

Living in a world of change: Juggling cumulative impacts and path dependency

Beth Fulton 2018

CSIRO MARINE & ATMOSPHERIC www.csiro.au







Old view







Aquatic Revolution





Expanding Blue Economy



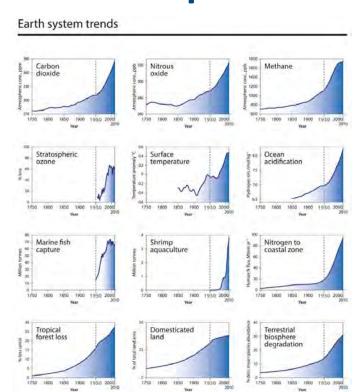
- Ocean "assets" = USD \$24+ trillion
- Annual value = USD \$2.5 trillion (~7th largest economy)
- Double (or more) within a decade



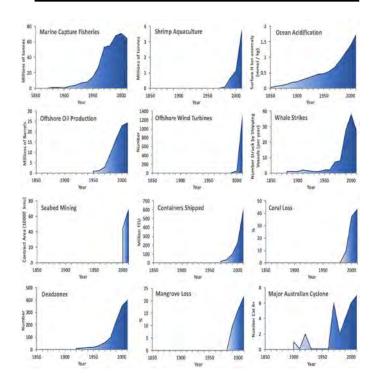
Image: OECD



The Anthropocene & The Ocean

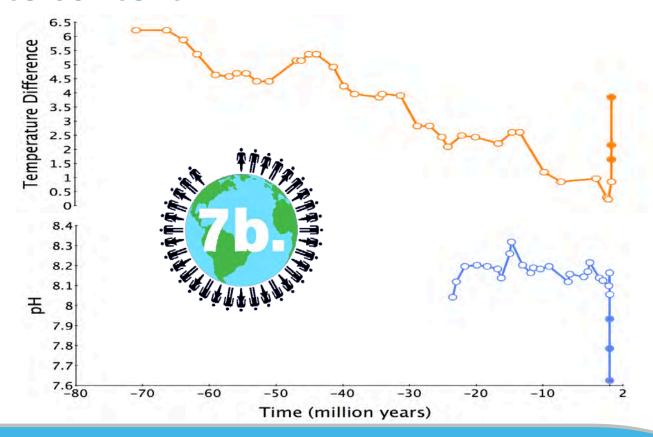


Ocean system trends





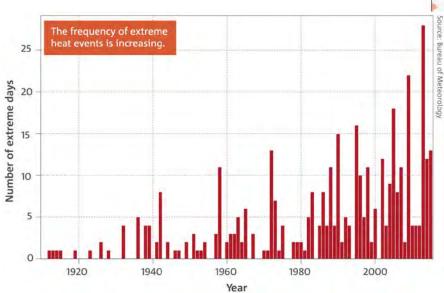
Climate context

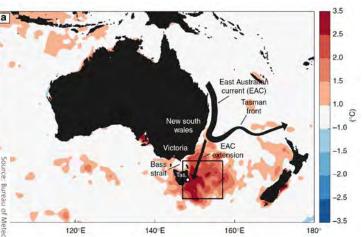




Extreme Events

- Sept 2015 May 2016
- ~2-3 °C > climatology





30°S

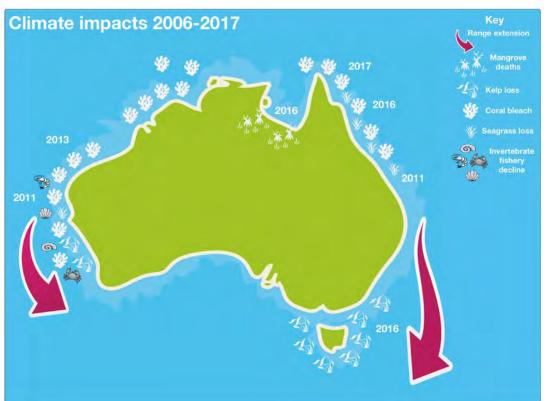
Oliver et al 2017



Changing Ecosystems

- Marine habitat loses
- Shifting species

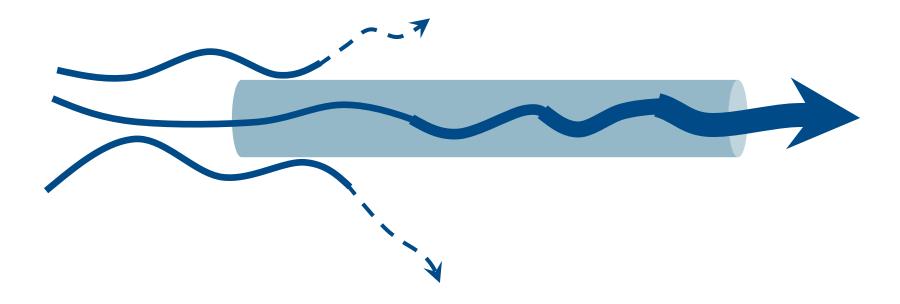






Path dependency

• Decisions preclude (or increase likelihood) of specific future options





Path dependency – e.g. Cars

Peck 1996, Windrum 1999, Little 2012, Cairns 2014, Sorensen 2015





Trains



Abundant: Oil, water

Steam Engines: Electric

Petrol

Cheap electricity



Cars



Image & individual mobility

Infrastructure Zoning

creation

Poor resource availability

Europe

productive technology creation

Rapid &

CSIRO

1850s 1890s 1900s 1920s 1950s

Path dependency – e.g. Law

1000+ years of (Persian &) Roman law

529: Corpus Juris Civilis (Justinian Code)

1070: Pisa library discovery

1100s: Bologna University created, specialises in Law

1200+: Roman law spreads across Catholic Europe

1400+: Europe colonises the world

Evolution of colonized legal codes



Right of ownership of property
Right to own a business
Validity of contracts
Validity of wills
Equal treatment under law
Innocent until proven guilty
Burden of proof with accuser
Right of appeal
Right of legal defense
Set aside unfair laws



Path dependency (cascades of consequences)

Initial decision made

- Best given available information / conditions (political, economic, social compromises)
- Random or social influence → prefential conditions for an option
- Minor heterogeneity in availability of options (available selected)

Existing option entrenched

- Evolutionary & sequential dependence
 (evolve what is available, build on existing knowledge)
- Increasing returns
 (efficiencies of production or process)
- Switching costs
 (transactional & learning, sunk costs)
- Interrelated & interlocked technologies, infrastructure & institutions (high inertia & reticience to change)
- Entrenchment of vested interests
 (or based on arguments of moral superiority)
- Contractual & legal constraints

Critical juncture

- External shock
- Loss of legitimacy
- Opportunity for change

New option put in place



New option entrenched

Global Vision for Fisheries Management

Social and Economic

Environmental



Convention on Biodiversity: "the objectives of management are a matter of societal choice"

Convention on Biodiversity:
 "conservation of ecosystem structure & function"



Law of the Sea: "optimum utilization"

 Law of the Sea: "preserve rare or fragile ecosystems as well as the habitat of... marine life" "associated and dependent species above levels at which their reproduction may become seriously threatened"



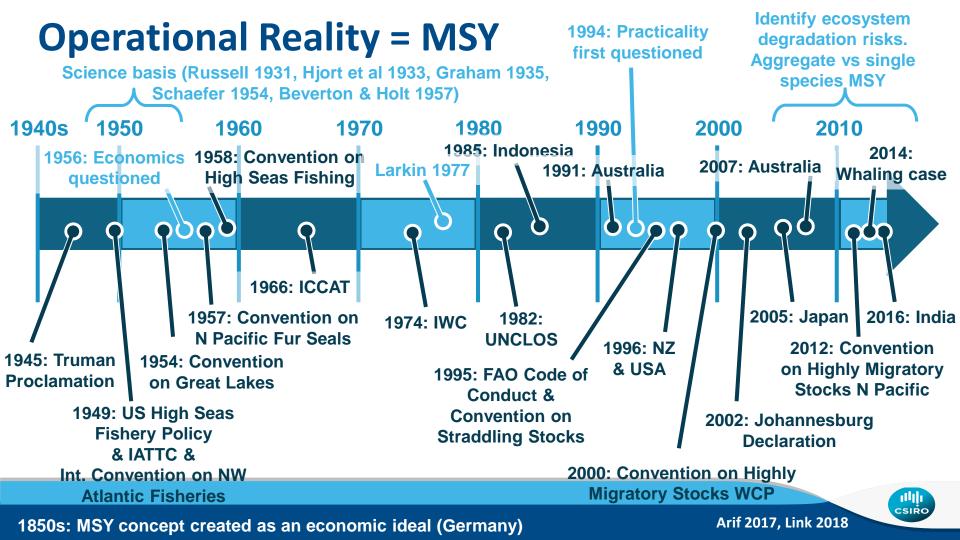
Operational Reality = MSY

...restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield...

UN Oceans Conference 2017 Call to Action

- **Legal focus** = MSY and avoiding recruitment overfishing
- Multiple single species fisheries: all species at B_{MSY} (basis of national & international agreements)
- Mixed species fisheries: caught together (manage for choke species or optimum output across all species; no species $< B_{IIM}$)
- Multispecies fisheries: biological & technological interactions (need new approaches; MMSY
- All at MSY not possible (or desirable)





Psychology – dual modes of thinking







Continuous scan



Rapid (unconscious) assessment



Heuristic rules (impulses & intuition)



Error prone



Rational

Conscious process



Slow, deliberate, automatic



Logical, evidence based





Psychology – Heuristics



- Associations & Priming: Exposure primes following intuitions
- **X** Y * Judgements: Single assessment applied across all dimensions
- <u>AB</u> <u>a</u> ❖ **Substitution:** Swap in an easier question
- Cognitive Ease: Trust concepts that comfortable, easy to recall
 - **Emotions:** Generate pleasing emotional outcomes
- Causal Narratives: Experiences couched in stories
- Rely on associations, stories & approximations, confuse causality & correlation, jump to (erroneous) conclusions



Psychology – Typical Errors & Oddities





- Narrative fallacy: Good stories assumed true
- Frequency (availability) bias: Commonly heard = believeable & likely
- Confirmation bias: Confirm preconceptions



- Planning fallacy & bias: Overestimate benefits, underestimate costs
- Framing bias: Way information presented changes thinking (anchoring)
- Regression bias: Ignore stochasticity
- Extrapolation fallacy: Generalise off small N
- * Representativeness fallacy: Seems similar, must have similar likelihood
- Out of sight out of mind: Ignore unknowns & uncertainty
- Hindsight illusion: We knew then what we know now
- Loss aversion: Eliminate risk of loss > Increase chance of success
- Endowment effect: If invested stick with it
- Halo effect: One outcome extended to all aspects











Translation time

- Adoption of new knowledge: 13-23+ years
- Communication pathways
- Declarative knowledge ≠ Procedural knowledge
- Frequency fallacy (intuitively think what we hear often is true, so change is slow)
- Confirmation bias





Operational Reality = MSY

- Familiar: Already used (ignorant of other options)
- Easy to communicate: thus accepted
- Better than intuitive judgement: less long term losses than intuitive experience as considers some feedbacks (both ignore complexity)
- Operational: Practical alternatives hard to find...
 supplement don't displace
 (much invested in current management &
 assessment)





Chasing the Silver Bullet

Despite recognising the complexity we still chase simple solutions

Gear Control Effort Control & Seasonal closures Catch Quota User rights Co-management Portfolio management Spatial management



Nudge theory

Framing means can Nudge behaviour
 e.g. recreational fishing compliance

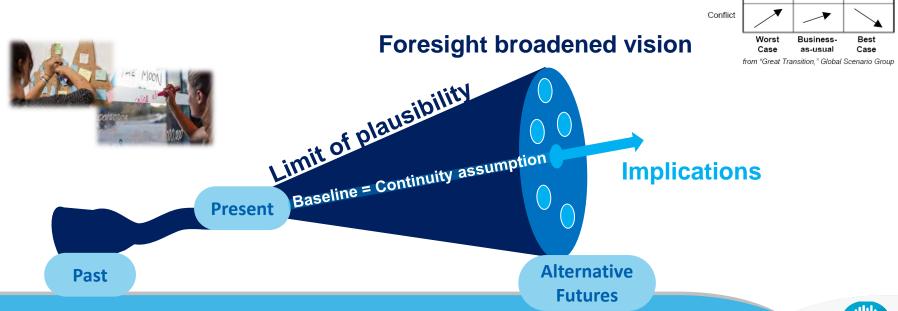






Exploring future options

- What are the (feasible) possibilities?
- What is likely? Bifurcations? What is desired?
- Indicators? Implications?



Scenario Forces

Population

Economy

Environment

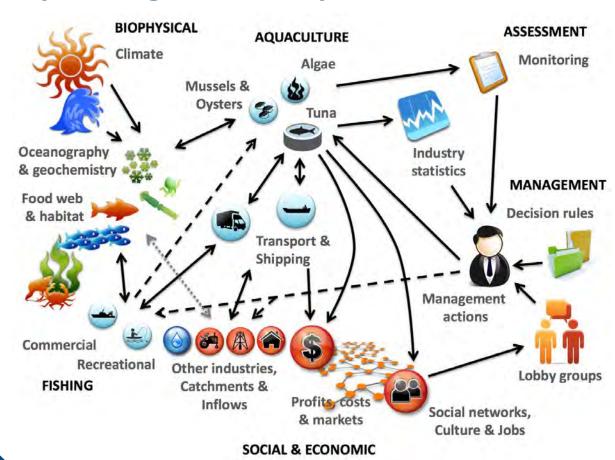
Technology

Equity

Markets

Sustainability

Exploring future options



- Varied climate & development scenarios
- Alternative management forms
- Implications for economic, social ecological & outcomes



Without integration systems will suffer

Ecological, Economic, Social objectives

All best met

Global change

Good for many

Sufficient for many

Meet few

Poor across all

Do

Manage in pace or time

Sector focus

Add other dimension

Integrated management



History of integration

- Millenia: Eastern & indigenous faiths
- **1930s**: US environmental discourse
- **1960s-1970s**: Systems thinking influence
- **1980s 1990s**: ICZM & Ecosystem Approach
- **2000s**: Ecosystem Based Management (increasinglt multi-sector)

Doing it has proven much harder than discussing it







Addressing cumulative impacts



Really cumulative?
Multiple pressures, events, components

Management Phase







Analysis



Qualitative



The state of the s

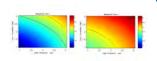
Semi-quantitative Evaluations



Rated as High Risk

Rated as High Risk

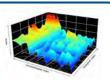
Semi-quantitative Validation & testing



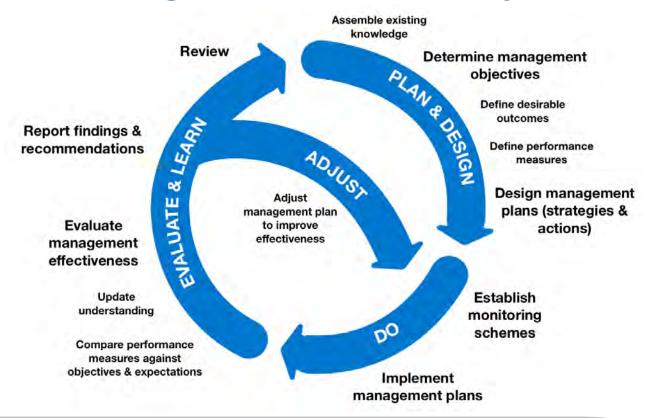
Rated as High Risk



QuantitativeAssess & Test



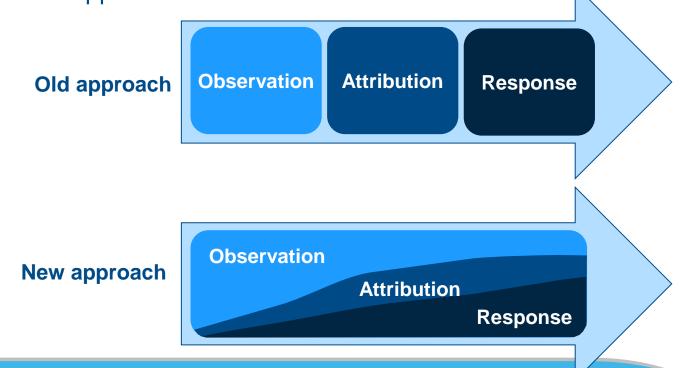
Adaptive management remains key





Changing science & management

 No time for systematic steps – instead make no regret decisions & acknowledge change will happen when more is known





Grappling with future options

- Use climate change as a "critical juncture": trigger useful change
- 2. Provide short, medium & long term implications: & describe how delivery now may constrain future options
- 3. Flexibility: Don't give up diversity of options too early or easily
 - don't try and predict winner (co-evolution difficult to predict)
 - (if possible) don't block alternatives
- 4. **Decisions:** Not just what is in, but why something is explicitly out
 - this helps with multi-objective reality across stakeholders too (less likely to get surprise that one groups objective lost)



Summary

- Ocean Anthropocene underway
- Path dependency constrains future options
 - Has already embedded some management concepts (MSY, selective harvesting)
- Human cognition has many biases: 'exploit' for change & push for conscious engagement
- As approach (pass) planetary boundaries integration is crucial
- Nested approaches to handle complexity
- Make conscious (no-regrets) decisions, be adaptive & diverse



Thanks

CSIRO Oceans & AtmosphereBeth Fulton
Ecosystem Modelling & Risk Assessment

t +61 3 6232 5018

e beth.fulton@csiro.au

w www.csiro.au





www.csiro.au

