



TAIWAN INT'L
WATER WEEK

Smart Watershed, AI-Driven Innovation

智慧流域 AI 領航

International Forum 2025

UPSCALING NATURE-BASED APPROACHES

Liliane Geerling

Programme coordinator Partners for Water



**PARTNERS
FOR WATER**
CO-CREATING IMPACT

Taiwan-Netherlands Dialogue

The Relationships between Nature-based Solutions
and Environmental, Social, and Economic Systems

28-10-2025

Smart Watershed,
AI-Driven Innovation
智慧流域 AI 領航

International Forum 2025

What we **do** ➔

<https://partnersforwater.nl/>

Delta country approach

Partners for Water supports delta countries worldwide with the adoption of sustainable and integrated approaches to water management. During the Partners for Water 2022 – 2027 Programme, we focus on seven countries: Bangladesh, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mozambique and Vietnam.

[READ MORE ➔](#)

Promotion & Communication

Thematic approach

Partners for Water facilitates and promotes sustainable approaches to solve global water challenges. During the Partners for Water 2022 – 2027 Programme, we do so by concentrating on two themes: Nature-based Solutions (NBS) and Water-Biodiversity-Food (WBF). In addition, we place particular emphasis on promoting social inclusion.

[READ MORE ➔](#)

Subsidy scheme

Partners for Water grants subsidies to Dutch companies, knowledge institutions and NGOs for conducting feasibility studies or pilot projects that aim to enhance water security abroad. During the Partners for Water 2022 – 2027 Programme, there will be seven subsidy rounds.

[READ MORE ➔](#)



**PARTNERS
FOR WATER**
CO-CREATING IMPACT

Knowledge building & sharing

Assignment Partners for Water

- Contribute to the international uptake and implementation of NBS and the Water-Biodiversity-Food nexus.
- Support interventions that are an integral part of an international project, programme or transition process. These interventions are aimed at implementation or change at scale and contribute to the objectives of the Netherlands International Waterambition (NIWA).
- An intervention refers to the contribution that PfW5 financing assists in realising the project or transformative process, which could include a pilot project, capacity building, or a study.

The thematic approach allows us to:

- Develop and prototype innovative approaches, gain **insights** into their **effectiveness** and **pitfalls**
- Keep putting **nature & biodiversity** on the **agenda**
- Engage in **value chains**, with high potential for **SDG impact**
- Form valuable **partnerships** with IFI's, **nature organizations** and **sector parties**
- Position **NL water expertise** with a large number of partners



Nature-Based approaches

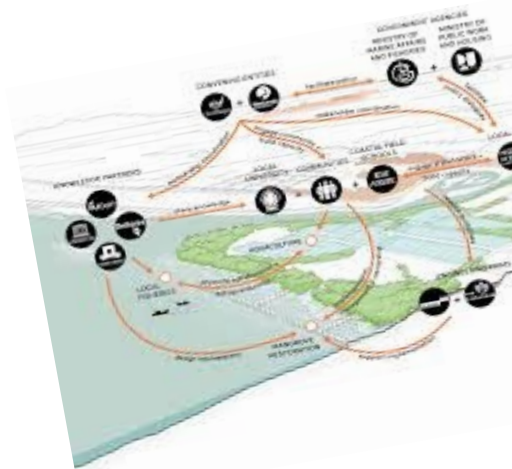
NBS are 'Actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services and resilience and biodiversity benefits.'

United Nations Environment Assembly, 2022

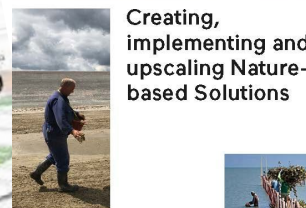
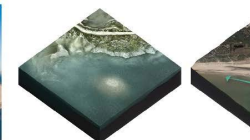
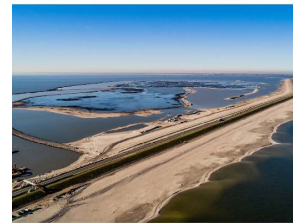
Nature-Based approaches

While Nature-based Solutions have demonstrated their potential, their **implementation** remains **limited in scale** compared to traditional, concrete infrastructure.

Upscaling these solutions is **vital** for several reasons!



Building with Nature

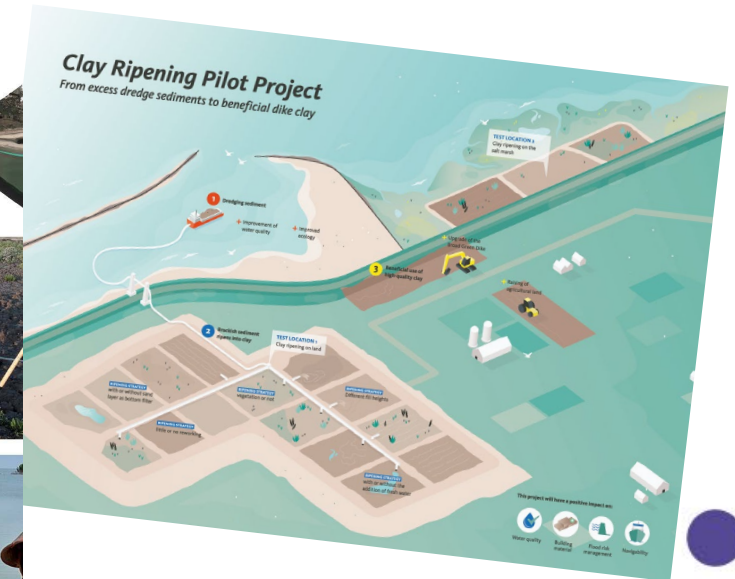


Creating,
implementing and
upscaling Nature-
based Solutions



Editors
Erik van Eekelen
Matthijs Bouw

EcoShape One Architecture nai101 publishers



1. Cost-Effectiveness:

in many situations, NBS provide more **economical long-term benefits** compared to traditional engineered solutions, reducing the financial burden on communities and governments.

Avoidance and removal types



	Nature-based avoidance		Nature-based removals			Technology-based removals	
							
Method	Conservation	Peatland restoration	Soil Carbon	Reforestation and Afforestation	Blue carbon management	Biochar	Enhanced Weathering
Description	Preserving natural habitats and ecosystems, to sequester carbon and mitigate climate change impact. (Eg. protecting forests and wetlands, or promoting sustainable land management practices)	The process of returning degraded peatlands to their undisturbed state in order to absorb and store more CO2.	A natural process where CO2 is removed from the atmosphere and stored in the soil in a stable form.	The process of planting trees in deforested or never-forested land to remove atmospheric CO2.	Carbon that is captured by the world's oceanic and coastal ecosystems (Eg. mangroves, seagrasses, and kelp forests).	A form of charcoal produced from plant matter that can be intentionally stored in soil as a means of removing CO2 from the atmosphere.	Rocks and minerals are broken down to increase surface area, speeding up processes that enable them to store carbon from the atmosphere.
Permanence (years)	< 100	< 100	< 100	< 100	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Cost 2023 (\$/tCO2)	10 - 30	15 - 40	25 - 50	25 - 45	25 - 50	100 - 250	180 - 500

2. Resilience to Climate Change:

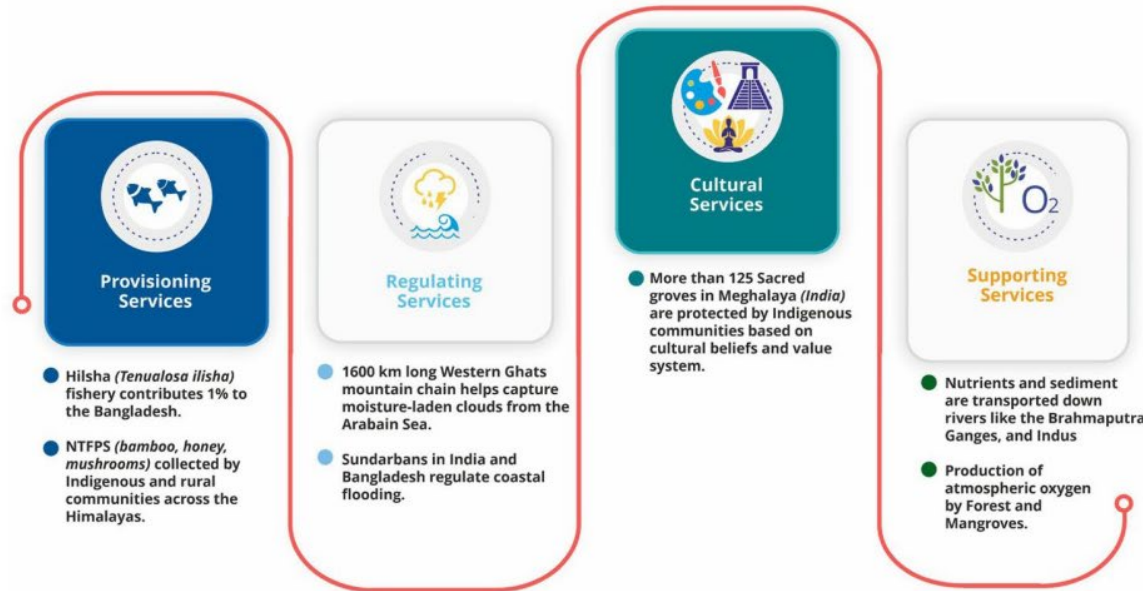
NBS are inherently **adaptive** and can **evolve with changing environmental conditions** (e.g. wetlands can adjust to varying water levels, helping to manage floods and store water during droughts), making them crucial in mitigating and adapting to climate impacts on water resources.



3. Co-Benefits:

Beyond water security, nature-based solutions enhance **biodiversity**, support **livelihoods**, and improve overall ecosystem health.

Examples of Ecosystem Services



Drivers of Change



4. Built-in redundancy:

Unlike rigid engineered solutions, many NBS have **built-in redundancy** that enhances resilience (e.g. a restored watershed with diverse vegetation is better equipped to maintain water flows and quality than a single-purpose dam that may fail under extreme conditions).



5. Climate mitigation:

Many NBS for water security also contribute to climate mitigation by sequestering carbon (e.g. forest restoration and afforestation help regulate water cycles while capturing carbon dioxide, reducing the overall impact of climate change).



6. Alignment with Global Goals:

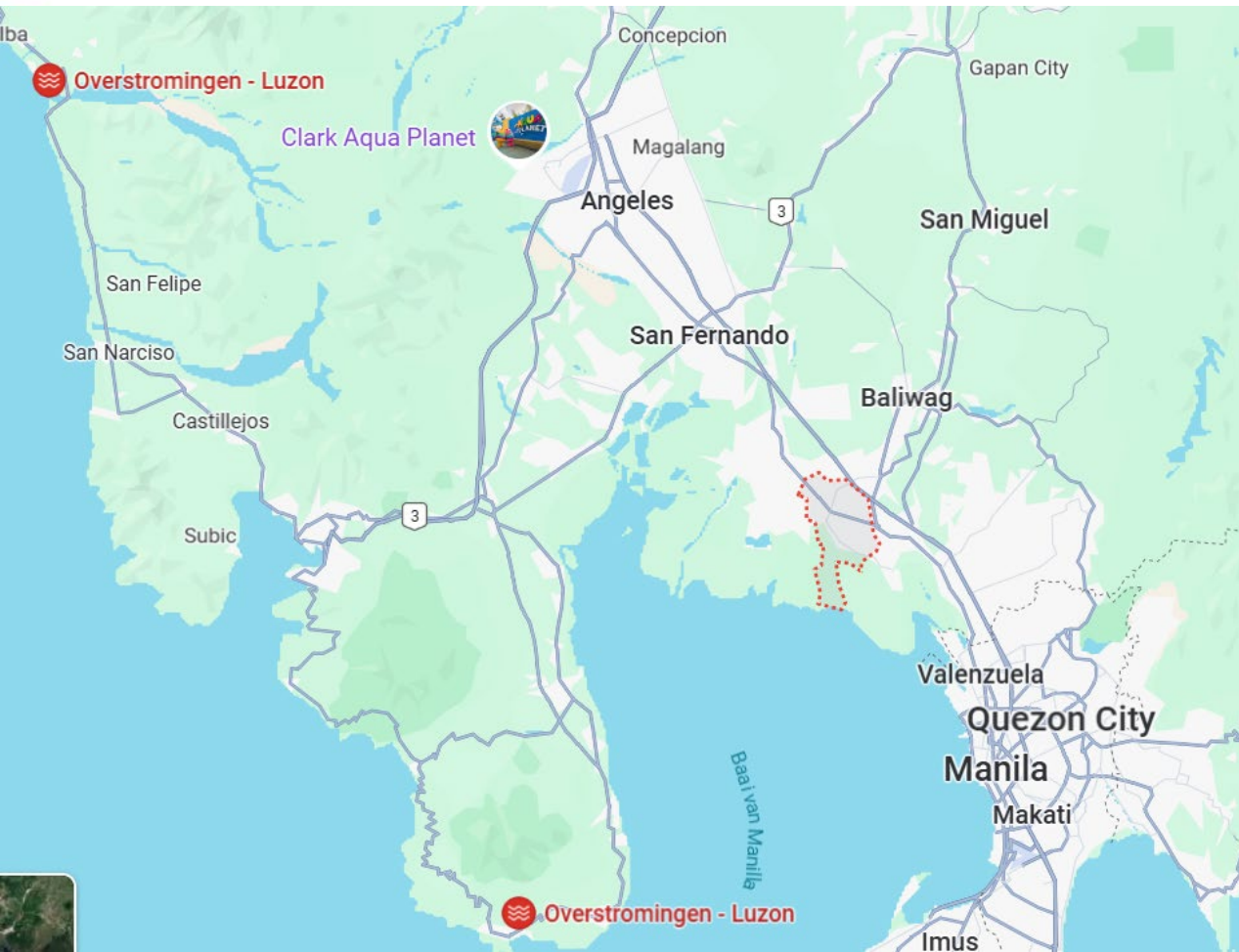
Upscaling NBS contributes to the achievement of international objectives such as the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 15 (Life on Land).



List of ongoing initiatives Nature-based approaches

Project	Country	Partners	Duration
Malolos NBS Coastal Protection	Philippines	City of Malolos, Rijkswaterstaat, RHDHV, ABBBP	2022-2026
Kathmandu Ecological Urban Renewal	Nepal	Asian Development Bank, Deltares, Ooze	2023 – 2026
Coastal Resilience for the Eastern Ghanaian Coast	Ghana	Government of Ghana, WACA (World Bank), Blue Deal, Ecoshape, Invest International, NCEA	2024 – 2026
Bintan Resilient Horizons	Indonesia	Ecoshape, Witteveen+Bos, Safe Water Gardens and Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji	2024 - 2026
Siphandone Riverscape Laos + Goot Thing Wetland Thailand	Laos/Thailand	WWF Asiapacific, RHDHV, (ADB?)	2024 – 2026
Integrated Mangrove Aquaculture Quelimane	Mozambique	VE-R, HKV, Weathermakers, Van Oord (Invest International)	2024 - 2026

Philippines - Malolos NBS Coastal Protection



To serve as a local showcase for innovative coastal protection & halt the current practice of Build-Neglect-Rebuild

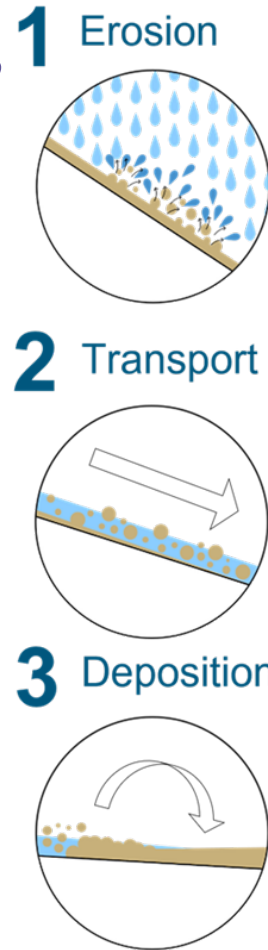
NBS Pilot Malolos Philippines

SOLUTIONS

Construction of green embankments/dikes with re-used and/or locally available materials to provide a more sustainable/cheaper alternative to typical sheet pile/concrete embankments;

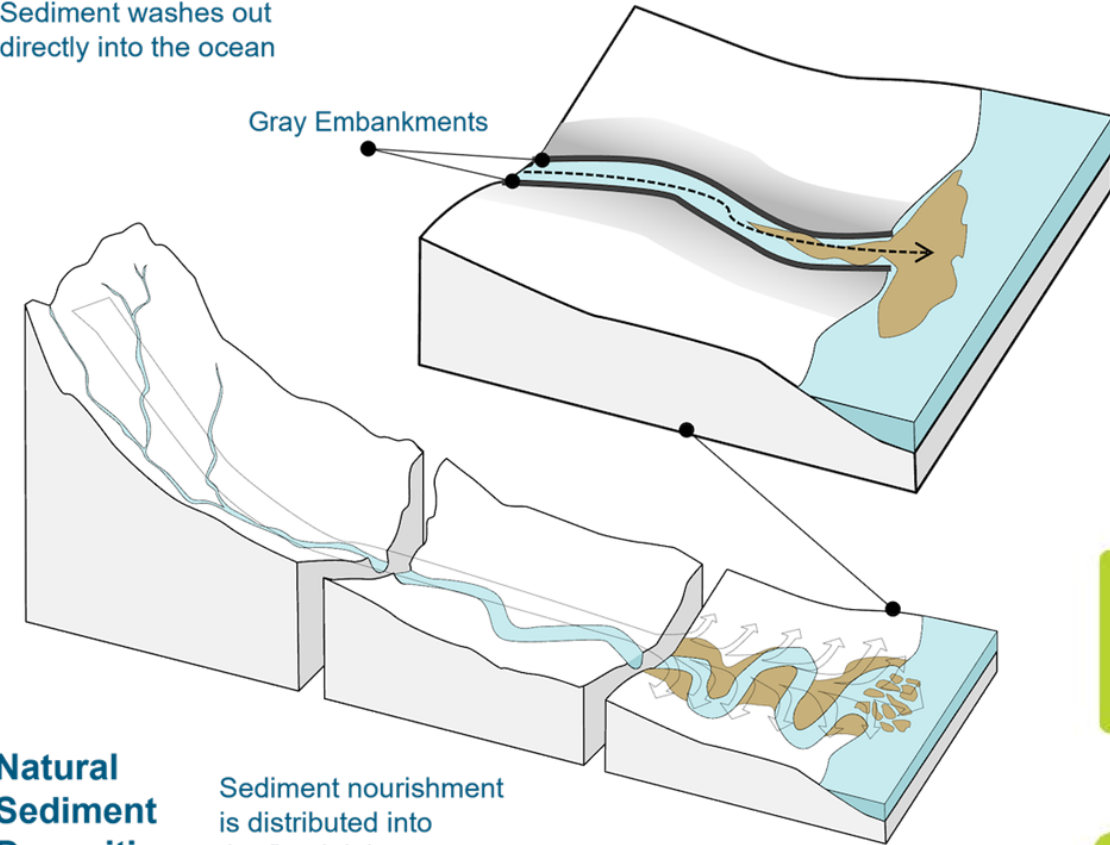
Establishment of sediment traps to prove that sediment deposition can be restored and can be a catalyst to mangrove reforestation; and

Shellfish reefs to protect the sediment traps and provide new substrate for ecological purposes.



Malolos Situation

Sediment washes out directly into the ocean

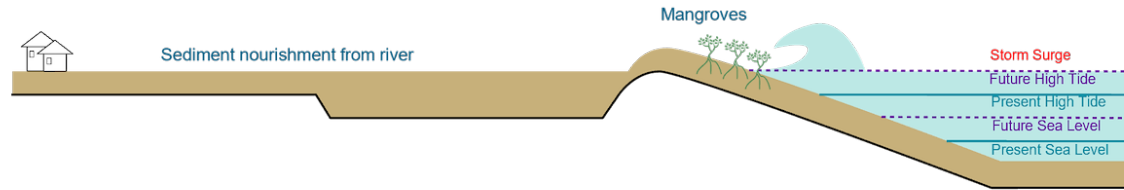


Natural Sediment Deposition

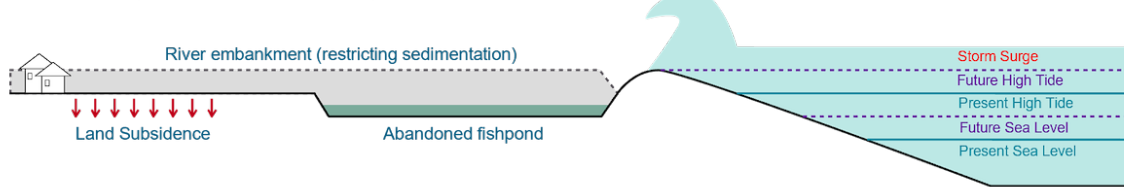
Sediment nourishment is distributed into the floodplain

Implications of Climate Change, Rising Sea Levels, and Land Subsidence

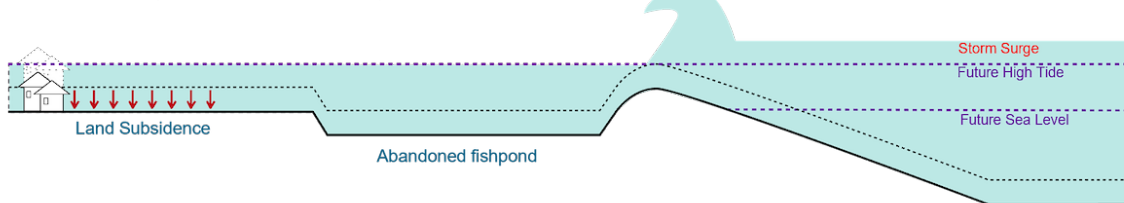
Pre-development North Manila Bay (Ideal Natural Sedimentation)



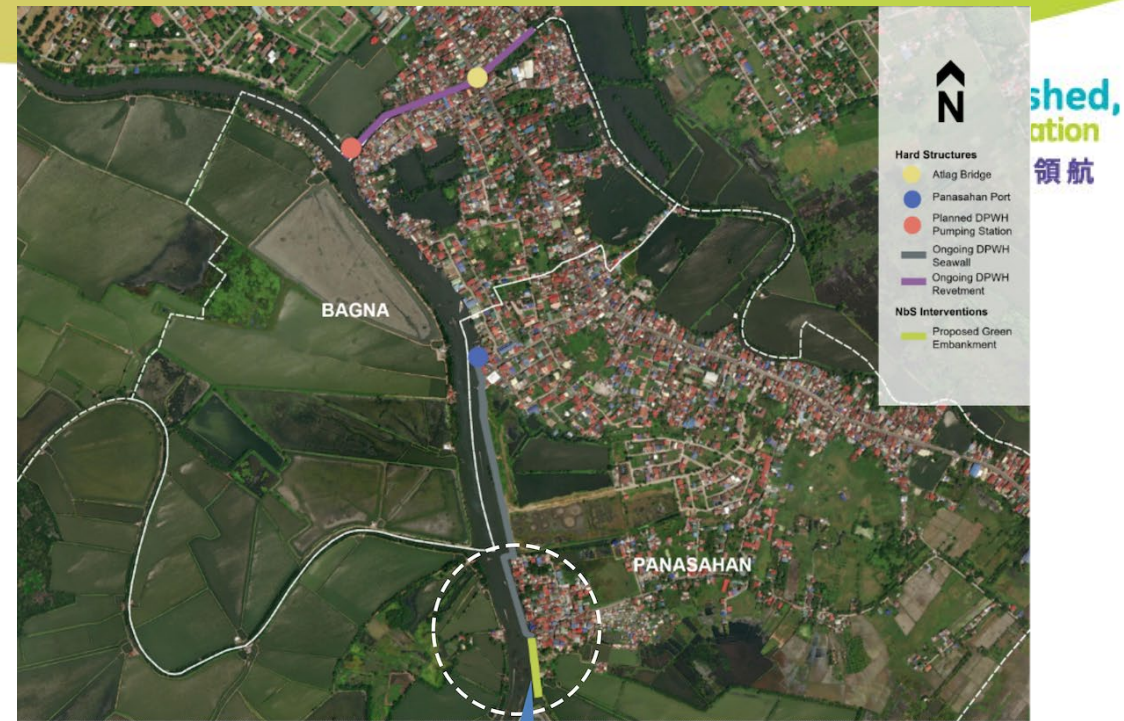
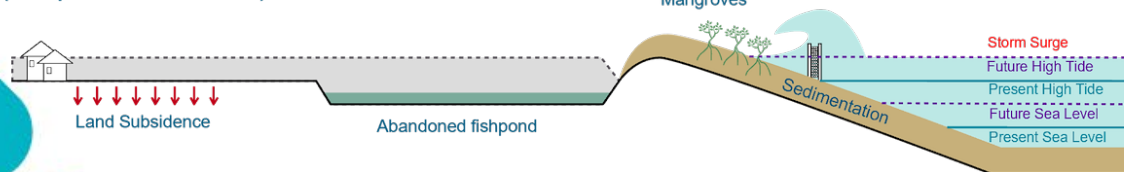
Baseline (Current Situation)



No Action (Future Scenario)



Sediment Trapping at Foreshore (Proposed Solution)



USP's:

- Direct cooperation with the City of Malolos
- Support with the entire project cycle: stakeholders, pre-FS, design, tendering, construction support, monitoring and maintenance
- Implementation **funded by the city**, tender was publicized in March 2025





GPS Map Camera

Malolos, Central Luzon,
Philippines 🇵🇭

Qr57+8mv, Malolos, Central Luzon , Philippines
Lat 14.756212° Long 120.813269°
28/09/2025 11:03 AM GMT +08:00



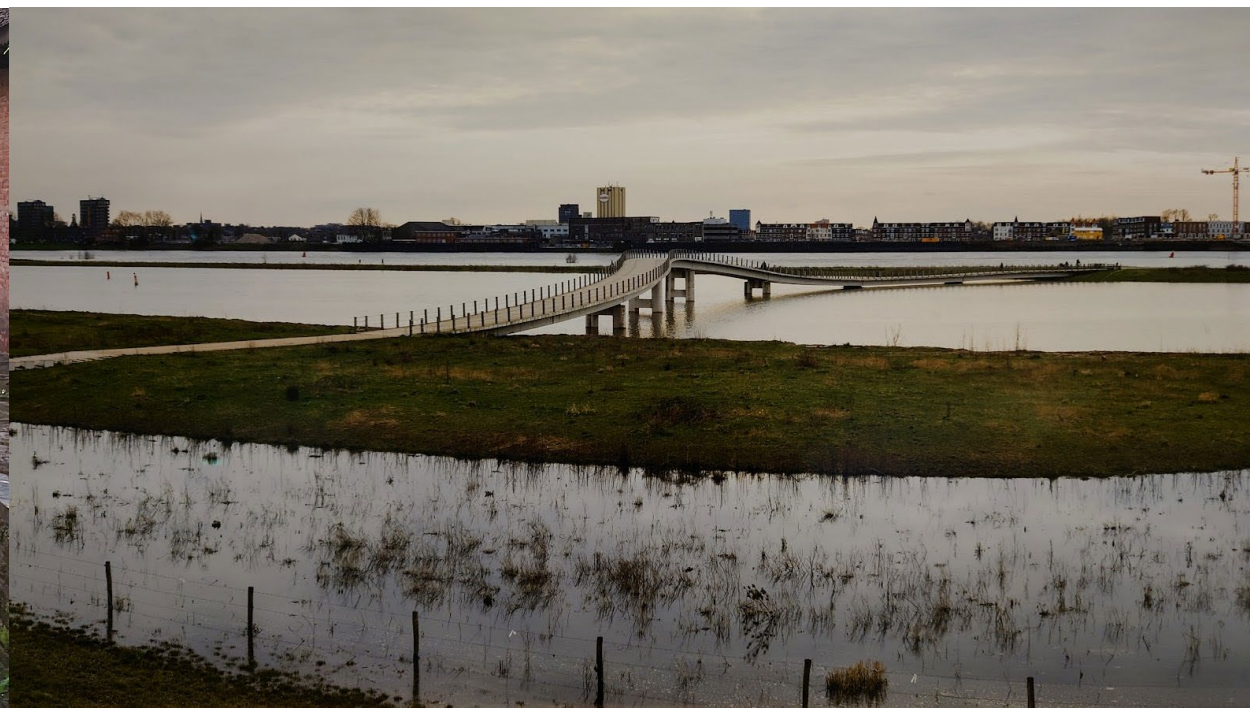
Smart Watershed,
AI-Driven Innovation
智慧流域 AI 领航
International Forum 2025

Kathmandu Ecological Urban Renewal

- cooperation between Partners for Water and the ADB
- incorporate systemic thinking on a watershed level in ADB's project design, with specific focus on NBS

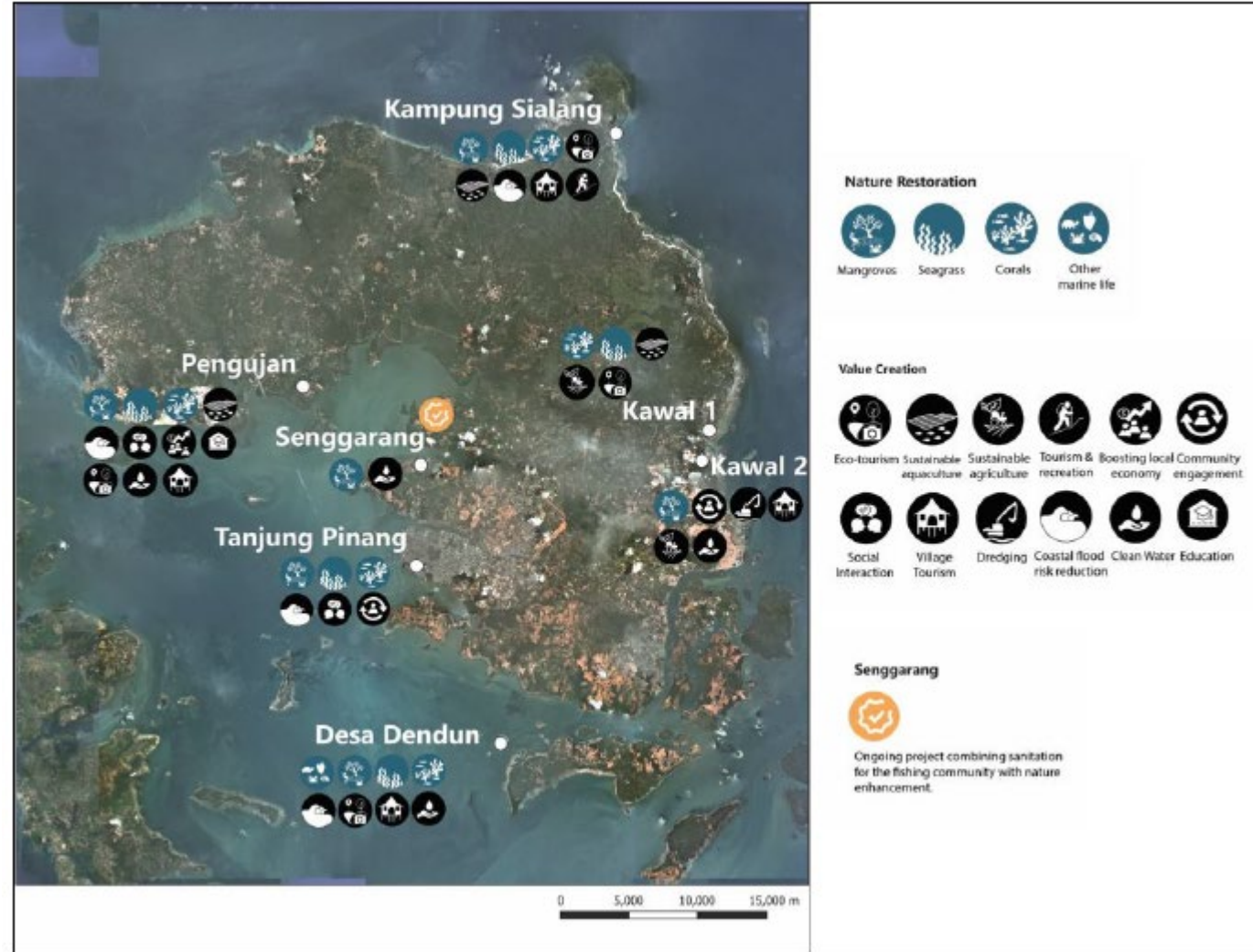
Key driver(s) for success:

- Trust, regular dialogue and time to create alignment is essential.
- Co-writing a TOR with the local ADB team, which makes sure it is a mutually supported intervention.
- Finding the right experts, who can be effective in a relatively short amount of time, is essential for an effective intervention.



Bintan Resilient Horizons

- Develop insights on what makes a sound business case for small-scale nature restoration, illustrating how value creation can align with restoration efforts.
- Include engaging possible funding options to ensure the project's financial viability.
- Capacity building and raising awareness among local stakeholders on the benefits of ecosystems and NBS.
- Efforts to generate positive ecosystem impacts, such as promoting eco-tourism and sustainable economic activities that align with conservation goals.



First reflections on various NBS approaches within PfW

- Mainstreaming NBS on institutional level still a challenge (lacking supporting policies, knowledge, etc.).
- NBS could be very innovative: what if a solution fails? Monitoring!
- Process of implementation of NBS is complex and to make NBS designs in a socially inclusive manner takes time; IFI's aim for (too) short processes.
- Difficult to get the maintenance part of NBS into the budget for the project implementation
- More knowledge/data needed on long term (cost) benefits of NBS.

Why early investor engagement matters

1. NbS have **long-term payoffs** — investors need to understand that early
 - NbS benefits (flood mitigation, biodiversity, carbon storage, recreation) often **take years to fully materialize**.
 - If investors are not involved from the start, they may later view these timeframes as “**too slow**” or **uncertain**.
 - Early engagement allows them to **understand ecological timescales**, risk profiles, and **develop patient capital structures**.

Why early investor engagement matters

2. Financing influences design, scale, and monitoring

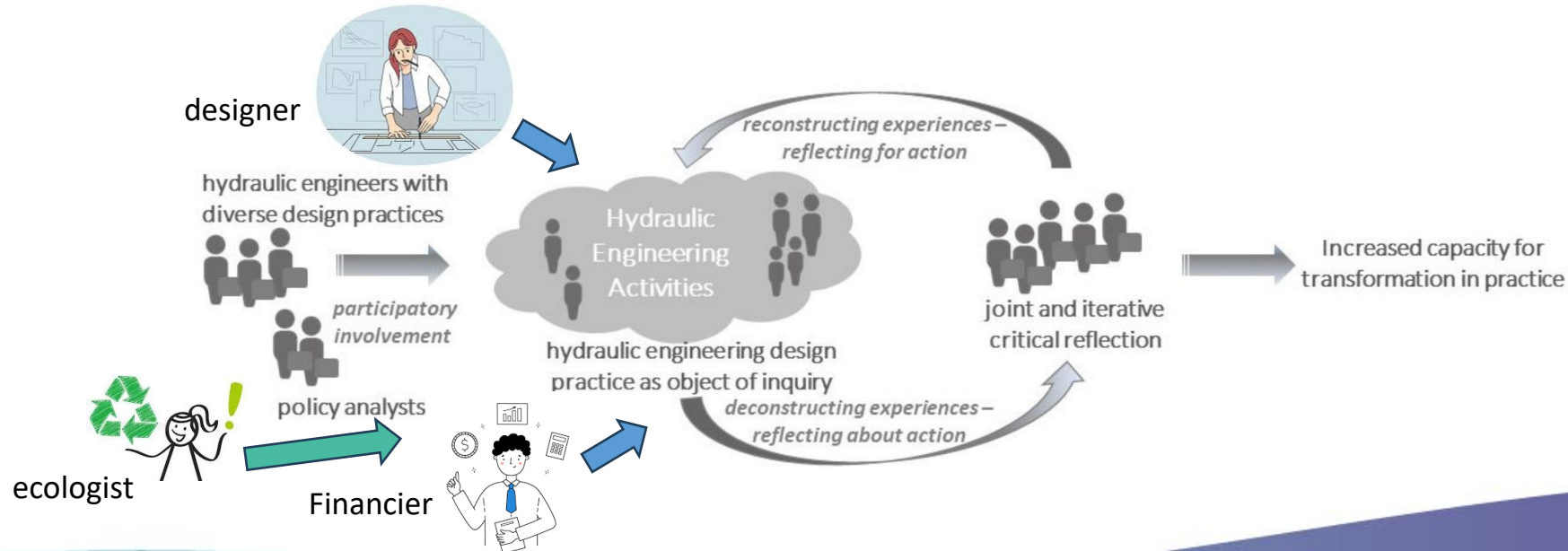
- The type of investor (public fund, private equity, green bond, development bank, insurer) determines what metrics and returns they need.
- Engaging investors early let designers:
 - Align project KPIs with investor expectations (e.g., flood loss reduction, carbon credits, tourism revenue).
 - Build **monitoring systems** from the start to capture those financial and environmental returns.
 - Choose scales and co-benefits that make the project **investable**, not just ecologically sound.

Why early investor engagement matters

3. Early investor input helps **clarify ownership and revenue models**
 - NbS often sit on **public land** and/or **involve multiple stakeholders**.
 - Investors want clarity on who owns, operates, and benefits from the project. Early dialogue helps define:
 - Revenue sources (e.g., water tariffs, eco-tourism, carbon credits, ecosystem service payments).
 - Maintenance responsibilities and long-term cash flow.
 - Early involvement can also shape **blended finance structures** (mix of public, private, and philanthropic funds) that reduce risk for all partners.

Why early investor engagement matters

4. Builds shared language between ecologists, engineers, and financiers
- co-development = **faster scaling**
 - funding for **maintenance and monitoring** is more likely to be built into contracts.





<https://partnersforwater.nl/news/waterproof-podcast-launch-21-november-2024/>

Episode 1: Let Nature do it

Episode 6: From Financing Green to Greening Finance



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**Nature-based Solutions for Climate and
Sustainable Development**



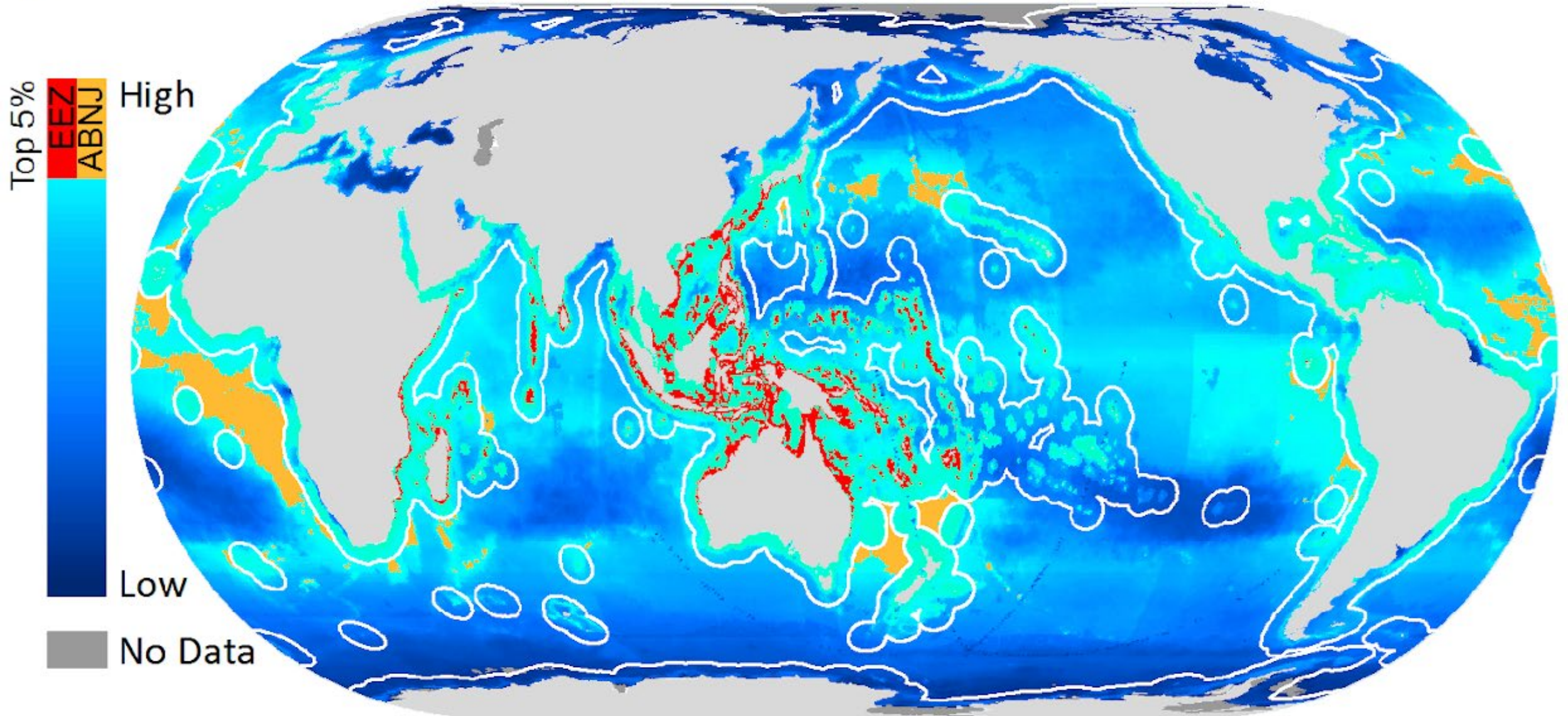
Climate Resilience and Marine Conservation Strategies

Chin-Ming Lo

**Director
Ocean Conservation Administration
Ocean Affairs Council
Oct. 2025**



Spatial patterns for species richness



Selig ER, Turner WR, Troëng S, Wallace BP, Halpern BS, et al. (2014) Global Priorities for Marine Biodiversity Conservation. PLOS ONE 9(1): e82898.
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0082898> ; <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0082898>

How much do we know bout our Marine Biodiversity?

我們對海的認識有多少？

臺灣海洋生物物種知多少？

core concept

From Species to Ecosystem



Biodiversity

15,000+



330+

Marine Ecosystem
Hotspots

海洋與生物多樣性 面對氣候挑戰

Oceans and Biodiversity Face Challenges from Climate Change



Taiwan's Extreme Marine Disasters

2008

Cold damage
Penghu



2020

Coral
Bleaching



2024

Coral
Bleaching



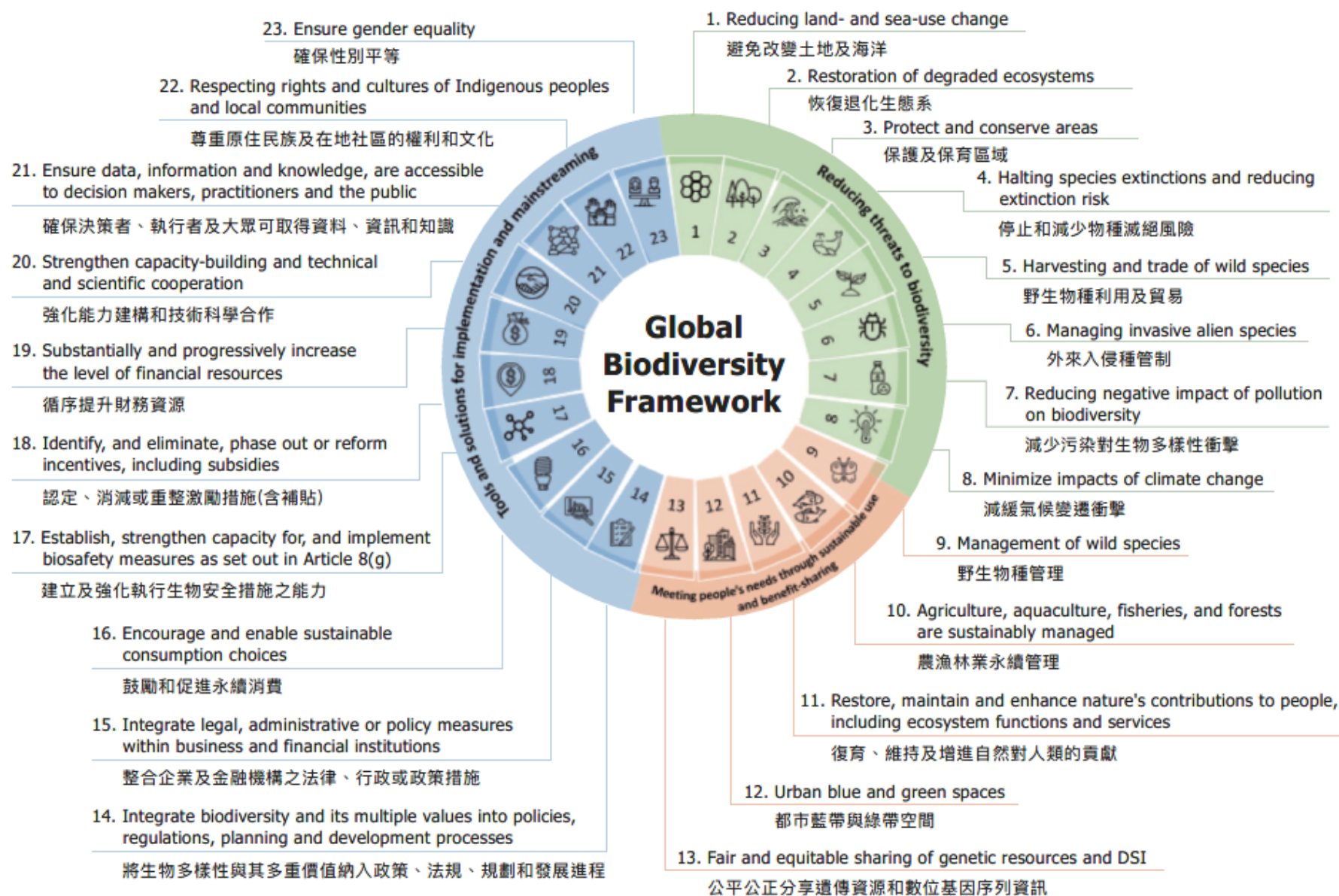
2024

Typhoon



CBD COP15 昆明-蒙特婁生物多樣性框架

Kunming-Montreal Global biodiversity framework



Challenge for 30% by 2030

CBD COP15 Kunming-Montreal Global biodiversity framework



THE BIODIVERSITY PLAN
For Life on Earth

Global Goals for 2050 Global Targets for 2030 (Related to OCA)

A

Restore Ecosystem
Functionality by 2050

B

Biological Resources
Sustainable Use

C

Related to Genetic
Resources
Fair and Equitable
Sharing of Benefits

D

Financial and
Technical Assistance
to Developing
Countries

Target 1~3 30x30

Target 4 Effective Actions to Prevent Species
Extinction

Target 5 Sustainable Use of Wild Species

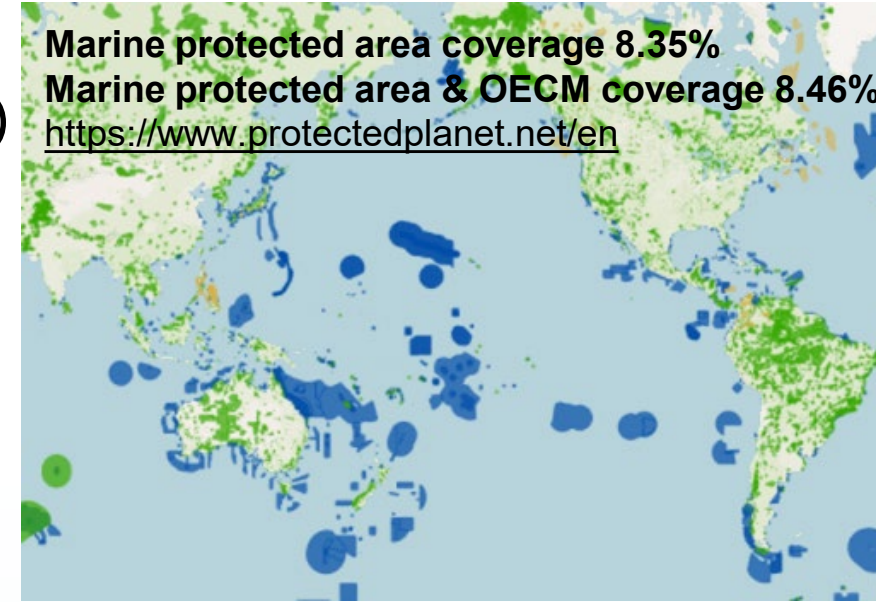
Target 6 Prevention and Control of Invasive
Species

Target 8 Mitigating the Impacts of Climate
Change and Ocean Acidification

Target 9~12 Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ensuring
Sustainable Use by Indigenous
Peoples and Local Communities

Target 15 Adopting Legal, Administrative, or Policy
Measures to Encourage and Support
Enterprises

Marine protected area coverage 8.35%
Marine protected area & OECM coverage 8.46%
<https://www.protectedplanet.net/en>



Reference: protected planet

- Impact of Climate Change
- Sustainable Growth
- Small-Scale Fisheries and Aquaculture (SSFA)
- Indigenous People and Local Communities

Ongoing actions

National Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (2023-2026)

In “Coastal and Marine Environment sector” and “Agricultural Production and Biodiversity sector”

Focusing on

- **Nature-based Solutions (NbS)**

promote climate change adaptation efforts, build capacity for foundational scientific research and investigations

- **Adaptation Measures**

- Marine Habitat Ecosystem Survey and Restoration Plan: coral reefs, algal reefs, rocky reefs, and artificial coastlines.
- Protection and Restoration of Key Ecosystems: protect and restore key areas, coral transplantation, strengthening networks.
- Reducing Human-Induced Stress in Impacted Areas: overfishing, pollution, integrated protection.

- **Mitigation Measures**

- Expansion and Evaluation of Coastal Carbon Systems: distribution, capacity, potential restoration sites, seagrass planting.
- Collaboration with Local Governments, Communities, and Enterprises

National Climate Adaptation Action Plan (2023-2026)

Coastal and Marine
Environment



Agricultural Production
and Biodiversity



Enhance coastal disaster and
marine change monitoring and
early warning systems

Goal

Enhance the capacity of
ecosystems to respond to
climate change

Strengthen marine
environmental monitoring and
biodiversity conservation

Strategy

Strengthen the adaptation of
natural ecosystems

Monitoring and restoration of
marine carbon sink ecosystems

Measures

Monitor and manage
protected areas to accelerate
biodiversity conservation

Adaptation Strategies of Coastal and Marine Environment

Prevent coastal disasters, strengthen marine environment monitoring and early warning, and ensure sustainable marine resources

- ✓ Improve sea level monitoring, early warning and analysis
- ✓ Comprehensive and long-term systematic basic survey of sea areas, construction and application of marine big data

- ✓ Incorporate risk analysis into coastal plan reviews in response to climate change
- ✓ Maintaining coastal dynamic balance using nature-based (NbS) approaches



- ✓ Planning, constructing and managing conservation areas in response to climate change
- ✓ Marine carbon sink ecosystem monitoring and restoration

Strengthen coastal
adaptation capabilities

Strengthen monitoring and
early warning mechanisms

Strengthen marine
environment monitoring and
biological conservation

From Species to Ecosystem



Sea Area

170,000 km²

Coastline

+ 1,500 km

Biodiversity

15,000+

海洋生物物種

Marine Ecosystem Hotspots

330+

海洋生態熱點



Conservation Plans

Taiwanese Humpback Dolphin



2021

**Humpback
Dolphin**

Crested Tern



2022

**Chinese
Crested Tern**

Cetaceans



2023
cetacean

2024

Sea turtle

Giant Clam

Tachypleus tridentatus

Sea Turtles



Giant Clams



Horseshoe Crab



Ecosystem Survey : Inventory

since 2019

Mangrove

Seagrass beds

Salt marshes

Coral reef

Algae reef

Mud flat

Natural shores

Artificial shorelines

330 sites





Chinese Taipei's 2050 Net-Zero Transition

12 Key
Strategies

Published
in March 2022



Coastal Blue Carbon

Mangroves

Salt marshes

Seagrass beds



Blue Carbon Ecosystems

22
sites

Seagrass Beds 7,818ha
7,716ha are distributed in
Dongsha Island

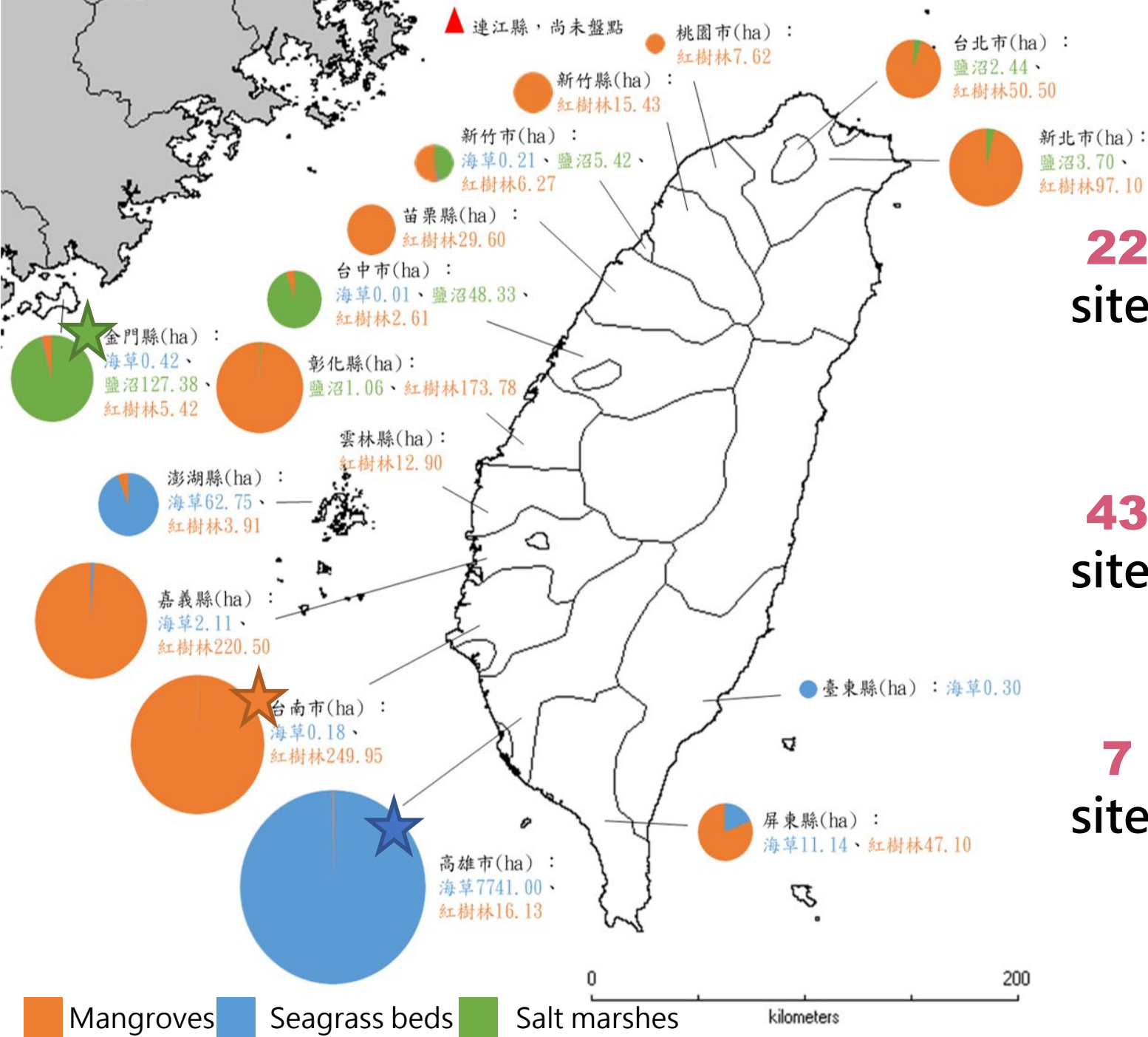
43
sites

Mangroves 938.8ha
the largest area 250 ha is in
Tainan City

7
sites

Salt marshes 188.3ha
the largest area 127.38 ha is
in Kinmen

Total 8,945 ha



12 Seagrass Species in Taiwan

◆ Confirmed species

演替早期拓殖型 Colonizing



貝克氏鹽草 *Halophila beccarii*



卵葉鹽草 *Halophila ovalis*



毛葉鹽草 *Halophila decipiens*



正鹽草 *Halophila major*



單脈二藥草 *Halodule uninervis*



線葉二藥草 *Halodule pinifolia*



甘草 *Zostera japonica*



水韭菜
Syringodium isoetifolium



圓葉水絲草
Cymodocea rotundata



鋸齒葉水絲草
Cymodocea serrulata

伺機型 Opportunistic



泰來草 *Thalassia hemprichii*



纖葉叢草
Thalassiodendron ciliatum

拓殖兼伺機型 Colonizing/ Opportunistic

演替晚期常駐型 Persistent

4 Mangrove Species in Taiwan



Avicennia marina 海茄苳



Rhizophora stylosa 五梨跤



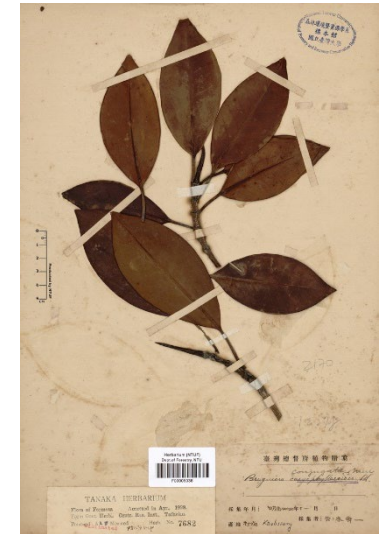
Kandelia obovata 水筆仔



Lumnitzera racemosa 欖李



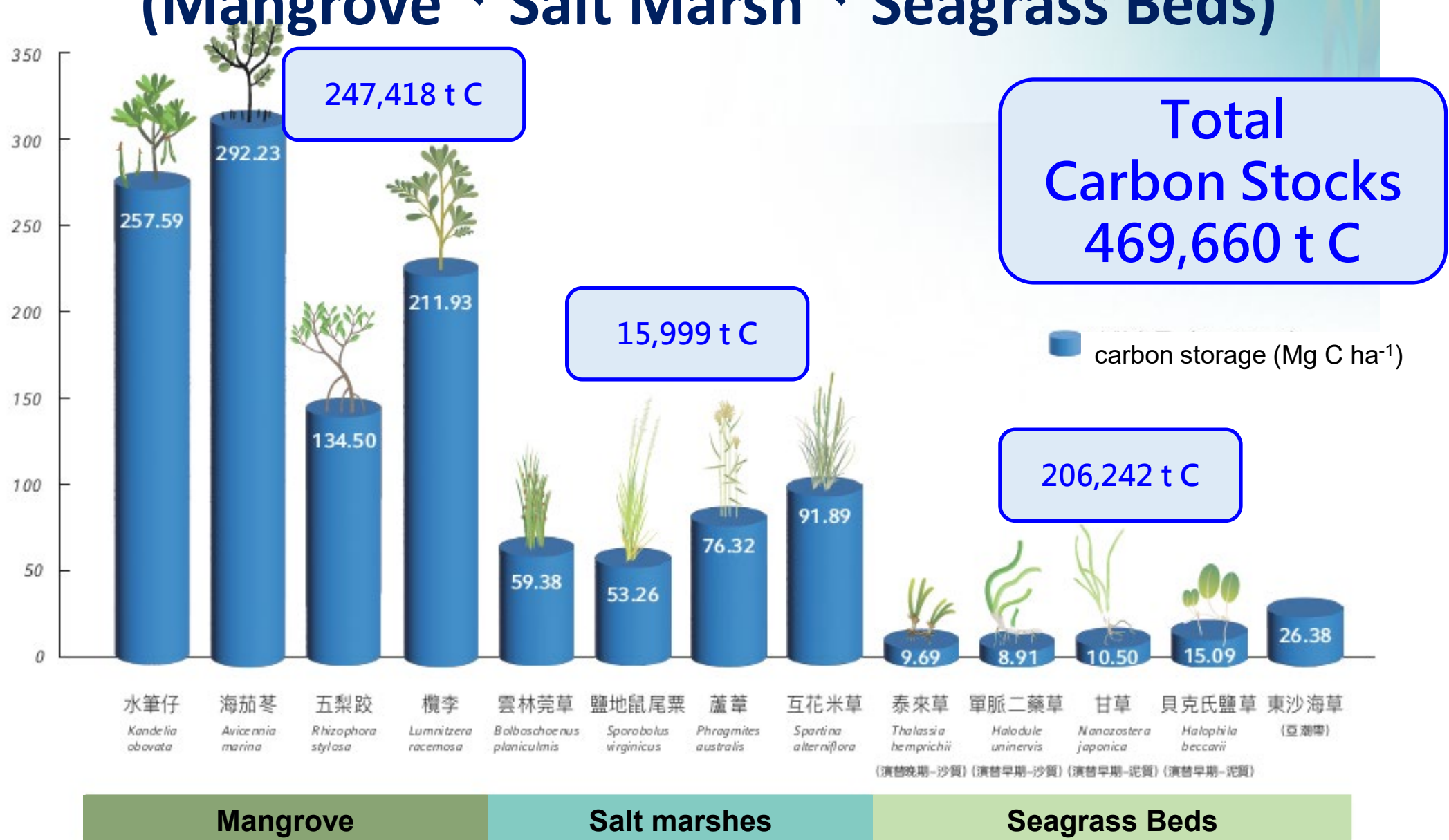
Ceriops tagal
細蕊紅樹
(Extinction in
natural habitat)



Bruguiera gymnorhiza
紅茄苳
(Extinction in
natural habitat)

The carbon storage of major species

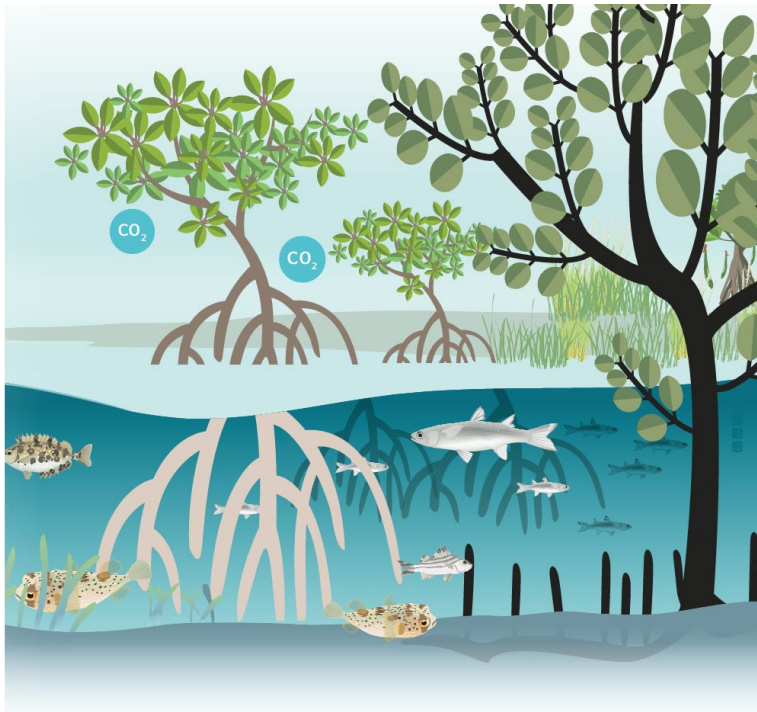
(Mangrove 、 Salt Marsh 、 Seagrass Beds)



Six Steps for strengthen Blue Carbon

Climate Change Response Act Article 4

The long-term national GHG emission reduction goal is achieving GHG net-zero emission by 2050.



1

Scientific inventory, confirmation of priority areas

2

Establishing collaborative networks

3

Developing blue carbon methodologies

4

Blue Carbon GHG Offset Project

5

Research and technique development

6

Information sharing, long-term monitoring and feedback

Development and Introduction of Relevant Techniques

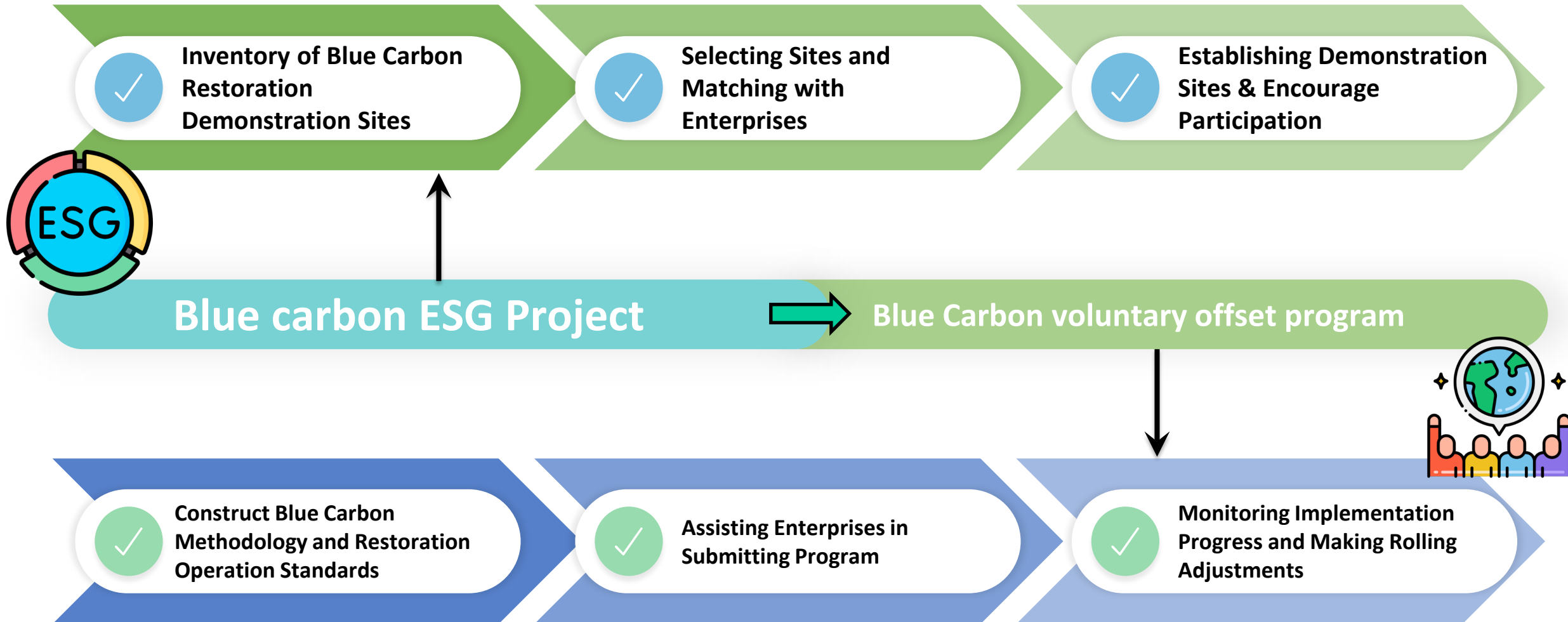
Penghu

2022
Cooperate with Fisheries Research Institute
MANUAL TRANSPLANTING **60 m²**

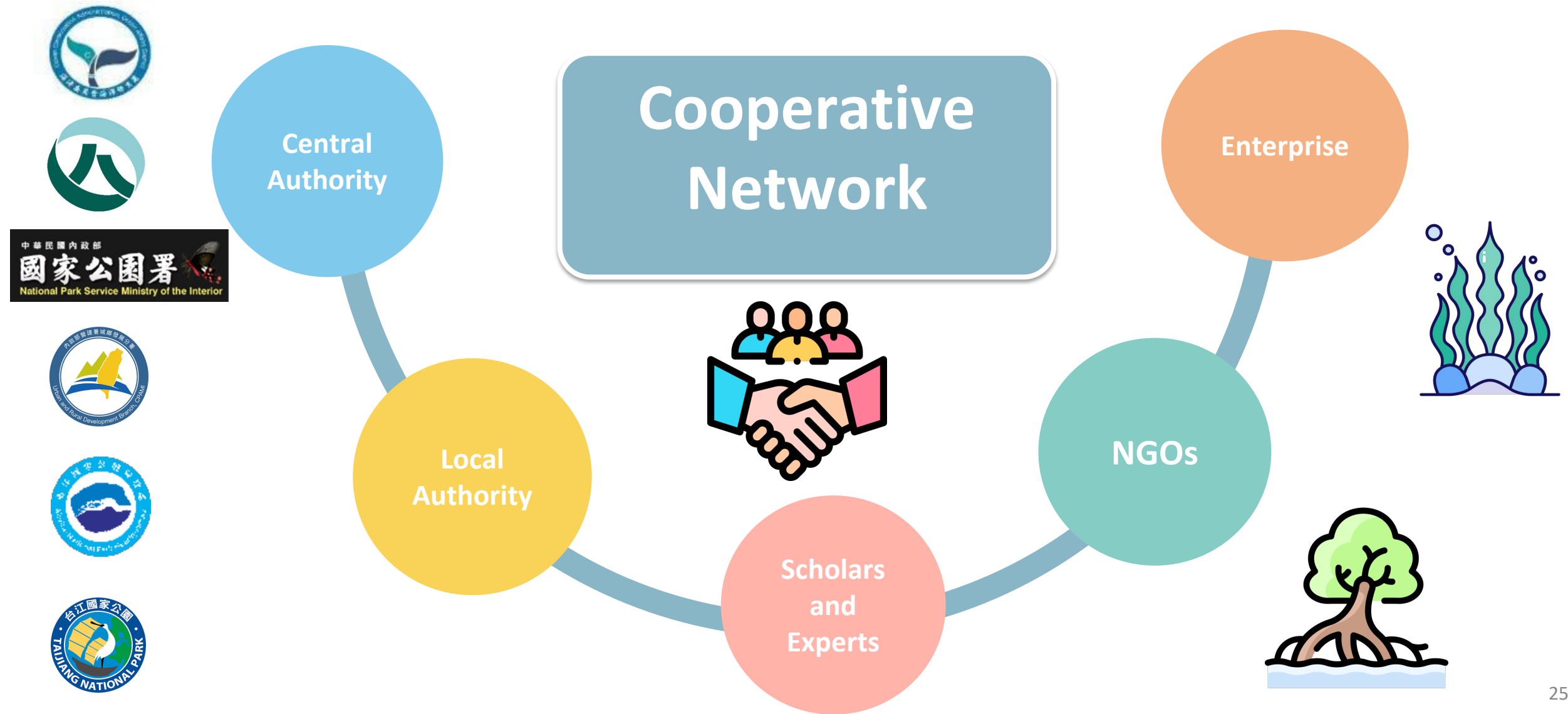
(Halodule uninervis)

2023-2024 Goal : **100 m²↑**

Blue Carbon Voluntary Offset Program



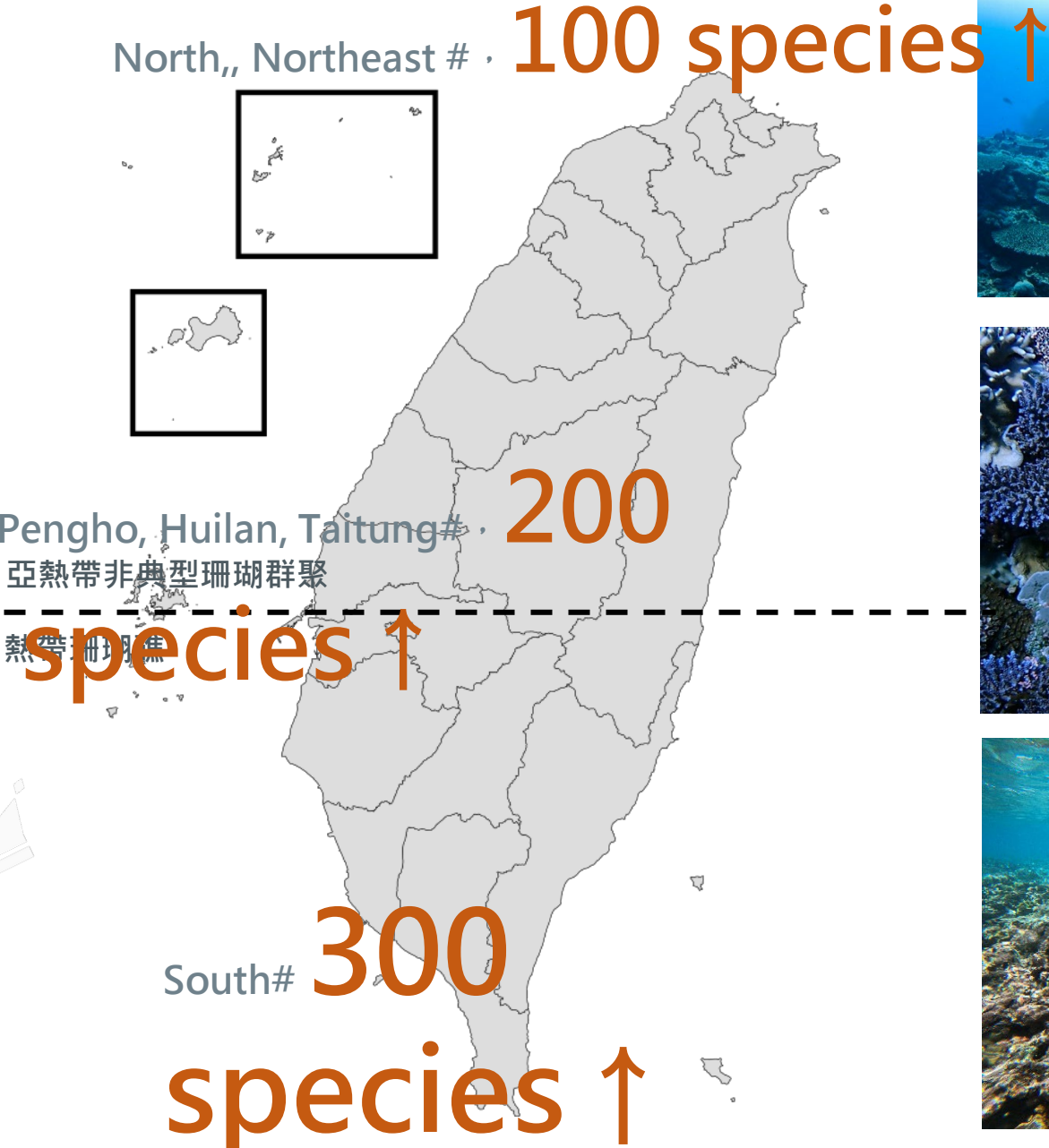
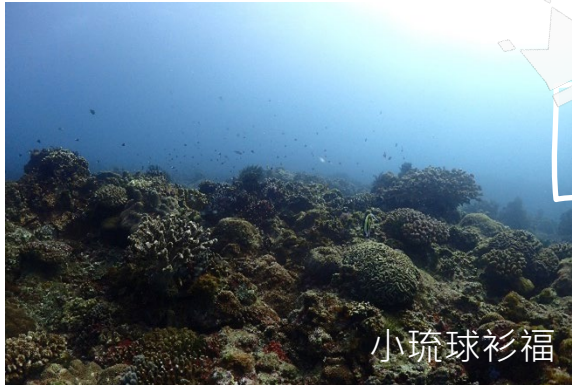
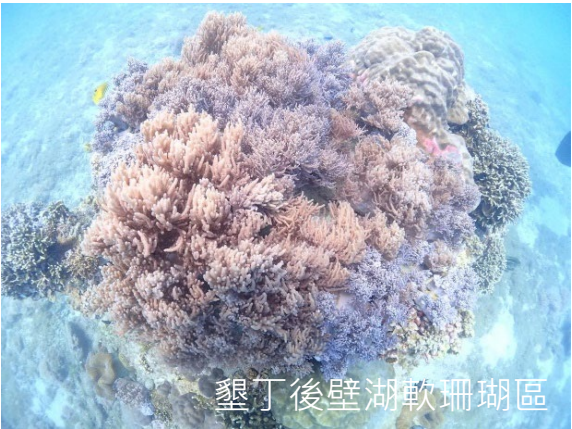
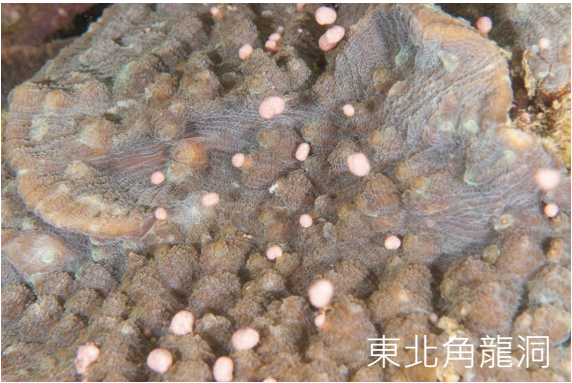
Blue Carbon Collaborative Network





Coral Reef Conservation Strategy

Overview of Taiwan's Coral Reef Resources



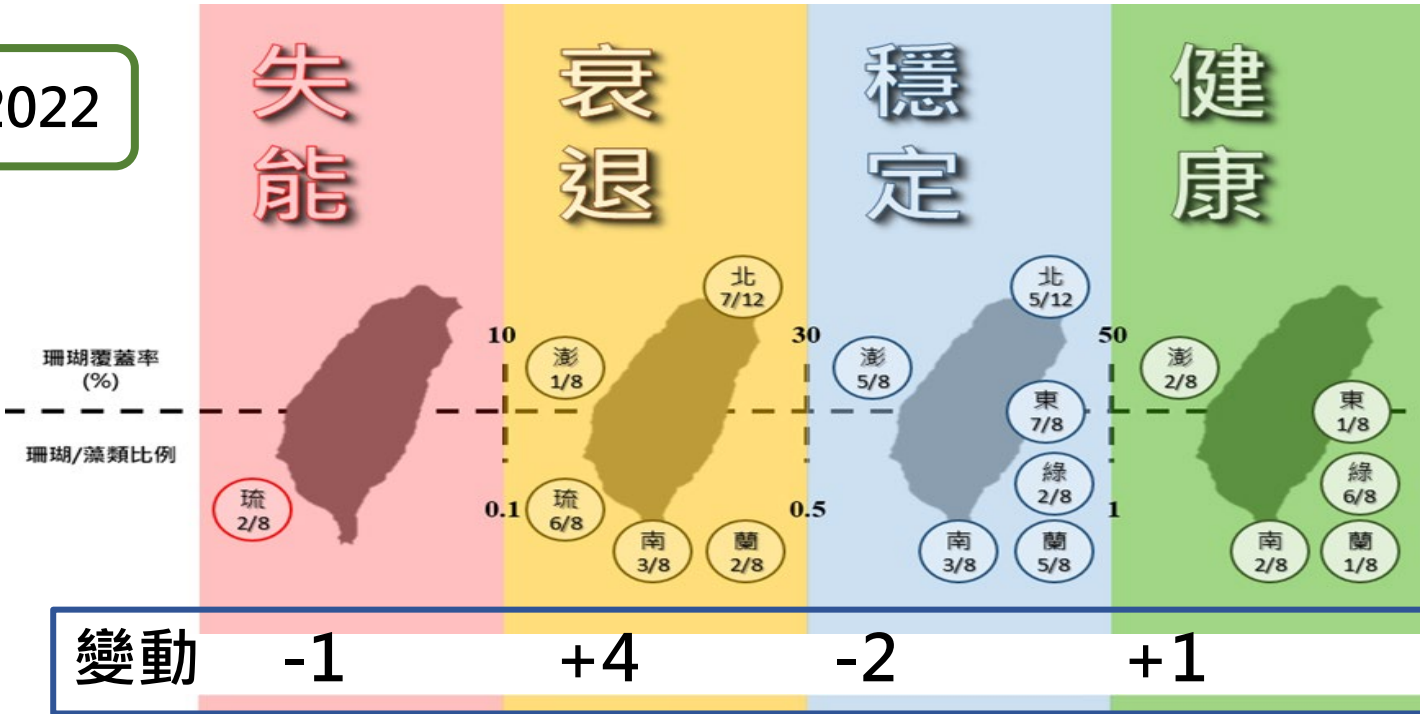
Coral Reef Condition

- Coral reef surveys in Taiwan began around the 1970s
- In 2019, the health of coral reefs was assessed at 114 locations in Taiwan
- The average coral coverage dropped from 33% in 1997 to 25.5% in 2017
- Since 2021, the OCA and the National Museum of Marine Biology and Aquarium conducted coral reef surveys across Taiwan.
- To quantify the health of corals across Taiwan, 30 monitoring points are selected. Each point investigated deep and shallow area, and obtained a total of 60 sets of data.

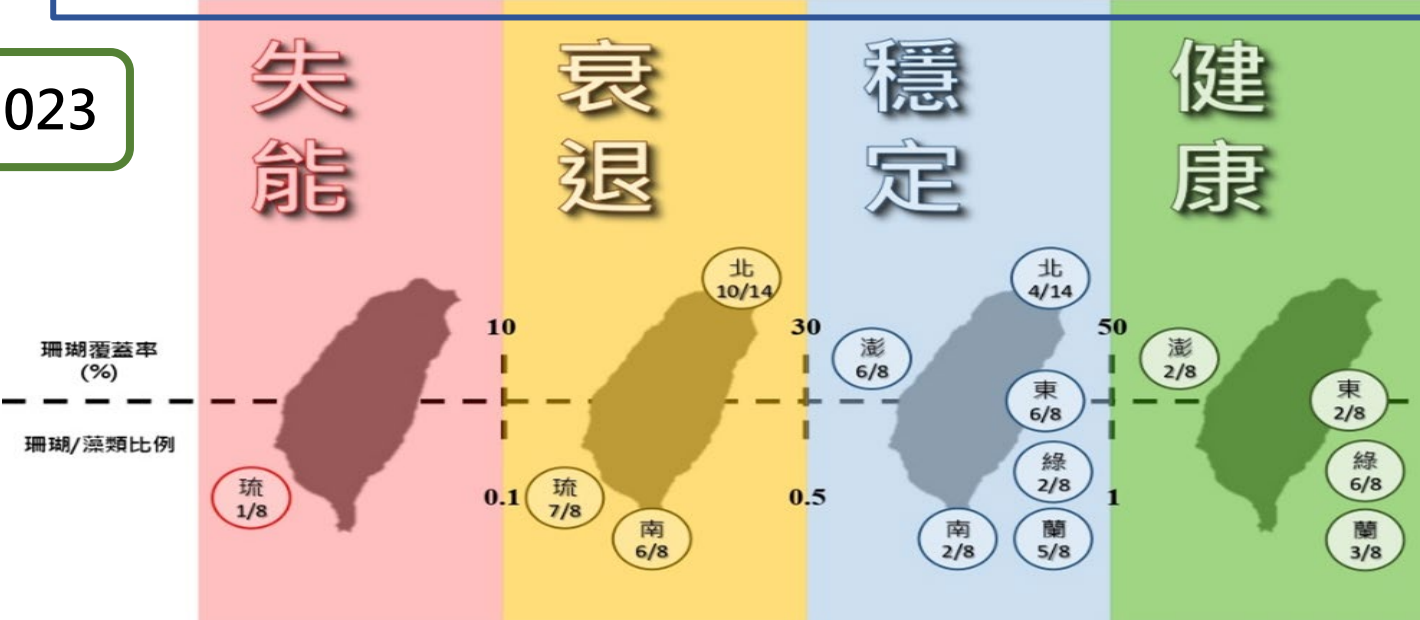


ref: National Museum of Marine Biology & Aquarium; OCA

2022



2023



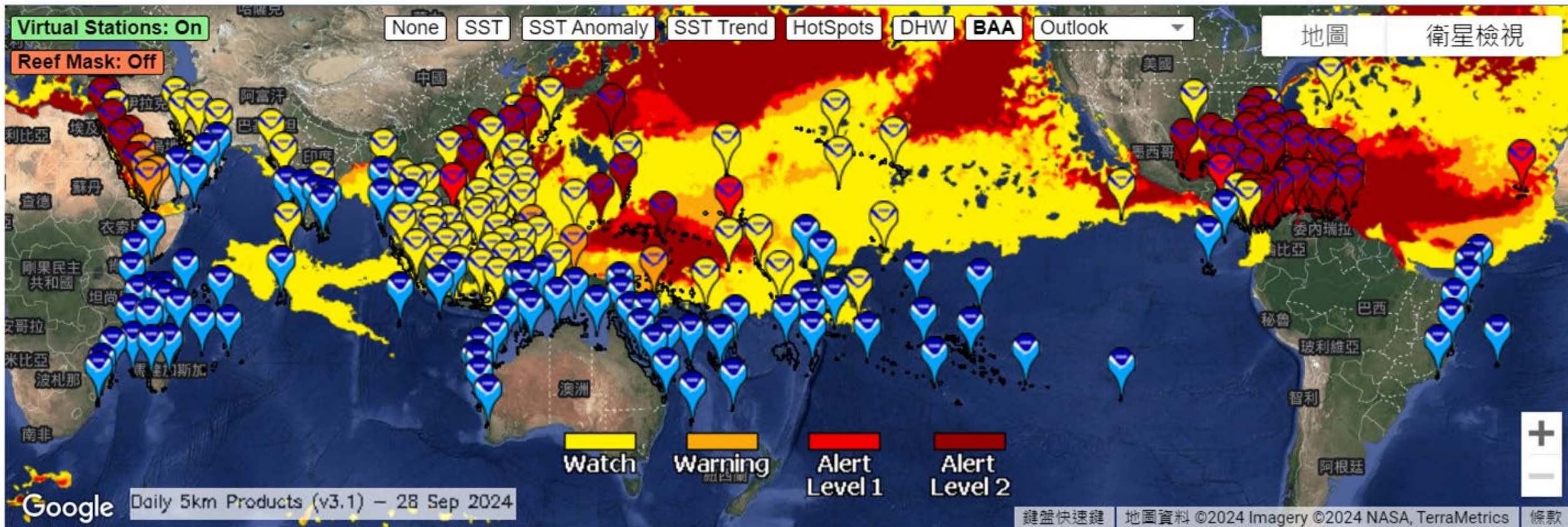
disabled decline stable healthy

Coral Bleaching Events

Coral reefs around Taiwan waters are often affected by various disturbances and abnormally high temperatures. The bleaching events occur in 1998, 2002, 2007, 2010, 2014, 2016, 2017 and 2020. This year (2024) coral bleaching in Taiwan is in line with global trends.



NOAA Coral Reef Watch Daily 5km Bleaching Alert Area 7-day Maximum (v3.1) 29 Sep 2024



<https://coralreefwatch.noaa.gov/index.php>

Coral Restoration

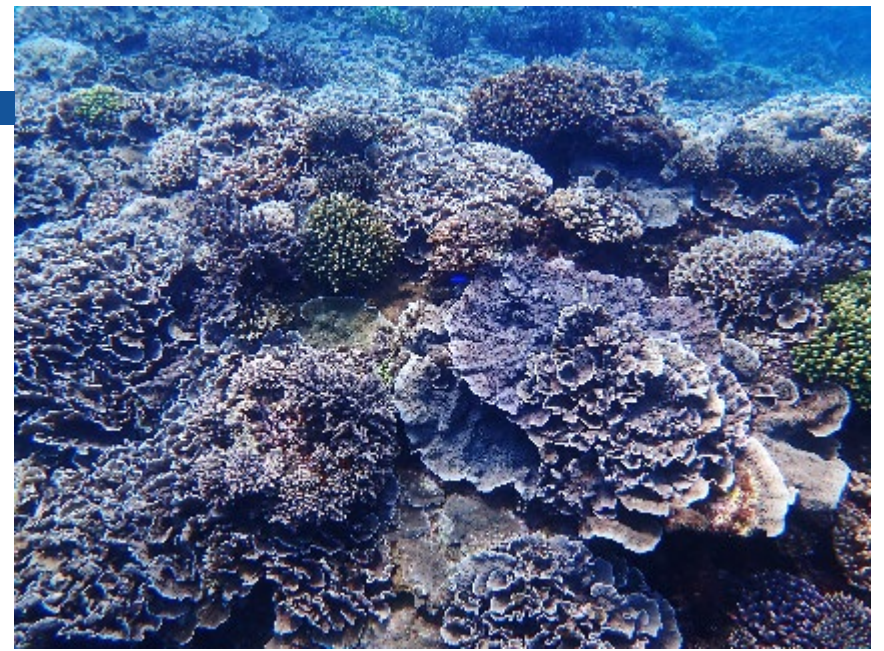
area-based strategy 以區域為基礎的復育策略

conserve, enhance degraded habitats, restore

coral fragments transplant 保育, 強化劣化棲地, 復育
斷枝移植

monitoring 監測

cooperation with NGO, communities etc. 合作



復育個案 Case

Penghu Restoration

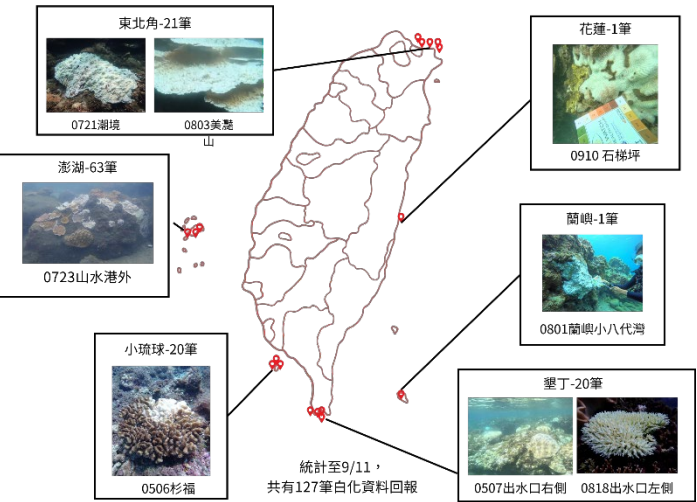
Coral restoration 1,000 plant, total area 100m²
transplanted plants grew well and index fish

Collaborating with civil groups

Coral restoration brick 60 bricks
total area reached 34.56 m²

Monitoring (31 sites) & Education

珊瑚回報機制



Coral Club
珊瑚俱樂部
Coral Club
珊瑚俱樂部

LINE Official Account
好友募集中
@729ftadz

LINE

珊瑚特潛聯盟



8項原則

珊瑚是一種脆弱的動物，可能因水溫、日照、水質、物理性破壞等因素，造成不可逆的損失，因此在從事水域遊憩活動時，需注意以下內容

- 使用節能家電
挑選合格之節能家電，減少溫室氣體排放。
- 避免使用化學物質
A. 減少使用肥料。
B. 不使用農藥；我們可改用有機農藥，水母次等殺菌性的透氣設備。
- 參加海洋志工
減少一次性製品，參與珊瑚白化回報，參加淨海、淨灘的行列！
- 降低水面載具對環境的衝擊
從事動力或非動力之船舶載具之水域活動，避免於珊瑚礁、海草床區域下錨，導致海床環境遭受破壞。
- 合格玩家
請在自己能力範圍內創造適當水域環境進行活動，潛水時保持良好中性浮力，不觸沙，並維持良好體態，保持、保護及觀賞，並減少足跡。



Legal, Administrative or Policy Measures



Legislative Purpose of the Marine Conservation Act (§1)



**Protecting
the Marine
Ecosystem**



**Conserving
Marine
Biodiversity**



**Coordinating
and
Promoting
MPA**



**Rational
Utilization of
Marine
Biological
Resources**



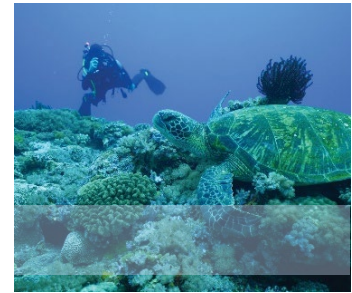
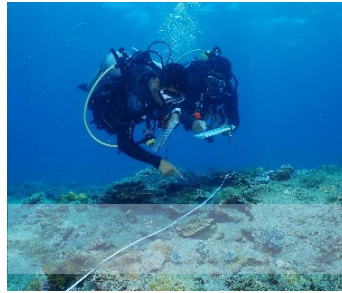
**Promoting
Marine
Conservation
Education**

Area-based Conservation Efforts



Community-Based Marine Conservation Programs

- Funded projects for non-governmental organizations and schools



Suao & Toucheng Aquatic Organisms Propagation and Conservation Zone 蘇澳頭城

Objects of protection

small abalone, Porphyra, lobster, Gelidium, and other shellfishes and seaweeds.

Collaborating with the local government

- Ecological survey



Qimei Aquatic Organisms Propagation and Conservation Zone 七美

Objects of protection

small abalone, Pyram, sea urchin, lobster

Collaborating with the local community

- Promoting citizen scientists in marine science
- Patrolling



Indigenous tribal traditional sea area

in Dulan, Taitung County 都蘭

Collaborating with the local community

- Stakeholder Engagement
- Indigenous Knowledge



Ecosystem Restoration



花蓮縣海洋生態保育協會，進行海洋廢棄物清理並分類。



社團法人桃園市野鳥學會，觀察小燕鷗繁殖過程。



社團法人宜蘭縣野鳥學會，觀察小燕鷗覓食過程。



社團法人花蓮縣野鳥學會，觀察小燕鷗育雛過程。



澎湖縣七美鄉平和社區發展協會，志工協助投放水泥製的錨至保育區。



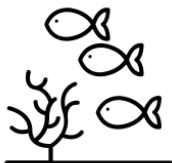
宜蘭縣無尾港文教促進會，澳仔角淨灘活動合影。



桃園石滬協會，帶領學童實地參訪石滬並認識古法友善捕魚的方式。

Community-Based Marine Conservation Programs

- Funded projects for non-governmental organizations and schools



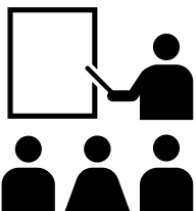
Ecosystem Restoration

Habitat maintenance, survey and monitoring **40+Ha**



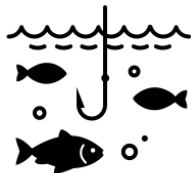
Ocean Citizen Science

Training volunteers and citizen scientists to investigate activities
2,834 sessions



Marine Conservation Promotion

Education promotion
50,000+people



Friendly Fishing

Promote friendly fishing knowledge and Clean fishing spot environment



Clean Oceans Initiative

Marine debris survey **38 sessions**
Underwater net removal **19.64 ton**

- Local groups involved in marine conservation actions

2020	18 groups	2023	59 groups
2021	38 groups	2024	65 groups
2022	39 groups	2024	58 groups



Marine Protected Areas

It is one of the most effective ways to conserve marine biodiversity and enable sustainable use of marine resources.

Types of MPAs & OECMs (§6)

Number

National Park Law

National Parks

4

Wetland Conservation Act

Wetlands

22

Wildlife Conservation Act

Major Wildlife Habitats

1

Wildlife Protected Areas

5

Cultural Heritage Preservation Act

Natural Monuments

3

Nature Reserves

3

Fisheries Law

Fisheries Resources Conservation Areas

30

Urban Planning Law

Marine Resources Protected Areas

2

Marine Conservation Act

Marine Sanctuary

New

Marine Conservation Act

Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures(OECM)

New

The Distribution Map of Chinese Taipei's MPAs



海洋保護區 (MPAs)

- 擴大並有效管理目前的保護區網絡，特別是在氣候變遷的背景下
- 保護成果需取決於適應性治理、強有力的社會參與、有效和公平的利益分享機制，以及對各項規範的監測和執行
- Expanding and effectively managing the current network of Marine Protected Areas, is important for protecting biodiversity, especially in the context of climate change.
- Conservation outcomes also depend on adaptive governance, strong social participation, effective and equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms, and the monitoring and enforcement of norms.

Marine Protected Areas



1 Marine Conservation Education Actions

2 Establish a Marine Conservation Education Talent Development Program

3 Allocate Resources to International Exchange and Cooperation Projects

Marine Literacy and Sustainable Foundations

Expand the Capacity of Underwater Warriors for Ocean Cleanup **1**

Enhance Clean Ocean Outpost Equipment **2**

Participate in Marine Waste Recycling and Reuse **3**

1 Support Coral Conservation Actions

2 Support Blue Carbon Restoration Actions

3 Support Local Patrol Volunteers

4 Support Biological Identification Technology

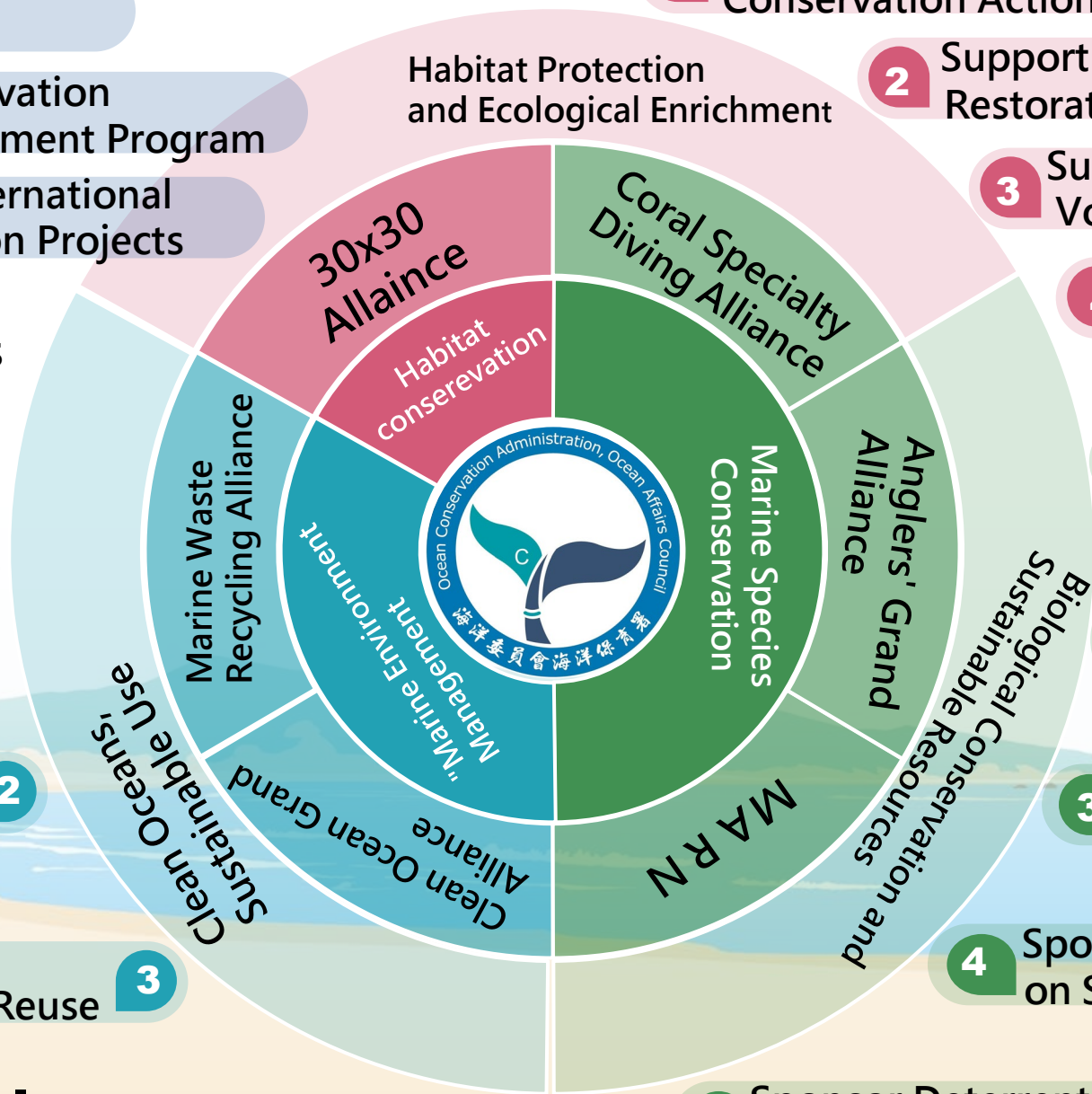
1 Friendly Fishing Sustainability Bank

2 Participate in Rescue and Wildlife Release Activities

3 Allocate Resources to Expand Rescue Capabilities

4 Sponsor Scientific Research on Stranded Species

5 Sponsor Deterrent Research and Promotion



Business Involve: ESG Action Plans



海洋委員會海洋保育署
海洋保育ESG媒合平台

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媒合查詢 ▾

成功案例及故事 ▾

下載專區 ▾

常見問題 ▾

小 中 大



海洋保育 攜手永續

守護海洋，海好有你

 請輸入關鍵字

熱門關鍵字：

海洋保護區

鯨豚救援

海廢清除

海廢再生

氣候變遷

在地守護

企業 ESG

海洋委員會 海洋保育署



Co-management and Co-benefit

Key strategies

- 1. Legal, Administrative or Policy Measures**
- 2. From Species to Ecosystem**
- 3. Area-based Conservation Efforts**
- 4. Oceans and Biodiversity Face Challenges from Climate Change**



Thank you!

Our Oceans, Our Future.
