

Transboundary Conservation Areas

Lesson 1: Introduction and Background to Transboundary Conservation Areas



Factors of Success

Assess the enabling environment to pursue transboundary conservation

Define the transboundary context and relationships affecting the achievement of the conservation targets and the resulting geographic extent

Identify and involve stakeholders, obtain support of decision makers and ensure political will and buy-in

Agree on common values and joint vision

Determine common transboundary management objectives and develop cooperative agreements



Lesson Overview & Goals

Introduction and Background

Defining transboundary conservation

Importance, benefits and challenges of transboundary conservation

International frameworks and approaches

Overview of the transboundary conservation process



Transboundary Conservation: Defined

What is transboundary conservation? What are some examples?
• ...



Transboundary Conservation: Defined

Transboundary Conservation:

"A process of cooperation to achieve conservation goals across one or more international boundaries"

Elements of International Cooperation:

- Identifying common values and needs concerning shared natural resource
- Coordinating (inter)national objectives and management
- Improving conservation efforts beyond national boundaries
- Harmonizing laws and programmes
- Engaging with relevant stakeholders
- Developing collaboration among different governance systems



Typology of TBCAs: Examples



Transboundary
Protected Area &
Park for Peace

Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park (Canada, USA)



Transboundary
Conservation
Landscape/Seascape

W-Arly-Pendjari Complex (Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger)



Transboundary
Migration
Conservation Area

Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Corridor (Colombia, Panama, Ecuador, Costa Rica)







Ecological Benefits



- Improving ecological integrity
- Strengthening ecosystem resilience
- Securing long term survival of species
- Facilitating reintroduction or natural recolonization of species
- Enabling larger species dispersal

Best Practice Guidelines:
Case studies 2, 10, Boxes 5, 10



Socio-economic Benefits



Best Practice Guidelines: Box 8, Case study 5

- Strengthening social relations and trust
- Supporting transboundary trade of local products
- Facilitating nature-based transboundary tourism
- Enabling common marketing
- Promoting sustainable use
- Assisting sustainable development of borderlands and improving local economy
- Providing opportunities for co-funded projects



Cultural Benefits

- Recognizing cultural heritage and spiritual values
- Enhancing cultural significance of nature by bringing divided cultures back together
- Supporting linkages between nature and Indigenous Peoples and traditional local communities
- Preserving historical transboundary landscapes



Best Practice Guidelines: Box 9, Case studies 3, 4



Benefits for Day-to-Day Management and Research

- Enhancing efficiency of day-to-day management of shared issues, e.g.: sharing equipment, joint patrols and cooperation in wildfire management, ecosystem restoration, search and rescue operations, and control of invasive species
- Supporting coordinated capacity development for protected area staff
- Promoting dynamic problem-solving
- Enabling exchange of knowledge, information and expertise
- Facilitating joint research and harmonized monitoring of species and habitats
- Supporting integrated management and development of common conservation strategies

Best Practice Guidelines: Case studies 5, 9, Boxes 6, 16



Political Benefits



- Enhanced cooperation and diplomacy
- Potential harmonisation of legal and policy frameworks
- Enabling foundation from which good political relations, stability and peace are secured

Best Practice Guidelines: Boxes 11, 12



Challenges in Transboundary Conservation





Challenges in Transboundary Conservation

- Different languages
- Cultural differences
- Political indifference
- Differences in law
- Different levels of economic development
- Unequal resources and capacity
- Unequal professional standards
- Undetermined vision and intangible goals
- Poor communication
- Lack of commitment
- Lack of cooperative spirit
- Need for increased coordination
- Inaccessible terrain







International Frameworks and Approaches

International Designations

Ramsar Convention

- Consultation regarding transboundary wetlands
- Guidelines for international cooperation on transboundary wetlands
- Integrated River Basin Management approach

UNESCO World Heritage Convention

- Nominated properties may be transboundary and serial
- Joint management committee or similar body

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme

Recommendations for Transboundary Biosphere Reserves





International Frameworks and Approaches



- Convention on Biological Diversity -Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA)
 - Ecosystem approach in transboundary context
 - Establish regional networks of TBPAs
- Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)
 - Cooperation among range states
 - List of migratory species



Regional Programmes and Frameworks

Regional Frameworks

Southern African Development Community (SADC)

- Leads regional efforts to establish Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs)
- Regional network of TFCA practitioners

•EU Natura 2000 Network

- Sites established under Birds Directive and Habitats Directive
- Focus on habitats that cross international borders.

•International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

- Eight member countries of the Hindu Kush Himalaya
- o Transboundary Landscapes Programme supports conservation and sustainable use
- Transboundary conservation initiatives in six transboundary landscapes



Overview: Transboundary Conservation Process

WCPA's Framework	CONTEXT AND PLANNING		INPUTS AND PROCESSES	OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES
Stages	DIAGNOSE	DESIGN	TAKE ACTION	EVALUATE
Goals	Determine the need for transboundary conservation	Match the process to the situation	Secure resources and implement actions	Learn and adapt
Step 1	Identify if there is a compelling reason to act	Determine who should lead the effort	Assess the capacity to implement plans	Assess progress and outcomes
Step 2	Determine if there is a constituency for change	Mobilize and engage the right people	Develop an action plan	Determine if there is a need to continue
Step 3	Estimate the scope of the issue	Define the geographic extent	Secure financial sustainability	Adapt the management and action plans
Step 4	Estimate the capacity to work across boundaries	Negotiate a joint vision and develop management objectives	Implement the plans	Communicate progress



Overview: Transboundary Conservation Process

Context and Planning

- Diagnose: Determining the need for TBCAs
 - Identify a compelling reason to act
 - Determine if there is a constituency for change
 - Estimate the scope
 - Estimate the capacity to work across borders
- Design: Match the process to the situation
 - Determine leadership
 - Mobilize public
 - Define the geographic extent
 - Negotiate a joint vision and develop management objectives



Overview: Transboundary Conservation Process

Inputs and Processes

Take action: Secure resources and implement actions

- Assess the capacity to implement plans
- Develop an action plan
- Secure financial resources
- Implement the plans

Outputs and Outcomes

Evaluate: Learn and adapt

- Assess progress and outcomes
- Determine if there is a need to continue
- Adapt the management and action plans
- Communicate progress



Discussion

What current or proposed Transboundary Conservation Areas are you involved in? What are the challenges? What are the real or potential benefits?

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Transboundary Conservation Areas

End of Lesson 1