



EU - ASEAN partnership "Biodiversity Conservation in ASEAN "

Presented by:

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Why Biodiversity is Important

- **Rio +20 Outcome Document** – reaffirms the multi-value of biodiversity in terms of social, economic, ecological as well as its role as basic foundation of sustainable development and human well being.
- Biodiversity is linked and underpins **productivity** and **resilience** of ecosystems.
- It can serve as **buffer for climate change as well as being affected by climate change.**
- **Basic foundation** of food security, human health and ecosystem services.
- **A basic element** of sustainable development.

Biodiversity Loss, Trends and Threats

The future of our planet is now being challenged by an unprecedented pressure on global natural resources and environment

50 % of marine biodiversity has been lost since 1970

50% of coral reefs have disappeared due to acidification and pollution (1/ billion people depend on marine resources to feed themselves)

*77,000 on land species have been listed as critically endangered
Several species facing extinction (25% mammals, 13% birds, 41% amphibians).*

Need to act strongly and quickly

Stronger Institutions

Law enforcement

Creation of economic opportunities

Full engagement of communities in decision making

Reduction (halting) of demand from the countries receiving illegally trafficked wildlife

Devastating economic costs which until now have not been fully integrated into policies – In the EU 1/6 jobs depend on nature and biodiversity

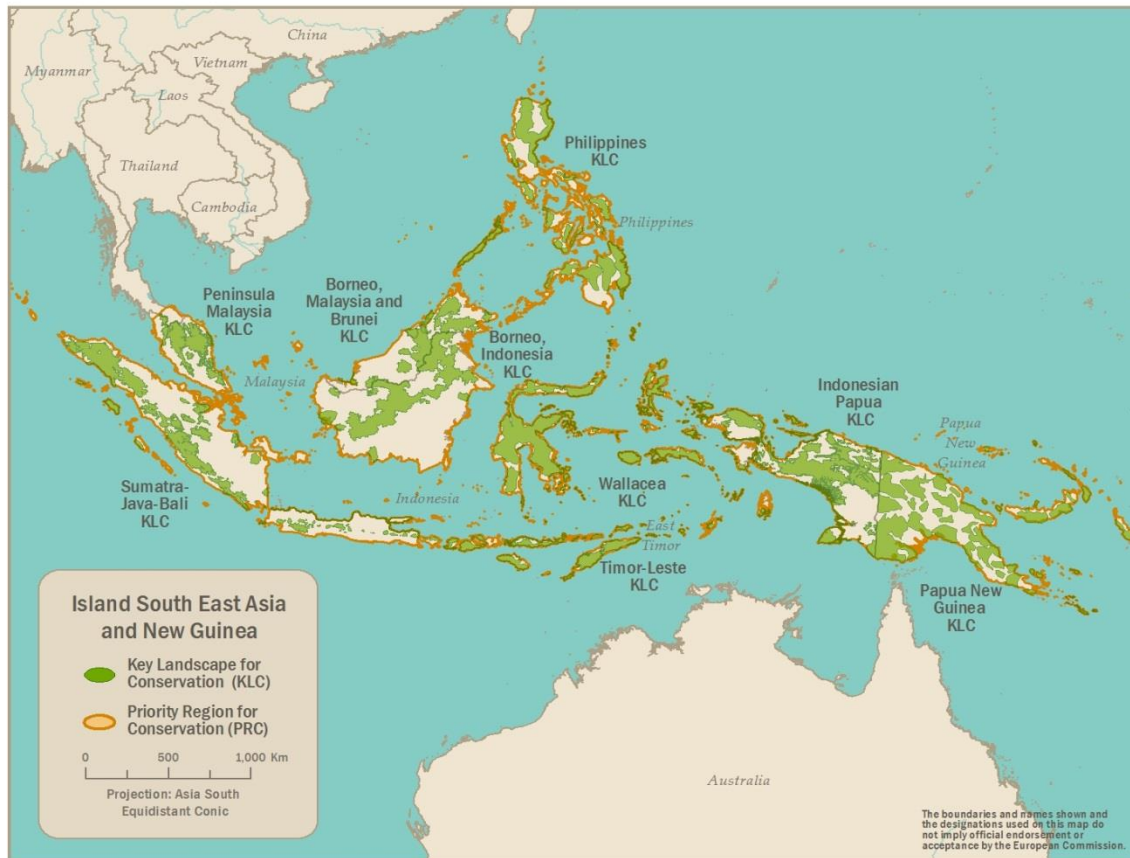
Biodiversity in the ASEAN

AMS occupy only 3% of the earth's surface but can account for 18 % of all known plant, animal and marine species; a large number of endemic species

Indonesia, Philippines and Malaysia constitute 3 of 17 mega-biodiversed countries in the world

The region is the center of diversity of many major crop species, e.g. rice, mango..., as well as numerous medicinal plants and the Traditional Knowledges associated with these plants

Priority regions for conservation



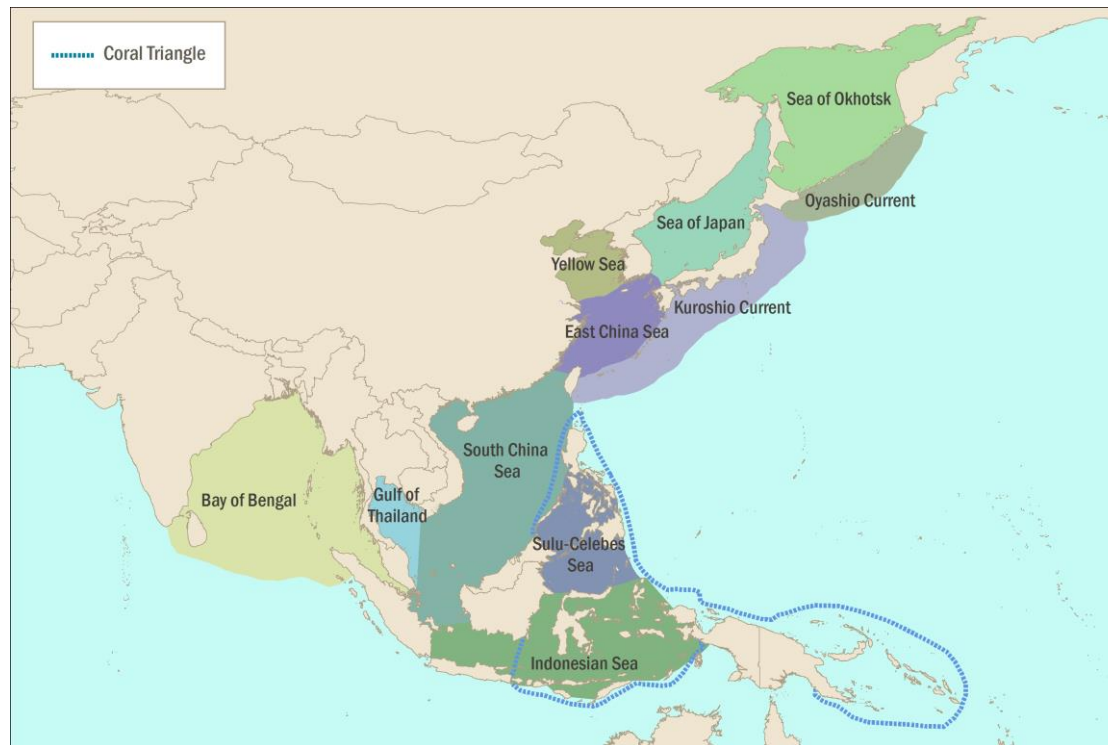
Strategic approaches to addressing the main pressures on biodiversity and ecosystems

*1) **Protected areas** contribute to SDG 14 and 15 and Aichi Target 11: last hope of survival in the wild for many threatened species and remain the most important approach for the conservation.*

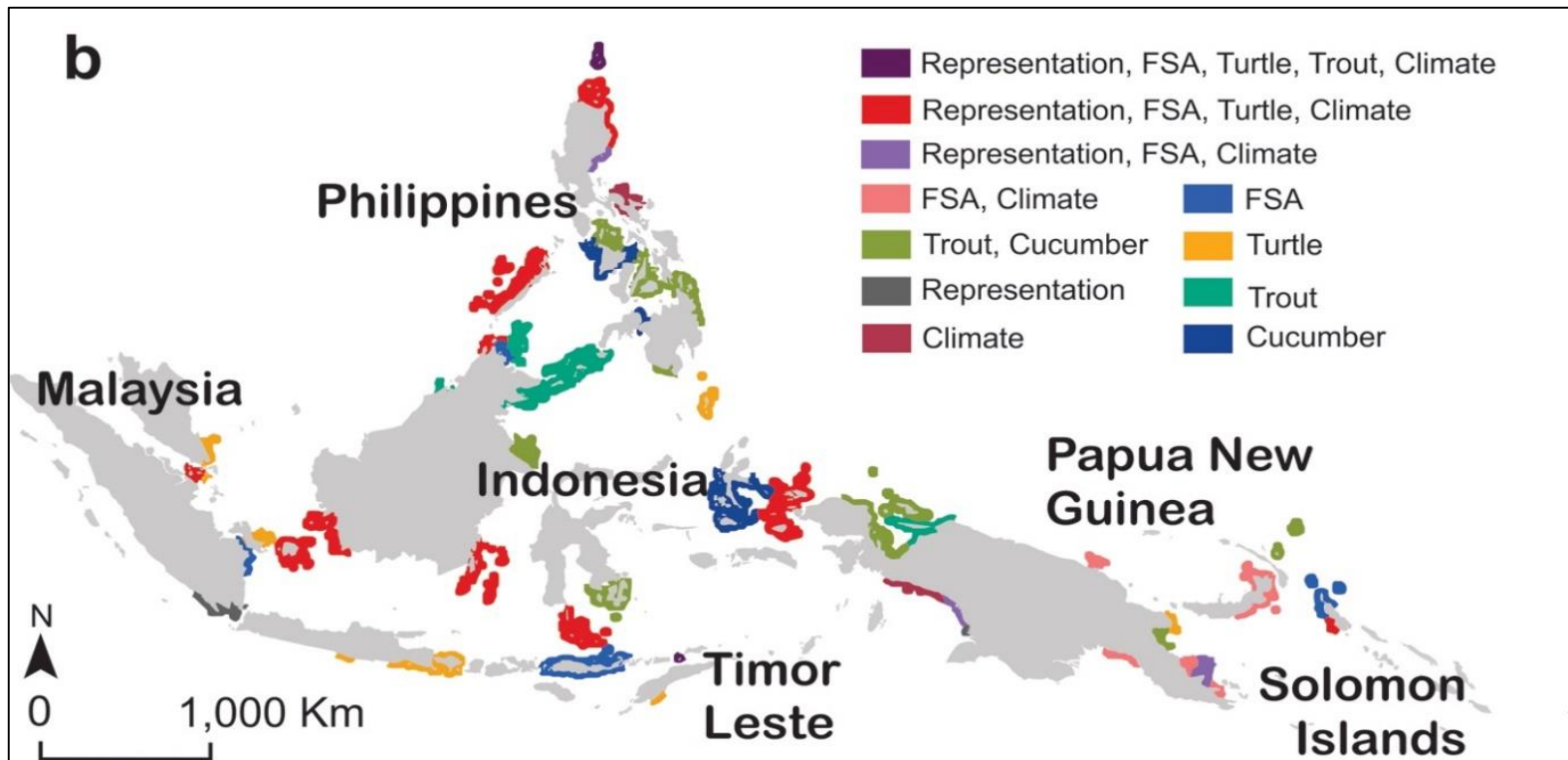
However inability to properly manage many existing protected areas (1/4) – Need for enforcing standards and management plans together with local stakeholders (CSO and Private) and increase management capacities

***Need for budget appropriation:** Almost no country in Asia provide sufficient financing to support protected areas, though the Aichi targets are met "Paper parks".*

Marine Areas for conservation



Marine Priorities in the coral triangle



2)Landscape and Seascape approach – territorial development

Landscape and seascape management aims to achieve biodiversity conservation without compromising economic development, through land use regulations and jurisdiction.

The approach offers the opportunity to work with the Private sector and Communities using, legal and policy framework, financial incentives, safeguards and planning control, certification that encourage sustainability in key sectors.

3) Countering Wildlife crime

Expand efforts on investigation

Strengthen inter-agency cooperation and transboundary cooperation

Enhance the impact on prosecution

Strengthen the political priority given on wildlife crime through multilateral fora, encourage the implementation of international commitments (CITES, CBD)

Capacity building, information campaign, review legislation, certification, ban of commercial farming, strengthen inspection, promote international intelligence...

Enhancing the role of Civil society and Private sector

CSO strengthening, support, financing

Encourage partnership between CSO, Government and Private sector

Encourage data provision, information sharing, campaign awareness

Encourage the establishment of whistle-blower to provide Civil society with a secure mechanism to report wildlife crime

Support the implementation of international standards and sustainable trade with the Private sector (CSR)

Create incentives and opportunities for the Private sector investment

(2013 - 2020)

EU Strategic Approach to biodiversity in South East Asia

The biodiversity challenges are huge in SE Asia and commensurate with the richness of the environment: Wildlife trafficking, habitat loss due to forest destruction, wetland degradation, Coastal degradation, coral reef destruction, lack of sustainable land use plans

Misunderstanding of stocks and valuation and the urgency of the issue => gap in the Prioritisation and financing

Need for a global vision and a political will at the highest level to halt biodiversity loss (Regional and national plans)

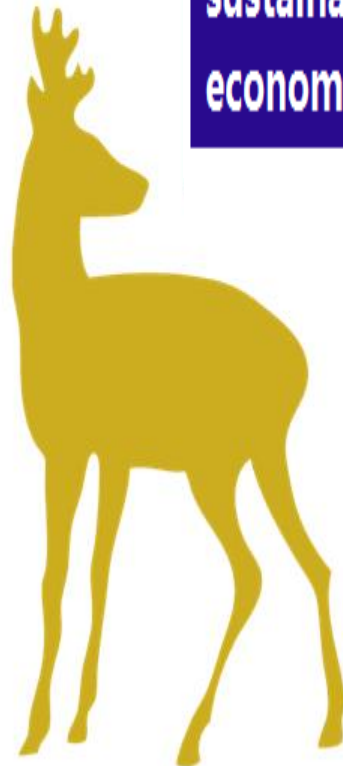
EU/ASEAN partnership can reinforce that vision towards a common interest. Intensify the Political dialogue at the regional and international level, find global solutions to global issues



Biodiversity Conservation and Management of Protected Areas in ASEAN Project (BCAMP)

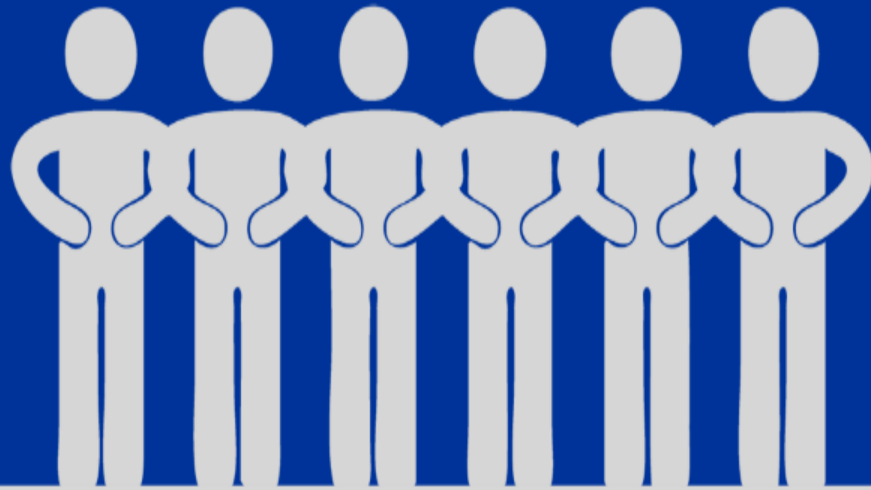


Biodiversity Conservation and Management of Protected Areas in ASEAN (BCAMP)



BCAMP is a five-year program (2017-2022) which aims contribute to global sustainability by ensuring ASEAN's rich biological diversity is conserved and sustainably managed toward enhancing social, economic, and environmental well-being

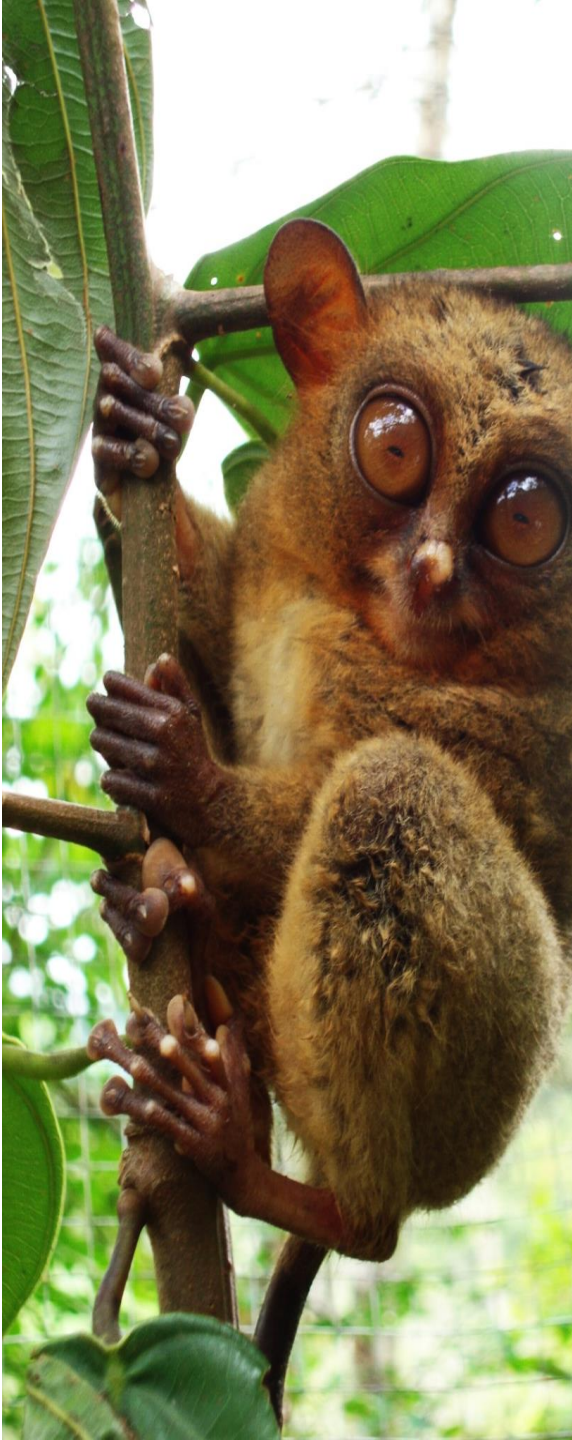
Specifically the project aims to enhance the conservation of biodiversity and effective management of protected areas in Southeast Asia to halt or significantly reduce biodiversity loss in ASEAN



The project is mainly facilitated by the ACB in partnership with the ASEAN Secretariat and funded by the European Union (EU).

Output 1 – Site Level

- Develop or improve protection systems in AHPs and/or future AHPs
- Prepare or update management plans of selected AHPs or future AHPs and implement priority activities
- Prepare and/or revise the management plan of transboundary protected areas
- Facilitate the nominations and approval of new AHPs



Output 2 – National Level

- Identify potential research institution for support
- Train staff from selected research institutions on biodiversity and ecosystem assessments, valuation, and implication of climate change
- Conduct studies on biodiversity / ecosystem assessments, valuation, and implication of climate change on biodiversity and socio-economic systems
- Prepare regional survey and monitoring protocol, preparing and enhancing implementation regulation on biodiversity conservation



Output 3 – National Level

- Conduct trainings / workshops on biodiversity mainstreaming
- Conduct internal and external meetings for preparing biodiversity mainstreaming
- Support the biodiversity mainstreaming process at the national / local levels



Output 4 – Regional Level

- Conduct advance training of ACB staff in biodiversity knowledge management, information management, public outreach, and EU-7 pillar assessment
- Implement activities related to biodiversity knowledge and information management, improved financial management by ACB
- Conduct meetings and conclude agreement on coordination mechanism between ACB, ASEAN Secretariat and AMS
- Prepare and operationalize workable ABF for fundraising system



Output 4 – Regional Level

- Create and support AHP Programme Secretariat Team
- Conduct ASEAN meetings and conferences on biodiversity
- Support ACB scientific advisory committee meeting and expert engagement program
- Review various ACB manuals and publish new edition of ABO





Climate Change: The Heat is on Biodiversity

• The average global temperature increased by about 0.75 degrees Celsius and global mean sea level rose by 12 to 22 centimeters over the last century. Effects of climate change are observed in increasing air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice, and rising sea level.

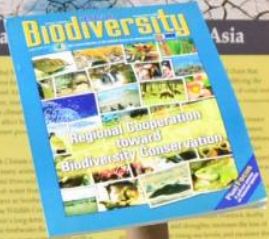
• The resilience of many ecosystems is affected by climate change and associated extreme weather events such as flooding, drought, wildfire, insect infestations, and ocean acidification. Other factors include land use change, pollution, and over-exploitation of natural resources.

• Climate change affects biodiversity. It is likely to become the dominant driver of biodiversity loss by the end of the century.

• Up to 30% of freshwater species and 40% of coral reefs may be lost by 2050. Globally, about 20 to 30% of species at risk of extinction - possibly according to global mean temperature increase by 2050. Climate change per individual level, it is likely to be the dominant driver of biodiversity loss by the end of the century.

• Biodiversity, through the ecosystem services it provides, is essential for human well-being and development. The loss of biodiversity will have significant impacts on the ability of ecosystems to provide these services.

Climate Change and Biodiversity in Asia



Biodiversity on Climate Change and Biodiversity

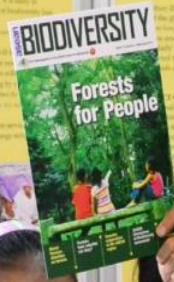


Photo credit: ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity



**Open your eyes wide.
It is our nature, our livelihood
– Adeline Tiffanie Suwana, Indonesia**





For more information, log on to
www.aseanbiodiversity.org

**Championing
Biodiversity
Conservation in
the ASEAN
Region**

