



TRANSBOUNDARY CONSERVATION AND WCPA BEST PRACTICE GUIDELINES SERIES

International workshop on defining transboundary conservation
principles

Thayatal National Park, 16 October 2013

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Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group

***IUCN WCPA & TRANSBOUNDARY
CONSERVATION SPECIALIST GROUP***

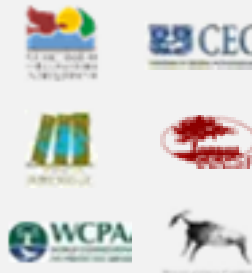
IUCN's Assets

Members

- 1,200 Members worldwide from 160 countries
- States, Government agencies, NGOs
- Over 60 regional and national committees

Commissions

- Nearly 11,000 voluntary experts in 6 thematic groups:



Secretariat

- Founded in 1948
- Over 1,000 full time staff worldwide
- HQ in Switzerland
- 45 offices
- Observer at the UN General Assembly



IUCN Commissions

WCPA World Commission on Protected Areas



SSC Species Survival Commission



CEC Commission on Education and Communication



CEM Commission on Ecosystem Management



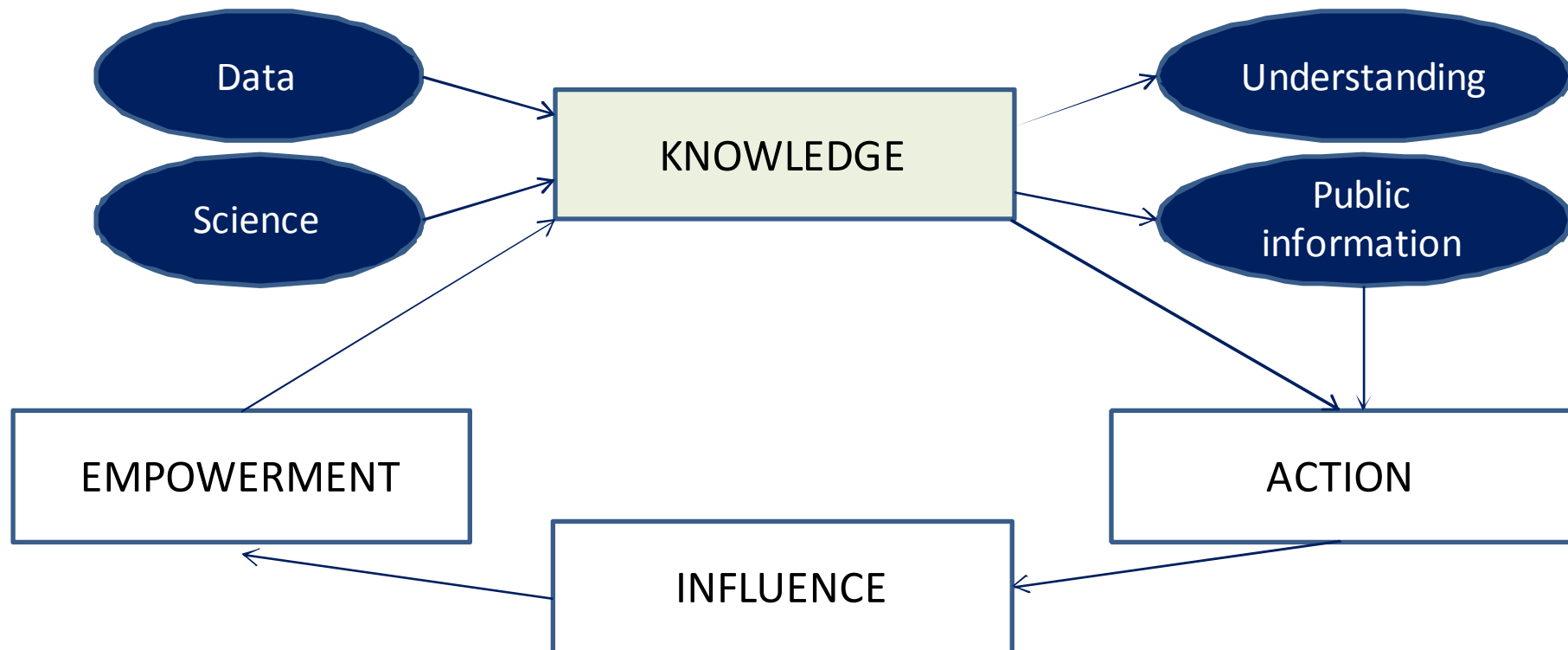
CEL Commission on Environmental Law



CEESP Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy



World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)



Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group (TBC SG)

- Established in 1997
- More than 200 members (WCPA & non-WCPA members)

OBJECTIVES

1. Support CBD parties in delivering the goals and targets of the CBD PoWPA
2. Support TBC initiatives through improved knowledge management, networking and capacity building



Biannual newsletter

www.tbpa.net




Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group

Global Transboundary Conservation Learning Network at www.tbpa.net



HOME ABOUT US TRANSBOUNDARY CONSERVATION CASE STUDIES POLICY EVENTS & DOCUMENTS CONTACTS



What is transboundary conservation network?


The **Global Transboundary Conservation Network** brings together more than 200 experts in transboundary conservation. The network was launched at the 10th IUCN World Parks Congress and is facilitated by Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group of [IUCN](#) [WCPA](#) (World Commission on Protected Areas). [IUCN](#) (International Union for Conservation of Nature) is the world's oldest and largest global environmental network with a membership of more than 1,000 organisations and 10,000 volunteer experts organised through six [Commissions](#). The Global Transboundary Conservation Network offers expertise and guidance on all aspects of transboundary conservation planning, management and governance.

NEWS


[Newsletter archive](#)

TB eNEWS - 6 - November 2012.

Assess the feasibility of transboundary conservation in your region by using a new diagnostic tool developed for transboundary conservation planners. [Explore the tool here.](#)




FEATURING VIDEOS




Transcending Boundaries: Perspectives from Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park


[Video archive](#)




IUCN
International Union for Conservation of Nature



WCPA
WORLD COMMISSION ON PROTECTED AREAS
World Commission on Protected Areas



[protectedplanet.net](#)
Protected planet

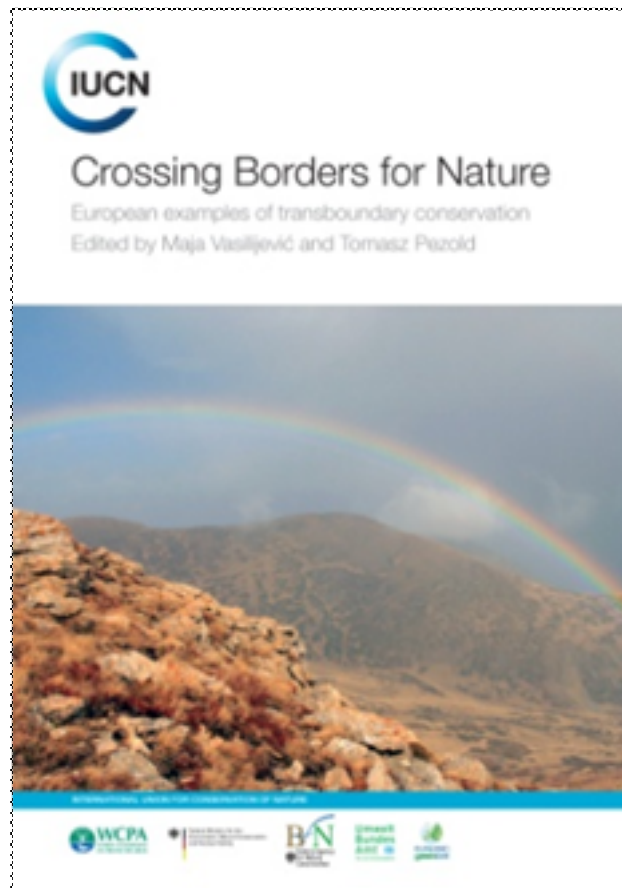


IUCN
WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS
2012

Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group



IUCN guidelines



Diagnostic tool for TBC planners

(IUCN-WCPA TBC SG, 2012)

Assesses:

- the **need** for TBC
- **readiness** of stakeholders to initiate TBC
- **opportunities** that could speed up the process and/or be generated by TBC
- **risks** that could slow the process



Self-assessment & automated reporting

'S' QUESTIONS: Stakeholders
OPPORTUNITY ('S3')
Instructions and results
List the 'S3' questions evaluated with 5 points: _____
'Opportunity' statements
There are a number of opportunities, namely: _____ (list the 'S3' question areas evaluated with 5 points)
RISK ('S4')
Instructions and results
List the 'S4' questions evaluated with 1 point: _____
'Risk' statements
There are a number of risks, namely: _____ (list the 'S4' question areas evaluated with 1 point)

Report

- (1) Compelling reason to act transboundary, as TBC planners see it
- (2) Stakeholders (determining who is interested in or affected by the issue)
- (3) Geographic reach, regional stability, and complexity of the issue
- (4) Capacity to work across boundaries



Further steps for the diagnostic tool

- Translation
- Testing in different regions and a variety of ecosystems
- Development of a new multilingual edition
- Web portal development
- Evaluation of global potential for TBC



TBC SG Executive Committee



Position	Name	Contact
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TRANSBOUNDARY CONSERVATION

What are protected areas?

IUCN defines a protected area as

“a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values”



Defining a TBPA

“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,

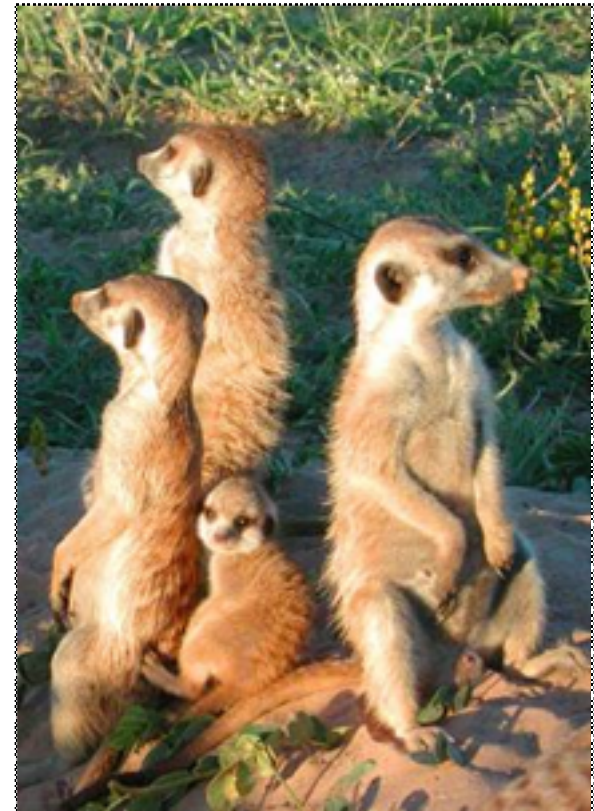
whose constituent parts are especially dedicated to the **protection and maintenance of biological diversity**, and of natural and associated cultural resources,

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



A typology of transboundary conservation practice

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



Other commonly accepted definitions

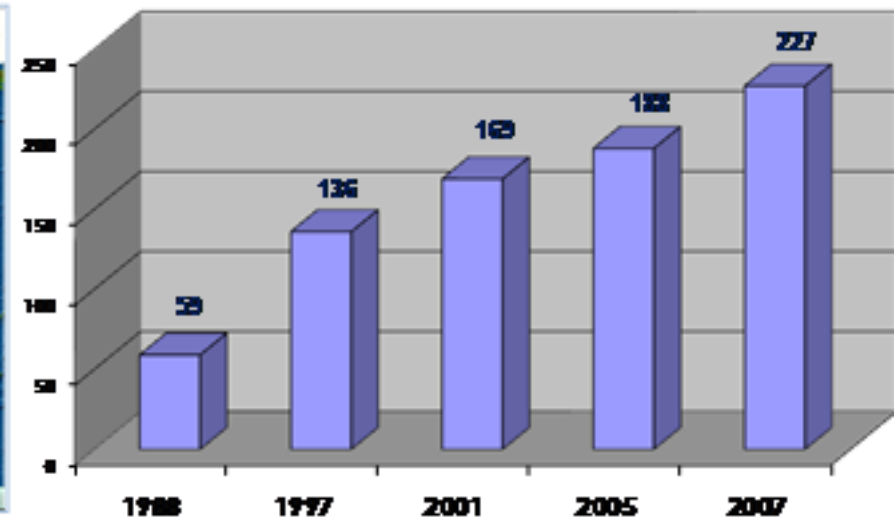
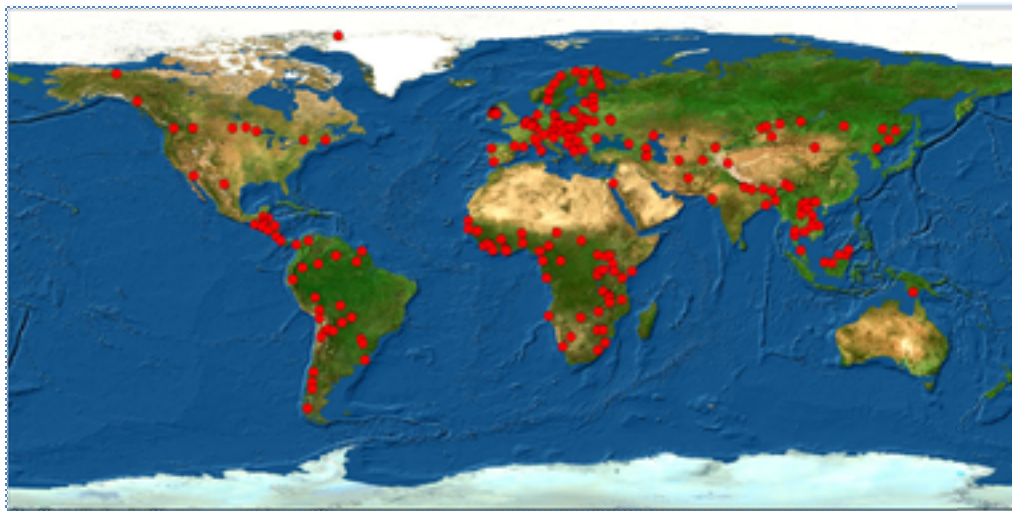


1. The **EUROPARC Federation** defines a TBPA as “an area composed of two or more protected areas located within the territories of two or more Parties, adjacent to the state border, each remaining under jurisdiction of respective Party”
2. The **Peace Parks Foundation** defines a TFCA as "the area or component of a large ecological region that straddles the boundaries of two or more countries, encompassing one or more protected areas as well as multiple resource use areas"



Global trend

World Database on Protected Areas (UNEP WCMC/IUCN WCPA) www.wdpa.org



TBPA Databases

- Several assessments in the last 15 years
- Global and European scales
- Good indication of potential TBPAs, but some constraints
- Need for a TBPA database revision



TBPA database – TBC SG activities

- Collected contacts in N/C/S Americas
- Developed a survey - Areas of investigation:
 - Baseline quantitative data on IAPAs*
 - Levels of transboundary connectivity and cooperation*
 - Impediments to transboundary cooperation*
 - Ecological/political/socio-economic effects of transboundary cooperation*
- Analysed results



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.



How to establish a TBCA?



Many difficulties



Language

Culture

Politics

Law

Resources & capacity

Economic development

Needs extra coordination

Professional standards

No vision

Intangible goals

Poor communication

No commitment

No cooperative spirit

Inaccessible terrain







NO COOPERATION = NO TBCA



Reaching co-management in TBCAs

Dynamic management which has to take in regard joint actions

1. Identifying common values
2. Benefiting local people
3. Cross-sectoral cooperation
4. Capacity building in PAs
5. Decision-makers' support
6. Cooperative agreements
7. Monitoring TB initiative

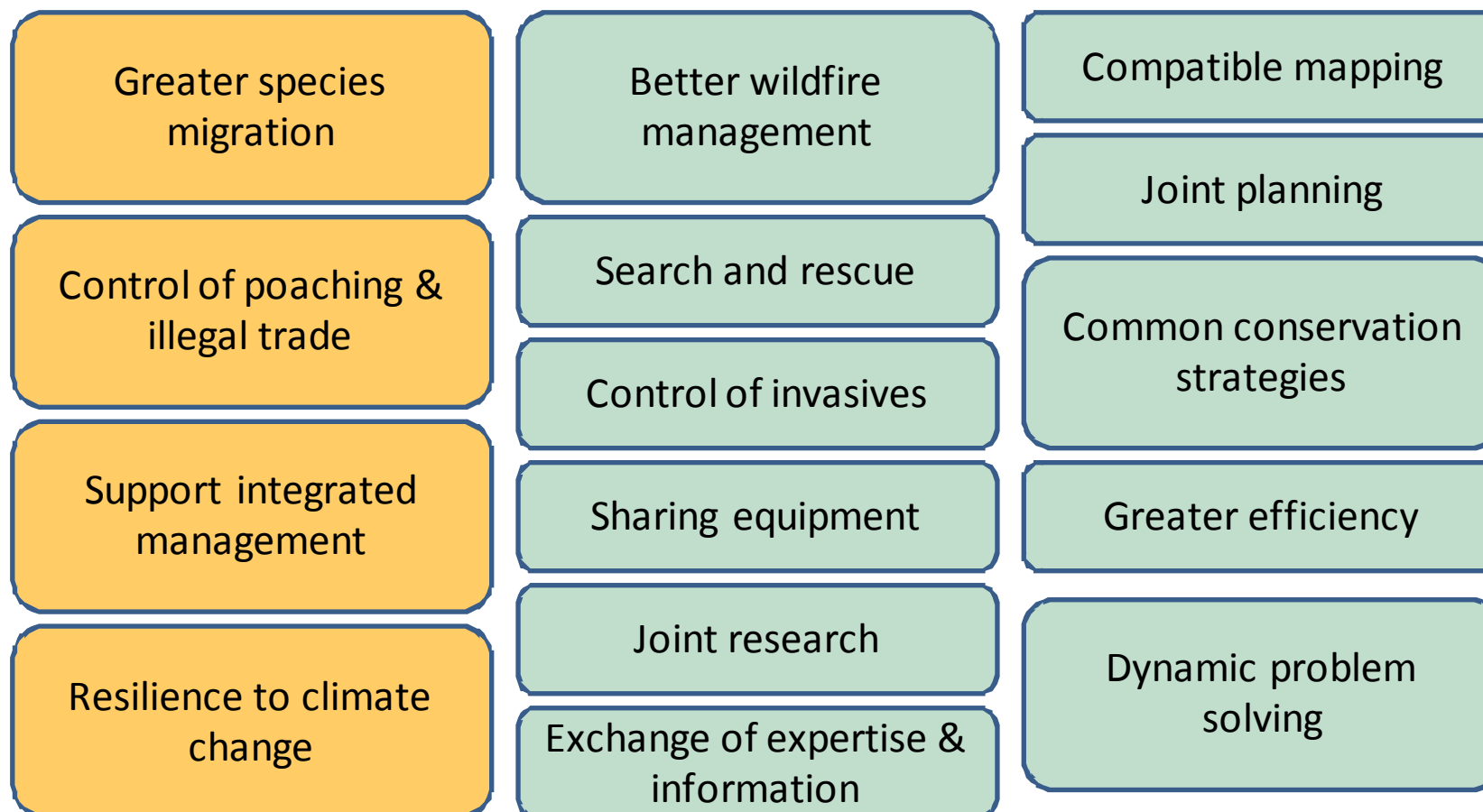


Co-operation leads to benefits for:

- Biodiversity
- People
- Economy
- Politics
- Research
- Management

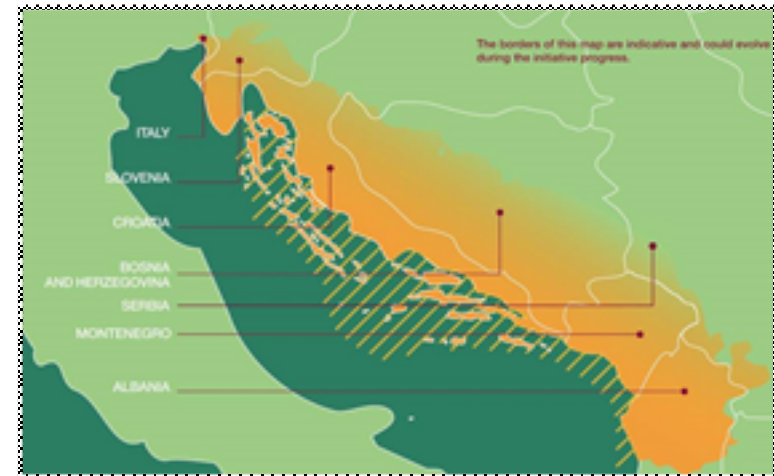


Biodiversity-management-research



Politics-people-economy

- Rebuild peaceful cooperation
- Regional stability
- Celebrate historically good relations
- Support social relations
- 'Softer' custom regulations
- Support local institutions
- Makes staff exchanges easier
- Economic development of borderlands
- Nature-based tourism
- Joint marketing



***BEST PRACTICE PROTECTED AREA
GUIDELINES OF IUCN WCPA***

What is it?

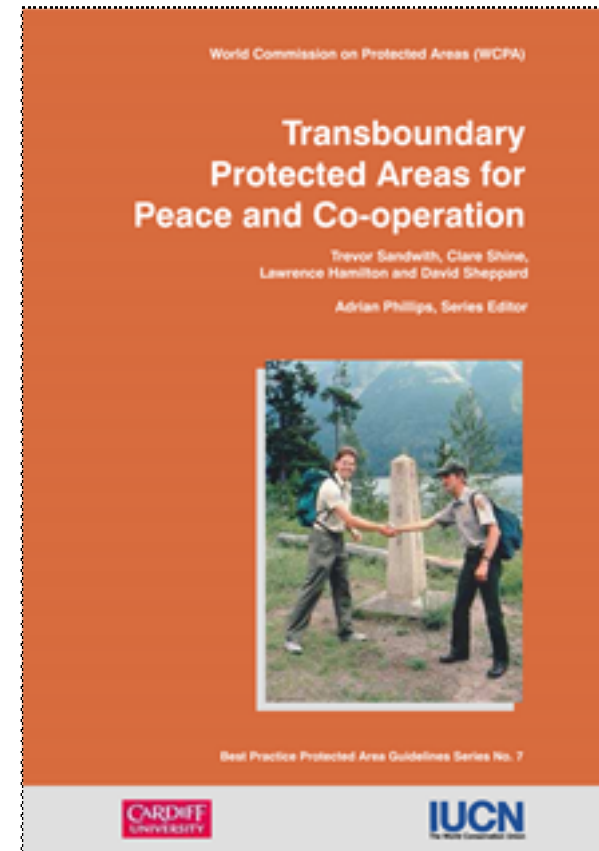
www.iucn.org/pa_guidelines

- The **world's authoritative resource for PA managers**
- Involves **cooperation** among specialist practitioners
- Supports **better implementation in the field**
- Builds institutional and individual **capacity to manage PAs** effectively
- **Assists** key players to meet their commitments and goals, and especially the CBD PoWPA



Best Practice Guideline on TBPA

- Published in 2001
- Sets definitions of TBPA and Park for Peace
- Promotes TBPA for biodiversity conservation, peace and cooperation
- Guidelines for TB cooperation establishment
- Draft Code for TBPA in times of peace and armed conflict
- Global list of IAPAs



Update of the Best Practice Guideline on TBC: Donors



German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) through the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)



MAVA Foundation



WCPA

What BPG on transboundary conservation is / is not

- **No ordinary** publication
- One of **the key IUCN WCPA products**
- **Global standard setting** guideline
- A **benchmark for PA management** practice
- **Not a replacement** for 2001 BPG
- Revised and updated edition & **new guidance**

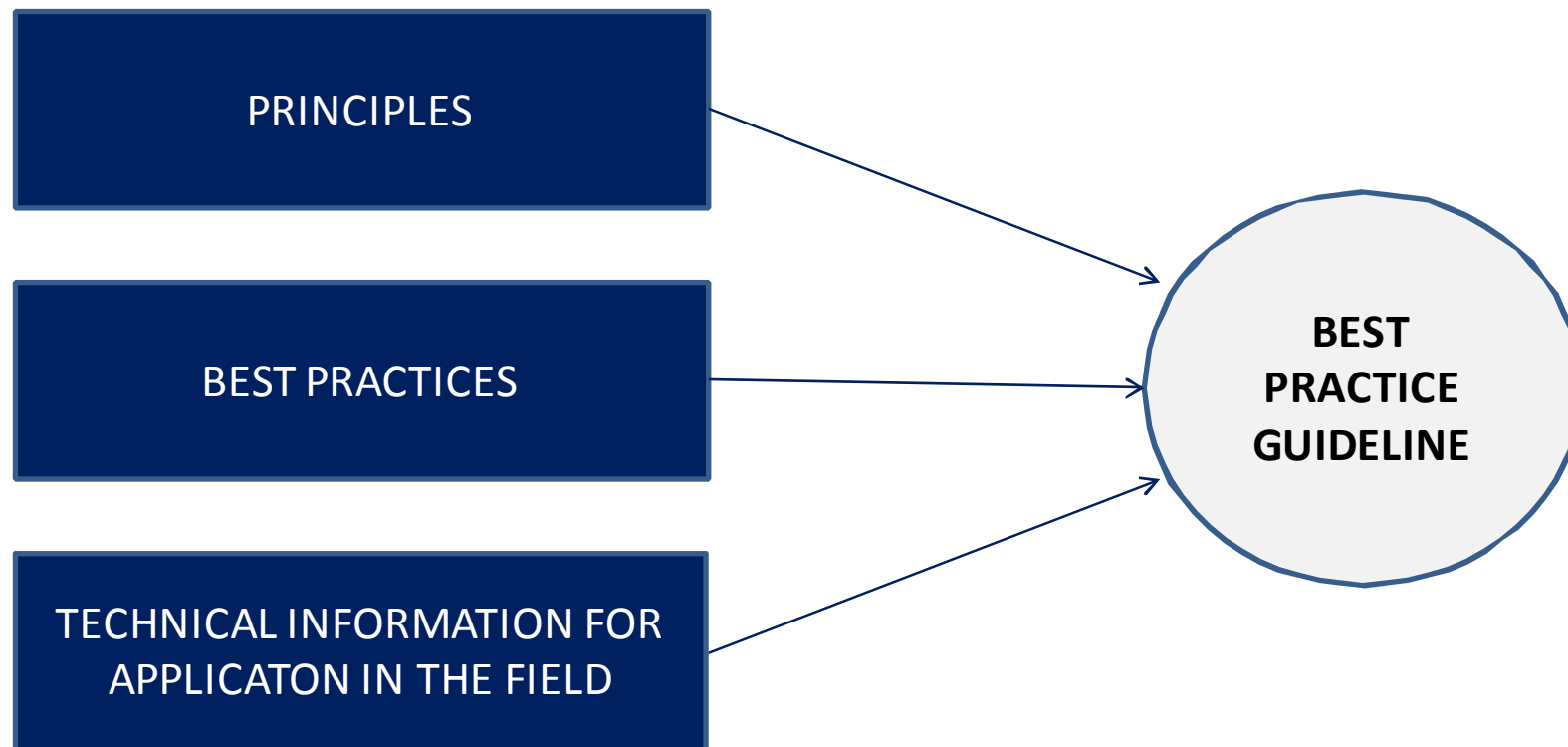


New BPG content

- ✓ Revised definitions
- ✓ Updated guidelines on TB initiative establishment
- ✓ Guidelines on management & monitoring of TB initiatives
- ✓ In-depth understanding of TB governance
- ✓ Offer good practice examples
- ✓ Practical advice for implementation in the field
- X No TB database revision



Requirements in terms of contents



Audience

1. Senior administrators/system directors/planners
2. Chief park wardens/superintendents/PA managers
3. Rangers/field staff
4. Wider PA community/capacity development professionals



Expected launch of the guideline
12-19 November 2014




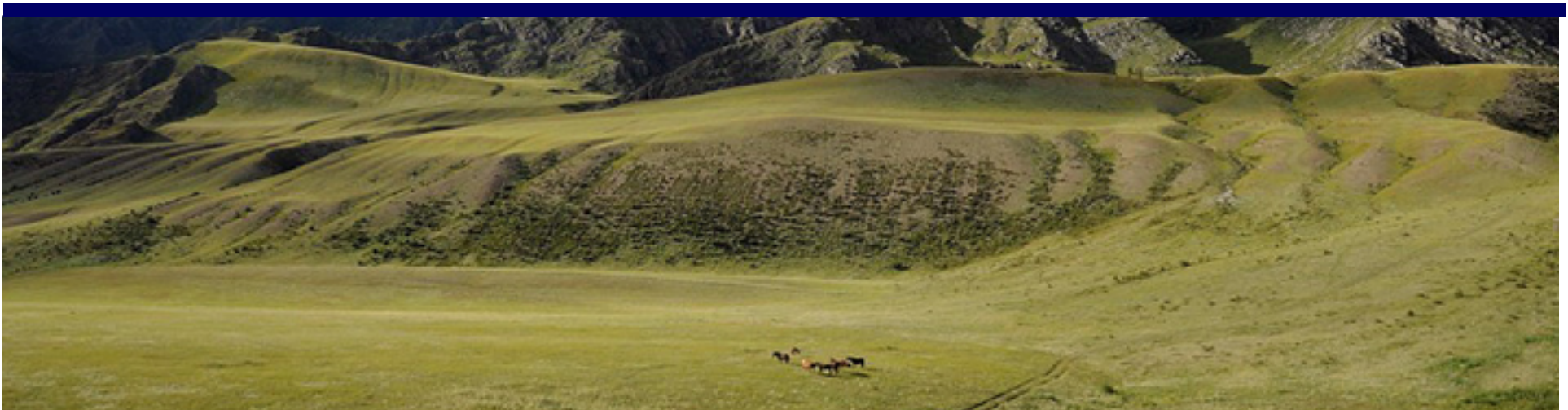
IUCN
WORLD PARKS
CONGRESS
SYDNEY 2014

Involvement of experts

✓ Co-editors (and co-authors):

Olivier CHASSOT, Boris ERG, Michael SCHOON, Maja VASILJEVIĆ, Kevan ZUNCKEL

-  Contributors to CHAPTERS
-  Writers of CASE STUDIES
-  PEER reviewers



Expectations from the workshop

1. Active engagement
2. Discuss key TBC background and some best practice examples
3. Draft a TBPA and Park for Peace definitions
4. Final draft of the Table of contents
5. Select key case studies
6. Identify contributors (chapters & case studies)
7. Agree on the timeline
8. Discuss TBC SG's input at IUCN WPC 2014





Thank you

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