


Biodiversity Policy Issues



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Outline

- Biodiversity and use values
- Scale effects on biodiversity
- Landscape forms integrate across scale and use
- Role of values, goals and beliefs
- Policy instruments
- Conclusions

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Interweaving Biodiversity



Peoples' attention proportional to use factors:

- Noneconomic – identity, intrinsic, aesthetic, amenity and cultural
- Nonextractive – shelter, erosion control, honey, tourism
- Consumptive – timber, oils, fibre, food

Weaving resilience into our working lands: future roles for native plants on private land. Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, 2001

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Effects of scale



- International scale – endangered
- National scale – rare
- Regional scale – common
- Local scale – pest



➔ Landscape focus can transcend scale and use

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Landscape features



Landscape appreciation:

- Aesthetics and function
- Variety and context
- Management care

- Ecology?

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People's Values & Goals



Protection of bush remnants – (630 farmers in 2002), 284 had high intentions

- High intention farmers already protected 66% of remnants versus 37%
- No differences in their age, gender, property area, livestock type
- No significant differences in their farming values and goals
- Difference was association of practices with values and goals e.g. nature, enjoyment, capital value

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Key Beliefs creating Differences



Both groups agreed protecting bush remnants

- Creates extra work
- Increases costs
- Decreases productive area
- Increases weeds & pests
- And community expectations not important

High intentions group expected to

- Create a more aesthetically pleasing property
- Increase property value
- Improve wildlife outcomes

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Other Influences



Social

- Family most influential
- High intention landowners more influenced by government experts
- Low intention landowners more influenced by friends, mostly against

Resources

- Low intention landowners had less resources and less confidence in themselves and their results

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Policy Instruments



- Rule and control
- Design and construct
- Information
- Economic instruments
- Social marketing

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Research Project



Purpose

To develop a framework for designing and implementing policy strategies, that encourage voluntary practice change associated with achieving biodiversity outcomes

Approach

- Objective 1. Action research with 3 case-studies (Auckland, Bay of Plenty, Wellington)
- Objective 2. Economic incentives and willingness to pay
- Objective 3. Persuasion and behavioural models

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Conclusions



- Importance of use values to biodiversity behaviour
- Scale affects local priorities
- Landscapes provide integrative features (use & scale)
- Human behaviour is important to effective policy
- Understanding beliefs of key groups makes voluntary approaches more successful

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