

WG3:CULTURE/TRADITIONS AND PROTECTED AREAS

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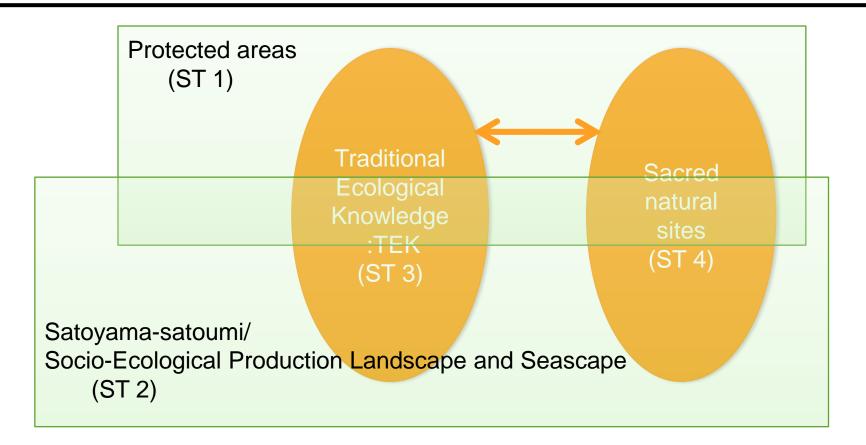




- In Asia, there are many cases where nature is protected due to its provision of spiritual/cultural values such as sacred natural sites.
- There are many cases similar to the Japanese Satoyama /Satoumi landscapes, or human-influenced natural environments, in which natural resources are used in a sustainable manner and linked to productive activities.
- In this WG, we will assess these cases and elucidate an Asian concept of nature protection that effectively combines the modern protected areas system and these cultural/traditional forms of environmental protection.







: Legal status-oriented STs



: Topic-oriented STs

WG3 SUB-THEMES



Date	Time	Sub-Themes
14/Nov	12:45-16:00	1 Protected areas management and the livelihood of local people
	16:00-17:50	2 Customary management of satoyama-satoumi (Socio-Ecological Production Landscape and Seascape
15/Nov	12:45-14:15	3 Utilization of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) in protected area management
	14:15-17:00	4 Sacred natural sites



1 Protected areas management and the livelihood of local people

Name of Presenter	Organization	Title of Presentation
Herman Hidayat		Protected Area and Livelihood of Local Community: A Study of National Park in Yakushima and Tanjung Puting
Dong Ho Lee	Center for Nature Conservation and Ecotourism, Seoul National University	The perception of local communities about government-led PA designation in Korea: Case study on a conflict in the process of the Baekdu Daegan Mountain System Protected Area designation
Toby Eastoe	Site Manader Conservation International	Conservation Challenges in the Cardamom Mountains and opportunities for forest monitoring systems
Reiko Machida	· · · ·	Conservation of Culturally Valuable Grassland Landscapes in the Aso Kuju National Park in Cooperation with Diverse Related Bodies
Masatoshi Sasaoka	Associate Professor, Hokkaido University	Potential conservation value of less-intensively managed human modified forests in and around National park:Focusing on interrelationships between local people and wild animal species formed through traditional arboricultural practices
Jailab Kumar Rai		Protected Area Management and the Livelihoods of Indigenous People in Nepal: Harmonizing Policies and Practices
Jeanne Tabangay	Project Manager, Conservation International Philippines	Reconciling the Customary Practices of Indigenous Palawan People with the Management of Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape, Palawan, Philippines
Ludi Apin	Assistant Director, Management and Operations, Sabah Parks, Sabah, Malaysia	Community Use Zone of Crocker Range Park, Sabah, Malaysia



2 Customary management of satoyama-satoumi

Name of Presenter	Organization	Title of Presentation	
Ndan Imang	Center for Social Forestry (CSF), University of Mulawarman, Indonesia	Tana' Ulen, Customary Forest: A legacy of Indigenous Kenyah Dayak people for forest conservation	
Dendi Muhamad	Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, The University of Tokyo	Living close to forests enhances people's perception of ecosystem services in a forest-agricultural landscape of West Java, Indonesia	
Lameru Kacaw	Cilamitay Community Development Association	Working with Indigenous Knowledge and <i>Satoyama</i> Initiative: A Case Study of Cultural Landscape Conservation in Taiwan Indigenous Tribe	
Associate Professor, Department of Dau-Jye Lu Forestry & Resource Management, National Taiwan University, Taiwan		Identify the Cultural Issues from Recognizing Indigenous and Community Conservation of Inland fishery ICCAs in Taiwan	
Wataru Suzuki		Conservation beyond protected areas: Contributions from the Satoyama Initiative	



3 Utilization of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) in protected area management

Name of Presenter	Organization	Title of Presentation
Marjo Vierros		Towards developing the World Parks Congress: What Asia can teach the world about the role of culture and knowledge systems in area-based management
Yasuhiro Matsumoto	Rural Development and Greening Office, Forest Multiple Use and Conservation Division Forestry Agency	"Masters of Forest" Their Wisdom and Arts
Latsamay Sylavong		Social and culture aspects as critical factors for the effectiveness of protected areas management in Lao PDR: A case study of multi village Mak Jong management group in Pathoumphone district
Nagulendran Kangayatkarasu	Diplomatic and Administrative Officer, Public Service Department, Malaysia	Will ABS Interventions Strengthen Protected Area Management?



4 Sacred natural sites

Name of Presenter	Organization	Title of Presentation
Robert Wild	The Sacred Natural Sites Initiative	Sacred Natural Sites - An ancient and universal philosophy and cultural practice with fundamental significance to protected areas
Chiung Hsi Liu	Professor and Dean of Science and Engineering College, National Taitung University, Honor member of Taromak Tribal Nations, Honor member of Indigenous Peoples' and Local Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCA), President of Taiwan Forest Certification Association, Coordinator of Austronesian Community College Association	Taromak Tribal Nation declares the stream sacred sites as Indigenous Protected Area in Taiwan
Akinori Mizuno	President, ISHIKAWA Museum of Natural History	HAKUSAN, National Park and Eco Park of UNESCO as Sacred Natural Site
Toshihiko Ono	Representative NPO Earth Bounder	History and nature conservation of Mt. Fuji as a sacred natural site
Kamal Kumar Rai	Himalayan Folklore and Biodiversity Study Program, Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples Network, Wetland Biodiversity Conservation Society Nepal	Culture, Religious, Spiritual, Himalayan Sacred Lake for Conservation Nepal Salpa Pokhari
Nima Lama	Tsum Welfare Committee (TWC)	Tsum Sacred Conservation Area in Gorkha, Nepal
Yi-Chung Hsu	National Dong Hwa University	Animism and traditional knowledge disappear in Virachey National Park, Cambodia

MESSAGE FROM WG3



- To recognise local praxis such as customary forest management and the contribution of traditional ecological knowledge in complementing mainstream approaches in biodiversity conservation towards achieving the Aichi Targets. Adaptive management of Community Use Zone (CUZ) is a good example.
- To adopt a more participatory approach by having an institutional and governance framework with clear channels of communication that include local and indigenous people in the decision making process in the protected areas.

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MESSAGE FROM WG3



- To enhance the capacity of the local and indigenous communities to be effective joint custodians of protected areas management by generating income (ex. Tourism) and providing sustainable financing.
- To apply flexible management to allow the local people to practice less-intensive livelihood activities inside protected areas under new paradigm in which conservation value of Human Modified Forests (HMFs) is considered to be important.
- To maintain various types of landscape, including agroforests, to ensure a bundle of ecosystem services.

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MESSAGE FROM WG3



- To bridge and integrate traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) and scientific knowledge for appropriate ecosystem management.
- To support the activities of International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiatives (IPSI).
- To educate the youths in Asia to be aware, appreciate and rediscover the region's ancient wisdom and traditional ecological knowledge in tackling contemporary environmental issues such as global warming, climate change and natural disasters etc.
- To recognize the value of animism, knowledge, skill, wisdom, oral tradition and sentimental vision on the sacred natural sites for conservation in and outside protected areas.