



Landscape Level High Conservation Value (HCV) Mapping Workshop

9th - 10th December 2008, Oxford University Centre for the Environment (OUCE)

Agenda

Aim: To develop a consistent framework and process for identifying and mapping High Conservation Values (HCVs) at the landscape scale, taking into account principles of systematic conservation planning, and building consensus on the interpretation of landscape scale maps and data for designing High Conservation Value management plans at the site or project scale.

Day 1	Tuesday 9 th December
09:00 – 9:30	Introduction (HCV Network Secretariat): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of the current applications of HCV • Clarifying the needs of HCV stakeholders (industry, government and NGOs) for landscape level planning resources and methodologies • Defining the objectives for the workshop and key terms
09:30 – 10:00	Case study 1: Indonesia (Gary Paoli)
10:00 - 12:30 (Incl. coffee break at 11:00)	Landscape-level HCV mapping process: Session 1 (Plenary) <u>Defining the landscape for HCV assessments eg:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives and implications of setting landscape boundaries • Appropriate scale relative to the management unit • What HCVs can, and cannot, be mapped at the landscape level? • Data needs and data resources • Consultation needs and process
12:30 – 13:00	Case study 2: Russia (Tatyana Yanitskaya)
13:00 -14:00	Lunch
14:00 -14:10	Organisation of working groups – roles and logistics (HCV Network Secretariat)
14:10 -14:30	Systematic conservation planning principles for protected area planning and other approaches used to set conservation priorities, and their relationship to the HCV criteria (Paul Jepson)

Day 1 contd.	Tuesday 9 th December
14:30 -17:00 (Incl. coffee break at 15:30)	Landscape-level HCV mapping process: Session 2 (Working Groups) <u>Assigning values to the data - HCV mapping decision process:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping critical or irreplaceable areas • Mapping critical or irreplaceable values • Use of SCP principles in decision-making • Use of existing conservation priority frameworks • Communication of HCV mapping outputs: certainty, likelihood, 'risk'
17:00 -18:00	Case study 3: Canada (Jim Strittholt) Case study 4: Brazil (Sidney Rodrigues)

Day 2	Wednesday 10 th December
09:00 – 09:30	Case study 5: Mozambique (Tim Rayden)
9:30 – 12:00 (Incl. coffee break at 11.00)	<p>Landscape-level HCV mapping process: Session 3 (Working Groups)</p> <p><u>Use of landscape level maps for site level management decisions</u></p> <p>Verification of HCVs at the site level (for some values):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCVs requiring local data collection • Integrating landscape level findings with social survey data <p>Site level management options and design elements to maintain or enhance HCVs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of HCV and non-HCV areas as identified by landscape + local assessment process; HCV ‘management areas’ • Area-based conservation measures (set-asides, corridors, restoration, buffer zones etc, and their spatial configurations) • Operational management measures (management of species or habitat, ecosystem services and social values)
12:00 -12:30	Case study 6: South Africa (Andrew Knight / Graham von Maltiz)
12:30 -13:30	Lunch
13:30 -16:00 (Incl. coffee break at 15:00)	<p>Review of key workshop findings in light of case studies, and discussions (Plenary)</p> <p>Use of maps as a tool in landscape design processes and negotiation</p>
16:00 -17:00	<p>Next steps (Plenary):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation process for the working document • Geographical focus for HCV mapping (priority landscapes) and opportunities to engage with conservation planning efforts • Tools and resources to be developed to meet current and future needs for HCV stakeholders

Outputs will include draft set of basic principles **for identifying and managing HCVs at landscape levels, guidance on data sources and interpretation**, and recommendations for **site-level management of values**. These will be made available for wide consultation through the **HCV Network** and its member organisations. They may be developed into a set of **best practice guidelines** and a **scientific paper** as appropriate.