Data Sharing and Integration in the ASEAN Region

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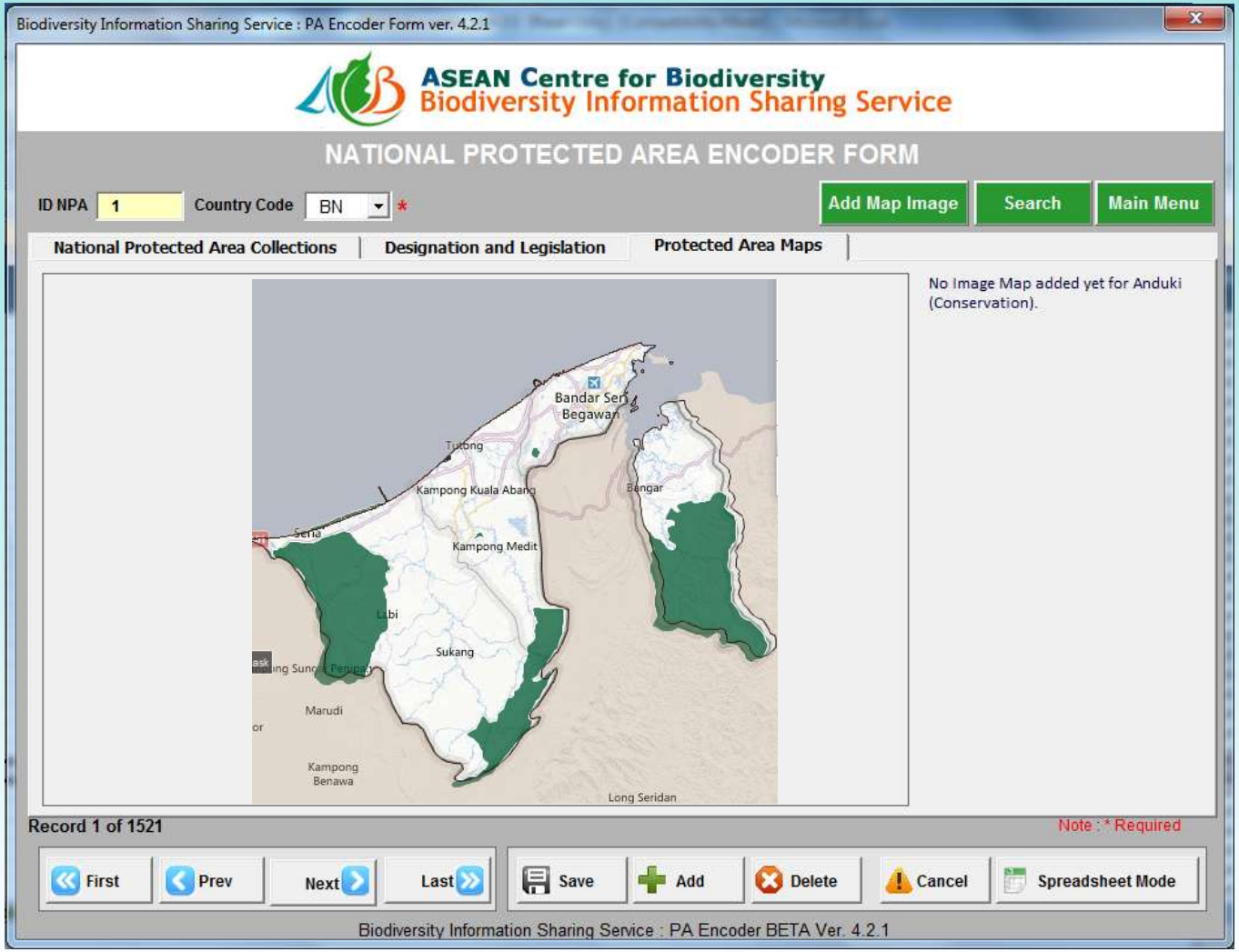
OUTLINE

- Types of Data
- Data and skills sharing mechanisms
  - CHM Stakeholders meeting and capacity building
  - Use of GBIF facility
  - Agreements
- Integrating data
  - at the National CHM Level
  - at the regional CHM level
- Recent innovations
  - 5NR Report Generator
- Future prospects
  - User defined analysis
  - Monitoring progress towards meeting the Aichi targets

Data types: SPECIES

- Species data in DWC format
  - Taxonomic classification
  - Threat Status
  - Growth parameters
  - Collecting Event
  - Common Name/s
  - Synonyms
  - Locality
  - Image

Data types: Protected Areas



- National Protected Area Information
- Designation and Legislation
- Protected Area Maps

Data and Skills Sharing Mechanisms: National CHMs

AMS CHM Websites

- Brunei Darussalam
- Cambodia
- Lao PDR
- Indonesia
- Malaysia
- Myanmar
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Thailand
- Viet Nam

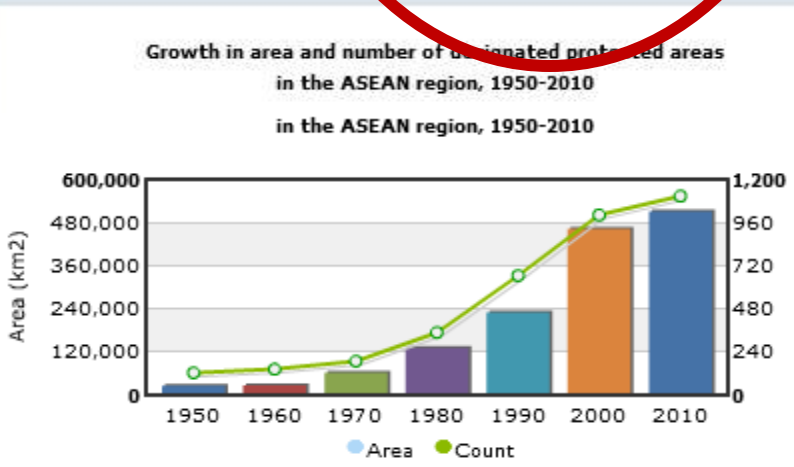
- Biodiversity in the ASEAN Region
- Priority Areas for Conservation
- Priority Areas for Conservation
- Biodiversity Conservation Initiatives
- Improving Capacities for Biodiversity Conservation
- Who's Who in ASEAN Biodiversity
- Biodiversity Resources

ASEAN Biodiversity Assessment

- Ecosystems
- Ecosystems
- Drivers of Biodiversity Loss in the ASEAN Region

Regional Analyses

- Graphs and Trends
- Map Overlays
- Specia Reports
- Moving Towards the Aichi Targets



Data and Skills Sharing Mechanisms: GBIF

And through formal and informal collaborations:
FishBase, Birdlife, GBIF, UP, UNEP-WCMC

Integrating data at the National Level

Current Inventory of Species in Brunei Darussalam

Taxa	Number of Species	Number of Threathened Species
Vertebrates		
Amphibians	55	4
Birds	344	14
Fishes	360	7
Mammals	148	31
Reptiles	5	0
Invertebrates		
Coelenterates	215	0
Crustaceans	57	0
Insects	4	0
Molluscs	305	0
Plants		
Plants	191	100
TOTAL	**1684**	**156**

Current Inventory of Species in Timor Leste

Taxa	Number of Species	Number of Threathened Species
Vertebrates		
Amphibians	0	0
Birds	4	0
Fishes	196	5
Mammals	26	4
Reptiles	2	2
Invertebrates		
Coelenterates	1	0
Crustaceans	43	0
Insects	0	0
Molluscs	150	0
Plants		
Plants	0	0
TOTAL	**422**	**11**

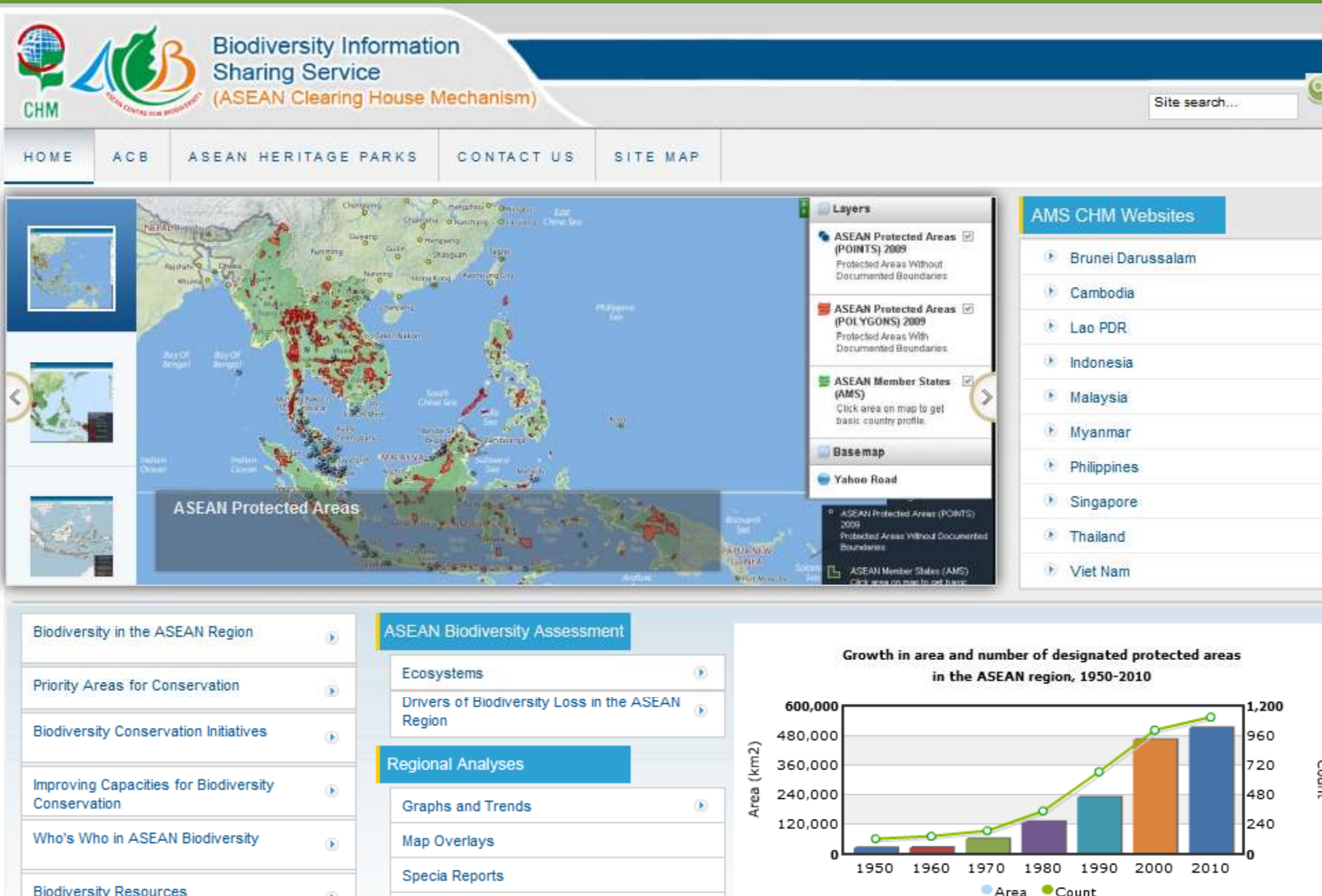
Assessed Species Summary in (Brunei Darussalam)

Taxonomic Group	Endemic	Native	Threatened		
			Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
Fish	95	318	0	4	8
Mammals	0	0	2	7	22
Birds	0	0	0	2	12
Reptiles	0	0	0	0	0
Amphibians	0	0	0	1	3
Insects	0	0	0	0	0
Crustaceans	0	0	0	0	0
Molluscs	0	0	0	0	0
Plants	0	0	39	24	37

Assessed Species Summary in (Philippines)

Taxonomic Group	Endemic	Native	Threatened		
			Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
Fish	221	2977	22	10	61
Mammals	96	5	2	10	12
Birds	1	0	11	10	37
Reptiles	0	0	0	0	0
Amphibians	0	0	1	14	32
Insects	0	0	0	0	0
Crustaceans	0	0	0	0	0
Molluscs	0	0	0	0	0
Plants	0	0	34	21	83

Integrating data: chm.aseanbiodiversity.org



Integrating data at the regional level

Integrating data at the regional level

ASEAN Biodiversity Assessment

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- Drivers of Biodiversity Loss in the ASEAN Region

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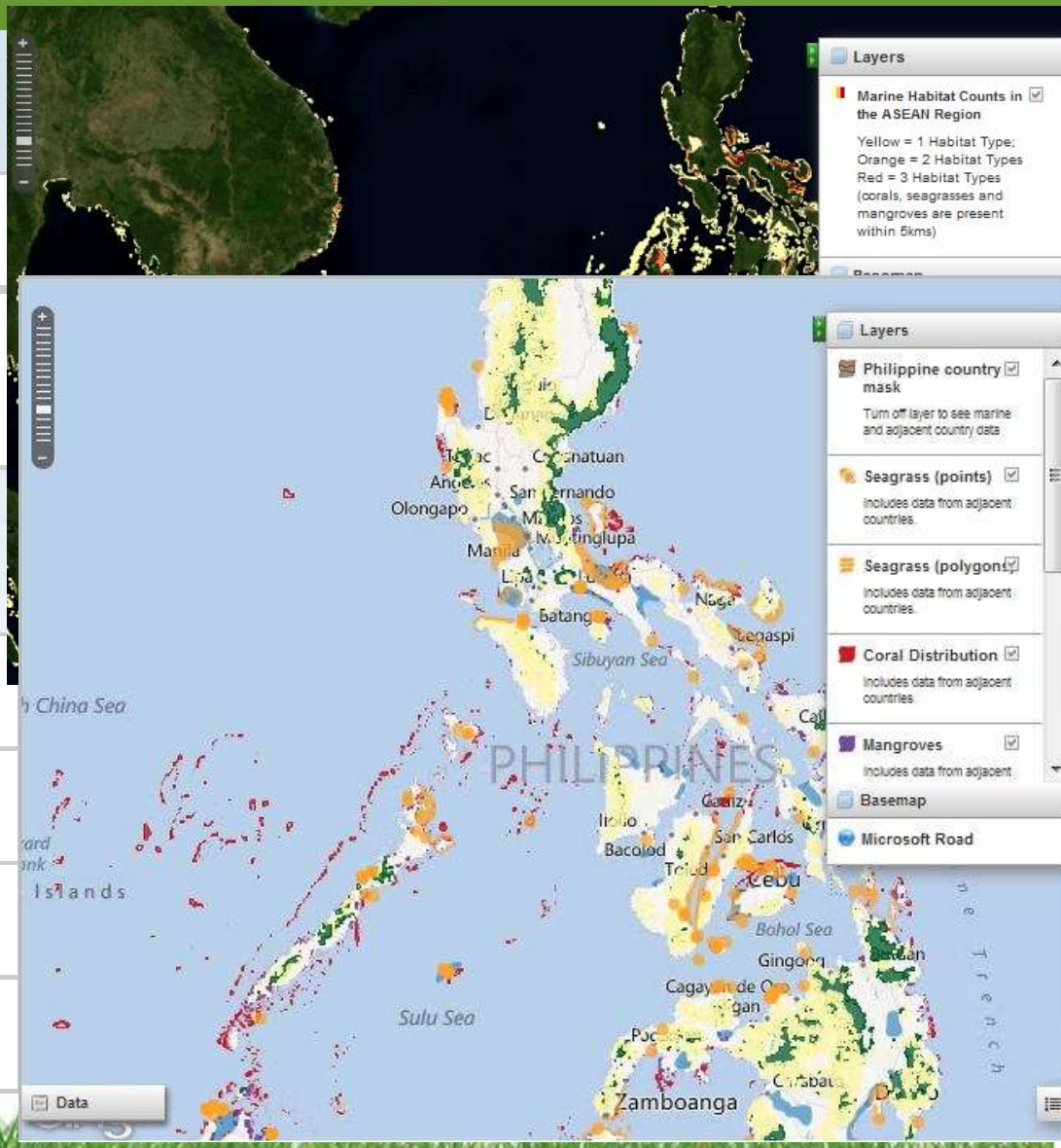
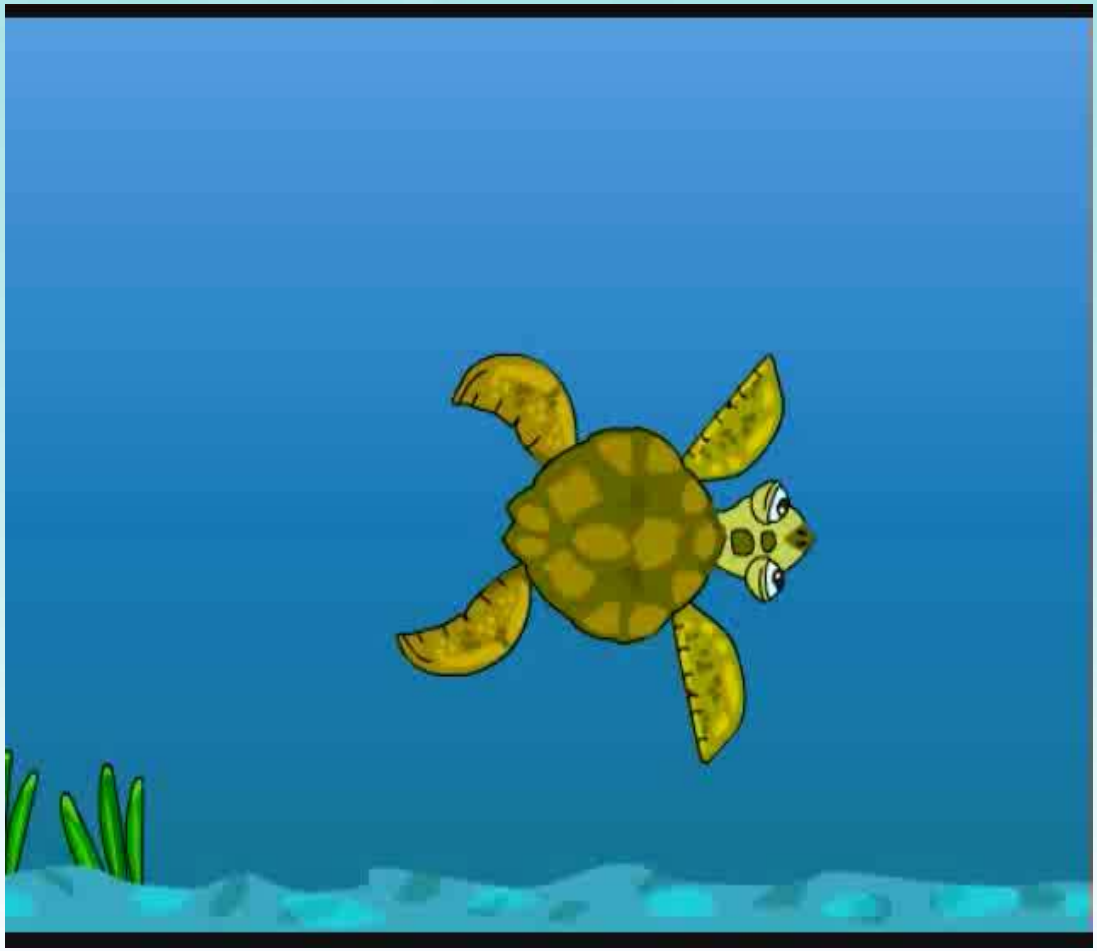


Integrating data for non-technical audiences



Knowledge Products

Integrating data for non-technical audiences

ASEAN CENTRE FOR BIODIVERSITY

Knowledge Products

Recent Innovations

Temporary url: http://122.54.75.181/templates/regionalchm/5nr/log.php

Draft 5nr MEA Report for Philippines

Title : Test 5NR Report
Country : Philippines
Encoder : BIM Administrator
Date Published : 2012-09-27

Main Report

Part I: An Update on Biodiversity Status, Trends and Threats and Implications for Human Well-Being

Q1: Why is biodiversity important for your country? Please elaborate on the importance of biodiversity by highlighting contributions of biodiversity and related ecosystem services to human well-being and socio-economic development, using information from completed and ongoing biodiversity assessments or studies. Where possible provide estimates of economic, social and cultural values (the economic value can be presented in monetary terms or, for example, in numbers of people supported). Also highlight a few examples of exceptional biodiversity and ecosystems in the country.

This is a test _ 09_27_2012 (01)[1]

Q2: What major changes have taken place in the status and trends of biodiversity in your country? Focus on changes that have occurred, or that have become known, since the fourth or last national report was prepared. The analysis or synthesis should provide a succinct overview of biodiversity status, trends and threats sufficient to inform decision-makers, rather then an exhaustive assessment of these issues. There is no need to repeat detailed descriptions of your country's biodiversity that were provided in the fourth or previous national reports. However, countries that have not presented a comprehensive analysis of the status and trends of biodiversity in their previous reports could do so in this report. Where possible, show changes in biodiversity or other trends over time and use quantitative indicators (with technical details of the indicators provided in an annex). Also draw upon expert qualitative assessments. Illustrate trends with charts, graphs, figures and tables. Where possible, analyze how actions taken (i.e., actions described in part II) have resulted in changes in biodiversity. Use case-studies to illustrate general points. The case-studies should demonstrate significant reductions in the loss of biodiversity (or a specific component) within a defined scale, and a clear rationale of how this is linked to the actions taken. The case will be most useful if it contains lessons that are more widely applicable.

This is a test _ 09_27_2012 (02)

Q3: What are the main threats to biodiversity? (Or, what are the main causes of the negative charges described in the answer to question two?). For the main biomes and/or components of biodiversity, describe the main direct drivers of biodiversity loss (pressures) and the main indirect drivers (underlying causes) and relate these to the relevant economic sectors. Be specific about the direct drivers (e.g., "dynamite fishing", "coastal development"), but also categorize them (habitat change, climate change, overexploitation, invasive species, pollution), with some detailed analysis.

Q4: What are the impacts of the changes in biodiversity for ecosystem services and the socio-economic and cultural implications of these impacts? Describe the impacts of declining biodiversity and ecosystems on human well-being, livelihood, poverty reduction, etc. Consider all relevant and significant ecosystem goods and services.

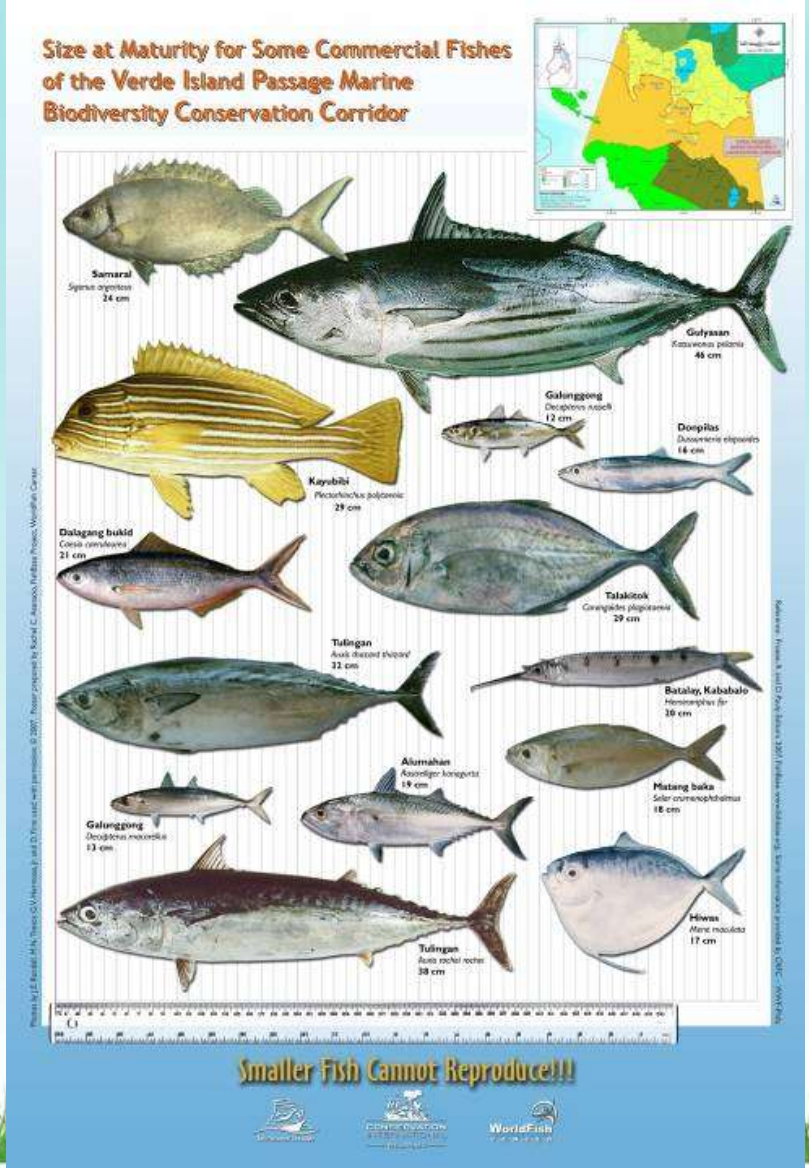
Optional question: What are possible future changes for biodiversity and their impacts? Describe plausible future scenarios for biodiversity in terms of underlying causes, pressures, impacts on biodiversity and implications for human well-being. For example, compare what might happen under "business as usual" policies with what might happen with greater investment in biodiversity and

Future Prospects

Enable a user-generated poster to inform the size selection of commercially important fish species to avoid population over fishing

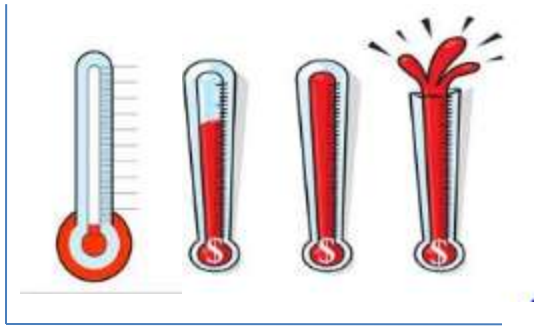
Target Audiences:

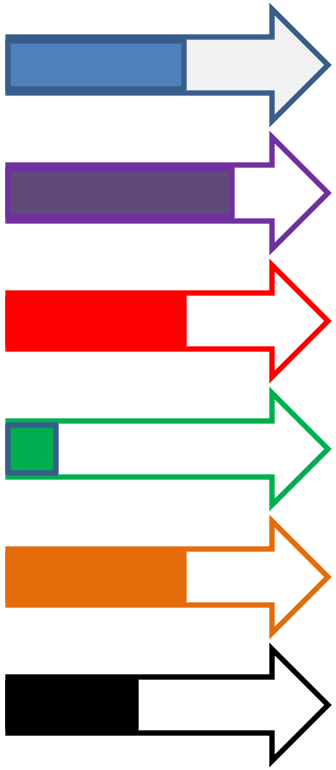
- Fishers
- Middle Men
- Grocery Operators
- Consumers



Future Prospects

Concept: Development of visual tools for monitoring progress towards meeting the Aichi targets





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Partnering with ACB

Possible Objectives	Implementation	Target Parners
Data organization at the local level	Orientation / Training	CHM Implementation Community
CHM Development	Technical Support	CHM Focal Points; CHM Implementation Community
Data Sharing for research / Policy Preparation	MOU / MOA	Academe / Government Organizations
5 NR Preparation	Orientation / Training on the use of the 5NR report generator; Stakeholder meetings facilitation	Government Focal Points; Assisting NGOs
KM Products Development	Collaborative Design, Design Execution of KM products: videos, etc.	NGOs, GOs, Educational Organizations / Groups

Thank You

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