

CARE4BioDiv

Protecting ASEAN's biodiversity



The ASEAN region boasts of accommodating about 18% of the species of the Earth; 35% of the global mangrove forests; and 30% of the coral reefs. However, over 600 million depend on natural resources for food, health and livelihood. The ongoing deterioration of natural resources and the decline of ecosystems pose a threat to ASEAN's sustainable development.

In response, the ASEAN has created the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) to facilitate cooperation and coordination among the 10 AMS on the protection and the sustainable use of biological diversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits.

The German Government, through the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH and KfW Entwicklungsbank,

supports ACB in fulfilling this mandate through the joint implementation of the programme Protection of Biological Diversity in the ASEAN Member States in Cooperation with the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (CARE4BioDiv).

The programme is being implemented through 3 projects:

1. Institutional Strengthening of the Biodiversity Sector in ASEAN (ISB).
2. Biodiversity-based Products as an Economic Source for the Improvement of Livelihood and Biodiversity Protection (BBP).
3. Small Grants Programme by the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (SGP).

This poster aims to look into programme and project activities that would support the fulfillment of the 5 AICHI Goals and 20 targets.

Acronyms	
ABS	Access Benefit Sharing
ACB	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
AHP	ASEAN Heritage Park
AMS	ASEAN Member States
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BBP	Biodiversity-based Product
CARE4BioDiv	Protection of Biological Diversity in the AMS
	In Cooperation with the ACB
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEPA	Communication, Education and Public Awareness
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
HCD	Human Capacity Development
ISB	Institutional Strengthening of the Biodiversity Sector in the ASEAN
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PES	Payments for Ecosystem Services
SGP	Small Grants Programme by the ACB

C



Protecting ecosystems and biodiversity through the ASEAN Heritage Parks Programme

The ASEAN Heritage Parks are protected areas that represent distinct ecosystems in the ASEAN region. Currently, there are 38 Parks throughout the ASEAN region comprised of terrestrial, wet- and peatland as well as marine and coastal areas. The ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity is the Secretariat. CARE4BioDiv supports the AHP Programme through the different modules:

- ISB supports the implementation of regional studies; capacity building measures; conferences and pilot projects that would strengthen the AHP secretariat and enhance management of the AHPs.
- BBP supports the AHP programme through the implementation of learning modules and trainings in selected AHPs in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam, promoting BBPs and providing viable options for making sustainable use of the unique features of an AHP to ensure the conservation of its biodiversity and at the same time improve livelihood of the local population
- SGP provides funding support to activities that improve the planning and management of the Parks ensuring the conservation of ecosystems in the Parks.



CARE4BioDiv supports the AHP Programme, a network of natural wonders of ASEAN

A



Developing a regional biodiversity information platform

The lack of public awareness on the importance of biodiversity is considered as a challenge in the achievement of the objectives of the CBD. An effective communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) strategy is important to address this. As such, the ISB project supports ACB in the development of a CEPA strategy to promote biodiversity conservation in the ASEAN:

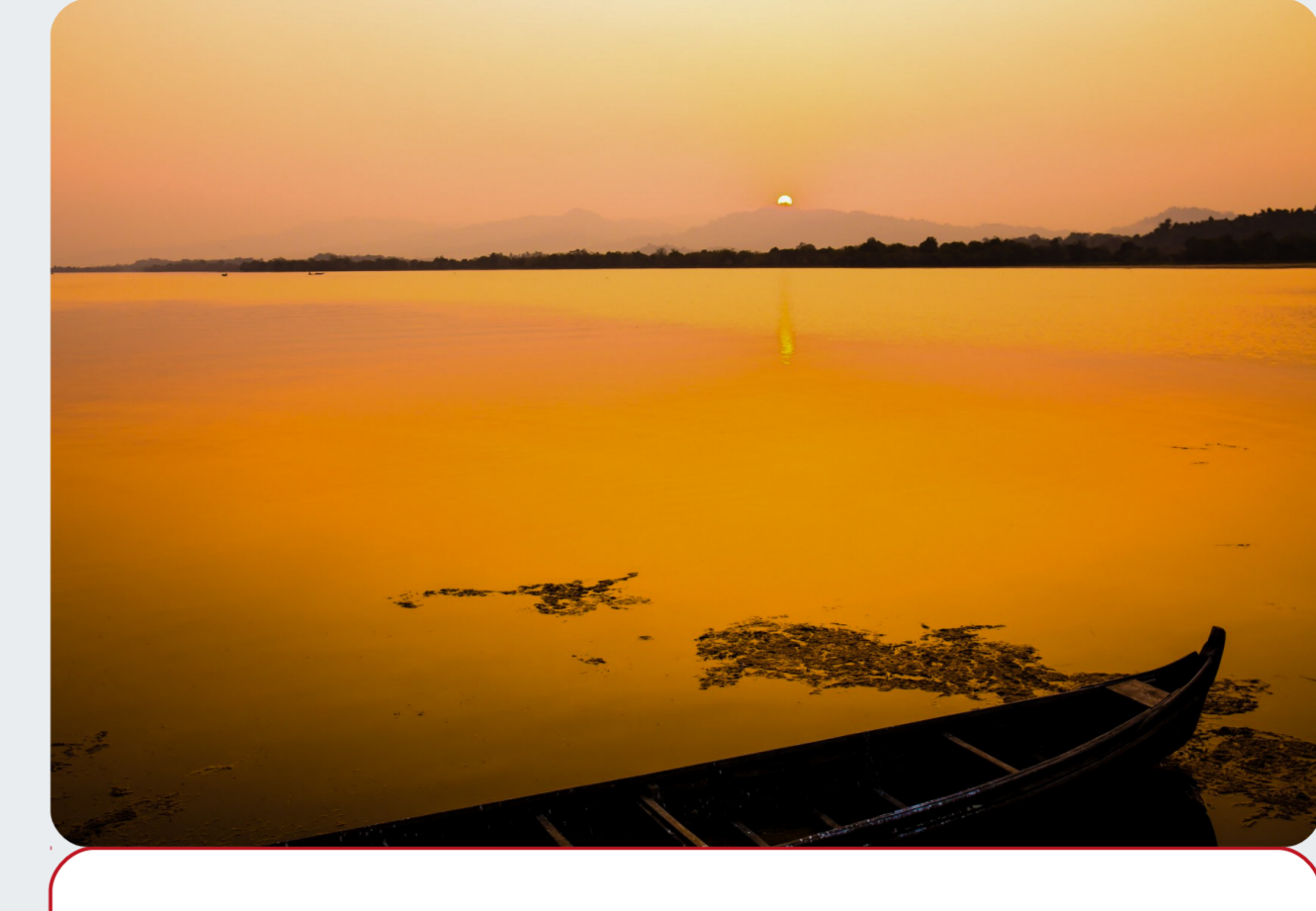
1. Enhancement of the ACB website as a regional platform for biodiversity that would package and make more accessible the different information on biodiversity and provide advice to different sectors in the AMS concerning the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity. A soft launch of the website was done in October 2016.
2. Development of relevant exhibit materials presented in different regional and international conventions such as the ASEAN Conference on Biodiversity 2016 in Thailand in February 2016, the 5th AHP Conference in Myanmar in October 2016 and COP13 in Mexico this December
3. Drafting and publication of fact sheets, reports, studies, news articles, etc.
4. Development of institutional and informative videos
5. Awards in recognition of biodiversity conservation efforts in the region such as the Champions of Biodiversity and Zooming In on Biodiversity
6. Capacity building measures

The BBP Project is also developing an information platform that would highlight value chains in the countries of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. This will be a portal within the ACB website.

ACB Website gets a revamp to raise awareness on biodiversity concerns in ASEAN

An assessment on economic valuation of biodiversity for protected area management in ASEAN will be conducted through the ISB project in 2016. The outcomes will serve as recommendations for pilot projects to be implemented

B



Ensuring biodiversity conservation and improved livelihood through small grants

As one of the modules of CARE4BioDiv, the objective of the Small Grants Programme (SGP) is to protect biodiversity in and around selected AHPs (in Indonesia and Myanmar for the first phase and also Viet Nam in its second phase) in line with the interests of the local population. The national component of SGP aims at supporting communities and NGOs in and around AHPs through grants to finance appropriate measures that contribute to biodiversity conservation while improving the living conditions of the local population as well as strengthen local structures. Interventions and activities eligible for small grants include conservation planning (e.g. community based land use and conservation planning, multi-stakeholder agreements and regulations, park management planning); core conservation activities (e.g. targeted species conservation, collaborative law enforcement including biodiversity monitoring, basic training on conservation); conservation management (e.g. community forestry and mangrove management, PES, agroforestry); sustainable livelihood and community development (e.g. small-scale animal husbandry, small economic activities, community capacity building); and campaigns and education on biodiversity and sustainability. SGP is funded by the KfW.



Biodiversity conservation strengthened in AHPs

ISB is working on the development and refinement of AHP Management Standards to support the AHP secretariat

BBP Project ensures sustainable use of resources and biodiversity conservation in the promotion of BBP value chains in Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam

D



BBP contributes to the fulfillment of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS

The objective of the BBP-Project is to support the promotion of biodiversity-based products (BBP) for the improvement of livelihoods and biodiversity conservation in selected AHPs and protected areas of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam.

Biodiversity "products" are any consumable, useable, artistic, or medicinal remedy created from the wealth of biodiversity. BBPs are being promoted as source of income through the development of value chains. The work of the project focuses on the assessment and enhancement of existing value chains for BBPs.

As such, access and benefit sharing (ABS) plays an important role. ABS refers to the way in which genetic resources may be accessed, and how the benefits that result from their use are shared between the people or countries using the resources (users) and the people or countries that provide them (providers).

Visit <http://bbp.aseanbiodiversity.org/> for more information.



ISB is implementing a gender assessment on biodiversity conservation in selected AHPs

ISB to conduct study on climate change resilience of marine AHPs

BBP promoting Access and Benefit Sharing

E



Building capacity to deliver

Institutional strengthening, what does it mean? ACB was given the huge task to facilitate the cooperation and coordination among the 10 AMS for the protection of biodiversity and the equitable sharing of the benefits that arise from it in the ASEAN region. As such, there is a constant need of strengthening and enhancement of the capacities of ACB as an institution and its staff.

The ISB module implements activities to support this and enable ACB to fulfill its mandate. As a start, ISB is in the process of developing a comprehensive HCD strategy for the AMS based on a training needs assessment. The result of this study will also provide recommendations for a comprehensive HCD strategy for ACB to be able to deliver the needs of the AMS and fulfill its mandate.



An M&E system for monitoring achievement of Aichi Targets by the AMS being developed

The AMS are continuously informed and capacitated on issues related to biodiversity

Institutional strengthening for ACB

AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS STRATEGIC GOALS

A

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.

Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

B

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least 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 that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

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

Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

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

C

To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, 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 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.

Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

D

Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

E

Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

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