

Paper ID	240
Author(s)	Muzayin Nazaruddin
Title	Customary Law-Based Marine Conservation
Abstract	
<p>This paper explores the dynamics of marine conservation in Aceh, Indonesia, especially highlighting the contestation and cooperation between modern conservation frameworks and maritime customary law. Employing an ethnographic approach, fieldwork was conducted in December 2024, May 2023, and August 2023. The study found that in the mid-2000s, modern conservation initiatives were introduced in Aceh, and significant resistance was encountered from traditional fishermen, as conservation activists unilaterally designated marine conservation areas without consulting local fishing communities. Consequently, many of these areas overlapped with traditional fishing zones, creating new conflicts. By the early 2020s, a shift occurred as local activists advanced the concept of ‘customary law-based marine conservation’. This approach prioritized the integration of maritime customary laws and traditional ecological knowledge, such as restrictions on fishing days, regulations on fishing tools, and delineation of fishing zones, into the conservation planning process. Central to this collaborative effort was the involvement of Panglima Laot, the traditional institution tasked with upholding and safeguarding maritime customary law, in determining conservation boundaries. Despite these advancements, this contemporary conservation practice faces new challenges, particularly concerning the impact on fishermen. A critical question persists: “If fishermen contribute to marine conservation efforts, what benefits do they receive in return?”</p>	
Keywords	traditional ecological knowledge, marine conservation, maritime customary law. traditional fishermen, Panglima Laot.

Paper ID	254
Author(s)	Barasha Rani Das , Prasanta Bhattacharya and Nityananda Deka
Title	Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Agroforestry Practices in Sivasagar District of upper Brahmaputra Valley, Assam, India
Abstract	
<p>The study delves into the intricate relationship between traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) and agroforestry practices among various ethnic communities in the Sivasagar district of Assam, India. It sheds light on the deep connection between the indigenous communities in the district and the agroforestry practices, where TEK are intricately integrated into these age-old farming practices. Rooted in age-old traditions and cultural ethos, the traditional agroforestry systems in the district demonstrate profound knowledge of local ecosystems, including the integration of trees, crops, and livestock, management of water resources, conservation of biodiversity, and sustainable land use. These traditional agroforestry landscapes support livelihoods and local economies, while also maintaining cultural heritage and aiding in biodiversity conservation. The TEK of agroforestry within different communities in the district showcases a vibrant interaction between culture and nature. However, the advancement of modernization and urbanization pose challenges to the traditional agroforestry practices and the invaluable TEK linked to it. The present study highlights the importance of documenting and disseminating TEK into modern sustainability models to enhance agricultural productivity, ecological resilience, and community well-being. It provides a comprehensive understanding of how traditional agroforestry systems can serve as a model for harmonizing culture, environment, and sustainable development. It serves as a lesson that transcends borders and cultures, offering insights into how indigenous communities can navigate the challenges</p>	

of modernization while safeguarding their ecological heritage. Thus, this study underscores the importance TEK as a route to attain agricultural productivity, ecological resilience, and socio-economic prosperity amid an age of environmental and cultural change.

Keywords	Traditional ecological knowledge, agroforestry practices, plants, human, sustainable development
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Paper ID	281
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Author(s)	Pei-Hsin Hsu and Chih-Liang Chao
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Title	Storing and sharing traditional ecological knowledge: The case study of Fakong in Taiwan
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Abstract

This study explores the traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) of the Bunun people in Fakong, a reorganized and relocated Indigenous community striving to maintain their cultural identity. Building on existing scholarship on TEK discourses—encompassing positivism, criticism, and relationism—we identify a prevailing emphasis on static conceptualizations of TEK, often overlooking its dynamic nature. Employing a mixed-method approach, this research documents and analyzes the transformations and challenges faced by TEK in contemporary Fakong society. Findings provide insights into the evolving practices of TEK and its adaptation to modern socio-cultural contexts. The results contribute to a broader understanding of TEK conservation, highlighting its role as a living, adaptable body of knowledge essential for sustaining cultural identity and ecological harmony in a rapidly changing world.

Keywords	Amis people, cultural revitalization, forced relocation, Indigenous knowledge, knowledge conservation
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