

4. Draft Code for transboundary protected areas in times of peace and armed conflict

Explanatory notes

This Draft Code is offered to neighbouring States, jurisdictions and other stakeholders concerned with the establishment and management of TBPAs. It may be used in its present form or as a basis for developing a comparable code suited to the particular needs of a country or region. IUCN would welcome requests for technical assistance in interpreting the Draft Code and applying it to particular local or regional circumstances.

It is recommended that the Draft Code be made widely available to protected area authorities, key sectoral agencies, the armed forces (including border and coast guards), local governments, relevant non-governmental organisations, the media and other interested parties, especially in border regions.

A supportive education programme will be needed for this Draft Code to reflect the aims and guide the actions of all concerned interests. Awareness-building should be carried out on a continuing basis with all sectors of society, to foster broad acceptance of the need to conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services and to protect the integrity of TBPAs, even in emergency situations.

Rationale for the Draft Code

The Draft Code aims to contribute to the progressive development of legal and institutional frameworks for the establishment and management of TBPAs in times of peace or armed conflict.

Context

Many States, sub-national units and autonomous areas share at least one land, freshwater or marine boundary.

These boundaries were usually established for political or other social reasons, without reference to land or water systems. Often they divide ecosystems of particular importance for terrestrial or aquatic biological diversity.

Much of the world's remaining natural habitat is to be found in border regions, as political boundaries are often located in remote and sparsely populated areas with a distinct ecological identity to which animals, plants and human culture and practices have adapted over time. At the same time, border regions and their inhabitants may be particularly vulnerable to encroachment, dispute and armed conflict, which can be

caused or aggravated by environmental degradation or unsustainable patterns of land and water use.

Progress to date

Transboundary co-operation can take many forms. Many States and stakeholders in civil society are already actively engaged in bilateral and regional initiatives on environmental and humanitarian issues. Co-operation over shared natural systems and resources can lay the foundation for deeper, ongoing co-operation between neighbouring States, communities and other stakeholders. Moreover, the armed forces in many countries already play a constructive role in environmental conservation and management in border regions.

The international community, within and outside the United Nations system, has reached agreement on a series of legal instruments to address environmental and humanitarian issues. Many of these are particularly relevant to transboundary co-operation and to protection of border areas and communities (see Annex to the Draft Code).

Opportunities to extend transboundary co-operation

Natural systems that straddle political boundaries can be most effectively managed as functional units at the scale of the regional landscape and would therefore benefit from appropriate mechanisms for long-term transboundary co-operation. While the establishment of TBPA's for integrated conservation and development can enhance environmental protection, it can also reinforce political security and provide multiple benefits to local communities and indigenous peoples.

The existence of TBPA's and their buffer zones can help reduce tensions, rebuild divided communities, promote freedom of movement and create new opportunities for sustainable development, including low-impact regional tourism. Such areas can also make an important contribution to regional biodiversity conservation programmes, especially where they form part of a coherent ecological network. Neighbouring States, which often have different levels of technical expertise, knowledge, capacity and financial resources, can benefit by combining their respective strengths through transboundary co-operation.

Part I. Introductory provisions

1. Objectives

This Draft Code proposes an enabling framework to promote transboundary co-operation through the establishment and management of TBPA's in order to:

- a) conserve biological and cultural diversity in major transboundary ecosystems, promote a culture of peace and enhance opportunities for sustainable development, particularly for local communities, indigenous peoples and women;
- b) promote the conservation and environmentally sound management of transboundary water catchment areas;

- c) promote the sustainable and equitable utilisation of natural resources in and around TBPAs;
- d) contribute to the development of equitable mechanisms for co-operation and benefit-sharing;
- e) contribute to conflict prevention and the building of trust, confidence and security;
- f) prevent or minimise any adverse impacts of military activities on TBPAs; and
- g) provide a tool for the peaceful settlement of disputes affecting TBPAs and the re-establishment of peaceful conditions and restoration of damaged ecosystems after armed conflict.

2. Use of terms

For the purpose of this Draft Code:

- a) Transboundary¹ protected area (TBPA)” means an area of land and/or sea which straddles one or more boundaries between states, sub-national units such as provinces and regions, autonomous areas and/or areas beyond the limits of national sovereignty or jurisdiction, whose constituent parts are especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed co-operatively through legal or other effective means" (see Chapter 1.2, and Box 1.1).

A TBPA can be terrestrial, aquatic or mixed. Subject to national legislation, it may include land and water in public, communal and private ownership and management responsibilities may be allocated to public or private stakeholders.

- b) “State” should be interpreted, where the national context so requires, to include sub-national political units, such as provinces, regions and cantons, and autonomous areas that have competence for the establishment and management of protected areas.
- c) “Water” includes atmospheric, marine, ground and surface fresh water. References to “aquatic” should be interpreted accordingly.
- d) “Armed conflict” refers to any violent conflict, whether international or non-international, whether declared or not, and whether the parties to the armed conflict are regular or irregular armed forces.
- e) “Dispute” refers to any non-violent conflict.

¹ The Draft Code uses the term “transboundary” consistently with the terminology used in several treaties (e.g. Convention on Migratory Species, ASEAN) and by many institutions (e.g. Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, IUCN – The World Conservation Union). However, it is recognised that appropriate terminology will vary between regions and countries. “Border” and “transborder” are commonly used in the United States but less in Europe or Africa. “Frontier” and “transfrontier” are used in Europe (the French translation is *transfrontalière*) and in Southern Africa, but are less appropriate to the American context. The terms “frontera” and “transfrontera” are widely used in Spanish.

3. Scope

This Draft Code applies to TBPAs that are managed, without prejudice to the sovereign equality and territorial integrity of the States concerned, to conserve biological and cultural diversity and promote peace and security.

Many of its provisions are also relevant to:

- a) areas managed for environmentally sound and sustainable development around TBPAs;
- b) natural areas located near to political boundaries that are or could be managed for conservation and peace objectives; and
- c) other protected areas within or beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

Part II. Basic principles and duties

4. Environmental rights and responsibilities

States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to utilise their resources to meet their environmental and sustainable development needs, and the responsibilities:

- a) to protect and preserve the environment within the limits of their national jurisdiction; and
- b) to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond national jurisdiction.

5. Co-operation

States and other stakeholders shall co-operate on the basis of equity and reciprocity to conserve, manage and restore or rehabilitate biological and cultural diversity in TBPAs. They should ensure that utilisation of natural resources is sustainable and that benefits are shared equitably, taking into account the rights, interests and respective capacities of local communities, indigenous peoples and other stakeholders.

6. Prevention

Protection of the environment is best achieved by preventing environmental harm rather than by attempting to remedy or compensate for such harm. Programmes, policies and activities in and around TBPAs should be planned and conducted so as to prevent or minimise such harm.

7. Precaution

In decision-making affecting TBPAs and their immediate surroundings, lack of scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason to postpone action to avoid potentially serious or irreversible harm to the TBPA.

8. Transboundary environmental effects

Where a proposed activity may generate transboundary environmental harm, especially to a protected area, an environmental and, where appropriate, social impact assessment shall be undertaken. There should be prior and timely notification to potentially affected States and consultation should be carried out in good faith with such States and with potentially affected persons.

Potentially affected persons in other States shall be granted access to and due process in administrative and judicial proceedings, without discrimination on the basis of residence or nationality.

9. Military and hostile activities

States with legal authority over a protected area should not use it for strategic or military purposes. Military and hostile activities damaging to TBPAs shall be avoided. Consideration should be given to formally demilitarising TBPAs.

Part III. Establishment and management of TBPAs

10. Basic legal and institutional framework

Each State should establish or, where necessary, strengthen its legal and institutional framework for the creation and effective management of a representative system of protected areas. Such a system should specifically provide for:

- a) the conservation of areas containing major ecosystems, endangered habitat types, high biodiversity and high endemism, through a range of protected area management categories providing for different conservation objectives;
- b) the linking of protected areas via natural habitat corridors into bioregional networks to encourage natural animal movements, the connection of populations and gene pools and rational conservation and management of biodiversity;
- c) the establishment of buffer zones around protected areas to promote environmentally sound and sustainable development, including wildlife-based forms of land-use and low-impact tourism; and
- d) the incorporation of measures to safeguard the integrity of protected areas into regional land-use planning and sectoral programmes and policies.

11. Establishment of TBPAs

1. Special consideration should be given to establishing contiguous protected areas to promote environmental protection, peace and development in the following situations:
 - a) where a natural system or water catchment straddles one or more boundaries and, consistently with the ecosystem approach, should be managed as a single ecological unit to maintain essential ecological processes and life-support systems;

- b) where local communities and indigenous peoples in natural areas are linked across boundaries by shared ethnic or socio-cultural characteristics, traditions and practices;
 - c) where the management or use of shared natural resources is or may become a locus of contention;
 - d) where a boundary dispute involves unresolved claims to land or marine areas; or
 - e) to rebuild confidence and security for local communities and indigenous peoples and provide a stable foundation for conservation and sustainable development after a period of armed conflict.
2. Where a State or other stakeholder wishes to establish or enlarge a protected area contiguous to a boundary, all parties concerned should co-operate in examining the possibility of establishing a corresponding protected area or appropriate conservation measures on the other side of the boundary. Where appropriate, the States concerned should consider proposing such areas for joint designation under relevant multilateral environmental instruments.
 3. The public, including affected local communities and indigenous peoples, non-governmental organisations, women's organisations and other stakeholders, shall be consulted as part of a transparent and participatory process before any decision is taken to establish or enlarge a protected area contiguous to a boundary. Where practicable, issues related to land tenure and rights of access to and use of natural resources in the TBPA shall be taken into consideration during this consultation process.
 4. Where appropriate, States or other stakeholders may call on the good offices of a neutral third party to facilitate consultation over the establishment of contiguous protected areas as well as the development of harmonised policies and management plans for the area.

12. Legal basis for co-operative management of TBPAs

1. States should use their best endeavours to remove legal and institutional obstacles to co-operation, harmonise relevant legal measures and establish a positive framework for co-operative management of the TBPA concerned.
2. Appropriate frameworks will vary for each TBPA. They may be strengthened over time to reflect changes in circumstances, capacity and political and public awareness. The range of options includes:
 - a) formal agreements between neighbouring States to consult and co-operate with each other, ranging from a bilateral treaty to a joint declaration, memorandum of agreement or letter of intention;
 - b) delegation by each State of powers to a designated authority to coordinate the management of the protected area with that of the contiguous protected area, to implement agreed conservation and management objectives and to enter into further agreements for this purpose;
 - c) administrative agreements between counterpart environment, resource management and/or planning agencies, such as memoranda of understanding or co-operation;

- d) creation of a single management authority for the TBPA;
 - e) customary or vernacular resource management agreements that provide a basis for establishing collaborative management processes with indigenous peoples, local communities and local governing bodies;
 - f) contractual agreements between relevant stakeholders, including private sector interests and non-governmental organisations; and
 - g) the designation of focal points or programme coordinators for the TBPA as a whole, or for each of its constituent parts.
3. States and other stakeholders shall carry out exchange of information, notification, timely consultation and other forms of co-operation regarding the TBPA in the spirit of good neighbourliness.

13. *Harmonised or joint management planning*

1. Competent authorities and other stakeholders with rights and interests in the TBPA should co-operate to develop compatible strategies for long-term conservation and management of the area concerned. They should take account of sustainable traditional practices, different levels of institutional and technical capacities and the need for mutual assistance and support in implementing agreed management objectives.
2. Harmonised, coordinated or joint management planning and programmes should be developed for the specific purposes outlined below:
 - a) capacity building;
 - b) wildlife management, including population control where appropriate;
 - c) ecological monitoring;
 - d) promotion of regional opportunities for low-impact tourism. Where possible, this should include the lifting or relaxation of border controls for visitor movements within the TBPA;
 - e) planning of appropriate infrastructure for visitor access and other compatible human activities;
 - f) strategic environmental assessment, environmental impact assessment and risk assessment procedures;
 - g) public information, community awareness, education and research;
 - h) co-operative law enforcement, involving members of local communities where appropriate; and
 - i) financial planning and fundraising including, where appropriate, measures for the equitable apportionment of revenues generated by constituent parts of the TBPA.
3. Effective management of the TBPA should be based on constructive relationships with:
 - a) national, sub-national and local authorities;
 - b) sectoral authorities (especially those with jurisdiction over environment, natural resource management, tourism, water resources, planning, mining, foreign affairs, customs and immigration, defence, maritime affairs and coastguard services);

- c) the private sector (especially companies and individuals that carry out activities that may affect implementation of the protected area management plan);
- d) local and, where applicable, national non-governmental organisations;
- e) inter-governmental organisations (including, where applicable, the institutions established under multilateral environmental agreements, including the regional seas conventions); and
- f) the media.

14. Environmental impact assessment

Strategic, environmental and, where appropriate, social impact assessments shall be conducted, in accordance with international best practice, for programmes, policies and activities which may have adverse impacts on TBPAs, taking into account their scope, duration, intensity and potential cumulative impacts when combined with other activities.

15. Emergency planning for TBPAs

1. In order to safeguard TBPAs in emergency situations, including natural disasters, States and other stakeholders should co-operate to establish emergency prediction and information procedures and to plan coordinated responses.
2. Where appropriate, joint emergency response procedures should be developed with regard to armed conflict in or around TBPAs.

16. Defence planning and military activities in times of peace

1. All armed forces should adopt and publish appropriate environmental guidelines, especially applicable to rules of engagement. Potential adversaries should be invited to conform to reciprocal humanitarian and environmental constraints.
2. In furtherance of the Draft Code, armed forces and other interested parties shall be informed of the location of, and rules or guidelines applicable to, TBPAs. These rules and guidelines should be incorporated into relevant military manuals.
3. States and other stakeholders should not locate military personnel, installations and equipment in or near to TBPAs where this could generate environmental harm to such areas. The testing or use of weapons, including landmines, should be prohibited in TBPAs.
4. Contiguous states may co-operate to designate high-priority protected areas as non-defended localities or demilitarised zones under Articles 59 and 60 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 (see Annex to Draft Code). Areas designated for this purpose should be completely demilitarised and permitted activities should be limited to those compatible with the management plan. Provision should be made for enhanced protection, monitoring, early warning and reporting mechanisms where the natural and/or cultural values of the area are under threat. High-priority protected areas may in particular include:
 - a) sites designated as World Heritage sites under the 1972 Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and sites designated for

protection under the 1954 Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict;

- b) transboundary sites of international importance that are wholly or partly included in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance, the World Network of Biosphere Reserves or regional lists or networks of specially protected areas.

17. Establishment of offences concerning TBPA

States should take all measures necessary to establish jurisdiction, create offences relating to damage to TBPA during armed conflict and empower designated institutions to prosecute alleged offenders and take enforcement action. Such offences may include:

- a) making TBPA and the natural resources within them the object of attack;
- b) using the TBPA or its immediate surroundings in support of military action;
- c) causing significant, widespread, or long-term environmental damage to a TBPA.

Part IV. TBPA in times of armed conflict

18. General obligations

All armed forces, whether regular or irregular, should continue to observe the principles and rules of international environmental and humanitarian law to which the parties to the conflict are bound in times of peace. Natural and cultural resources shall not be pillaged under any circumstances.

19. Rules specific to TBPA

1. Parties to the armed conflict shall not take action to turn the TBPA into a military objective or use it for any strategic advantage.
2. The parties shall take all practicable steps to protect the TBPA from attack and, if attacked, to minimise any damage to the area.
3. The parties shall take all feasible precautions in their choice of means and methods of attack with a view to avoiding or minimising incidental damage to TBPA.
4. If a party to the armed conflict moves military installations, equipment or personnel into the TBPA, or otherwise takes action that converts the TBPA into a military objective, the TBPA may lose its immunity from attack while it remains a military objective. However, any military response measures shall:
 - a) be decided upon only by the highest operational level of command
 - i) on the basis of exercising the legitimate right of self-defence,
 - ii) only if the attack is the sole militarily feasible option,
 - iii) taking all feasible precautions in the choice of means and methods of attack, with a view to avoiding or minimising direct and incidental damage to the area, and
 - iv) only after advance warning is issued to opposing forces allowing reasonable time for those forces to redress the situation;

- b) be proportionate to the military objectives involved, with a view to minimising direct and incidental damage to the TBPA; and
 - c) be cancelled or suspended if it becomes apparent that the damage to the TBPA will be excessive or disproportionate.
5. If a single armed force occupies the TBPA, those with authority for that force shall comply with the objectives and rules applicable to the TBPA.

20. Steps towards negotiation and resolution

1. If armed conflict or other complex emergency situations develop that are outside the control of the protected area authorities, these authorities or other stakeholders should immediately appeal to all parties to the conflict to respect the integrity of the protected area and to abide by the environmental and humanitarian principles of this Draft Code. This appeal may be public or private, as appropriate. It shall be clearly neutral in character and have no intent to give strategic advantage to any party to the armed conflict. Liaison, where appropriate, may be carried out by a neutral third party, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross or IUCN – The World Conservation Union.
2. States or other stakeholders may urgently seek the good offices of the Secretary General of the United Nations, UNESCO, the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, IUCN, regional economic integration organisations, non-governmental organisations or other bodies for help in negotiating an end to the conflict or complex emergency situation and obtaining humanitarian and other assistance.
3. Where an armed conflict threatens internationally-protected habitats or populations of species, possibly through increased poaching and illegal wildlife trade, States or other stakeholders should urgently notify the relevant treaty secretariats to promote the adoption of available sanctions or recommendations by Parties to the instruments concerned.

21. Displaced people and refugees

Where a TBPA or its immediate surroundings becomes a refuge for displaced people or refugees, the protected area authority, other competent authorities and outside agencies shall co-operate closely to minimise adverse impacts on the area concerned in accordance with the UNHCR Guidelines on Prevention of Environmental Impacts Related to Refugees Operations (UNHCR, 1996).

Part V. TBPAs after armed conflict

22. Identification and assessment of damage

States and other stakeholders should co-operate to identify and assess damage inflicted on the natural and cultural environment of a TBPA as a result of activities associated with armed conflict, as well as sources of disturbance that continue to threaten the area.

23. Restoration and rehabilitation

1. Plans should be developed by local, regional/provincial and national government agencies in close consultation with affected local communities, indigenous peoples and other stakeholders to restore and rehabilitate the natural and cultural integrity of the TBPA.
2. Priority for environmental restoration should be given to habitats of rare, threatened and endemic species, to critical native vegetation communities and to fragmented natural areas and corridors. Measures should be taken to remove or contain continuing sources of disturbance to the TBPA. All emplaced land mines and other explosive remnants of war should be located and rendered harmless.
3. Relief and development funding should be directed according to the priorities agreed during the restoration and rehabilitation planning process.
4. To maintain donor confidence, it may be beneficial to establish emergency trust or out-of-country funds until long-term peace is assured.

24. Post-conflict policy changes

Post-conflict policy changes should be subject to impact assessment, and subsequently monitored, where they may adversely affect a TBPA. Key programmes and projects for prior assessment may include the establishment of refugee, agriculture and livestock resettlement areas and the authorisation of new infrastructure or industrial and extractive operations in or near to the area concerned.

25. Enforcement measures

1. States shall take all necessary measures, where appropriate in co-operation with other States and/or relevant international bodies, to prosecute those alleged to have committed offences relating to TBPA.
2. Where appropriate, States shall co-operate to facilitate the extradition of those persons charged with offences relating to implementation of this Draft Code.
3. Consideration should be given to seeking compensation and reparation to promote the restoration and rehabilitation of the TBPA concerned.

Part VI. Measures to promote and enhance compliance

26. Compliance and dispute avoidance

States and other actors involved in managing TBPA shall co-operate to ensure compliance with this Draft Code and to avoid disputes. Procedures and mechanisms to enhance compliance should be simple, transparent and non-confrontational and may include joint or impartial third-party fact-finding missions and the provision, to the extent possible, of technical and financial assistance.

27. Peaceful approaches to settlement of disputes

If a dispute over the interpretation and application of this Draft Code does arise, States and other actors should seek resolution through peaceful means, such as:

- a) negotiation and enquiry;
- b) mediation and conciliation, where appropriate through the good offices of neutral countries, regional agencies or arrangements, or appropriate organisations;
- c) arbitration or judicial settlement.

28. Relationship between the Draft Code and international conventions

The provisions of this Draft Code should be read consistently with the rights and obligations established under existing international agreements, except where the exercise of such rights and obligations would seriously threaten a TBPA. Parties shall implement this Draft Code with regard to the marine environment consistently with the rights and obligations under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

29. Financial support

To maximise the potential benefits of transboundary conservation, States, inter- governmental agencies, non-governmental organisations, public and private bodies and individuals are encouraged to provide technical assistance and financial or other support at the request of the States or protected area authorities concerned.

30. Monitoring and revising the Draft Code

The Draft Code is a dynamic instrument that may need to be updated at intervals to take account of legal, ethical, socio-economic and technical developments and constraints and to ensure that it is both relevant and effective. It should be considered for review, by appropriate bodies and States that have endorsed the Draft Code, at intervals of five years or less where considered necessary.

Annex to the Draft Code

Components of the international legal regime on environmental and humanitarian issues

- a) *Instruments for conservation, sustainable use and restoration of biological diversity and ecosystem services across boundaries*
 - Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, 1971);
 - Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 1972);
 - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington, 1973);

- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979);
 - Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982);
 - World Charter for Nature (New York, 1982);
 - Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992);
 - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Rio de Janeiro, 1992);
 - Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992);
 - United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (Paris, 1994);
 - Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (New York, 1997), as well as relevant regional and bilateral conservation instruments and relevant protocols to certain regional seas conventions.
- b) *Instruments concerning respect for human rights*
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (New York, 1948);
 - Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (New York, 1948);
 - Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (Geneva, 1951) and its Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (New York, 1967);
 - International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (New York, 1965);
 - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (New York, 1966);
 - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (New York, 1966);
 - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (New York, 1979);
 - Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (New York, 1984);
 - ILO Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (Geneva, 1989);
 - Convention on the Rights of the Child (New York, 1990).
- c) *Instruments prohibiting environmentally damaging methods or means of warfare and/or mandating protection of the natural or cultural environment against avoidable harm in areas of armed conflict*
- Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, 1954);
 - Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (New York, 1970);

- Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (New York, 1976), Protocols I and II Additional to the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 respectively relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Berne, 1977);
- Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Berne, 1977);
- Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (New York, 1981);
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (New York, 1993);
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa, 1997);
- Statute of the International Criminal Court (New York, 1995);
- The customary law of war and the IUCN Draft Convention on the Prohibition of Hostile Military Activities in Protected Areas.

Appendix 1

Global list of complexes of internationally adjoining protected areas

Dorothy Zbicz (2001)

Introduction

In 1997, the first comprehensive “List of Transfrontier Protected Area Complexes” was compiled for the IUCN/WCPA Parks for Peace Conference held in Somerset West, South Africa (Zbicz and Green, 1997). Since then, interest in this topic has increased significantly, and many new examples of transboundary co-operation have been identified. For these reasons, the original list has been updated and revised. There are currently 169 complexes of internationally adjoining protected areas containing 666 individual protected areas in 113 countries. This list provides a glimpse of the expanding potential for transboundary conservation and Parks for Peace.

The list and the update

The 1997 list was based on an earlier preliminary compilation of TBPA's . It was adapted and added to through interviews and correspondence with protected area professionals and researchers around the world. The new list was then verified at the UNEP-WCMC. To provide consistency, two criteria were used for inclusion of sites on the list of adjoining protected areas:

- Sites had to adjoin across one or more international boundaries; and
- Sites had to qualify as protected areas, based on the IUCN definition and be assigned an IUCN management category (I–VI).

The latter criterion meant that sites had to be both legally recognized by governments (though not necessarily managed by them) and maintained within the UNEP-WCMC database. For various reasons, several sites referred to as “protected areas” did not meet this requirement and were therefore excluded. From these excluded sites, a second list of “potential TBPA complexes” was created, which included 69 sites with an established protected area on one side of an international boundary and a proposed protected area, or one without an IUCN category, on the other side.

The present update (see table below) was completed in a similar fashion, with some additional input. The original list had been compiled as part of a research project examining transboundary co-operation between adjoining protected areas. The data were collected via an international survey mailed to the managers of all these protected areas. Of 317 surveys sent, 214 individual responses were received, which included 91% of all the complexes (Zbicz , 1999a). Not only did these completed surveys contain

a wealth of information about transboundary co-operation, but they also provided information important for updating and adding to the list. Information from conversations, publications, and conferences collected since 1997 was also included. The updated list was once again verified using the UNEP-WCMC database, and revised regional maps were then prepared by UNEP-WCMC (see Appendix 2).

Increase in complexes of internationally adjoining protected areas

Since the earlier survey, the number of complexes of internationally adjoining protected areas has increased dramatically. While some of this may be attributable to UNEP-WCMC having received more current information from countries in preparing the 2000 United Nations List of Protected Areas, even more is due to the establishment of new protected areas. In the four years since the earlier list was compiled, 178 more protected areas have become part of such complexes. 29 of the complexes which, in 1997, were on the list of *potential* complexes of this kind (see above), have now – with the formal establishment of new protected areas in the four years since – met the criteria for listing. At least as many new sites have been added to the list of potential complexes, indicating that there will be continued growth in numbers for several years to come.

Table 1. Regional distribution of complexes of internationally adjoining protected areas

	1988 Complexes	1997 Complexes	1997 PAs	2001 Complexes	2001 PAs	Complexes involving 3 countries
North America	5	8	42	10	48	0
Central and South America	7	25	93	29	121	6
Europe	20	44	154	64	239	8
Africa	20	33	123	36	150	12
Asia	7	26	76	30	108	5
Total	59	136	488	169	666	31

Adjoining protected areas and transboundary conservation

It is important to note that the 2001 list, like that of 1997, includes a number of situations where protected areas in neighbouring countries adjoin each other but no co-operation of any kind occurs between them. These would not be properly recognised as TBPA's under the definition in Box 1.1, but are nonetheless included in the list and statistics for completeness. It should also be noted that the list is of complexes which straddle national boundaries, and it therefore excludes other areas within countries which would meet the definition of a TBPA.

In fact, some level of co-operation already occurs in 82% of the complexes listed, although most of this is at the lowest levels of communicating and sharing information (Zbicz, 1996b).

The list, therefore, not only identifies where protected areas occur on either side of national boundary, but also the potential for greater co-operation in future, including for the establishment of more Parks for Peace. This can be realised through formalizing transboundary relationships for conservation and security as recommended in these guidelines. The potential for improved biodiversity conservation and regional collaboration in the 21st century may indeed extend further: to identify this potential, a list of *all* protected areas adjacent to international boundaries is under preparation.

All proposed amendments to the list below should be sent to:

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Countries	Transboundary ¹ Protected Area Complex	WCMC Code	Designated Protected Areas	IUCN Category
North America				
Canada (NW Terr.)/ Greenland (Denmark)		13396 650	Ellesmere Island National Park Reserve/ NE Greenland National Park NE Greenland Biosphere Reserve, Ramsar Site	II II BR, RS
Canada/ US		19306	Roosevelt International Nature Park/ Campobello National Monument	V V
Canada/ US		612 18707 7406 13038 1005 35387 22490 1010 22485 35382	Kluane National Park and Preserve Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary Tatshenshini-Alsek Wilderness Park/ Tongass National Forest Wrangell-St Elias National Park Wrangell-St Elias Wilderness Area Wrangell-St Elias National Preserve Glacier Bay National Park Glacier Bay National Preserve Glacier Bay Wilderness Area	II IV II, WH IV II, WH Ib V II V Ib
Canada/ US	Waterton/Glacier International Peace Park (1932)	626 21193 300039 973 100967	Waterton Lakes National Park, Biosphere Reserve Akamina Kishinena Provincial Park Flathead Provincial Forest Reserve/ Glacier National Park Flathead National Forest	II, BR II II VI
Canada/ US		100672 100673 101594 2904	Ivvavik National Park Vuntut National Park Old Crow Flats Special Management Area/ Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	II II Ib IV

¹ Note: Many other complexes in this list can be considered as TBPAs, but these have a specific and recognised name.

Countries	Transboundary Protected Area Complex	WCMC Code	Designated Protected Areas	IUCN Category
Canada/ US		66395 300040 21322 100955 988	Quetico Wilderness Provincial Park Naguaguon Lake Indigenous Reserve/ Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Area Superior National Forest Voyageurs National Park	II 1b VI II
Canada/ US		4185 18646 101678 65159 979 21389	Cathedral Provincial Park E. C. Manning Provincial Park Skagit Valley Recreation Area Cultus Lake Provincial Park/ N. Cascades National Park Pasayten Wilderness National Forest	II II II II II Ib
Mexico/ US		101431 101457 976	Maderas del Carmen Protection Area (Sierra de) Cañón de Santa Elena Fauna and Flora Protection Area/ Big Bend National Park	VI VI II
Mexico/ US		34862 100881	Sierra de los Ajos Buenos Aires y Purica Natural Resources Protection Area/ Coronado National Forest	VI VI
Mexico/ US	Sonoran Desert Biosphere Reserve Network (1997)	32971 18091 101409 13771 35472 35977 1020	El Pinacate y Gran Desierto de Altar National Biological Reserve Sierra del Pinacate Refugio Alto Golfo de California y Delta del Río Colorado National Biological Reserve/ Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge Cabeza Prieta Wilderness Area Organ Pipe Cactus Wilderness Area, Biosphere Reserve Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument Tohono O'odham Reservation	VI IV VI, BR IV Ib Ib, BR III
Central and South America				
Belize/ Guatemala		20230 3306 3314 116297 28850 30614	Chiquibul National Park Chiquibul Forest Reserve Columbia River Forest Reserve Vaca Forest Reserve Maya Mountains Forest Reserve/ Río Chiquibul-Montañas Mayas Biosphere Reserve (National)	II VI VI VI VI VI
Belize/ Guatemala/ Mexico		20224 61957 20227 26621 30604 102817 19570	Rio Bravo Conservation Area Private Reserve Aguas Turbia National Park Society Hall Nature Reserve/ Maya Biosphere Reserve El Mirador -Río Azul National Park Naachtún - Dos Lagunas Protected Biotope/ Calakmul Biological Reserve	IV II Ia BR Ia II VI

Countries	Transboundary Protected Area Complex	WCMC Code	Designated Protected Areas	IUCN Category
Costa Rica/ Nicaragua Costa Rica/ Nicaragua	San Juan River Basin (Si-a-Paz)	12488 102338 30630 167 30599 12493 30628 20220	Si-a-Paz Caño Negro National Wildlife Refuge Las Camillias National Wildlife Refuge/ Los Guatuzos Wildlife Refuge Tortuguero National Park Tortuguero Protective Zone Barro del Colorado National Wildlife Reserve Corridor (Proposed)/ Río Indio-Maíz Biological Reserve San Juan Delta Biological Reserve	RS IV IV IV II VI IV Ia
Colombia/ Panama		142 99642 236 102255	Los Katios National Park Serranía de Bagre Biological Corridor/ Darién National Park Punta Patiño Private Nature Reserve	II II
Costa Rica/ Panamá	Parque Internacional La Amistad	2553 10903 19372 163 9636 156 3315 12491 2552 17185 102253 240	Internacional La Amistad Talamanca Range-La Amistad Reserves, which includes: Barbilla National Park, Chirripó National Park, Tapantí National Park, Hitoy Cerere Biological Reserve, Río Macho Forest Reserve, and Las Tablas Protective Zone/ La Amistad National Park Palo Seco Protected Forest Lagunas de Volcán Wildlife Refuge Volcán Barú (Chiriquí) National Park	II, BR WH II II VI II VI IV II VI IV II
Costa Rica/ Panama		19402 16787	Gandoca y Manzanillo National Wildlife Refuge/ Isla Bastimentos Marine National Park	IV II
El Salvador/ Guatemala/ Honduras	Montecristo Trifinio (1991)	9638 102815 18804	Montecristo National Park/ Fraternidad o Trifinio National Biosphere Reserve/ Montecristo Trifinio National Park	IV VI II
El Salvador/ Honduras/ Nicaragua		40996 12652	Proposed/ Río Negro Biological Reserve/ Estero Real Nature Reserve	Pr IV II
Guatemala/ Mexico		30605 14305 67671	Sierra de Lacandón National Park/ Montes Azules (Selva Lacondona) Biosphere Reserve (National) Bonampak National Monument	Ia VI III

Countries	Transboundary Protected Area Complex	WCMC Code	Designated Protected Areas	IUCN Category
Honduras/		201	Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage Site	BR, WH
		41014	Río Plátano National Park	Pr
		41045	Tawahika Anthropological Reserve	
		41013	Patuca National Park	Pr
		41034	Río Coco Natural Monument/	Pr
Nicaragua		12650	Bosawas Biosphere Reserve (National)	VI
Argentina (Jujuy)/		16894	Laguna de los Pozuelos Biosphere Reserve (National)	VI, BR
		3	Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument /	III
Bolivia		20035	Altamachi Vicuña Reserve	IV
Argentina (Salta)/		11	Baritú National Park/	II
Bolivia		20041	Tariquíá National Reserve Corridor (Nature Conservancy)	IV Pr
Argentina (Misiones)/	Diagonal Verde (Yaboti)	21212	Moconá Provincial Park	II
		32723	Guaraní Forest Reserve	VI
		145502	Yaboti Biosphere Reserve/	BR
Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul)		16086	Do Turvo State Park Mata Atlânti Biosphere Reserve	II BR
Argentina (Misiones)/		15	Iguazú National Park	II
		4332	Iguazú National Reserve	VI
		61817	Iguazú Strict Nature Reserve/	Ia
Brazil (Paraná)/		60	Iguaçu National Park/	II
Paraguay		30045	Moisés Bertoni Natural Monument	III
Argentina (Río Negro and Neuquén)/		97490	Nahuel Huapi National Park (also 2497)	II
		97491	Nahuel Huapi National Reserve (also 61824)/	VI
Chile		90	Puyehue National Park	II
		88	Vincente Perez Rosales National Park	II
Argentina (Neuquén)/		7	Lanín National Park	II
		4330	Lanin National Reserve	VI
		30844	Complejo Isote Lobos	II
		16875	Chañy Forest Reserve/	VI
Chile		91	Villarrica National Park	II
		10706	Villarica National Reserve	IV
		9418	Huerquehue National Park	II
Argentina (Santa Cruz)/		61823	Los Glaciares National Park	II
		4329	Los Glaciares National Reserve/	VI
Chile		9414	Bernardo O'Higgins National Park	II
		89	Torres del Paine National Park	II
Argentina/		16873	Copahue-Caviahue Provincial Park/	II
Chile		111	Ñuble Reserva Nacional	IV

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Bolivia/		20049 31	Iténez Reserva Fiscal Noel Kempff Mercado National Park/	VI II
Brazil (Rondonia)		5126 41090 34028	Guaporé Biological Reserve Baixo Sao Miguel State Extractive Forest Pedras Negras State Extractive Forest	Ia VI VI
Bolivia/		36	Eduardo Avaroa National Reserve/	IV
Chile		94112 30043	Licancabur National Park Los Flamencos National Reserve	II IV
Bolivia/		33 20030 20035	Sajama National Park Sajama Integrated Management Area Altamachi Vicuña Reserve/	II IV
Chile		86 9435	Lauca National Park Las Vicuñas National Reserve	II IV
Bolivia/		98183 39	Madidi National Park Ulla Ulla National Reserve and Biosphere Reserve/	II IV, BR
Peru		127825	Bahuaja-Sonene National Park (incl. Pampas de Heath NS)	II
Brazil/		101760	Tucumaque Indigenous Reserve/	VI
Suriname		276	Sipaliwini Nature Reserve	IV
Brazil/	La Neblina (1997)	54	Pico da Neblina National Park/	II
Venezuela		4367	Serranía de la Neblina National Park	II
Colombia/		9400	La Paya Natural National Park/	II
Ecuador/		2499 186	Cuyabeño Faunal Production Reserve Panacocha Protected Forest Yasuni National Park and Biosphere Reserve/	VI II, BR
Peru		98245	Gueppí Reserve Zone	Un
Colombia/		144	Tamá Natural National Park/	II
Venezuela		322 101129 30640	El Tamá National Park Cerro Machado- El Silencio San Antonio- Urefia Protected Zone	II VI V
Colombia/		19993	Catatumbo-Bari Natural National Park/	II
Venezuela		318 20068	Perijá National Park Región Lago de Maracaibo -Sierra de Perijá Protected Zone	II V
Ecuador/	Cordillera del Condor (1998 Peace Accord)	7912	Podocarpus National Park (near, not adj)/	II
Peru		168280	Santiago - Comaina Reserved Zone (1999)	Un
Europe				

Countries	Transboundary Protected Area Complex	WCMC Code	Designated Protected Areas	IUCN Category	
Albania/ Greece/ Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic)	Prespa International Park (2000) Proposed Mura-Drava Biosphere Reserve	674 127792 67978	Prespa Lake National Park/ Prespes National Park Core Zone Prespes National Park Buffer Zone Lake Mikra Prespa Ramsar Site/	II IV RS	
		2516 1056 16437 20696	Galichica National Park Pelister National Park Ohridsko Ezero Natural Monument (Lake Ohrid) Prespansko Ezero Natural Monument	II II III III	
Austria/		300155 300156	Unteres Murtal Nature Reserve Mur Protected Landscape Area/		
Croatia/ Hungary/		100798	Danube-Drava National Park (Duna-Drava)/ Murava/	V V	
Slovenia		101747	Drava Landscape Park	V	
Austria/ Czech Republic		Podyi/Thayatal Bilateral National Park (2000)	102736 103578 300283	Thayatal Landscape Protection Area Thayatal Nature Reserve Thayatal National Park/	V IV V
			30721 4280 4279	Podyji National Park Podyji Protected Landscape Area Palava Protected Landscape Area	II V V
Austria/ Czech Republic			102882 5425	Lainsitz Niederung Strict Nature Reserve Blockheide Eibenstein Nature Park Blockheide Eibenstein Nature Reserve/	RS V V
			2558 2062	Trebonsko Protected Landscape Area Trebos Basin Biosphere Reserve Meandry Luznice Nature Reserve	V BR IV
Austria/ Czech Republic/ Germany			9412	Böhmerwald Landscape Protected Area/	Un
	4282 26059 20015 20517 142600		Šumava Protected Landscape Area Šumava National Park Sumava Biosphere Reserve Blansky les Protected Landscape Area Horni Luznice Nature Reserve/	V II BR V IV	
	64659 667 3024		Bayerischer Wald Nature Park Bayerischer Wald National Park Bayerischer Wald Biosphere Reserve	V II BR	
Austria/ Germany	31402 300284		Kalkhochalpen Nature Reserve Kalkhochalpen National Park (Holkkalkalpen)/	IV II	
	688		Berchtesgaden National Park	II	
Austria/ Hungary	Lake Fertö (1991)		1218 62709 102857	Neusiedlersee Nature Reserve Neusiedlersee - Seewinkel National Park Neusiedler See und Umgebung Protected Landscape Area/	IV II V
			9566	Fertö Hansag National Park (Fertö -Tavi)	II

Countries	Transboundary Protected Area Complex	WCMC Code	Designated Protected Areas	IUCN Category
Austria/		18769 31412 68341 1220 31408	Donau-Auen National Park Donau-March-Thaya-Auen Landscape Protection Area Auen Landscape Protection Area Marchaven-Marchegg NSG Nature Reserve Untere Marchauen Nature Reserve/	II V V Un IV
Slovakia		19034 12155	Zahorie Protected Landscape Area Male Karpaty Protected Landscape Area	V V
Belarus/		1985	Belovezhskaya Pushcha National Park, Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage Site/	II, BR, WH
Poland		854 2008,2094 11403	Bialowieski National Park Bialowieza Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage Puszcza Bialowieska Nature Reserve	II BR, WH IV
Belarus/		93914	Vygonoschanskies Zakaznik/	IV
Poland/	West Polissya	300285	W. Polissya National Park (Polesie Lubelskie)	II
		11147 11639	Poleski National Park (Polesie) Poleski Landscape Park/	II V
Ukraine		11580	Shatskiy National Park (Shatsk)	II
Belarus/			Chyrvony Bor Zakaznik (local) Osveyskiy Zakaznik Velikoe Boloto Zakaznik (local) Ykhnovichskiye Zakaznik	IV IV IV IV
Russian Federation			Sebezshskiye National Park	II
Belarus/		1644	Prypyatskiy National Park (Pripiatsky)/	Ib
Ukraine		1749	Polesskiy Nature Reserve (Zapovednik) Prypiat-Stokhid Regional Landscape Park	Ia
Belgium/		30050	Scarpe Escaut Regional Nature Park/	V
France		300051	Plaines de L'Escaut Nature Park	V
Belgium/	Germano- Belgian International Park (1965)	18950 1221	Hautes Fagnes Eifel Nature Park Hautes Fagnes Nature Reserve/	V IV
Germany		6971	Hohes Venn Nature Park (Nord-Eifel)	V
Belgium/		7183	Vallee de L'Attert Nature Park/	V
Luxembourg		28416	Haute-Sure Nature Park	V
Belgium/		5593	Kalmthout State Nature Reserve/	IV
Netherlands		85979	National Park de Zoom (Kalmthotstse Heide)	II

Countries	Transboundary Protected Area Complex	WCMC Code	Designated Protected Areas	IUCN Category
Bosnia-Herzegovina/ Yugoslavia, (Serbia) (Montenegro)		1055 15596 2170 1051	Sutjeska National Park/ Tara National Park Tara River Basin Biosphere Reserve Durmitor National Park, World Heritage Site	II II BR II, WH
Bulgaria/ Greece Croatia/ Hungary	Rhodope Mountains	602 6483 15605 15602 9683 100798	Pirin National Park and World Heritage Site (includes Bauvi Douпки NR and Malka Djinjiritsa NR)/ To Partheno Dasos Kentrikis Rodopis Natural Monument Central Rodopi Virgin Forest Kopacki Rit Special Reserve Kopacki Rit Nature Park/ Mohacsi Tortenelmi Emlekhely Nature Conservation Area Duna-Drava National Park	II, WH BR Ib Ia V IV V
Czech Republic/ Germany	Bohemian-Saxonian Switzerland	4275 32666 11800	Bohemian Switzerland National Park (Ceské Švýcarsko) Labské Pískovce (Elbe Sandstones) Protected Landscape Area / Sächsische Schweiz National Park Sächsische Schweiz Protected Landscape Area	 V V V
Czech Republic/ Germany		61421 20920	Luzické Hory Protected Landscape Area (Lausitanian Mtns) Zittauer Gebirge Landscape Protection Area	V V
Czech Republic/ Poland		30722 4278 106889 11148	Protected Landscape Area Broumovsko Protected Landscape Area Orlické Hory/ Gór Stołowych National Park (Góry Stołowe) Stołowogorski Landscape Park (Górz Stołowych)	V V II V
Czech Republic/ Poland		645 852	Krkonoše National Park Jizerski Hory Protected Landscape Area (Jizera-Iser River)/ Karkonoski National Park	V V II
Czech Republic/ Poland/ Slovakia		4267 12270 11812	Beskydy Protected Landscape Area/ Zywiecki Park Krajobrazowy/ Protected Landscape Area Kysuce	V V V
Czech Republic/ Slovakia	White Carpathians	12154 12159	Protected Landscape Area White Carpathians/ Biele Karpaty Protected Landscape Area	V V

Countries	Transboundary Protected Area Complex	WCMC Code	Designated Protected Areas	IUCN Category	
Denmark/	Waddensea International Protected Region	92491	Waddensea Nature Reserve	IV V IV	
		5762	Vadehavet Wildlife Reserve		
		17703	Vadehavet Conservation Area		
		64575	Vadehavet National Nature Area/		
Germany/			33391	Hosteinische Schweiz Nature Park	V
			32669	Schleswig-Holsteinisches Wattenmeer National Park	IV,V
			11837	Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer National Park	V
				Wattenmeer Biosphere Reserve	BR
			30116	Dollart Nature Reserve	IV
			82256	Nordfriesisches Wattenmeer Nature Reserve	IV
			20722	Hamburgisches Wattenmeer National Park/	V
Netherlands			64617	Dollard Nature Reserve	III
			12754	Waddensea Area Biosphere Reserve	BR
		12754	Waddenzee State Nature Reserve	RS	
Estonia/		1649	Nigula Nature Reserve (Nigulaskiy State Reserve)/	IV, RS	
Latvia		37102	Northern Vidzeme Regional Nature Protection Complex	V	
Finland/		654	Lemmenjoki National Park (includes Pyörisjärvi, Pulju, Hammastunturi Wilderness Areas) /	II	
Norway		822	Ovre Annarjokka National Park	II	
Finland/		64508	Käsivarsi Wilderness Area/	Ib II	
Norway		12297	Reisa National Park	V	
		31256	Raisdoutterhaldi Protected Landscape Area	Pr.	
			Guoatteloubbal National Park		
Finland/	Pasvik Nature Reserve (1993)	64504	Vätsäri Wilderness Area/	VI	
Norway/		832	Øvre Pasvik National Park	II	
		64472	Pasvik Nature Reserve/	Ia, RS	
Russian Federation		62446	Pasvik Zapovednik (Proposed NP)	Ia, RS	
Finland/		656	Oulanka National Park	II	
		7486	Sukerijärvi Strict Nature Reserve/	Ia	
Russian Federation		68351	Paanajärvi National Park (Paanayarvi)	II	
			Sieppiuntury Regional Park (Pr)	Pr.	
Finland/		7500	Itäinen Suomenlahti National Park (Gulf of Finland)/	II	
Russian Federation		62153	Kurgalskiy Zakaznik (Finnish Gulf Strict Nature Reserve)	IV	
Finland/	Lapland (1990)	2561	Urho Kekkonen National Park/	IV	
Russian Federation		1700	Laplandskiy Zapovednik	Ia	

Countries	Transboundary Protected Area Complex	WCMC Code	Designated Protected Areas	IUCN Category
Germany/ Poland	Lower Oder (1992)	102224 300289	Unteres Odertal National Park/ Unteres Odertal International Park)/	V Pr
		31623 106899	Krawedz Doliny Odry Protected Landscape Area Doliny Dolnej Odry Landscape Park (Krajobrazowego)	V
Germany/ Poland		20793 855	Insel Usedom Landscape Protection Area (Proposed NP)/ Wolinski National Park	V II
Hungary/ Slovakia		13652 4377 4376	Aggtelék National Park/ Slovenský Kras National Park Slovenský Kras Protected Landscape Area	II II V, BR
Hungary/ Slovakia		30853 680 14146	Karancs-Madves Protected Area Bükki National Park/ Protected Landscape Area Cerová Vrchovina	V II V
Hungary/ Yugoslavia (Serbia)		681 145253	Kiskunsági National Park/ Selevenjske Pustare Nature Reserve	II, BR IV
Italy/ Slovenia		15346 32714 2517	Foresta Di Tarvisio Regional Provincial Nature Reserve Alpi Giulie Regional- Provincial Nature Park/ Triglavski National Park (Triglav)	Un V II
Italy/ Switzerland		717 915	Stelvio National Park/ Suisse National Park	V Ia
Lithuania/ Russian Federation		31552 68348	Kursiu Nerija National Park/ Kurshskaja Kosa National Park	II II
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic)/ Yugoslavia (Serbia)		1050	Mavrovo National Park/ Shara Mountains National Park	II
Moldova/ Romania/ Ukraine	Danube Delta/Green Corridor of Europe	28791 31702 31703	Proposed/ Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Rosca-Buhaiova National Reserve Letea Nature Reserve/	BR Ia Ia
		4814 160873	Dunaiskie Plavni State Zakaznik Dunaiskiy /Danube Delta National Biosphere Zapovednik	Ia Ia
Norway/ Sweden		829 905 906 3998 30818	Rago National Park Tysfjord Hellebotn National Park/ Padjelanta National Park Sarek National Park Stora Sjöfallet National Park Sjaunja Nature Reserve (also 6907)	II Pr II II V Ia

Countries	Transboundary Protected Area Complex	WCMC Code	Designated Protected Areas	IUCN Category
Norway/ Sweden		826 9906 833 10401 30816	Femundsmarka National Park Femundsmarka Protected Landscape Area Gutulia National Park/ Rogen Nature Reserve Rogen-Langfjallet National Park Töfsingdalen National Park	II V II IV Pr II
Norway/ Sweden		125857 30821	Lunddsneset Nature Reserve/ Tresticklan National Park	Ia
Poland/ Slovakia		848 1975	Tatranski National Park/ Tatranský National Park	II II
Poland/ Slovakia		106887 12160 14115	Babiogorski National Park/ Horná Orava CHKO Protected Landscape Area Babia Hora National Nature Reserve	II V Ia
Poland/ Slovakia Poland/ Slovakia/ Ukraine	E. Carpathian Biosphere Reserve (1991)	857 646 851 62874 300290 11144 67746 67750 12157 148026 1990 1745 161620 161272	Pieninski National Park/ Pieninskiy National Park Bieszczadzski National Park Doliny Sanu Landscape Park Tsisniany-Vetliny Landscape Park Magura National Park (Magurski) E. Carpathian –(E Beskeid) Biosphere Reserve/ E. Carpathians Biosphere Reserve Vychodne Karpaty Protected Landscape Area Poloniny National Park/ Karpatskiy National Biosphere Reserve, Zapovednik Karpatskiy National Park Stuzhytsia State Zakaznik Nadsan'ski Regional Landscape Park (Nadsionsky) Uzhanski Nature Park	II II II V V BR BR V II Ia, BR II IV V
Poland/ Ukraine		 15790	Raztocze National Park (Roztoczanski woj. przemyskiego) 4 Protected Landscape Areas/ Raztochye Zapovednik Raztochye Protected Landscape Area	II Ia
Portugal/ Spain		4724 4723 20936	RN da Ria Formosa Nature Park RN da Sapat de Castro Marim e Vila Real de Sto Antonio/ Marismas de Isla Cristina Nature Area	V IV V
Portugal/ Spain		860 71215	Peneda-Geres National Park/ Baixa-Lima-Serra do Xures Nature Park	II V

Countries	Transboundary Protected Area Complex	WCMC Code	Designated Protected Areas	IUCN Category		
Romania/ Yugoslavia (Serbia)		11150 2522	Cazanele Forest Reserve/ Djerdap National Park	IV V		
Africa						
Angola/ Botswana/ Namibia/ Zambia	Okavango Delta	4493 600 7442 23072 30052 30051 1087 4081	Mucusso National Park Luiana Partial Reserve/ Chobe NP/ W. Caprivi Game Reserve Mahango Game Park Bwabwata National Park (W. Caprivi and Mahango merged) Mamili Nature Reserve Mudumu Nature Reserve/ Sioma Ngweze National Park West Zambezi Game Management Area	IV IV II IV II II II VI		
Angola/ Namibia Benin/ Burkina Faso/ Togo		347 2251 885 883 597 2253 2254 3228 3226 9264 4488 2339	Iona National Park Mocamedes Partial Reserve (now Namibe NR) / Skeleton Coast Park Namib-Naukluft Park Boucle de la Pendjari National Park Pendjari Hunting Zone Atakora Hunting Zone/ Pama Partial Faunal Reserve Arly Total Faunal Reserve Arly Partial Faunal Reserve Kourtiagou Partial Faunal Reserve/ Kéran National Park (Kiran) Corridor to Pendjari	VI IV II II II VI VI IV IV IV IV II		
Benin/ Burkina Faso/ Niger		"W" Park	12201 1048 4488 818	"W" du Benin National Park/ "W" du Burkina Faso National Park Kourtiagou Partial Faunal Reserve/ "W" du Niger National Park	II II IV II	
Botswana/ Namibia/ South Africa			Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park (2000)	7508 97586 874	Gemsbok National Park/ Kalahari Private Reserve/ Kalahari Gemsbok National Park (Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park)	II II
Botswana/ South Africa/ Zimbabwe				Dongola/ Limpopo Valley	21174 20295 3059	Northern Tuli Game Reserve/ Vhembe-Dongola National Park (incl Venetia Limpopo NR) Limpopo Valley Wildlife Area/ Tuli Circle Safari Area

Countries	Transboundary Protected Area Complex	WCMC Code	Designated Protected Areas	IUCN Category
Burundi/ Rwanda		9161 9148	Kibira National Park/ Nyungwe Forest Reserve	IV IV
Cameroon/ Central African Republic/ Republic of Congo	Sangha Park (2000)	31458 31459 72332	Lake Lobeke NP/ Dzanga-Ndoki National Park Dzanga Sangha Forest Special Reserve/ Nouabalé Ndoki National Park	II II VI II
Cameroon/ Chad/ Nigeria		609 5166 7861	Kalamaloué National Park/ Mandelia Faunal Reserve/ Chad Basin National Park	II IV II
Cameroon/ Nigeria		20058 20299	Korup National Park/ Cross River National Park	II II
Central African Republic/ Sudan Côte d'Ivoire/ Guinea/ Liberia		2261 5090 1295 29067 9176 20175	Yata-Ngaya Faunal Reserve/ Radom National Park Mont Nimba Strict Nature Reserve/ Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve/ E. Nimba National Forest W. Nimba National Forest	IV II Ia Ia Un Un
Dem. Republic of Congo/ Rwanda/ Uganda		1081 863 18436 18437	Virunga National Park (Eastern Sector)/ Volcans National Park/ Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Bwindi Impenetrable Forest National Park	II II II II
Dem. Republic of Congo/ Sudan		1083 20326 20325 20327 10737	Garamba National Park, World Heritage Site Mondo Missa Hunting Zone Azande Hunting Zone Gangala Hunting Zone (Gangala-na-Bodio)/ Lantoto Game Reserve (Pr. National Park)	II, WHS VI VI VI
Dem. Republic of Congo/ Uganda		1081 18438 1446 1443 1442 7934	Virunga National Park (Central Sector) / Queen Elizabeth National Park (was Rwenzori Mountains) Kyambura Game Reserve Kigezi Game Reserve Kibale Forest Corridor Game Reserve Kizinga Channel Animal Sanctuary	IV II, BR IV IV IV VI
The Gambia/ Senegal		2290 866	Niomi National Park/ Delta (Iles) du Saloum National Park	II II

Countries	Transboundary Protected Area Complex	WCMC Code	Designated Protected Areas	IUCN Category
Guinea/ Senegal	Niokolo Koba-Badiar (1988)	29069 29409 865	Badiar National Park Badiar-Sud Classified Forest/ Niokola Koba National Park	II Un II
Kenya/ Somalia		2417 2591 3038 13715 872 13710 13714	Boni National Reserve Dodori National Reserve Kiunga Marine National Reserve (Kiunga Biosphere Reserve)/ Juba Controlled Hunting Area Lag Badana National Park Bushbush Game Reserve Bushbush Controlled Hunting Area	VI VI VI, BR Un Pr VI
Kenya/ Tanzania		1297 7437 916 918	Maasai Mara National Reserve/ Maswa Game Reserve Serengeti National Park Ngorongoro Crater Conservation Area	II IV II VI
Kenya/ Tanzania		19564 1402	Tsavo West National Park/ Mkomazi-Umba Game Reserve	II IV
Kenya/ Tanzania	Kilimanjaro (1997)	758 7633 922 31593	Amboseli National Park Loitokitok Forest Reserve/ Kilimanjaro National Park Kilimanjaro Game Reserve Kitenden Corridor	II Un II IV
Kenya/ Uganda		760 9179	Mount Elgon National Park/ Sebei Controlled Hunting Area	II VI
Lesotho/ South Africa (Kwazulu Natal)	Drakensberg Mountains	7447 116328	Maloti – Schlabthebe National Park/ Natal Drakensberg Park (incl. Cathedral Peak, Giant's Castle and other Game Reserves, and Garden Nature Reserve)	IV II
Malawi/ Zambia		779 1102	Nyika National Park/ Nyika National Park	II II
Malawi/ Zambia	Vwaza Marsh (1994)	4648 4102	Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve/ Musalangu Game Management Area	IV VI
Malawi/ Zambia		780 1088 1086 1100 1091	Kasungu National Park/ N Luangwa National Park S Luangwa National Park Luambe National Park Lukusuzi National Park	II II II II II
Mauritania/ Senegal		9310 867 11653	Diawling National Park/ Djoudj National Park Gueumbeul Special Faunal Reserve	II II IV

Countries	Transboundary Protected Area Complex	WCMC Code	Designated Protected Areas	IUCN Category
Mozambique/	Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area (2000)	4652 300292	Maputo Elephant Reserve Ponto do Ouro-Kosi Bay Marine Protected Area/	IV
South Africa (Kwazulu Natal)/		116329 39758 116275	Ndumu Game Reserve Tembe Elephant Park Reserve Greater St. Lucia Wetlands Park and World Heritage Site	II IV II, WHS
Swaziland		300293	Futi Corridor Reserve /	
		7444	Hlane National Park	VI
		7451	Mlawula Nature Reserve	IV
		300299	Ndzindza Nature Reserve	IV
		7445	Malolotja Nature Reserve	IV
		300300	Simunye Nature Reserve	
		300301	Mbuluzi Nature Reserve	VI
Mozambique/		Gaza/Kruger/ Gonarezhou Transfrontier Conservation Area (2003)	20295	Gaza National Park (was Limpopo Valley Wildlife Utilization Area – Coutada 16)
	800 799		Zinave National Park Banhine National Park/	II II
South Africa/	873		Kruger National Park/	II II
Zimbabwe	1104		Gonarezhou National Park Lonestar Private Reserve	
	30125		Malapati Safari Area	VI
Namibia/	8785 300295		Ai-Ais Hot Springs Game Park Fish River Canyon/	II
South Africa	30851		Richtersveld National Park	II
Rwanda/	862 300294		Akagera National Park (L'Akagera) Mutara Hunting Reserve/	II
Tanzania/ Uganda	7884		Ibanda Game Reserve/	IV
Sudan/	904		Nimule National Park/	II
Uganda	31275 31276	Otze-Dufile Wildlife Sanctuary (also 7933) Mount Kei White Rhino Sanctuary	IV IV	
Sudan/	1369	Kidepo Game Reserve/	VI	
Uganda	958	Kidepo Valley National Park	II	
Zambia/	7962	Lower Zambezi National Park/	II	
Zimbabwe	2531 2524 2526 2525 2528	Mana Pools National Park Charara Safari Area Sapi Special Area Chewore Special Area Dande Special Area	II VI VI VI VI	

Countries	Transboundary Protected Area Complex	WCMC Code	Designated Protected Areas	IUCN Category
Zambia/	Victoria Falls	2347	Mosi-oa-Tunya National Park	III, WHS
		62183	Victoria Falls National Monument	III
		27103	Dambwa Forest Reserve/	Un
Zimbabwe		1993	Victoria Falls National Park	III
		2530	Zambezi National Park	II
		2529	Matetsi Safari Area	II
	1112	Kazuma Pan National Park	II	
	1991	Hwange National Park (Wankie)	VI	
Asia				
Armenia/		20679	Shikahogh State Reserve	Ia
Azerbaijan		94018	Lachin Protected Area (Lachinskiy Zakaznik)	IV
Bangladesh/		4478	Sundarbans W. Wildlife Sanctuary/	IV
India		9960	Sundarbans National Park	Ia
Bangladesh /		9280	Pablakhali Wildlife Sanctuary/	IV
India		1804	Dampa Wildlife Sanctuary (plus Proposed Corridor)	IV
Bhutan/		7996	Royal Manas National Park	II
		5066	Black Mountain National Park Protected Corridor/	II
India		1818	Manas Sanctuary	IV
		9232	Buxa Tiger Sanctuary	IV
		62663	Buxa National Park	
Brunei Darussalam/		39641	Labi Hills Protection Forest Reserve	Ia
		18035	Labi Hills Forest Reserve (incl. Bukit Batu Patam; Bukit Teraja; Bukit Ulu Tutong Protected Forest Reserves)	Ia
		18035	Lugan Lulak Recreation Reserve (within Labi Hills FR)	V
		32948	Sungai Ingei Conservation Area (within Labi Hills FR)	Ia
		3937	Ensengi Forest Reserve/	Un
Malaysia		787	Gunung Mulu National Park and World Heritage Site	II, WH
		3790	Gading Forest Reserve	Un
		3939	Gunung Gading National Park	II
		3877	Medalam Protected Forest	Un
Cambodia/		68862	Virachey National Park/	II
Laos/		18872	Dong Ampham Nature Reserve	VI
		18896	Nam Kading National Biodiversity Conservation Area	VI
			Phou Kathong National Biodiversity Conservation Area/	Pr
Vietnam		12171	Chu Mom Ray – Ngoc Vin Nature Reserve	IV

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Cambodia/ Thailand		12249 1422 1415	Preh Vihear Protected Landscape/ Yot Dom Wildlife Sanctuary (Yod Dom) Phanom Dong Rak Wildlife Sanctuary	V IV IV
China (Tibet) / India (Sikkim) / Nepal	Kanchenjunga	95784 143001	Extension of Qomolangma (Jiang Cun)/ Kangchenzonga National Park/ Kanchanjunga Conservation Area	Ib, Pr II
China/ N. Korea, (DPR)/ Russian Federation		95461 95460 96016 17908 1726	Jingpo Lake Nature Reserve (Jing Bo Hu) Mudan Peak Nature Reserve Changbaishan Nature Reserve and Biosphere Reserve Mt. Paekdu Natural Reserve (Baeku) Mt. Paekdu Natural Monument Kedrovaya Pad Zapovednik	II VI Ia, BR IV III Ia
China (Xilingol)/ Mongolia/ Russian Federation	Dauria International PA (1994)	96064 93538 62684	Dalai Lake Nature Reserve (Dalai Hu) / Mongul Daguur Strict Protected Area (Nomgrog) / Daurskiy State Nature Reserve (Zapovednik)	IV Ib Ia
China (Tibet – Xizang)/ Myanmar China (Tibet)/ Nepal	Mount Everest	95792 95789 95772 71350 95785 95784 804 803 26606 26605	Cha Yu Nature Reserve (Zayu) Ba Ji Nature Reserve Nu Jiang He (River) Nature Reserve / Ka Kabo Razi National Park (Hkakaborazi) Zhu Feng Nature Reserve (Zhangmukoan) Jiang Cun Nature Reserve (Qomolangma) / Sagarmatha National Park Langtang National Park Makalu-Barun National Park Makalu-Barun Conservation Area	Ia IV VI Ia Ib VI II II II IV
China/ Pakistan	Taxkorgan (1995)	96118 836	Ta Shi Ku Er Gan Nature Reserve (Taxkorgan)/ Khunjerab National Park	Ib II
China/ Russian Federation	Khanka Lake (1996)	95476 62691	Xing Kai Lake Nature Reserve/ Khankaiskiy Zapovednik	VI Ia
China (Heilongjiang)/ Russian Federation	Amur River Basin	95459 1707	Fenglin Nature Reserve, Biosphere Reserve/ Khinganskiy Zapovednik	VI, BR Ia
China (Heilongjiang)/ Russian Federation		95471 1715	Hong River Nature Reserve/(Hong He) Bol'shekhekhtskiy Zapovednik	VI Ia

Countries	Transboundary Protected Area Complex	WCMC Code	Designated Protected Areas	IUCN Category
China (Guangxi)/		95872 95618	Gu Long Shui Yuan Lin (Qing Long Mountain) Xia Lei Shui Yuan Lin Nature Reserve/	VI VI
Vietnam		10360	Trungkhanh	IV
China/		99776 95742	Guan Yin Shan Nature Reserve Fen Shui Ling Feng Nature Reserve/	VI
Vietnam		10357	Hoang Lien Son #2	IV
India/		1807 691 300296	Katarniaghat Sanctuary Dhudhwa National Park (Dudwa) Laggabaggha Protected Corridor/	IV II
Nepal		1308 1309	Royal Bardia National Park Royal Sukla Phanta Wildlife Resrve (Suklaphanta)	II IV
India/		4578 12414 4543	Shilli Sanctuary (Valmiki) Sohagibarwa Sanctuary Udaipur Sanctuary/	IV IV IV
Nepal		805 10089	Royal Chitwan National Park Parsa Wildlife Reserve	II IV
India/		19683	Kachchh Desert Sanctuary/	IV
Pakistan		6684	Rann of Kutch Wildlife Sanctuary	IV
Indonesia (Kalimantan)/		8673	Gunung Bentuang dan Karimun National Park/	II
Malaysia (Sarawak)		1300 12250	Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary Batang Ai National Park	IV II
Indonesia/	Wasur/Tonda (1997)	29966	Wasur National Park/	II
Papua New Guinea		4200 4202	Tonda Wildlife Management Area Maza Wildlife Management Area	VI VI
Kazakhstan/	W. Tien Shan/ Chatkal Mountains	1671 62634	Aksu-Dzhabagly Zapovednik Dzhambulskiy Zakaznik/	Ia IV
Kyrgyz Republic/		1675 1674	Besh-aral'sky Zapovednik Sary-Chelekskiy Zapovednik Chatkal Mountains Biosphere Reserve (Sary-Chelek)/	Ia Ia BR
Uzbekistan		1761	Ugam-Chatkal National Park (Chatkalsky Zapovednik) Mount Chatkal Biosphere Reserve	II BR
Laos/			18893	Phou Xiang Thong National Biodiversity Conservation Area/
Thailand		39518 4674	Pha Tam National Park Kaeng Tana	II II
Laos/		61496	Nam Et National Biodiversity Conservation Area/	VI
Vietnam		10363	Sop Cop Nature Reserve	IV