

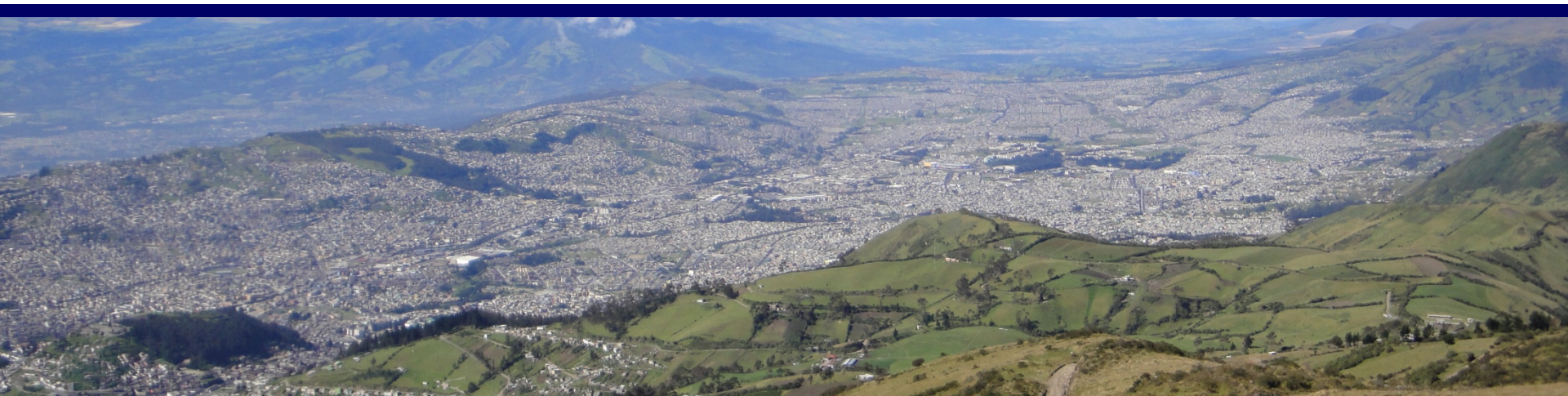
OVERVIEW OF TRANSBOUNDARY CONSERVATION

Rahimatsah Amat

Member, World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)
Executive Committee, Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group (TBC-SG)

Contents

- **Part A - IUCN and its Commissions;**
- **Part B - Connectivity and Transboundary;**
- **Part C - Transboundary Conservation;**
- **Part D - Transboundary Initiatives; and**
- **Part E - Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group (TBC SG)**



Basic info of IUCN

- a. Founded on 5th October 1948, in Fountainebleau, France as the **International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources**;
- b. Constituted in Switzerland, in accordance with Article 60 of the Swiss Civil Code as an international association of government and non-government members;
- c. With 6 Commissions & more than 10,000 members;
- d. Was also known as The World Conservation Union for several years; and
- e. Secretariat in Gland, Switzerland.

Objectives of IUCN

To influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.

Six (6) Commissions

1. Commission on Education and Communication (CEC)

<http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/cec/>



2. Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP)

<http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/ceesp/>



3. Commission on Environmental Law (CEL)

<http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/cel/>



4. Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)

<http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/cem/>



5. Species Survival Commission (SSC)

http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/species/about_ssc/



6. World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)

<http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/wcpa/>



WCPA Structure	
WCPA Policy	CBD, World Heritage
WCPA Strategic Direction - Capacity	SG: Information Management, Tourism
WCPA Strategic Direction - Connectivity	Mountains; SG: Caves
WCPA Strategic Direction - Governance Equity and Livelihoods	TILCEPA; SG: CITES, Cultural & Spiritual Values, Transboundary
WCPA Strategic Direction – Science and Management	SG: Management Effectiveness, Protected Landscapes, Wilderness
WCPA Strategic Direction – Young Professionals	-
WCPA Strategic Direction - Marine Group	SG: High Seas

A protected area has been defined by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) 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

Source: Borrini-Feyerabend et al. (2013: 5)



Compatibility of various strategies with IUCN categories

Type of protected area: descriptions normally refer to these types as isolated entities – all can be incorporated as part of larger reserves	Compatibility with protected area category							If occurring outside I–VI, likelihood of contribution to conservation in IRBM*	Examples
	Ia	Ib	II	III	IV	V	VI		
<i>Designation/recognition under an international convention or programme</i>									
World Heritage site								Low	Lake Malawi (Malawi)
Ramsar site								Very high	Upper Navua Conservation Area (Fiji)
Biosphere reserve								High	Dalai Lake (China)

Source: Dudley, N. (ed.) (2008: 62)



1. The world's relatively well-developed systems of **protected areas** can serve as examples of how to address connectivity issues, building ecological networks and applying the ecosystem approach at the landscape level;
2. **Transboundary** protected areas and conservation (at the national and sub-national level) provide a great opportunity to enhance participatory conservation strategies across nations, meaningful at the landscape level;
3. Transboundary protected areas and **connectivity conservation** offer an opportunity to manage landscapes at different scales through alliances between governments and the civil society;
4. **Transboundary cooperation** is especially relevant when dealing with connectivity conservation; and
5. **Connectivity conservation** is a practical and useful framework to achieve Aichi targets at the national and regional level.

Connectivity conservation

A straightforward argument:


Connectivity conservation is a nature-based solution to climate change.

IUCN WCPA International Connectivity Conservation Network: <http://connectivityconservation.net>







Large-scale
natural landscapes



Keeping the bush **intact**




Letting animals
move and survive



Interlinking protected areas



Restoring landscapes

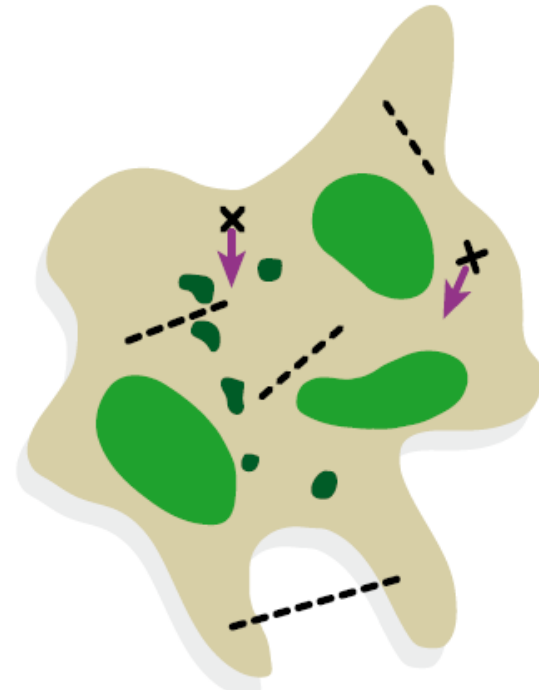


Involving many
people

Across many **tenures**

Connectivity conservation includes:

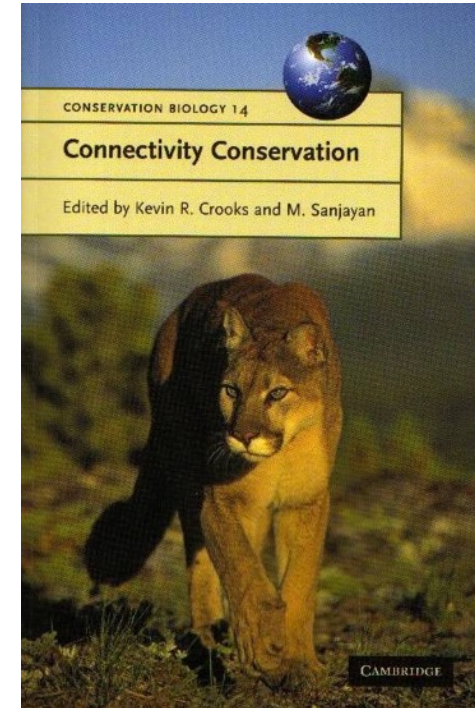
- Interconnecting protected areas;
- Working with people and authorities to sustainably manage natural and modified landscapes between protected areas; and
- Working with people and authorities to help minimise the effects of climate change.



From the biological perspective, connectivity conservation is essentially:

About the degree of movement of organisms (plants and animals) and processes (ecological interactions, ecosystem processes, habitat permeability and natural disturbances).

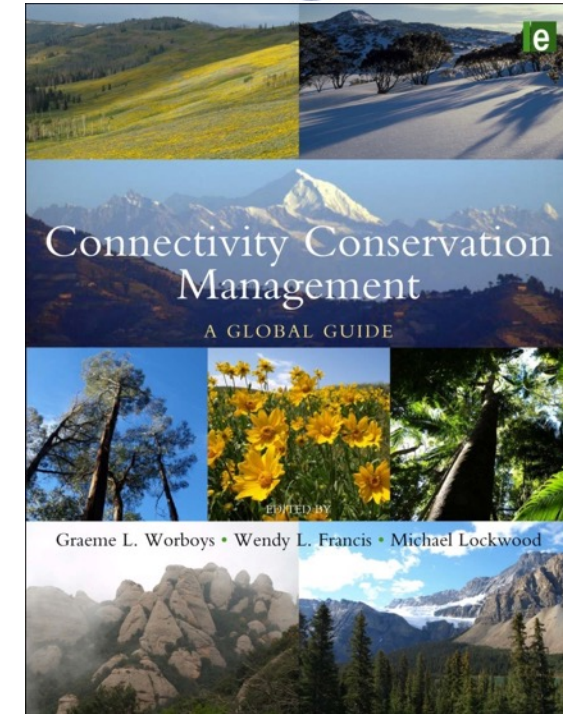
Source: Crooks, K.R. and Sanjayan, M. (Eds.) (2006). Connectivity Conservation. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.



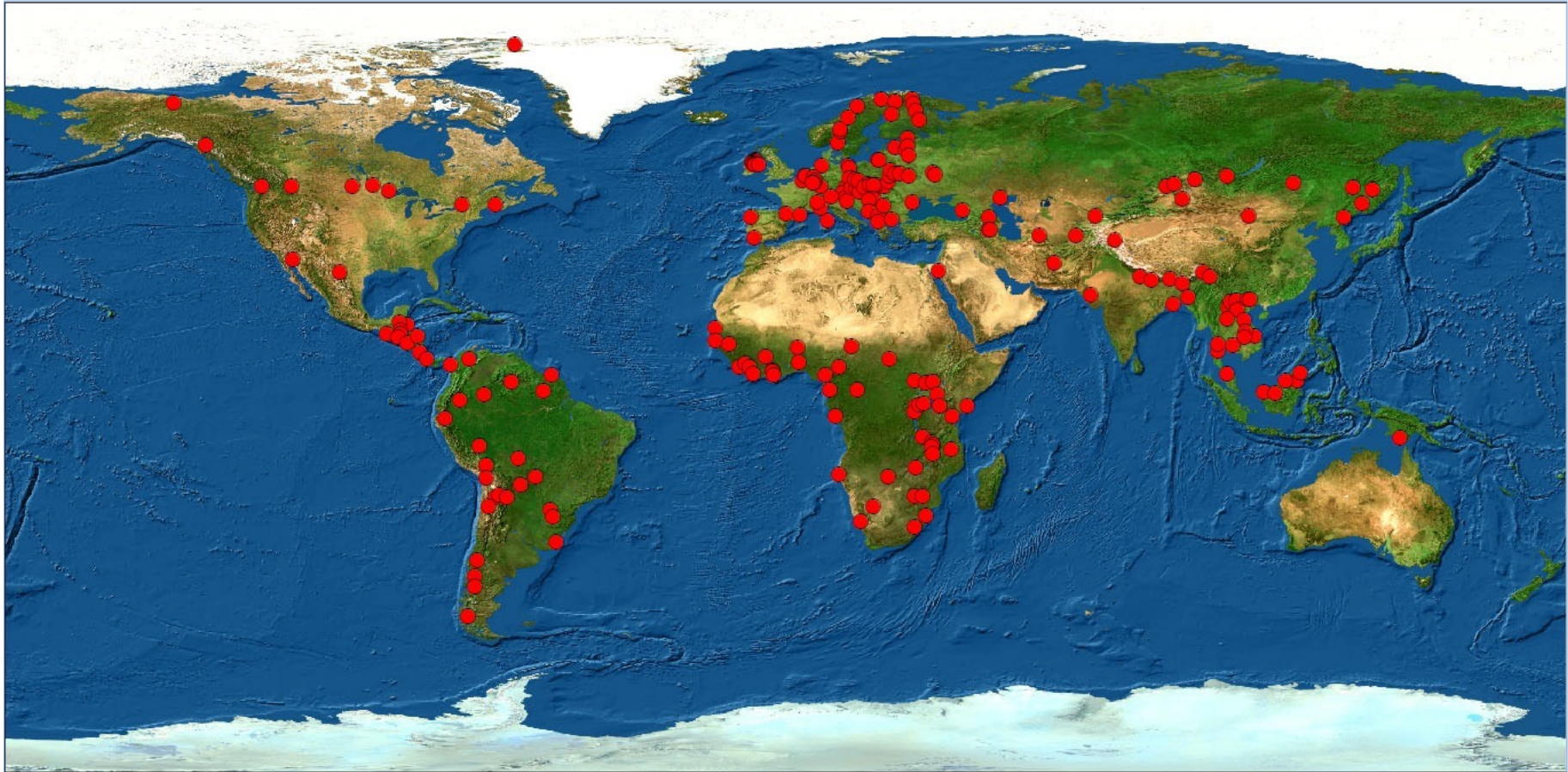
Connectivity conservation characteristics:

- **Size:** IUCN is dealing with large areas of essentially natural lands.
- **Many people and stakeholders** are involved in connectivity corridors.
- **Tenure:** land ownership is typically diverse

Some similarities to aspects of Biosphere Reserve management, but the area is sometimes much larger...



Global Trend on Transboundary PAs



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; and**
- i. **Poverty alleviation, etc.**



Defining transboundary conservation

Transboundary conservation is a process of cooperation to achieve conservation goals across one or more international boundaries



WCPA typology of Transboundary Conservation Areas

Type 1:

Transboundary Protected Area

Type 2:

Transboundary Conservation Landscape
and/or Seascape

Type 3:

Transboundary Migration Conservation Area

Special designation:

Park for Peace

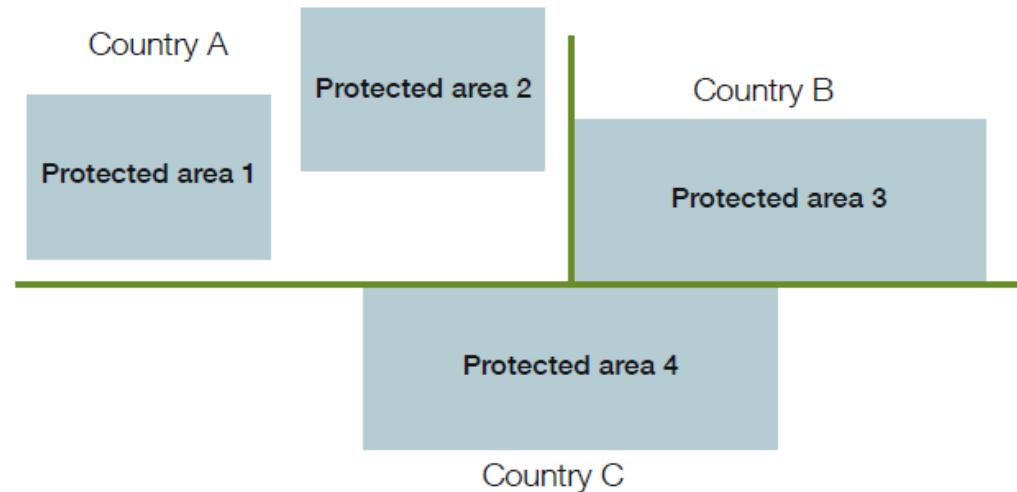


Definitions of TBC types

A **Transboundary Protected Area** is a clearly defined geographical space that is comprised of protected areas* that are ecologically connected across one or more international boundaries and is under some form of cooperation.

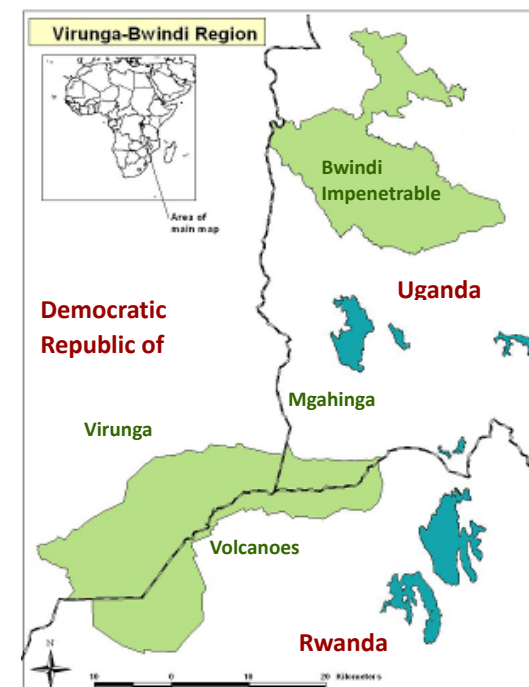
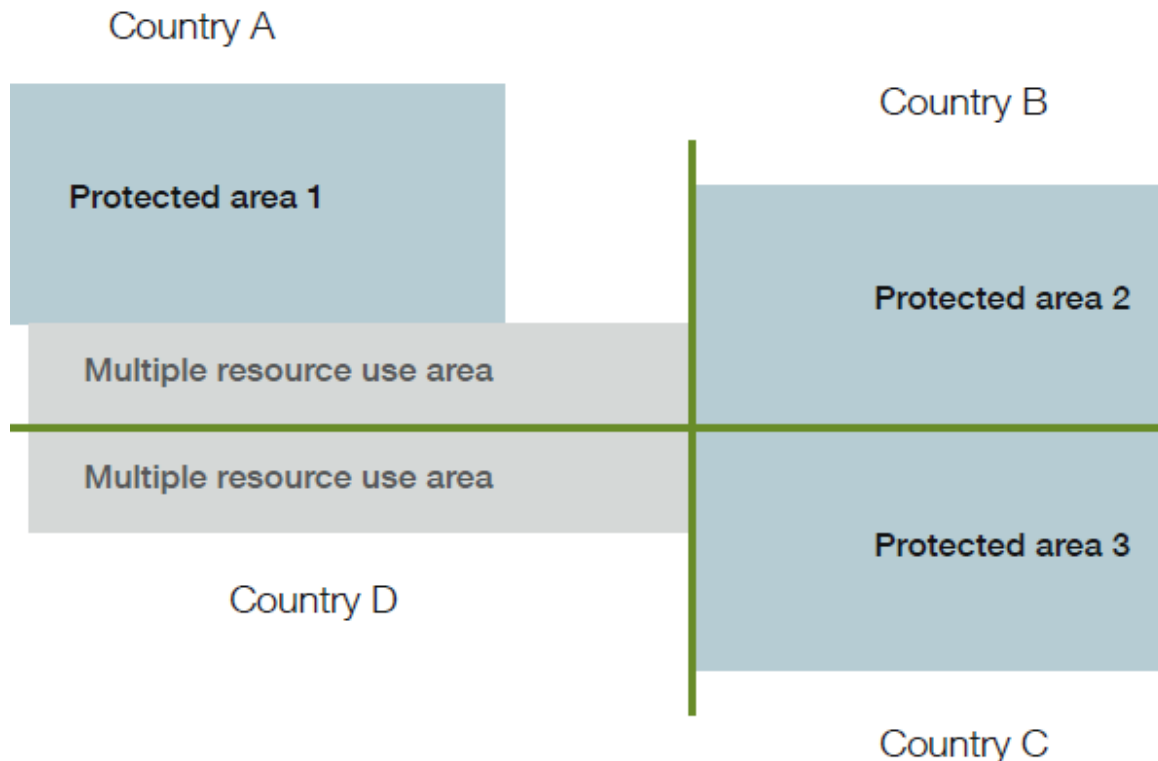


**Dudley, 2008*



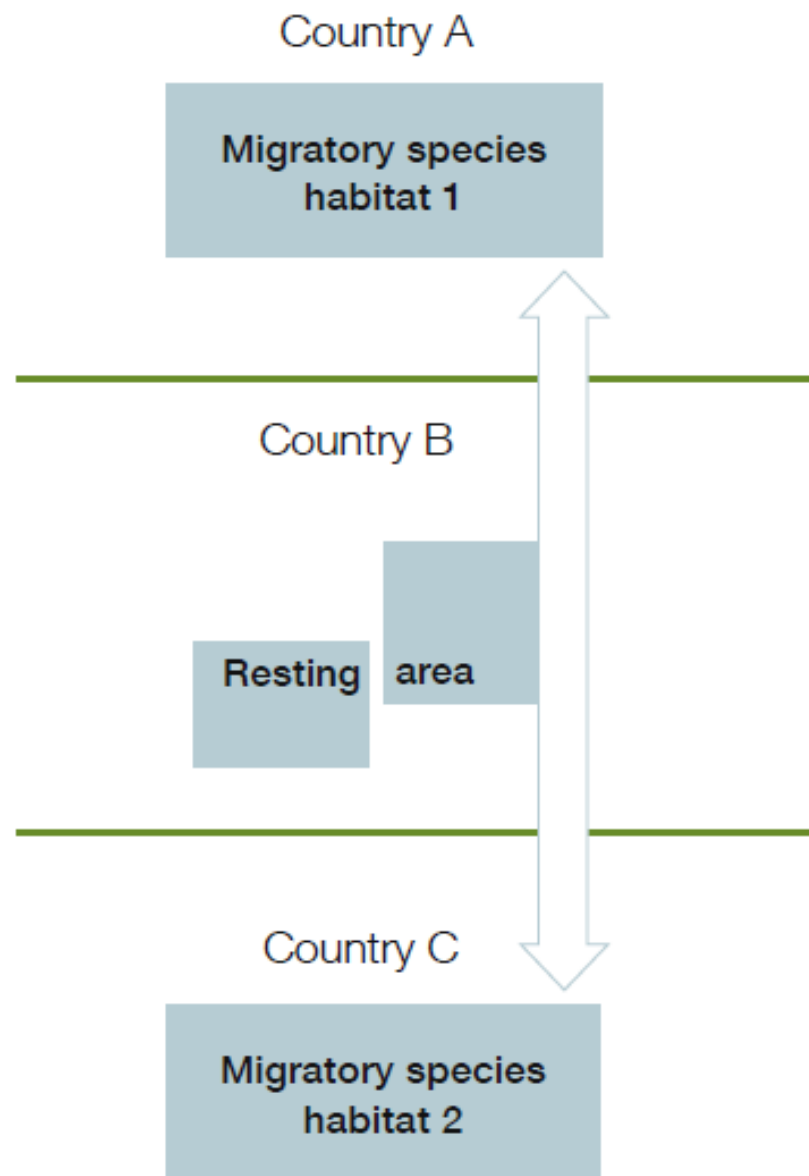
A **Transboundary Conservation Landscape and/or Seascape**

is an ecologically connected area that sustains ecological processes and crosses one or more international boundaries, and which includes protected areas as well as multiple resource use areas, and is under some form of cooperation.



Transboundary Migration Conservation

Areas are wildlife habitats that are necessary to sustain populations of migratory species and are under some form of cooperation.



World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)

Transboundary Protected Areas for Peace and Co-operation

Trevor Sandwith, Clare Shine,
Lawrence Hamilton and David Sheppard

Adrian Phillips, Series Editor

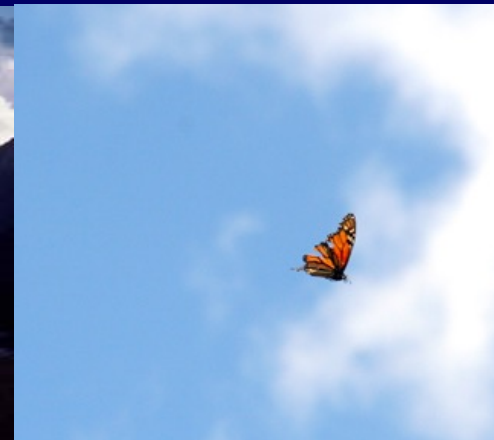


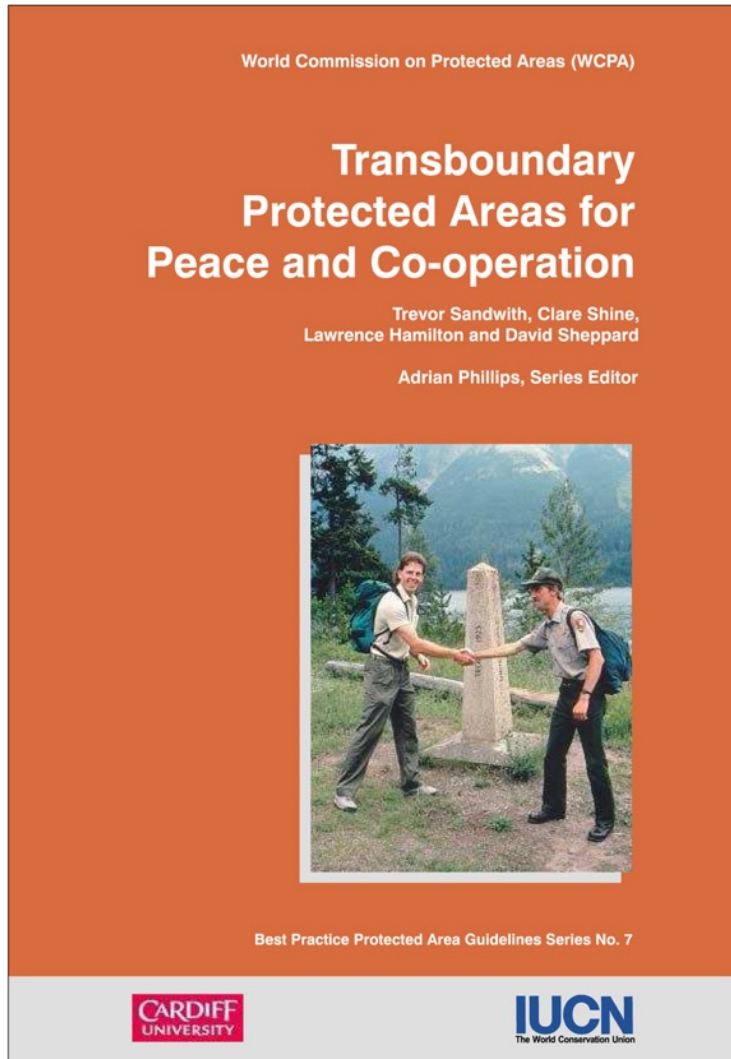
Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 7

CARDIFF
UNIVERSITY

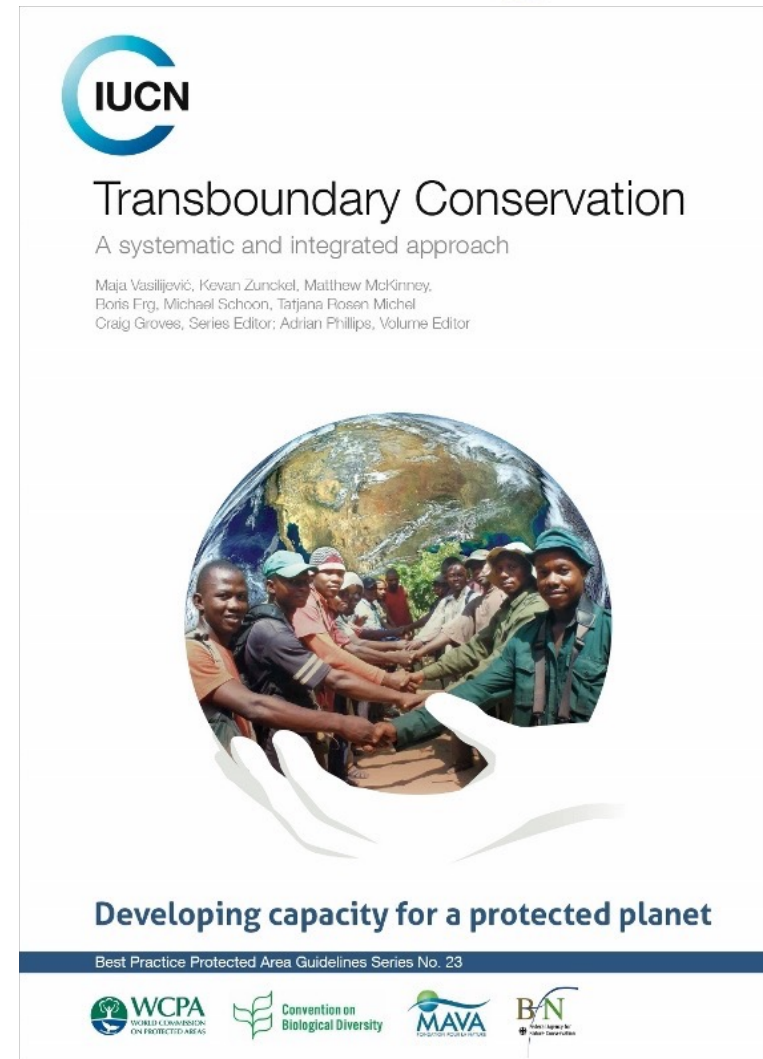
IUCN
The World Conservation Union

A **Park for Peace** is a special designation that may be applied to any of the three types of Transboundary Conservation Areas and is dedicated to the promotion, celebration, and/or commemoration of peace and cooperation.





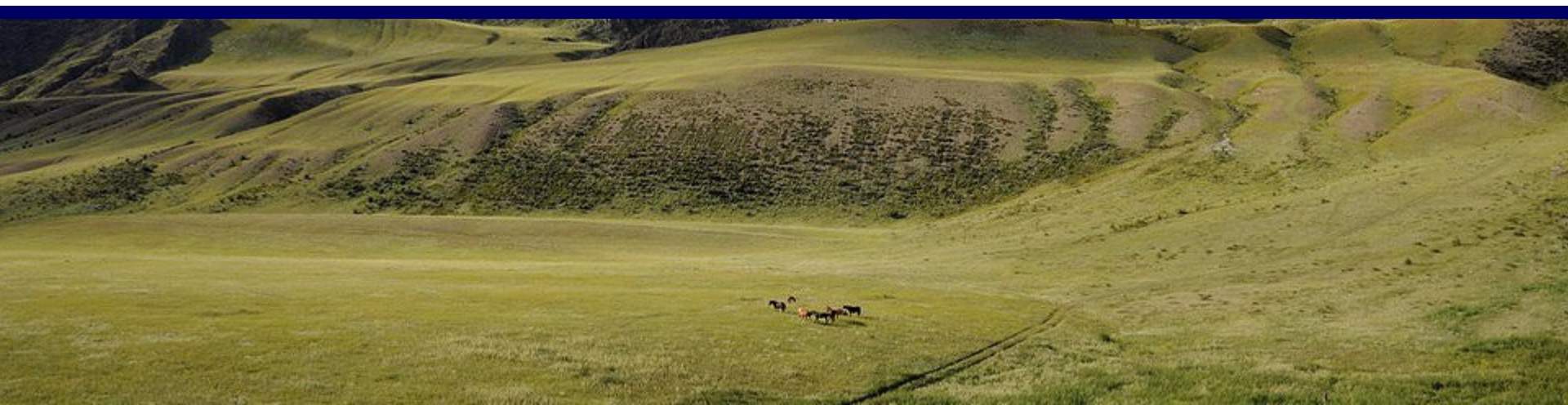
Revised,
updated and
expanded



Vasiljević, M., Zünckel, K., McKinney, M., Erg, B., Schoon, M., Rosen Michel, T. (2015). *Transboundary Conservation: A systematic and integrated approach*. Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 23, Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.

Support to the WCPA Guidelines by the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)

- UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP18 (2014) called all Parties to the CMS and relevant organizations **to apply IUCN WCPA Best Practice Guidelines on transboundary conservation**



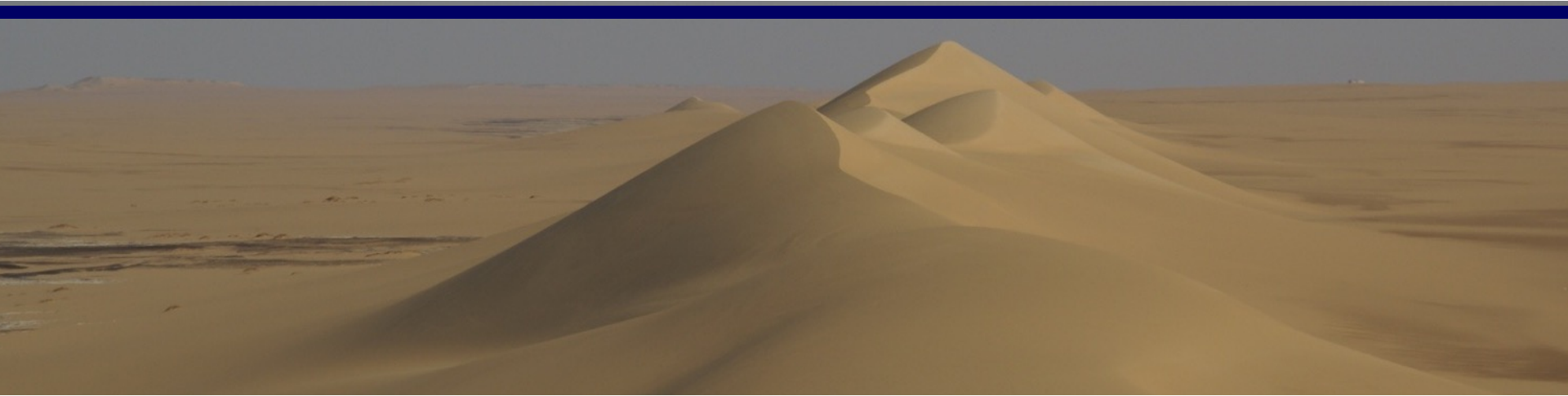
- Humanity has and continues to make serious mistakes in the way we relate to our natural world;
- Transboundary conservation is a mechanism and an approach that can help us correct many of these mistakes; and in doing so, begin to address our increasing vulnerability and introduce resilience to the way we live;
- TBC enhances **ecological functionality** and therefore **species survival** – including human;
- TBC initiatives enhance the potential of shared ecosystems to deliver a broad range of **ecosystem goods and services** that underpin societies and their economies – way beyond the traditional nature-based tourism paradigm;
- TBC enhances the cultural significance of nature by **bringing divided cultures back together** again and restoring their links with nature;

- TBC provides a framework within which the **on-the-ground management** of shared issues can be more effectively implemented on a day-to-day basis;
- TBC can create the momentum for the **harmonisation of legal and policy frameworks**;
- TBC can provide a foundation from which **peace and political stability** is secure.



Global challenges to transboundary conservation and connectivity:

- Human demographic pressure;
- Diplomatic, military or border conflicts;
- Climate change, health issues and food security; and
- Disparities between neighbouring countries



1. Global Initiatives

- a. Coral Triangle Initiatives (CTI);
- b. Heart of Borneo Initiative (HoBI);

2. Transboundary Conservation in Asia

- a. **China - India - Myanmar:** HI-LIFE, the transboundary Landscape Initiative in the Far-eastern Himalaya;
- b. **China - India - Nepal:** Kailash Sacred Landscape;
- c. **Afghanistan - Bangladesh - Bhutan - China - India - Myanmar - Nepal - Pakistan:** Hindu Kush Himalayan region (HKH)
- d. **Thailand - Cambodia - Lao PDR:** The Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex;
- e. **Lao - Vietnam:** Hin Nam Ho & Phong Nha-Ke Bang NP (WH site). One of the largest tropical karst areas.

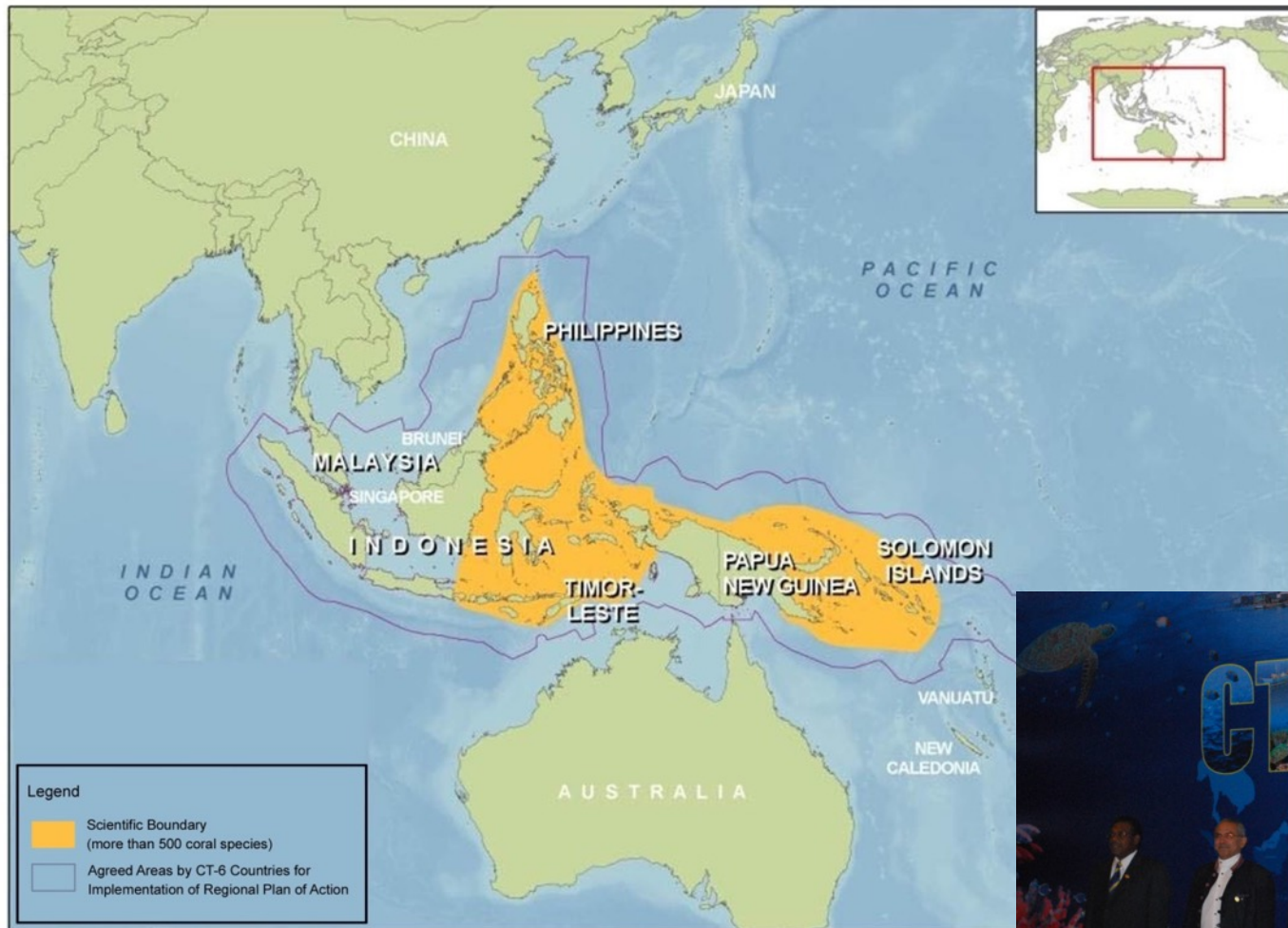


Examples of Internationally TBPA's in ASEAN

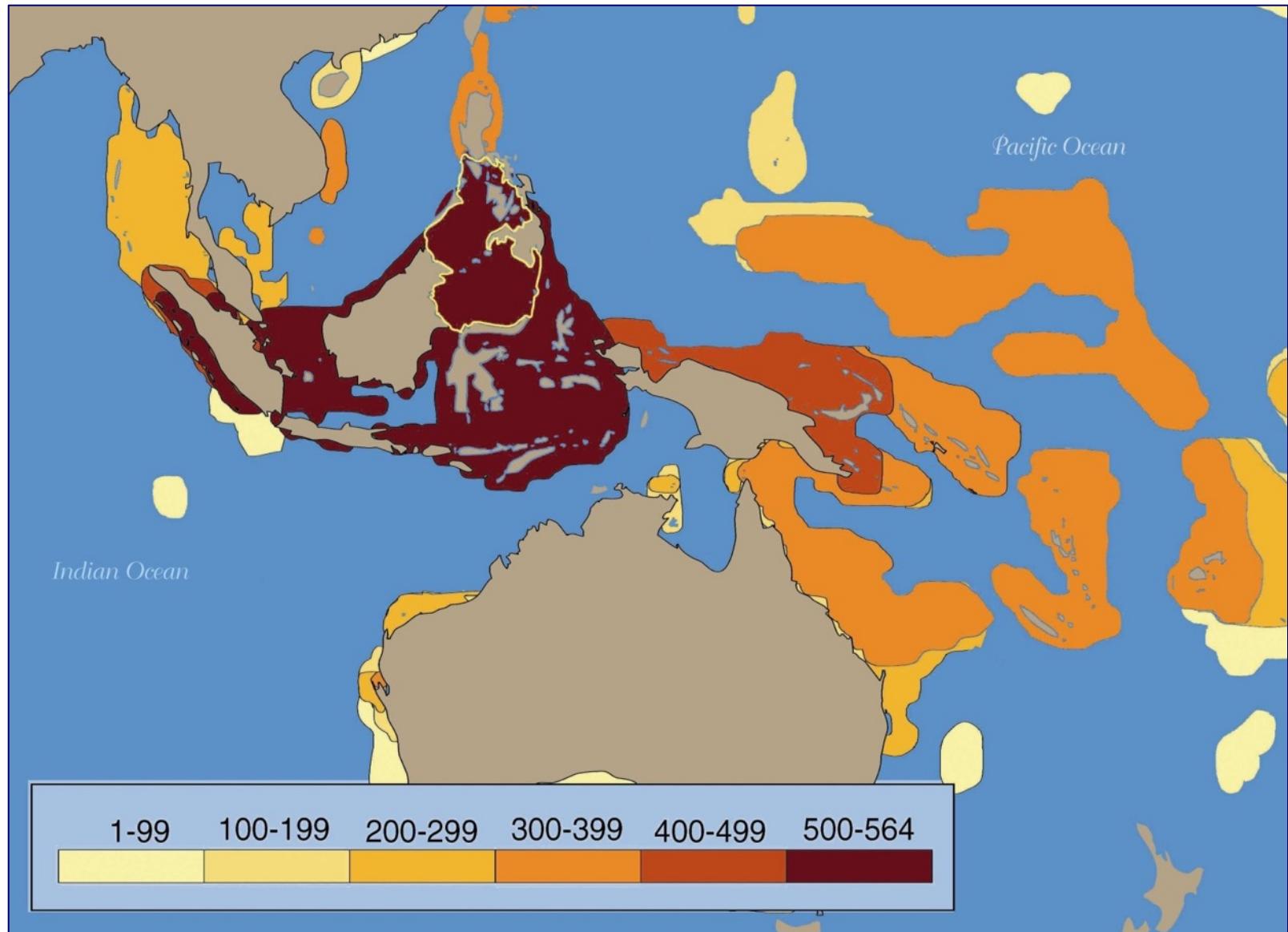
No.	TBPA Name	Country	Protected Areas
212		Lao PDR	Nam Et National Biodiversity Conservation Area
		Vietnam	Sop Cop Nature reserve
219		Lao PDR	Phuo Xiang Thong National Biodiversity Conservation Area
		Thailand	Pha Tam NP Kaeng Tana
223	The Lanjak Entimau / Batang Ai / Bentung Kerihun Complex	Indonesia	Gunung Bentung Kerihun NP
		Malaysia	Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary Batang Ai NP
225	Labi Hills / Gunung Mulu Transboundary Complex	Brunei Darussalam	Labi Hills
		Malaysia	Gunung Buda Gunung Mulu NP
227	Turtle Islands Heritage Protected Area (TIHPA)	Malaysia	Pulau Penyu Park
		Philippines	Turtle Island Marine Sanctuary

UNEP-WCMC Global List of TBPA's (2007)

Coral Triangle Region



Coral Richness



STATEMENT BY SIR DAVID ATTENBOROUGH ON THE HEART OF BORNEO


Life on Earth is not evenly spread around our planet. Borneo – the world's third largest island – is one of its richest treasure-houses, full of an immense variety of wild animals and plants, all living in a magnificent tropical forest.

A single, vast, unbroken area of this forest still cloaks the mountains, foothills and adjacent lowlands that stretch along the inland borders of Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia. This is the Heart of Borneo and all of us who value life on this planet should support the efforts of these countries to conserve it. It is truly a world heritage and the world should respond to its needs.

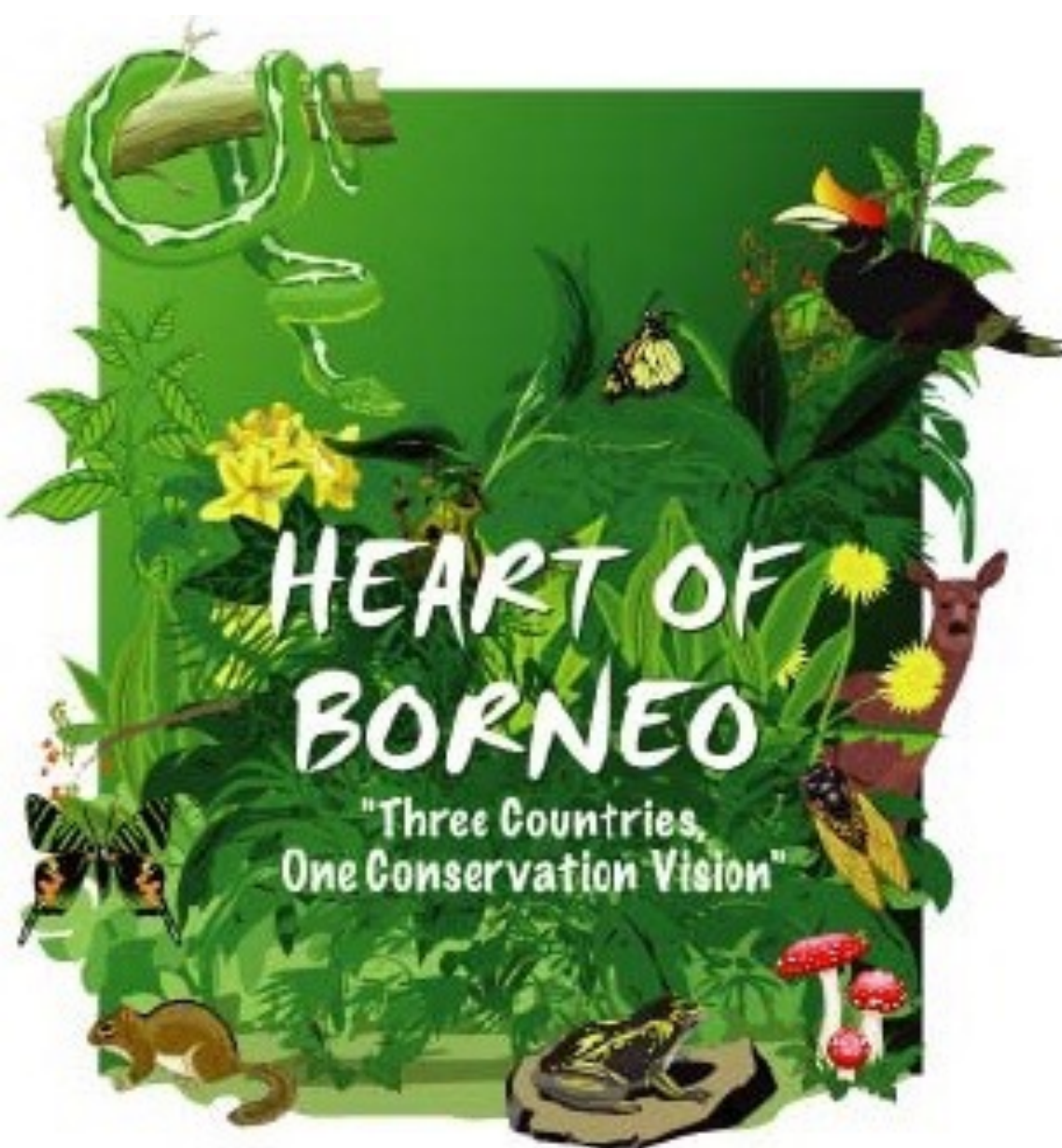
Like almost all such forests, it is under the threat of being cleared or degraded, thanks to the economic and social pressures of life in the 21st century. We must not let this happen.

These forests are not just the home of wildlife. They protect the land and give birth to the island's rivers. They maintain a natural system that supports both the lives of the local people and their countries' economies.

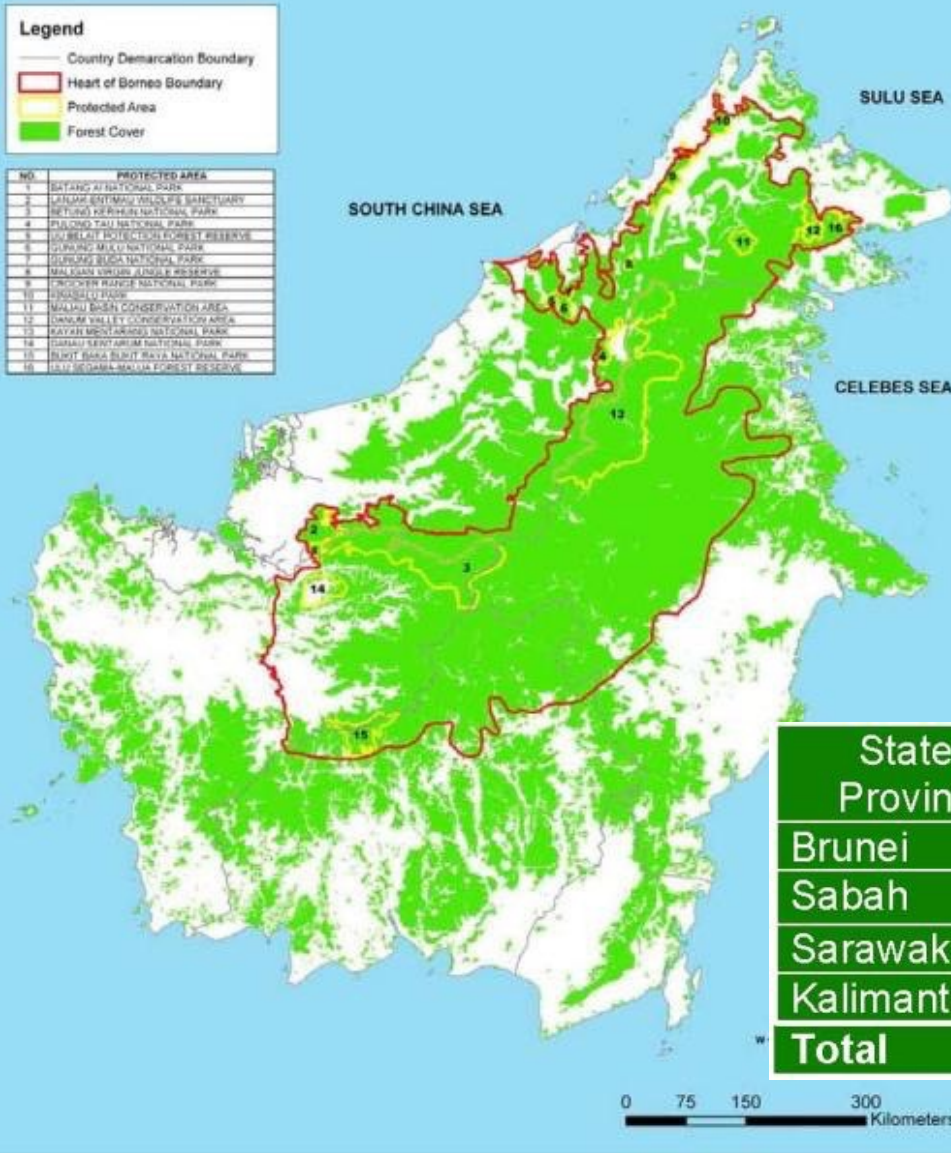
Please join with me to help save the Heart of Borneo – a global heritage.



Date: 7 April 2005



HEART OF BORNEO



© WWF-Malaysia / R. Alfred (2008)

State / Province	Size	Total Country	Percentage
Brunei	426,554	426,554	2.24
Sabah	3,896,168	6,020,849	31.59
Sarawak	2,124,681		
Kalimantan	12,613,000	12,613,000	66.17
Total		19,060,403	100%

DECLARATION ON THE HEART OF BORNEO INITIATIVE Three Countries, One Conservation Vision

We, the Governments of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Malaysia, recognizing the importance of the Island of Borneo as a life support system, hereby declare that:

- With one conservation vision and with a view to promote people's welfare, we will cooperate in ensuring the effective management of forest resources and conservation of a network of protected areas, productive forests and other sustainable land-uses within an area which the three respective countries will designate as the "Heart of Borneo (HoB)", thereby maintaining Bornean natural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations, with full respect to each country's sovereignty and territorial boundaries, and also without prejudice to the ongoing negotiations on land boundary demarcation.
- The HoB Initiative is a voluntary trans-boundary cooperation of the three countries combining the stakeholders' interests, based on local wisdom, acknowledgement of and respect for laws, regulations and policies in the respective countries and taking into consideration relevant multilateral environmental agreements, as well as existing regional and bilateral agreements / arrangements.
- We are willing to cooperate based on sustainable development principles through research and development, sustainable use, protection, education and training, fundraising, as well as other activities that are relevant to trans-boundary management, conservation and development within the areas of the HoB.

To support this Declaration, we, the three countries will prepare our respective project documents incorporating the strategic and operational plans, which will form the basis for the development of our road map towards realizing the vision of the HoB Initiative.

Done at Bali, Indonesia on the twelfth day of February, two thousand and seven in three original copies.

For the Government of
His Majesty the Sultan
and Yang Di-Pertuan of
Brunei Darussalam

For the Government
of the Republic of
Indonesia

For the Government of
Malaysia

H.E. Pehin Dato Dr.
Awang Haji Ahmad bin
Haji Jumat
Minister of Industry and
Primary Resources,
Brunei Darussalam

H.E. Mr. M. S. Kaban
Minister of Forestry,
Republic of Indonesia

H.E. Dato' Seri Azmi bin
Khalid
Minister of Natural
Resources and Environment,
Malaysia

Signing of Declaration on Feb 12, 2007 in Bali



© WWF-Malaysia / R. Amat (2007)

IUCN WCPA Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group (1997)

- Promote awareness of the value of TBC;
- Promote effective governance structures to support management of TB areas;
- Encourage and advise in the establishment of new TB areas;
- Develop guidelines and standards;
- Coordinate a Global Transboundary Conservation Learning Network; and
- Strengthen information exchange and dissemination;
- Membership: Global = 250; Asia = 24.

A call to action

- Develop TBC monitoring and evaluation tool to better measure and track benefit flows, as well as gauge effectiveness/performance;
- Develop a TBC database and mechanisms to keep it up to date;
- Use the 2015 TBC Guidelines to develop training courses for capacity development at all levels.



Further Info:

Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group (TBC SG)
IUCN-World Commission on Protected Areas

Webpage: www.tbpa.net

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Chair

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