• Name of members/participants
• Melissa Leung Hiu Tuen (RCE Tongyeong)
• Kang Bunea (RCE Tongyeong)
• Zolkurnian Hassan (USM Museum)
• Mohd Hasim (KOPEL Bhd, Kinabatangan, Sabah)
• Puji Astuti (RCE Yogyakarta)
• Key questions and current activities
• Gap of UNESCO with focus on local community
  – Empowerment of local community problem
    • Independency of the project: when to know when to stop and the community can be independent rather than dependent
  – FELDA projects
  – – try to promote low carbon emission at rural areas
  – - local composting
  – - rural tourism (3rd year)
Key questions and current activities

- Ecotourism village - can promote
  - Biodiversity
  - Local guides, English translator for tourists

- Kopel Bhd – best ecotourism in Batu Kuti, Sabah
  - Tourism activity: homestay, go to forest to see wild life; tree planting project, etc.
  - Main issue is how to get community to involve in the project
  - now try to promote widely of the project with NGOs, local university, government, schools, etc.
• Key questions and current activities
  – 4 hours from Seoul: Social corporate for multicultural activity
    • 15 workers come from different country
    • To promote social participation of women in social entreprise and export some of their products; e.g. Bags
    • To link up with disadvantaged students for book reading, etc.
    • Sustainable tourism with NGOs, community
    • Try to link up the community with other stakeholders; create more jobs
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    • Try to link up the community with other stakeholders; create more jobs
• Discussions
• How to coordinate community to ensure sustainability of the project; e.g. Local ecopark
• Strong government support is needed to ensure project success
• It is good to have a methodology that can be used by the community so that they can come up with their own action plan
• Need to have a local system and/or handbook to guide the community
• Felda’s success comes from the understanding on the importance of the issues (12 actions mentioned);
• To improve local’s knowledge, need to involve universities, government (globalization)
• Discussions

  – Change agent can be ONE person but the rest help to implement it.
    • Collect the recyclables, then weigh them, get points, and use the points to buy goods for their community
  – In Korea, only 1\textsuperscript{st} year get support from the government coz after that they have to come up with their own initiatives.
    • The women passed on the message to their children that their mum can be entrepreneurs; vision – our product must be no. 1 and of good quality. Managed to earn USD20,000 per month.
• Discussions
  – RM1.3 million is earned for 300 people in Sabah; thus they will protect the environment around them as these are considered income for the community.
• Conclusion

• Common things amongst community projects:
  – How to coordinate projects with community; how to get involved, more networks, the need to continue projects, get their feedbacks,
  – Ecotourism projects; the need to share info on the projects,
• Future plans
  – To get feedback from community on projects
  – Need policy, to reduce dependency of government’s funding but to approach private sectors e.g. Banks, etc. To support the programs/projects
  – Need bottoms-up planning by the community/village – what they want to do? Need to discuss
  – Change agents – RCE can play this role.
• Future plans
  – After 2014:
    • Share information e.g. Complete projects, communities, and collaboration
    • Go and visit the communities and learn from one another
    • Report the activities to RCEs in FBs
    • Communicate with one another to motivate
    • Start collaboration with all entities