

Regional Workshop on Planning Transboundary Technical Collaboration for Landscape Management



About ICIMOD

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 Himalaya (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 Report 2018

Regional Workshop on
Planning Transboundary Technical Collaboration
for Landscape Management

8–9 February 2018
Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar

Deepa Basnet
Nawraj Pradhan
Yi Shaoliang
Bandana Shakya
Aung Thu Moe

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Production team

Rachana Chettri (Editor)
Terry Clayton (Consultant editor)
Punam Pradhan (Graphic designer)

Photos: Aaranyak, Jitendra Bajracharya, Kabir Uddin, Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment, and Conservation (MONREC); Yi Shaoliang

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
BCIM	Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar
BCP	Biodiversity Conservation Plan
BSI	Botanical Survey of India
BSLCDI	Brahmaputra-Salween Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative
CAS	Chinese Academy of Sciences
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CDS	Conservation and Development Strategy
CESMS	Comprehensive Environmental and Socio-economic Monitoring Strategy
CIRC	Community Information Resource Centre
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPB	Environment Protection Bureau
FD	Forest Department
FFI	Fauna and Flora International
FRI	Forest Research Institute
GBPNIHESD	GB Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment and Sustainable Development (India)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNNR	Gaoligongshan National Nature Reserve (China)
HI-LIFE	Landscape Initiative for the Far Eastern Himalayas
HIMALICA	Support to Rural Livelihoods and Climate Change Adaptation in the Himalayas
HKH	Hindu Kush Himalaya
HUC	Himalayan University Consortium
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IIRS	Indian Institute of Remote Sensing
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KSLCDI	Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative
LOA	Letter of Agreement

LULC	Land Use Land Cover
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (India)
MOHT	Ministry of Hotels and Tourism (Myanmar)
MONREC	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (Myanmar)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTAP	Mid-Term Action Plan
NBCC	National Biodiversity Conservation Committee
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NEA	Norwegian Environmental Agency
NMFC	Northern Mountain Forest Complex
NMHS	National Mission on Himalayan Studies
NMSHE	National Mission on Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem
NSFC	National Natural Science Foundation of China
NWCD	Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division (Myanmar)
OUV	Outstanding Universal Value
PBSAP	Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
RCF	Regional Cooperation Framework
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SBB	State Biodiversity Board
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEABRI	Southeast Asia Biodiversity Research Institute (Myanmar)
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SWFU	Southwest Forestry University
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WCC	Wildlife Crime Control
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WH	World Heritage
WII	Wildlife Institute of India
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
ZSI	Zoological Survey of India

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We would like also to extend our thanks to the Forest Research Institute and Southeast Asia Biodiversity Research Institute (SEABRI) teams for sharing the collaborative research ventures between China and Myanmar with the participants and to all staff at ICIMOD who helped make this regional workshop a success.

Last but not least, we thank the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) for funding the workshop.

Executive Summary

The Planning Transboundary Technical Collaboration for Landscape Management workshop, held on 8–9 February 2018 in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, identified specific areas for transboundary technical cooperation in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development at the regional and bilateral levels. It brought together some 43 government officials, protected area managers, and scientists from China, India, and Myanmar to concretize regional technical collaboration to support the nomination of the Hkakaborazi Landscape as a World Heritage Site. The event also sought to inform national partners about HI-LIFE in relation to the Mid-Term Action Plan IV (MTAP IV) of the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and strengthen partnership for MTAP IV implementation within HI-LIFE.

The workshop opened with remarks from Khin Maung Yi, Permanent Secretary; Naing Zaw Htun, Deputy Director; and other staff members of MONREC, who emphasized the importance of wildlife traffic control, resource use and management, collaborative research and monitoring for sharing resources, and conservation across the landscape. The presentations by the Deputy Director General of ICIMOD covered the extensive research and studies carried out under HI-LIFE and the iterative processes that led to the development of a regional cooperation framework. Rajan Kotru, Regional Programme Manager of Transboundary Landscapes at ICIMOD, discussed global climate trends and their impact on the Hindu Kush Himalaya, where floods make up one-third of all natural disasters.

Major issues related to biodiversity conservation and cumulative growing demands were discussed. Poverty and inequality were presented as major root causes. Lack of management concepts reflective of changing development contexts, policy and strategy guidance, and limited understanding of landscape from different perspectives were identified as some of the challenges to linking the transboundary approach to the science-policy-practice interface. Workshop participants discussed the importance of transitioning from government to governance and the incubation of good institutional partnerships was presented as means of steering impact agendas from the local to the global. Other focus areas included technical collaboration for long-term research and monitoring of medicinal plants and flagship species, regional ecotourism potential assessments to improve livelihood development in pilot areas, and land-use change mapping.

The event concluded with the formulation of country action plans for 2018, highlighting the need to enable policies to collaborate with and support institutions at the local, national, and regional levels.



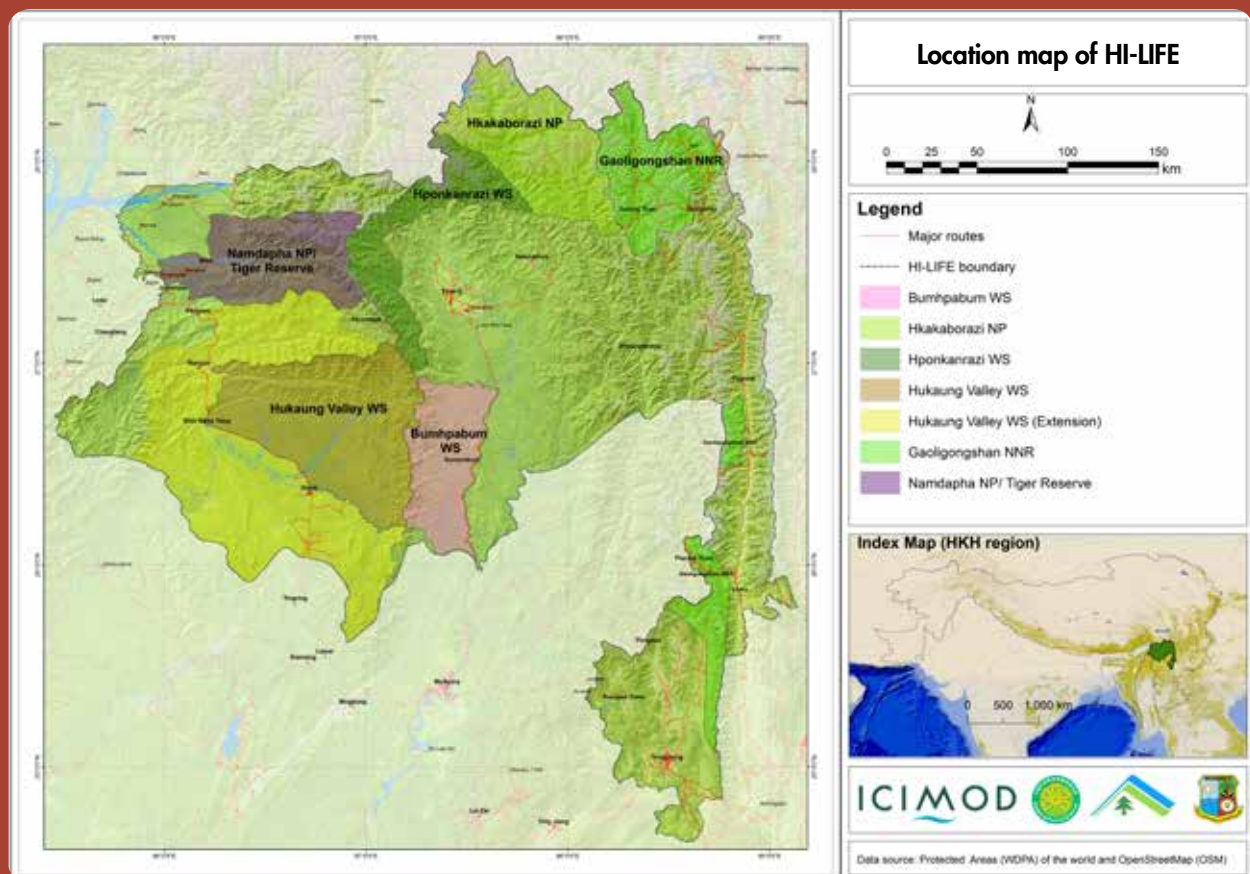
Introduction

The Landscape Initiative for the Far Eastern Himalayas (HI-LIFE) aims to promote regional collaboration among China, Myanmar, and India by adopting a landscape approach to address transboundary issues and challenges facing conservation and development of the landscape stretching from the Nujiang River and Gaoligongshan National Nature Reserve (GNNR) of China in the east to the Namdapha National Park of India in the west, with the Hkakabo Razi National Park, the Hponkan Razi Wildlife Sanctuary, and the Hukaung Valley Wildlife Sanctuary of Myanmar in between (Figure 1).

Since the first consultation workshop – Regional Experience Sharing Consultation on the Landscape Approach to Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the Eastern Himalayas – held in China's Tengchong County in 2009, HI-LIFE has undertaken national consultations, partnership building, feasibility assessments, baseline information gathering, programme design, capacity building, community mobilization, and implementation, engaging national partners at each stage. It has built a strong foundation for partnership of like-minded national institutions and generated a rich body of landscape data and knowledge products. HI-LIFE has also provided opportunities to member countries to discuss bilateral issues. For example, it brought together the forest departments of Myanmar and China to the Kunming Workshop in 2016 to discuss opportunities for transboundary cooperation along the northern section of the China–Myanmar border, which is a part of the HI-LIFE working area.

Over the past few years, the priorities of member countries in the HI-LIFE area have evolved, creating new opportunities for regional collaboration.

Figure 1: The Far Eastern Himalayan Landscape and its protected areas



Since April 2014, the Government of the Union of the Republic of Myanmar has worked diligently to get the Hkakabo Razi Landscape listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The final submission of the nomination dossier will be made in 2018. HI-LIFE intends to support the Myanmar government's actions in this process and in the management of the Hkakabo Razi Landscape by promoting close technical collaboration between departments in India, Myanmar, and China.

The year 2018 marks the start of the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) fourth Mid-Term Action Plan (2018–2022). In this new Mid-Term Action Plan (MTAP), ICIMOD will continue to work with its partners to implement transboundary programmes based on its core competencies in thematic areas such as ecosystem services, livelihoods, air and water, and spatial solutions.

Considering the changed context and emerging national priorities of member countries, HI-LIFE will, in the next five years, work in the following action areas:

- Promotion of sustainable tourism development
- Sustainable management of natural resources for local socioeconomic development
- Transboundary collaboration in conservation of key species and ecosystems
- Development and dissemination of landscape level information and knowledge
- Promotion of science-practice-policy dialogue
- Regional partnerships and cooperation for landscape management

In this context, ICIMOD organized the Regional Workshop on Planning Transboundary Technical Collaboration in Landscape Management in collaboration with the Forest Department (FD), MONREC, Myanmar, in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, from 8 to 9 February 2018. Over 43 government officials, protected area managers, scientists, and practitioners from across the region attended the workshop. Spread over two days with breakout technical sessions, the workshop delved into issues related to transboundary landscape management, including regional and bilateral cooperation, nomination of the Hkakabo Razi Landscape as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, long-term research monitoring, policy dialogue, livelihood development, law enforcement, resource management, and partnership and collaboration. Output-oriented brainstorming sessions were held on a range of issues.



Workshop Objectives

The workshop aimed to strengthen regional technical and bilateral collaborations among the three countries in light of the existing Regional Cooperation Framework, taking into account the changing context and priorities of HI-LIFE over the next five years. The outcomes of this meeting will feed into the long-term HI-LIFE programme under development, strengthen the Myanmar-China consensus reached at the Kunming Workshop in 2016 for Myanmar-India technical cooperation, and support the preparation of the World Heritage Site Nomination Dossier for the Hkakabo Razi Landscape listing.

The workshop aimed to:

- identify specific areas for transboundary technical cooperation in biodiversity conservation and development at regional and bilateral levels
- inform national partners of HI-LIFE about ICIMOD's fourth Medium Term Action Plan (MTAP) and strengthen partnerships for MTAP IV implementation within HI-LIFE
- strengthen regional technical collaboration to support the nomination of the Hkakabo Razi Landscape as a World Heritage Site
- discuss HI-LIFE activities for 2018



Day 1

Setting the Tone: Opening Session Highlights

At the opening session, His Excellency Khin Maung Yi, Permanent Secretary, MONREC, Myanmar, delivered a welcome address. Eklabya Sharma, Deputy Director General of ICIMOD, highlighted the unique features of HI-LIFE, including how it connects the Himalayan region with the Mekong region. Rajan Kotru, Regional Programme Manager of the Transboundary Landscapes Programme at ICIMOD, explained transboundary landscape approaches to conservation and development. Bandana Shakya, HI-LIFE, Myanmar Coordinator at ICIMOD, narrated the journey HI-LIFE has taken over the years.

- HI-LIFE is unique because it connects the Himalaya with the Hengduan Mountain ranges and major rivers of Asia such as the Mekong and Yangtze, which have their origins in the HKH. The Feasibility Assessment Report, Conservation and Development Strategy (CDS), and Comprehensive Environmental and Socio-economic Monitoring Strategy (CESMS) of the three countries and the Regional Cooperation Framework – developed in an iterative, participatory process – provided a basis for consultations that resulted in consensus on a shared vision, common goals and objectives for conservation and development of the HI-LIFE working area, which links three countries, lies at the junction of three global biodiversity hotspots, and is also a landscape of common and shared culture. The HI-LIFE Initiative fosters collaboration that contributes to the sustainability of the landscape and improvement of local livelihoods. Areas of collaboration are integrated ecosystems management, ecosystem services and livelihoods co-benefits, collaborative research and monitoring, community focused interventions, and regional exchange of expertise, experience and innovation. Integrating biodiversity conservation and development is critical in the HI-LIFE landscape. Livelihoods



Khin Maung Yi, Permanent Secretary, MONREC delivered opening address for workshop

Participants at the meeting



is an important component of how HI-LIFE will address conservation and sustainable development needs at the landscape level. However, climate change impacts, deforestation, illegal wildlife trade, data and knowledge gaps, lack of a HI-LIFE livelihood policy, and different capacities of diverse partners and stakeholders are some of the challenges hindering effective delivery of livelihood options in this landscape.

- Myanmar is working on a nomination dossier to have the Hkakabo Razi Landscape included in UNESCO's List of World Heritage Sites. HI-LIFE provides a platform for member countries to forge and foster transboundary cooperation in the Hkakabo Razi Landscape. The Hkakabo Razi Landscape connects India and China and the transboundary cooperation in the landscape is an important element of the nomination process. The Hkakabo Razi Landscape is one of the richest areas in the world in terms of plant diversity and there are several endemic species and numerous unknown species awaiting scientific investigation. Systematic management of the Hkakabo Razi Landscape requires collaboration among Myanmar, China and India, particularly in areas of mutual interest such as exchange of data, information, knowledge about species distribution, wildlife trafficking across the border, scaling good practices on conservation, and natural resource use and management. Regional cooperation for management of the Hkakabo Razi Landscape under HI-LIFE is not only beneficial to Myanmar but also to India's Namdapha Tiger Reserve and China's Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas, which is already a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Transfer of good practices and cooperation from China and India will contribute to Myanmar's efforts to conserve the landscape and promote livelihoods of people living in the landscape. Once the Hkakabo Razi Landscape is designated a World Heritage Site, there will be increasing local support for efforts to conserve the landscape and more local ownership.
- ICIMOD's strategic focus for the next five years is on enhancing the socioecological resilience of the Hindu Kush Himalaya (HKH). It will also work to fill data and knowledge gaps in the HKH and advocate for mountain-specific policies. By linking science with policy and practice, ICIMOD aims to enhance resilience by reducing social vulnerabilities, enhance the resilience of ecosystem services, and enable data analysis with the support of partners and governments, build human and institutional capacity, and scale good practices associated with conservation and development at the landscape level, including innovations. ICIMOD's overall approach in the next five years will cover regional cooperation, policy engagement, research into use, scaling up and out, theories of change and impact pathways, building socioeconomic resilience, high quality science, improved well-being, youth engagement, and broadened partnerships.
- Apart from HI-LIFE, Myanmar collaborates with ICIMOD in different areas under other programmes and platforms such as the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), Support to Rural Livelihoods and Climate Change Adaptation in the Himalayas (HIMALICA) Initiative, the Mekong SERVIR Space to Village Programme, the Himalayan University Consortium (HUC), and the Atmosphere Initiative.
- A landscape approach addresses biodiversity conservation and development issues holistically, bundling conservation and development for ecosystem management. While it's important to link transboundary approaches to science-policy-practice interfaces, there are challenges such as landscape management practices that do not take into account changing development contexts, lack of policy and strategy guidance, and limited or narrow understanding of the landscape.



Eklabya Sharma gave his welcome remarks

- Strengthening cooperation between China, India and Myanmar for integrated landscape management in the far eastern Himalayan landscape is important. Indeed, avenues of collaboration have been identified by countries through consultations. These include: long-term research and monitoring, understanding drivers of change and their impacts, documentation of traditional knowledge and ecosystem services, resource status assessment, land use and land cover change, and distribution status and inventory of flagship species. There are many opportunities for collaboration among the countries in areas such as ecotourism development, conservation linked and socially inclusive livelihood opportunities, value chain and enterprise development, participatory monitoring of endangered species, and ecological restoration and recovery programs. Policy issues require joint inputs such as World Heritage Site nomination process, ecotourism policy development, access and benefit sharing mechanisms, and payment for ecosystem services including contributions to country specific NBSAPs. The workshop will identify priority areas of collaboration between China and Myanmar, and between India and Myanmar and a collaboration mechanism for strengthening transboundary cooperation under HI-LIFE. The workshop will help to build a foundation for regional collaboration and technical transfer, thereby contributing to conservation and development of this globally important landscape and is important for outlining common priorities for the three countries in the next five years.

Panel Discussion: Country Perspectives on Regional Collaboration to Manage Transboundary Landscapes

Brij Rathore, Chief Policy Advisor at ICIMOD, chaired and facilitated the session with panelists Li Maobiao from China, Mahendra Singh Lodhi from India, and Naing Zaw Htun from Myanmar. The objective of the session was to discuss new perspectives on regional collaboration for transboundary landscape management and seek commitments of member countries, taking into account the changing context and ICIMOD's new MTAP.

During the session, the commitment to regional collaboration was clarified. The panel discussion focused on emerging areas of opportunities for regional collaboration in the HI-LIFE landscape:

- Regional collaboration can strengthen the case for the nomination of the Hkakabo Razi Landscape for World Heritage Site status. Successful collaboration could benefit greatly for the management of the Hkakabo Razi Landscape from the Chinese experience managing the Three Parallel Rivers World Heritage Site. Bringing India and China on board can make it easier to address transboundary issues facing the Hkakabo Razi Landscape.
- Under the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of China, Yunnan Province has developed and approved its Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP). The PBSAP has a major action area on transboundary collaboration for biodiversity conservation along the border between China (Yunnan) and neighboring countries, especially Myanmar. The PBSAP calls for the joint management of protected species in the northern section of the Gaoligongshan Mountains where China and Myanmar meet. The Chinese part

Participants at the meeting





Naing Zaw Htun highlighted the need of technical cooperation and collaboration for landscapes

of the HI-LIFE landscape falls in the priority areas for biodiversity conservation and the ecological redline areas designated by both the national and provincial governments provide opportunities for transboundary collaboration. Regional review and exchange of national and provincial NBSAPs, policies, programmes and good practices are useful.

- The Government of India has a new policy in place to promote cross-border community interactions within 10 km on either side of the international border between Myanmar and India. This will help cross-border trade and people-to-people interactions. China's focus on poverty reduction in Nujiang Prefecture, which falls in the Chinese part of the HI-LIFE working area, may open up new opportunities for transboundary collaboration. The proposed Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) economic corridor aimed at economic integration may lead to fragmentation of habitats. It is therefore imperative that collaborative efforts be made to inform decision and policy makers about the need to conduct environmental impact assessments of infrastructure programs of this scale.
- As the three countries use tourism as a strategy for local development, this can be another key area for regional collaboration. There is scope for transboundary collaboration in capacity building, regional learning, and co-creation of cross-border tourism products and services. Both China and India offer training and capacity building opportunities to strengthen long-term monitoring and develop sustainable tourism.
- Transboundary collaboration is needed for forest fire control, inventory, and monitoring of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and maintaining flows of ecosystem services. Developing regional studies on ecosystems (e.g., valuation of ecosystem services) and biodiversity will benefit all countries in terms of promoting landscape level surveys and monitoring common wildlife species. Regional collaboration is needed to control illegal trade in wildlife parts and medicinal plants through better regulation, sharing of intelligence, and monitoring.



Technical Session 1: National Priorities, Ongoing Programmes of Partners

This session updated participants about new national priorities and ongoing programmes of governments and partners in the HI-LIFE landscape. The questions used to guide the plenary discussions were:

- What are the national priorities in terms of biodiversity conservation and management, especially in areas such as research, management, and policies?
- What are the national priorities in terms of sustainable livelihoods development?
- What are the ongoing efforts between the countries?
- What regional collaborative actions are possible with ICIMOD?

China	India	Myanmar
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Yunnan's Provincial Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (PBSAP) • Protected area management departments are establishing a biodiversity monitoring network according to national requirements • Infrastructure development (airport construction) in Nuijiang Prefecture • Booming domestic tourism in China • Tourism development is adopted by Yunnan government as a strategy for poverty reduction and sustainable development in the Chinese part of the HI-LIFE landscape • Nuijiang Prefecture is developing outdoor tourism (e.g., paragliding and white-water rafting) • GNNR has been identified as a priority area in Yunnan provincial BSAP • Targeted Poverty Reduction Programme in Nuijiang Prefecture: Nuijiang Prefecture was identified as a national priority area for implementing the poverty reduction programme. Through the programme, the government aims to reduce poverty of all forms (according to criteria) within three years and has invested in infrastructure development, relocation, tourism development, and cash crop development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India's 'Look East' policy is driving bilateral cooperation in infrastructure development (e.g., roads) between India and Myanmar • National Mission on Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystems (NMSHE) is setting up Nature Learning Centers, and training on improving livelihoods. • Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) guarantees subsidies for youth employment • Opportunities to develop buffer zone areas 10 km from protected areas with the Wildlife Institute of India facilitating and mapping areas • Opportunities to develop Namdapha tourism through research on flagship species (snow leopard, tiger, and deer census), NMSHE, and Nature Learning Centers • Environmental Impact Assessment Committee set up in Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), coastal regulation zones, for which the focal point is Wildlife Institute of India for monitoring GIS mapping. • Road from lower fringe of Namdapha to last stretch of Vijaynagar, close to Myanmar (3 km dirt road) • Research and inventory of key species and habitats • Direct benefit transfer scheme, LPG subsidy to rural people • NMHS provides fellowships to research scholars; GBPNIHESD offers training to local people seeking alternative sources of livelihoods and sensitizes them to gender issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation for nomination of the Hkakabo Razi Landscape as a World Heritage Site • Developing enabling policies for indigenous communities to benefit from conservation and development activities • Developing education facilities, infrastructure and agriculture and creating employment • Tourism development planning and implementation in Putao • Monitoring wild big cats and gibbons by park wardens of Hkakabo Razi and Hponkan Razi National Park • Sustainable resource use management • Collaboration with India to control cross-border poaching and illegal trade of timber and other biodiversity resources
<p>ICIMOD: HI-LIFE to coordinate tourism as a common intervention focus, linking it with biodiversity conservation. Important to map transboundary circuits for wider regional sustainable tourism planning and development.</p>		

Technical Session 2: Transboundary Collaboration to Support Hkakabo Razi Landscape World Heritage Site Nomination Preparation

During this session, participants discussed how HI-LIFE, as a regional cooperation mechanism for landscape management, can help strengthen the nomination of the Hkakabo Razi Landscape as a World Heritage Site and how the successful inclusion of the landscape can catalyse better conservation and development of the whole HI-LIFE landscape.

Tin Zar Kywe, Forest Department, Myanmar, briefed participants on the status and nomination process to enlist the Hkakabo Razi Landscape as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Koen Meyers, consultant at UNESCO Myanmar explained why regional collaboration matters for World Heritage Site bidding and management, especially in the case of the Hkakabo Razi Landscape. He also described the intrinsic values of the Hkakabo Razi Landscape as a potential World Heritage Site. Rajan Kotru introduced ICIMOD experiences in promoting regional collaboration for conservation and development of the culturally-rich Kailash Sacred Landscape.

Hkakabo Razi Landscape World Heritage Site Nomination Preparation (Tin Zar Kywe, FD, Myanmar)

- The Hkakabo Razi Landscape is comprised of Hkakabo Razi National Park, Hponkan Razi Wildlife Sanctuary, and the southern part of Hkakabo Razi National Park. To nominate Hkakabo Razi as a natural World Heritage Site, the following criteria must be met: Criteria VI, outstanding universal significance; Criteria VIII, geology; and Criteria IX, physical uniqueness. Nomination steps are: preparation of the tentative list, nomination, systematic management, protection and monitoring, and ascertaining the outstanding universal value of nominated areas.
- UNESCO and MONREC have implemented a project – Safeguarding Natural World Heritage in Myanmar – within the World Heritage Framework in two phases. Phase I finished with focal studies, identifying World Heritage candidate sites, requesting a quotation for future World Heritage Site nomination by UNESCO, carrying out a desk review, and organizing national consultations for the tentative list. The application for the Hkakabo Razi Landscape has been accepted in the tentative list by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee.
- To expedite formal World Heritage Site nomination, technical working groups have been formed: the nomination dossier working group, management plan working group, GIS working group, and research working group. Likewise, a steering committee, coordination committee and national expert team have been formed to set up and promote a co-management mechanism with stakeholders and representatives from line ministries.
- Field surveys, analysis of species richness, workshops, and meetings have been organized to share World Heritage Site knowledge and experience with the local community and seek their feedback; UNESCO experts and Forest



Department field experts have visited the landscape to conduct field surveys and collect data on biodiversity, including on new endemic species for the nomination dossier. The discovery and introduction of new endemic species, including new bird species, has added further value to the proposed site and strengthened Myanmar's bid for World Heritage status for the landscape.

Examples of Transboundary Cooperation in World Heritage Sites

- UNESCO has two instruments for in-situ conservation: Biosphere Reserves (1971) and the World Heritage Convention (1972), each with different objectives. There are 669 biosphere reserves in 122 countries, including 20 transboundary sites. There are currently 1,073 properties, 206 natural sites, 35 mixed sites, and 37 transboundary sites in the World Heritage list. Both the Biosphere Reserves and the World Heritage Convention are suited for transboundary conservation as both require intergovernmental agreements. A World Heritage Site requires commitment from the government and has functions in conservation. It is a good tool for conservation of nature and culture in the Himalayas to protect rapidly disappearing vulnerable ecosystems. Biosphere Reserves is a program approach that aims to integrate landscape conservation and sustainable development.
- UNESCO acknowledges the importance of transboundary collaboration. This area is relatively new under World Heritage Sites but will gain momentum in the coming years. It is needed more in the Far Eastern Himalayan Landscape with common characteristics of fragile ecosystems.
- To be selected, a World Heritage Site must have outstanding universal value (OUV) from an aesthetic and scientific point of view. The operational guideline describes OUV as "natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend natural boundaries to be of common importance for present and future generations for all humanity" as exemplified by the Three Parallel Rivers, which is not only important to China but also to the international community. The Hkakabo Razi Landscape exhibits high OUV for a natural World Heritage Site as it possesses unique ecosystems and landscape features from lowland tropical forests to snowcapped mountains and links to ecosystems in the Namdapha National Park of India in the west and the Three Parallel Rivers World Heritage Site of China in the east. To meet Criteria IX and X, it is advised that the biodiversity-rich southern extension with lowland forests and communities be added to the landscape for World Heritage Site bidding.
- It is expected that a new law will be endorsed by the Parliament of Myanmar to recognize the roles of indigenous peoples in protecting nature. The southern extension is important and is now being gazetted as an extension of the Hkakabo Razi National Park. It is also necessary to update datasets for the region to provide a scientific basis for policy making. It may also be necessary to redefine ecoregions to come up with effective conservation strategies.
- The HI-LIFE Landscape is a conservation zone with global value and the eastern Himalayas can be a transboundary World Heritage landscape. Working together to realize the vision of the whole HI-LIFE landscape as a World Heritage Site, will be a demonstration as a model of transboundary cooperation. Currently, the Chinese part is already a World Heritage Site and the Hkakabo Razi Landscape is in the last stages of preparation for nomination. The Namdapha National Park of India, which is on the tentative list, can follow suit. If this vision becomes a reality, there will be a World Heritage Site of over 4.5 million hectares running from India to Myanmar to China, with a unique position in the world.



Koen Meyer, Consultant, UNESCO-Myanmar explaining the transboundary cooperation in World Heritage Sites

- HI-LIFE has potential for piloting and scaling good transboundary practices in conservation and development to a global scale. It can act as a platform for UNESCO programmes such as the World Heritage Convention and the Man and the Biosphere and programme to strengthen communication, exchange knowledge, and deepen understanding between nations for friendship, trust, and cooperation for conservation.

ICIMOD Experiences in Promoting Regional Collaboration in the Culturally Significant Kailash Sacred Landscape

China, India and Nepal came together in 2013 to jointly implement the Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI), which is home to the Mansarovar holy lake and of Mount Kailash, a mountain considered sacred by Buddhists, Jains, Hindus and practitioners of Bon. The KSLCDI was conceived in 2012 with a 20-year goal for local community involvement to ensure the protection and sustainable use of the landscape and a framework of cooperation for long-term development of the Kailash Sacred Landscape (KSL) with a focus on livelihoods and ecosystem management. Activities can be started in pilot areas through transboundary cooperation to bring about a win-win situation in all three countries in the next five years.

For the conservation and development of the KSL as a World Heritage Site, documenting why indigenous groups hold it as so important, outstanding, meaningful, and sacred can help mobilize political opinion in favor of transboundary cooperation. According to ancient Hindu texts, the Puranas, Kailash is a religiously significant mountain. Many consider it the centre ("axis mundi") of the universe. Studies show that people perceive that the KSL deserves World Heritage status, considering its associations and characteristics and its apparent OUV. Kailash also meets two other criteria of significance. First, it has direct and tangible associations with living traditions and with ideas and beliefs with artistic and literary works of outstanding significance. Second, the Tibetan Plateau merges into the Indian subcontinent so it is important for geological processes and landforms and has significance for the preservation of heritage values.

The advantages of transboundary World Heritage nomination for KSLCDI are:

- a) Transboundary cooperation nomination can help speed up the process of getting the Kailash landscape nominated by including it in the quota of countries with the shortest queue of sites to nominate.
- b) Transboundary cooperation nomination of KSLCDI can promote peace and cooperation and improve relations among the three countries.
- c) UNESCO looks favorably on transboundary nominations.

A comprehensive study was undertaken in 2012–2013 "from inception to road map" in preparation for transboundary nomination. The consultative process for the Kailash landscape's World Heritage Site nomination was done at different levels. Discussions revolved around which country would take the lead, ownership by the governments, and common submission documents.

Videos and brochures were prepared targeting local stakeholders; dialogues were held with local stakeholders from Nepal and India; lobbying was done with politicians from Pithoragarh, India, and Humla, Nepal; economic valuation of the sacredness of KSL was conducted; an inventory of cultural and natural sites was undertaken; and traditional and indigenous knowledge in biodiversity management was documented as a way forward for KSLCDI. Publications were sought that place attention on the Kailash landscape, including IUCN's Working Paper on Cultural Services.

Rajan Kotru discussed global climate trends and their impact on the HKH region



Technical Session 3: Identifying Key Areas for Technical Collaboration

This session concretized activities for technical cooperation for the next five years (2018–2022), taking into account changing national priorities. The participants were divided into four groups to discuss: resource management, innovative livelihoods development, policy dialogue and links to global agendas, and scientific research and long-term monitoring. The discussion points are summarized below.



Bandana Shakya guided technical session 3

Session topic	Discussion points
1. Resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish cross-border mechanisms for timely sharing of management information (management activities, illegal activities, wildfires, wildlife movement) Implement joint protected area (PA) patrolling Launch joint activities to protect key and flagship species Support traditional institutions for resource management Build the capacities of the PA management staff and stakeholders in natural resource management and landscape governance Promote participatory natural resource management institutions, practice and policies Develop tools, manuals and guidelines to harmonize approaches to ecosystem management Promote community-based resource management and monitoring at the regional level Promote partnership-building among countries for resource management Promote sustainable use and transparent cross-border trade of natural resources to benefit local communities Promote access and benefit sharing mechanisms such as People's Biodiversity Registers and Biodiversity Conservation Plans in line with biodiversity assessments at the local level
2. Innovative livelihoods development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable tourism (e.g. bird watching and photography tourism, cultural tourism) Develop and promote the use of guidelines and manuals for responsible tourism Promote transboundary tourism Promote equal access to and sustainable use of biological resources Promote sustainable use and transparent cross-border trade of natural resources to benefit local communities Promote sustainable farming technologies Develop alternative livelihoods Promote community-based tourism models, institutions and policies
3. Policy dialogue and links to global agendas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate developing frameworks and guidelines for policy analysis of sectors such as agriculture, tourism, forestry and rural development Support World Heritage Site nomination of Hkakabo Razi Landscape and Namdapha National Park Support the development and implementation of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between India and Myanmar (in draft form) through dialogue and capacity building Support learning about access and benefit sharing experiences from the Kailash landscape (government collaboration and exposure visits for informing policy) Share experiences on provincial level biodiversity conservation planning processes and access and benefit sharing Promote policy dialogue on controlling illegal cross-border wildlife trade Exchange policies, strategies, management programmes and experiences on conservation and development
4. Scientific research and long-term monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up a regional biodiversity data sharing platform through HI-LIFE Jointly monitor common rare and endangered species such as takin, langur monkey, pheasants, and high value medicinal plants Joint studies at landscape level of socioecological change and drivers of change Land use and land cover monitoring of forests, shifting cultivation and agricultural practices and timber extraction Develop landscape level knowledge and information products Biodiversity assessments at the local level for effective resource management Assess ecosystem services and changes of HI-LIFE Undertake gap analysis of underrepresented taxonomic groups

Day 2

Technical Session 4: Partnership and Collaborative Mechanisms for Cooperation

In this session, the participants reviewed existing regional and bilateral collaborative mechanisms in force between China, India, and Myanmar. They prioritized activities (see Tables A, B, C, and D below) from those already identified in technical session three and identified partners and collaborative mechanisms for implementation in the next five years (2018–2022).

Review of Existing and Past Collaboration Mechanisms

Bilateral cooperation	Partnerships and collaboration
Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• China, India and Myanmar are signatories of global and regional conventions and treaties on biodiversity conservation, development and coping with climate change such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Paris Agreement• HI-LIFE is the only initiative that aims at facilitating a three-country collaboration for a landscape approach to the conservation and development of an area
India and Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MoU between Government of India and Myanmar for joint patrolling, capacity building, periodic meetings between high level managers and officials• Wildlife Crime Control (WCC): exchange information and communication on illegal timber trade• Scientific collaboration: exchange of researcher with Wildlife Institute of India• Global Biodiversity Information Facility: coordination between countries on tiger conservation
China and Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MoU between CAS and MONREC: the Southeast Asia Biodiversity Research Institute (SEABRI) is an output of this collaboration• Scientific collaboration with CAS and the Kunming Institute of Botany: exchange of research scholars• Greater Mekong Subregion covering six countries with China and Myanmar for environmental conservation and biodiversity protection activities

Participants attended technical Session 4



Discussion Points

- Opportunities for cooperation between prefectures
- MOUs and agreements must translate into concrete activities at different levels
- A multi-level collaborative mechanism (from national to local to community level) is needed to encourage direct collaborations between local communities and protected management staff on both sides of the international border
- Existing institutional mechanisms must be analysed to see where they can be strengthened
- On HI-LIFE landscape, both regional and bilateral cooperation should be strengthened and it is also important to extend good bilateral collaborations to regional cooperation
- The Regional Cooperation Framework (facilitated by HI-LIFE) needs official endorsement
- Existing mechanisms for controlling wildlife poaching and illegal trade of wildlife products are ad-hoc in HI-LIFE's interface area and HI-LIFE can contribute to improving systems
- Opportunities offered by the member countries for regional capacity building packages and learning opportunities should be explored for better cooperation

Priorities, Partnership, and Collaborative Mechanisms

A. Resources Management and Conservation

Partners	Lead Organization	Partnership Mechanism	Possible Funding Resources	Role of HI-LIFE
1. Strengthening existing cross-border mechanisms a. Inventory of existing institutional mechanisms b. Analysis of gaps and opportunities c. Sensitization and awareness package (Transboundary interface)				
China, India, Myanmar: Forest Department, Customs Department, Police, Army, Local Development Administration	Forest departments in each country	Letter of Agreement, separate bilateral meetings for policy inputs, gaps and opportunities at country level	Project funding, forest departments and environment protection departments, Local development agencies, Agriculture, Culture and Tourism Departments	KMC material, database portal, regional, global agenda, events
2. Establishing cross-border mechanisms for timely exchange of management information (management activities, illegal activities, wildfires, wildlife movement, etc.)				
China: Forest Department	Forest Department	LOA, bilateral meetings with Forest Department and Environmental Protection Department, Nature Reserve Bureau offices, bilateral meetings	Government departments, others	Capacity building training, regional, global agenda, events
India: Wildlife Institute of India (WII)	Forest Department			
Myanmar	Forest Department			
3. Promoting community-to-community exchange (between the Lisu and Chakma tribal communities) a. Inventory and analysis of existing cross-border exchange b. Community exchange (market festivals, rituals, etc.) c. Sensitization and awareness packages for value addition to existing community mechanisms				
	Forest Department of China, India and Myanmar	LOA, local development authorities, NGOs, focal community groups: Myanmar	-	Regional, global agenda, events
4. Analyzing and sharing existing resource management plans on forests, agriculture, rural development, etc. a. Analyze forest management plans of three countries and figure out community plans afterwards b. Outreach for improving investing and interventions linked to conservation and development				

	Forest departments of three countries, local development agencies, community-based organizations	LOA	We brainstormed scoping schemes during the meeting for funding from: Wildlife Conservation Society, Fauna and Flora International, World Wildlife Fund, Norwegian Environmental Agency from Myanmar, Danish International Development Agency from China, line departments, police and army.	Capacity building, knowledge product development, regional, global agenda, events, exposure trips to see best practices
5. Promoting participatory management of ecosystems and biodiversity in pilot sites				
This topic was not discussed at this time.				
6. Implementing joint patrolling of PA in the border area				
This topic was not discussed at this time.				
7. Promoting sustainable use and transparent cross-trade of forest products				
China: Yunnan Environmental Protection Bureau, Provincial Forestry, Tourism, Agriculture (Prefecture) Department, Farmers Association, Nature Reserve Management Bureau	-	ICIMOD Regional Cooperation Framework outline Environmental, Protection Bureau (organize meeting)	Environment Protection Bureau (EPB)	Outline by ICIMOD, Submit workshop proceedings to MONREC, Forest Department organize meeting
India: MOEFCC, state-level departments, Anchal Samiti, Institutions, Namdapha management		National Conservation Council, etc.; organizing meeting by GBPNIHESD	National Mission on Himalayan Studies (NMHS) NMSHE	



B. Innovative Livelihood Development

Partners	Lead organization	Partnership mechanism	Possible funding resources	Role of HI-LIFE
1. Conducting feasibility assessments for ecotourism in three countries				
China: Yunnan Forestry Department, SWFU, KIB	Yunnan Forestry Department, Tourism Bureau of Yunnan: China.	Yunnan Forestry Department, Tourism Bureau of Yunnan Province, Nujiang and Baoshan Prefecture	Yunnan Forestry Department, Tourism Bureau of Yunnan Province, Nujiang and Baoshan Prefecture	Capacity building Funding
India: GBPNIHESD, community leaders, Arunachal Pradesh Women Society, Shillong Society	GBPNIHESD			
Myanmar: WCS, FD, Ministry of Hotels and Tourism,, General Administration Development, Local community leaders	FD, WCS	Study completed with FD and WCS	No need	
2. Promoting community-based tourism development models, institutions and policies				
China: Yunnan Forestry Department, SWFU, KIB	Forestry Department, Tourism Bureau of Yunnan		ICIMOD and INGO	Coordination Capacity building
GBPNIHESD, community leaders	GBPNIHESD			
Myanmar: FD, WCS, Action Aid, Media	FD, Ministry of Hotels and Tourism			
3. Human resource development at different levels				
China: Universities teaching tourism and related fields ICIMOD	Tourism Bureau of Yunnan		Private sector, Yunnan Forest Department, Tourism Bureau of Yunnan, Nujiang and Baoshan Prefectures	Coordination Capacity building
India: Tourism Department			Ministry of Skill Development	
Tourism Institutions (Ministry of Hotels and Tourism, Myanmar Tourism Federation, NGO's, FD)	FD, MOHT		INGO, FD	
4. Regional planning for transboundary tourism development				
China: Focal ministry	Yunnan Forest Department, Tourism Bureau of Yunnan		ICIMOD, private sector, Yunnan Forest Department, Tourism Bureau of Yunnan, Nujiang and Baoshan Prefectures	Coordination
India: Focal ministry	GBPNIHESD		Ministry of Skill Development	
Myanmar: Focal ministry	MONREC, MOHT, UNESCO		INGO, Forest Department	

C. Promotion of Policy Dialogue and Links to Global Agenda

Partners	Lead Organization	Partnership Mechanisms	Possible Funding Resources	Role of HI-LIFE
1. Facilitating (developing framework and guidelines for) policy analysis of sectors such as agriculture, tourism, forestry and rural development				
China: Yunnan Environmental Protection Bureau, Provincial Forestry Tourism, Agriculture (Prefecture), Department, Farmers Association Nature Reserve Management Bureau		ICIMOD Common Framework (outline) Environmental Protection Bureau (organize meeting)	Environmental Protection Bureau	Outline by ICIMOD, Submit Workshop proceedings to MONREC, FD organize meeting
India: Ministry, State Department, Anchal Samiti, institutions, Namdapha management		National Conservation Council (organizing meeting by GBPNIHESD)	NMHS NMSHE	
Myanmar: Forest, Agriculture Department, Kachin Area State Protected Area Management, WCS		National Biodiversity Conservation Committee (organized by FD, MONREC)	Ongoing Global Environment Facility	
2. Sharing experiences on provincial level biodiversity conservation planning processes, ABS experiences, World Heritage Site management				
China: Access and benefit sharing- EPB. biodiversity strategy plan- EPB, Forestry Department, China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation	ICIMOD	BSAP-ABS, State Biodiversity Board-ABS Framework	HI-LIFE Actions: Status report by China and Myanmar, Host HI-LIFE in July	
India: Planning Development Commission State Biodiversity Board (Arunachal Pradesh). State Planning Commission				
Myanmar: Environmental Conservation Department, MONREC, Science and Technology, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Forest Department, BSAP: Kachin State, Planning Department				
3. Promoting policy dialogue on controlling illegal cross-border trade of biodiversity resources				
China: Forestry Bureau, Nature Reserve Management Bureau, Customs Office, Legislation Office, Agriculture Department, State Intellectual Property Office		MoU between focal points for Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	Forest Department, Wildlife Crime Control, Tetam Investigator (WWF), Government, Wildlife Conservation Society	Policy dialogue, coordination, facilitate strengthening mechanism
India: Wildlife Crime Control, Ministry of Home Affairs, Customs Office, Surveillance police, Surveillance forest, Wildlife Department, State Biodiversity Board				
Myanmar: Forest Department, national police, Customs Office, Border Affairs, Attorney General's Office, General Administration Department, Ministry of Commerce				

D. Scientific Research and Long-term Monitoring (Species and Habitats)

Partners	Lead organization	Partnership mechanism	Possible funding resources	Role of HI-LIFE
1. Management of ecosystem services and biodiversity in pilot sites				
China: South West Forestry University (SWFU) India: Rajiv Gandhi University Myanmar: WCS	SWFU GBPNIHESD WCS, FD	Local community, local government, Protected area administration	ICIMOD, local government in China, Forest Department of China	Coordination
2. Mapping land use and land cover change				
China: Dali University Indian Institute of Remote Sensing Myanmar: MONREC	ICIMOD	Review workshop	ICIMOD	Technical support
3. Joint monitoring of takin, red panda and others				
China: Dali University India: Zoological Survey of India and WWF Myanmar: CAS, Wildlife Conservation Society, FD	Dali University GBPNIHESD WCS, FD	Annual meetings	ICIMOD, National Science Foundation Council (NSFC)	Coordination, data interpretation and sharing
4. Joint monitoring of economically important medicinal plants				
China: KIB India: GBPNIHESD, Botanical Survey of India Myanmar: FRI	KIB GBPNIHESD FRI	Core working group, focal point, annual meeting	ICIMOD, seed money from CAS-SEABRI, National Natural Science Foundation of China, Lancang- Mekong Cooperation	Coordination and observation



Technical Session 5: Major HI-LIFE Activities Starting from 2018

The discussion about planned major regional activities was based on ICIMOD's MTAP IV, outcome indicators for ICIMOD's Transboundary Landscapes Regional Programme, key action areas of HI-LIFE in the next five years (2018–2022) and the workshop discussions, as follows:

- Strengthen an information sharing platform and contribute to a regional database
- Carry out studies on socioecological vulnerability, ecosystem services valuation and flows (ecosystem damage assessment), and climate change and its impacts on biodiversity
- Carry out geospatial mapping of transboundary links and ecologically sensitive areas and land cover and land use change
- Support transboundary collaboration in monitoring key species and their habitats.
- Support member countries in implementing NBSAPs (joint transboundary protected area management, ecosystem damage assessment in China)
- Publish HI-LIFE knowledge products such as the feasibility study report, CDS, bird watching tourism report, and Mithun scoping report
- Support sustainable community-based tourism development in China, India, and Myanmar
- Supporting equitable access to and sustainable use of biodiversity resources for development, including study of medicinal plants and value chain development
- Develop participatory monitoring of biodiversity resources
- Develop new proposals and leverage national funding

Major Action Areas for HI-LIFE (2018–2022)

- Promotion of sustainable tourism development
- Promotion of sustainable use of and equitable access to biodiversity resources for poverty reduction
- Promotion of transboundary cooperation in managing national parks
- Development and dissemination of knowledge and information products
- Promotion of science-practice-policy dialogue
- Strengthening partnership, programme development
- Revised on the basis of the HI-LIFE Implementation Plan (2015–2020) and ICIMOD MTAP IV



Country Action Plans for 2018

Participants developed country activities for 2018 based on the regional activities of HI-LIFE starting from 2018 and the workshop results on priority areas for technical collaboration, national priorities, partnerships, and collaboration mechanisms.

Country	Action plan
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping habitats and transboundary migration corridors of key protected species • Development of protocols and plans for monitoring key species and their habitats • Surveying cross-border trade of medicinal and aromatic plants along the China-Myanmar border (value chain and price) • Supporting bird watching tourism (capacity building for Baihualing and support to new piloting households in Nujiang) • Developing tourism related awareness products such as brochures and flyers
India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeking funds for organizing Access and Benefit Sharing conference in Kunming • Socioeconomic and ecological monitoring in GNNR • National park mapping • Research on natural products from Myanmar (Thanaka) • Development of protocol and plan for monitoring key species and their habitats • Organizing State Landscape Coordination Committee meeting • Transboundary coordination meeting on illegal wildlife trade • Research and monitoring (socio-economic and tourism feasibility study) • Building awareness and capacity of the local communities on tourism development • Building capacity of the protected area managers in resources management. • Strengthening partnerships. • Developing value chain for local products such as bamboo handicrafts.
Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing Community Information Research Centres (CIRC) and finalization of government mechanism, collection of materials, development of training package for CIRC management • Inventory of traditional uses of plant resources in the HI-LIFE pilot area (study design, implementation of field survey, and report writing) • Expert meeting on sector policy analysis • Providing cultivation techniques, including seedlings for walnuts, lemons and king fruit • Establishing nurseries

Country representatives discussed action plans for 2018



Closing Remarks

- This regional workshop has enabled country partners to understand the situation in each country and has helped them to work together to develop practical solutions. It also provided a platform for learning about landscape approaches to conservation and development.
- The action plan needs to be approved, research done, and skills of local people built.
- Workshop participants' knowledge, wisdom, and motivation are required for transboundary cooperation.



Yang Xuefei, Vinod Kumar, Tin Zar Kywe, and Rajan Kotru from China, India, Myanmar and ICIMOD delivered closing remarks



Annexes

Annex I: Workshop Agenda

8 February 2018

Time	Activities	Persons
08:30–09:00	Registration	Aung Thu Moe, Himaa Rai, FD, Myanmar
09:00–09:10	Opening address	Mr Khin Maung Yi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), Myanmar
09:10–09:30	Welcome remarks, MTAP IV Orientation	Eklabya Sharma, DDG-ICIMOD
09:30–10:00	Group Photo and Tea Break	
10:00–10:15	Introduction of participants, Programme Day 1	All
10:15–10:30	Presentation: Transboundary landscape overall approach	Rajan Kotru, ICIMOD
10:30–10:45	Overview of HI-LIFE, workshop objectives and agenda	Bandana Shakya, Yi Shaoliang
10:45–11:30	Panel Discussion: Country perspectives on regional collaboration for transboundary landscape management Panel member (China): Li Maobiao, SWFC Panel member (India): Mahendra S. Lodhi, Scientist-in-Charge, GBPNIHESD, North East Unit Panel member (Myanmar): Naing Zaw Htun Remarks from Chair: Brij Rathore	Chair: Brij Rathore, ICIMOD Rapporteur: Nawraj Pradhan
11:30–12:30	<i>Technical Session 1</i> : National Priorities, on- going partner programmes	Moderator: Yi Shaoliang Rapporteur: Deepa Basnet Nawraj Pradhan, Anu Kumari Lama, Kabir Uddin, Bandana Shakya to map discussion points
12:30–13:30	Lunch Break	
13:30–14:45	<i>Technical Session 2</i> : Transboundary Collaboration to Support Hkakabo Razi Landscape World Heritage Site Nomination Preparation	Chair: Wu Ning Rapporteur: Aung Thu Moe
13:30–13:45	Presentation on Hkakabo Razi Landscape World Heritage Site nomination preparation and priorities for transboundary cooperation	Tin Zar Kywe, FD, Myanmar
13:45–14:00	Examples of transboundary cooperation in World Heritage Sites	Koen Meyers, Consultant UNESCO
14:00–14:15	Cooperation in culturally significant transboundary landscapes: KSL experiences	Rajan Kotru
14:15–14:45	Discussions	
14:45–15:00	Tea Break	

Time	Activities	Persons
15:00–17:00	<i>Technical Session 3:</i> Identify key areas for technical collaboration	Moderator: Yi Shaoliang
16:40–17:10	Plenary presentations and discussions	
17:10–17:30	Wrap-up and closing of the day	
18:00–20:00	Reception Dinner	

9 February 2018

Time	Activities	Persons
08:30–08:40	Recapturing Day 1 and programme of Day 2	Nawraj Pradhan
08:40–09:30	<i>Technical Session 4:</i> Partnership and collaborative mechanisms for technical cooperation	Chair: Eklabya Sharma Rapporteur: Nawraj Pradhan
08:40–09:20	Reflections on existing collaboration mechanisms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myanmar-India • China-Myanmar • Regional collaboration (RCF-HI-LIFE) • Discussion session 	
09:20–11:00	Group work on partnership and mechanisms for collaboration on areas identified in morning session	Facilitated by ICIMOD Team
11:00–11:30	Plenary presentations and discussions	Moderated by Chair and end with Chair's remark
11:30–12:30	<i>Technical Session 5:</i> Technical support by HI-LIFE in 2018	Chair: Wu Ning Rapporteur: Deepa Basnet
	Consolidation presentation	Yi Shaoliang Kabir Uddin: one slide on map booklet Anu Kumari Lama: one slide on regional relevance of ecotourism Deepa Basnet: one slide on bird watching tourism Aung Thu Moe: one slide on CIRC
12:30–13:30	<i>Lunch break</i>	
13:30–16:00	Technical Session 5 continues: Execution of HI-LIFE supported 2018 activities	
14:45–16:15	Work out country action plans for 2018	Put key issues in the metacards so this can be highlighted in the way forward session
16:00–16:30	<i>Tea Break</i>	
16:30–17:00	Wrap-up and closing	Chair: Brij Rathore Rapporteur: Aung Thu Moe
	Closing remarks from countries India China Myanmar ICIMOD	Vinod Kumar Yang Xuefei Tin Zar Kywe Rajan Kotru
	Vote of thanks	Yi Shaoliang

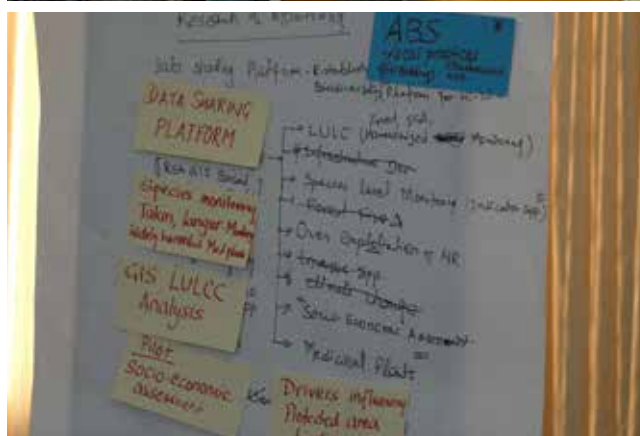
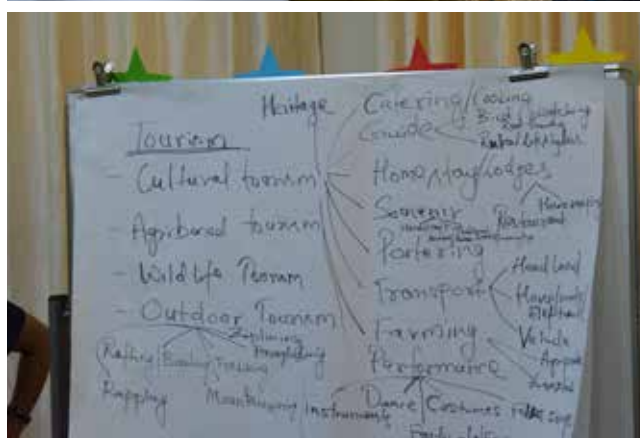
Annex II: Participant List

S.N.	Name and Details	S.N.	Name and Details
Myanmar			
1.	Dr. Naing Zaw Htun Deputy Director Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forest Department Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar Email: nwcdmof@gmail.com	2.	Dr Tin Zar Kywe Assistant Director Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forest Department Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar Email: tinzarkywe@gmail.com
3.	U Zaw Min Thant Staff Officer, Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forest Department Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Myanmar Email: zawminthant2004@gmail.com	4.	Dr Phyu Phyu Lwin Staff Officer, Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forest Department Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Myanmar Email : nwcdmof@gmail.com
5.	Daw Hsu Sandar Aung Range Officer, , Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division Email: nwcdmof@gmail.com	6.	Daw Nwe Mon Mon Aung Range Officer, Forest Research Institute Email:
7.	U Thein Htay Range Officer, Hponkanrazi Wildlife Sanctuary Email:	8.	U Brang Shaung Ranger, Hkakaborazi National Park Email:
9.	U Zaw Naing Tun Ranger, Hkakaborazi National Park Email:	10.	U Pyae Soe Aung Ranger, Hponkanrazi Wildlife Sanctuary Email:
UNESCO			
11.	Mr. Koen Johan Meyers Senior Technical Advisor on Natural World Heritage, UNESCO Bangkok office Email: koen.siberut@gmail.com	12.	Mr. Vinod Kumar UNESCO World heritage Centre Indian Forest Service Manipur, India Email: dkvinod@gmail.com
China			
13.	Ms. Yang Shuo Associated Researcher Yunnan Academy of Environmental Sciences No. 23 Wangjiaba, Qixiang Rd., Kunming, Yunnan Email: 965991518@qq.com	14.	Mr. Chen Junyu, Hohai University No.8 West Focheng Rd, Nanjing (211100), Jiangsu, P. R. of China Email: jychen@hhu.edu.cn
15.	Ms. Yang Xuefei, Associated Professor, PhD Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Science Heilongtan, Kunming, China Email: xuefei@mail.kib.ac.cn	16.	Prof. Yang Jianmei Associate Professor, Department of Ecotourism Southwest Forestry University of China Kunming, P. R. of China Email : yangjm21@qq.com
17.	Mr. Li Maobiao Associated Researcher of Forestry Yunnan Academy of Biodiversity Southwest Forestry University Bailongsi 300, Kunming, China Email: benjamin@swfu.edu.cn	18.	Mr. Ren Guopeng, Ph.D Institute of Eastern-Himalaya Biodiversity Research Dali University, Dali, Yunnan, China Email: rengp@eastern-himalaya.cn
19.	Mr. Yang Zhiwei, Engineer Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Science Heilongtan, Kunming, China Email: zhiwei@mail.kib.ac.cn		

India			
20.	Dr. Jennifer Lingdo, Scientist-D In-Charge, North Eastern Regional Centre Zoological Survey of India North Eastern Regional Centre Fruit garden, Risa Colony, Shillong- 793003, Meghalaya Email : lyngdohj@yahoo.co.in nerc@zsi.gov.in	21.	Ms. Bela Tikhak Khachang Village, Miao, P.O. – Miao, District Changlang – 792122 Arunachal Pradesh, India Email: bellatikhak@gmail.com
22.	Dr. Mahendra Singh Lodhi Scientist D and Nodal Person of HI-LIFE GBPNIHESD, North East Unit Vivek Vihar, Itanagar-791113 Email : mahen29.mail@gmail.co	23.	Mr. Phupla Singpho Miao Singpho Village P.O. – Miao, District Changlang - 792122 A.P Email: phupla@rediffmail.com
24.	Dr. Hareesh Chandra Panchagnula Project Specialist Scientist National Mission on Himalayan Studies (NMHS) Mountain Division Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF & CC) Mobile: +919560324667 Email: hareeshchandu@gmail.com		
ICIMOD			
25.	Dr. Eklabya Sharma Deputy Director General Email: Eklabya.sharma@icimod.org	26.	Dr. Rajan Kotru Reg. Programme Manager RPII/Programme Coordinator KSLCDI Email: rajan.kotru@icimod.org
27.	Mr. Brij Mohan Singh Rathore Chief Policy Advisor – NRM Email: brij.rathore@icimod.org	28.	Dr. Yi Shaoliang Programme Coordinator, HI LIFE Initiative Email: yi.shaoliang@icimod.org
29.	Ms. Bandana Shakya Myanmar - Coordinator, HI-LIFE Initiative Email: bandana.shakya@icimod.org	30.	Mr. Nawraj Pradhan NRM Specialist, Ecosystem Services Nawraj.pradhan@icimod.org
31.	Dr. Anu Kumari Lama Tourism Specialist, Livelihood Email: anu.lama@icimod.org	32.	Ms. Deepa Basnet Research Associate, Ecosystems Email : deepa.basnet@icimod.org
33.	Mr. Aung Thoe Moe Young Professional Officer, ECS Email: aung.moe@icimod.org	34.	Ms. Himaa Rai Programme Associate, HI-LIFE Email: himaa.raai@icimod.org

Annex III: Select Workshop Photos







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International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

GPO Box 3226, Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel +977-1-5275222 **Fax** +977-1-5275238

Email info@icimod.org **Web** www.icimod.org