

ASEAN Biodiversity OUTLOOK

- 
- A map of Southeast Asia is visible in the background, showing the outlines of Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and the Philippines. The map is colored in shades of green and yellow, with blue lines indicating the Indian Ocean, South China Sea, Philippine Sea, Java Sea, Banda Sea, Arafura Sea, and Timor Sea. Labels for these regions and seas are placed around the map.
- **ACB is an intergovernmental regional centre established to facilitate regional and global cooperation on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.**
 - **Scientific Oversight from the**
 - **ASEAN Working Group on Nature Conservation and Biodiversity**
 - **The Governing Board**
 - **ASEAN Working Group on Coastal and Marine Ecosystems**
 - **ACB is hosted by the Government of the Philippines.**



**ASEAN CENTRE
FOR BIODIVERSITY**



ACB



ASEAN

CENTRE FOR BIODIVERSITY

**Conserve Biodiversity,
Save Humanity!**



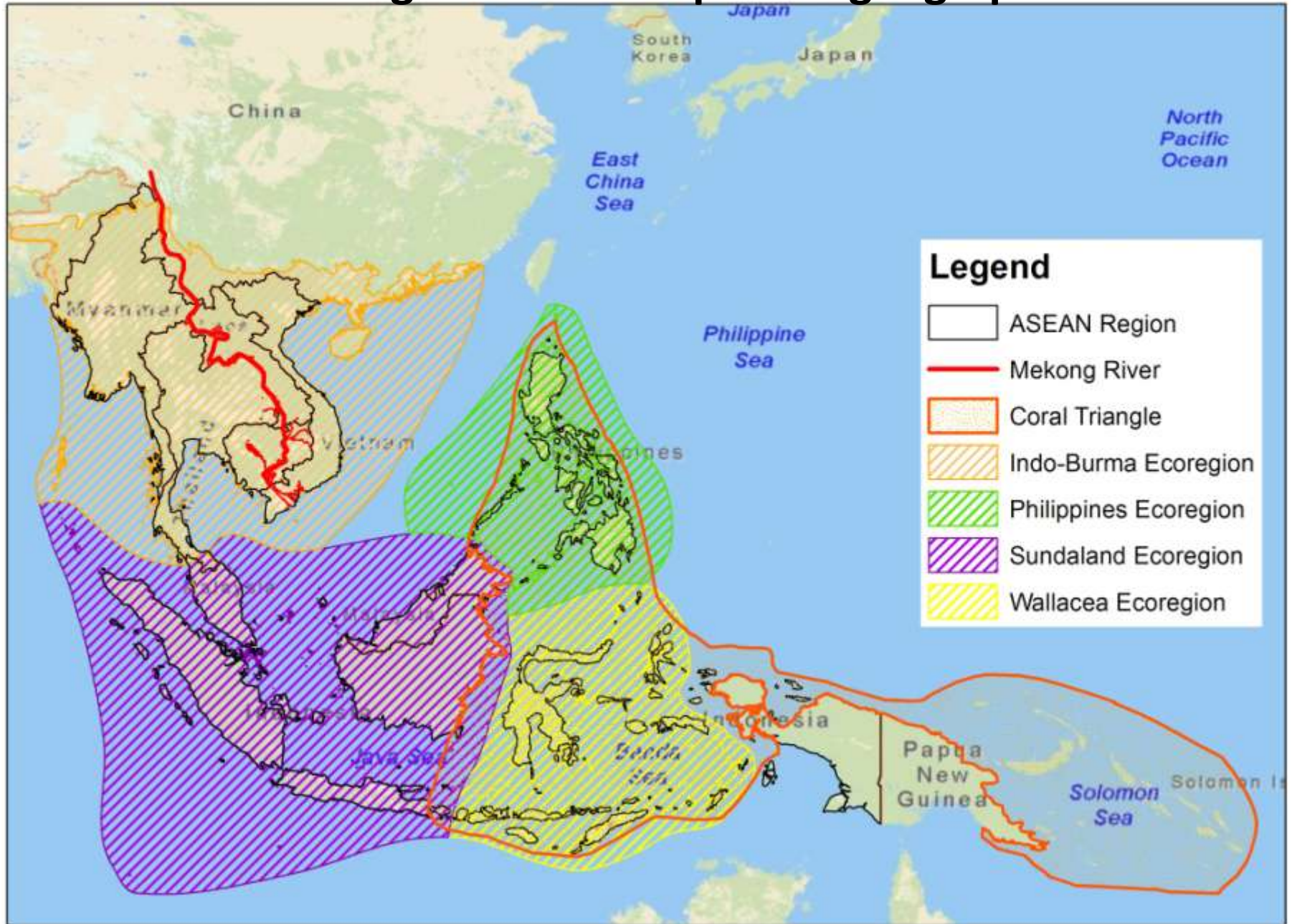
Outline

Biodiversity
Resources

Threats to
Biodiversity in
the ASEAN
Region

ASEAN
Initiatives

The ASEAN Region hosts unique bio-geographic units

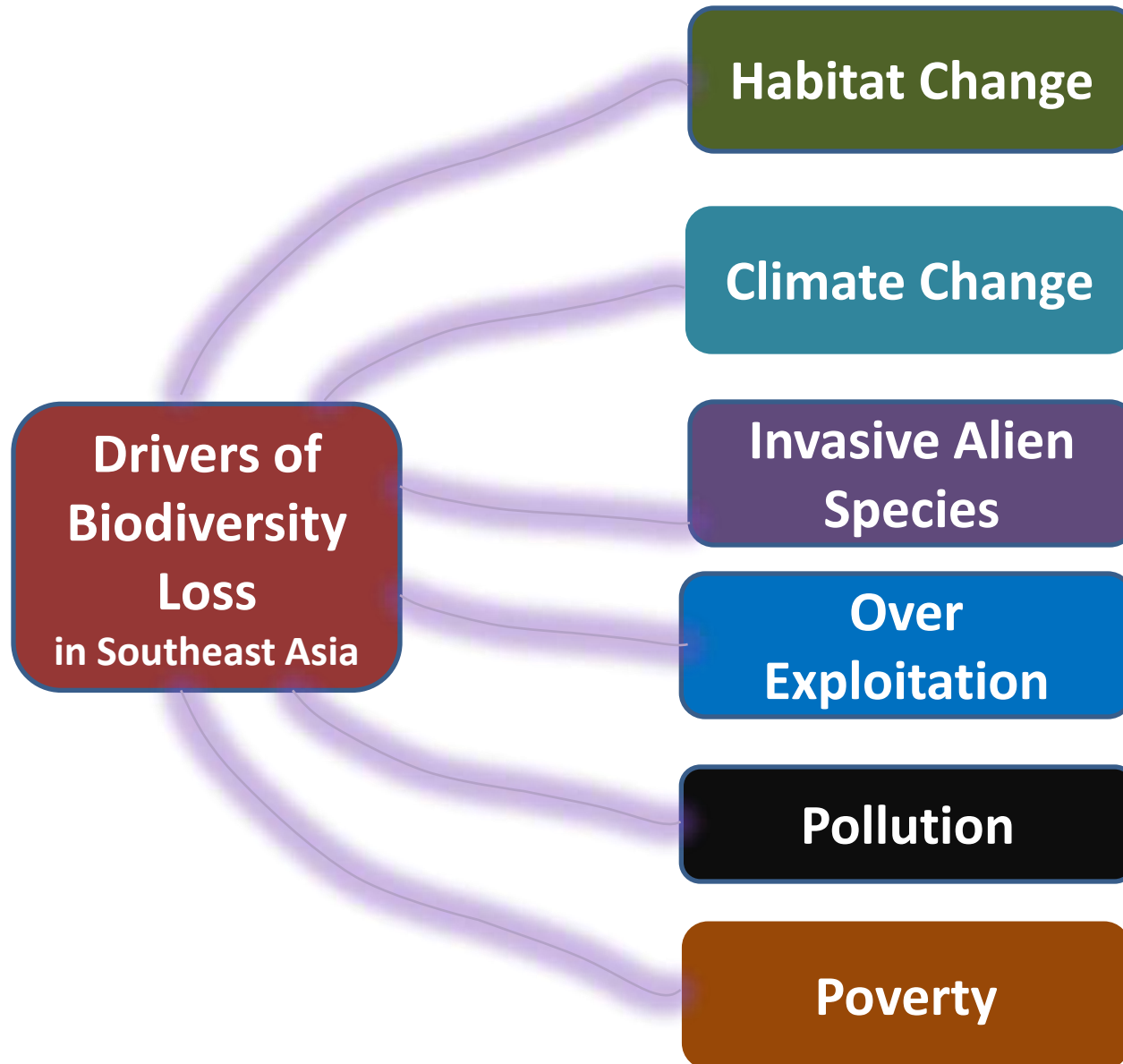


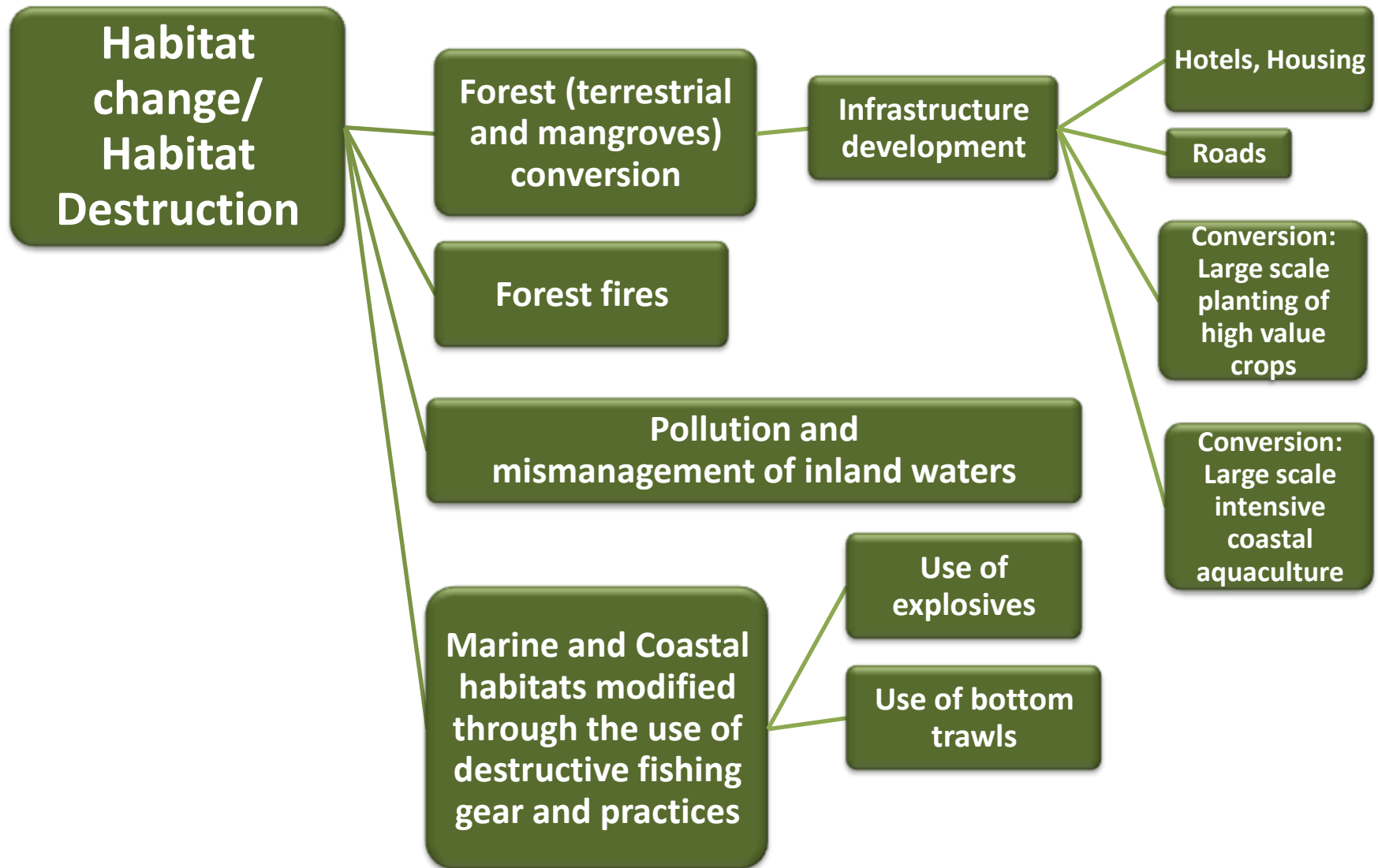
Ecosystems

Ecosystems	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
Agriculture	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Dry and Sub-humid land						✓				✓
Forest	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Inland Waters	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Island			✓		✓		✓			
Marine and Coastal	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mountain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: Fourth National Reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity

Drivers of Biodiversity Loss In Southeast Asia





Climate Change

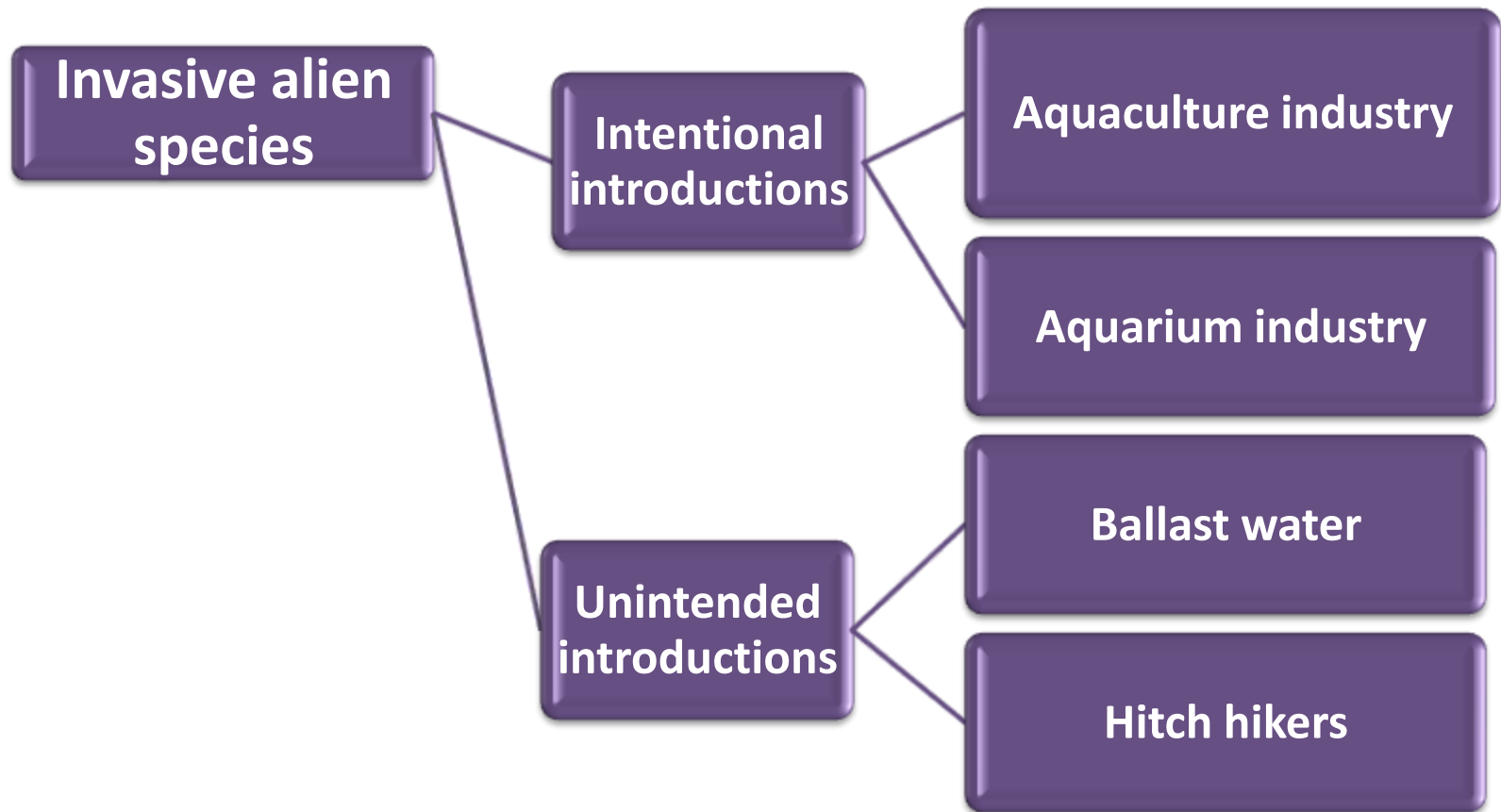
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graph LR; A[Climate Change] --- B[Temperature Increase]; A --- C[Variability in precipitation]; A --- D[Sea Level Rise]; A --- E[Ocean acidification];
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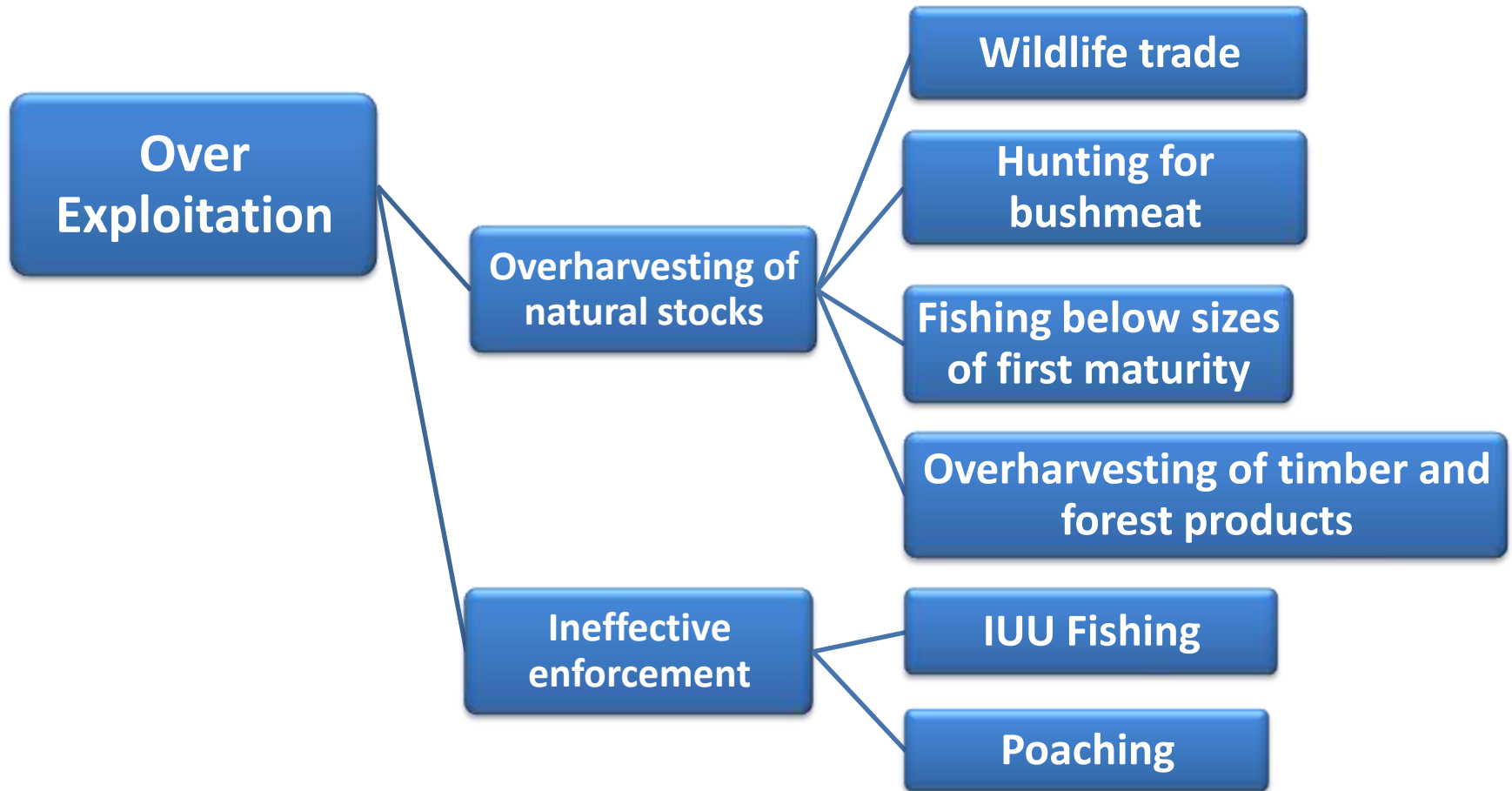
Temperature Increase

**Variability in
precipitation**

Sea Level Rise

Ocean acidification





The growing population's dependence on timber, fuel wood, and other forest products, as well the conversion of forests into agricultural and industrial lands, are taking their toll on the region's forests. Already, Southeast Asian countries had lost a total of 555,587 square kilometers of forests between 1980 and 2007.

Pollution

```
graph LR; Pollution --> Industrial_waste[Industrial waste]; Pollution --> Domestic_waste[Domestic waste]; Pollution --> Agriculture; Pollution --> Increase_in_CO2[Increase in CO2]; Agriculture --> Livestock_waste[Livestock waste]; Agriculture --> Insecticide_fertilizer_run_off[Insecticide/fertilizer run-off]; Increase_in_CO2 --> Climate_change[Climate change];
```

Industrial waste

Domestic waste

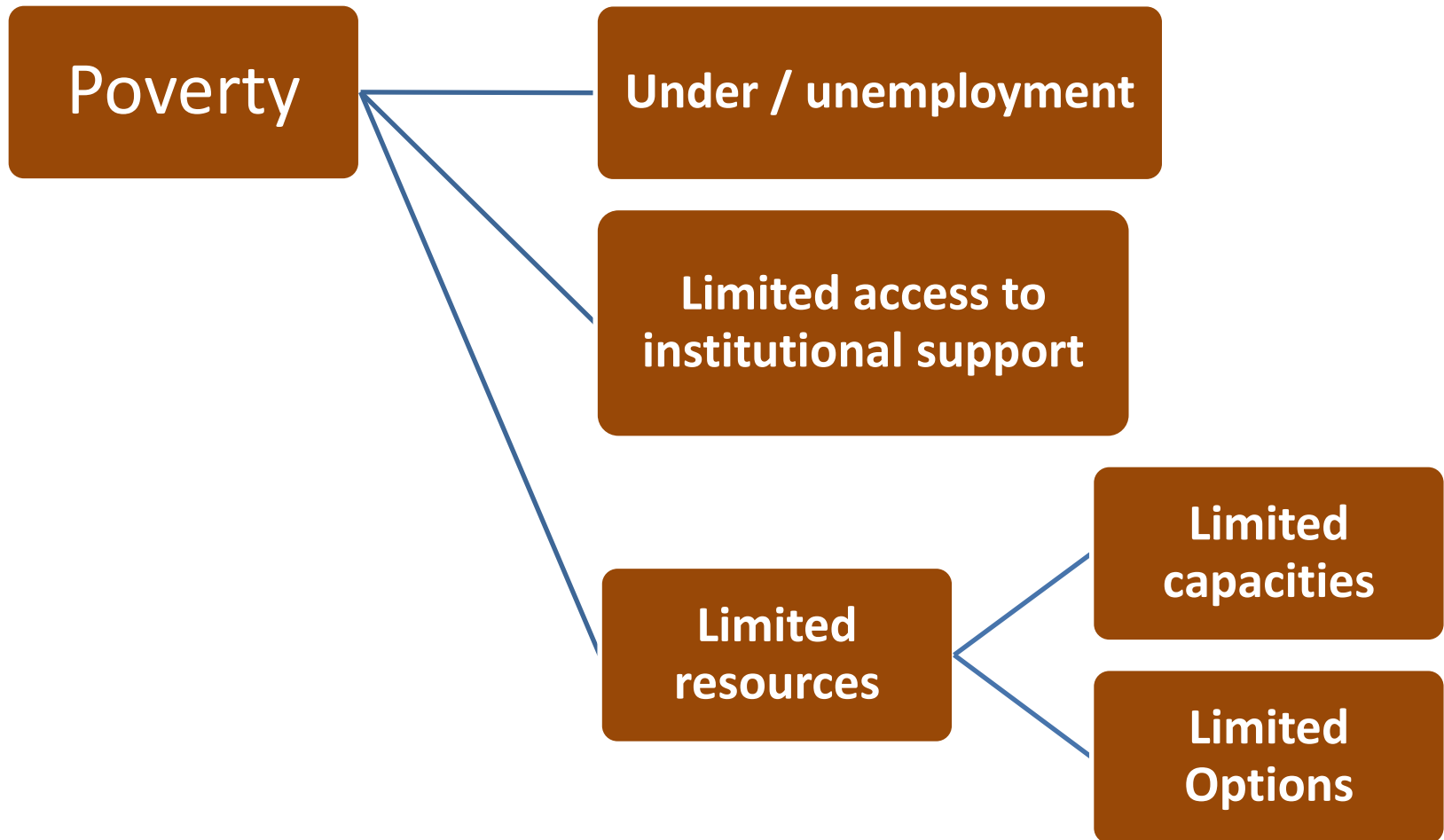
Livestock waste

Agriculture

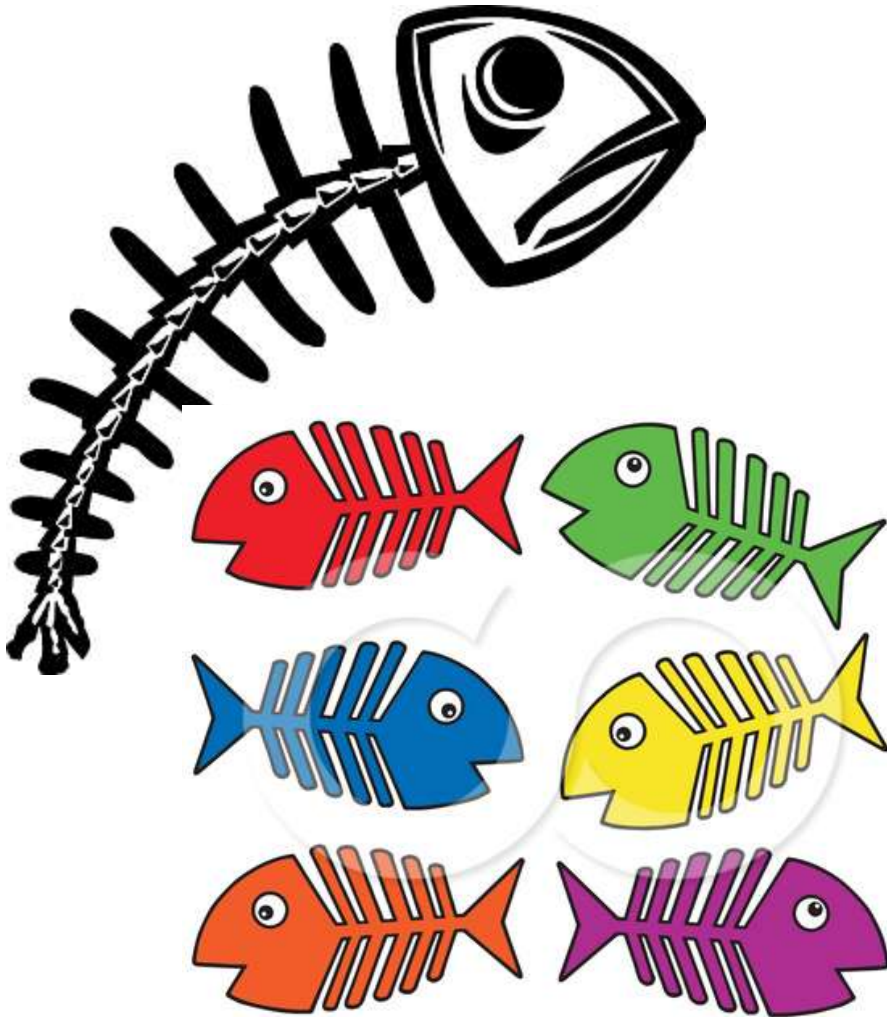
**Insecticide/
fertilizer run-off**

Increase in CO₂

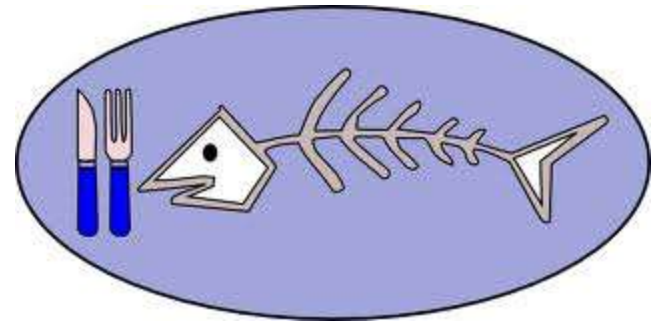
Climate change



Impacts of threats



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Summary of threatened species by country

Species Group	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
<i>Vertebrates</i>										
Fish	8	28	138	23	56	31	63	25	71	45
Mammals	35	37	185	45	70	45	39	12	57	54
Birds	16	23	114	21	42	40	67	14	45	37
Reptiles	5	12	27	11	21	22	35	4	22	27
Amphibians	3	3	32	5	47	0	48	0	4	16
<i>Invertebrates</i>										
Insects	1	0	40	0	5	1	28	2	5	1
Crustaceans	0	0	14	3	32	2	4	3	19	4
Molluscs	0	0	1	0	30	0	1	0	0	0
Coelenterates	0	1	3	0	3	0	1	2	2	1
<i>Plants</i>										
Trees and Shrubs	94	29	353	17	647	33	172	54	76	118
Other flowering plants	4	0	27	0	21	0	35	1	2	0
Mosses and liverworts	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Conifers	1	0	6	3	15	4	5	0	2	13
Cycads	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	6	16
TOTAL THREATENED (CR+EN+VU)	167	135	940	129	992	179	501	117	311	332

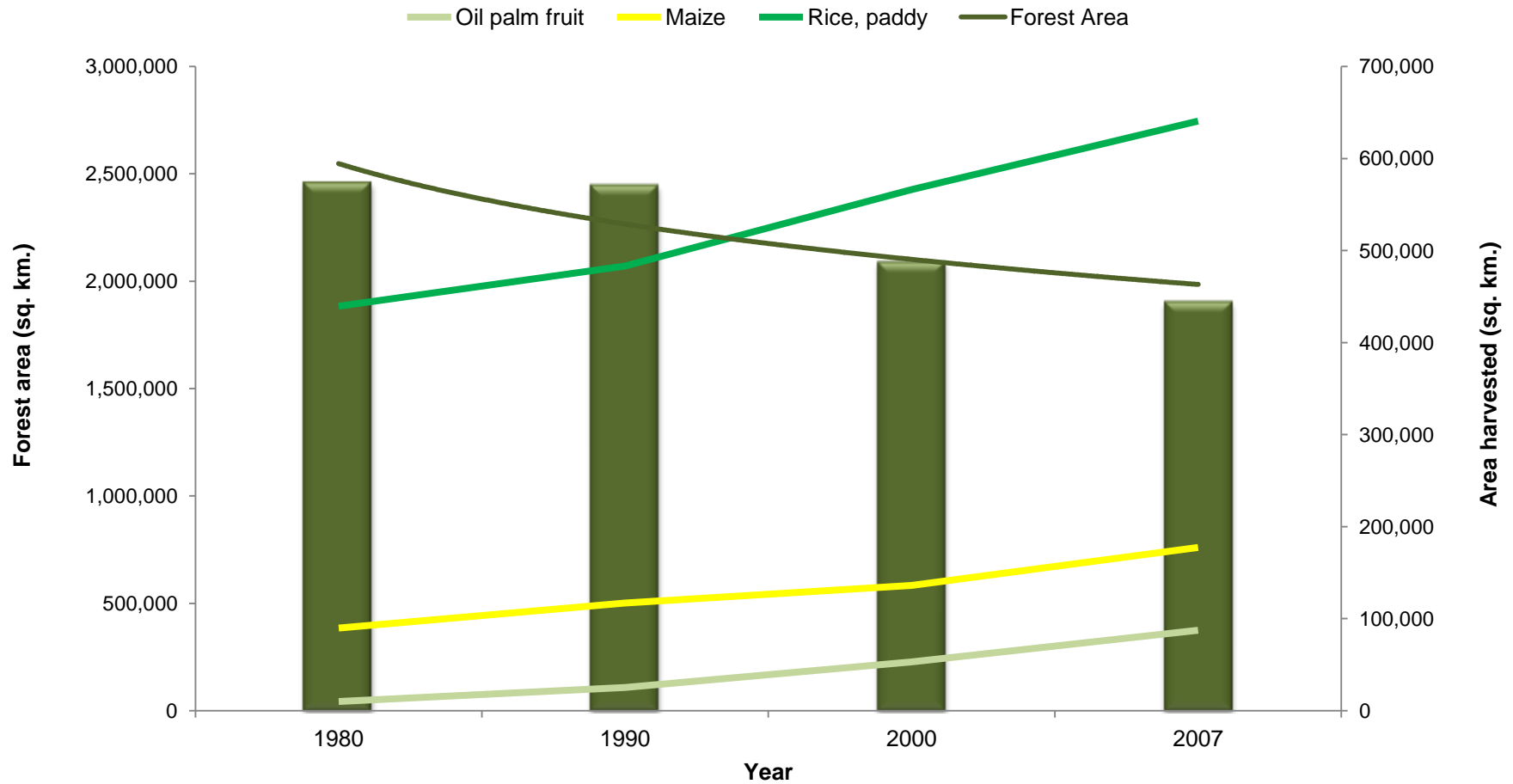
Threatened species¹ by environment

Taxa	Freshwater	Marine	Terrestrial
Fishes	149	82	-
Corals, Sea Anemones, Jellyfish	-	189	-
Amphibians	83	-	135
Molluscs	1	2	31
Mammals	15	9	266
Reptiles	41	5	68
Birds	30	3	194
Crustaceans	77	-	2
Insects	34	-	58
Plants	-	-	1202
All taxa	430	290	1956

¹ Critically endangered + Endangered + Vulnerable

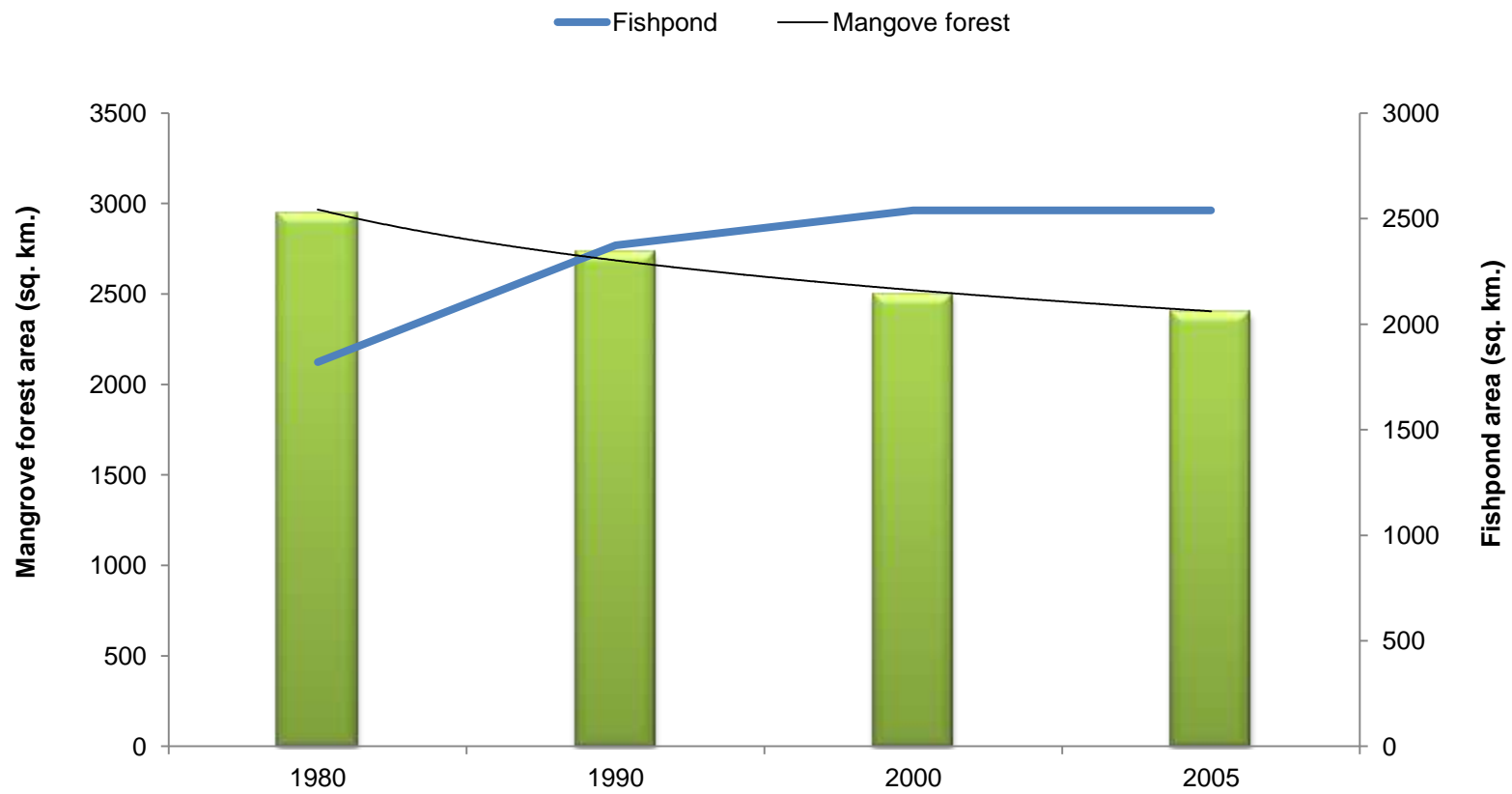
Source: IUCN Red List of Threatened Species v2010.1 www.iucnredlist.org

Trends in forest and selected crops areas, 1980-2007, ASEAN



Sources of data: ASEAN Biodiversity Outlook 2010
FAOSTAT 2011. Accessed 24Nov2011

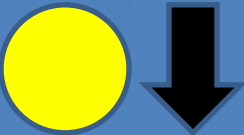
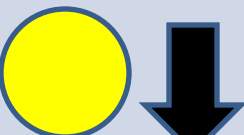
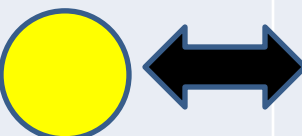


Trends in mangrove forest and fishpond areas, 1980-2005, PHILIPPINES



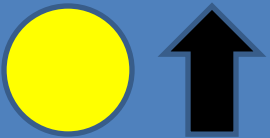
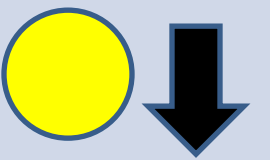
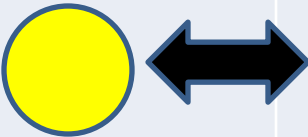

Sources of data:

- 1. ASEAN Biodiversity Outlook 2010.
- 2. Philippines Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. Philippine Fisheries Profiles. Accessed on 25 November 2011 at <http://www.bfar.da.gov.ph/pages/AboutUs/maintabs/publications/publications.html>

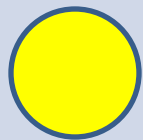
Status and trends of the components of biological diversity

	Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats	State and condition are becoming serious, moving towards tipping points
	Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	Status remains an area of concern and declining trend of selected species and fragmentations of habitats remain unabated.
	Change in status of threatened species	The change in status is quite slow through the years and activities addressing these are inadequate.
	Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants and SE important fish species	An emerging concern in the region especially with countries moving towards intensification of agricultural production.
	Coverage of protected areas	State and conditions are improving with notable increases and expansion of protected areas. Need to improve effectiveness

Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services

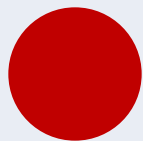
	Fragmentation of ecosystems	Fragmentation of ecosystems is increasingly associated with increase in development activities in many of the region.
	Water Quality	declining water quality due to fragmentation of habitats, use of Agrochemicals; Major rivers and some lakes in the region are silted due to soil erosion & other upland activities
	Nitrogen deposition	Actual measurements not adequate and uniform, need to improve monitoring
	Trends in invasive alien species (IAS)	An emerging concern in the region

Sustainable Use



Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management

There is an emerging concern over the impacts of intensive and extensive agriculture. Sustainable practices are being adapted in the region



Ecological footprint and related Concepts

Region-wide, the ecological footprint is rapidly increasing in the face of shifting consumption patterns

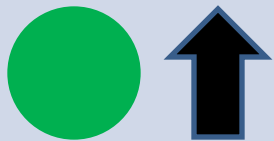
Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices



Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages

Countries are taking efforts to preserve the language diversity especially those spoken by ethnic communities.

Status of access and benefit sharing



Indicator of access and benefit-sharing to be developed

One indicator may be the development of national ABS framework. Capacity building activities to this end have been conducted among ASEAN Member States

Status of resources transfers



Official development assistance (ODA) provided in support of the CBD

Although acknowledged as insufficient, ODA funds have been increasing in the region for the past 5 to 10 years in relation to compliance to CBD requirements

Summary of Threats

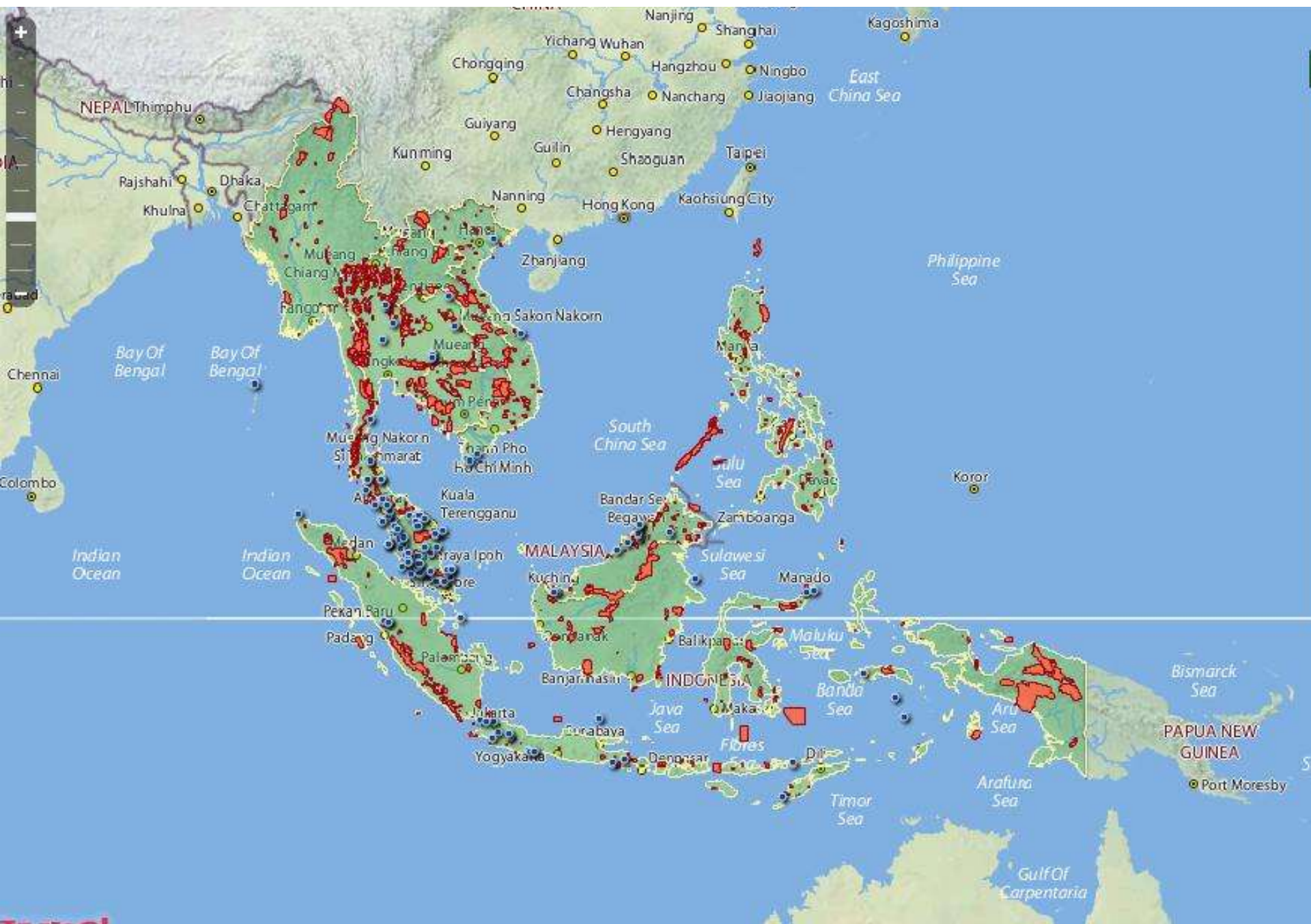
- Dependence on timber, fuel wood, forest products, and the conversion of forests into agricultural and industrial lands, have resulted to a **loss of 555,587 square kilometers of forests between 1980 and 2007**
- ASEAN suffers the **highest rates of mangrove losses** in the world, 628 square kilometers of mangrove were stripped away each year, aggregated decline of 26 percent, within a 25-year period.
- **General decline in coral reefs** in the ASEAN region between 1994 and 2008, rate of loss at 40 percent.
- **Seagrasses are threatened with human-induced development** Indonesia, (Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) experienced from 30 up to 50 percent losses of seagrass habitats
- The ASEAN region remains **challenged in delivering progress** towards addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss, particularly in preventing invasive alien species, addressing the impact of biodiversity loss to species and ecosystems, and abating pollution and the exploitation of forests and wetlands.

ASEAN Initiatives



PROTECTED AREAS IN THE ASEAN REGION

A map of the ASEAN region, including parts of China, India, and Papua New Guinea, showing protected areas in red. The map includes labels for various cities, countries, and bodies of water. The ASEAN member states are highlighted in green, and the protected areas are marked with red dots and polygons. The map also shows the surrounding seas and oceans, including the Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean, South China Sea, Philippine Sea, and Bismarck Sea.



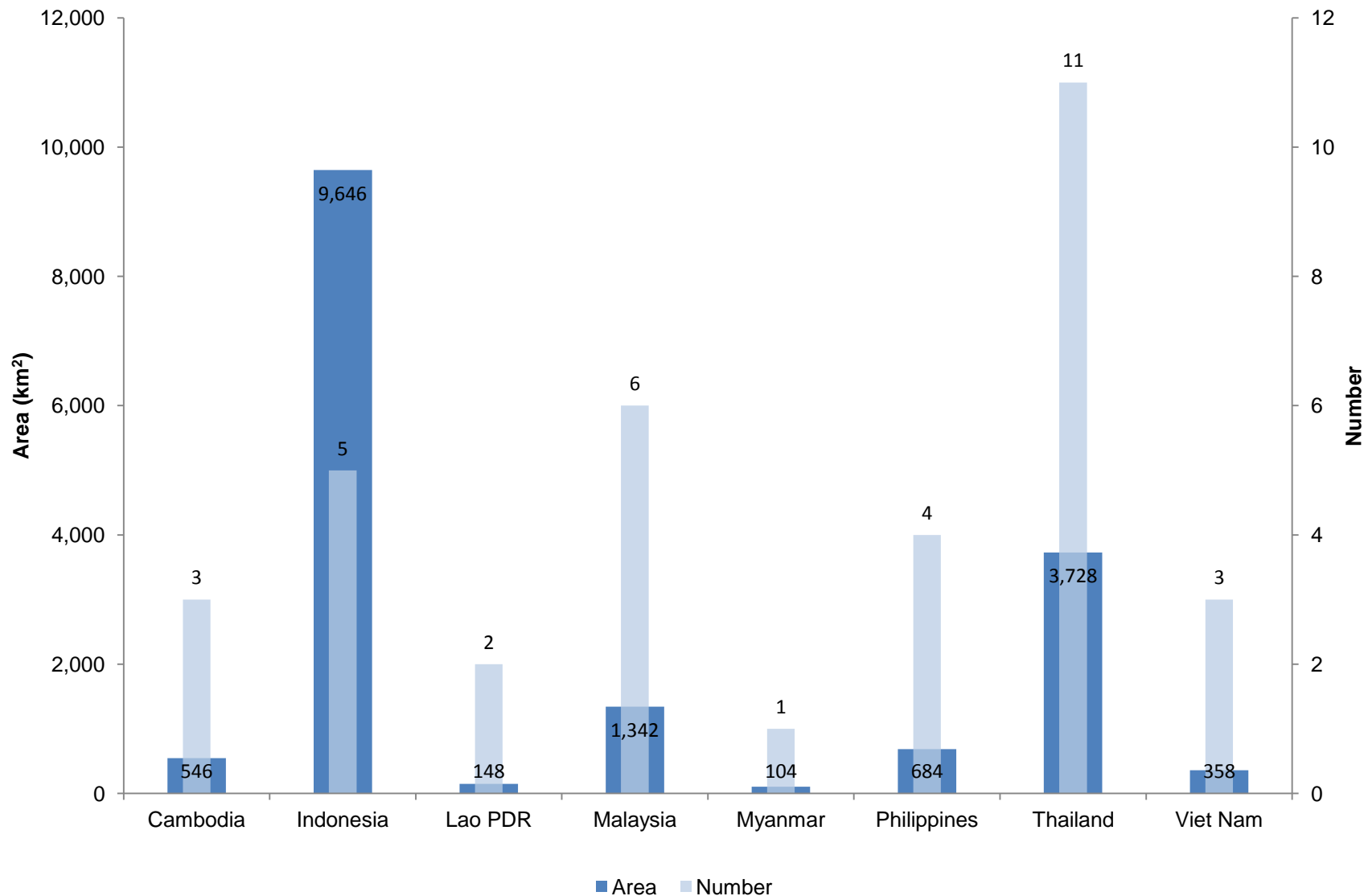
Protected areas of the ASEAN (in km²)

Country	Terrestrial ¹		Wetlands ²		Coastal/Marine ¹	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Brunei Darussalam	2,623	2,623	-	-	44	44
Cambodia	41,770	47,034	546	546	78	84
Indonesia	258,342	269,774	2,427	6,565	34,019	65,975
Lao PDR	38,433	38,433	0	148	-	-
Malaysia	59,978	60,045	384	1,342	2,555	2,555
Myanmar	30,082	42,639	0	3	476	476
Philippines	32,136	32,454	684	684	16,453	16,754
Singapore	31	32	-	-	9	9
Thailand	103,155	104,024	5	3,728	4,804	4,804
Viet Nam	19,898	20,568	120	258	974	3,281

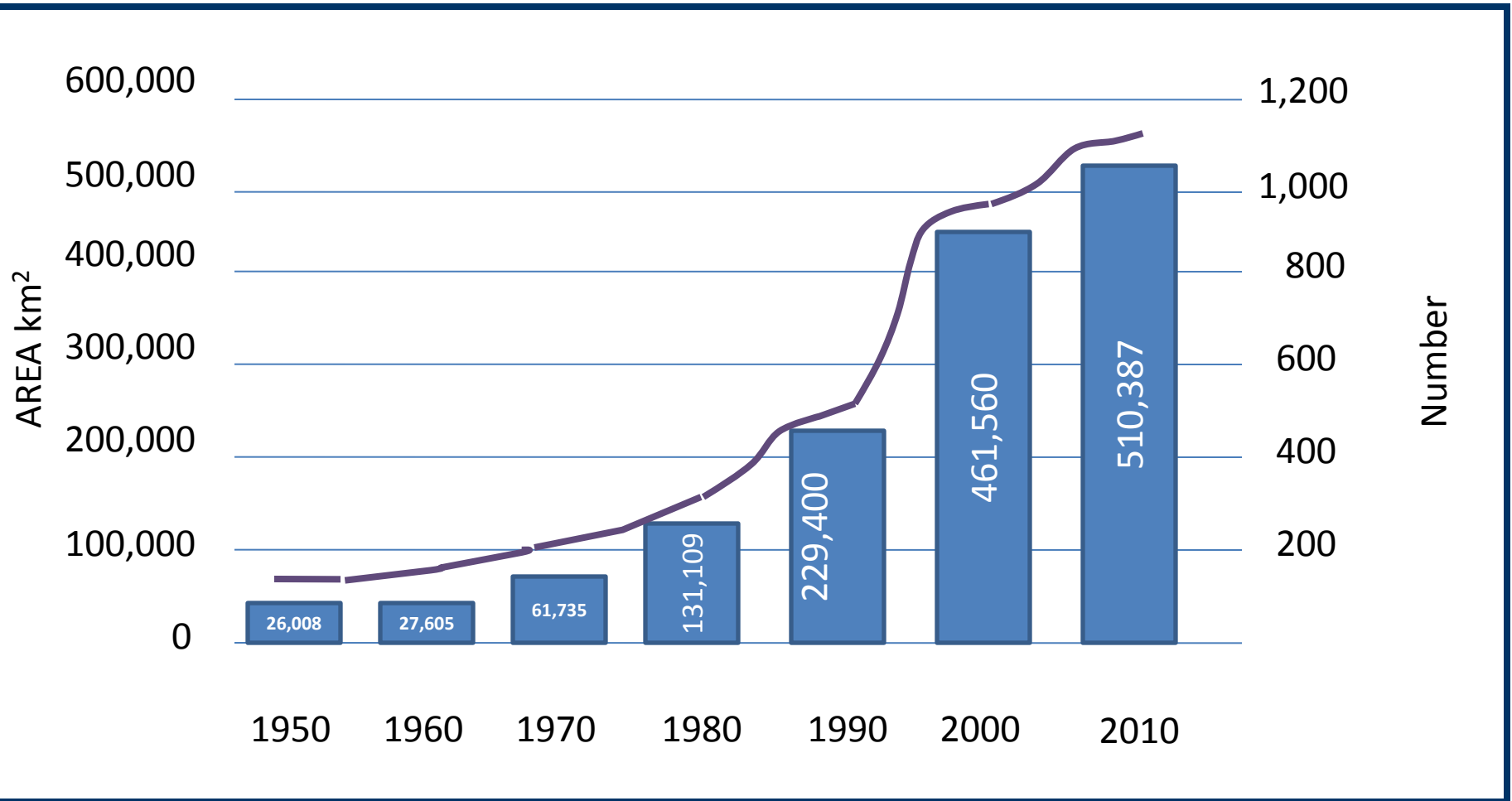
¹ IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (2011) The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA): January 2011. Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC.

² Ramsar-listed wetlands

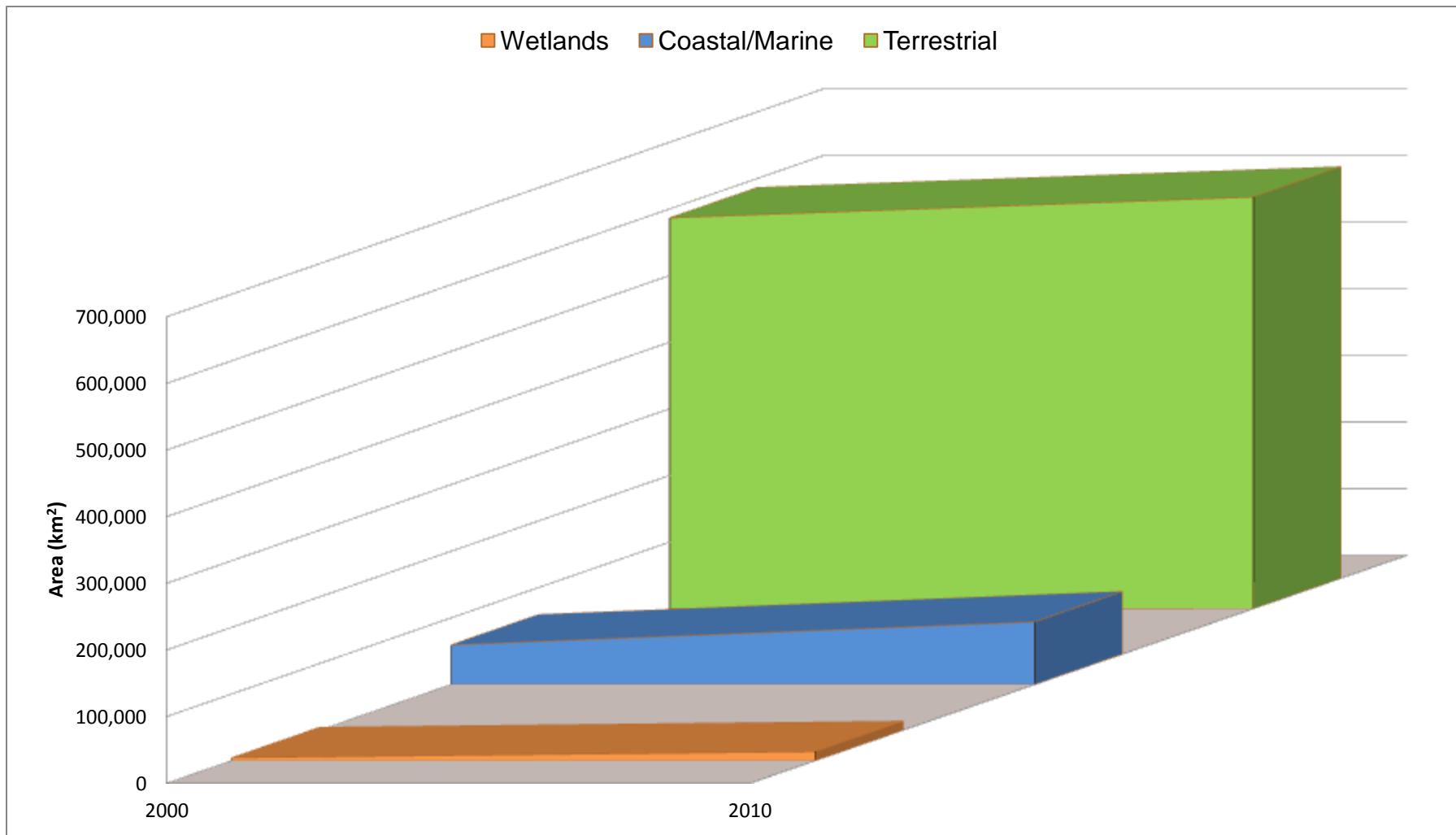
Number and area of Ramsar sites in AMS, as of 2011



Growth in area and number of designated protected areas in the ASEAN region, 1950-2010



Protected Areas Trends



Multilateral Environmental Agreements



Countries	CBD	Ramsar	CITES	WHC	CMS	ITPGRFA
Brunei Darussalam	✓		✓			
Cambodia	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Indonesia	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Lao PDR	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Malaysia	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Myanmar	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Philippines	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Singapore	✓		✓			
Thailand	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Viet Nam	✓	✓	✓	✓		

ITPGRFA - International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

Trans-boundary Initiatives

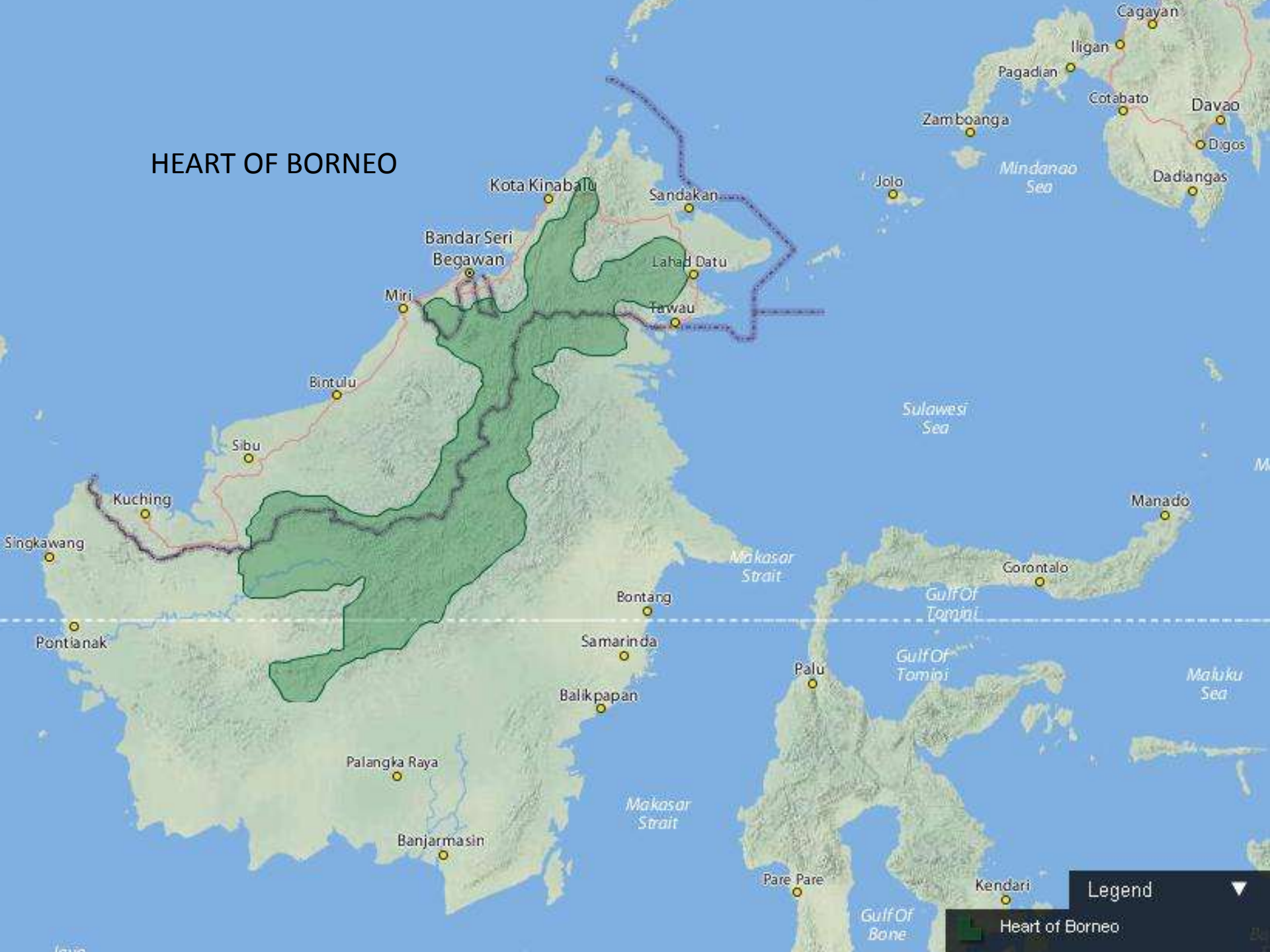


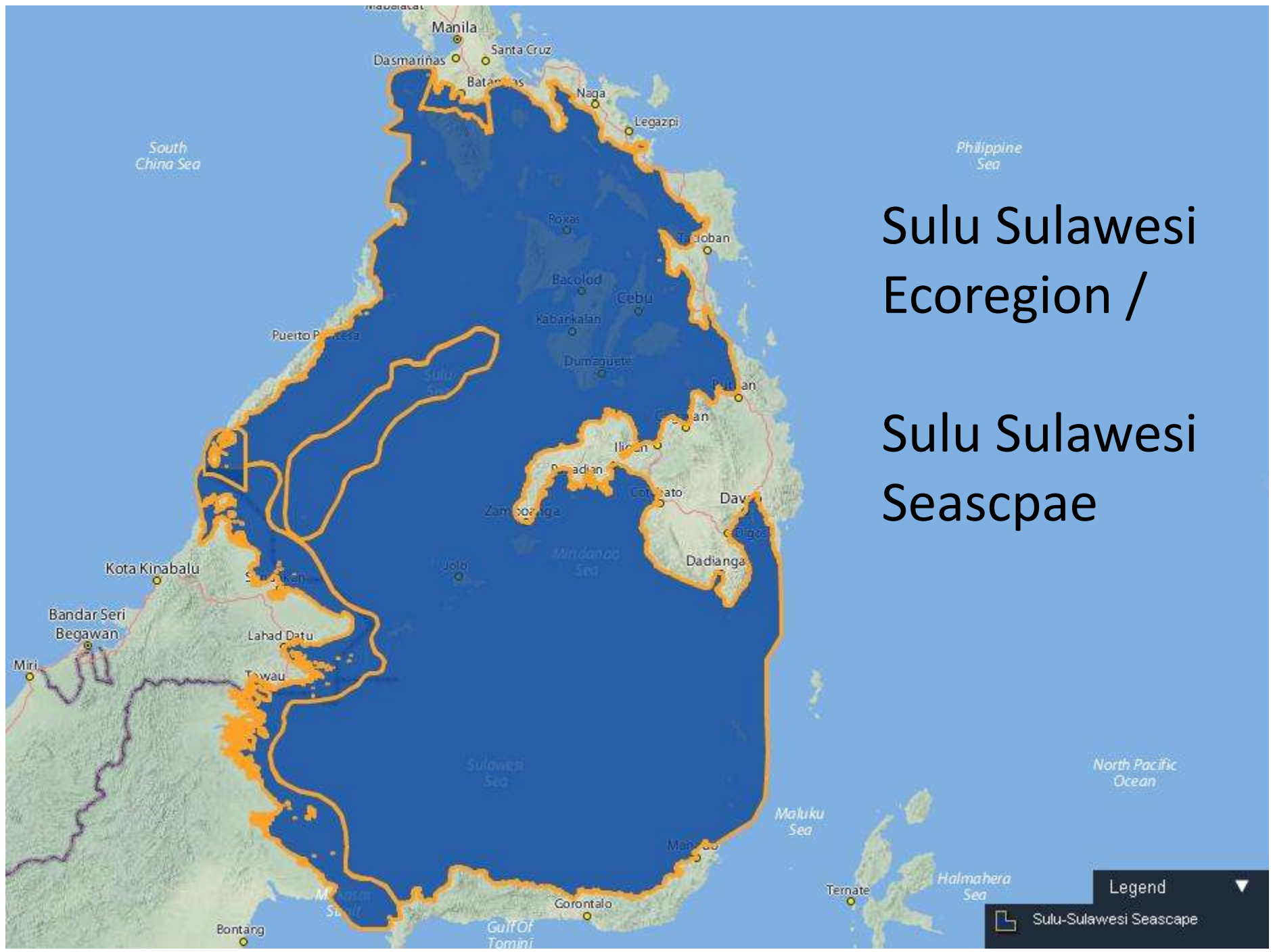


ASEAN Heritage Parks



HEART OF BORNEO



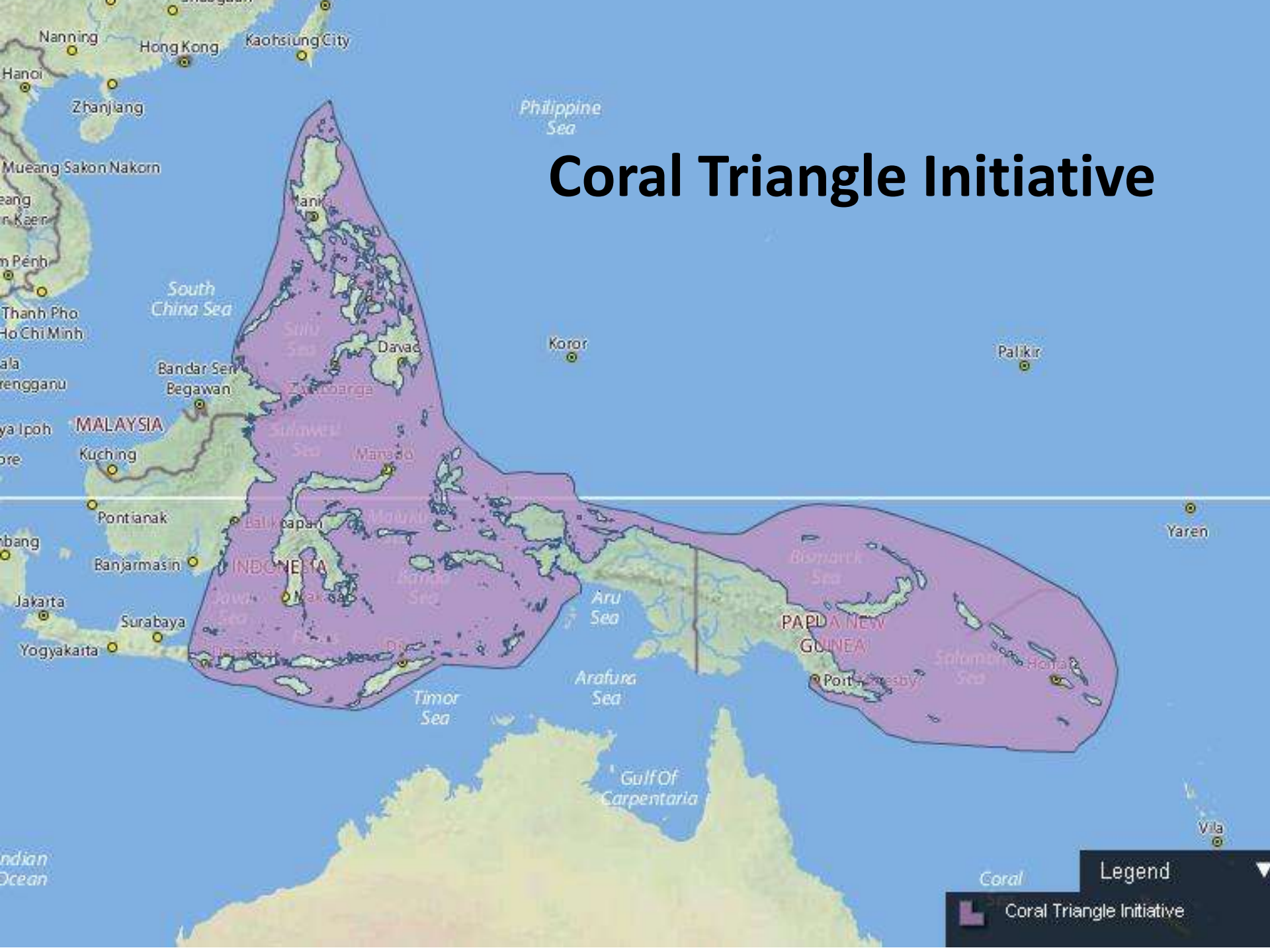


Sulu Sulawesi Ecoregion / Sulu Sulawesi Seascape

Turtle Island Heritage PA



Coral Triangle Initiative



Thematic Initiatives

- **Discussion fora & capacity building on**
 - Access and Benefit Sharing
 - Agrobiodiversity and Biosafety
 - Business and Biodiversity
 - Biodiversity & Climate Change
 - Ecotourism and Biodiversity Conservation
 - Global Taxonomic Initiative
 - Invasive Alien Species
 - Payment for Ecosystem Services
 - Peatland Management and Biodiversity
 - Wildlife Enforcement
- **ASEAN Champions for Biodiversity**





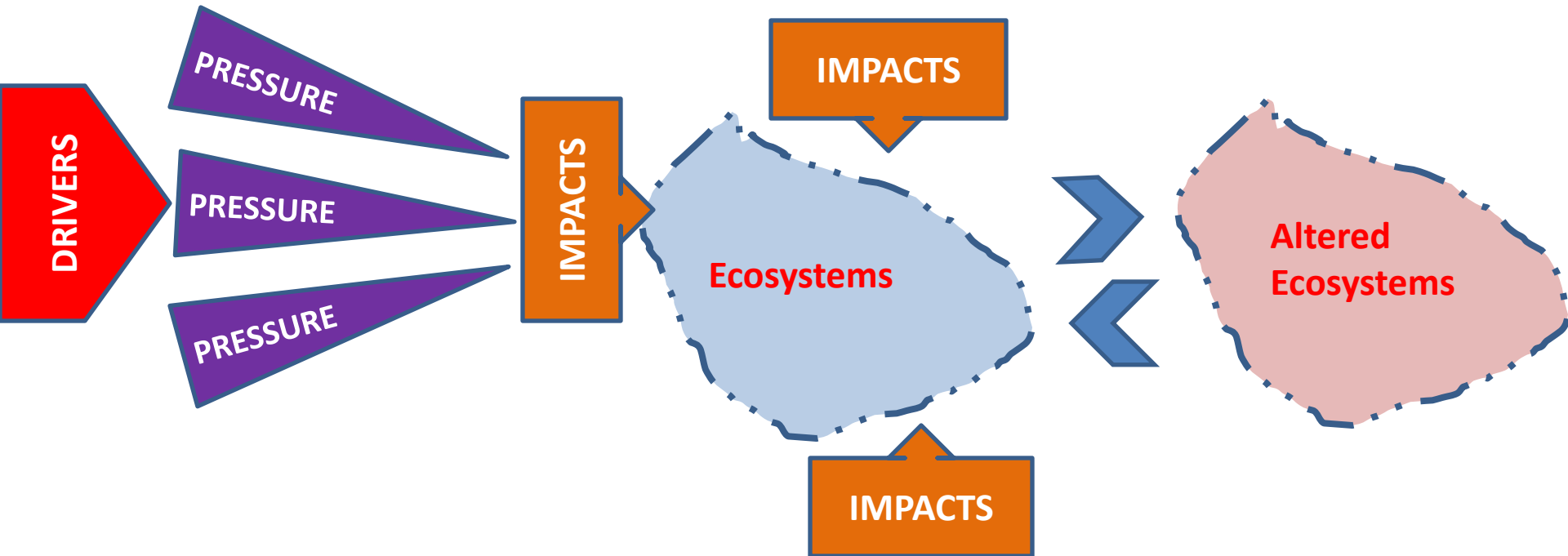
Regional Challenges



Need for **AWARENESS** of the values of biodiversity

- Species, habitats and ecosystems
- ecosystem services
- preparation and implementation of strategic plans

Need to recognize connectivity between among ecosystems and their threats & drivers



- Introduction of species and their effects on natives
- Human consumption patterns and effects on habitats and species
- Upland practices and effects on the lowland and coastal environments

Need to have common information platforms

- The data exist in a number of countries, but they are not standardised or harmonised
- a need to improve the interoperability of existing data in taxonomic, spatial and temporal coverage. Identify baselines, gaps and means to measure improvement
- Need to reconcile data and utilize the national CHMs for common access, decision support at all levels (academe, LGU, national government agencies, etc)



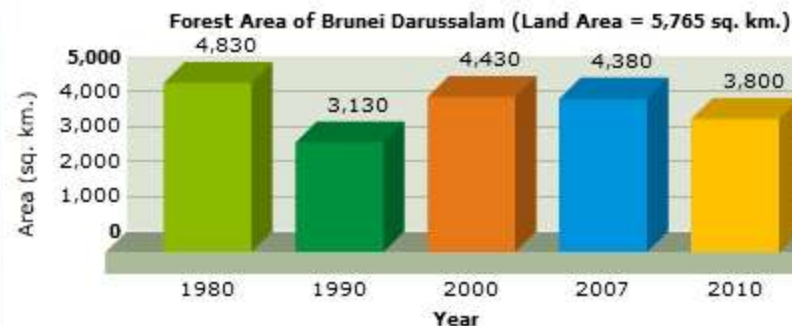


AMS CHM Websites

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

[Biodiversity in the ASEAN Region](#)[Priority Areas for Conservation](#)[Biodiversity Conservation Initiatives](#)[Improving Capacities for Biodiversity Conservation](#)[Who's Who in ASEAN Biodiversity](#)[Biodiversity Resources](#)

ASEAN Biodiversity Assessment

[Ecosystems](#)[Drivers of Biodiversity Loss in the ASEAN Region](#)[Regional Analyses](#)

Clearing House Mechanism for Biodiversity



MAINMENU

- Home
- About Philippine CHM
- News and Events
- Overview on Biological Diversity
- CBD National Implementation
- Biodiversity in the Philippines
- Important Conservation Areas

Welcome to CHM Philippines

The Philippine Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) is established to facilitate the sharing of data and information on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity between and among the various stakeholders in the country. This is part of the Philippine commitment to the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) (CBD) which created the Clearing House Mechanism pursuant to Article 18.3 of the Convention. The CHM aims to contribute significantly to the implementation of the CBD by promoting and facilitating technical and scientific cooperation among Parties, other Governments and stakeholders.

Featured Biodiversity



Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape

Know more about one of the key biodiversity areas in the country today. » [More](#)

Brunei Darussalam (draft website prepared by ACB-BIM)



Brunei Darussalam Clearing House Mechanism for Biodiversity

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- CSD National Implementation
- News Center
- Publications
- Photo Gallery
- Important Links
- Brunei CHM Site Map

What's Happening

[View All Calendar](#)

No events

Species and PA Encoder

- Species Encoder Interface
- Protected Areas Encoder Interface
- Taxonomic Tree

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BRUNEI DARUSSALAM CLEARING HOUSE MECHANISM

About Brunei CHM

The Brunei Clearinghouse Mechanism (CHM) is established to facilitate exchange and sharing of biodiversity data and information for the conservation and sustainable use of Brunei's rich and diverse biological resources. As a member of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) by accession, Brunei is committed towards maintaining the national CHM as part of its contribution to CBD's implementation by promoting and facilitating technical and scientific cooperation among stakeholders in the country. Information exchange and sharing is done through the maintenance and management of the national CHM website which can be accessed at <http://brunichm.gov.bn/>.

Hot News

Mission Accomplished As 80,000 Trees Planted
WinZon by Azammy HM

Tutong - Last year's target mission to plant a total of 80,000 trees has been accomplished as Minister of Industry and Primary Resources Pehin Orang Kaye Seri Ugama Datu Seri Setia Awang Haji Yahya bin Begawan Mudin Datu Paduka HM Bakar yesterday rolled up his sleeves to plant the 80,000th tree at Compartment 37 of Bukit Ladan Forest Reserve in Tutong.

Held in conjunction with World Forestry Day 2011, the Mass Tree Planting campaign also saw 732 Aquilona Malaccensis (Agavewood), commonly known as 'Gaharu,' seedlings planted over a five-hectare area.


Organized by the Forestry Department of MOPR, the ceremony saw the participation of 180 individuals, among them personnel from HSSC, SCS, Salsun, SSSD, TAIS, TAP Energy, PTAS and BSA.

The 8.30am event was held within the forest reserve and saw the attendance of MOPR Acting Permanent Secretary Mohd Riza bin DP HM Md Yunus, MOPR Deputy Permanent Secretary Hjh Normah Suna Mayas bin PUSMAN (Dr.) HM Mohd Jamil Al-Bukhri and the Director of Forestry, cum chairman of the ceremony, HM Sedin bin Salih.

[Read more...](#)

Featured Species


Galeopterus variegatus
(Sunda Flying Lemur)



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Featured PAs

Anduki Forest Reserve



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Featured Publications




Featured Maps

Important Bird Areas (IBAs)




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Lao PDR (currently being hosted by ACB)



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ (Lao PDR)



Clearing House Mechanism
for Biodiversity

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- Document and Publication
- Protected areas of Lao PDR
- Species in Lao PDR

Biodiversity Database

- Red Data in Lao
- Species list

Collaborating Network

- Local Collaborating Network
- International Collaborating Network

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Laos, Thailand to share in environmental protection

(Vientiane Times) Laos and Thailand have agreed to work together to sustain water resources and manage the environment through cooperation in several areas.

Minister to the Prime Minister's Office and Head of the Water Resource and Environment Administration, Ms Khempheng Pholsena, and Thailand's Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, Mr Suwit Khunkitti, on Friday signed a cooperative paper in Vientiane.

[Read more...](#)

PM underlines urgency of biodiversity protection

(Vientiane Times) Prime Minister Bouasone Bouphavanh has called for all sectors of society to join hands to protect and enrich the environment and biodiversity in Laos and contribute to a healthy world for humankind.

The premier made the call while delivering a message to mark International Environment Day (June 5).

[Read more...](#)

Biodiversity conservation vital to rural livelihoods

(Vientiane Times) The Water Resources and Environment Administration (WREA) is urging public and private sectors and international organisations to unite in conservation efforts.

Such efforts will conserve the balance of nature and improve environmental management to better protect Laos's wide-ranging biodiversity.

[Read more...](#)


Elephant protection programme builds on success

The future protection of wild elephants in the Nakai-Nam Theun National Protected Area received a boost last week when the Lao government took over the Nakai Elephant Programme, supported by the Nam Theun 2 Power Company (NTPC).

The company set up the Nakai Elephant Programme in 2004, with the support of the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS).


[Read more...](#)

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY TO 2020 AND ACTION PLAN TO 2020




BCI


GMS BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION CORRIDORS INITIATIVE



FORESTRY STRATEGY TO THE YEAR 2020 OF THE LAO PDR




Wildlife law




Indonesia

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INDONESIANS CLEARING HOUSE MECHANISM FOR BIODIVERSITY

 Convention on Biological Diversity

SEARCH

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Protocol

Country Profile

Plan & Strategy CHM-CBD

Meetings

Convention

Implementation

Biodiversity Park

Partnership


COP Decision


Publication

Regulation

Interest Group

Glossary


Click here to download plugin.



WELCOME!

Indonesia ratified Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) through National Act Number 5 1994. In accordance to the article 18 (3) of the Convention, Indonesian Ministry of Environment, as a national focal point of the convention, establish an internet based of clearing house mechanism in order to ensure that all parties have access to the information and technologies related to the biodiversity.

The Clearing House Mechanism has missions to:

- Promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation
- Develop a global mechanism for exchanging and integrating information on biodiversity
- Develop the necessary human and technological network

Meeting

[2010-03-29, Nairobi, Kenya](#)

WGRI-3

At its seventh meeting, the Conference of the Parties established the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention to, inter alia, consider progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan and achieve

[Document](#)

[2010-03-26, Nairobi, Kenya](#)

SBSTTA-14

Article 25 establishes an open-ended intergovernmental scientific advisory body known as the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA). SBSTTA is a subsidiary body of the Conference of the Parties (COP) and is to report re

[Document](#)

National Focal Point

[Dra. Masnellyarti Hilman,](#)
[M.Sc.](#)
Deputi Bidang Peningkatan Konservasi SDA dan Pengendalian Kerusakan Lingkungan

Strategi dan Rencana Aksi Keanekaragaman Hayati (Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan/IBSAP) 2003-2020


IBSAP merupakan dokumen nasional yang memberikan panduan untuk konservasi dan pemanfaatan berkelanjutan keanekaragaman hayati di Indonesia baik pada tingkat nasional maupun daerah.

IBSAP berupa satu set dokumen yang terdiri dari tiga bagian. Pertama adalah Dokumen Nasional Strategi dan Rencana Aksi Keanekaragaman Hayati (IBSAP). Kedua adalah Dokumen Regional yang menyajikan hasil proses di enam bioregion dan ketiga adalah...

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Malaysia



MALAYSIAN GOVERNMENT
MALAYSIA'S CLEARING HOUSE-MECHANISM

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☒ Search the Malaysia CHM Website

Biodiversity Malaysia

- Background
- Policy & Legislation
- Related Federal Agencies
- Non-Government Organizations
- Related State Agencies
- Parks Assessment Document
- Publications

Checklists (Login Required)

- Database-Member Login
- Database-Researcher and Admin Login

Multilateral Agreements

- CBD
- UNFCCC
- RAMSAR
- CITES

Other Links

- Joint FRIM-FORDA Portal
- Biological Diversity Management
- Threats to Biological Diversity

Welcome to the Biological Diversity Clearing House Mechanism (CHM), Malaysia, Webpage.

Malaysia is a party to the [UN Convention on Biological Diversity \(CBD\)](#). [More about the Convention on Biological Diversity.](#)

Malaysia's Clearing-House Mechanism

The primary objective of this portal is to provide a mechanism for the efficient exchange of information on biological diversity in Malaysia between involved persons and institutions. In addition, the service will facilitate international access to information on the status of biodiversity studies and biodiversity management in Malaysia. In line with the CHM philosophy, the system will collate information from a variety of different sources, provide easy access to and make available for public circulation, information, databases and other relevant material, provided by the various stakeholders. We hope that you will find this portal useful and informative. If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact us.


The CHM is arranged in accordance with the Convention's thematic and cross-cutting issues.

- [Thematic issues](#)
- [Cross-cutting issues](#)


National Strategy for the Conservation of Malaysia's Biological Diversity

The Convention also provides an important framework for Malaysia's integration of natural resources and environment and biodiversity management policies. Article 6 of the Convention obliges all parties to develop and implement National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans.


[National Strategy for the Conservation of Malaysia's Biological Diversity, 1998.](#)



2010 International Year of Biodiversity



CHM



GUIDE TO PREPARING MANUSCRIPTS FOR

Singapore



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BIODIVERSITY

Forest Biodiversity

1 2 3 4

SPECIES LIST

Please Select

Singapore, by virtue of its geographical location, has rich biodiversity. In spite of its intense urbanisation, Dryland tropical rainforests, mangroves and coral ecosystems are some of the key habitats found in Singapore.

The National Parks Board has established the National Biodiversity Centre (NBC) as the focal point for biodiversity conservation. As the one-stop centre for information on indigenous biodiversity of Singapore, the Biodiversity webpages aims to enhance dissemination and making biodiversity information on Singapore more readily available and accessible. This website also serves as the Singapore's Clearing-house Mechanism to the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#).

PHOTO GALLERY



PUBLICATIONS

Listed here is a compilation of publications...



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5th International HORNBILL CONFERENCE



ABC



THE GREEN WAVE



THE SINGAPORE RED DATA BOOK

THREATENED PLANTS & ANIMALS

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Clearing House Mechanism

reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level.

General Information

- What is Biodiversity ?
- Biodiversity in Thailand
- Biodiversity at the Provincial Level

News

- News
- Meetings/Seminars
- Highlights
- E-news
- Biobrief

About the Convention

- Convention on Biological Diversity ▶
- Programmes of Work ▶
- Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
- Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM) ▶
- Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH)
- Cooperation with other Conventions
- COP Decisions

Related Laws, Policies and Organizations

- Laws, Policies and Measures ▶



2010 International Year of Biodiversity

Thematic Programmes of Work

- Agricultural Biodiversity
- Dry and Sub-humid Lands Biodiversity
- Forest Biodiversity
- Mountain Biodiversity
- Marine and Coastal Biodiversity
- Island Biodiversity
- Inland Waters Biodiversity

Cross-Cutting Issues

- Access and Benefit Sharing from the Use of Genetic Resources
- Invasive alien Species
- Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices
- Tourism and Biodiversity
- Climate Change and Biodiversity
- Ecosystem Approach
- Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)
- 2010 Biodiversity Target
- Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI)
- Impact Assessment

Status of CHM Implementation in SEA

AMS	CHM National Focal Point	Stakeholders' Network	CHM Website Establishment				
			Experts List	Collaboration Tools	Species Database	PA Database	Remarks
Brunei Darussalam	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	CHM template available c/o ACB
Cambodia	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	CHM template available c/o GDANCP
Indonesia	✓	✓	✓	✓ (Discussion forum but not functional)	✓ (limited info)	✗	Species dbase not inter-operable
LAO PDR	✓	✓ (needs to be reinforced)	✗	✗	✗	✓	PA dbase not inter-operable. ACB temporary hosting website. Need to enhance & host CHM website



- Without CHM website



- With CHM website

Status of CHM Implementation in SEA

AMS	CHM National Focal Point	Stake-holders' Network	CHM Website Establishment				
			CHM Experts	Colla-boration Tools	Species Data-base	PA Data-base	Remarks
Malaysia	✓	✓	✗ (not evident in website)	✗	✓ (taxo-nomic tree only)	✓ (google maps only)	Species dbase not inter-operable
Myanmar	✓	✗ (Held its 1 st SH meeting Feb 2010)	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Philippines	✓	✓ (BIOWEB)	✗ (not evident in website)	✗	✓ (summary list by taxa only)	✗ (list of priority conservation areas in pdf only)	Species and PA dbase not inter-operable



- Without CHM website



- With CHM website

Status of CHM Implementation in SEA

AMS	CHM National Focal Point	Stake-holders' Network	CHM Website Establishment				
			CHM Experts	Colla-boration Tools	Species Database	PA Database	Remarks
Singapore	✓	✓	✗ (not evident in website)	✓ (blogs, twitter, speaker's corner, etc.)	✓ (National Red List, IAS List only)	✗ (descriptive info only)	Species and PA dbase not inter-operable
Thailand	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓ (National Red List, species list)	✗	Species dbase not inter-operable
Viet Nam	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗



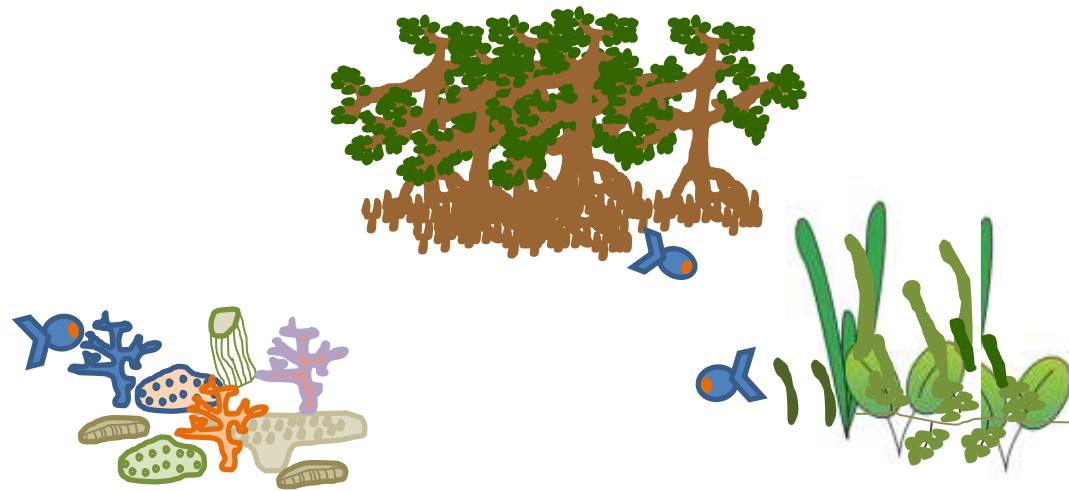
- Without CHM website



- With CHM website

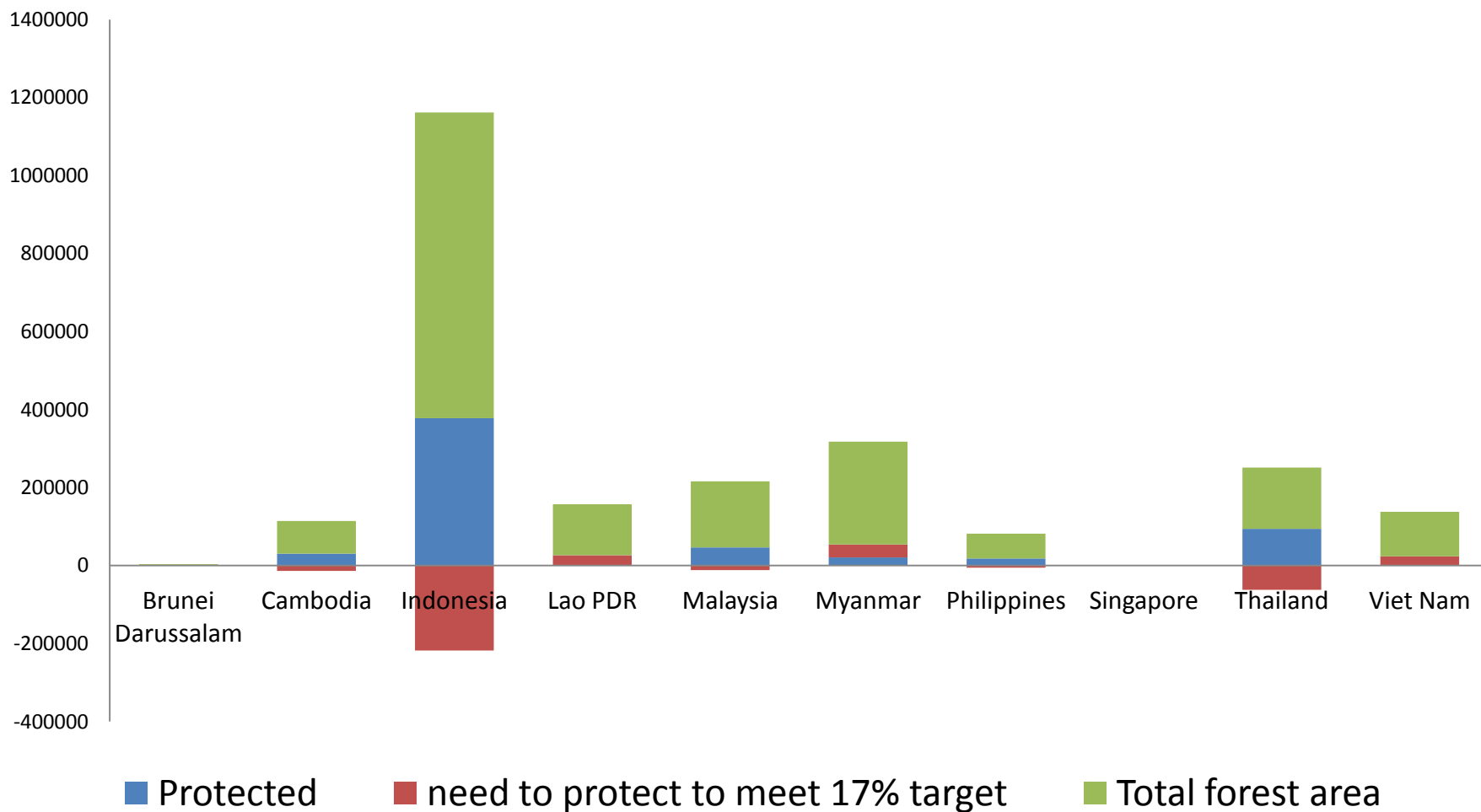
Need for useful knowledge products

- For targeted stakeholder levels
- Research outputs translated for ease of use, decision support
- Use of current popular technology
- Easy access
- Current



Recognize and Fill the Gaps

- **Funding** to develop capacity to connect science with decision-making.
- Streamline institutional responsibilities and national protected area-related legislation.
- Provide support for existing protected areas and encourage expansion where needed.
- **Establish protected areas in the right places** (science-based selection) and include threatened species and their habitats to assure delivery of ecosystem services.
- Organize public awareness, communication networks and training courses on **protected area management**.
- Review and improve the analysis as new information becomes available

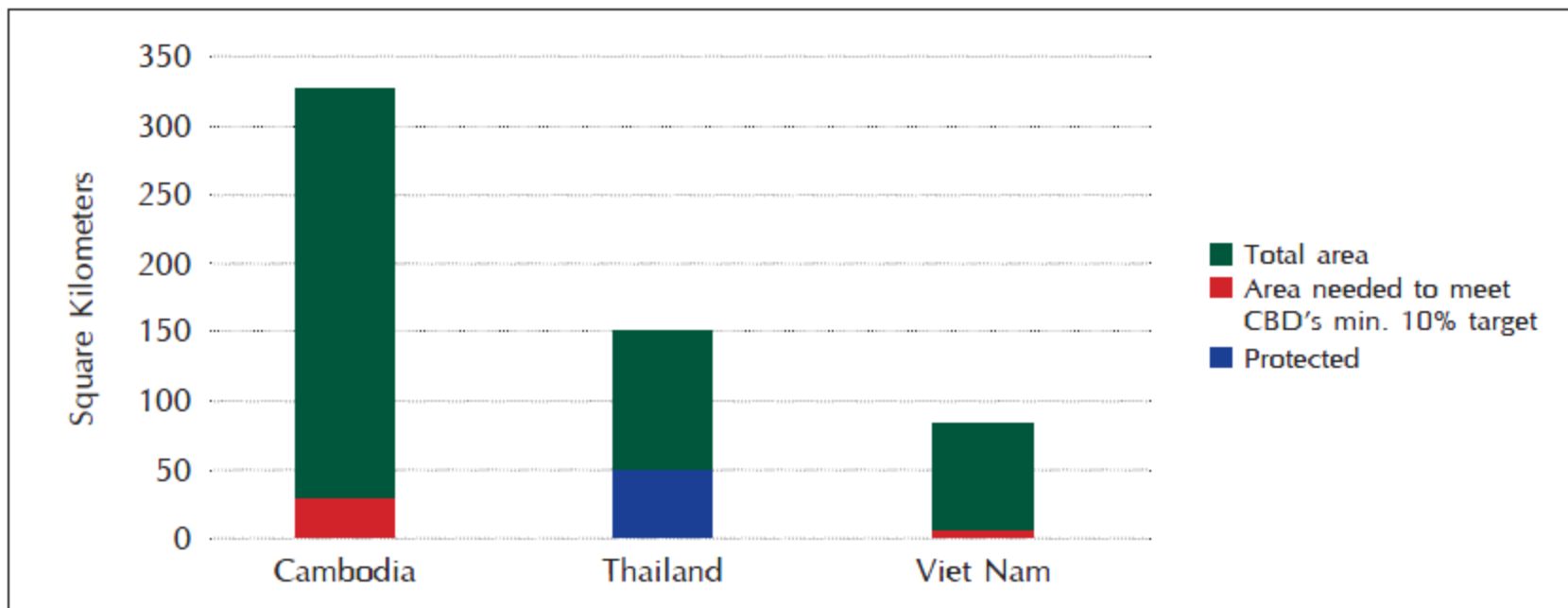


Protected – forests within protected area

Source of data: Forest Resources Assessment 2010

Marine Conservation Needs

Seagrass area protection status in Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam



Move forward, strategically

- Conduct species inventories, **organize national red lists**
- Keep the information in regionally **inter-operable databases**
- **Share information** to derive national and regional analyses.
- Conduct detailed **spatial analyses**
 - wherein protected areas are plotted against the distribution of globally threatened species
 - identify the gaps and appropriate action for national assessed species.
- **Complete KBA identification** to determine the gaps and align these with new PA declarations

Scale Up Efforts

- Determine connectivity of protected areas to create a science-based **network of protected areas** in the region, consider biological ranges, and establish transboundary protected areas where necessary.
- Encourage and build regional **capacity for strategic species inventories**, protected area management, and organize regional knowledge to inform protected area selection and management.
- **Complete KBA ID** in the ASEAN Region





DID YOU KNOW? The natural world holds the key to a wide range of medicinal resources and pharmaceutical drugs. The use of plants and animals as sources of cure for various illnesses

In Focus

Biodiversity Concerns



- Live, interactive UN webcast: September 20, 2011
- ASEAN Champions of Biodiversity announced
- The UN Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020
- Philippines President Benigno S. Aquino III's speech
- Philippine President launches UN Decade on Biodiversity for Southeast Asia

Protected Areas of the ASEAN



Species of the ASEAN

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Events