

1. Introduction

The following study concerns nature conservation as a way to benefit local communities. The theme of this research was ~~at first~~ inspired by ~~a reading of the book~~ *Wildlife Heroes*, a compilation of forty leading conservation projects ~~written by Julie Scardina and Jeff Flocken~~. The articles ~~talk about within discuss~~ the work ~~done being accomplished for the to~~ preserve various endangered animal species, but also ~~pointed~~ strongly ~~to reference~~ work done with the local communities ~~at these sites, which who~~ are directly exposed to relations with the wild animals. Wild animals are ~~repeatedly commonly~~ treated like pests in areas where ~~the~~ wildlife meets human habitats, and ~~are~~ therefore ~~exterminated as such and sometimes~~ driven ~~in~~to extinction. ~~Many~~ ~~To help combat this problem, many~~ educational programmes ~~are undertaken have been launched~~ and countless local inhabitants ~~have been encouraged to take part in are involved in the~~ conservation projects ~~giving which provide~~ them ~~with the~~ opportunity ~~to gain of~~ employment and education. Through education, ~~and~~ understanding, ~~and enjoying the benefits of that they can benefit from a~~ healthy wildlife, the people ~~often~~ change their hostile attitudes ~~to ward~~ the local animals. Educated communities can ~~then~~ plan their development more sustainably, ~~what means better being which leads to valuable results~~ for both ~~the~~ people and ~~the~~ animals. Such ~~a~~ comprehensive approach to nature conservation and ~~people's the~~ welfare of ~~populations in developing countries appeals appeared~~ greatly ~~inspiring for to~~ someone, ~~who is~~ concerned ~~about both for~~ prosperous nature and prosperous people. ~~The further~~ ~~Further~~ research ~~on the subject helped lead led~~ to the given topic ~~of this thesis~~ - peace parks.

1.1 Peace parks

The ~~beginning of the~~ peace park phenomenon and the origins of the ~~term phrase~~ 'peace park' ~~began with, is~~ the establishment of the Waterton Lake Glacier International Peace Park between Canada and ~~the~~ U.S.A. in 1932. The gesture had a ~~largely~~ symbolic meaning, ~~as since~~ the countries were not in a conflict and they remain in friendly relations ~~ship~~ today. ~~Despite that~~ ~~Nevertheless~~, many countries ~~have followed~~ ~~this~~ example and ~~attempt try~~ to maintain or establish peace with ~~the~~ help of nature-protecting transboundary areas. The first international peace park ~~involving an which involved~~ armed conflict between neighbouring countries was in the Cordillera del Condor region between Ecuador and Peru (Ali 2007). Today, the Transboundary Protected Areas Network recognises 188 ~~P~~peace ~~P~~parks all over the world (IUCN references).

Commented [J1]: Sometimes you are capitalizing this and sometimes you are not. Be consistent. I don't think it needs to be capitalized.

Peace Parks ~~works-operate~~ most ~~effectively-often~~ as buffer zones between countries in conflict. There are several examples of buffer zones between hostile territories. ~~One of these lies B~~between El Salvador and Honduras ~~in a there-is~~ 2km ~~wide-in-width~~ strip ~~of~~, which is said to reduce ~~the~~ possibility of war ~~by-ef~~ about 90% (Lejano 2007). Pakistan and India are divided by ~~an~~ even narrower strip, which ~~has~~ also ~~showed-resulted in a~~ significant decrease in violent incidents ~~within~~ the area. These two countries are considering ~~thea~~ creation of a formal peace park on the Siachen glacier, ~~just above the military control line~~. Jordan and Israel have jointly managed the Binational Sea Marine Peace Park since 1994, and the situation in Cyprus changed ~~it's~~ direction from hostile to cooperative even on the local level. After decades of being divided by a buffer zone, ~~nowadays,~~ the Greek and Turkish Cypriots ~~now~~ exchange social and cultural relations within ~~the buffer zone~~that area (ibid).

Commented [J2]: This is slang. This is okay to use in speech, but not in writing. Very informal.

The most widely accepted ~~def~~inition ~~for~~ ~~of~~ ~~Peace~~ ~~P~~arks is ~~the~~ one ~~brought-presented~~ by ~~the~~ World Conservation Union (IUCN) (date references). The IUCN ~~distinguish-has specified certain~~ ~~P~~rotected ~~A~~reas, which ~~have been~~are established to ~~generally~~ protect biodiversity ~~or-and~~ cultural diversity. Transboundary Protected Areas (TBPA) are a subcategory of ~~P~~rotected ~~A~~reas and ~~need-to~~must straddle ~~over-the~~ borders of two or more countries. ~~Peace-Parks-or~~ Transboundary ~~Protection~~ ~~Protected~~ Areas for Peace and Co-operation (otherwise known as 'peace parks') are the narrowest subcategory of ~~P~~rotected ~~A~~reas, ~~which-and~~ must demonstrate biodiversity, cooperation and most importantly ~~a~~ peace objective between at least two countries. ~~The~~ mission of ~~P~~peace ~~P~~arks is to preserve their natural and cultural heritage while helping to establish peaceful and cooperative relations between countries in conflict, as well as developing their economies and improv~~ing~~e ~~peoples' live-the living~~ conditions ~~of local populations~~.

Commented [J3]: does this need to be capitalized?

Commented [J4]: I googled this, I think it is Protected and not Protection, but check on it.

Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) is a term used mostly to describe ~~T~~BPAs in southern Africa. The distinction is made to give the phenomena exclusiveness for that part of the world (van Amerom and Büscher 2005). Southern African countries ~~have~~ adapted the idea of Transboundary ~~Protection~~ ~~Protected~~ Areas for Peace and Co-operation as a regular cooperation and development tool, ~~and with~~With the help of ~~the~~ Peace Park Foundation (PPF), ~~they have~~ created peace parks in naturally and culturally valuable areas, where the local people are included in ambitious development plans. The situation of people living in the protection area is the interest of ~~this~~e thesis.