



TO THE PARTY OF

2nd Asia Parks Congress Sabah, Malaysia 2022



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# **CONGRESS BACKGROUND**



# About the Asia Parks Congress

The 2nd Asia Parks Congress is a gathering of Asia's protected area practitioners other and interested stakeholders. The Congress will bring together leaders and decision-makers from government, civil society, indigenous peoples, business. and academia from Asia and around the world. The conference's theme will be "Parks for Nature and People," emphasizing the relationship between nature and society.

This follows on the success of the first Asia Parks Congress held in Sendai, Japan in 2013. The 2nd Asia Parks Congress aims to bring together protected area practitioners and the broader community to share experiences, learn from one another, and respond to the challenges and opportunities of the twenty-first century. The Congress will also address the growing pressures on the region's protected areas.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, this congress is being organized as a hybrid event, providing a platform for stakeholders across Asia and globally to learn about the challenges and opportunities of the region's Protected and Conserved Areas.

# AIMS OF THE CONGRESS

To build a cooperative framework among many stakeholders, share best practices in Asia's protected areas, as well as the ideals of PAs.

Contribute to global protected area management and planning by sharing Asian experiences.

Strengthen the ties within the participants whilst also allowing shared experiences for innovation and latest research.

# ABOUT THE CONGRESS

The 2nd Asia Parks Congress will be a landmark event, which will help set the agenda for protected areas in Asia for the next ten years. It will provide an early opportunity to discuss the implications of the new Global Biodiversity Framework for the region. Six parallel Working Groups will form the heart of the Congress;

WORKING GROUP 1
Nature-based solutions for health & well-being

WORKING GROUP 2
Governance of protected & conserved areas

WORKING GROUP 3
Connectivity &
transboundary conservation

WORKING GROUP 4
Effective protected &
Conserved areas

WORKING GROUP 5
Economic & financial
sustainability of protected &
conserved areas

WORKING GROUP 6
Urban conservation & a new generation

This group is led by the Ministry of the Environment Japan. It will explore the use of Nature-based Solutions to respond to societal challenges, including disaster-risk reduction, climate change, food and water security, and health and wellbeing.

This group is led by the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity. It will explore the legal basis for protected and conserved areas on land and sea, the diversity of governance types, the quality of governance, the identification and recognition of Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) and benefit sharing.

This group is led by Sabah Parks. It will focus on the importance of maintaining and restoring ecological connectivity, addressing the fragmentation caused by roads and other infrastructure, and fostering international transboundary cooperation.

This group is led by WWF-Malaysia. It will discuss the rich experiences of applying Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) tools across the region, including the ways in which the results of PAME assessments can be used to identify gaps and enhance management. It will also consider new standards such as the IUCN Green List.

This group is led by UNDP. It will examine the challenges faced by Protected and Conserved Areas in financing and supporting essential activities, as well as the opportunities provided by tourism, trust funds, payments for ecosystem services and other mechanisms..

This group is led by the National Parks Board of Singapore. It will discuss ways of conserving, restoring and monitoring nature in cities, as well as opportunities for engaging youth and the next generation.

# COMMITTEES

PATRON : YAB Datuk Seri Panglima Haji Hajiji Haji Noor

Chief Minister of Sabah

VICE PATRON I : YB Datuk Jafry Ariffin

Minister in Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Environment

Sabah (MTCE)

VICE PATRON II : Mr. Trevor Sandwith

Director, IUCN Centre for Conservation Action

ADVISORY I : YB Datuk Seri Panglima Sr Haji Safar bin Untong

Sabah State Secretary

ADVISORY II : Datuk Sr. Hj. Mohd Yusrie Abdullah

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and

**Environment Sabah MTCE** 

ADVISORY III : Dr. Kathy MacKinnon

**IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas** 

INTERNATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE

Co-Chair: Chair, IUCN World Commission on Protected

**Areas** 

Co-Chair: Director, Sabah Parks

Co-Chair: Regional Director, IUCN Asia Regional Office

Members:

CPA Regional Vice-Chair for East Asia CPA Regional Vice-Chair for Southeast Asia CPA Regional Vice-Chair for South Asia

CN Councilor from Malaysia nistry of the Environment, Japan

ector, IUCN Global Protected Areas Program

STATE LEVEL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE **Chairperson:** Datuk Sr. Hj. Mohd Yusrie Abdullah, Permanent Secretary, Ministry Tourism, Cultural and

Environment, Sabah (MTCE)

MANAGEMENT/ ORGANIZING CHAIRPERSON Dr. Maklarin Hj. Lakim Director of Sabah Parks

DEPT. MANAGEMENT/ : Mdm Rimi Repin

ORGANIZING CHAIRMAN I Deputy Director, Sabah Parks

DEPT. MANAGEMENT/ : Mr. Ludi Apin

ORGANIZING CHAIRMAN II Deputy Director, Sabah Parks





# 2<sup>nd</sup> ASIA PARKS CONGRESS

# WORKING GROUP (WG) COMMITTEES

Working Group Name	Chairperson
WG 1: Official Communication	Mdm. Rimi Repin, Deputy Director,
	Sabah Parks
WG 2: Registration and Arrival	Mr. Zachary Mobijohn, General Manager,
	SPS
WG 3: Congress Plenary & Session	Mdm Marie Mansuet, Assistant Director of
	Sales Manager
	SICC
WG 4: Exhibits, Posters and Side Events	Mr. Zachary Mobijohn, General Manager,
	SPS
WG 5: Youth Programmes & Activities	Mr. Fazrullah Rizally Abd Razak,
	Senior Principal Assistant Director,
	Sabah Parks
WG 6: Congress Volunteers	Mr. Justinus Guntabid, Assistant Director,
	Sabah Parks
WG 7: Safety, Security, Health	Mr. Maipol Spait,
	Senior Principal Assistant Director,
	Sabah Parks
WG 8: Congress Themes Presentations	Mr. Ludi Apin, Deputy Director,
	Sabah Parks
WG 9: Rapporteur, Declaration and Official	Ts. Dr Ramzah Dambul,
Speeches	Chief Executive Officer,
	Institute of Development Studies
WG 10: Usherette and Performances	Mr. Mackey Apison
	General Manager,
	Sabah Cultural Board
WG 11: Excursion & Visitation	Mr. Zachary Mobijohn, General Manager,
	SPS
WG 12: IT & Audio Visual	Mdm Fatimah Simin,
	Senior Principal Assistant Director,
NO 10 1 11 10 10 11 11 11	Sabah Parks
WG 13: Indigenous & Community Participation	Mr. Anthony J. Tinggi,
	Park Manager
NO 44 M III D III II O M I 4	Sabah Parks
WG 14: Media, Publicity & Marketing	Mdm Noredah Othman,
	Chief Executive Officer,
W045 0 1: 0 D 4	Sabah Tourism Board
WG 15: Sponsorship & Partnership	Mr. George Gangko,
	Principal Assistant Director,
MO 40. O	Sabah Parks
WG 16: Community Based Tourism	Mdm Noredah Othman,
	Chief Executive Officer,
	Sabah Tourism Board



# **PREFACE**

# YAB DATUK SERI PANGLIMA HAJI HAJIJI HAJI NOOR

CHIEF MINISTER OF SABAH

Greetings and a very warm welcome to all participants to the 2nd Asia Parks Congress.

Malaysia, particularly Sabah is proud and honoured to host this Congress in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah from May 24 to 29,2022 at the Sabah international Convention Centre.

It will be a great opportunity to discuss post-2020 biodiversity targets and how Asia can help achieve them. It will also contribute to developing the region's protected and conserved areas over the next ten years.

The theme "Parks For Nature and People" is timely as it will highlight the numerous links between nature and societies. Building on the success of the first Asia Parks Congress in Sendai, Japan in 2013, the second Asia Parks Congress will be a remarkable opportunity to demonstrate the region's commitment to combating the twin crises of biodiversity loss and climate change.

On behalf of the State Government of Sabah, I wish to express my gratitude to the IUCN International Steering Committee on the 2nd Asia Parks Congress and to the National Government of Malaysia for all the support rendered to us to ensure the success of this Congress.



# **FOREWORD**

YB DATUK JAFRY HJ. ARIFFIN

MINISTER OF TOURISM, CULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT SABAH

As the Sabah State Minister of Tourism, Culture, and Environment, I would like to express my most profound gratefulness for the opportunity to patron the 2nd Asia Parks Congress, which will be held on 24-29 May 2022, at the Sabah International Convention Centre, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. It is the first of its kind in Sabah, Malaysia, and certainly will be a highly remarkable. My Ministry and its departments and agencies, especially Sabah Parks, are committed to the success of the Congress. I want to express my appreciation to the IUCN for selecting Kota Kinabalu Sabah as a venue for the 2nd Asia Parks Congress.

I am aware of the outcome of the recent COP26 held at Glasgow, which reflects the interests and essential steps adopted by almost 200 countries to solve the alarming impact of climate change. The 2nd Asia Parks will not instantly solve any climate change issues, but certainly, a significant step that recognises the global climate emergency and moving forward to strengthen and implement crucial initiatives. The COP26 recognised the alarming and utmost concern climate change should not rise beyond 1.5°C. Hence, it is our duty to ensure the risk is mitigated.

Together, let us move forward and continuously build our steps to combat biodiversity loss and climate change.

We, "Sabah Land Below the Wind", welcome and look forward to meeting you at the Congress. I wish you all a safe journey and stay safe.



# **FOREWORD**

#### DR. DINDO CAMPILAN

IUCN REGIONAL DIRECTOR FOR ASIA AND HUB DIRECTOR FOR OCEANIA

CO-CHAIR, 2nd APC INTERNATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), through the Asia regional secretariat, is honoured to welcome participants to the 2nd Asia Parks Congress (APC) in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah from May 24 to 29, 2022.

IUCN is proud to co-host this landmark event, together with Sabah Parks and the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA). The Congress theme - "Parks for Nature and People" - underscores the many connections between nature and society, and the critical role of protected areas in supporting biodiversity and human well-being.

The 2nd APC builds on the success of the first Asia Parks Congress held in 2013 in Sendai, Japan; it takes stock of progress in knowledge, actions and outcomes over the last decade. Together, we will renew our commitment, forge and strengthen alliances, and chart strategic directions towards a future in which protected areas are fully recognised for their contributions to human progress, and people are living in harmony with nature.

I am confident that the hybrid nature of the programme - on-site and virtual - will offer a wide range of learning and networking opportunities to all participants. And for those joining in-person, the visit to the beautiful and historic city of Kota Kinabalu will surely enhance the overall Congress experience.



# **FOREWORD**

DR. MADHU RAO

CHAIR, IUCN

WORLD COMMISSION ON PROTECTED AREAS (WCPA)

The IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas extends a very warm welcome to all participants at the 2nd Asia Parks Congress, generously hosted by Sabah Parks.

Across Asia, we have some of the world's most rich and diverse regions for biodiversity. The region's many biodiversity hotspots contain not only some of the world's most iconic animals but also a host of unique species found nowhere else in the world.

However, biodiversity is at risk not just regionally but also globally, and there's an urgent need to halt and reverse the degradation of species and ecosystems that are vital to human well-being and planetary health. Protected and conserved areas play a hugely important role in securing the biological and cultural heritage of this region for future generations.

2022 is an extremely important year for biodiversity with the impending adoption of the Global Biodiversity Framework - setting an ambitious agenda for biodiversity conservation for the next 10 years and beyond. The 2nd Asia Parks Congress is a unique opportunity to showcase successful conservation models, building on experiences to prepare for the challenges that lie ahead.

On behalf of the World Commission on Protected Areas, I am delighted to invite you all to attend this significant event, contributing your experiences and coming together to build momentum toward a strengthened, collective commitment toward the recovery of nature.



# **CONGRESS SCHEDULE**

#### TUESDAY, 24TH MAY 2022

14:00 17:00

329

TH 750

PARTICIPANTS ARRIVAL & REGISTRATION

· Congress

VENUE Kinabatangan Foyer, Level 2

#### WEDNESDAY, 25<sup>TH</sup> MAY 2022

08:00 14:30

PARTICIPANTS ARRIVAL & REGISTRATION

**VENUE** Kinabatangan Foyer Level 2

14:30

**OPENING CEREMONY** 

16:50

VENUE Sipadan II & III, Level 4

16:50

17:30

**EXHIBITION TOUR** 

VENUE Kinabatangan I & II, Level 2

17:30 19:00

**PRESS CONFERENCE** 

VENUE IPLC Pavilion, Level 2

19:00 22:00

**DINNER RECEPTION** 

VENUE Sipadan II & III, Level 4

#### THURSDAY, 26<sup>TH</sup> MAY 2022

08:30 11:30

**PLENARY SESSION** 

VENUE Sipadan II & III, Level 4

11:35 - 12:30

LUNCH/

**ENUE** Kinabatangan III, Level 2

12:00 - 14:00

POSTER SESSION/ VENUE Kinabatangan I, Level 2

12:30 - 14:00

SIDE EVENTS

14:00 18:00

- **WORKING GROUP** SESSIONS\*
- YOUTH FORUM

**VENUE** Kinabatangan II, Level 2

**INDIGENOUS PEOPLES & LOCAL** COMMUNITIES **FORUM** 

**VENUE** Kinabatangan I, Level 2

\*Note: Participants may choose from six (6) working group sessions to attend

18:00 19:30

SIDE EVENTS

#### FRIDAY, 27TH MAY 2022

09:00 11:30

**PLENARY SESSION** 

VENUE Sipadan II & III, Level 4

11:35 - 12:30

LUNCH/

ENUE Kinabatangan III, Level 2 POSTER SESSION/

12:00 - 14:00

VENUE Kinabatangan I, Level 2

12:30 - 14:00

SIDE EVENTS

\*Muslim participants may proceed for 12:00 - 14:00 Friday Prayers

14:00 18:00

- **WORKING GROUP** SESSIONS\*
- **♦ YOUTH FORUM**

**ENUE** Kinabatangan II, Level 2

**INDIGENOUS PEOPLES & LOCAL** COMMUNITIES **FORUM** 

**VENUE** Kinabatangan I, Level 2

\*Note: Participants may choose from six (6) working group sessions to attend

18:00 19:30

SIDE EVENTS

#### SATURDAY, 28<sup>TH</sup> MAY 2022

09:00

**EXCURSION** 17:30

#### **SUNDAY, 29TH MAY 2022**

08:30

**CLOSING PLENARY** 

13:30

VENUE Sipadan II & III, Level 4

25th - 29th MAY

EXHIBITION • 14:00 - 17:30

**VENUE** Kinabatangan I, Level 2





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# CONGRESS PROGRAMME 24th - 29th May 2022

	ARRIVAL AND REGISTRATION  Venue: Level 2		
2	24th May 2022		
_	14:00 – 17:00	Participants Arrival and Registration	
9	25 <sup>th</sup> May 2022		
	08:00 – 14:30	Participants Arrival and Registration	
		OPENING CEREMONY	
		Venue: Sipadan Hall II & III, Level 4	
	14:30-22:00	Opening Ceremony, Exhibition Tour & Dinner	
		Emcees: Mr. Ben Uzair & Ms. Melissa Leong	
	14:30	-	
	1 1.00	, and of Farticipation	
	14:45	Arrival of Invited Guests	
	15:00	National & State Anthems	
		Welcoming Cultural Performance	
		Welcoming Remarks by Host Country	
	15:20	The Honourable Datuk Sr. Hj. Mohd. Yusrie abdullah, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Environment, Sabah Chairman, of the 2nd APC Sabah State Level Steering Committee	
	15:30	The Honourable Datuk Jaffry Bin Ariffin Minister of Tourism, Culture and Environment, Sabah, Malaysia	
		Welcoming Remarks from IUCN	
	15:40	-	
	15:50	Dr. Grethel Aguilar Deputy Director General, IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature	
Í	15:55	Her Excellency Dr. Razan Al Mubarak President of IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature (virtual)	
ı		Special Guest Remarks	
)	16:00	Mr. Kazuaki Hoshino Co-Chair of the 1st Asia Parks Congress and Former Director General of the Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan/ IUCN Councilor	

	Official Opening of the 2nd Asia Parks Congress
16:10	Official Opening and Lounghing
16:10	Official Opening and Launching
	The Right Honourable Datuk Seri Panglima Haji Haji Haji Noor Chief Minister of Sabah
16:30	<ul> <li>Presentation of Mementos from The Honourable Datuk Jaffry Bin Ariffin,</li> <li>Minister of Tourism, Culture and Environment, Sabah, Malaysia to:         <ul> <li>Dr. Madhu Rao, Chair, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas</li> <li>Dr. Grethel Aguilar, Deputy Director General, IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature</li> <li>The Right Honourable Datuk Seri Panglima Haji Hajiji Haji Noor, Chief Minister of Sabah</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Photo Session
16:50	Exhibition Tour (Room: Kinabatangan Hall I & II)
17:30	Press Conference: (Room: Kinabatangan I - IPLC Pavilion, Level 2) (1) The Right Honourable Datuk Seri Panglima Haji Hajiji Haji Noor, Chief Minister of Sabah
	(2) The Honourable Datuk Jaffry Bin Ariffin Minister of Tourism, Culture and Environment, Sabah, Malaysia
	(3) The Honourable Datuk Sr. Hj. Mohd. Yusrie abdullah, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Environment, Sabah Chairman, of the 2nd APC Sabah State Level Steering Committee
	Spokespersons from IUCN and WCPA:
	<ul> <li>(4) Dr. Grethel Aguilar         Deputy Director General, IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature     </li> <li>(5) Mr. Trevor Sandwith,</li> </ul>
	Director, IUCN Centre for Conservation Action
	(6) Dr. Madhu Rao Chair, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas *Maghrib Prayer
19:00	Reception (Room: Sipadan Hall II & III, Level 4)
	Emcee: Mr. Ben Uzair & Ms. Melissa Leong
	<ul><li>Malaysian Dinner</li><li>Local Musical and Cultural Performances</li></ul>
22:00	End of the Opening Ceremon

# PLENARY: 26 and 27th May 2022 Venue: Sipadan Hall II & III, Level 4

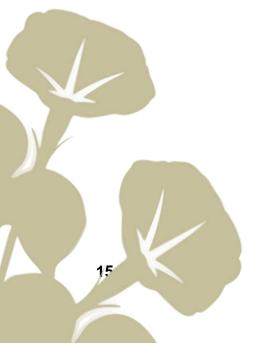
26th May 2022	
08:30	<ul> <li>Introduction of the Joint-Chairs</li> <li>Dr. Dindo Campilan, Regional Director, IUCN Asia</li> <li>Dato' Hj. Rosli bin Isa, Secretary General, Ministry of Energy &amp; Natural Resources, Malaysia</li> <li>Emcees: Mr. Ben Uzair &amp; Ms. Melissa Leong</li> </ul>
08:35	Introduction to the Objectives of the 2nd Asia Parks Congress and the Purpose of the Day 1 Plenary Joint-Chairs

	Reflecting on the Past, Looking to the Future
08:45	1st Asia Park Congress, Sendai, Japan: Achievements Kazuaki Hoshino, Co-chair of the 1st Asia Parks Congress
09:00	Raising the Bar for Effective Conservation for People and Nature – Meeting the Demands of the Global Biodiversity Framework in Asia Trevor Sandwith, Director, IUCN Centre for Conservation Action

09:15-10:05	Panel Discussion: The New Global Biodiversity Framework and the Role of Asia
Moderator	r: Dr. Madhu Rao, Chair, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas
09:15	Introduction to the Session and the Panelists Dr. Madhu Rao
09:25	The 30 x 30 Target: Prospects, Issues and Challenges for Asia Mr. Kh Mahbubul Haque, Director General, Department of Fisheries, Government of Bangladesh
09:30	Indigenous Peoples and the 30 x 30 Target: The Need for a Stronger Alliance Mrs. Alice Mathew, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
09:35	Supporting Implementation of the New Global Biodiversity Framework across India Dr. Sonali Gosh, Regional Vice-Chair, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas
09:40	Malaysia and the 30 x 30 Target Datuk Dr. Jamili Nais, Permanent Secretary, Local Government and Housing Ministry, Sabah, Malaysia
09:45-10:05	Panel Discussion, including questions from the floor

	Listening to the Voices of the Historically Under-represented
10:05	Introduction by the Emcees
10:10	Protected and Conserved Areas: The Role of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities  Mr. Gam Shimray, Executive Secretary, Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)
10:25	Youth & Protected and Conserved Areas Dr. Amrita Neelakantan, Conservation Scientist, Center for Large Landscapes Conservation

	Introduction to the Working Groups
10:40	Introduction by the Emcees
10:45 10:50 10:55	WG3: Datuk Frederick Kugan, Chief Conservator of Forest, Sabah
11:00	WG5: Ms. Midori Paxton, Head Ecosystems and Biodiversity – Principal Technical Advisor, Nature Climate and Energy, UNDP (pre-recorded message) WG6: Dr. Lena Chan, Senior Director/ International Biodiversity
11:10	·
	IPLC Forum: Dr. Helen Tugendhat, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas
11:25	Closing remarks from the Joint Chairs
11:30	End of Session  Emcees: Mr. Ben Uzair & Ms. Melissa Leong
11:30-12:30	Lunch (Room: Kinabatangan III, Level 2)



## 27th May 2022

09:00	<ul> <li>Introduction of the Joint-Chairs</li> <li>Dr. Maklarin Lakim, Director of Sabah Parks</li> <li>Dr. Kathy MacKinnon, Co-Chair 2nd APC International Steering Committee</li> </ul> Emcees: Mr. Ben Uzair & Ms. Melissa Leong
09:05	Introduction to the Purpose of the Day 2 Plenary Joint-Chairs
09:10	Nature Conservation and Cultural Practices: Similarities across Asia Prof. Amran Hamzah, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia/ Regional Vice-Chair, (South-East Asia) IUCN WCPA
09:30	Biodiversity Conservation Policies and Strategies across Asia Prof. Yoshitaka Kumagai, Vice President, Akita International University (AIU), Japan/ IUCN WCPA Regional Vice-Chair, East Asia
09:50	Malaysia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan: Successes, Issues and Challenges Ministry of Energy & Natural Resources

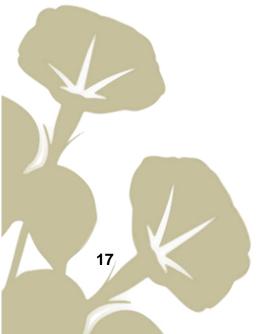
10:10-11:20	Panel Discussion: Regional and Transboundary Conservation
	Moderator: Dr. Dindo Campilan, Regional Director, IUCN Asia
10:10	Introduction to the Session and the Panelists Dr. Dindo Campilan, Regional Director, IUCN Asia
10:20	The Heart of Borneo Conservation Initiative: Successes, Issues and Challenges Datuk Frederick Kugan, Chief Conservator of Forest, Sabah
10:30	Rhino Conservation in Asia: The Potential for Transboundary Collaboration Dr Bibhab Talukdar, Chair, IUCN Asian Rhino Specialist Group
10:40	The Coral Triangle Initiative: Successes, Issues & Challenges Ms. Rili Djohani, Executive Director, Coral Triangle Center
10:50	Panel Discussion including questions from the floor
11:20	Closing remarks from the Joint-Chairs
11:30	Briefing about the excursions on the 28th May 2022
	Emcees: Mr. Ben Uzair & Ms. Melissa Leong
	End of Session
11:35-12:30	Lunch (Room: Kinabatangan III, Level 2)

# SIDE EVENTS: 26th May 2022

## 26th May 2022 AFTERNOON

#### 12:30 – 14:00 Side Events

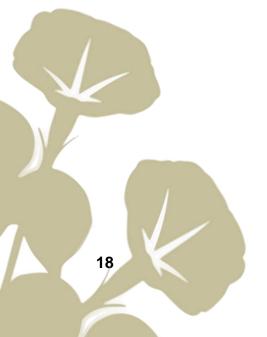
Manukan Room Level 2	Expert Dialogue – "Making OECMs Work – Landscapes Approaches for Effective Area-based Conservation"  Organiser: William Dunbar Conservation International
Mataking Room Level 2	Ensuring Good Governance in Protected and Conserved Areas: The IUCN Green List as a Framework and Pathway  Organiser: Jennifer Kelleher, IUCN
Kapalai Room Level 2	Meeting of the Malaysia Chapter of the Society for Conservation Biology  Organiser: Wan Nor Fitri Wan Jaafar, Society for Conservation Biology –  Malaysia Chapter
Mesilau Room, Level 5	What about the Personnel? An interactive consultation on minimum requirements for rangers and other staff of protected and conserved areas  Organiser: Mike Appleton, IUCN WCPA
Balambangan Room Level 2	Sustainable Tourism and Protected Areas in a Post- COVID World  Organiser: Ulrika Aberg, IUCN
Sepilok Room Level 5	Assessing Protected Area Effectiveness using SMART and METT – Examples from Southeast Asia  Organiser: Antony Lynam, Wildlife Conservation Society
Kadamaian Room Level 5	Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000: Biodiversity Conservation through Sustainable Utilization and Native and Local Community Empowerment  Organiser: Alessandra Markos, Sabah Biodiversity Centre



# 26th May 2022 EVENING

## 18:00 – 19:30 Side Events

Manukan Room, Level 2	Southeast Asia Territories of Life: Report Launch on Documenting, Defending and Sustaining ICCAs  Organiser: Amalia R. Maling, NTFP-EP Asia
Kapalai Room, Level 2	The 30 x 30 Biodiversity Target in the CBD Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework: IUCN WCPA Technical Support for Implementation  Organisers: Dr. Madhu Rao and Mr. David Meyers, WCPA/ Conservation Finance Alliance
Mataking Room, Level 2	Reimagining Community Based Ecotourism in a Post-Pandemic Tourism Landscape: Leveraging on Green Recovery Initiatives  Organiser: Prof Amran Hamzah, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia/ Regional Vice-Chair, (South-East Asia) IUCN WCPA
Balambangan Room, Level 2	A Tradition of Nature Conservation: Learning from The Indigenous People of Malaysian Borneo  Organiser: Nadzirah Hosen, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
Mesilau Room, Level 5	Building Hope for Asia's Protected and Conserved Areas: The IUCN Green List – Celebrating Success and Sharing Experiences  Organiser: Mohammad Khalid Sayeed Pasha, IUCN
Sepilok Room, Level 5	Sharing Experience from Asian Rhino Conservation – Aspects Aiding Effective Governance in Protected and Conserved Areas  Organiser: Dr. Bibhab Kumar Talukdar, IUCN SSC Asian Rhino Specialist Group
Kadamaian Room Level 5	Building Trust between Rangers and Communities  Organisers: Rohit Singh & Olga Biegus, Universal Ranger Support Alliance



## SIDE EVENTS: 27th May 2022

# 27th May 2022 AFTERNOON

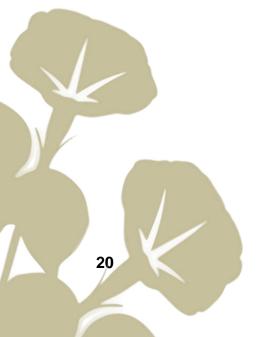
#### 12:30 - 14:00 Side Events

\*12:00-14:00 Friday prayer time

Manukan Room, Level 2	Promoting Connectivity Conservation through Green Linear Infrastructure Development in Asia  Organiser: Rob Ament, Senior Conservationist, Center for Large Landscape Conservation
Kapalai Room, Level 2	Addressing the Gender Gaps and Building an Enabling Work Environment to Empower Women Rangers for Effective Management of PCAs
	Organisers: Hamera Aisha & Rohit Singh, WWF-Pakistan
Mataking Room,	Reset Our Relationship with Nature for Better Health and Wellbeing
Level 2	Organiser: Dr. Arvind Kumar, India Water Foundation
Mesilau Room, Level 5	Documentation and Mapping of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas in Asia
	Organisers: Neema Pathak Broome, Tanya Majmudar & Rudrath Avinashi Kalpavriksh
Balambangan Room,	Explore ArcGIS Solutions for Protected Area Management
Level 2	Organiser: David Gadsden, ESRI
Sepilok Room,	Exploring and Expanding Private Governance in Asia
Level 5	Organiser: Sue Stolton, Equilibrium Research
Kadamaian Room Level 5	Effectively managing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs); New Toolkits for Resilience and Marine Mammal Management
	Organiser: Francis Staub, Jean-Jacques Goussard EU Ocean Governance Project

# **27th May 2022 EVENING 18:00 – 19:30** Side Events

Manukan Room, Level 2	The Future of World Heritage in Asia: Reconciling Conservation and Development  Organiser: Ms. Mizuki Murai, IUCN
Kapalai Room, Level 2	First-Hand Accounts of Empowering Local Communities to Engage in Protected and Conserved Areas  Organiser: Mr. Alex McWilliam, IUCN
Mataking Room, Level 2	Assuring Wildlife Conservation Using Sustainability Standards: The IUCN Green List & Conservation Assured  Organiser: Dr. Sugoto Roy, IUCN
Mesilau Room, Level 5	Recognizing and Reporting OECMs: Sharing Experiences across Asia  Organisers: Dr. Kathy MacKinnon & Dr. Madhu Rao, IUCN WCPA
Balambangan Room, Level 2	BIOPAMA - From Knowledge to Action: How can Asia benefit from Protected Area Experiences from African, Caribbean, and Pacific Countries?  Organisers: Ruchir Sharma & Siska Martina Cahyati, IUCN
Sepilok Room, Level 5	Connecting MPA Practitioners with Solutions for Showcasing and Strengthening MPA Management Effectiveness  Organiser: Cecile Fattebert, IUCN



## **WORKING GROUP SESSIONS: 26 & 27th May 2022**

#### 26 & 27th May 2022

Six Working Groups (WGs) will be convened under the following themes and will meet in parallel.

WG1: NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS FOR HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Lead: Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Venue: Sipadan I, Level 4

#### 26th May 2022

#### 1) NbS and Protected & Conserved Areas - a global and regional perspective

Setting the scene by introducing the draft handbook on NbS and PCAs followed by two global & regional initiatives on NbS with examples in Asia to kick off the discussion to collect wide range of experiences, perspective and views on NbS and PCAs in Asia

14:15	Introduction of the WG1 Chairperson: Prof. Naoya Furuta
	<b>Paper 1:</b> Nature-based Solutions and Protected & Conserved Areas: An introduction of a draft handbook on NbS and PCAs Nigel Dudley, Equilibrium Research, WCPA
15:00	Paper 2: "PANORAMA: A platform for knowledge exchange on nature- based solutions Cécile Fattebert, IUCN
15:10	Paper 3: The roles of socio-ecological production landscapes for effective protected areas Yoji Natori, Akita International University, Japan
15:20 - 15:50	<b>Discussion:</b> Challenges and opportunities on NbS and Protected & Conserved Areas in Asia?

#### 15:50-16:00 break (Video)

#### 2) Protected and Conservation Areas as Nature-based Solutions

Presenting and discussing about success stories, challenges and opportunities of PCAs for different societal challenges addressed by NbS; capturing wide range of experiences, perspective and views on these different topics from the participants

#### Climate change, disasters and water security

16:00	Session introduction Chairperson: Prof. Naoya Furuta	1000
16:10	Paper 4: Outcomes of WG1 "Natural Disasters and PAs" at the 1st Asia Parks Congress and 11 Years after the GEJE Disaster	

2<sup>nd</sup> Asia Parks Co

-		Dr. Kiyotatsu Yamamoto, University of Tokyo, Japan
	16:20	Paper 5: Protected areas providing solutions to the climate crisis KNPS, ROK
	16:30	Paper 6: The Customary Water Management System of BarfAndil in Kormanj Tribal Territory, Iran Mina Esteghamat, Center for Conservation and Development of Sustainable Ecosystems
	16:40-17:00	<b>Discussion</b> NbS and PCAs for climate change, disasters and water security Chairperson: Prof. Naoya Furuta/Participants

## 17:00-17:10 break (Video)

	Discussion and wrap up of the Day 1:
	NbS and Protected & Conserved Areas – lessons and perspectives from Asia Chairperson: Prof. Naoya Furuta/Participants
	Champerson, Prof. Naoya Furuta/Farticipants

# 27th May 2022

## 2) Protected and Conservation Areas as Nature-based Solutions (contd.)

# • Sustainable economy, livelihood and biodiversity

14:15	Recap and introduction of the Day 2 Chairperson : Prof. Naoya Furuta
14:30	Paper 7: Understanding the Impacts of a Community-led Integrated Landscape Initiative in Indonesia Abrar Ahmad, Planet Indonesia, Indonesia (virtual)
14:40	Paper 8: Challenges and Opportunities in Establishing Protected Areas in 21st Century Malaysia: A Case Study from Ulu Muda, Kedah Elangkumaran Sagtia Siwan, WWF – Malaysia
14:50	Paper 9: A Review on Application of Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) in Peninsular Malaysia`s Landscape: Past and Present Kaviarasu Munian, Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM), Malaysia & Mr Muhammad Shahfiz Azman.
15:00	Paper 10: Thinking about regeneration: a global vision for integral protected and conserved areas management" Olivier Chassot, University for International Cooperation (Regenerate Costa Rica) / World Commission on Protected Areas
15:10 -15:40	<b>Discussion</b> NbS and PCAs for conservation, sustainable use and livelihood Chairperson: Prof. Naoya Furuta/Participants



# 15:40-15:50 break (Video)

## Human health

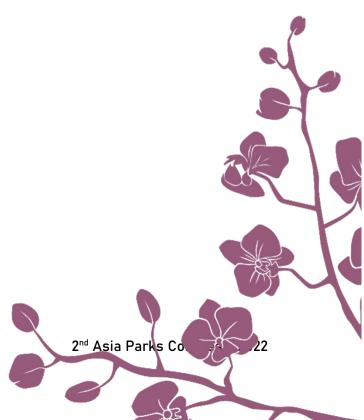
1	10	
	15:50	Session introduction
		Chairperson: Prof. Naoya Furuta
	16:00	Paper 11: Traditional Plants of Sabah Malaysia: Scientific Progress for Modern Applications
		Dr. Julenah Ag Nuddin, Universiti Teknologi MARA Sabah, Malaysia
	16:10	Paper 12: The Effects of Different Natural Environments Influences on Health and Psychological Well-being of People Nor Akmar Abdul Aziz, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia
	16:20-16:50	Discussion NbS and PCAs for human health Chairperson: Prof. Naoya Furuta/Participants

## 16:50-17:00 break (Video)

## 3) NbS and Protected & Conserved Areas – lessons and perspectives from Asia

Wrapping up the two-day discussion and summarizing the message to the plenary

17:00- 17:30	Discussion and wrap up: NbS and Protected & Conserved Areas – lessons and perspectives from Asia
	Chairperson: Prof. Naoya Furuta/Participants



WG2: GOVERNANCE OF PROTECTED AND CONSERVED AREAS

Lead: ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity

Venue: Sipadan III Covered Area Foyer, Level 4

#### 26th May 2022

14:15-17:45

Opening remarks by Dr. Theresa Mundita Lim, Excutive Director of ACB

Overview and Session Introduction (Day 1)

Chairperson: Ms Clarissa C. Arida

Director Programme Development and Implementation Unit, ASEAN

Centre for Biodiversity

#### **Session1: National Laws and Strategies**

**Paper 1:** PA Law review in Southeast Asia Patti Moore, ASEAN-EU BCAMP Project

**Paper 2**: Analysis of different types of PA governance Nheden Amiel Sarne, ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity

**Paper 3:** Effects of Forest Conservation by Governance Style: Case Study of National Parks in Indonesia
Susumu Takahashi, Tokyo Metropolitan University

**Paper 4:** ESG Management-based Governance of Protected Areas Jungveon Kim, Korea National Park Service

**Paper 5:** Governance Regimes for OECM: The case of the Philippines Biodiversity Management Bureau Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines

#### Open Forum

Chairperson: Ms Clarissa C. Arida

#### **Session 2: Customary Law**

**Paper 6:** Governance of Protected and Conserved Areas: The Potential of Native Area Land Adjacent to Gunung Lesong National Park, Sarawak, Malaysia to be managed as Community-Managed Conservation cum Tourism Area

Dr. Victor Luna Amin, Ministry of Tourism, Creative Industry and Performing Arts SarawakTAC) Sarawak, Malaysia

**Paper 7:** Merging national legislation and indigenous customary laws to manage landscape and preserve wildlife

Rodolfo Santos, D'ABOVILLE Foundation and Demo Farm Inc

**Paper 8:** Culture-based conservation within protected areas: examples of contemporary Indigenous governance of the Mt Apo Key Biodiversity Area, Mindanao. Philippines

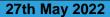
Dr. Jayson Ibanez, Philippine Eagle Foundation

#### Open Forum

Chairperson: Ms Clarissa C. Arida

End of session





14:15 – 17:45

Session Recap and Introduction of Day 2

Chairperson Chairperson: Ms Clarissa C. Arida

Director Programme Development and Implementation Unit, ACB

#### **Session 3: Collaborative Management**

**Paper 9:** Manas to Raimona: A success story driven by the government, ethnic groups and civil society in Greater Manas Landscape – India Wildlife Trust of India

**Paper 10**: Establishing community-based marine conserved areas – experience from Myanmar's Andaman coast – Myanmar Maung Maung Kyi Rakhine, Coastal Region Conservation Association

**Paper 11:** Highlighting Experiences from Documentation and Research on Protected Area Governance and Management in India – India Meenal Tatpati Kalpavriksh

**Paper 12:** A case of study of Trail Management and Vegetation Restoration Project by Collaborative Management in the Northern Alps, Japan – Japan

Hijiri Shimojima, Tokyo University of Agriculture

**Paper 13:** Challenge and Issues of the Cooperative Management of National Park- Case Study of Myoko-Togakushi-Mountain Range National Park, Japan – Japan

Yurie Kaizu, Bunkyo University

**Paper 14:** Collaborative Management in ASEAN Heritage Parks Genique Manahan ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity

**Paper 15:** Towards shared governance of Lower Kinabatangan & Segama Wetlands (Malaysia's largest Ramsar Site)
Neville Yapp, LEAP Spiral

Open Forum

Chairperson Chairperson: Ms Clarissa C. Arida

#### **Session 4: Women Youth and IPLCs**

**Paper 16:** Gender Analysis in Protected Area Management Gladys Savolainen

**Paper 17:** Gender Action Plan for ASEAN Heritage Parks Ms. Katherine Vinegas

**Paper 18:** Integrating indigenous knowledge and scientific advances to strengthen governance of mountain protected areas in Northern Pakistan: The case of Deosai National Park

Sahibzada Irfanullah Khan & Usman Manzoor Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)

Paper 19: Gender-sensitive approaches for community conservation: experience from Myanmar

Naw May Lay Than, Wildlife Conservation Society Myanmar Program

Paper 20: The Salween Peace Park: An Indigenous-led Path to Environmental Justice and Peace

Saw Paul Sein Twa, Karen Environmental and Social Action Network

Paper 21: Youth Internship in Protected Areas in ASEAN Mika Mei Jia Tan

<u>Open Forum</u> Chairperson: *Ms Clarissa C. Arida* 

Director Programme Development and Implementation Unit, ACB

End of Session



WG3: CONNECTIVITY AND TRANSBOUNDARY CONSERVATION

**Lead:** Sabah Parks, Malaysia **Venue**: Sipadan III, Level 4

17:50

End of First Day Session







27th May 20	22				
14:15	Introduction Day 2				
1 1110	Chairperson: Datuk Frederick Kugan, Chief Conservator of Forest, Saba				
14:25	Paper 8: The Imperative Need to Protect and Manage Significantly Large Marine and Coastal Areas of the ASEAN Region Dr. Vincent Hilomen, ASEAN Centre Biodiversity				
14:50	Paper 9: No Border in Nature: Trans-boundary Conservation of the last Remaining Population of a CR Primate  Ms. Phuong Nguyen, Fauna & Flora International – Vietnam Programme				
15:15	Paper 10: Right of Passage: A Roadmap for Securing the Elephant Corridors in India Ms. Upasana Ganguly, Wildlife Trust of India				
15:40	Paper 11: Ecological Linkages to Connect the World Heritage Kinabalu Park and MAB Crocker Range Park Ms. Norlina Mohd Din & Mr. Andy Martin, Kinabalu Ecolinc, Sabah, Malaysia				
16:05	Tea Break				
16:15	Paper 12: Assessment on Small Mammals Population in the Southern Central Forest Spine (CFS) Corridor, Johor Ms. Noor Faradiana Binti Md Fauzi, Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)				
16:40	Paper 13: Designing and Creating Effective Ecological Corridors for Migratory Saiga Antelopes in Kazakhstan Mdm. Vera Voronova, Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan				
17:05	Paper 14: Application of GIS and RS in Ecological Connectivity and Transboundary Conservation ESRI, Singapore				
17:20	Panel Discussion Chairperson: Datuk Frederick Kugan, Chief Conservator of Forest, Sabah				
17.35	Closing Session Datuk Frederick Kugan, Chief Conservator of Forest, Sabah				
17:40	End of Session				



Lead: WWF-Malaysia

Venue: Kinabalu Hall I,II,III, Level 5

Session 1: (5		Introduction from Chairperson/ Lead of WG 4
Chairperson: Dr. Hall Intro 14 (5 Session 1: 14	Henry Cha 4:15 5 min) 4:20	Introduction from Chairperson/ Lead of WG 4
Intro 14 (5 Session 1: 14	4:15 5 min) 4:20	Introduction from Chairperson/ Lead of WG 4
Session 1: (5	5 min) 4:20	
	_	
Management (2 Effectiveness Standards	20 111111)	Paper 1: Managing Protected and Conserved Areas Effectively: Adapting IUCN Green List Standards in Asia Mohammad Khalid Sayeed Pasha IUCN Asia Regional Office
	4:40 20 min)	Paper 2: Management Effectiveness Tracking of Tiger Habitats Using CA TS: A Case Study from Royal Belum State Park, Malaysia Roa'a Hagir WWF-Malaysia
	5:00 10 min)	Q&A Moderator:
		Dr Aazani Mujahid UNIMAS
	5:10 10 min)	Paper 3: Adapting Protected Area Management Effectiveness Evaluation (PAME) tools to Local Contexts: Experiences and Results from Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools in Papua New Guinea Kay Kalim Government of Papua New Guinea, Conservation and Environment Protection Authority
	5:20 10 min)	Paper 4: Monitoring effectiveness in Community Conserved Areas using SMART Tin Myo Thu Wildlife Conservation Society-Myanmar Program
	5:30 10 min)	Paper 5: The Marine Mammal Management Toolkit: A tool for MPA managers and policy makers Francis Staub Ocean Governance project – EU Funded
	5:40 40 min)	Panel discussion 1: Application of management effectiveness tool – challenges & adaptation?  Moderator: Dr. Marc Hockings University of Queensland
No.	6:20 10 min)	Video 1 - Digital Park System by Korea National Park Service

Session 3: Taking management effectiveness to the	16:30 (10 min)	Paper 6: Integrating multi –PA Monitoring into a Centralized System Noreenawati Nordin Sabah Environmental Trust
national level	16:40 (10 min)	Paper 7: The Experience to Implement Management Effectiveness Evaluation for Protected Areas in Taiwan, Province of China Dr. Dau-Jye Lu National Taiwan University
	16:50 (10 min)	Paper 8: Evaluating the Effectiveness of Conservation Areas Management in Indonesia Rudijanta Tjahja Nugraha, S.Hut., M.Sc Ministry of Forestry and Environment of the Republic of Indonesia
	17:00 (40 min)	Panel discussion 2: How to roll up national effectiveness assessments to the global level, to enable effective tracking of progress of the Global Biodiversity Framework?  Moderator: Cynthia Chin WWF-Malaysia
	17:45	End Session





**27 May 2022**Recap and Introduction of Day 2:
Dr. Robecca Jumin, WWF Malaysia

	14:15 (5 min)	Recap and Introduction by WG 4 Lead
VIDEO	14:20 (6 min)	Video 2: A Landscape Approach Towards Conserving Sabah's Terrestrial Biodiversity Opportunity for jurisdictional Certificate Dr. Robert Ong, Sabah Forestry Department
Session 4: Looking to the future	14:30 (10 min)	Paper 9: An innovative toolkit for assessing MPAs Resilience capacity in the context of rapid changes Dr. Jean-Jacques Goussard European Union Ocean Governance Project
	14:40 (10 min)	Paper 10: Covid-19 Crisis Impacts and Recovery in Protected and Conserved Areas in Asia Thierry Lefebvre IUCN
	14:50 (40 min)	Panel discussion 3: "How can we accelerate future looking PCA management?" Moderator: Dr. Wendy Elliott, Wildlife Practice, WWF-International
Session 5: People in PCA Managem ent	15:35 (10 min)	Paper 11: Building capacity for using contemporary monitoring technology in Kazakhstan's State Protected Areas Vera Voronova (will be presented by Albert.salemgareev) Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan
	15:45 (10 min)	Paper 12: Capacity development for effective protected and conserved areas (Asia Pacific / Australia) Rosalie Chapple, Protected Areas Collaboration for Learning & Research
	15:55 (10 min)	Paper 13: Professionalising Protected and Conserved Areas - a global movement to support the ranger workforce as the backbone of conservation Rohit Singh, Universal Ranger Support Alliance
	16:05 (40 min)	Panel Discussion 4:  "Are we doing enough to empower people in the profession?"
	10.50	Moderator: Sharon Koh, WWF-Malaysia
Session 6: Measuring equity effectiven ess	16:50 (10 min)	Panel discussion 5: Equity dimensions of Management Effectiveness  Presentation: Equity in conservation what, why and how? Phil Franks (IIED)

		<ul> <li>Topic of discussion:</li> <li>How can equity be quantified in management effectiveness?</li> <li>Tools to measure equity (e.g. SAGE, etc.)</li> <li>How to improve effectiveness through participation and collaboration with stakeholders?</li> <li>Moderator: Dr. Cristina Eghenter (WWF-International)</li> <li>Panelist:</li> <li>Pn Anne Lasimbang (PACOS Trust)</li> <li>Dr Dolvina Damus (Forum Musyawarah Masyarakat Adat, FoMMA, Indonesia)</li> <li>Dr. Gerald Jetony (Sabah Biodiversity Centre)</li> <li>Phil Franks (IIED)</li> </ul>
1	7:45	Wrap up and End Session



WG5: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF PROTECTED AND

**CONSERVED AREAS** 

**Lead:** United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) **Venue**: Kinabalu Hall I,II,III Covered Area Foyer, Level 5

26th Ma	ay 2022
14:15	Session Introduction Day 1 Setting up the scene - Economic and Financial Sustainability Approaches for Conservation and Protected Areas, what have we learned so far? Chairperson / Moderator: Mr David Meyers
14.30	Opening video Dr. Dasgupta, the economics of biodiversity
14:35	Papua New Guinea Biodiversity and Climate Fund Ms Kay Kalim Director, Conservation and Environment Protection Authority, Port Moresby
14:45	Bhutan for Life Dr. Pema WANGDA Executive Director, Bhutan For Life Fund Secretariat Royal Textile Academy Complex
14:55	The Development of Myanmar's First Independent Trust Fund and Its Vision for the Future Khin Thandar Myanmar Biodiversity Fund
15:05	Panel Discussion
	Q&A Session
	Chairperson / Moderator: David Meyers
16:05	BREAK (10 min) – video
16:15	The Role of protected Areas in Developing Local Communities and Sustaining their Lives, Jordan Othman Altwalbeh Royal Society for Conservation of Nature
16:25	Opportunities and Challenges for Developing other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures Hsu, Pei-Hsin Taiwan Forestry Research Institute
16:35	Sustainable Financing of the Hutan Harapan Ecosystem Restoration Concession Shashi Kumaran Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
16:45	Panel Discussion Q&A Session Chairperson / Moderator: David Meyers
17:45	Closure of Day 1 Chairperson / Moderator: David Meyers

Friday,	27th May 2022
14:15	Recap of Day 1 and Introduction of Day 2 Setting up the scene - A glimpse into the future, emerging trends and innovative approaches to economic and financial sustainability for conserved and protected areas. Chairperson / Moderator: David Meyers
14.30	Opening video Innovative Finance Solutions
14:40	Emerging Trends and Innovative Approaches in the Public Sector Siti Khadijah binti Abd. Gani Ministry of Energy & Natural Resources, WP Putrajaya
14:50	Financing the Apo Reef Natural Park Krystal Dayne Villanada Protected Area Superintendent Apo Reef Natural Park, Philippines
15:00	A Self-Sustainable Protected Area: Shout Biosphere Reserve, Lebanon Nizar Hani, Shouf Biosphere Reserve, Lebanon
15:10	Nature tourism and Project to fully Enjoy National Parks in JAPAN Naoki NAKAYAMA Ministry of Environment of Japan
15:20	Panel Discussion Q&A Session Chairperson / Moderator: David Meyers
16:20	Ecotourism in Protected Areas: A Dual Impact Strategy in Biodiversity Conservation Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fiffy Hanisdah Saikim University of Malaysia Sabah
16:30	Leveraging blended finance for coral reef rescue in Fiji - Global Fund for Coral Reefs Hee Sung Kim Regional Technical Specialist Finance and Innovation, United Nations Capital Development Fund
16:40	Sustainable Protected Areas Conservation and Management in Thailand Mr. Konkrit Setbubpha, Director of National Parks, Research and Innovation Development Division, National Parks Office, Thailand



Panel Discussion

Closing Remarks

**Q&A Session**Chairperson / Moderator: David Meyers

Yabanex Batista Deputy Head of Fund Secretariat, GFCR

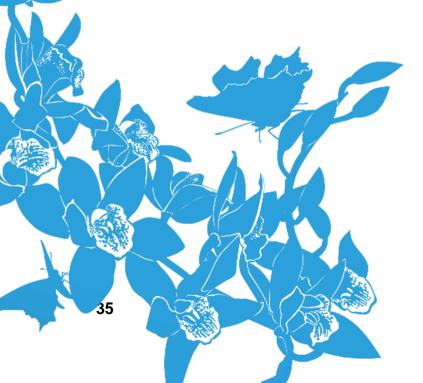
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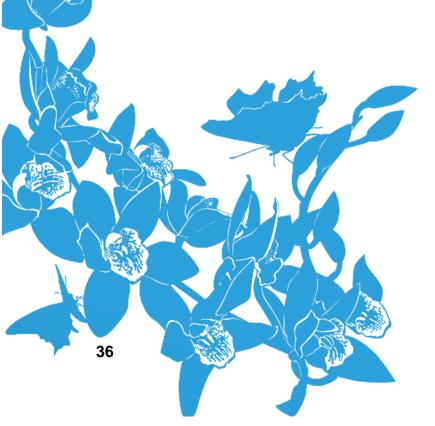


**Lead:** Singapore National Parks **Venue**: Sipadan II, Level 4

26th May 2	022
14:15	Introduction Session 1 Emcee: Ms Maxine Tan Senior Manager / Conservation, National Parks Board
14:20	Paper 1.1 Singapore's "City in Nature" Vision Dr Lena Chan Senior Director / International Biodiversity Conservation, National Parks Board
15:05	Paper 1.2 Beyond Built Heritage Conservation & Preservation Prof Ar. NurAkmal A. Goh Dean, Faculty of Built Environment, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak
15:45	Tea Break
16:00	Paper 1.3 Sabah's Biodiversity Treasures: A Story Dr Susan Pudin Head of Planning Sector, Environment Protection Department Sabah
16:35	Paper 1.4 Towards Long-Term Monitoring of Forests in a Tropical City Dr Chong Kwek Yan Senior Researcher/ Forest Ecology, National Parks Board
17:10	Panel Question & Answer: Chairperson Session 1: Mr Tang Tuck Weng Asst. CEO / Parks Management and Lifestyle
17:40	Summary and Wrap up Emcee: Ms Maxine Tan Senior Manager / Conservation, National Parks Board
17:45	End of First Day Session



27th May 2022		
14:15	Introduction Session 2 Emcee: Ms Maxine Tan Senior Manager / Conservation, National Parks Board	
14:20	Paper 2.1 Partnerships for Urban Nature: Building Connections for Biodiversity and Biophilic Cities Prof Nina-Marie Lister Professor and Graduate Director, School of Urban and Regional Planning, Toronto Metropolitan University	
14:55	Paper 2.2 Benefits of conserved areas in urbanised environment: Examples from Forest Research Institute Malaysia Dr Noor Azlin Yahya Deputy Director General (Operations), Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)	
15:35	Tea Break	
15:50	Paper 2.3 Urban Conservation and Digital Technology: Reconnecting Urbanites to Nature via iNaturalist App Prof M. Rafee Majid Professor, The Faculty of Built Environment and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	
16:25	Paper 2.4  "Protected Area Academy" program to Nurture Future Generation of Experts"  Ms Seo Saebyeol  Programme Officer, International Affairs Division, Korea National Park Service (KNPS)	
17:00	Panel Question & Answer: Chairperson: Dr Lena Chan Senior Director / International Biodiversity Conservation, National Parks Board	
17:40	Summary and Wrap up Emcee: Ms Maxine Tan Senior Manager / Conservation, National Parks Board	
17:45	End of Session	



# POSTER SESSION: 26 & 27th May 2022

Venue: Kinabatangan 1, Level 2

Note: Posters are displayed from 25<sup>th</sup> May – 29<sup>th</sup> May 2022

# 26<sup>th</sup> May 2022

12:00-14:00 Poster Sessions / Presentations (poster owners are invited to be available during

this period) (Thursday)

# 27th May 2022

12:00-14:00 Poster Sessions / Presentations (poster owners are invited to be available during

this period) (Friday)

\*12:00-14:00 Friday prayer time

# **EXHIBITION & CULTURAL PERFORMANCES**

Venue: Kinabatangan 1, Level 2

# 25th 29th May 2022

14:00 - 17:30 **Exhibitions & Cultural Performances** 

> Note: Exhibitions & Cultural Performances will take place throughout this period, according to a schedule to be provided at the venue.

## PREPARATION OF CONGRESS DECLARATIONS

Venue: Manukan Room, Level 2

# 28th May 2022

09:00 - 09:15Session Introduction

Ts. Dr. Ramzah Dambul, Chair, Rapporteuring and Declaration Drafting

Committee (Institute of Development Studies)

09:15 - 17:00Drafting of the Congress Declaration

Moderated by:

- Dr. Madhu Rao, Chair, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas
- Datuk Nor Asiah Binti Mohd Yusof, Sabah State Attorney General's Chamber

# YOUTH FORUM: 26 and 27th May 2022

Venue: Kinabatangan II, Level 2

# 25th - 27th May 2022

# Kinabatangan Hall II

# YOUTH EXHIBITION & SIDE ACTIVITIES

Time	Activities/Programme	Notes
09:00 - 18:00	Youth Exhibition	Ongoing for the whole day
15:00 - 18:00	Hope Line	Ongoing for the whole day

# 26th May 2022

# Kinabatangan Hall II

# KUPI-KUPI FORUM

Time	Activities/Programme	Notes
13:00 – 13:10	Introduction to the Youth Sharing Lessons	<ul><li>Elne Betrece Johnlee</li><li>Vivianne Paul</li><li>Dr. Nurzhafarina Othman</li><li>Puan Jacqueline Joseph</li></ul>
13:10 – 13:20	Presentation 1 by Indonesia (Community-based independent Monitoring of The Precious Peatland Ecosystem in Indonesia)	Agiel Prakoso
13:20 – 13:30	Presentation 2 by India (The Aegis of the Forest-An account of female rangers in Assam)	Ivy Farheen Hussain
13:30 – 13:40	Presentation 3 by KNPS (Demonstration on Environmental Education Program in The Field in Korea)	Chang, So Yoon
13:40 – 13:50	Presentation 4 by Malaysia: (Youth For Conservation: Our Stories)	Amanda Shia

# YOUTH FORUM OPENING SESSION

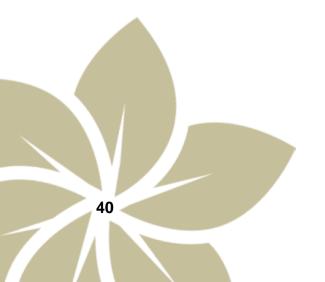
Time	Activities/Programme	Notes
13:50 – 13:55	Brief Introduction of the Youth Forum	<ul><li>Elne Betrece Johnlee</li><li>Vivianne Paul</li></ul>
13:55 – 14:05	Organiser's Remarks 1 by Korea National Park Service (co-organiser)	Kim, Jong-Hee (Executive Director)
14:05 – 14:15	Organiser's Remarks 2 by World Commission on Protected Areas, IUCN (co-organiser)	
14:15 – 14:25	Opening Remarks by The Honorable Datuk Joniston Bangkuai, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Environment, Sabah	
14:25 – 14:35	Keynote Speech/ Address 1 by Youth Representative, Sabah Protected Areas	En. Adzmin Fatta
14:35 – 14:45	Keynote Speech/ Address 2 by Youth Representative (Kim, Yu- Jeong / Programme Officer), Korea National Park Service	Kim, Yu-Jeong (Program Officer)
14:45 – 14:50	Break	

# KUPI-KUPI FORUM

Time	Activities/Programme	Notes
14:50 – 15:00	Presentation 5 by Japan (Youth Engagement and Perspectives for Protected Area)	Four Japanese Youth
15:00 – 15:10	Presentation 6 by KNPS (A Year and A Half With National Parks: What They Mean To Me?)	Park, Hyeon-Jeong
15:10 – 15:20	Presentation 7 by Thailand (Tourism of Thailand National Park under COVID-19)	Krisana Kasikam
15:20 – 15:30	Presentation 8 by Malaysia (Youth for Conservation: Our Stories	Jerome Khou
15:30 – 15:35	Break	

# YOUTH NETWORK FOR ASIAN PROTECTED AREAS : ROUND TABLE MEETING

Time	Activities/Programme	Notes
15:35 – 15:40	Introduction to the Youth Network for Asian Protected Areas: Round Table Meeting	Elne Betrece Johnlee
15:40 – 15:50	Presentation 1 (What is the youth network? Why? How?)	Yoon, Hong
15:50 – 16:00	Presentation 2 (Review of participation in 1st Young Ambassadors Programme)	• Kim, Yun Ji
16:00 – 16:05	Suggesting the first issue / question (What would you expect from Asian youth network and how would you love to interact with others?)	Ko, Byeongcheon
16:05 – 16:20	Free discussion at each table	4 Assistants
16:20 – 16:35	Presentation from each group	<ul> <li>Participants (representatives to be selected by each group)</li> </ul>
16:35 – 16:40	Break	
16:40 – 16:45	Suggesting the second issue / question (What kind of role would you expect from KNPS as a host?)	Ko, Byeongcheon
16:45 – 17:00	Free discussion at each table	4 KNPS Assistants
17:00 – 17:15	Presentation from each group	<ul> <li>Participants (representatives to be selected by each group)</li> </ul>
17:15 – 17:25	Summarising and Receiving Additional Questions	• Yoon, Hong
17:25 – 17:35	Registration in the Youth Network (if desired)	• KNPS



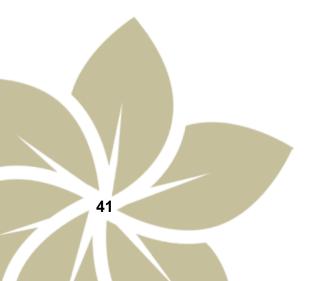
# 27th May 2022

# Kinabatangan Hall II

	#NatureForAll PROGRAM	
Time	Activities/Programme	Notes
14:00 – 15:00	Nature Story Collection Studio	<ul><li>Sean Southey</li><li>Karen Keenleyside</li><li>Oliver Chassot (Vice Chair)</li></ul>
15:00 – 18:30	#NatureForAll Storytelling Workshop	
18:30 – 19:30	Closing Ceremony (International Youth Cultural Event)	Sabah Parks

# INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CULTURAL EVENT

Time	Activities/Programme	Notes
18:30 – 18:35	Arrival of the Guest of Honour	
	Opening Remarks by the Emcee	
18:35 – 18:40	Speech by Guess of Honour	
18:40 – 19:10	Cultural presentation by Malaysian	
	Group	
	Cultural Presentation by IUCN Group	
	Cultural Presentation by KNPS	
	Cultural Presentation by India	
	Cultural Presentation by Indonesia	
	Cultural Presentation by Thailand	
	Cultural Presentation by Japanese	
19:15 – 19:25	Finale	UMS Art Student
19:25 – 19:30	Emcee's Closing Remarks End of Closing Ceremony	Photo session



# **EXCURSION - KOTA KINABALU WETLANDS**

Time	Activities/Programme	Notes
09:00 - 17:30	Excursion (Bird Watching)	<ul><li>Led by Rainforest Discovery Centre, SFD</li><li>Only for 30 youth participants</li></ul>
	Excursion (Others)	<ul> <li>Other youth participants may join the other excursions organised by Sabah Parks</li> </ul>

# INDIGENOUS PEOPLES & LOCAL COMMUNITIES FORUM 26 and 27th May 2022

Venue: IPLC Pavilion, Kinabatangan I, Level 2

# **Concept Note:**

A space for Indigenous Peoples and Local communities to gather, share, learn and solidarity

# 26<sup>th</sup> May 2022

14:00 - 14:05	Opening Ritual
14:05 - 14:35	Welcoming Remarks
	Dr. Maklarin bin Lakim     Director, Sabah Parks
	Key Addresses
	2. Dr. Grethel Aguilar, Deputy Director General, IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature
	Mr. Peter Kallang, Chairman Save River     IPLC Representative
	4. Mdm Anne Lasimbang, Executive Director PACOS Trust IPLC Representative
	5. Mr. Gam Shimray, Secretary General AIPP IPLC Representative Asia
	6. Mr. David Gadsden, Director of Conservation Solutions ESRI Representative
14:35 - 15:50	Nantuapan (The Meeting) 1: Indigenous People and Conservation: Best practices and stories around Asia
	Moderator/timekeeper: Mdm. Anne Lasimbang

**Objective:** To promote inter-learning among delegates on Indigenous best practices in protecting, sustainable use and restoration of their resources and territories.

# Speaker:

# Malaysia Delegate:

- Mr Gordon John Program Coordinator, PACOS Trust
- 2. Mr. Peter Kallang Chairman, Save River
- 3. Representative from Orang Asli
- 4. Regional IPLC representative
  - Thailand
  - Indonesia
  - Nepal
  - North East India

# 15:50 - 16:00 Tuuni Koubasanan (Music from the forest)

# 16:00 – 17:15 Nantuapan (The Meeting) 2: Supports and Recognitions of IPLC's Contribution and Initiatives on Conservation

Moderator/timekeeper: Gordon John

**Objective:** To share about regional and local support to IPLC on conservation initiatives.

### Speaker:

- Promoting OECMs in ASEAN Madam Claudia Binondo, Programme Officer, ASEAN Center for Biodiversity
- 2. Sharing experience on piloting the OECMs screening tool in Malaysia Mr Andrew Alek Tuen,
- 3. Representative IUCN- OECM Program in Asia.
- ICCA Consortium: Territories of Life:
   Ms. Amy Maling, Regional Coordinator ICCA Consortium
- 5. Sabah Parks Initiative in supporting IPLC in Sabah :-
- Community Use Zone Puan Ramlah Ag. Jalil (SP)
- Ecolinc Ms Norlina M Din & Andy Martin (SP)

## 17:15 - 17:30 Performance for Mother Earth

# 27th May 2022

14:00 - 14:05	Opening performance
14:05 - 14:20	Presentation of the IPLC declaration
14:20 - 14:30	Tuuni Koubasanan (Music from the forest)
14:30 - 15:45	Nantuapan (The Meeting) 3: Building partnership and collaboration towards conservation
	<b>Objective:</b> To seek ways in building partnership and networking with IPLC and other agencies in conservation.
	Speakers:
	Mr. Ricky Alisky Martin     Sabah Association for Social Forestry (SASOF)
	Mr. Mohd Azhan bin Azman     Sabah Biodiversity Center (SaBC)
	Dr. Robecca Jumin     Head of Conservation Sabah, World Wildlife Fund
	4. Mdm. Cynthia Ong, Chief Executive Facilitator, Forever Sabah
	5. Mr. Peter Kallang, Regional Council, ICCA Consortium
	6. AIPP Representative
15:45 - 17:15	Voices from the ground:
	<b>Objective:</b> To provide a space for the IPLCs community to share their stories on their initiatives.
	Moderator/timekeeper: Junia Anilik, PACOS Trust
	IPLC Country Representative: Malaysia, India, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Nepal, Myanmar, Vietnam
17:15 – 17:30	Performance for Mother Earth and joint closing by co-organisers

# **EXCURSIONS**

# 28 May

Excursion options: -

- Kinabalu Park (UNESCO World Heritage Site)
- Babagon Tagal System (Community Based Tourism)
- Tunku Abdul Rahman Park (Urban Protected Area)
- Mari-Mari Cultural Village (Cultural/Indigenous related)
- Bird Watching at Kota Kinabalu Wetland Ramsar Site (Urban Protected Area)
- Lok Kawi Wildlife Park
- Tembara River Cruise (Community Based Tourism)
- Poturidong Kiulu (Community Based Tourism)

**Note:** Participants of the Congress who wish to experience the excursions are required to register online or at the secretariat table prior to excursions.

Contact: Secretariat

# CLOSING PLENARY/ CEREMONY VENUE: SIPADAN II & III, Level 4

# **29 May**

08:30-13:00 Closing Plenary

Emcees: Mr. Ben Uzair & Ms. Melissa Leong

08:30	Arrival of Participants
08:45	Arrival of Invited Guests

# **Performance and Video Presentation**

08:55	Introduction to the Closing Plenary
	Emcees: Mr. Ben Uzair & Ms. Melissa Leong
09:00	Report on the discussions and key outputs from each Working Group the Youth Forum and the IPLC Forum
09:00	WG1: Prof. Naoya Furuta, Taisho University/ IUCN Japan Liaison Office
09:10	·
09:20	WG3: Datuk Frederick Kugan, Chief Conservator of Forest, Sabah Dr Robert Ong, Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests &
09:30	WG4: Dr. Robecca Jumin, WWF Malaysia
09:40	WG5: Mr. Gabriel Jaramillo, United Nations Development Programme
09:50	WG6: Mr. Tang Tuck Weng, National Parks Board, Singapore
10:00	<b>3</b> ,
10:10	IPLC Forum: Dr. Helen Tugendhat, WCPA & Mr. Gordon J. Thomas, PACOS Trust

10:20	Presentation of the Kota Kinabalu Declaration on "Parks for Nature and People" by Datuk Nor Asiah Binti Mohd Yusof, Sabah State Attorney General's Chamber	
10:45	Presentation of tokens of appreciation from The Honourable Datuk Jaffry Bin Ariffin, Minister of Tourism, Culture and Environment, Sabah to:	
	Datuk Sr. Hj. Mohd. Yusrie abdullah,     Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Environment,     Sabah     Chairman, of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> APC Sabah State Level Steering Committee	
	Dr. Maklarin Lakim,     Co-Chair, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Asia Parks Congress International Steering Committee     Director of Sabah Parks	
	<ul> <li>Dr. Dindo Campilan, Co-Chair, 2<sup>nd</sup> Asia Parks Congress International Steering Committee Regional Director of IUCN Asia</li> </ul>	
	Dr. Kathy MacKinnon,     Co-Chair, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Asia Parks Congress International Steering Committee	
	<ul> <li>Dr. Madhu Rao</li> <li>2<sup>nd</sup> Asia Parks Congress Co-organizer</li> <li>Chair, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas</li> </ul>	
	Working Group Leads:	
	<ul> <li>WG-1 Lead – Ministry of the Environment Japan</li> <li>WG-2 Lead – ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity</li> <li>WG3 Lead – Sabah Parks, Malaysia</li> <li>WG4 Lead – WWF-Malaysia</li> <li>WG5 Lead – UNDP</li> <li>WG6 Lead – Singapore National Parks</li> <li>Youth Forum – Sabah Parks and KNPS</li> <li>IPLC Forum – PACOS Trust and WCPA</li> </ul>	

# Presentation of certificates of appreciation:

2<sup>nd</sup> APC Local Level Working Group Committees:

2 <sup>nd</sup> APC Local Level Working Group Committees:			
WG1	Official Communication	Mdm. Rimi Repin	
WG 2	Registration, Arrival & Departure		
WG 11	Excursion & Visitation	Mr. Zachary Mobijohn	
WG 4	Exhibits Poster and Side Event		
WG 3	Congress Plenaries & Sessions Venue	Ms. Marie Mansuet Badsun	
WG 5	Youth Programmes & Activities	Mr. Fazrullah Rizally Abd Razak	
WG 6	Congress volunteers	Mr. Justinus Guntabid	
WG 7	Safety, Security, Health	Mr. Maipol Spait	
WG 8	Congress Plenaries & Themes Presentations	Mr. Ludi Apin	
WG 9	Rapporteur, Declaration & Official Speeches	Ts. Dr. Ramzah Dambul	
WG 10	Usherette and Performances	Mr. Mackey Apison	
WG 12	IT & Audio Visual	Mdm. Fatimah Simin	
WG 13	Indigenous People and Local Communities	Mr. Anthony Tinggi	
WG 14	Media, Publicity & Marketing	Mdm. Noredah Othman	
WG 16	Community Based Tourism		
WG 15	Sponsorship & Partnership	Mr. George Gangko	

- 2<sup>nd</sup> APC Sabah Parks Special Digital Exhibition Dr. Nasrulhakim Maidin
   2<sup>nd</sup> APC Secretariat Mdm. Sylvia Jamil, Sabah Parks
   2<sup>nd</sup> APC Event Management Mr. Fidelis Francis, SPS

# 11:45 Photo Session

Closing Address		
11:50		
12:05	Cultural Performance	
12:20	End of Closing Ceremony	
12:30-13:30	Lunch	
13:30	END OF CONGRESS	

# PROGRAMME NARRATIVE

# 2<sup>nd</sup> Asia Parks Congress Narrative

The 2nd Asia Park Congress will take place from May 24 to 29, and will be a 6-day event. The congress will be held at the Sabah International Convention Center (SICC) in Kota Kinabalu, with participants from 46 countries coming from all over the world.

### ARRIVAL AND REGISTRATION

The participants begin to arrive at the congress on May 24. Physical arrivals will be welcomed at the SICC entrance, and all participants will be registered for attendance and records.

# **OPENING CEREMONY**

The actual congress begins on May 25th, with Welcoming Remarks from the Host Country: (1) The Honourable Datuk Sr. Hj. Mohd. Yusrie Abdullah, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Environment (MTCE) Sabah, and Chairman of 2nd APC Sabah State Level Steering Committee. (2) The Honourable Datuk Jaffry Bin Ariffin, Sabah's Minister of Tourism, Culture, and Environment, followed by members of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (1) Dr. Madhu Rao, Chair of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas; (2) Dr. Grethel Aguilar, IUCN Deputy Director-General; and (3) Her Excellency Dr. Razan Al Mubarak, IUCN President.

The Right Honourable Datuk Seri Panglima Haji Hajii Haji Noor, Chief Minister of Sabah, Malaysia, will launch the Congress, which will be followed by the presentation of mementos, an exhibition tour, and a press conference. The Emcees for the entire Opening/ launching ceremony will be Mr. Ben Uzair and Ms. Melissa Leong.

## **PLENARY**

This session will be held on May 26th and 27th, Dr. Dindo Campilan and Dato' Hj. Rosli bin Isa, Secretary General, Malaysian Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, will co-chair the first day on the 26th. The New Global Biodiversity Framework and Asia's Role will be the topic of this Plenary Session Day 1 Panel Discussion. Dr. Maklarin Lakim, Director of Sabah Parks, and Dr. Kathy MacKinnon, Co-Chair 2nd APC International Steering Committee, will co-chair the Plenary Session Day 2 on the 27th. The discussion on the second day will be about Regional and Transboundary Conservation.

### SIDE EVENT

On the 26th and 27th of May, there will be side events in the afternoon and evening. There will be 27 organisers, each of whom will organise their own session, which will take place concurrently in different rooms. Participants are free to participate in any of the side events.

## **POSTER SESSION**

Poster Sessions will be held from May 25th to May 29th, Participants with full Congress access are welcome to visit the poster area.

# **EXHIBITION & CULTURAL PERFORMANCES**

The exhibition starts from May 25th to May 29th, . Participants with full Congress access are welcome to visit the exhibit and cultural performances area.

### YOUTH SESSION

The youth forum will be held on both the 26th and 27th of May for participants aged 18 to 30. This is an interactive session, with sessions such as the Kupi-Kupi Forum, the Youth Network for Asian Protected Areas: Round Table Meeting, and the #NatureForAll Program. An International Youth Cultural Event will conclude the forum.

## INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES (IPLCs)FORUM

This IPLCs Session aims to give IPLCs an opportunity to voice their concerns and priorities about environmental protection, particularly in protected and conserved areas. Apart from the IPLC Forum, all sessions, including the six thematic working groups, are open to IPLCs.

## **EXCURSIONS**

On the 28th, an excursion will be held for the congress delegates. The participants will have the chance to go to Kinabalu Park (UNESCO World Heritage Site), Babagon Tagal System (Community Based Tourism), Tunku Abdul Rahman Park (Urban Protected Area), Mari-Mari Cultural Village (Cultural/Indigenous related), Bird Watching at Kota Kinabalu Wetland Ramsar Site (Urban Protected Area), Lok Kawi Wildlife Park, Tembara River Cruise (Community Based Tourism and Poturidong Kiulu (Community Based Tourism).

## PREPARATION OF CONGRESS DECLARATIONS

The introduction of this session will be given by Ts. Dr. Ramzah Dambul, Chair, Rapporteuring and Declaration Drafting Committee (Institute of Development Studies) and co-moderated by Dr. Madhu Rao, Chair, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas & Datuk Nor Asiah Binti Mohd Yusof, Sabah State Attorney General's Chamber.

## **CLOSING PLENARY**

The closing plenary will be held on 29th May where the Report on the discussions and key outputs from each Working Group the Youth Forum and the IPLC Forum will be presented. Presentation of the Kota Kinabalu Declaration on "Parks for Nature and People" will be presented by Datuk Nor Asiah Binti Mohd Yusof, Sabah State Attorney General's Chamber. Finally, The Honourable Datuk Jaffry Bin Ariffin, Minister of Tourism, Culture, and Environment of Sabah, is expected to deliver the closing speech, and the congress will conclude with cultural performances.



# **KEY SPEAKERS**



# "Official Opening and Launching "

The Right Honourable Datuk Seri Panglima Haji Hajiji Haji Noor

Chief Minister of Sabah



# "Welcoming Remarks by Host Country"

The honourable Datuk Jaffry Bin Ariffin

Minister of Tourism, Culture and Environment, Sabah, Malaysia.



# "Welcoming Remarks By Host Country" Datuk Sr. Hj. Mohd. Yusrie Abdullah,

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Environment, Sabah,

Chairman of the 2<sup>nd</sup> APC Sabah State Level Steering Committee



"Special Guest Remarks"

"1st Asia Park Congress, Sendai, Japan: Achievements"

Mr. Kazuaki Hoashino

Co-Chair of the 1st Asia Parks Congress.

Former Director General of the Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan.

**IUCN** Regional Councilor



"Welcoming Remarks from IUCN"

Dr. Razan Al Mubarak

President, IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature

Virtual



# "Welcoming Remarks from IUCN"

Dr. Grethel Aguilar

Deputy Director General, IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature



# "Welcoming remarks from IUCN"

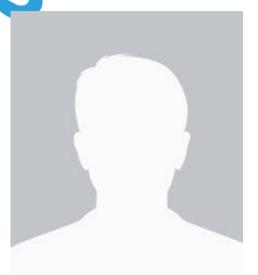
Dr. Mardhu Rao Chair, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)



"Raising the Bar for Effective Conservation for People and Nature – Meeting the Demands of the Global Biodiversity Framework in Asia"

Mr. Trevor Sandwith

Director of the Centre for Conservation Action, IUCN



# "The 30 x 30 Target: Prospects, Issues and Challenges for Asia"

# Mr Kh Mahbubul Haque

Director General, Department of Fisheries, Government of Bangladesh



"Indigenous People and the 30 x 30 Target: The Need for a Stronger "

Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa

Environment Programme Coordinator, Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)



"Supporting Implementation of the New Global Biodiversity Framework across India"

Dr. Sonali Gosh

Regional Vice-Chair, IUCN World Commission of Protected Areas



# "Malaysia and the 30 x 30 Target"

Datuk Dr. Jamili Nais

Permanent Secretary, Local Government and Housing Ministry, Sabah, Malaysia



# "Protected and Conserved Areas: The Role of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities "

Mr. Gam Shimray

Executive Secretary, Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)



# "Youth & Protected and Conserved Areas"

Dr. Amrita Neelakantan

Conservation Scientist, Center for Large Landscapes Conservation



"Nature Conservation and Cultural Practices: Similarities across Asia"

Prof Dr. Amran Bin Hamzah Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

Regional Vice-Chair, (South-East Asia) IUCN WCPA



"Biodiversity Conservation Policies and Strategies across Asia"

Prof Dr. Yoshitaka Kumagai

Vice President, Akita International University (AIU), Japan.

IUCN WCPA Regional Vice-Chair, East Asia



"Malaysia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan: Successes, Issues and Challenges"

Ministry of Energy & Natural Resources



"Transboundary Collaboration: Rhino conservation Successes and Challenges Across the Asia"

Dr. Bibhah Kumar Talukdar CEO, Aaranyak.

Chair, IUCN SSC Asian Rhino Specialist Group.



"The Coral Triangle Initiative: Successes, Issues & Challenges "

Ms. Rili Djohani CEO, Aaranyak.

Executive Director, Coral Triangle Center

# PLENARIES & THEMATIC WORKING GROUP CHAIRPERSONS



"Joint-Chairs of the Plenary Day 1"

Dr. Dindo Campilan

Regional Director, IUCN Asia



"Joint-Chairs of the Plenary Day 1"

Dato' Hj. Rosli bin Isa

Secretary General, Ministry of Energy & Natural Resources, Malaysia.



"Joint-Chairs of the Plenary Day 2"

Dr. Maklarin Lakim

Director of Sabah Parks



# "Joint-Chairs of the Plenary Day 2 "

Dr. Kathy MacKinnon

Co-Chair, 2nd APC International Steering Committee



# **Chairperson for Working Group 1**

Prof. Naoya Furuta



# **Chairperson for Working Group 2**

Ms Clarissa C. Arida

Director Programme Development and Implementation Unit, ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity



"The Heart of Borneo Conservation Initiative: Successes, Issues and Challenges "

**Chairperson for Working Group 3** 

Datuk Frederick Kugan Chief Conservator of Forest, Sabah



"Chairperson for Working Group 4 Day 1 "

Dr. Henry Chan

Conservation Director, WWF-Malaysia



"Chairperson for Working Group 4 Day 2"

Dr. Robecca Jumin WWF-Malaysia



# "Chairperson for Working Group 5 "

Mr David Meyers

Conservation Finance Alliance



# "Chairperson for Working Group 6 Day 1"

Mr Tang Tuck Weng

Assistant Chief Executive Officer (Park Management & Lifestyle Cluster), National Parks Board (NParks), Singapore



# "Chairperson for Working Group 6 Day 2 "

Dr Lena Chan

Senior Director, International Biodiversity Conservation Division, National Parks Board (NParks) of Singapore

# THEMATIC WORKING GROUPS SPEAKERS AND ABSTRACTS



# WORKING GROUP 1: NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS FOR HEALTH AND WELLBEING



# Traditional Plants of Sabah Malaysia: Scientific Progress for Modern Applications

Dr. Julenah Ag Nuddin Universiti Teknologi MARA Sabah

Senior Lecturer at Faculty of Applied Sciences.

Committee Member of Malaysian Institute of Chemists.

Member of Sabah Biodiversity Council.

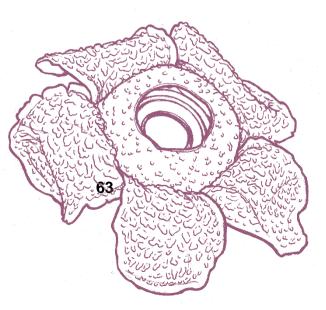
Awarded with Anugerah Khidmat Cemerlang and Best Innovation.



# **ABSTRACT**

There are about 15000 plant species in Borneo, many of which are endemic. These plants are utilised in so many ways by the people of the island, of course as source of foods, medicine as well as materials of construction for housing and vehicle. These are all wealth of traditional knowledge of the indigenous people. In order to harness the wealth, research has been carried out by local scientists to transfer traditional knowledge to modern applications. The article describes some scientific findings on local plants; *Menunggal, Tuhau, Takob, Bawang Hutan* and *Bambangan*. The advancement of scientific progress is elaborated upon consideration of limitations and challenges in the hope that the people of Sabah will acquire benefits from its own by its own.

Keywords: Natural Products Chemistry, Functional Foods, Medicinal Plants, Drug Discovery



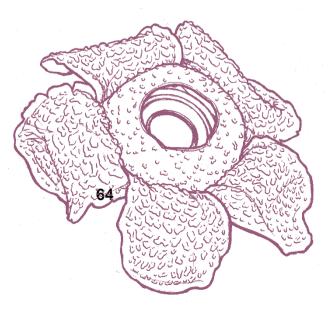
# Understanding the Impacts of a Community-led Integrated Landscape Initiative in Indonesia

Abrar Ahmad Planet Indonesia



# **ABSTRACT**

There is an emerging movement among conservation practitioners, academics, and resource managers that impactful management systems must be locally-led and account for a diverse range of legal, economic, social, political, and environmental factors. Calls have been made for holistic approaches that focus on integrating multiple sectors based on local needs and opportunities among resource-users. In this research we actual outcomes of integrated initiatives at the local level in West Kalimantan, Indonesia in the Gunung Nyiut Protected Area. A multi-method approach led to evaluations in outcomes of human well-being, biodiversity, and overall participation. We found that in the protected areas forest loss was lower in treatment sites compared to control areas. In intervention sites, we found that poaching, illegal logging, and encroachment encounter rates were negatively correlated with indicators of participation in the ILI and improvements in human well-being. Our results suggest that integrated locally-led approaches can produce positive cross-sectoral outcomes for biodiversity and human well-being.



# The Effects of Different Natural Environments Influences on Health and Psychological Well-being of People

Nor Akmar Abdul Aziz Universiti Putra Malaysia

Senior Lecturer Department of Recreation and Ecotourism Master of Science in Park and Outdoor Recreation PhD in Greenspace Management



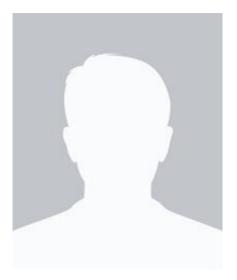
# **ABSTRACT**

People benefit from the recreational services provided by an urban corridor, urban park, and urban forest. However, due to ongoing land-use interest and urban development, these natural environments are under increasing pressure. Simultaneously, the world is becoming increasingly urbanised, and living in cities has been linked to mental health issues. On the other hand, different natural environments create healthier environments, and the need for effective restorative environments has never been greater. By 2050, expanding urban areas will reduce access to natural spaces, potentially posing a barrier in managing stress. In this regard, most Malaysians live and work in densely populated areas. Working adults are thought to experience more stress, anxiety, and depression due to living in these structure-dominated environments. In particular, stress has been linked to cardiovascular-related diseases such as elevated blood pressure, in addition to mental health disorders such as anxiety and depression. Natural environments such as urban parks, green corridors, and forests are frequently considered essential parts of health promotion since preventive medicine is closely related to human health. Furthermore, exposure to the environment is known to reduce health problems and prevent deaths of senior urban residents. There are theories about how restoration flows into different natural settings, such as Theory of Stress Reduction (SRT) and Kaplan's Theory of Attention Restoration (ART), applied in investigations of landscape designs in urban areas. In many countries, urban green corridors, urban parks, and urban forests are essential leisure services. In Malaysia, urban parks and urban forests, for example, are the most typical physical activities environments. Although Malaysia has increased understanding of the well-being effects of the recreational use of urban green areas, the availability of forest areas has been decreased by replacing urban green corridors and pocket parks. However, this plan has reduced the adequacy of the green spaces for recreation. Therefore, there is a need to study how different urban green areas can benefit and affect restoration results.



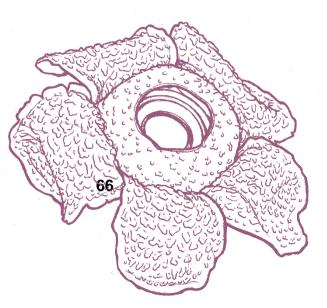
# A Review on Application of Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) in Peninsular Malaysia's Landscape: Past and Present

Kaviarasu Munian Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)



# **ABSTRACT**

Spatial information is crucial to ensure a balance between development and conservation within a country is well-planned. Later, this information is translated into plans which include Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs). This area is defined as a specific area sensitive to any activity or development. It needs to be preserved for its heritage and life support value and to minimise the risk of disasters due to any development activities. A study was conducted by reviewing the past and present implementation of ESA at the federal and state levels in Peninsular Malaysia, referring to available Malaysia Physical Plans, State Structure Plans, drafts structural plans and guidelines related to ESA. Before 2017, the execution of ESA at Federal was based on different land use before a comprehensive policy was established, featuring cross-sectoral references to identify and develop ESA. Adaptation of ESA in State levels before 2020 was poor, where most of the structural plans's set were general and perfunctory based on previous plans. However, the current drafts structural plan of most states has improved where importance was given to development planning encompassing environmental protection and preservation. The suggestion in refinement of ESA, especially enhancement on classification based on biological elements on top of existing physical features, would strengthen spatial planning of the country apart from conserving the invaluable biological resources.



# The roles of socio-ecological production landscapes for effective protected areas

Yoji Natori Akita International University

Associate professor.

Expert in biodiversity conservation and landscape ecology.

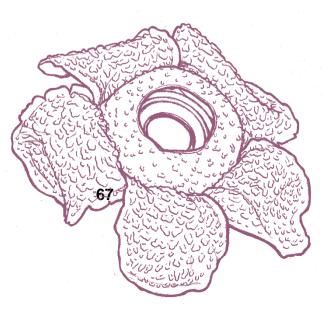
Honorary advisor to Conservation International Japan.

Vice chair of the Japan Committee for IUCN.



# **ABSTRACT**

The socio-ecological production landscapes (SEPLs), as focused under the Satoyama Initiative, refer to landscapes in which both human primary production activities and natural processes are active and mutually supportive. Nature-based solutions, such as ensuring food security (in both quantity and quality), are embedded in SEPLs. Although SEPLs are space, the emphasis is more on the practice that takes place there than the geographic areas. Explicit attention to people in SEPLS helps synergize the interests of conservation and use, leading to more effective management of land, including protected areas. Where protected areas are effective, they can offer more nature-based solutions that are expected to offer. Biodiversity conservation is the objective of most protected areas and pursued by design. On the other hand, SEPLs benefit biodiversity de facto as the result of community members using natural environment sustainably. Traditional knowledge is an important element of the SEPL, and provides wisdom to manage resources properly and to avoid problems. These features make SEPLs effective mechanism for maintaining biodiversity with people, but at the same time SEPLs are vulnerable to socio-economic changes that shifts the interests and aspiration of people from traditional ones. When SEPLs decline, so can the effectiveness of the protected area network. SEPLs outside existing protected areas, which is the majority, may be recognized as OECMs, and this can be a guiding incentive for continued maintenance of SEPLs. To ground my discussion, I will use case from India involving shifting cultivation and community-conserved areas as an example of the SEPL.



# The Customary Water Management System of BarfAndil in Kormanj Tribal Territory, Iran

Mina Esteghamat
Center for Conservation and Development
of Sustainable Ecosystems

Ph.D. in Agroforestry.

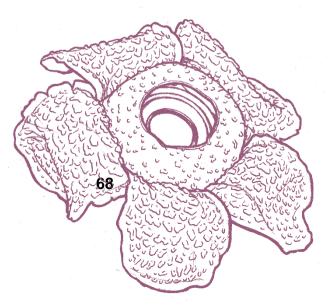
Managing Director of the Center for Conservation and
Development of Sustainable Ecosystems (ZIPAK).

Senior Research Associate/ project Manager in Ecosystem-based
Natural Resource/ Protected Areas Management.



# **ABSTRACT**

BarfAndil' is a customary water management system that is still used in the heights of Kopet-Dagh eco-region / biosphere reserve located in the north of Shirvan city, Iran by the indigenous people of the region, namely the Kormanj tribal community. In this creative way, the community cover the accumulated snow in the shade of a cliff before summer heat begins with soil and the rangeland plants and gradually use it after melting to supply water for household and livestock during their stay in summering grounds. But due to numerous conflicts between local community and the state including heavy fines imposed by the government for cutting the rangeland plants, this valuable heritage is being destroyed and only a small number of them ( less than 5 of the 100) remain, forcing the community as part of the valuable cultural heritage, to leave their ancestral territory. Whilst, BarfAndil acts as a sustainable management system with an equal opportunity for both the community and nature. This customary water management system, in addition to providing drinking water for community, provides the water needed by wildlife and leads to the restoration of groundwater resources, as its marginal rangelands have always been one of the richest rangelands in KopetDag, in terms of plant and animal diversity. Whit the participation of Kormani community and the support of the governing bodies, the ongoing action aims to identify and record the location and related traditional knowledge of the remaining BarfAndils and to prepare a comprehensive strategic plan for their recognition and restoration



# Challenges and Opportunities in Establishing Protected Areas in 21st Century Malaysia: A Case Study from Ulu Muda, Kedah

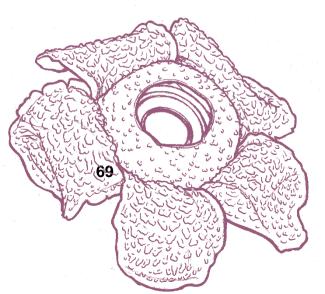
Elangkumaran Sagtia Siwan Wildlife for WWF – Malaysia

Pioneers of the first large-scale Malayan tiger study in the Belum-Temengor landscape



# **ABSTRACT**

The Ulu Muda Forest Complex (UMFC) is the largest contiguous forested landscape in Kedah, Malaysia. It is known for its high biodiversity value and its water provisioning service for Kedah, Perlis and Penang. About 40% of Malaysia's rice production is ensured by the supply of water from the three dams located in UMFC. The landscape is also important for local communities' alternative income and subsistence. Furthermore, in the current context of increased natural disasters and prolonged drought events, the landscape's intactness and resilience will be made to the forefront in mitigating the impacts of climate change. While the importance of the landscape is widely recognized, the path to protect UMFC is highly challenging. It was first proposed as a protected area in 1968 by W.E. Stevens and since then, there have been numerous proposals made as recorded in government documents and calls made by NGOs for its gazettement. To date, even after 54 years from the initial proposal, the protection status of the landscape is still inadequate and the landscape continues to face threats and issues such as habitat degradation, deforestation, fragmentation, anthropogenic pressures, humanelephant conflict, poaching and subsequently, the potential diminishing value of its ecosystem services. The paper intends to explore these challenges and understands current opportunities that exist in establishing UMFC as a protected area. Among the aspects examined in this paper are the availability and usability of scientific, socio-economic and environmental economics studies; role of economic condition of the state government; political will; social awareness and others.



# Thinking about regeneration: a global vision for integral protected and conserved areas management

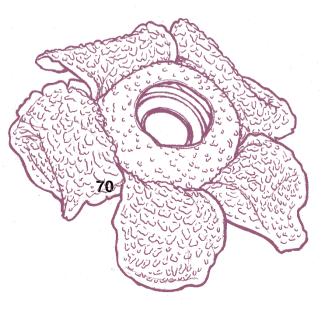
Olivier Chassot
University for International Cooperation (Regenerate Costa Rica) / World Commission on Protected Areas

Ph.D in Natural Sciences for Sustainable Development
Program Director of Regenerate Costa Rica.
Vice-Chair for Communications and Outreach of the World Commission
on Protected Areas (WCPA-IUCN).
Chief Operating Officer at Shellcatch Inc.
Executive Director of the Tropical Science Center.



# **ABSTRACT**

Protected and conserved areas represent one of the most prominent and critical conservation strategies to ensure biodiversity. Despite the increasing global coverage of protected areas. many challenges remain to be resolved, mainly concerning their management and the interface between areas dedicated to conservation and production. To preserve biodiversity and achieve global conservation goals, protected area management requires innovative and regenerative approaches that transform the relationship of human beings with the places where they live and interact in a context of permanent and dynamic change, thus restoring the balance of ecosystems. We review the current trends and propose an approach that gives a central and critical role to the human being in the recovery of the health of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to create functional regenerative landscapes based on regenerative development and a series of pilot projects and initiatives implemented in Costa Rica. Regenerative development brings together a set of principles to transform the relationship of human beings with the places where they live and interact and thus restore the balance of ecosystems. Regeneration a) creates conditions conducive to life, b) restores planetary capacity by restoring its diversity, complexity, and creativity, c) reconnects humans and nature, d) enables communities to develop a shared vision of places where they thrive, e) strengthens the authenticity and essence of a place, and f) has a holistic and transdisciplinary approach, building on the interrelationships that form the systems of life.



# Protected areas providing solutions to the climate crisis KNPS, ROK

Korea National Park Service Korea National Park Service



## **ABSTRACT**

# Background

- Park management that can't catch up with changes in visitor trends
- Local residents' complaints about regulation-oriented park management
- Government Policy is related to New Deal: "Overcoming the economic downturn caused by COVID-19" and "Creating a green-friendly daily living environment for the people"

### 2. Promotion

- Establishment of basic concept for the project to build eco-cultural education platform in national parks
- (Project for Eco-Cultural Education Platform) It is a carbon-neutral infrastructure project for national park environmental education, eco-cultural experience, and local community cooperation.
- The project to build eco-cultural education bases in 6 representative national parks encompassing mountains, cities, and sea (2020-2025, KRW 150 billion)
  - 1) Reinforcement of visitor service through environmental education and ecocultural experience
  - 2) Carbon reduction by introducing eco-friendly high-quality park facilities
  - 3) Revitalization of the local community through communication and cooperative relationships

## 3. Obstacles

- Opposition to the purposiveness of the Green New Deal projects
- Risk of project cancel due to refusal of deliberation for cultural properties (Hongdo Marine Station of Dadohaehaesang NP)

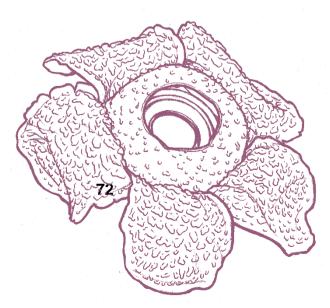
# 4. Overcoming Efforts

- Efforts to increase the awareness on KNPS Green New Deal projects
- Review of the project site following the denial of the deliberation of cultural properties
- Persuasion of the Cultural Heritage Committee members through on-site explanation and prior consultation with the Cultural Heritage Administration

## 5. Outcome and Benefit

- Green New Deal Project: a local community revitalization project with local residents.
  - 1) Lays the foundation for expanding the leisure culture of national parks including environmental education, forest therapy, and marine ecology experience.
  - 2) Improves old and idle facilities into carbon-reducing eco-friendly facilities.
  - 3) Continues community communication to encourage local residents to welcome the park

As carbon neutrality emerges as a new paradigm for coping with international climate change, various efforts are required to offset carbon emission by increasing CO<sub>2</sub> absorption in the natural ecosystems. In particular, national parks are the largest protected areas in Korea, leading to high expectations for their role and contribution in realizing national carbon neutrality. In this global trend, the National Park Research Institute (NPRI) aimed to establish basic data by evaluating the carbon storage of terrestrial ecosystems in national parks with a view to preparing data for national park management and policy implementation based on Nature-based Solutions. To evaluate carbon storage in terrestrial ecosystems of national parks, the vegetation and soils were investigated for all 22 national parks in Korea. For the vegetation survey, quadrats (30X30m) were made to study trees and calculate tree volumes. For the soil survey, soil samples in such quadrats were collected to analyze the carbon content. The result of the analysis showed the terrestrial ecosystems of South Korean national parks were estimated to store 350 million CO<sub>2</sub>-ton, with 219 million CO<sub>2</sub>-ton in the vegetation and 128 million CO<sub>2</sub>-ton in the soils. The amount of carbon stored in forests of national parks was 909 CO<sub>2</sub>-ton/ha, which is about twice as much as the average of Korean forests (473 CO<sub>2</sub>-ton/ha). Therefore, compared to the same area, national parks as protected areas store carbon more than the average of Korean forests, proving that national parks are excellent not only in ecological functions but also in carbon storage. Such results are expected to be of high value as objective data to expand protected areas and maintain conservation value in the future...



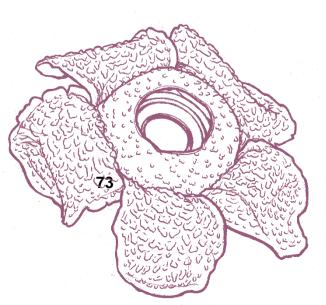
### PANORAMA – a platform for knowledge exchange on nature-based solutions

Cecile Fattebert IUCN



### **ABSTRACT**

PANORAMA - Solutions for a Healthy Planet is a partnership initiative to document and promote examples of inspiring, replicable solutions across a range of conservation and sustainable development topics, enabling cross-sectoral learning and inspiration. One of the PANORAMA Communities promotes solutions related to protected and conserved areas. It currently features around 550 examples. PANORAMA allows practitioners to share and reflect on their experiences, increase recognition for successful work, and to learn with their peers how similar challenges have been addressed around the globe. Learning from solutions, and scaling of proven approaches, is fostered through the solution case study format, which breaks solutions down into their key components. Peer exchange events and activities connect conservation practitioners. The PANORAMA web platform, the repository of solutions, currently features over 120 protected and conserved area solutions from all over Asia. contributed by government agencies, NGOs, community groups and other stakeholders. This presentation will briefly introduce PANORAMA as a mechanism to showcase and share knowledge on implementation of nature-based solutions. It will then introduce 2 examples of NbS for health and human well-being from Asian protected areas, based on solution case studies from PANORAMA.



### WORKING GROUP 2: GOVERNANCE OF PROTECTED AND CONSERVED AREAS



Governance of Protected and
Conserve Areas: The Potential of
Native Area Land Adjacent to
Gunung Lesong National Park,
Sarawak, Malaysia to be
managed as Community-Managed
Conservation cum Tourism Area

Dr. Victor Luna Amin Ministry of Tourism, Creative Industry and Performing Arts Sarawak TAC, Sarawak, Malaysia

Doctor of Business Administration.

Expert in Protected Areas Management, Ecotourism & Community Based Tourism.

Trainer for Tour Guides in Thematic Interpretation

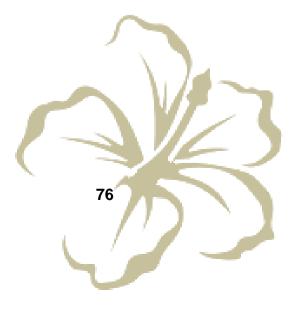
Work in Ministry of Tourism, Creative Industry & Performing Arts

chairman and panel of judges by State MTCP.



### **ABSTRACT**

The State of Sarawak, Malaysia is targeting to gazette one million hectares of land as totally protected areas (TPAs). Currently, with 67 number of gazetted TPAs, the State has managed to gazette 867,418 ha of land areas and 1,243,726 ha of marine areas, making a total of 2,111,144 ha as TPAs. However, there are also land areas located adjacent to or outside the TPAs that are conserved and managed using local customary laws and are recognised under the Sarawak State Land Code Ordinance. It includes the native customary land, native area land, native territorial domain and native communal reserve. This paper is to showcase an example of such land area in which local communities living surrounding Mount Lesong (Gunung Lesong) attempted to sustainably co-manage and protect, not only for their future generations but also for tourism purposes and enhance their socio-economic status. Their challenges and opportunities are also discussed. Mount Lesong, located in Sri Aman Division of Sarawak, Malaysia, is one of those categories of land which is regarded as a sacred mountain by the Iban communities living surrounding the mountain. The whole mountain was long subjected to hill logging activities for the past 30 years. Due to prolong negative impacts of logging activities and its spiritual significance, part of the mountain (595 hectares) was gazetted in 2013 as Gunung Lesong National Park. The mountain has exceptional representative example of natural, cultural and spiritual resources. The native area land/native territorial domain located adjacent to the national park provide an additional refuge for the remaining orangutans in Sarawak other than having the natural attractions such as the magnificent cascading waterfalls and the famous human-eating crocodiles in Seterap River. These are the invaluable components of tourism products that can be potential developed and offered for tourism purposes. Due to its tourism potentials and to holistically and sustainably manage their native customary land/native area land/native territorial domain the local communities, with recognition by the Resident Office of Sri Aman Division, had formed a management committee called "Gunung Lesong Community-Based Ecotourism Development Committee (GLCBET)" with the purpose to enhance their socio-economic development, reduce their poverty, enhance their learning on biodiversity conservation and assisting the government in protecting the national park. Since then, a Gunung Lesong Ecotourism Complex was established by the Sri Aman Development Agency (SADA) under the context of its Development Plan (2021 – 2030). Gunung Lesong Ecotourism Complex is a catalytic initiative established to support the Sri Aman Development Agency's 2030 Aspiration of thriving inclusive society in a sustainable living environment driven by greater economic prosperity, to be implemented through two strategic thrusts, by enhancing well-being of the Rakyat and promoting economic growth and shared prosperity. This ecotourism complex is to empower local communities surrounding Gunung Lesong National Park to actively participate in the economic activities, attract tourists, and contribute to the protection of natural and cultural resources and better their livelihood as well as improving infrastructure and maintaining the socio-cultural significance while significantly contributing to the economy of Sri Aman Div ision and for Sarawak in general.



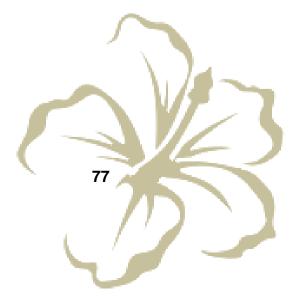
Integrating indigenous knowledge and scientific advances to strengthen governance of mountain protected areas in Northern Pakistan: The case of Deosai National Park



Marie Fischborn IUCN

### **ABSTRACT**

The north of Pakistan is home to huge masses of glaciers, globally significant biodiversity and millions of human heads, evolving the region as a precious resource for local, national and international community. Deosai National Park in the Himalayan region is spreading over 3000 square kilometers, providing shelter to Brown Bear, Flying Squirrel, Golden Marmot, Golden Eagle and many other endangered floral and faunal species. Though the Gilgit-Baltistan Forest, Wildlife & Environment Department has been able to raise the population of Brown Bear from 18 to 76 in the past few years, the management and governance issues in the park have been emerging at alarming scale. These mainly include the lack of appropriate skills and technologies for park management and the approach to keep locals aside while preserving biodiversity of the area. UNDP Country Office, with financial assistance from the Government of Italy, is executing initiatives to strengthen the governance system as model for mountain ecosystems in Northern Pakistan. One of the important intervention has been to engage international universities to develop specific technologies and systems for Park Management. Alongside, the local customary practices have been documented and made part of the Park Management and Operational System, for the first time in the history of the protected areas in the region. The local population in the buffer zone of the protected area is coming forward and playing active role in management of park resources. This has contributed to the control of illegal removal of trees and herbs, hunting of wild animals, land grabbing and contamination of water resources.



## by Governance Style: Case Study of National Parks in Indonesia

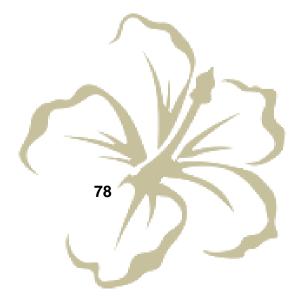
Susumu Takahashi Tokyo Metropolitan University

Expert in environmental conservation policy, planning and management.
Involved in Ministry of the Environment (MOE).
Project Leader of the JICA-Biodiversity Conservation Project in Indonesia.
Recognized as a leading researcher in the fields of international biodiversity policy
and protected area management.



### **ABSTRACT**

The governance of protected areas in the world has been shifting from the "Yellowstone Model", whereby the indigenous people and local communities are expelled from the protected areas for the purpose of protection of the nature, to the "participatory collaboration", in which local communities are encouraged to participate in the management of the park to promote collaborative management with the communities, and/or the "indigenous / community management", whereby land is returned to the indigenous people and local communities, and the management of the protected areas is left to them. In Indonesia, several governance types of protected areas are found apart from legal system. Through the analysis of satellite images, Gunung Halimun Salak National Park where collaborative management with local communities is being promoted shows relatively small change in the rate of deforestation. On the other hand, in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park where large-scale encroachment is recognized, the rates of forest cover including primeval forests have remarkably declined. It shows that the "collaborative management" is supposed to prevent drastic deforestation.



### Establishing communitybased marine conserved areas – experience from Myanmar's Andaman coast.

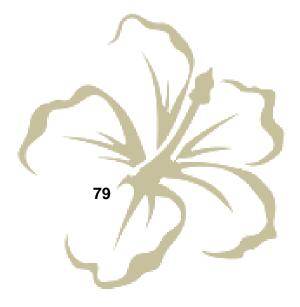
Maung Maung Kyi

Rakhine Coastal Region Conservation Association



### **ABSTRACT**

For the last 8 years, a group of partners have been working with local communities to develop Myanmar's first inshore fisheries co-management area – a demonstration project involving 10 coastal villages centered around Kyeintali in southern Rakhine State, Working with international and local partners, we first had to understand the communities' socioeconomic situation and analyze their current and historic fishing practices. We mapped fishing grounds and compiled information on preferred gear types, targeted fish species, and seasonal fishing activities. We installed vessel monitoring systems to track fishing boats - confirming the data gathered from participatory mapping and helping to further define the community's fishing grounds. This supported the communities to designate and propose a co-management area and establish a new fisheries association - the Kyeintali Inshore Fisheries Co-management Association (KIFCA) – comprised of 20 representatives from each of the participating villages (one man and one woman) to collaboratively oversee the area. Within the 725 km2 comanagement area, specific zones - such as no take zones, seasonally-closed areas, and gear-restricted areas - have been delineated by the communities themselves. Benefits are starting to flow, with an increase in fish available to artisanal fishes. This area is now a model for other communities, and additional areas are being created by neighboring communities, and in other parts of Myanmar



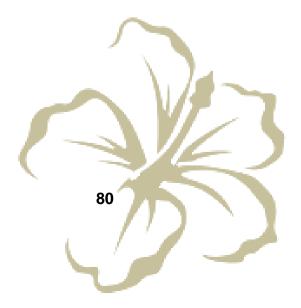
### Merging national legislation and indigenous customary laws to manage landscape and preserve wildlife

Rodolfo Santos
D'ABOVILLE Foudation and Demo Farm Inc



### **ABSTRACT**

Mounts Iglit-Baco Natural Park in the Island of Mindoro, Philippines, hosts the largest population of the endemic and critically endangered tamaraw (Bubalus mindorensis). It is also home to the taobuid indigenous ethno-linguistic group whose large tracks of the ancestral domain shares common boundaries with the Park. Decades of commercial logging, trophy hunting, cattle ranching and use of fire has heavily degraded the natural environment of the Taobuids, challenging the pertinence and sustainability of their traditional land-use system to meet food security today. Yet their cultural practices are now pointed out by the authorities to be the problem, while the lack of mutual understanding generally leads to fruitless situation. The presentation will highlight the challenging mission of the current park's authorities and its NGO partners in meeting legal obligations in terms of PA management and the respect of customary rights of local indigenous people. It will focus on the conservation objectives for the tamaraw and the absolute necessity to increase its area of presence across traditional hunting territories of several indigenous communities in order to ensure the long-term survival of the species. The strategy envisioned here aims at merging the zoning system of the protected area and its management regulations with the traditional governance system of the Taobuids towards delineating a larger "wildlife safe reproduction area", which is culturally sensitive and pursue consensual process.



### ESG Management-based Governance of Protected Areas (National Parks)

Korea National Park Service(presenter: TBC)
Korea National Park Service



### **ABSTRACT**

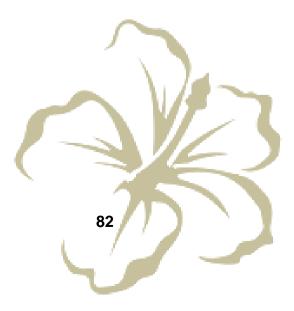
- 1. Background
  - Recently, 'ESG Management\*' has become an important global standard for corporate investment.
  - ESG stands for Environment, Social and Governance.
  - National parks serve as a platform for ESG management. It's necessary to establish governance of protected areas based on 'participation and solidarity'.
- 2. Establishment of [ESG Management Strategy for National Parks] <KNPS' ESG Management Vision>
- : KNPS, the GREEN PLATFORM to Connect People and Nature
  - Establishment and operation of 'KNPS ESG Committee' with external experts.
  - (1) KNPS Promotes ESG management tasks based on cooperation with local communities.
  - (2) KNPS Establishes partnerships to encourage corporation to facilitate ESG.
- 3. Examples of KNPS ESG
  - [Eco-friendly Lunch Box]: KNPS collaborates with 21 local social enterprises, selling eco-friendly lunch boxes and meal kits made with local specialties.
  - [Safety Guide Service]: KNPS educates local residents as guides, providing guide services and creating 150 local jobs.
  - [Tailor Made Programs for the Disabled]: KNPS establishes infrastructures for the mobility handicapped such as barrier-free trails, and provides sign-language interpretation services to the hearing-impaired.
  - [Training Program for the severely disabled as Species Analysts]: KNPS allows people
    with severe disabilities such as autism to identify species and prepare specimens for
    researches on national parks.

### 4. Examples of ESG Partnership with corporation

- [Carbon Neutrality] Hanwha Solutions supports to promote renewable energy such as photovoltaic energy in national parks.
- [Ensuring Safety and Preventing Accident] Dongkook Pharmaceutical supports first aid kits and conduct safety campaigns.
- [Ecosystem Conservation] Korea Development Bank supports to restore damaged areas within marine national parks, and to create forests.

### 5. Implications and Future Plan

- National parks serve as a platform to solve social problems such as climate crisis and local stagnation through ESG management for National Parks.
- ESG management, a global trend, can be used as an opportunity to build desirable governance of protected areas.
- KNPS present a new model for governance of protected areas through collaboration with various stakeholders related to national parks.



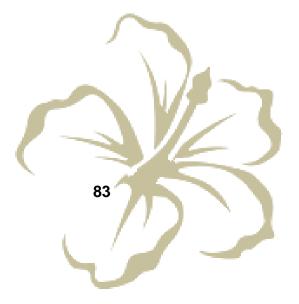
### The Salween Peace Park: An Indigenous-led Path to Environmental Justice and Peace

Saw Paul Sein Twa
Karen Environmental and Social Action Network



### **ABSTRACT**

The Salween Peace Park (SPP), formally established in December 2018, is an indigenousgoverned cultural and nature conservation area. Founded upon holistic indigenous Karen beliefs and practices, the SPP protects 5400 km2 of forests, hills, and waterways in an area that has suffered from more than 70 years of armed conflict. Almost 400 Karen communities have united to establish a popularly elected, bottom-up governing body based on a locally drafted Charter that weaves together a broad patchwork of ancestral territories and elevates community needs and voices to work towards building their vision for a peaceful future. In a post-coup Myanmar, where national institutions have failed, the SPP's communities continue to protect and manage their ancestral territories. Through this they both maintain important habitats for rare wildlife species, and provide evidence of a model that can contribute to a peaceful and equitable future Myanmar. The efforts of the SPP's communities also feeds into a larger and equally important global message. Indigenous contributions to conservation and climate mitigation are essential to combatting the ongoing climate emergency and meeting the aims of the 2021 Glasgow Climate Conference. Faced with adversity across the world, living in warzones, suffering displacement and the denial of human, territorial, and environmental rights, indigenous communities continue to protect their ancestral territories and the globally important biodiversity and nature contained within. Through the SPP, indigenous Karen communities are once again demonstrating the value and importance of indigenous conservation, and the pressing need for environmental justice for indigenous communities worldwide.



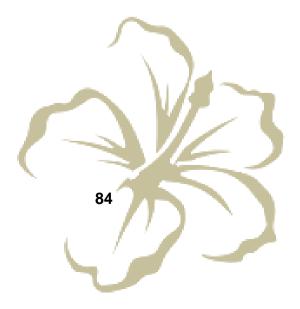
### Challenge and Issues of the Cooperative Management of National Park- Case Study of -Togakushi-Mountain Range National Park, JAPAN

Yurie Kaizu Bunkyo University



### **ABSTRACT**

Today, in some national parks, the Ministry of the Environment, local governments and the private sector have formed councils to make plan of the management and use of the park. The Myoko Togakushi National Park Comprehensive Council is an early example which has five years of experience. The presentation analyzes the experience of the council and clarifies the conditions necessary to promote co-management



# HIGHLIGHTING EXPERIENCES FROM DOCUMENTATON AND RESEARCH ON PROTECTED AREA GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT IN INDIA

MEENAL TATPATI KALPAVRIKSH



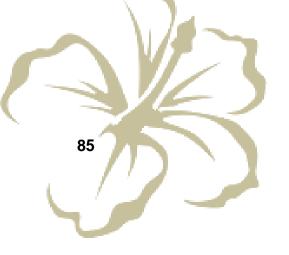
### **ABSTRACT**

In India, wildlife conservation has followed the 'protected area' model through the creation of National Parks, WLS, and Tiger Reserves amongst others. However, this model has also led to a larger negative impact on communities who have lived in such areas often leading to human rights violations including but not limited to displacements from the PAs through relocations or evictions, harassment by forest officials, wrongful criminalization of community members, and non-settlement of rights. This exclusion has also affected people's livelihoods due to the various restrictions on access and use of forest products that have been imposed upon them by the state. The current governance patterns have also undermined the possibilities of co-existence between humans and wildlife and the management of commons. Such restrictions have also affected the cultural ties the different communities have with their land and the environment.

The presentation aims to showcase the documentation and research that Kalpavrksh has undertaken to highlight the complex interface of the current conservation policies and implementation which propagate exclusion. It has been highlighted in a map produced together with the Environmental Justice Atlas. Mapping Conflicts in Protected Areas – Kalpavriksh as well as lansdscape level studies in protected areas.

Legal Interventions and Onground Investigations - Kalpavriksh

Our research also explores on-ground initiatives focusing on local livelihoods and the rights of communities to manage their resources through proactive participatory and inclusive governance mechanisms. It aims to highlight the problems of the current conservation model while exploring models that have explored other conservation mechanisms through coexistence between communities and wildlife



### Gender-sensitive approaches for community conservation: experience from Myanmar

Naw May Lay Thant

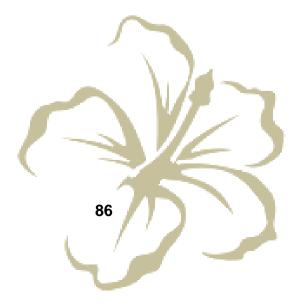
Wildlife Conservation Society Myanmar Program

PhD in Forest Environmental Management Deputy Country Director for WCS-Myanmar. Myanmar Forest Department Range Officer.



### **ABSTRACT**

Community-based conservation can suffer from a lack of equitable access for the participation of men and women. In Myanmar, women represent a substantial part of the small-scale fisheries workforce, especially for fish processing and marketing, Women generally also manage household finances. Despite their major role within the fisheries value chain, women are underrepresented in decision-making roles in Marine Protected Area (MPA) and fisheries management. Realizing the challenges of inequality for women involvement in small-scale fisheries, WCS Myanmar program has been working with local communities to encourage women's involvement in coastal management, with a pilot in southern Rakhine State. A marine co-management area has been established, which has agreed to have at least 50% female representation in all co-management committees. This model has been adopted by all partners and the three other new co-management areas under development also require that half of their members are women. The facilitation process for the very first marine comanagement area establishment encouraged involvement of women through listening their voices, giving empowerment for decision making, and supporting them to work directly on field implementation. This has built confidence and leadership skills. This initiative is helping to demonstrate how gender equality issues can begin to be proactively addressed in the marine sector. WCS continues to build this momentum through a new Myanmar-tailored Fisheries Business and Financial Management incubator program that will skill and motivate womenled small scale fisheries business, and support environmental conservation.



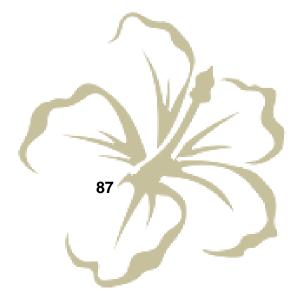
# A case of study of Trail Management and Vegetation Restoration Project by Collaborative Management in the Northern Alps, Japan

Hijiri SHIMOJIMA Tokyo University of Agriculture



### **ABSTRACT**

In Japan, the devastation of vegetation in mountainous areas has become apparent against the background of the mountain climbing boom that we have experienced several times. On the other hand, since the latter half of the 1960s, citizen-led vegetation restoration activities have been spreading in mountainous areas. There are several issues to be solved in order to promote citizen-led vegetation restoration projects. The first is the establishment of effective and efficient vegetation restoration methods. The second is the issue of cost. The third issue is to ensure the continuity of the project. The third issue is to ensure the continuity of the project. The main problem is that the continuity of the project is lost due to the execution of the project on a single-year budget and regular personnel changes. In order to proceed with the vegetation restoration project, a new cooperative system has become necessary. Therefore, based on the technical and social issues of vegetation restoration, we created an implementation system with the participation of various entities (mountain lodge, government, and university) in the target area of this study. We were able to create a system for vegetation restoration through collaborative management that transcends existing frameworks and systems, present a method for smoothly promoting vegetation restoration projects in mountainous areas, and implement sustainable vegetation restoration projects.



### Towards shared governance of Lower Kinabatangan & Segama Wetlands (Malaysia's largest Ramsar Site)

Neville Yapp

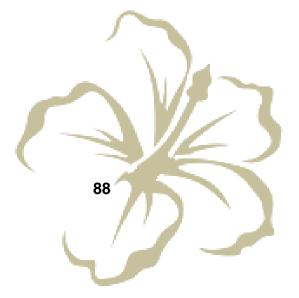
Chief Operating Officer for Kinabatangan & Segama Programme.

Facilitate community-based natural resource management and development of community-based tourism since 2010.



### **ABSTRACT**

With an invitation from the Sabah Forest Department and support from the IUCN Natural Resource Governance Framework grant and support from various funders, LEAP began work in 2015 in the Lower Kinabatangan and Segama Wetlands to advance the realization of the community engagement goals of the 2010-2020 Management Plan for Malaysia's largest Ramsar site. This initial exploration has since evolved into a substantial and diverse program with the indigenous and local fishing communities to connect improved resource management with strengthened livelihoods while engaging indigenous knowledge and citizen science to build an unprecedented understanding of this complex ecological mosaic of 78,803 ha of mangroves, Nipah palm, swamp forest, tidal river channels, and islands. This paper will focus on three examples of local knowledge generation important for enhancing conservation management: (a) water quality monitoring (to address the phenomenon of deoxygenation events/mass fish deaths due to upstream land-use and fertilizer practices); (b) fisheries monitoring (generating spatial and temporal fishing effort and catch data to enhance management); and (c) orangutan monitoring and forest restoration to understand habitat use between community lands and conservation estate. The fuller deployment of such knowledge can be made possible by strengthening shared-governance components in the next phase of the Ramsar Management Plan, while recognizing the rights and needs of these resident communities. To lay out these opportunities, and alongside the LEAP Programme Manager, this presentation will give voice to three community members who lead these efforts as well as to the District Forestry Officer responsible for this globally important protected area.



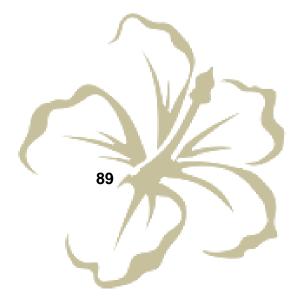
# Manas to Raimona: A success story driven by the government, ethnic groups and civil society in Greater Manas Landscape

Vivek Menon Wildlife Trust of India

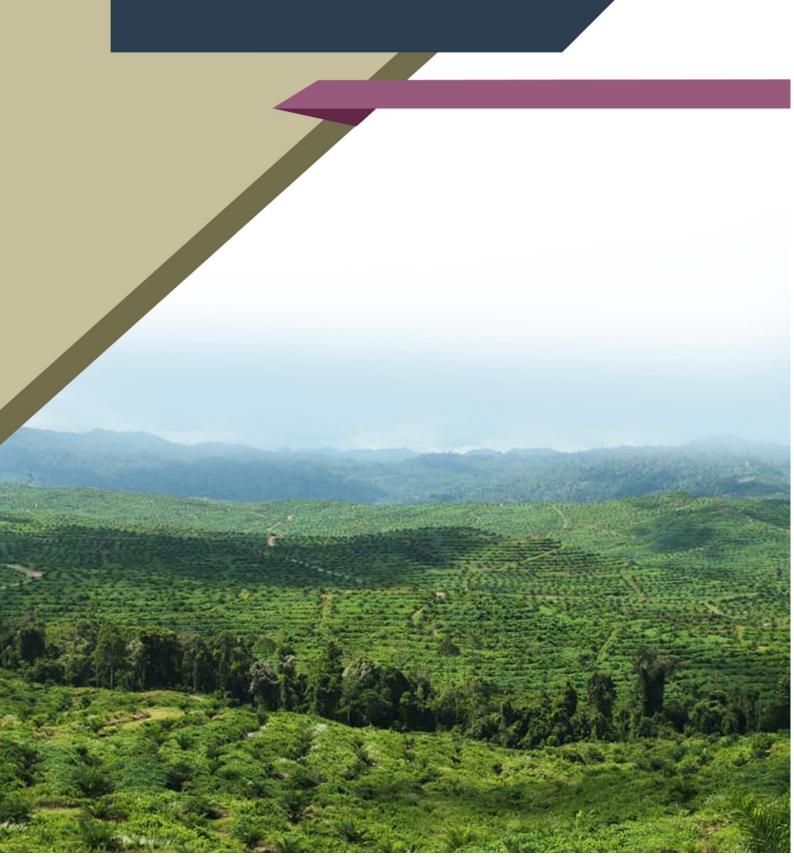


### **ABSTRACT**

The area around the Manas National Park, in Assam India, saw violent protests by the local ethnic majority, the Bodos, in the later part of the twentieth century. This violence caused much damage to Manas, a UNESCO World Heritage Site landscape, damaging the parks' infrastructure, exterminating species like the greater one-horned rhinoceros in addition to severely depleting several others. Much of the normalcy returned in 2003 with the establishment of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC). The Council pledged to restore Manas, the pride lost to turmoil. In 2005, the Wildlife Trust of India (WTI), partnered with the Council and planned a four-pronged revival approach: a) securing the landscape; b) restoring populations of key species; c) helping locals to adapt to strict protection; and d) boosting morale and capacity of park rangers for effective protection. The conservation effort focused on the entire landscape – i.e. 'Greater Manas', an area of approximately 2000 km2, covering the reserve forests under BTC. One-horned rhinos and eastern swamp deer were recovered through conservation translocations and protection, besides rehabilitation of elephants and other species. Two new national parks - First Addition to Manas (350 km2) and Raimona (422 km2), were added in the last five years, increasing PA cover by 150%. Human-elephant conflict in the newly notified protected areas is addressed on priority. Rangers' training and legal assistance to new parks have enhanced snare seizures, arrests of wildlife offenders and convictions for wildlife crimes. The Site, which had gone into the grey list, has now been revived.



## WORKING GROUP 3: CONNECTIVITY AND TRANSBOUNDARY CONSERVATION



## The road to recovery of tropical Asian forests: a synthesis of evidence from restoration experiments

Dr. Lindsay Flynn Banin South East Asia Rainforest Research Partnership



### **ABSTRACT**

There is a huge impetus to plant trees to offset carbon emissions and restore the ecological function of forests. Tropical forests in particular have the capacity to accumulate carbon quickly and can simultaneously deliver other ecosystem service benefits and secure local livelihoods – the 'triple- win'. Knowledge has been gained at specific sites but we lack a synoptic view on the efficacy of tree planting to help deliver these aims. Here, we present a synthesis of evidence on the survival and growth planted seedlings and the biomass and biodiversity of regenerating forest plots from c. 200 sites across tropical Asia, a restoration target hotspot. Reflecting on the evidence-base demonstrates variation in restoration outcomes and will help to guide effective restoration efforts in the future.



# A canopy bridge network to facilitate the safe movement of arboreal animals across habitat fragments in Pahang, Malaysia.

Benjamin Galea Malaysian Primatological Society

Affiliated with the Malaysian Primatological Society.

Currently working towards establishing wildlife corridors for arboreal mammals.



### **ABSTRACT**

Forest clearing for plantation agriculture, selective logging, and a dense road network are primary drivers of forest loss and fragmentation in Malaysia. Many arboreal animals, including endangered primates such as gibbons and langurs, avoid using the ground, so discontinuities in the forest canopy can reduce access to resources, limit dispersal, increase competition for resources, and increase susceptibility to predation, roadkill, and electrocution on power lines. To mitigate the effects of wide clearings and forest fragmentation on arboreal animals, canopy bridges are essential to assist their movement and improve habitat connectivity, therefore ensuring their long-term persistence and genetic viability. Our project is developing and evaluating the use of canopy bridges to facilitate the movement of arboreal animals in Pahang. Peninsular Malaysia. In the long-term, we aim to restore critical connections between patches in fragmented habitats by establishing a wider canopy bridge network, which to our knowledge would be the first of its kind in the region. We will monitor bridge use of the animals (by using camera traps) and maintenance requirements post-installation. A pioneering approach using passive acoustic monitoring (PAM) will be incorporated to assess and monitor the presence and fragment occupancy of vocal arboreal species, especially gibbons, before and after the construction of the canopy bridges to monitor their activity before/after they cross the bridges and leave our camera traps' field of view – something that has never been done before.



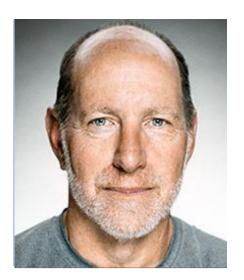
### Ecological Connectivity Conservation for Nature and People

Gary Tabor

Center for Large Landscape Conservation, USA

Founder and President of the Center for Large Landscape Conservation. hair of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas' Connectivity Conservation Specialist Group.

Established Kibale National Park in Uganda.



### **ABSTRACT**

Connectivity conservation is essential for managing healthy ecosystems, conserving biodiversity and adapting to climate change across all biomes and spatial scales. Well-connected ecosystems support a diversity of ecological functions such as migration, hydrology, nutrient cycling, pollination, seed dispersal, food security, climate resilience and disease resistance. The IUCN WCPA Guidelines for conserving connectivity through ecological networks and corridors is a landmark effort built on the best available science and practice for maintaining, enhancing and restoring ecological connectivity among and between protected areas, other effective areas based conservation measures (OECMs) and other intact ecosystems. For the first time, this publication introduces a common definition and recommends formal recognition of ecological corridors to serve as critical building blocks of ecological networks in conjunction with protected areas and OECMs. The Guidelines also include 25 case studies that demonstrate current approaches to conserving ecological connectivity and ecological networks for different ecosystems and species, and at different spatial and temporal scales. Since publication, on-the-ground work has continued highlighting the applicability of the guidelines in a variety of regions

Note: Combine Presentation with Rob Ament



## Assessment on Small Mammals Population in the Southern Central Forest Spine (CFS) Corridor, Johor

Noor Faradiana Binti Md Fauzi
Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)

Working on vertebrate assessment at selected Central Forest Spine.

Bachelor Degree in Conservation and Management of Biodiversity
from Universiti Malaysia Terengganu



### **ABSTRACT**

Emergence of forest fragmentation creates concern on conservation as it may modify the natural species assemblages by breaking habitats continuity. Thus, leads to many problems such as low genetic diversity and disrupts population's distribution. In 2009, Malaysia has introduced an initiative called Central Forest Spine (CFS) to re-create wider forest landscapes through establishment of ecological corridors in Peninsular Malaysia. There are 37 CFS ecological corridors identified across 8 states. The CFSII Primary Linkages 3 (CFSII PL3), functions to connect two forest fragments namely Panti-Ulu Sedili Forest Reserves in Johor. This paper aims to illustrates the need of this corridor in small mammals' perspective based on compiled information from active trappings and secondary data. Overall, a total of 55 species of small mammal from 15 families were documented where squirrels (Sciuridae) were mostly recorded with nine species, followed by the micro-chiropterans (Hipposideridae) and (Vespertilionidae) with eight species respectively. Moreover, a total of 10 threatened species of small mammals recorded including three Endangered species (EN) and seven Vulnerable species (VU). This result portrays the essential of CFSII PL3 as important habitat and providing environment that support diverse small mammal species. Therefore, securing connectivity of CFSII PL3 is vital to maintain its ecological stability and integrity in safeguarding its small mammal population.



### Right of Passage: a roadmap for securing the elephant corridors in India

Upasana Ganguly

Head of the Wildlife Corridor project at Wildlife Trust, India

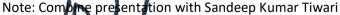
Expert in landscape ecology and connectivity conservation for large mammals

leads a network of Green Corridor Champions- training and empowering local community-based organizations



### **ABSTRACT**

The challenges to Asian Elephant (Elephas maximus) conservation in India are habitat loss and fragmentation. The resulting compression of elephant herds in Protected Areas (PAs), often leads to an escalation of human-elephant conflict in adjoining human-dominated landscapes. The continued existence of elephants depends on the retention of PAs as core habitats and establishing and maintaining connectivity between forested habitats to facilitate access to resources and maintaining gene flow. The Wildlife Trust of India in partnership with Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India and conservation partners identified and mapped 88 elephant corridors in India in 2005, subsequently revalidated to 101 elephant corridors in 2017 and published as "Right of passage: Elephant Corridors of India" (2nd edition) in 2017. Over 60% of these corridors are regularly used by elephants. However, seven corridors identified in 2005 are today, impaired, due to land-use changes. Corridors have become longer and narrower with of the 22% corridors are of width 1-3 kms today compared to 41% in 2005. Only 13% of the corridors are totally under forest, 22% without human settlements but 29% have encroachments and 67% of the corridors have agriculture land. Again, almost 60% have highways, 25% railway lines and 11% canals passing through them. 12% of corridors are affected by mining and boulders extraction. The publication provides a road map for wildlife managers for securing the corridors and a policy guidance for framing and implementing an ecologically sound plans and policies for the conservation of the species..





### Promoting transboundary cooperation for marine protected areas in Southeast Asia – the role of the EU Ocean Governance Project

Charles Besancon
EU Ocean Governance Project



### **ABSTRACT**

The presentation will showcase the European Union Foreign Policy Instrument's Ocean Governance Project, and in particular, the 4th component of the project to promote regional transboundary cooperation for marine protected areas. Covid has delayed in-person events associated with this multi-year project thus far and this presentation will be the first of many planned in the region that also include capacity building support from key experts and through transatlantic learning on the following topics:

- The seascape and corridor approach
- Conflict resolution
- Sustainable finance
- Supporting the global 30 X 30 initiative for protected areas

The presentation will showcase key partners, including the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI-CFF), ASEAN Center for Biodiversity, WWF Indonesia, WWF Malaysia, WWF Philippines. It will also provide a key opportunity to help identify additional key actors that can strengthen the project and ensure its success



# Addressing ecological connectivity in the development of roads, railways and canals

Rob Ament
Center for Large Landscape Conservation



### **ABSTRACT**

The rapid expansion of linear transportation infrastructure (LTI), namely roads, railways and navigable canals, is increasingly threatening biodiversity and ecosystems. This includes habitats and species throughout the world's ecological networks of Protected and Conserved Areas. Over the last 30 years, many countries have learned how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts on ecological connectivity and wildlife mortality from LTI. However, many managers of protected and conserved areas (PCAs) are unaware of the effective safeguards that are available for their transportation systems. This presentation will provide an overview of the findings and recommendations of the upcoming IUCN WCPA Technical Report produced by 20+ authors from six continents titled, Practical guidance for protected area managers and allied professionals: Addressing ecological connectivity in the development of roads, railways and canals. The presentation aims to provide protected area managers, transport practitioners from government and private industry, and other stakeholders with an overview of feasible, science-based, and context-sensitive best practices. Ultimately, they can be deployed in a variety of ways to limit the impacts of roads, railways and canals on biodiversity and achieve more effective avoidance and mitigation measures that maximize the ecological connectivity of protected and conserved areas, as well as to reduce direct mortality of wildlife caused by these transport systems. The presentation will cover key excerpts from the publication's ten chapters, best practices, case studies, and several emerging technologies that seek to reduce wildlife mortality caused by LTI.



# Connecting science to guidance on the ground: How do we manage riparian buffers to effectively support biodiversity?

Dr Eleanor Slade
Asian School of the Environment, Nanyang Technological
University

Consortium co-ordinator of the Land-use Options for Maintaining BiOdiversity and eKosystem functions (LOMBOK) project. Part of a collaboration between the South East Asia Rainforest Research Partnership (SEARRP).



### **ABSTRACT**

Riparian buffers are areas of natural, restored, or regenerating habitat alongside rivers. They are important for maintaining water quality and preventing erosion and flooding. However, until recently, there was little scientific evidence base for their importance for biodiversity. Our research in Sabah has now also shown their importance for supporting both terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity, and their potential to provide movement corridors for wildlife. Our recent research has investigated how riparian buffer width affects biodiversity, finding that wider buffers contain larger numbers of species, and that a small increase from 20m (current minimum width in Sabah) to 40m would more than double the number of species found in a buffer. However, we also found that the impact of wider buffer widths is context-specific, depending on which species are depending on the buffer, but also where it is placed in the wider landscape. For example, if the riparian buffer is linking two large forest patches, we might recommend larger buffer widths than if the river is running through an oil palm landscape without any connecting forest patches nearby. To aid decision-makers we have an on-going project engaging with a range of stakeholders from oil palm companies, NGOs, government bodies, academics, and civil society to design a decision tree (the RiTREE – Riparain Decision Tree) that will provide guidance on recommended riparian buffer widths within a landscape to minimize biodiversity loss.

This presentation will discuss a body of on-going work co-produced by academics (Dr Eleanor Slade (NTU, Singapore), Dr Matthew Struebig and Dr Jake Bicknell (University of Kent, UK), the South East Asia Rainforest Research Partnership (Dr Mellissa Payne, Dr Glen Reynolds), and government bodies in Sabah EPD (Dr Susan Pudin, Daisy Aloysius, Hazlyn Liaw) and DID (Miklin Ationg). The presentation will be co-presented.

## Designing and creating effective ecological corridors for migratory saiga antelopes in Kazakhstan

Vera Voronova,
Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of
KazakhstanGIS expert for the IBA programme in Kazakhstan



### **ABSTRACT**

Following independence in 1991, the Government of Kazakhstan began designating proactively protected areas to conserve a range of biodiversity-rich habitats, including mountains, forests, deserts, wetlands, and grasslands. Historically, saiga antelope were iconic keystone species migrating in enormous numbers over vast areas of Eurasian steppe grasslands. After extensive steppe conversion for agriculture during the Soviet era, Kazakhstan then experienced devastating impacts of poaching of male saiga antelopes for their horns for use in belief-based medicines in Asia. To enable a sustained recovery of saiga antelope, Kazakh Government and Civil Society Organisations, with international development agencies first needed understanding of migratory pathways and to identify key temporal sites for rutting and calving. Investing in saiga antelope research programmes combining satellite telemetry with aerial surveys provided evidence for both targeted antipoaching activities and designating large steppe State Protected Areas. However, no single Nature Reserve could protect a migratory route. Based on global best practice, the Association for Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan (ACBK) co-designed new ecological corridor legislation with RSPB (UK) and State Agencies, and this was enacted by the Government in 2009. Analysis combining available data resulted in the Irgiz-Torgai-Zhylansk Ecological Corridor covering >2 million hectares being declared in 2014, comprising existing and new State Protected Areas with OECMs, all of whom are sharing data to ensure the entire central. Kazakhstan migratory route is protected effectively. As Kazakhstan supports >95% of saiga antelopes, learning from this integrated, cooperative landscape-scale approach is now being duplicated in the two remaining migratory routes and internationally.



### Application of GIS and RS in Ecological Connectivity and Transboundary Conservation

David Gadsden ESRI Singapore



### **ABSTRACT**

ArcGIS provides a complete geospatial infrastructure for advancing landscape conservation initiatives including, 30 by 30 which aims to conserve 30% of land and waters by the year 2030. This session lays out Esri's Vision for enabling 30 by 30 by unlocking vast collections of relevant spatial data with geographic science, to support a wide array of visualization and stakeholder engagement tools constituting a complete framework for regional, national and transnational conservation planning efforts.



# No border in nature: Trans-boundary conservation of the last remaining population of a CR

Phuong Nguyen
Fauna & Flora International - Vietnam Programme



### **ABSTRACT**

The cao vit gibbon (Nomascus nasutus) is a Critically Endangered primate endemic to limestone forests of Eastern Asia. Its historical range was once wide-spread across forests in Northern Vietnam and Southern China, but the species now survives only in a single block of forest in Trung Khanh – Jingxi on the border between Vietnam and China. Intensive conservation efforts by both local governments and NGOs in the past two decades since it was re-discovered in this area have allowed the cao vit gibbon population recover and stabilize, saving it from the brink of extinction. To move the conservation of this species to a new stage of growth beyond mere recovery, it is of great importance that conservation actions across the current species range are conducted effectively to bring about synergistic impacts that not only ensure conservation goals but also protect the target species. However, protection measures are often divided across the border line, with separate governance structures, conservation approaches and resources available on each side. This presentation will discuss more recent initiatives to facilitate greater transboundary cooperation, ranging from species-level planning to joint monitoring and patrols.



# The imperative need to protect and manage significantly large marine and coastal areas of the ASEAN Region

Dr. Vincent Hilomen ASEAN Centre of Biodiversity

Marine biologist specializing in reef fish ecology, fisheries and marine protected areas.

Work with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources in the Philippines in shaping policies relevant to the conservation of marine and coastal resources in the country.



### **ABSTRACT**

The ASEAN region accounts for a third of the world's marine and coastal habitats and is home to the highest marine biodiversity on earth. These marine ecosystems contribute to the health, food security, livelihood to 650 M people, and drive the economies of the ASEAN member states. Overexploitation (e.g. overfishing), habitat loss (e.g. poorly designed coastal development) and pollution (from industrial, agricultural and domestic activities) have degraded the condition of increasingly wide areas of marine and coastal resources yearly. The proportions of poor degraded reefs increase while that of the good and excellent reefs shrinks yearly. A third of the mangroves in the region have been lost and about 65% of seagrass beds are contracting. The region cannot afford to lose these important resources and the compelling need for greater efforts to arrest the rate of decline of these marine environments, allow them to recover and regenerate, and contribute to global efforts of protecting the planet from the effects of climate change is imperative. This paper discusses establishment of MPAs and MPA networks, including transboundary protected areas in the ASEAN region, as an effective tool to restore marine biodiversity and ecosystem services.



## Ecological Linkages to Connect the World Heritage Kinabalu Parks and MAB Crocker Range Park

Norlina Mohd Din & Andy Martin Kinabalu Ecolinc

Project Manager for Kinabalu Ecolinc pilot site under the Sabah EU-REDD+ program.

Project Management Consortium in Kuala Lumpur.

Master of Tourism Management from Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand



### **ABSTRACT**

The Kinabalu Ecolinc Project is a connectivity conservation effort initiated by Sabah Parks to improve ecological connectivity between the World Heritage Kinabalu Park (KP) and MAB Crocker Range Park (CRP). Being two important and large State Protected Areas in Sabah, it is crucial to ensure these Parks maintain and sustain its ecological integrity for the benefit of the entire flora and fauna along the line as well as the territorial and food security of its inhabitants. The Sabah EU-REDD+ programme "Tackling Climate Change through Sustainable Forest Management and Community Development" co-funded by the External Actions of the European Union in 2014 - 2021 was the starting point to materialised the initiative. Kinabalu Ecolinc was mandated to undertake four key activities; 1) The establishment of Community Conserved Areas (CCAs) in selected communities, 2) Community-based restoration of degraded habitat in CCAs and adjacent areas, 3) Development of sustainable agriculture for livelihoods and enhanced land management, and 4) Enhancing forest-related community tourism options to support forest management. Throughout the eight-roller coaster year embarking on this thrilling yet "sweet and memorable" journey of its kind, the Project finally made it to the end, and gives the world at-least for now, a total of 586.8 hectares CCAs that serve as the connectivity corridor to bridge the two Parks. However, for some reasons the Project only managed to plant 2,064 trees covering 26.56 hectares under Activity 2. "Numbers" are not everything for Kinabalu Ecolinc. The qualitative approach in the project implementation emphasized since its inception had resulted in a selfsustained way of life through sustainable agriculture supports. While the fully completed tourism infrastructures and facilities are redundant during the Covid-19 pandemic, the local farming activities and traditional collection of basic forest products (wild vegetable, medicinal plants, firewood, mammals etc) in the community forest (Bombon) continue to play a very important role to ensure both life and livelihood of the local communities secured. A lot of natural and unnatural events had been observed and a lot of uncertainties happened, but the local communities endlessly extending their cooperation and trust to the Project, and still hoping for more supports and facilitation in the future. These bonding and spirit make Kinabalu Ecolinc a resourceful platform to learn and appreciate how conservation of flora and fauna, people and nature can be balanced and harmonized. Empowerment, knowledge and trust are the key success factors, and territorial and food security are two of the driving factors encouraging the locals to actively participate in this conservation efforts.

### Turtle Island Heritage Protected Area (TIHPA): A Transboundary Marine Turtle Conservation between Malaysia (Sabah) and the Philippines



Juanita Joseph Borneo Marine Research Institute, Universiti Malaysia Sabah

Technical adviser for the Malaysia – Philippines Turtle Islands Heritage Protected Area, TIHPA. Genetic analysis of sea turtles at nesting and foraging grounds.



Fazrullah Rizally Abdul Razak Sabah Parks, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia

Senior Principal Assistant Director heading the Management Division of Sabah Parks. Involve in the Coral Triangle Initiative (Malaysia) and Turtle Heritage Protected Area.

### **ABSTRACT**

The Turtle Islands Heritage Protected Area (TIHPA) is the world's first and only transboundary marine park, established in 1996 to promote the conservation of marine turtles and the marine ecosystem in the area. Located in the Sulu Sea, TIHPA consists of three Malaysian turtle islands and six Philippines turtle islands. Three marine turtle species were recorded nesting at these turtle islands, with the green turtle (Chelonia mydas) as a dominant species and the largest population in Southeast Asia. The establishment of TIHPA had benefited both countries in terms of marine turtle conservation and research funds. Through training and implementation of a standardized approach to conservation and research, the hatching success of marine turtles had increased and produced a high number of hatchlings back to the sea. The TIHPA green turtle is the only population in Southeast Asia that has shown an increase in the annual nesting density. Besides, TIHPA had also influenced other multinational conservation programs such as the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion, the signing of the MOU of the Indian Ocean-Southeast Asia (IOSEA) and the Coral Triangle Initiatives. TIHPA should be maintained and continued to give full protection to nesting turtles, their nesting grounds, and the surrounding waters within the park boundary. Since marine turtles are highly migratory, they use different habitats during their life cycle, and migrate across territorial borders, collaborative efforts should also be expanded to other countries in Southeast Asia. All habitats used by marine turtles during their life stages must be conserved and protected to ensure the survival of this species.

## WORKING GROUP 4: EFFECTIVE PROTECTED AND CONSERVED AREAS



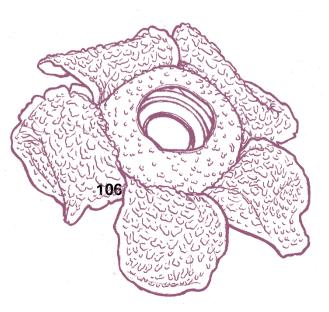
### Integrating multi –PA Monitoring into a Centralized System

Noreenawati Nordin Sabah Environmetal Trust



### **ABSTRACT**

The DaMal Initiative is approximately 1.0 mil hectares, consisting of three main conservation areas of Danum Valley Conservation Area (DVCA), Maliau Basin Conservation Area (MBCA), Imbak Canyon Conservation Area (ICCA), including forest reserve within the DaMal Rainforest Complex (DRC). One of the main objectives under the DaMal Initiative is to conduct monitoring on these areas by means of deployment of a dedicated DaMal Patrol team, installing wildlife and cellular cameras, and conducting SMART monitoring. Currently, all data from these areas in terms of vehicle patrol, foot patrol, and camera traps are portrayed under a single platform in EarthRanger. During the writing of this document, there are a total of 53 camera traps installed in DaMal, with cellular cameras providing instant alert or "trigger" through designated email, mobile phone and provide instant notification portrayed on maps in the EarthRanger platform. Though the DaMal Initiative only uses monitoring on camera traps and SMART, the EarthRanger (ER) function is not limited to this scope. The ER also has a function of real time monitoring of wildlife collars, remote imagery (Global Forest watch GLAD), as well as integration of other monitoring systems such as conservation-based monitoring, vehicle and asset tracker, personal trackers, and other softwares integration (Esri, SMART). Utilising ER to monitor different parks to be managed in a single platform, helps in instant sharing of data as well as updating and planning for the next course of action to be taken.



### Capacity development for effective protected and conserved areas

Rosalie Chapple
Protected Areas Collaboration for Learning & Research



### **ABSTRACT**

The Protected Areas Collaboration (PAC https://pacollaboration.org/) is a new partnership between academic institutions and non-government conservation organisations that aims to help grow the capability of protected and conserved area managers across the Asia-Pacific. We address skills and knowledge gaps by partnering with others to develop and deliver a range of courses that meet needs of practitioners, professionals and organisations. We also seek to enable a range of learning opportunities based on knowledge sharing and creating opportunities for genuine and challenging dialogue. Protected area management presents complex challenges that call upon a wide range of knowledge and skills, and education and capacity building need to be scaled up to meet these challenges. These learning opportunities also need to be made more accessible and inclusive and to recognise diverse knowledge systems and learning approaches. We recognise the urgency of collaborative and insightful leadership that guides change, and of mobilising the best available knowledge including Indigenous knowledge of lands & waters. This presentation will address PAC's planned capacity building activities and seek to promote inquiry into how to progress the aims of the collaboration and build partnerships in our shared endeavours



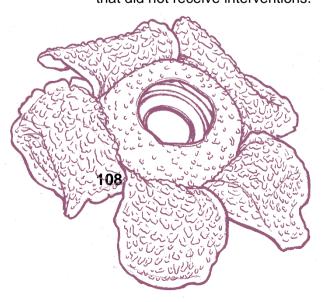
Using a participatory impact assessment framework to evaluate a community-led mangrove and fisheries conservation approach in West Kalimantan, Indonesia



Adam Miller Planet Indonesia

### **ABSTRACT**

Community-based conservation has been identified as a solution to biodiversity loss, climate change and the reduction of rural poverty. The heterogeneity in so- cial and economic inequalities often acts as a barrier to community engagement in resource management and further inhibits the distributional equity of social and ecological outcomes. This study presents a participatory impact assessment (PIA) framework that evaluated the outcomes of a crosssector community-led conservation initiative. Community members involved in the programme identified activities and out- comes for the conservation cooperative (CC), ranking the influence of the former on the latter as well as their daily life through multiple focus group discussions (FGDs). Participants were asked to rank the impact of activities on outcomes and the scale of the outcome which was totalled to identify the most impactful pro- gramme activities and outcomes during the project period. Community members reported improved income, health, education and the crea-tion of a locally led natural resource management system. Members also reported improved crab harvest rates and reduced mangrove deforestation. Environmental outcomes identified by community members through the PIA were verified through a secondary spatial analysis and mud crab independent fisheries monitoring. The results support the hypothesis that environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs) need to consider a multi-dimensional view of human well-being, and that cross-sector integrated interventions may be effective at improving mul- tiple outcomes. Future steps should focus on spatial replication of the CC programme which will provide further insights by testing for differences in outcomes between villages, how those are impacted by pre-existing social and ecological systems and com- paring outcomes between control sites that did not receive interventions.



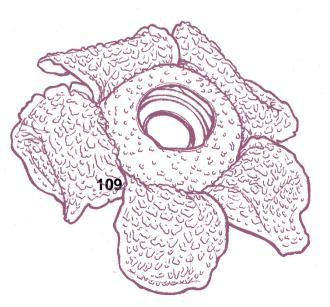
Adapting Protected Area
Management Effectiveness
Evaluation (PAME) tools to Local
Contexts: Experiences and
Results from Management
Effectiveness Traking Tools in
Papua New Guinea





### **ABSTRACT**

Protected area management effectiveness evaluation (PAME) is a critical requirement to monitor progress and challenges facing PA management. 97% of land in Papua New Guinea in under customary ownership. As a result, the structure of PNG's PA system, its governance arrangement as well as monitoring is extremely complex. Existing Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METT) lacked this complexity or in instances did not apply to the PNG context. As a result, PNG stakeholder decided to adjust the tool to incorporate greater details on PA values and outcomes as well as documenting benefits. The presentation documents the underlying reasons why adjusting the METT was necessary, documents the process, displays the results, as well as presents the new updated METT for PNG and the accompanying guidelines for other countries to follow a similar process. This presentation is useful to any PA management authority or country with an interest to strengthen the monitoring of their management effectiveness, providing greater richness of information and clarity for action. Copies of both the upgraded tool as well as guidelines will be made available to working group participants.



### Evaluating the Effectiveness of Conservation Areas Management in Indonesia

Rudijanta Tjahja Nugraha, S.Hut., M.Sc Ministry of Forestry and Environment of the Republic of Indonesia



### **ABSTRACT**

Conservation areas have been the last sanctuary for protecting wildlife biodiversity along with their ecosystem services and cultural values. In order to ensure optimal protection of these sites, effective management is crucial. Indonesia is one of the centers for wildlife biodiversity that is comprised of more than 550 conservation area units with a total area of 27 million hectares across the archipelago. The government of Indonesia has decided to adopt the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool as a way to assess the management effectiveness of these conservation areas and identify ways to improve them. METT tool was adapted and applied on 422 conservation areas in Indonesia, with 170 areas consistently assessed in 2015, 2017, and 2019. We found significant improvement in overall effectiveness score from 47.4 ± 13.5 (mean ± SD) in 2015 to 68.3 ± 8.8 (mean ± SD) in 2019. Using a linear regression model, we identified that these improvements are positively influenced by the year of assessment, the budget of the conservation areas, and whether the conservation areas are managed by the authority that has sufficient resources. We also found that larger areas influenced the effectiveness negatively. We were able to identify five main threats to the management of the conservation areas, including illegal hunting, illegal logging, settlements, non-timber cultivation, and tourism. We found that proper funding and management in ensuring improvement of conservation areas management is critical and highlight the role of the Indonesian government in ensuring continuous assessment of these areas through the enactment of related policies.



## The Marine Mammal Management Toolkit: A tool for MPA managers and policy makers

Francis Staub
Ocean Governance project (EU-funded)



### **ABSTRACT**

Marine mammals play a crucial role in marine ecosystem function and climate change resilience and provide valuable ecosystem services to coastal communities. With the continued threats to marine mammals, compounded by the effects of Climate Change, there is a real need for effective conservation measures. A common approach is the use of MPAs. However, success is hindered through a lack of resources, capacity and/or knowledge to effectively implement management practices. To tackle this, and to empower MPA managers to conserve marine mammals, the Marine Mammal Twinning has created a toolkit to include marine mammals into MPA management plans, when designing, developing, or updating them. The Twinning aims to build the technical capacities of MPA managers by sharing knowledge, expertise and good practices as well as creating a network of peers. The Toolkit contains three key components: factsheets; Self-Assessment Tool (SAT); and good practices. The Working Group presentation will provide policy makers, MPA managers and stakeholders with and overview of the Marine Mammal Management Toolkit. It will introduce each component, and its applicability through a range of settings, including utilising the SAT to monitor and evaluate an MPA's performance: addressing weaknesses and practicing adaptive management. As such, directly contributing to WG4; enabling assessments, identifying weaknesses and improving capacity to manage.



# Professionalising Protected and Conserved Areas - a global movement to support the ranger workforce as the backbone of conservation

Rohit Singh Universal Ranger Support Alliance



### **ABSTRACT**

Area-based conservation, whether through strict protection or community-based approaches, is critical to sustaining Asia's biodiversity. But the majority of conservation areas suffer from ineffective management linked to limited resources. Rangers play a critical role in maintaining the integrity of PCAs and conserving biodiversity and cultural heritage through effective and responsible management practices that include the management of engagement with local communities, law enforcement, monitoring and surveying wildlife, visitor management, and fire suppression. Despite the critical role rangers play for the benefit of nature and people, the ranger workforce remains under-resourced, inadequately skilled and inadequate in numbers in most parts of Asia. Sadly, Asia has experienced the highest number of ranger casualties. The Chitwan Declaration, that emerged from the 9th World Ranger Congress, urged the conservation community to unite to develop a responsible and professional ranger workforce. Universal Ranger Support Alliance (URSA), an alliance of eight conservation organisations, formed in response to this call to action. The talk will focus on how to address the current challenges facing the ranger workforce to achieve sustainable and effectively managed PCAs while meeting the highest standards of human rights. With ambitious pledges to achieve the protection of 30 by 30, a professional and responsible ranger workforce will be key to ensure the future of PCAs in the region. Furthermore, the talk aims to create awareness around the diversity of roles played by rangers and how they protect the basic rights of the wider community..



## An innovative toolkit for assessing MPAs Resilience capacity in the context of rapid changes

Dr. Jean-Jacques Goussard
European Union Ocean Governance Project



### **ABSTRACT**

The EU Ocean Governance project and Resilience Partnership are building links between marine protected areas in the Atlantic basin and South-East Asia for the benefit of wildlife conservation and local economies. The project brings together partners from North and South America, Europe, Africa and Asia. It is funded by the European Union. The Resilience Partnership developed a Resilience Toolkit including a Resilience web platform (https://coastal-resilience.online), good practices, and a tool (R-SAT - Resilience Self-Assessment Tool) for MPAs – based on MPAs good practices and innovative criteria – This tool allows rapid assessments of MPA's resilience to disturbances including climate change and rapid coastal development. This tool is already in use in 12 countries and adopted by 32 MPAs. The presentation will show how criteria addressing resilience could be integrated in MPAs management effectiveness evaluation process and MPAs management plans. It will demonstrate that the most used management effectiveness evaluation tools are still not correctly considering this question. The objective would be to help the MPAs managers integrating in their governance and management plans innovative elements to better adapt strategically to rapid changes, identify the threats at an early stage and set up anticipated decision making and management strategies to cope with the corresponding risks. After a short introduction on the EU Ocean Governance project and Resilience Partnership, the presentation will focus on the Resilience web platform and toolkit for delivering services to MPAs managers to increase their resilience oriented management capacity. This toolkit contributes directly to the implementation of the WCC-2020-Resolution-030 on coastal resilience.



## Managing Protected and Conserved Areas Effectively: Adapting IUCN Green List Standards in Asia.

Mohd. Khalid Sayeed International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)



### **ABSTRACT**

The designation of protected areas alone is not enough. Global analysis has shown that many protected areas are currently not effectively managed and the problem of 'paper parks' is well noted. The issues such as poor resourcing and low management effectiveness continue to affect the ability of protected areas to conserve biodiversity and ecosystems. More than 40 management effectiveness (MEE) data collection tools have been developed. MEE tools identify where and when things are going wrong, but they do not necessarily provide concrete steps for improvement, nor do they set standards against which to measure results and document change. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) also identified the need for such standards in its 2004 Programme of Work on Protected Areas. This presentation will introduce the IUCN Green List Standard, and demonstrate how it can be used to promote fair and effective management of protected and conserved areas (PCAs). The IUCN Green List Programme provides the first Sustainability Standard framework that is globally applicable to Protected and Conserved Areas (PCAs) and at the same time locally adaptable to suit their needs. Inclusion of more and more sites under the IUCN Green List will be instrumental in scaling up the conservation and effective management of PCAs in Asia. For this, the IUCN Green List Standard can be synergized with systems on management effectiveness, currently implemented at regional and national level. By 2030, the IUCN Green List programme aims to target a suite of 200+ PCAs across 23 Asian countries, demonstrating progress towards full effectiveness and catalysing further investment, capacity-development and performance of PCAs in the region.



### Monitoring effectiveness in Community Conserved Areas using SMART

Tin Myo Thu
Wildlife Conservation Society-Myanmar Program



### **ABSTRACT**

SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) has become the best-known tool for managing enforcement and other patrol activities in Protected Areas. SMART can also monitor and compare effectiveness over time, and has the potential to drive improvements in effectiveness.

We have been testing the use of SMART in Conserved Areas with a range of community conservation groups in Myanmar, including Community Forests, Inshore Fisheries Comanagement Areas and other groups. SMART has encouraged sharing knowledge and helped to convince a new generation to engage with local conservation. Young people have become increasingly engaged in the management process, and through that, learned more from community elders about their environment. Such interactive cooperation between generations is key for long-term success of these areas. As SMART becomes embedded, communities themselves are keen to share the results of their work, and demonstrate the effective safeguarding of their natural resources. We continue to work to promote gender diversity and inclusion through supporting practical involvement in the process, acknowledging the abilities and expertise of local women. We also aim to help communities integrate traditional expertise with scientific knowledge, promoting systematic conservation, but also supporting local traditions and culture. SMART provides a helpful way to track the effectiveness of community conservation, and also has other benefits towards skill development, promoting scientific principals and digital literacy.



# Management Effectiveness Tracking of Tiger Habitats Using CA|TS: A Case Study from Royal Belum State Park, Malaysia

Roa'a Hagir WWF-Malaysia



### **ABSTRACT**

Encompassing 117,500 hectares of Rainforests within the state of Perak, the Royal Belum State Park is the second-largest protected area in Peninsular Malaysia and an important habitat for the Malayan Tiger. Prior research conducted by WWF-Malaysia in 2011 had shown that the park contained the highest known density of tigers in Peninsular Malaysia (Rayan & Linkie,2015). However, recent studies by WWF-Malaysia conducted in 2017 have shown the density of tigers in the park has significantly reduced by 59%, compared to the previous data in 2011. The major decline in tiger population within the park is mainly attributed to poaching. Specific and robust conservation standards are needed to guide the park in strengthening its management and protection, especially in addressing the poaching threat and therefore, CAITS is being referred to. CAITS is a global standard for effective management of tiger conservation, first launched at the 1 st Asia Parks Congress in 2013. CA|TS was later adopted by Royal Belum State Park in 2017, making it the first CA|TS registered site in Southeast Asia. Three rounds of CA|TS assessment were conducted for Royal Belum State Park between 2018-2021. As a result of the implementation of recommended actions based on the assessments, the CAITS compliance scores have increased from merely 48% in 2018 to 60.7% in 2020 and to 70% in 2021. This shows significant progress where improvements were made in several aspects of park management such as importance and status, staffing, management plan, and protection during the 4-year of CA|TS implementation.



### Covid-19 Crisis Impacts and Recovery in Protected and Conserved Areas in Asia

Thierry Lefebvre
Organisation: IUCN, International Union for Conservation of
Nature



### **ABSTRACT**

The aim of the presentation is to provide a general overview of the global guidance being developed to help protected area managers cope with the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, and for managers to share first-hand lessons learned on both the positive and negative impacts. It will include three parts:

- 1. Assessment of the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on protected and conserved areas, and lessons learned from other areas. Impacts for rangers and marine areas will be highlighted
- 2. Recovery phase. risks to PCAs during Covid-19 (regulatory rollbacks and budget cuts) and opportunities in recovery plans
- 3. Rebuilding phase. One Health concept and guidance. Guidelines for Prevention, Detection, Response and Recovery from Zoonotic Disease Risks in Conserved and Protected Areas. Innovative finance options for Protected and Conserved Areas.



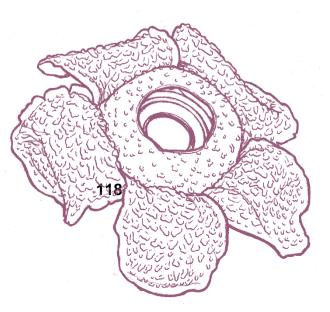
## The Experience to Implement Management Effectiveness Evaluation for Protected Areas in Taiwan.

Dau-Jye LE National Taiwan University



### **ABSTRACT**

Taiwan has conducted protected areas management evaluation, mainly those under the jurisdiction of Forestry Bureau, about 43 sites of Nature Reserves, Wildlife Refuges, or Natural Protected Areas, since 2008. It initiated pioneer evaluation for national parks, big and integrated protected areas since 2020. The results showed that the most serious pressures and threats were alien species, domestic trouble species, Erosion and Sedimentation, and strong rains and flooding. Those most populated ones were solid garbage, domestic trouble species, alien species, and recreational activities. The evaluation pushed directly more attention to protected area management plans, particularly its format and logic. However, there are still budget and staff efficiency. Many protected areas do not have clear objectives and concrete monitoring indicators. Also there are still challenges on stakeholders' participation, linking with sustainable development and climate change. This study recommended institutionalizing management effectiveness evaluation, developing a long-term strategic plan of protected areas, having more capacity-building activities, and introducing OECM to integrating with protected areas.



## Building capacity for using contemporary monitoring technology in Kazakhstan's State Protected Areas

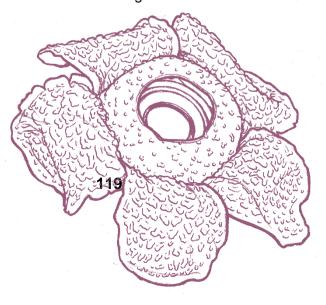
Albert Salemgareyev
Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of
Kazakhstan

GIS expert for the IBA programme in Kazakhstan
Leading specialist for ungulates at ACBK.
Co-design and coordinating fieldwork, conducting research, managing and analyzing data, and cooperating with the Government of Kazakhstan



### **ABSTRACT**

Impressively, the Government of Kazakhstan has expanded the national State Protected Areas network from ~3% to ~10% of territory since 1991's independence. These new State Protected Areas are typically extremely large remote landscapes with challenging terrain, characterized by major seasonal climatic swings, but limited infrastructure and low operating density of mobile field rangers, research staff and anti-poaching units. To overcome these formidable challenges, transforming the technology available to Protected Areas Managers and their staff is of paramount importance to the Government of Kazakhstan, and its' longterm partners UNDP and Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan (ACBK). By integrating national and international funding, major ongoing investments are being made to both employ modern technologies that inform site assessment, monitoring and management and provide contemporary training to build capacity of State Protected Areas and OECM staff to use these technologies effectively. In <20 years, major transformations were achieved: Compasses and paper maps were replaced firstly by handheld Global Positioning Systems and now SMART Mobile monitoring; Aerial surveys changed from using large biplanes to helicopters, and now to Unmanned Autonomous Vehicles (Drones); Satellite telemetry enables effective patrolling; Camera traps are used extensively; Emerging technologies from acoustic monitoring to environmental DNA (eDNA) are being piloted to further advance and strengthen management efficacy in both protected and conserved areas across Kazakhstan. Pivotal to these transformations ongoing effective training. ACBK's Capacity Building Team employ both Kazakh and Russian-speaking Staff who roll out both short-term desk-based and long-term peer-to-peer field-based activities for Protected Areas colleagues



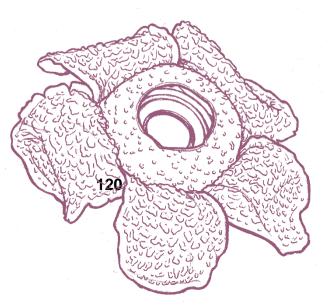
## The Marine Mammals Management Toolkit: A Tool for MPA Managers and Policy Makers

Francis Staub
Ocean Governance Project (EU-Funded)



### **ABSTRACT**

Notes: No abstract for oral presentation was received. This title submitted for poster presentation but recommended by the lead to give an oral presentation



# WORKING GROUP 5: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF PROTECTED AND CONSERVED AREAS



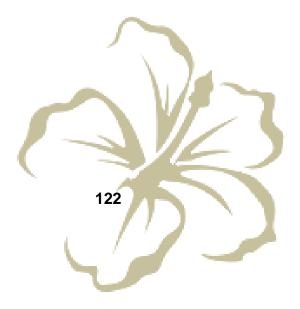
## The role of Protected areas in developing local communities and sustain their lives

Othman ALTAWALBEH
The Royal Society for Conservation of Nature



### **ABSTRACT**

RSCN's ecotourism initiatives are contributing to the sustainable development of RSCN managed protected areas because our model is built on clear principles and objectives; both supporting nature conservation programs in target areas and creating jobs thus bringing social and economic benefits to the locals. Due to the increase of both environmental pressures and the demand for jobs outside the city, ecotourism initiatives are now flourishing. Our journey started with the successful establishment of the Dana Biosphere Reserve ecotourism facilities in 1994; the first protected area where the ecotourism and sustainable development model was applied by RSCN. Today, RSCN manages well over 23 ecotourism initiatives, dispersed all over the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, with over 350 direct beneficiaries. These initiatives include different facilities (campsites, eco-lodges, and restaurants) and activities (canyoning, cycling and hiking trails) that are set in the heart of Jordan's nature reserves.



### Ecotourism in Protected Areas: A Dual Impact Strategies in Biodiversity Conservation

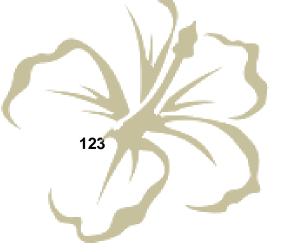
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fiffy Hanisdah Saikim University of Malaysia Sabah



### **ABSTRACT**

Habitat destruction is responsible for the plight of about 80% of the world's endangered species. The most urgent and effective response to the emerging biodiversity problem is therefore the systematic expansion of protected areas around the world. Protected areas also provide a wide range of important ecosystem services that people around the world depend on. For example, protected areas provide clean water to 33 of the world's 105 largest cities. The economics of many developing countries rely heavily on the tourism revenues generated by protected areas, and governments increasingly view protected areas as drivers of local development. Ecotourism is both extension and a refinement of the relationship between tourism and conservation. It focuses on the concepts of using tourism to support conservation and vice versa, deepening the requirements for sustainability. The term first appeared in the late 1980s, at the beginning of the sustainable development movement. Early planners saw it as a type of tourism that could and should be planned and regulated in advance, with an emphasis on diverting funds to conservation and community development. It was to take place in the parks, Yellowstone National Park in the US, but it was also to go beyond the parks, improving the livelihoods of people in local communities and protecting not only recreational opportunities or the landscape, but also biodiversity and ecosystem integrity. This paper therefore discusses a case study of one of the successful ecotourism sites, Kinabalu Park in Malaysia. Findings include the concept of the Green List, changing attitudes towards biodiversity conservation and environmentally friendly business practices, and the partnership between conservation and tourism and how theses partnership could unfold through the work of the Green List.

Keywords: Ecotourism, Protected area, Kinabalu Park, Green List, Biodiversity conservation



### A Self- Sustainable Protected Area Shout Biosphere Reserve – Lebanon

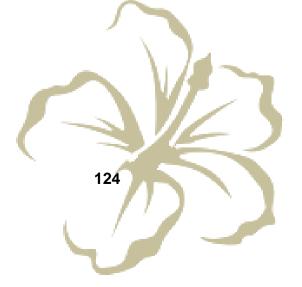
Nizar Hani Shouf Biosphere Reserve – Lebanon



### **ABSTRACT**

Shouf Biosphere Reserve (SBR), designated by UNESCO in 2005, covering approximately 539 km equivalent to 5% of the total area of Lebanon, making it the largest protected area in the Mediterranean area of the Middle East. The SBR includes the Al-Shouf Cedar Nature Reserve that was established by the Lebanese Government in 1996 under the authority of the Lebanese Ministry of Environment (MoE) and 22 surrounding villages located in the Shouf, Aley and West Bekaa districts. SBR is home to more than 170,057 inhabitants. SBR is managed through a local committee appointed by the Minister of Environment with almost no financial support from the government, the management body of SBR ensure the income from the visitors' entrance fees, rural development program different activities including eco-tourism programs and activities as well as in partnership with private businesses, etc. The economic value assessment that monetized the different ecosystem services in SBR has shown that every dollar invests in the SBR earns 19 USD on yearly basis, the main services are water, carbon sequestration, rural production and tourism. The SBR provides tens of job opportunities, 60 permanent staff, more than 350 seasonal staff working in the different ecosystem restoration activities such as biomass management, trail maintenance, reforestation activities, sustainable agriculture, etc., 40-50 service providers (Guesthouses, table d'hote, boutique hotels) 70-80 producers and sustainable farmers. SBR is the main employer and play a key role in the local circular economy in the region.

For more information:www.shoufcedar.org or social media @shoufbiospherereseve, Location: http://www.shoufcedar.org/maps/index.html



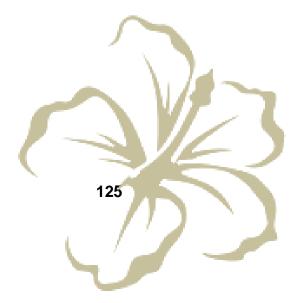
### The Development of Myanmar's First Independent Trust Fund and its Vision for the Future

Khin Thandar Myanmar's Biodiversity Fund



### **ABSTRACT**

With its wide diversity of ecosystems in Myanmar ranging from snow capped mountains in the north to tropical beaches in the south, Myanmar is home to a vast range of biodiversity. However, like many developing countries it struggles to narrow the existing gap between the finances needed and the finances available to effectively conserve its biodiversity. The Myanmar Biodiversity Fund, Myanmar's first independent Conservation Trust Fund was setup in 2019 with a view to generate more finances for biodiversity conservation in Myanmar. MBF aims to support the conservation of Myanmar's biodiversity, the protection of critical terrestrial and marine ecosystems, habitats and species, including in community conserved areas; Despite being established at a difficult time, just before the global COVID-19 pandemic, MBF is taking nascent steps to support local communities and indigenous people as stewards of biodiversity, critical ecosystems and species, through supporting environmentally sound land and resource-use practices, sustainable agricultural practices, promoting local community based eco-tourism and providing training for effective management of local community conservation areas. Aside from its wide biodiversity Myanmar has a plethora of natural resources but very little if any of the finances generated from natural resource exploitation is made available for nature conservation. We wish to share the lessons learned and the challenges of the first independent trust fund in Myanmar and to share our views on the necessary structural changes that are needed in Myanmar to channel more finances from extractive industry towards biodiversity conservation.



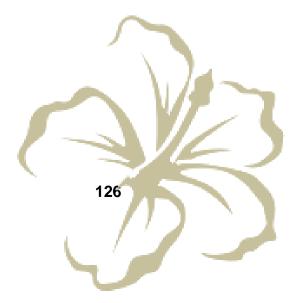
## Opportunities and Challenges for Developing Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures in Taiwan

Hsu, Pei-Hsin
Taiwan Forestry Research Institute



### **ABSTRACT**

Other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) are essential conservation tools intended to complement protected areas (Pas) to achieve effective biodiversity conservation and meet international area-based targets. Socio-ecological production landscape (SEPL) is place people use for primary production that conserves biodiversity. Such SEPL places can be found worldwide, but a lack of discussion on the relationship between OECMs and SEPL has resulted in SEPS' potential for conservation being neglected in policies and programs. Here we explore how OECMs be integrated into SEPL to help contribute to biodiversity conservation and community economic revitalization. We also discuss the opportunities and challenges of OECMs implications in Taiwan. Our result could enhance the academic discourses and empirical implications on protected area benefits for locals.



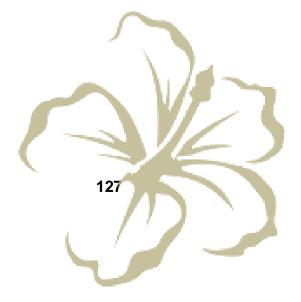
### Sustainable Financing of the Hutan Harapan Ecosystem Restoration Concession

Shashi Kumaran Royal Society for the Protection of Birds



### **ABSTRACT**

Hutan Harapan is a lowland tropical rainforest in Sumatra Island of Indonesia and forms the first two Ecosystem Restoration Concessions (ERC) in Indonesia to restore previously logged production forests. Forests of this type have dramatically declined due to widespread conversion to industrial forests and agricultural plantations. Harapan represents 20% of the last remaining Sumatran lowland rainforests, a critically endangered global ecosystem. ERCs are long-term licenses (60 - 90 years) issued by the Government of Indonesia (GoI) to companies to restore logged production forests. It offers the possibility of developing alternative models of forest management which integrates both biodiversity conservation and economic development. PT Restorasi Ekosistem Indonesia (PT REKI), a commercial company formed by a consortium of three conservation organisations (Burung Indonesia, Birdlife International and the RSPB), manages the two ERCs that span across South Sumatra and Jambi provinces covering an area of 98,555 ha. Hutan Harapan is a forest island surrounded by oil palm, rubber, and pulp-wood land concessions and it provides an important habitat for over 1,300 different species of flora and 620 species of fauna of which 35 flora and 33 fauna species are globally threatened. In Nov 2020, the Gol introduced the Omnibus Law (under the Job Creation Bill) which introduced new regulations impacting the management of production forests. This presentation addresses the opportunities and current model for financing Harapan in the long-term, through grant funding, income generation from conservation enterprises and other sustainable financing ideas.



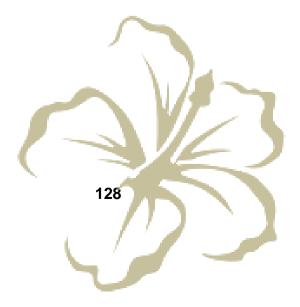
### Using National Framework for Protected Area (NFPA) as a Framework Towards Improving Protected Area Management in Malaysia

Siti Khadijah binti Abd. Gani Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, WP Putrajaya



### **ABSTRACT**

Protected Areas (PA) have been established in Malaysia as early as 1903 for Chior Wildlife Reserve, Perak. Until today, the number of protected areas has grown and managed by either the Federal government or States. This growth has also been accompanied by an increase in the different legal instruments used for establishing and managing the areas. Thus, there are a pool of different protected areas with different protection objectives, legal and institutional framework. As Malaysia had adopted the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Programme of Work for Protected Areas at COP7 in 2004 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets at COP10 in 2010, Malaysia's Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (NRE) was increasingly seen as the government entity that could provide the nationwide coordination for protected areas (NFPA, 2019). Hence, NRE (now Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, KeTSA) needs to enhance its role and to have the necessary planning to govern the protected areas in the country. This is where the National Framework for Protected Areas (NFPA) had been proposed in 2019. The NFPA is an important framework to mobilise the diverse stakeholders and provide guidance to achieve the National Policy on Biological Diversity (NPBD) 2016-2025 protected area targets. This paper is to explain the details of NFPA scopes and initiatives. This paper will also highlight the challenges and way forward of PA management in Malaysia.



### WORKING GROUP 6: URBAN CONSERVATION AND A NEW GENERATION



### Sabah's Biodiversity Treasures: A Story

Susan Pudin
Environment Protection Department Sabah



### **ABSTRACT**

"Sabah's Biodiversity Treasures" is a humble publication filled with stories from the hearts and eyes of local photographers and artists, young and matured focusing on biodiversity in Sabah. The photographs and drawings were compiled through two competitions namely Photography and Cartoon Drawing Competitions organised by the Environment Protection Department (EPD) Sabah together with several organisations to commemorate World Environment Day 2020 amidst the beginning of the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic. Based on a general observation and analysis of the entries received, the biodiversity captured through the photographs and creative drawings indicated that the participants appreciate the environment including biodiversity, especially during the pandemic. This type of activity is part of an initiative to promote and create awareness on the importance of environmental protection and biodiversity conservation amongst the young generation as well as adults by showcasing Sabah's biodiversity heritage and highlighting environmental challenges as well as aspiration in managing and protecting the environment. The publication itself is hoped to create cascading effects, such as to spark interests or encourage people to venture and explore their own backyards especially those living in urban areas. A virtual exhibition gallery on "Sabah's Biodiversity Treasures" has also been developed by EPD Sabah.



# Urban Conservation and Digital Technology: Five Years of Reconnecting Urbanities to Nature via iNaturalist Apps

Prof M. Rafee Majid
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia - Johor Baharu
Professor of environmental planning in the Urban & Regional
Planning Programme



### **ABSTRACT**

Cities are home to the majority of the world's population today including in Asia. Unfortunately, many residents of these cities have grown to become oblivious of the urban biodiversity surrounding them. However, green areas in cities such as urban parks can offer a good setting to reconnect these urbanites to nature through activities such as nature walks, etc. The reconnecting can be made more fun and educational with the help of today's digital technology. The internet and mobile phones, for example, can make reconnecting activities easier and more interesting and iNaturalist is one of the tools available. On that note, two local authorities and a local university in Johor Bahru, Malaysia have conducted a series of nature walks involving local residents and students since 2019 to photograph and inventory nature in their urban parks. In total more than 300 ordinary citizens have done the walks, guided or otherwise, in urban parks and a college campus shooting pictures of flora and fauna before uploading them on the cloud database. Slightly more than 6000 observations have so far been recorded comprising of 1200 species, 63% of which are fauna. Various species of trees were identified while fauna was represented by typical urban species of birds, insects, fish, small mammals, amphibians, etc. More importantly is the biodiversity awareness those walks raised. and the now-available public domain biodiversity database for everyone to enjoy and benefit from, including the local authorities for their conservation works. To conclude, our experience shows that the use of digital technology can help reconnect urbanites to nature and make them more aware of it.



### Beyond Urban and Built Environment Heritage Conservation and Preservation

Nurakmal Abdullah Goh Universiti Malaysia Sarawak



### **ABSTRACT**

The construction industry plays an important role in establishing the infrastructure required for socio-economic development and directly contributes to economic growth. Environmental sustainability has been a global agenda discussed in many fora, conferences, and other platforms. The construction and built environment industry have been claimed as the main contributor to the climate change and global warming. Built environment development is associated to a nation's development—for its economic growth and the advancement of the people. Sustainable Development has been debated in international platforms and locally, but although the awareness of issues related to the destruction of biodiverse environments and the ecosystem is high, there are stern actions yet to be taken to balance development and the natural environment. Our task in the built environment should go beyond just conserving and preserving the built heritage, as balancing the natural environment and our built heritage come hand in hand. Conservation and preservation begin and end with people. If sustainable solutions regarding conservation and preservation of our built heritage need to be implemented, it should consist of the biodiverse environment, ecosystems, cultural values, peoples' identity, lifestyles, memories, and needs of society. This paper will discuss the gap occurred in sustainable built heritage conservation and preservation, our social responsibility, commitments and the beyond.

Keyword: balancing nature and built heritage, biodiverse environment, beyond conservation and preservation



### Towards Long-Term Monitoring of Forests in a Tropical City

Dr Chong Kwek Yan National Parks Board, Singapore Senior Researcher/ Forest Ecology



### **ABSTRACT**

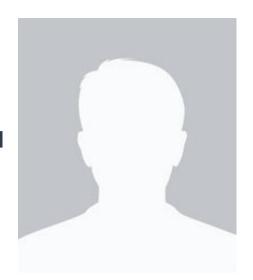
Coexistence of people and nature in the wet tropics depend on safeguarding, taking stock, and monitoring of biodiversity within remaining tropical forest, intervening where there are barriers to forest regeneration and persistence, and rehabilitating human-modified areas to be more biodiversity-friendly. Today's densely urbanized Singapore went through almost one and a half centuries of timber exploitation and agricultural activity, concurrent with biological collection and documentation, as a British colony. This history largely determined the present-day configuration and composition of forests protected in nature reserves. In recent years, there has been much plot-based forest ecological research conducted in Singapore's tropical forests. Moving forward, a national network of permanent forest plots will be consolidated for robust, long-term monitoring and scientific research to identify best approaches and strategies for managing, restoring, and connecting the network of reserves and parks, with the aim of sharing these insights with our partners in the region



### Partnerships for Urban Nature: Building Connections for Biodiversity and Biophilic Cities

Prof Nina-Marie Lister
Toronto Metropolitan University

Professor and Graduate Director, School of Urban and Regional Planning



### **ABSTRACT**

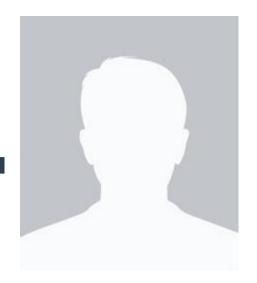
As we emerge from a global pandemic, human connections to nature and access to ecosystem services are more important than ever. More than half the world's population are now city-dwellers, yet the earth's natural ecosystems provide essential services of food, water, pollination, and other resources along with important human health benefits. More than just the essential ecosystem services provided by living landscapes, our cities also need physical, functional connections to nature, and with these, access to the vital benefits of biophilia — the "nature fix" — that is increasingly understood to be critical to human physical, mental, social, and cultural wellness. Natural and purpose-designed connected green infrastructure (or nature-based solutions, NBS) are increasingly recognized as necessary for climate resilience and biodiversity, and as such, are an essential investment in healthy urban futures. But connections to urban nature, and the green infrastructures that provide these benefits, often sit outside the mandates of traditional public agencies and lie beyond the reach of public service delivery. Partnerships between private and public agencies, academic and not-forprofit groups, consultancies, and corporations, are necessary to create new and innovative alliances to activate, amplify and deliver green infrastructure (NBS) benefits to urban citizens. The repositioning of green infrastructure (NBS) as partnership-based critical infrastructure offers powerful new agency for a healthy, resilient future through biophilic design. Grounded in examples from several North American cities, this presentation explores connections to urban nature through green infrastructure (NBS) projects that deliver biophilic benefits from biodiversity to human health and wellbeing.



### Benefits of conserved areas in urbanised environment: Examples from Forest Research Institute Malaysia

Dr Noor Azlin Yahya Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)

**Deputy Director General (Operations** 



### **ABSTRACT**

Urban forests serve many benefits in terms of ecology and socio-economy. Not only functional for biodiversity conservation, these areas are great venues for environmental education. Located about 20km from Kuala Lumpur city centre, the main campus of Forest Research Institute Malaysia is an example of a conserved area utilized for the benefits of urbanites. By highlighting the campus success story of forest establishment from a barren land, recreational activities are thematically programmed to motivate greening efforts and to convince that human have the means to positively impact the environment. Examples of activities such as guided walks, teacher training, NGO partnership for student visits and citizen science projects are some of the initiatives.



### Protected Area Academy to Nurture Future Generation of Experts

Ms. Seo Saebyeol Korea National Park Service (KNPS)

Programme Officer, International Affairs Division



### **ABSTRACT**

As humans put increasing pressure on the planet, using more resources than ever before, we risk upsetting the balance of ecosystems and losing biodiversity. Nature has been destroyed by people who are indifferent to it. To nurture future generations of protected area experts, the Korea National Park Service (KNPS) has operated the "Protected Area Academy" program about nature and protected areas to university and graduate students since 2010.

This program is usually operated during the summer vacation or fall semester, and any undergraduate and graduate students who have been interested in protected areas can participate in this program.

The "Protected Area Academy" program is divided into 3 sections:

(1) Theoretical education (2) Field Practice (3) Group Project

On the first day, experts who have specialized in ecology, history, or law of the environment teach students about their knowledge related to protected areas in theoretical education. On the second day, we provide on-site experiences in a national park or other protected areas such as a Ramsar wetland. From this, students can directly learn about the importance of protected areas. After that, students do a group project, sub-grouped by special topics (e.g. biodiversity, local communities in protected areas and so on). On the final day, students make group presentations on their topic.

Since 2010, the program has been conducted 39 times with 1,085 participants. Before participating in this program, students usually live in the cities and have few experiences in nature. After being involved in this program, students can raise awareness of protected areas and this nurture a future generation of protected area experts.

In conclusion, students who completed the "Protected Area Academy" program have more opportunities to be hired not only by KNPS but also by specialized institutions related to protected areas.



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