

# OVERVIEW OF TRANSBOUNDARY CONSERVATION

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# Contents

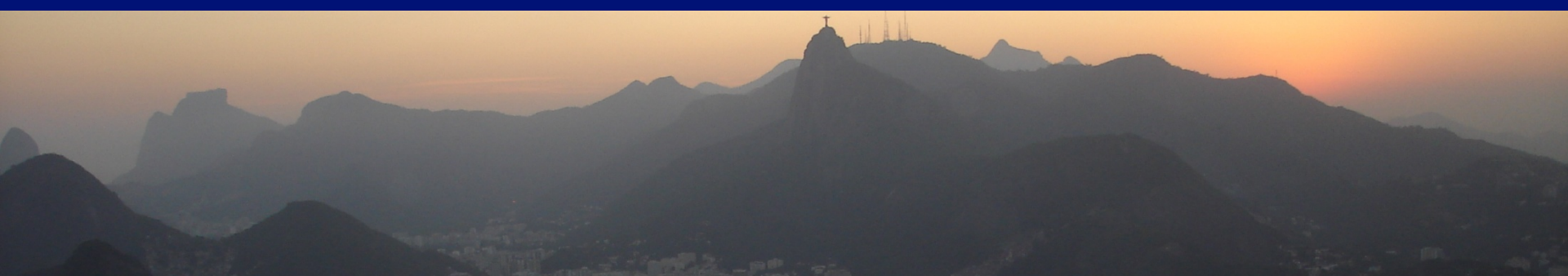
- **Part A - Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group (TBC SG);**
- **Part B - Connectivity and Transboundary;**
- **Part C - Transboundary Conservation; and**
- **Part D - Transboundary Initiatives.**



# Part A - Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group (TBC SG)

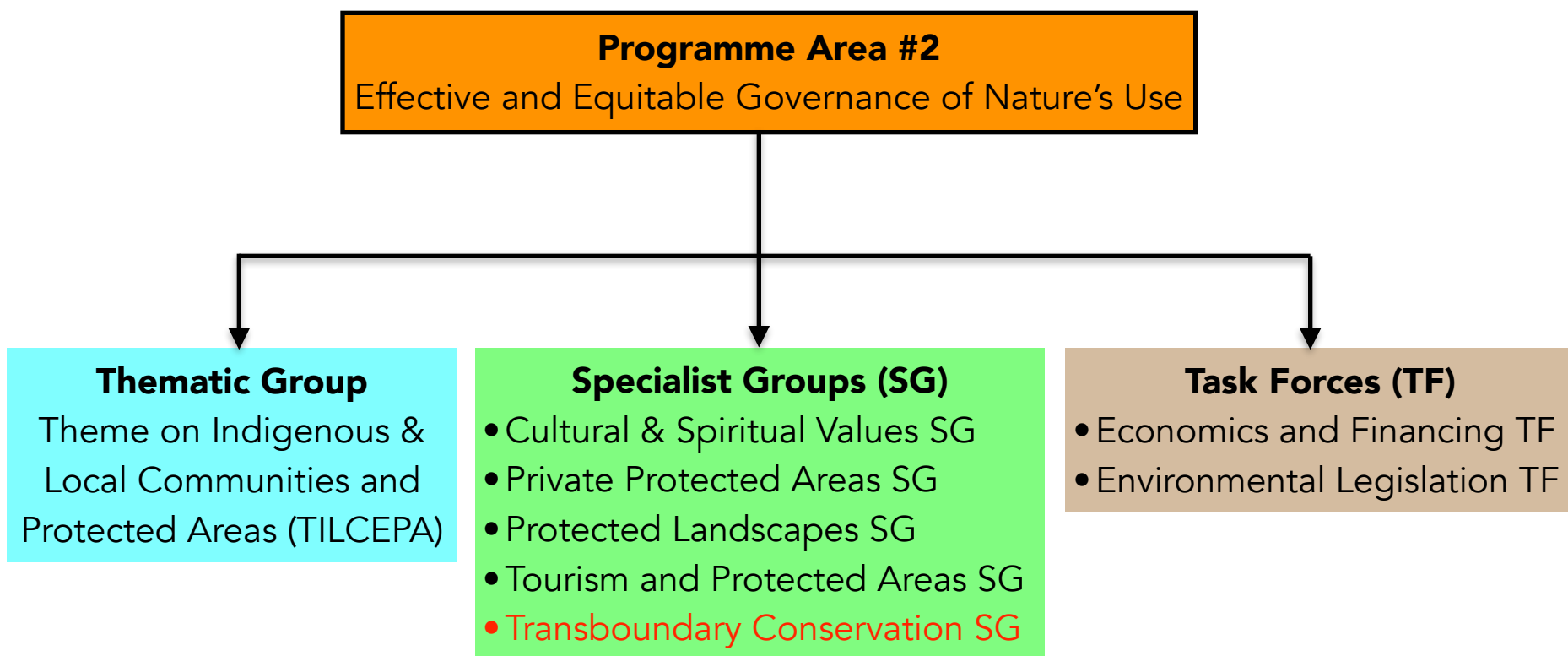


- Established in 1997 by IUCN to promote awareness on the values of Transboundary Protected Areas (TBPAs), via the Parks for Peace concept;
- Initially, it was jointly chaired by Trevor Sandwith and Charles Besancon;
- Promote effective governance structures to support management of TB areas;
- Encourage and advise in the establishment of new TBC areas;
- Develop guidelines and standards;
- Coordinate a Global Transboundary Conservation Learning Network;
- Strengthen information exchange and dissemination;
- Membership: Global = 250; Asia = 24.



<b>Programme Area #1</b> Valuing and Conserving Nature	<b>Programme Area #2</b> Effective and Equitable Governance of Nature's Use Thematic Group	<b>Programme Area #3</b> Deploying Nature-based Solution to Global Challenges
<b>Thematic Groups</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity Development, Education &amp; Learning Theme</li> <li>• Mountains &amp; Connectivity Theme</li> <li>• Marine Biome Theme</li> <li>• Policy &amp; Conventions Theme</li> <li>• Science &amp; Management Theme</li> <li>• World Heritage Theme</li> </ul>	<b>Thematic Group</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theme on Indigenous &amp; Local Communities and Protected Areas (TILCEPA)</li> </ul>	
<b>Specialist Groups (SG)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caves &amp; Karst SG</li> <li>• Freshwater SG</li> <li>• High Seas SG</li> <li>• Temperate Grasslands SG</li> <li>• Wilderness SG</li> </ul>	<b>Specialist Groups (SG)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural &amp; Spiritual Values SG</li> <li>• Private Protected Areas SG</li> <li>• Protected Landscapes SG</li> <li>• Tourism and Protected Areas SG</li> <li>• <b>Transboundary Conservation SG</b></li> </ul>	<b>Specialist Groups (SG)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Solutions SG</li> <li>• Climate Change SG</li> <li>• Urban Conservation SG</li> </ul>
<b>Task Forces (TF)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity Outcomes TF</li> <li>• Conservation Planning TF</li> <li>• Management Effectiveness TF</li> <li>• Marine Mammals &amp; Protected Areas TF</li> <li>• IUCN Green List of Protected Areas TF</li> </ul>	<b>Task Forces (TF)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economics and Financing TF</li> <li>• Environmental Legislation TF</li> </ul>	<b>Task Forces (TF)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy Parks, Healthy People TF</li> </ul>





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

Source:

Vasiljević, M., Zunckel, 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. Page xi

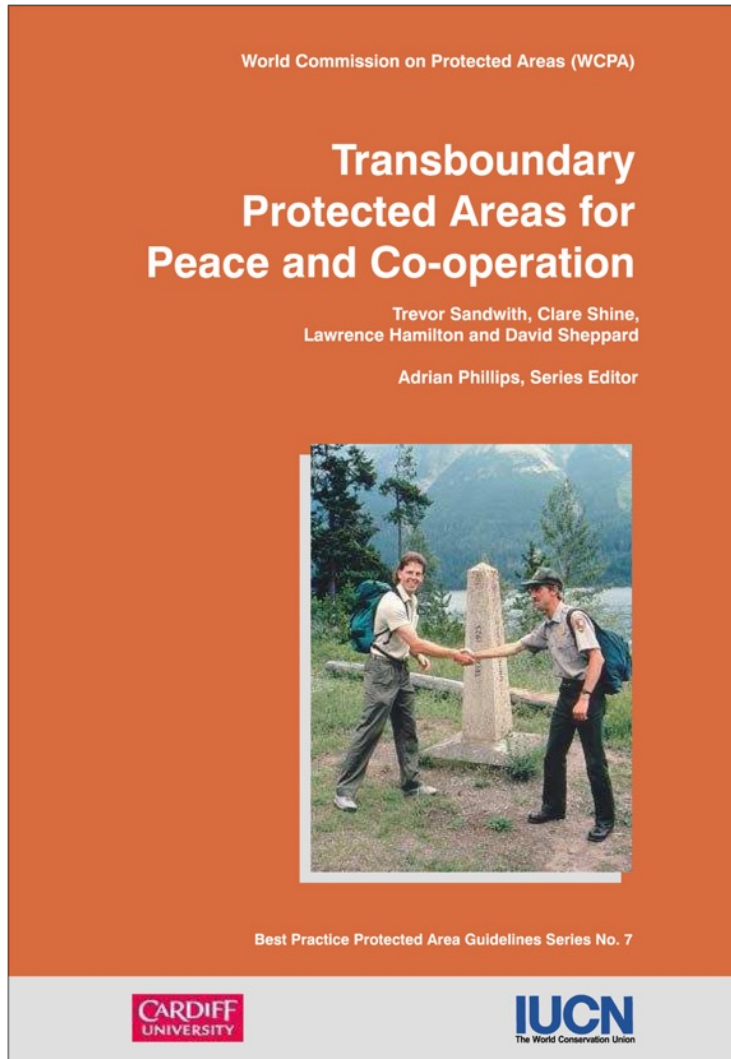


# Objectives of TBC:

- 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.

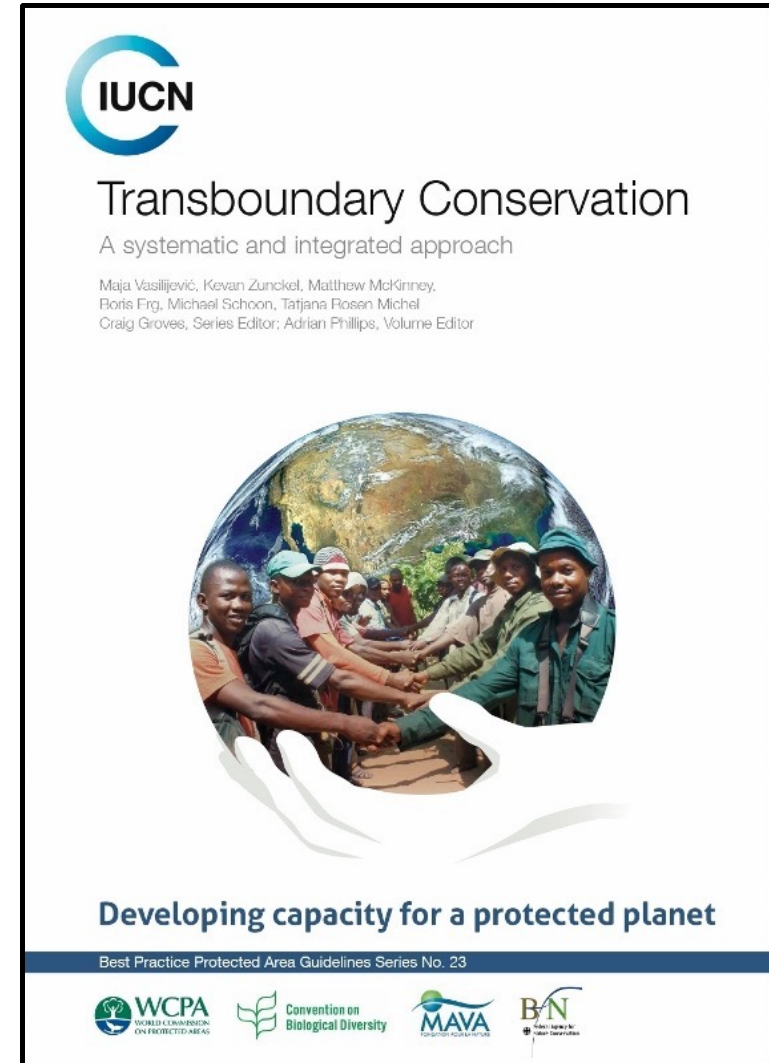
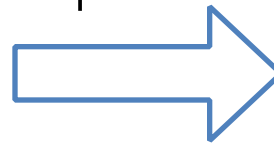


# WCPA Guidelines on transboundary conservation



Sandwith, T., Shine, C., Hamilton, L. and Sheppard, D. (2001). *Transboundary Protected Areas for Peace and Co-operation*. Best Practice Protected Areas Guidelines Series No. 7. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN

Revised,  
updated and  
expanded



Vasilijević, 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.



# What are WCPA Best Practice Guidelines?

[www.iucn.org/pa\\_guidelines](http://www.iucn.org/pa_guidelines)

- **No ordinary** publication;
- The **world's authoritative resource** for protected area managers;
- One of the **key WCPA products**;
- **Global standards** setting guide;
- Supports **better implementation of conservation action** in the field;
- Builds institutional and individual **capacity to manage** protected areas effectively.

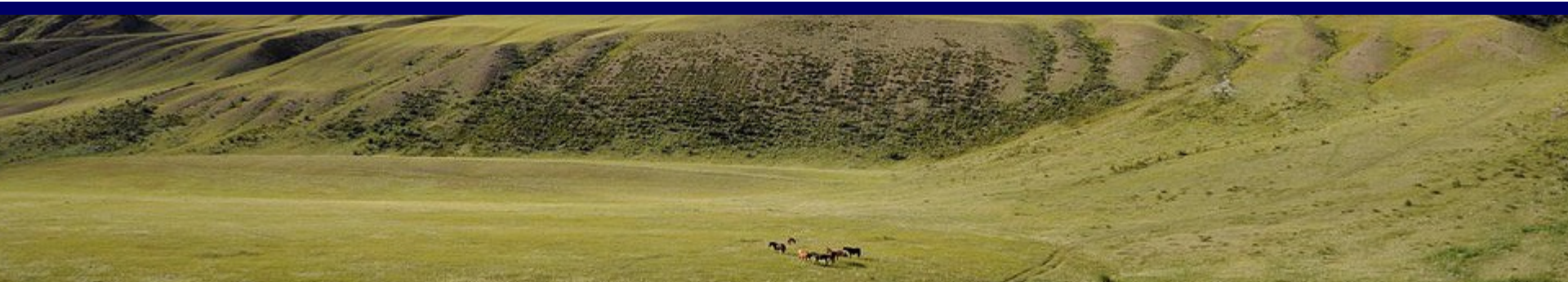


# Support to the WCPA Guidelines by the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)



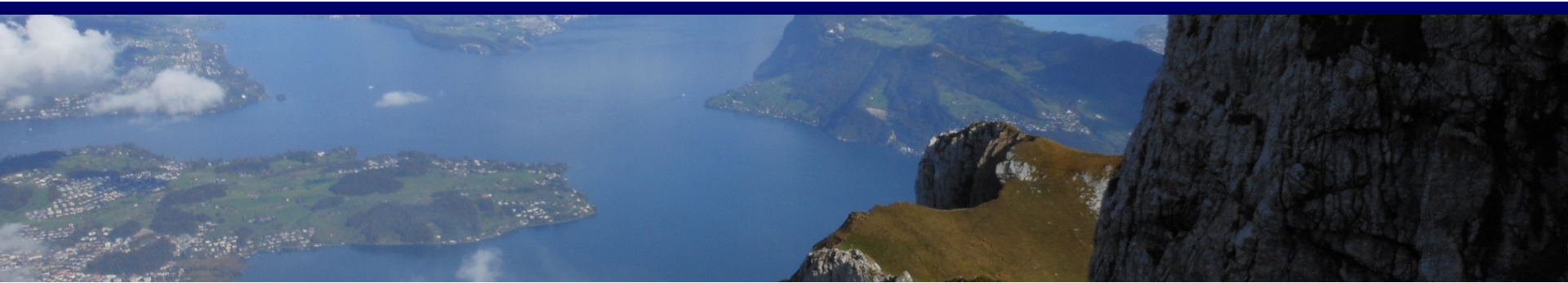
- UNEP/CMS/COP11/CRP18 (2014) called all Parties to the CMS and relevant organisations **to apply IUCN WCPA Best Practice Guidelines on transboundary conservation**

Source: [http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/\\_COP11\\_Meeting\\_Report\\_without\\_annexes\\_En.pdf](http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/_COP11_Meeting_Report_without_annexes_En.pdf)



# 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.



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## Further Info:

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

Webpage: [www.tbpa.net](http://www.tbpa.net)



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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.


Source: 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



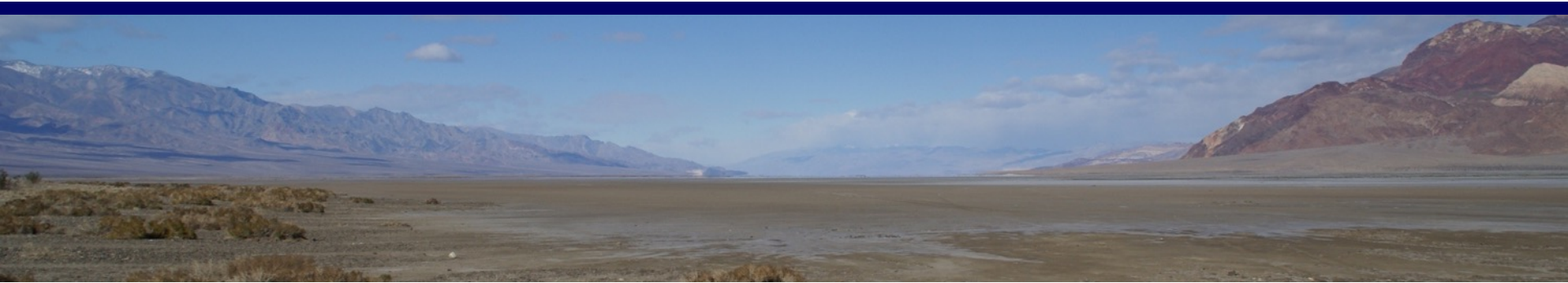
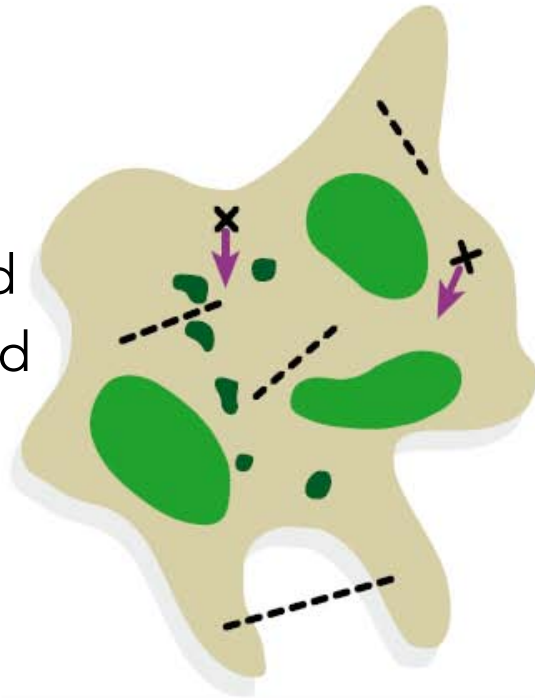
Involving many  
**people**

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.

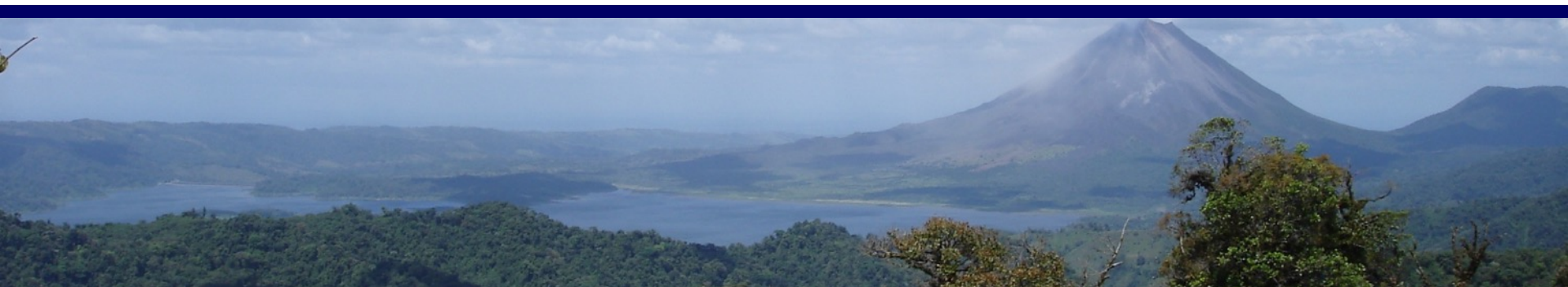
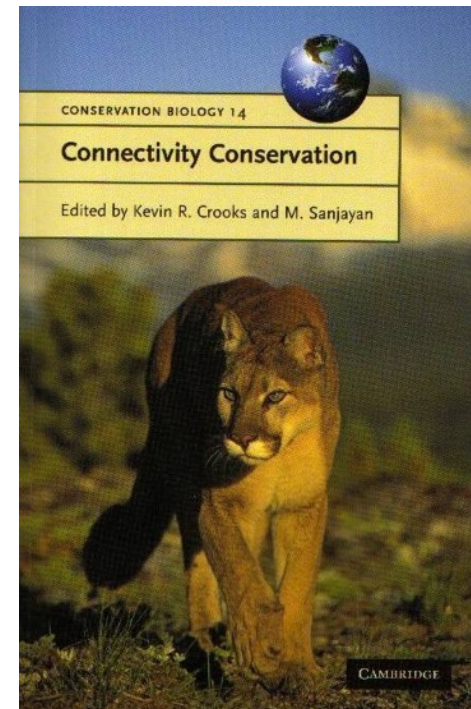


# From the biological perspective, connectivity conservation is essentially:

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

Source:

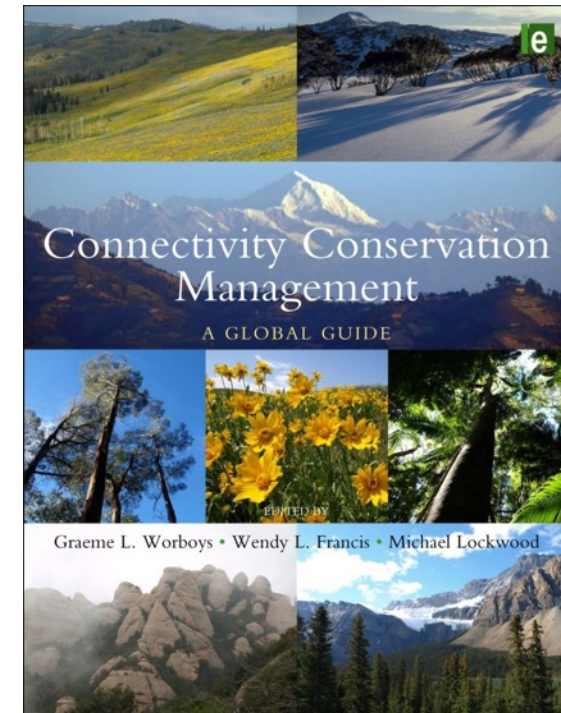
Crooks, K.R. and Sanjayan, M. (Eds.) (2006). Connectivity Conservation. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.



## 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

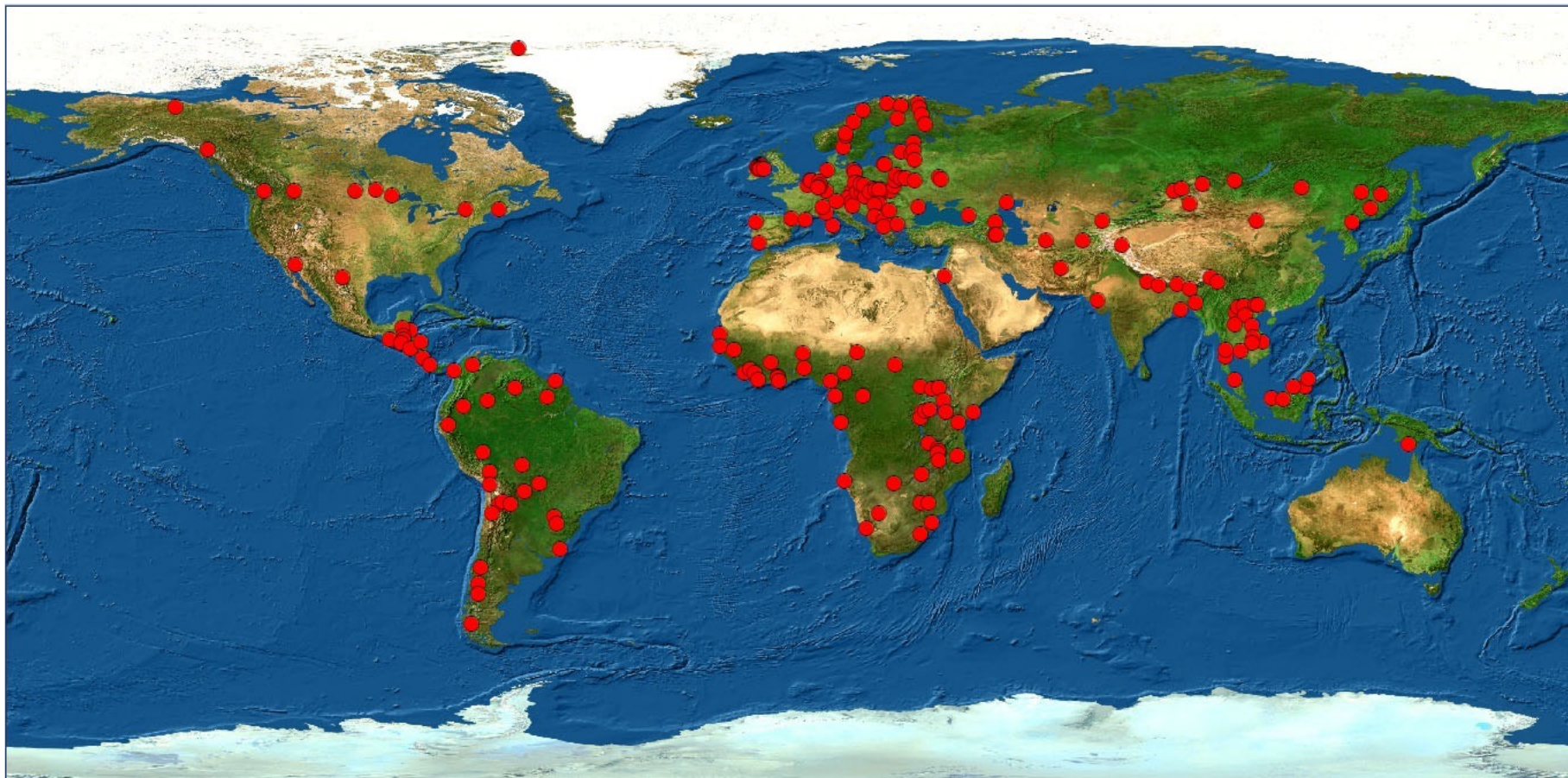
Some similarities to aspects of Biosphere Reserve management, but the area is sometimes much larger...



Source: Worboys, G.L., Francis, W.L. and Lockwood, M. (Eds.) (2010). *Connectivity Conservation Management: A Global Guide*. London: Earthscan Ltd.









# Typology of Transboundary Conservation Areas (TBCA)

## **Type 1:**

Transboundary Protected Area (TBPA)

## **Type 2:**

Transboundary Conservation Landscape  
and/or Seascape (TBCL/S)

## **Type 3:**

Transboundary Migration Conservation Area  
(TBMCA)

## **Special designation:**

Park for Peace

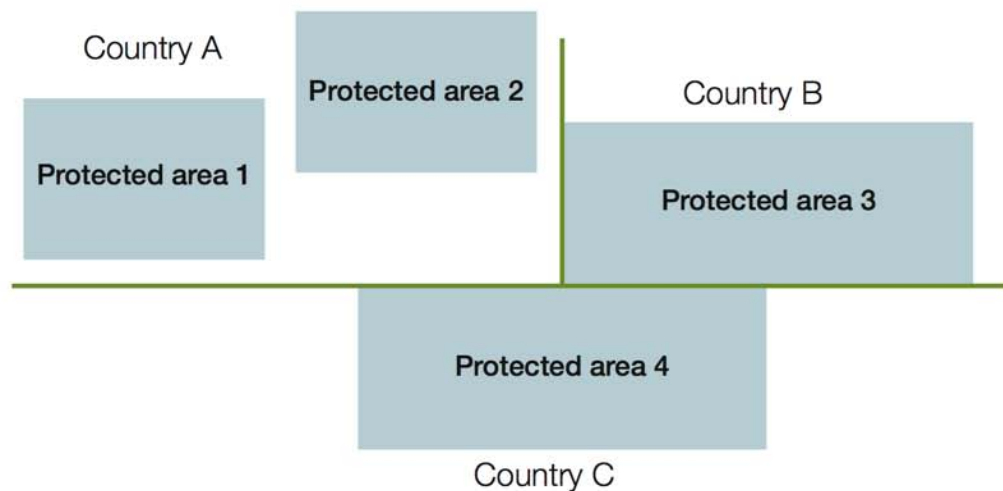


### Note:

'Cooperation' as used in all these definitions implies transboundary collaboration for conservation of various kinds; a minimum being regular communication and information sharing, but often also involving prior consultation, coordinated action, joint management planning and/or joint implementation of decisions

# Type 1: Transboundary Protected Area (TBPA)

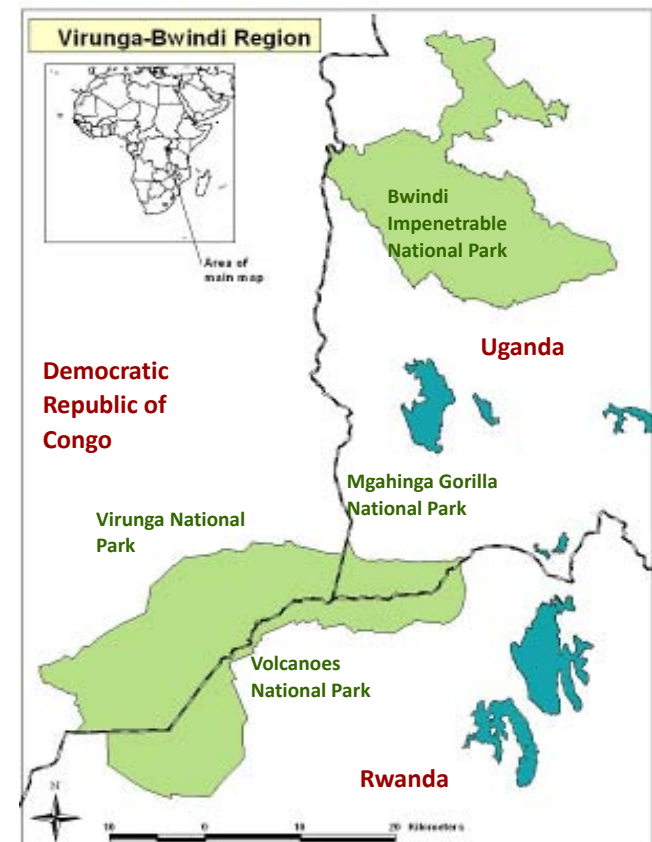
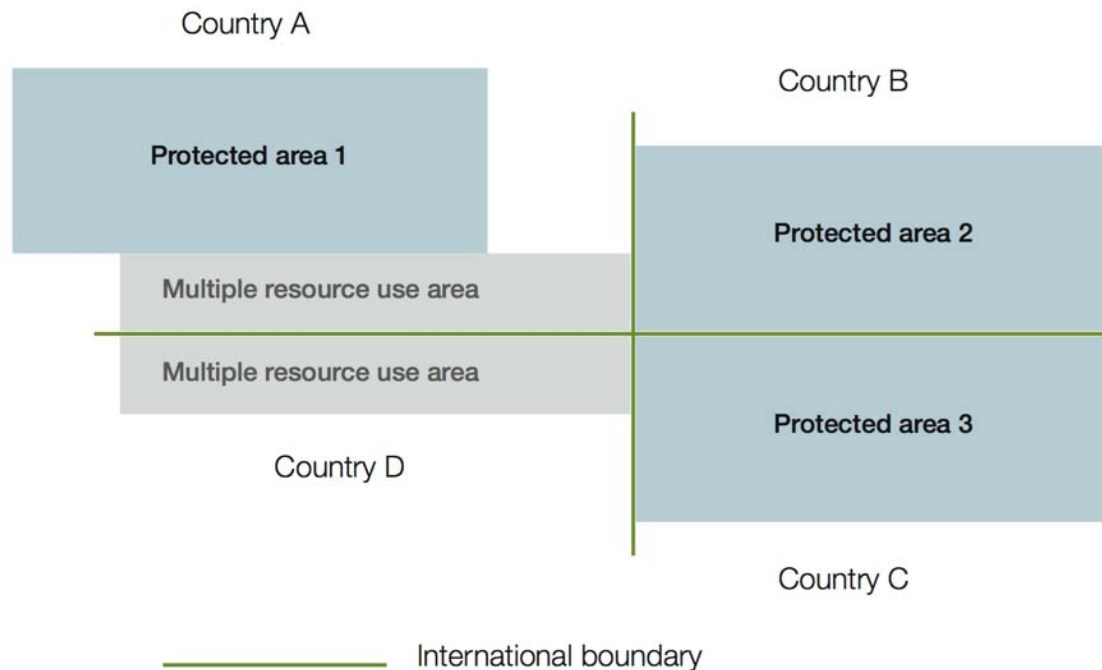
A **Transboundary Protected Area** is a clearly defined geographical space that includes protected areas that are ecologically connected across one or more international boundaries and involves some form of cooperation



— International boundary

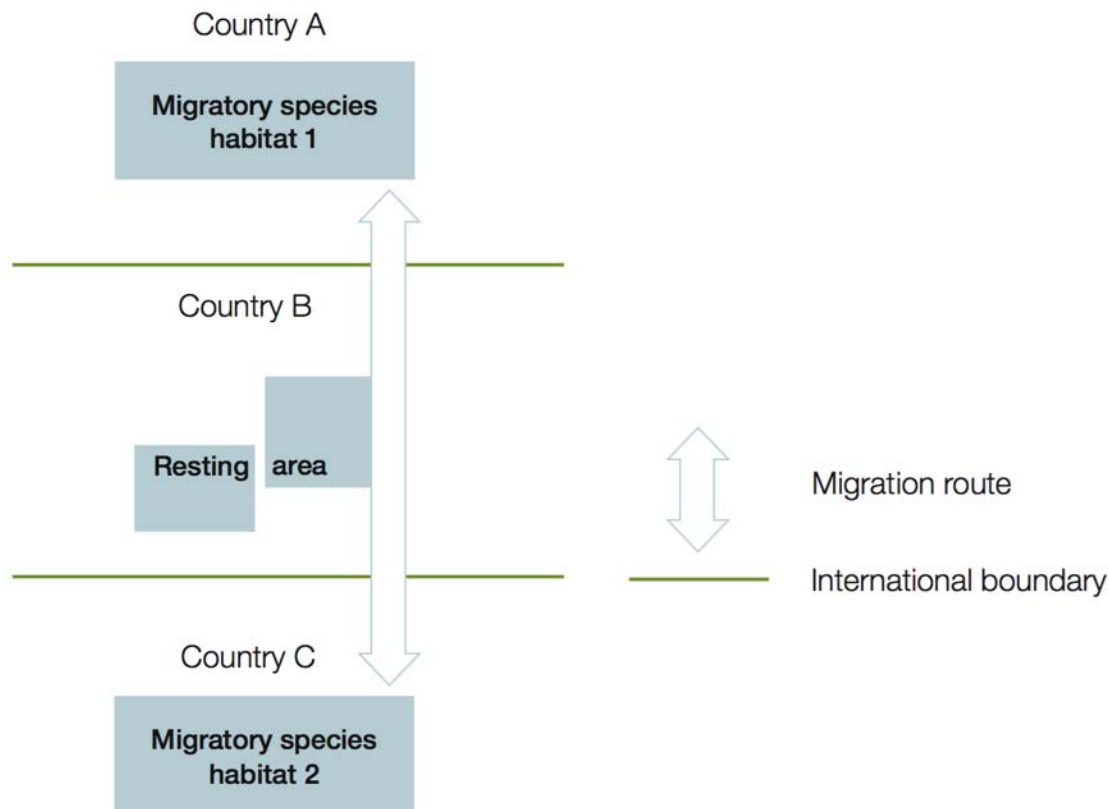
## Type 2: Transboundary Conservation Landscape and/or Seascape (TBCL/S)

A **Transboundary Conservation Landscape and/or Seascape** is an ecologically connected area that includes both protected areas and multiple resource use areas across one or more international boundaries and involves some form of cooperation.

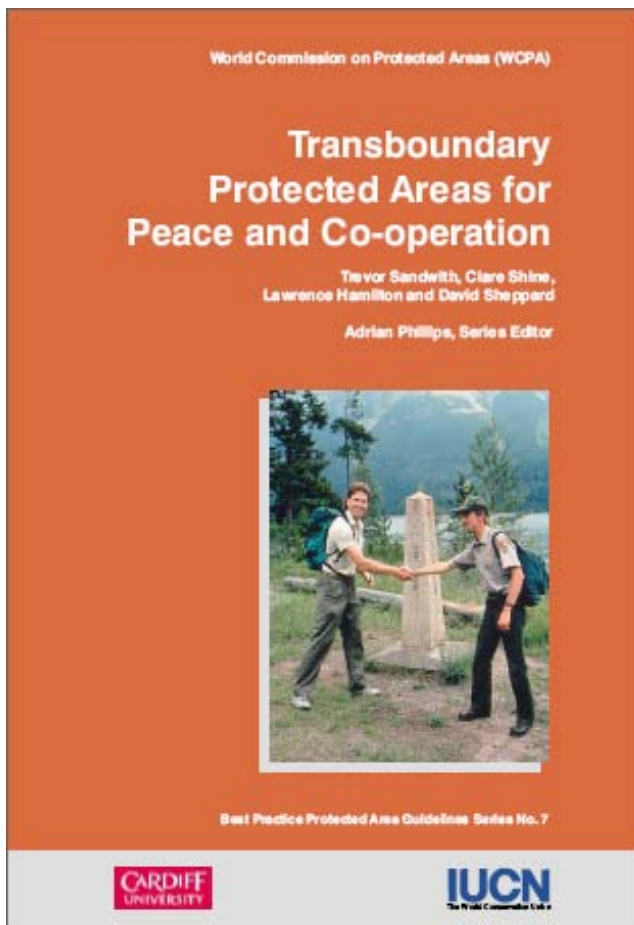


## Type 3: Transboundary Migration Conservation Area (TBMCA)

**Transboundary Migration Conservation Areas** are wildlife habitats in two or more countries that are necessary to sustain populations of migratory species and involve some form of cooperation.







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.



# Comparison of key characteristics of types of TBCA

Characteristic	Transboundary Protected Area (TBPA)	Transboundary Conservation Landscape and/or Seascape (TBCL/S)	Transboundary Migration Conservation Area (TBMCA)
Cooperation across international boundary	Yes	Yes	Yes
Contains protected areas	Yes	Yes	Not necessarily
Contains areas that are not protected, but are sustainably managed	No	Yes	Not necessarily
Shared ecosystem(s)	Yes	Yes	Not necessarily
Relative physical proximity between units within TBCA	Yes	Yes	Not necessarily
Transboundary cooperation in species/habitat management	Yes	Yes	Yes
Protection of migratory species is the key reason for cooperation	Not necessarily	Not necessarily	Yes
Transboundary cooperation in the day-to-day management, strengthening of local community relations, visitor management, security considerations	Yes	Yes	Not necessarily

# Models of cooperation in TBC

Model of cooperation	Example
<b>Communication or Information sharing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular communication on actions, problems, opportunities or other relevant issues</li> <li>• Regular sharing of information, e.g. notifying about various management actions in a particular site</li> </ul>
<b>Consultation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seeking opinion, feedback or advice from each other, e.g. on how to solve a problem, how to improve a management action, etc.</li> <li>• Cooperative process with the aim to harmonise management</li> </ul>
<b>Coordinated action</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jointly coordinated management actions implemented within the sovereign areas of each other party, that contribute to the conservation goals of the entire transboundary ecosystem, e.g. monitoring of species and ecological processes occurs as regular activity where the results contribute to conservation of species or ecosystems</li> <li>• This model is considered to be a form of cooperative management</li> </ul>
<b>Joint implementation of decisions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jointly coordinated and implemented management actions across the sovereign boundaries, e.g. joint law enforcement patrols, joint fundraising and project implementation, the producing of marketing material that profiles the TBCA as a single entity, etc.</li> <li>• This model is considered to be a form of cooperative management</li> </ul>

# The benefits of 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;** and
- TBC can provide a foundation from which **peace and political stability** is secure.



# Global challenges to transboundary conservation and connectivity:

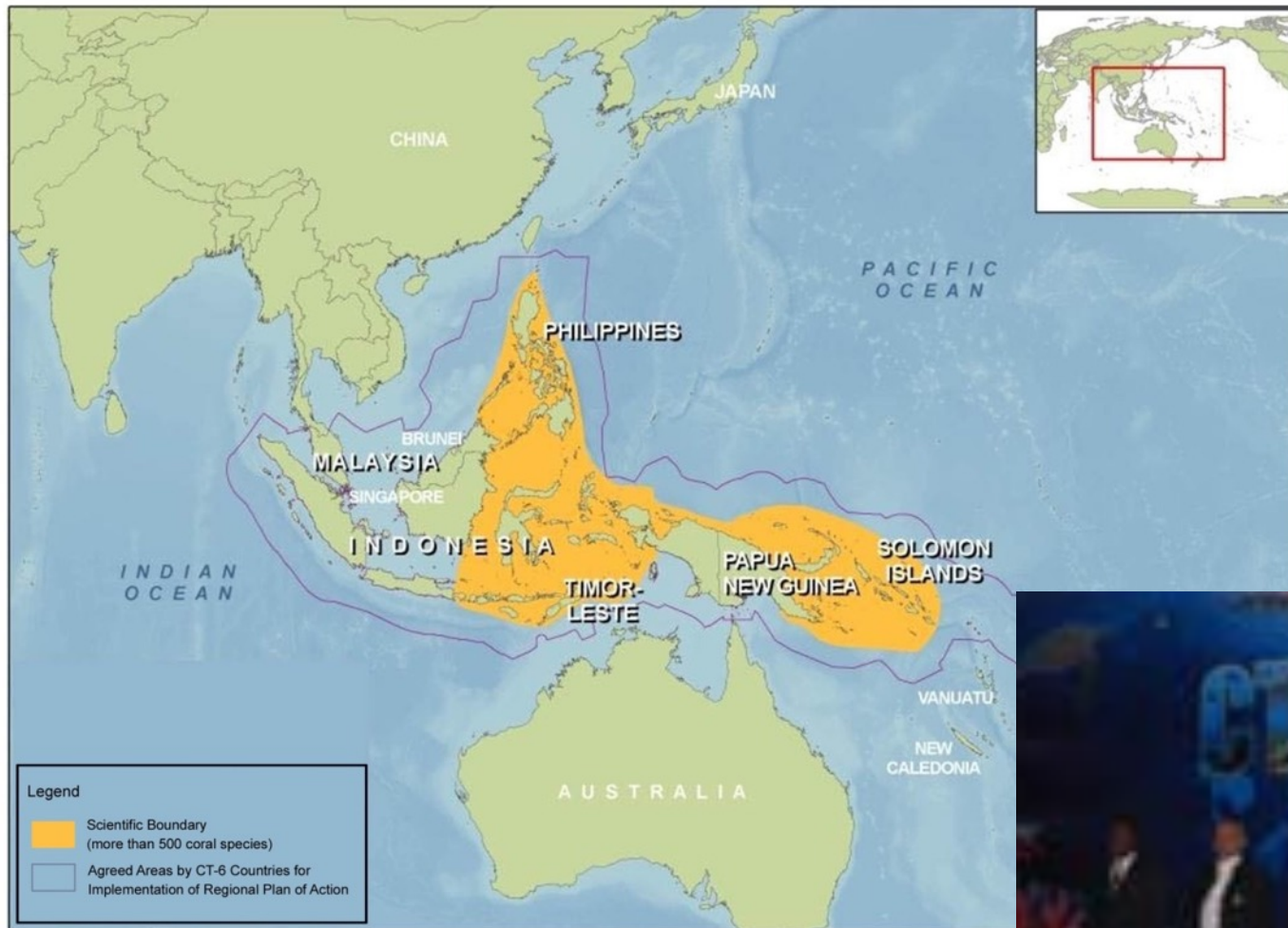
- Human demographic pressure;
- Political conflicts (e.g. border, civil, military, etc.);
- Climate change, health issues and food security; and
- Disparities between neighbouring countries.



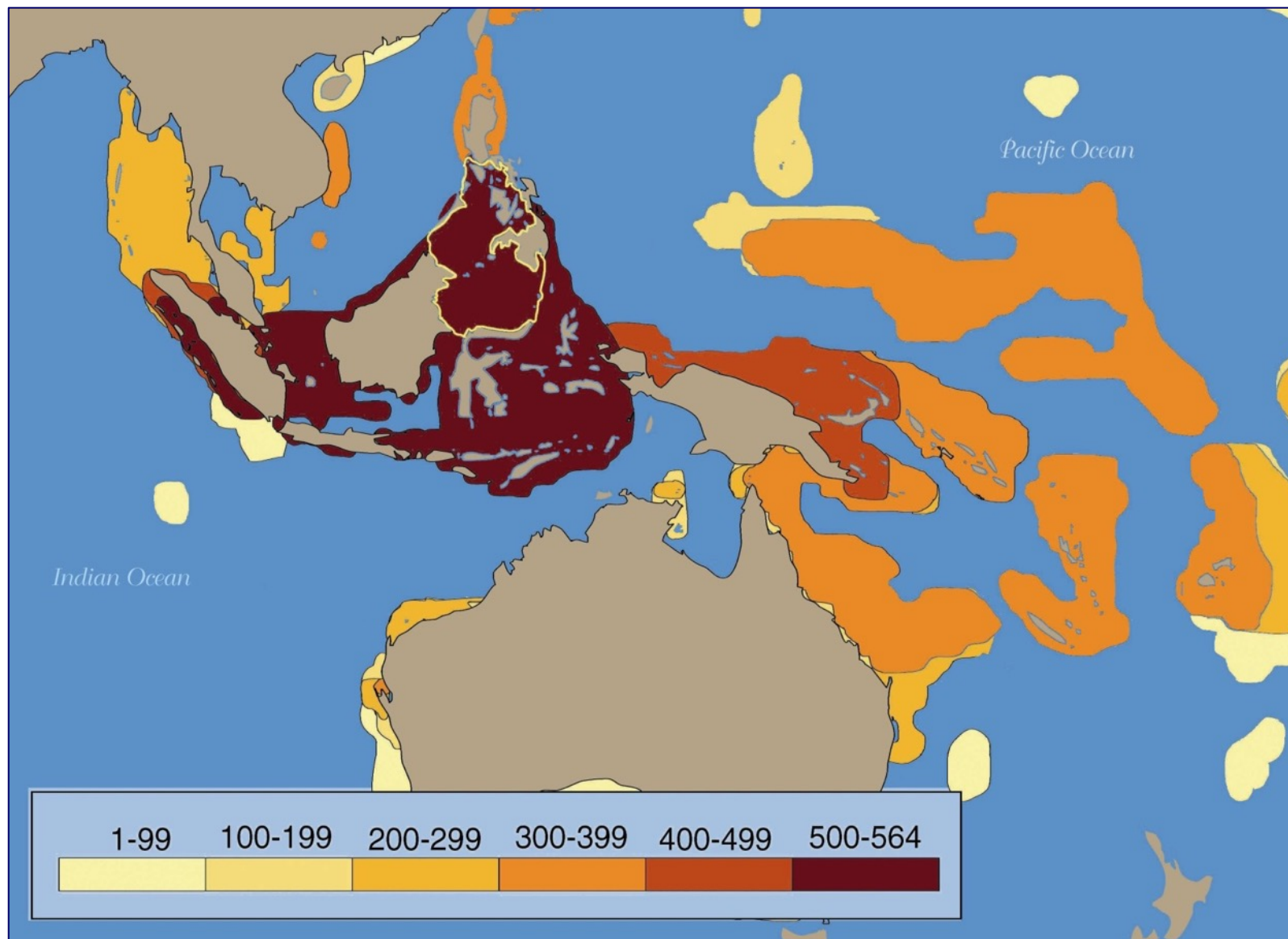
1. Global Initiatives	Types	Governance	Countries
<b>a. Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI)</b>	Type 2 (TBCL/S)	Joint implementation of decisions	Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands & Timor-Leste (CT6)
<b>b. Heart of Borneo (HoB)</b>	Type 2 (TBCL/S)		Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia & Malaysia
<b>c. Global Tiger Recovery Programme (GTRP)</b>	Type 3 (TBMCA)		Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Russia, Thailand & Vietnam
<b>d. Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS)</b>	Type 2 (TBCL/S)	Coordinated actions	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam & southern province of Yunnan in China



# 1a. Coral Triangle Initiative



# Coral Richness



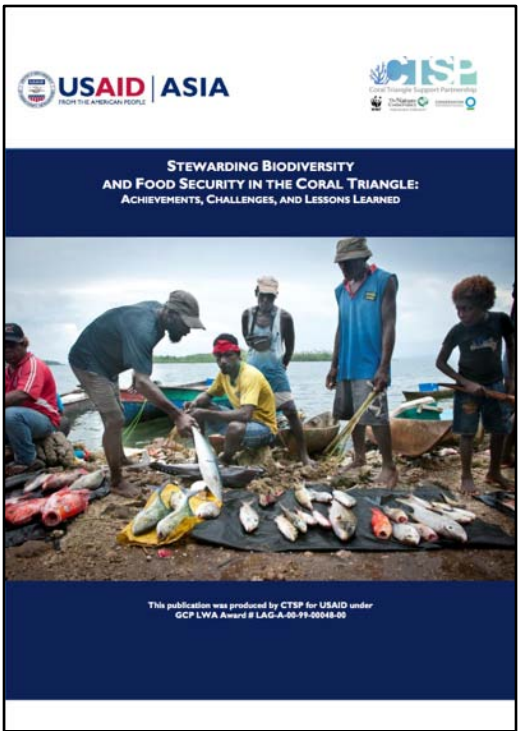


References:

<http://coraltriangleinitiative.org>

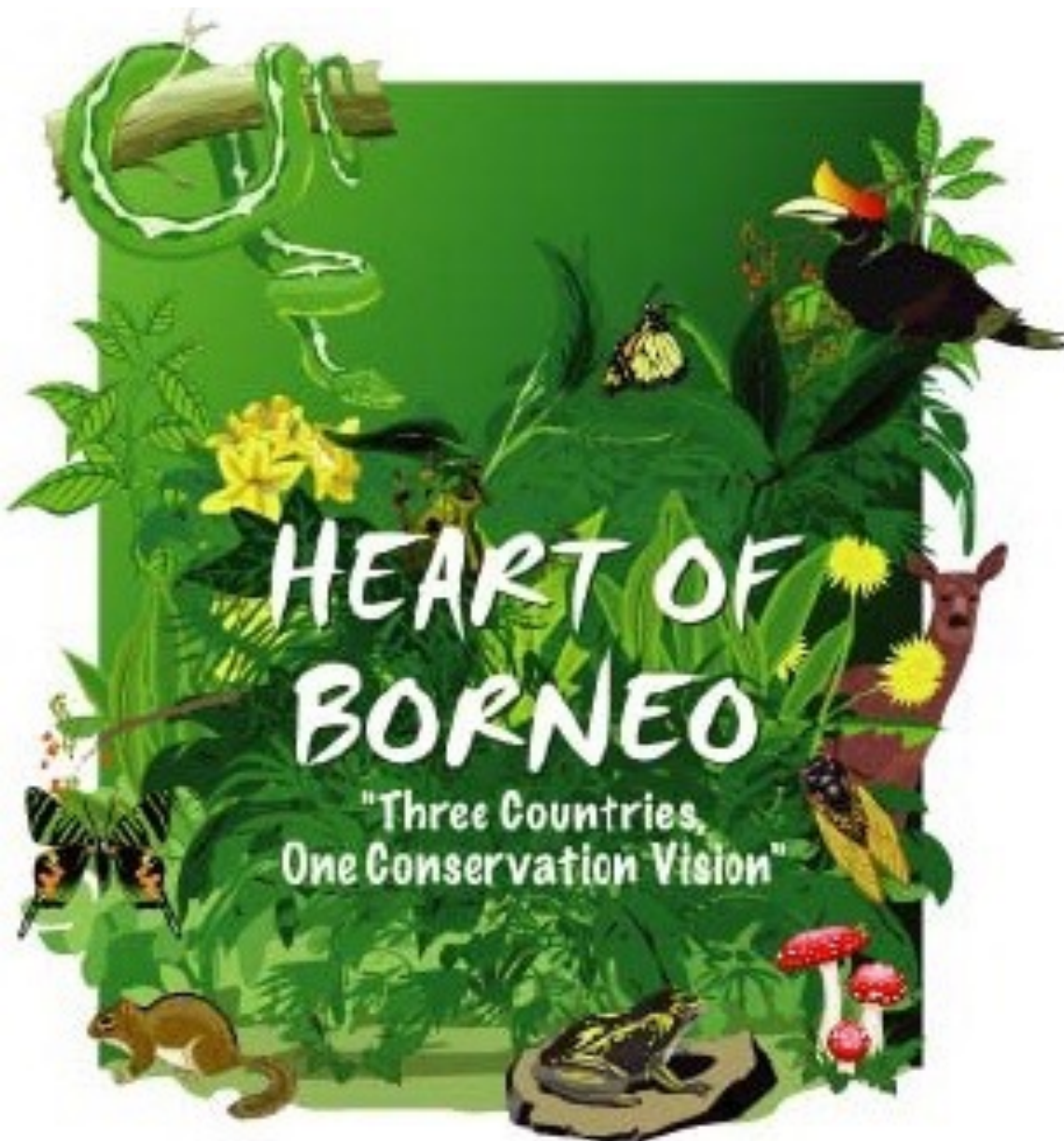
<http://www.worldwildlife.org/places/coral-triangle>

<https://www.thegef.org/gef/CTI>





## 1b. Heart of Borneo Initiative



### 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 21<sup>st</sup> century. We must not let this happen.

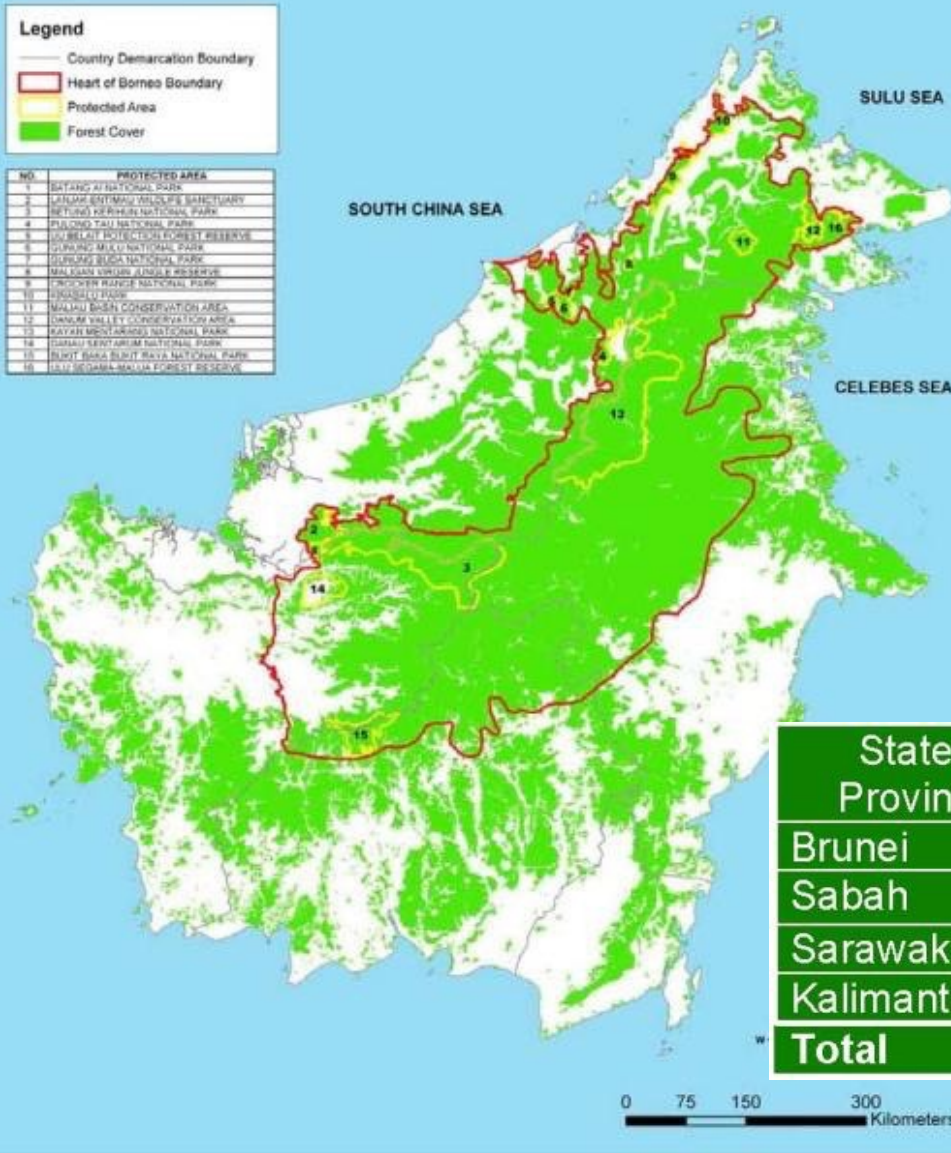
These forests are not just the home of wildlife. They protect the land and give birth to the island's rivers. They maintain a natural system that supports both the lives of the local people and their countries' economies.

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



Date: 7 April 2005

# HEART OF BORNEO



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
<b>Total</b>		<b>19,060,403</b>	<b>100%</b>



## 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.

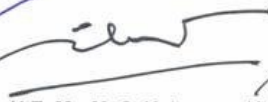
Done at Bali, Indonesia on the twelfth day of February, two thousand and seven in three original copies.

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



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

For the Government  
of the Republic of  
Indonesia



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

For the Government of  
Malaysia



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



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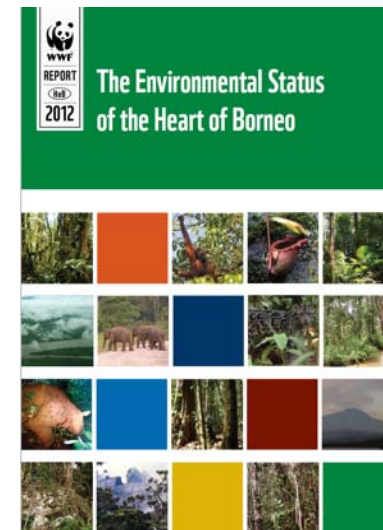
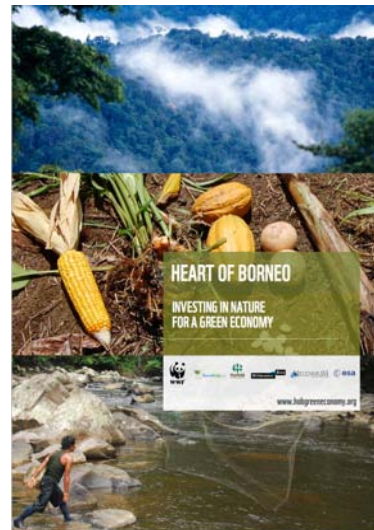
Signing of Declaration on Feb 12, 2007 in Bali

# References:

<http://www.hobgreeneconomy.org>

[http://wwf.panda.org/what\\_we\\_do/where\\_we\\_work/borneo\\_forests/about\\_borneo\\_forests/](http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/where_we_work/borneo_forests/about_borneo_forests/)

<http://www.heartofborneo.or.id/en>





# 1c. Global Tiger Recovery Programme (GTRP)



## Global Tiger Recovery Program 2010–2022





# The St. Petersburg Declaration on Tiger Conservation

(Saint Petersburg, Russia, November 25, 2010)

**We, the Heads of the Governments** of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Kingdom of Bhutan, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Nepal, the Russian Federation, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, being custodians of the last remaining tigers in the wild, having gathered at an unprecedented International Tiger Forum in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, from 21-24 November 2010, with the common goal of tiger conservation:

**Recognize** that Asia's most iconic animal faces imminent extinction in the wild. In the past century, tiger numbers have plummeted from 100,000 to below 3,500, and continue to fall. Tiger numbers and habitat have declined by 40 percent in the last decade alone, lost largely to habitat loss, poaching, the illegal wildlife trade, and human-tiger conflict. Three subspecies have already disappeared, and none of the other six is secure.

**Acknowledge** that the tiger is one of the important indicators of healthy ecosystems and a failure to reverse these trends will result in not only the loss of tigers but also a loss of biological diversity throughout the entire Asiatic region, together with the tangible and intangible benefits provided by these magnificent predators and the ecosystems they inhabit;

**Note** that whilst the conservation of the tiger is primarily a national responsibility and that increased cooperation and coordination of efforts among the tiger range countries is essential, the reversal of this crisis is additionally dependent upon financial and technical support from the international community, bearing in mind that most Tiger Range Countries are developing countries. The crisis facing the tiger has yet to receive the international attention it deserves and saving this species is a common responsibility;

**Understand** the role of international agreements on the conservation of biological diversity and protection of rare and endangered species, including the tiger, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals;

**Acknowledge** the work to date of the Global Tiger Forum and encourage its revitalization and more active role;

**Recall** and endorse the Manifesto on Combating Wildlife Crime in Asia, adopted in Pattaya, Thailand in April 2009; the Recommendations of the Global Tiger Workshop in Kathmandu, Nepal, October 2009; the Hua Hin Declaration on Tiger Conservation at the First Asian Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation (1<sup>st</sup> AMC) in Hua Hin, Thailand, January 2010; and the Work Plan of the Pre Tiger Summit in Bali, Indonesia, July 2010;

**Welcome** the adoption of National Tiger Recovery Priorities (NTRPs) and the Global Tiger Recovery Program (GTRP); and

**Acknowledge** and appreciate the presence and support of other governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and other supporters of tigers.

Because it is our obligation to future generations, and because we must act now, we hereby declare the following:

Strive to double the number of wild tigers across their range by 2022 by

1. Doing everything possible to effectively manage, preserve, protect, and enhance habitats, including:

- a. Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in planning and development processes in tiger habitat;
- b. Making critical tiger breeding habitats inviolate areas within the larger tiger conservation landscapes where no economic or commercial infrastructure development or other adverse activities are permitted; and maintaining the landscapes and creating corridors around and between them where all permitted development activities are tiger- and biodiversity-compatible;
- c. Improving protection by using systematic patrolling to safeguard tigers, their prey, and habitats; and
- d. Working collaboratively on transboundary issues, such as the uninhibited movement of tigers and the management of tiger conservation landscapes.

2. Working collaboratively to eradicate poaching, smuggling, and illegal trade of tigers, their parts, and derivatives through:

- a. Strengthened national legislation, institutions, and law enforcement to combat crime directed against tigers;
- b. Strengthened regional law enforcement activities through bilateral and multilateral arrangements such as Association of South East Asian Nations Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN), South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN), and the Protocol between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Russian Federation on Tiger Protection;
- c. Strengthened international collaboration, coordination, and communication;
- d. Specialized expertise, where relevant, from international organizations including the CITES Secretariat, INTERPOL, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Bank, and the World Customs Organization (recognizing that some of these agencies may themselves, require additional resources); and
- e. Long-term national and global programs to create awareness of the value of wild tigers and their ecosystems and thus eliminate the illicit demand for tigers and their parts.

3. Engaging with indigenous and local communities to gain their participation in biodiversity conservation, minimize negative impacts on tigers,

their prey, and habitats, and reduce the incidence of human-tiger conflict by providing sustainable and alternative livelihood options through financial support, technical guidance, and other measures.

4. Increasing the effectiveness of tiger and habitat management, basing it on:

- a. The application of modern and innovative science, standards, and technologies;
- b. Regular monitoring of tigers, their prey, and habitat;
- c. Adaptive management practices; and
- d. Building capacity of institutions involved in science and training and creating a platform for interactive knowledge exchange at all levels.

5. Exploring and mobilizing domestic funding, including new financing mechanisms based on forest carbon financing including REDD+, payment for ecosystem services (PES), ecotourism, and private sector, donor, and nongovernmental organization partnerships.

6. Appealing for the commitment of international financial institutions, such as World Bank, Global Environment Facility, Asian Development Bank, bilateral and other donors and foundations, CITES Secretariat, non-governmental organizations, and other conservation partners to provide or mobilize financial and technical support to tiger conservation.

7. Looking forward to the establishment of a multi-donor trust fund or other flexible arrangements to support tiger conservation.

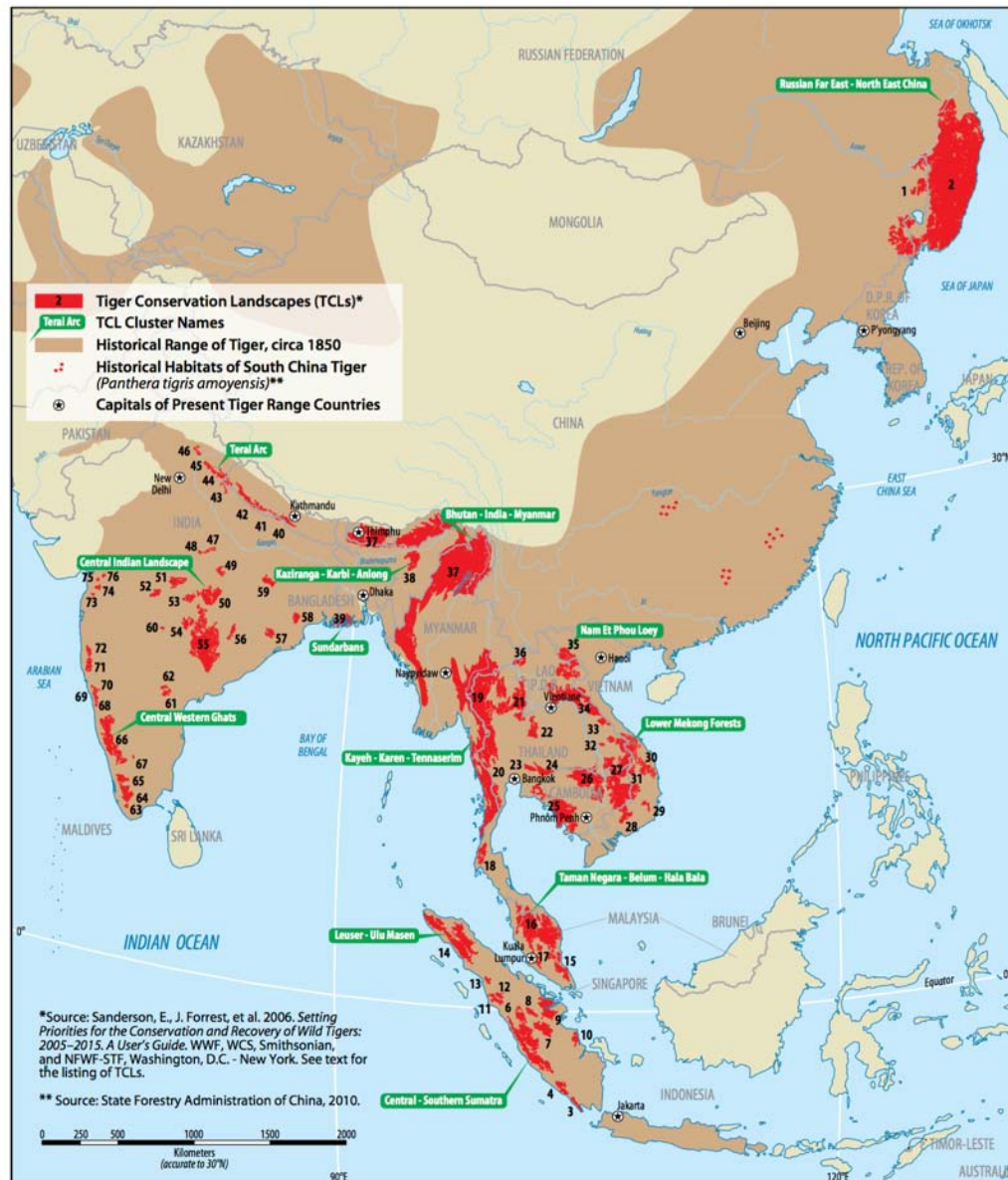
8. Requesting financial institutions and other partners, including the Global Tiger Initiative, to assist in identifying and establishing a mechanism to coordinate and monitor the use of the multi-donor trust fund allocated for tiger conservation and the implementation of the GTRP, including its Global Support Programs for capacity building and knowledge sharing, combating wildlife crime, demand reduction, and the GTRP progress report. In the interim, we request the Global Tiger Initiative to fulfill this role.

9. Agreeing to convene high-level meetings on a regular basis to review the progress of NTRPs and the GTRP and to help ensure continued high levels of political commitment to tiger recovery.

10. Building tiger conservation awareness by celebrating Global Tiger Day annually on 29 July.

11. Welcome and sincerely appreciate the pledges made during the Tiger Summit; we also appreciate the continued support of the Global Environment Facility, Save the Tiger Fund, Smithsonian Institution, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF, and other partners in the Global Tiger Initiative, and welcome the participation of new ones.

By the adoption of this, the St. Petersburg Declaration, the Tiger Range Countries of the world call upon the international community to join us in turning the tide and setting the tiger on the road to recovery.

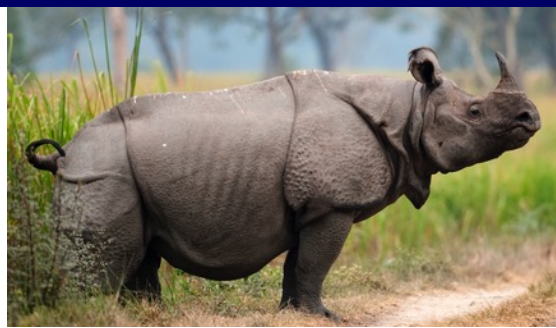
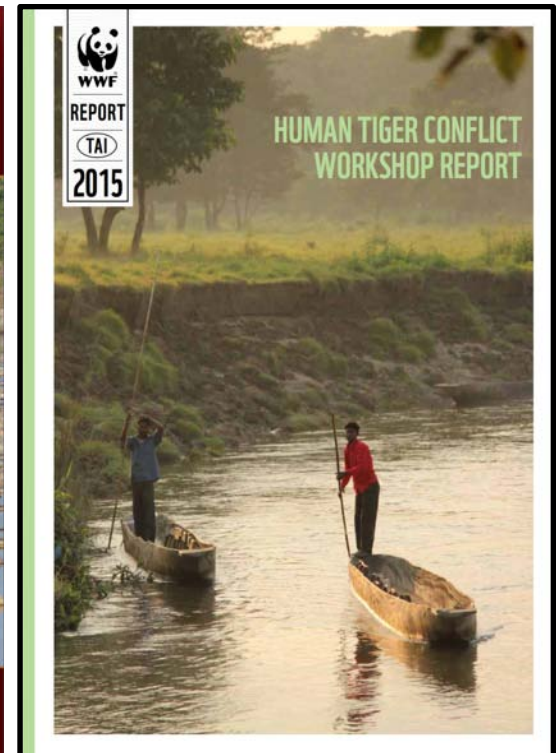
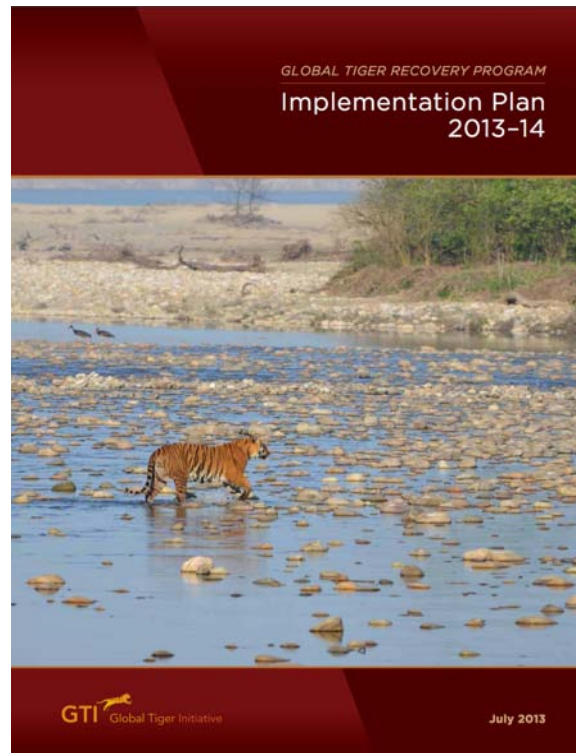




# References:

<http://globaltigerinitiative.org/news/2010/08/global-tiger-recovery-program-initial-draft-released-for-peer-and-public-review/>

<http://tigers.panda.org>





# 1d. Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS)

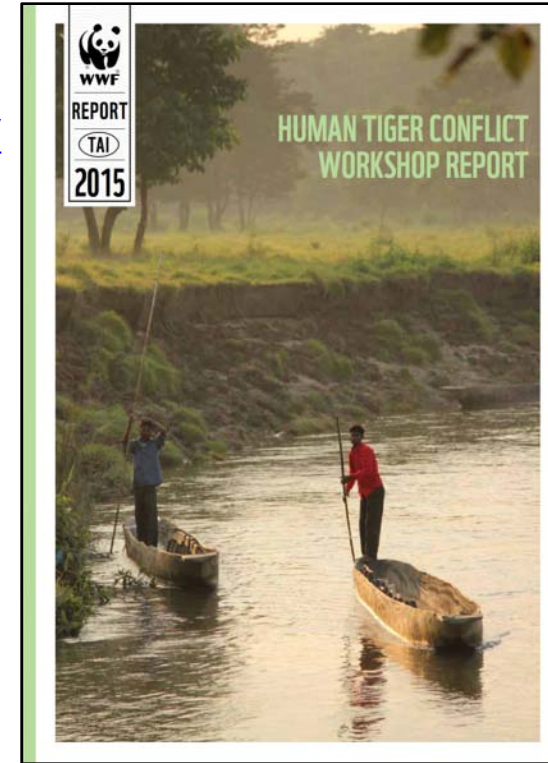
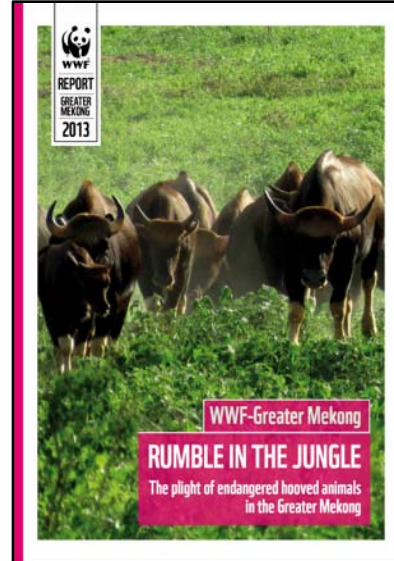
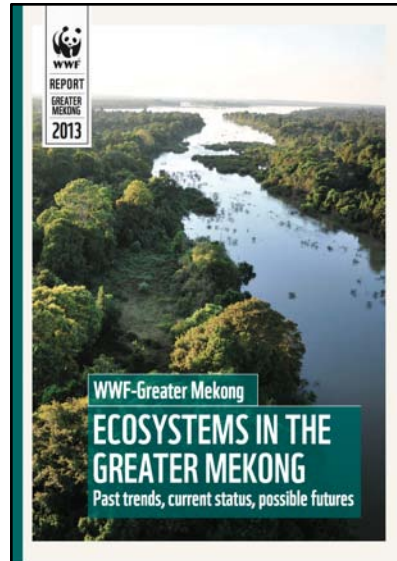
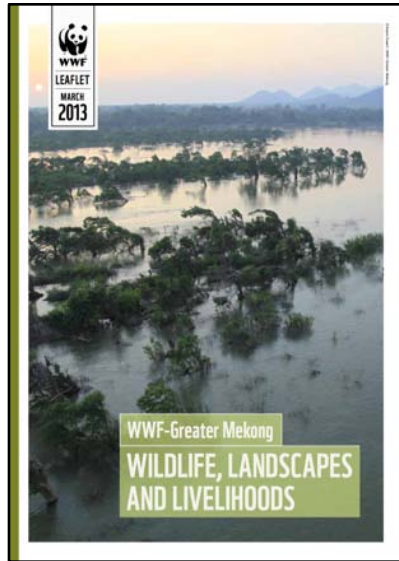




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<http://www.adb.org/countries/gms/main>

[http://wwf.panda.org/what\\_we\\_do/where\\_we\\_work/greatermekong/](http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/where_we_work/greatermekong/)



## 2. Other Initiatives

- a. **China - India - Myanmar:** HI-LIFE, the transboundary Landscape Initiative in the Far-eastern Himalaya (<http://www.icimod.org/?q=bsl>);
- b. **China - India - Nepal:** Kailash Sacred Landscape (<http://www.icimod.org/?q=9456>);
- c. **Afghanistan - Bangladesh - Bhutan - China - India - Myanmar - Nepal - Pakistan:** Hindu Kush Himalayan region (HKH) (<http://www.icimod.org/?q=207>);
- d. **Thailand - Cambodia - Lao PDR:** The Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex;
- e. **Lao PDR - Vietnam:** Hin Nam Ho & Phong Nha-Ke Bang NP (WH site). One of the largest tropical karst areas.





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Considering the urgent need to protect this globally important landscape, the Kangchenjunga Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KLCDI) was started by ICIMOD in 2002 to encourage cooperation among the governments of Bhutan, India, and Nepal in the sustainable management of the KL. This transboundary conservation initiative follows the ecosystem management approach advocated and promoted by the Convention on Biological Diversity, which recognizes the importance of establishing habitat linkages among the protected

- ▶ Prepare a feasibility assessment report, conservation strategy, and comprehensive environmental monitoring plan with a focus on long-term monitoring of conservation and development activities
- ▶ Prepare a Regional Cooperation Framework (RCF) for conservation and management of rich biological diversity, vibrant cultural heritage, and vital ecosystem services through transboundary ecosystem management and participatory approaches that foster human wellbeing
- ▶ Enhance cooperation among participating countries with a

Regional Member Countries



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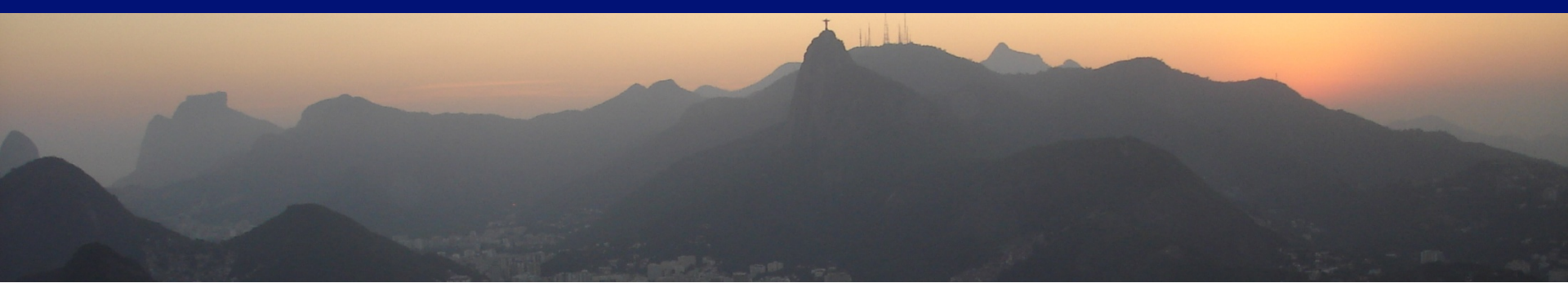
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### 3. Potential Initiatives

- a. Threatened species - Tigers;
- b. TBPAs in Region;
- c. Ecoregions.





# a. Threatened Species - Tigers



**Source for Tiger Conservation Landscape (TCL).**

Global Tiger Initiative Secretariat (2010). *Global Tiger Recovery Program 2010-2022*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank (page 14)

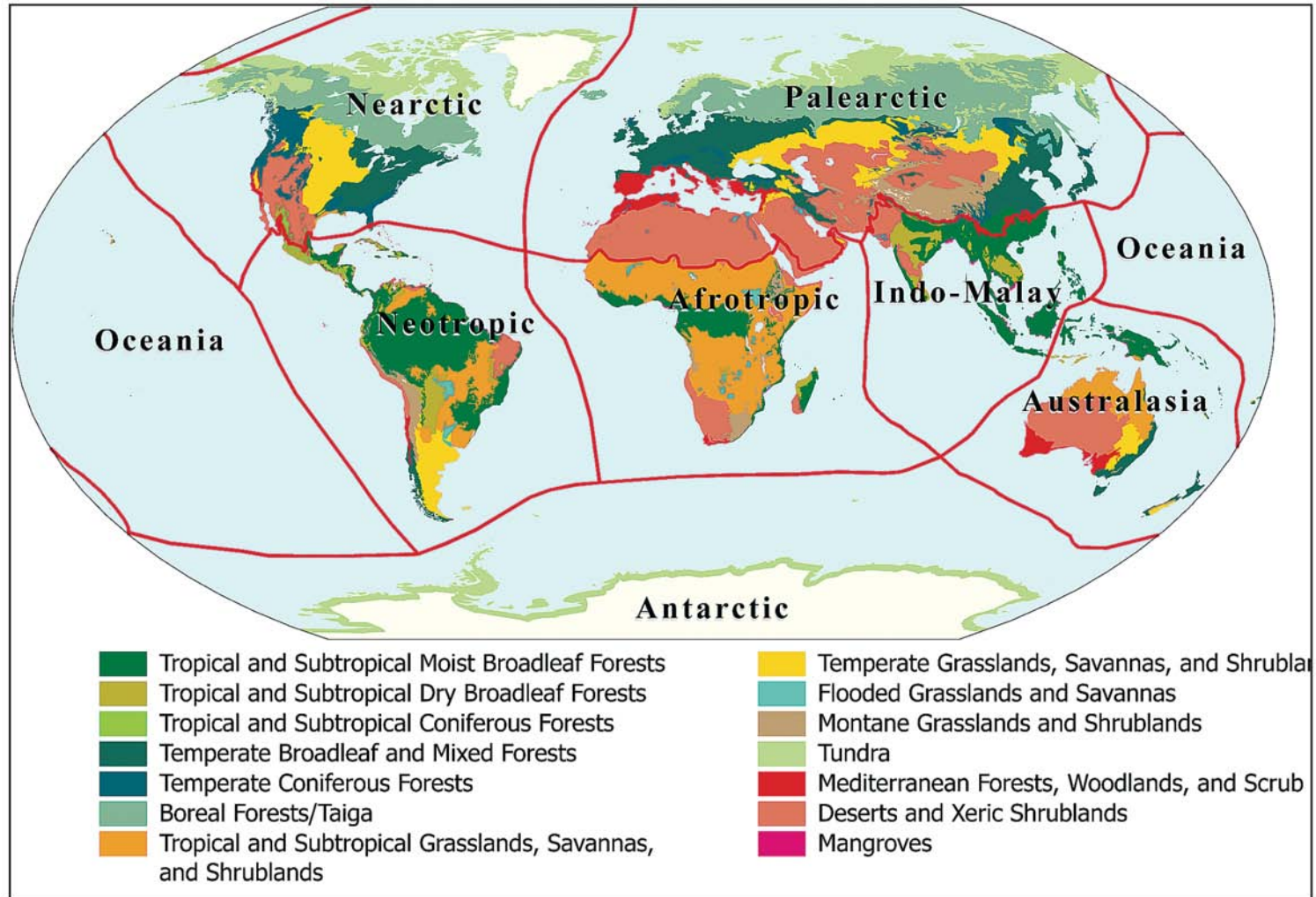
## b. TBPAs in ASEAN

No	IAPA	Country	Protected Area
190		China	Changbaishan, Jingbohu, Mudanfeng & Yalujiangshangyou
		Korea, DPR	Mount Paekdu & Mount Paekdu Biosphere Reserve
		Russian Federation	Kedrovaya Pad
214		Cambodia	Lomphat, Mondulkiri, Phnom Nam Lyr, Phnom Prich, Virachey NP
		Lao PDR	Dong Ampuan, Nam Kading & Phou Kathong
		Vietnam	Chu Mom Ray NP, Mom Ray & Yok Don
215		Malaysia	Belum, Bukit Perangin, Jeli, Kuala Muda & Ulu Muda
		Thailand	Bang Lang & Hala-Bala
219		Lao PDR	Phou Xiengthong
		Thailand	Kaeng Tana & Pha Tam
223	Lank Entimau/ Batang Ai/Betung Kerihun Complex	Indonesia	Betting Kerihun, Bukit Batikap I, II & II, Bukit Batutenobang & Muller Schwart
		Malaysia	Balleh, Lanjak-Entimau NP & Lanjak Entimau (extension)

Source: UNEP-WCMC Global List of TBPAs (2007)

## c. Ecoregions

Categorised into 14 biomes with 8 Biogeographic realms



Source: Wikramanayake, E., Dinerstein, E., Loucks, C., Olson, D., Morrison, J., Lamoreux, J., McKnight, M. & Hedao, P. (2001). *Terrestrial Ecoregions of the Indo-Pacific: A Conservation Assessment*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press.

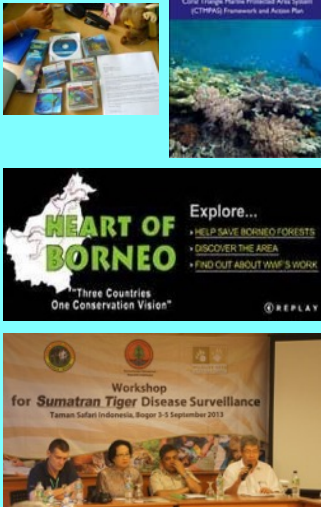


<http://wolfweb.unr.edu/~ldyer/classes/396/olsonetal.pdf>

[http://assets.worldwildlife.org/publications/356/files/original/  
The\\_Global\\_200\\_Priority\\_Ecoregions\\_for\\_Global\\_Conservation.pdf?1345735162](http://assets.worldwildlife.org/publications/356/files/original/The_Global_200_Priority_Ecoregions_for_Global_Conservation.pdf?1345735162)

19. Lord Howe-Norfolk Islands Forests	CE
<i>Indo-Malayan</i>	
20. Southwestern Ghats Moist Forests	CE
21. Sri Lankan Moist Forests	CE
22. Northern Indochina Subtropical Moist Forests	V
23. Southeast China-Hainan Moist Forests	CE
24. Taiwan Montane Forests	V
25. Annamite Range Moist Forests	V
26. Sumatran Islands Lowland and Montane Forests	CE
27. Philippine Moist Forests	CE
28. Palawan Moist Forests	CE
29. Kayah-Karen/Tenasserim Moist Forests	V
30. Peninsular Malaysian Lowland and Montane Forests	V
31. Borneo Lowland and Montane Forests	CE
32. Nansei Shoto Archipelago Forests	CE
33. Eastern Deccan Plateau Moist Forests	CE
34. Naga-Manupuri-Chin Hills Moist Forests	V
35. Cardamom Mountains Moist Forests	RS
36. Western Java Montane Forests	CE

## Concept



### Players:

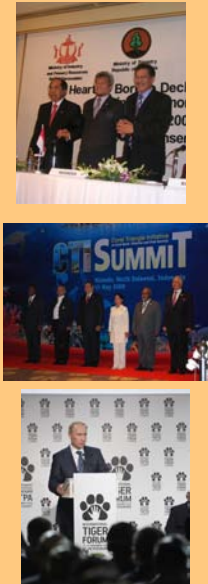
- Drivers
- Convenors
- Aid Agencies
- Donors
- Government

### Platforms:

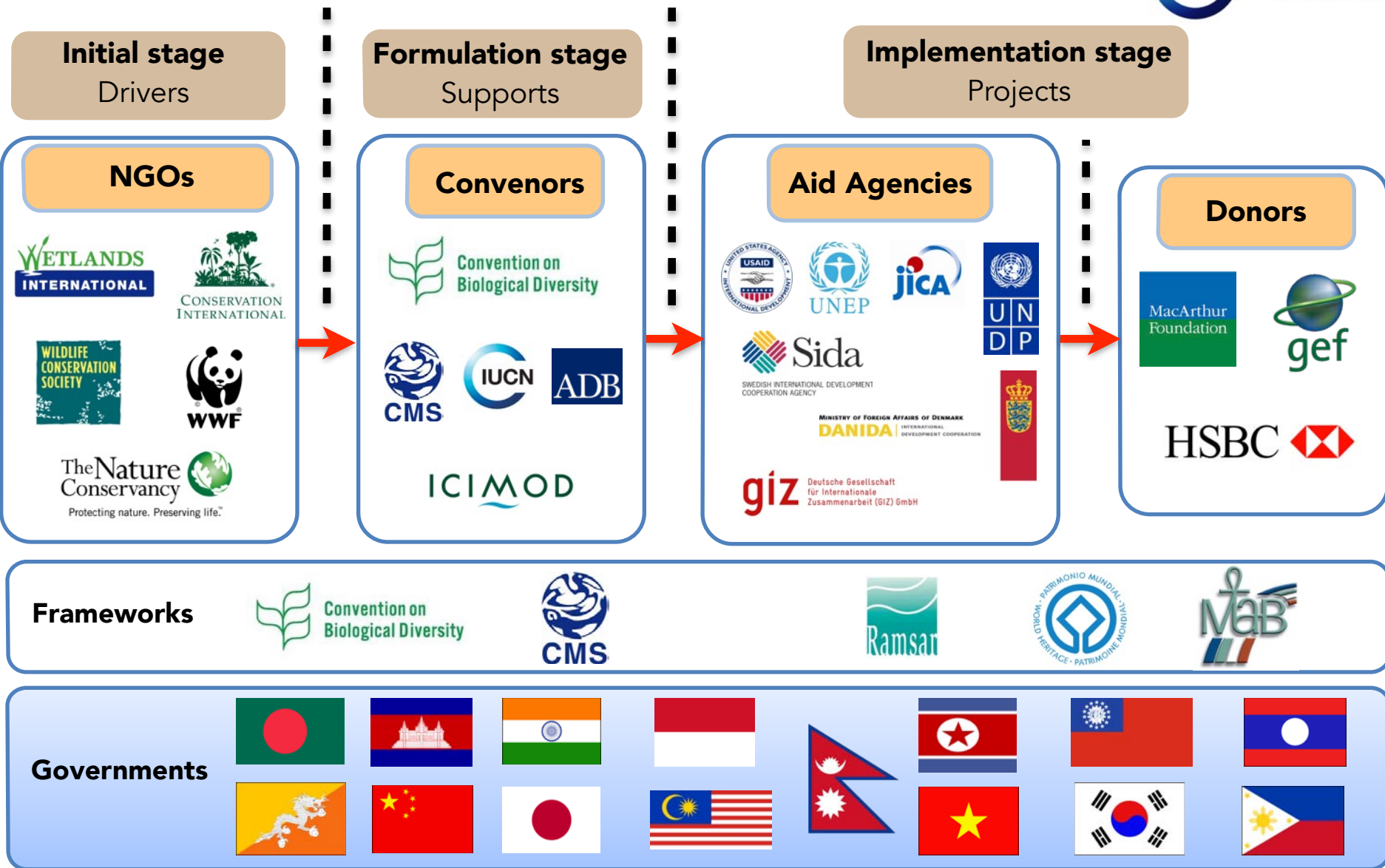
- CoP at CBD
- Big events
- Celebrations



## Summit



# Development of initiatives (illustration purpose)







Thank You