKS!

Any questions or comments?

