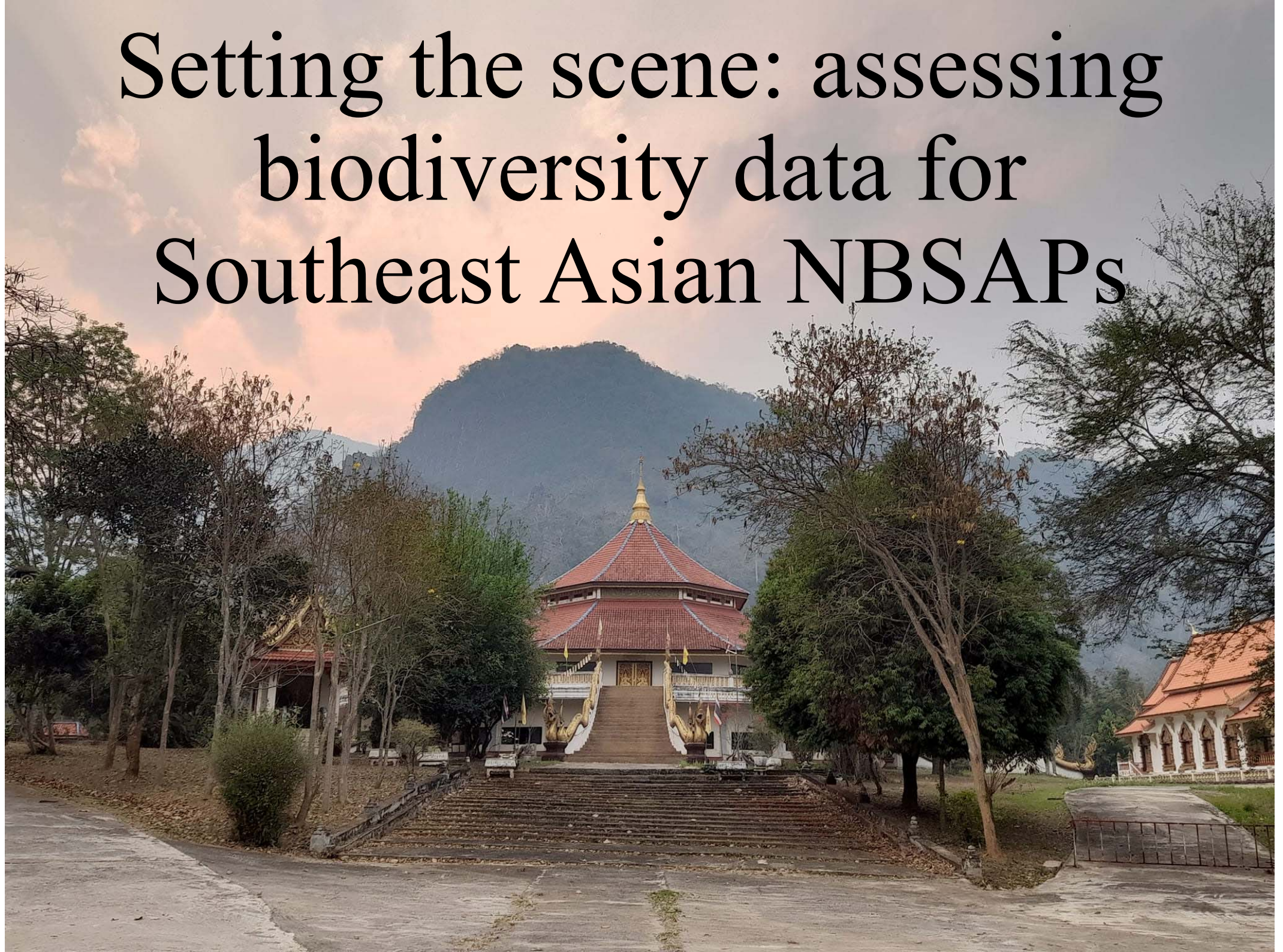


Setting the scene: assessing biodiversity data for Southeast Asian NBSAPs

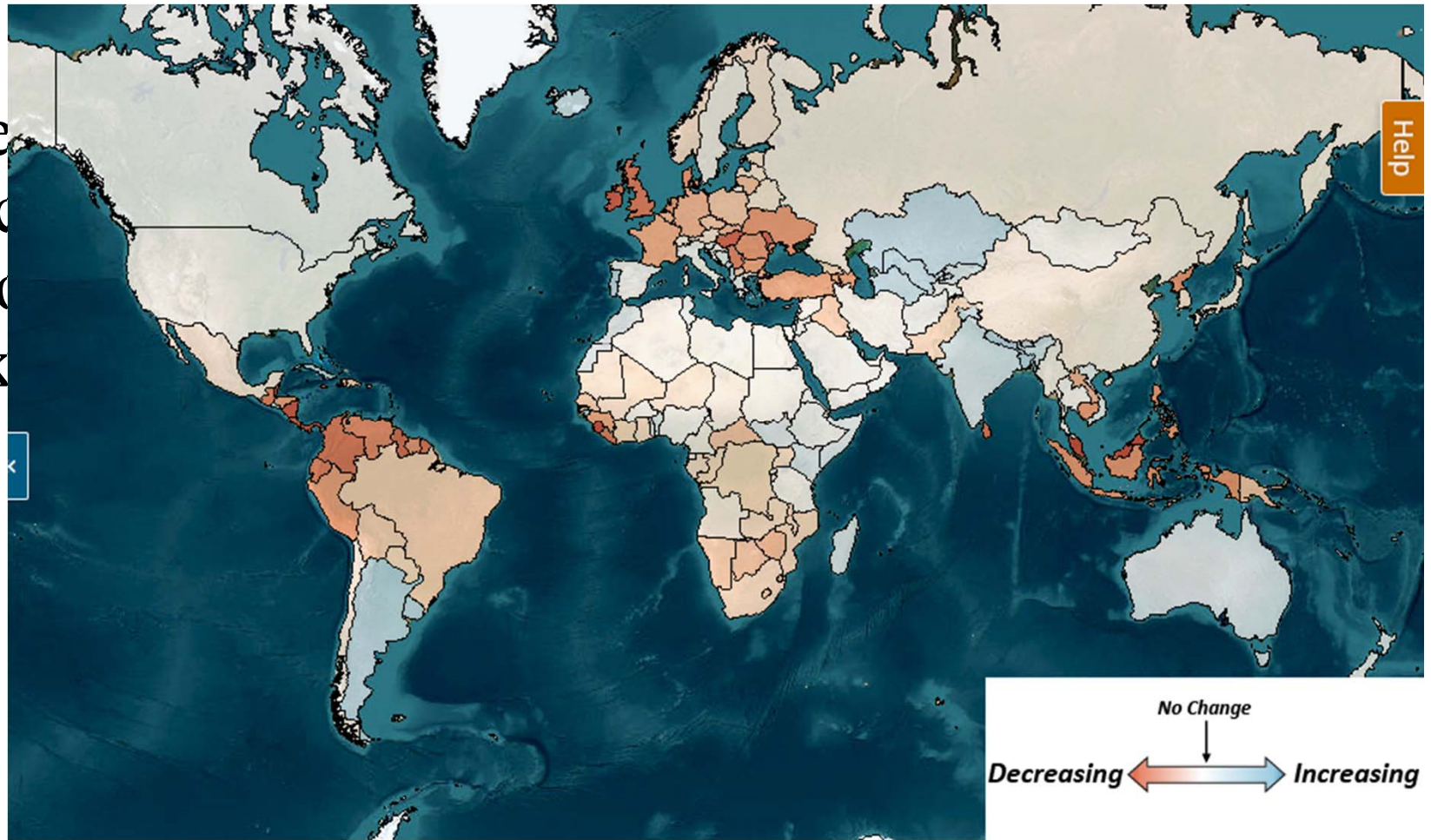


Understanding the processes

- Most Aichi targets were not completed successfully for Asia
- In 2022 the KM-GBF was launched, yet the data within the monitoring framework is inadequate for actually monitoring progress
- So where are we now, what data exists, and how can we most effectively move forwards?

Understanding data needs

- Previously the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) aggregated data to assess progress towards targets
- However, the indicator framework data is known to be incomplete



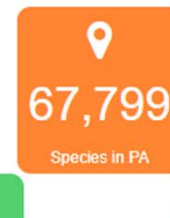
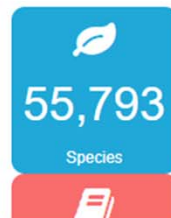
Assessing progress

- Various tools exist to measure progress to previous targets, but most lack the resolution needed to really track change

Biodiversity Information Management Dashboard

Date updated January. 1, 2021 | Current date : 2024-02-17: Saturday

1,398,108 → 6818 <>
Species Occurrences



Real time database updates as of 02-17-2024

Species updated

89%

Protected Areas updated

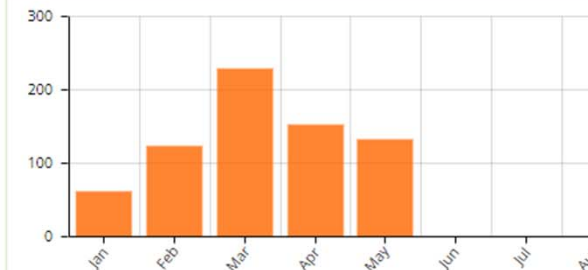
100%

Friends of Biodiversity updated

14%

[View more data analytics](#)

Species records updated per months as of 02-17-2024



2017 2018 2019 2020 2021

[View more data analytics](#)



Exceeded Target

Where are we now

- Whilst Southeast Asia is a global biodiversity hotspot-we lack data
- Since 2020 only Japan and China have published a new NBSAP
- Most countries have submitted their 6th National report (118 countries)

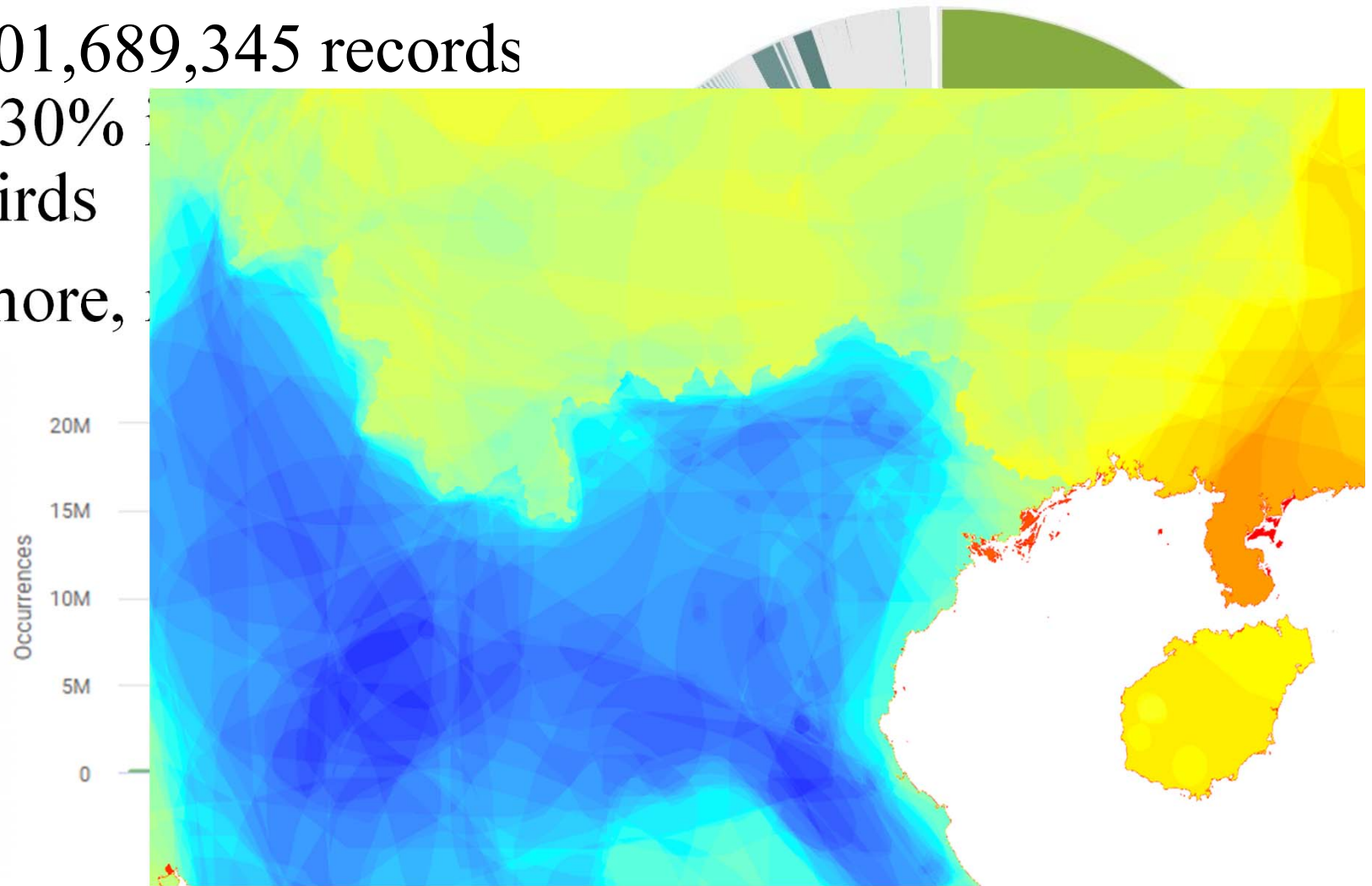
New data reporting tool rolls out for African countries (October 2019)

28 Apr 2020

- What about Asia?

Spatial data

- Whilst coverage looks good-open data is not representative
- Of the 101,689,345 records species, 30% 25- all birds
- Furthermore,



So what do we know?

- GBIF- Large amounts of data, but taxonomically unrepresentative, and much from disturbed areas
 - ASEAN- Large biodiversity database, but much is inaccessible
-

So, data exists for some parts of the region, BUT, is generally not accessible, representative, standardised, or longterm

Summary of data needs

- Many countries noted the lack of data across many taxa
- Lack of timeseries, or historic data
- Lack of non-forest ecosystem data
- Population data
- Habitat quality data

Existence of private data

- For the best quality datasets much is still private or requires permission for each use-this prevents large scale syntheses of the region, as well as standard assessment of progress
- Australia provides a good blueprint for longterm assessment, monitoring and data-sharing-how do we find this balance in the AP region?
- Could ACD act as an aggregator (as WDPA) does to release standard metrics without releasing source data?
- Can we develop best practice guidelines beyond plots to aid use?

Where too from here

- Unless we pull together-we will continue to lack the data we need for regional monitoring
- Existing data is fragmented and hard to access-how do we find better approaches to share data, and how can we target data-gaps better?
- For private data-what is the motivation for hindering access-what is needed to release data, what forms may be accessible
- What additional resources or capacity may bolster the ability to monitor better?
- What would a DART for Asia look like?

Thoughts for this session

- Where is your region now in terms of data for monitoring-how could we bolster the ability to monitor your region to reach biodiversity targets?
- What elements of NBSAP construction currently present the greatest challenge?
- What would be the most impactful actions to facilitate better monitoring?

Goals for the workshop

- What we want to do through the presentations and discussions?
- What would be the output(s)/outcome(s) we want to achieve?
- Inputs to GEO BON and CBD AHTEG?
- ideas on data, monitoring protocol, GBiOS, ...
- White paper-Key questions
- Journal special issue-What themes