



Summary of Day 2

Program of Day 3

**International Conference on Biodiversity
Conservation in Transboundary Tropical Forests
Quito, Ecuador, 21-24 July 2010**

**by
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Moderator**

Day 2: General points

Many cases presented from Africa, Asia and Latin America showed that TBCAs have had impacts that include the following:

- Improved governance of natural resources;
- Improved coordination at the level of the biodiversity corridor;
- Participation of local people in sustainable use and management of natural resources.
- Reduction of tension between the state and the local people
- Contribution to peace and conflict prevention;
- Modernization of territorial management
- Control of illegal practices in the protected area
- Economic integration of borderlands through adoption shared development agenda.

Day 2: General points (cont'd)

- Many presentations reported progress achieved in the use of appropriate social and technological tools for TBCA management; for example:
 - ✓ Social tools: participatory process to measure TBCA performance; dialogue of actors (state, civil society, private sector, communities) at the level of corridors or TBCA; agreement between actors in the TBCA; harmonized peoples' development agendas on both sides of the political border.
 - ✓ Technological tools: use of informatics to predict land use changes in TBCAs and to quantify their impacts.
- There are cases in which tension between TBPA planning and national sovereignty are no more a barrier to transboundary cooperation; it is a question on how this cooperation is defined by the parties; for example:
 - ✓ instead of aiming at establishing a transboundary area, aim at “Transboundary management” of adjoining areas, “co-management”. “gestión colindante”

Day 2: General points (cont'd)

- Many cases presented from Africa, Asia, Latin America show that TBCA should not be nested in small areas, but be opened up across large transboundary landscapes and biodiversity corridors.
- With TBCA creation, many cases show that it is no longer enough to limit the focus on ecosystem integrity and biodiversity conservation alone. There were examples of conservation cum one or more of the following:
 - ✓ Livelihoods and rights;
 - ✓ Transboundary livelihoods strategies (ex. NTFPs trade, transhumant pastoralism, etc.)
 - ✓ Restoration of degraded landscapes or ecosystems;
 - ✓ Consolidation of peace and conflict prevention;
 - ✓ Ecosystem services;
 - ✓ Watershed management;
 - ✓ Disaster risk reduction;
 - ✓ Collective rights (ex. local people's government);
 - ✓ Shared integration agenda;
 - ✓ Forest law enforcement.

Day 2: General points (cont'd)

- TBCAs have catalyzed innovations in the governance of natural resources. Cases were described in which political integrity of local community entities is superimposed on ecosystem integrity, with the emergence of local indigenous governments (in Bolivia).
- With this situation, we pass from “verticality” to “horizontality” relationship between the state and local community political entity as far as natural resource use is concerned.
- While the majority of cases presented showed that TBCAs improve the livelihoods of local people, a case was presented that showed their creation did not result in improved wellbeing of local communities.

Day 2: General messages

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- With this situation, we pass from “verticality” to “horizontality” relationship between the state and local community political entity as far as natural resource use is concerned.
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Program for 23 July 2010

8:30 – 8.50 **Summary of Day 2/program of Day 3**

8.50-10.30 **Session 5: Feedback of Working Groups**

10.30-11.00 **Coffee Break**

11.00 – 12.30 ***Session 6: TBCA conservation and Management enhancement of synergies***

12.30-14.00 **Lunch Break**

14.00-16.00 **Message to CBD COP 10 and to the 46th ITTC**

16.00-16.30 **Coffee Break**

16.30-17.00 **Closing Ceremony**



**Thank you for
your attention!**