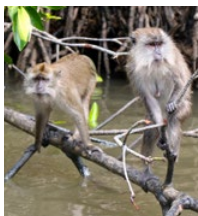
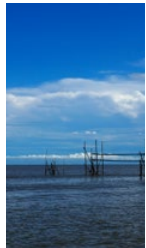




# Ten Years of the Asia Protected Areas Partnership **AN IMPACT REPORT**





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IUCN is pleased to acknowledge the support of its Framework Partners who provide core funding: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark; Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland; Government of France and the French Development Agency (AFD); Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea; Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad); the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida); the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the United States Department of State.

This publication has been made possible in part by funding from the Ministry of the Environment, Japan.

Published by: IUCN, Gland, Switzerland  
Produced by: IUCN Asia Regional Office in collaboration with the Asia Protected Areas Partnership (APAP)

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Recommended citation: IUCN ARO (2025). Ten Years of the Asia Protected Areas Partnership: AN IMPACT REPORT Editors, S. Stolton, H.L. Timmins, N. Dudley, S. Perkin, M.K.S.Pasha, O. Chassot and S. Seo, IUCN ARO, APAP and IUCN-CBD TSC Support Centre

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## Navigating the report

Throughout the report there are several talking head videos and quotes on APAP’s work, history and impact.

Click on the videos and read these quotes to learn about APAP’s impacts directly from APAP members and supporters. Each of the main impact sections has three subsections (summary, outputs and impacts), you can quickly find these by looking for their corresponding icons. The impact sections are also illustrated with graphics analysing the survey data. Blue boxes and hyperlinks to outside resources also provide more detail on APAP’s work and publications, this report and IUCN programmes.



Video link



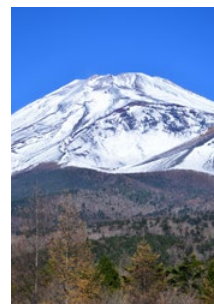
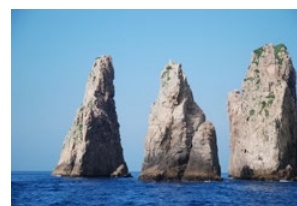
Summary



Outputs



Impacts



## How this report was compiled

Assessing the impact of regional partnerships such as APAP presents several challenges; they operate across diverse political, cultural and ecological contexts and outcomes such as capacity building are often intangible and only show impacts over long periods. As such, their impact is diverse and wide-ranging, but not always easy to assess or quantify. It is acknowledged across this report that attributing impact across a partnership is not easy, and most activities reported here would have been impossible without the contributions of a wide range of partners and supporting organisations.

To understand APAP’s impact, IUCN ARO hired Equilibrium Research to develop and implement an impact methodology and

evaluate and compile results. Equilibrium collected output metrics related to various APAP capacity building activities, publications and so on. Two surveys were developed: one for all APAP members, which provides the bulk of the impact data provided here; and a public survey sent out widely to members of the conservation community who have had a connection with APAP. Finally, impact was sought via a number of follow-up conversations and Zoom calls to collect additional soundbites and videos. This report is primarily based on the survey responses from 23 APAP members and partners (three international organisations and Government members from 17 countries) and 66 public survey responses from 30 countries.

## Abbreviations

<b>APAP</b>	Asia Protected Areas Partnership
<b>APC</b>	Asia Parks Congress
<b>ARO</b>	Asia Regional Office of IUCN
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CEC</b>	IUCN Commission on Education and Communication
<b>GBF</b>	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
<b>HWC</b>	Human Wildlife Conflict
<b>ICCA</b>	Is an abbreviation for “territories and areas conserved by Indigenous Peoples and local communities” or “territories of life”
<b>IP</b>	Indigenous Peoples
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>LC</b>	Local Communities
<b>MEE</b>	Management Effectiveness Evaluation
<b>NBSAPs</b>	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
<b>OECMs</b>	Other effective area-based conservation measures
<b>PCAs</b>	Protected and Conserved Areas, a shorthand for protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)
<b>UNEP-WCMC</b>	UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre
<b>WCPA</b>	IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas



**Grethel Aguilar, Director General of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)**

*“IUCN is above all a Union for a just world that values and conserves nature. Our greatest strength lies in our unique ability to bring together voices of governments, non-governmental groups, Indigenous peoples and corporate interests, working together to seek common solutions to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature... Through our IUCN Asia Regional Office in Bangkok, we have supported this thorough impact assessment of the Partnership, to help member states and institutions reflect on its contribution and to refine its strategy for the future.”*

## Summary

This report tells the story of 10 years of the Asia Protected Areas Partnership (APAP) and the impact it has had.

Understanding the impact of a wide-ranging partnership is never easy; outputs such as the 2nd Asia Parks Congress (APC2) reported here were only possible thanks to the efforts of a multitude of individuals and organisations. This report thus considers impacts based on APAP’s overarching objectives. It assesses outputs and their impacts based on the views of partners obtained through two surveys: one to APAP members and one public survey to the wider conservation community (page 1).

APAP’s impact reflects the collective dedication of all involved; this report showcases how shared efforts have led to tangible outcomes for area-based conservation across Asia

## APAP at a glance

- 21** Government Members
- from **17** countries across Asia
- plus **3** Associate Members
- 10,000** protected and conserved areas covered by member countries
- 15,000+** downloads of documents translated by APAP
- 1,000** downloads of APAP original documents
- 500+** people attended APAP webinars
- 300+** people from across Asia attended APAP workshops
- 150,000** website visitors since 2020



**Dindo Campilan, IUCN Regional Director for Asia and co-chair of APAP**

*“Over the past decade, APAP has grown from an idea into a regional cooperation platform that’s strong, trusted and proactive. Together, members from 17 countries have built capacity, shared knowledge and mainstreamed conservation action in regional environmental and developmental agendas.”*

## Summary

APAP’s impact has been primarily assessed through a members’ and users’ survey. Surveys were completed by 20 APAP members from 17 countries as well as by APAP’s three Associate Members and there were over 60 responses from the public survey. Some key findings are summarised here.

The final pages of the report provide a more detailed background to APAP and the many organisations that have supported the partnership and who have worked with APAP to achieve the impact reported here.



### 78%

of members found APAP’s training and capacity building events to be very important for advancing PCA management

### 80%

of APAP’s Government Members agreed their association with APAP has been very influential in making progress with PCAs in their countries

### Over 3/4

of members reported that APAP’s capacity building materials, trainings and/or events had been very useful

### Almost 87%

of APAP members and partners consider regional forums on PCAs to be extremely important



Photos © IUCN ARO



**Mr Kei Osada,**  
**Director, National Park**  
**Division, Nature Conservation**  
**Bureau, Ministry of the**  
**Environment, Japan**

*“At the first Asian Parks Congress in Japan, the need to establish a partnership for information exchange and cooperation on protected areas was confirmed. Led by Japan, the planning committees established APAP. As the person in charge of that establishment, I’m grateful for the contributions that APAP has made and look forward to the next ten years.”*

# What is APAP?

The idea of creating a protected area partnership in Asia was discussed and endorsed at the 1st Asia Parks Congress held in Japan in November 2013. The idea quickly moved to reality, and the Asia Protected Areas Partnership (APAP) was launched at IUCN’s World Parks Congress in 2014 (pages 20-21).

APAP is a platform for governments and other stakeholders to collaborate for improved conservation outcomes of protected and conserved areas (PCAs) across the region. This focus on conservation outcomes is vital as Asia’s economy and populations grow, creating pressures on both the natural environment and traditional cultures. These pressures all require transboundary collaboration to be addressed effectively.

## APAP membership

APAP membership is open to government protected area agencies at national and sub-national levels and to relevant supporting institutions. From six original members in 2014, the partnership has grown to 21 Government Members from 17 countries and three Associate Members (page 5). As responsibility for protected areas in many Asian countries is divided among multiple government institutions, several countries have multiple members.

## APAP has three core themes



### Capacity building

Promoting good practices and innovative solutions to the challenges facing the region’s PCAs through knowledge sharing and capacity building.



### International cooperation

Strengthening transboundary and regional cooperation.



### Public awareness

Raising awareness of the multiple benefits of Asia’s protected areas, within and outside the region.

### Members ranking of the importance of APAP activities





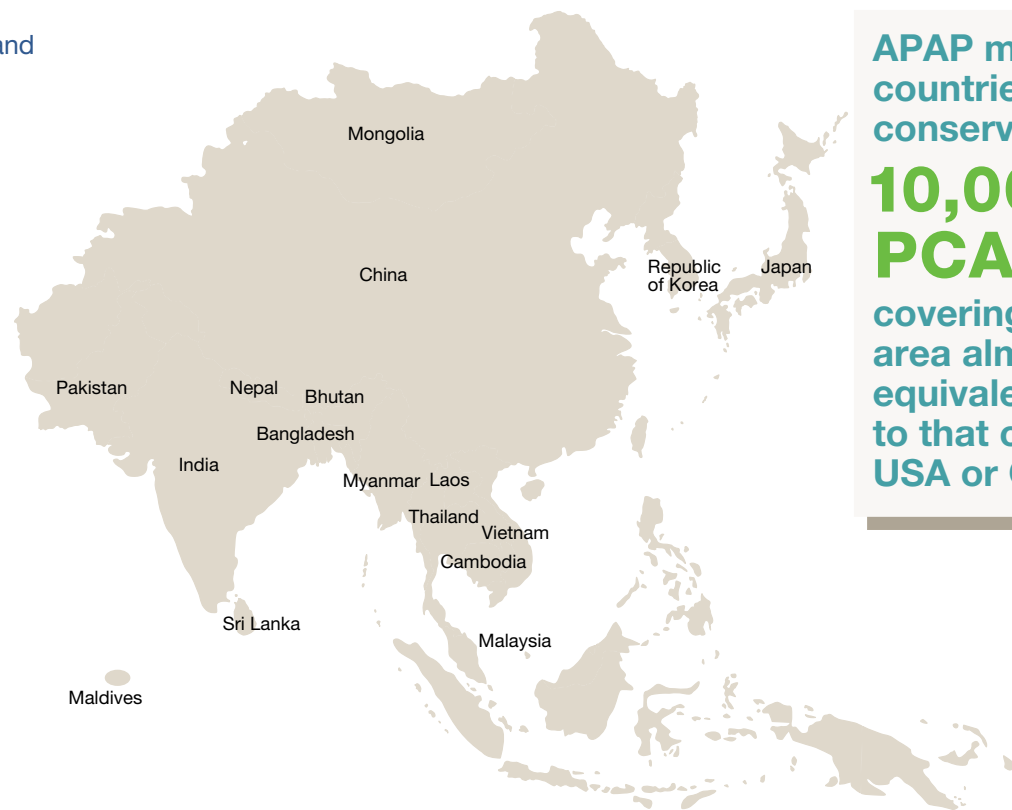
In 2017, IUCN ARO recorded the thoughts of APAP regional chairs as the Ministry of the Environment, Japan passed the baton to the Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea. Jong-hee Kim, former Director of the Korea National Park Service Partnership Department, noted at the time:

*“Even though protected areas across Asia have different fauna and flora and are managed differently, we have a common goal of conserving our nature for a better future.”*

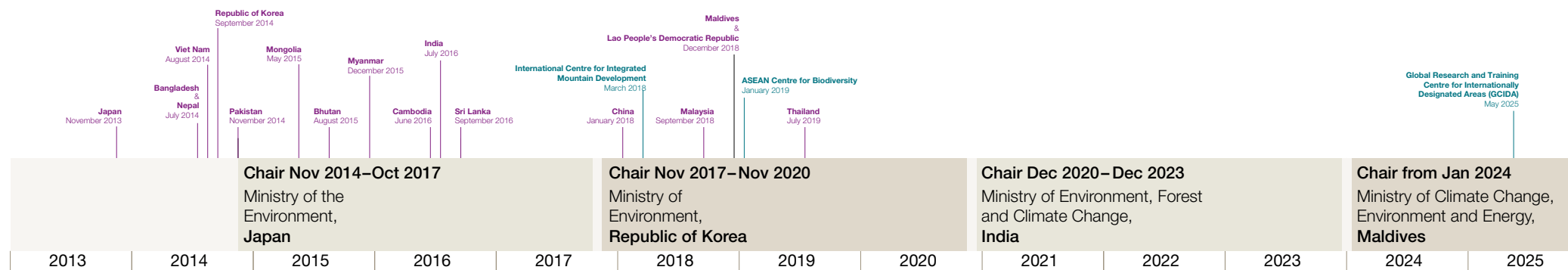
# APAP members

APAP members commit to promote regional collaboration, best practices and innovative solutions for Asia’s PCAs.

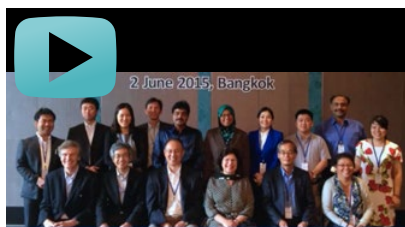
APAP does not charge membership fees, with activities funded from voluntary contributions, in-kind assistance and through the development of project proposals for specific initiatives. APAP is governed by a Steering Committee composed of representatives from each member country, IUCN WCPA, IUCN Councillors and others; it meets once a year. The APAP Secretariat is provided by the IUCN Asia Regional Office (ARO). APAP is co-chaired by IUCN ARO and a government member on a rotational basis.



APAP member countries conserve over **10,000 PCAs** covering an area almost equivalent to that of the USA or China



Timeline of membership growth and APAP co-chairs



**APAP has grown from an idea to a major regional partnership over the last 10 years. This short summary video introduces the partnership and its achievements.**

*“Our organisation has strengthened [the] capacity of the staff... by developing link[s] through knowledge sharing with member countries, using [the APAP] platform.”*

**Climate Change, Forestry, Environment & Wildlife Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan**

# 10 years of impactful conservation action

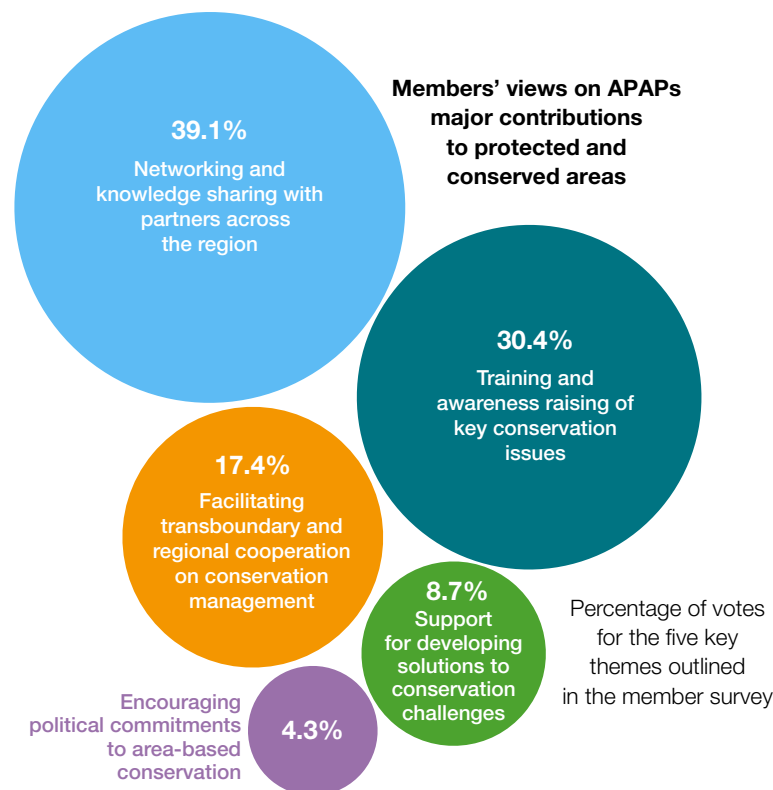


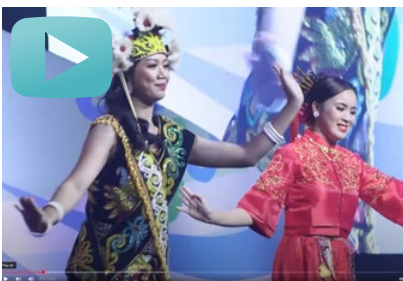
Following a decade of activities, now is the perfect time to assess the achievements of APAP, take stock and consider actions for the next decade. This report reviews all major APAP activities and outputs, with impact assessed through interviews and members (which includes both Government and Associate Members) and public surveys.



These activities have laid the foundation for improved governance, equity and social inclusion across Asia’s PCAs, directly contributing to CBD’s targets (page 11). Over this period, activities have included: promoting the IUCN Green List Standard (page 13) as a global benchmark for effectiveness and equity; strengthening both technical skills and the wellbeing of frontline conservation women and men; supporting the implementation of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) (page 15); helping agencies navigate COVID-19 shocks to tourism revenues and visitor management, and so much more.

To understand APAP’s overall impact, we asked APAP members to rank by importance five areas of work which exemplified this broad range of activities and contributed to conservation in their country. The two most valued contributions were networking and knowledge sharing with partners and training and awareness raising of key conservation issues.





The 2nd Asia Parks Congress was a major gathering of conservation partners across Asia and the globe. This video gives a small flavour of the packed and impactful event.

# The 2nd Asia Parks Congress

The 2nd Asia Parks Congress (APC2) in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia in May 2022, brought together Asia's PCA practitioners and other interested stakeholders. Following APC1 in Sendai, Japan in 2013, it was agreed that APAP would oversee the initiation of future congresses in Asia. After considerable effort by APAP to find a host for the meeting, APC2 was organised with the Sabah government, ARO, IUCN WCPA and IUCN Headquarters, along with multiple partners and supporters including APAP. The impact of the event is a tribute to all those involved.



Participants from all over the world attended APC2 and the innovative and influential forums for Youth (page 9) and Indigenous Peoples and local communities (page 10). The Congress's main output was the **Kota Kinabalu Declaration** – a vision for future work on PCAs in the region.



For protected area agencies, APC2 provided rapid access to new contacts, thinking, tools and good practices.

Professional networking was the most important impact for APAP members, followed by project development, capacity building, information sharing, showcasing work and knowledge building.

Over **60%**

of APAP members and partners found APC2 to be very important for regional cooperation in setting priorities and building capacity for effective area-based conservation

## APC2 impact in order of importance to APAP members.

Members were asked to rank the importance of APC2 outcomes; the diagram shows how often members voted for first (gold), second (silver) and third (bronze) most important impact in each category.

### Professional networking



### Information sharing



### Fundraising



### Project development



### Showcasing work internationally



### Transboundary cooperation



### Capacity building



### Knowledge building



# The 2nd Asia Parks Congress

Public survey respondents voted the 2nd Asia Parks Congress (APC2) as the most important activity in which APAP has been involved



over **20** keynote speeches

**300** papers, presentations and posters



**Two-thirds** of user survey respondents said they'd made useful contacts at APC2



**1,250** participants



from **49** countries



**27** side events

Photos © Sri Pelancongan Sabah Sdn Bhd



**Brigitta Maria Andrea Gunawan, Republic of Indonesia, was one of the young professionals who attended the 2nd Asia Parks Congress through the sponsorship of APAP:**

*“My journey with the IUCN started in 2022 through the generous sponsorship of APAP to attend APC2. The opportunity helped me to share my story and community work, and meet various peers and mentors who I’m still in touch with. It was my first step into the conservation world, as a student then, and now as a young professional. Only through sponsorships like these are young people able to properly engage in these spaces.”*

## Impact focus: APC2 Youth



The Youth Forum held during APC2 was co-hosted by the Korea National Park Service, Sabah Parks, and IUCN WCPA / IUCN Commission on Education and Communication under their joint project **#NatureForAll**. The forum brought together 250 youth participants who injected energy, enthusiasm and vitality into the Congress as a whole.

*“APC2 was a highly impactful and transformative experience that significantly enhanced my professional work as a senior park ranger and conservation educator in Komodo National Park. I had the privilege of presenting the Ranger Goes to School program, a community-based youth education initiative, which drew interest and appreciation from international participants. This platform allowed me to not only showcase Indonesia’s innovative approach to conservation education but also to inspire young professionals and protected area practitioners from other countries to adopt similar models.”*

**Survey Respondent, Republic of Indonesia**

The Asian Youth Network for Protected Areas (AYNPA) was founded at the Congress. The forum aims to increase youth engagement in PCA policy and practice by:



- Providing a platform for learning exchange and networking for youth working on conservation.
- Engaging young leaders in designing and implementing the Youth Engagement strategies.
- Gathering youth perspectives for setting the conservation agenda for Asia.

AYNPA is helping to showcase the diversity of youth across Asia, build the capacity of the conservation policy makers of the future and help the whole conservation movement understand how and why youth are engaging with conservation. Youth leadership is also shaping mental health and resilience agendas, showing how conservation work can support wellbeing, prevent eco-anxiety, and build inclusive communities of practice. Youth capacity work will continue to be championed by APAP as part of Target 3 delivery.



Since AYNPA was founded, over 100 members have joined. APAP has continued to support AYNPA members, for example, by funding youth representatives from Singapore, Nepal, Maldives and Lao People’s Democratic Republic (PDR) to attend IUCN’s Asia Regional Conservation Forum in 2024.

*“I got the opportunity to build networks with the international community working for conservation and it was a turning point in my life to get other international exposure opportunities.”*

**Survey Respondent, Nepal**



**Ms Amalia Maling, Philippines, Former Regional Coordinator for ICCAs in Southeast Asia:**

*“The APC2 Sabah was a historic milestone for Indigenous Peoples and local communities across Asia. Over 200 representatives gathered at the IP pavilion creating one of the most dynamic and vibrant spaces during the congress.”*

# Impact focus: APC2 Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Forum



The Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Forum (and a preparatory meeting before the Congress and Forum) was an important precedent and a first for an APC. Nearly 500 participants from nine countries identifying as Indigenous Peoples and local communities attended the Forum, which was co-convened by the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), ICCA Consortium, PACOS Trust and Forest Peoples Programme.



The **Api-Api Declaration**, approved by all Forum participants, acknowledged that over the past 20 years there has been an improvement in the participation of Indigenous representatives in management structures in PCAs, but that it remains critical for this to expand and that such participation is only meaningful coupled with genuine influence on the decisions being made.



Advancing Indigenous Peoples and local communities' leadership across PCAs remains a focus of transformational change in conservation management. While progress has been made, there is a long way to go in policy and practice. Events like the Forum not only helped build the capacity of many decision makers attending the Congress but also provided important lessons for other congresses (such as the Africa Protected Areas Congress in July 2022).

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao PDR: “Building on our APC2 learnings, DOF is now institutionalizing governance quality assessments across priority protected areas and integrating community feedback into site-level management plans. These steps are helping to improve transparency, equity and conservation outcomes.”

*“I was invited [as a] speaker for side events in APC2 ... I showcased Indigenous Rangers' roles in conservation and Indigenous knowledge systems.”*

**Survey Respondent, India**

*“The Congress's hybrid format ensured that key discussions, reports, and outcomes were accessible online, allowing me to engage deeply with the content... These documents have been instrumental in shaping strategies for integrating local communities into conservation initiatives and advocating for the recognition of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs)... For instance, the emphasis on community-led ecotourism and the inclusion of Indigenous knowledge systems have informed the development of more inclusive and culturally sensitive conservation programs.”*

**Survey Respondent, India**



**Director Wataru Suzuki,**  
Biodiversity Strategy Office,  
Ministry of the Environment,  
Japan

*“Through APAP member countries, partners and experts have made significant contributions to the Aichi biodiversity targets and are now supporting the GBF targets. APAP’s OECM workshop in Tokyo provided a platform for participants to discuss the concept, application and case studies of OECMs in Asia. A key consensus from this workshop was a greater focus on OECMs for delivering GBF Target 3 in the region.”*

# Advancing the GBF across Asia



Just a few months after the APC2 in December 2022, Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)**. The GBF is made up of four global 2050 goals and 23 global 2030 targets. This global commitment to safeguard the planet is now the driving force for conservation efforts worldwide.



The outputs of APC2 were influential in the discussions leading up to the GBF’s drafting, and APAP has focused guidance and capacity building around many of the targets included in the GBF since its adoption.

**80%** of APAP’s Government Members agreed their association with APAP has been very influential in making progress with PCAs in their countries

The impact survey asked APAP members what were APAP’s most important contributions to implementing the many elements of **Target 3** of the GBF, which focuses on PCAs. Government Members were clear that APAP had helped them with implementation of the target, specifically with guidance on new mechanisms like OECMs (page 15), along with identifying new protected areas and improving management effectiveness. Importantly, guidance on globally under-represented inland waters areas for conservation were highlighted by respondents as important, along with guidance on terrestrial area-based conservation.



## Number of country members who ranked the activities below as their top three APAP contributions

The impact survey asked APAP members what were APAP’s most important contributions to implementing the many elements of the GBF’s Target 3 in their countries.



Terrestrial area-based conservation



**15** Countries

Inland waters conservation



**8** Countries

New protected areas designations



**8** Countries

New OECM designations



**8** Countries

Protected area management effectiveness



**11** Countries



**In 2019, representatives from 12 Asian countries met to learn more about human-wildlife conflicts, with specific focus on interactions with Asian elephants.**

## Enhancing capacity: APAP events



Many of APAP’s activities focus on **capacity building**, from responding to key regional issues such as human-wildlife conflict and urban conservation, to time-bound issues such as Covid-19 impacts, and areas of particular IUCN expertise such as IUCN’s Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas (page 13) and OECMs (page 15).



APAP has emphasised the organisation of in-person workshops, designed to maximise opportunities for participants to share experience through country case studies, small group exercises and site visits. Wider participation has been encouraged through the organisation of webinars on a wide range of subjects (page 22).



APAP’s **theory of change** is based around capacity building of staff from national PCA management agencies (including field staff) and regional organisations, which can then be widely transferred to staff, stakeholders and other practitioners. This trickle-down effect is hard to measure precisely, but data and testimonials provide some indication.

**Over 500** people have attended APAP webinars and over 300 people from across Asia attended workshops

*“The APAP activities have significantly supported our work by providing access to global and regional best practices, IUCN knowledge products, and guidance materials that have enhanced our technical approaches, particularly in protected area governance and community-based conservation. Participation in APAP-organized webinars, masterclasses, and experience-sharing workshops has built our team’s capacity and helped integrate emerging tools and frameworks into our fieldwork.”*

**Survey Respondent, India**



**Scott Perkin, formerly Head, Science and Strategy Group, IUCN ARO**

*“From its inception, APAP was designed as a platform not only to share international best practices, but also as a platform to promote the sharing of experiences among Asian countries on all aspects of PCA establishment, management and monitoring.”*

# Sharing expertise: APAP website and publications



Although APAP had an initial focus on the organisation of technical workshops, other knowledge sharing approaches - such as the **APAP website**, the translation of existing publications into Asian languages and the development of new, Asia-focused guidelines - have become increasingly important over time.

APAP’s outputs have sought to address issues of particular importance to PCAs in Asia. Topics and themes were jointly identified by APAP members and the Secretariat.



- 8 new regionally focused publications and 7 translated guidance into local languages
- Over 15,000 downloads of documents translated by APAP
- 1,000 downloads of APAP original documents
- 150,000 website visitors since 2020

To understand outcomes across the region, we asked APAP members to rank the importance of the seven longest running capacity building themes (page 14). Guidance on OECMs (page 15) and IUCN’s Green List (see box) topped the list, but all publication themes were deemed useful. Among the most widely used materials were the translated WCPA tourism and visitation guidelines (the Mongolian version has been downloaded over 10,000 times!) (page 22).



*“We regularly consult the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) Best Practice Guidelines available on the APAP website. These guidelines, often translated into Asian languages, provide us with internationally recognized standards and practices that inform our management strategies.”*

**Survey Respondent, India**

## The IUCN Green List



The IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas is the first global sustainability standard assessing conservation quality through four components, 17 criteria and 50 indicators. It focuses on effective governance, management and measurable outcomes, beyond mere expansion of protected area coverage.

Asia is a leading region for the Green List. Seven countries, Bhutan, China, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea

and Viet Nam, are formally implementing the programme, while Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Timor-Leste are preparing to join. Currently, 23 sites are certified (15 in China, two in Malaysia, three in Korea, one in Lao PDR and two in Viet Nam), with over 50 sites as candidates. Malaysia’s Sugud Islands Marine Conservation Area (SIMCA) was the first marine site certified in Asia and the Coral Triangle. The Green List now includes four World Heritage sites.

The approach is embedded in regional frameworks: APAP has a Green List Working Group, ASEAN is considering alignment with its Heritage Parks, and initiatives like SOMACORE under the Coral Triangle and BOBLME-II cover 12 MPAs and six countries. These efforts strengthen governance, social equity, ranger capacity and One Health awareness, supporting CBD’s GBF Target 3 and international standards.

# APAP's capacity impact: members' thoughts

In the impact survey, APAP members were asked to provide feedback on APAP's activities; here we present some highlights from these responses.

*"APAP guidelines and case studies were translated, adapted, and shared with provincial and district-level staff to improve understanding of equitable and effective protected area governance frameworks. DOF has organized and co-hosted a series of capacity-building workshops incorporating APAP tools and materials... focused on topics such as governance assessment, participatory planning, and rights-based conservation approaches. Insights from APAP training and peer-learning exchanges have informed the drafting of national policies, particularly in the development of co-management approaches and the revision of protected area governance indicators. Participation in APAP-organized regional events has helped Lao People's Democratic Republic representatives build networks with peers across Asia, facilitating cross-country learning and collaboration."*

**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao PDR**

*"APAP events [provide] important materials to know [about] and contact with foreign colleagues in natural protected areas."*

**Forest Park Protection and Development Center, National Forestry and Grassland Administration, China**

*"The training materials given by APAP are disseminated to ... staff [in] ...my organization ... in several training sessions [for the] forest department [these] materials [have helped] a lot."*

**Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Bangladesh**

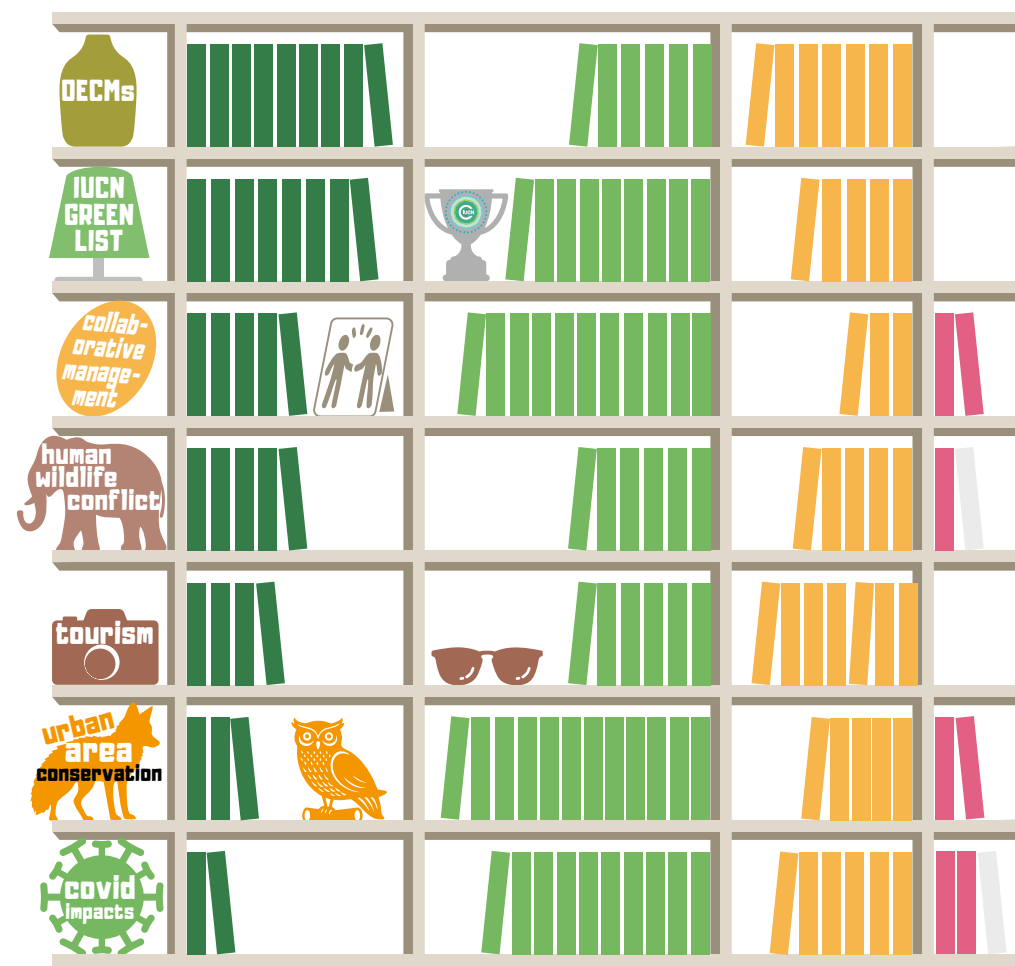
*"We have... used APAP content to train other stakeholders, including local community groups, rangers, and provincial managers."*

**Department of Forestry and Forest Protection, Viet Nam**

*"We used APAP materials in the events and training of the Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division."*

**Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Myanmar**

The publication subjects APAP members have found most useful



Members were asked to assess the usefulness of a pre-filled list of subject areas in the members' survey; each book indicates one vote for the shelf that it is on.  
 ■ = Extremely useful, ■ = Very useful, ■ = Somewhat useful  
 ■ = Not useful, ■ = Not used



**Amran Hamzah, Director, Centre for Innovative Planning and Development (CIPD), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia and Regional Vice-Chair (Southeast Asia), IUCN WCPA**

*"I benefited from APAP's OECM workshop in Tokyo. I had the privilege of learning from other countries and that helped me to develop the concepts for our own national OECM framework in Malaysia."*

# Impact focus: Institutionalising OECMs

Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) are sites outside protected areas



that deliver effective, long-term, in situ biodiversity conservation as well as support associated ecosystem functions and services, and promote cultural, spiritual, socio-economic and other locally relevant values. OECMs are recorded internationally on the World Database on OECMs (WD-OECM). The OECM concept was included in the CBD's Aichi Targets of 2010, but a **definition** was not approved until 2018.

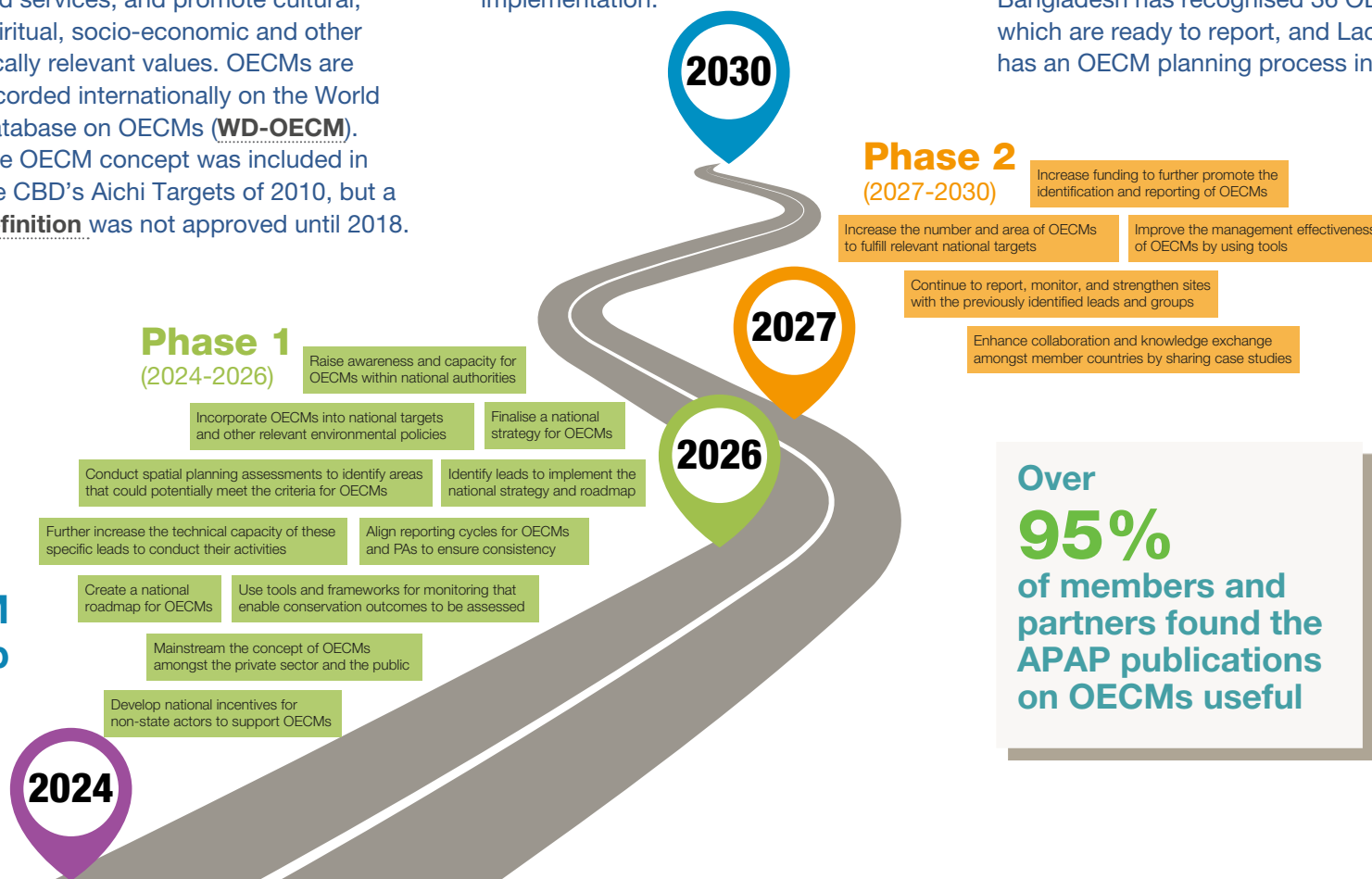
APAP has developed a support package for building capacity around OECMs across Asia (page 22), including webinars and workshops attended by over 100 online participants from 15 APAP member countries. This has resulted in a detailed roadmap for implementation.



As of June 2025, two countries in Asia (Bhutan and Japan) had formally recorded OECMs on to the **WD-OECM**. Thanks to the capacity support offered by APAP, more sites are being identified: the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Bangladesh has recognised 36 OECMs which are ready to report, and Lao PDR has an OECM planning process in place.



## The APAP OECM roadmap



Over **95%** of members and partners found the APAP publications on OECMs useful

# Strengthening Asia's conservation outreach



**H.E. Ibrahim Thoriq, Minister of Tourism and Environment, Maldives and Co-chair of APAP**

*"I've seen our ministry team grow with each exchange. Our team returned from APAP workshops inspired and our initiatives lifted by the regional guidance. Most importantly, the ones who benefit are our people and our ecosystems. APAP's legacy is this growing community across borders, through ecosystems, working for a resilient, thriving Asia. For the Maldives, APAP is a reminder that what we do for nature today, echos through generations."*

APAP helps ensure the voice of Asia is heard internationally through running events at IUCN's Asia Regional Conservation Forums and World Conservation Congresses and the CBD's Conferences of Parties (COP). Some 500 people have attended these various events at international meetings to learn about conservation in Asia, APAP's work and share lessons learned and develop new initiatives.

International conferences and events are great places to build capacity and network but are also expensive. APAP has thus begun to sponsor PCA professionals to participate in events that they otherwise could not attend. Four young professionals were sponsored at IUCN's Asia Regional Conservation Forum in 2024 (page 9) and a ranger from Thailand was supported to attend the World Ranger Congress (WRC) in Hyères, France also in 2024.

Through these exchanges, APAP has strengthened links between ranger networks, mental health and wellbeing in conservation, sustainable tourism recovery, and One Health discussions that connect biodiversity, climate and people's health. These themes will be carried forward into preparations for the next Asia Parks Congress and the IUCN World Protected and Conserved Areas Congress in 2027.



*"The opportunity to share experiences with other countries through APAP has contributed to better design and governance of protected areas, supporting our efforts toward achieving Target 3 (30x30) under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. These activities have ensured that our national conservation work is guided by the principles of equity, ecological integrity, and long-term sustainability in line with CBD objectives."*

**Survey Respondent, Oman**

*"APAP ... serves as a venue/ platform for ACB to capacitate ASEAN Member States by sending them to APAP trainings."*

**ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)**



**Michael Hošek, EUROPARC President**

*“EUROPARC has around 400 member institutions from 40 countries. In diverse regions with language barriers and natural borders, we need vehicles like APAP and EUROPARC that help professionals to stay in touch with their colleagues. International cooperation and nature conservation especially in regions with many languages and a lot of natural country borders, allows for harmonised management planning, species recovery programs, lobbying activities and much more.”*

## The value of international cooperation

International cooperation across PCAs is exemplified by networks like EUROPARC in Europe, REDPARQUES in Latin America and of course APAP in Asia. These networks bring together PCA professionals, institutions and governments across borders to share knowledge, strengthen capacity, and coordinate action. Cooperation fosters innovation, amplifies successes at a regional or global scale, and ensures that conservation efforts are inclusive, resilient and aligned with global commitments like the GBF.

APAP, EUROPARC and REDPARQUES have come together at international fora such as CBD COPs to highlight their work and share experiences of regional partnerships in conservation across the globe.

APAP is also an important collaborative partner in supporting global and regional policies and knowledge products; for example working with GIZ on the protected and conserved area governance and management resource book and website being launched in October 2025 (page 22).



*“Conceived in the run-up to the IUCN World Parks Congress 2014, the Asia Protected Area Partnership has enabled regional exchange and cooperation for protected and conserved areas to flourish across the Asia region. It continues to be a model for wider Regional Technical and Scientific Cooperation to achieve ambitious conservation goals”*

**Trevor Sandwith  
Director, Centre for  
Conservation Action, IUCN**

**Almost  
87%  
of APAP members  
and partners  
consider regional  
forums on PCAs  
to be extremely  
important**





**Mohammad Khalid Sayeed Pasha, Asia Regional Head of Protected, Conserved and Heritage Areas and Coordinator of APAP and IUCN-ARO CBD TSC Support Centre**

*“By 2030 APAP will focus on four thematic areas. First, strengthening transboundary landscapes and seascapes. Second, advancing OECMs. Third, improving the quality of management effectiveness in PCAs. And lastly, scaling up conservation of the freshwater and marine PCAs across the region. With continued collaboration from governments, partners and donors, APAP will remain a catalyst for effective, equitable and resilient PCAs. The first decade has laid the foundation, the next decade is our opportunity to transform conservation for generations to come.”*

## The next 10 years

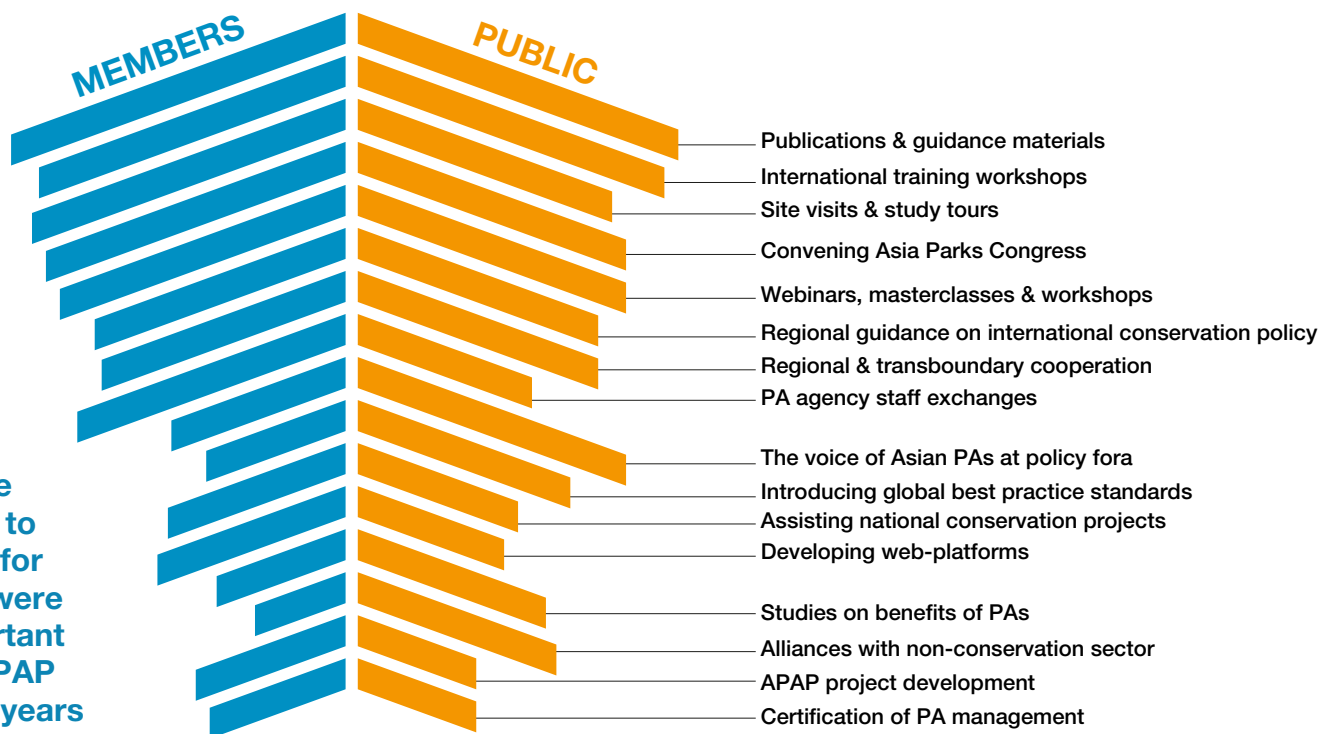
APAP has largely delivered on its original vision and objectives and has become an effective and valued regional platform for sharing knowledge about PCAs in Asia.

Looking ahead, the APAP Technical Meeting held in 2023, agreed four thematic areas to focus on by 2030:

- Transboundary landscape and seascapes
- Other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)
- Quality and management effectiveness of the protected and conserved areas
- Freshwater and marine protected and conserved areas.

Respondents to the two impact surveys (page 1) identified the main ways they would like to see APAP deliver these themes. Both the members’ and public surveys identified APAP’s role in collating, translating and sharing global and regional best practices, IUCN knowledge products / publications and other guidance materials as the continued main focus. This was followed by a strong interest in capacity building activities such as in-person international training workshops, site visits and regional study tours to observe best practice, and on-line webinars, masterclasses and experience-sharing workshops. There was also clear interest in APC3.

**The percentage of public votes to member votes for what they felt were the most important priorities for APAP for the next 10 years**



# APAP's future: members' visions

APAP members were also asked to give ideas on delivery and priorities for APAP's future work.

*"It would be also helpful if knowledge sharing is enhanced by organizing easy-to-understand online webinars which would enable and encourage the participation of the staff members who are responsible for the protected area management on the field."*

**National Park Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan**

*"[More] experience and case study sharing, [perhaps through an] expert platform / network to provide guidance [plus] more frequent informal engagement through WhatsApp or other platforms may be helpful".*

**Environment Department, Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Maldives**

*"Short term staff exchange programmes are really important to share information and best practices."*

**Department of Forest Conservation, Sri Lanka**

*"Supporting the next generation to learn conservation concepts and enhance their experiences."*

**Department for Special Protected Area, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Mongolia**

*"APAP should develop small, medium or large grants to support specific activities of some potential APAP member/network ... so that we can showcase best practices."*

**Ministry of Environment, Cambodia**

*"APAP should initiate matchmaking programs between Parks in Asia (e.g., Sister Parks relationship)."*

**Department of Forests and Park Services, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Bhutan**

*"Prioritize regional cooperation for transboundary conservation initiatives and emphasize adaptive management to address climate change impacts on protected areas."*

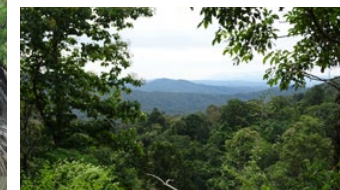
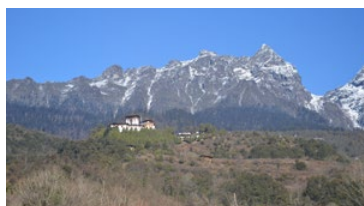
**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of Forestry, Lao PDR**

*"As the number of Multi-Internationally Designated Areas (MIDAs) grows, we would like to suggest that APAP plays an important role in integrated management of MIDAs in Asia region."*

**Global Research and Training Centre for Internationally Designated Areas (GCIDA)**

*"More engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities ... and security of funding for engaging community-based organisations."*

**International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)**



# Origins and leadership

## APAP beginnings

### Sendai 2013: conceptualising a regional partnership

The concept of APAP emerged at the 1st Asia Parks Congress (APC) in Sendai, Japan, in 2013. As host, the Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MoEJ) consulted IUCN on a legacy outcome to enhance collaboration among Asian countries and stakeholders. IUCN proposed establishing a regional protected areas partnership and offered to serve as Secretariat from its office in Bangkok.

Coorganised by MoEJ and IUCN under the theme “Parks Connect,” the 1st APC convened around 800 practitioners, policymakers, and experts from 40+ countries. Occurring after the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake, which deeply affected the Tōhoku region, the Congress was interwoven with national recovery efforts.

At Sendai, the Asia Protected Areas Charter (Sendai Charter) was adopted, along with a youth declaration and messages to the IUCN World Parks Congress (Sydney, 2014). The Charter called for more regional cooperation, capacity building, and mobilisation to ensure protected areas underpin biodiversity conservation and human wellbeing in Asia. Sendai supplied the impetus, legitimacy and momentum for APAP, with Japan as the catalyst.

### APAP: planning, launch and consolidation

Following the Congress, formal invitations to join APAP were sent to government protected area agencies in all countries in the Asia region by IUCN and the Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MoEJ). An International Planning Committee was established, which met twice in 2014 in Thailand and the Republic of Korea. Committee members unanimously endorsed the decision to move ahead with the formation of the new partnership, and provided feedback on APAP’s draft objectives, membership structure, priority activities and governance arrangements.

APAP was formally launched at the World Parks Congress in Sydney (2014), supported by MoEJ’s commitment to sustainable regional collaboration. MoEJ’s cumulative contributions (over US\$700,000) have underwritten APAP’s Secretariat, enabling consistent, credible regional operations.

## *“A WCPA-Asia survey in 2010 found over 89% of respondents were in favour of a regional network being developed”*

The Nagao Natural Environment Foundation provided crucial early support. MoEJ’s role extends beyond financing, shaping APAP’s strategic direction, ensuring continuity, and strengthening regional legitimacy.

## Strategic Contributions

### Long-term investment: a catalytic model

From inception, MoEJ’s support ensured that APAP evolved into a trusted regional platform for dialogue, technical cooperation, capacity building, youth engagement and policy influence. This enabled APAP to adapt from the Aichi Targets to the GBF, building credibility, institutional stability, and impact.

Conservation outcomes require sustained effort to build intergovernmental trust, institutional continuity and measurable results. MoEJ’s decade-long commitment shows how such investment yields durable change, co-benefits for nature and people, and a stronger Asian voice in global biodiversity governance.

MoEJ’s contributions have enabled APAP to:

- Ensure secretariat continuity: Sustain staffing, coordination, communications and partnerships, essential for consistent programme delivery and audit assurance.
- Deliver regional capacity building: Organise annual technical workshops, peer learning events, and dialogues, benefitting hundreds of practitioners and policymakers.
- Catalyse policy alignment and advocacy: Convene members around CBD programmes, Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and GBF to feed Asian perspectives into global policy and translate global goals into national commitments.
- Support groundlevel implementation: Support pilot projects, field interventions and community focused activities, bridging policy with practice.

- Enable strategic growth: Expand membership, refine governance and strengthen partnerships with IUCN, UN agencies and donors, allowing multi-year strategies.
- Anchor APAP globally: Elevate Japan’s leadership in conservation diplomacy, inspiring partners, notably Korea National Park Service (KNPS) and Ministry of Environment, Korea (MoEK), to add their own support.

### Technical stewardship

The National Parks Department of Japan shared technical and institutional expertise in protected area governance and management. Japan’s own experience thus informed APAP and aligned national innovations with regional and global goals, demonstrating how national agencies, when paired with international partnerships, amplify impact across borders.

## Complementary Leadership

KNPS joined APAP in 2014 (ahead of MoEK in 2017) and supported MoEK’s role as APAP’s second Chair, setting the tone for Korea’s deeper engagement.

Project support from the Republic of Korea has included:

- **APAP Project:** US\$210,000 (2018–2024). To build capacity of protected area managers and advance youth engagement. Notably, the Youth Event at APC2 helped establish the Asia Youth Network for Protected Areas (AYNPA), a platform for young conservation leaders.
- **Climate Change Mitigation Project:** US\$185,000 (2022–2025). Produced guidelines for protected area managers and advanced blue carbon conservation in Thailand, demonstrating protected areas’ role in delivering ecosystem services and climate resilience.
- **Framework Partnership on OECMs.** KNPS has been a key collaborator, alongside IUCN HQ, the IUCN Asia Regional Office, and the IUCN China Office, with MoEK support, to advance OECM recognition across Asia and align with GBF Target 3 (30×30).

Through these contributions, KNPS has provided not only financial resources but also strategic leadership, bridging policy, practice, and innovation in protected and conserved areas across the region.

KNPS has also seconded three experienced staff to the APAP Secretariat: Ms Minsun Kim (2017–2020); Mr Byeongcheon Ko (2020–2023); and Ms Saebyeol Seo (2023–2025), fully covering salaries and living costs. These secondees provided vital day-to-day support for coordination, communications, and programme delivery, boosting Secretariat efficiency and professionalism.

### Shared impact: stability + dynamism

Together, MoEJ’s strategic, predictable funding and KNPS’s staffing, project and technical inputs have enabled APAP to grow, adapt and deliver meaningful impact:

- Institutional: APAP has become a recognised regional platform with strong governance.
- Policy: Regional convenings have supported alignment with CBD, GBF and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets.
- Practical: Field interventions, workshops and youth programmes have equipped hundreds of practitioners and inspired future leaders.
- Reputational: MoEJ and KNPS have strengthened their profiles as global champions of nature diplomacy and conservation as well as the members and experts of APAP.

This synergy between the stability that has resulted from core support and the dynamism that has resulted from targeted delivery has been the key to APAP’s success. From both programmatic and audit perspectives, this diversified, long-term model ensures APAP is grounded, functional, and future-ready.

### Catalysing coinvestment for 30x30

Looking to the future and building on APAP’s example, a joint donor platform linking MoEJ, other G7/G20 partners, and philanthropy could fund:

- A “30x30 Practice Exchange” (GBF Target 3) across Asia, Europe and LAC.
- Rotating technical academies on freshwater conservation, blue carbon and climate-smart PA management.
- Youth leadership pipelines to anchor intergenerational participation.
- Multilateral agencies (GEF, GCF, ADB and others, regional development banks, UNEP) could finance actions such as community agreements, connectivity planning, and OECM documentation, while regional partnerships could deliver capacity, standards and peer review.

### Conclusion: a blueprint for transformative partnerships

MoEJ’s vision and long-term financial leadership, complemented by the National Parks Department of Japan and KNPS, have positioned APAP as a pillar of conservation cooperation in Asia and a replicable global model. As governments advance GBF’s Target 3, APAP’s trajectory shows how sustained investment, patient capacity building, and visionary leadership deliver durable, equitable, and globally relevant outcomes, linking people and nature across borders and generations.



The 2024 OECM workshop in Tokyo  
© National Park Division, Nature Conservation Bureau,  
Ministry of the Environment, Japan

## APAP Outputs

APAP has produced a wide range of workshops, webinars, publications and other outputs. Below is a summary of these with links to original documents.

- **OECMs** (page 15): 1 regional guide, 1 workshop, 1 webinar and 1 national dialogue (in Lao People’s Democratic Republic).
- **Tourism**: 1 technical workshop and translation of WCPA tourism good practices (into [Mongolian](#))
- **Collaborative management**: 2 technical workshops
- **Covid-19 impacts**: regional survey, publication, translated guidance on tourism impacts (into [Bengali](#), [Khmer](#) and [Thai](#)) and 1 webinar
- **Human-Wildlife Conflict**: 1 technical workshop and 1 masterclass on human-elephant conflict
- **Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) and the IUCN Green List** (page 13): 1 technical workshop, 1 webinar and 1 publication
- **Urban PCAs**: 1 new regional guide
- **GBF**: 2 technical workshops in India and Thailand and 1 survey assessing national progress on Target 3
- **PCA staff**: 1 ranger webinar and translation of WCPA competencies into Myanmar language (Burmese) and Nepali
- **Connectivity**: translation of WCPA’s guidelines for conserving connectivity into Mongolian
- **Digital technology**: webinar
- **Climate change mitigation**: webinar
- **World Heritage Sites and other internationally designated areas**: webinar

## Publications

2014: [Asia Protected Planet Report](#)

2020: [The Impacts of COVID-19 on Asia’s Protected Areas: Results from a Preliminary Survey of Protected Area Management Authorities](#)

2021: [Improving protected and conserved area management to safeguard ecological integrity and minimise zoonotic disease risk: IUCN WCPA Technical Note Series No. 5](#)

2024: [Guidance to Advance Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures \(OECMs\) in Asia](#)

2025: [Building urban ecological networks for conservation in the ASEAN region: A discussion paper on increasing connectivity amongst urban protected areas, OECMs, and green and blue spaces](#)

2025: [PCA Knowledge Kit - An online and offline digital application in collaboration GIZ](#)

2025 forthcoming: [Protected and Conserved Area governance and management: A resource book for practitioners in development cooperation. In collaboration with GIZ](#)

2025: [Enhancing climate change mitigation in protected areas](#)

2025 Forthcoming: [Mapping Potential Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures in the Indian Himalayan Region](#)

## Translations

[Bengali: Tourism and visitation to protected areas amid COVID-19](#)

[Khmer: Tourism and visitation to protected areas amid COVID-19](#)

[Mongolian: Tourism and Visitor Management in Protected Areas](#)

[Mongolian: Guidelines for conserving connectivity through ecological networks and corridors](#)

[Myanmar: A global register of competencies for protected area practitioners](#)

[Nepali: A global register of competencies for protected area practitioners](#)

[Thai: Tourism and visitation to protected areas amid COVID-19](#)

## APAP members and secretariat

### APAP members (in order of joining)

1. National Park Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, **Japan**
2. Forest Department, Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change, **Bangladesh**
3. Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, Ministry of Forests and Environment, **Nepal**
4. Viet Nam Forestry Administration (VNFOREST), Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, **Viet Nam\***
5. Korea National Park Service, **Republic of Korea**
6. Forestry Wing, Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination, **Pakistan**
7. Department for Special Protected Area, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, **Mongolia**
8. Department of Forests and Park Services, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, **Bhutan**
9. Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, **Pakistan**
10. Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, **Myanmar**
11. Ministry of Environment, **Cambodia**
12. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, **India**
13. Department of Forest Conservation, Wildlife and Forest Resources Conservation Division, Ministry of Environment, **Sri Lanka**
14. Department of Wildlife Conservation, Ministry of Wildlife and Forest Resources Conservation Division, Ministry of Environment, **Sri Lanka**
15. International Environmental Agreements Team, Ministry of Environment, **Republic of Korea**
16. National Forestry and Grassland Administration of China, **People's Republic of China**
17. Board of Trustees of Sahab Parks (Taman-Taman Sabah), **Malaysia**
18. Environmental Protection Agency, **Maldives**
19. Protected Area Management Division, Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, **Lao People's Democratic Republic**
20. Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, **Thailand**
21. Ministry of Tourism and Environment, **Republic of Maldives**

\*Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Viet Nam restructured through a combination of two organizations in Viet Nam in 2025. Previously APAP members were:

The Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Agency (NBCA) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) who joined in 2014, and the Vietnam Administration of Forestry (VNFOREST) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) who joined APAP in 2019.

### Associate Members

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)

Global Research and Training Centre for Internationally Designated Areas (GCIDA)

### Advisors

Biodiversity Strategy Office, Ministry of the Environment, **Japan**

Wildlife Institute of India, **India** (Focal Point during India's role as an APAP Chair Country)

### The APAP team



Thoriq Ibrahim,  
Minister of Tourism and  
Environment, Maldives  
and co-chair of APAP



Dindo Campilan, IUCN  
Regional Director for Asia  
and co-chair of APAP



M.K.S. Pasha, APAP  
Coordinator



Olivier Chassot, APAP  
Senior Programme Officer



Saebyeol Seo, APAP  
Programme Officer

## Acknowledgements

APAP extends its sincere appreciation to the following organizations and entities for their invaluable support and contributions. We also acknowledge with gratitude the many other institutions and individuals across APAP member countries whose efforts, though not listed here, have been instrumental in advancing our shared mission.

1. Al Shouf Cedar Society [IUCN Member](#)
2. The Asian Development Bank (ADB)
3. ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)
4. Association of Protected Areas Management Organizations [IUCN Member](#)
5. ATSEA Program
6. Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME)
7. Belize Audubon Society [IUCN Member](#)
8. Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation [IUCN Member](#)
9. Biodiversity Secretariat – Sri Lanka
10. BirdLife International [IUCN Member](#)
11. BPSPL Denpasar
12. Blue Cradle Foundation [IUCN Member](#)
13. Blue Ventures
14. Canal France International
15. CBD Secretariat
16. Central Environmental Authority – Sri Lanka
17. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) - World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) [IUCN Member](#)
18. Center for Large Landscape Conservation [IUCN Member](#) Coral Triangle Center (CTC)
19. China Green Foundation [IUCN Member](#)
20. Conservation International [IUCN Member](#)
21. Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI-CFF) [IUCN Member](#)
22. Department of Forestry - Lao PDR
23. Department of Environment - Lao PDR
24. Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Philippines (DENR) [IUCN Member](#)
25. Department of Marine and Coastal Resources – Thailand (DMRC)
26. Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation – Thailand (DNP) [IUCN Member](#)
27. Department of Wildlife Conservation – Sri Lanka [IUCN Member](#)
28. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) [IUCN Member](#)
29. DICE (Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology)
30. EAAFP (East Asian–Australasian Flyway Partnership)
31. Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (Esri)
32. ESCAP (UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific)
33. EUROPARC Federation [IUCN Member](#)
34. Fiji Department of Environment [IUCN Member](#)
35. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
36. Foundation of Environmental Education for Sustainable Development (Thailand) (FEED) [IUCN Member](#)
37. French Biodiversity Agency [IUCN Member](#)
38. GCIDA (Jeju, Korea)
39. GEF (Global Environment Facility)
40. GHADI [IUCN Member](#)
41. Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation [IUCN Member](#)
42. Greenovation Hub
43. Hanns Seidel Foundation Korea
44. High Ambition Coalition
45. Huawei
46. International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) [IUCN Member](#)
47. ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property)
48. International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA)
49. International Climate Initiative (IKI)
50. International Forestry Students' Association (IFSA)
51. Inthira Group
52. Jeju Special Self-Governing Province [IUCN Member](#)
53. Keidanren Nature Conservation Council [IUCN Member](#)
54. KOEM (Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation)
55. Korea Environment Institute
56. Korea National Park Service (KNPS) [IUCN Member](#)
57. Micronesia Conservation Trust
58. MigraMar [IUCN Member](#)
59. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry - Lao PDR
60. Ministry of Climate Change, Environment and Energy – Maldives (MoCCEE) [IUCN Member](#)
61. Ministry of Environment – Sri Lanka [IUCN Member](#)
62. Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Republic of Korea (MOF) [IUCN Member](#)
63. Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries – Indonesia (MMAF)
64. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment - Lao PDR
65. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment – Vietnam (MONRE)
66. Ministry of Environment - Cambodia [IUCN Member](#)
67. Ministry of the Environment – Japan [IUCN Member](#)
68. Ministry of the Environment – Korea [IUCN Member](#)
69. Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology – Maldives [IUCN Member](#)
70. Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Company
71. Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences, MEE (NIES) [IUCN Member](#)
72. National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency – Sri Lanka
73. National Parks Board – Singapore [IUCN Member](#)
74. National Trust of Fiji Islands [IUCN Member](#)
75. National University of Laos
76. NFGA China
77. NIRAS
78. Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)
79. Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning – Thailand (ONEP)
80. PEMSEA (Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia)
81. PLAN OCEAN
82. Ramsar Regional Center - East Asia (RRC-EA)
83. Rare [IUCN Member](#)
84. REDPARQUES
85. Royal Commission for AlUla (RCU) [IUCN Member](#)
86. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) [IUCN Member](#)
87. The Sabah Parks Board of Trustees [IUCN Member](#)
88. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
89. Shenzhen Mangrove Wetlands Conservation Foundation (MCF) [IUCN Member](#)
90. SEE Foundation [IUCN Member](#)
91. Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC)
92. SPREP (Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme)
93. Shan Shui Conservation Centre [IUCN Member](#)
94. Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (SwAM)
95. Thailand 30 by 30 Coalition
96. UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)
97. UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme)
98. UNEP COBSEA
99. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
100. UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)
101. Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
102. Wildlife Conservation Society [IUCN Member](#)
103. Wildlife Institute of India [IUCN Member](#)
104. WOAHA (World Organisation for Animal Health)
105. World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)
106. World Heritage Promotion Team of Korean Tidal Flats [IUCN Member](#)
107. WWF Indonesia [IUCN Member](#)
108. WWF Laos
109. WWF Malaysia [IUCN Member](#)



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