Case Studies

International workshop on defining transboundary conservation principles

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IUCN WCPA Best Practice Guideline Series editorial policy

IUCN WCPA Best Practice Guideline Series publications should be designed to cover: (1) the principles, (2) the best practices and (3) technical information/application for application in the field.

A case study provides a way to include real-world experiences directly and has the added benefit that readers can contact the original participants with any questions or to learn the latest updates. Case studies also serve to demonstrate best practice across a wide range of global circumstances and biomes (where guidelines are not biome specific).

Objective

The main objective of presenting case studies in the new TBC Best Practice Guideline is to serve as an experience and knowledge-sharing platform on transboundary conservation.

The case studies are supposed to cover a broad range of realities in order to depict the multitude of approaches and options in transboundary conservation.

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Technical details

The number of case studies will be limited. It will range from 5 to 10 and the final decision on this will be taken at early stages of publication development. Each case study will be limited to 1000 words in length and follow the IUCN Style Manual.

Apart from detailed case studies, the publication will contain a number of boxes presenting particular aspects of transboundary conservation as per the content of the publication, i.e. legal and cultural aspects, management, monitoring and evaluation, etc. The length of boxes will be limited to 200 (?) words and the emphasis will be on one particular aspect of transboundary conservation, reflecting the content of the chapter the box is associated to.

Criteria

In line with the Editorial Policy for the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) Best Practice Guidelines Series, the case studies will be selected on the basis of several criteria as suggested below:

- **Chapter**
- **Regional coverage**
- **Biome**
- **The type of TBCA (TBPA)**
- **Protected area category**
- **Level of cooperation**
- **Governance type**
- **Scope**
- **Lessons learnt**

Chapters

Case studies should be equally distributed across the guideline chapters. Not necessarily all of the chapters will be accompanied by a case study.

- **Definitions and types**
- **Making the case**
- **The initiation of TBCA**
- **The establishment of TBCA**
- **Governance and management**
- **Monitoring and evaluation**

Regional coverage

Case studies should cover various geographical regions. IUCN has eight Statutory Regions:

- **Africa**
- **Meso and South America**
- **North America and the Caribbean**
- **South and East Asia**
- **West Asia**
- **Oceania**
- **East Europe, North and Central Asia**
- **West Europe**

Biomes

Similarly to geographical regions, case studies should be inclusive of major biomes:

- **Wetlands**
- **Mountains**
- **Tropical forests**
- **Drylands**
- **Marine**
- **Steppe**

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Type of transboundary conservation area*

Case studies should be inclusive to different types of transboundary conservation areas and complexes.

1. Transboundary protected area

2. Parks for Peace

3. Transboundary conservation and development area

4. Transboundary migratory corridors

* To align with the new TBC typology

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Protected area management category

The IUCN PA management category system (2008) recognizes six PA categories:

I: (a) Strict Nature Reserve / (b) Wilderness Area

II: National Park

III: Natural Monument

IV: Habitat / Species Management Area

V: Protected Landscape / Seascape

VI: Managed Resource Protected Area

Other international designations should be also captured, such as Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage or Ramsar sites.

Level of cooperation

As much as possible the case studies should cover different levels of transboundary cooperation, following the five level co-operation scale proposed by Zbicz (1999).

Level 0: No cooperation

Level 1: Consultation

Level 2: Communication

Level 3: Collaboration

Level 4: Coordination of planning

Level 5: Full cooperation

Governance type

This criteria will be based on the IUCN typology of governance types: governance by government, shared governance, private governance, and governance by indigenous peoples and local communities (2013).

Type A. Governance by government

Type B. Shared governance (Transboundary governance (formal arrangements between one or more sovereign States or Territories), Collaborative governance (through various ways in which diverse actors and institutions work together), Joint governance (pluralist board or other multi-party governing body))
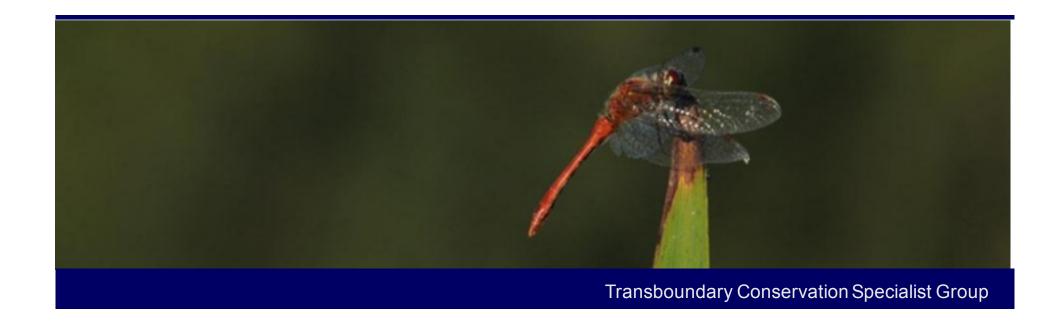
Type C. Governance by private actors

Type D. Governance by indigenous peoples and local communities

Scope

The main purpose of this criteria is to present a full range of transboundary conservation initiatives, from site-based to transnational to regional initiatives.

Lessons learnt

One of the main purposes of case studies is to serve experience and knowledge sharing. Lessons can be drawn from successes and obstacles alike. Case studies should be exemplary in terms of both success stories and challenges encountered along the way.

Do's and Don'ts?

Case study matrix

Case study	Chapter	Region	Biomes	PA category	Type of TBC complex	Level of cooperation	Governance type	Scope	Lessons learnt

Examples from other BPGs

Transboundary Protected Areas for Peace and Co-operation 52 pp (2001): 16 case studies + 7 appendices

Guidelines for Applying PA Management Categories 86 pp (2008): no case studies

Protected Area Staff Training 102 pp (2011): 32 case studies + 16 boxes

Ecological restoration for Protected Areas 120 pp (2012): 12 case studies + 24 case studies

Governance of PAs 124 pp (2013): 6 case studies + 12 boxes

Thank you!

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