

# Conservation goals may be stymied by a lack of land for biodiversity offsetting

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Elephants crossing paths with infrastructure in Uganda. Credit: Dr Laura Sonter

Developers may struggle to find enough land to offset the biodiversity impacts of future development, according to a University of Queensland study.

UQ's Dr. Laura Sonter said the challenges were evident worldwide and could significantly limit the ability to achieve global conservation goals.

"Most countries now have offsetting policies requiring developers to revegetate or protect areas of habitat and ecosystems, to compensate for [biodiversity](#) losses caused by their projects," Dr. Sonter said.

"When these activities create as much biodiversity as that lost to development, the offsets are said to achieve no net loss of biodiversity.

"The problem is that in many cases, there simply is not enough land to completely offset the huge biodiversity losses expected from expected future development.

"For example, in East Kalimantan, Indonesia, twice the amount of land that is currently available for revegetation would be required to compensate for losses from proposed developments, in order to achieve no net loss of biodiversity—and we found similar results in Mozambique and Brazil.

"For places like these, it is inevitable that development will result in an overall loss of biodiversity, because land availability constraints make no net biodiversity loss impossible to achieve."

Dr. Sonter said, as offsetting policies become stricter, some policies require more conservation for every unit of biodiversity lost, meaning that even more land is required.

"Other policies limit conservation activities to already rare habitats to prevent extinctions, so they rapidly run out of land for offsetting," she said.

Professor Martine Maron said the findings have implications for

reconciling development with crucial global biodiversity conservation goals.

"If offsetting policies are strictly enforced and countries run out of land for these activities, any new proposed development projects will not be permitted, potentially slowing global biodiversity losses," Professor Maron said.

"The more likely scenario is that if land availability becomes a constraint, then offsetting requirements will be relaxed, enabling development with less compensation, and biodiversity losses will soar.

"This detracts from broad [conservation](#) goals, and particularly, a move towards 'global no net loss of ecosystems', which nations of the world are looking to commit to under the Convention on Biological Diversity."

Dr. Sonter said there are two ways forward but avoiding biodiversity losses is key.

"The consequences of offset failure for rare species and habitats that have limited opportunities for offsetting are disproportionately large, and include near-certain extinction.

"However, since development is essential in many instances, we recommend governments explicitly account for land availability constraints in their offset policies and making decisions about projects.

"A key step forward in addressing these challenges is designing offset policies so that they are directly linked to national biodiversity goals."

The study is published in *Nature Communications*.

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