



# Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative



**Side Event on  
Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative  
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Peace and Biodiversity  
Dialogue Initiative

*“I know of no political movement, no philosophy, no ideology, which does not agree with the peace parks concept as we see it going into fruition today. It is a concept that can be embraced by all.”*

*Nelson Mandela*

The Republic of Korea, as President of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention Biological Diversity, launched the Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative (PBDI) in 2015.



## Peace Parks

Peace Parks are transboundary protected areas (TBPAs) 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 co-operation.

TBPAs, transboundary conservation landscapes, and peace parks refer to relatively large areas of land (and other natural systems), crossing international borders between two or more countries.





## **The Objectives of PBDI are to:**

Showcase the value of Peace Parks and their conservation benefits of biodiversity, especially how conservation also helps alleviating conflict;

Update information on transboundary conservation complexes in the world including in areas that could be established as Peace Parks.

## The Objectives of PBDI are to (cont.):



Catalyze the creation of new Peace Parks and strengthen existing ones in a number of regions, giving priority to areas declared as UNESCO World Heritage Sites;

Organize small workshops with three or four countries to explore opportunities of furthering their transboundary collaboration, and possibilities, including through partners, to step up political hype.

## The Objectives of PBDI are to (cont.):



Disseminate Best Practice Guidelines, Code of Conduct on Trans Frontiers Conservation Complexes to facilitate their wider acceptance and application; and

Facilitate the exchange of data and information, provide outside expertise, capacity building as well as technical assistance for planning and implementing the Peace Park concept.



# Expected Outcomes



At the end of PBDI:

Updated information on TBPA's in the world, including how many of them fall under the category of conflict between neighboring countries.

Publicity material including brochures, case studies, and best practices that showcase the value of conservation of biodiversity in TBPA's for wider benefits of augmenting ecosystem services, including making a case for promoting peace through biodiversity conservation.



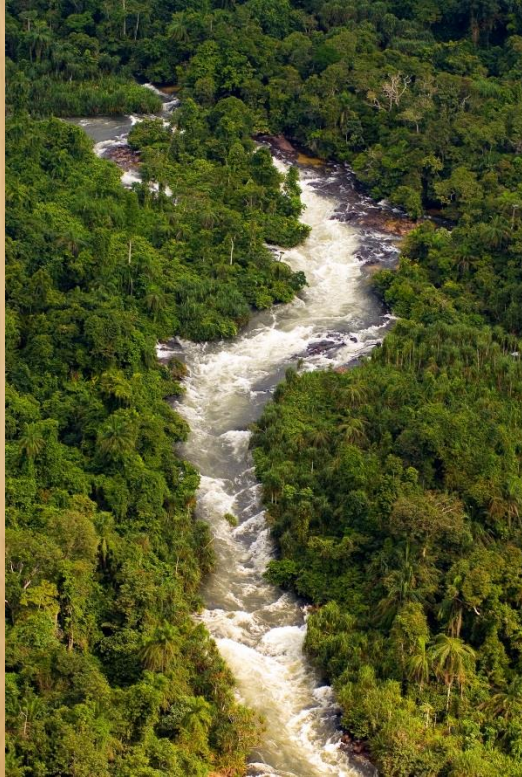
# Expected Outcomes



The possibility of establishing or in the process of establishing one Peace Park in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (GRULAC) and Central and Eastern Europe regions.

The emergence of the Republic of Korea as a leader to promote Peace Parks in the world.

# Partnerships



The Peace Parks Foundation is dedicated to creating transnational parks in Southern Africa.

In recent years, due to increasing interest in this concept, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the Peace Parks Foundation, and WWF-International are playing a leading role in promoting and implementing TBPA's and Peace Parks.

However, there is so much to be done on the interpretation, promotion, and application of this concept that it would be difficult for institutions working in isolation to succeed. The PBDI is being developed to play such a catalytic role and promote Peace Parks further.





# Website [www.cbd.int/peace](http://www.cbd.int/peace)

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## Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative

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### Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative

#### Welcome

The Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative promotes transboundary cooperation in protected areas globally. Through the Peace and Biodiversity Initiative, Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity can share knowledge and best practices in transboundary cooperation. They may also wish to strengthen existing cooperation mechanisms or develop new ones with the facilitation of the Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat and many partners with expertise in this regard.



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## Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative

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### E-learning

The Secretariat has developed concise learning modules which take approximately an hour each, providing an overview of key terms, concepts, resources, and approaches. To access the module "Transboundary protected areas and regional networks", other on-line courses as well as exercises, additional learning materials, and discussion forums, [click here](#).

#### Implementing agreements

Lesson 2: Implementing on the Ground

##### Security, Tension, and Armed Conflict

###### Guidelines for Managing Tension and Armed Conflict

In addition to basic security concerns, such as controlling the flow of humans and wildlife, there may also occasionally be times of tension and armed conflict between countries.

In such cases, there are some basic guidelines for managing transboundary protected areas.

If armed conflict does arise, protected area authorities should appeal to all parties to respect the agreements of the transboundary protected area, and to abide by international conventions. Where armed conflict threatens internationally-protected biodiversity, protected area authorities may also appeal for international sanctions.

- Develop rules and protocols before a conflict arises
- Take steps towards negotiation and resolution
- Encourage countries to follow international conventions
- Develop policies and protocols for displaced people
- Develop restoration and rehabilitation plans

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**Examples of Interventions**

Biodiversity-Related Law

Readings on Peace Parks

Case of the Korean Demilitarized Zone

Case of Liberia

Case of Sierra Leone

Peace and Conflict Monitoring

Virtual Library

### Examples of Interventions

#### A United Nations Approach to Address Natural Resources Across the Peace and Security Continuum

- 1. Preventive diplomacy/early warning**
  - Ensure resource governance is transparent, inclusive, accountable, sustainable and equitable
  - Identify violations of economic, social and cultural rights linked to natural resources
  - Identify resource scarcity hotspots and livelihood support needs
  - Support existing mechanisms that channel the voice of women in the above mentioned issues
- 2. Peacemaking and mediation**
  - Support dialogue between parties using "good offices"
  - Provide impartial technical information
  - Identify mutual benefits from natural resources
  - Build capacity for interest-based negotiation and for natural resource management
  - Include natural resources in negotiations and agreements where they are a conflict driver or means
  - Open the political space for key resource stakeholders to engage, including women
- 3. Peacekeeping**
  - Secure and demilitarize resource rich areas
  - Issue sanctions against conflict resources and support their enforcement
  - Support the implementation of natural resource clauses in peace agreements
  - Prevent threat financing from environmental crime
  - Restore administration of natural resources
- 4. Peacebuilding/sustaining peace**
  - Establish national vision and a framework for resource governance reforms combined with capacity building
  - Create jobs and resilient livelihoods from full range of natural resources for men and women
  - Secure land right and other resource rights as basis for sustainable resource management
  - Use cooperation over natural resources as a basis for trust building between divided groups
  - Develop co-management regimes and local dispute resolution processes for natural resources
  - Develop natural resources in a conflict and gender sensitive manner
  - Use resources as economic incentives for peace
  - Inclusive specific focus on ex-combatants, marginalized groups and women
- 5. Sustainable development**
  - Build inclusive, transparent and accountable political and economic institutions
  - Provide opportunities for inclusive decision-making on natural resources, including for women and indigenous groups
  - Share benefits from natural resources in an equitable manner
  - Ensure public rights to information, participation and justice in decision-making on natural resources and the environment
  - Increase transition towards an inclusive green economy for human well-being and social equity

- Resources
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#### 4. Peacebuilding/sustaining peace

• Establish national vision and a framework for resource governance reforms combined with capacity building

• Create jobs and resilient livelihoods from full range of natural resources for men and women

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• Use cooperation over natural resources as a basis for trust building between divided groups

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• Build inclusive, transparent and accountable political and economic institutions

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