

Achieving Marine Biodiversity Targets: The ASEAN Context



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The ASEAN Region

35% of the world's
coral reefs

600+ species of
hard corals

1,300+ reef-associated
fish species

23 of the world's
seagrass species

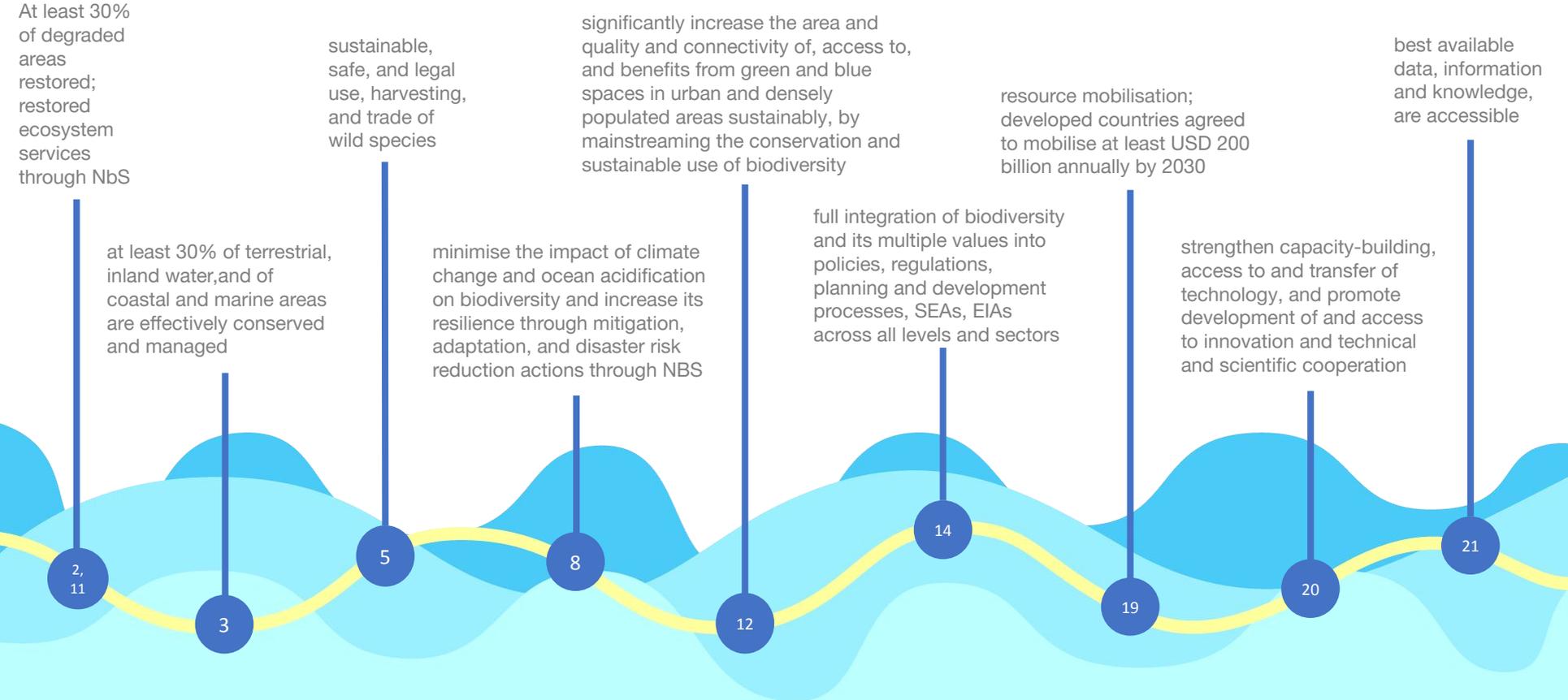
173,000 km
ASEAN Coastline



 **ASEAN CENTRE
FOR BIODIVERSITY**



Priority Targets in the KMGBF



KM GBF TARGET 3

Effective conservation of coastal and marine areas (PAs and OECMs)

- Establish and strengthen governance of MPAs, MPA networks and marine biodiversity corridors
- Support activities for the recognition and reporting of marine OECMs
- Reinforce the AHP regional action plan to increase capacity building on effective MPA management and nomination of more marine AHPs.



Keppulauan Seribu National Park, Indonesia



Ao Phang-Nga—Mu Ko Surin—Mu Ko Similan National Park, Thailand



Lampi Marine National Park, Myanmar



Mu Koh Ang Thong National Park, Thailand



Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park, Philippines



Con Dao National Park, Viet Nam

Building the case for expanding marine conservation areas

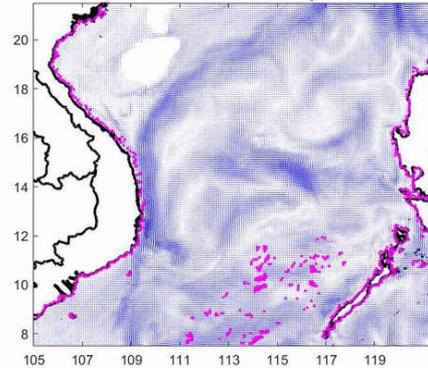
- high ecological connectivity areas in the region or areas where exchanges of particles are present in high volume in specific seasons
- cooperation for large MPAs can be established between and among identified AMS and with other non-ASEAN territories



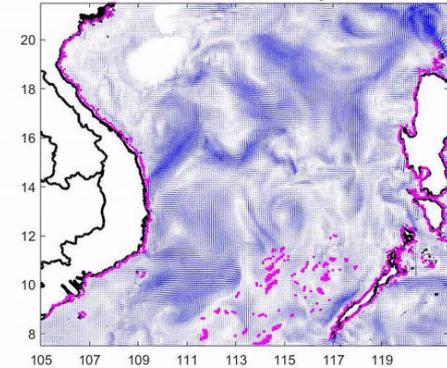
THE
PEW
CHARITABLE TRUSTS



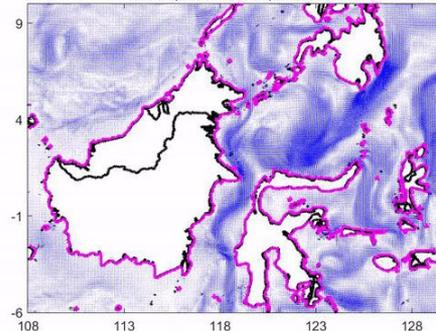
Northeast Monsoon: Day 1



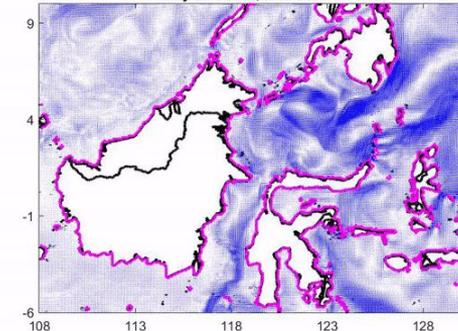
Southwest Monsoon: Day 1



Nov 20,2011 - Mar 04,2012 0006H



May 29-Jun13,2012 0006H



Regional Forum on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction



The ASEAN Coastal and Marine Environment

- Accounts for a third of the world's coastal and marine habitats
- Home to the highest marine biodiversity on the planet
 - 28% to 32% of the world's coral reefs
 - More than 75% of species of corals
 - About 40% of fish species
- 35% of the world's mangrove forests
 - 45 of 75 true species of mangroves
 - ~20% of the world's seagrass beds
 - 29% of seagrass species
- These marine ecosystems contribute to the health, food security, livelihood to 650 M people and help drive economies of the AMS



KM GBF TARGET 5

*Sustainable, safe, and legal use,
harvesting, and trade of wild species*

- support actions to enable effective law enforcement on wildlife trade
- facilitate capacity building on ecosystem based management and governance approaches
- support collaborations for science-based decision system that will benefit capture fisheries management and coastal resources management
- facilitate exchanges of good practices in coastal-marine conservation and sustainable management



KM GBF TARGET 8

Nature-based solutions to climate change

Role of nature and ecosystems, particularly the need for nature-based solutions in linking climate change and biodiversity



**ASEAN-UK COP26:
FRAMING THE FUTURE
FOR NATURE AND CLIMATE**
8 JUNE - 14:00 - 17:30 GMT+8

Featuring an exclusive video message to ASEAN from COP26 People's Champion, Sir David Attenborough

UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE UK COP26 | ASEAN CENTRE FOR BIODIVERSITY



KM GBF TARGET 2, 11

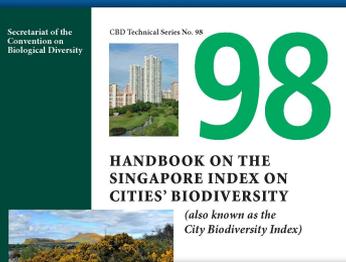
- ASEAN Green Initiative (AGI), a recognition scheme for effective ecosystem restoration efforts in the region
- Promotion of planting mangrove species to protect coastal communities from the impacts of climate change and extreme weather conditions.



KM GBF TARGET 12

Expansion and improvement of green and blue spaces in urban areas

- Roll-out of Singapore Index
- Facilitated the participation of NParks during the Urban Biodiversity Planning Workshop participated by LGUs



SINGAPORE INDEX ON CITIES' BIODIVERSITY		
Core Components	Indicators	Maximum Score
Native Biodiversity in the City	1. Proportion of Natural Areas in the City	4 POINTS
	2. Connectivity Measures or Ecological Networks to Counter Fragmentation	4 POINTS
	3. Native Biodiversity in Built Up Areas (Bird Species)	4 POINTS
	4. Change in Number of Vascular Plant Species	4 POINTS
	5. Change in Number of Native Bird Species	4 POINTS
	6. Change in Number of Native Arthropod Species	4 POINTS
	7. Habitat Restoration	4 POINTS
	8. Proportion of Protected Natural Areas	4 POINTS
Ecosystem Services provided by Biodiversity	9. Proportion of Invasive Alien Species	4 POINTS
	10. Regulation of Quantity of Water	4 POINTS
	11. Climate Regulation – Benefits of Trees and Greenery	4 POINTS
	12. Recreational Services	4 POINTS
	13. Health and Wellbeing – Proximity/Accessibility to Parks	4 POINTS
	14. Food Security Resilience – Urban Agriculture	4 POINTS
	15. Institutional Capacity	4 POINTS
	16. Budget Allocated to Biodiversity	4 POINTS
Governance and Management of Biodiversity	17. Policies, Rules and Regulations – Existence of Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	4 POINTS
	18. Status of Natural Capital Assessment in the City	4 POINTS
	19. State of Green and Blue Space Management Plans in the City	4 POINTS
	20. Biodiversity Related Responses to Climate Change	4 POINTS
	21. Policy and/or Incentives for Green Infrastructures as Nature-based Solutions	4 POINTS
	22. Cross-sectoral and Inter-agency Collaborations	4 POINTS
	23. Participation and Partnership: Existence of Formal or Informal Public Consultation Process Pertaining to Biodiversity Related Matters	4 POINTS
	24. Participation and Partnership: Number of Agencies/Private Companies/ NGOs/Academic Institutions/International Organisations with which the City is Partnering in Biodiversity Activities, Projects and Programmes	4 POINTS
	25. Number of Biodiversity Projects Implemented by the City Annually	4 POINTS
	26. Education	4 POINTS
	27. Awareness	4 POINTS
	28. Community Science	4 POINTS
Native Biodiversity in the City (Sub-total for indicators 1-9)		36 points
Ecosystem Services provided by Biodiversity (Sub-total for indicators 10-14)		20 points
Governance and Management of Biodiversity (Sub-total for indicators 15-28)		66 points
Maximum Total:		112 points



Urban Biodiversity Management Planning Workshop

KM GBF TARGET 14

Mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors

- Development of the over-all *Strategic Framework on the Mainstreaming of Biodiversity Across the ASEAN*, through the German-supported Institutional Strengthening of the Biodiversity Sector in ASEAN project.

University of the Philippines **OPEN UNIVERSITY**  **german cooperation** DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT Implemented by giz  **ASEAN CENTRE OF BIODIVERSITY** 

Virtual Scoping Workshop for the Development of the Learning Course on Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Agriculture



 UPOU-Pedris Orendio	 ACB - Grant Barraquias	 MALAYSIA SUZIANA NHAZZ...	 Theresa Mundita Lim	 Tiwarat Thalerngkietleela
 PHILIPPINES Ben-Hur Vloria	 ACB - Monina Ann Saguin	 Em-Em Mandanas	 Wayne Nelles	 ACB - Mika Tan
 LUTGARDA TOLENTINO	 ACB Clarissa Arida	 ACB- Cynthia Batin	 Myanmar - Forest Departmen...	 ACB-Dr. Kris Baleva
 UPOU-Janelle Ebron	 UPOU-Joane Serrano	 Phil-Kim Bantayan	 Nurmi Pangesti	 ACB - Rizza Estadola
 Laos-Kinnalone Phommasack	 ACB-Elpidio Peria	 ACB-Renee Loriga (She / her)	 Della Catacutan	 ONEP Phuttatida



Signing of the MOU between the ACB, ISST, and SEARCHA for the IETM



Signing of the Letter of Cooperation with PEMSEA



Meeting with IIRI Director Jean Balié



Bioeconomy in Action: Alternative inclusive pathways to sustainability in Southeast Asia



Meeting with the Executive Director of ASEAN Business Advisory Council Mr. Gil L. Gonzales



International Ecotourism Travel Mart with DOT Secretary Maria Esperanza Christina Garcia Frasco, ISST President Dr. Mina Gabor, and Miss Earth 2022



Publications on the Biodiversity-Health Nexus

Mainstreaming biodiversity in the fisheries sector



Planning and inception meeting for the Regional action plan to mainstream biodiversity in the fisheries sector



ISB | Institutional Strengthening of the Biodiversity Sector in ASEAN



Implemented by **giz**



KM GBF TARGET 19

Resource mobilisation for biodiversity

- Partnerships with dialogue and development partners
- ACB as the current chair of the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity also expands its network of partners from the private sector to ensure that biodiversity considerations are integrated into the plans and processes of the business sector
- 10 AMS contribute to the ASEAN Biodiversity Fund



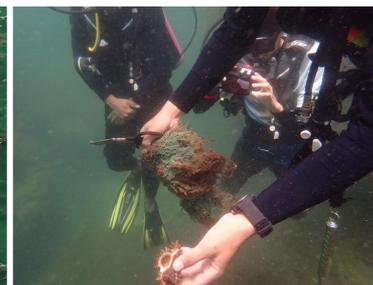
Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding



KM GBF TARGET 20

*Capacity building, technology transfer,
and scientific research*

strengthen capacity-building,
access to and transfer of
technology, and promote
development of and access to
innovation and technical and
scientific cooperation



**Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART)
Training for Thailand's Marine AHPs**



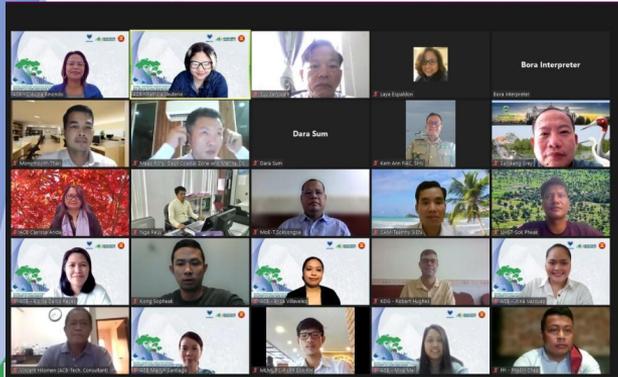
Law Enforcement in PAs Training



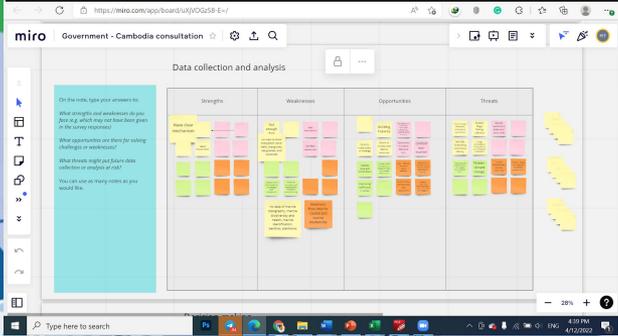
Workshop on DNA Barcoding



Mobilising Stakeholders to Inform the Development of a Science-based Decision Support System for Coastal Wetlands in the ASEAN Region



- **Capacity building** - individual AMS to manage their national biodiversity information; ASEAN's capacity to analyse its own biodiversity data from a regional lens
- **Strong regional synergy** in decision-support system for the coastal and marine conservation and management, which may be sustained and enhanced through continued cooperation



KM GBF

TARGET 21

Communication, education, and public awareness
and knowledge management



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Challenges in achieving priority targets



Insufficient
resources



Silo thinking



Striking the
balance between
economic
development and
conservation of
biodiversity

Enabling Conditions

ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on the Blue Economy



FINAL

ASEAN LEADERS' DECLARATION ON THE BLUE ECONOMY

WE, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), namely Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Republic of Thailand, and the Republic of Viet Nam,

FINAL

RECOGNISING the importance and ramifications of the Blue Economy throughout the region;

FURTHER EMPHASISING the universal and unified character of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and reaffirming that the 1982 UNCLOS sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out and is of strategic importance as the basis for national, regional and global

- 6. AGREE** to explore cooperation on the Blue Economy in areas such as: marine environmental protection; Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing; marine and coastal ecosystems protection; sustainable aquaculture and fishing practices; sustainable production and consumption; biotechnology; marine industrial development; marine pollution; marine litter and plastic pollution; food security; trade; coastal tourism and heritage conservation; maritime transport; security and safety of navigation; marine science; ocean energy; sea and ocean governance and management; data, statistics, and data analytics; as well as capacity-building, digitisation and innovation;

on the concept,

Security, stability and prosperity in the region,

FURTHER NOTING that involves all the

HEREBY DECLARE TO:

EMPHASISING the Blue Economy as well as States are comfortable

- 1. AFFIRM** ASEAN's commitment to taking the lead on regional cooperation in relation to the Blue Economy;
- 2. AGREE** that the Blue Economy for ASEAN refers to the sustainable, resilient and inclusive use, governance, management and conservation of oceans, seas as well as marine and coastal resources and ecosystems for economic growth across various sectors such as fishery, aquaculture, maritime transport, renewable energy, tourism, climate change, and research and development while improving human well-being and social equity;
- 3. AFFIRM** that international law, as reflected in the 1982 UNCLOS, provides the legal

Enabling Conditions



High-Level Task Force on ASEAN Community's Post-2025 Vision (HLTF-ACV)



Regional Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

Development of a Regional Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan



ACB Scientific Advisory Committee

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weare.aseanbiodiversity.org

 ASEAN CENTRE
FOR BIODIVERSITY



For more information, log on to
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TheASEANBiodiversity

Photos: Lisa Paguntalan, Godfrey Jakosalem, Than Aye, Arturo B. De Vera Jr., Raniel Jose Castañeda, Khaddafi Hairal, Gregg Yan, Lory Tan, Porchhay Taing, Theresa Mundita Lim, iNaturalist / Avinash Bhagat, Klaus Niggs, Emmy Ramoso, Anson Tagtag

Regional Forum on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction



The ASEAN Coastal and Marine Environment

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- Home to the highest marine biodiversity on the planet
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The map displays the geographical layout of the ASEAN region, highlighting the extent of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) in yellow, Territorial Seas in purple, and Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) in light blue. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances up to 1,800 km. A legend in the bottom left corner identifies the colors used for MPA, Territorial Seas, and EEZ. A north arrow is located in the top right corner of the map area.

REGIONAL FORUM ON THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE BIODIVERSITY OF AREAS BEYOND NATIONAL JURISDICTION

