

## Fate of The World: computer gaming for conservation?

In Magdalene College, Cambridge, in November 2011, under the auspices of the Cambridge Conservation Initiative, a group of people gathered to debate the apparently peculiar subject of the relationship between computer games and conservation. Organized by Bruno Monteferri, a graduate of the Initiative's MPhil in Conservation Leadership and chaired by Andy Clements, Chief Executive of The British Trust for Ornithology, a panel of interested professionals debated a game called Fate of the World, released by Oxford-based computer games developer Red Redemption. On the panel were Andrew Balmford, of the Department of Zoology at the University of Cambridge, Chris Greenwood, Development Director at Fauna & Flora International, and Jude Owers, Chief Executive of social games developer, Playmob. Speakers were Ian Roberts of Red Redemption and Tadhg Kelly, a computer games consultant.

Could the world of the young person playing a computer game be any further from the reality of conservation? It may be that the world is even madder than last time we checked but discussions sponsored by the Cambridge Conservation Initiative are soberly posing the idea that playing electronic games on computers, mobile phones, tablet computers and the like should be able to help conservation.

Essentially there are three camps in this emerging debate. Camp one says no, absolutely not, naturalists conduct conservation and these are people who live and breathe fieldwork, curious and alert from an early age to the virtues of varying form, habitat and behaviour. Naturalists, this camp says, don't divorce themselves from the world by playing computer games. They use their senses to understand the world and have to train those senses from an early age. This means being outside, not inside.

Camp two says one and half billion people, maybe more, play computer games. What's more these players aren't simply 14 year-old males with underdeveloped social skills and a liking for dark places. The average computer gamer is 42 years old and—guess what—she's female. Whether she plays Tetris (a shape manipulation game now of some heritage) or more modern games such as Farmville or Angry Birds, she is playing games a good deal of the time. She is in a new place and we conservationists can be in that same place and, with a little creativity, we can ask her to think about forests, wildlife and wild places.

Camp three admits there is an opportunity to talk to large numbers of people but prefers to get smaller numbers of people to do something as a result of knowing about conservation problems. These people point to a rather

remarkable game called Fate of The World, distributed successfully through a games retailer called Steam (the world's largest distributor of computer games to PCs) in which players are asked to manage the world's resources such that its population gets healthier, happier and wealthier without causing catastrophic changes to the climate. Playing such games, or so goes the argument, will cause such an understanding of the complexities and dependencies within our habitat that the behaviour of the players will change more or less automatically.

We like education arguments (the latter), we like to tell large numbers of people about conservation (the middle option) and we are naturalists (by and large). It would be a truism to say there are virtues within each of these positions. Rather than make that point, what we can say is that in Cambridge, and elsewhere, this debate is likely to grow and we feel you ought to know about it.

CHRIS GREENWOOD *Fauna & Flora International, Cambridge, UK. E-mail [chris.greenwood@fauna-flora.org](mailto:chris.greenwood@fauna-flora.org)*

## New populations of an Endangered Tanzanian antelope confirmed using DNA and camera traps

The rare, endemic and forest-dependent Abbott's duiker *Cephalophus spadix* of Tanzania has been in decline for several decades, leading, in 2008, to the raising of its threat status on the IUCN Red List from Vulnerable to Endangered. Previously occurring in several highland areas in Tanzania, the local extirpation of this antelope from many of these sites over the last 100 years has slowly become apparent. The 2008 assessment estimated a maximum of 1,500 mature individuals across four disparate mountain ranges: Kilimanjaro, Usambara, Southern Highlands and the Udzungwa Mountains of southern Tanzania. The latter area was thought to hold the largest numbers and offer the greatest hope for the long-term survival of the species. Following extensive surveys across the Udzungwas, using camera traps and molecular analysis of dung to confirm results from transects and questionnaires, three new populations have now been confirmed.

From 2007 to 2010 we surveyed 24 sites in 10 forests of varying size (5–522 km<sup>2</sup>). At each site our primary survey method was linear transects for dung. Over 300 km of transect were walked and all dung and other sign of mammals recorded. However, the Udzungwa forests harbour up to five sympatric antelope species and our previous work has shown identification of antelope dung to species to be unreliable even for experienced fieldworkers and hunters (*Conservation Genetics*, 10, 251–255). Where present, Abbott's duikers are usually at a low density, very shy and rarely seen (in many years of fieldwork we have glimpsed the species only five times). We therefore used a combination of camera trapping and molecular analysis of

dung samples to confirm the presence of the species following our transect surveys.

For the 2008 Red List assessment six forests in the Udzungwa Mountains were known or strongly suspected to still contain Abbott's duiker: Mwanihana, Luhomero-Ndondulu and Ukami (where the species was locally common); Nyumbanitu (where the species was scarce); Uzungwa Scarp and Matundu (where the species was rare). We have confirmed all of these records, including extensions of the species' known range in the large Luhomero-Ndondulu (221 km<sup>2</sup>) and Matundu (522 km<sup>2</sup>) forests, and also obtained photographic or molecular evidence of the continued presence of the species in New Dabaga Ulang'ambi and Kising'a-Rugaro Forest Reserves and Iwonde forest within the Udzungwa Mountains National Park.

Camera-trapping and identification of dung to species through analysis of DNA are now vital tools for surveying and monitoring low-density, secretive forest animals, particularly those species that cannot be reliably identified in the field from dung. We are using our results to develop a reliable protocol for monitoring Abbott's duiker at its remaining Tanzanian sites. All the nine Udzungwa forests now known to harbour the species are discrete, separated from each other by either montane grassland or farmland, with little prospect of connecting these forest patches. Further research will be necessary to obtain population estimates and assess the viability of each of these populations.

This revised distribution information alone does not, however, warrant a reassessment of the species' Red List status. Several of the nine forest patches are under increasing pressure, with the western forest reserves of Kising'a-Rugaro, New Dabaga-Ulang'ambi and Uzungwa Scarp having already lost many large mammal species because of hunting (T. Jones, unpubl. data). Uzungwa Scarp is of particular concern: a report published earlier this year highlighted declines and potential extinctions of species of monkey and antelope linked to unsustainable hunting for bushmeat (<http://www.conservation.org/newsroom/pressreleases/Pages/CEPF-Report-Bushmeat-Hunting-Tanzanian-Crisis.aspx>). Nevertheless the new records of Abbott's duiker, together with the discovery in 2006 of a small population in the Rubeho Mountains just north of the Udzungwas (*Oryx*, 42, 4–5), provide renewed optimism for the future of this beautiful antelope and reaffirm the importance of the Udzungwa Mountains for its survival.

These surveys, camera traps and molecular analysis were funded by the Wildlife Conservation Society Tanzania Programme, the Zoological Society of London's Erasmus Darwin Barlow Conservation Expeditions Programme, Anglia Ruskin University and the Whitley Wildlife Conservation Trust. We are especially grateful to

Athumani Mndeme, Richard Laizzer and Amani Mahundu for help in the field. Francesco Rovero and Martin Nielsen helped us access additional samples.

*TREVOR JONES Animal and Environmental Research Group, Anglia Ruskin University, UK, and Udzungwa Elephant Project, Mang'ula, Tanzania*  
E-mail [trevor.udzungwa@gmail.com](mailto:trevor.udzungwa@gmail.com)

*ANDREW E. BOWKETT Whitley Wildlife Conservation Trust, Paignton Zoo, Paignton, and College of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Exeter, Exeter, UK*

### **The 10th meeting of Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification—recent green shoots**

The 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD COP10, <http://www.unccd.int>) convened on 10–21 October 2011 in Changwon, Republic of Korea. The UNCCD is one of the three Rio Conventions, with the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, considered together as the framework for cooperation on international sustainable development. The UNCCD aims to reverse and prevent desertification and land degradation, and to mitigate the effects of drought in affected areas—primarily dry and sub-humid regions—to support poverty reduction and environmental sustainability worldwide. More than 6,000 participants attended the COP and its associated events, including a Rio Conventions Pavilion.

Delegates remarked it was a smooth and productive COP, and that the UNCCD has made some notable strides since adopting its 10-year strategy in 2007 (<http://www.unccd.int/cop/officialdocs/cop8/pdf/16add1eng.pdf>). Where the Convention now shines among its peers is in evidence-based management, including attempts to streamline national reporting based on common metrics. With this strategy UNCCD has developed a comprehensive framework to monitor and assess the impact and performance of its work, enabling policy- and decision-makers to better understand how desertification, land degradation and drought affect ecosystem function and livelihoods, and how desertification is affected by national implementation efforts.

Two indicators will become mandatory for national reporting from 2012: rural poverty and land cover/land productivity. These are considered the minimum impact indicators required for reporting by affected countries but form part of a set of 11 ecosystem and human well-being indicators trialled by countries and demonstrated to be feasible for reporting (<http://impact-pilot.unccd.int>). Information on impacts is