

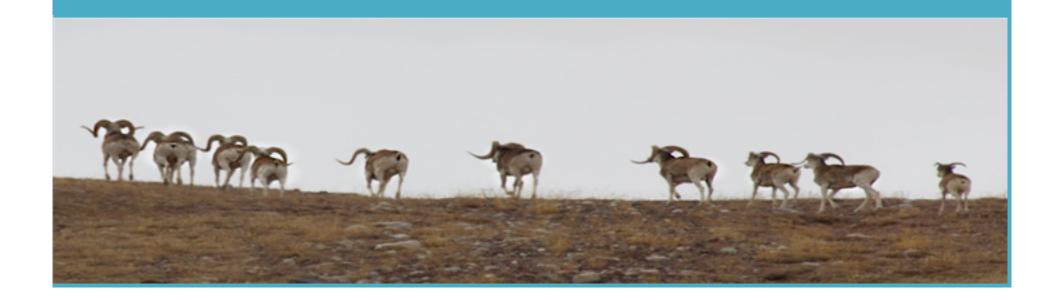
# Transboundary conservation processes can be initiated at various levels, from high political to local levels..

- There are many types of legal instruments
- They vary in their level of formality and range from treaties to informal verbal agreements between adjacent villages
- Informal agreements can promote co-operative, friendly relations where the situation is not favorable to more formal arrangements
- Formal agreements however provide the strongest legal basis for long-term transboundary cooperation, especially if detailed rights and obligations are to be laid down



#### **Formal Agreements When:**

- Cooperation is at a more developed stage
- Effective conservation work has been established at the local level
- The level of cooperation aimed at requires it and any case where stakeholders want to come to an agreement on common institutional mechanisms or on the harmonization of national legislation.



#### Informal Agreements When:

- At initial stages of cooperation
- There are already many similarities (legal, cultural, ecological, financial) across the boundary
- Formal approaches would be unlikely to be effective
- Protected Area managers are prevented from concluding formal agreements across borders
- Neighboring countries are engaged in political conflict
- Focusing on particular activities such as promoting eco-tourism, research, monitoring, information sharing and training.

### Some examples...

The Pamir Transboundary Conservation Initiative (known as the "Pamir Peace Park"):

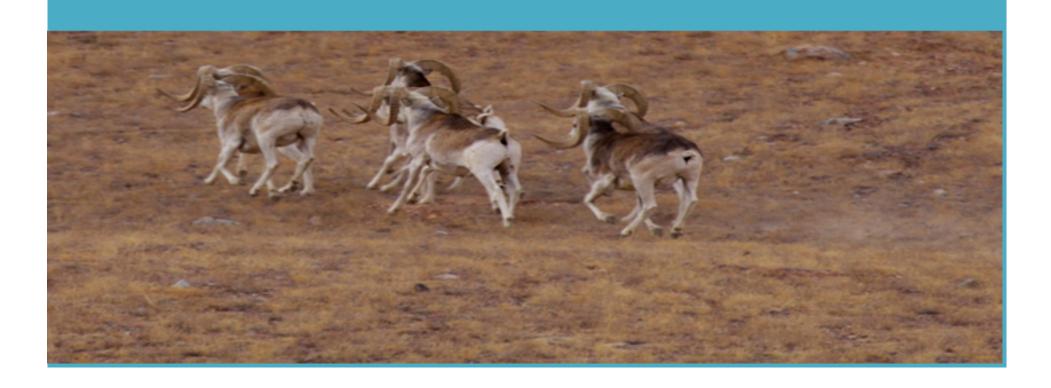
Stared through a formal legal process engaging four countries. The process then stopped because of lack of political will



## Some examples...

The transboundary framework for the conservation of argali sheep in Central Asia:

Initiated under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) further to the listing of *Ovis ammon* under Appendix II of CMS



# Thank you!

