

# Using artificial intelligence to improve decision-making in conservation conflicts

## Ten weeks report

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# 1 Conservation conflicts

6th mass extinction? Ref:

One of the many possible reasons, intense competition/antagonism between human activity and wildlife. Ref:

Conservation as a way to tame this problem. Ref:

## 1.1 Conservation

Different kinds of conservation actions. Protecting the whole ecosystem from human impact: protection areas, ?. Ref: Wilgen2011, Brainbridge2017. Reaction (without preventing contact): culling control by monetary incentives (Ref: ). Offsetting: implementing elsewhere what has been damaged somewhere. Ref: Dr Ascelin Gordon.

But conserving a species for its own sake sometimes lead it to reach numbers being problematic for human activities. Ref: Redpath's book.

## 1.2 Conflicts

Definition of a conflict. Ref: Redpath's book.

Examples from ConFooBio. Ref: Redpath's book, redpath2013, mason2017. Elsewhere: behr2017, glynatsi2018.

Resolving these conflicts require effective management strategies. Management strategy: a sequence of actions on the system in order to achieve goals.

Yet, ecosystems dynamics are highly complex and interconnected, their evolution very difficult to anticipate. Very few successful implementations. (Ref:)

## 1.3 Problems faced in conflicts resolution

### 1.3.1 Complexity

Ref: grimm1999individual, wilgen2011critical, runge2011uncertainty, schluter2013new, pretty much each article I've read.

### 1.3.2 Lack of data

Ref: rumff2011, all of them more or less.

### 1.3.3 Divergent interests between stakeholders

Ref: peterson2005conservation

### 1.3.4 Rigidity

Ref: geese case, apply a simple protection lead to population reaching conflictual numbers.

Other limits in keith2011uncertainty about politics and self-serving. Unexpectedly, there is little evidence that bigger budgets make conservation easier or more effective (Ref: game2013conservation)

## 1.4 More generally, uncertainty

At four many levels: population dynamics, links between components of the ecosystems, type of estimation of the population, making the right decision without knowing precisely the outcomes, reaction of the users, politics, response of the system, ...

# 2 Adaptive management

## 2.1 Purpose

how it deals with certain problems. Acting while acquiring informations, learning from mistakes, closer to the system response to act as quickly as possible.

## 2.2 Modelling

need for it, because conservation complexity is usually beyond our direct understanding. Decision helping tools, capable of considering more features than we do simultaneously.

examples. Ref: schluter2012, rumpff2011 (dealt with uncertainty by implementing different scenarios), brainbridge2017.

## 2.3 Limits

critics from game2013.

High diversity, lack of common framework. Ref: schluter2012.

other unresolved problems from above.

## 2.4 MSE

Schema. All the problems it deals with.

First implemented in fisheries than applied on terrestrial animals conservation. Ref: bunnefeld2011, bunnefeld2013.

For a proper implementation, need for human decision-making modelling, because one of the main reasons for failures. Ref: schluter2012.

# 3 Decision-making modelling

Most successful approach is game theory, initiated by ??? in ??? in their book ??? economics.

## 3.1 Game theory

brief description. Ref: myerson1997.

Definition of the key concepts like utility. Ref: myerson1997.

## 3.2 Application to conservation conflicts

Ref: colyvan2011, Glynasti2018 (emphasize on the fact that it's recent).

Recently developed a model coupling all this.

## 4 GMSE

Ref: duthie2018gmse

### 4.1 Formalisation of MSE framework

describe how it falls in MSE framework, how it deals with uncertainty at each level, consensus biases, long term foreseeing.

Explain clearly what it is meant for.

### 4.2 Decision-making artificial intelligence

Genetic algorithm. Very accessible worded explanation.

How is it suited to human decision-making?

### 4.3 limits

#### 4.3.1 Theoretical

Agents act independently, which is very unlikely. REF????!!

Different types of conservation interests. Would be interesting to implement.

Does not consider the do nothing option which is sometimes interesting.

Measure of conflict intensity?

#### 4.3.2 Computational

Computing time when the number of stakeholders increases.

Lacks machine learning to be a proper artificial intelligence.

Parallelism in general.

## 5 Research Questions

They have to be very closely related to conservation (to avoid making it a mere modelling project)

### 5.1 Case study: Geese

Description. Ref: mason2017, brainbridge2017. Its attributes (liked with the limits of GMSE).

from now on always speak about goose, state and farmers to settle the problem in the context of geese

### 5.2 Is waiting an interesting option for managers?

Recently introduced in iacona2017evolutionary: optimal delay before using funds.

#### 5.2.1 Calculus of impact

Dr Ascelin Gordon: the difference in the variable of interest when manager acts or do nothing. Implementing the 'doing nothing' option in GMSE. Quantitatively assess the impact on repeated simulations. Mean deviation from conservation target at each time step.

According to duthie2018gmse. The number of extinctions over several simulations increases

exponentially with the frequency of manager non-intervention. So, I suspect it is going to show that doing nothing is not sustainable as a policy in itself. Surprise! But is it necessary to act as each time step, "as soon as possible"?

### **5.2.2 Action threshold**

Currently in GMSE, a parameter sets the number of the manager's interventions per time step. Rigid, insensible to the situation, action if population is below target, regardless of the size of this difference. Acting even if the population is only a few individuals from the target.

First, fixed deviation from manager's target as an action threshold. This has to be relative to the population size though, if population size is 100, 50 individuals missing or extra is very concerning, yet it is less if population size is a hundred. For example I could test thresholds of 1, 5, 10, 20, ...

Quantitative assessment of the impact on the "quality" of the policy over repeated simulations for increasing threshold values: mean deviation from manager's target? Impact? Conflict reduction? number of extinctions? (Is there a chance that the result will be the same as the manager intervention frequency?)

Dynamic threshold? A function of deviation from target, or conflict intensity, that would modify the action threshold.

Waiting could imply saving a certain amount of budget for next step. Something that could also concern the users, maybe highlighting a best time to act.

## **5.3 Including human values in adaptive management**

All conservationists have different goals according to their values, it would be interesting to implement this. Using the framework from [futureconservation.org](http://futureconservation.org), I could use quantitative measures of conservationists' values and attribute utilities accordingly, and assess if it indeed produces the expected results. Users' yields and population size according to the value on nature - people axis, and to conservation - capitalism one.

## **5.4 Standing alone: how to manage a conservation conflict with interacting users?**

Possibly interaction among users, the information they perceive on their neighbours could influence their strategy.

# **6 Expected outputs**

At least a paper on the action threshold, a talk in Newcastle, a poster in winter symposium, a participation at the Trondheim workshop. Updated version of GMSE. Field work for SNH, possibly in the policy team to which Aileen is close.