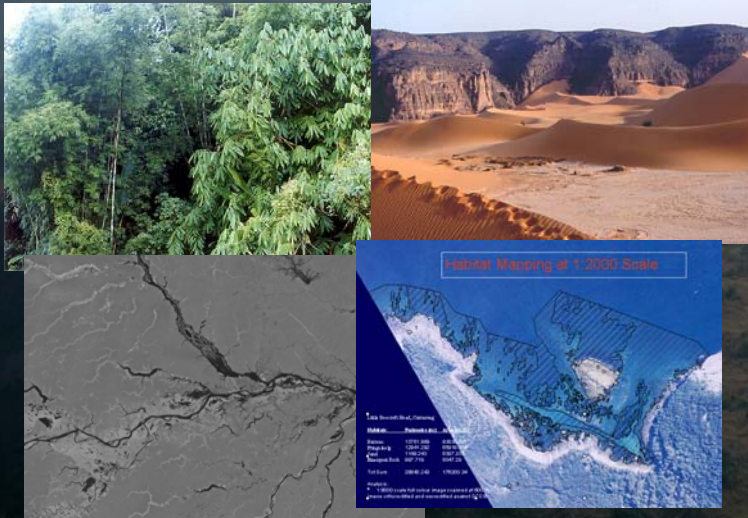


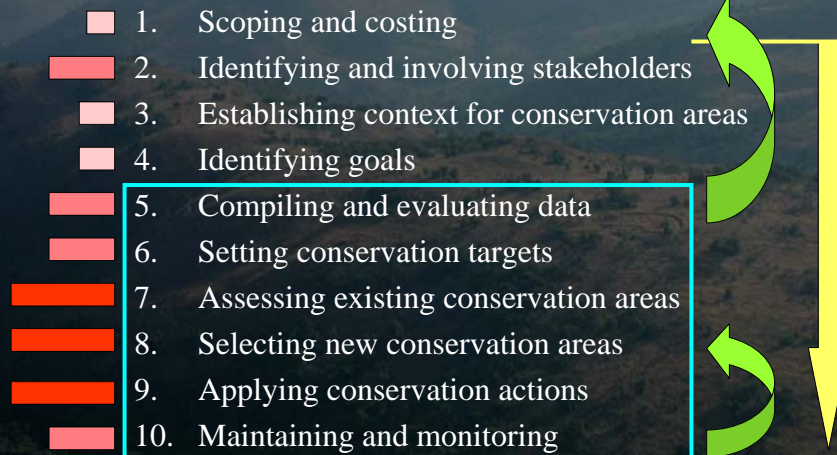
Environments ...



Definition of conservation planning software ...

- Computer programs that, at minimum
 - (1) are used to guide decisions about conservation action for biodiversity AND
 - (2) can identify sets of *complementary* areas needed to achieve conservation targets for biodiversity
- *but note that some systems identify the contributions of areas without targets*

Stages in the planning process (and the role of software)

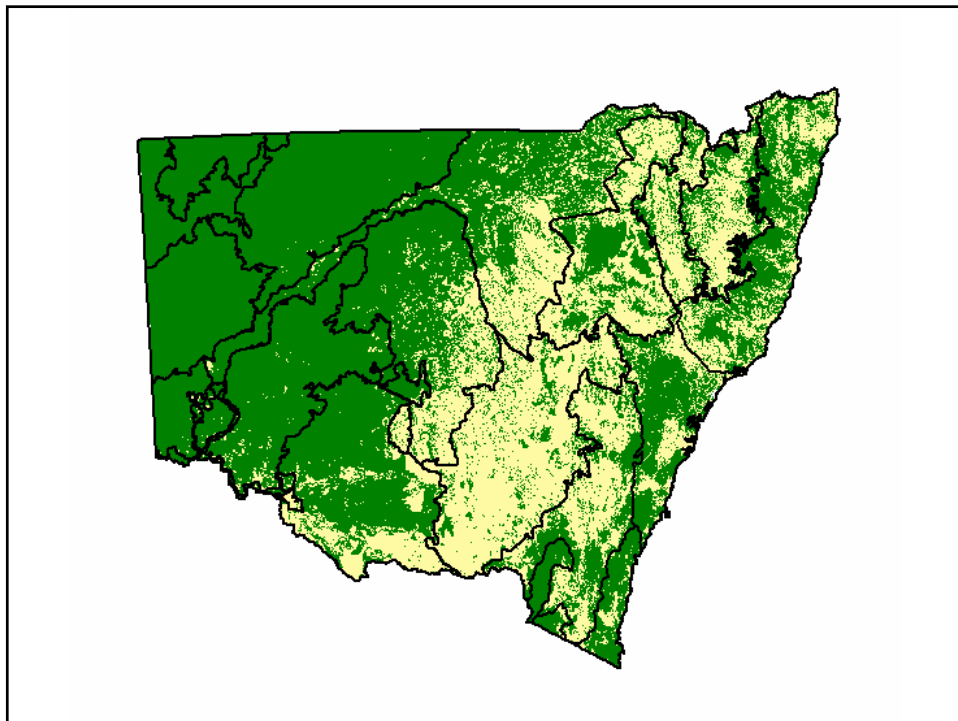


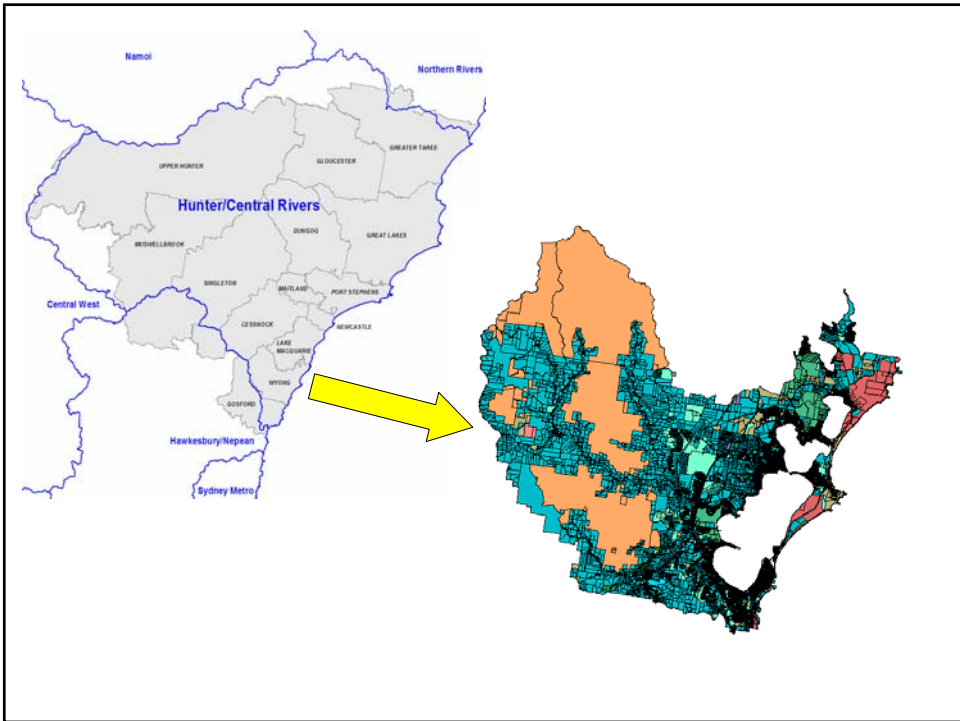
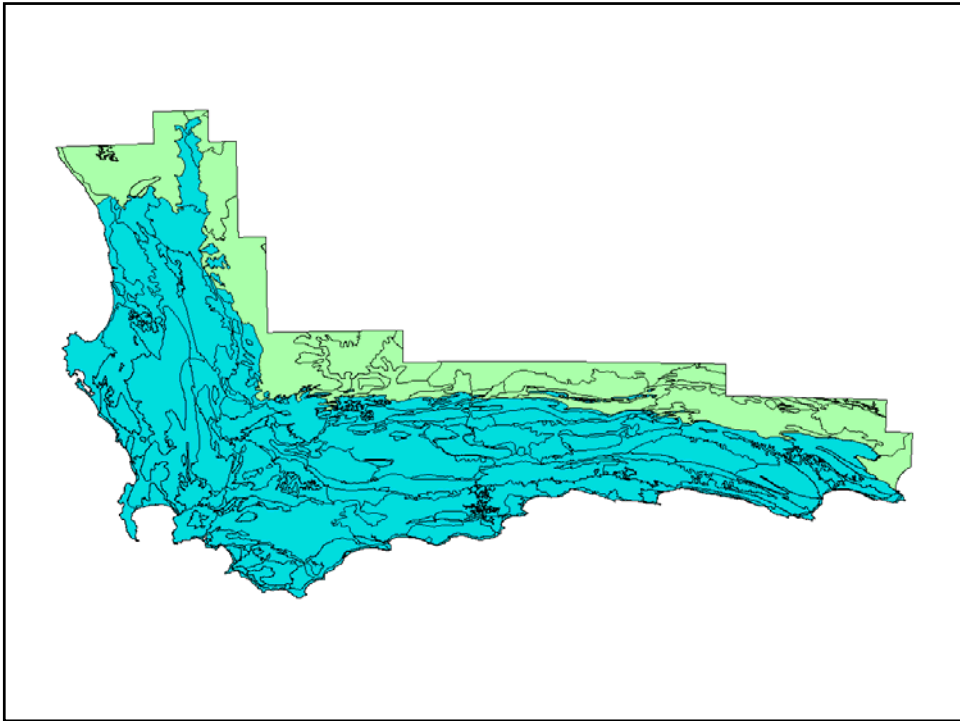
Qualifications ...

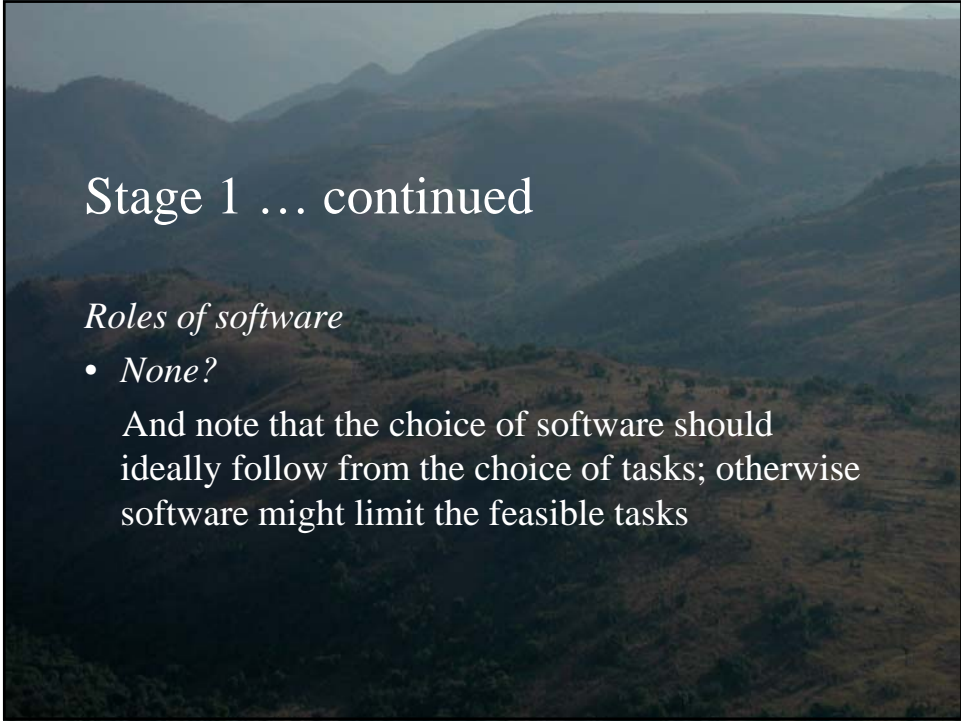
- Project beginning with IUCN to use the framework as a basis for comparison of different planning approaches
- Each stage can be unpacked into few or many steps
- Although the broad stages tend to be generic, the detailed steps are less so; some steps are not feasible or appropriate for every situation
- Important points ...
 1. The framework is descriptive, not prescriptive
 2. The stages are not strictly linear or sequential
 3. Any framework is a basis for criticism and improvement

Stage 1. Scoping and costing the planning process

- Identify the boundaries of the planning region
- Assemble the planning team
- Design and cost stages 2-8 (note that the cost of implementation will only be known after stage 8)
- Designing and costing involve choices about feasible tasks within each stage and specific approaches to each
- Costing might motivate fundraising







Stage 1 ... continued

Roles of software

- *None?*

And note that the choice of software should ideally follow from the choice of tasks; otherwise software might limit the feasible tasks



Stage 2. Identifying and involving stakeholders

Who are stakeholders?

- * people affected by existing or new conservation areas
- * people who can contribute information to the process
- * people responsible for implementation and management (e.g. national, provincial and local agencies and non-government organisations (NGOs))

Stage 2 ... continued

Why involve stakeholders?

- * information
- * ownership of the process
- * understanding decisions
- * facilitation (political, financial)
- * potential to reduce or compensate for impacts
- * mainstreaming
- * implementation logistics

Stage 2 ... continued

Stage 2. Identifying and involving stakeholders.....	54
Purpose.....	54
Overview.....	54
2.1. Identifying stakeholders.....	54
2.2. Checking for necessary changes in the boundaries of the planning region ↑1.1↓	56
2.3. Developing a strategy for involving stakeholders.....	56
2.4. Identifying urgent conservation needs on the advice of stakeholders ↓8.8	59
2.5. Building capacity for implementing the plan.....	60

Stage 2 ... continued

Roles of software:

- * encouraging involvement by demonstrating scope for real participation*
- * NOTE 1: consultation can shape software design and its application*
- * NOTE 2: part of consultation can be training and making software available for stakeholders to build their own scenarios*





Experts - who are they?

- Experts on biodiversity
- Experts on threatening processes
- People with on-the-ground knowledge relevant to planning decisions
- People who understand the social, economic and political context for planning
- People responsible for implementation



Software and experts are complementary, not competing

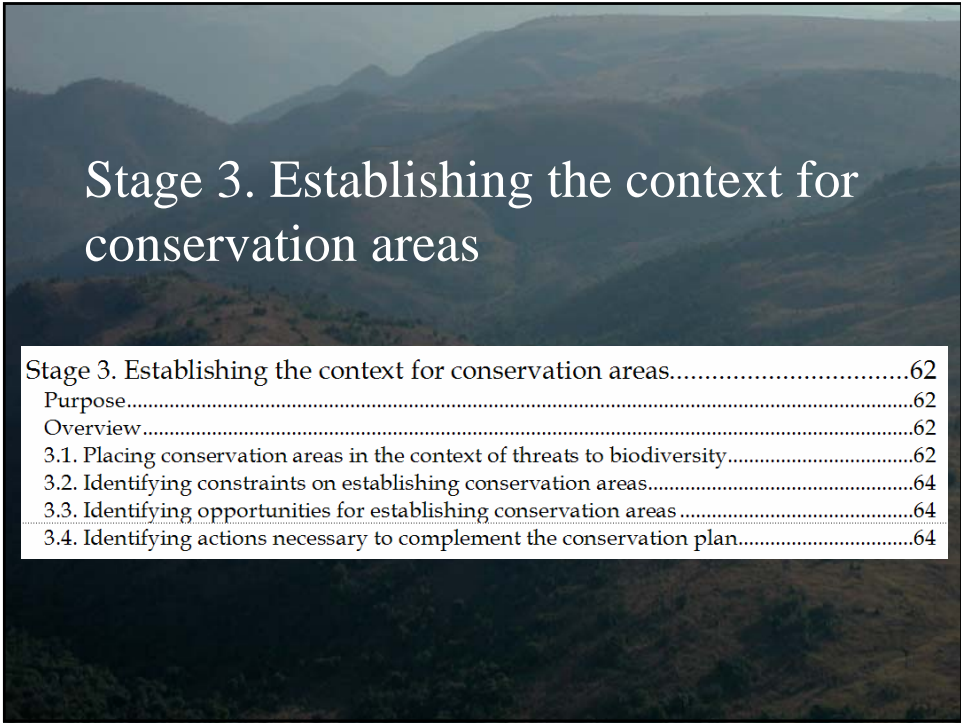
EXPERTS

- * information not otherwise available
- * inevitable geographic and taxonomic biases

SOFTWARE

- * unbiased analysis of available data
- lacks information that resides only in the heads of experts

Various models for combining them



Stage 3. Establishing the context for conservation areas

Stage 3. Establishing the context for conservation areas.....	62
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3.1. Placing conservation areas in the context of threats to biodiversity.....	62
3.2. Identifying constraints on establishing conservation areas.....	64
3.3. Identifying opportunities for establishing conservation areas	64
3.4. Identifying actions necessary to complement the conservation plan.....	64



Stage 3 ... continued

Roles of software

- *None?*



Stage 4. Identifying conservation goals

- Statements of values
- Perhaps begin with a broad “vision” statement
- Refine into more specific statements (e.g. representation of ecosystems, persistence of wide-ranging species)
- Goals other than biodiversity conservation
- Insulate from data and targets



Stage 4 ... continued

Roles of software

- *None?*