International Cooperation on Protected Areas

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International cooperation for Protected Area



• 1872 National Park , Yellow Stone , USA.

• Virtually protected areas in all the countries.

History

- Europe, Poland and the then Czechoslovakia. (Krakow Protocol on 6 May 1924) World War I.
- 1932 Waterton Glacier Peace Park.
- Central America, La Amistad, (Costa Rica & Panama)presidents in 1979 & 1982 (Castro et al., 1995).

Contd.

- South America, Argentina & Brazil (Iguazú/ Iguaçu NPs) mid 1980s
- Africa, South Africa & Botswana (Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park) 2000 (Mittermeier et al., 2005).
- Asia, Malaysia & Philippines (Turtle Islands Heritage Protected Area) Sulu Sea, 1996.

Present

- Over 200 transboundary initiatives worldwide (UNEP-WCMC, 2007)
- European Green Belt (Barents to Black and Adriatic Seas)
- Dinaric Arc Initiative (Dinaric Arc eco-region in South Eastern Europe)

Transboundary conservation

- International peace parks',
- Transfrontier protected areas,
- Peace parks,
- Transboundary natural resource management areas, etc.
- complex arrangements (stakeholders).
- Shared governance, co-management,(IUCN, 1997). Prerequisites.

Initiation

- International Conference on Transboundary Protected Areas as a Vehicle for International cooperation (Cape Town, South Africa, 1997).
- International Symposium on Parks for Peace (Bormia, Itlay 1998).
- A follow up on Parks for Peace meeting, Promoting a Global Partnership, (Gland, Switerland, 2000)
- Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (2003, Durban, South Africa)

Typology, IUCN 2006.

- Transboundary Protected Areas,
- Parks for Peace,
- Transboundary Conservation and Development Areas, and
- Transboundary Migratory Corridors

(Sandwith et al. 2001, 2006)

Others

- EUROPARC Federation in Europe.
- Protocol to the Carpathian Convention
- 2003, a system of verification and certification
- Transboundary Parks-Following Nature's Design.

Others

- Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) of South Africa.
- Southern African Development Community Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement
- No Cooperative management/co-management

Current Issues

- Inclusion of borders of sub-national units in transboundary areas, and
- Geographical range of Protected areas in relation to the state border.
- TCS Group is working on new definitions to further strengthen the terminology.

Contd.

• WDPA maps UNEP-WCMC in 2007, TBPAs & IAPAs was 227.

Initiation of Cooperation

- High level Initiative
- Locally Based initiatives
- Third Party Initiative



What compels to consider TBC?

- Social,
- Economic,
- Political and
- Primarily for Ecological.

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human variables relating to human relationships

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Local Based Initiatives

Personal Interactions

Locally Based initiatives



[CONSERVATION ACROSS BORDERS]





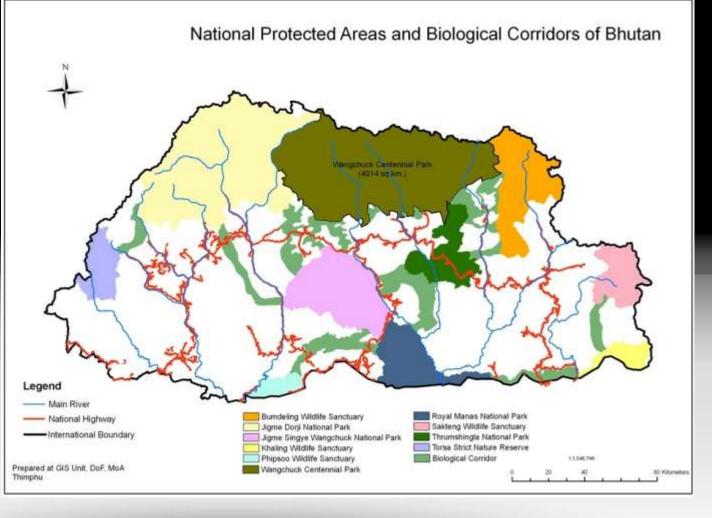


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Areas

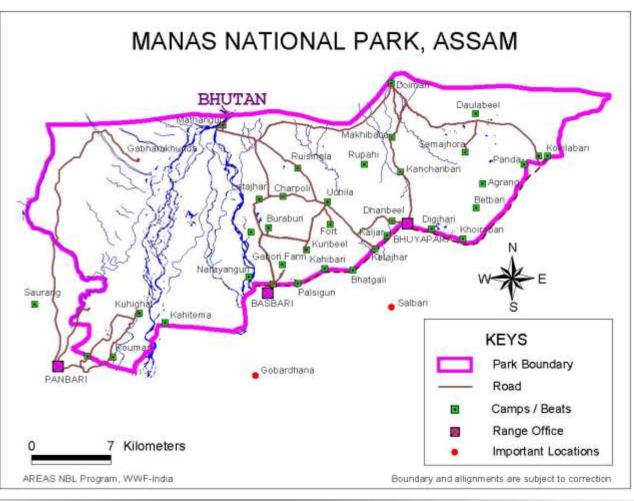
- Royal Manas NP 1057 km²
- Phibsoo WS 268.93 km²
- Khaling WS 334.73 km²
- Manas Tiger Reserve 2837 km²
 - 4497.66 km²



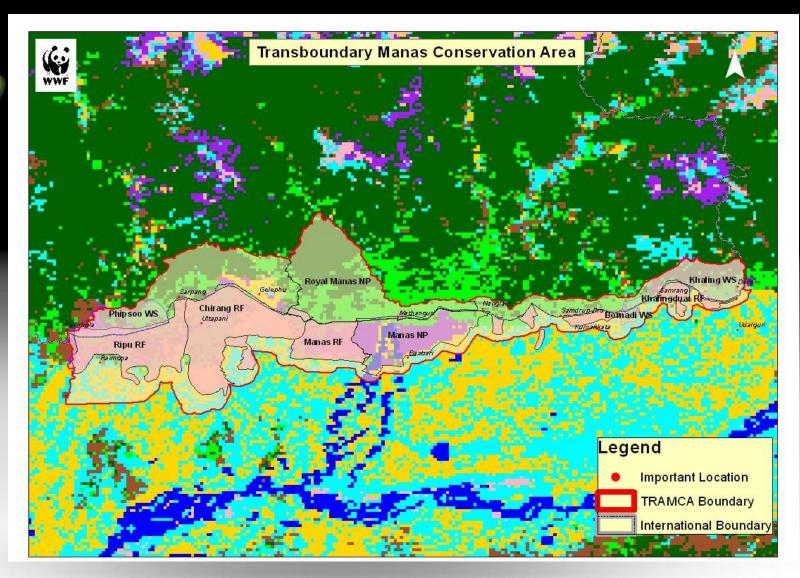


- Negative impact on societies,
- Integrity of ecosystems and natural resources.
- Biodiversity loss through cross-border measures.





- Safeguarding shared ecosystems,
- Research & common species database,
- Joint monitoring.
- Joint fundraising and coordinated implementation of actions.



• One coherent natural transboundary eco-region (Niewiadomski, 2006).



TraMCA Managed for the benefit of People and Wildlife

•Halt all wildlife habitat loss and degradation in TraMCA

•Wild populations of priority species are stable or growing across TraMCA

•Human Wildlife Conflicts is reduced by 50 percent in TraMCA.

•Local and state Governments buy-into the TraMCA vision and endorse TraMCA action plan and MoU.

8 Cat Species.

60 mammal species,

42 reptiles,7 amphibians and476 bird

S PHNIPINGPANNE 2000

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Prey Species





Common stages of transboundary conservation

- DIAGNOSE
- DESIGN
- TAKE ACTION
- EVALUATE

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International cooperation for Protected Area



TraMCA Managed for the benefit of People and Wildlife

17 key outcomes in TraMCA

International cooperation for Protected Area



Experiences

•Educational backgrounds

• Able to take Risks

•Develop a strong, credible support partnerships

•Develop commitments and specific national commitments

• MoU (IFAW, WTI & Bhutan)

Thank You