

Workshop on
Opportunities for Transboundary Collaboration
for Conservation and Development
along the Northern Section of the
China-Myanmar Border



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The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) is a regional knowledge development and learning centre serving the eight regional member countries of the Hindu Kush Himalayas (HKH) – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan – based in Kathmandu, Nepal. Globalization and climate change have an increasing influence on the stability of fragile mountain ecosystems and the livelihoods of mountain people. ICIMOD aims to assist mountain people to understand these changes, adapt to them, and make the most of new opportunities, while addressing upstream and downstream issues. ICIMOD supports regional transboundary programmes through partnerships with regional partner institutions, facilitates the exchange of experiences, and serves as a regional knowledge hub. We strengthen networking among regional and global centres of excellence. Overall, we are working to develop economically and environmentally-sound mountain ecosystems to improve the living standards of mountain populations and to sustain vital ecosystem services for the billions of people living downstream – now and in the future.



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Workshop on Opportunities for Transboundary Collaboration for Conservation and Development along the Northern Section of the China-Myanmar Border

13–14 December 2016, Kunming, China

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADA	Australian Development Agency
ARIES	Artificial Intelligence for Ecosystem Services
CAS	Chinese Academy of Sciences
CDS	Conservation and Development Strategy
CESMS	Comprehensive Environmental and Socioeconomic Monitoring Strategy
CIRC	Community Information Resource Centre
DDG	Deputy Director General
DG	Director General
DGNP	Dulong Jiang National Park
FD	Forestry Department
FHL	Far Eastern Himalayan Landscape
FRI	Forest Research Institute
GBPNIHESD	GB Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment and Sustainable Development
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GNNR	Gaoligongshan National Nature Reserve
HI-LIFE	Landscape Initiative for the Far Eastern Himalaya
HKH	Hindu Kush Himalaya
HKNP	Hkakaborazi National Park
IBA	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area
IBE	Imaging Biodiversity Evaluation
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
KIB	Kunming Institute of Botany
LTESM	Long-Term Environmental and Socio-ecological Monitoring
MONREC	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
NGGNP	Nujiang Great Gorge National Park
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NNP	Namdapha National Park
NSFC	National Natural Science Foundation of China
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
NTR	Namdapha Tiger Reserve
NWCD	Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division
PA	Protected Area
RCF	Regional Cooperation Framework
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SEABRI	China-Myanmar Cooperation Southeast Asia Biodiversity Research Institute
SWOT	Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats
TOT	Training of Trainers
USD	United States Dollars
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
XTBG	Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden



Summary Report

The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), the Management Bureaus (Baoshan and Nuijiang) of Gaoligongshan National Nature Reserve (GNNR), and related institutions of the Chinese Academy of Sciences jointly organized a workshop on Potential Opportunities for Transboundary Collaboration for Conservation and Development along the Northern Section of the China-Myanmar Border from 13 to 14 December 2016 at Kunming Hotel in China. The workshop was organized with support from the Yunnan Department of Forestry, China, and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), Myanmar.

The main objective of the workshop was to provide a platform for officials and experts from both countries to: a) reach consensus on the need for and importance of bilateral collaboration in the border area for conservation and development, b) identify priorities and directions of collaboration so as to guide future collaborations, and c) provide a basis for the development of a concept note for potential fund raising.

The workshop was attended by 51 participants, including senior officials from the Forestry Department of Yunnan Province and the MONREC of Myanmar; researchers from research institutions and universities, and related protected area managers from both countries; and representatives from related international organizations.

Wan Yong, Deputy Director, Forest Department of Yunnan, China, and U Aung Mya, Director of Forest Department, Kachin State, Myanmar, delivered keynote speeches on behalf of each side. The participants shared their opinions amongst each other over the course of the two-day workshop. Each side talked about biodiversity conservation and socioeconomic development along the border area, and reflected on past experiences and lessons learnt in relation to bilateral cooperation in biodiversity and development. They identified key areas of conservation and development where transboundary collaborations are essential under the current circumstances, prioritized areas and actions for further collaboration, and clarified next-steps and task divisions. The discussions held over the course of the workshop have paved the way for the development of a joint proposal.

The participating institutions have agreed upon and issued a workshop declaration. The declaration emphasizes the importance of multi-sectoral and multi-level collaboration between China and Myanmar for addressing key issues and challenges related to biodiversity conservation and community development along the border. The participating institutions also committed to collaborate in sourcing funds for effective transboundary collaboration.

Current Status of Conservation and Development along the Northern China-Myanmar Border

The Chinese side of the border comprises the Gaoligongshan Mountain Range and adjacent areas. The Gaoligongshan National Nature Reserve (GNNR) and its buffer zones comprise three separate parts of the mountain range. These three parts are located in Gongshan County in the north, and Tengchong and Baoshan in the south, with Lushui County in the middle. The GNNR has a total area of 405,000 hectare (ha). In July 2003, GNNR (north) was included in the Three Parallel Rivers World Natural Heritage Site by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Administratively, the GNNR is managed by two management bureaus, the Baoshan Management Bureau in Baoshan Prefecture and the Nuijiang Management Bureau in Nuijiang Prefecture. Technically, both management bureaus are under the guidance of the Forest Department (Conservation Division) of Yunnan Province. As a national level protected area, GNNR receives a special budget allocation from the State Forestry Administration of China through Yunnan Province. Over 500,000 people from 16 different ethnic groups live within the GNNR and its adjacent areas. The management bureaus have implemented a wide range of activities including scientific research, biodiversity monitoring, public outreach and awareness, community development, resources protection, institutional development, staff training, and external

exchange. Emphasis is also given to a series of economic development programmes (such as the more recent initiatives on targeted poverty reduction, tourism development, etc) and ecological restoration and conservation programmes (for example, Grain for Green, Banning Logging of Natural Forests, Managing Forests for Ecological Functions, etc). Boosted by such policies and programmes, the GNNR and communities living in adjacent areas have made considerable progress in biodiversity conservation, environmental protection, and socioeconomic and infrastructure development.

On the Myanmar side, immediately adjacent to the northern section of the GNNR in Gongshan County, is the Hkakaborazi National Park (HKNP) in Putao District of Kachin State. HKNP has a total area of about 382,500 ha, with around 1,600 people within or around it. To the west of HKNP and also in Putao District is Hponkanrazi Wildlife Sanctuary. The Government of Myanmar is planning to develop an area of around 200,000 ha to the south of the HKNP as its southern extension, connecting Hponkanrazi and HKNP, and the entire Northern Myanmar Forest Complex as the Hkakaborazi Landscape—to be designated a World Heritage Site. The southern extension of the HKNP includes one township (Nawngnum), seven villages, and 12,000 people near the China-Myanmar border.

The Rawang and Lisu tribes are predominant within the HKNP and its southern extension. These tribes practice subsistence economy—crop farming, hunting, fishing, NTFP gathering, and wage labour—with cash incomes mainly from selling animal products, forest products, home-made wine and honey, and providing labour services to tourists. Inaccessibility is the major problem affecting the daily life and development of local communities. Some challenges to protected area management on the Myanmar side include staff shortages, inadequate fund for research and development, inadequate system for monitoring illegal activities, and poor road network. Currently, HKNP, with a total area of around 382,500 ha, has only 24 managing staff.

The Government of Myanmar (Forest Department of MONREC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) have an ongoing project, Strengthening Sustainability of Protected Area Management in Myanmar [a Global Environment Facility (GEF-5) Project]. The project execution period is 2015–2020, and it has a total budget of around USD 5.7 million. The overall objective of the project is to “strengthen the terrestrial system of national protected areas for biodiversity conservation through enhanced representation, management effectiveness, monitoring, enforcement, and financing”. The project has been designed to deliver two-tier outputs. At the national level, the project outputs are defined as:

- Strengthened national policies for protected area (PA) biodiversity conservation
- Strengthened Forest Department capacity
- Training programmes targeting PA managers
- System-wide strategy for sustainable financing of PAs
- PA values incorporated into regional and local development
- Expanded terrestrial and freshwater PAs, based on gap analysis

At the field level, the project is mainly being implemented in the four protected areas located within Kachin State, including HKNP and Hponkanrazi Wildlife Sanctuary. At the field level, the project outputs are defined as:

- Management plans for the four demonstration PAs
- Strengthened demonstration PA site operations
- Community participation at the four demonstration PAs
- Wildlife law enforcement in Kachin State
- Increased capacity for monitoring

The project has initiated a series of activities related to HKNP management. It has supported the construction of environmental education facilities, offices, guard posts, and orchid nurseries in Putao; the development of a park management plan; joint law enforcement; the conduction of baseline surveys; and community-based natural resource management.

Meanwhile, with the support of WCS and UNESCO, the Government of Myanmar is working actively to apply for the inclusion of the Hkakaborazi Landscape in the World Heritage Site list.

Key Issues of Conservation and Development that Need Transboundary Collaboration

The participants identified the following transboundary conservation and development issues along the China-Myanmar border that can only be effectively addressed through bilateral collaboration:

- Illegal trading of wildlife and plant products
- Poaching and illegal harvesting of biological resources
- Forest fires
- Weak protected area management capacities
- Poverty among communities in border areas
- Ineffective conservation of key species and their habitats
- Incomplete information on biodiversity conservation affecting management decisions
- Border control affecting social, economic, and cultural exchange (how to explore cross-border tourism opportunities to promote local economy)

Past Experiences and Lessons Learnt from China-Myanmar Collaborations in Conservation

Over the years, China and Myanmar have collaborated at different levels and in various forms on biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the region. These collaborations have included high level mutual visits and agreements, local level collaboration and coordination, science cooperation, as well as collaborations through regional platforms (such as through ICIMOD initiated programmes).

1. High Level Collaboration and Visits

Meetings and mutual visits by ministerial-level officials from the Ministry of Forestry of Myanmar (now MONREC) and its predecessors, the State Forestry Administration of China, and the Forest Department of Yunnan Province were held in 1996, 2007, and 2009 in different places. At these meetings, both sides discussed and agreed to collaborate on issues such as forestry, forest fire control, and timber harvesting and trading.

2. Local Level Collaborations and Coordination

Since 2003, GNR management departments and the governments of Tengchong, Lushui, Fugong, and Gongshan counties have been cooperating with their counterparts and/or related departments in Myanmar on forest resources protection, public education on forest fire prevention, firefighting, and curbing illegal activities. Some local level communication mechanisms have been established through these collaboration efforts.

3. Bilateral Science Cooperation: Southeast Asia Biodiversity Research Institute

Yunnan-based institutions under the Chinese Academy of Sciences have, for long, conducted joint research with their Myanmar counterparts. Such collaborations have resulted in fruitful academic outcomes and very close bilateral partnerships.

The China-Myanmar Cooperation Southeast Asia Biodiversity Research Institute (SEABRI) was inaugurated on 12 October 2016. It has laid a solid institutional basis for China-Myanmar collaboration on biodiversity conservation; in particular, on biodiversity research and monitoring. From 2014 to 2016, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and its partners from the Forestry Research Institute of Myanmar cooperated with WCS to conduct several field biodiversity surveys in the HKNP and Hponkanrazi Wildlife Sanctuary.

4. Collaborations through Regional Platform (ie HI-LIFE)

Starting from 2008, ICIMOD initiated the Landscape Initiative for the Far Eastern Himalaya (HI-LIFE). This Initiative aims to promote collaborations among related departments in China, Myanmar, and India for conservation and development in the Far Eastern Himalayan Landscape comprising of parts of North West Yunnan along the Gaoligong Mountain, parts of Northern Myanmar, and parts of the Namdapha National Park in Northeast India. Using HI-LIFE as a platform, the Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences (KIB-CAS) and other Chinese partners have established effective collaborative relations and information sharing channels with MONREC

of Myanmar and its subordinating departments in the fields of joint research, capacity building, and community development.

These collaborations have effectively promoted biodiversity conservation along the China-Myanmar border, accumulated precious experience-based information, and laid solid foundations for future cooperation. During the discussions, both sides also realized that local level collaborations will work only if they are conducted with higher level recognition and political support. What needs to be improved in the future is the enhancement of higher level leadership and policy support to make local level collaborations easier and more effective.

Priority Areas and Activities for Future Collaboration

The participants identified the following priority areas and actions for future collaboration:

1. Protection of Forest and Biodiversity Resources

This includes controlling forest fires, stopping poaching and illegal harvesting of forest products, stopping illegal trade of wildlife and plant products, and supporting sustainable uses of resources. Key activities include:

- Establishing mechanisms for joint forest fire pre-warning and control;
- Joint law enforcement, strengthening law enforcement exchanges, establishing information exchange mechanisms, and jointly controlling illegal trading of wildlife and plant products;
- Developing criteria for sustainable use (including trade) of forest resources, and encouraging sustainable use of resources for development;
- Developing public education activities in both Burmese and Chinese languages to raise public awareness for conservation;
- Establishing multi-level, especially local level communication and coordination mechanisms between protected area management departments; and
- Improving bilateral communication facilities.

2. Joint Conservation of Biodiversity Resources

This includes joint conservation of key species, baseline survey, protection of transboundary habitats, information sharing, joint research, exchange of management experiences, staff training, improving management and guarding facilities, and joint monitoring of biodiversity.

3. Promotion of sustainable community development in the border area

This includes transferring rural technologies, facilitating border trade, implementing poverty reduction activities, facilitating value chain extension, and carrying out feasibility studies on cross-border tourism development.

Participants from both sides agreed that controlling poaching, and illegal harvesting and trading of wildlife and other biodiversity resources and products should be priority areas that need effective transboundary collaboration in the areas concerned.

Workshop Declaration

The workshop concluded with the signing of the Declaration of Participating Institutions by key representatives from the participating institutions.

The declaration recognizes that “cross-border collaboration between different levels and sectors in China and Myanmar is critically needed in the transboundary landscape in the following areas:

- Collaboratively controlling poaching and overharvesting of forest products and illegal trading of biological resources, and establishing in-time communication mechanisms/channels for forest fire prevention;
- Protecting and monitoring key species and key habitats under a common implementation framework;
- Developing and sharing scientific information and data on biodiversity conservation and natural resource use;

- Promoting sustainable livelihood options in border area communities in order to reduce poverty and mitigate conflict between PA and local communities; and
- Enhancing institutional capacities including staff capacity and infrastructure for effective biodiversity conservation”.

The declaration also states: “It is important for both countries to work out policies and measures to encourage and facilitate local and regional level collaborations and communication with the guidance of national level authorities under the policy framework of respective countries.”

All sides agree that they “will undertake utmost efforts to promote such collaboration”.

“中缅边境北段生物多样性保护与可持续发展合作研讨会”总结报告

2014年，由高黎贡山国家级自然保护区及其主管部门提出的“**中缅联合保护区建设项目**”设想得到了中央政府和省政府的积极支持，并纳入了“一带一路”国家战略规划及云南省“一带一路”实施方案。根据《云南省参与建设丝绸之路经济带和21世纪海上丝绸之路行动计划》（2015-2016），“**中缅联合保护区建设项目**”在2016年以前的工作目标是开展中缅联合保护区建设可行性论证。

为了落实上述“实施方案”和《行动计划》，在缅甸自然资源与环境保护部的大力支持下，由云南省林业厅主办，高黎贡山国家级自然保护区保山管理局、怒江管理局、国际山地综合发展中心(ICIMOD)和中国科学院等有关单位共同承办的“**中缅边境北段生物多样性保护与可持续发展合作研讨会**”于2016年12月13-14日在中国云南昆明饭店成功举办。来自中国云南、缅甸中央政府及克钦邦的林业部门、科研院所、大专院校和有关保护区的领导、专家及管理人员以及有关国际组织的专家46人参加了此次会议。

本次研讨会的主要目的是收集中缅双方有关部门的领导及专家的意见，凝聚双方合作共识，明确中缅合作生物多样性保护与可持续发展项目的具体方向，以便编制及上报项目概念文本，为争取国家立项支持决策提供依据。

云南省林业厅万勇副厅长和缅甸克钦邦林业局吴昂妙（U Aung Mya）局长分别代表中缅双方政府在研讨会在开幕式上致辞。万勇副厅长指出举办“**中缅边境北端生物多样性保护与可持续发展合作研讨会**”是中缅林业合作的又一盛事。他希望“通过中缅双方各位领导和专家的交流和讨论，进一步推进中缅双方合作交流的深度与广度，共同促进‘一带一路’框架下中缅生物多样性保护与可持续发展合作”。

在接下来为期2天的研讨会上，与会人员在平等、友好的环境下，分享了中缅边境北段各自一侧生物多样性保护与社区发展的信息，共同回顾了中缅生物多样性保护与可持续发展合作的经验与教训，明确了在新的形势下需要双边合作才能够得到很好解决的保护与发展问题，探讨了进一步合作的机遇并且明确了下一步工作的人员与任务分工，为启动申请合作项目的有关文本的编写打下了基础。此外，与会各方还发布了会议宣言，强调了跨境合作对于该地区的生物多样性保护与社区发展的重要性并承诺各方加强合作，努力争取项目，促进跨境合作的顺利开展。现将会议要点总结并汇报如下：

中缅边境地区北段自然保护区建设及周边社区发展现状

该地区中方一侧主要为高黎贡山及其周边地区。高黎贡山国家级自然保护区由分散在高黎贡山脉的北、中、南三段构成，总面积约4055.49平方公里。2000年10月，被联合国教科文组织批准为世界生物圈保护区。2003年7月，作为“三江并流”重要组成部分，被联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会列入《世界自然遗产名录》。保护区内及周边地区居住着16个民族约50万人。多年来，保护区管理局在国家政策和资金的支持下开展了大量的工作，涵盖科研

监测、科普宣教、社区发展、资源保护、机构能力建设和人才培养及对外交流等。同时，中国政府在该地区实施了一系列的经济发展项目（如精准扶贫、旅游开发等）和生态恢复工程（如退耕还林、天然林保护、生态公益林建设等）。在这些政策和项目的推动下，当地的生态环境、生物多样性保护、社会经济和基础设施建设等都取得了长足的发展。

在缅方一侧，同中国高黎贡山北段直接接壤是位于缅甸克钦邦葡萄县的哈卡博拉齐（Hkakaborazi）国家公园，面积约3825平方公里，公园内分散居住着约1600名左右当地村民。该公园同其以西同样位于葡萄县的旁坎拉齐（Hponkanrazi）野生动物保护区比邻。缅甸政府计划将哈卡博拉齐南部约2000多平方公里的地带全部纳入保护管理，从而将上述两个保护区实质上联结起来，并进而同缅甸北部的其他几个保护区联结在一起，形成一个面积近4.5万平方公里左右的大保护区网络。同中国边境接壤的哈卡博拉齐保护区南部扩展区涉及Nawngmun镇下的7个村子、12000多人口。

居住在保护区内的社区居民主要有独龙族、傈僳等民族，从事自给自足的经济活动，主要生计活动包括轮作农作物、狩猎、捕鱼、采集非木材林产品和打零工等。现金收入来源靠出售动物产品、森林产品、土制葡萄酒、帮旅行者和外来人提供脚力等。交通不便是当地社区面临的最大困难。缅甸一侧保护区管理面临的主要问题包括管护人员不足、科研监测经费和力量不够、违法活动监测体系不完善、保护区道路条件差等。目前哈卡博拉齐国家公园（3825平方公里）只有24名管护人员。

目前缅甸政府部门和野生动物保护协会（WCS）合作在该地区实施“**加强缅甸保护区管理可持续性项目**”。该项目由GEF等资助，项目期限2015–2020年，项目总经费约570万美元，主要在北部克钦邦的4个保护区实施。该项目的目标包括扩大保护区域、提高管理效能，加强科研监测、执法与融资，提高缅甸保护陆生生态系统及生物多样性的能力。在项目示范保护区，具体活动包括制定四个保护区（包括哈卡博拉齐国家公园）的管理及经费筹集计划、加强保护区管理活动、加强社区参与、强化保护执法及提高监测能力等。

在过去1年多时间里，项目在哈卡博拉齐国家公园启动了一系列的活动：向公园提供管理经费、设备和基础设施支持；制定公园管理计划；联合执法；生物多样性本地调查，包括与中缅东南亚生物多样性研究中心合作在保护区开展调查；支持社区开展自然资源管理等。

同时，在WCS和UNESCO的支持下，缅甸方面正在努力争取哈卡博拉齐国家公园及其周边地区的申遗工作。

必须通过加强跨境合作才能得到很好解决的保护与发展问题

经过与会人员的充分讨论，认为在中缅边界北段地区，下列与生物多样性保护与社会经济可持续发展的必须通过中缅双方跨境合作才能够得到解决或更有效地解决：

- （1）野生动植物非法贸易问题；
- （2）偷猎盗伐生物多样性资源问题；
- （3）跨境森林火灾；

- (4) 管护能力薄弱问题；
- (5) 边境地区社区的贫困问题；
- (6) 关键物种及其栖息地的有效保护问题；
- (7) 生物多样性保护信息不完整，影响保护决策的问题；
- (8) 边境管控影响边境地区社区社会、经济及文化交流（例如如何挖掘跨境旅游潜力，促进当地经济发展）等问题

中缅双方在林业及保护方面的过往合作经验与教训

多年来，中缅双方在有关区域就生物多样性保护与可持续发展开展了不同层次和形式的合作：包括高层互访、地州基层合作、双边科技合作和通过区域合作平台（如ICIMOD）交流等。

(1) 高层合作及互访：中缅高层交流共有三次：一次是1996年，在北京，缅甸林业部部长访华，与中国国家林业部就两国林业合作事项，签定了合作备忘录。第二次是2008年，中国国家林业局副局长、云南省林业厅副厅长与缅甸林业部部长在仰光会晤，中方方向缅方捐赠了4辆森林防火消防车，双方就森林防火及森林资源保护等事宜进行了商谈，并达成了共识。第三次是2009年，缅甸林业部长到北京，后又到了昆明，与云南省副省长会晤，双方就森林火灾与病虫害防控、木材采伐等事宜进行了商谈，并达成了共识。

(2) 地州及基层合作：自2003年以来，高黎贡山自然保护区管理部门以及腾冲、泸水、福贡、贡山县政府等与缅方有关对等部门就森林资源保护、森林防火宣教、边境森林火灾扑救、联合打击破坏森林资源的等活动等工作进行了合作，初步建立了中缅跨边界基层协调联络机制。

(3) 科技合作（中缅合作东南亚生物多样性研究中心）：中国科学院与缅甸自然资源与环境保护部合作共建的“东南亚生物多样性研究中心”于2016年10月12日正式揭牌，为中缅合作生物多样性研究奠定了机构和制度基础。2014-2016年，该中心与WCS合作对克钦邦葡萄县哈卡博拉齐国家公园和旁坎拉齐保护区进行了野外联合考察。

(4) 通过ICIMOD等区域合作平台在项目区开展的合作：从2008年开始，国际山地综合发展中心（ICIMOD）牵头实施了东喜马拉雅景观保护与社区发展项目（HI-LIFE）。该项目旨在促进中国和缅甸及印度有关部门在有关区域开展保护与发展合作。以该项目为平台，中国科学院昆明植物所等主要合作伙伴同缅甸国家环境与林业部下属及其下属单位建立了有效的合作关系和信息交流渠道，并就共同研究、能力建设和社区发展等建立了合作框架和沟通机制。

上述合作有效地促进了中缅边境地区的生物多样性的保护，为今后的进一步合作积累了宝贵的经验和打下了坚实的基础。在讨论中，双方也认识到基层的合作必须要建立在高层的认可和政治支持上才能更为有效。今后需要改善的是 如何加强高层领导和政府的政策支持，使地方和基层的合作更加便利和有效。

中缅在边境地区北段开展保护与发展合作优先领域及活动

与会代表通过热烈而充分地讨论，确定了下列优先合作领域与活动：

(1) 森林及生物多样性资源保护： 包括防控森林火灾、打击偷猎盗伐及非法采集林产品、打击动植物产品非法贸易、鼓励资源可持续利用等：

- 建立森林火灾的联防机制，预警与防控森林火灾
- 联合巡逻与执法，加强执法交流，建立信息交换机制，共同打击动植物非法贸易
- 制定森林资源可持续利用（包括贸易）标准，鼓励资源可持续利用
- 开展中缅文宣传，提高公众保护意识；
- 建立各层次特别是基层保护部门之间沟通与协调；
- 改善双边沟通设施；

(2) 合作开展生物多样性资源保育： 包括联合开展关键物种保护、联合本底调查、跨境栖息地保护、信息共享、联合研究、经验交流、人员培训、改善管护装备、联合开展生物多样性监测、

(3) 促进边境地区社区社会经济可持续发展： 包括农村实用技术转移、境贸易便利化、社区扶贫、价值链延伸、开展跨境旅游可行性研究等。

中缅双方都认为（1）打击偷猎、盗伐、盗采活动；及（2）打击野生动植物及其它林产品非法贸易是需要双方通过跨境合作解决的优先领域。

会议宣言

会议结束时，与会各方发表了《“中缅边境北段生物多样性保护与可持续发展合作研讨会”与会者宣言》。《宣言》认为：

（1）中缅双方在两国边境地区就下列主题开展各层次、各部门的密切合作至关重要：

- 联合打击与控制偷猎、盗伐（采）林产品、管控生物资源非法贸易、森林火灾防控
- 在共同的实施框架下，对有关地区的关键物种及其栖息地进行保护与监测；
- 开展合作研究，分享生物多样性保护与自然资源利用的数据与信息；
- 促进边境地区社区可持续生计和脱贫致富，以实现保护区与当地社区的和谐发展；
- 合作加强保护机构能力建设包括人员培训和基础设施建设以利于生物多样性资源的有效保护。

（2）双方政府需要制定合适的政策并采取必要的措施鼓励和方便基层及县、州、省（邦）各方在中央政府的指导下并在各自国家的政策框架下开展积极的合作与交流。

各方同意成立一个有各方参与的工作小组，编写文本申请项目落实上述合作。

Background

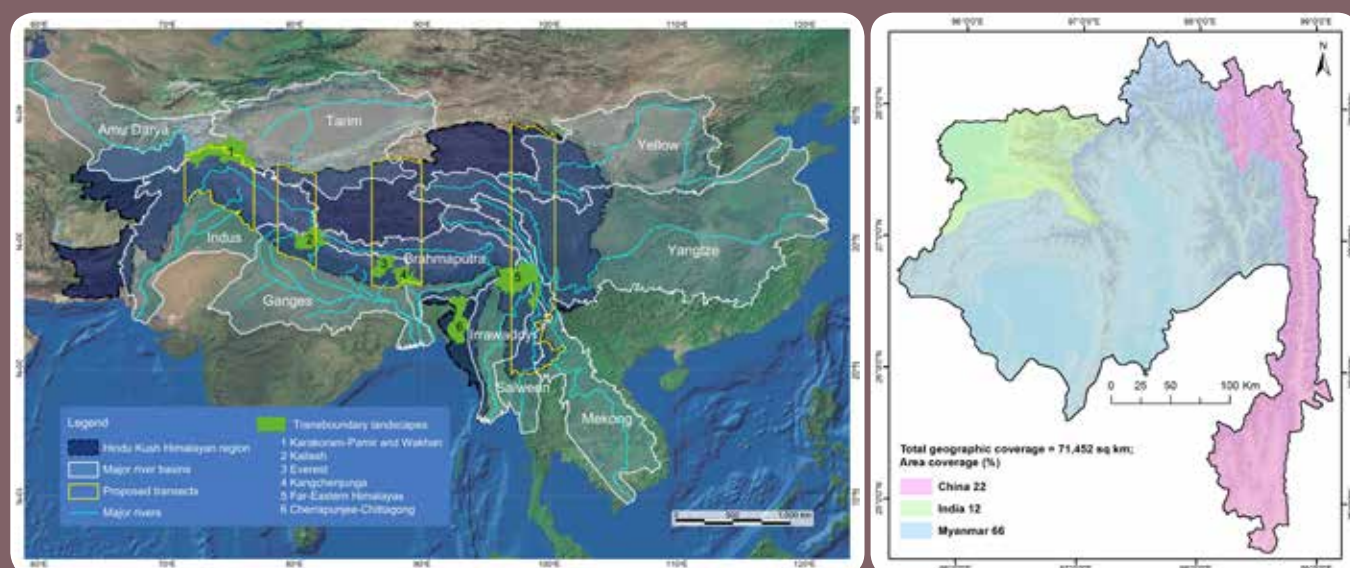
ICIMOD is a regional intergovernmental learning and knowledge sharing centre. It serves eight regional member countries—Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan—in the Hindu Kush Himalaya. ICIMOD helps mountain people understand change and processes of change, adapt to change, and tap into opportunities while addressing upstream-downstream issues. It facilitates exchanges of experience, and is a regional knowledge hub for transboundary programmes implemented through partnerships with respective local institutions.

Through one of its current regional programmes on transboundary landscapes, ICIMOD and its partners have identified six landscapes—Hindu Kush-Karakoram-Pamir Landscape, Kailash Sacred Landscape, Kangchenjunga Landscape, Far-Eastern Himalayas Landscape, Cherrapunjee-Chittagong Landscape, and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) from west to east—for programmatic cooperation for transboundary conservation and development (Figure 1). The main objective of these landscape conservation and development initiatives is to promote regional cooperation among the countries that share a given landscape for effective conservation and livelihood development through the promotion of ecological integrity, economic development, and socio-economic resilience to environmental changes.

The Landscape Initiative for the Far Eastern Himalaya (HI-LIFE) is a transboundary conservation and development initiative implemented in the Far Eastern Himalayan Landscape (FHL) that spans 71,452 km² across parts of Northern Myanmar (Namyun in the Sagaing Region and Putao District of Kachin State); the Namdapha National Park/Namdapha Tiger Reserve (NTR) and its adjoining buffer areas in Changlang District of India; and part of Baoshan Prefecture and Nujiang Prefecture (including the whole Gaoligongshan Mountain Range) in Yunnan China (Figure 1), with nearly half a million people residing in it.

The landscape, one of the most biodiversity rich areas in the region, is regarded as the “Centre of Plant Diversity”, “Eastern Asiatic Regional Centre for Endemism” and the converging ground for three global biodiversity hotspots: the Hindu Kush Himalaya, the Indo-Burma and the Mountains of Southwest China. Half of the landscape is under

Figure 1: ICIMOD Transboundary Landscape Initiatives and HI-LIFE



formal protection, supported by contiguous protected areas. The landscape includes one of the last remaining tracts of intact natural forest ecosystems in Southeast Asia large enough to maintain rich biodiversity. It is home to a number of ethnic communities and tribes who add to the region's cultural and traditional diversity.

HI-LIFE focuses on strengthening regional cooperation between China, India, and Myanmar for integrated landscape management. The partners have developed shared understanding of the landscape through a series of iterative consultative processes, affirmed their collaboration through a HI-LIFE Regional Cooperation Framework, and collectively developed conservation and development strategies.

Rationale Behind the Workshop

Although divided by a political border between Myanmar and China, the features of the landscape eg, ecosystems and ecosystem services, and cultural systems and socioeconomic systems along the border are all transboundary in nature. Flagship species such as takin, red panda, snow leopard, and rhododendron are found along the border. Indigenous semi-domesticated cattle, mithun, are kept by local people from Northwest Yunnan through Myanmar to Northeast India. Branches of the Irrawaddy River and the Salween River flow from China into Myanmar through the landscape. Ethnic groups such as Lisu and Jingpo are inhabitants of both countries. The ancient Southern Silk Road that linked China to Europe and Africa passed right through the area. Cross-border trade of local products and cultural exchange, including marriages, were practiced across the landscape in ancient times and remain extremely important to the wellbeing and development of the local societies today.

Meanwhile, issues and challenges related to the management of these systems have always been transboundary in nature. For instance, forest fires and the illegal harvesting and trading of timber, endangered plant species, and wildlife products are among the major cross-border issues between China and Myanmar. Besides, poverty is a common issue in both countries. Effective conservation of biodiversity resources and sustainable development of these local communities therefore requires close transboundary collaboration between stakeholders of various levels and sectors from both sides of the border.

To effectively address transboundary issues in biodiversity conservation and community development, collaborative interventions and management strategies should be designed by thinking beyond physical borders. Collaboration, coordination, and learning from each other at all levels—from planning to ground implementation taking a landscape approach—will be critically important for both countries in meeting their common goal of bringing sustainable development and prosperity to local communities.

In 2014, GNNR management and higher authorities proposed to the Central Government of China that transboundary collaboration between China and Myanmar be established to conserve and develop the northern section of the China-Myanmar border.

From 13 to 14 December 2016, ICIMOD, the Management Bureau (Baoshan and Nujiang) of GNNR, and related institutions of Chinese Academy of Sciences jointly organized the “Workshop on Potential Opportunities for Transboundary Collaboration for Conservation and Development along the Northern Section of China-Myanmar Border”. The Yunnan Department of Forestry in China and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) in Myanmar supported the workshop. More than 50 participants, including high level officials from the Forestry Department of Yunnan Province in China and MONREC in Myanmar, researchers, academics, related protected area managers from both China and Myanmar, and representatives from related international organizations attended.

The Chinese participants included Wan Yong, Deputy Director, Forestry Department of Yunnan as well as participants from related government departments, protected areas, universities and research institutes. The 12-person delegation from Myanmar – headed by U Aung Mya, Director General (DG), Kachin Forest Department and Than Naing, Deputy Director General (DDG), Conservation Division, FD-MONREC – consisted mainly of representatives from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation and its subordinating institutes and WCS.

Objectives of the Workshop

The main objective of the workshop was to provide a platform for officials and experts from both countries to:

a) reach consensus on the need and importance for bilateral collaboration in the border area for conservation and development, b) identify priorities and directions of collaboration so as to guide future collaborations, and c) provide a basis for the development of a concept note for potential fund raising.

Proceedings of the Workshop

Setting the Tone: Opening Session Speeches

The two-day workshop saw participants share their opinions freely in a friendly atmosphere. Presentations, group work, and plenary discussions were alternatively used to create this free environment for sharing and exchanging information and experiences, and to ensure the maximum participation of each participant.

During the opening session, senior leaders from the forest departments of Yunnan Province, China and Kachin State, Myanmar expressed satisfaction at the organization of the workshop, recalled the history of their cooperation, and encouraged the participants to be open and free while discussing issues and creative when suggesting solutions.

There were four major technical sessions: 1) current status of biodiversity conservation and development, 2) major transboundary conservation and development issues in the target area, 3) experiences and lessons from past collaborations, and 4) priority areas for future cooperation and key stakeholders.

In the first technical session, participants from Myanmar and China presented on the current status of biodiversity, conservation efforts and socioeconomic conditions and development programmes on both sides of the border. In the session that followed, the participants were divided into one Myanmar group and two Chinese groups to discuss major issues related to protected area management that need bilateral cooperation. The third technical session was devoted to discussions on past experiences and lessons learnt from bilateral cooperation in conservation and development in three groups of policy makers, local protected area management staff, and researchers. The last session was used to identify priority areas for further collaboration.

The workshop concluded with the signing of a Workshop Declaration by key representatives from the participating institutions and government representatives from both China and Myanmar who pledged commitment and support for future collaboration in the target area.

Wan Yong, Deputy Directors, Yunnan Department of Forestry, China

Yong congratulated the organizers and extended a warm welcome to all the participants. He talked about the bonds that Yunnan and Myanmar share. The two countries share common mountains and rivers, and their inhabitants share similar customs and traditions. Yunnan has a total area of about 394,000 Km² with a total population of 47 million. Ethnic minorities comprise one third of the population. As a low-latitude highland area, 94% of Yunnan's land is mountainous or semi-mountainous. It is the upper stream or source area of six major rivers—the Yangzhi, Zhujiang, Mekong, Honghe, Salween, and Irrawaddy. As it is topographically complex, Yunnan is characterized by distinctive landforms and vertical climates, with a diverse assemblage of ecosystems, landscapes, and species. It has 1,416 terrestrial vertebrate animal species including 222 nationally protected species (about

55.4% of the total species under national protection).

There are over 17,902 species of higher plants, including 146 nationally key protected species (47% of the national total). It is among the world's most biodiversity rich places. Yunnan is also one China's major forested areas, with a total area of 24.7611 ha of which 19.1419 ha are forested.

Dubbed the Kingdom of Plants and Wildlife, Yunnan has 159 protected areas of various categories. It has rich experiences and unique models in forest resources, biodiversity conservation, and community development.



Together with the delegation headed by U Win Nyo, Deputy Permanent Secretary, MONREC, Myanmar, the Yunnan Department of Forestry organized the first “China-Myanmar Forum on Forest Resources Conservation and Community Development”. Yong said that the ongoing “Workshop on Potential Opportunities for Transboundary Collaboration along the Northern Section of China-Myanmar Border” was another important occasion for China and Myanmar to collaborate on forestry related issues. He said that exchanges and discussions between officials and experts from the two countries could broaden the horizon of China-Myanmar collaborations. He also said that the workshop could jointly promote China-Myanmar collaboration in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development taking Road and Belt Initiative opportunities.

He thanked the related institutions of CAS and ICIMOD for their efforts in organizing the workshop. He said that conserving biodiversity and promoting sustainable development is a common duty. He urged all those present to actively participate in the workshop and work together to promote China-Myanmar forestry collaboration and the kinship between two countries.

U Aung Mya, Director, Forest Department of Kachin State, Myanmar

Mya said it was an honour for the Myanmar team to attend the workshop. As neighboring countries, China and Myanmar have a long history of cooperation in various sectors, including forestry. Over the past years, the two countries have been collaborating to strengthen conservation and development efforts along the northern section of China-Myanmar border through HI-LIFE and other platforms.

He said they would reflect together and summarize experiences and lessons learnt. He talked about exploring opportunities for further collaboration, identifying specific areas for collaboration, and agreeing on next steps. He said close collaboration between China and Myanmar, and support from organizations like ICIMOD would lead to better biodiversity conservation and more sustainable development.



Chen Xiaoyong, CAS-SEABRI, Myanmar

Xiaoyong said that SEABRI was pioneered to provide a platform for regional biodiversity conservation and research in Southeast Asian countries. China and Myanmar, as close neighbours, share identical challenges and opportunities related to ecosystem upkeep. The research center is another model for cross-border relation and cooperation.

Wu Ning, Theme Leader, Ecosystem Services, ICIMOD

HI-LIFE is a collaborative effort of ICIMOD and the governments of China, India, and Myanmar. It has a cluster of eight physically connected protected areas. The landscape, one of the most biodiversity rich in the region, is regarded as the “Centre of Plant Diversity”, “Eastern Asiatic Regional Centre for Endemism”, and the converging ground for three global biodiversity hotspots: the Hindu Kush Himalaya, the Indo-Burma and the Mountains of Southwest China. The landscape includes one of the last remaining tracts of intact natural forest ecosystems in Southeast Asia large enough to maintain rich biodiversity. It is home to a number of ethnic communities and tribes who add to the region’s cultural and traditional diversity. With high bio-cultural diversity in the area, the landscape faces conservation and development challenges. Overexploitation and agricultural activity are the most dominant threats to threatened or near-threatened species, he noted. The management of biodiversity is a prime objective, and there is the realization that community involvement is key to the management of resources. Addressing the objectives of HI-LIFE, he pointed out that the project has gone through a start-up phase (2009-2014) and a pre-implementation phase (2015-2016), and is now in its implementation phase (2017 onwards). He also talked about the hierarchical structure of partnerships.

Current Status of Biodiversity Conservation and Development in the Northern Section of the China-Myanmar Border

1. Hkakaborazi National Park, Myanmar and its southern extension

In Myanmar, immediately adjacent to the northern section of the GNNR in Gongshan County of China, is the Hkakaborazi National Park (HKNP) in Putao District of Kachin State. The park is 3,825 km² and is inhabited by around 1,600 people. It is managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) and currently has 24 managing staff.

At immediate proximity to the west of HKNP in Putao district is the Hponkanrazi Wildlife Sanctuary (HWS). In 2013, the Government of Myanmar decided to develop an extension zone that includes seven villages of Panandin Town and over 11,700 people to the south of HKNP. With this effort, the HKNP and HWS would be physically linked with each other. At the same time, the government is planning to link all the five protected areas (namely, Hkakaborazi National Park, Hponkanrazi Wildlife Sanctuary, Hukaung Valley Wildlife Sanctuary, Buphabum Wildlife Sanctuary, and Htamanthi Wildlife Sanctuary) in the entire Northern Myanmar Forest Complex through the development of either biological corridors or extension zones. Upon completion, the entire protected area network would cover seven townships, five protected areas, over 46,000 km², four globally important ecoregions, two important biological corridors and five key biodiversity areas.

Living within the HNP and its southern extension are mainly people of Rawang and Lisu tribes, and others who are mainly engaged in subsistence economy – crop farming, hunting, fishing, NTFP gathering and wage labour. Their cash income comes mainly from selling animal products, forest products, home-made wine and honey, and providing labour services to tourists. Difficult accessibility is a major problem affecting the daily life

Than Zaw, Landscape Coordinator, WCS and Myint Myint San, Assistant Researcher, FRI



and development of local communities. These examples show that protected area management in Myanmar generally faces shortages in research, management staff, and funds for daily management. The system in place for monitoring illegal activities and poor road network for protected area management is also inadequate.

Protected management faces major difficulties including staff shortage, insufficient fund and human resources for researches and monitoring, weak law enforcement system, and poor road conditions in the protected area. For example, Hkakaborazi National Park, with a total area of 3,825 km², has only 24 management staff, Hukaung Valley WS has only 26 management staff, while Hponkanrazi WS has no full-time management staff at all.

Major Management Activities and Development Programmes

The forest department of MONREC and WCS are cooperating in implementing management activities in the HKNP. One ongoing project being implemented by the MONREC and WCS is the Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded “Strengthening Sustainability of Protected Area Management in Myanmar” which has a project execution period from 2015 to 2020 with a total budget of around USD 5.7 million. The overall objective of the project is “to strengthen the terrestrial system of national protected areas for biodiversity conservation through enhanced representation, management effectiveness, monitoring, enforcement, and financing”. The project was designed to deliver two-level outputs.

At the national level, the project outputs are defined as:

- Strengthened national policies for PA biodiversity conservation
- Strengthened capacity of the Forest Department
- Training programme targeted for PA managers
- System-wide strategy for sustainable financing of PA
- PA values incorporated into regional and local development
- Expanded terrestrial and freshwater PAs based on gap analysis
- Business plans for the four demonstration PAs
- Strengthened demonstration in PA site operations
- Community participation at the four demonstration PAs
- Wildlife law enforcement in Kachin State

At the field level, the project is mainly being implemented in the four protected areas located within Kachin State, including HKNP and Hponkanrazi Wildlife Sanctuary. The project outputs at field level are defined as:

- Business plans for the four demonstration PAs
- Strengthened demonstration PA site operations
- Community participation at the four demonstration PAs
- Wildlife law enforcement in Kachin State
- Increased capacity for monitoring

In the past year, the project has carried out or initiated the following major activities in HKNP:

1. Provision of financial equipment and infrastructure support to HKNP

- Establishing an environmental education centre
- Establishing a park management office
- Developing an orchid plants nursery in Putao Town
- Constructing a forest guard post at Pannandin (entrance to HKNP)

2. Supporting HNKP to develop a management plan

3. Implementing law enforcement and smart patrolling

WCS and the government organized quarterly joint patrol activities. During the patrolling, public awareness building activities were carried out to raise the awareness of local communities for the sustainable use of natural resources (such as bamboo, rattan, medicinal plants, fish, animals, and forest vegetables).

4. Implementing biodiversity survey and monitoring activities

Including cooperation with SEABRI in biodiversity survey and forest cover monitoring in the HKNP area.

5. Community-based natural resources management

- Community development and awareness building
- Conservation-related farming
- Community health training centre
- Community information and resources centre establishment (collaboration with ICIMOD)
- Village consultancy

6. Promoting birdwatching tourism in Hponkanrazi National Park

7. Preparing Hkakaborazi and its adjacent area for World Heritage Site listing

8. Constructing biological corridor or extensions, including feasibility studies

Major national laws and regulations concerning management of forest and biodiversity resources

Law/Act	Year	Major aims/Notes
Wild Elephant Protection Act	1879	To safeguard the wild elephant population
Forest Act	1902	Responsibility for wildlife management to Forest Department
Wildlife Protection Act	1936	Provide for designation of protected areas and protected species
Forest Law	1992	Provide for designation of reserve forests for environmental and biodiversity conservation
Protection of Wildlife and Wild Plant and Conservation of Natural Areas Law	1994	To implement policies on protecting wild flora and fauna and natural areas, to fulfill international convention obligation, to enable to conduct research
Forest Rules	1995	Provide article to protect biodiversity
Forest Policy	1995	Provide basic fundamentals to preserve biodiversity
Protection of Wildlife and Wild Plant and Conservation of Natural Areas Rules	2002	To conserve natural ecosystems and protect wildlife species

2. Gaoligongshan Nature Reserve of China

The Chinese half of the region comprises mainly the Gaoligongshan Mountain Range and adjacent areas. Three separate sections of the mountain range have been designated the GNNR and its buffer zones. These three sections are located in Gongshan County in the north, Lushui County in the middle, and Tengchong and Baoshan in the south. GNNR has a total area of 4,055 km² (405,549 ha). Nujiang (in the north) is 3,241 km² and Baoshan is 814 km².

Administratively, it is managed by two management bureaus: the Baoshan Management Bureau and the Nujiang Management Bureau in Baoshan Prefecture and Nujiang Prefecture respective. Technically, both management bureaus are under the guidance of the Forest Department (Conservation Division) of Yunnan. The Baoshan Management Bureau has 11 management stations, 121 regular staff and 292 hired forest guards. The Nujiang Management Bureau has 17 management stations and 111 regular staffs.

A short distance from GNNR, there are three provincial level protected areas, namely the Xiaoheishan Nature Reserve (in Longling County), Beihai Wetland (in Tengchong County), and Tongbiguan Nature Reserve (in Yingjiang, Longchuan and Ruili counties).

GNNR was accepted as a Biosphere Reserve by the UNESCO in 2010. In 2003, as an important part of the “Three Parallel Rivers”, GNNR was inscribed into the World Natural Heritage Sites.



He Xiaodong, Deputy Director, Nujiang Management Bureau and Li Zhengbo, Deputy Director, Baoshan Management Bureau, GNNR, China

Over 500,000 people (360,000 in Baoshan and 140,000 in Nujiang) from 16 ethnic groups such as – Dai, Lisu, Nu, Drung, Yi, Jingpo, Wa, Deang, and Tibetans—live within GNNR and its adjacent areas.

The major problems the protected area management faces include shortage of farming lands for local communities, poverty, high dependence of local communities on resources of the protected area, cross-border forest fires, and poaching of wildlife and rare plants, among others. For instance, in Nujiang Prefecture, lowland farming area accounts for only 5.57% of the total land area, but has to support over 70% of the total population. The annual per capita income of Nujiang Prefecture is only one third of the national average and one half of the provincial average.

Major Management Activities and Development Programmes

In the past decades, with vigorous support from the Chinese Government in policies, programmes, and funding, the management bureaus have developed a wide range of management activities that include scientific researches, biodiversity monitoring, public outreach and awareness building, community development, resources protection, institutional development, staff training, and external exchanges. At the same time, the governments, at various levels, have implemented a series of economic development programmes (recent initiatives on targeted poverty reduction and tourism development, among others) and ecological restoration and conservation programmes (the Grain for Green programme, banning logging of natural forests, and managing forests for ecological functions, among others). Boosted by such policies and programmes, the GNNR and its adjacent area communities have made considerable progress in terms of biodiversity conservation, environmental protection, and socioeconomic and infrastructure development.

1. Setting up network of research and monitoring (Nujiang)

GNNR (North) has set up 11 permanent vegetation plots, eight permanent quadrats for plant sampling, five transects totaling 9.8 km for wildlife monitoring, four transects totaling 14.2 km for bird monitoring, and 22 temporary observation sites.

2. Conservation and research of extremely small-populations and endangered species (Nujiang)

- Capped Leaf Monkey (*Trachypithecus pileatus*): Distributed in the middle and lower parts of Drung River; population size, around 400
- Takins: With a population of about 270, distributed between 2,700 m to 4,100 masl
- Natural forests of Thuga: Distributed between 1,900 to 2,300 masl

3. Survey of primates in Nujiang Prefecture (Nujiang)

From May 2011 to June 2016, GNNR (North) cooperated with Dali University to carry out a survey of the primates in Nujiang Prefecture.

4. Imaging biodiversity (Nujiang and Baoshan)

Cooperating with Imaging Biodiversity Evaluation (IBE) from Beijing, GNNR carried out a project to film biodiversity resources, especially rare animal species, in the protected area. From 2013 to 2014, filming activities were carried out in spring, summer, and autumn. Images of over 300 representative species including some very rare ones have been captured.

5. Science outreach and awareness building (Nujiang and Baoshan)

GNNR has adopted various means to publicize biodiversity conservation, including video material, publications, and national exhibitions of photographs from the protected area.

6. Community-based bird watching tourism (Baoshan)

GNNR has been actively supporting communities in Baihualing village participate in bird watching ecotourism. So far, local communities have established 56 bird watching sites. Each site can earn RMB10,000–100,000 annually for the owner. Besides, local communities also earn incomes from providing the bird watchers food, lodging, transportation, and guides. In 2015, they received more than 40,000 visitors with a total income of over RMB 20 million. Bird watching tourism has to promote both community development and biodiversity conservation.

Major government policies and programmes

1. Nujiang Prefecture Action Plan for Poverty Reduction (2016–2020)

According to this action plan, by 2020, all the communities living in the adjacent area will be rid of poverty. Major policy measures include: developing local economy, re-settlement, payment for ecosystem services, education support, and social security network establishment.

2. Grain for Green Project (Nujiang)

With financial support from different levels of government, Nujiang Prefecture converted 11,933 ha of farmlands into land put to forestry use, reforested 3,333 ha of barren fields, and enclosed 2,000 ha of forests for protection. In the second phase of the project, another 46,666 ha of farmland will be converted into forestry land. Upon its completion, all farmlands with slopes greater than 25 degrees will have been converted to forestry land.

3. Natural Forest Protection Project (Phase II, Nujiang)

The Nujiang Prefecture invested USD 32,214,882 into the management of 900,000 ha of forests. This project employed 1,286 forest guards from local communities and provided jobs for 218 people from forest enterprises. It also helped provide houses for 48 households.

4. Wildlife Damage Compensation (Nujiang)

From 2014, GNNR (north) started piloting wildlife damage compensation through a commercial insurance mechanism.

5. Ecological Restoration of Nujiang River Valley (Nujiang)

The goal of this project is to improve the vegetation and scenery along the Nujiang River Valley to improve tourism value by integrating resources from Grain for Green and other projects.

6. National Park Development (Nujiang)

On 10 May 2016, the Government of Yunnan Province approved the establishment of the Nujiang Great Gorge National Park (NGGNP) and Dulong Jiang National Park (DGNP). NGGNP is 359,000 ha, 33.6% of which is protected area. The DGNP is 217,200 ha of which 93.4% of it is protected area. According to national park planning, the majority of the National Parks will be used for conservation and about 5% of it will be used for developing ecotourism. The income derived from ecotourism development will be invested in the conservation of the National Parks.

7. Project of Managing Forests for Ecological Benefits (Baoshan)

From 2005 onwards, Baoshan Prefecture has demarcated 312,000 ha of forests as “ecological forests” that will be managed solely for ecological benefits. Each year, over USD 4,400,000 are been mobilized to compensate the related stakeholders for such use change.

8. Management Reform for State Forest Farms in Tengchong County (Baoshan)

From 1 May 2013 onwards, management reforms were carried out in five state forest farms (namely, Guyong, Sujiang, Mingguang, Dahe, and Shabai) in Tengchong County that are located near the Myanmar-China border. The objective of the reform was to transform these forest farms, totaling 90,000 ha, from timber production oriented enterprises into conservation oriented entities. After the completion of the reform, these farms will be fully financed from the revenue of the local government.

9 Development of cash crops, animal breeding, forest tourism, and home-stay tourism

Major Transboundary Conservation and Development Issues

Participants from the two countries identified the following conservation and development issues that are of transboundary nature along the section of the China-Myanmar border and can only be effectively addressed through bilateral collaborations:

- Illegal trading of wildlife and plant products
- Poaching and illegal harvesting of biological resources
- Wildfires
- Weak protected area management capacities
- Poverty among the communities in the border area
- Ineffective conservation of key species and their habitats
- Incomplete information on biodiversity conservation affecting management decisions
- Border control affecting social, economic, and cultural exchanges (how to explore cross-border tourism opportunities to promote local economy)

Past Collaborations: Experiences and Lessons (Group Discussion)

Participants addressed the range of experiences and lessons learnt in three separate group (Kachin Forestry and Yunnan Forest Department (GNNR); FRI and CAS; and WCS, ICIMOD, KIB and Forest Department) discussions. Over the past years, China and Myanmar have had collaborations at different levels and forms for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, including high level mutual visits and agreements, local level collaboration and coordination, scientific cooperation, as well as inter-governmental collaborations through regional platforms (such as through ICIMOD initiated programmes).

1. High level collaborations and visits

Meetings and mutual visits by ministerial-level officials from the Ministry of Forestry of Myanmar (now MONREC), the State Forestry Administration of China, and the Forest Department of Yunnan Province were held in 1996, 2007, and 2009. At those meetings, both sides discussed and agreed upon collaborations on issues such as forestry, forest fire control, and timber harvesting and trading.

2. Local level collaborations and coordination

Since 2003, GNNR management departments and the governments of Tengchong, Lushui, Fugong, and Gongshan counties have cooperated with their counterparts or related departments in Myanmar for forest resources protection, public education on forest fire prevention, firefighting, and the curbing of illegal activities. A local level communication mechanism has been established through these collaboration efforts.

3. Bilateral scientific cooperation

The Southeast Asia Biodiversity Research Institute (SEABRI), established by China and Myanmar, was inaugurated on 12 October 2016. This has laid a solid institutional basis for China-Myanmar collaboration on biodiversity conservation, in particular on biodiversity research and monitoring. From 2014 to 2016, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and its partners from the Forestry Research Institute of Myanmar cooperated with WCS to conduct several field biodiversity surveys in the HNP and Hponkanrazi Wildlife Sanctuary.

4. Collaborations through a regional platform

Starting from 2008, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) initiated the Landscape Initiative for Conservation and Development of the Far Eastern Himalaya (HI-LIFE). This Initiative aims to promote collaborations among related departments in China, Myanmar, and India for conservation and development in the region spanning from Salween River in China, to Northeastern India, with north Myanmar in between. Using HI-LIFE as a platform, the Kunming Institute of Botany–Chinese Academy of Sciences (KIB-CAS) and other Chinese partners have established effective collaborative relations and information sharing channels with MONREC of Myanmar and its subordinating departments in the fields of joint research, capacity building, and community development. Besides, Yunnan-based institutions under CAS for long have conducted joint research with Myanmar counterparts which have resulted in fruitful academic outcomes and very close bilateral partnerships.

These collaborations have effectively promoted biodiversity conservation along the China-Myanmar border, accumulated precious experiences, and laid solid foundations for future cooperation. During the discussions, both countries also realized that local level collaborations will work only if they are conducted with higher level recognition and political support. What needs to be improved in the future is the enhancement of higher-level leadership and policy support so as to make local level collaborations easier and more effective.

Identifying and Prioritizing Areas for Future Cooperation and Key Stakeholders

The participants carried out guided group discussions in three groups to identify priority areas and activities for future collaboration.

Chinese Group I: Gaoligongshan National Nature Reserve (North)

Priority areas for collaboration	Action areas	Stakeholders and partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Curbing illegal hunting - Controlling illegal trade of wildlife products - Preventing and controlling cross-border forest fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening communication and coordination between the two sides of the border at different levels - Establishing a joint patrolling mechanism - Improving cross-border communication facilities - Strengthening cooperation in custom management, quarantine and law enforcement - Developing joint activities for awareness building - Upgrading technical capacity for the monitoring and identification of wildlife products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protected area management departments - Provincial Forest Department - Forest police - Border police - Customs - Industries and business management departments - Import and export quarantine departments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening conservation of key species and their habitats - Improving information on biodiversity - Enhancing biodiversity management capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening joint patrolling - Improving forest guarding systems - Enhancing survey, and monitoring key habitats and key species - Improving equipment and staff capacity of related departments - Establishing an information sharing platform and network -Awareness building and public outreach - Strengthening cooperation among research institutions, NGOs, and protected areas - Strengthening cooperation in staff training and exchange 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forestry departments - Protected areas - Other governmental departments - Universities - Research institutions - NGOs, INGOs - Communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting sustainable development of the border area - Promoting cross-border tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing community development and co-management programmes - Implementing planting and animal breeding activities - Developing technical training on practical rural technologies - Promoting processing of forest and agricultural products - Promoting alternative energy products - Promoting alternative livelihood activities - Carrying out feasibility studies on cross-border tourism - Establishing piloting areas for cross-border tourism development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Related government departments - Community protected areas - Universities and research institutes - Enterprises - Financial institutions - NGOs and INGOs

Chinese Group II: Gaoligongshan National Nature Reserve (South)

Priority areas for collaboration	Actions	Stakeholders and partners
Controlling and preventing forest fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing a mechanism for joint prevention and control of forest fires - Developing awareness raising programmes in both Chinese and Burmese languages - Establishing a mechanism for joint forest fire fighting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments of Baoshan and Tengchong - Government of Kachin State - Local communities on both sides of the border
Controlling poaching and illegal harvesting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing joint patrolling - Developing awareness building materials in both Chinese and Burmese languages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GNNR Management Bureau - Forest police - Army forces - Related stakeholders in Myanmar
Controlling illegal trading of wildlife and plants, and promoting sustainable use of biological resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing awareness building materials in both Chinese and Burmese languages - Joint law enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forestry police - Border police
Protecting key species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jointly investigating the population and distribution of key species - Identifying key habitat for key species in transboundary areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GNNR Management Bureaus - Sun Yat-Sen University - SEABRI - Baoshan College - Dali University - Southwest Forestry University (SWFU) - ICIMOD
Promoting the sustainable development of border area communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting crop planting and animal breeding technologies - Implementing measures to facilitate border trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GNNR management bureaus - SWFU - Yunnan Forestry Technology Colleague - Communities - ICIMOD - Diversity and other stakeholders (Myanmar)
Enhancing biodiversity management capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting bilateral technical training and exchanges - Improving facilities and instruments for conservation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GNNR Management Bureaus - Forestry departments - Related departments in Myanmar - Forest Department - Relative Department of Myanmar - Research Institute
Biodiversity information inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jointly investigating baseline data of biodiversity - Jointly monitoring biodiversity - Establishing biodiversity information sharing mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GNNR management bureaus - SEABRI - Sun Yat-Sen University - Dali University - SWFU - ICIMOD - Conservation Bureau - Government and research institutes of Myanmar
Developing cross-border ecotourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting a feasibility study on cross-border tourism - Sharing information on best practices (such as bird watching tourism) - Conducting exchange visits and sharing ecosystem (bird watch/wildlife) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourist Department - ICIMOD - Myanmar partners - GNNR management bureaus - SWFU

Myanmar Group (Hkakaborazi National Park and its extension area)

Priority areas	Action areas	Stakeholders and partners
Controlling illegal trading of wildlife and other forest products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patrolling and law enforcement - Awareness raising - Transboundary collaboration (China and Myanmar governments) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Department - NWCD - State Government - WCS - FRI - ICIMOD (HI-LIFE) - MONREC - Local people - Ministry of Tourism - Ministry of Information - Joint collaboration between two state governments
Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated management plan for entire Hkakaborazi landscape - Livelihoods/income promotion - Buffer zone management programme 	
Poor management capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building of forest staff and other stakeholders (trainings, exchange programme, and mentorship) - Strengthening of research and management capacity (co-creation of scientific knowledge with both national and international universities) - Strengthening of Myanmar Biodiversity Portal 	
Incomplete information on protected targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field surveys and research (collaboration with national and international organizations) 	
Protection of key species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information sharing meeting - Patrolling and law enforcement (national and international collaboration) - Awareness raising - Transboundary collaboration (China and Myanmar governments) 	
Forest fire control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mapping of fire hazardous zones - Awareness raising for fire management 	
Cross-border tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feasibility study between China and Myanmar 	

Common Ground for Action

The group discussions showed both differences and commonalities in terms of the priorities given to the issues being discussed. All the groups gave poaching, illegal harvest, and trading of forest products across the border high priority. Other common priority areas were information sharing, key species protection, and poverty alleviation. To Chinese participants, forest fires were the issue of most concern, especially GNNR-South. The Myanmar, on the other hand, participants gave top priority to poaching, illegal harvest, and trade of forest products across the border. As Than Naing, DDG, MONREC, said, “Illegal trade of animal parts continues to pose a major threat to biodiversity due to the high market value they generate in markets on both sides of the border”.

The groups suggested that collaboration start from areas that can produce visible and quick results like information sharing, awareness building, staff training, and joint patrolling.

Commitment to Further Collaborate: Closing Remarks

Aung Mya, Director, Forest Department, Kachin State, Myanmar

On behalf of the Myanmar team, Mya thanked the organizers for giving everybody the opportunity to attend the workshop. He said that the discussions they had over the course of the two days would be fruitful for strengthening collaboration between China and Myanmar.

He said his team had learnt many lessons from the workshop. He extended his gratitude to partners such as GNNR Baoshan, GNNR Nujiang, SEABRI, XTBG, Kunming Institute of Botany, and Kunming Institute of Zoology, among others. He thanked them for their continuous financial and technical contributions to the workshop.

He said that a lot of progress had been made in biodiversity conservation and watershed management in the region in the past 10 years. He said there were more exchanges between ICIMOD member countries, more biodiversity related projects and activities, more common positions on the sustainability of water basins in Himalayan mountain ridges, ecosystems, and their associated services. He talked about progress in terms of engaging stakeholders in conservation and international engagement. He said ICIMOD had laid a concrete foundation for cooperation among ICIMOD member countries, and specifically mentioned Yang Yongping from KIB and Yi Shaoliang from ICIMOD.

Wu Ning, Theme Leader, Ecosystem Services, ICIMOD

Ning highlighted the importance of sharing information among partners and said that encouraging progress had been made in this regard. He said the workshop was a milestone for collaboration and noted that ICIMOD would like to facilitate and coordinate further bilateral cooperation. He also said that China has initiated a new programme and that ICIMOD wants to play a more active role in it. He expected that there would be a sharing of working mechanisms in the near future.

Yang Yongping, Director, KIB

Yongping thanked delegates from Myanmar and appreciated the offer of help and support for SEA-BRI, CAS center at Nay Pyi Taw. He pointed out that this showed close and strong collaboration between China and Myanmar. He thanked the DDG of the Forest Department of Yunnan Province for the positive gesture he had shown towards collaboration and sponsorship. Thanking the ICIMOD partners of HI-LIFE, he said there is always the need to form common links. He said that all participating organizations can play an important role in biodiversity conservation and regional cooperation.

He pointed out that policy analysis, law enforcement to curb illegal hunting and harvesting, and prioritization and joint research for capacity building and information sharing, and so on are crucial to the conservation of nature. He said that there is still space for this and that partnerships are necessary. He thanked all the participants and concluded the meeting.

Li Zhengbo, Deputy Director, GNNR Baoshan management bureau

Zhengbo thanked ICIMOD for its communication, coordination, and financial support, along with SEABRI, CAS, experts from respective institutions and the Forest Department, Yunnan. He was grateful to delegates and partners from Myanmar for their efforts towards cooperation and collaboration. He thanked KIB for its logistic and administrative support. He also thanked the interpreters. He informed all present that the meeting report would be submitted to the National Government soon. He ended by saying that all parties need to work hand in hand to protect mountains and nature.

Annexes

Annex I: Agenda of the Workshop

13 December 2016

Time	Activities	Responsibility
08:30-09:00	Registration	Yang Zhiwei
09:00-10:00	Welcome remarks/background introduction by Forestry Department of Yunnan Province, China Opening Remarks from Forestry Department of MONREC, Myanmar Southeast Biodiversity Research Centre, CAS ICIMOD Introduction to Workshop objectives, agenda and participants	Chairperson: Yang Yongping Wan Yong Aung Mya Chen Xiao-Yong Yi Shaoliang
10:00-10:20	Group Photo and Tea Break	Yang Zhiwei
10:20-12:20	Technical Session 1: Current Status of Biodiversity Conservation and Development in the northern section of the China-Myanmar Border Area	Chairperson: Than Naing
10:20-10:50	1. Conservation and development on Myanmar side (North or the part that is adjoining Nujiang part of China)	Than Zaw
10:50-11:20	2. Conservation and Development on China side (North)	He Xiaodong
11:20-11:50	3. Conservation and Development on Myanmar side (South or the part adjoining the Tenchong County of China)	Myint San
11:50-12:20	4. Conservation and Development on China Side (South)	Li Zhengbo
12:20-14:00	Lunch Break	
14:00-15:30	Technical Session 2: Transboundary Conservation and Development Issues	
14:00-15:30	In two groups (Myanmar and China), discussing conservation and development issues that must be/can be better addressed through cross-border collaboration by the two countries	Yi Shaoliang, Tashi Dorji, Yang Shuo, Than Zaw
15:30-15:45	Tea Break	
15:45-17:00	Technical Session 3: Past Collaborations: Experiences and Lessons (Group Discussion)	
	In three groups: 1. Kachin Forestry +Yunnan FD (GNNR) 2. FRI+CAS 3. WCS+ICIMOD+KIB+FD	Yi Shaoliang, Tashi Dorji, Yang Shuo, Than Zaw
17:00-17:10	Wrap up of the day	
18:00-20:00	Reception Dinner	

14 December 2016

Time	Activities	Responsibility
08:30-08:45	Recapturing Day 1	Yi Shaoliang
08:45-11:20	Technical Session 4: Identifying and Prioritizing Areas for Future Cooperation and Key Stakeholders	Moderators: Yi Shaoliang, Bandana Shakya
	Guided Group Discussions: In 2-3 groups, the participants will identify and prioritize areas for cooperation and identify related key stakeholders	
10:00-10:20	Tea Break	
10:20-11:20	Presentation and Plenary Discussion	
11:20-12:00	Next-steps Formation of working group for proposal development Agreeing on workshop declaration of intention for collaboration	Yi Shaoliang/ Bandana Shakya
12:00-12:30	Wrap-up and closing session Closing Remarks: Myanmar, China+FD+CAS), ICIMOD Vote of Thanks	Yang Yongping
12:30-14:00	Lunch Break/Departure of some participants	
14:00-15:30	1st Working Group Meeting: timelines and task division	Yi Shaoliang

Annex II: Declaration of Participating Institutions

Declaration of Participating Institutions of the Workshop on Opportunities for Transboundary Collaboration for Conservation and Development along the Northern Section of China-Myanmar Border in Kunming, China

13-14 December 2016

“中缅边境北段生物多样性保护与可持续发展合作研讨会”与会者宣言

We, Participating Institutions of the “Workshop on Opportunities for Transboundary Collaboration for Conservation and Development along the Northern Section of China-Myanmar Border” in Kunming, China, on 14 December 2016

“中缅边境北段生物多样性保护与可持续发展合作研讨会”于2016年12月13-14日在中国云南昆明饭店举行。作为本次会议的参与人员，我们于12月14日达成如下会议宣言：

Recognizing that Cross-border collaboration between different levels and sectors of China and Myanmar is critically needed in the transboundary landscape in the following areas:

我们充分认识到中缅双方在两国边境地区就下列各主题开展各层次、各部门的密切合作至关重要：

1. Controlling collaboratively poaching and over-harvesting of forest products, and illegal trading of biological resources, and establishing in-time communication mechanism/channel for forest fire prevention;

联合打击与控制偷猎、盗伐（采）林产品，有效管控生物资源非法贸易，建立森林火灾防控的信息沟通机制；

2. Protecting and monitoring key species and key habitats under a common implementation framework;

在共同的实施框架下，对有关地区的关键物种及其栖息地进行保护与监测；

3. Developing and sharing scientific information and data on biodiversity conservation and natural resource uses;

开展合作研究，分享生物多样性保护与自然资源利用的数据与信息；

4. Promoting sustainable livelihood of the local communities in the border area in order to reduce poverty and mitigate the conflict between PA and local community;

促进边境地区社区可持续生计和脱贫致富，以实现保护区与当地社区的和谐发展；

5. Enhancing the institutional capacities including staff capacity and infrastructure for effective biodiversity conservation.

合作加强保护机构能力建设包括人员培训和基础设施建设以利于生物多样性资

源的有效保护。

Recognizing that

It is important for both countries to work out policies and measures to encourage and facilitate local and regional level collaborations and communication with the guidance of national level authorities under the policy framework of respective countries.

我们认识到中缅双方政府需要制定合适的政策并采取必要的措施鼓励和方便基层及县、州、省（邦）各方在中央政府的指导下并在各自国家的政策框架下开展积极的合作与交流。

Agreeing that

A working group, with representative members from all sides, will be formed to prepare a proposal for a programme to promote the collaboration in the above-areas.

我们同意成立一个有各方代表参加的工作小组，编写一个项目文本申请项目以落实上述合作。

All the sides will undertake utmost efforts to promote such collaboration.

我们一致同意各方将尽全力推进上述领域的合作。

Signed by（签字）：

A. Representatives of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar

缅方代表

Name 姓名	Title/Position 职务	Institutions 工作单位	Signature 签字
Mr. Aung Mya	Director 局长	Forest Department of Kachin State, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation(MoNREC) 缅甸克钦邦林业局	 14/12/16
Mr. Than Naing	Deputy Director 副处长	Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forest Department Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation	 14/12/16

		(MONREC) 缅甸自然资源与环境保护 部林业司保护处	
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B. Representatives of the People's Republic of China

中方代表

Name 姓名	Title/Position 职务	Institutions 工作单位	Signature 签字
Mr. Wan Yong 万 勇	Deputy Director General 副厅长	Forestry Department of Yunnan Province 中华人民共和国云南省林业厅	
Mr. Xu Zhijiang 徐志疆	Director 主任	Office for International Cooperation, Forestry Department of Yunnan 云南省林业厅国际合作办公室	
Mr. Li Zhenbo 李正波	Deputy Director 副局长	Gaoligongshan Nature Reserve Management Bureau, Baoshan Prefecture, Yunnan, 高黎贡山国家级保护区保山管 理局	
Mr. He Xiaodong 何晓东	Deputy Director 副局长	Gaoligongshan Nature Reserve Management Bureau, Baoshan Prefecture, Yunnan 高黎贡山国家级自然保护区怒 江管护局	
Mr. Yang Yongping 杨永平	Deputy Director General 教授/书记	Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences 中科院昆明植物所	
Mr. Chen Xiaoyong 陈小勇	Professor & Theme Leader 研究员/学科组 长	Southeast Asia Biodiversity Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences 中科院东南亚生物多样性研究 中心	

C. Representatives of International Organizations

国际组织代表

Name	Title/Position	Institutions	Signature
Mr. Wu Ning (吴宁)	Professor & Theme Leader, Ecosystem Services 研究员/项目主任	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) 国际山地综合发展中心	
Mr. Than Zaw	Landscape Coordinator 区域协调员	Wildlife Conservation Society(Myanmar) 野生动物保护协会（缅甸项目）	

Annex III: Workshop Registration List

序号	姓名	性别	工作单位	职务职称	联系地址或方式	联系电话	报到签名
1	万勇	男	省林业厅	副厅长			万勇
2	徐志强	男	省林业厅国际台组办	主任	13808713613		徐志强
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18	王学军	男	大理大学东亚特约植物研究所	研究员	13987280932		王学军
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中缅边境北段生物多样性保护与可持续发展合作研讨会签到表3 (云南, 昆明 2016. 12.)

序号	Name 姓名	Gender 性别	Organization 工作单位	Job Title 职务职称	Contact Address/Mode 联系地址或方式	Contact Phone 联系电话	报到签名
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51	李江波	女	高黎贡山保护局	科研			李江波
52							
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Annex IV: Chinese Version of Opening Speeches by Wan Yong, China, and U Aung Mya, Myanmar

云南省林业厅副厅长万勇在《中缅边境北段生物多样性保护与可持续发展合作研讨会》开幕式上的致辞

（2016年12月13日，中国昆明）

尊敬的缅甸克钦邦林业局局长吴昂妙先生及缅方代表团各位代表，女士们、先生们：

大家上午好！

今天，《中缅边境北段生物多样性保护与可持续发展合作研讨会》隆重开幕。在此，我谨代表中华人民共和国云南省林业厅，向研讨会的举办表示热烈的祝贺。向各位领导、各位来宾致以热烈的欢迎和真诚的谢意！

云南与缅甸山水相连，民俗相通，情谊深厚。云南总面积39.4万平方公里，全省常住人口4700万人，少数民族人口超过总人口的三分之一。云南省地处低纬高原，山区、半山区面积占94%，是长江、珠江、湄公河、红河、萨尔温江、伊洛瓦底江六大江河的上游或源头，境内地形地貌复杂，立体地形和立体气候特征明显，生态系统类型和生态景观多样，生物种类丰富，有陆生脊椎动物1416种，其中国家重点保护陆生野生动物222种，约占全国的55.4%；有高等植物17902种，其中国家重点保护野生植物146种，占全国的47.2%，是全球生物多样性最丰富、最集中的地区之一。云南是我国重点林区之一，全省林地面积2476.11万公顷，森林面积1914.19万公顷，素有“植物王国”和“动物王国”的美称，建立了各级各类自然保护区159处，有丰富的森林资源和生物多样性保护经验，在森林资源保护和社区发展方面积累了许多好的经验并形成了独特的模式。

今年11月，我们刚与以缅甸联邦自然资源和环境保护部副常秘吴文若先生为团长的缅方代表团举办了“首届中缅森林资源保护与社区发展论坛”，今天又与缅甸朋友共同举办“中缅边境北段生物多样性与可持续发展合作研讨会”，这是中缅林业合作的又一盛事。我们希望，通过中缅双方各位领导和专家的交流和研讨，进一步推进中缅双边合作交流的深度与广度，共同促进“一带一路”框架下中缅生物多样性保护及可持续发展合作。

借此机会，对中国科学院各有关单位及国际山地综合发展中心为此次研讨会所做出的努力表示感谢。

朋友们，保护生物多样性、推进可持续发展是我们共同的职责，期待各位积极参与，共同推进中缅林业合作！共同延续中国与缅甸的“胞波情谊”！

最后，预祝研讨会圆满成功。祝缅甸朋友和各位领导、学者在昆明期间生活愉快，身体健康！

缅甸克钦邦林业厅吴昂妙（U Aung Mya）在《中缅边境北段生物多样性保护与可持续发展合作研讨会》开幕式上的致辞

（2016年12月13日，中国昆明）

尊敬的万勇副厅长及来自昆明植物所、昆明动物所、西双版纳植物园、中缅合作东南亚生物多样性研究中心、高黎贡山国家级自然保护区保山管理局、怒江管理局及国际山地中心的代表们：

首先，容我自我介绍一下。我叫吴昂妙，现任缅甸北部的克钦邦林业局局长。很高兴与各位共同出席本次会议。在此我特别感谢各位百忙之中出席本次会议，与我们共同交流经验。我们缅甸与会人员一行对于能够有机会出席本次《中缅边境北段生物多样性保护与可持续发展合作研讨会》深感荣幸。

各位贵宾、全体与会人员、先生们、女士们，

作为友好邻邦，中缅双方联系紧密，具有悠久的交往与合作历史，包括林业领域的合作。多年来，我们双方通过各种渠道和平台在中缅边境北段开展了许多保护与发展合作活动。在本次研讨会上，我们将回顾和总结过去我们双方在保护与可持续发展合作方面的经验与教训，探讨进一步合作的机遇，明确优先合作领域及确定下一步路线图。

因此，我们对本次会议满怀期待。与会者都是专家、经验丰富。我深信我们两国在保护与发展领域的密切合作以及如国际山地中心等国际组织的支持一定会使生物多样性保护与社区发展取得更大的发展。

各位贵宾、全体与会人员、先生们、女士们，

在此感谢各位莅临本次研讨会。我坚信各位的建言献策及本次研讨会的成果将会有效推动中缅边境北段地区生物多样性保护与社区发展以及中缅两国在上述领域的合作。

最后，祝各位幸福愉快、祝研讨会圆满成功！

谢谢大家！

Annex V: **Workshop Impressions**







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