



Australian Government

Department of the Environment

TOOLING UP POLICY

Science-Policy interface

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THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW

WHERE WILL YOU BE ?



Science – Policy Interface (SPI)



SPI are Social processes which create relationships between Scientists and the players that create policy.

It allows for exchanges, co–evaluations and joint construction of knowledge leading to evidence based policies.

Science and Policy differentiation

Science

Policy

Goals

Knowledge

Action, policy

Results

Publications

Implementation

Quality control

Peer review

Political & social acceptance

Knowledge

Abstract

Amalgamated, tangible

Time frame

Long term

Short to medium term

SPI Tradeoffs

- Personal time: face to face meetings vs doing other things
- Clarity-complexity: simple message vs in depth and uncertainty
- Responsive-quality : timely outputs vs in depth research
- Push-pull: supply driven vs demand driven research

Previously
interaction
with policy was
a perceived a
waste of time,
now it is an
honour



Three years is
too long to
wait for the
results



Technical



Champion



Science



Policy

Spatial Prioritisation

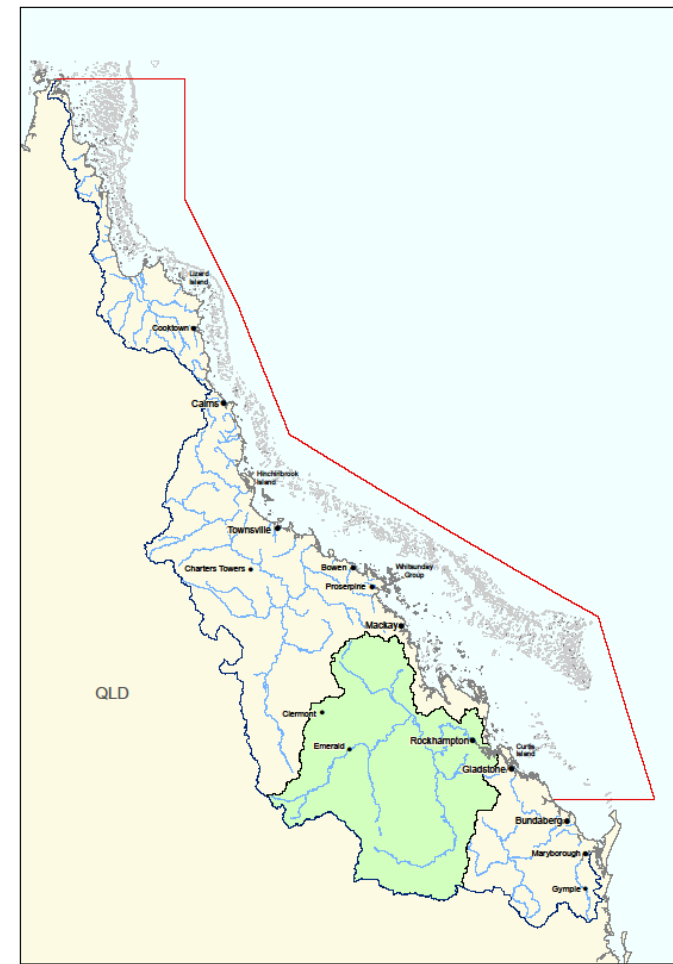
Case Study Fitzroy catchment

Fitzroy catchment:

- Major industries: agriculture and mining
- 25% population growth next 5 years
- 106 MNES species (fauna and flora)
- 11 Threatened Ecological Communities

Questions:

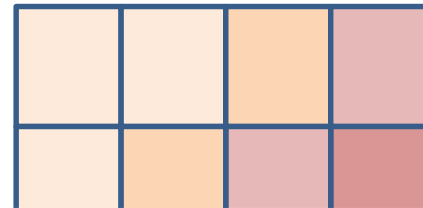
- Which part of the landscape has the highest conservation value in relation to MNES, in the Fitzroy catchment?
- What areas in the Fitzroy catchment could be considered for higher levels of protection to adequately protect MNES?




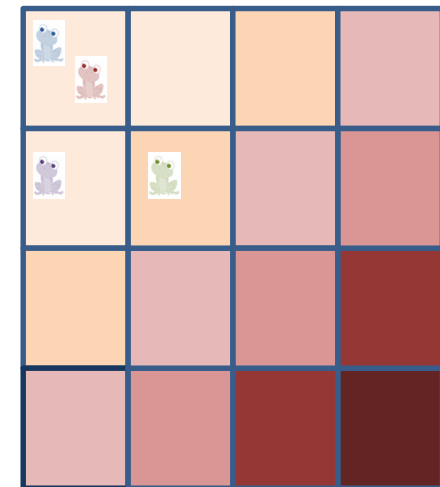
Why systematic conservation planning

Systematic conservation planning comes under the CAR (comprehensive, adequate and representative) framework

- Efficiency
- Complementarity



Area								Richness
1	x			x	x	x	x	5
2	x			x	x	x	x	5
3		x				x	x	3
4	x				x	x	x	4
5		x	x	x				3

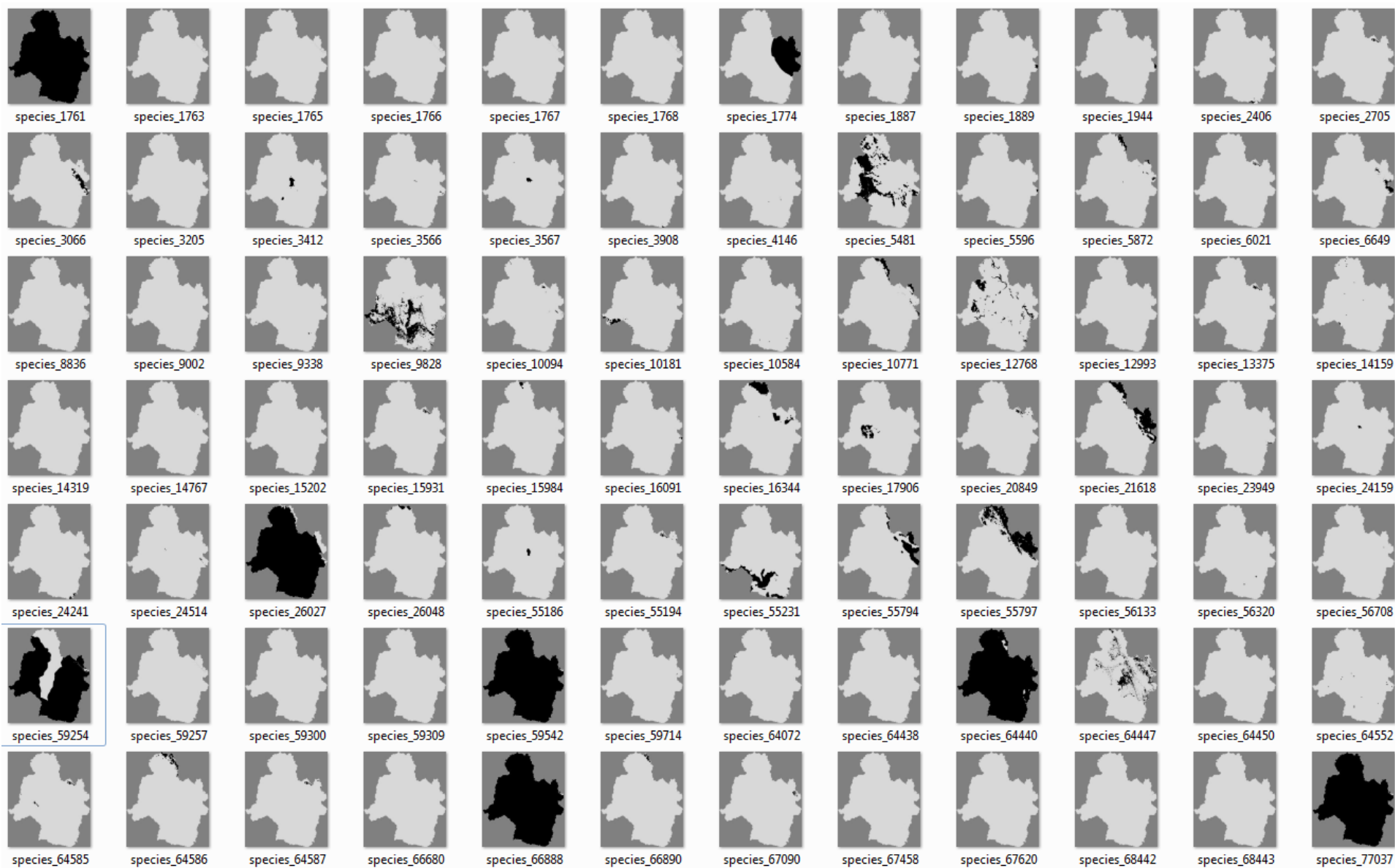


Solution 2



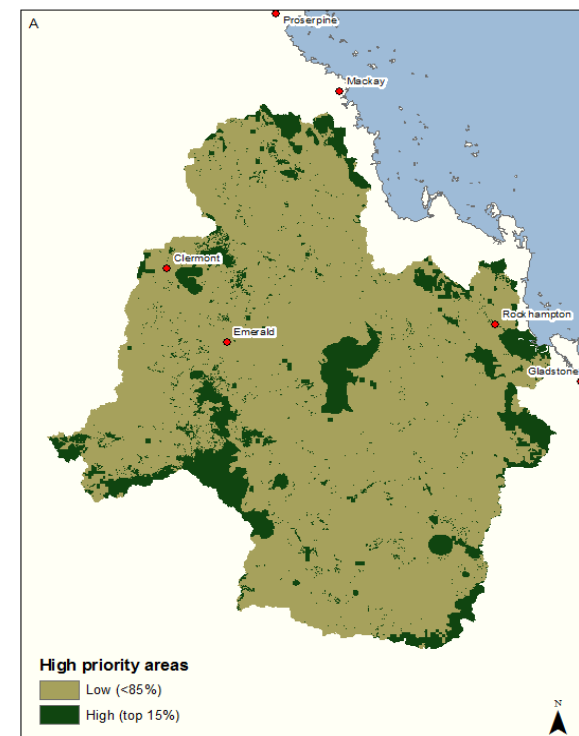
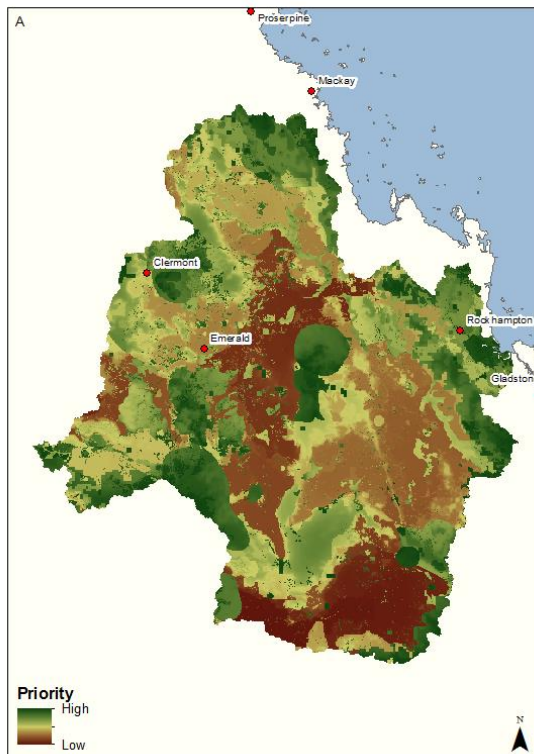
st High

Bringing it all together: 106 species, 11 TEC



Project outcomes

- The most important conservation areas in relation to MNES in the Fitzroy catchment
- Conversely, areas that have low importance for conservation value, in relation to MNES



Technical



Champion



Science



Policy

Conclusion

Governments needs to implement Evidenced-Based Policies.

- Scientists need to carry out innovative strategic research which will assist the current government agenda
- Government needs to be able to apply innovative science to guide policies