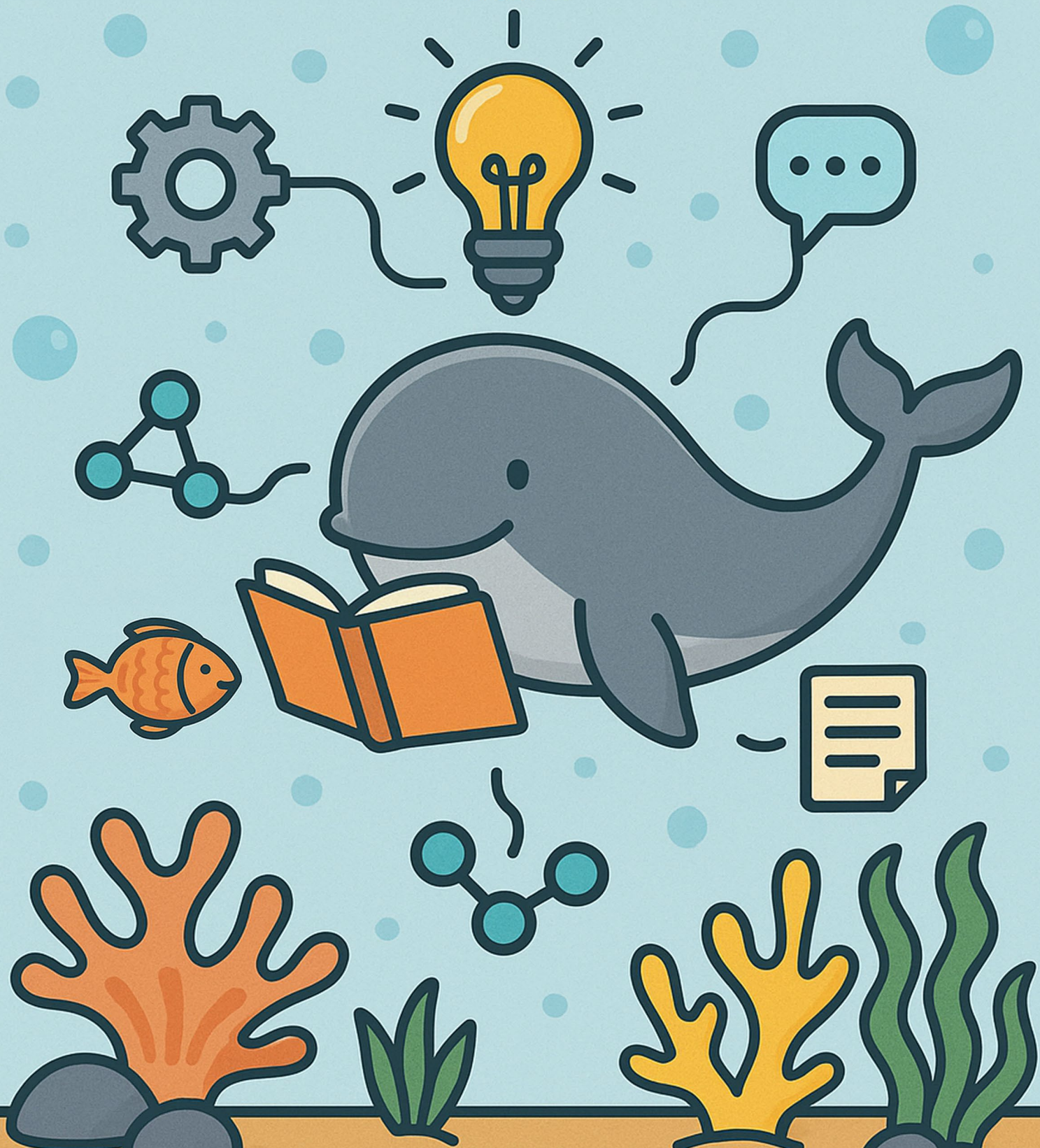


ASEAN ENMAPS Knowledge Management Plan





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ASEAN ENMAPS

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The project *Effectively Managing Networks of Marine Protected Areas in Large Marine Ecosystems in the ASEAN Region* is a five-year marine conservation initiative implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through the funding of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and with the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) as the executing agency. It is implemented from March 2024 to February 2029 and is carried out across pilot sites in the participating ASEAN Member States (AMS) of Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. Its primary focus is enhancing marine protected area (MPA) networks and marine corridors within the ASEAN region through science-based approaches, integrated coastal management (ICM), marine spatial planning (MSP), and ecosystem-based fisheries management (EAFM).

The project is structured around three **key components**:

- Component 1 focuses on using science to define MPA networks, support connectivity decisions, and establish collaborative governance across conservation corridors;
- Component 2 aims to strengthen governance and management of MPAs through capacity building, gender-responsive management plans, and investment projects for ecosystem restoration and community development; and
- Component 3 focuses knowledge sharing, learning, and networking, ensuring that best practices and lessons learned are documented and disseminated to facilitate replication and scaling of successful models.

Knowledge management in a marine conservation project plays an important role in disseminating best practices, engaging stakeholders, and ensuring that decision-making is informed by the latest scientific research, ultimately contributing to the sustainability of marine ecosystems and fisheries in the region.

This ASEAN ENMAPS Knowledge Management (KM) Plan focuses on the systematic creation, sharing, utilisation, and management of knowledge. It provides a structured framework for Component 3 of the project, which focuses on using regional knowledge-sharing platforms to engage stakeholders in learning and capacity-building for effective MPA management. The plan outlines processes for identifying, organising, sharing, and utilising knowledge, ensuring that insights and best practices are documented and disseminated through various knowledge products. These products will guide stakeholders, enhance MPA management capabilities, and promote sustainable practices. The plan also aims to replicate and scale successful approaches by leveraging regional mechanisms, extending the project's impact beyond the immediate pilot sites.

The **primary objectives of the KM Plan** are as follows:

1. To enhance knowledge sharing by ensuring stakeholders have access to up-to-date information,
2. To support evidence-based decision-making using collected data,

3. To promote capacity building through training and resources, and
4. To facilitate stakeholder collaboration by fostering a shared knowledge environment.

These objectives contribute to the success of Component 3, ensuring that knowledge management, learning, and networking lead to sustainable conservation outcomes. Moreover, the ASEAN ENMAPS KM Plan aligns with the ACB KM Plan, which strengthens the capacity of AMS to implement effective knowledge solutions, and responds to Target 21 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM GBF), emphasising the accessibility of high-quality data to guide equitable governance and participatory biodiversity management.

The KM Plan consists of several key components, starting with **knowledge identification and creation**. The plan also emphasises **knowledge organisation and storage** through a centralised repository to provide easy access to resources. **Knowledge sharing** will be facilitated through various digital platforms, webinars, publications, and social media channels, ensuring broad dissemination of knowledge products.

Knowledge application is another key focus, with *knowledge products* to be produced through publications, videos, and other information materials. The content will include case studies, best practices, and results of the studies conducted under Component 1 to help guide MPA management and policy development. Experience Notes and Policy Briefs will document lessons learned and offer actionable insights.

Capacity building is another cornerstone of the knowledge application element, with training sessions tailored to various stakeholder groups, including government personnel involved in marine conservation and fisheries, MPA managers, and local communities. These sessions will enhance stakeholders' KM capabilities, ensuring they can effectively manage and apply knowledge in marine conservation. The project will also develop guidelines and manuals to support ongoing KM activities.

Knowledge application will also integrate various **tools and technologies** to support effective knowledge sharing. These include *knowledge management systems, collaborative platforms, social media, and specialised tools* such as Global Fishing Watch and a Fish Species Database to monitor and manage MPAs. The GRM system will ensure accountability and transparency in the process.

To ensure continuous improvement, the plan includes **knowledge monitoring and evaluation** through stakeholder feedback, profiling systems, and an iterative approach to refine strategies based on lessons learned. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be implemented to address concerns and ensure inclusivity and transparency throughout the project.

The successful implementation of the KM Plan will depend on **collaboration among stakeholders**, including the *ASEAN ENMAPS Project Management Unit (PMU)* and the *KM Team of the ACB, partner organisations, as well as researchers, policymakers, and local communities*.

The Communication Section of the ASEAN ENMAPS PMU will play a vital role in disseminating knowledge to the target audience.

The **five-year implementation timeline** for the KM Plan begins with the establishment of infrastructure and partnerships in *Year 1*. *Years 2–3* will prioritise active knowledge sharing and capacity building. Continuous monitoring and evaluation will allow for the refinement of strategies based on stakeholder feedback, ensuring the KM Plan's effectiveness *throughout the project's duration*.

In conclusion, the ASEAN ENMAPS Knowledge Management Plan is essential for achieving the project's marine conservation goals. By fostering knowledge sharing, enhancing stakeholder collaboration, and ensuring evidence-based decision-making, the plan supports the protection of Southeast Asia's marine biodiversity and the sustainable management of MPAs and fisheries across the ASEAN region.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of ASEAN ENMAPS

The project *Effectively Managing Networks of Marine Protected Areas in Large Marine Ecosystems in the ASEAN Region (ASEAN ENMAPS)* is a regional initiative designed to enhance the management of networks of marine protected areas and marine corridors across key Large Marine Ecosystems in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. By utilising integrated coastal management (ICM), marine spatial planning (MSP), and ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM), the project aims to enhance marine biodiversity conservation and support sustainable fisheries.

ASEAN ENMAPS has three main components, namely:

- **Component 1** uses science-based approach to define MPA networks within specific LMEs, support management decisions on connectivity scales, and identify biological and spatial boundaries in conservation corridors between MPAs. The results of the studies will then guide the plans and decisions on incorporating marine connectivity in spatial planning and in establishing cross-sector collaborative arrangements involving multiple stakeholders, as well as exploring linkages with regional cooperative governance mechanisms.
- **Component 2** aims to strengthen the enabling environment for management and governance of MPA networks through various interventions, including (1) capacity building on ICM and MSP through mentoring and adaptive management approaches, which will be incorporated into the development or refinement of gender-responsive management plans; and (2) identification of investment projects that promote the benefits of ecosystem management, restoration, and responsible governance as integral to the social and economic development of communities will also be supported.
- **Component 3** focuses on *knowledge management, learning, and networking*. It leverages on existing regional knowledge-sharing platforms to engage stakeholders in further learning and capacity building in MPA management and other essential management tools for successful project implementation. The results and lessons learned from the project will be compiled into knowledge products to ensure that the insights and best practices are documented and shared with relevant stakeholders. By incorporating all the learnings through regional knowledge management mechanisms, the project aims to facilitate the replication and scaling up of best practices.

ASEAN ENMAPS is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme through the funding of the Global Environment Facility, and with the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity as the executing agency. It runs for five years from March 2024 to March 2029 and has 11 pilot sites in the three participating AMS of Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand.

1.2 Definition, Scope, and Relevance of Knowledge Management for the ASEAN ENMAPS Project

Knowledge management involves the systematic process of creating, sharing, using, and managing knowledge and information. For ASEAN ENMAPS, KM is crucial in ensuring that valuable knowledge is effectively utilised to achieve project goals. Effective KM supports the dissemination of best practices, enhances stakeholder engagement, and ensures that decisions are informed by the latest scientific research, thus contributing to the sustainability and resilience of MPAs in the region.

This KM Plan provides a structured framework for Component 3 of the ASEAN ENMAPS project by establishing a comprehensive approach to knowledge management, learning, and networking. It aligns with the goals of Component 3, which emphasises the importance of leveraging existing regional knowledge-sharing platforms to engage stakeholders in the learning and capacity building necessary for effective MPA management and other crucial management tools.

The KM Plan outlines processes for identifying, organising, sharing, and utilising knowledge, which directly supports the objectives of Component 3. By systematically compiling results and lessons learned, the KM Plan ensures that insights and best practices are documented and disseminated through knowledge products. These products are essential for informing and guiding stakeholders, enhancing their capabilities in MPA management, and promoting sustainable practices.

The KM Plan's focus on regional knowledge management mechanisms is designed to facilitate the replication and scaling up of successful approaches, creating a ripple effect that extends the project's impact beyond its immediate implementation sites. By providing a central repository and dissemination strategies, the KM Plan ensures that the information reaches a wide audience, thereby supporting the broader conservation goals of ASEAN ENMAPS.

Additionally, the expected results of Component 3 are well-integrated into the KM Plan's objectives. The plan's target of achieving 1,000 visits to knowledge-sharing spaces, participation in two GEF IW Conferences, and the development of ten *Experience Notes*—two of which focus on gender mainstreaming and Indigenous Peoples issues—align with the KM Plan's emphasis on inclusivity and comprehensive stakeholder engagement. These results not only underscore the importance of knowledge dissemination but also highlight the commitment to addressing diverse perspectives and enhancing the project's relevance across different communities.

Overall, the ASEAN ENMAPS KM Plan provides a robust framework that supports the effective implementation of Component 3, ensuring that knowledge management,

learning, and networking are seamlessly integrated into the project to achieve sustainable and impactful conservation outcomes.

1.3 Toward a Transformative Knowledge Movement for Sustainable Fisheries

As part of the evolving KM strategy of the ASEAN ENMAPS project, efforts go beyond traditional documentation of project results and lessons learned. The strategy aspires to catalyse a transformative and inclusive knowledge movement—one that mirrors the dynamics of a social civil movement—to drive the long-term agenda of sustainable fisheries management across the LMEs of the ASEAN region.

This approach seeks to foster a deep and shared understanding among a wide range of stakeholders: coastal communities, local governments, national agencies, women and youth, NGOs, and protected area managers at both national and local levels. The aim is to collectively surface and confront the intersecting threats—mismanagement, misallocation of resources, gender inequalities, and corruption—that contribute to marine biodiversity loss and undermine the ecological foundation upon which coastal economies and livelihoods depend.

The KM strategy, therefore, positions knowledge not merely as an output but as a vehicle for social empowerment and behavioral transformation. It aims to elevate stakeholder "ownership" from passive beneficiaries to active custodians and decision-makers. The long-term vision is to embed a culture of knowledge-driven governance that is not dependent solely on project-based funding, but sustained through empowered communities, local institutions, and co-created mechanisms for adaptive learning and accountability.

The KM Plan serves as both foundation and compass—anchoring the project's immediate learning processes while enabling a broader, self-sustaining governance momentum for marine conservation and fisheries resilience in the region.

1.4 Objectives of the Knowledge Management Plan

This KM Plan aims to achieve the following:

- 1.4.1 To enhance knowledge sharing and dissemination and ensure stakeholders have access to relevant and up-to-date information,
- 1.4.2 To support evidence-based decision making by using the collected data and research to inform policy and management practices,
- 1.4.3 To promote capacity building and learning by providing training and resources to stakeholders for continuous learning and development, and
- 1.4.4 To facilitate stakeholder engagement and collaboration through fostering a collaborative environment where knowledge is openly shared and utilised.

2. KEY COMPONENTS OF THE KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The key components of the ASEAN ENMAPS Knowledge Management Plan are designed to comprehensively address the various aspects of knowledge management, ensuring the effective creation, organisation, sharing, utilisation, and evaluation of knowledge related to marine conservation.

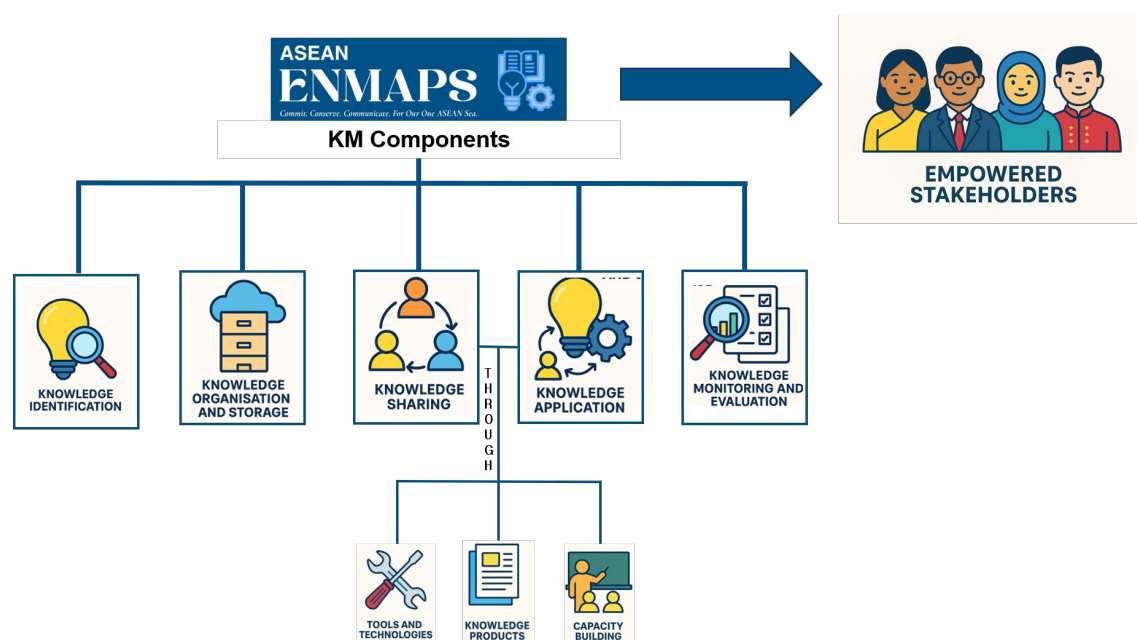


Figure 1. ASEAN ENMAPS knowledge management strategy

2.1 Knowledge Identification and Creation

Knowledge identification refers to the process of recognising and locating existing knowledge within the project, encompassing valuable information, expertise, and resources that can be utilised to achieve specific objectives. In parallel, knowledge creation focuses on generating new insights, ideas, or information through research, collaboration, innovation, and learning. This involves transforming tacit knowledge—personal and experience-based—into explicit knowledge that is documented and shared, thereby enhancing stakeholders' understanding and capabilities in marine conservation.

Accordingly, the Communications team of the ASEAN ENMAPS Project Management Unit (PMU) has pinpointed an initial list of technical knowledge products that can be developed based on forthcoming studies and assessments. These studies, which align with the indicative activities outlined in the ASEAN ENMAPS Project Document, serve as a foundation for this knowledge identification effort.

A scoping study is conducted alongside the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) at project sites to assess local stakeholders' awareness, knowledge,

attitudes, and practices toward marine conservation and the development of MPA networks. This study will contribute significantly to knowledge creation by identifying the primary audience's needs for knowledge products. Additionally, it will guide the messaging and positioning of the project's knowledge products and communication, education, and public awareness (CEPA) materials, ensuring they are tailored to meet stakeholder requirements effectively.

2.2 Knowledge Organisation and Storage

To ensure that knowledge is easily accessible, the project has developed a centralised knowledge repository through the [ASEAN ENMAPS website](#) that categorises and indexes the knowledge resources systematically in order to facilitate easy retrieval and use by various stakeholders and target audiences involved in the ASEAN ENMAPS project.

2.3 Knowledge Sharing and Dissemination

The ASEAN ENMAPS KM plan outlines the strategies for knowledge sharing. These strategies include knowledge sharing through digital platforms, webinars, publications; the [Resources](#) section of the ASEAN ENMAPS and ACB websites; ASEAN Clearing House Mechanism; and partner agencies/organisations' websites. Printed copies of knowledge products will be disseminated through ACB's participation in exhibits and congresses, in-person seminars and conferences, and the ACB's Learning Resource Centre.

Each knowledge product will be promoted through ACB's social media channels ([Instagram](#), [Facebook](#), [LinkedIn](#)) and through mailer announcements of new publications. Partner organisations will also be requested to share and repost the project's promotional materials for new knowledge products.

2.4 Knowledge Application and Utilisation

The KM plan aims to document and share case studies and research results, best practices, and plans to inform and improve policy and management strategies, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of MPA governance.

2.4.1 *Tools and technologies*

The tools and technologies section subsection outlines the various digital solutions and platforms that will be utilised to support the effective management, dissemination, and application of knowledge. Central to this effort is the use of advanced knowledge management systems and databases, which will serve as repositories for storing a wide range of information and knowledge products. These systems will ensure that information is organised,

easily accessible, and secure, facilitating efficient knowledge retrieval for stakeholders across the ASEAN region.

Collaborative *platforms and social media* will be integral to fostering knowledge exchange and engagement among stakeholders. These platforms will enable real-time communication, collaboration, and sharing of insights, enhancing the project's outreach and the dissemination of knowledge products. By leveraging the broad reach and interactive nature of social media, ASEAN ENMAPS aims to raise awareness, engage the public, and promote marine conservation initiatives more effectively.

The project will also utilise specialised tools like the visualisation and monitoring tools offered by the Global Fishing Watch, which will be invaluable in monitoring and MPAs. Additionally, a dedicated fish species database will be developed and maintained, offering a comprehensive resource for identifying and studying various fish species in the region. This database will support research and conservation efforts by providing detailed information on the biodiversity within MPAs, aiding in the formulation of effective management strategies.

An essential component of the tools and technologies framework is the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) system. The GRM system will provide a structured process for stakeholders to raise concerns, provide feedback, and seek resolution for issues related to the project's implementation. By incorporating this mechanism, ASEAN ENMAPS ensures transparency, accountability, and the inclusion of diverse stakeholder perspectives, ultimately contributing to the project's success and sustainability.

By integrating these tools and technologies, the ASEAN ENMAPS project ensures a robust framework for knowledge management, supporting the collection, analysis, and dissemination of critical information necessary for the sustainable management of marine ecosystems.

2.4.2 Capacity Building

The capacity building component of the ASEAN ENMAPS Knowledge Management Plan is designed to empower stakeholders by enhancing their KM capabilities. This involves conducting *targeted training sessions and workshops* aimed at developing a deeper understanding of KM practices, tools, and methodologies among various stakeholders. These capacity-building activities will equip participants with the necessary skills to efficiently manage, share, and utilise knowledge within the context of marine conservation efforts.

Training and workshops will be tailored to meet the specific needs of different groups, including government personnel engaged in fisheries and marine conservation, MPA managers, researchers, and local community stakeholders. By fostering a robust knowledge-sharing culture, these activities aim to create a network of well-informed stakeholders capable of contributing to the successful implementation and sustainability of the ASEAN ENMAPS project.

In addition to direct training, the project will develop comprehensive *guidelines and manuals* to support ongoing project activities. These resources will serve as reference materials for stakeholders, providing step-by-step instructions on KM processes and best practices. By making these tools readily available, the ASEAN ENMAPS project ensures that stakeholders have continuous access to knowledge resources, fostering a consistent and informed approach to managing marine biodiversity in the region.

2.4.3 Knowledge Products

The results of the scientific studies developed under Component 1 of the ASEAN ENMAPS project will be packaged and published into *research reports, journal articles, and books and/or monographs*. *Policy briefs* will also be developed based on the findings of the scientific studies. These briefs are concise documents that synthesise the most critical information and recommendations for policymakers.

Moreover, these results of the scientific studies will provide the foundational data and insights necessary for crafting tailored *MPA management plans* for each of the ASEAN ENMAPS pilot sites. By applying the results of these studies, the project ensures that management plans are evidence-based and context-specific, addressing the unique ecological and socio-economic conditions of each site. These MPA management plans will likewise be packaged and published for public dissemination.

As the project progresses through its implementation phases, the lessons learned and experiences gained will be systematically documented in the form of *Experience Notes*. These notes serve as valuable tools for knowledge dissemination, enabling stakeholders to learn from the project's successes and challenges. By sharing these experiences through regional knowledge-sharing platforms and networks, ASEAN ENMAPS fosters a culture of continuous learning and adaptation among its stakeholders, which is essential for the long-term sustainability of MPAs.

These knowledge products—*MPA management plans, Experience Notes, policy briefs, research reports, journal articles, and books*—create a robust framework for the application and utilisation of knowledge within the ASEAN ENMAPS

project. They enable a dynamic feedback loop where knowledge generated through research is applied to practical management and policy development, and the outcomes of these applications are then analysed and shared to further refine and enhance MPA management strategies. This iterative process not only strengthens the project's impact but also contributes to the broader goals of regional marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

2.5 Knowledge Monitoring and Evaluation

The knowledge monitoring and evaluation component of the ASEAN ENMAPS Knowledge Management Plan is designed to ensure the continuous assessment and improvement of knowledge management activities. This involves establishing clear metrics and indicators to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of knowledge products, services, and dissemination strategies. Regular monitoring will help track progress, identify areas for improvement, and ensure that the knowledge generated is relevant, accurate, and accessible to stakeholders. Evaluation activities will also involve gathering feedback from users to understand how the knowledge products are being utilised and the extent to which they support decision-making and capacity-building efforts.

Through periodic reviews and assessments, the KM Plan will adapt and refine its strategies to meet evolving needs and challenges. This iterative process aims to enhance the overall quality and utility of knowledge management initiatives, contributing to more informed and effective MPA management in the ASEAN region. By integrating feedback and lessons learned, the KM Plan will remain dynamic and responsive, fostering a culture of continuous learning and improvement across the project.

Accordingly, the Communication Specialist and the Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist of the ASEAN ENMAPS PMU will gather feedback from participants and target audiences through *feedback forms* distributed after each workshop, seminar, conference, training, and other face-to-face events. This feedback will provide valuable insights into the participants' perceptions and the impact of these events, helping to refine future activities.

To assess the effectiveness of capacity development activities, *pre-tests and post-tests* will be conducted before and after each training session, workshop, or seminar. These tests will measure the participants' baseline knowledge and the improvements gained, offering a clear indication of the learning outcomes and the overall impact of the initiatives. This comparison will help identify the effectiveness of the training materials and methods used, ensuring future activities are better tailored to participants' needs.

Additionally, a *Knowledge Resources Download Profiling System* will be developed to collect feedback from readers who download knowledge products from the ASEAN ENMAPS website. This system will enable the project to better understand the audience's needs

and preferences, thereby improving the relevance and quality of the knowledge products.

A *counter* has been implemented to monitor the number of visits to the ASEAN ENMAPS website, providing quantitative data on the reach and engagement of the project's online presence.

Furthermore, the *Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)* system will play a critical role in the monitoring and evaluation process by providing a structured avenue for stakeholders to raise concerns, offer feedback, and seek resolutions regarding the project's knowledge products and management practices. The GRM will ensure transparency and accountability, offering valuable data for continuous improvement of the KM Plan.

To further evaluate the effectiveness of non-technical knowledge products, pre-tests will be conducted to gauge audience understanding and retention before and after engaging with the materials. This comprehensive approach to monitoring and evaluation ensures that the KM Plan remains responsive to stakeholder needs, continuously improving the delivery and application of knowledge.

3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The successful implementation of the ASEAN ENMAPS KM Plan relies on the collaborative efforts of various stakeholders, each playing a distinct role in the process.

The *ASEAN ENMAPS Project Management Unit* is primarily responsible for overseeing the KM Plan's execution, ensuring that all components are effectively coordinated and aligned with the project's objectives. *Partner organisations* contribute their expertise and resources to enrich the knowledge base and support capacity-building initiatives.

Knowledge contributors, including researchers and scientists, play a crucial role by providing data, insights, and research findings that form the foundation of the KM activities. These contributors help identify knowledge gaps, conduct studies, and develop new knowledge products. On the other hand, *knowledge users*, such as policymakers, local communities, and other stakeholders, apply the information and tools provided through the KM Plan to inform their decisions and enhance their practices in marine conservation.

The *Communications team* of the ASEAN ENMAPS PMU is instrumental in identifying potential knowledge products and disseminating them through appropriate channels. This ensures that the knowledge generated is accessible and effectively utilised by the target audience. By working together, these stakeholders ensure that the KM Plan not only captures and organises critical knowledge but also facilitates its application to achieve the project's broader goals of sustainable marine ecosystem management and biodiversity conservation in the ASEAN region.

4. IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

This section outlines a phased approach to rolling out KM activities over the project's five-year duration.

Year 1 focuses on laying the foundational infrastructure essential for effective knowledge management. This includes establishing a dedicated website and database that will serve as central repositories for storing and accessing information. In addition, key partnerships with regional and international organisations will be formalised to bolster knowledge exchange and collaboration. Concurrently, data collection will begin through a comprehensive scoping study and audience research, aimed at understanding the knowledge needs, attitudes, and practices of the target stakeholders.

In *Years 2–3*, the KM Plan will shift towards the active implementation of knowledge sharing strategies. Regional conferences and During this phase, the project will leverage various platforms and tools to disseminate information widely, ensuring that stakeholders have access to relevant and timely knowledge. Simultaneously, capacity-building activities will be conducted, focusing on training stakeholders in KM practices to enhance their ability to contribute to and benefit from the project's knowledge resources.

Throughout the entire five-year period, the KM Plan will emphasise on continuous development, production and dissemination of knowledge products and on monitoring and evaluation of its effectiveness. This will involve regular assessments of the KM processes, feedback collection from stakeholders, and performance analysis of the KM infrastructure. Based on these evaluations, the project will refine its strategies to address any gaps or challenges, ensuring that the knowledge management efforts remain relevant and impactful. The iterative approach will also aim to establish sustainable KM practices that stakeholders can maintain and improve upon even after the project concludes, thereby ensuring long-term benefits for marine conservation efforts in Southeast Asia.

5. CONCLUSION

The ASEAN ENMAPS Knowledge Management Plan is central to achieving the project's overarching goals of promoting sustainable marine conservation and safeguarding biodiversity across Southeast Asia. By adopting a comprehensive and strategic approach to knowledge management, the plan ensures the effective creation, sharing, utilisation, and evaluation of critical knowledge related to marine conservation. Through this process, the project fosters informed decision-making, enhances stakeholder engagement, and contributes to the long-term sustainability of MPAs in the ASEAN region.

The primary objective of the KM plan is to create a robust framework for managing knowledge, ensuring that the right information reaches the right people at the right time. The plan successfully addresses this objective by facilitating *knowledge identification, creation, organisation, and dissemination* across diverse stakeholders, including policymakers, local communities, researchers, and conservation organisations. By developing a centralised knowledge repository and leveraging various digital platforms, the KM plan ensures that knowledge is readily accessible and usable, empowering stakeholders to make informed decisions and apply best practices in marine conservation.

Additionally, the plan emphasises the importance of *knowledge application* in improving policy and MPA management. Through the development of case studies, MPA management plans, policy briefs, and experience notes, the KM plan creates a dynamic feedback loop where scientific data is translated into actionable insights that directly influence governance strategies and conservation efforts. The documentation of lessons learned and the sharing of successes and challenges across regional networks contribute to the continuous improvement of conservation practices, creating a culture of learning and adaptation.

The plan also ensures the *effective utilisation of knowledge by engaging stakeholders in capacity-building activities*, providing tailored training and resources to equip them with the necessary skills for managing and applying knowledge in marine conservation. By empowering stakeholders to actively participate in the KM process, the project promotes a knowledge-sharing culture that strengthens the overall impact of the ASEAN ENMAPS initiative.

Lastly, the KM plan incorporates a robust *monitoring and evaluation system* that continuously assesses the effectiveness of knowledge management activities. Through feedback mechanisms, pre-and post-tests, and engagement tracking, the project ensures that the KM strategies remain responsive to evolving stakeholder needs and challenges. This iterative approach enables the project to adapt and refine its efforts, ensuring that knowledge management practices are sustainable and effective throughout the project's duration and beyond.

In conclusion, the ASEAN ENMAPS KM Plan serves as a crucial tool in achieving the project's marine conservation goals. By systematically managing and sharing knowledge, empowering stakeholders, and fostering continuous learning, the plan contributes to the sustainable management of marine ecosystems and the protection of Southeast Asia's invaluable marine biodiversity.

