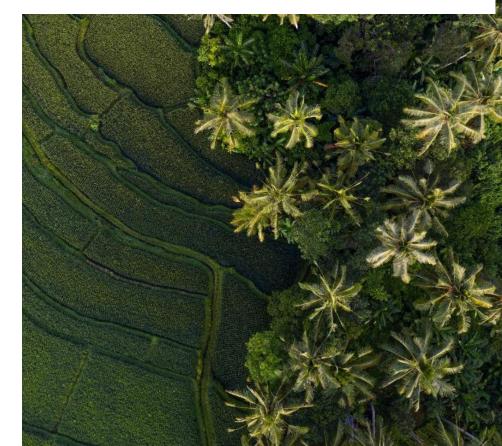


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# Modelling biodiversity impacts of alternative infrastructure development scenarios

Rebecca Pirzl & Karel Mokany | April 2022

Australia's National Science Agency

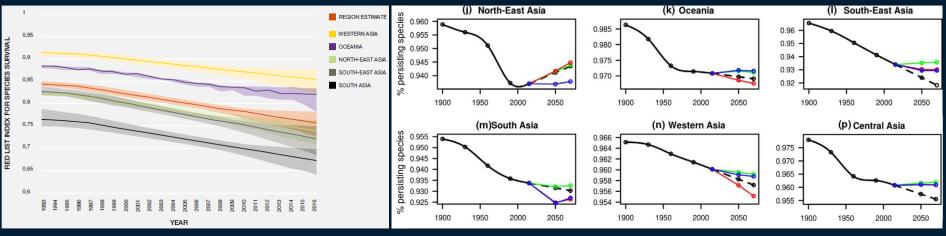


# Biodiversity and nature's benefits to people





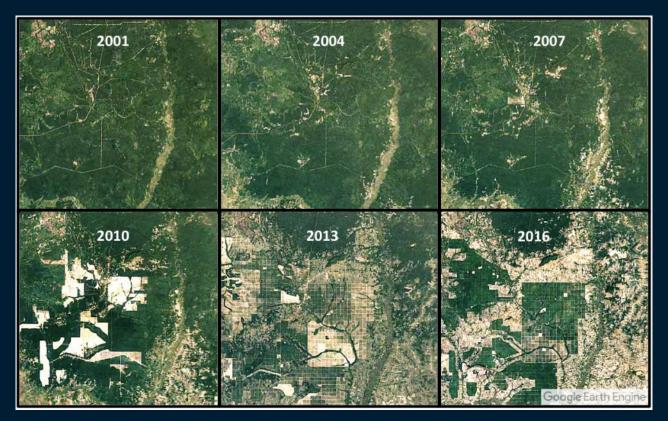
### Current trends in biodiversity



IPBES (2018) The IPBES Regional Assessment Report on Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services for Asia & the Pacific DiMarco et al. (2019) Global Change Biology, 25: 2763-2778.



# Land use change and accumulating impacts





NASA Earth Observatory images for Cambodia, by Joshua Stevens, U.S. Geological Survey and Global Forest Watch.

### Common approaches to considering biodiversity

Avoid impacting:

• Listed threatened species



• Protected areas



• Areas of biodiversity importance

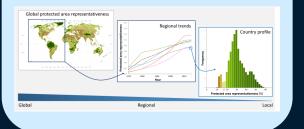




# **Considering biodiversity more broadly**

# **BILBI** – advanced biodiversity assessments

### **Indicators: tracking** progress for biodiversity

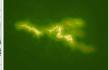


#### Accounts: reporting for nations & enterprises



### Impact assessment: development & biodiversity





significance (high significance = dark green).

Expected biodiversity persistence within each location given the development footprint (high persistence = dark green).

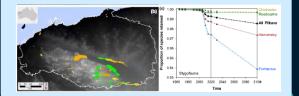
**Scenarios: considering** alternative futures



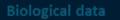
**Prioritisation: which areas** to retain & restore



### Strategic planning and cumulative impacts







More than 300 million records for over 400 thousand species



Modelled spatial distribution of biodiversity

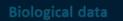
laseline environmental surfaces

1 km gridded data for terrain, soil, climate etc.









More than 300 million records for over 400 thousand species



condition

1 km gridded data for terrain, soil, climate etc.

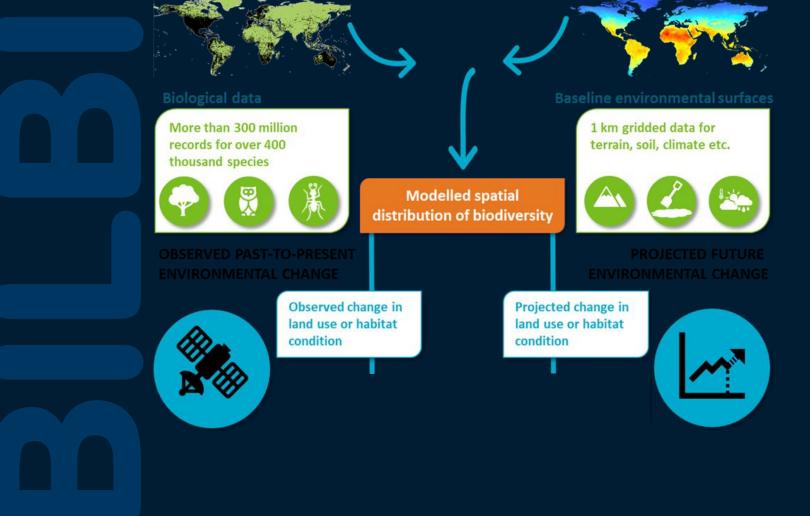




Observed change in land use or habitat

**Modelled** spatial distribution of biodiversity



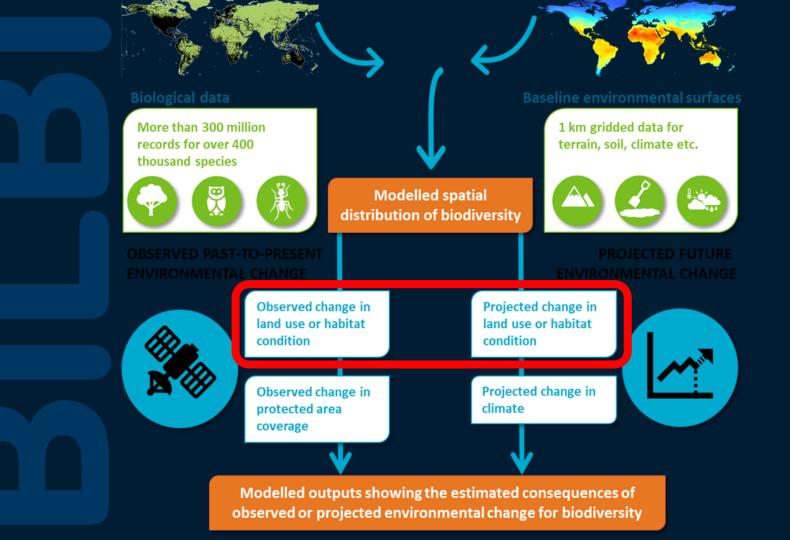




	$\rightarrow$	Ļ				
Biological data More than 300 million records for over 400 thousand species		Ba Modelled spatial		aseline environmental surfaces 1 km gridded data for terrain, soil, climate etc.		
OBSERVED PAST-T ENVIRONMENTAL	O-PRESENT	distribution of l		PROJEC	TED FUTURE	
	Observed chan land use or had condition		Projected land use of condition			
	Observed cham protected area coverage	-	Projected climate	change in		
Modelled outputs showing the estimated consequences of						

observed or projected environmental change for biodiversity







### BILBI – assessments for developments





### Spatial location of road development



### Effect on habitat condition

#### **Direct impacts**



#### 1.0 Maximum habitat condition 0 0 0 25 50 75 100 Distance from centre of road (m)

#### **Indirect impacts**



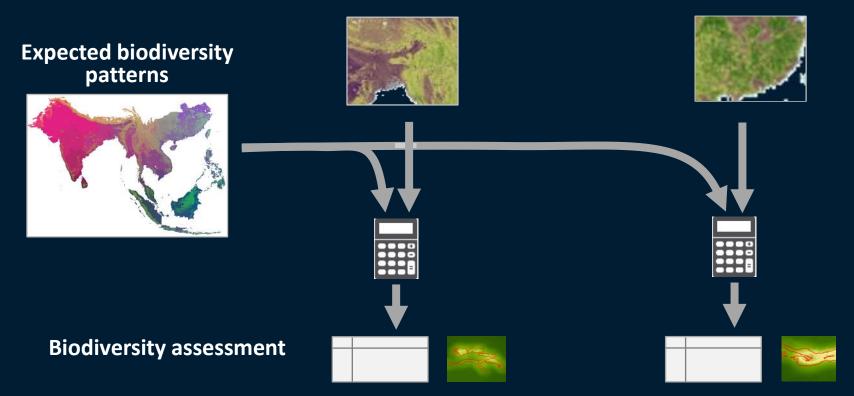




### BILBI - assessment

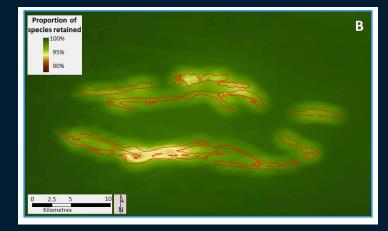
Habitat condition layer OPTION 1

# Habitat condition layer

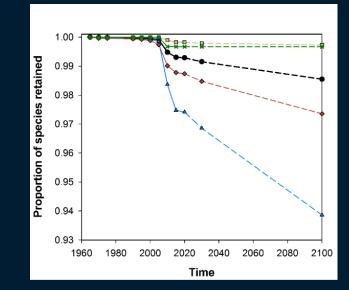




### **BILBI** – visualising impacts

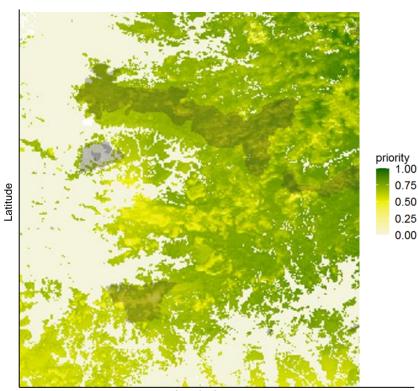


Biological group	Baseline species persistence (%)	Post development species persistence (%)	Change in species persistence	Change in number of species persisting
Invertebrates	71.5385	71.5032	-0.0353	-64.82
Plants	71.9374	71.9003	-0.0371	-3.79
Vertebrates	71.9274	71.8925	-0.0349	-0.51
All	71.7493	71.7145	-0.0348	-67.45





### Identifying priority habitat for protection





Longitude

### Benefits for transport infrastructure development

#### Rapid single project assessment

Easily compare alternatives for a project (e.g. location, configuration)

Ongoing outcome monitoring (for single projects, or multiple projects in combination) Account for the cumulative impacts of all development actions within a region (e.g. transport + agriculture)

Analyse a proposed portfolio of transport developments (e.g. for a country or region)



# A sustainable & biodiverse future

### Smart decisions - harnessing best available information and tools



Ecosystem services and nature's benefits to people are dependent on a wide-range of biodiversity.

Assessment approaches that account for a wide range of biodiversity can complement species-based approaches to provide a more complete picture of impacts.

Modelling tools that predict how biodiversity might change in response to development activities can assess alternatives and help decision-makers identify options that create better outcomes for biodiversity.





### Thank you.

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