

Consultation Workshop Report

Regional Experience Sharing Consultation on the
Landscape Approach to Biodiversity Conservation
and Management in the Eastern Himalayas

Towards Developing the Brahmaputra-Salween Landscape

Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China

24-28 May 2009

Organised by

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

and

Kunming Institute of Botany (KIB) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

ICIMOD

FOR MOUNTAINS AND PEOPLE



Preface

Biodiversity conservation initiatives in mountain areas have gained impetus in recent years, in part due to alarming rates of biodiversity loss, predictions regarding climate change, and recognition of the global importance of mountains in providing ecosystem goods and services. Global communities and international conventions, notably the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), are addressing these concerns by encouraging the establishment of protected areas and advocating that countries reduce loss of biodiversity by developing effective management approaches, and especially landscape-level approaches and regional initiatives.

ICIMOD has been promoting transboundary biodiversity conservation through the landscape/ecosystem approach as well as developing a transect approach for long-term monitoring in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas (HKH). The landscape/ecosystem approach to transboundary biodiversity conservation means two or more countries cooperating in the management and conservation of an ecologically important landscape.

ICIMOD has identified seven transboundary landscapes in the HKH region, from west-to-east, dry-to-wet, and low-to-high-altitude regimes. They are Wakhan, Karakoram, Kailash, Everest, Kangchenjunga, Brahmaputra-Salween and Cherapunjee-Chittagong. This workshop was focused on developing regional cooperation for the Brahmaputra-Salween Landscape (BSL), covering parts of India, Myanmar, and China. The workshop was organised from 24-28 May 2009, in Tengchong, Yunnan, PR China to share experiences using landscape approaches in biodiversity conservation. Some 25 experts took part (from governments, scientific institutions, civil society groups, and individual professionals) from five of ICIMOD's eight regional member countries (Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, and Nepal) as well as from ICIMOD, and the UNEP Regional Office for Asia.

The four-day consultation shared the biodiversity values and services provided by three key protected areas of the Brahmaputra-Salween Landscape (BSL): the Gaoligongshan National Nature Reserve in China; Namdapha National Park in India (also a Tiger Reserve); and the Hkakaborazi National Park in Myanmar. During the consultation, participants shared their experiences on existing landscape approaches as a basis for assessing the need for and feasibility of the new transboundary Brahmaputra-Salween Landscape. The other landscape approaches reflected upon were the Kangchenjunga Landscape, the Bhutan Biological Conservation Complex, and the Sacred Himalayan Landscape-Nepal, as well as proposed initiatives for the Karakoram Complex and the Kailash Sacred Landscape. Areas where more information was needed were identified, especially in the realm of biodiversity, socio-economics, and cultural understanding. Follow-up action in each of the countries was also agreed upon. In addition, the workshop highlighted the potential for regional cooperation in technical thematic areas, capacity building needs, and transboundary issues and initiatives, as well as steps to be considered for developing a regional cooperation framework (RCF) for the landscape.

A field visit was organised to the Gaoligongshan National Nature Reserve by the Tengchong County Office (of the Baoshan Administration Bureau) of the Gaoligongshan National Nature Reserve so that participants could experience the issues for themselves on the ground.

This consultation workshop was funded by ICIMOD, GTZ, and the MacArthur Foundation and was supported by all the participating institutions and countries.

Eklabya Sharma
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Contents

Background	1
Objectives of the consultation	2
Organisation of the consultation	2
Highlights of the technical sessions	3
Experience sharing from HKH Landscapes	3
Experience sharing from protected areas of the Brahmaputra-Salween Landscape (BSL): biodiversity values and challenges for conservation	3
Possible collaboration and connectivity in the BSL	4
Country-specific activities to strengthen national conservation efforts	5
A framework of action for developing the BSL	6
Annexes	8

Background

Regional cooperation for biodiversity conservation and management is the primary course of action under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). It has received considerable recognition over the years in many parts of the world. Increasingly, conservation managers across the globe have realised that sustainable conservation lies beyond the scope of managing protected areas and that there is an urgent need to apply the ecosystem approach to biodiversity conservation. It is also well accepted that integrated land, water, and biodiversity management across wider landscapes together with the involvement of local communities is the key to effective conservation. The Eastern Himalayas, as defined by ICIMOD, is the meeting ground of the Indo-Malayan and Indo-China bio-geographical realms, as well as the Himalayan and peninsular Indian elements, and is among the world's ten most critical centres for biodiversity and endemism. The region also encompasses parts of the three global biodiversity hotspots, namely the Himalayas, Indo-Burma, and the mountains of south-western China. The biodiversity of the Eastern Himalayas provides various goods and services and is a lifeline for millions of people downstream in the Gangetic, Brahmaputra, and Salween river basins.

The region, however, faces numerous environmental and socio-economic challenges. It is populated by poor people from diverse cultural and social backgrounds, who depend on natural resources for their sustenance. Population growth and unsustainable land-use practices are leading to forest degradation which is hampering ecosystem functions, resulting in a loss of services, which will eventually impact human well-being.

Fifteen percent of the land area in the Eastern Himalayas is under the formal protected area network. Many of these protected areas are transboundary in nature, with contiguous habitats for many globally significant species. However, protected areas are scattered and managed as isolated conservation islands. They lack the habitat connectivity necessary for ecosystems to sustain and species to migrate and thrive. Considering its significance and the prevailing threats and challenges, an effective approach to biodiversity management is essential.

The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) has been promoting transboundary biodiversity conservation through the landscape/ecosystem approach in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas (HKH) for the last decade. The landscape/ecosystem approach is an approach where two or more countries cooperate in the management and conservation of an ecologically important landscape. ICIMOD's Eastern Himalayas' Transboundary Initiative in the Mount Everest complex as well as the Kangchenjunga Landscape provided an opportunity for the participating nations to discuss transboundary issues, sustainable livelihood options, and regional cooperation for biodiversity management across the different landscapes.

Having reflected on various experiences within the landscape approach, ICIMOD has proposed yet another potential conservation complex for regional cooperation – the Brahmaputra-Salween Landscape (BSL), which encompasses the Namdapha-Hkakaborazi-Gaoligongshan protected areas in India, Myanmar, and China.. The BSL would cover Namdapha National Park (Arunachal Pradesh-India, as well as the Tiger Reserve); Hkakaborazi National Park (Kachin state, Myanmar); and Gaoligongshan National Nature Reserve (Yunnan Province, China). These are important protected areas with a common ecosystem shared by many species of global importance, such as the tiger, the clouded leopard, the snow leopard, the common leopard, the Hollock gibbon, and the Namdapha flying squirrel, as well as many flowering plant species. Despite the physical boundaries, these globally important species are widely distributed in the protected areas of this complex, which is one of the most safeguarded habitats for these species in the region. Numerous ethnic groups are also part of this landscape and possess diverse socio-cultural and socio-economic variations. The illegal trade of wild animals and timber are the main concerns for conservation. The interdependency of the area's population with the natural resources of the landscape has been complicated by poverty, inaccessibility, and insufficient development opportunities.

The need for a multidisciplinary assessment for this landscape was recommended some years ago during a regional consultation organised by ICIMOD. To facilitate this process, ICIMOD in collaboration with the Kunming Institute of Botany (KIB) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), organised this consultative workshop.

Objectives of the Consultation

The overall objective of the consultation was to provide a common platform for the five participating regional member countries of the Hindu Kush-Himalayas (HKH), namely, Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, and Myanmar, to enable them to share their respective experiences and efforts in biodiversity conservation and management based on the landscape approach. The specific objectives were:

- to present the lessons learnt from various landscape approaches piloted in the HKH and to identify the appropriate steps for developing the Brahmaputra-Salween Landscape (BSL);
- to share country-level efforts for the management of biodiversity in the BSL; and
- to provide an opportunity for government officials, technical institutes, and individuals involved in conservation and management of biodiversity, from China, India, and Myanmar to interact and develop partnerships to further explore the opportunities for collective and sustainable conservation across the BSL.

Organisation of the Consultation

The consultation was organised into five distinct parts (Annex 2). On the first day, participants were taken to Heshun Township, an important ecotourism landmark in Tengchong that hosts a library established in 1928, a Cavalry Museum, and a Dragon Head Temple with a fascinating five-step philosophy behind it. This visit was a good opportunity for participants to observe how tourism operates in Tengchong and to get to know one another. The inaugural session formed the second part of the consultation, where KIB presented an overview of the significance of

Tengchong city in terms of its geographical location and historical perspective. This was followed by a presentation from ICIMOD giving an overview on conservation initiatives in the HKH. The next two technical sessions focused on experience sharing from countries that have implemented the transboundary or landscape approach in biodiversity conservation. The session unfolded the processes and lessons learnt, and presentations were made from each of the protected areas from the Brahmaputra-Salween Landscape (BSL). This enabled participants to develop an understanding of the values and services provided by each of the identified protected areas and their conservation and management challenges. This session developed the rationale for the need to explore transboundary biodiversity conservation in this new landscape. A field visit was organised to the southern fringe of Gaoligangshan National Nature Reserve (GNNR) in order to further explore this and to enable participants to gain a first-hand understanding of the conservation interventions made by China. The last session was set to discuss the potential of this complex to be a functional transboundary landscape and encouraged the participants to suggest future directions. About 25 experts from five of ICIMOD's regional member countries (Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, and Nepal) and a representative of the Regional Office for the Asia Programme of UNEP gathered for this workshop at Tengchong (Annexure 1). The group was made up of individuals from government agencies, academic and research institutions, and NGOs from the five regional member countries of ICIMOD (see list of participants in Annexure 2).

Highlights of the technical sessions

As indicated in the specific objectives, the consultation provided a common platform for the five participating regional member countries of ICIMOD to share their experiences in conservation interventions. During the technical sessions, two set of presentations, one of the experiences on landscape initiatives and the other on the values, significance and conservation challenges from the three protected areas of the BSL, were delivered.

Experience sharing from HKH landscapes

The five presentations (Kangchenjunga Landscape, Bhutan Biological Conservation Complex, the Sacred Himalayan Landscape-Nepal, Kailash Sacred Landscape, and the Karakoram Landscape) detailed different perspectives from conservation interventions based on diverse models, and included lessons learnt. The first case from the southern half of the Kangchenjunga Landscape shared by Nepal, India, and Bhutan highlighted the 'bottom-up' approach, the processes involved, and the lessons learnt. The second case was the Bhutan Biological Conservation Complex, an example of how a comprehensive national system of protected areas can be interlinked with biological corridors. The presentation highlighted the need to tailor the management aspects of different corridors appropriately and the need to link national initiatives with regional ones for them to be effective in the long run. The case from Nepal on the Sacred Himalayan Landscape (SHL) highlighted yet another example of a national-level initiative to safeguard the biological and cultural treasures of the world's highest sacred mountains and the deepest valleys of the Himalayan landscape that also integrates some transboundary areas of China, Bhutan, and India. The presentation focused on how the SHL vision was translated into action by developing a national strategic plan and indicated that the interim implementation plan is under preparation. The fourth presentation on the Kailash Sacred Landscape shared the concept of an evolving project envisaging developing a regional cooperation framework for research, monitoring and developing a knowledge base on the impact of climate change on biodiversity and adaptive strategies for people vulnerable to climate change. The fifth case was a landscape initiative from Karakoram, showcasing a bilateral initiative between China and Pakistan. The Karakoram initiative was of immense importance as the process led to a political agreement at the highest level to develop a common management plan for the conservation and socio-economic development of the two protected areas (Khunjiirap National Park in Pakistan and Taxkorgang Nature Reserve in China) which are located adjacent to each other.

Experience sharing from protected areas of the Brahmaputra Salween Landscape: Biodiversity values and challenges for conservation

Conservation interventions in the three protected areas of the proposed Brahmaputra-Salween Landscape were shared with the participants with an overview of conservation practices in India followed by in-depth discussions on conservation and management interventions in Namdapha National Park (NNP) in Arunachal Pradesh of India; Gaoligangshan National Nature Reserve (GNNR) in Yunnan of China; and Hkakaborazi National Park (HNP) of Kachin state in Myanmar.

Any management strategy should consider balance between the protection of resources and the livelihoods of the people depending on those resources. A major focus for biodiversity management in the Namdhapha National Park has been to understand and address community needs through various interventions such as eco-tourism, park protection, horticulture, handicrafts, education, and public outreach programmes etc; and to monitor threatened faunal groups targeted by hunters. Although there are positive conservation outcomes, such as a decline in hunting, increased opportunities for income generation for the community, and greater participation on their part in conservation practices, inter-tribe politics and socio-economic marginalization do still exist. This has led to the increased influx and settlement of communities inside the park area with a new clearing appearing every year. Interest on the part of the decision makers is essential to create an atmosphere conducive to dialogue between the authorities and the people. Assessment at the larger landscape level is needed to understand fully the impact of human pressures inside and outside the park. Research on nutrient cycling, phenology, pollination, plant-animal interaction, seed dispersal, and frugivory is needed to better understand forest dynamics and changes due to natural processes.

The presentations highlighted conservation values, services, and challenges. It was observed that Gaoligongshan National Nature Reserve, located along the important mountain chain of Gaoligong, comprises three separate reserves: the Northern, Middle and Southern reserves. Biotic surveys to date record 4303 species belonging to 1086 genera and 210 families. This figure accounts for approximately 28.6% of Yunnan's seed plant species and about 17% of China's total seed plants. In addition, 434 endemic species and 413 orchid species have also been recorded in the reserve. Nineteen townships with around 20,000 people of 16 ethnic groups are concentrated in the area. The challenges of rapid habitat fragmentation, and population influx, glacial retreat, expansion of invasive species, forest fires, illegal logging, and the need to strengthen the existing natural corridor were highlighted. Similarly, the significance of Namdhapha National Park is equally high, with more than 1100 recorded plant species, followed by above 100 species of mammals, 475 species of birds with rich herpetofauna and fishes. However, the presentations highlighted the hunting and land use change manifested by the migration of people into the reserve as key drivers to habitat degradation and species lost from the reserve. More extensive research at the larger (landscape) level with reference to land use cover change, phenology, pollination, plant-animal interaction, seed dispersal, and frugivory was recommended to better understand the forest dynamics and changes taking place due to natural processes.

The presentation from Myanmar highlighted the conservation initiatives taken by the Government in Kachin State. It was noticed that Kachin State has four protected areas, namely Hakaborazi National Park, Hponkanrazi Wildlife Sanctuary, Bumphabum Wildlife Sanctuary, and Hukaung Tiger Reserve. These PAs adjoin the Eastern Himalayan zone, the Assam-Myanmar transition zone, and the Myanmar subtropical zone, and are situated in the heart of the Indo-Myanmar Biodiversity Hotspot. Being transboundary in nature, the Hakaborazi National Park and Hponkanrazi Wildlife Sanctuary both play significant roles in the landscape, although these protected areas are inadequately researched. Anecdotal data reveals that these protected areas are highly diverse in terms of vegetation, flora, and fauna and are home to some of the most threatened wildlife and human beings. The legacy of wilderness is facing challenges due to hunting and poaching of wild animals, frequent forest fires caused by slash and burn cultivation, unsustainable extraction of resources, and the insurgency. The need for capacity building for law enforcement, patrolling, monitoring, and fund raising, as well as for conservation education and awareness were recommended.

Possible collaboration and connectivity in the BSL

All the participants agreed to initiate a regional approach for the conservation of biodiversity and to develop connectivity among the scattered as well as the transboundary protected areas in the BSL. It was noted that policy-level interventions, a willingness on the part of the government, and cross-sectoral coordination for implementation were the most important threads in establishing the connectivity between protected areas in this landscape. In addition, a common voice was heard on the part of the participants with respect to filling the knowledge gaps and related data gaps ('white spots') in research and documentation, knowledge networking, and the sharing of information and its dissemination. There was strong inclination towards people-oriented and incentive-based conservation, where the cultural and spiritual values of the landscape are also given due attention.

Options for potential connectivity and specific areas for transboundary cooperation were suggested. These were as follows, below.

- Developing corridors in China between Fugong to Dulongjiang and between Baoshan to Lushui connecting the three parts of the GNNR.
- Designating Hponkanrazi Wildlife Sanctuary in Myanmar that provides connectivity with Hukaung Tiger Reserve in Myanmar and with Namdhapha National Park in India
- Establishing a corridor between Namdhapha National Park and Walong National Park in India.
- Transboundary cooperation for adjoining areas of GNNR, HNP and NNP between the countries.

Country-specific activities to strengthen national conservation efforts

During the country-wise group discussion, it was observed that the each of the countries sharing the BSL have different priorities on future activities. China emphasises the publication of existing information, while India and China were more interested in systematic research (Table 1).

Table 1: **Short-term conservation interventions in the protected areas of BSL**

Goaligangshan National Nature Reserve	Namdapha National Park	Hkakaborazi National Park
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of existing knowledge, information and data • Survey and monitoring of alpine wetland ecosystem • Feasibility assessment for development of PA corridors • Policy review on conservation planning in forest tenure reform, reforestation and carbon finance • Promotion of ecotourism, traditional handicraft and value addition of products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological inventories and baseline surveys • Research on nutrient cycling, phenology and forest dynamics • Database development • Policy review • Documentation of traditional knowledge and ethnobotany • Assessment of socio-economic and cultural dimension. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on conservation biology • Systematic survey of flora and fauna in four PAs of Kachin state and Nmai-kha area • Socio-economic and socio-cultural survey • Documentation of traditional knowledge • Documentation of agrobiodiversity
Potential Partners		
China	India	Myanmar
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kunming Institute of Botany (lead partner) • Kunming Institute of Zoology • Baoshan Administrative Bureau of GNNR • Southwest University of Forestry • Department of Forestry of Yunnan Province • Hunan Normal University • Yunnan Academy of Social Science • Center for Biodiversity and Indigenous knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G. B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development (lead partner) • Government of Arunachal Pradesh • North Eastern Regional Institute of Science & Technology • North-east Hill Council • Rainforest Research Institute • Wildlife Institute of India • State Remote Sensing Application Centre • Zoological Survey of India • Botanical Survey of India • Forest Survey of India • Indian Meteorological Department • World Wide Fund for Nature – India • Nature Conservation Foundation • Ashoka Trust for Ecology and Environment • The Missing Link • Local organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Forests (lead partner) • Ministry of Agriculture • Ministry of Irrigation • Ministry of Finance • Ministry of Home Affairs • Wildlife Conservation Society • Forest Resource Environment and Conservation Association • Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association • JICA • UNDP • SWISS-AID

Transboundary/regional issues and strategies

The group discussions also identified the transboundary issues and challenges between China and Myanmar, and India and Myanmar, and proposed various future actions (Table 2). Importance was given to strengthening existing instruments meant for transboundary dialogue, capacity building, further research, and information sharing mechanisms (see Table 2).

Table 2: **Transboundary issues identified during the group discussion with suggested actions**

Specific transboundary issues between India and Myanmar	Specific transboundary issues between Myanmar and China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of common minimum programme for biodiversity management • Knowledge exchange and communication gaps • Illegal poaching and trade • Lack of physical border • Differences in legal and regulatory mechanisms • Insurgency • Lack of regulations on market-based demand and sustainable use of resources • Effective implementation of sustainable management plans and other legal regulations • Lack of joint transboundary fire management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of communication and information exchange mechanism • Lack of cooperation to fill in knowledge gaps • Illegal logging and illegal trade • Management differences in conservation • Lack of joint effort on forest fire management • Lack of awareness about importance of transboundary areas in conservation • Lack of regulation in border areas • Government willingness and compatible laws and regulations • Lack of effective implementation of existing legal instruments
<p>Existing mechanisms</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intergovernmental dialogue for transboundary issues between China and Myanmar • Exchange between Chinese Academy of Sciences and Indian National Academy of Sciences • Science Congress 3rd January every year – participation from the region • Conservation funds in China • Willingness to provide more technological and financial assistance by neighbouring countries • Training centre • Children’s Science Congress 	
<p>Proposed regional action</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a common research protocol of global standards for long-term monitoring and use in three countries • Research on flora, fauna, high-value plant species, flagship species, endangered species, and threatened species, including agrobiodiversity • Capacity building through training, exposure and exchange visits on socio-economic and socio-cultural surveys, biodiversity research, use of GIS and RS as tools, climate change study and hazard management, ecotourism, ecosystem modeling etc. • Study on anthropogenic pressure and its impact on biodiversity, including climate change • Policy review and harmonization of legal instruments for cooperation • Develop a common web-based database 	

A framework of action for developing the BSL

The consultation concluded by developing a framework of action (presented below) for developing the Brahmaputra-Salween Landscape (comprising of Namdapha-Hkakaborazi-Gaoligongshan connectivity) which will be the basis for future collaboration between ICIMOD and its partners in the landscape.

- 1) Share the workshop report with the participants and the focal institutions in China, India, and Myanmar.
- 2) Focusing on the results of the workshop, lead partners together with other partners to initiate in-country dialogue to develop the BSL and undertake confidence building measures at the levels of their respective governments.
- 3) Sharing of scientific and technical reports between institutions and managers of the three countries should start immediately.
- 4) The lead partners, together with other partners, should start identifying gaps in knowledge, policy and practices, and also collate available information/data to help advocate and strengthen the idea of developing the transboundary BSL.

- 5) National partners are encouraged to prepare in-country projects in line with the workshop results and start work on these.
- 6) A process for developing a Regional Cooperation Framework (RCF) for the BSL should be started soon. Lead partners in each of the countries will be the contact points and will work closely with ICIMOD.
- 7) In developing the RCF (regional cooperation framework) the general principles presented at the workshop will be followed, where partners will conduct the national consultations; local community perceptions and inputs will be the basis for participatory approaches; and conservation will be balanced with livelihoods of the local people. ICIMOD will take the regional facilitating role.
- 8) Using the RCF, a programme of work (PoW) will be further developed which will be used for implementation.
- 9) The RCF and PoW instruments will be approved and signed by the relevant country authorities.
- 10) The BSL will be nested in the eastern-most transect of ICIMOD's Transect Approach.

The above framework of action will be the basis to further develop and initiate cooperation in the Brahmaputra-Salween Landscape. The areas that the consultation identified as needing more information, especially in biodiversity, socio-economics, and cultural understanding should be pursued, as should follow-up action in each of the countries. The identified potential for regional cooperation in technical thematic areas, capacity building needs, and transboundary issues and initiatives, and steps to be considered in developing the regional cooperation framework (RCF) for the landscape should be further developed. ICIMOD is willing to take the facilitation role.

Annex 1: List of Participants

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Annex 2: Workshop Programme

Sunday, 24th May 2009

11:00-12:00	Registration	Bandana Shakya
14:00-15:30	Brief visit to Old Tengchong Township	Prof. Yang Yong Ping / Dr. Nakul Chettri

Opening Session (16:00-17:00)

Venue: Conference Hall, Tengchong Airport Sightseeing Hotel, Tengchong

16:00	Welcome address	Prof. Yang Yongping, KIB, China
16:15	Keynote address: Ecosystem Approach in Biodiversity Conservation: the evolving concept in the Himalayas	Dr. Eklabya Sharma, ICIMOD, Nepal
16:35	Remarks by representatives	Nepal India Myanmar Bhutan
16:55	Opening remarks	Prof. Yang Yongping
17:05	Vote of thanks	Dr. Nakul Chettri, ICIMOD, Nepal
17:15	Reception dinner	Dr. Eklabya Sharma (ICIMOD) and Prof. Yang Yongping, Kunming Institute of Botany

Monday, 25th May 2009

Experience Sharing Presentations (09:00- 16:25)

09:00-09:05	Brief introduction of the participants and introduction on the programme for the day 9 presentations (20 minutes each) 3- GHR; 4-NBR 3- HNP	Dr Nakul Chettri
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Session Chair: Dr. LMS Palni, GBPIHED, India

09:05-09:25	Presentation 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Socio-cultural and Socio-economic Dimensions of the GNR	Prof Yang Yongping, Kunming Institute of Botany, China
09:25-09:45	Discussion	
09:45-10:05	Presentation 2: Plant Diversity and Endemism in the GNR	Prof Li Heng, Kunming Institute of Botany, China
10:05-10:25	Discussion	
10:25-10:45	Presentation 3: Faunal Diversity in the GNR:	Prof Jiang Xuelong Kunming Institute of Zoology, China
10:45-11:05	Discussion	
11:05 -11:20	Tea break (15 minutes)	

Session Chair: Prof Yang Yongping, Kunming Institute of Botany, China

11:20-11:45	Presentation 4 - Himalayan Biosphere Reserves (Namdapha and Dibang Dehang Experiences)	Dr LMS Palni, GBPIHED, India
11:45-12:05	Discussion	
12:05-12:30	Presentation 5: Floral Biodiversity, Vegetation and Land Use/ Land Cover Change in Namdapha BR Presentation 6: Faunal Diversity and Human-Wildlife Interaction in Namdapha BR	Dr Aparajitta Datta NCF, India
12:30-12:40	Discussion	
12: 40-13:05	Presentation 6: Responding to Challenges of Human Well-being in NE India: Protected Areas Perspective	Mr Amba Jamir, The Missing Link, India
13:05-13:25	Discussion	
13:25-14:25	Lunch (60 minutes)	

Monday, 25th May 2009 (cont.)**Session Chair: Mr. Vivek Saxena, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India**

14:25-14:40	Presentation 8: Protected Area Network and Conservation in Myanmar with Special Reference to Kachin State, Myanmar	U Win Naing Thaw Myanmar
14:40-14:50	Discussion	
14: 50-15:00	Tea break (10 minutes)	
15:00-15:20	Presentation 9: Floral Diversity in Kachin with Special Reference to Hkakaborazi National Park, Myanmar	Dr Kalair Lu, Myitkyina University, Myanmar
15: 20-15:45	Discussion	
15:45-16:05	Presentation 10: Biodiversity Conservation in Hkakaborazi and Adjacent Areas of Kachin, WCS experience	Than Myint, WCS, Myanmar
16:05-16:25	Discussion	

Tuesday, 26th May 2009**Case Studies Presentations/Discussion on prospect of developing BSCL (09:00- 17:00)****Session Chair: Mr. Subrato Sinha, UNEP**

09:00-09:10	Briefing on the programme for the day and summary of day one	Dr Farooq Ahmad, ICIMOD, Nepal
09:10-09:30	Kangchenjunga Landscape — Connectivity and Regional Cooperation	Dr Nakul Chettri, ICIMOD, Nepal
09:30-09:50	Discussion	
09:50-10:10	Bhutan Biological Conservation Corridors — Linking Protected Areas	Mr Sonam Wangchuk, NCD, Bhutan
10:10-10:30	Discussion	
10:30-10:50	Sacred Himalayan Landscape — Beyond National Initiatives	Dr Mohan P. Wagle, Nepal
10:50-11:10	Discussion	
11:10-11:25	Tea break (15 minutes)	
11:25- 11:45	Kailash Sacred Landscape	Dr Robert Zomer, ICIMOD, Nepal
11:45-12:05	Discussion	
12:05- 12:25	Karakoram Initiatives	Dr Farooq Ahmad, ICIMOD, Nepal
12: 25-12:45	Discussion	
12:45 -13:45	Lunch (60 minutes)	

Session facilitation: Dr. Eklabya Sharma, ICIMOD

13:45- 14:05	Developing the Brahmaputra Salween Landscape Proposal	Dr Eklabya Sharma, ICIMOD, Nepal
14:05 – 16:00 (15:00 - 15:15)	Group formation/ group discussion on framework on prospects and opportunities for further discussion Tea break	Robert Zomer, Farooq Ahmad, Nakul Chettri, Bandana Shakya
16:00 - 16:30	Plenary presentations	
16:30- 17: 00	Discussion and wrap-up for the day	

Wednesday, 27th May 2009**Whole day field trip to Gaoligongshan Nature Reserve and Medicinal Plant Cultivation Centre**

Visit to Qushi Township close to Gaoligongshan National Nature Reserve	In the morning, the participants will be driven by bus to the Qushi Township. If weather remains favourable and does not rain, a visit to the field station in the Gaoligongshan Nature Reserve will be made, otherwise if weather does not permit, we will visit a tree nursery by Tengchong Protection Agency	Prof Yang Yongping, KIB, China
Visit to Tengchong Volcanic Park	In the afternoon, a trip to the Tengchong Volcanic Park will be made.	Prof Yang Yongping, KIB, China

Thursday, 28th May 2009

Group Discussion and action plan development /closing (09:00- 17:00)

09:00-09:05	Briefing of the programme of the day Group discussion on draft plan of actions in Thematic areas Plenary presentation Closing	Facilitated and Chaired by Prof Yang Yongping, KIB, China
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Session facilitation: Prof Yang Yongping, KIB, China

09:05- 12:00	Group discussion on draft plan of action in thematic areas	
12:00- 13:00	Lunch	
13: 00- 14:00	Plenary presentations (10x4) + five minutes each for comments	Chaired by Dr Eklabya Sharma, ICIMOD, Nepal
14: 00-15:00	Action plan finalisation	
15: 00-15:15	Tea break	
15: 15- 15:35	Summary of the workshop	Dr Robert Zomer, ICIMOD, Nepal
15: 35- 15:45	Remarks from representative — Bhutan	Mr Sonam Wangchuk
15: 45- 15:55	Remarks from representative — India	Mr V. Saxena
15:55- 16:05	Remarks from representative — Nepal	Ms Neera Pradhan, MoFS, GOV Nepal
16: 05- 16:15	Remarks from representative — UNEP	Mr Subrato Sinha
16:15- 16: 30	Closing remarks — China	Prof Yang Yongping, KIB, China
16: 30- 16:45	Evaluation, departure briefing and vote of thanks	Ms Bandana Shakya, ICIMOD, Nepal

Regional Experience Sharing Consultation on Landscape Approach to Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the Eastern Himalayas

Tengchong County, Yunnan Province
24-28 May 2009

Organised by International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, Nepal and Kunming Institute of Botany, CAS, Yunnan, China



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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 – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan – and based in Kathmandu, Nepal. Globalisation 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-downstream issues. We support regional transboundary programmes through partnership with regional partner institutions, facilitate the exchange of experience, and serve as a regional knowledge hub. We strengthen networking among regional and global centres of excellence. Overall, we are working to develop an economically and environmentally sound mountain ecosystem to improve the living standards of mountain populations and to sustain vital ecosystem services for the billions of people living downstream – now, and for the future.





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