



Achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets and UN Sustainable Goal 14: How is ASEAN Faring?



SDG 14

Aichi Targets

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information

Target 8. By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity

Target 10. By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacts by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and function.

Target 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans

Target 5. By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests is halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

Target 6. By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches So far have ignored

Target 11. By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Target 14. Ecosystem services: Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and wellbeing, are restored and safeguarded

Target 12

By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

SDG 14

Aichi Targets

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

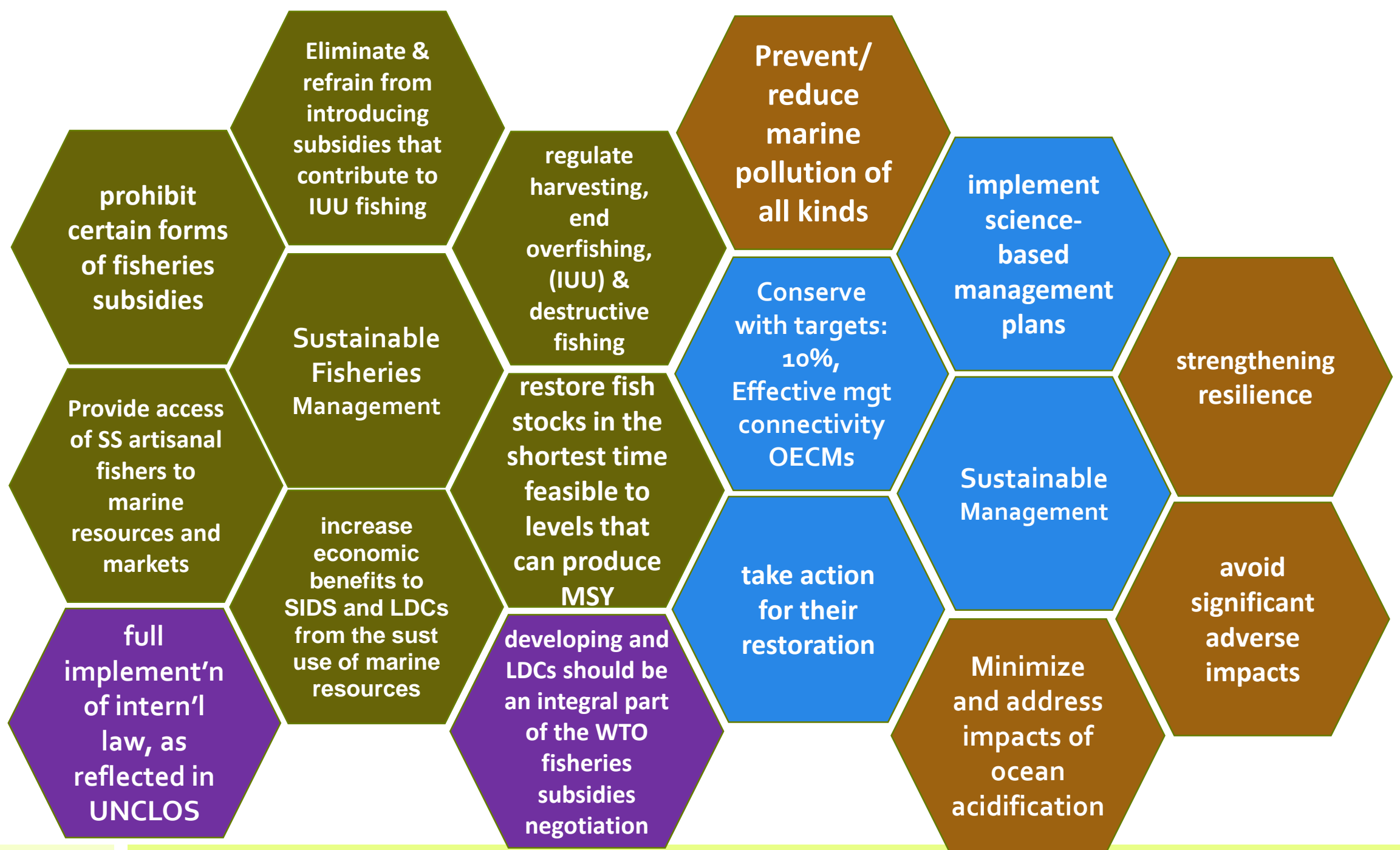
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

14.b Provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c Ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in UNCLOS for states parties to it, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties

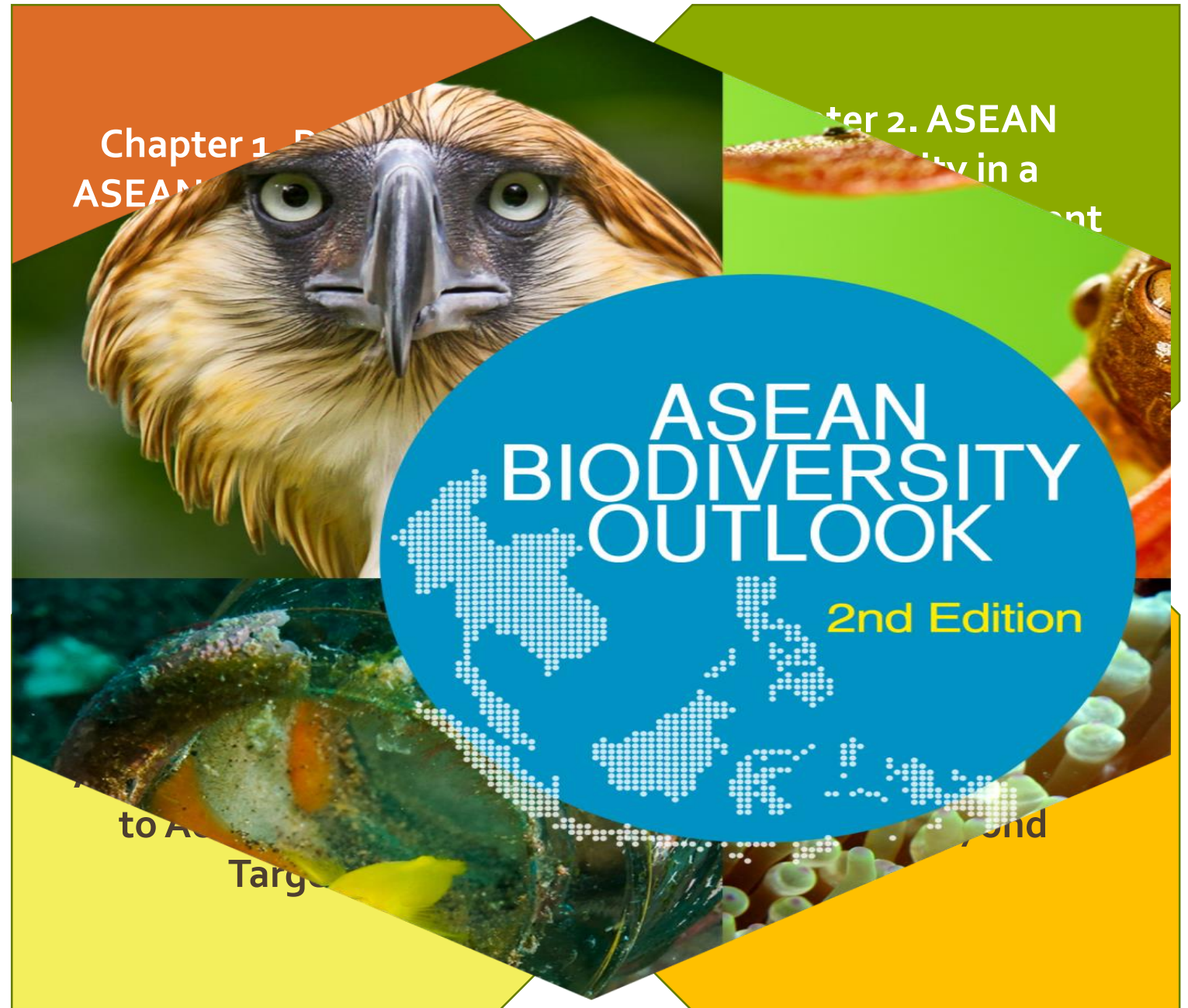
Target 6. By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided and recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.



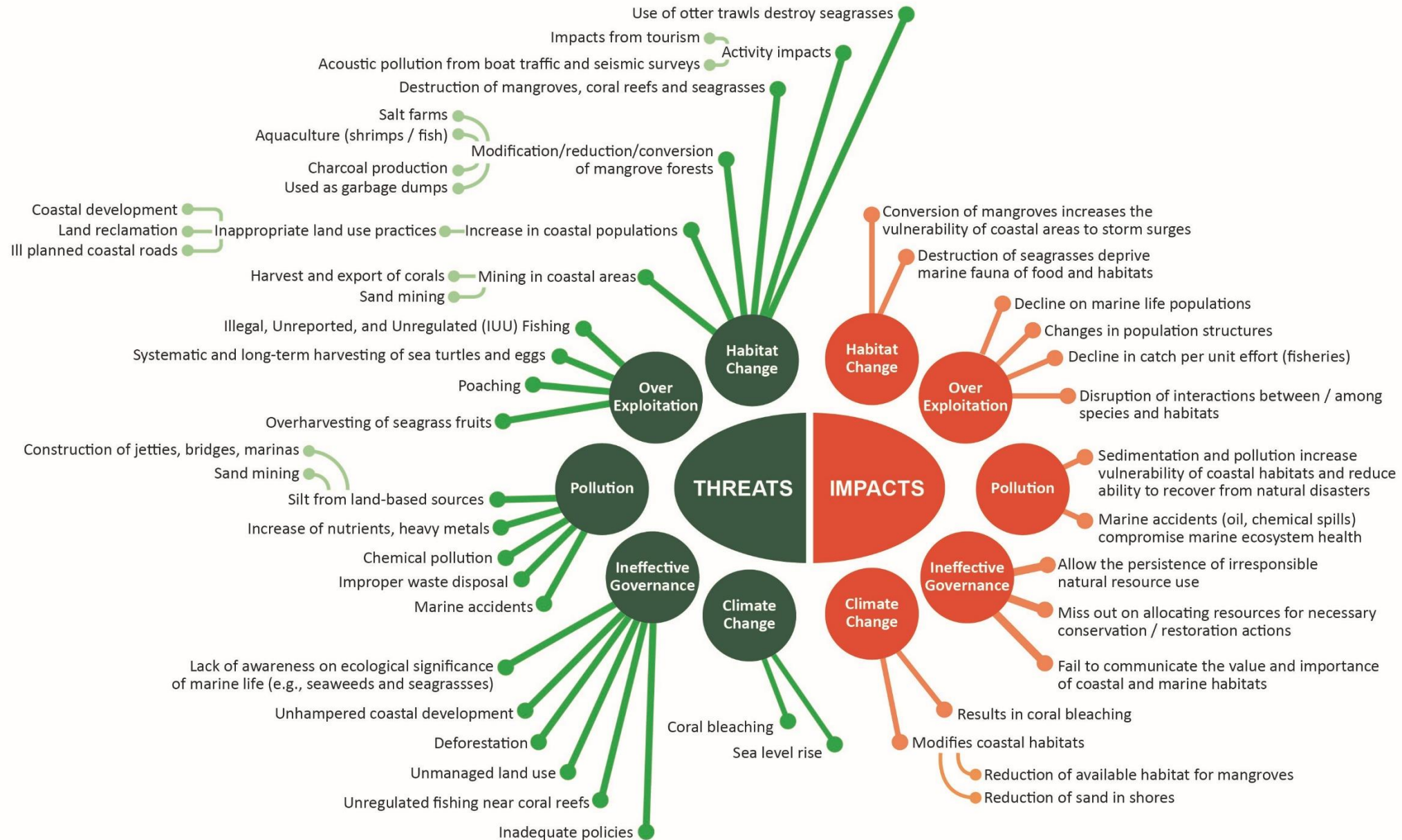
ABO 2 was referred from the 5th National Reports and other relevant information.

It showcases progress and lessons learned on biodiversity conservation in the ASEAN region for the period 2010-2015

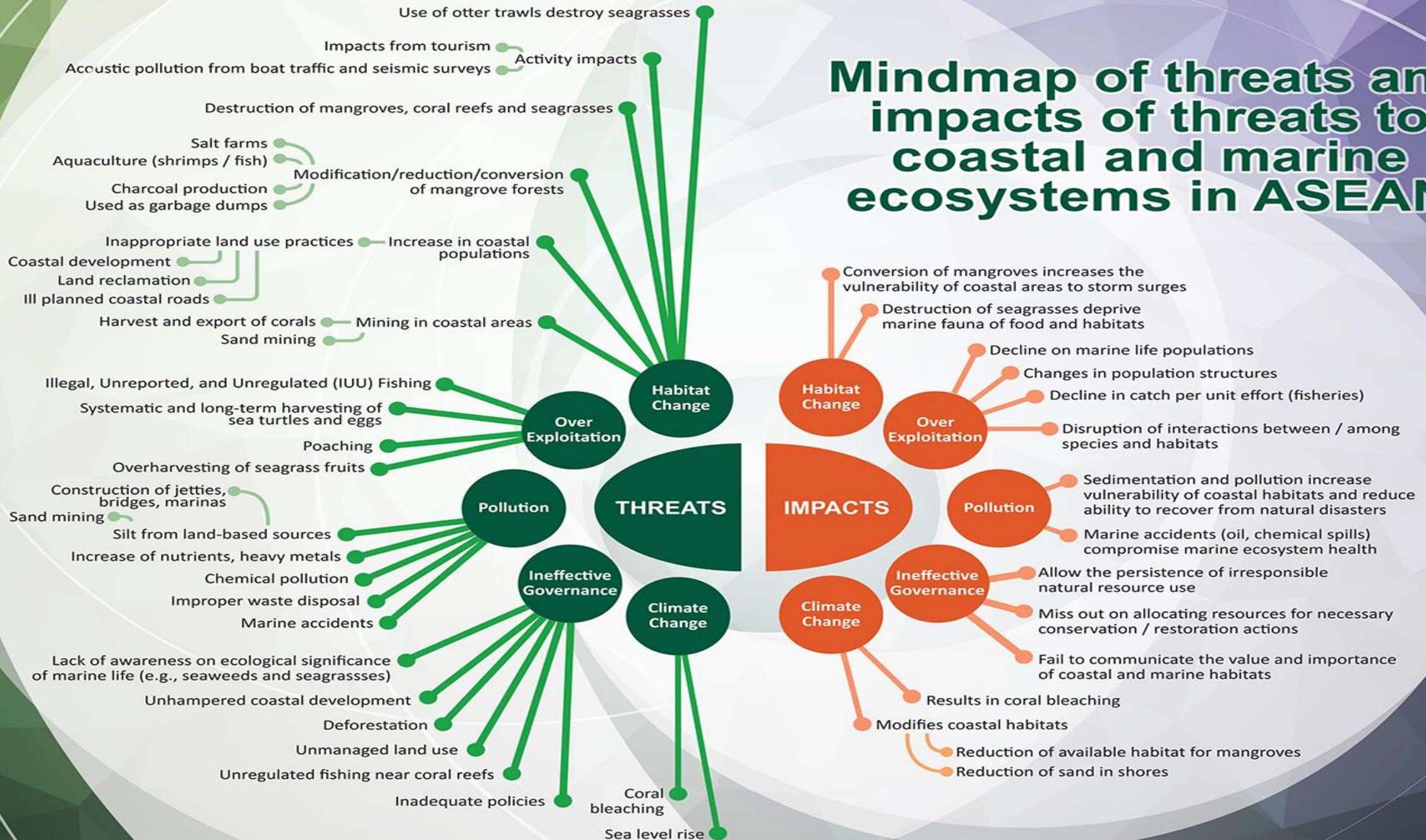
This presentation is updated from recent activities



Threats and Impacts on the Marine Environment



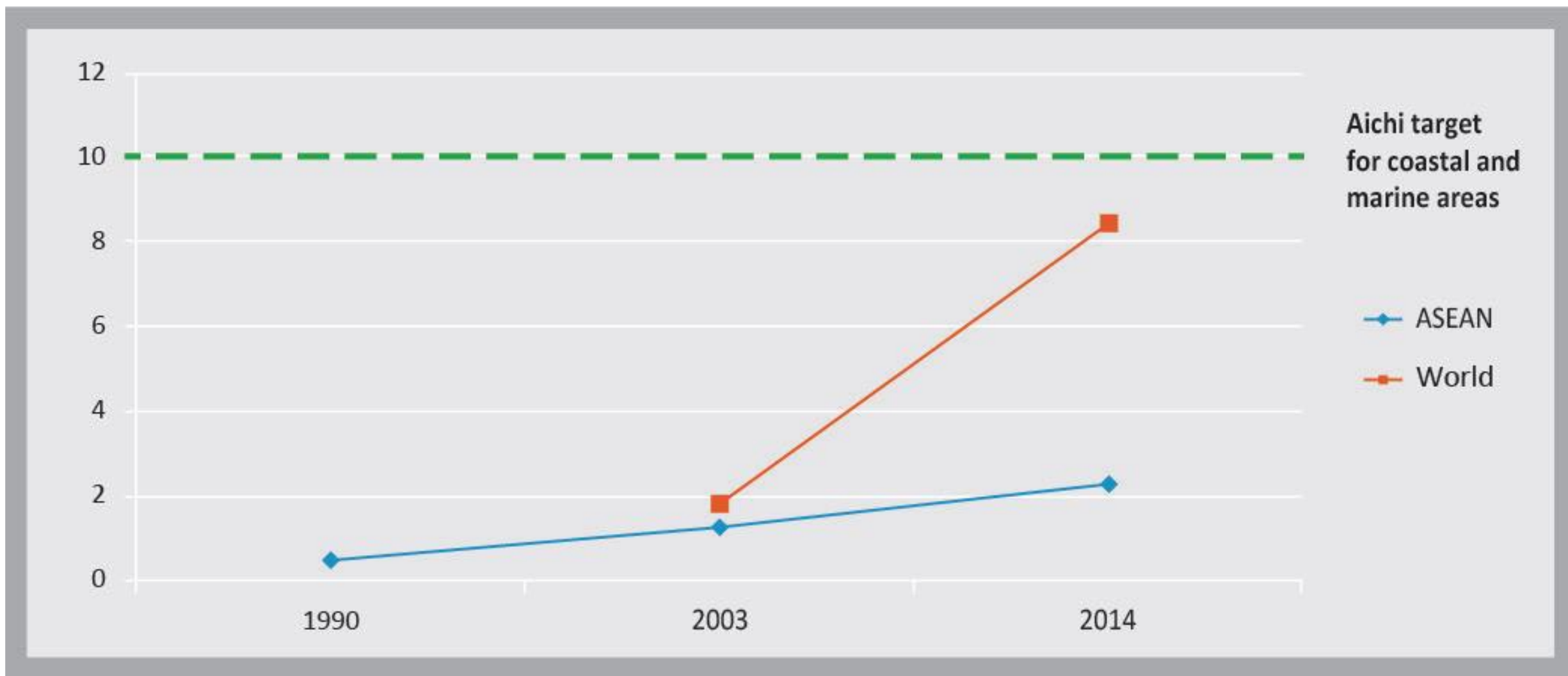
Mindmap of threats and impacts of threats to coastal and marine ecosystems in ASEAN



Marine Conservation Responses in the ASEAN

- Establishment of marine protected areas (MPAs)
 - A little over 2 percent or 229,534 sq km of the total territorial waters of the AMS have now been allocated to marine protected areas
 - three-fold increase in areas declared as MPAs in the ASEAN region and compares this progress to the recent global figure
- Coral Triangle Initiative Organized
 - Staffing
 - Host Country Agreement
 - MOUs with partners
- ASEAN Heritage Parks Programme

Marine Conservation Responses in the ASEAN

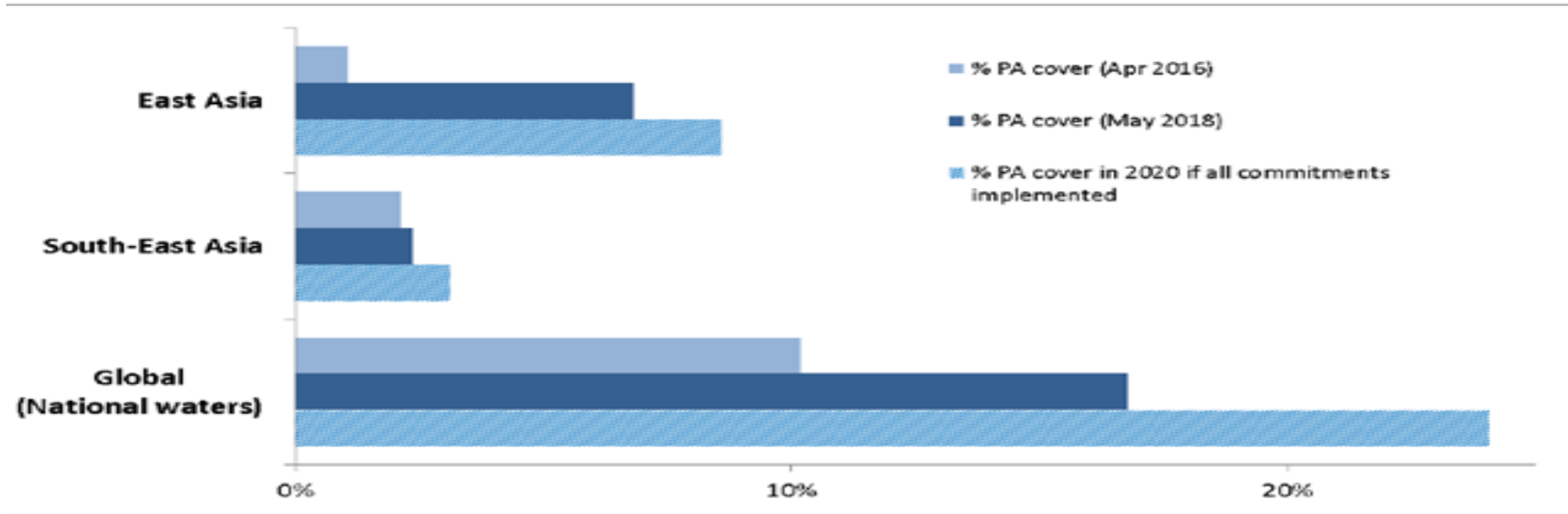


Establishment of marine protected areas (MPAs)

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Marine Conservation Responses in the ASEAN

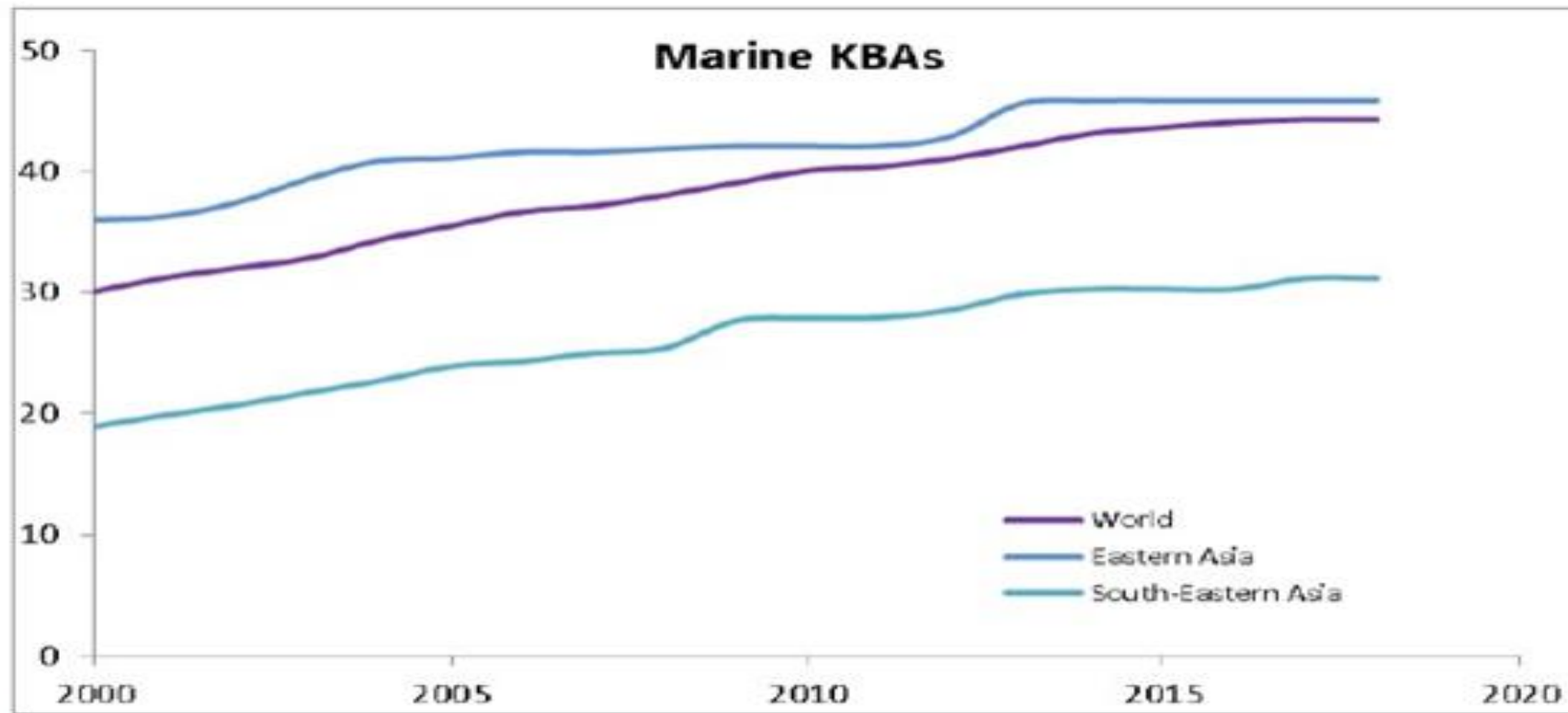
Marine Protected Area Coverage



From 2016 to 2018 a slight increase in the coverage of marine protected areas was generated in Southeast Asia

Marine Conservation Responses in the ASEAN

Mean % cover of marine KBAs by reported PAs



Increasing trend in mean % cover of marine Key Biodiversity Areas was reported .

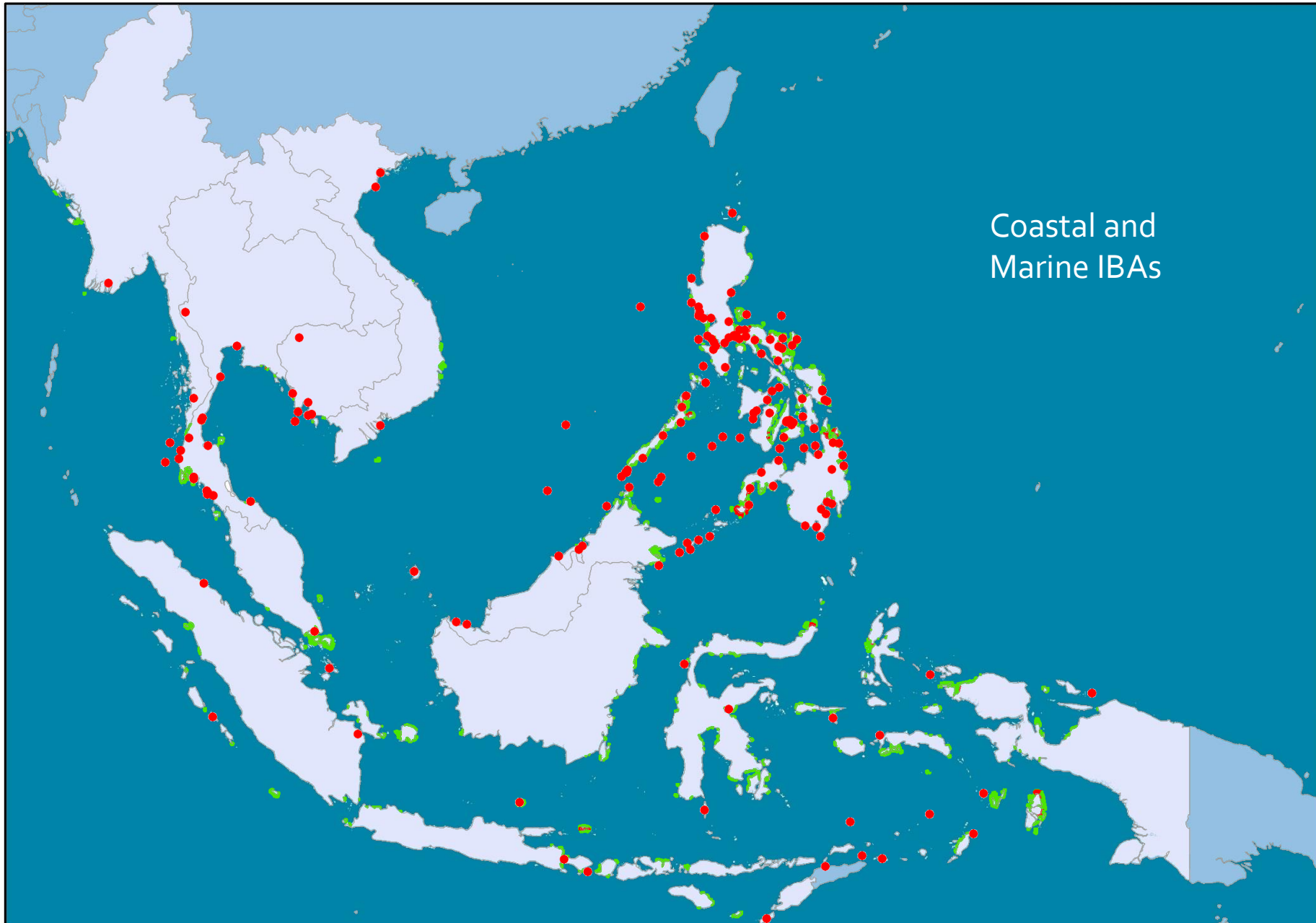
Some results of the ASEAN Regional Workshop on the Implementation of Aichi Target 11, Aug 2018

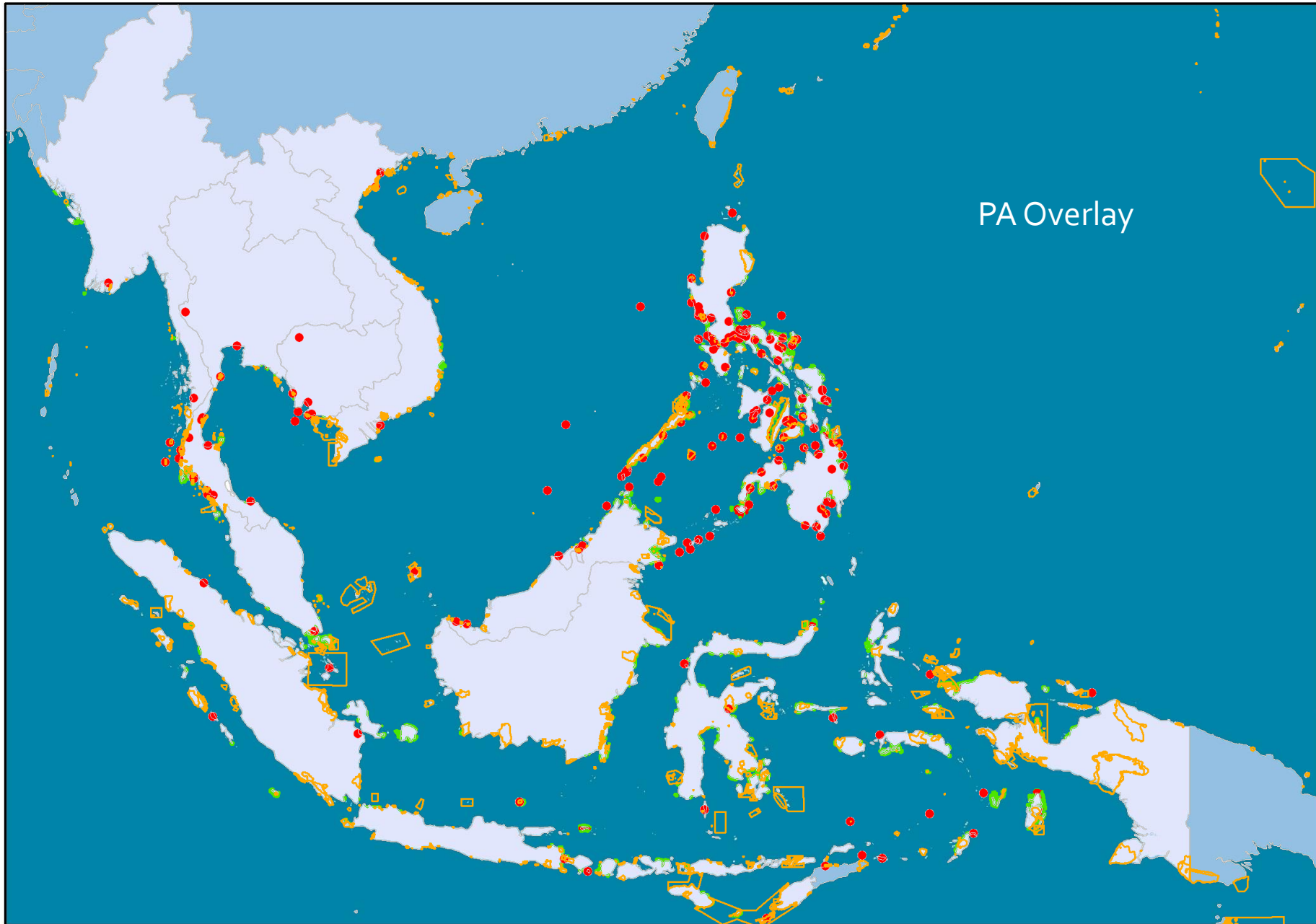


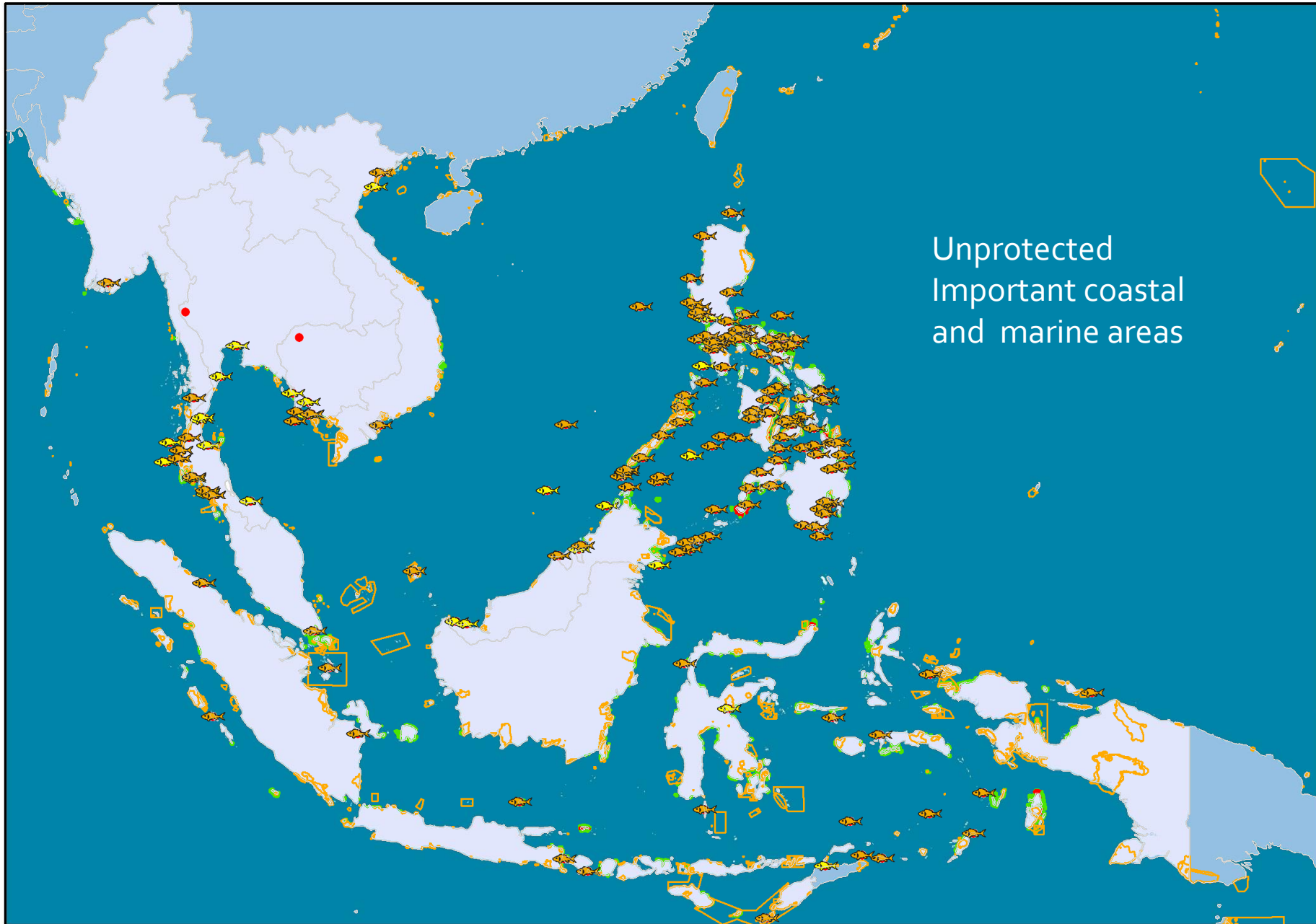
MPA Coverage in AMS July 2018

Marine Protected Areas Coverage, AMS, July 2018

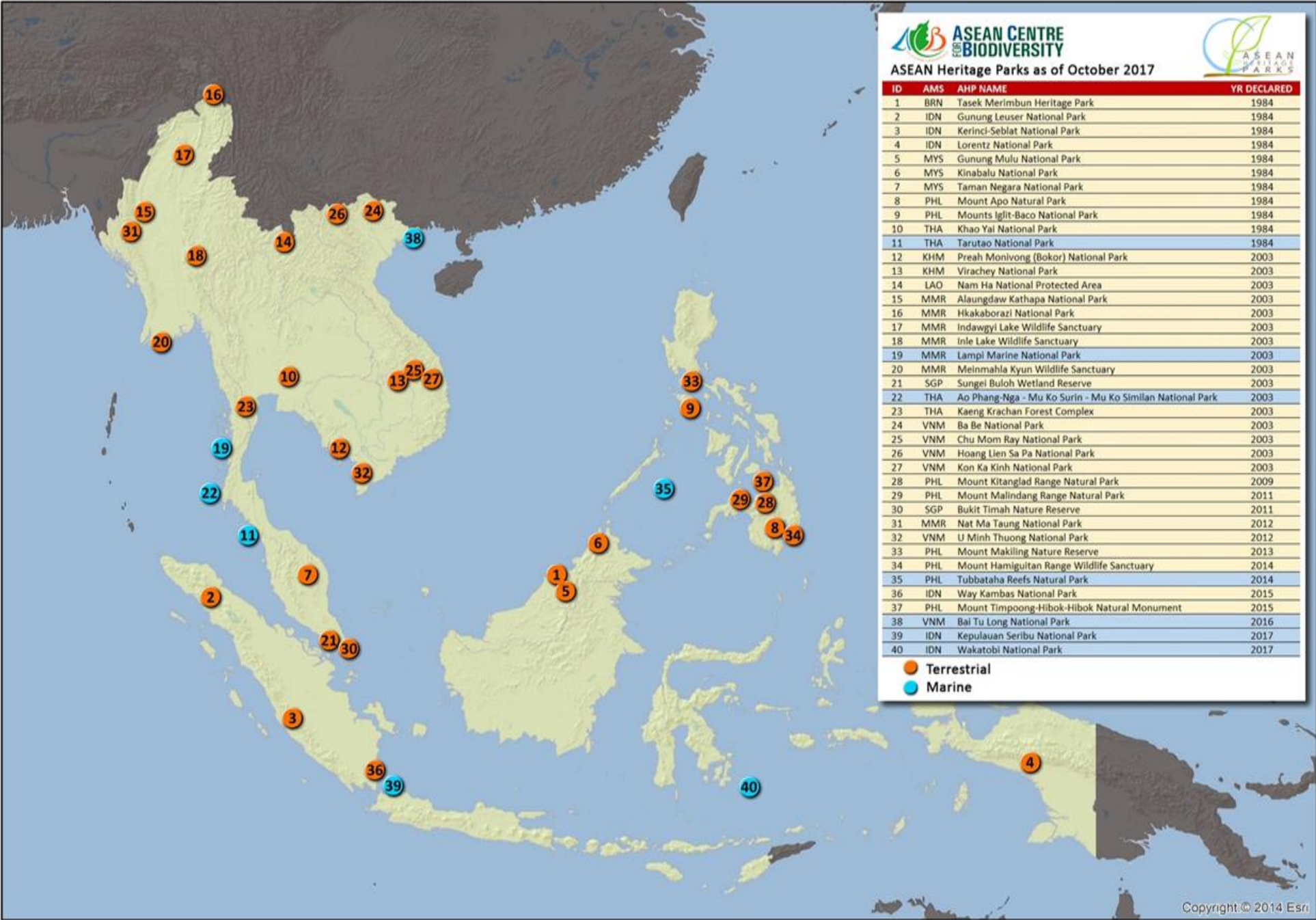
Country or Area	Total EEZ (km ²)	PA cover (km ²)	% PA cover	Have Reached 10% Target?	Area Needed to be protected to meet the target (km ²)
Brunei Darussalam	25,698	51.7	0.20	Not yet	2,518.12
Cambodia	47,967	89.1	0.19	Not yet	4,707.59
Indonesia	3,257,483	208,718.9	6.41	Not yet	117,029.35
Malaysia	451,742	15,759.9	3.49	Not yet	29,414.28
Myanmar	525,000	409.2	0.08	Not yet	52,090.85
Philippines	2,206,446	30,805.8	1.40	Not yet	189,838.82
Singapore	763	0.1	0.01	Not yet	76.20
Thailand	323,488	5,877.4	1.82	Not yet	26,471.43
Viet Nam	647,232	3,630.3	0.56	Not yet	61,092.94
ASEAN	7,485,819	265,342.3	3.54	Not yet	454,962.13







Management Effectiveness



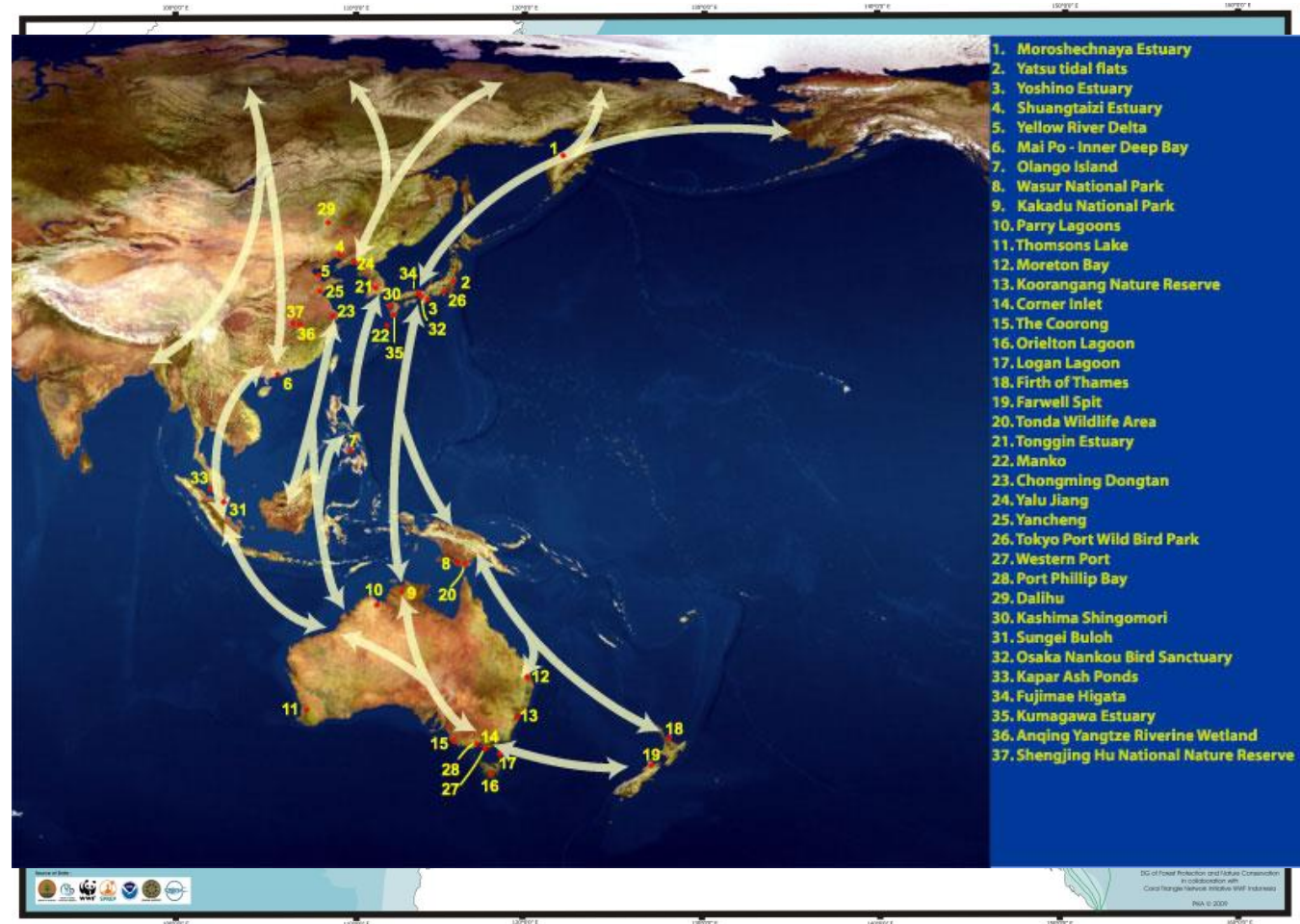
Management Effectiveness



Total Number of Protected Areas in Southeast Asian	2,652
Total area - Terrestrial	595,303 sq km
Total area - Marine	231,604 sq km
Total area of Protected Areas (Terrestrial + Marine)	826,907 sq km
Total Area of ASEAN Heritage Parks	102,310 sq km

Conservation through well connected MPAs

- Turtle Islands Heritage Protected Area
- PEMSEA-ACB Proposal Underway:
Supporting an Ecological Network of Marine Protected Areas in Large Marine Ecosystems in the ASEAN Region



Moving Forward: New Commitments & Opportunities

Indonesia

- Sustainable management of coral reef ecosystems in Indonesia through enhanced capacity to manage coral reef ecosystems in 10 target Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).
- Approved project: Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program-Coral Triangle Initiative, Phase III (COREMAPCTI III)

Malaysia

- Establish Tun Mustapha Marine Park as a marine PA that will cover 9,000 square kilometers

Myanmar

- Approved project: Ridge to Reef: Integrated Protected Area Land and Seascape Management in Tanintharyi, also nominated as an AHP

Philippines

- Expand national PA estate to cover 26,744.1 square kilometers

Moving Forward: OECMs

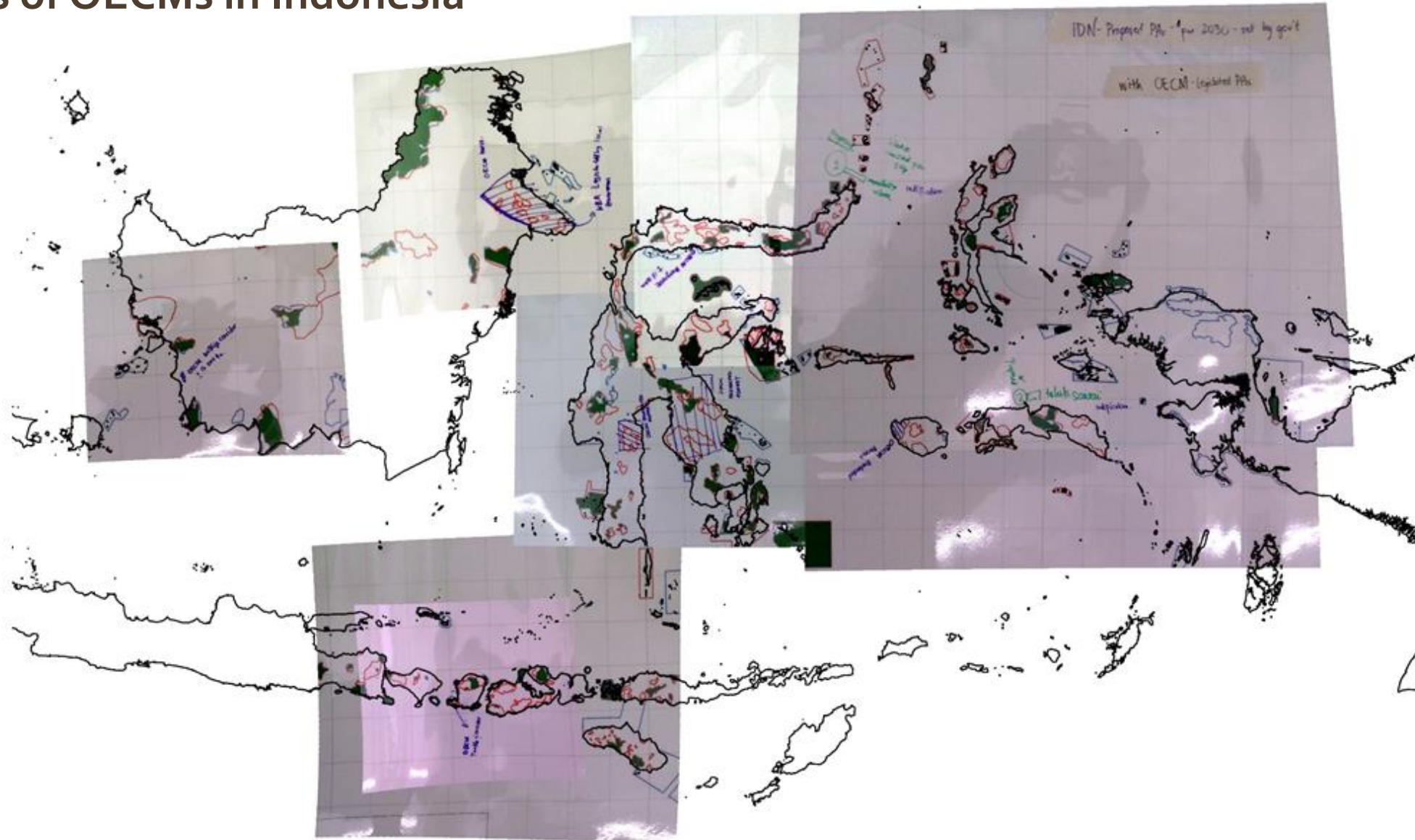
Other effective area-based conservation measures

- Draft definition based on Item 24, CBD/COP/14/2

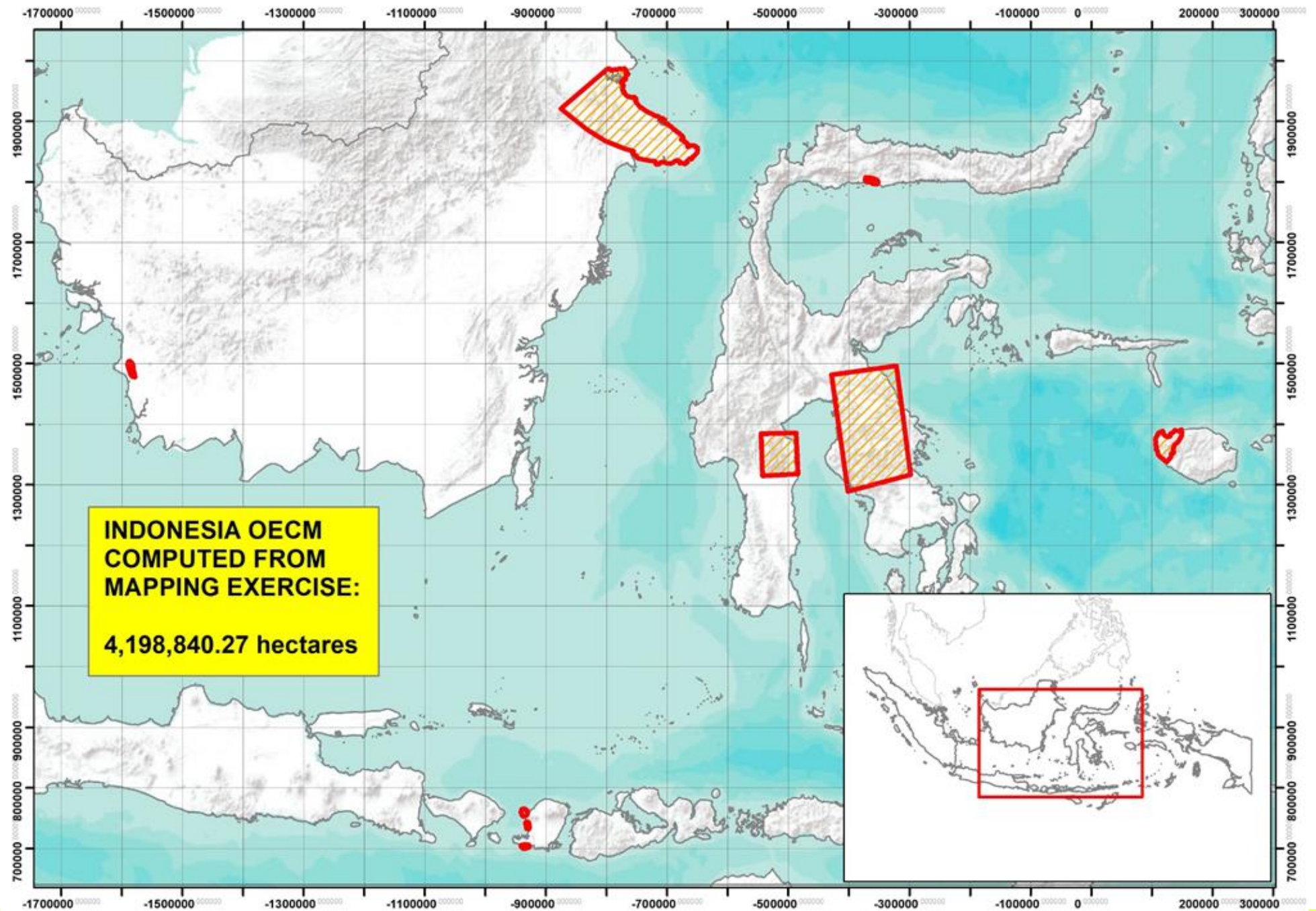
“Other effective area-based conservation measure” means “a geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in situ conservation of biodiversity,²³⁷ with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values”

As of 25.11.2018, it has become a CRP8 to be deliberated under WG 2 agenda

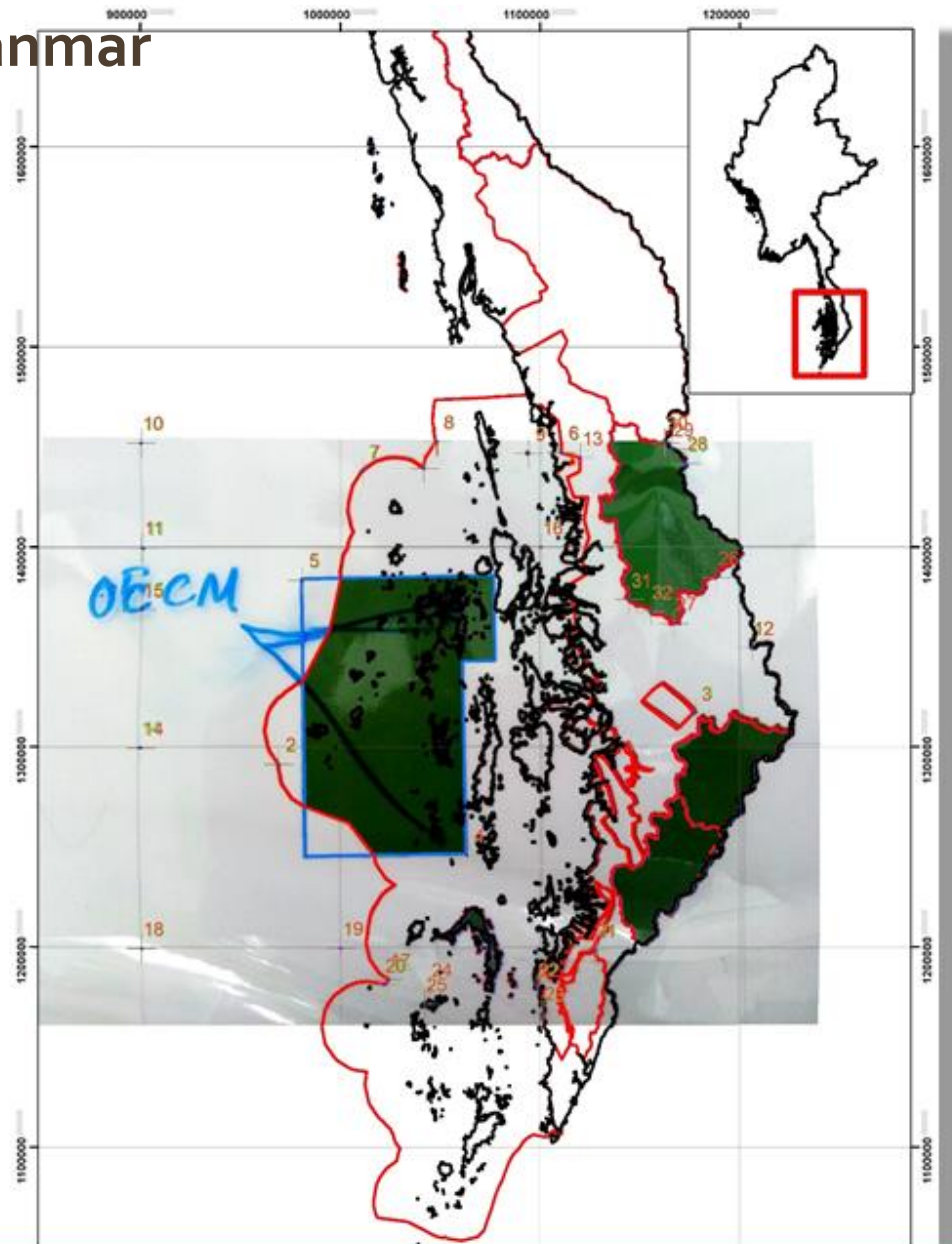
Estimates of OECMs in Indonesia



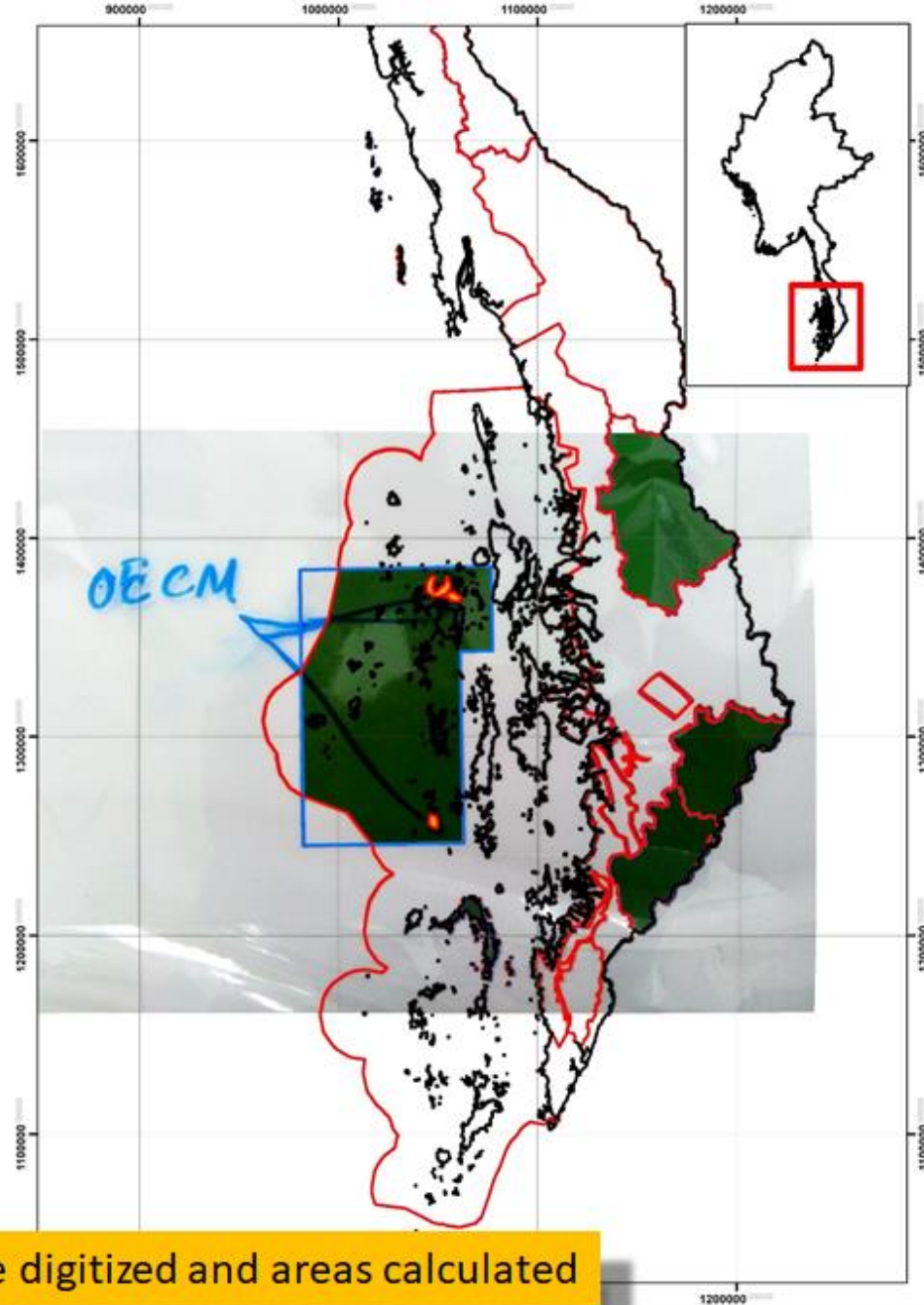
Participant's inputs were photographed and overlayed onto a GIS map of Indonesia



Estimates of OECMs in Myanmar



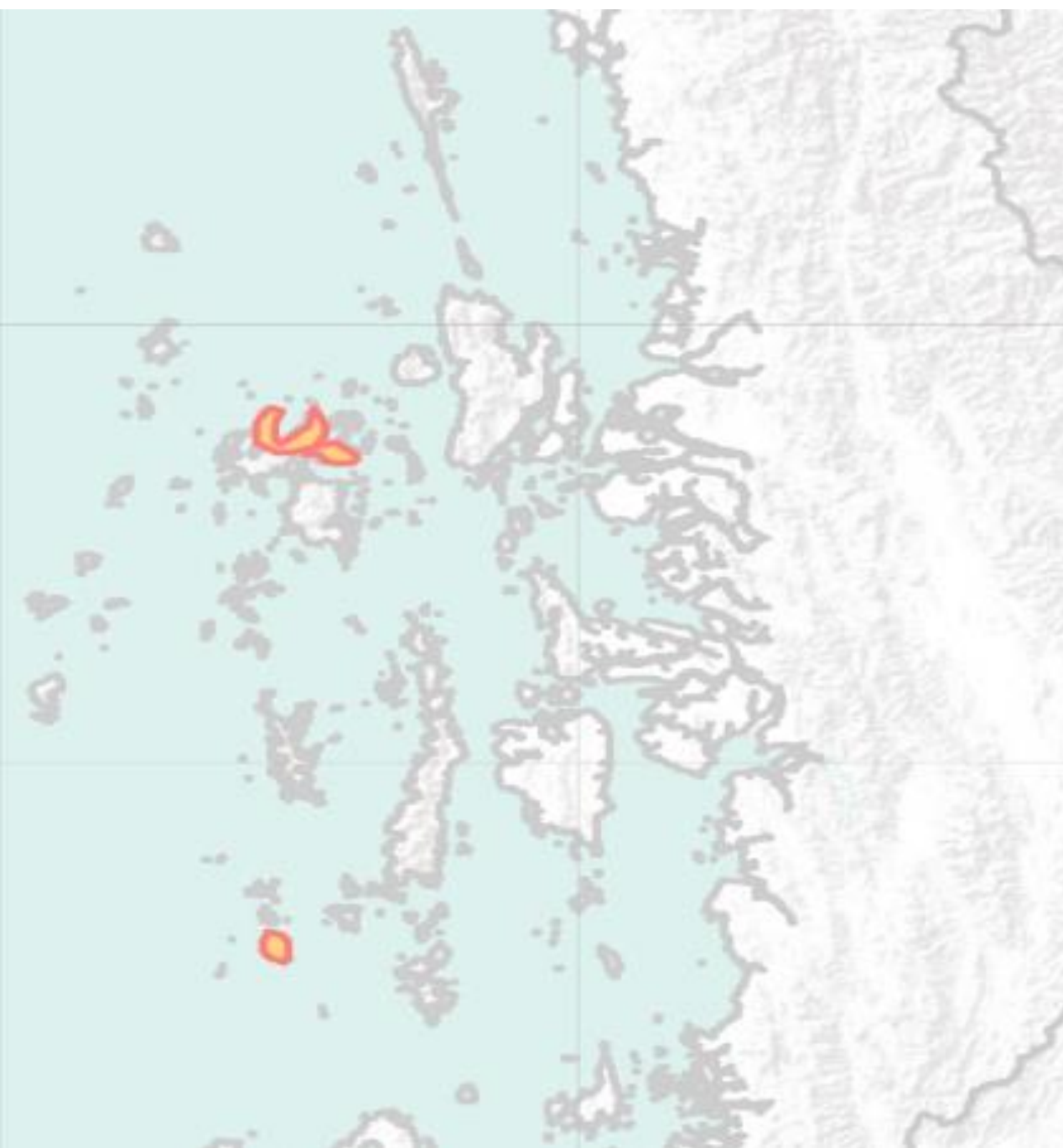
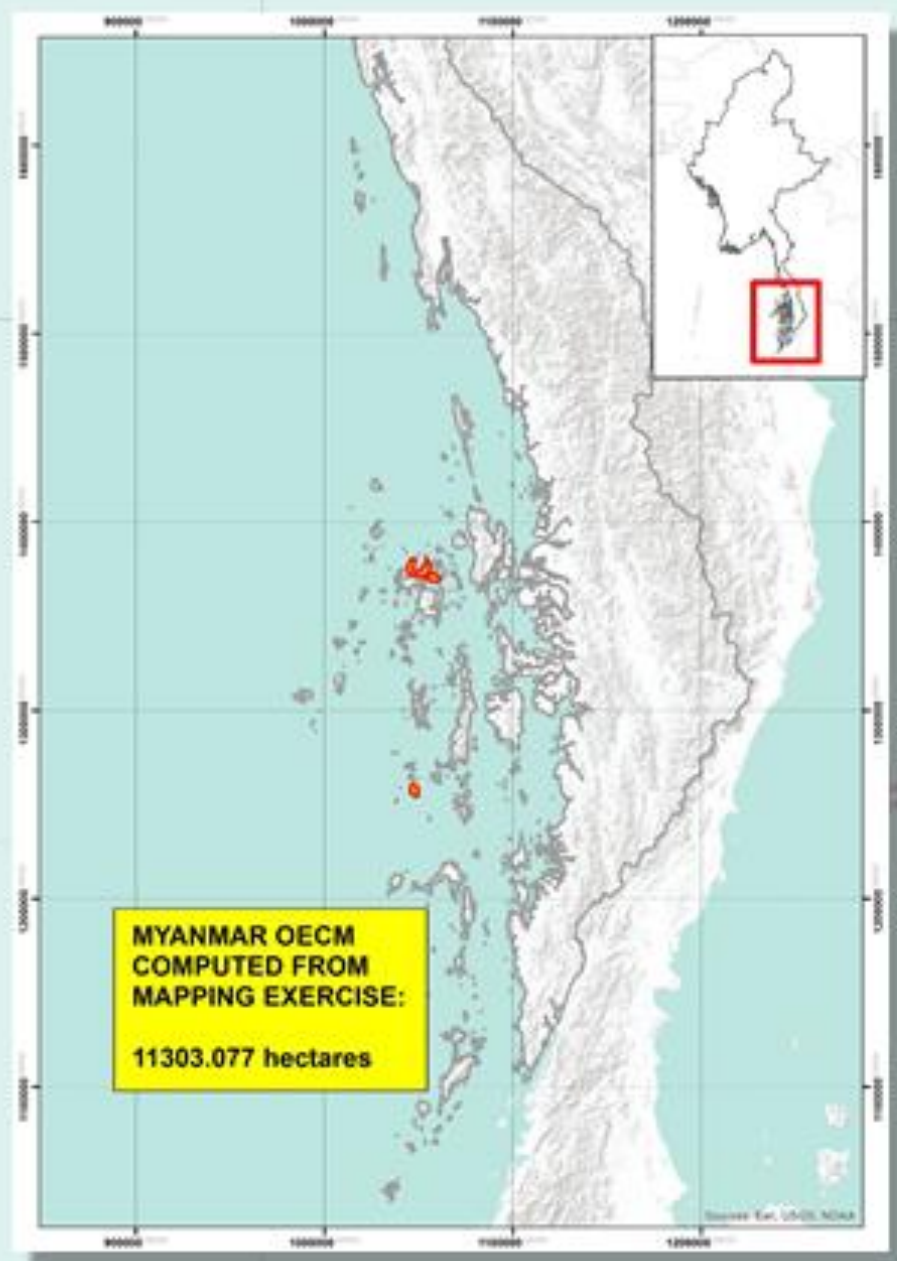
Participant's inputs were photographed and overlayed onto a GIS map of Myanmar



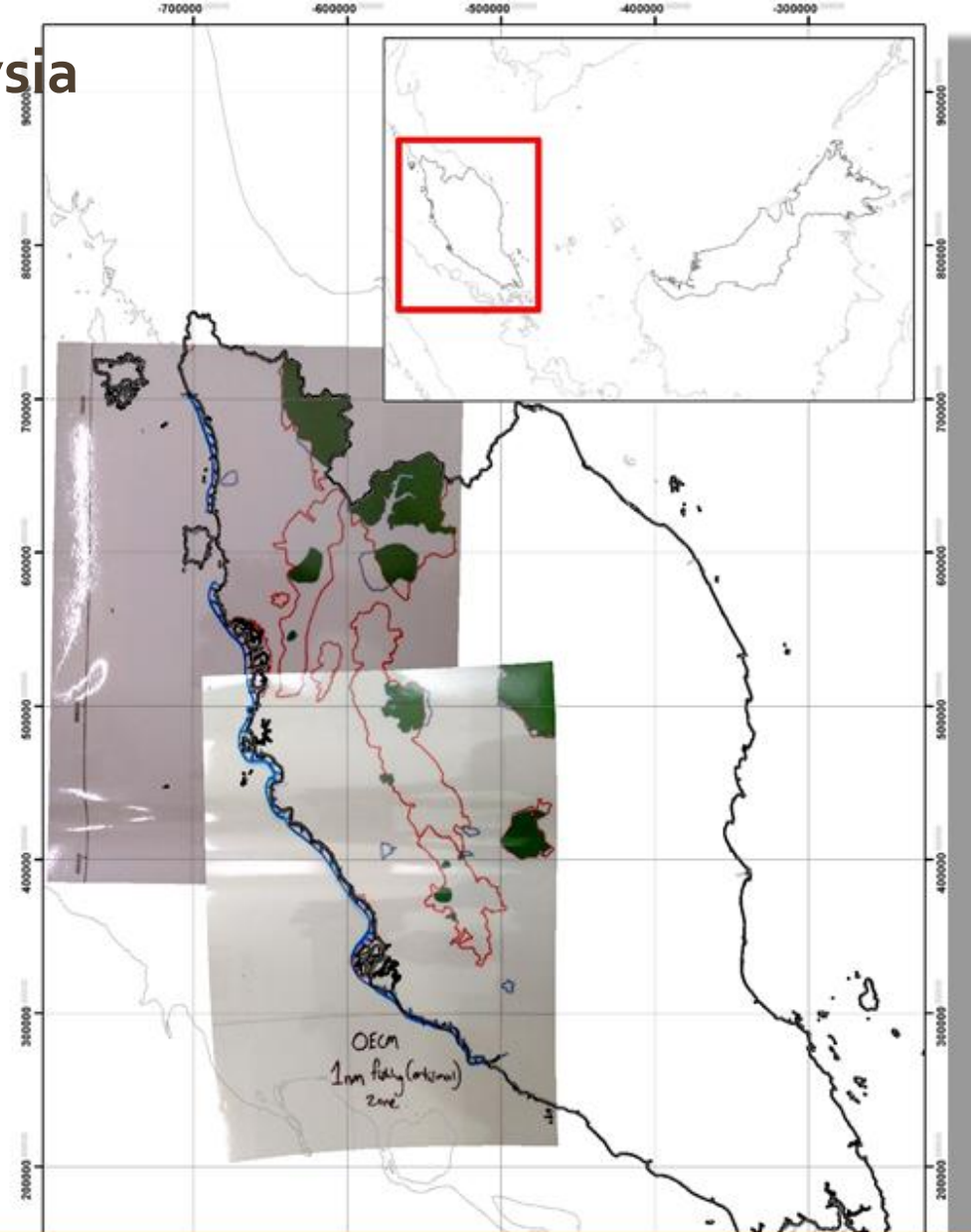
OECM inputs were digitized and areas calculated

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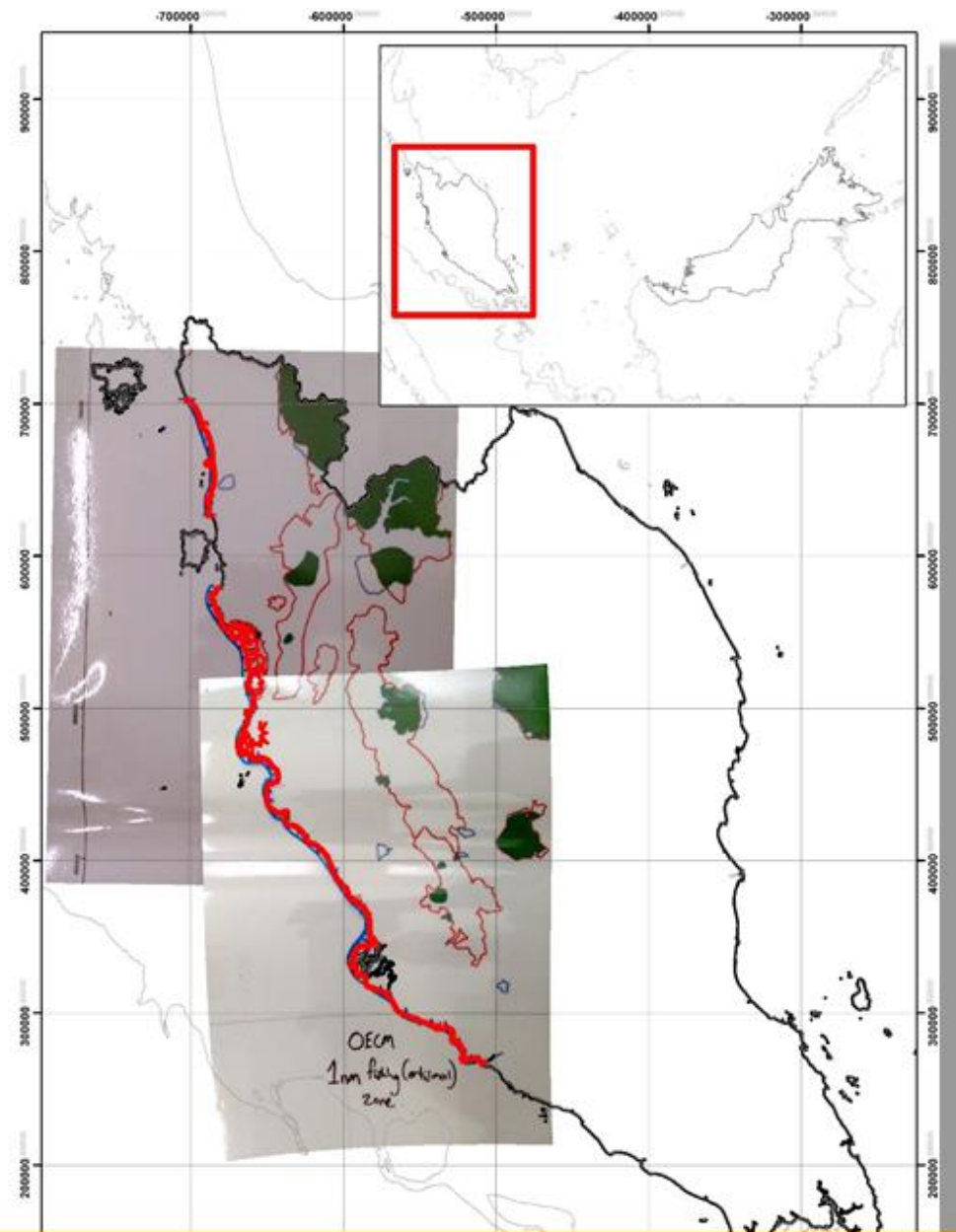
1300000



Estimates of OECMs in Malaysia



Participant's inputs were photographed and overlaid onto a GIS map of Malaysia



OECM inputs were digitized and areas calculated (based on the 1nm buffer description)



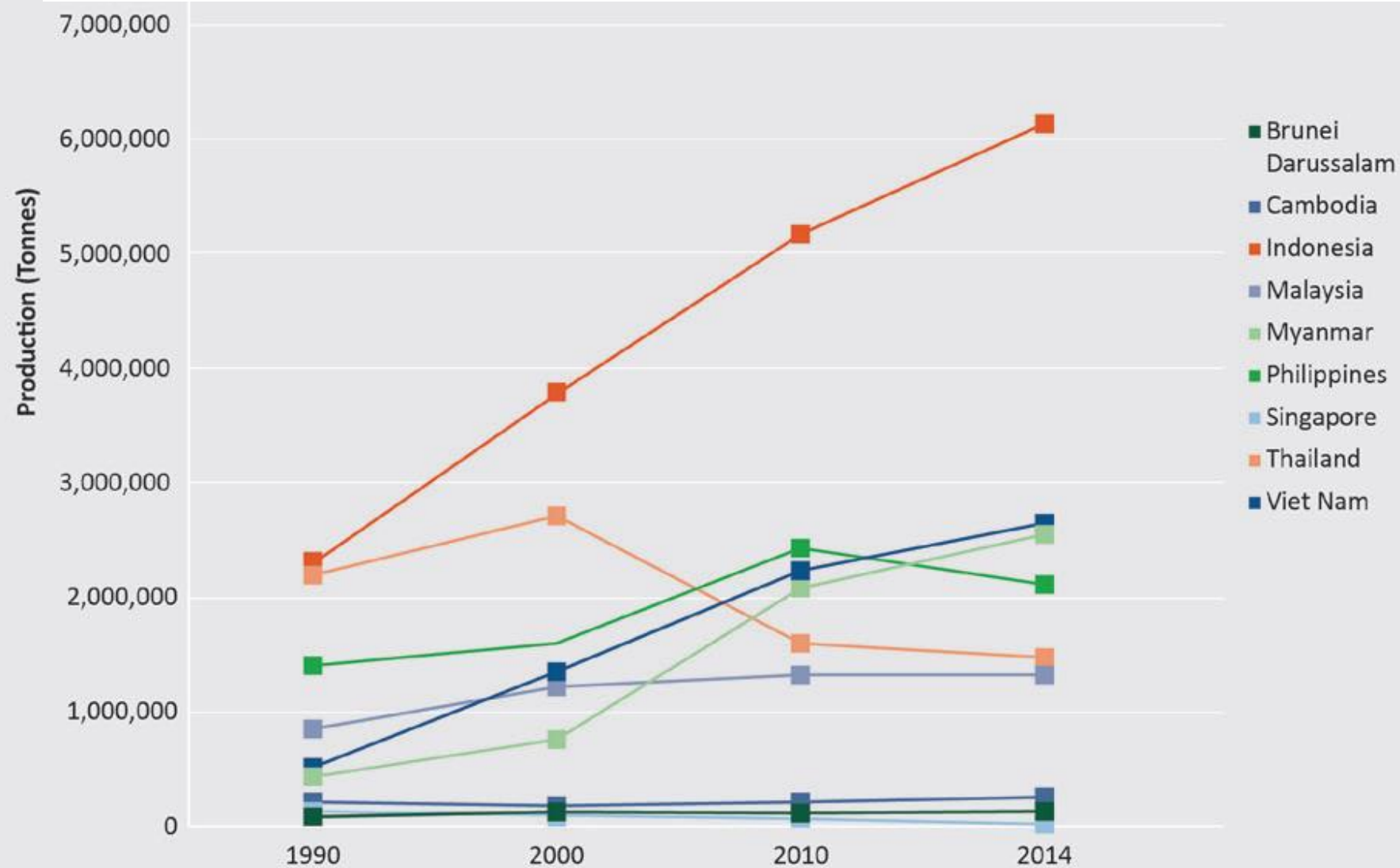
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They will yet submit matrix and lists form Local Government Units for Local Conservation Areas and from other sources from the environment ministry for Indigenous Community Conserved Areas.

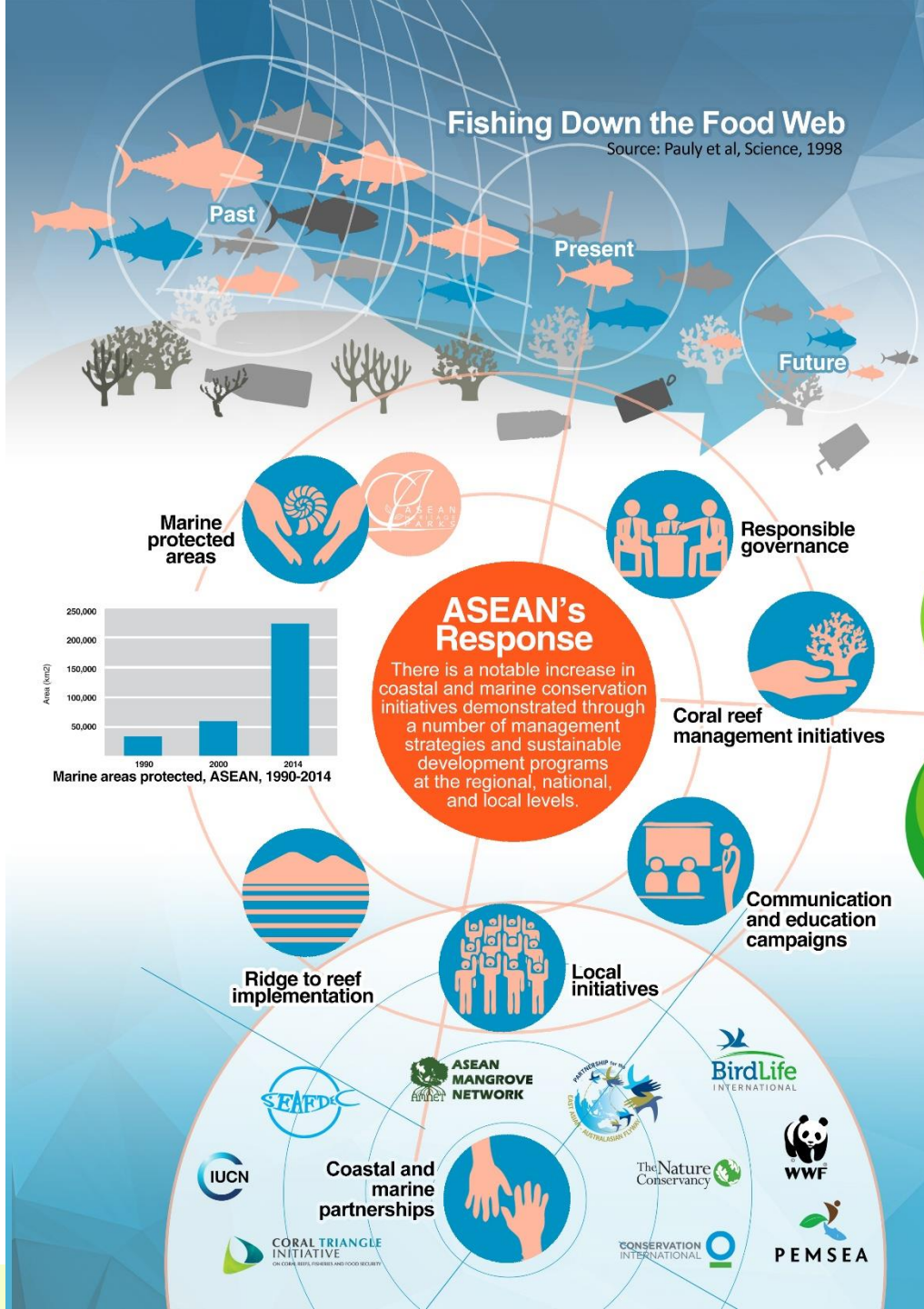
Action Plans of ASEAN Member States

ASEAN	Actions from 2018-2020
Indonesia	To strengthen the management of forest areas, esp. KBAs through regular consultation with NGOs; To conduct regular implementation of METT; To expand marine protected area to achieve 10% target; To increase addedl value of fisheries and tourism in marine protected areas; etc.
Lao PDR	to identify areas of particular for biodiversity and ecosystem services, esp. for migratory species; consider the connectivity more in the region (e.g. transboundary areas);to designate more protected areas currently managed by local authority/ government/ NGO, etc.
Malaysia	To expand the representativeness of terrestrial and marine protected area network; To strengthen the implementation of the CFS Master Plan in Peninsular Malaysia
Myanmar	To update and validate proposed Protected Area maps, etc.
Philippines	To update protected area maps, and document ICCA; To complete the protected area masterplan, etc.
Singapore	To review the term “KBA” in terms of its relevance and context to Singapore
Thailand	Increase the coordination for TBPA; To enhance understanding of OECM, KBA, BIA, Green List; To promote and support community ownership; etc.

Trends in marine capture fisheries production, ASEAN Member States, 1990–2014



Source: FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics, retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/en> on 2 December 2016.



Coastal and Marine Biodiversity

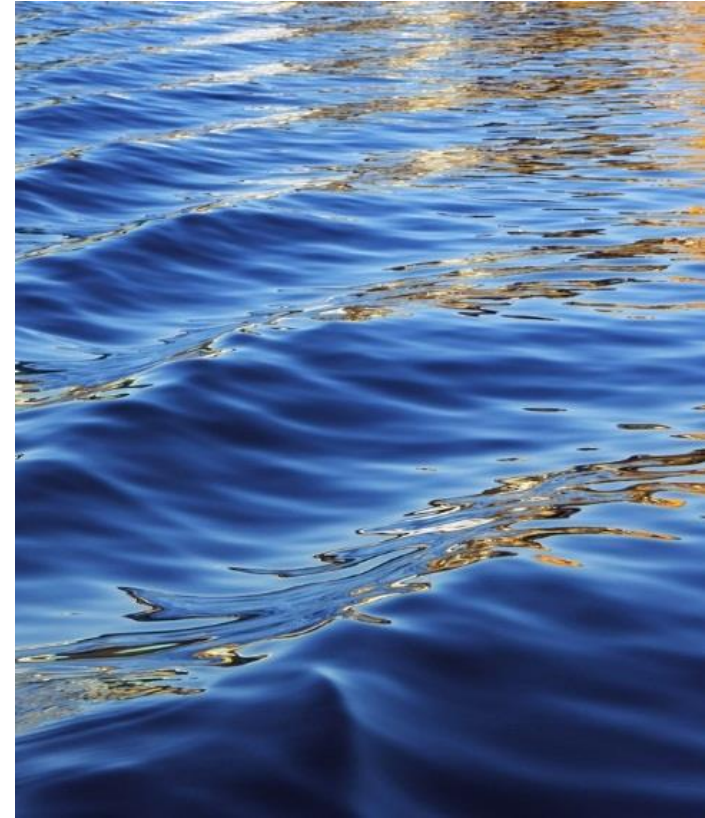
Healthy coasts, healthy ASEAN



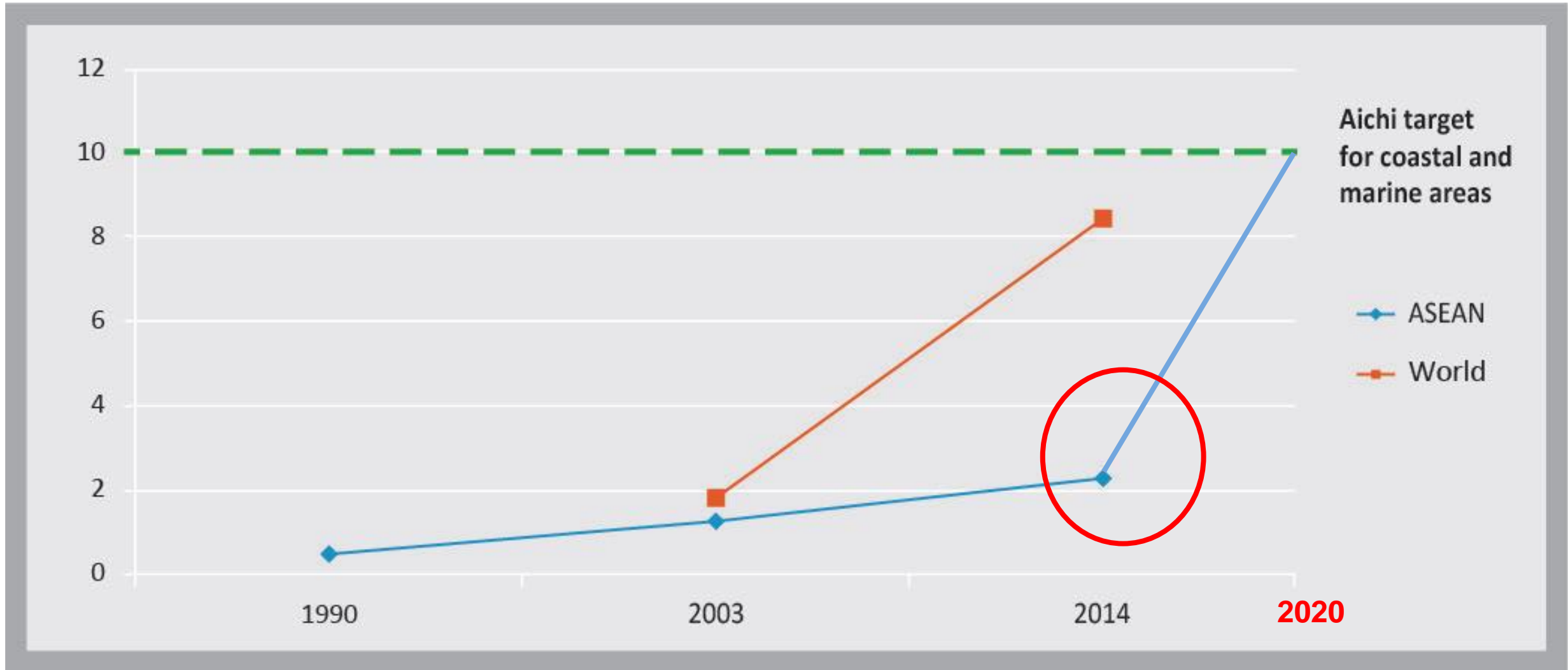
Moving Forward



- Adopt an inclusive and integrated approach to understanding the social, ecological, legal, and economic dynamics of marine conservation, specifically fishing. (Hughes et al 2005)
- Increase the coverage and effectiveness of MPAs
- Support Connectivity - protect pairs, groups, and networks of MPAs to ensure the survival of fish and invertebrate larvae
 - Ridge to Reef Approach
 - EAAFP
- Communicate
 - relevance of marine species and habitats;
 - impacts of natural and anthropogenic events on these habitats;
 - climate change and ecological processes in the coastal and marine environment
- Expedite all actions!



From CBD COP 14: BEND that CURVE!



Get those 454,963 sq km protected !!



Thank You!

chm.aseanbiodiversity.org

