

**Conservation Challenges
in ASEAN Heritage Parks
and Progress of the
implementation of Aichi
Target 11
in the
ASEAN Region**

THREATS

- Habitat Change
- Population-related
- Lack of awareness
 - Pollution
- Ineffective policies
- Lack of resources / funds
- Invasive Alien Species
- Gaps in planning and governance

MANAGEMENT RESPONSES

- Science-based solutions
 - CEPA
- Capacity Building
 - Policy Reform
 - Monitoring
- Actual Physical Remediation
- Improve governance
- Sustainable Financing
- Management Plan Revitalization

Per cent area coverage-Terrestrial

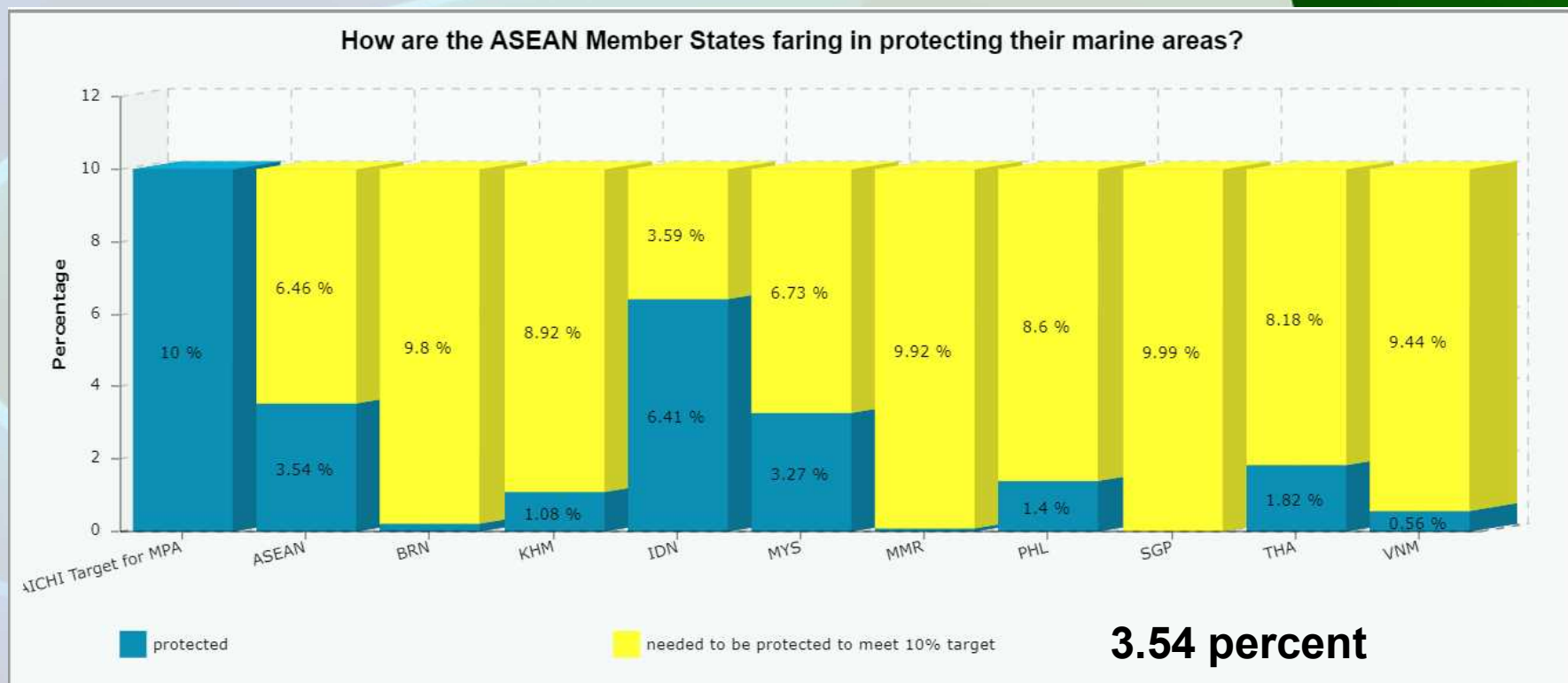
How are the ASEAN Member States faring in protecting their terrestrial areas?



Sources of data:

- Brunei Darussalam - CBD data 2018 (no representative during the 2nd Aichi Targets Workshop)
- Cambodia - 6th National Report to CBD
- Indonesia - Personal communication with the representatives from Indonesia, 2nd Aichi Targets Workshop, July 2018 and 6th National Report to the CBD
- Lao PDR - Personal communication with the representatives from Lao PDR, 2nd Aichi Targets Workshop, July 2018, and revalidated by email, 24 Oct 2018
- Malaysia - Updated per email from Malaysia Biodiversity and Forestry Management Division, Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources on 27-June-2019
- Myanmar - Personal communication with the representatives from Myanmar, 2nd Aichi Targets Workshop, July 2018
- Philippines - Personal communication with the representatives from Philippines, 2nd Aichi Targets Workshop, July 2018
- Singapore - PowerPoint presentation of SG representative, 2nd Aichi Targets Workshop, July 2018, Data as of 2017; Land area from ABO 2
- Thailand - Personal communication with the representatives from Thailand, 2nd Aichi Targets Workshop, July 2018
- Viet Nam - CBD data 2018 (no representative during the 2nd Aichi Targets Workshop)

Per cent area coverage - Marine

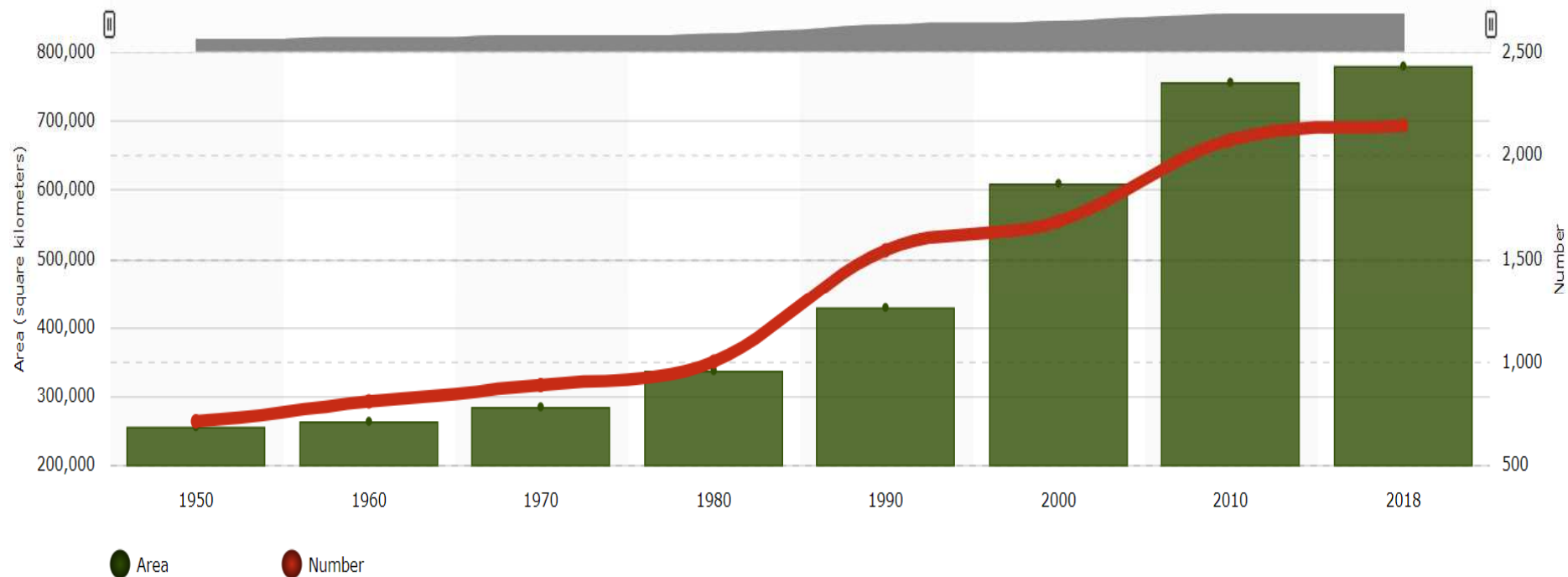


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Aichi Target 11 in the ASEAN

Growth in the area and number of designated protected areas, ASEAN, 1950 - 2018

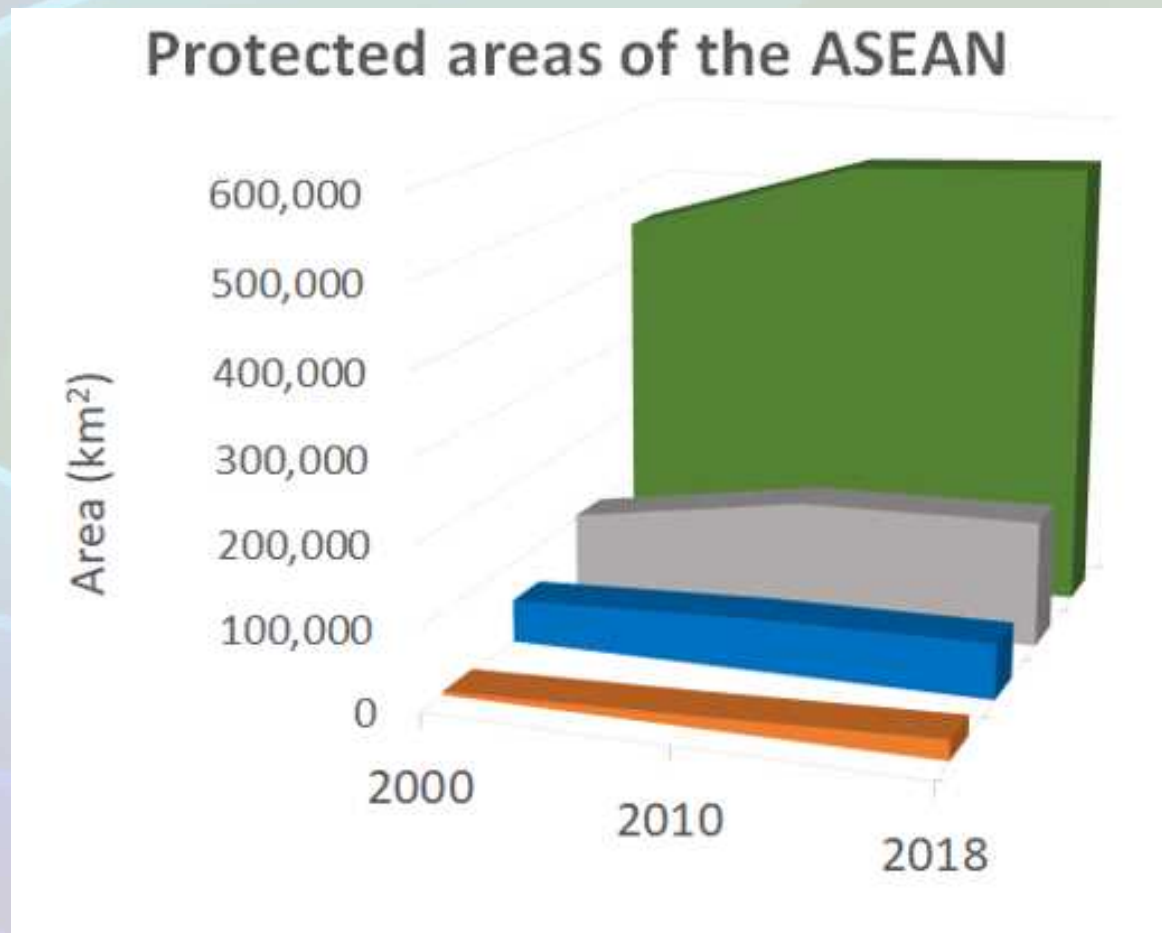


Source:

IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (2019), The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) [On-line], [April 2019]. Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC. Available at: www.protectedplanet.net.

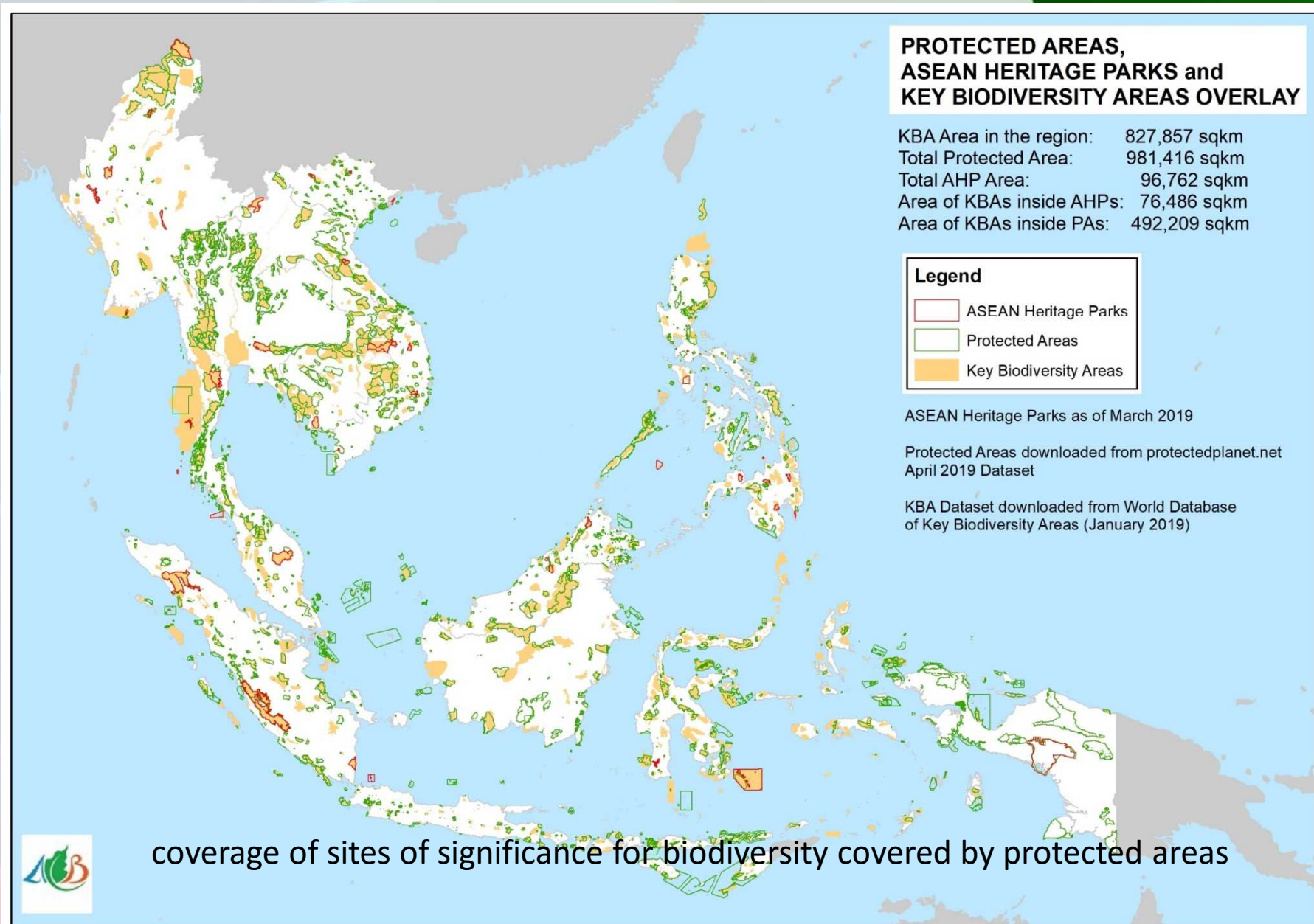
Note: Click "Show All" or drag the scroll bar to the left to display the entire graph.

Aichi Target 11 in the ASEAN



- Wetlands
- Marine (100%)
- Terrestrial
- Coastal (Marine and Terrestrial)

Areas of particular importance are conserved



Effective and Equitable Management

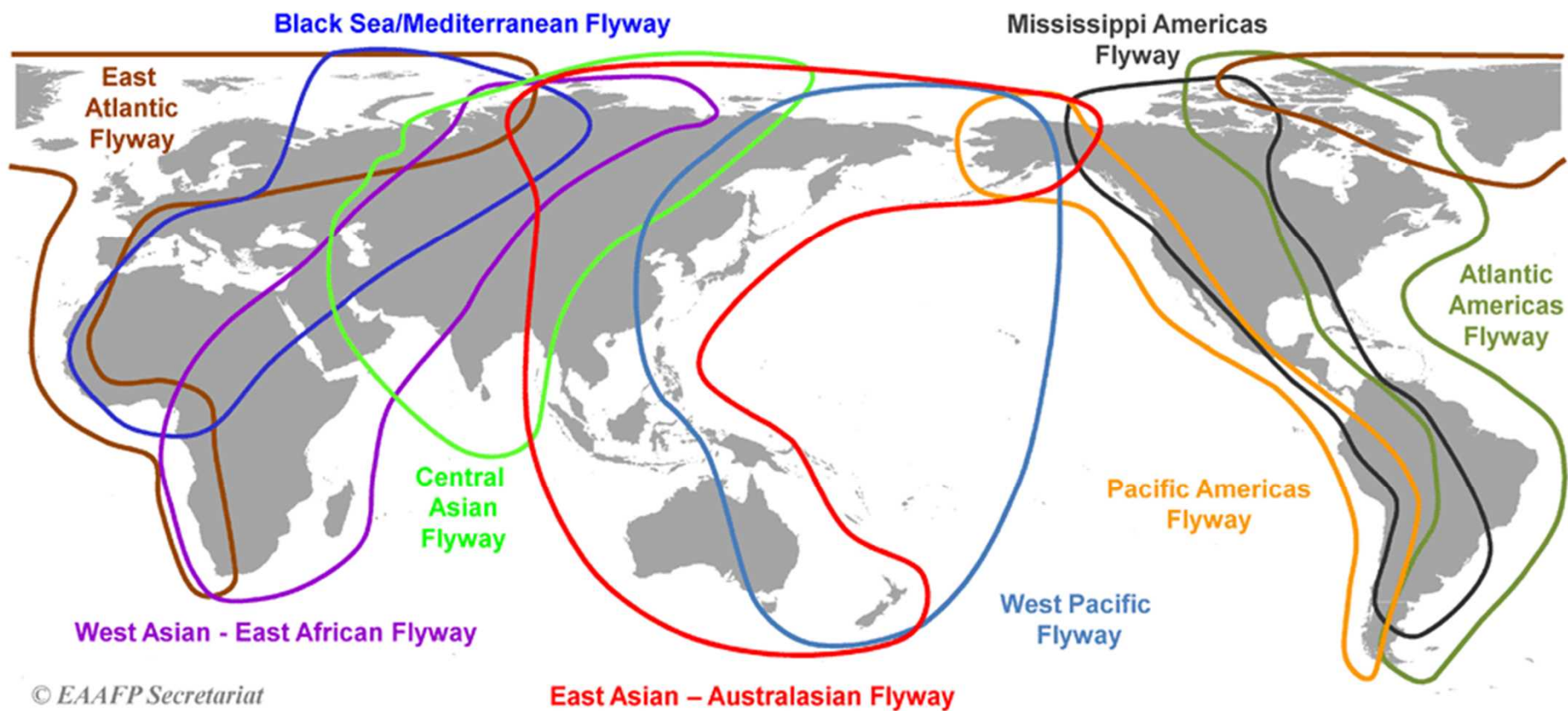


As of October 2019



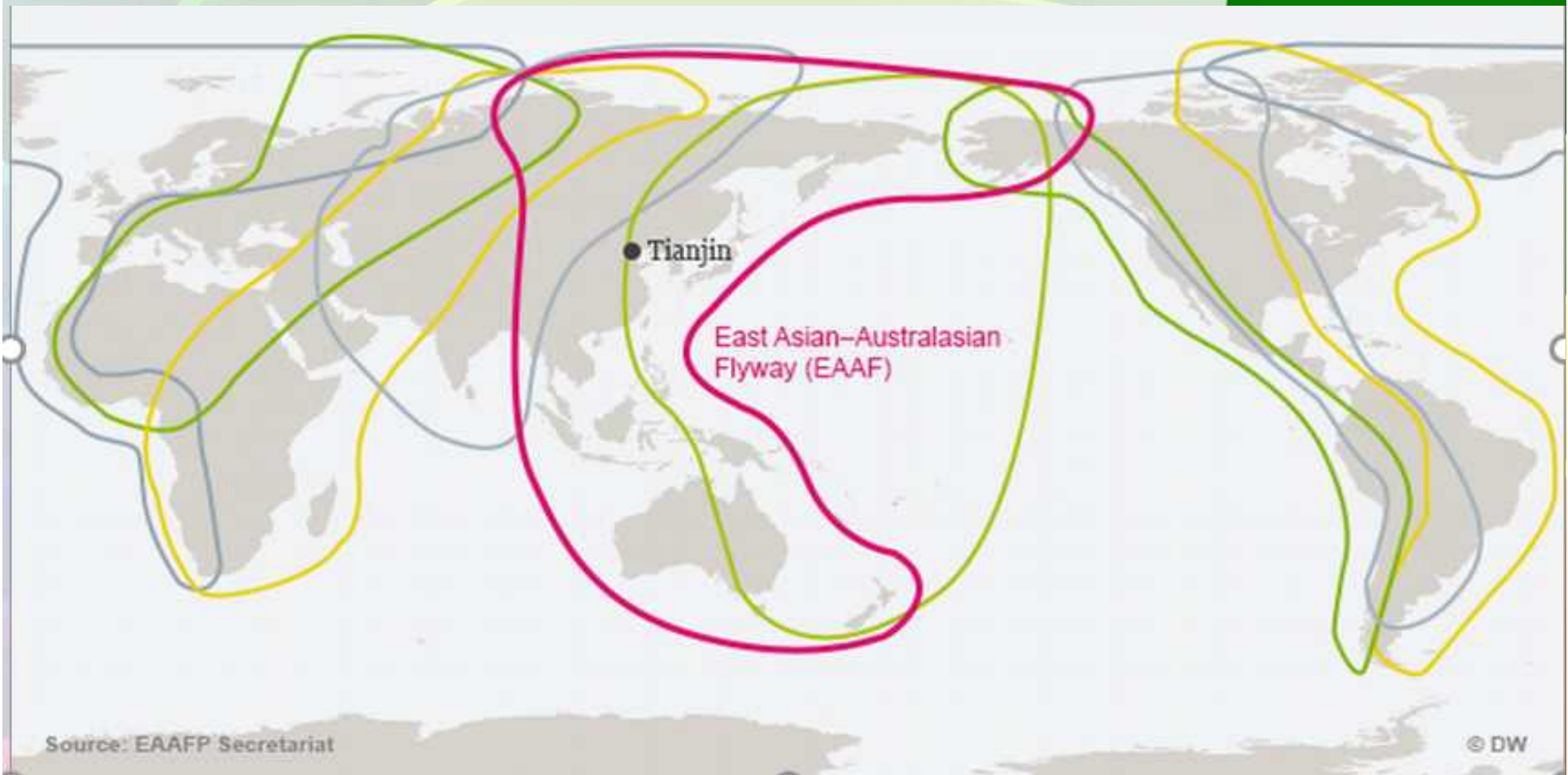
Connectivity

Global Flyway Map



Connectivity

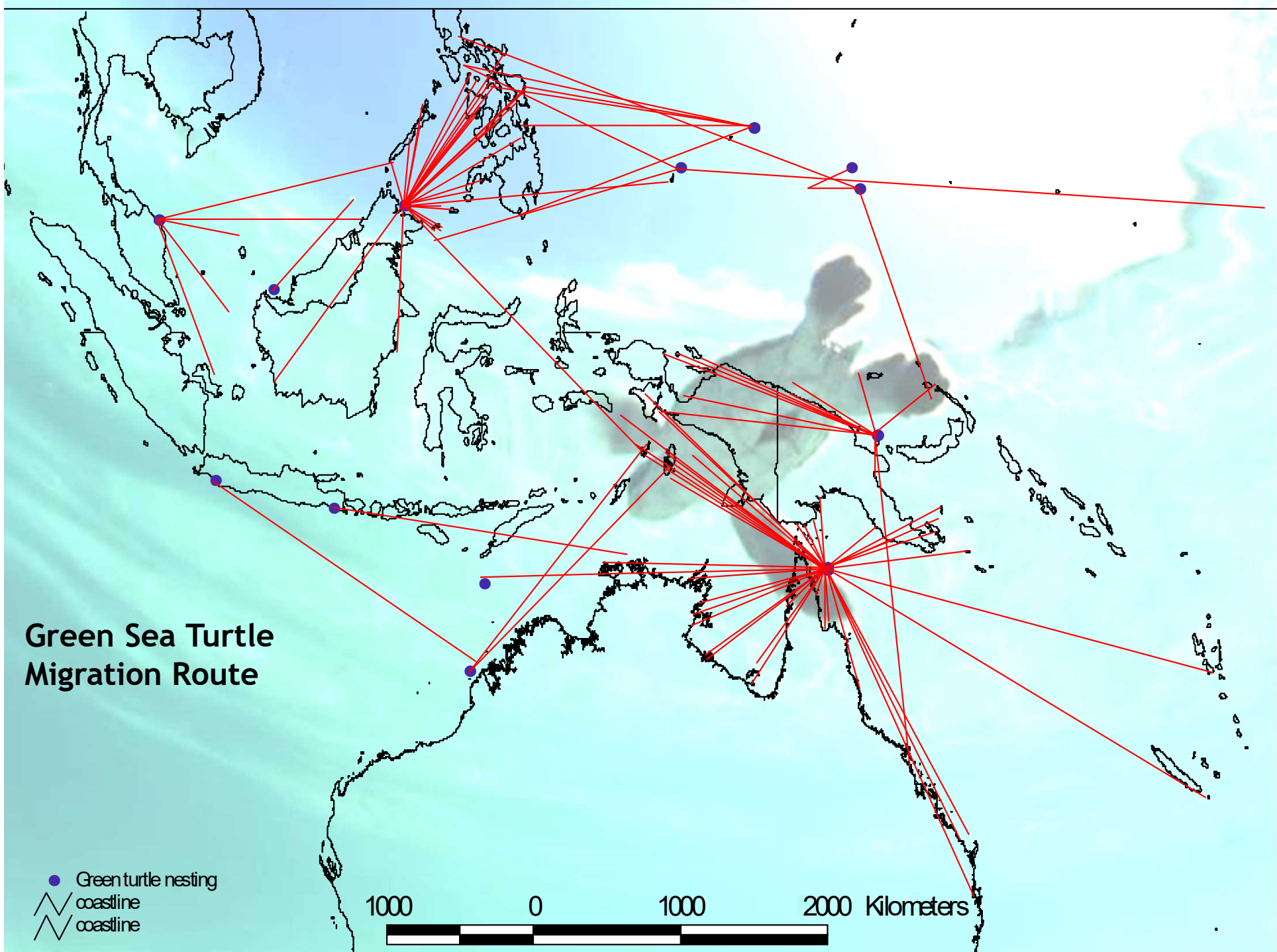
East Asian - Australasian Flyway

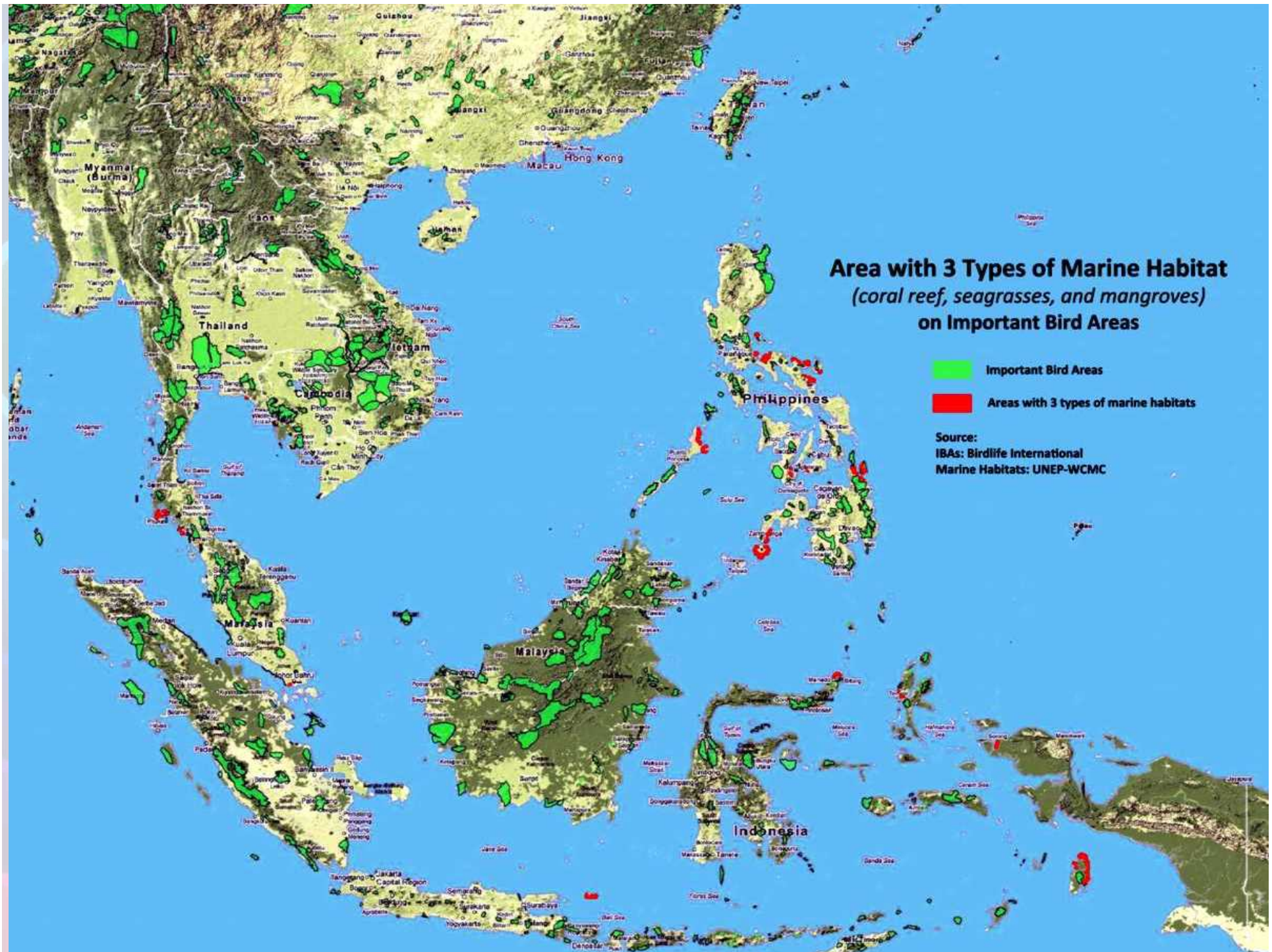


Connectivity

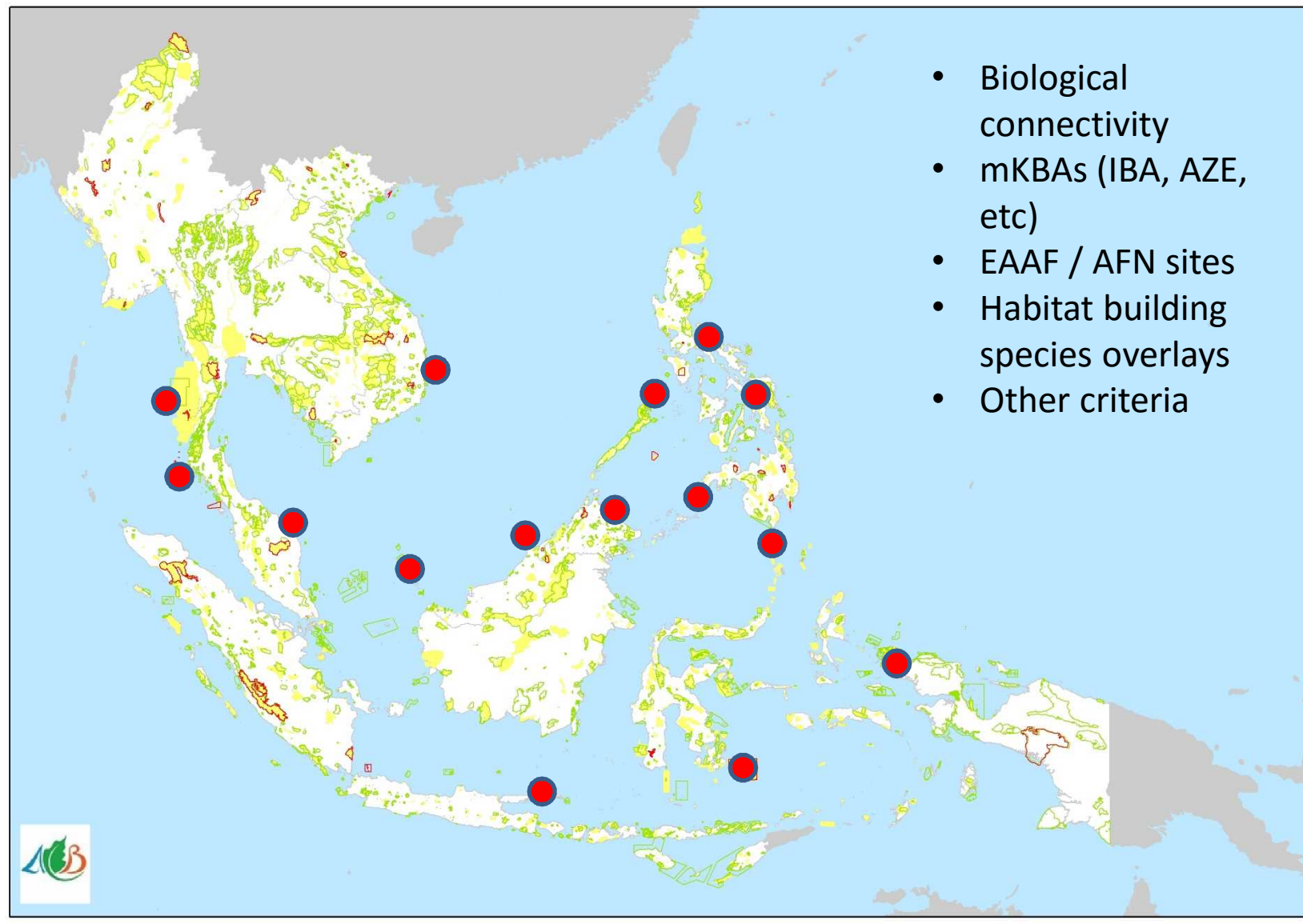
The ASEAN Flyway Network







Updated marine connectivity



STRATEGIC GOAL C:

To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity



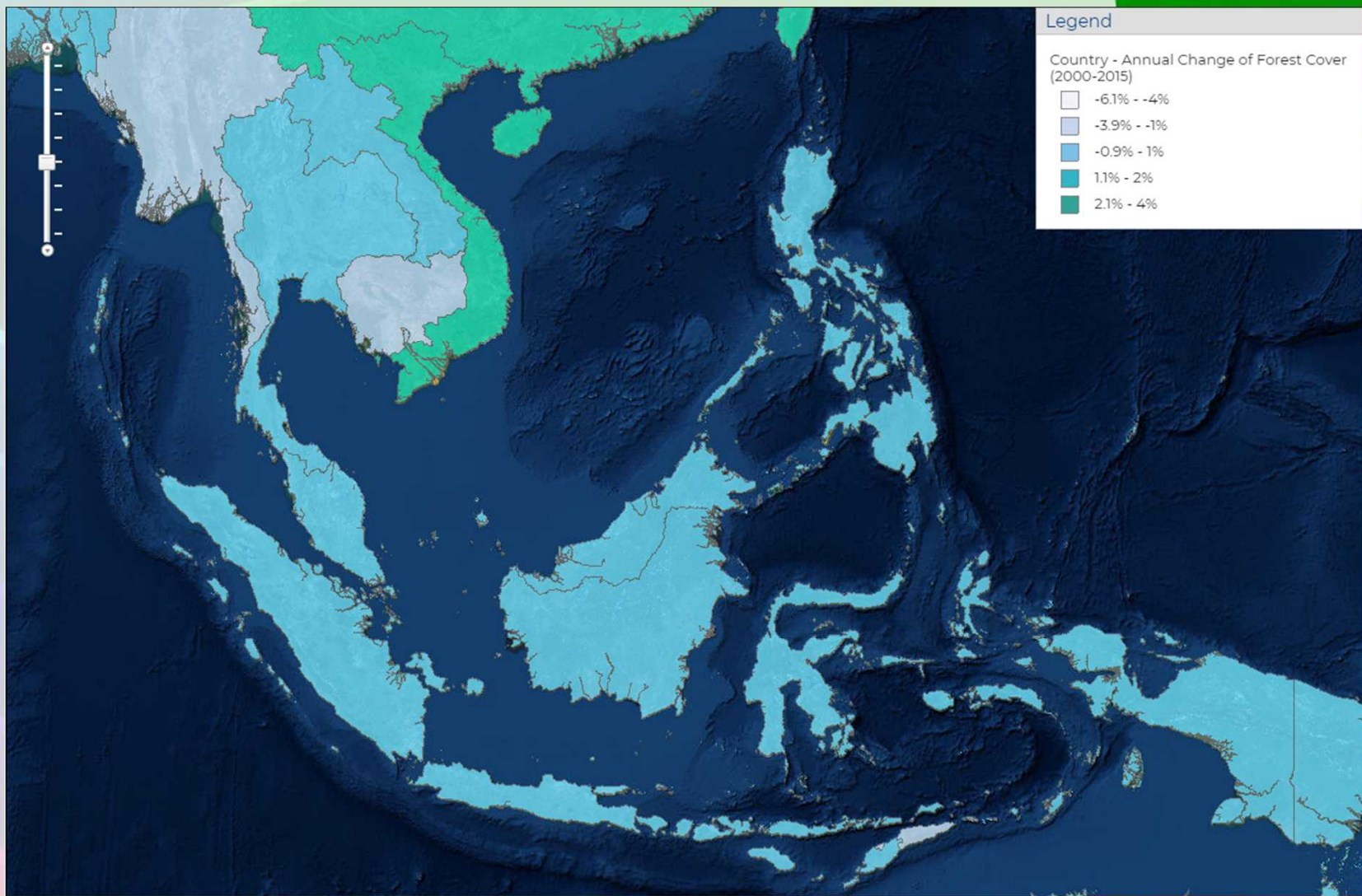
- As of 2019, AMS have collectively established protection for **17 percent of terrestrial, and 3.58 percent of coastal and marine areas** within their respective territorial jurisdictions.
- **Improved policies** on protected areas that are being implemented through management plans, programmes, and projects
- **Increased enforcement efforts and renewed commitments**
- **ASEAN remains vulnerable to rampant wildlife trafficking**, despite stringent regulatory and enforcement measures, and the dismantling of some criminal organisations.
- These issues are **complicated by habitat loss, pollution, and over-exploitation.**

What needs to be done? – documentation, NR reporting

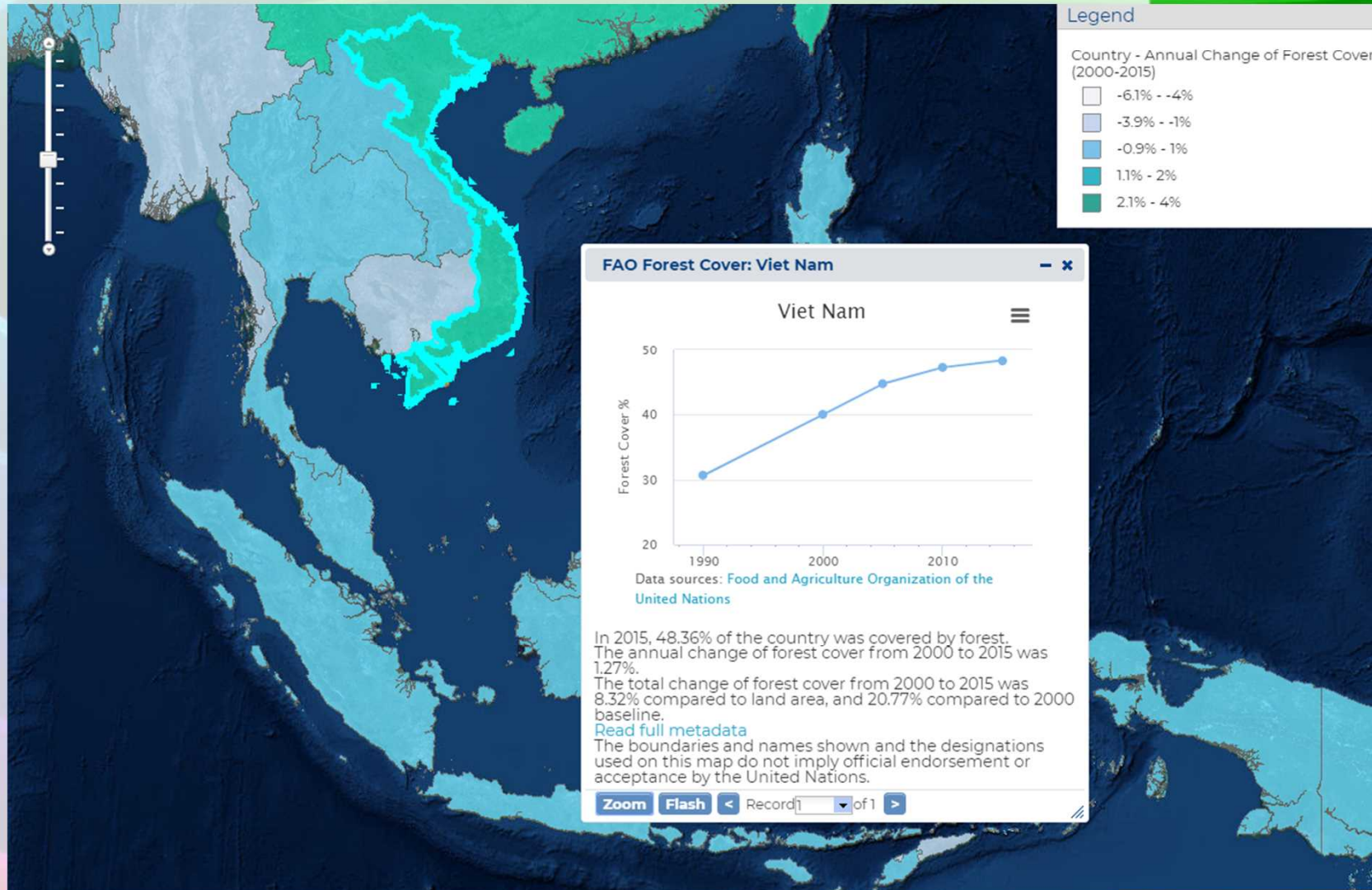
There is need to better document and consider outcomes of conservation actions in National Reports, including

- (a) conservation actions aligned with the **second part of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, which is to “manage their protected areas (PAs) effectively and equitably through ecologically representative and well-connected systems of PAs and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes”**, need to be better reflected in the national reports;
- (b) **conservation actions that cover representative examples of the diversity of habitats in the ASEAN region, together with the increase in the coverage and effective governance of marine protected areas**, particularly those that are important to the persistence of global marine biodiversity, and
- (c) **conservation partnerships** that are often organised among PA management, township leaders, local authorities, NGOs, and other stakeholders and their added value to Aichi Biodiversity Target 11.

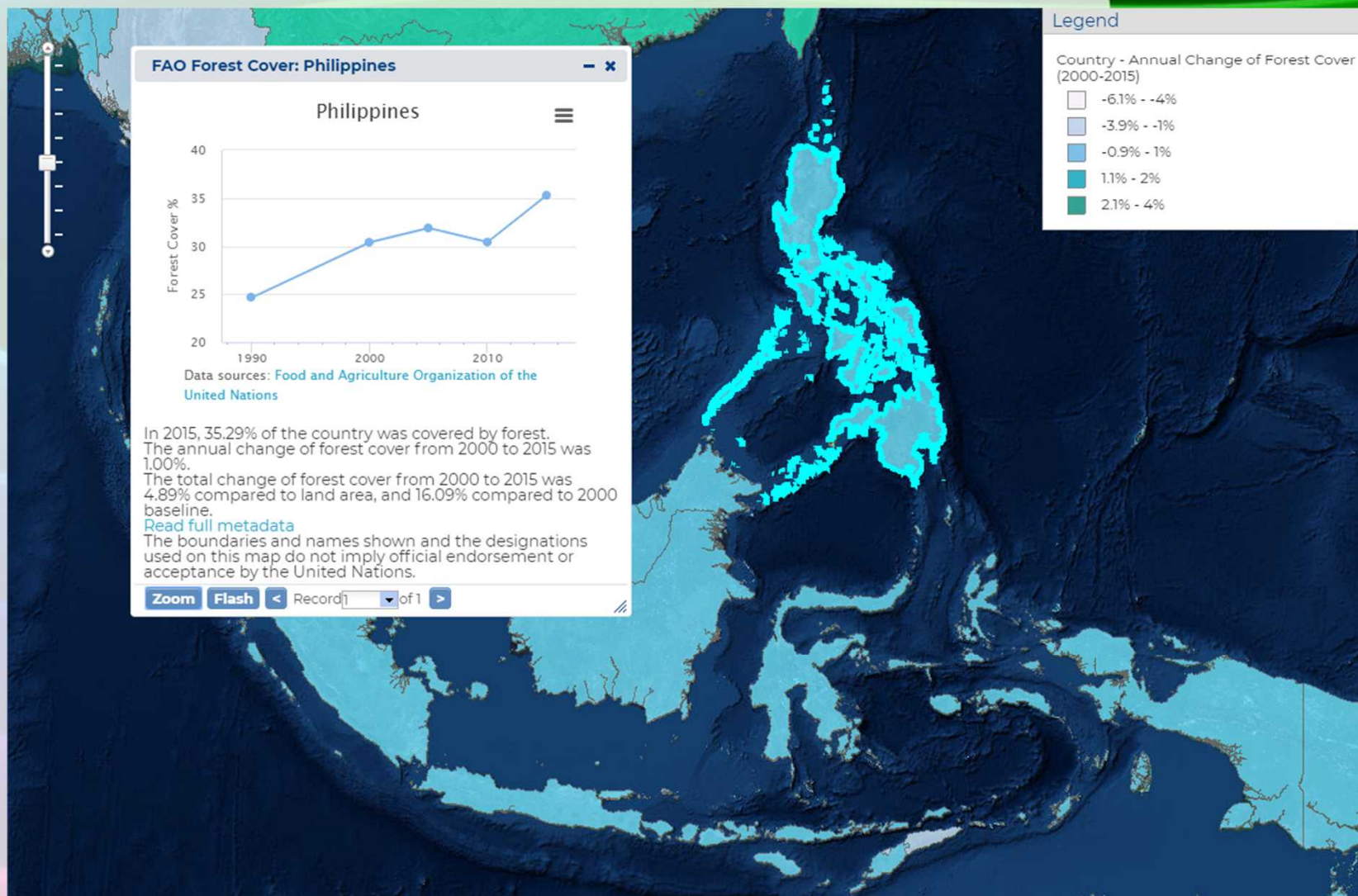
TARGET 5



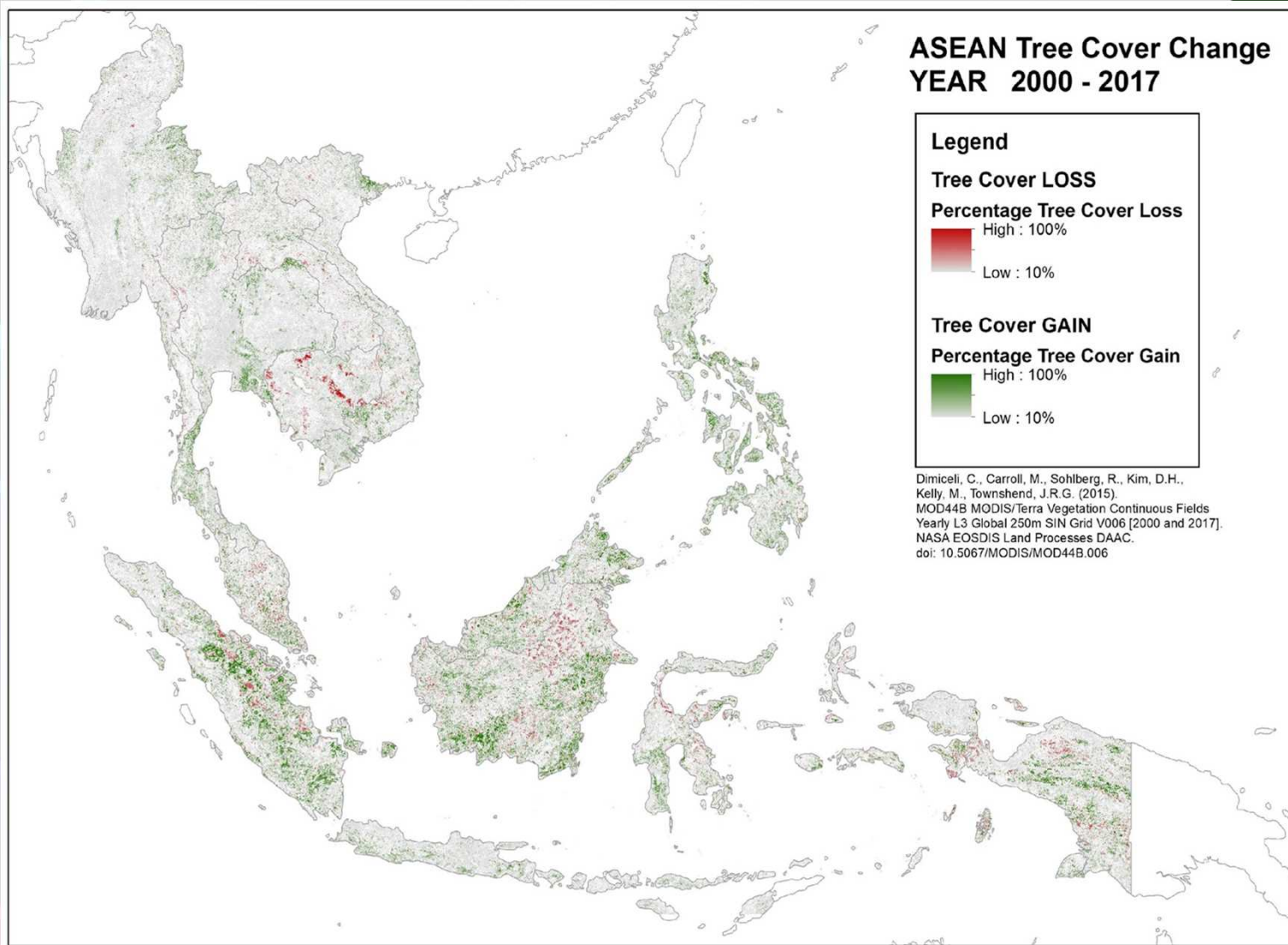
TARGET 5



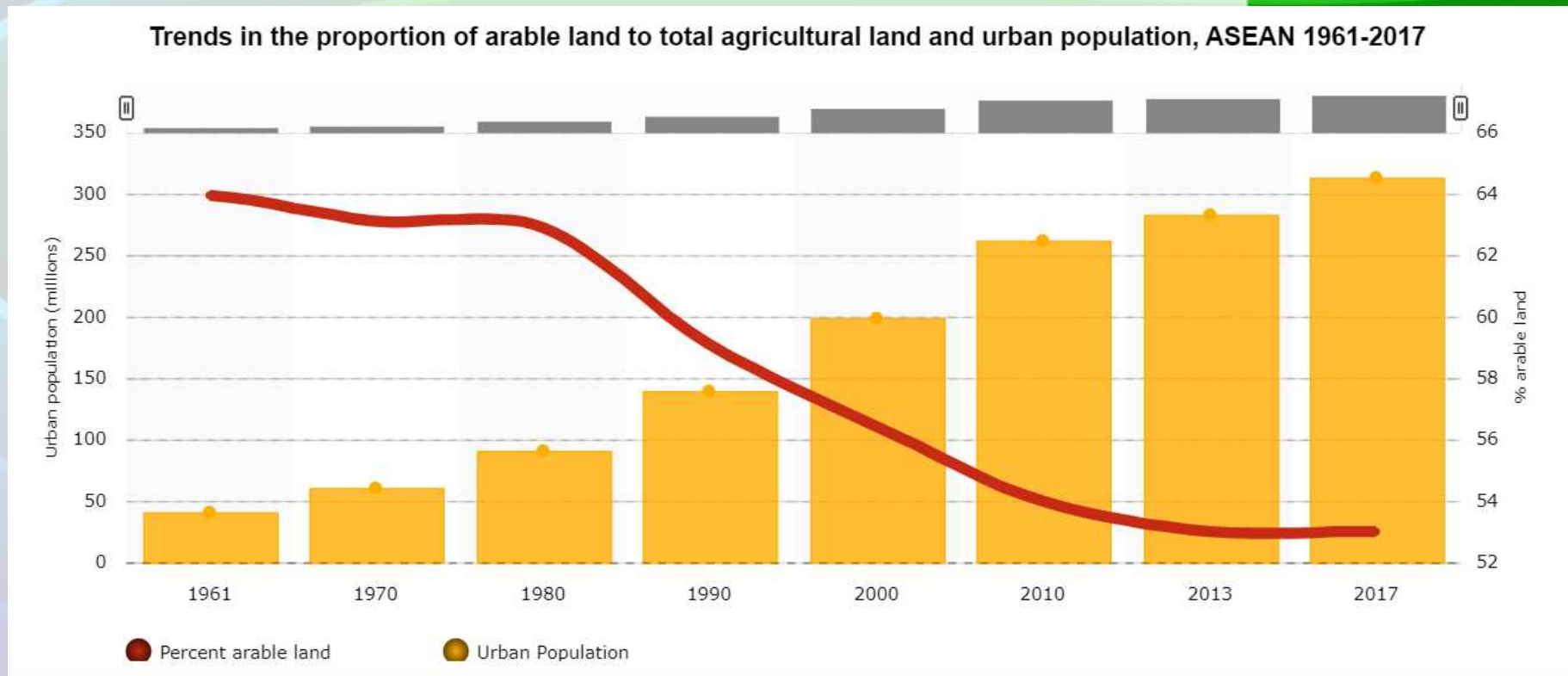
TARGET 5



ASEAN Tree Cover Change 2000 - 2017



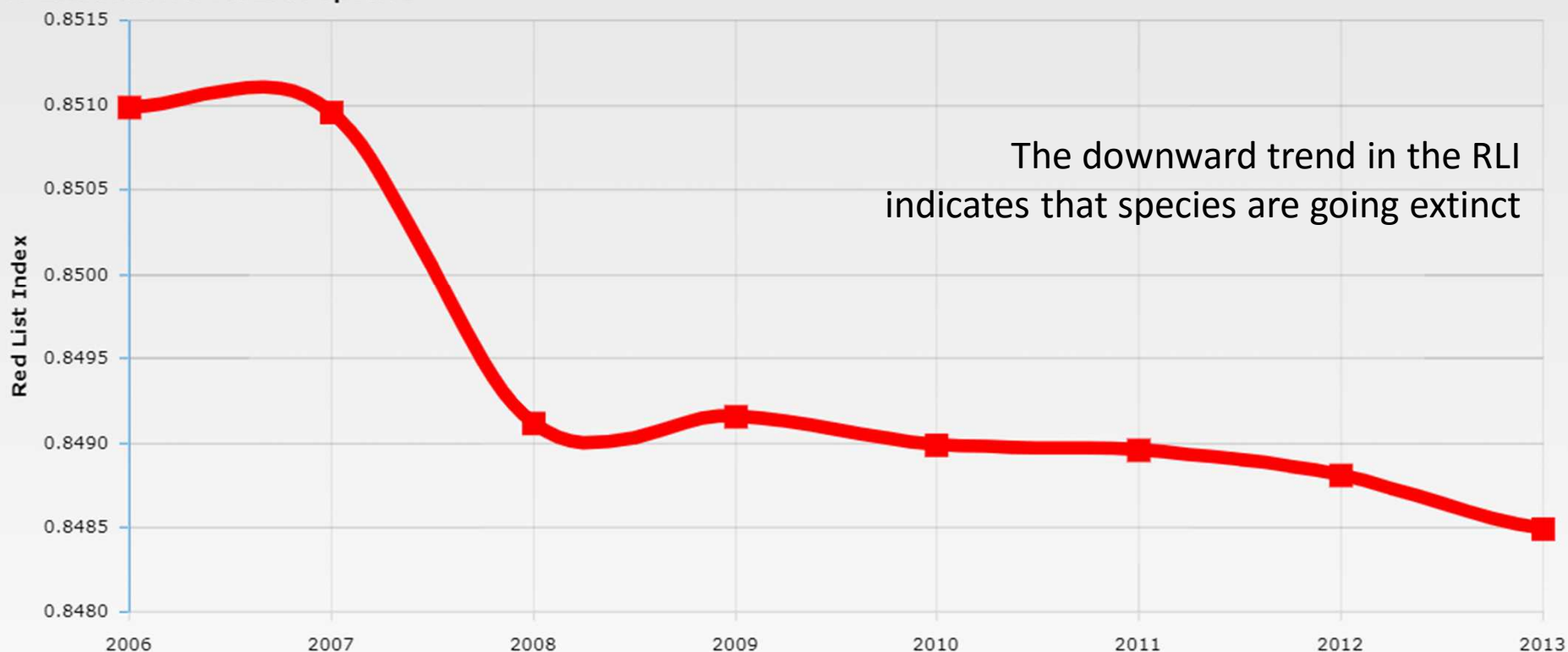
Target 7



Trends in the proportion of arable land to total agricultural land and urban population, ASEAN 1961-2013

Target 12

Red List Index for ASEAN Species



The Red List Index for ASEAN Species was calculated using the Red List Index Calculator provided by IUCN. The source of the species checklist, years of assessment and genuine status changes is the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species Website (version 2013.2) available at <http://www.iucnredlist.org>

Interpreting the RLI:

RLI values relate to the proportion of species expected to remain extant in the near future without conservation action

-An RLI value of 1.0 equates to all species being categorised as Least Concern, and hence that none are expected to go extinct in the near future.

-An RLI value of zero indicates that all species have gone Extinct

-A downwards trend in the graph line (i.e. decreasing RLI values) means that the expected rate of species extinctions is increasing i.e. that the rate of biodiversity loss is increasing

-An upward trend in the graph line (i.e. increasing RLI values) means that there is a decrease in expected future rate of species extinctions (i.e. a reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss)

-A horizontal graph line (i.e. unchanging RLI values) means that the expected rate of species extinctions is unchanged

-An upward trend in the graph line (i.e. increasing RLI values) means that there is a decrease in expected future rate of species extinctions (i.e. a reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss)

What needs to be done?

- **Address gaps in communication capacity, policy support, and enforcement of wildlife policies in PAs.**
- **Generate active participation of local communities in biodiversity conservation and protected area management**
- **Build capacity to sustainably manage protected areas**
- **Consider climate change adaptation, such as the conservation and rehabilitation of habitats susceptible to extreme weather conditions.**
- **Improve governance and management planning, including legislation and policy support**

What needs to be done?

- **Provide guidelines and framework to encourage participation of key stakeholders of protected areas.**
- **Recognise internationally-accepted standards for protected area management**
- **Adopt the Green List Standard developed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to guide conservation outcomes in good governance, sound design and planning, and effective management.**
- **Capitalise on good practices that can be modified and enhanced to conform to specific site conditions**



Thank You

chm.aseanbiodiversity.org