



TRANSBOUNDARY CONSERVATION *GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE*

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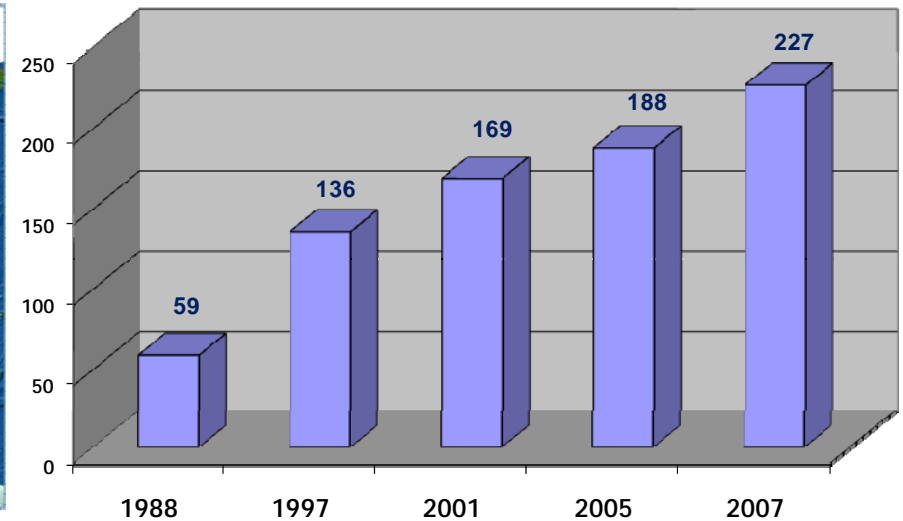
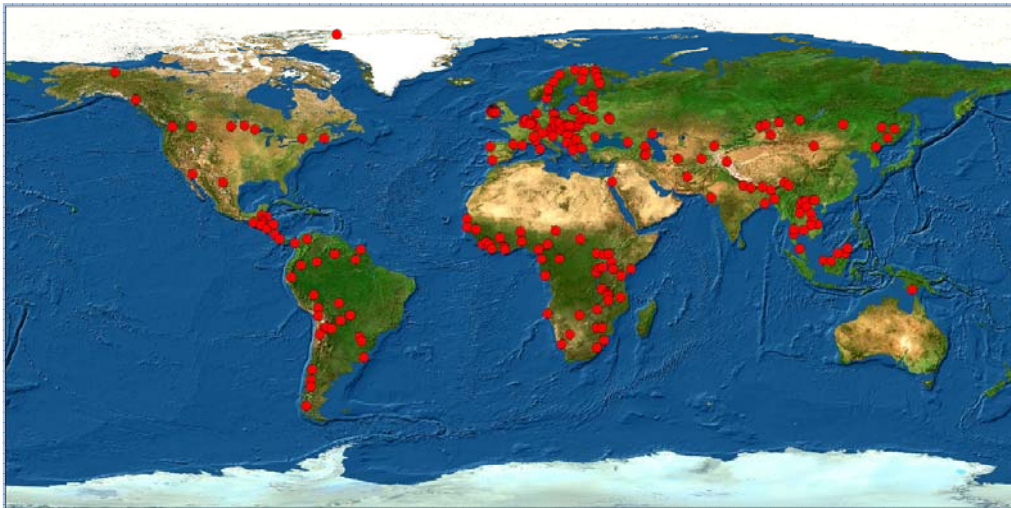
International conference
'Transboundary Cooperation in the Dinaric Arc'
29 June-1 July 2010
Capljina, BIH





Global trend

www.wdpa.org World Database on Protected Areas



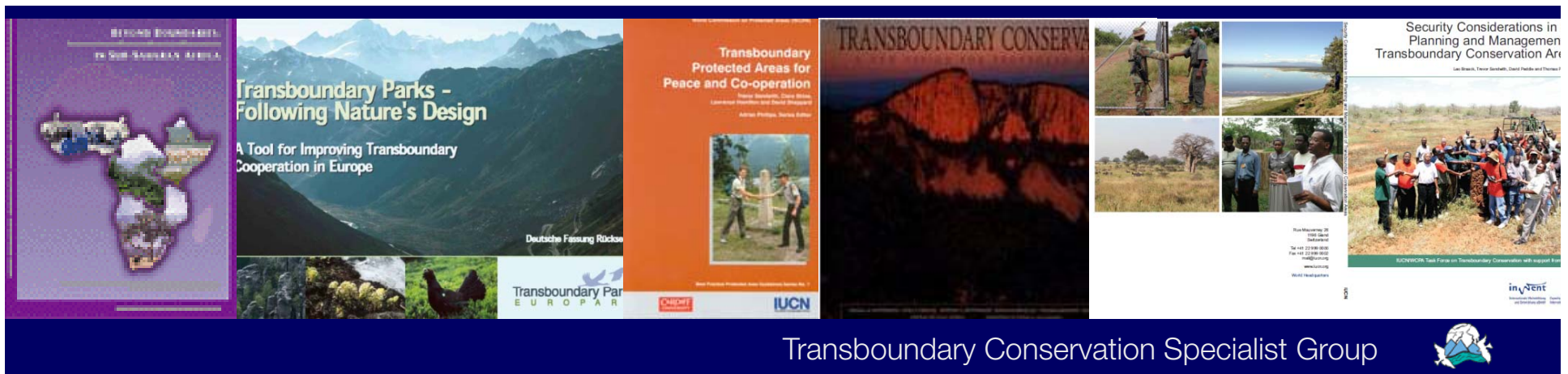
Transboundary conservation objectives

- a. Biodiversity conservation
- b. Cultural heritage and exchange
- c. International cooperation
- d. Maintenance of peace and security
- e. Promotion of sustainable development
- f. Regional economic integration
- g. Restitution of land tenure
- h. Local economic development
- i. Poverty alleviation, etc.



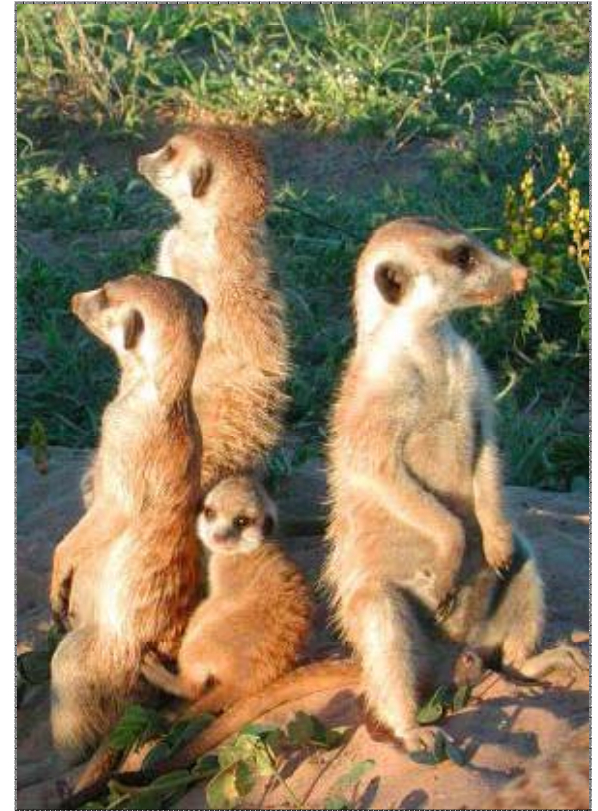
Developing guidance on transboundary conservation

- Pioneered by Jim Thorsell and Larry Hamilton
- EUROPARC Federation
- Best Practice Guideline of the IUCN WCPA Transboundary PA Task Force
- Security in Planning and Management of TBCAs (IUCN-InWent)
- http://elearn.tnc.org/elearning_powpa_m3.html



A typology of transboundary conservation practice

1. TRANSBOUNDARY PROTECTED AREAS
2. PARKS FOR PEACE
3. TRANSBOUNDARY CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS
4. TRANSBOUNDARY MIGRATORY CORRIDORS

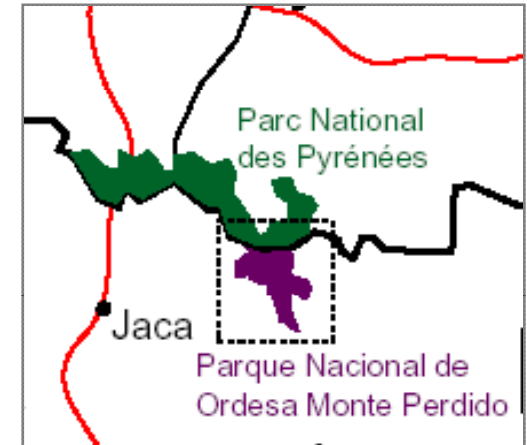


1. Transboundary protected areas

“A transboundary protected area is an area of land and/or sea that **straddles one or more borders between states**, sub-national units such as provinces and regions, autonomous areas and/or areas beyond the limit of national sovereignty or jurisdiction,

whose constituent parts are especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources,

and **managed co-operatively** through legal or other effective means.”



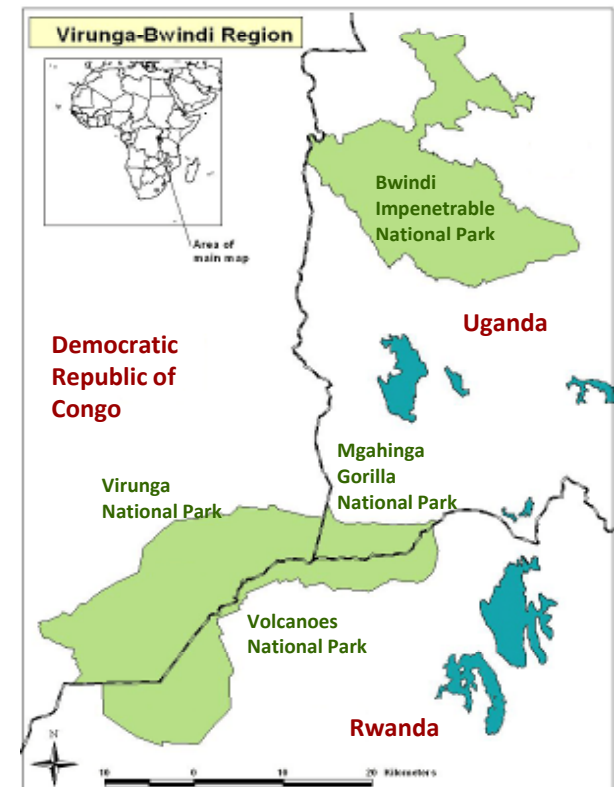
2. Parks for Peace

“Parks for Peace are transboundary protected areas that are formally dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and to the **promotion of peace and cooperation.**”



3. Transboundary conservation and development area

“Transboundary conservation and development areas are **areas of land and/or sea** that straddle one or more borders between states, sub-national units such as provinces and regions, autonomous areas and/or areas beyond the limit of national sovereignty or jurisdiction, **whose constituent parts form a matrix** that contributes to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, as well as the **promotion of social and economic development**, and which are **managed co-operatively** through legal or other effective means.”





4. Transboundary migratory corridors

“Transboundary migratory corridors are areas of land and/or sea in two or more countries, which are **not necessarily contiguous**, but are required **to sustain a biological migratory pathway**, and where co-operative management has been secured through legal or other effective means.”



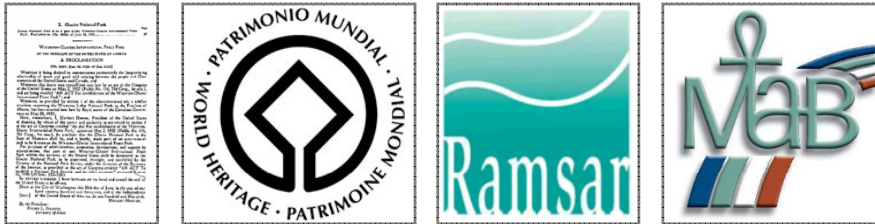
How to start up a transboundary conservation initiative?

1. Scope out issues properly (identify potential disputes)
2. Take inventory of resources
3. Begin with small steps
4. Develop a shared vision
5. Focus on unifying issues!
6. Collaborate in tourism promotion
7. Involve and benefit local people
8. Harmonise conservation laws and policies
9. Obtain support of decision-makers
10. Achieve coordinated planning



Can we agree?

- DIPLOMATIC relationships among the involved countries
- FORMAL agreements (bilateral/multilateral treaty, MoU, international conventions, regional mechanisms)



- INFORMAL agreements (certain management aspects, advisory boards, manager to manager, handshake)
- The role of the SECURITY community



Regional initiatives

- Dinaric Arc Initiative → Big Win for Dinaric Arc (CBD COP9, 2008)
- Coral Triangle Initiative → Regional Plan of Action (2009)
- Micronesia Challenge (2006)
- Crown of the Continent (USA-Canada)



Benefits of transboundary conservation (1)

A. BIODIVERSITY

- **Larger contiguous area** allows for greater migration
- Promotes **ecosystem management**
- **Pest species** or alien invasives that adversely affect native biodiversity are more easily **controlled**
- **Poaching and illegal trade** across boundaries are **better controlled** by transboundary co-operation
- **Reintroduction** or natural recolonisation



Benefits of transboundary conservation (2)

B. SOCIAL BENEFITS

- Support **social relations** (eg. cultural events build trust)
- Support **local institutions** involved in TBCA to empower local communities
- Effective approach in the **settling of conflicts** (eg. over natural resources)
- Can improve **staff morale**
- Makes **staff exchanges** easier
- **Customs officials** are more easily encouraged to cooperate if parks are cooperating



Benefits of transboundary conservation (3)

C. ECONOMIC BENEFITS

- **Nature-based tourism** is enhanced, because of a greater attraction for visitors
- **Joint approaches to marketing** and tour operator training
- Attractive to **donours**
- Economic development of **disadvantaged borderlands**



Benefits of transboundary conservation (4)

D. POLITICAL BENEFITS

- Can **help reduce tensions** between countries
- Can be used to **rebuild peaceful cooperation**
- Can **celebrate** historically good relations and **commitment for shared management** of resources
- The **ministry level** may feel greater **obligation** to honour commitments when another country is involved



Benefits of transboundary conservation (5)

E. MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH

- Better **surveillance** and management of **wildfires**
- Expenses of heavy **equipment** can be shared
- Possibilities for **joint patrols** in border areas increase
- **Search and rescue** is often more efficient and economical
- **Joint research programmes**
- **Compatible mapping, planning and conservation strategies**





But there are difficulties...

- More complicated
- Increased need for coordination, facilitation
- May be slower to implement than ordinary conservation
- Cultural differences can get in the way
- Political indifference
- Can be more expensive to coordinate (due to cost of translation, travel, etc)
- Language issues
- Different legal settings may reduce TBCA effectiveness
- Different level of professional standards can impact real equal partner twinnig



Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group (TBC SG)

- IUCN HQ in Switzerland
 - 6 Commissions – 10,000 members
 - World Commission on Protected Areas – the world's leading network of protected area specialists
- * Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group



TBC SG Executive Committee



Position	Name	Contact
Chair	Maja VASILJEVIC	Maja.vasiljevic1@gmail.com
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Objectives of TBC SG

1. To **support** the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the CBD Secretariat, and partners **in delivering the goals and targets of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA)** related to transboundary conservation, and where consistent with the mission of IUCN and the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas
2. To support implementation of transboundary conservation initiatives through improved **knowledge management, networking and capacity building**



Key activities of TBC SG

- Promote awareness of the value of TBC
- Encourage and advise in the establishment of new TB areas
- Develop guidelines and standards
- Promote effective governance structures to support management of TB areas
- Coordinate a Global Transboundary Conservation Learning Network
- Strengthen information exchange and dissemination through:
 - www.tbpa.net website
 - TB eNews - electronic newsletter
 - TB listserv



Membership

- Around 200 members
- Experts from international organisations, NGOs, research institutions, governments, TB site managers
- **WCPA and non-WCPA members can both be part of the TBC SG network!**
- Network of volunteers – advisory role





Thank you

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