



TRAINING REPORT

# AFoCO Capacity Building Workshop on Forest Biodiversity “Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: Synergize in Achieving Future Conservation Targets”

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13-15 June 2023

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Asian Forest Cooperation Organization

## TRAINING REPORT

# AFoCO Capacity Building Workshop on Forest Biodiversity “Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: Synergize in Achieving Future Conservation Targets”

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13 – 15 June 2023

## Notes to Readers

The report was prepared by the AFoCO Regional Education and Training Center for AFoCO Capacity Building Workshop on Forest Biodiversity “Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: Synergize in Achieving Future Conservation Targets” virtually organized on 13-15 June 2023.

The Secretariats AFoCO are grateful for the support and resources provided by participants of the Member Countries: Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam.

The data in the report were validated by participants of Forest Biodiversity Workshop. The views expressed in this report may not necessarily reflect the views of the AFoCO.

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>CBD</b>    | Convention on Biological Diversity                |
| <b>COP</b>    | Conference of Parties                             |
| <b>GEF</b>    | Global Environment Societies                      |
| <b>KM-GBF</b> | Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework    |
| <b>NBSAP</b>  | National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan       |
| <b>NTFP</b>   | Non Timber Forest Product                         |
| <b>UNCBD</b>  | United Nations-Convention on Biological Diversity |

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The marathon finally ended successfully with the endorsement of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) at the UN CBD COP15, signed by 196 parties in December 2022. The global society welcomed the new phase of implementation on biodiversity conservation to enhance sustainable approaches for the conservation and restoration of nature by 2030, with four ambitious goals and 23 targets. Transformative changes are urgently needed to address the drivers of biodiversity loss, conserve the existing biodiversity, and move towards sustainable pathways.

The forestry sector comes across the KM-GBF's goals and targets, such as effective restoration of at least 30 percent of degraded areas (Target 1 and 2), enhancement of ecosystem functions and services (Target 3, 9, and 11), prevention of extinction of threatened species (Target 4), legal trade (Target 5), minimization of the climate change impact (Target 8), sustainable management of the land areas (Target 10), and so on. Capacity building, scientific cooperation, and knowledge exchange are introduced as one of the adequate means of implementation, for the sake of providing equitable access to all parties.

The KM-GBF also recommends nature-positive financial flows. The COP15 brought strong attention to the business sector to encourage their participation in the implementation of the KM-GBF, where only five (5) percent of companies have assessed their environmental impacts, and fewer than one percent has understood the impacts they are responsible for. More transparent processes with science-based indicators are needed to support diverse funding opportunities.

National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans (NBSAPs) and National Reports are critical tools for strengthening the achievements of global biodiversity and environmental targets, integrating and mainstreaming biodiversity in all relevant sectors for supporting decision-making and policy development. The national-level biodiversity targets set out in NBSAP prepared before 2010 will continue to be implemented until 2028 and support as a main vehicle for the implementation of the KM-GBF, as one of the main post-COP 15 follow-up actions followed by Decision 15/6.

In this context, AFoCO organized a workshop to explore current and future directions in biodiversity conservation and reflect knowledge gained in future biodiversity-related project planning on 13-15 June 2023. The output of the workshop will serve as the baseline information for AFoCO member countries in contribution to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal GBF.

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1. UN CBD, <https://www.cbd.int/article/cop15-cbd-press-release-final-19dec2022>

2. World Economic Forum, <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2023/02/5-ways-businesses-can-implement-the-new-global-biodiversity-framework/>



## 2. OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS

### 2.1 OBJECTIVES

The workshop aims to assist its participants in 1) building or enhancing knowledge on present and future trends in biodiversity conservation, 2) developing a strategic action plan in appreciation for KM-GBF, its directions, and future action agenda in the forestry sector, and 3) recognizing the importance of genetic conservation for the sustainability of biodiversity. Furthermore, the workshop will also serve as a learning venue on the challenges and opportunities in the implementation of NBSAPs from the country presentations and experts' knowledge.

### 2.2 EXPECTED OUTPUTS

At the end of the workshop, the participants will be able to:

- Understand the global biodiversity conservation trends
- Describe the global biodiversity framework and goals/targets
- Evaluate the implementation of biodiversity conservation efforts in their countries
- Appreciate and apply mainstreaming of biodiversity in strategic project planning

### 3. PARTICIPANTS' ANALYSIS

#### 3.1 INFORMATION ABOUT PARTICIPANTS

This course welcomed 31 government officials and forestry experts involved in forest biodiversity and related work of the AFoCO Member Countries. Those involved for a minimum of one year of serving the government were invited from the respective member countries.

**Table 1. Number of participants from the member countries**

| Sr. | Countries         | No. of Participants | Female    | Male      |
|-----|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1.  | Bhutan            | 2                   | 0         | 2         |
| 2.  | Brunei Darussalam | 2                   | 1         | 1         |
| 3.  | Cambodia          | 2                   | 1         | 1         |
| 4.  | Indonesia         | 6                   | 2         | 4         |
| 5.  | Kyrgyzstan        | 1                   | 1         | 0         |
| 6.  | Lao PDR           | 2                   | 1         | 1         |
| 7.  | Mongolia          | 2                   | 0         | 2         |
| 8.  | Myanmar           | 2                   | 1         | 1         |
| 9.  | Philippines       | 3                   | 1         | 2         |
| 10. | Republic of Korea | 4                   | 2         | 2         |
| 11. | Singapore         | 4                   | 2         | 2         |
| 12. | Thailand          | 2                   | 2         | 0         |
| 13. | Timor-Leste       | 2                   | 0         | 2         |
| 14. | Viet Nam          | 2                   | 2         | 0         |
|     | <b>Total</b>      | <b>36</b>           | <b>16</b> | <b>20</b> |

(Note: 36 participants who received the certificate of completion)

**Table 2. Position of participants**

| No. | Position  | Number    |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 1.  | Chief/Head/Director/Manager   | 3         |
| 2.  | Deputy Director/Chief/Head, Vice Dean/Chief   | 4         |
| 3.  | Assistant Director  | 2         |
| 4.  | Senior Manager/Manager  | 3         |
| 5.  | Senior Forestry Officer   | 1         |
| 6.  | Forest Mapping Officer/NFI Reforestation database Officer/Development Management Officer                                      | 3         |
| 7.  | Researcher/Scientist  | 4         |
| 8.  | Environmental Impact analyst/Forest Ecosystem Analyst/Ecosystem Management Specialist/<br>Environmental Management Specialist | 4         |
| 9.  | Technical Staff/Forestry Technical Officer  | 4         |
| 10. | Forest Extension Officer/Lecturer   | 3         |
| 11. | Forestry Officer/Program Officer  | 5         |
|     | <b>Total</b>  | <b>36</b> |

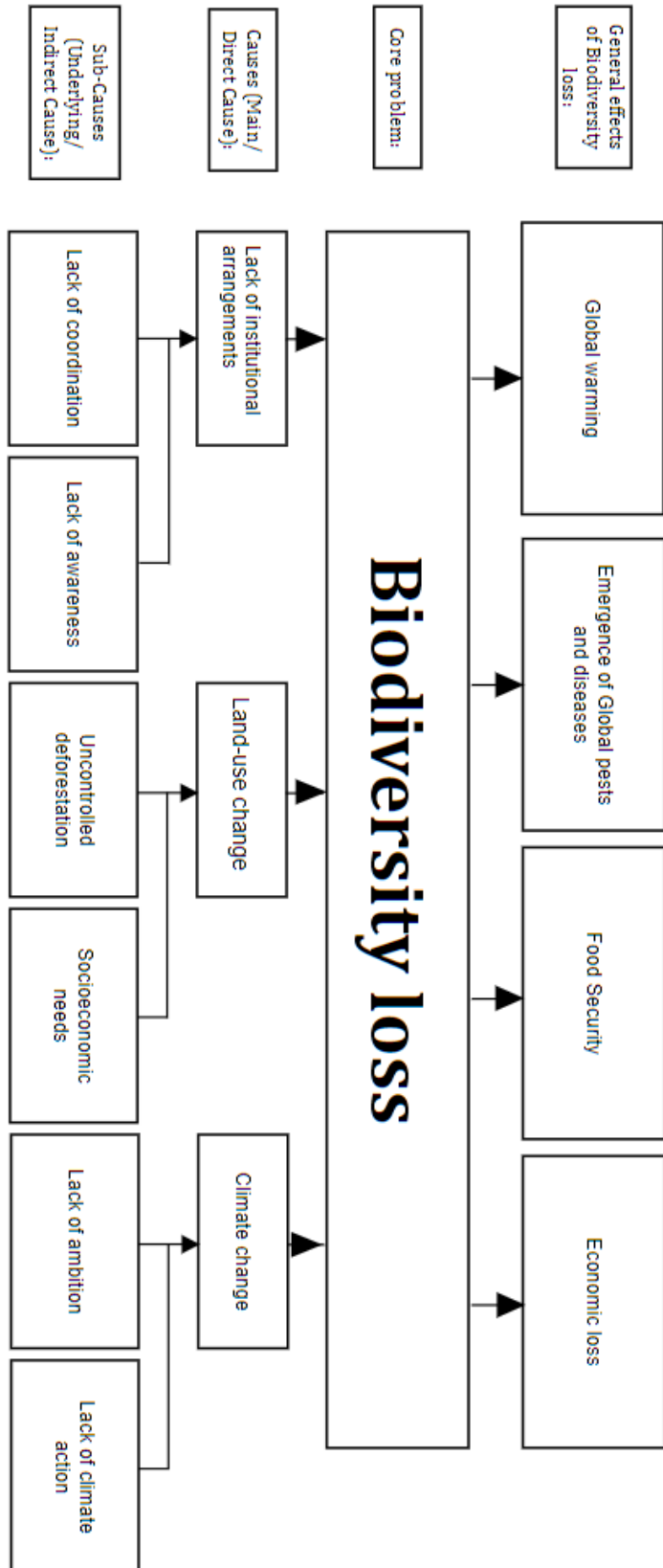
## 3.2 CURRENT ISSUES OF PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

### 3.2.1. Core Problem per Country

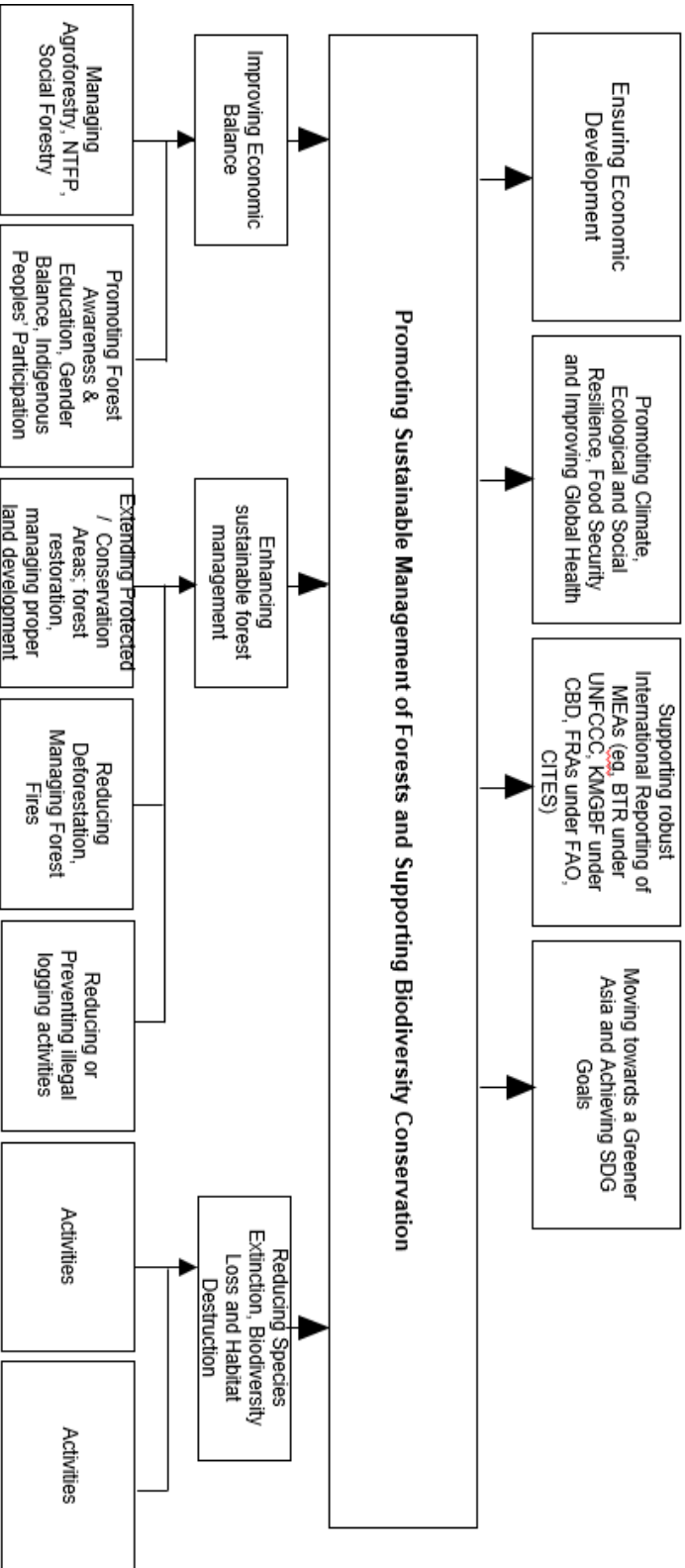
An effort was made to outline the core problems faced by the participating countries related to biodiversity conservation within their jurisdictions from the Country Reports and Action Plans submitted by Participants. The assessment is reflected in the following Table:

| Country           | Core Problems  |
|-------------------|--|
| Bhutan            | Increase of human population   |
| Brunei Darussalam | Biodiversity Loss  |
| Cambodia          | Forest Land Conversion   |
| Indonesia         | Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in Indonesia        |
| Lao PDR           | Forest encroachment/wildlife hunting   |
| Mongolia          | Preventing the depletion of forest resources in Mongolia and maintaining biological stability. |
| Myanmar           | Lack proper analysis on NBSAP Implementation and contributions to global biodiversity targets  |
| Philippines       | Biodiversity Loss  |
| Singapore         | N/A  |
| Thailand          | Change and Destruction of Biodiversity Areas   |
| Timor-Leste       | High rate of deforestation in Timor-Leste  |
| Viet Nam          | Deforestation  |

### 3.2.2. Problem Tree on Current Status and Issues in the Asia-Pacific Region



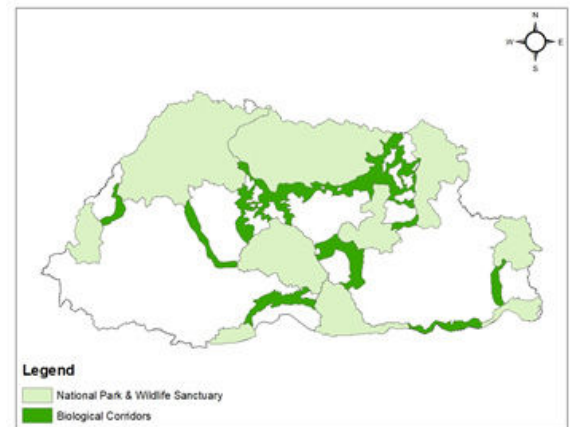
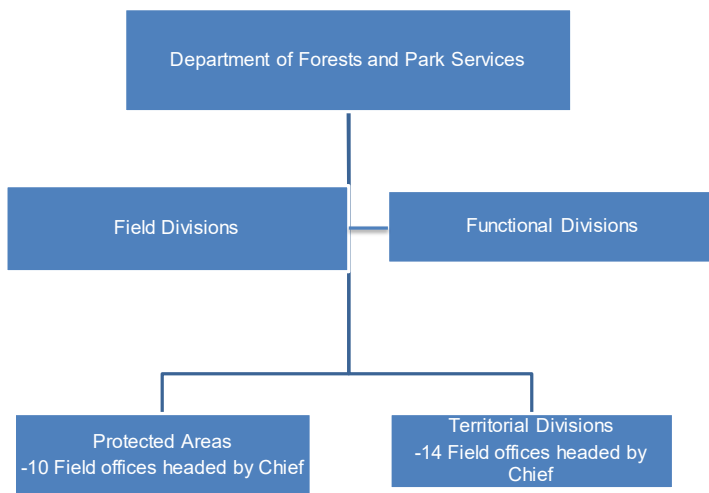
# Regional Objective Tree



### 3.3 CURRENT STATUS AND ISSUES OF PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

#### 3.3.1. BHUTAN

##### 1. Organization Structure of Focal Department Responsible for Forest Biodiversity



##### 2. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

Three National Biodiversity programs

- In Situ Conservation Program (Protected Area Management)
- Sustainable Forest Management Program (FMU and LFMA)
- Integrated Biodiversity Conservation Program (ICDP, Ecotourism, HWC management, Environment Impact Assessment)

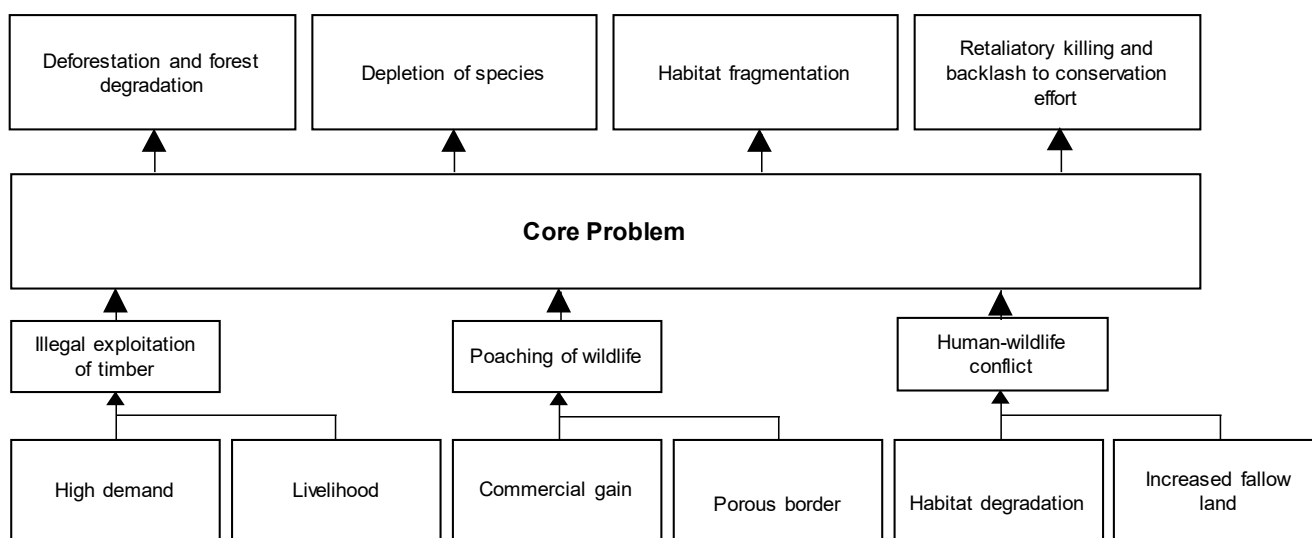
Donors for the projects are BFL, WWF, BTFEC, RSPN, AFoCO

PA management: Secured Permanence financing, large extent of area and strong policy and legal support

Bhutan's national biodiversity programs consider:

- Reducing threats to biodiversity
- Sustainable use and benefit sharing
- Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in government planning process

### 3. Problem Tree for Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans

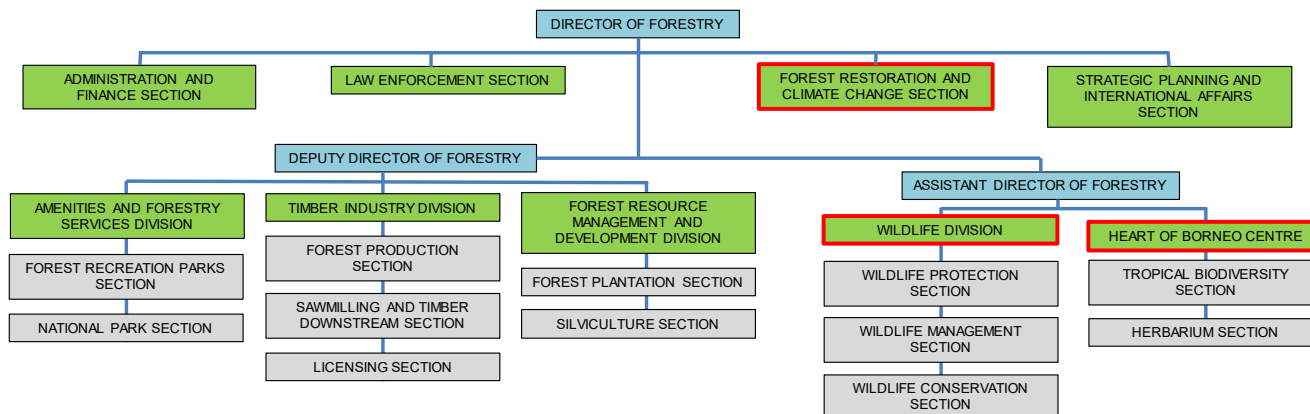


### 4. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Bhutan

| Questions   | Answers  |
|---|--|
| <p>What did you do to ensure the permanent financing, especially when the initial program funds come from the donors?</p> | <p>WWF has been campaigning to raise funds from some international organizations as well as private donors. We are able to achieve the targeted fund. Most of the funds came from Global Environment Facilities (GEF), some private donors, and other small donors. This project is for 14 years and we are currently in the fifth year.</p> |

### 3.3.2. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

#### 1. Organization Structure of Focal Department Responsible for Forest Biodiversity



#### 2. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

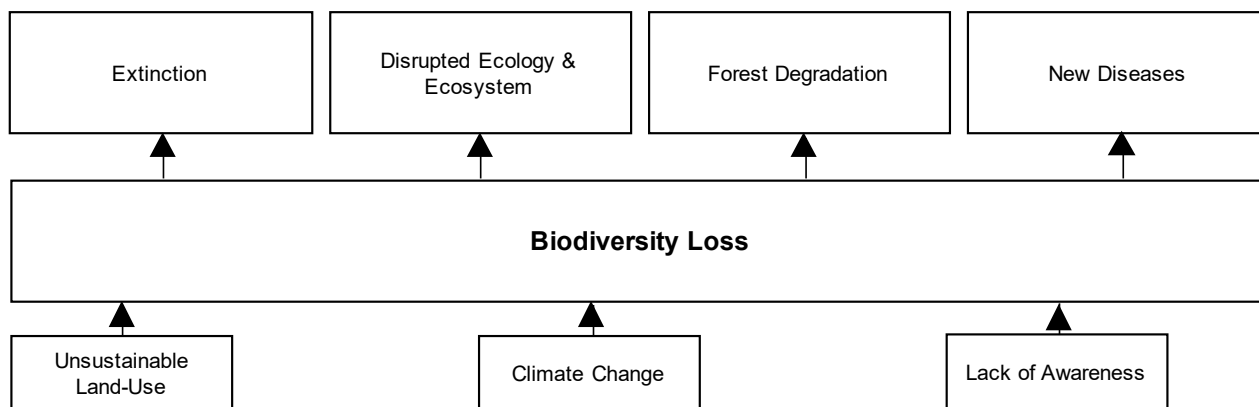
National Biodiversity programs

- Heart of Borneo (HoB) Initiative;
- Greening Programme on Degraded Forest Areas;
- Protokol Hijau (Green Protocol);
- Awareness program

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

- Goals and Targets are in general in-line with the current national policies, initiatives and programs;
- "Whole of Nation Approach" Implementation.

#### 3. Problem Tree for Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans



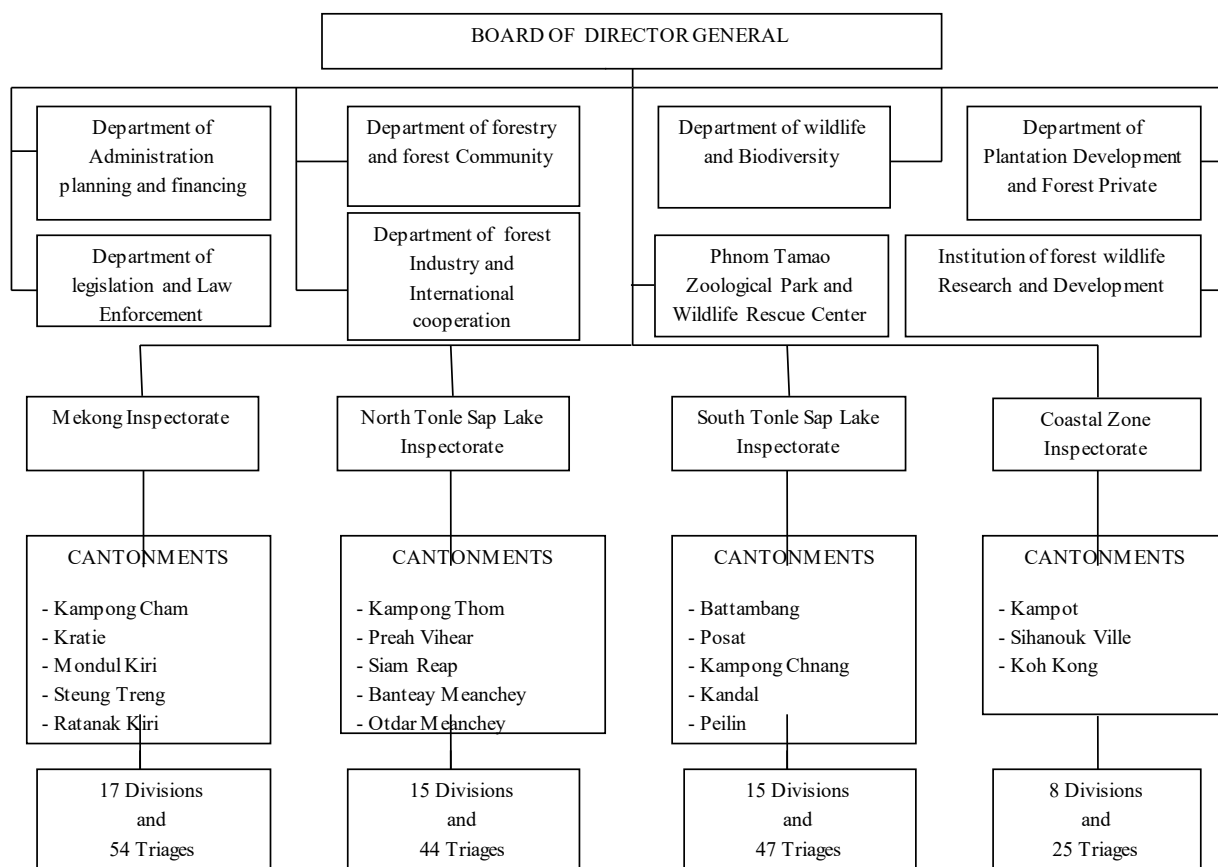
#### 4. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Brunei Darussalam

| Questions  | Answers  |
|--|--|
| Can you elaborate what you mean with unsustainable land use? | Some projects such as in agriculture or road construction do not implement good practices and impact negatively to the environment. It's not critical issue in Brunei Darussalam but we hope that the project development will be sustainable and less harmful to the environment. |



### 3.3.3. CAMBODIA

#### 1. Organization Structure of Focal Department Responsible for Forest Biodiversity



#### 2. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

##### 2.1. Biodiversity and climate change

Purpose: To Reduce Green House Gas

- REDD+
- Forest Restoration
- Soil Management

##### 2.2. Protected area and corridor area are approximately 7,237,157 ha which classified into 7 areas as below:

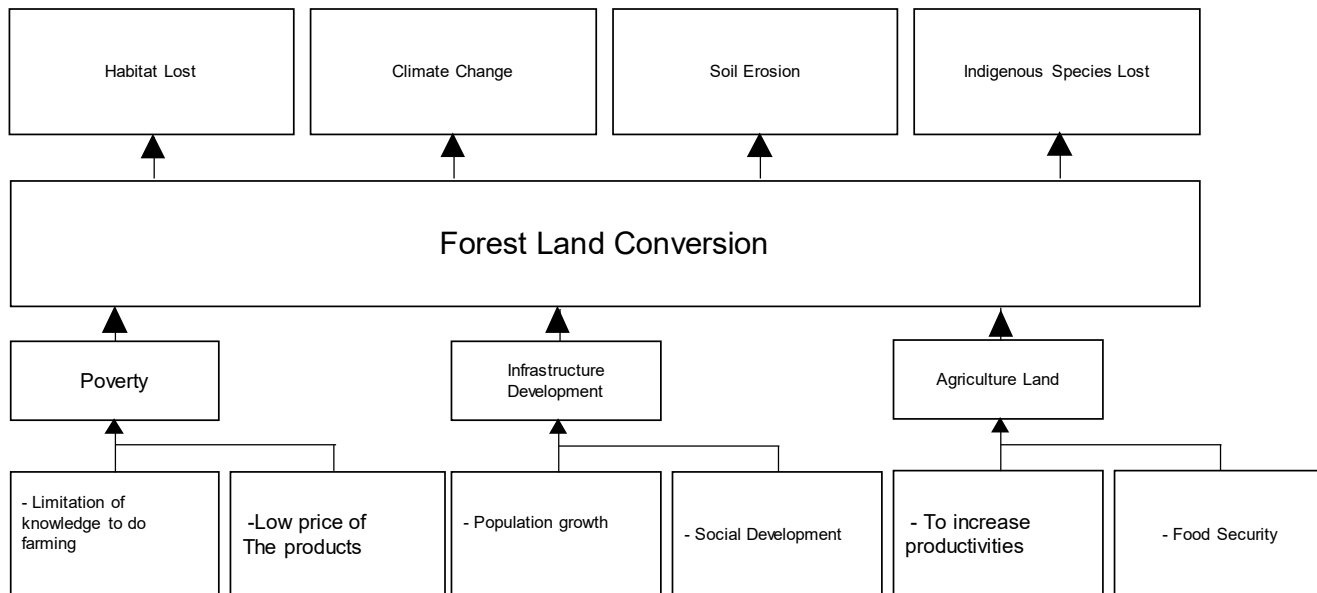
- 12 National Park (1,770,062 ha)
- 18 Wildlife Sanctuary (3,433,122 ha)
- 11 Protected-Landscape (152,208 ha)
- 7 Multiple Use Areas (415,571 ha)
- Ramsar Sites (14,600 ha)
- 2 Heritage Sites (24,655 ha)
- Corridor Area (1,427,940 ha)

##### 2.3. Communities Programme (the most successful)

Objectives: to raise awareness, to educate local communities, and to work together on the natural resources protection and management

- 182 Community Protected Areas (309,463ha)
- 643 Community Forestry (522,273ha)
- 469 Community Fishery (126,490ha)

### 3. Problem Tree for Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans

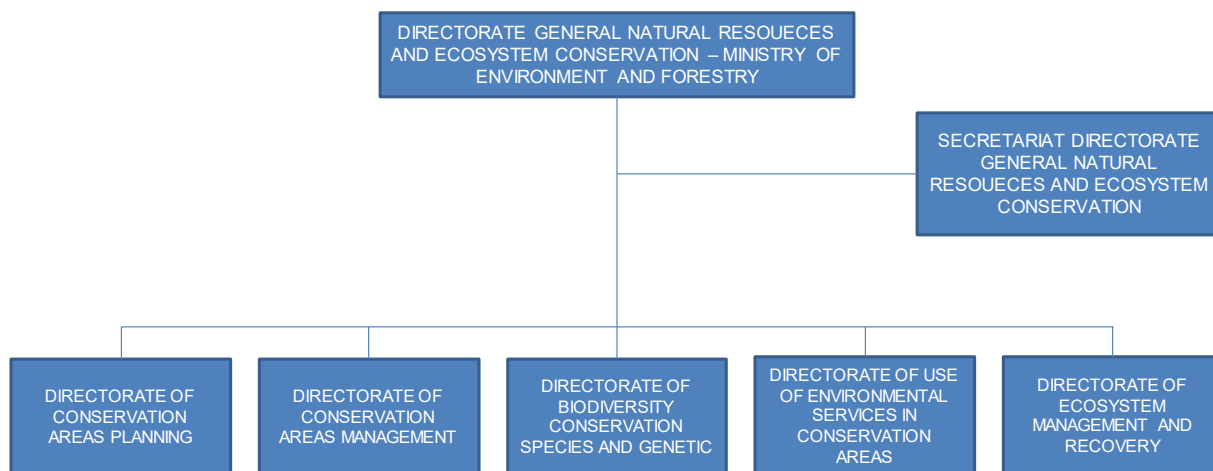


### 4. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Cambodia

| Questions   | Answers  |
|---|--|
| Your core problem is the forest line conversion which is a common problem in many countries. Is there unique government intervention from Cambodia to prevent or minimize this? | Our efforts in preventing or minimizing are law enforcement and land use planning.               |
| Is there appropriate or adaptation management practiced by the indigenous people? Are they adaptive to the effects of climate change?   | The community are also adapting the climate change and aware what the effects of climate change. |

### 3.3.4. INDONESIA

#### 1. Organization Structure of Focal Department Responsible for Forest Biodiversity



#### 2. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

Three national biodiversity programs in Indonesia:

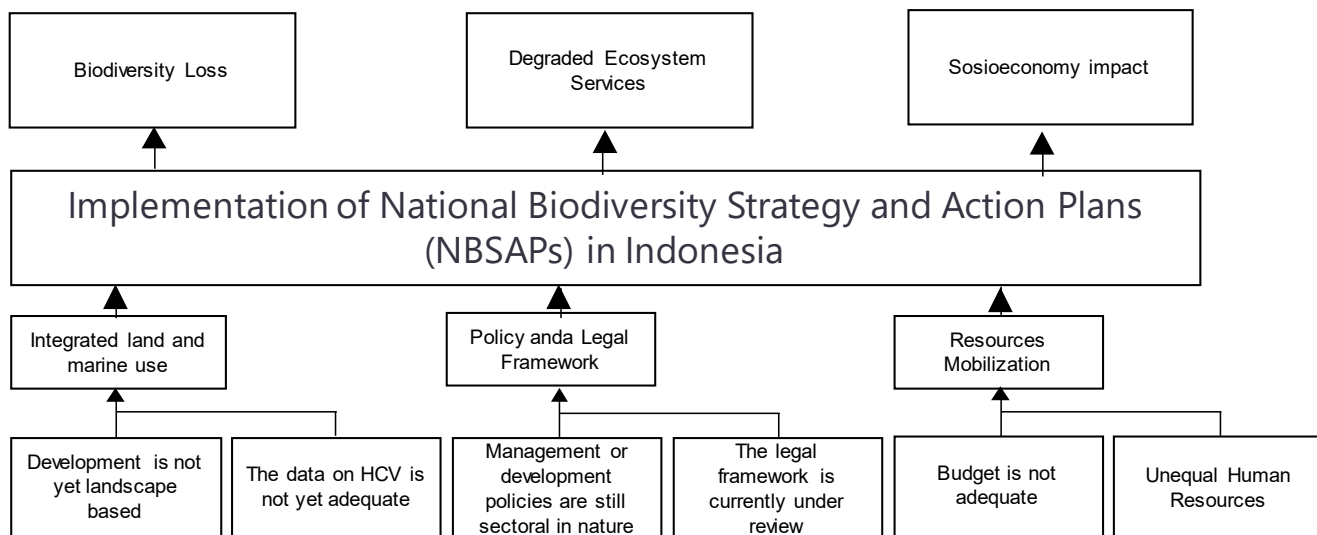
- Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP)
- Operational Plan Indonesia's FOLU Net Sink 2030
- Indonesia's REDD+ National Strategy

The Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) is a comprehensive program aimed at conserving and managing biodiversity in Indonesia. It focuses on various aspects such as ecosystem restoration, protected areas management, sustainable use of biodiversity, and capacity building.

The success and alignment of national biodiversity programs with the Kunming-Montreal Global Framework depend on the extent to which these programs incorporate the agreed-upon targets and objectives. Some key aspects that could indicate alignment include:



### 3. Problem Tree for Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans

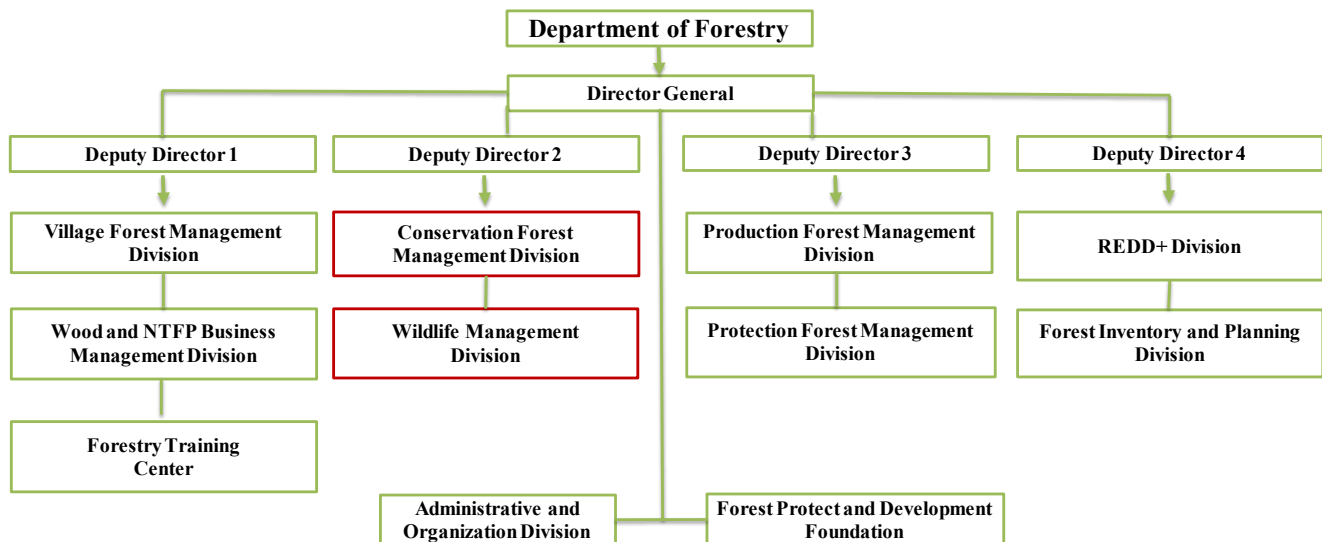


### 4. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Indonesia

| Questions   | Answers  |
|---|--|
| Which is the most successful conservation project in Indonesia? | Adaptive management which allows flexibility and continuous improvement is the key success of NBSAP implementation in Indonesia. Planning the conservation efforts based on scientific results, monitoring and assessment finding is also important to achieve sustainable use in biodiversity conservation. |

### 3.3.5 LAO PDR

#### 1. Organization Structure of Focal Department Responsible for Forest Biodiversity



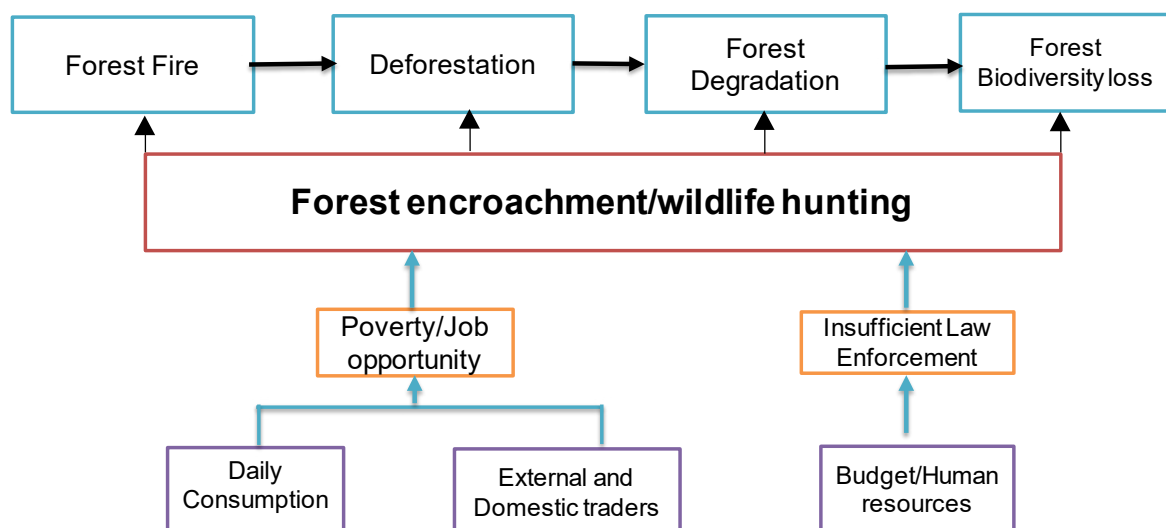
#### 2. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

Three national biodiversity programs:

- The national Eld's deer sanctuary (WWF)
- Lao Environment and Social Project (WB)
- Integrate Conservation Biodiversity and forest Project (KFW)



#### 3. Problem Tree for Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans

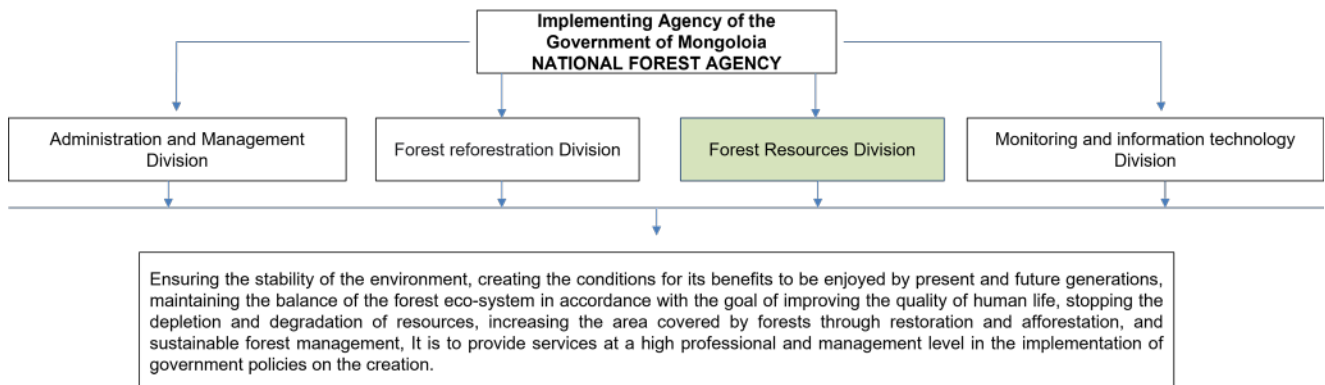


#### 4. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Lao PDR

| Questions   | Answers  |
|---|--|
| Which division is responsible for the management of protected area?   | It is the Protected Area Management Division   |
| Human resources and the budget are the cause of insufficient law enforcement (the core problem). In my opinion, there may be another cause for the insufficient law enforcement, such as lack of public awareness. In your opinion, is there any cause that contribute to the insufficient law enforcement? | Of course, there are many things that can cause the lack of law enforcement. But now, I can only think the human resources and the budget as the main cause of the insufficient law enforcement. |

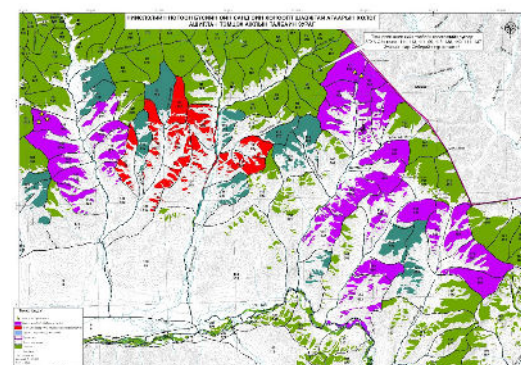
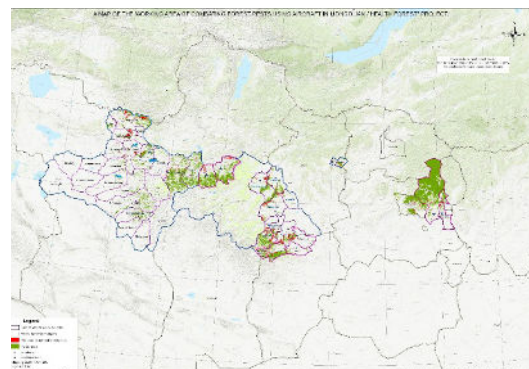
### 3.3.6 MONGOLIA

#### 1. Organization Structure of Focal Department Responsible for Forest Biodiversity

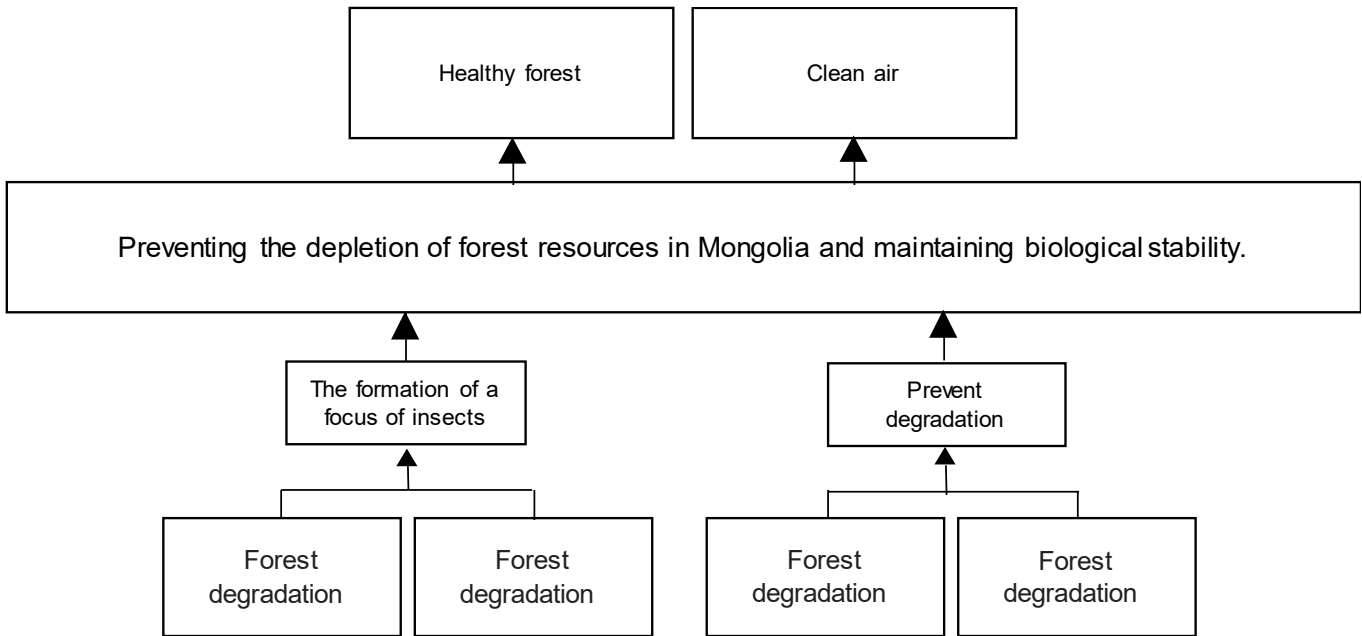


#### 2. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

- Introduce sustainable forest management, scientifically organize the use of forests, preserve and protect biological diversity, and increase ecological, economic, and social importance.
- To introduce sustainable forest management, to increase the range of forest products, to improve economic, social and ecological efficiency based on forest resources, and to implement the decisions made by the government on the appropriate use of forest resources at the local, community, enterprise and organizational levels, provide integrated professional management and methodology
- 120,000 hectares of forest reserves in Mongolia, the fight against harmful insects is struggle to work out by aircraft.
- Mist Sprayers are also being used to control harmful forest insects in small areas of some sum forest reserves.



**3. Problem Tree for Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans**



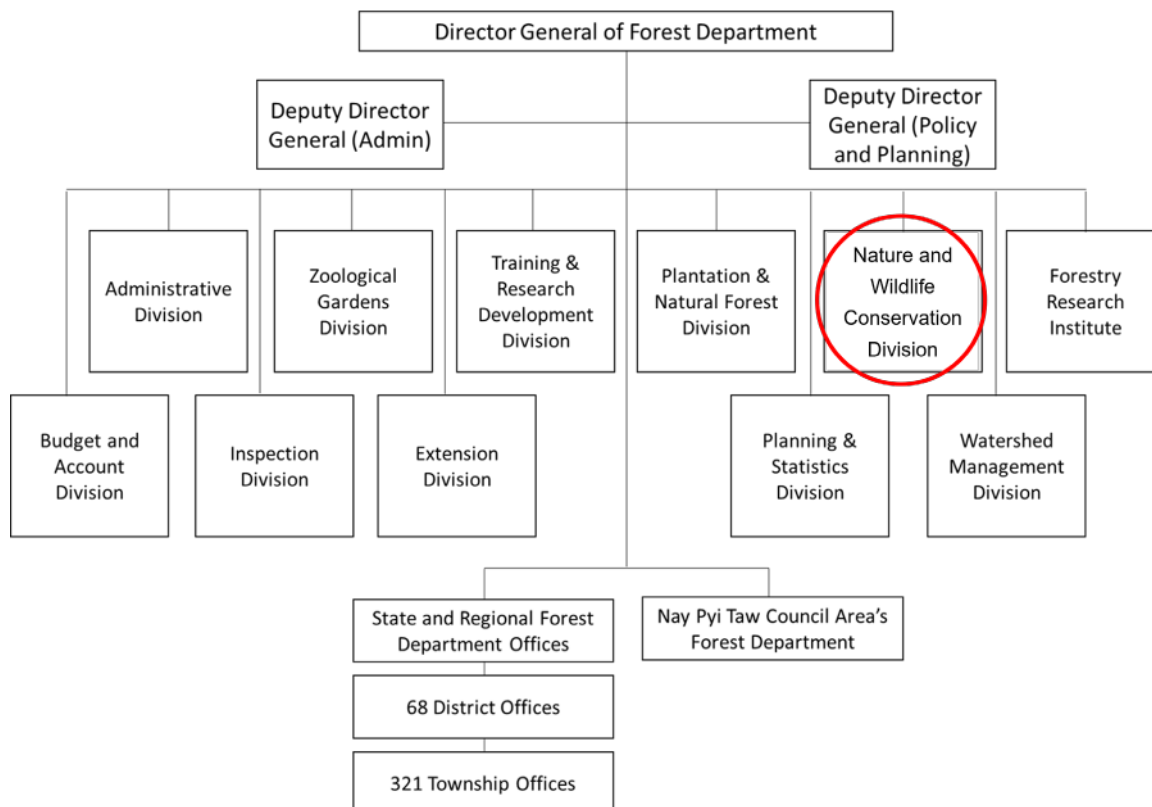
**4. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Mongolia**

| Questions  | Answers   |
|--|---|
| Could you explain how Mongolia use the budget on biodiversity conservation efforts?        | IWe spend the budget mostly on restoration effort and community empowerment.            |
| How does Mongolia control the pest infestation or reduce the damage caused by the insects? | We make sure that the pesticide used in the pest control will not harm the environment. |



### 3.3.7 MYANMAR

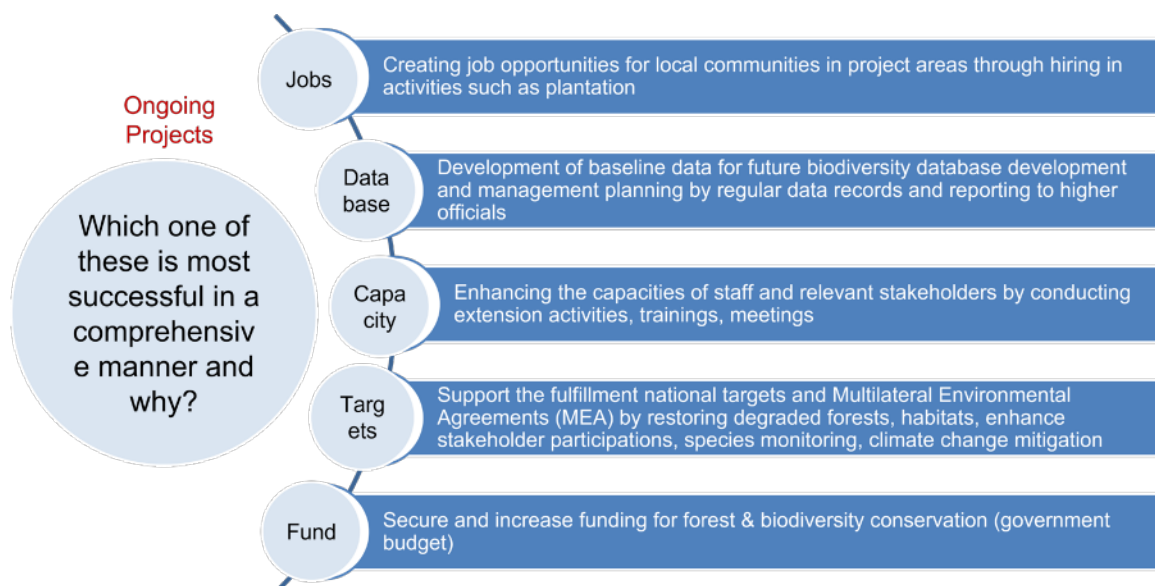
#### 1. Organization Structure of Focal Department Responsible for Forest Biodiversity

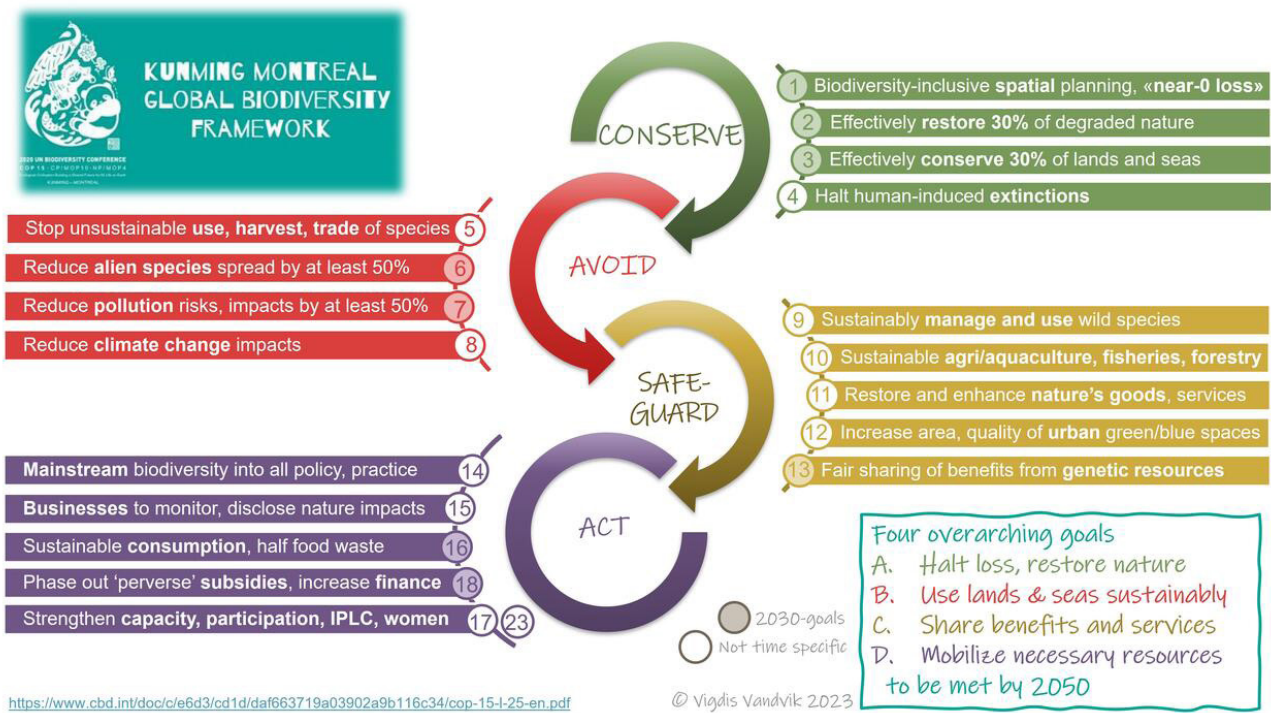


#### 2. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

Three National Biodiversity Programs in Myanmar:

- Re-establishing Natural Habitats Programme-RNH (2019-20 to 2028-29)
- Myanmar Reforestation and Rehabilitation Programme-MRRP (2017-18 to 2026-27)
- Cooperation on the implementation of Small Grant Programmes (SGP) in ASEAN Heritage Parks (AHPs) of Myanmar (2014-2019, 2020-2023)





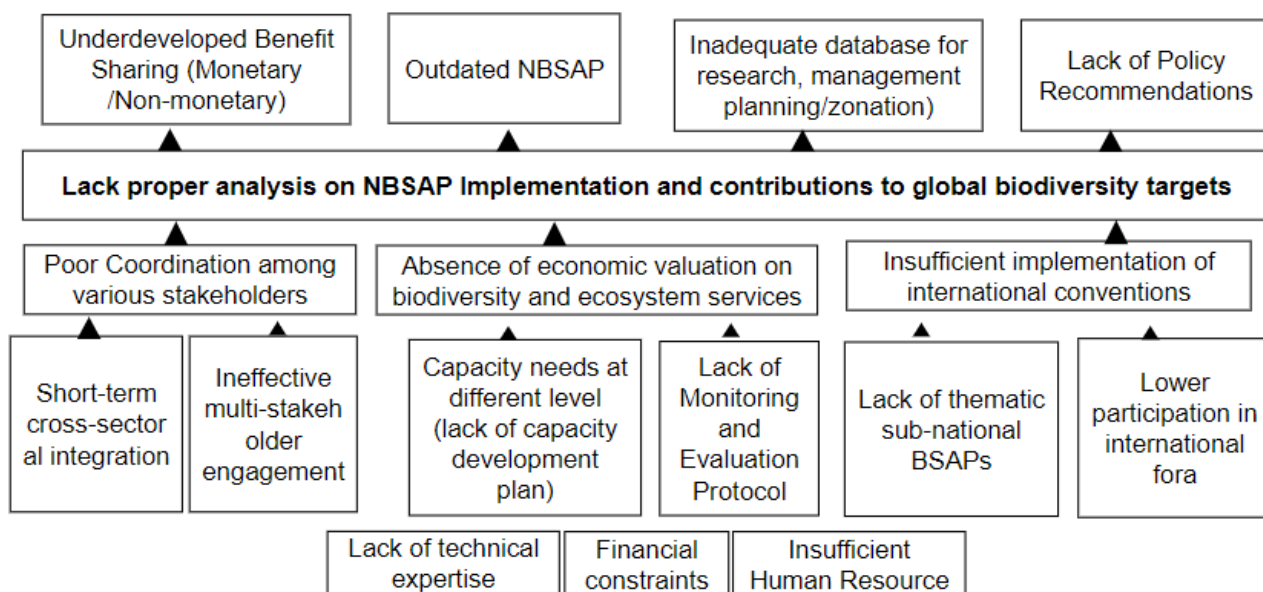
<https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/e6d3/cd1d/daf663719a03902a9b116c34/cop-15-l-25-en.pdf>

Do you think the current national biodiversity programs of your country would be in line with the targets and goals of Kunming-Montreal Global Framework?



- Based on Aichi Global Biodiversity Targets.
- Practicing sustainable forest & natural resource management through nature-based solutions such as forest plantation, ecosystem, habitat restoration & rehabilitation in support of Climate change mitigation.
- Livelihood improvement in support of poverty reduction & reduce dependence on natural resource (such as Community Forestry: option to promote traditional practices through empowerment to communities in resource governance).
- Protected Areas Establishment Targets (Integration of Terrestrial and Marine).
- Ex-situ, species protection and conservation.
- Mitigation measures for invasive alien species.
- Reduce threats/address main drivers of biodiversity loss.
- Enhance multisectoral/interagency cooperation.

### 3. Problem Tree for Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans

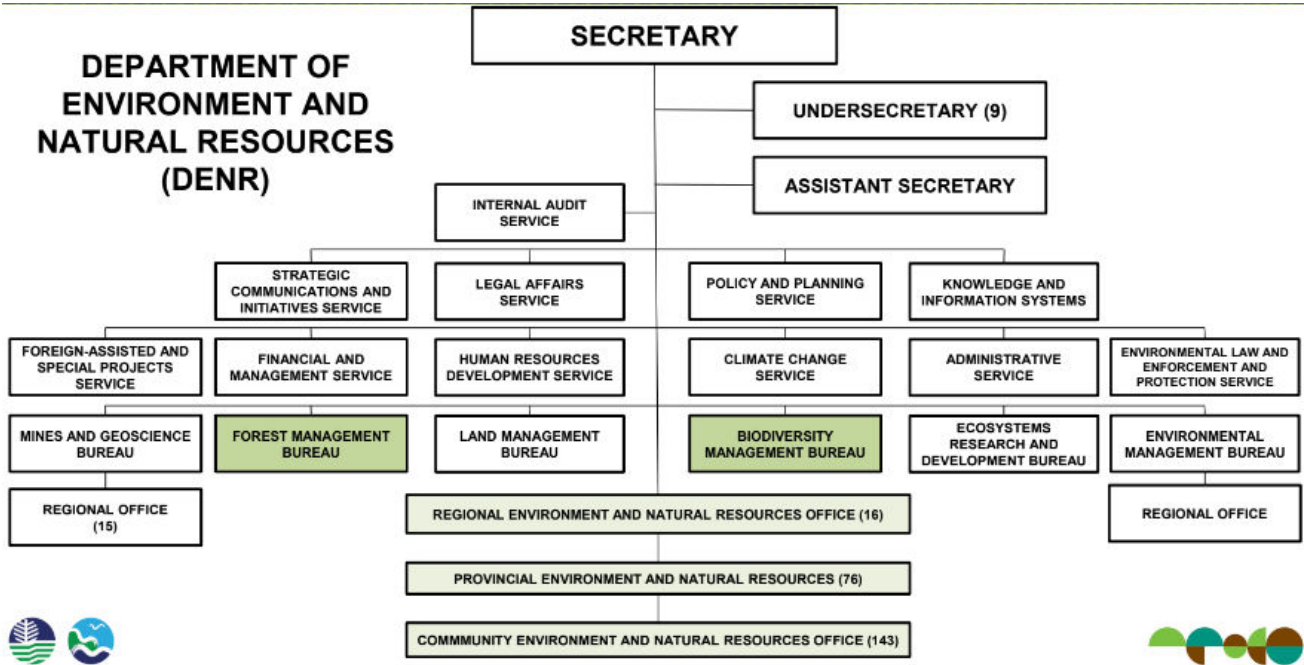


### 4. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Myanmar

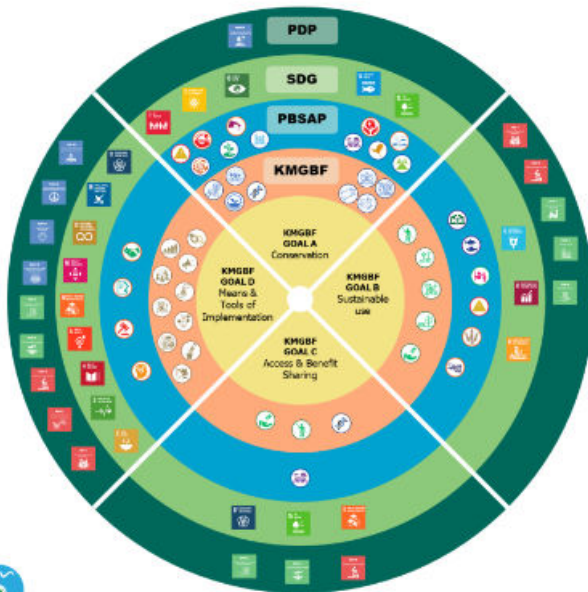
N/A

### 3.3.8 PHILIPPINES

#### 1. Organization Structure of Focal Department Responsible for Forest Biodiversity



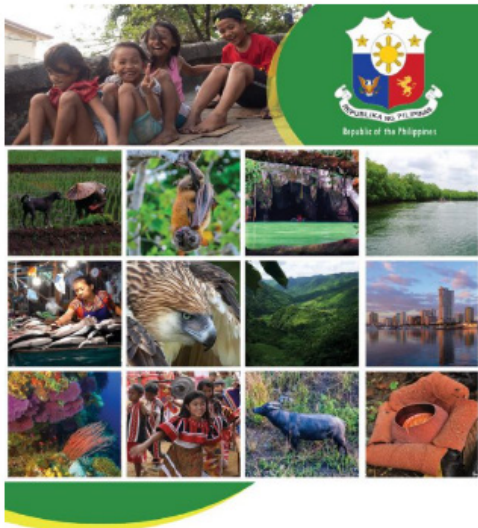
### PHILIPPINE BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN AND KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



**3 KMGBF Targets need to be addressed by the Philippines**

- 13 Access and Benefit-Sharing**
- 17 Manage Impacts of Biotechnology**
- 18 Climate Change**

## 2. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)



### PROTECTED AREA DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Covers the main in-situ measures to conserve biodiversity within and adjacent to protected areas

### PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE

Deals with the conservation and protection of wildlife and/or maintenance, restoration, and enhancement of their habitats

### MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES/ AREAS

Focuses on the sustainable management of coral reefs, sea grass beds, mangroves, mudflats, and water quality of coastal areas



**16**

on-track to achieve targets

**4**

with progress in insufficient rate

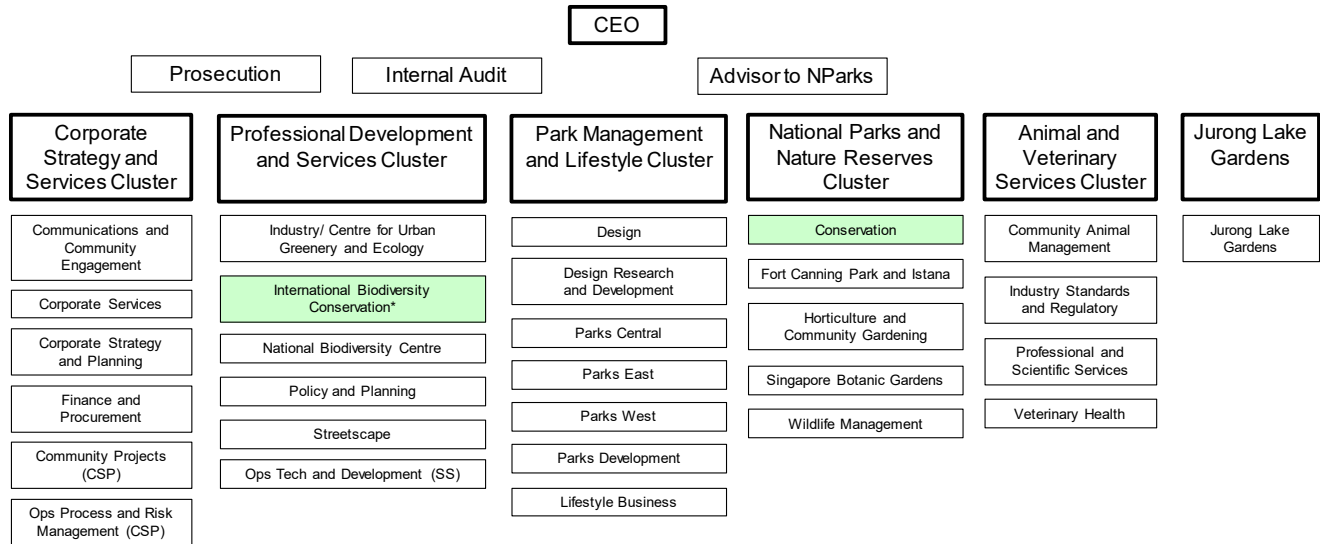




### 3.3.9 SINGAPORE

#### 1. Organization Structure of Focal Department Responsible for Forest Biodiversity

## National Parks Board, Singapore



#### 2. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

Singapore does not utilize the forests for extractive purposes. Singapore's forests are primarily used for conservation and recreation.

Singapore's biodiversity conservation efforts are guided by three policies:

- Singapore National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2009, 2019 - with national targets vis-à-vis Aichi Biodiversity Targets)
- Nature Conservation Master Plan (2015)
  - Conservation of Key Habitats
  - Habitat Enhancement, Restoration and Species Recovery
  - Applied Research in Conservation Biology and Planning
  - Community Stewardship and Outreach in Nature
- City in Nature Vision (2020 - 2030) – turning Singapore into a City in Nature
  - Extend our Natural Capital
  - Intensify Nature in our Gardens and Parks
  - Restore Nature into the Urban Landscape
  - Strengthen Connectivity between our Green Spaces
  - Community Stewardship
  - Advancing Digitalization, Science and Technology, Industry

Two examples of our forest conservation-related efforts include the:

- Forest Restoration Action Plan (2019)
  - Chart the restoration in the next 10 years to generate the secondary forests in the Nature Parks surrounding the two nature reserves, as well as disturbed patches within the nature reserves
  - Objective: to strengthen resilience of our native rainforests
  - Community involvement in planting and invasive weed management

- One Million Trees Movement (2020)  
As part of our efforts in transforming Singapore into a City in Nature, trees are planted in urban areas, streetscapes, parks and gardens, enhancement planting in Nature Reserves, Nature Parks etc. The number of trees has already exceeded more than 500,000.

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and Current NBSAPs

- Develop National Targets aligned with KMGBF  
Each Party would contribute to attain the goals and targets of the global biodiversity framework in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities. NParks is going to consult with the stakeholders – relevant agencies and Biodiversity Roundtable (biodiversity interest groups)
- Revise our NBSAP, incorporating the national targets - To be submitted prior to COP16 in second half of 2024
- Key challenges: half of the targets are dealing with issues outside the scope of traditional biodiversity conservation and requiring interagency cooperation

11 Targets under NParks' purview and related to biodiversity conservation:

- TARGET 2 – Restoration of degraded areas
- TARGET 3 – 30 by30
- TARGET 4 – Species conservation
- TARGET 5 – Trade of wild species
- TARGET 6 – IAS
- TARGET 9 – Wild species management
- TARGET 11 – Ecosystem services
- TARGET 12 – Green and blue urban spaces
- TARGET 13 – Access and benefit sharing
- TARGET 20 – Capacity-building
- TARGET 21 – Information access

12 Targets outside of NParks' purview and need to consult more widely:

- TARGET 1 – Biodiversity inclusive spatial planning
- TARGET 7 – Pollution
- TARGET 8 – Climate change and ocean acidification
- TARGET 10 – Agriculture/aquaculture/fisheries/forestry
- TARGET 14 – Development planning
- TARGET 15 – Business disclosures
- TARGET 16 – Sustainable consumption
- TARGET 17 – Biosafety measures
- TARGET 18 – Incentives
- TARGET 19 – Financial resources
- TARGET 22 – Gender-responsive decision-making
- TARGET 23 – Gender-responsive implementation of GBF

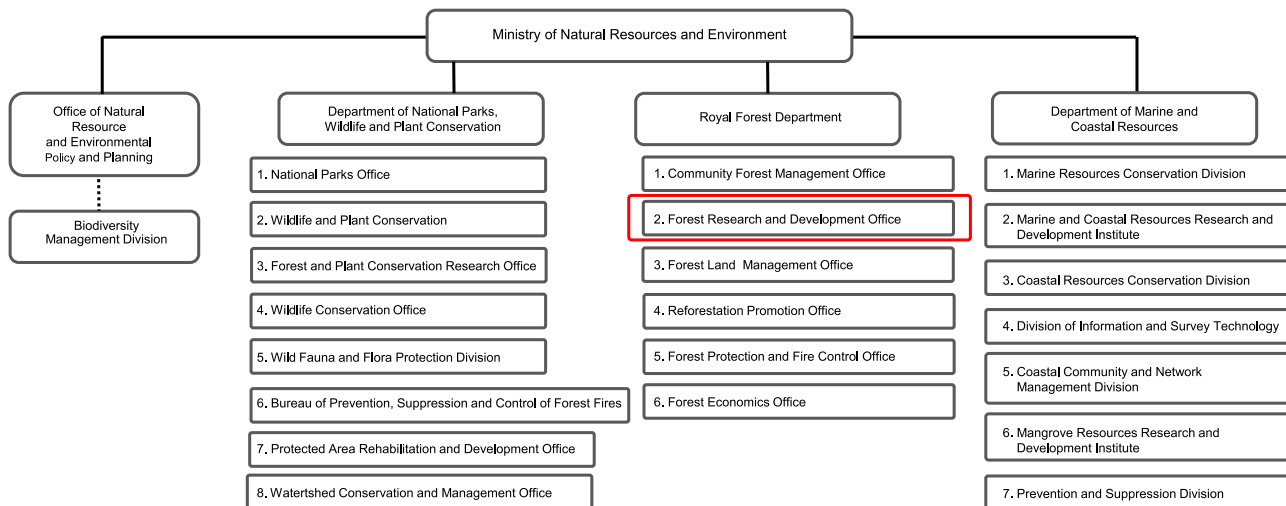


**4. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Singapore**

| Questions   | Answers  |
|---|--|
| <p>there certain kind of species which become the priority species in conservation program? If there is, why that species becomes the priority?</p> | <p>Yes, Singapore has a species recovery program. Our focus is on endemic species as well as the threatened species. We concluded the Singapore Red List Data Book 3rd Edition. We are looking at announcing the species that near to the brink of extinction. Currently there are 160 plant species and 60 animal species that we are focusing in terms of recovery.</p>  |
| <p>How does the community involvement affect the conservation program?</p>  | <p>It is important to involve the community in Singapore so they understand the need to conserve. The tradeoff between development and conservation is very real in Singapore. Unless the community understand the benefits of biodiversity, then they will learn and ask for the protection of these areas.</p>   |
| <p>Considering Singapore have limited spaces, how does it manage to achieve 1 million tree planting</p>   | <p>Currently we have about 7 million tree and 1 million tree to be added to that amount. We are very creative so if you look at our streetscapes, we plant a forest tier structure instead of one tree. After every few meters we are actually planting in between. We are also planting in the industrial estates, schools, etc. we are now enriching the planting mainly on our streetscapes. But in our nature reserve we are buffering it by our planting.</p> |

### 3.3.10 THAILAND

#### 1. Organization Structure of Focal Department Responsible for Forest Biodiversity



#### 2. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

Three National Biodiversity Programs in Thailand

##### 2.1. Protected Area Conservation Project

- ASEAN Heritage Parks are defined as protected area is highly important representative of the region's ecosystems. Thailand has become part of the ASEAN and rectified in the ASEAN declaration on ASEAN Heritage Parks.
- The protected areas of Thailand that have been selected to be an ASEAN Heritage Parks are 7 areas and are protected by the Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation (DNP).





## 2.2. Restoration and Population Rehabilitation Project of Threatened Species

- Tigers project aims to increase tiger population by Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation, supported by IUCN, WWF, GEF5, and other sections.



### 2.3. Private and Public Sector Partnerships for Biodiversity Projects

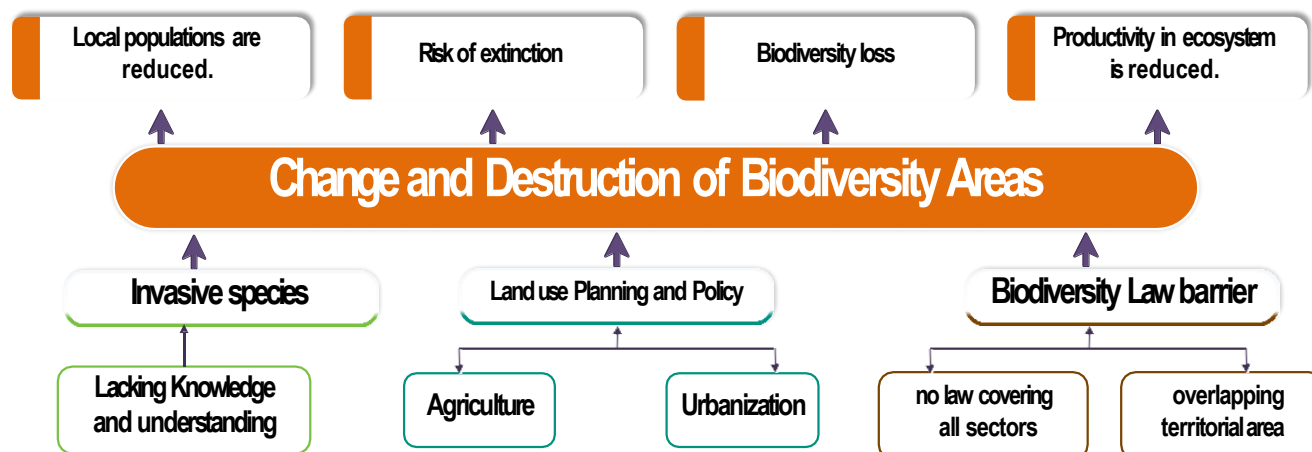
- National Community Forest Award
- CPF: RAK-NI VES Project at Pasak Watershade Khao Praya Doen Tong. The community group cooperated with Royal Forest Department in reforestation outside the protected area.

Among the three projects, Tiger Population Rehabilitation Project is the most successful in a comprehensive manner. Thailand is one of the 13 countries that are habitats of tigers. The country has successfully increased the tiger population more than double of its tiger population due to its participation in the Global Tiger Permit in 2010. The goal of this agreement was to develop a plan to increase the tiger population to 1.5 times by the next Tiger lunar year, which was in 2022. This success was achieved through collaboration and participation of the communities, research, and utilization of modern technologies, such as implementing the SMART Patrol system for monitoring in all protected forest areas. Also, there has been a shift in mindset towards addressing the global issue of human-wildlife conflict by fostering Wildlife Friendly Communities. The communities residing near forested or boundary areas, which have previously experienced challenges with wildlife, are transitioning from mono-crop agriculture to cultivating medicinal herbs and embracing organic farming practices.

#### Do you think the current national biodiversity programs of your country would be in line with the targets and goals of Kunming-Montreal Global Framework?

I think national biodiversity programs in Thailand would be in line with the targets and goals of Kunming-Montreal Global Framework. Thailand expected that 80% of targets will be achieve and the other 20% has making progress that is establishing to awareness, financial, management of invasive species and benefits sharing.

### 3. Problem Tree for Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans



### 4. Questions & Answers for Country Report Presentation of Mongolia

| Questions   | Answers |
|---|---------|
| The community forest projects are very good examples of involving community in conservation efforts. Do you have examples of the benefits that the communities have gained from well-managed forest and how these benefits can be used to convince more communities to participate in the initiative, to increase a number of community forest? | N/A     |

### 3.3.11 TIMOR-LESTE

#### 1. Organization Structure of Focal Department Responsible for Forest Biodiversity

National Direction of protection Conservation development of Eco tourism

And Department of Protected Area and Forest Conservation

#### 2. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

Based on Timor-Leste law number: 5/2016, there are 46 protected areas consist of 44 areas in terrestrial land and 2 coastal/marine areas. The objectives of protected area are to protect symbols of culture, historical, and biodiversity.

National Biodiversity Programs in Timor-Leste:

##### 2.1. Birds Life International Project

The project by Birds Life International Agency aimed to identify the birds or other animals in National Parks Nino Konis Santana Lospalos.

##### 2.2. mangrove protection project in Metinaro Dili

Beside mangrove protection, the project supported by UNDP also aims to develop ecotourism in the area as alternative livelihood.

##### 2.3. Protected area mapping

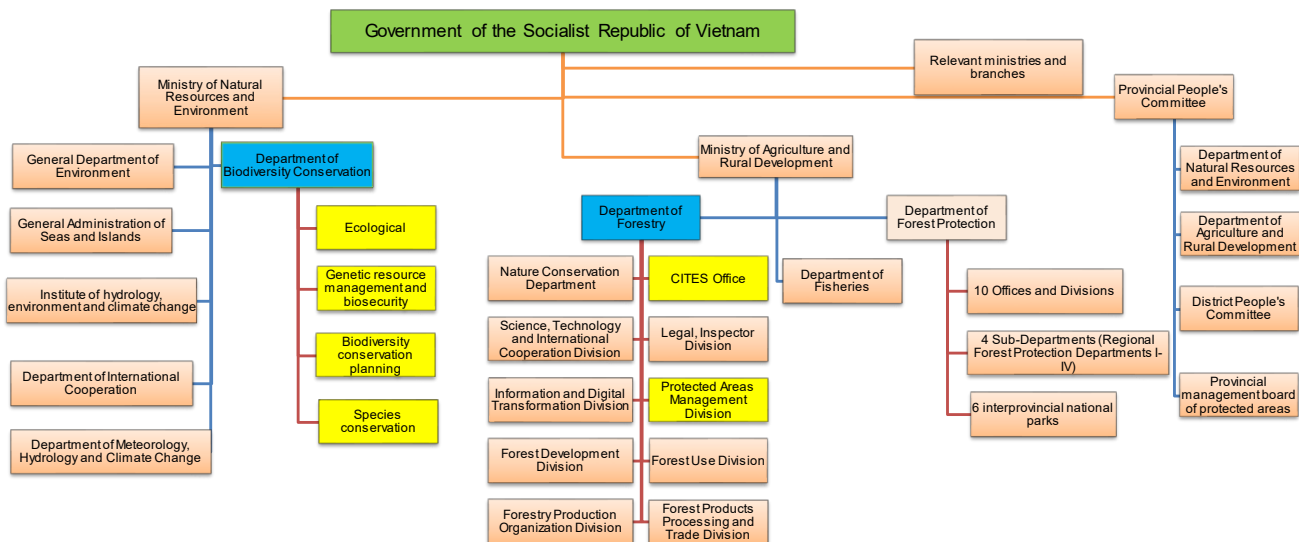
This project is facilitated by GEF (Global Environment Facility) in partnership with the government for are-mapping.

#### 3. Problem Tree for Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans

Biodiversity has been destroyed by people because they depend on biodiversity resources. The unemployment rate and the lack of public awareness of the importance of preserving nature are also the causes of biodiversity loss. Therefore, creating alternative livelihood and raising public awareness are the solutions to protect the biodiversity.

### 3.3.12 VIETNAM

#### 1. Organization Structure of Focal Department Responsible for Forest Biodiversity



#### 2. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

2.1. National Action Plan on Biodiversity to 2010 and Orientation to 2020 (BAP 2007) Decision No. 79/2007/QĐ-TTg dated May 31, 2007

- The area of protected natural ecosystems is increasing
- Newly discovered species contribute a lot to science
- The genetic resources are preserved and kept to promote their value in the work of selecting, breeding

2.2. National strategy on biodiversity to 2020, vision to 2030. Decision No. 1250/QĐ-TTg dated May 31, 2013

- Conservation of natural ecosystems
- Conservation of endangered, precious and rare wild species and domestic animals and plants
- Sustainable use and implementation of a mechanism for rational sharing of benefits from ecosystem services and biodiversity
- Control activities that adversely affect biodiversity
- Conservation of biodiversity in the context of climate change

2.3. National strategy on biodiversity to 2030, vision to 2050. Decision No. 149/QĐ-TTg dated January 28, 2022

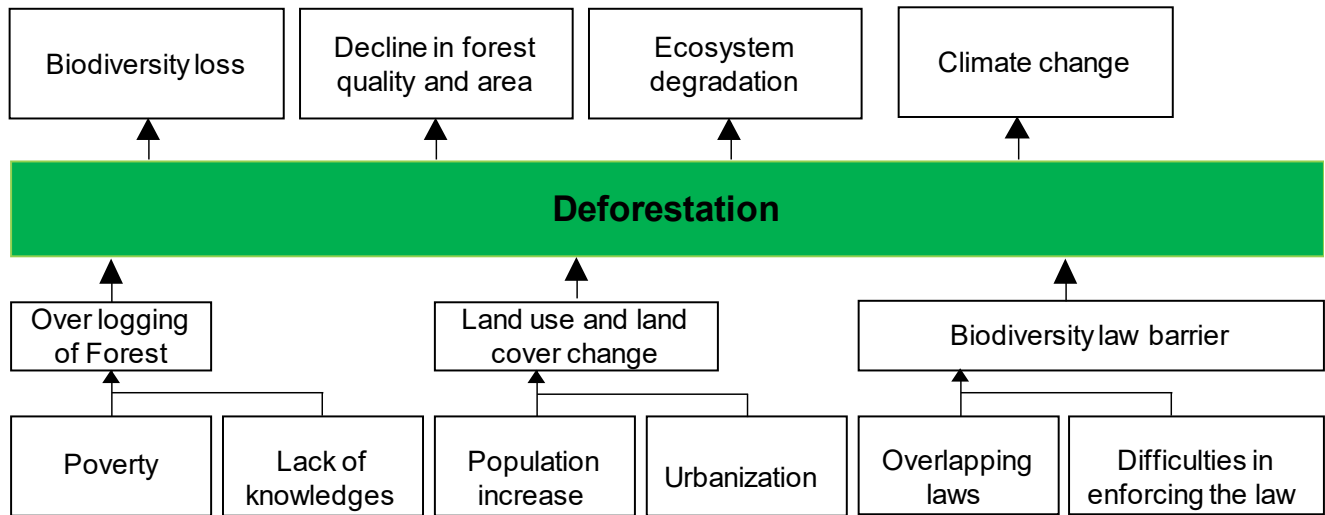
- Enhance conservation and restoration of biodiversity
- Conservation and restoration of endangered wild species, especially endangered, precious and rare animals prioritized for protection, and migratory species
- Strengthen conservation of genetic resources, manage access to genetic resources, share benefits and protect traditional knowledge about genetic resources
- Assess and promote the benefits of biodiversity for sustainable development, disaster prevention and adaptation to climate change
- Control activities that have a negative impact on biodiversity

Donor: Vietnamese Government

International Donors are: WWF, FFI, AFoCO, SIDA, USAID, JICA, GIZ, ADB, GEF

Rufford foundation Nagao Natural Environment Foundation (Japan)

3. Problem Tree for Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans



## 4. WORKSHOP SCHEDULE (Korea Standard Time, GMT +09)

| Day                  | Time               | Activity   | Remark          |
|----------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------|
|                      | Self - paced       | <b>Self-study</b>  | Participants    |
| <b>June 12 (Mon)</b> | 15:00-17:00 (120') | Check and confirm Zoom application connection<br>Introduction on assigned roles of the participants                                    | RETC            |
| <b>June 13 (Tue)</b> | 10:30-11:00 (30')  | Zoom Check-in  |                 |
|                      | 11:00-11:30 (30')  | Opening Ceremony & Introduction of participants  | RETC            |
|                      | 11:30-12:00 (30')  | Orientation for Participants' Roles and Group Work   | RETC            |
|                      | 12:00-13:00 (60')  | Keynote address 1: Decoding Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and its potentials in the promotion of FLR/REDD+ activities               | Resource person |
|                      | 13:00-14:00 (60')  | Keynote address 2: ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests | Resource person |
|                      | 14:00-15:00 (60')  | Break  |                 |
|                      | 15:00-16:45 (105') | Presentation 1: Country Report on Major Constraints in the Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans           | Participants    |
|                      | 16:45-17:00 (15')  | Daily feedback and housekeeping announcement   | RETC            |
| <b>June 14 (Wed)</b> | 12:30-13:00 (30')  | Recap on the previous day (Keynote 1 & 2)  | RETC & ITTO     |
|                      | 13:00-13:45 (45')  | Session 1: Integrating Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management: What are the Gaps and Challenges?                  | Resource person |
|                      | 13:45-14:30 (45')  | Session 2: Reflecting Key Messages of GBF in Planning the National Forest Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan                        | Resource person |
|                      | 14:30-15:30 (60')  | Break  |                 |
|                      | 15:30-16:15 (45')  | Session 3: Data Reporting Tool (DaRT) for Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)   | Waseda Univ.    |
|                      | 16:15-17:00 (45')  | Session 4: Promoting Genetic Conservation through Seed Vault   | KFS             |
|                      | 17:00-17:15 (15')  | Break  |                 |
|                      | 17:15-17:45 (30')  | Discussion 1: Development of Regional Problem Tree & Main Cause Analysis   | ITTO            |
|                      | 17:45-18:00 (15')  | Daily feedback and housekeeping announcement   | AFoCO           |
| <b>June 15 (Tue)</b> | 12:30-13:30 (60')  | Recap on the previous day (Session 1,2,3,4)  | RETC            |
|                      | 13:30-15:00 (90')  | Presentation 2: Action Plan  | RETC            |
|                      | 14:00-15:00 (60')  | Presentation 3: Country proposal for FLR/REDD+ project   | Participants    |
|                      | 15:00-16:00 (60')  | Break  |                 |
|                      | 16:00-17:00 (60')  | Discussion 2: Development of a Regional Objective Tree & Way Forward   | Participants    |
|                      | 17:00-17:30 (30')  | Closing Ceremony   | RETC            |



## 5. SESSION SUMMARY AND OUTPUTS

### 5.1 KEYNOTE ADDRESS 1. KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK AND FOREST-RELATED TARGETS

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>A. Session Overview</b>  | This session will give an overview of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It will also explain KM-GBF targets which could be achieved through forest and forestry activities.   |
| <b>B. Learning Outcomes</b> | <p>At the end of this session, participants will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the Kunming Global Biodiversity Framework</li> <li>• Learn the target and goals of KM-GBF</li> <li>• Analyze subject in forestry sector to be affected by GBF</li> <li>• Learn potential partnerships with the private sector and funding opportunities</li> </ul>   |
| <b>C. Content</b>           | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) including indicators, monitoring activities, and capacity building</li> <li>2. Unpacking the forest-related goals of the KM GBF</li> <li>3. Key sectors and linkages of GBF to forest biodiversity</li> <li>4. Partnership through capacity-building activities</li> <li>5. Future funding opportunities for biodiversity conservation projects</li> </ol>  |
| <b>D. Highlights</b>        | <p>What have we learned from Aichi targets (2011-2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deforestation rate slowed down by 1/3</li> <li>• Successful cases of eradication of invasive</li> <li>• Protected area increase</li> <li>• Extinction rate</li> <li>• Financial resources doubled</li> </ul> <p>Kunming –Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework- Unpacking Forest Agenda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targets 1, 2, 3 → area based targets (avoid, restore, protect)</li> <li>• Target 5 → Avoid overexploitation of wild species</li> <li>• Target 8 → enhance forest resilience, reduce negative impact of climate action on biodiversity</li> <li>• Targets 10, 11, 12 → managed forests for contribution to people</li> <li>• Target 15 → Sustainable business</li> <li>• Targets 18,19 → Forest Finance</li> <li>• Targets 22, 23 → Human rights based approach</li> </ul> <p>National-Level Action: Policy and Mainstreaming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan forest restoration</li> <li>• Sustainable forest management to support people and biodiversity</li> <li>• Ensure broad stakeholder involvement and mainstreaming</li> <li>• Ensure a whole of society approach to the NBSAP development and implementation</li> <li>• Map existing national targets from NBSAP and other plans to the GBF</li> <li>• Revise or update the NBSAP</li> <li>• Identify non state actor commitments and indicators</li> <li>• National reports in 2026 and 2029</li> </ul> |

**E. Interventions**

- **Dr. Ma (ITTO)**
  - Which target should be highlighted in the NBSAP for the forestry sector?
  - Regarding target 4, I see that there is the target 4 has link with the OECM, could you elaborate the potential of OECM in achieving KM GBF target?

Response:

  - It would be in an effective way if the country starts with a few targets and use those targets as the entry points. When we talk about the forest sector, the target on the sustainable business is very important. The GBF will be looking at supporting small scale producers and sustainable supply chain. I would emphasize target 15 and target 16 of the GBF when we're talking about mainstreaming biodiversity into force; preventing further forest loss from the business and the commodities. It is also important to bring the targets on the human-rights based approach by working with local communities. The conservation activities should bring benefit for the local community.
  - OECM is an area which still need more formal guidance because this is between the protected areas and managed landscapes. With the OECM, we are looking at those areas which have strong biodiversity outcomes which means that there are some level of conservation and protection. But those areas are the areas where the sustainable use is allowed. As you said, OECM would be an important contribution and play the balance when many countries hardly increase protected areas.
- **Khin Nyein San(Myanmar)**
  - Does CBD plan to analyze the contributions or impact on NBSAP on biodiversity and forestry sector of parties? Myanmar would need the capacity to develop mechanism such as monitoring& evaluation, resource mobilization, and planning the capacity development.

Response:

  - CBD will do this analysis. The countries will submit NBSAP and the national target next year (Cops 16). The first reporting will take place 2 years after which is in 2026. Basically in 2026, we will analyze the NBSAP and the national boards on whether we are on the right track or whether those commitments are not enough for us. Also, we will be able to analyze the impact of those policies and NBSAPs. We would also like to see the regional and the global level analysis in terms of the forestry sector.
- **Soozin (RETC)**
  - I would like to know how the GBF fund is considering the budget allocation to cover the possible activities in the future. I'd also like to know what would be the first step to access the fund in order to support the member countries. We would like to develop some kind of regional level of capacity building program and support the local entrepreneurs, utilizing one of your target, target 15 on sustainable business. So I would like to know whether we are eligible to be engaged in that kind of development of the program regional level program.

Response:

  - GBF fund is still under discussion. It will be presented to the council this June. Of course, the capacity building is one of the components. There is no estimation on how much it will go to the specific. But, I'm sure that (capacity building) will be the requirements for each of the project, because it has already decided that implementation should go through a dedicated capacity building. In terms of access to the fund for the regional agencies like AFoCO, since it will be operated by GEF, I believe the most of the GEF requirements will be applied. If you're one of the implementing agency, you can apply to GEF. If you are not, you could partner with one of the implementing agency of the GEF. I would also like to mention another program which is now under establishment, it is called NBSAP acceleration fund. It's being negotiated right now. It's supported by the German Government. The program will match the demand of the country oor the region with the donor. We still don't have the architecture yet, but that could be the alternative funding.
- **Andrew (Philippines)**
  - As other targets still don't have headline indicators, when will the indicators of KMGBF be finalized?
  - Is carbon accounting/market considered to be included in the updating of NBSAP to support the local communities and protection of biodiversity?

Response:

  - The ad hoc expert group for the indicators has already established. The meeting will be around October this year so the indicators or the missing methodologies should be developed by the expert group soon.

| <p><b>E. Interventions</b></p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• So far, carbon market is not included in the NBSAP. But it probably can be included under the target 19 which talks about innovative financial responses. So that's where the carbon accounting would be introduced. It is not specifically on the carbon accounting, but talk about the biodiversity positive carbon credits. Through this target, that's how the carbon market could be channeled in the NBSAP. So this also an important area of work with forest, that specifically would be affected. But at the same time, it will be interesting to learn whether the member countries already have the experience on that</li> <li>• <b>Hassan Ibrahim (Singapore)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do you think the bridge to synergize with other MEAs (e.g. UNFCCC) can be built?</li> <li>• Are Secretariat of MEAs having conversations with one another, noting that all processes are party-driven?</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absolutely the MEAs, and especially real conventions as UNCCD and CBD have a jointly zoom group. It's a group which connects the senior management and executive secretary. That level of work is accelerated right now, because we understand that we need to work climate change, biodiversity, and forest degradation issues at the same time, all 3 global crises. We're also discussing the priority components at the technical level across the convention. We strongly believe that we have to build the synergies and the partnership at the secretariat level. We see that these synergies should also take place at the country level so that the countries would also give a stronger mandate like decision on the synergies. As you said, this is a party-driven process</li> </ul>  |           |          |                      |      |                          |      |  |      |                       |      |   |      |   |      |       |   |   |  |   |   |          |  |    |                      |       |                |       |                             |
|---|--|-----------|----------|----------------------|------|--------------------------|------|--|------|-----------------------|------|---|------|---|------|-------|---|---|--|---|---|----------|--|----|----------------------|-------|----------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| <p><b>F. Observation and Knowledge</b></p>                                | <p>Lessons learned from the past decade (Aichi Biodiversity Targets)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced deforestation rate</li> <li>• Eradication of invasive species (few successful cases)</li> <li>• Protected area Increased</li> <li>• Extinction rate reduced</li> <li>• CBD parties adopted NBSAPs</li> </ul> <p>A Package of 6 Decisions for Framework</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="437 1160 1417 1442"> <thead> <tr> <th>Framework</th> <th>Decision</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kunming-Montreal GBF</td> <td>15/4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GBF Monitoring Framework</td> <td>15/5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reposting, and review</td> <td>15/6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Resource mobilization</td> <td>15/7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capacity-building and development of technical and scientific cooperation</td> <td>15/8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Digital sequence information on genetic resources</td> <td>15/9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Forest related GBF targets</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="437 1503 1417 1787"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1,2,3</td> <td>Area-based targets (avoid,restore, protect)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Avoid overexploitation of wild species</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Enhance forest resilience, reduce negative impact of climate action on biodiversity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10,11,12</td> <td>Managed forests for contribution to people</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15</td> <td>Sustainable business</td> </tr> <tr> <td>18,19</td> <td>Forest finance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22,23</td> <td>Human rights based approach</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>NBSAP Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure a whole-of-society approach to the NBSAP development and implementation</li> <li>• Map existing national targets form NBSAP and other plans to the GBF</li> <li>• Revise or update the NBSAP (aligned with the GBF); submitted to COP 16 in 2024</li> <li>• Identify non-state actor commitments, identify indicators, including the headline indicators</li> <li>• Decision 15/6 presents national reports in 2026 and 2029</li> </ul> | Framework | Decision | Kunming-Montreal GBF | 15/4 | GBF Monitoring Framework | 15/5 | Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reposting, and review | 15/6 | Resource mobilization | 15/7 | Capacity-building and development of technical and scientific cooperation | 15/8 | Digital sequence information on genetic resources | 15/9 | 1,2,3 | Area-based targets (avoid,restore, protect) | 5 | Avoid overexploitation of wild species | 8 | Enhance forest resilience, reduce negative impact of climate action on biodiversity | 10,11,12 | Managed forests for contribution to people | 15 | Sustainable business | 18,19 | Forest finance | 22,23 | Human rights based approach |
| Framework   | Decision   |           |          |                      |      |                          |      |  |      |                       |      |   |      |   |      |       |   |   |  |   |   |          |  |    |                      |       |                |       |                             |
| Kunming-Montreal GBF  | 15/4   |           |          |                      |      |                          |      |  |      |                       |      |   |      |   |      |       |   |   |  |   |   |          |  |    |                      |       |                |       |                             |
| GBF Monitoring Framework  | 15/5   |           |          |                      |      |                          |      |  |      |                       |      |   |      |   |      |       |   |   |  |   |   |          |  |    |                      |       |                |       |                             |
| Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reposting, and review                | 15/6   |           |          |                      |      |                          |      |  |      |                       |      |   |      |   |      |       |   |   |  |   |   |          |  |    |                      |       |                |       |                             |
| Resource mobilization   | 15/7   |           |          |                      |      |                          |      |  |      |                       |      |   |      |   |      |       |   |   |  |   |   |          |  |    |                      |       |                |       |                             |
| Capacity-building and development of technical and scientific cooperation | 15/8   |           |          |                      |      |                          |      |  |      |                       |      |   |      |   |      |       |   |   |  |   |   |          |  |    |                      |       |                |       |                             |
| Digital sequence information on genetic resources                         | 15/9   |           |          |                      |      |                          |      |  |      |                       |      |   |      |   |      |       |   |   |  |   |   |          |  |    |                      |       |                |       |                             |
| 1,2,3   | Area-based targets (avoid,restore, protect)  |           |          |                      |      |                          |      |  |      |                       |      |   |      |   |      |       |   |   |  |   |   |          |  |    |                      |       |                |       |                             |
| 5   | Avoid overexploitation of wild species   |           |          |                      |      |                          |      |  |      |                       |      |   |      |   |      |       |   |   |  |   |   |          |  |    |                      |       |                |       |                             |
| 8   | Enhance forest resilience, reduce negative impact of climate action on biodiversity  |           |          |                      |      |                          |      |  |      |                       |      |   |      |   |      |       |   |   |  |   |   |          |  |    |                      |       |                |       |                             |
| 10,11,12  | Managed forests for contribution to people   |           |          |                      |      |                          |      |  |      |                       |      |   |      |   |      |       |   |   |  |   |   |          |  |    |                      |       |                |       |                             |
| 15  | Sustainable business   |           |          |                      |      |                          |      |  |      |                       |      |   |      |   |      |       |   |   |  |   |   |          |  |    |                      |       |                |       |                             |
| 18,19   | Forest finance   |           |          |                      |      |                          |      |  |      |                       |      |   |      |   |      |       |   |   |  |   |   |          |  |    |                      |       |                |       |                             |
| 22,23   | Human rights based approach  |           |          |                      |      |                          |      |  |      |                       |      |   |      |   |      |       |   |   |  |   |   |          |  |    |                      |       |                |       |                             |

## 5.2 KEYNOTE ADDRESS 2. ITTO/IUCN GUIDELINES FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY IN TROPICAL TIMBER PRODUCTION FORESTS

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>A. Session Overview</b>  | This session will introduce principles, guidelines, and priority action in the sustainable use of biodiversity, especially in tropical timber production forests.   |
| <b>B. Learning Outcomes</b> | <p>At the end of this session, participants will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know the importance of sustainable use of biodiversity</li> <li>• Understand the principles, guidelines, and priority actions</li> <li>• Learn successful sustainable use in tropical timber production forest</li> </ul>   |
| <b>C. Content</b>           | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What sustainable use of biodiversity is in timber production forests</li> <li>2. Principles, guidelines, and priority actions on sustainable use of biodiversity</li> </ol>   |
| <b>D. Highlights</b>        | <p>Introduction to ITTO and Tropical Forests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ITTO Policy Guidelines on Tropical Forest Management</li> <li>• ITTO Programme Lines</li> <li>• Tropical and subtropical forest have the largest proportion of the worlds (56%)</li> </ul> <p>Potential of Biodiversity Conservation in Tropical Production Landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The IUCN Protected Area Categories</li> <li>• CBD-Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs)</li> <li>• UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Program</li> <li>• Landscape –level consideration</li> <li>• Adaptive management and monitoring</li> </ul> <p>Principles in ITTO/IUCN Biodiversity Conservation Guidelines</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sovereignty and societal choice</li> <li>2. International commitments</li> <li>3. Political commitment, policies and laws</li> <li>4. Land use and spatial planning</li> <li>5. Decentralization, forest tenure and natural resource access rights</li> <li>6. Incentives</li> <li>7. Knowledge, learning, technology transfer and capacity building</li> <li>8. Managing tropical production forests at a landscape scale</li> <li>9. Biodiversity considerations at the forest management unit level</li> <li>10. Biodiversity conservation in planted forests</li> <li>11. Maintaining functioning forest ecosystems</li> </ol> <p>Lessons learned from the implementation of ITTO/CBD Collaborative Initiative for Tropical Forest Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The emerald triangle protected forests complex</li> <li>• Community Based Restoration and Sustainable Management of Vulnerable Forests of the Rewa Delta, Fiji</li> <li>• Sustainable Management of Tropical Rainforests and Biodiversity Conservation in the ITTO Congo Basin Countries</li> </ul> <p>Way Forward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy tropical production forests</li> <li>• Involving indigenous peoples and local communities</li> <li>• Integration of biodiversity conservation</li> <li>• scale-up mobilization of expertise and funding for biodiversity conservation</li> </ul> |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>E. Interventions</b></p>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Soozin (RETC)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The future actions I'd like to know how ITTO would like to approach the next level of the biodiversity support to the member countries, especially in terms of capacity building? Do you have another plan to develop new guidelines under the KMGBF? Is there a chance of collaboration between AFoCO and ITTO?</li> </ul> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is important to collaborate especially in term of capacity building. Today's workshop highlighted targets of KMGBF and how we achieve such of targets. So for the next step, we should concern in policy making. Somehow we can provide guidelines or learning modules regarding the KM-GBF for the policy makers or the civil servants. We can present them in many ways such as conference, workshops, or public consultation.</li> <li>• Second thing, we can organize field workshops visiting certain area and learn certain ecosystem management within the country.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Hassan (Singapore)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is ITTO in the midst of preparing or releasing new sets of "Guidelines for conserving Biodiversity in production forests, considering the last one is released in 2008 and the first in 1993 (so over 15-years interval)?</li> <li>• Does ITTO have monitoring/reporting mechanism to ensure its members adhere voluntarily or otherwise to these guidelines?</li> </ul> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We had a survey about the implementation of the guidelines, the impact, and the limitation. From that we learned that although the guideline is important, we should more appreciate the capacity building activities. They provide more overviews to improve the guideline. We saw some weaknesses and we are in the process to improve the guideline</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Alvian (Indonesia)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is ITTO preparing guidelines to conserving riparian biodiversity and how can community engagement and participation in buffer zone conservation initiatives contribute to the protection of biodiversity?</li> </ul> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• we had this kind of guideline in 2009 and also some projects. But it was not project based guidelines. In term of Indonesia, we are working with the standardization agency to promote the standardization in biodiversity; what would be the efficient and effective ways to conserve the biodiversity.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| <p><b>F. Obervation and Knowledge</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy and sustainably managed tropical production forests, enhance the biodiversity value;</li> <li>• Integrating biodiversity conservation objectives into Forest Management Plans (FMP) is crucial for achieving biodiversity conservation and sustainable timber harvesting and production;</li> <li>• Regular consultations with relevant stakeholders are crucial for the successful implementation any project addressing conservation and sustainable forest management.</li> </ul>   |

## 5.3 SESSION 1. INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT: WHAT ARE THE GAPS AND CHALLENGES

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <p><b>A. Session Overview</b></p>  | <p>This session will explain the importance of strengthening ecological coherence and resilience as a necessary condition for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.</p>   |
| <p><b>B. Learning Outcomes</b></p> | <p>At the end of this session, participants will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learn the implementation of biodiversity networks e.g. conservation efforts and global funding on biodiversity conservation</li> <li>• Know the gap and challenges in implementing biodiversity conservation SFM</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>C. Content</b></p>           | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction: objectives and principles</li> <li>2. Challenges: land tenure issues, high conservation value area, social, political, and economical limitation, biodiversity loss, invasive alien species</li> <li>3. Gaps: bio-corridors, bio-cultural conservation, climate-smart management, biosecurity, species conservation plans for threatened species</li> <li>4. Case study on Indonesia's biodiversity network</li> </ol>   |
| <p><b>D. Highlights</b></p>        | <p>Common problems in Biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity loss and flora /fauna extinction</li> <li>• Forest fragmentation</li> <li>• Change of culture and people's lifestyle – affect to the landscape form and shape</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Land Use change due to increase in human population and change in people's lifestyle and culture</li> </ul> <p>The gaps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Differences in approach between the concept of biodiversity conservation and sustainable forest management</li> <li>• The goals of biodiversity conservation and sustainable forest management are conflicting</li> <li>• Lack of awareness and capacity</li> <li>• Weak monitoring and data management</li> <li>• Policy and Legal Frameworks which is often conflicting</li> <li>• Socioeconomic considerations</li> <li>• Climate change impacts</li> <li>• Stakeholder Collaboration</li> </ul> <p>The 5 Principles of integrating Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Interconnected of ecosystem and avoid biodiversity loss</li> <li>2. Maintenance of ecosystem services</li> <li>3. In support to climate change adaption</li> <li>4. Promote the sustainable development</li> <li>5. Reduce risk by mitigation and adaptation</li> </ol> |
| <p><b>E. Interventions</b></p>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ike (RETC)</b></li> </ul> <p>Indonesia and Vietnam Country Report Presenters stated that the overlapping laws are the core problem of Biodiversity conservation in their country.</p> <p>How to address this problem?</p> <p>Could you share your experience in addressing the pest infestation and invasive species problem?</p>  |

## E. Interventions

Response:

- This is economic battle between economic demand and the conservation. There is a tool developed to make a wise decision in sustainable development while protecting the natural resources, e.g. HCV (high conservation value). HCV aims at protecting the remaining forest area which is very rich in biodiversity and genetic resources. This tool helps the government to decide the area that is eligible for minimizing the environmental impact while optimizing the utilization of the natural resources. This tool can filter the critical component of biodiversity that need to be maintained/protected. The conservation actually is utilization of natural resources wisely or sustainably.
- It is difficult to say one species becoming invasive species at one time because it happens in process. But, the introduction of new species to new habitat comes with consequences. If the new species adapt well to the environment and there is no natural enemy, then it will become invasive species. Therefore, we need to have pest management/control using chemical/biological agents.
- The species used in biological control should be endemic or local species or else it become invasive species. Also, host specific testing is one of the preventive procedures for invasive species. If you are not sure you can control the biological agents, it's better to manually eradicate using farming tools instead of chemical agents which harmful for the soil.

- **Phung Thi Tuyen (Vietnam)**

- What are the solutions to conserve the endangered species in Indonesia?

Response:

- The government's programs regarding endangered species in-situ conservation are the establishing of National Park, protected areas, and High Conservation Value. We select the area where we found the endangered species.
- For ex-situ conservation, we develop Taman Kehati (Biodiversity Garden) and sanctuary. If possible, we also do captive breeding for priority species to be conserved. Also other programs to increase the population in the wild. We also collaborate with the national organization in saving endangered species.

- **Hassan Ibrahim (Singapore)**

- Following up on your invasive species management, could I ask what measures and safeguards do Indonesia undertake before introducing new non-native species into the landscape (either for forestry practices or horticulture).
- Are there tests to ensure that the newly introduced species would not be invasive?

Response:

- We have a regulation to conduct risk assessment for the organism that potentially become invasive species in pre-border, at-border, and post-border quarantine.
- From this process, we know the status of the organism and decide on how to manage it such as eradicate the species.

- **Andrew M Norprada (Philippines)**

- Is there a new technology (e.g. IT equipments, phone apps, etc.) currently being used in Indonesia to conserve priority species?

Response:

- We are developing the technology to easily identify the new species or exotic species coming into the new habitat. We are also establishing the quick risk assessment procedures for early detection and rapid response.
- We have a project funded by GEF on removing barriers on invasive species. We collaborate with UNEP but we haven't yet come up with the tool. It's not easy to collect the data and to hire the application developer.
- However, the project is still on going for another five years in Indonesia. If it has already been developed, we can share it with other countries or our fellow country such as ASEAN countries.

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| <p><b>E. Interventions</b></p>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Antun Puspanti (Indonesia)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• would like to know your thought about the plan of IKN (new capital) in regard with the biodiversity conservation.</li> <li>Response:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I am in difficult situation to give comment on this because I am also in one of the panel for IKN. What I can say that we try to conserve the nature as much as we can, live in harmony with the nature.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Angie Lou (Philippine)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does your country implements forest certification system for sustainable forest management? If yes, kindly share your experience.</li> <li>Response:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We have regulation on Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Lestari (Sustainable Production Forest). There are two scheme for the certification, mandatory and voluntary.</li> <li>• For the mandatory scheme, the government issued the standards while the voluntary scheme follows the standard issued by non-government organization such as FSG or PEFC.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| <p><b>F. Observation and Knowledge</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government's commitment to prioritize biodiversity conservation is fundamental to achieve sustainable development and to solve the conflict of interest</li> <li>• Strengthening the conservation networks, enforce the policy and regulation, collaboration among stakeholders, and promoting sustainable practices will address the problems related to biodiversity conservation</li> <li>• Improving ecological coherence and resilience is critical for biodiversity conservation and long-term development.</li> </ul>  |



## 5.4 SESSION 2. REFLECTING KEY MESSAGES OF GBF IN PLANING THE NATIONAL FOREST BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>A. Session Overview</b>  | This session will explore some key messages of GBF at the national level  |
| <b>B. Learning Outcomes</b> | <p>At the end of this session, participants will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the highlights of KM-GBF</li> <li>• Develop biodiversity strategy and action plan comply to the KM-GBF</li> </ul>  |
| <b>C. Content</b>           | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Key messages of Kunming Global Biodiversity Framework</li> <li>2. Planning national biodiversity strategy and action plan</li> </ol>  |
| <b>D. Highlights</b>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forests is a key ecosystem providing multiple functions, there is a need to harmonize objectives of sustainable use and conservation.</li> <li>• Need to differentiate between the management of forests for conservation vs. forests for timber production.</li> <li>• The forest-relevant goal and targets and their corresponding challenges</li> <li>• Summary of the key messages and challenges in the forest sector vis-à-vis KM-GBF.</li> <li>• The efforts of ROK in developing forest related targets vis-à-vis KMGBF.</li> <li>• Aichi Biodiversity Targets (2011-2020) vs. Targets under KMGBF (2022-2030)</li> <li>• The need to address access genetic diversity has come to the fore (see Goal A)</li> <li>• The increase in the quantitative goals for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protected Areas (from 17% to 30%, Target 3 KMGBF)</li> <li>• Restoration Areas (from 15% to 30%, Target 2 KMGBF)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Forests is a key ecosystem providing multiple functions, there is a need to harmonize objectives of sustainable use and conservation</li> </ul>   |
| <b>E. Interventions</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ardianto WN-Indonesia</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do countries increase its percentage of protected areas vis-à-vis Target 3 of the KMGBF, that is, from the global target of 17% to 30%?</li> <li>Response: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In ROK, forests cover is 63% of the land. It is therefore very difficult to achieve the target of protected areas of 30%. ROK is considering expanding its existing protected areas and exploring OECMs to complement the existing protected areas.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Khin Nyein San (Myanmar)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We know KMGBF could accelerate countries' biodiversity conservation efforts to achieve the targets. However, there are limitations such as technical capacity and funding.</li> <li>• What would be critical (priority) capacity needs for developing countries to implement or achieve the KMGBF?</li> <li>Response: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a need to improve the mobilization of funds and technical assistance. Organizations like AFoCO can support capacity building through activities such as this Workshop.</li> <li>• She also highlighted the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI) developed by the Korea Forest Service (KFS) which aims to support ecosystem restoration activities under the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).</li> <li>• She encourages participants to explore participating in this initiative.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

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| <p><b>E. Interventions</b></p>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Andie Martien (Indonesia)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the key flora and fauna species in ROK?</li> <li>Response:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the predominant species is the Red Pine, this species is not endangered but is vulnerable to climate change.</li> <li>• There are several endangered species in ROK, for example the Korean Fir which is an endemic species.</li> <li>• As such there are plans and tools to ensure such endemic species are sustained in ROK.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Ike-AFoCO RETC</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does ROK have a forest certification system?</li> <li>Response:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ROK has a SFM certification programme which is managed by the Korea Forest Service. Ms Park further notes that related organizations/stakeholders also play a role in certification.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Ardianto W Nugroho (Indonesia)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do you influence country leaders, especially in Southeast Asia, to achieve KMGBF targets?</li> <li>Response:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I can only share with you on what I have done. After returning from COP-15, I shared the outcomes of KMGBF and key follow-up actions to my colleagues and subsequently to relevant officers at the Korea Forest Service.</li> <li>• Based on my participation on the Planning for the 4th Forest Biodiversity Strategy, we note that it is sometimes hard to reach an agreement or compromise on the targets to be set.</li> <li>• The views of the central and provincial governments may differ due to different perspectives. As such there is a need to increase the understanding of the KMGBF, on what is required and what we need to focus on.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Antun Puspanti (Indonesia)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is interesting to know about ROK's efforts in increasing protected areas. Could you please share more about your efforts (for example, steps, regulations, agents, etc.)?</li> <li>• In some countries, it is probably very difficult to increase protected areas, and as such, it would be good to learn from ROK's experience.</li> <li>Response:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are a number of categories of Protected Areas in ROK, one of which is the Forest Genetic Resources Protected Area (FGRPA). There are indicators to assess whether a site can be designated as an FGRPA.</li> <li>• The proposal for designation of a Protected Area can come from the forest manager concerned, researchers or other relevant officers in KFS. Regional governments can then consider these proposals and designate the site/s as Protected Area/s.</li> <li>• There are challenges on designation of Protected Areas, and we will continue to review and strengthen the process. I can provide AFoCO RETC with relevant materials in English to be shared with participants</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| <p><b>F. Observation and Knowledge</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forests are key for supporting sustainable environment and development</li> <li>• Achieving KMGBF targets are challenging</li> <li>• Different levels of government have different perspectives and approaches about forestry and forest conservation which result in difficulties in developing agreed national targets and this may affect effective implementation.</li> </ul>   |

## 5.5 SESSION 3. DATA REPORTING TOOL FOR MEAs (DART)

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>A. Session Overview</b>  | This session will introduce the DaRT, how it works and how it benefits the countries in information management for developing national action plans or national reports  |
| <b>B. Learning Outcomes</b> | <p>At the end of this session, participants will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learn the implementation of sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation</li> <li>• Know the gap and challenges</li> </ul>  |
| <b>C. Content</b>           | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction: the background, the objectives, and the development of DaRT</li> <li>2. how DaRT works</li> <li>3. the benefits of using DaRT</li> </ol>   |
| <b>D. Highlights</b>        | <p>The challenges of national reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each convention/organization/process has its own national reporting</li> <li>• On-going task</li> <li>• Finding data</li> <li>• Network- finding experts in the topic</li> <li>• Brain Drain</li> </ul> <p>DaRT aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create National working spaces</li> <li>• Organize, share and maintain their documentation</li> <li>• Discover and retrieval of relevant biodiversity information for reporting purposes</li> <li>• It is a tool for knowledge management at the national level</li> <li>• It is NOT an additional reporting obligation and does not affect the reporting processes established by Agreements</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations to improve the tools:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To enhance their accessibility and discoverability through an interactive, online resource;</li> <li>2. to update regularly, and</li> <li>3. to be made available in all 6 UN languages.</li> </ol> |
| <b>E. Interventions</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Zaedi (Brunei Darussalam)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do we need to resubmit all the reports to the convention into DaRT or it will be automatically done?</li> <li>Response: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The country expert should submit the country data into DaRT manually</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Lorraine (Singapore)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May I ask about the applicability of the tool for reporting under the UNFCCC because FAO and UNFCCC have their own reporting softwares?</li> <li>Response: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DaRT does not create the report but it helps to compile information you need for the report. In a simple way, you can just copy paste the information into the report.</li> <li>• It can support you in reporting under the UNFCCC or FAO but it will not replace the use of the software defined by various conventions</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>                               |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>E. Interventions</b></p>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Andie Martin (Indonesia)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is this reporting system mandatory for all countries?<br/>                     Response:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. It's a tool developed for the parties. The countries are completely free to choose if they want to use it or not. We currently cooperate with the secretariat for the upcoming event, national reporting for the CBD.</li> <li>• Within this exercise, we are establishing DaRT working spaces for all the countries. You can see the list of countries which have already had working space on DaRT on the website. Even though it is voluntary to use DaRT, we strongly encourage to use the tools not only for reporting but also planning and reviewing.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Singapore</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the take-up rate like amongst developed and developing countries in using this DaRT tool for reporting purposes and is there active approach towards encouraging countries to use this tool?</li> <li>• Does your organization then collate information and provide a synthesis report to UNEP or other international bodies on all info submitted by countries through the DaRT tool?<br/>                     Response:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• So far, we are working with 30 developing countries. The use of this tool in developed countries is so far very strongly pushed ahead by Switzerland and also Belgium which use this tool for national reporting to several agreements</li> <li>• The national working spaces are really private which only the country experts or government have access to the information. UNEP does not have access or make use the information in the national working space.</li> <li>• In fact, there are exactly two people from UNEP who have so far access to all the working spaces. We need the access to be able to create this working spaces and once the country uses the space we have created, they can block our access and make it private for the country.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Philippines</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the requirements to avail of the DaRT?<br/>                     Response:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a form you need to fill out to register an account. We will review your request before creating the working space.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Indonesia</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can we see the contents of this reporting system?<br/>                     Response:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Because the access to the working space is limited, we cannot show you.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Philippines</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How many accounts per country will be given/provided?<br/>                     Response:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It depends on the country. We don't limit the number of accounts.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| <p><b>F. Observation and Knowledge</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DaRT does not generate data but it links the data from different sources</li> <li>• The information is securely shared among the experts/data owners</li> <li>• The country can limit the access to the information</li> <li>• The membership in DaRT is voluntary but this tool is recommended to help the countries in planning and reviewing action plans and reports</li> <li>• The DaRT is free of charge</li> </ul>   |

## 5.6 SESSION 4. PROMOTING GENETIC CONSERVATION THROUGH SEED VAULT

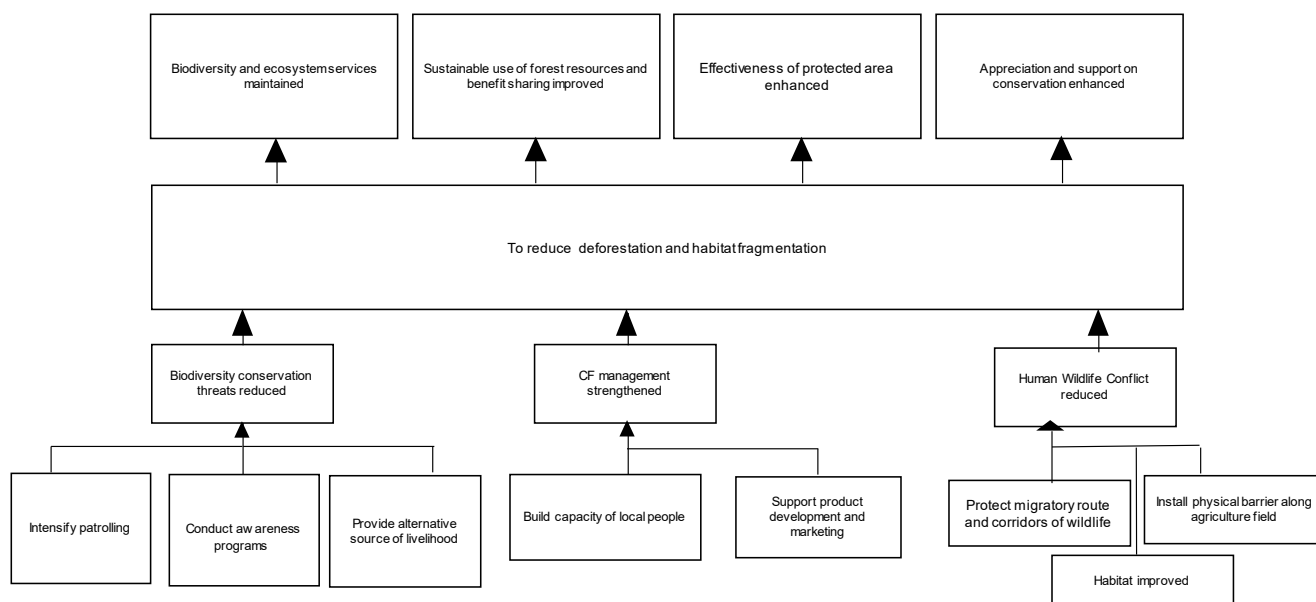
|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>A. Session Overview</b>  | This session will introduce the importance of genetic conservation and Baekdudaegan Global Seed Vault (BGSV) as an effort to genetic conservation.   |
| <b>B. Learning Outcomes</b> | <p>At the end of this session, participants will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• understand the importance of genetic conservation efforts through the seed vault</li> <li>• learn about the functions of the seed vault and possible partnerships with other countries</li> <li>• know the current AFoCO- BGSV biodiversity conservation promotion program "KEYS for Future"</li> </ul>  |
| <b>C. Content</b>           | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The importance of genetic conservation, linked to the KM-GBF</li> <li>2. Introduction of Baekdudaegan Global Seed Vault</li> <li>3. AFoCO- BGSV KEYS for Future</li> </ol>   |
| <b>D. Highlights</b>        | <p>Introduction concept</p> <p>Highlights of genetic conservation in GBF, CBD's objectives</p> <p>Crisis and Threats on Plants</p> <p>Mitigation measures to protect extinction of plants (In-situ &amp; Ex-situ Conservation)</p> <p>wild plants as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• origin of our food source</li> <li>• threatened with extinction at an alarming rate</li> <li>• largely due to habitat destruction and climate change.</li> </ul> <p>b) Baekdudaegan Global Seed Vault (BGSV) and its efforts to secure the long term sustainability of global biodiversity resources and life of human beings by preventing from threats such as severe climate change, war, natural disasters</p>  |
| <b>E. Interventions</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Jeremy Woon (Singapore)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How long seeds can be stored in a vault and remain viable?</li> <li>• What is done to ensure that seeds stored in the vault remain viable for conservation purposes?</li> </ul> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The seeds stored in a vault will not be taken out for conserving them.</li> <li>• We are still studying how long the seeds can be stored and how to maintain the viabilities after storage</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Khin Nyein San (Myanmar)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does BGSV have plan to organize onsite training in other relevant countries (such as specimen collection, temporary storage techniques) which may contribute for effectively protecting seeds and capacity building? May be through facilitation of AFoCO.</li> </ul> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, we would love to have training maybe with AFoCO. Next, we will not only store the seeds, but also conduct research regarding the seeds.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Phung Thi Tuyen (Viet Nam)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For one species, how many seeds at least will be stored?</li> </ul> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It depends on the species. But, we use the data based on the research results such as lotus seed which said can be stored for 100 years. For one species, we expect to have 500 seeds to be stored in the vault.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>E. Interventions</b></p>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Andie Martin (Indonesia)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is this reporting system mandatory for all countries?<br/>Response:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. It's a tool developed for the parties. The countries are completely free to choose if they want to use it or not. We currently cooperate with the secretariat for the upcoming event, national reporting for the CBD.</li> <li>• Within this exercise, we are establishing DaRT working spaces for all the countries. You can see the list of countries which have already had working space on DaRT on the website. Even though it is voluntary to use DaRT, we strongly encourage to use the tools not only for reporting but also planning and reviewing.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Zaeidi HB (Brunei Darussalam)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do you have any seeds stored from tropical countries, for example from the family Dipterocarpaceae? If yes, what are the challenges? If not, why?</li> <li>• Follow up to my earlier questions.</li> <li>• Since you mentioned that your team is currently developing another method of seed conservation, such as through storing their embryo or cells. Could you please share if this method is successful or heading in the right direction?<br/>Response:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tropical seeds are usually wet and large. It is very difficult to store the seeds inside the vaults which is set to be dry and cold. We are still studying the method to maintain the seeds condition.</li> <li>• Seeds from some species cannot be stored in the seed vault such as chestnut due to the dry condition in the seed vault. So we are studying alternative method such as embryo or tissue culture as alternative methods</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Antun Puspanti (Indonesia)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does your organization also work or experienced with soil seed bank? If any, can you share little information about it?<br/>Response:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No, we don't work with soil seed bank.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Airyai Vongxay (Laos)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Could you explain more about the process or procedure to request for seeds to be stored and the fee?<br/>Response:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no fee to keep the seeds in the vault. You can just contact the BDSV</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Ike Mediawati (AFoCO RETC)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can I store tissue culture of tropical plants in BGSV?<br/>Response:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actually, we don't have the facility to store the tissue culture yet. But, probably if it is available, yes you can.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| <p><b>F. Observation and Knowledge</b></p> | <p>Baekdudaegan Global Seed Vault (BGSV) could largely contribute to secure the existence of numerous plant species for now and future generations through;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation</li> <li>• Joint research</li> <li>• Capacity building (STEP Program)</li> <li>• Benefit Sharing</li> <li>• Full ownership</li> </ul>   |

## 6. ACTION PLANS OF PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

### 6.1 BHUTAN

#### 1. Background: Objective Tree



#### 2. Specific Action Plan - Overview of Country Proposal for Forest Biodiversity Project

|   | DETAILS   |
|---|---|
| Project Title                           | Conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity   |
| Implementing Organization               | Organization Name: Department of Forests and Park Services<br>Nature or type: Government Sector/Department<br>Major functions/duties: To conserve and manage the natural resources on sustainable basis |
| Project Duration                        | 1st July,2023- 30th June,2024   |
| Project Sites                           | Jomotsangkha, Samdrup Jongkhar, Bhutan  |
| Main Objectives                         | To balance conservation and sustainable utilization of forest resources   |
| Benefactors                             | Local community, local government officials.  |
| Est. Budget                             | USD\$ 5m  |
| Potential Co-Financing Partners         | Bhutan for Life (BFL)   |
| Potential environmental and social risk |   |

### 3. Specific Action Plan – Project Details

Project Background:

- Deforestation has been increasing over years due to illegal logging and clearing forest for developmental activities
- Most of the public are less aware of the importance of biodiversity conservation
- Lots of non-tangible benefits of conservation of biodiversity-Unaware

Project Design and Methodology

- Manage threats and causes of deforestation
- Initiate citizen science approach (involve local community in any survey and data collection)
- Build capacity of CFMG to manage forest resources sustainably
- Improve habitat and manage human wildlife interaction

Expected Outcome and Output

- To reduce deforestation and habitat fragmentation
- To maintain ecosystem and its function for our survival

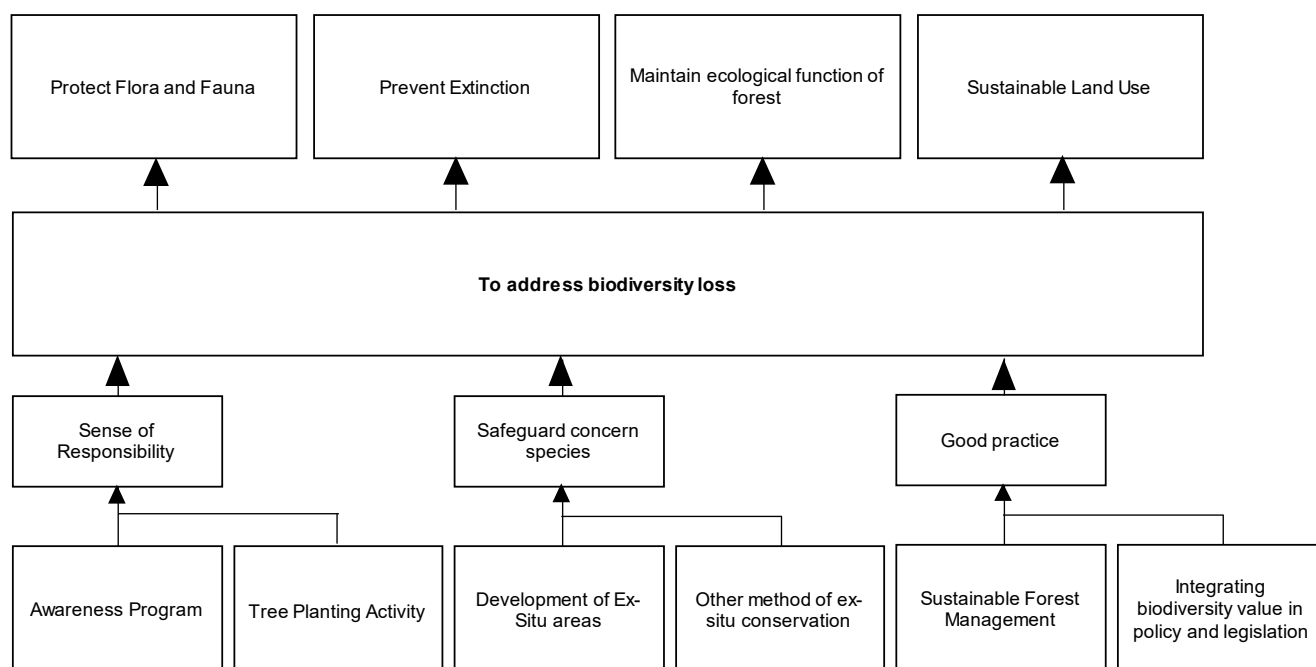
### 4. Questions and Answers for Bhutan Action Plan Presentation

| Questions  | Answers   |
|--|---|
| <p>What is the key of capacity building in Bhutan?</p> | <p>Regarding the capacity building, we segregate the capacity building into two parts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For the rangers<br/>The rangers are trained and introduced to the new science and technology</li> <li>2. For the community<br/>We provide capacity building wherein the community have knowledge on how to submit the reports and to whom they should submit to get timber permit.</li> </ol> <p>So far, Bhutan needs to focus on these two things from the perspective of rangers and local community</p> |



## 6.2 BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

### 1. Background: Objective Tree



### 2. Specific Action Plan - Overview of Country Proposal for Forest Biodiversity Project

|   | DETAILS  |
|---|--|
| Project Title                           | Development of Arboretum   |
| Implementing Organization               | Organization Name: Forestry Department<br>Nature or type: Government Project<br>Major functions/duties : Restoration and enhancement of historic plant collections, endemic and rare species |
| Project Duration                        | January 2024 – December 2024   |
| Main Objectives                         | Restoration and enhancement of historic plant collections, endemic and rare species  |
| Project Sites                           | Sg Liang, Belait   |
| Benefactors                             | Students, Institutions, Researchers and Botanist   |
| Est. Budget                             | \$500,000  |
| Potential Co-Financing Partners         | AFoCO  |
| Potential environmental and social risk | Limited  |

### 3. Specific Action Plan – Project Details

Project Background:

- To develop an arboretum comprises of endemic and rare species
- Main objective is restoration and enhancement of historic plant collection.

Project Design and Methodology

- Establishing piloting restoration of the species
- Planting the endemic and rare species
- 

Expected Outcome and Output

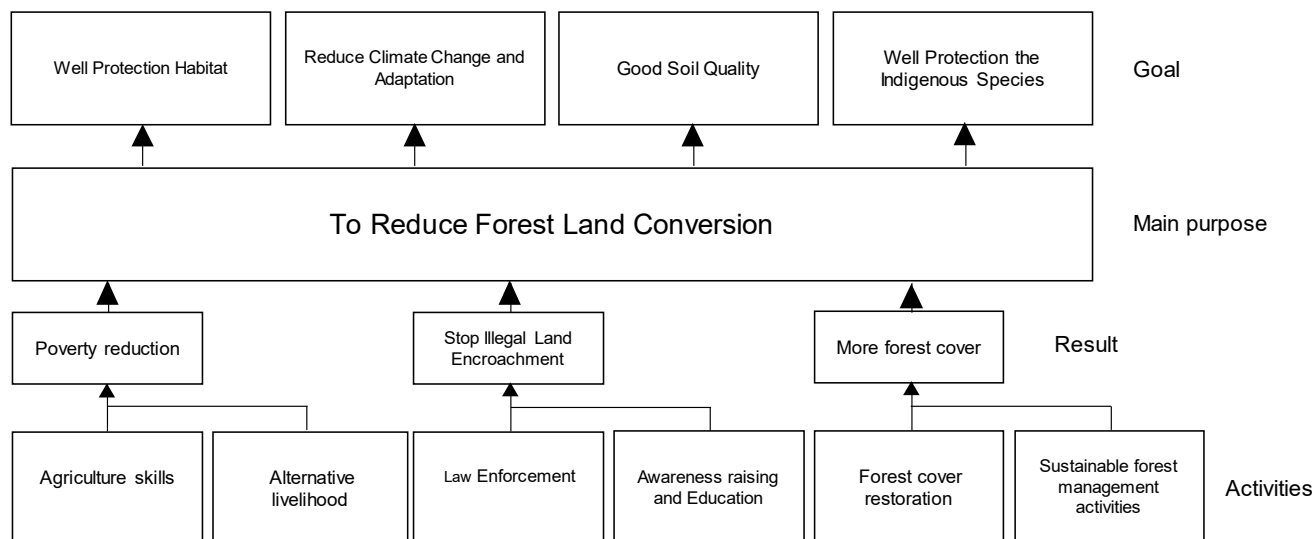
- Giving opportunity to students and researchers to practice scientific research and promote conservation.
- To engage in public outreach and education to protect and preserve trees.

### 4. Questions and Answers for Brunei Darussalam Action Plan Presentation

| Questions  | Answers  |
|--|--|
| Do you have certain kind of species to be conserved?         | I think orchids  |
| Do you have any idea what might be the risk for the project? | We have the arboretum and this project is to increase the number of collection. So, we think there is no risk to be managed for the project. |

## 6.3 CAMBODIA

### 1. Background: Objective Tree



### 2. Specific Action Plan - Overview of Country Proposal for Forest Biodiversity Project

|   | DETAILS   |
|---|---|
| Project Title                           | Restoration of native Agarwood - <i>Aquilaria crassna</i> , <i>A. malaccensis</i> , and <i>A. baillonii</i> - in Southwestern Cambodia  |
| Implementing Organization               | Organization Name: Forestry Administration<br>Nature or type: Government agency<br>Major functions/duties : Assessment and restoration of species and management of project related subject.          |
| Project Duration                        | January 2023 – December 2025  |
| Main Objectives                         | Restore native Agarwood species in it former habitats of the Southwestern Cambodia, contributing to the country National Forest Program (2010 – 2029), in Community Forestry sites of four provinces. |
| Project Sites                           | Cardamom Mountain Ranges of Southwestern Cambodia: four provinces of Koh Kong, Pursat, Battambang, and Pailin   |
| Benefactors                             | Former and current Agarwood collectors, members of CFs of the target provincial, owners of the Family-scale and private plantations   |
| Est. Budget                             | Total: US\$ 705,768   |
| Potential Co-Financing Partners         | AFoCO   |
| Potential environmental and social risk | Community Forestry Committees are not active in collaboration   |

### 3. Specific Action Plan – Timeline

#### Project Background:

- Agarwood species are classified as endangered species by IUCN Red List, CITES, and national regulations like ministerial order (MAFF, 2005)
- The core problem is “Wild populations of the native Agarwood species are under threat of extinction in The State Production Forests of the Southwestern Cambodia

#### Project Design and Methodology

- Project Design
  - Restoring native Agarwood species in it former habitats of the Southwestern Cambodia and in Community Forestry sites of four provinces.
- Methodology
  - Assessing the status of Agarwood native species and disseminate to stakeholders in the target province
  - Establishing piloting restorations of the species, one site in each province of the four provinces of the Southwestern
  - Planting native Agarwood in family owned and private sector plantation
  - Capacity building to owner of family scale and private sector of native planting Agar wood

#### Expected Outcome and Output

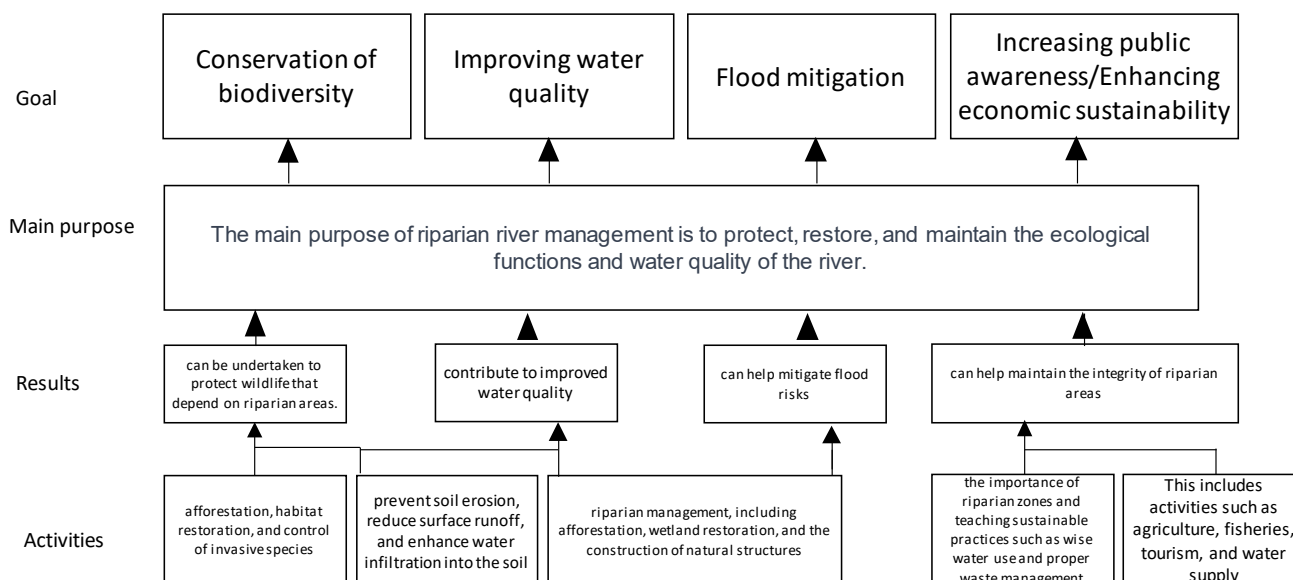
- 28 ha (or 50,000 seedlings) of native species will be restore-12 ha of mono-crop and 16 ha of enrichment planting, of native Agarwood species as demonstration sites.
- Official data on status of native Agarwood of the project sites will be established for national policy development.
- National demonstration sites, with Manual of Agarwood Plantation Management will be established for further replications and seed-sourcing of the country.
- Private sector and Family-scale plantations of both native and nonnative Agarwood species will be officially registered as country database for national policy development and trade.
- The lessons learned and success stories will share to the ASEAN member countries through AFoCO network, regional events such as ASOF (ASEAN Senior Officers on Forestry) annual meeting, publications, and project steering committee meetings.

### 4. Questions and Answers for Cambodia Action Plan Presentation

| Questions  | Answers  |
|--|--|
| <p>We have similar challenges in the Philippines in protecting and minimizing the illegal trade of Agarwood. Did you consider the following in your project :</p> <p>Introduction of biodiversity-friendly livelihood aside from Agarwood planting to communities near the target site</p> <p>Disseminate information and education campaigns to communities on the importance of restoring Agarwood in the wild</p> | <p>In this project, we don't have any program for introduction of alternative livelihood</p> |

## 6.4 INDONESIA

### 1. Background: Objective Tree



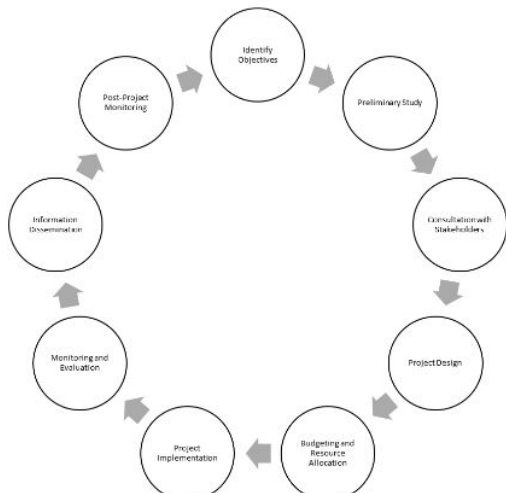
### 2. Specific Action Plan - Overview of Country Proposal for FLR/REDD+ Project

|   | DETAILS   |
|---|---|
| Project Title                           | Enhancing Riparian River Management: Sustaining Healthy and Productive Riverine Ecosystems  |
| Implementing Organization               | Organization Name: BPSI, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia<br>Nature or type: Lowland Forest, Riparian<br>Major functions/duties : Conservation Biodiversity, Prevent Soil Erosion, Increasing Public Awareness     |
| Project Duration                        | <2024> – <2026>   |
| Main Objectives                         | Enhancing biodiversity and ecological functions   |
| Project Sites                           | Pusur River, Klaten, Central Java, Indonesia  |
| Benefactors                             | The role of benefactors in riparian management is crucial as they can provide the necessary resources, support, and expertise to protect, restore, and maintain healthy and functioning riparian areas                            |
| Est. Budget                             | USD\$ 1 M   |
| Potential Co-Financing Partners         | Government, Environmental organizations, Donors and philanthropists, Local communities, Educational and research institutions   |
| Potential environmental and social risk | Environmental Risks: Habitat Degradation, Erosion and Sedimentation, Invasive species, water pollution<br>Social risk : Displacement of Communities, Conflicts over Resource Use, Limited Stakeholder Engagement, Economic Impact |

### 3. Specific Action Plan – Project Details

#### Project Design and Methodology

##### B. Project Design and Methodology



By following a systematic project design and methodology, riparian river management initiatives can be effectively planned, implemented, and evaluated for the conservation and restoration of riparian ecosystems.



##### Project Background

The project aims to develop strategies and best practices for protecting, restoring, and managing riverine riparian areas in a sustainable manner. Riverine riparian areas are ecologically significant zones around rivers, and effective management is crucial to maintain their functions and sustainability.



#### Expected Outcome and Output

In riparian river management, the "Expected Outcome" refers to the desired result of achieving a healthy and sustainable riparian environment. This can be accomplished through various management efforts aimed at preserving biodiversity, maintaining water quality, reducing erosion, improving habitats, and enhancing river ecosystem functions.

Some "Expected Outputs" of riparian river management may include:

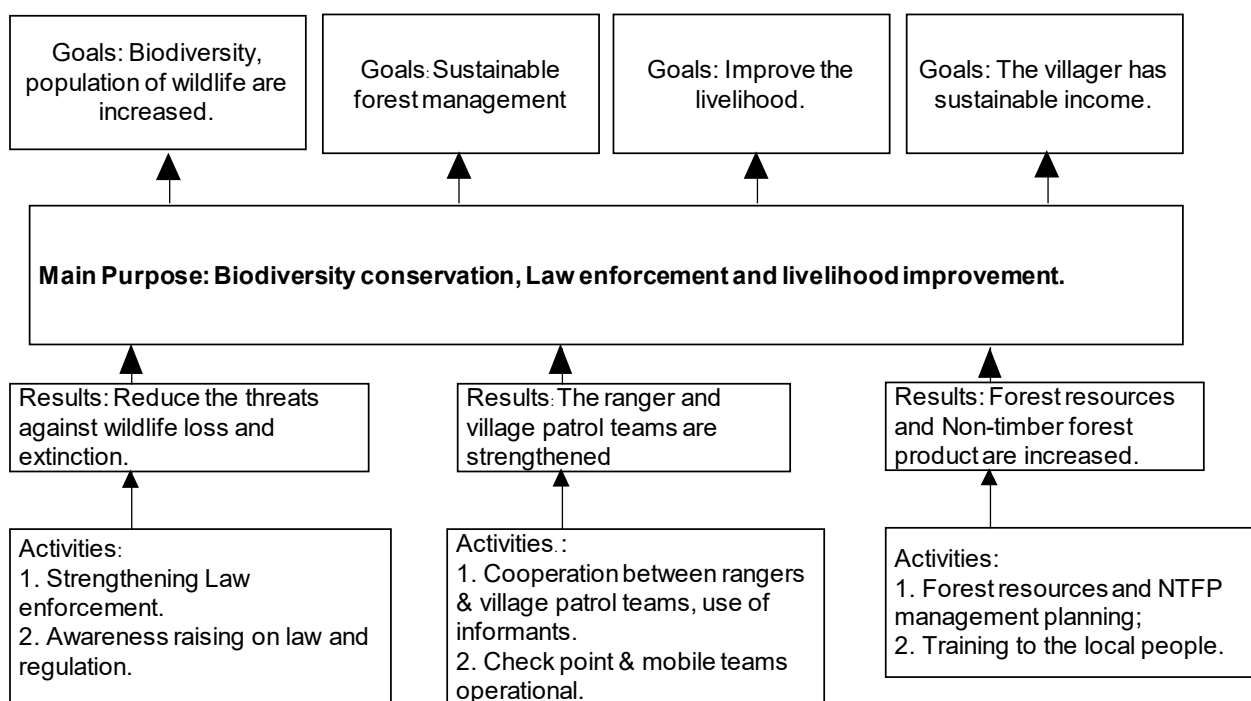
1. Provision of adequate vegetation cover
2. Reduction of erosion and sedimentation
3. Improvement of water quality
4. Habitat enhancement
5. Increased awareness and community participation

#### 4. 4. Questions and Answers for Indonesia Presentation

N/A

## 6.5 LAO PDR

### 1. Background: Objective Tree



### 2. Specific Action Plan - Overview of Country Proposal for Forest Biodiversity Project

|   | DETAILS   |
|---|---|
| Project Title                           | The Biodiversity and Forests Conservation and Livelihood Improvement Project  |
| Implementing Organization               | Organization Name: Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry<br>Nature or type: Government agency<br>Major functions/duties : Forest and agriculture management  |
| Project Duration                        | 1 January 2024 till 31 December 2028  |
| Main Objectives                         | Luangnamthar province, northern part of Lao PDR   |
| Project Sites                           | Biodiversity conservation, law enforcement and livelihood improvement   |
| Benefactors                             | Nam Ha National Protected Areas.  |
| Est. Budget                             | Local people and forest biodiversity  |
| Potential Co-Financing Partners         | USD 1,5 million   |
| Potential environmental and social risk | Environmental Risks: Habitat Degradation, Erosion and Sedimentation, Invasive species, water pollution<br>Social risk : Displacement of Communities, Conflicts over Resource Use, Limited Stakeholder Engagement, Economic Impact |

### 3. Specific Action Plan – Project Details

#### Project Background:

Luangnamthar province is identified as one of the poor provinces in Lao PDR, the province is rich in forest resources which play an important role in maintaining the livelihood of local communities, promoting rural development and conservation of environment and biodiversity.

However, deforestation and forest degradation in this province remains as a great challenge and has posed threats to sustainable management of forest ecosystem and sustainable development of local communities. It has become a common goal and task of the Central and Provincial governments to reverse the trend of deforestation and forest degradation by taking effective measures, including strengthening land use planning, promoting restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forests, improving livelihood, conserving biodiversity and facilitating participation of local communities in forest management

#### Project Design and Methodology

The located Louangnamtha province, northern part of Lao PDR.

The project consists of 5 components including:

- Strengthening land use planning
- Facilitating participation of local communities in forest management
- Promoting restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forests,
- Biodiversity conservation
- Livelihood improvement

#### Expected Outcome and Output

1. The target village completed the land use planning and local community will be enhanced to be involved in forest management;
2. The degraded forest areas have been restored and rehabilitated;
3. The biodiversity has been conserved and protected;
4. The local livelihood has been improved through the activities determined in Village Forest Management Plan, and NTFP restoration and collection;
5. The mechanism of Law enforcement has been improved through rearranging its system with collaboration from all related stakeholders.

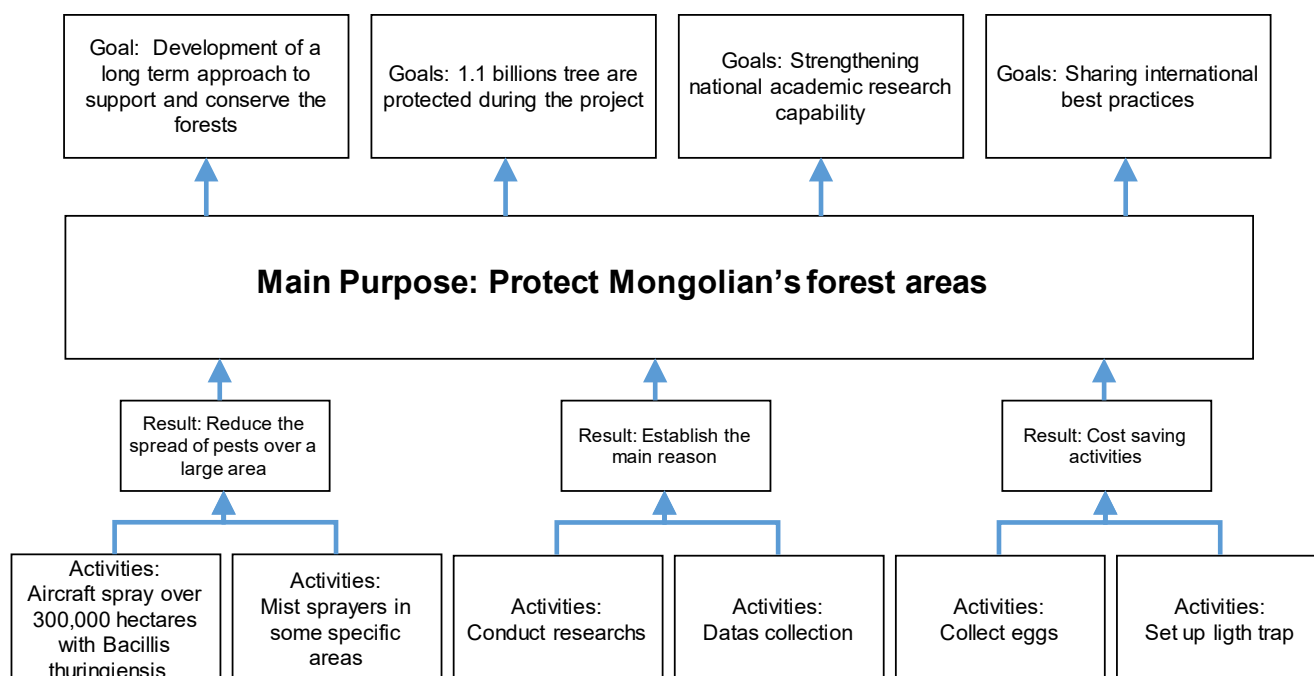
### 4. Questions and Answers for Lao PDR Action Plan Presentation

| Questions   | Answers  |
|---|--|
| Who involved in the village patrol team? What kind of control do you need for this patrol team? | Patrol team consists of some district staffs and the villagers who are responsible to manage the forest area   |
| So are they benefitted from the conservation activities?  | At first, we give them some incentive to get them to participate, then slowly we raise their awareness to conserve the forest and to sustainably use the forest resources (NTFP) |
| Could you share the forest restoration program in Myanmar?                                      | Currently we have forest management plan which allows the villagers to access the forest resources without enclosing the forest area.  |



## 6.6 MONGOLIA

### 1. Background: Objective Tree



### 2. Specific Action Plan - Overview of Country Proposal for Forest Biodiversity Project

|   | DETAILS   |
|---|---|
| Project Title                           | Healthy Forest  |
| Implementing Organization               | Rio Tinto   |
| Project Duration                        | Department of Forestry  |
| Main Objectives                         | 2023 – 2025   |
| Project Sites                           | 7 Forest provinces North of Mongolia  |
| Benefactors                             | Over 300 000 hectares   |
| Est. Budget                             | 2 Millions USD  |
| Potential Co-Financing Partners         | Protect Mongolia's forests area   |
| Potential environmental and social risk | Develop a long term approach<br>Strengthening national academic research capability<br>Sharing of international best practi |

### 3. Specific Action Plan – Project Details

Project Background:

Erosion of Mongolia's forests caused by the rapid spread of forest defoliators – insects and other pests which feed on plant matter and can cause widespread and significant tree mortality.

Public-private partnership to pilot and introduce new higher efficacy treatment techniques as well as build long-term national capacity to promote sustainable forest management.

Project Design and Methodology

- Located in seven Provinces in the North of Mongolia
- Threat over 300 000 hectares of at-risk forests over the duration
- Introduce innovative and efficient international techniques to increase the efficacy of treatment
- Build national capacity, increase the academic researchers in Mongolia

Expected Outcome and Output

- Save 1.1 billion trees and up to 126 000 hectares of forest
- Develop a long term approach to implement after the project

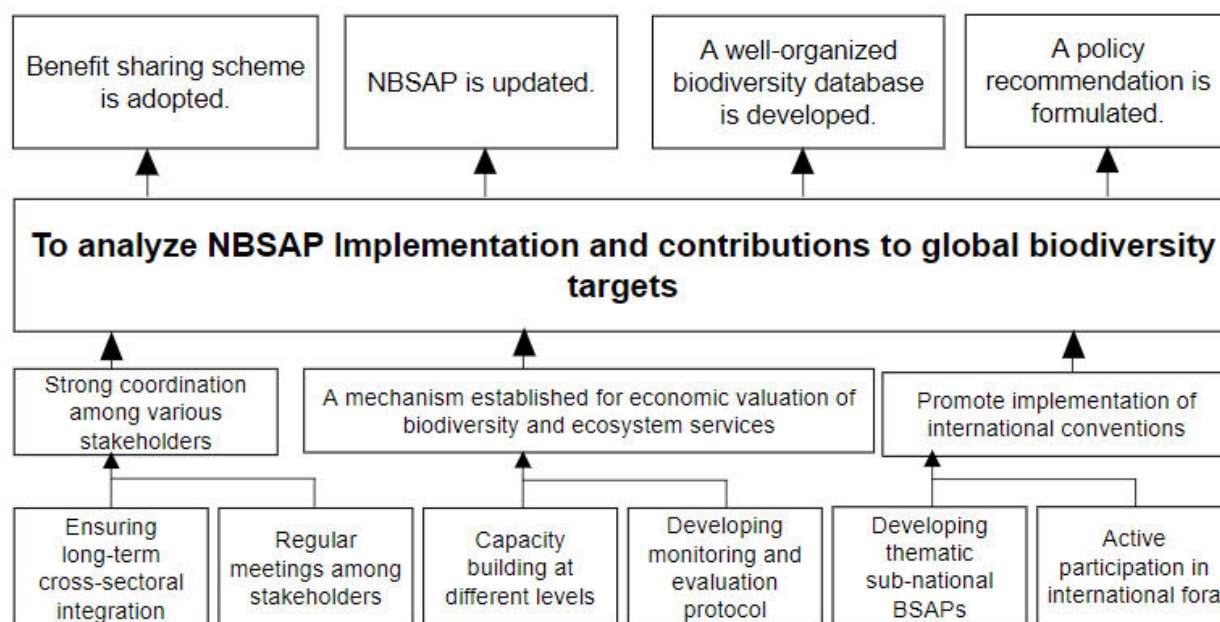


### 4. Questions and Answers for Mongolia Action Plan Presentation

| Questions   | Answers  |
|---|--|
| Since Mongolia uses chemical agent to control pest infestation in the forest, does it also have plan to protect the other insect? | Mongolia needs to control the insect because it is a serious problem in the national park. It is severely degraded due to the pest infestation |
| What is the dominant plant species in Mongolia?   | Yes, dominant plant species is Cypress so coniferous trees are dominant  |

## 6.7 MYANMAR

### 1. Background: Objective Tree



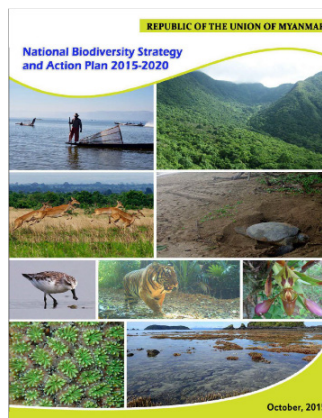
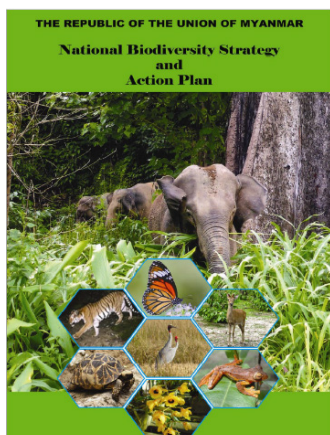
### 2. Specific Action Plan - Overview of Country Proposal for Forest Biodiversity Project

|   | DETAILS  |
|---|--|
| Project Title                           | Reviewing and Updating NBSAP Implementation  |
| Implementing Organization               | Organization Name: Forest Department<br>Nature or type: Government Organization<br>Major functions/duties : Forest and Biodiversity Conservation |
| Project Duration                        | 2024 – 2026  |
| Main Objectives                         | To identify gaps in implementing NBSAP and developing a updated NBSAP  |
| Project Sites                           | Nation Wide  |
| Benefactors                             | Union Government   |
| Est. Budget                             | 2,00,000.00 USD  |
| Potential Co-Financing Partners         | Local and International Organizations such as AFOCO  |
| Potential environmental and social risk | Weak stakeholder participation   |

### 3. Specific Action Plan – Project Details

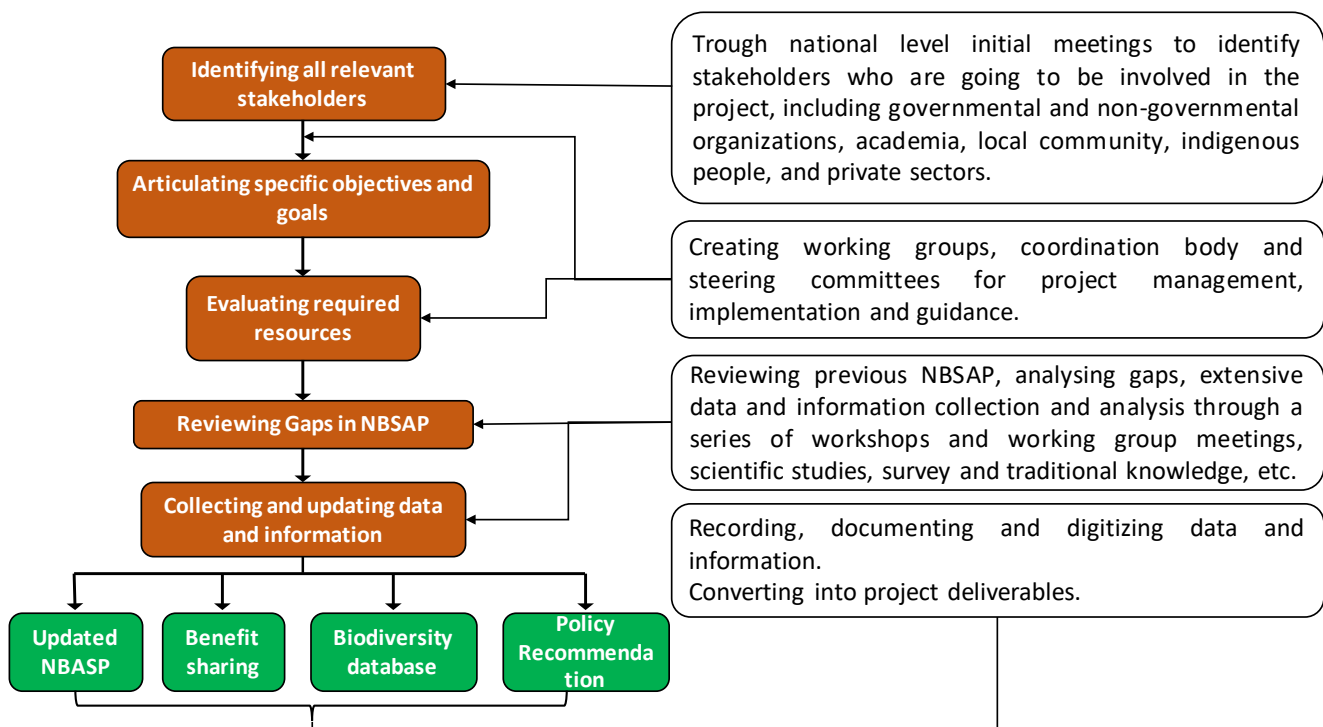
Project Background:

Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (now Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation) developed an NBSAP in 2011 for the period of 2012 to 2020. It provided a framework for sustainable protection, management and use of biological diversity of the country, but was not aligned with international commitments and goals. NBSAP was updated in 2015 for the duration of 2015 to 2020 to address new emerging challenges arising from political, economic and social reform in Myanmar. The targets adopted in NBSAP (2015-2020) were aligned with the CBD’s Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.



The implementation of NBSAP and its contributions to global biodiversity targets were not properly accessed. The targets and actions planned to be done by 2020 are now needed to be revised and updated.

Project Design and Methodology



#### Expected Outcome and Output

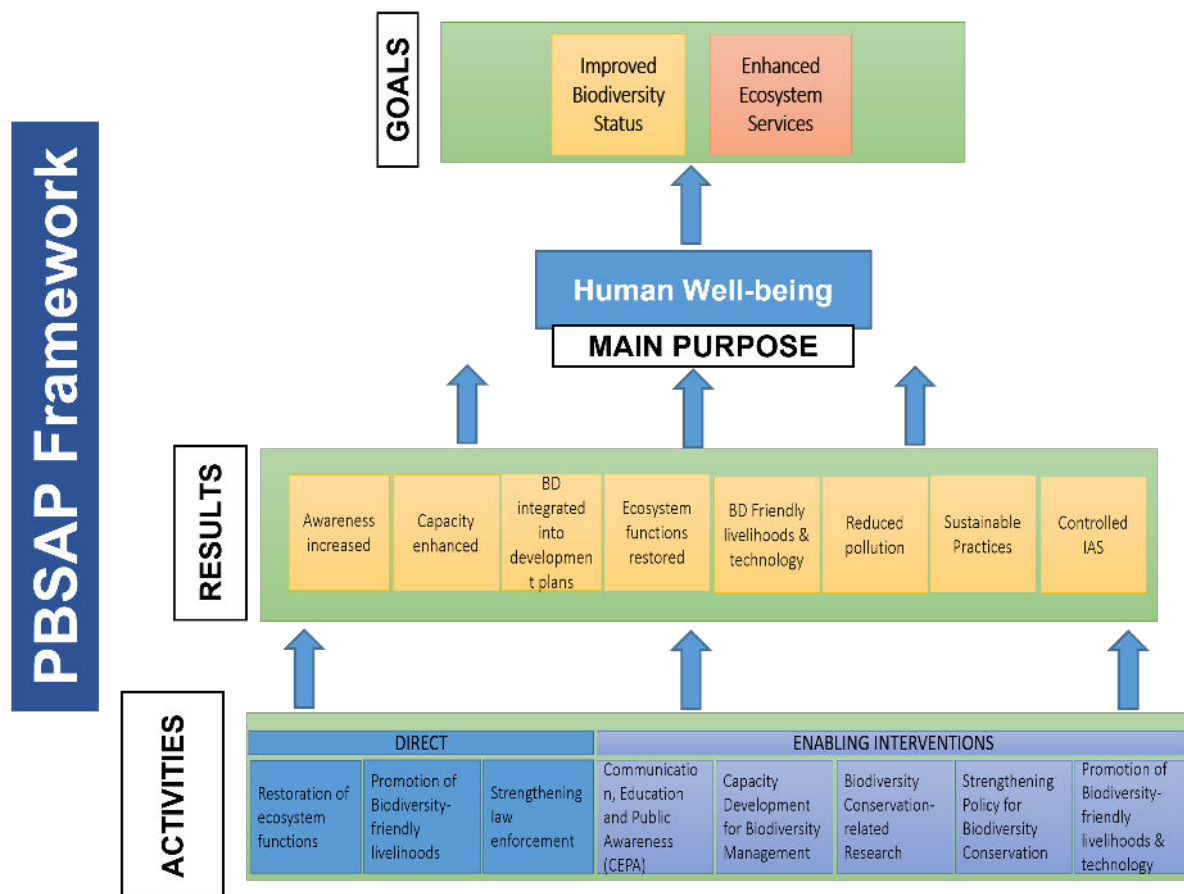
Development of benefit-sharing mechanisms that is legally committed for the use of biological resources in accordance with the CBD's Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) principles. Development of a standardized data management system on ecosystems, species, and genetic resources that allows for easy access, analysis, and sharing of biodiversity information among stakeholders, assist in reporting to MEAs. Formulation of policy recommendations based on stakeholder consultations to compromise between biodiversity conservation and sustainable use challenges that will be integrated in updated NBSAP and guide future decision makings.

#### 4. Questions and Answers for Myanmar Action Plan Presentation

| Questions   | Answers   |
|---|---|
| What will you do to make ABS success?   | We experienced in developing NBSAP from 2011 to 2014. We will develop mechanisms to support this project  |
| Myanmar's action plan also mentioned about developing standard, will you also arrange a capacity building to develop forest standard and share it with other countries? | Yes. We are working for the Nature and Wildlife Conservation department and RETC is under the Research and Development Department. So, it is in different |
| Can you share how many plant species used as traditional medicine in Myanmar?   | N/A   |

## 6.8 PHILIPPINES

### 1. Background: Objective Tree

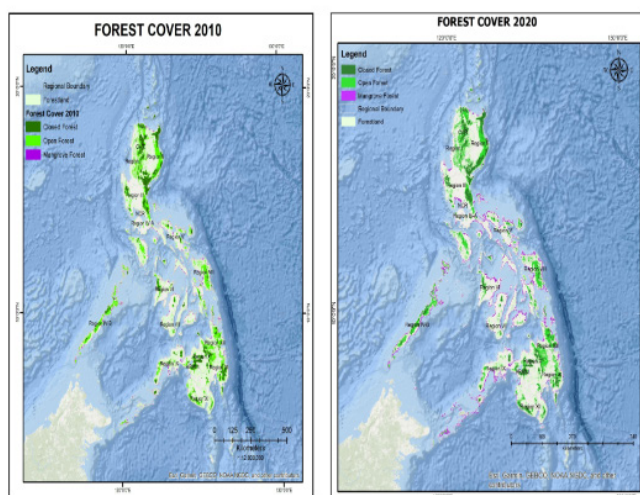


### 2. Specific Action Plan - Overview of Country Proposal for Forest Biodiversity Project

|                           | DETAILS  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Project Title             | Implementation of PBSAP – Forest Thematic Area   |
| Implementing Organization | Organization Name: Department of Environment and Natural Resources<br>Nature or type: Government<br>Major functions/duties : Program/Project Implementer   |
| Project Duration          | 2023-2030  |
| Main Objectives           | Ensure the conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems and their biodiversity through measures such as forest protection, reforestation and habitat restoration, sustainable forest management practices, conservation of threatened species, biodiversity research and monitoring, and stakeholder engagement and capacity building. |
| Project Sites             | Nation Wide  |
| Benefactors               | Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities   |
| Est. Budget               | USD 1.527 B  |

### 3. Specific Action Plan – Project Details

Project Background:



**5.65% increase**  
in PH cover from 2010-2020

**15,805,325 ha**  
Forestland

**7,226,394 ha**  
Forest Cover

**2,221,173 ha**  
Closed Forest

**4,693,821 ha**  
Open Forest

**311,400 ha**  
Manarove Forest

#### COMPONENT: Addressing Habitat Loss

| OUTCOME   | OUTPUTS  |
|---|--|
| 1. Restoration of ecosystem function loss             | a. Restore degraded habitats, where technically appropriate  |
| 2. Capacity Development for Biodiversity Conservation | a. Ensure all faunal regions and natural forest habitat types are known and represented and reflected in DENR Forest Classification System<br>b. Recognize the contribution of IPs, women, youth and LGUs to biodiversity conservation<br>c. Mainstream biodiversity conservation into national and local planning process |
| 3. Communication, Education and Public Awareness      | a. Increase awareness of various stakeholders on biodiversity to effect behavioural change<br>b. Biodiversity Conservation-related Research  |
| 4. Biodiversity Conservation-related Research         | a. Undertake research studies that will support current forest conservation efforts  |

#### COMPONENT: Addressing Overexploitation

| OUTCOME   | OUTPUTS   |
|---|---|
| 1. Promotion of Biodiversity-friendly Livelihood      | a. Facilitate the provision of biodiversity-friendly livelihood to the locals   |
| 2. Promotion Biodiversity-friendly technology         | a. Adopt existing and develop new technologies to reduce utilization of existing resources  |
| 3. Capacity development for Biodiversity Conservation | a. Improve capacities of local stakeholders including IPs, women, and youth and communities to control and limit overexploitation and destructive practices on agriculture and forestry resources<br>b. Strengthen capacity for conservation research and expertise |
| 4. Strengthening Policy for Biodiversity Conservation | a. Enact priority ENR legislations under the updated PDP that will enhance biodiversity   |

ESTIMATED COST: USD138M

#### 4. Questions and Answers for Philippines Action Plan Presentation

| Questions   | Answers   |
|---|---|
| Does Phillippine have national target on mangrove area? | Philippines target on mangrove is to conserve the actual amount of current mangrove areas |

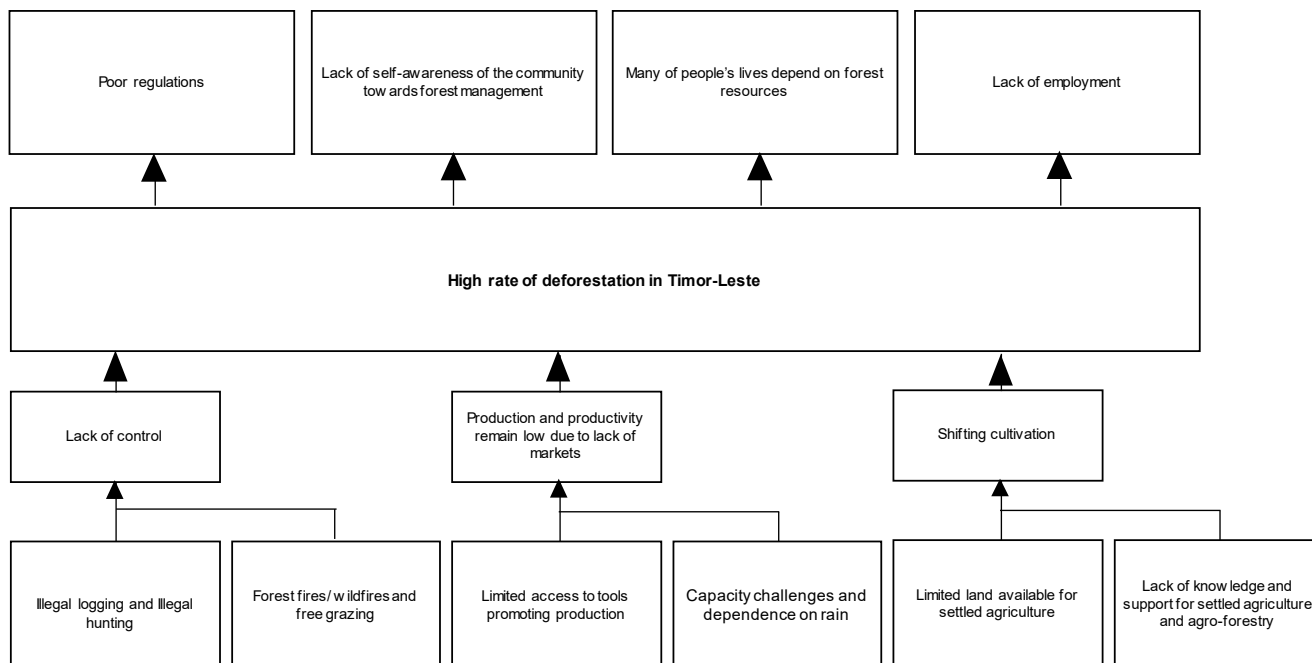


## 6.9 SINGAPORE

N/A

## 6.10 TIMOR-LESTE

### 1. Background: Objective Tree



### 2. Specific Action Plan – Overview of Country Proposal for Forest Biodiversity Project

|   | DETAILS   |
|---|---|
| Project Title                           | Management of sustainable biodiversity in Timor-Leste   |
| Implementing Organization               | Organization Name: DNPCFDET-DGFCPI<br>Major functions/duties: Conservation Biodiversity, Prevent Soil Erosion |
| Project Duration                        | 2024 To 2025 (1 Year)   |
| Main Objectives                         | Viqueque Municipality   |
| Project Sites                           | Maintain and expand the management of sustainable biodiversity in project site                                |
| Benefactors                             | Community of the Selective Villages, Private Sectors and Government.  |
| Est. Budget                             | USD\$ 45,000,00   |
| Potential Co-Financing Partners         | Donors, Government, Agency, NGO, Private Sector.  |
| Potential environmental and social risk | Land use patterns, free grazing, economic Impact.   |

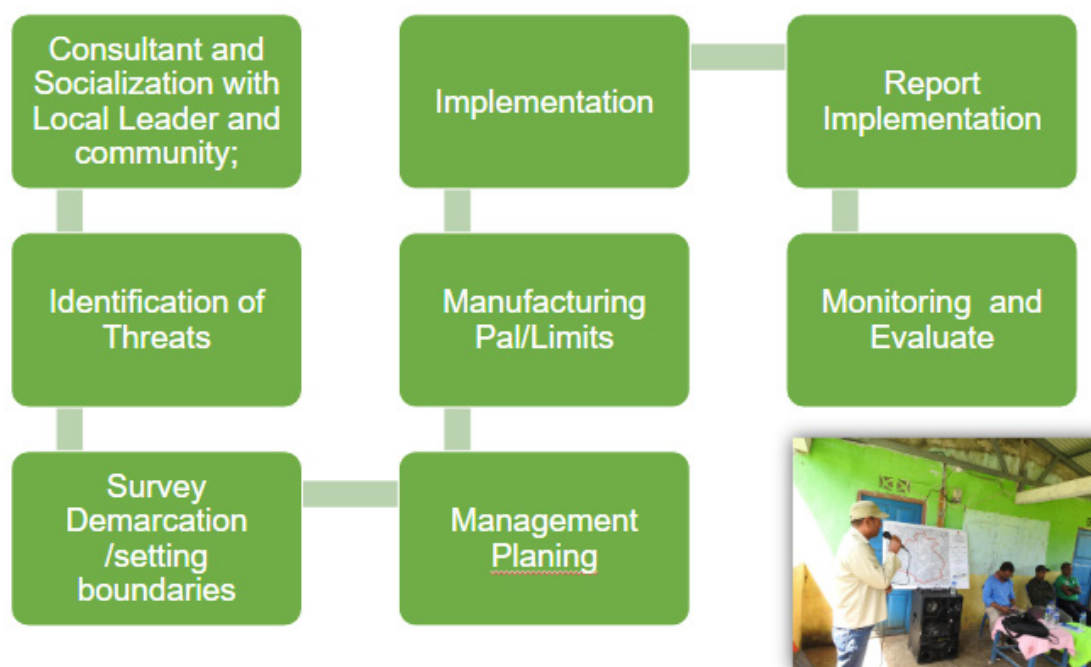
### 3. Specific Action Plan – Project Details

#### Project Background:

Since independence in 2002, Timor-Leste has experienced significant of high deforestation rate due to increase from a growing population resulting in 20% of forest cover lost between 2003 and 2014. Approximately 60% of the population in Timor-Leste are agriculture dependent subsistence farmers.

Subsistence farmers have limited knowledge or skills to implement more sustainable agriculture practices, limited understanding of the value of forests and the benefit in conserving biodiversity within these forests. As result, they clear ever greater areas of forested land, cultivate steep slopes and continue to practice grassland and forest burning for short term benefits.

#### Project Design and Methodology



### 4. Questions and Answers for Timor-Leste Action Plan Presentation

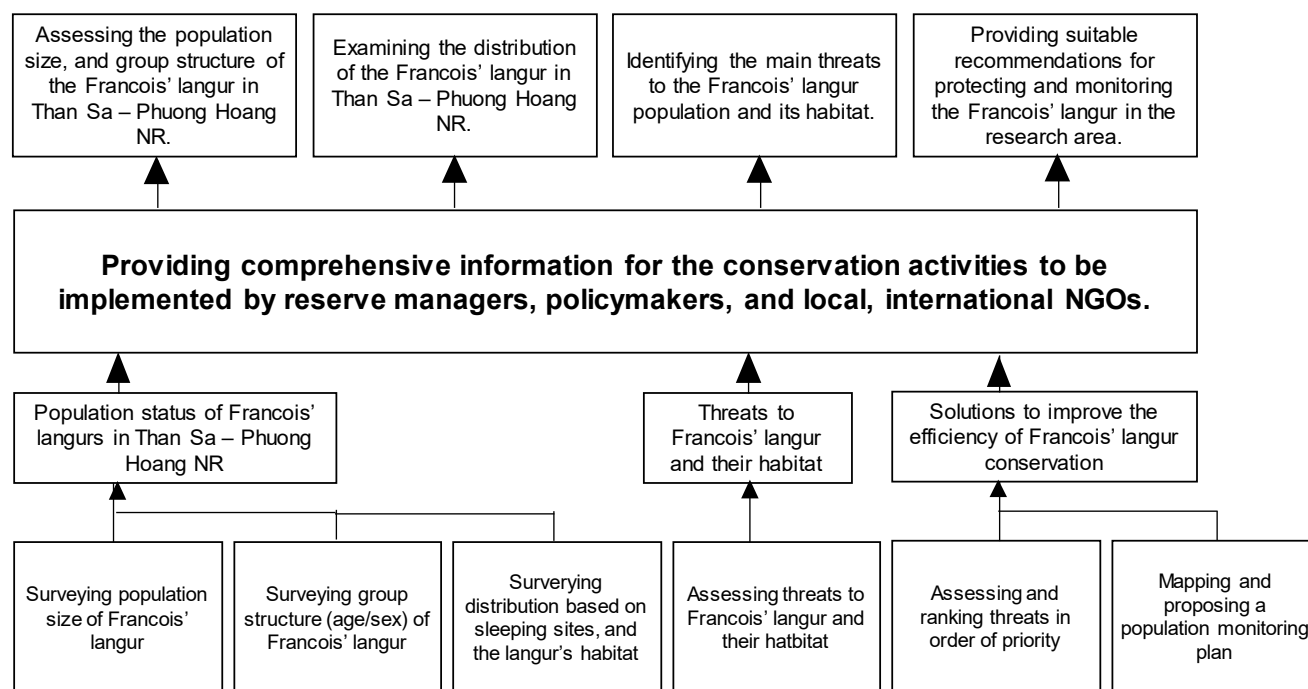
| Questions  | Answers   |
|--|---|
| Because you proposed only \$45,000, do you have any certain species to be included in the conservation projects? | The budget is small because it is about identification of any threatened species in Timor-Leste. So, we havent decided yet which species to be conserved in the project |

## 6.11 THAILAND

N/A

## 6.12 VIET NAM

### 1. Background: Objective Tree



### 2. Specific Action Plan – Overview of Country Proposal for Forest Biodiversity Project

|   | DETAILS  |
|---|--|
| Project Title                           | Assessing the population size, distribution and threats to the endangered Francois' langur ( <i>Trachypithecus francoisi</i> ) in Than Sa - Phuong Hoang nature reserve, Vietnam |
| Implementing Organization               | Organization Name: Vietnam National University of Forestry<br>Nature or type: Education institution<br>Major functions/duties : Training and Research                            |
| Project Duration                        | 11 months <September 2023> - <July 2024>   |
| Main Objectives                         | Provides a solid foundation to propose long-term conservation actions  |
| Project Sites                           | Than Sa - Phuong Hoang Nature Reserve in the North of Vietnam  |
| Benefactors                             |  |
| Est. Budget                             | £ 9,073  |
| Potential Co-Financing Partners         |  |
| Potential environmental and social risk | N/A  |

### 3. Specific Action Plan – Project Details

Project Background:



## François's Langur

*Trachypithecus francoisi*

#### ABSTRACT

François's Langur *Trachypithecus francoisi* has most recently been assessed for *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* in 2015. *Trachypithecus francoisi* is listed as Endangered under criteria A2acd+3cd; C1+2a(i).

#### THE RED LIST ASSESSMENT

Nadler, T., Quyet, L.K., Covert, H. & Long, Y. 2020. *Trachypithecus francoisi*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2020: e.T39853A17958817. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2020-3.RLTS.T39853A17958817.en>. Accessed on 14 June 2023.

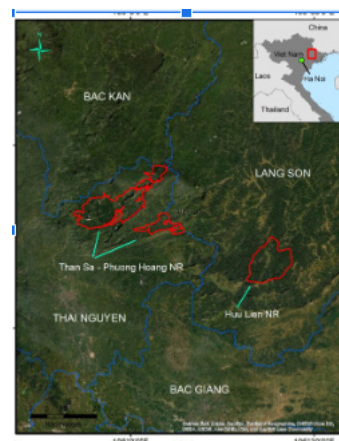


#### Project Design and Methodology

We will apply for field permission in Than Sa – Phuong Hoang NR through Vietnam National University of Forestry. In addition, we also have contacted the director board of Than Sa – Phuong Hoang NR to propose the project.

The field work includes two steps:

- interview local communities:
  - from Sept 2023 to July 2024
  - seven communes (Sang Moc, Nghinh Tuong, Vu Chan, Thuong Nung, Than Sa, Phu Thuong, and Dinh Ca commune)



- field survey:
  - transects inside the protected area
  - 2 survey terms in September, and October 2023 and February and March 2024
  - second term will survey repeatedly to ensure that all of the langur will be surveyed
- Data analysis
  - After field survey, the number of groups, group composition will be summarized based on the preliminary result of each surveyed day.
  - Discarding the unclear records and combine duplicated records by two adjacent survey teams or repeat survey days.
  - The location of langur groups will be used to create presence records map.
  - The level of each threat will be assessed based on the its frequency, impacts on langur groups, or the amount of area with habitat degradation.

### Expected Outcome and Output

Our project will provide a basic information for the follow-up activities and propose long-term conservation strategies. Here, we expect to have the following outputs:

- A final project report: The final report needs to contain all results of the project, including interview data, field survey information, the population size, group structure, distribution of the Francois' langur, the major threats to langur and its habitat in Than Sa – Phuong Hoang NR, the comprehensive recommendations for the follow-up conservation activities.
- In addition, we will also try to collect as much as better the information on the status of other endangered species in Than Sa – Phuong Hoang NR, such as Tonkin snub-nose monkey, serow, and forest musk deer.
- After the project finish, at least one scientific article will be submitted in an international peer-reviewed journal (i.e. Asian Primates Journal or Vietnamese Journal of Primatology).

Especially, several stakeholders will be benefited from our project:

- Decision makers: Results of the project can provide the updated data for conservation strategies within Vietnam for conservation of the Francois' langur, especially for the emergency action plan to conserve primates by 2025, with a vision to 2030 of the Vietnamese government.
- Than Sa – Phuong Hoang NR: The protected area can use directly the information on the status and distribution of langur to implement appropriate conservation activities to protect the population. The project will also enhance the human capacity of the nature reserve staffs.
- Team members: During the project, the team can improve our skills and gain experience implementing conservation activities, including langur field survey, working with local people, transfer the result to local conservation stakeholders.
- Organizations: The project is an opportunity to increase the ranking and reputation for our organizations, Vietnam National

#### 4. Questions and Answers for Vietnam Action Plan Presentation

N/A

## 7. SURVEY RESULT

After completing all sessions of the workshop, 24 out of 36 participants filled out the questionnaire composed of the organization and preparation of the workshop, subjects, design, comparisons with other workshops, and opinions for the workshop.

### 7.1 ORGANIZATION AND PREPARATION

Based on the results of the questionnaire (Table 1), 54.2% of the respondents strongly agreed that the organization of the workshop was appropriate, and 37.5% of them agreed to the same survey item.

**Table 1. Organization and Preparation**

| Variable  | Percentage (%) |       |
|---|----------------|-------|
|   | Strongly Agree | Agree |
| The organization of the workshop was appropriate                            | 54.2           | 37.5  |
| I was well informed and kept updated before, during and end of the workshop | 54.2           | 37.5  |
| I was satisfied with the pre-arrangement of the organization                | 58.3           | 33.3  |

### 7.2 EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Based on the results of the questionnaire (Table 2), 33.3% of the respondents were very satisfied with the Zoom setting and 50% of them were Satisfied with the same statement. 62.5% of the respondents were very satisfied that the hospitality of the RETC staff and 37.5% of them were satisfied with the same statement.

**Table 2. Educational Environment**

| Variable                      | Percentage (%) |           |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
|                               | Very Satisfied | Satisfied |
| Zoom Setting                  | 33.3           | 50        |
| Hospitality of the RETC staff | 62.5           | 37.5      |

### 7.3 COMPARISON WITH OTHER WORKSHOP

Relative to other workshops taken by the participants (Table 3), 66.7% of the respondents answered the level of intellectual challenge presented was "higher". 41.7% of the respondents said that the amount of effort participants put into this workshop was "higher", followed by 33.3% who said it was "much higher". Half of the respondents said that the level of involvement/participation in this workshop was "higher". 58.3% of the respondents answered that the amount of knowledge/information gained through this course was "higher", followed by 29.2% who said it was "much higher". The overall quality of this workshop for 66.7% of the respondents was "higher" than the other trainings.

**Table 3. Relative to other workshops taken by the participants**

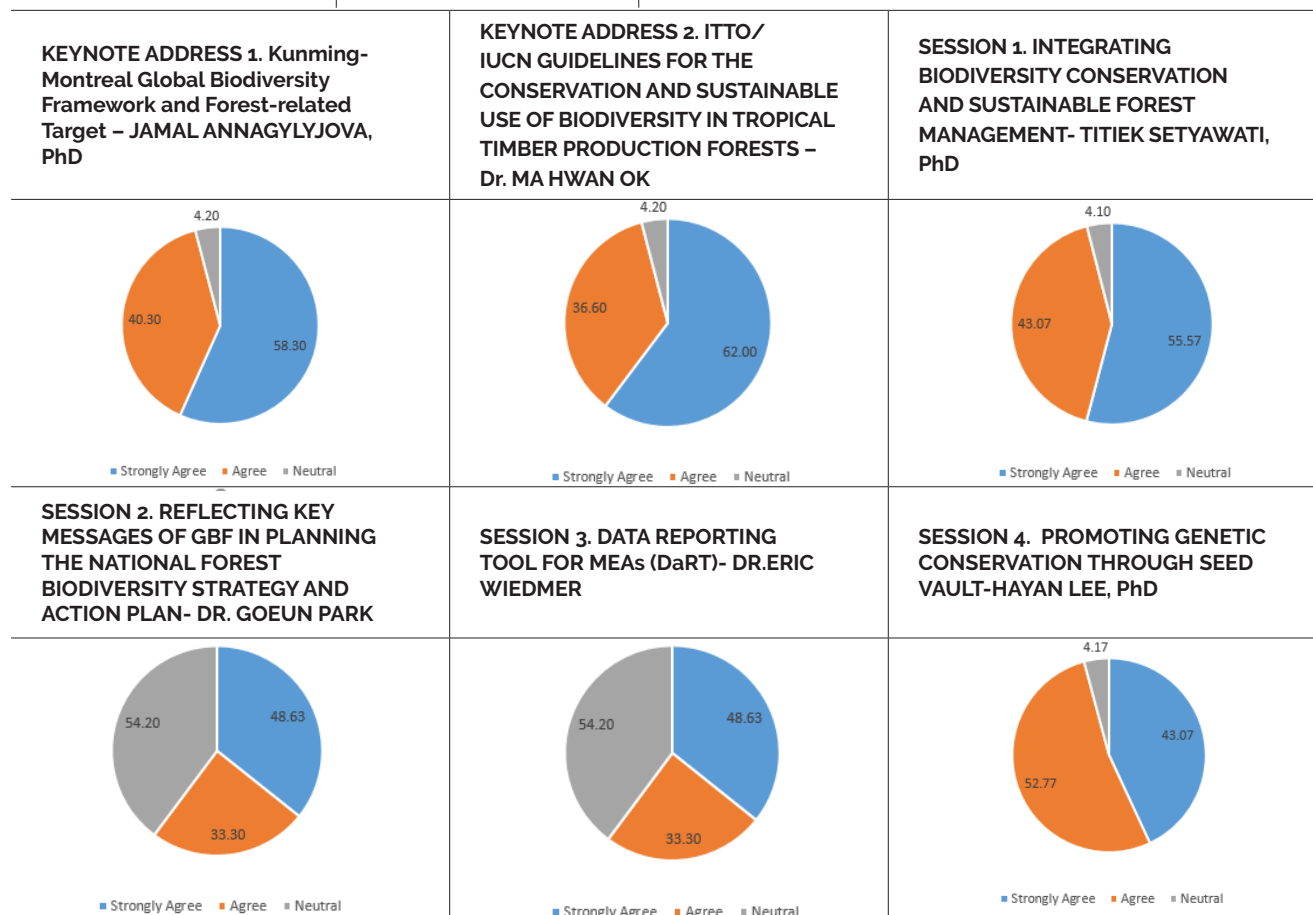
| Variable   | Frequency (%) |        |         |
|--|---------------|--------|---------|
|  | Much higher   | Higher | Similar |
| The level of intellectual challenge presented                    | 16.7          | 66.7   | 16.7    |
| The amount of effort participants put into this workshop         | 33.3          | 41.7   | 25      |
| The level of involvement/participation in this workshop          | 29.2          | 50     | 20.8    |
| The amount of knowledge/information gained through this workshop | 29.2          | 58.3   | 12.5    |
| The overall quality of this workshop                             | 25            | 66.7   | 8.3     |



## 7.4 RESOURCE PERSON EVALUATION

| 1. Resource Person Evaluation Elements | Frequency in Average (%) |       |         |
|--|--------------------------|-------|---------|
|  | Strongly agree           | Agree | Neutral |
| Helpful for work and self- improvement | 43.07                    | 43.73 | 5.53    |
| Professionalism of Lecturer            | 56.93                    | 42.38 | 4.1     |
| Performance and attitude of Lecturer   | 59.5                     | 39.8  | 4.2     |

| 2. LIST OF RESOURCE PERSONS |   |  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Name                        | Affiliation   | Sessions   |
| Jamal Annaglyjova, PhD      | Forest Biodiversity Officer, CBD Secretariat                        | Keynote address 1. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and Forest-related Target  |
| Dr. Ma Hwan Ok              | Projects Manager, ITTO  | Keynote address 2: ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests |
| Titiek Setyawati, PhD       | Forest Researcher, Indonesia Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional(BRIN) | Session 1: Integrating Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management: What are the Gaps and Challenges?                  |
| Dr. Goeun Park              | Researcher, Center for Forest and Climate Change NIFOS, ROK         | Session 2. Reflecting Key Messages of GBF in Planning the National Forest Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan                        |
| Dr. Eric Wiedmer            | User Support, UNEP  | Session 3. Data Reporting Tool for MEAs (DaRT)   |
| Hayan Lee, PhD              | Team Manager, KoAGI, ROK  | Session 4. Promoting Genetic Conservation through Seed Vault   |



## 8. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM PARTICIPANTS

### Comments on the training:

- The training was cool and very interactive among participants. I suggest organizing such trainings in future in order to share information, knowledge and experiences among participating countries.
- Overall, the training was conducted very well virtually. However, it would be better if such kind of trainings are conducted in person, if any, in future.
- This training is good for increasing the capacity and ability to speak English
- it is a great chance to receive very quality knowledge and what is more important is to know the practice part of other countries in the sector of biodiversity. Thank you for inviting!
- Nowadays the COVID-19 situation getting much better. So, I think the next training course should be better organized in person manner because all participants from different countries and organizations can directly talk and more closely keep in touch for future cooperation.
- Would love to visit later
- overall this training was very good, however during group work the committee made a special group Case study :(Main Cause Analysis)
- AFoCO Team are always ready to assist any technical problems encounter and provide necessary workshop materials in advance.
- As COVID-19 restrictions are released in most of the countries, if AFoCO could arrange in person training related to ecosystem restoration (e.g. contributions of the region to UN Decade on ecosystem restoration, visit to project site which are recognized by UN Decade, mangrove restoration in Viet Nam) I would love to join.
- Thank you so much for the opportunities, make me to take more the experience and we are waiting for next opportunities
- Very enthusiasm. I'm waiting for next opportunity
- Very enthusiasm and I'm waiting for next opportunities
- I hope there would be a follow up training of this, and if possible to be the offline training, because it would be more dynamic and more effective for the knowledge transfer.
- This training, the organizers have performed excellently in all aspects. And I've been honored to have such a great contribution. I apologize to the training manager for the poor co-operation due to my poor English.

## 9. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

| Country           | Name                      | Position                            | Affiliation   |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Bhutan            | Ugyen Tshering            | Deputy Chief Forestry Officer       | Jomotsangkha Wildlife Sanctuary, DoFPS, MoENR   |
|                   | Sangay Dorjee             | Chief Forestry Officer              | Divisional Forest Office, Samdrup Jongkhar, DoFPS, MoENR  |
| Brunei Darussalam | Zaeidi Haji Berudin       | Senior Forestry Officer             | Forestry Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism  |
|                   | Nur Hanney Aleesa Ramdan  | Forestry Officer                    | Forestry Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism  |
| Cambodia          | Navin Chhin               | Deputy Chief Office                 | Wildlife Rescuing Breeding And Game Hunting   |
|                   | Keovoitey Theng           | Officer                             | Institute Forest and Wildlife Research and Development (IRD)  |
| Indonesia         | Alvian Febry Anggana      | Environmental Impact Analyst        | BPSI LHK Solo (Solo regional office for the implementation standard and instrument)                   |
|                   | Andie Martien Kurnia      | Forest Ecosystem Analyst            | Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation Species and Genetic  |
|                   | Nur Syamsi Muhammad       | Forest Extension Officer            | Samarinda Regional Environment and Forestry Training Centre   |
|                   | Tri Rizkiana Yusnikusumah | Researcher                          | BRIN (National Agency for Research and Innovation)  |
|                   | Antun Puspanti            | Researcher                          | BRIN (National Agency for Research and Innovation)  |
|                   |                           | Researcher                          | BRIN (National Agency for Research and Innovation)  |
| Kyrgyzstan        | Kozhombardieva Zhyldyz    | Female                              | Chief Specialist  |
| Lao PDR           | Airyai Vongxay            | Technical staff                     | Village Forest Management Division, Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry      |
|                   | Phitsamai Dalom           | Technical staff                     | Conservation Forest Management Division, Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry |
| Mongolia          | Chultem.B                 | Forest mapping officer              |   |
|                   | Bars bold Natsagdorj      | NFI Reforestation database officer  |   |
| Myanmar           | Khin Nyein San            | Staff Officer                       | Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forest Department  |
|                   | Nyein Aung                | Staff Officer                       | Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forest Department  |
| Philippines       | Ronnel Andrew M.Norprada  | Development Management Officer I    | Climate Change Mainstreaming and Integration Division, Climate Change Service                         |
|                   | Angie Lou B Alcantara     | Ecosystem Management Specialist II  | Biodiversity Policy and Knowledge Management Division   |
|                   | Morshid Dimaporo          | Environmental Management Specialist | National Parks Division   |

| Country           | Name                | Position                                       | Affiliation   |
|-------------------|---------------------|--|---|
| Republic of Korea | Song Wonyeong       | Deputy Director                                | International Cooperation Bureau, KFS                           |
|                   | Kim Dayoung         | Assistant Director                             | International Cooperation Bureau, KFS                           |
|                   | Choi Eunsang        | Program Officer                                | International Cooperation Bureau, KFS                           |
|                   | Jo Minjung          | Assistant Director                             | Forest Environment Conservation Bureau, KFS                     |
| Singapore         | Wendy Yap           | Director                                       | International Biodiversity Conservation                         |
|                   | Jeremy Woon         | Senior Manager                                 | International Biodiversity Conservation                         |
|                   | Lorraine Tan        | Senior Manager                                 | International Biodiversity Conservation                         |
|                   | Hassan Ibrahim      | Deputy Director                                | International Biodiversity Conservation                         |
| Thailand          | Weerana Sompeewong  | Scientist Senior Professional Level            | Forest Research and Development Office, Royal Forest Department |
|                   | Pudsakorn Neamsawat | Forestry Technical officer, Practitioner Level | Forest Research and Development Office, Royal Forest Department |
| Timor-Leste       | Luis Pereira        | Manager of Protected Areas                     | Forest Research and Development Office, Royal Forest Department |
|                   | Abrao dos Santos    | Technical Staff of Protected Areas             | Forest Research and Development Office, Royal Forest Department |
| Viet Nam          | Phung Thi Tuyen     | Lecturer                                       | Vietnam National University of Forestry                         |
|                   | Nga Ta Tuyet        | Lecturer                                       | Vietnam National University of Forestry                         |



### **Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AFoCO)**

AFoCO is a treaty-based intergovernmental organization that is committed to strengthening forest cooperation and taking concrete actions to promote sustainable forest management and address the impacts of climate change.

### **AFoCO Regional Education and Training Center (RETC)**

AFoCO RETC was established as a subsidiary organ of AFoCO to develop the capacities of member countries in dealing with forestry and related environmental issues. The RETC provides practical and problem-solving oriented training programs, training courses, and workshops to enhance the knowledge and skills of diverse participants including government officials from member countries, researchers, university students, and members of local communities, among others.

[www.afocosec.org](http://www.afocosec.org)

### **International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)**

ITTO is an intergovernmental organization promoting the sustainable management and conservation of tropical forests and the expansion and diversification of international trade in tropical timber from sustainably managed and legally harvested forests.

[www.itto.int](http://www.itto.int)

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*AFoCO's Training Reports aim to highlight the findings of training activities and provide up-to-date knowledge and information on the topics discussed by participating Member Countries. The views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of the decision-making bodies of AFoCO or its Member Countries.*

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