MOON: Map of Opportunities and Threats

Introduction to Map of Opportunities and Threats

A high-level tool consisting of four maps was created to identify opportunities and threats to biodiversity in the landscape. These included a map of concession boundaries, deforestation hot spots, forest connectivity and forest integrity. Opportunities were defined as scenarios or partnerships that could help mitigate against biodiversity loss and/or maintain existing biodiversity, the distance to concession boundary map helped identify which actors in the landscape were in close proximity to Pas and PPAs to aid partnership development for biodiversity. Threats were defined as activities or trends that increase the risk of biodiversity loss, such as increasing deforestation, poor forest integrity and connectivity.

How to use the high-level tool

Together these four maps form a high-level tool for identifying threats and opportunities within the landscape. The high-level tool sits as the first step within a process in which the next steps require ground verification of the high-level analysis and engagement with local stakeholders to provide socio-economic context to biodiversity threats.

Technical explanations of analysis involved

The methodology report is available for more in-depth explanations of the methods used to create the maps.

Discussion Points

The workshop generated some useful insights noted for any future iterations of the work:

- Protected areas, proposed protected areas, and national forests must be distinguished.
- Reliable and accurate data on towns and villages needed to provide further context in the maps
- Ground truthing of data is required to generate accurate deforestation and connectivity analyses – as outlined in the next steps of the high-level tool process.

Key stakeholders, areas of opportunities and threats were identified in the second discussion group which again generated useful insight, we are grateful for your participation in these discussions.

Key takeaways;

- The map of opportunities and threats serves as a usual first glance at the landscape to identify where efforts could be focused
- The maps and analyses are only as good as the available datasets used. New and improved data could be used in the same format to continue providing up to date overview of the landscape
- Due to this and the high-level nature of the tool, it is seen as a first step and must be followed up with local-level engagement.

1

High level analysis identifies location *x* as having potential opportunity for private sector engagement due to clustering of deforestation trends, concession and protected area proximity.

2

Local level engagement identifies key threats to biodiversity and opportunities for protection, management and restoration at ground level, stakeholder perceptions, needs and priorities, and possible options to take forward

3

Private sectors are engaged in work that helps target issues and realise opportunities initially highlighted in the high level analysis and then refined through local level work