



Canada Parks Canada



Windmill Foundation, Inc.

Suzanne and Walter Scott Foundation

Robert B. Daugherty Foundation

HANDS ACROSS BORDERS

An International Workshop on Transboundary Conservation

Types of Transboundary Conservation Initiatives

Michael Schoon
School of Sustainability
Arizona State University

September 13-18, 2016, Glacier Park Lodge - Glacier National Park, Montana, USA

WCPA's Typology of Transboundary Conservation Areas

Transboundary Conservation:

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

Type 1:

Transboundary Protected Area

Type 2:

Transboundary Conservation Landscape and/or Seascape

Type 3:

Transboundary Migration Conservation Area

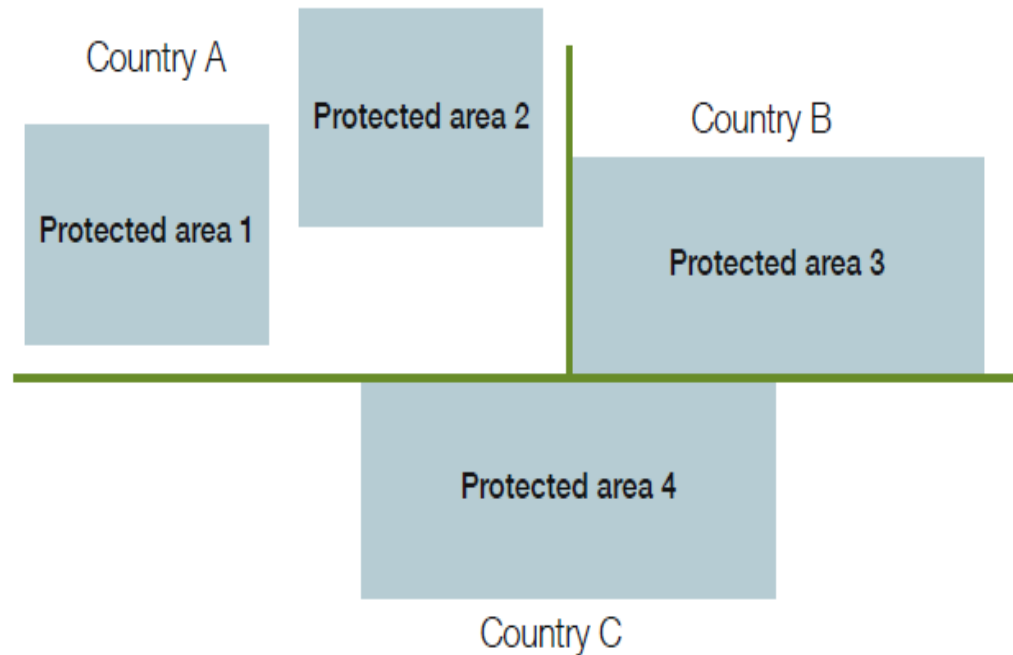
Special designation:

Park for Peace



Definitions of TBCA types

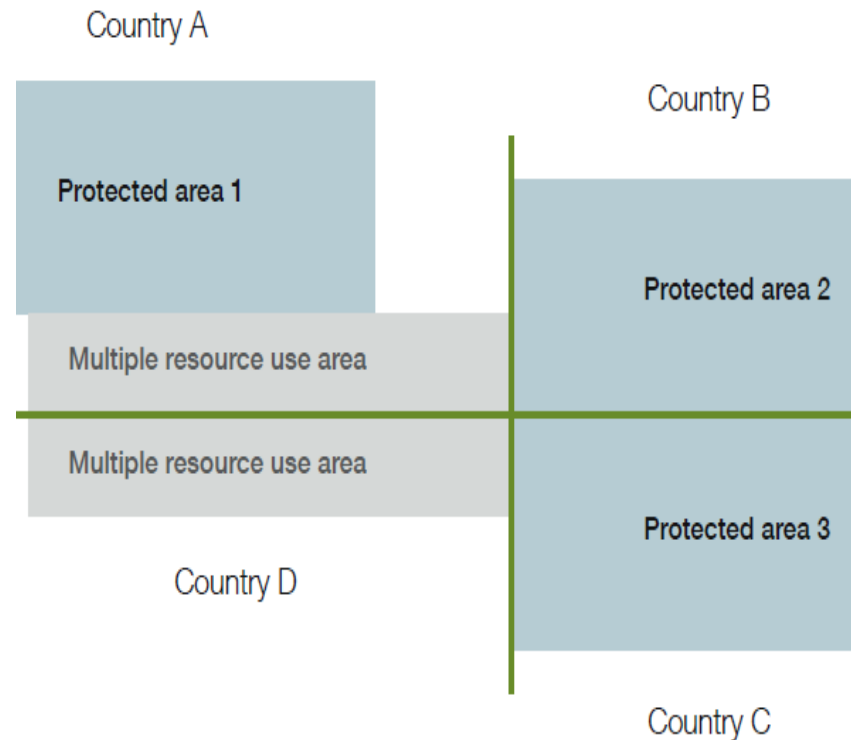
A Transboundary Protected Area is a clearly defined geographical space that is comprised of protected areas* that are ecologically connected across one or more international boundaries and is under some form of cooperation.



**Dudley, 2008*

Definitions of TBCA types

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



Definitions of TBCA types

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.



Definitions of TBCA types

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 Transboundary Conservation Areas

Characteristic	Transboundary Protected Area	Transboundary Conservation Landscape and/or Seascape	Transboundary Migration Conservation Area
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 a 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

Model of cooperation	Example
Communication or Information sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occasional or regular communication on actions, problems, opportunities or other relevant issues • Sharing of information
Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeking opinion, feedback or advice from each other • Cooperative process with the aim to harmonize management
Coordinated action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jointly coordinated management actions implemented <i>within</i> the sovereign areas of each party, that contribute to the conservation goals of the entire transboundary ecosystem, e.g. monitoring of species and ecological processes occurs as regular activity on the territory of each party, but the results contribute to conservation of species or ecosystems in the whole shared ecosystem • This is a form of cooperative management
Joint implementation of decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jointly coordinated and implemented management actions <i>across</i> the sovereignty boundaries, e.g. joint law enforcement patrols, joint fundraising and project implementation, the production of marketing material that profiles the TBCA as a single entity, etc. • This is a form of cooperative management