

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

Source:  
Vasilijević, 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

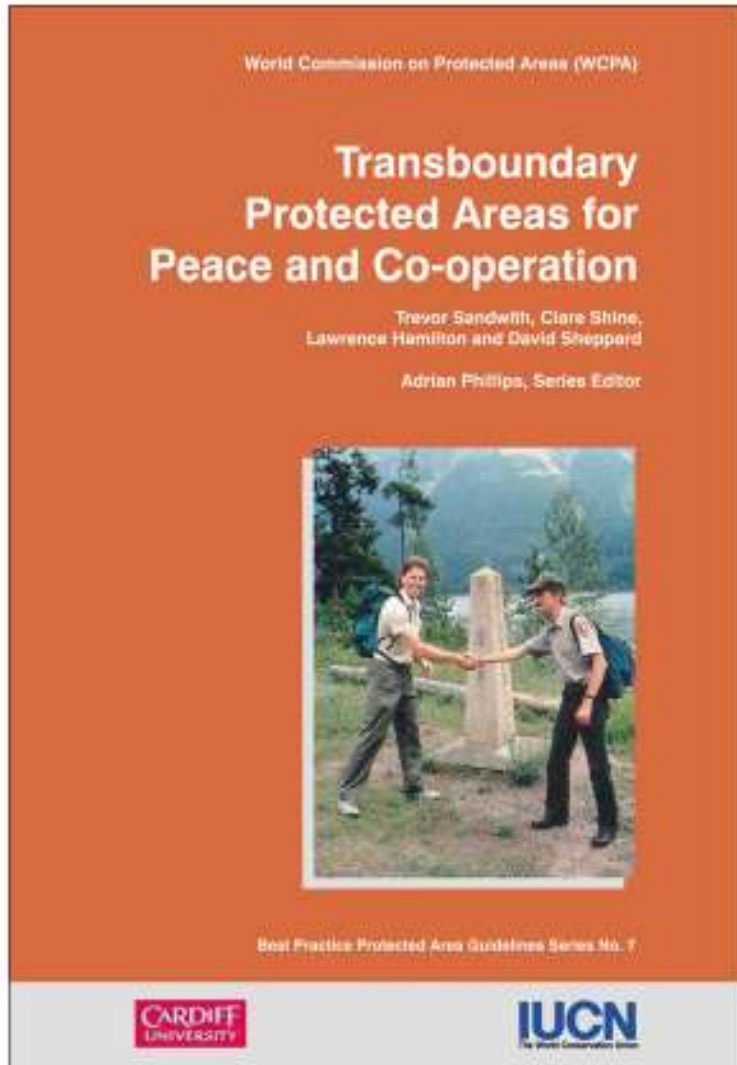


## Objectives of TBC:

- 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.

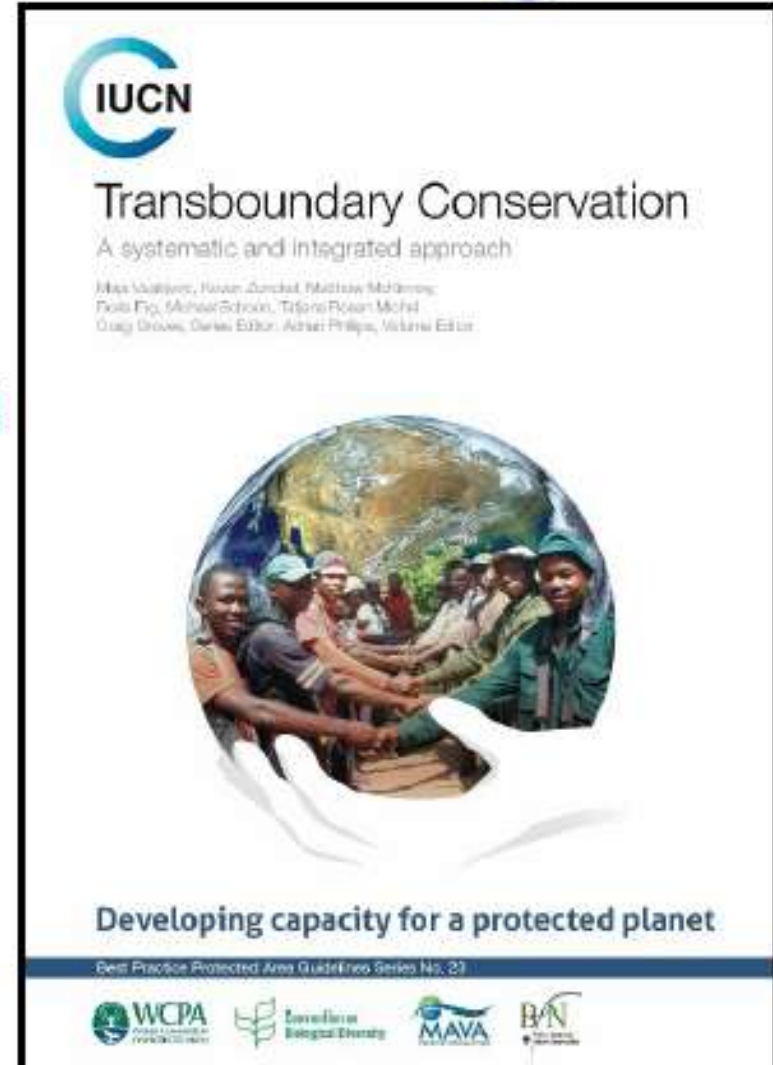


# WCPA Guidelines on transboundary conservation



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



Vasiljević, M., Zúñkel, 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.

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.



## **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

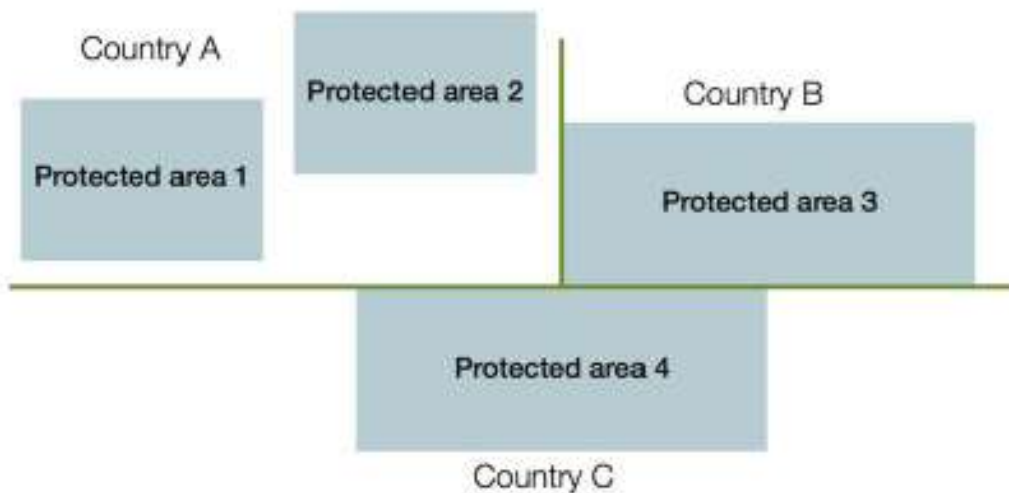


### Note:

'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)

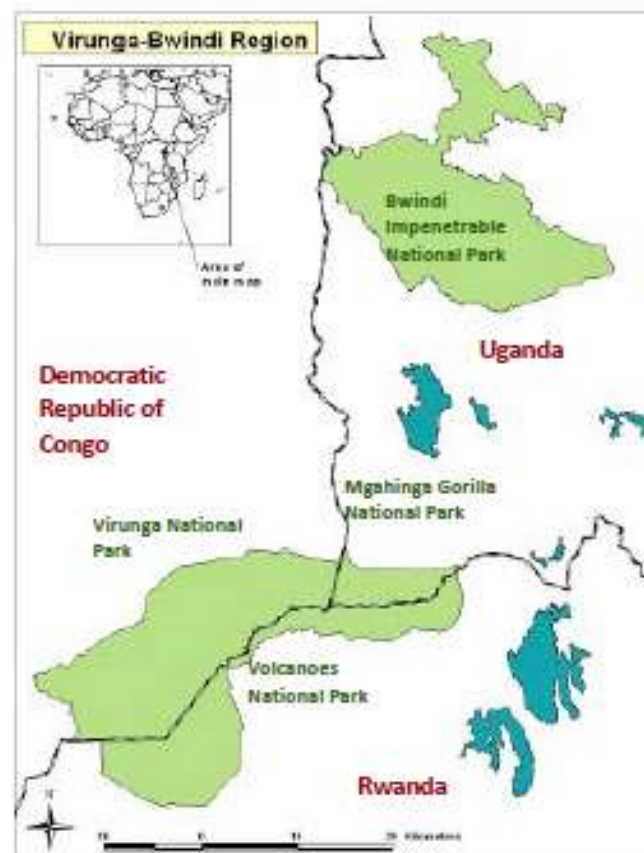
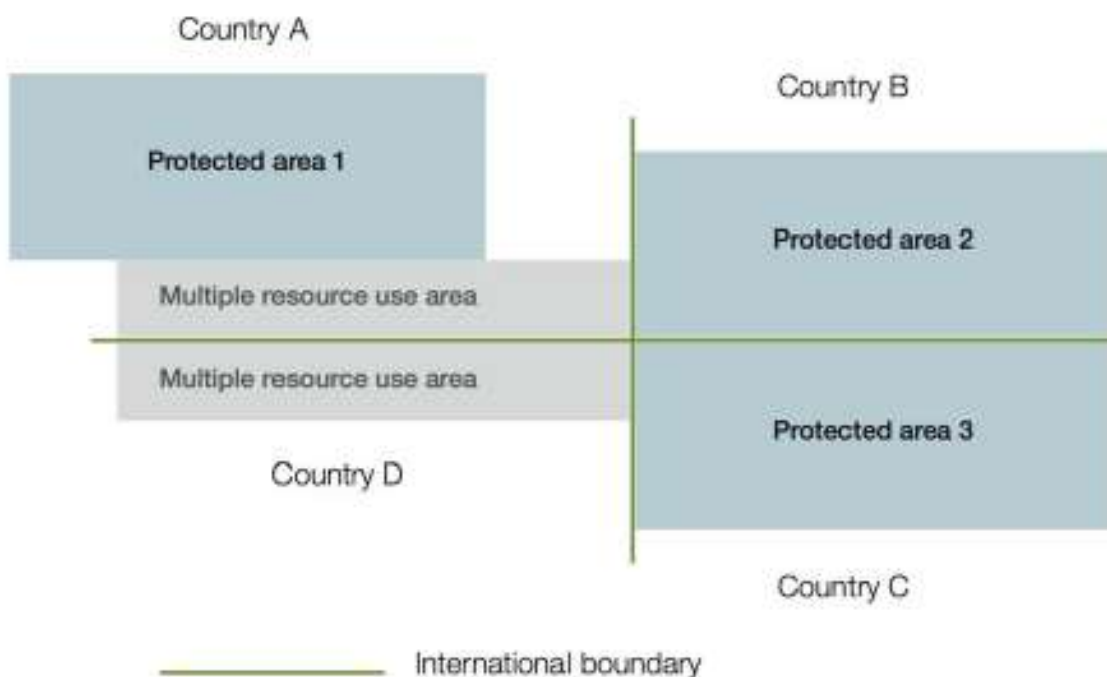
A **Transboundary Protected Area** is a clearly defined geographical space that includes protected areas that are ecologically connected across one or more international boundaries and involves some form of cooperation



— International boundary

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

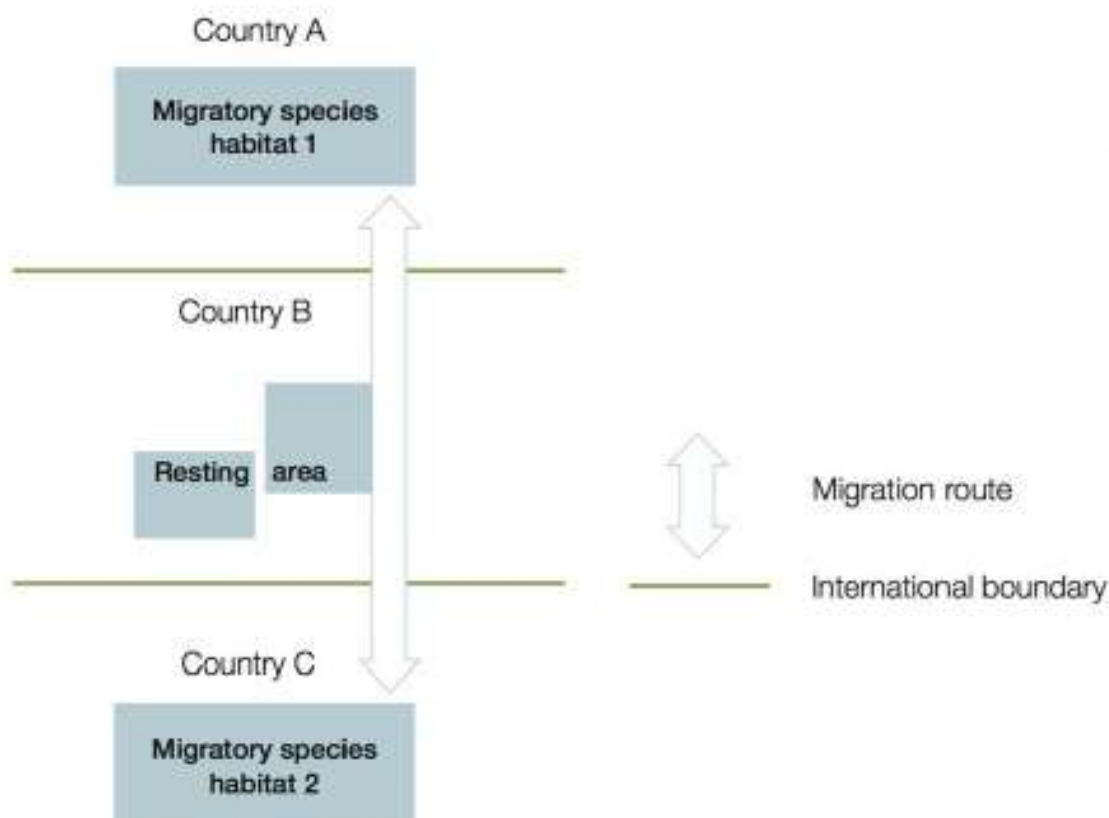
A **Transboundary Conservation Landscape and/or Seascape** is an ecologically connected area that includes both protected areas and multiple resource use areas across one or more international boundaries and involves some form of cooperation.





## 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.



## Transboundary Protected Areas for Peace and Co-operation

Dever Saxereth, Clare Stone,  
Lorraine Hamilton and David Sheppard

Adrian Phillips, Series Editor



Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 7

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.



# 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>