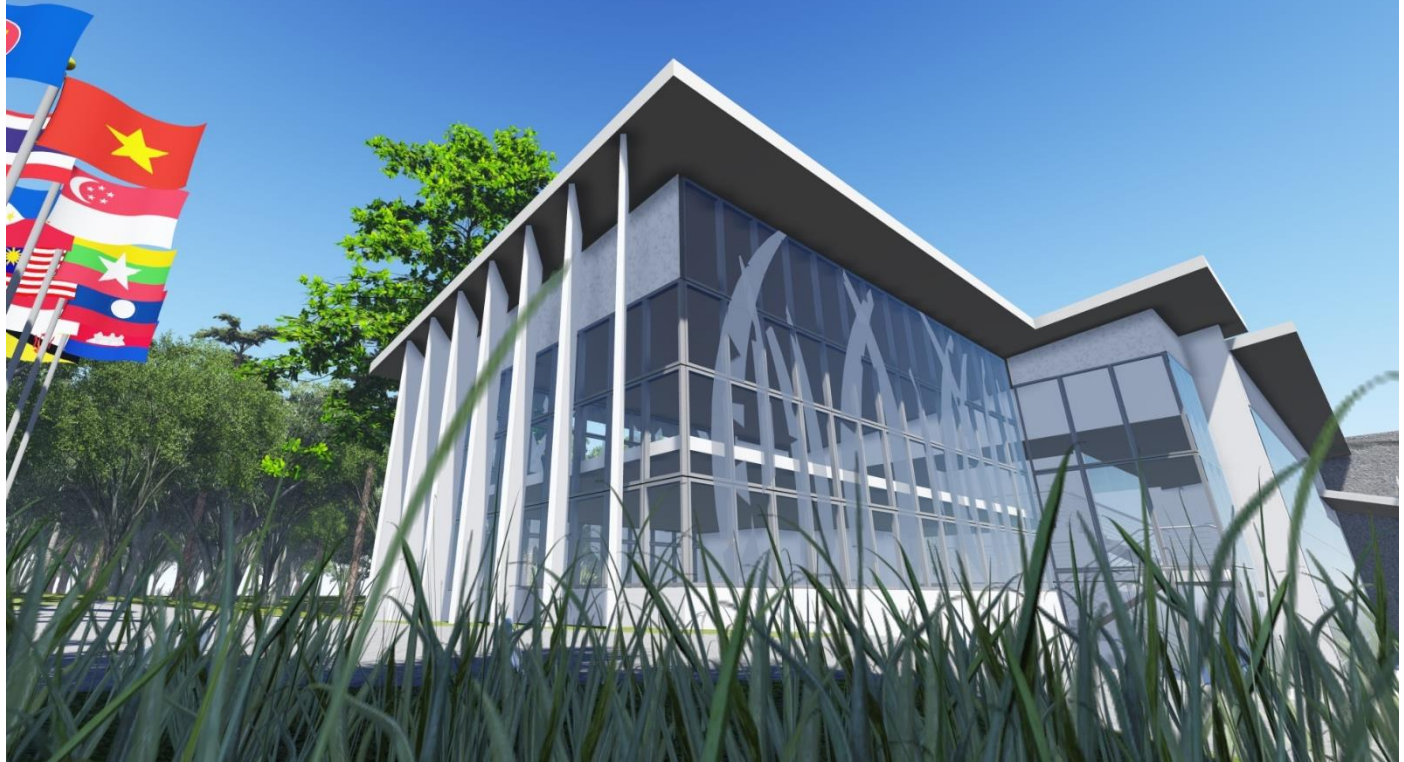


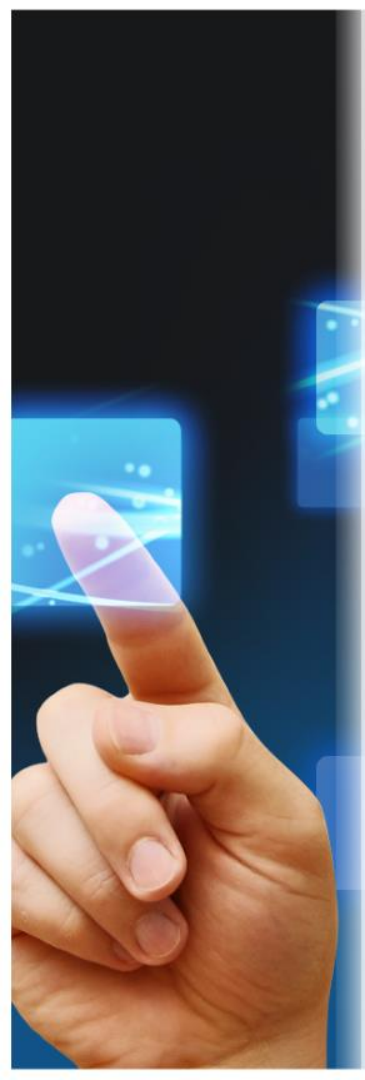
An Overview of The ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity and its role in biodiversity information management in the region

Presented at the Regional Workshop for Asia on the Clearing House
Mechanism (CHM), 29 Jan – 2 Feb, 2018, UNESCAP, Bangkok, Thailand

ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity

University of the Philippines at Los Banos, Laguna





ACB in Brief

- Intergovernmental organization
- Established in 2005, hosted by the Philippine Government
- ACB facilitates cooperation and coordination among ASEAN Member States and with relevant partners on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of such biodiversity.
- Supported through
 - Contributions from 10 ASEAN Member States
 - Projects and Programs with development partners, for example
 - European Union – Biodiversity Conservation and Management of Protected Areas
 - GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
 - JAIF Ministry of Environment Japan
- Technical supervision by the ASEAN Working Group on Nature Conservation and Biodiversity
- Managed by the ACB Governing Board

Partners in DB structures & data

- FIN (FishBase, SeaLifeBase), 2010
- OBIS (SEAOBIS), 2014
- GBIF (Southeast Asia Node), 2009
- ABCDNET, 2013
- GEOBON
- APBON
- Birdlife
- EAAFP
- UNEP-WCMC
- IUCN
- WDPA
- NatureServe
- Smart Communications



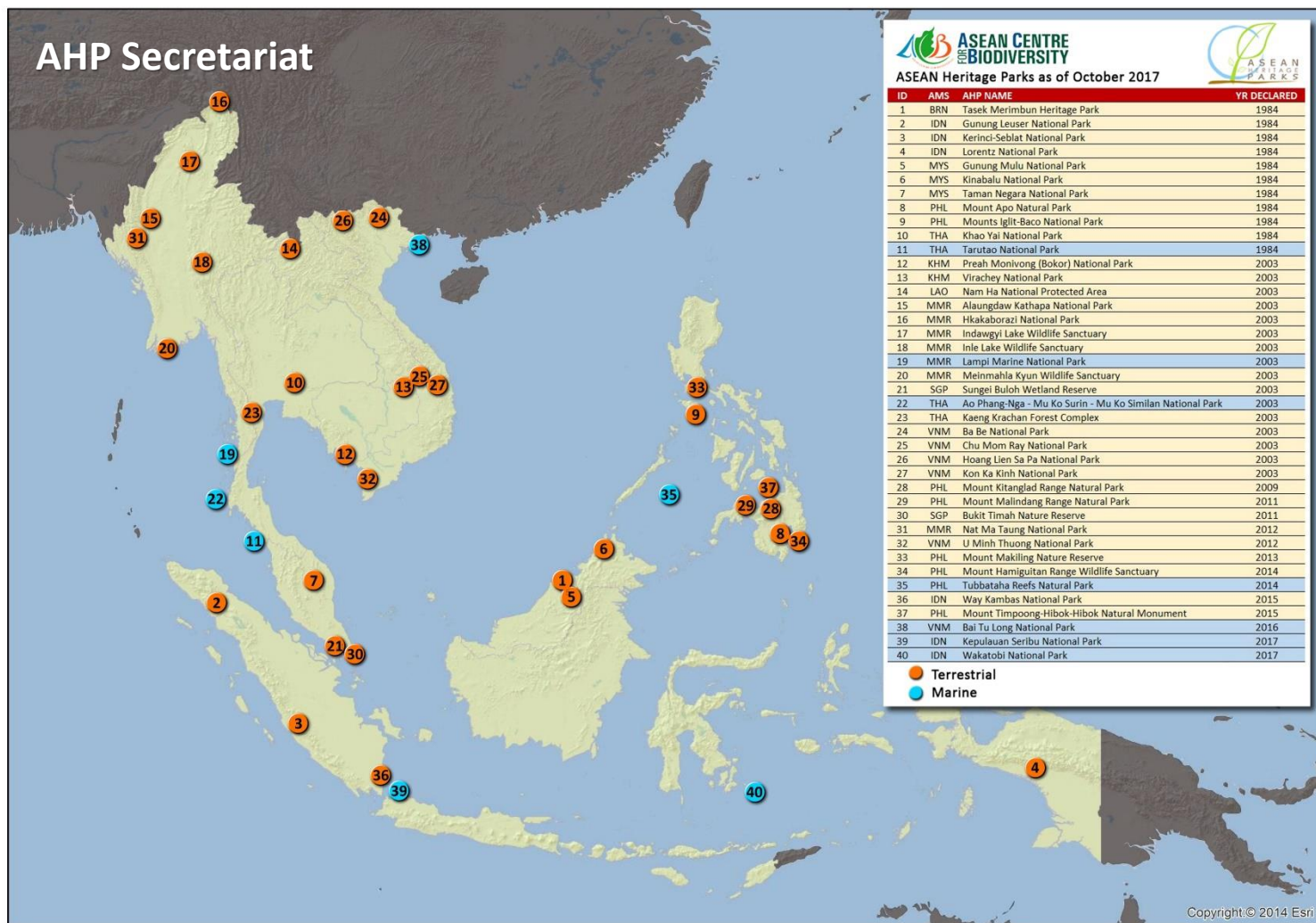
World Database On
Protected Areas
incorporating the UN List of Protected Areas

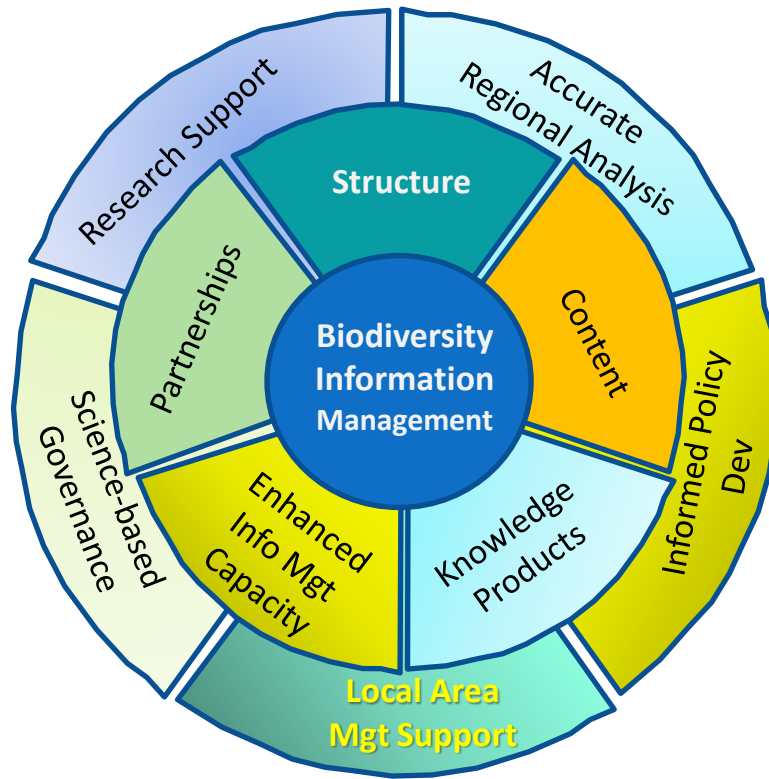


ABCDNet
Asia Biodiversity Conservation and Database Network



AHP Secretariat





**Managing and
sharing biodiversity
information in the
ASEAN Region**

Expectations vs Availability

What people want

- A one stop shop
- Freely shared data and information, but with high integrity
- Tools in app form, for specific needs
- Summaries, synthesis, Up to date information
- Easy to understand

What is available

- Data in several formats, platforms and ownership
- Official information from National Reports, publications [journals, books, reports], news. Data still resides in personal holdings (analog and digital)
- Species identification apps focused on European and global data (ex. Lemurs of Madagascar)
- GBOs, GBIOs, National Reports, FB Posts, News, IUCN publications
- Videos, FB posts, map overlays



2017 GBIF Asia Regional Meeting

2017 GBIF Asia Regional Meeting This event will combine the 8th meeting of the GBIF Asia node...

AMS CHM Websites

- Brunei Darussalam
- Cambodia
- Lao PDR
- Indonesia
- Malaysia
- Myanmar
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Thailand
- Viet Nam

Biodiversity in the ASEAN Region

Priority Areas for Conservation

Biodiversity Conservation Initiatives

Improving Capacities for Biodiversity Conservation

Who's Who in ASEAN Biodiversity

Biodiversity Resources

ASEAN Biodiversity Assessment

Ecosystems

Drivers of Biodiversity Loss in the ASEAN Region

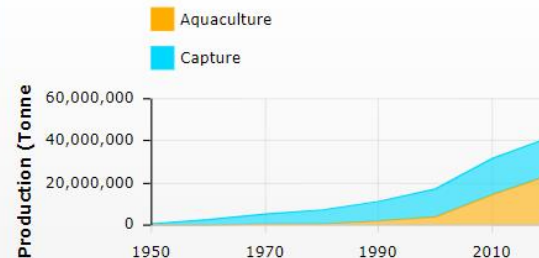
ASEAN Biodiversity Outlook

Map Overlays

Special Reports

Moving Towards the Aichi Targets

Fisheries production in the ASEAN region, 1950-2015



Taxonomic Group	Endemic	Native	Threatened		
			Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
Fish	221	2977	22	10	61
Mammals	109	94	3	12	21
Birds	195	351	15	12	47
Reptiles	165	61	5	15	19
Amphibians	80	21	1	15	32
Insects	58	95	3	9	16
Crustaceans	44	58	0	1	3
Molluscs	5	80	1	0	2
Plants	186	414	56	37	129

Potentially Invasive Species from the ASEAN Region

Total records = 183

TAXONOMIC TREE

- [-] Animalia
 - [-] Phylum Arthropoda
 - [-] Phylum Bryozoa
 - [-] Phylum Chordata
 - [-] Class Actinopterygii
 - [-] Order Cypriniformes
 - [-] Family Cobitidae
 - [-] Family Cyprinidae
 - [-] Genus Carassius
 - [-] Genus Ctenopharyngodon
 - [-] Genus Cyprinus
 - Cyprinus carpio
 - [-] Genus Hypophthalmichthys
 - [-] Genus Tinca
 - [-] Order Cyprinodontiformes
 - [-] Family Poeciliidae
 - [-] Genus Gambusia
 - Gambusia affinis
 - [-] Genus Poecilia
 - Poecilia reticulata
 - [-] Order Perciformes
 - [-] Order Salmoniformes
 - [-] Order Siluriformes
 - [-] Class Amphibia
 - [-] Class Aves
 - [-] Order Anseriformes
 - [-] Order Ciconiiformes
 - [-] Order Columbiformes
 - [-] Order Passeriformes
 - [-] Family Corvidae
 - [-] Genus Corvus
 - Corvus splendens
 - [-] Family Passeridae
 - [-] Family Pycnonotidae
 - [-] Family Sturnidae
 - [-] Family Zosteropidae
 - [-] Order Psittaciformes
 - [-] Class Mammalia
 - [-] Class Reptilia
 - Phylum Cnidaria
 - Phylum Echinodermata
 - Phylum Mollusca
 - Phylum Platyhelminthes
 - Phylum Porifera

Cyprinus carpio

Description Record Level Growth Parameters Collecting Event Common Names Synonyms



Catalogue of Life Taxonomic Tree

- Animalia
 - Chordata
 - Actinopterygii
 - Cypriniformes
 - Cyprinidae
 - Cyprinus

Species 2000
Cat
Cyprinus carpio
Search

Genus	Cyprinus
Species	carpio
Taxonomic Group	Fishes

DESCRIPTION

Description	The introduction of fish as a source of protein for human consumption in subtropical lake systems is continuing apace. The common carp has been cultured for 2500 years and is also a popular angling and most frequently introduced species in the world. Its method of sediments on the bottom of the water and uproots macrophyte ecosystem engineer that altering habitats for native fish and of
Environment	Benthopelagic; potamodromous; Freshwater; Brackish; Marine
Climate / Range	/
Distribution	Common carp originated in Europe in rivers around the Black especially the Danube (Berra 2001, in Tekin-zan, Kir & Bartas influence the common carp was found in the Black, Caspian a
Habitat	estuarine habitats, lakes, water courses, wetlands
Vulnerability	(0 of 100) (0 of 100)

IUCN THREAT STATUS

NATIONAL THREAT STATUS

INTERNET SOURCES



Potentially Invasive Species from the ASEAN Region

Total records = 183

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 - Phylum Cnidaria

Cyprinus carpio

Description Record Level Growth Parameters Collecting Event Common Names Synonyms Locality Images Maps

IMAGES



picture (Cycar_ug.jpg) by Sch??r, G.



picture (Cycar_u7.jpg) by Zienert, S.



picture (Cycar_u3.jpg) by McDowall, R.M.



picture (Cycar_u6.jpg) by Lorenzoni, M.



picture (Cycar_uc.jpg) by JJPhoto



picture (Cycar_ue.jpg) by Sch??r, G.



picture (Cycar_ua.jpg) by Lovshin, L.



picture (Cycar_u0.jpg) by Shao, K.T.



picture (Cycar_u9.jpg) by Lovshin, L.



picture (Cycar_u5.jpg) by McDowall, R.M.



picture (Cycar_ud.jpg) by JJPhoto



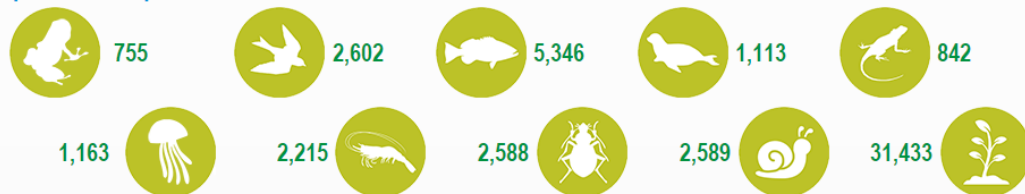
picture (Cycar_j0.jpg) by Shao, K.T.

Species count : 68,749

Species updated per month (Year 2017)

January	February	March	April	May	June
252	218	260	269	321	195
Animalia	Plantae				
32,231	28,087				

Species count per Taxa

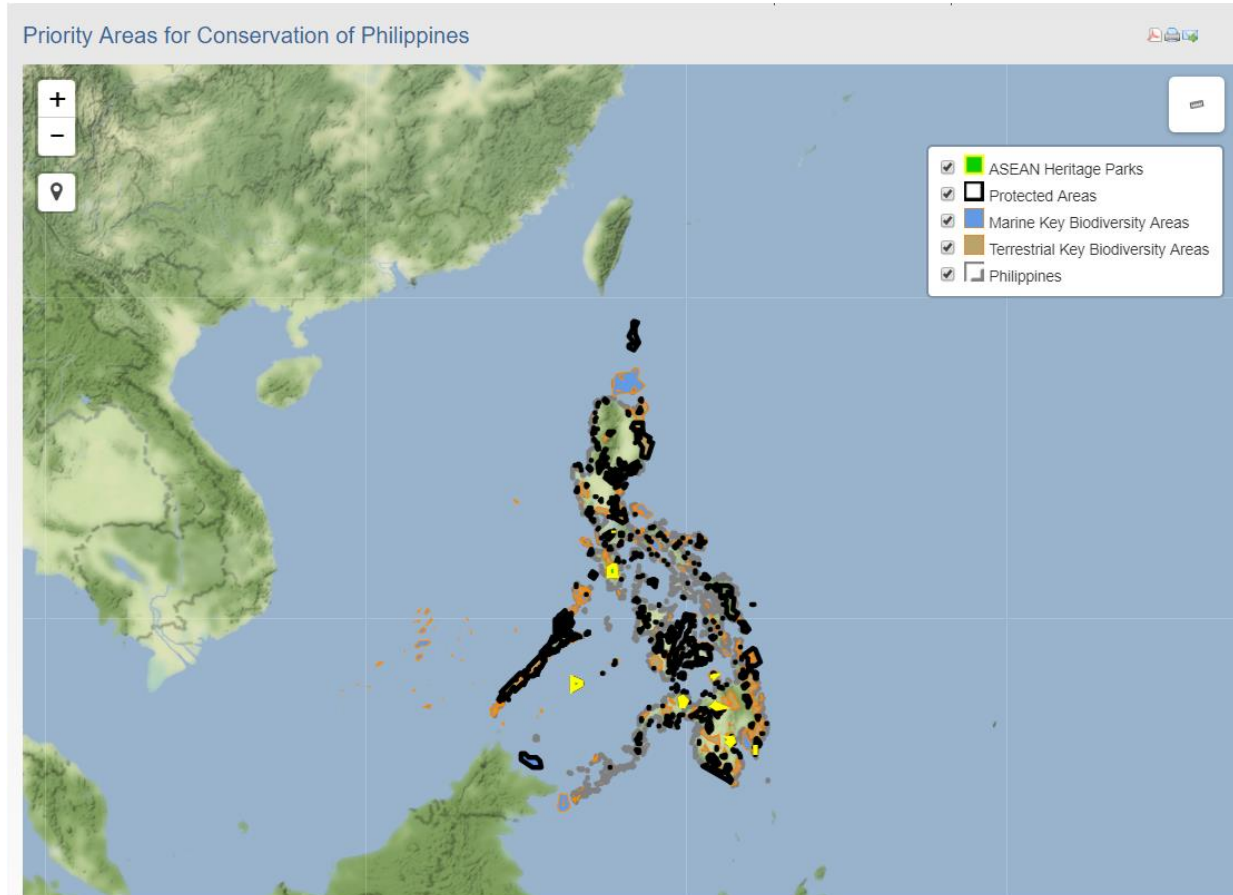


Species count per Country

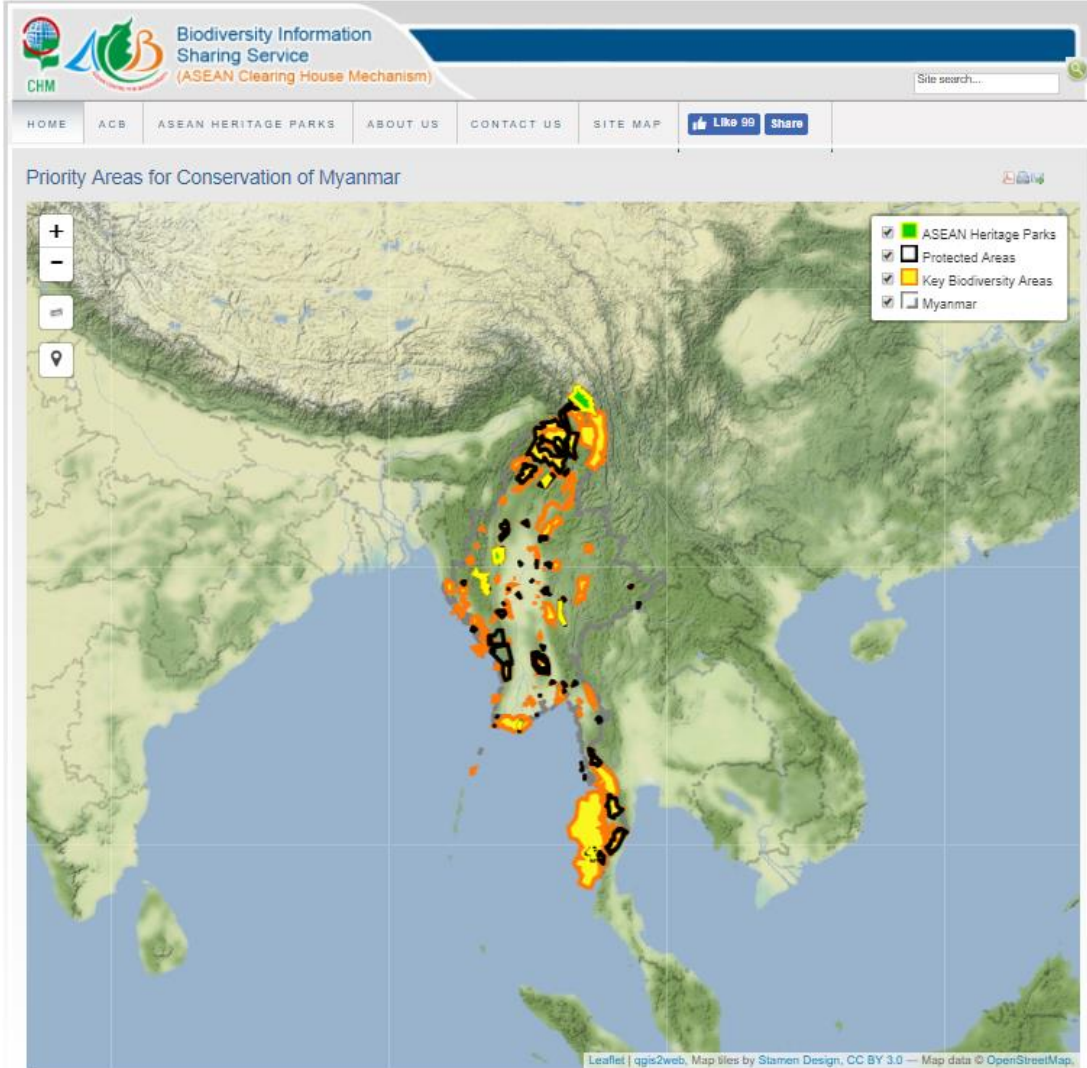
Brunei	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	VietNam
									
2,888	2,485	12,902	2,299	3,601	22,247	6,451	1,230	3,550	8,788

Species database - The ASEAN species database currently holds over 68,749 records. Updating and validation of these records are ongoing. The images, threat status, synonyms and common names were updated

ASEAN CHM: Priority Areas for Conservation

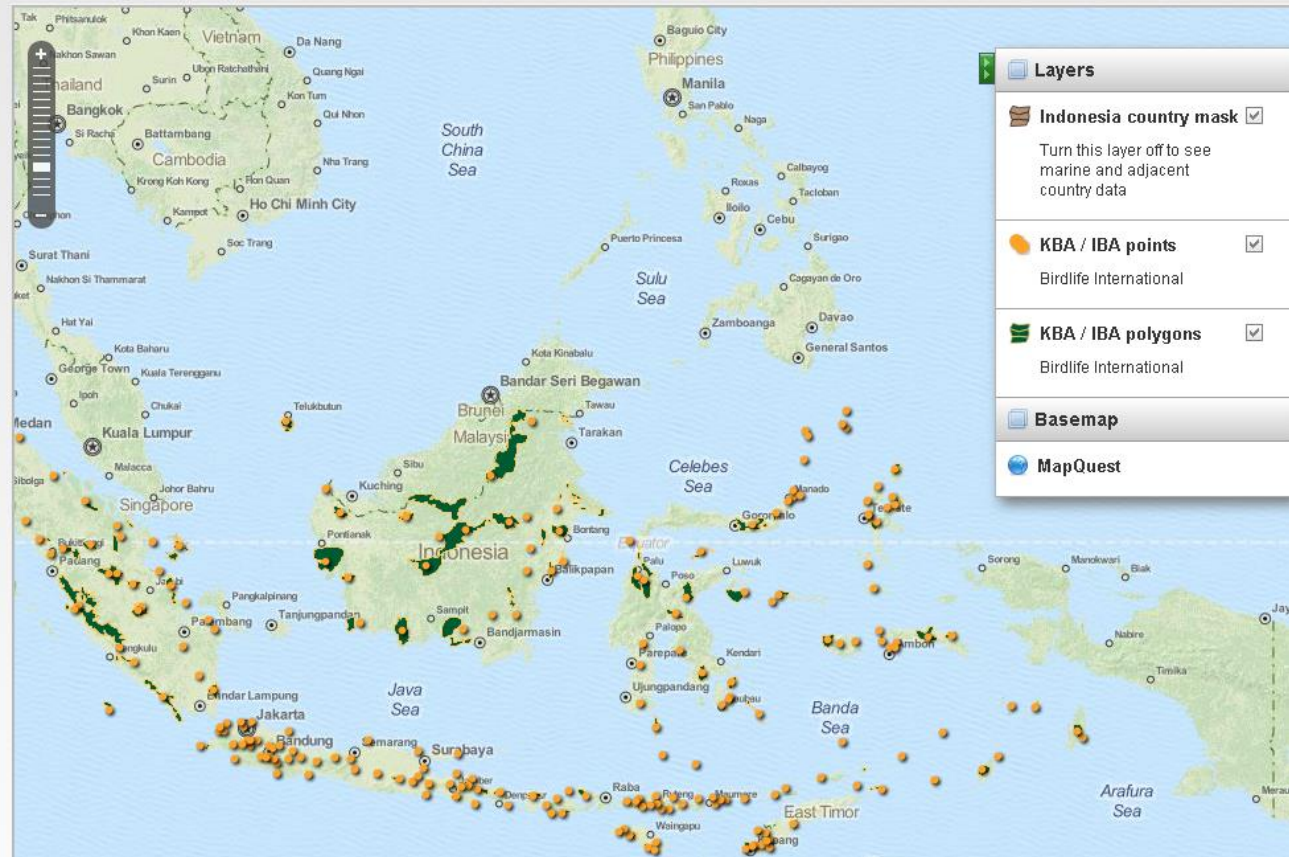


ASEAN CHM: Priority Areas for Conservation



ASEAN CHM: Priority Areas for Conservation

Priority Areas for Conservation of Indonesia



ASEAN CHM: Invasive Alien Species Database

106 Records of Species that are Invasive in Malaysia

Select Language ▼

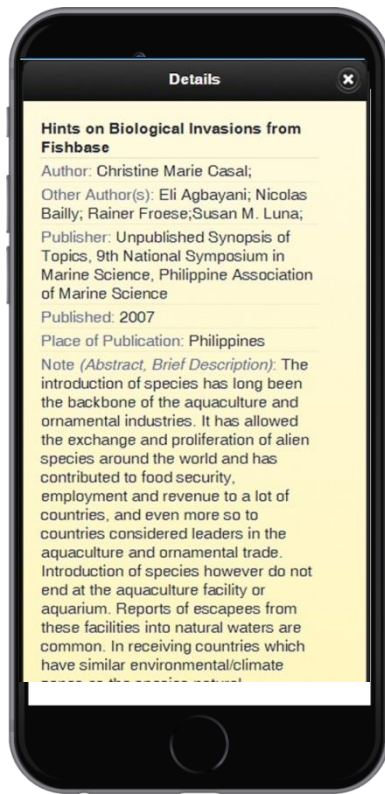
Sort by: ☒ Species Name(s) ☐ Common Name(s) ☐ Native Range

[Download CSV Data](#)

Species Name(s)	Common Names	Geographical Range		Pathways of Introduction
		Native Range	Known introduced range in the ASEAN	
Acacia confusa More details...	formosa acacia (English), formosa koa (English), lanangi (English)small Philippine acacia (English)	Philippines; China; Taiwan	Indonesia; Malaysia	For ornamental purposes (local): Spread through ornamental plantings; Forestry (local): Spread through forestry.
Acanthaster planci More details...	coral-eating starfish, coral-feeding starfish, crown-of-thorns-starfish, giant thorny starfish	Mauritius; West coast of America	Thailand; Philippines; Malaysia Indonesia	
Acanthophora spicifera More details...	red alga (English), spiny alga (English-Hawaii), spiny seaweed (English)	Florida; Caribbean	Indonesia; Myanmar; Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore; Viet Nam	
Achatina fulica More details...	giant African land snail, giant African snail (English)	East Africa	Indonesia; Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam	Introduction pathways to new locations for agricultural, horticultural, and other commercial purposes by unintentional transport of snails and eggs in shipping containers (Thiengo et al. 2007). Unintentional transport

- Develop new apps, biodiversity management appropriate tools

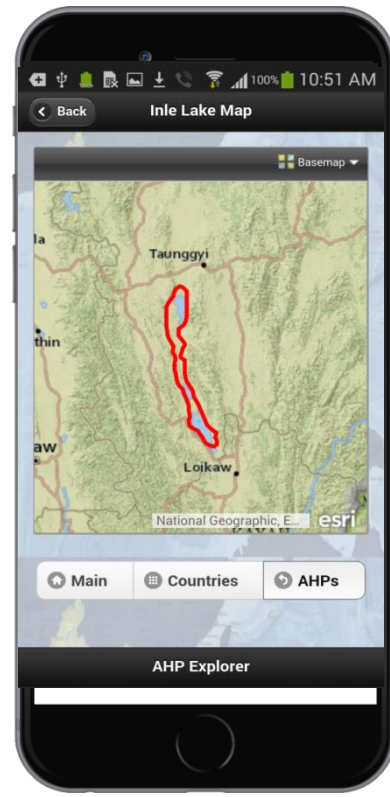
E-Library



The E-Library holds copies of more than 11,000 references (journals, researches and articles) in various conservation and biodiversity related topics

The AHP App is a pocket reference version of the AHP book that ACB has published. It displays live and interactive maps of the ASEAN Heritage Parks.

ASEAN Heritage Parks



Aichi Targets Traffic Lights Progress of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in the ASEAN region



The ASEAN region supports globally significant terrestrial and marine biodiversity. It has the most diverse coral reefs in the world and is home to the megadiverse countries of Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. The region also spans several unique geographical units such as Indo-Burma, Malesia, Sundaland and Wallacea. As an intergovernmental regional organization, ACB facilitates cooperation and coordination among the 10 ASEAN Member States (Brunei Darussalam, Kingdom of Cambodia, Republic of Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Government of Malaysia, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam) and with relevant national governments, regional and international organizations on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of such biodiversity in the ASEAN region.

ASEAN	ASEAN Member States
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CBM	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEAS	Convention on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity
CMRA	Convention on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity
ICG	Intergovernmental Council on Biodiversity
ICG	Intergovernmental Council on Biodiversity
MSAP	Ministerial Strategy Action Plan
PM	Presidential Mission

With information derived from key sources such as the Fifth National Reports, ASEAN State of the Environment Report, and publications from international and regional conservation organizations, AB02 paints a regional picture on the progress of achieving the Aichi Targets in the ASEAN Region. The assessment of the implementation of each of the Aichi Targets is viewed through a regional looking glass while acknowledging the contributions of each of the AIMS. These traffic lights endeavor to express a fair presentation of the state of the implementation of the Aichi Targets, demonstrate the links between targets, and suggest a means forward. They likewise present the challenges, which the region needs to overcome on the road to 2020.

- Status of AIMS Progress vis-à-vis the Aichi Targets
- Green: The Aichi Target has been met or is being met by the AIMS.
 - Yellow: The Aichi Target has not been met, but progress is being made.
 - Red: The Aichi Target has not been met, and no progress is being made.

- A** Assess the status of the implementation of the Aichi Targets in the ASEAN region.
- B** Assess the status of the implementation of the Aichi Targets in the ASEAN region.
- C** Assess the status of the implementation of the Aichi Targets in the ASEAN region.
- D** Assess the status of the implementation of the Aichi Targets in the ASEAN region.
- E** Assess the status of the implementation of the Aichi Targets in the ASEAN region.



ASEAN has collectively established policies for 14 percent of terrestrial and 2.5 percent of coastal and marine areas.



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Aichi Biodiversity Targets Strategic Goals

A Assess the status of the implementation of the Aichi Targets in the ASEAN region.

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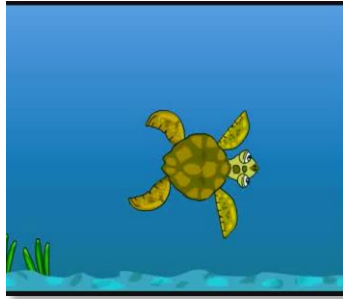
J Assess the status of the implementation of the Aichi Targets in the ASEAN region.

K Assess the status of the implementation of the Aichi Targets in the ASEAN region.



■ Thematic and informative videos

Coastal and Marine



Endangered Species



ASEAN CHM

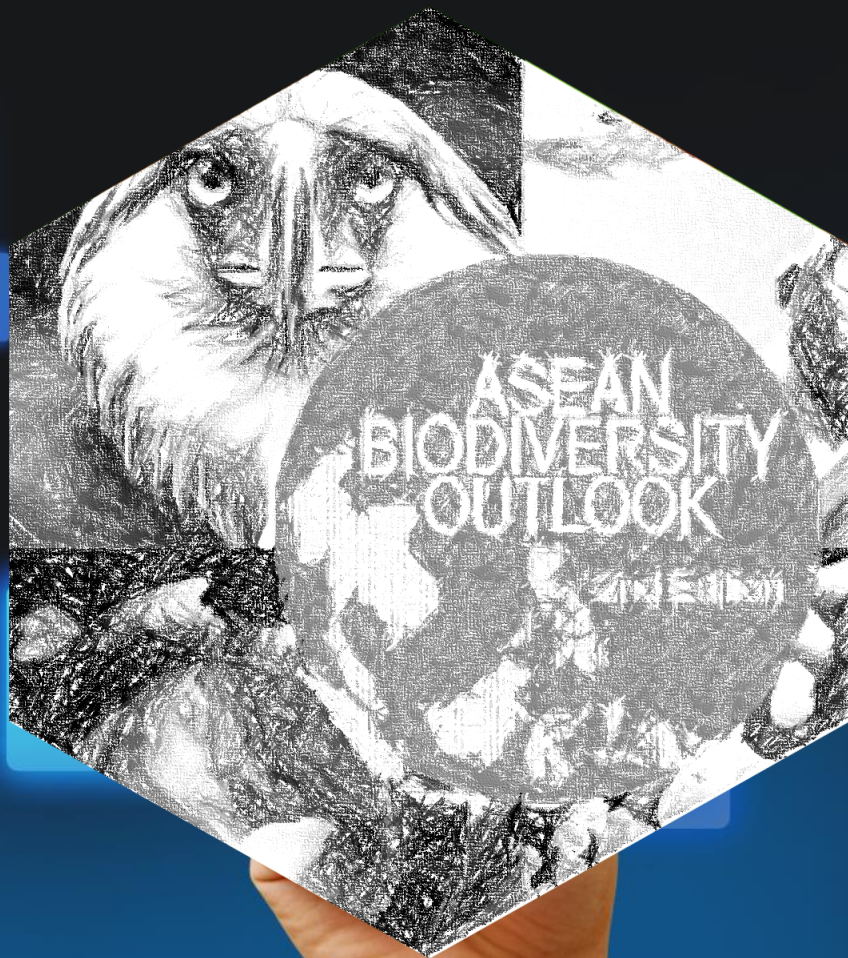


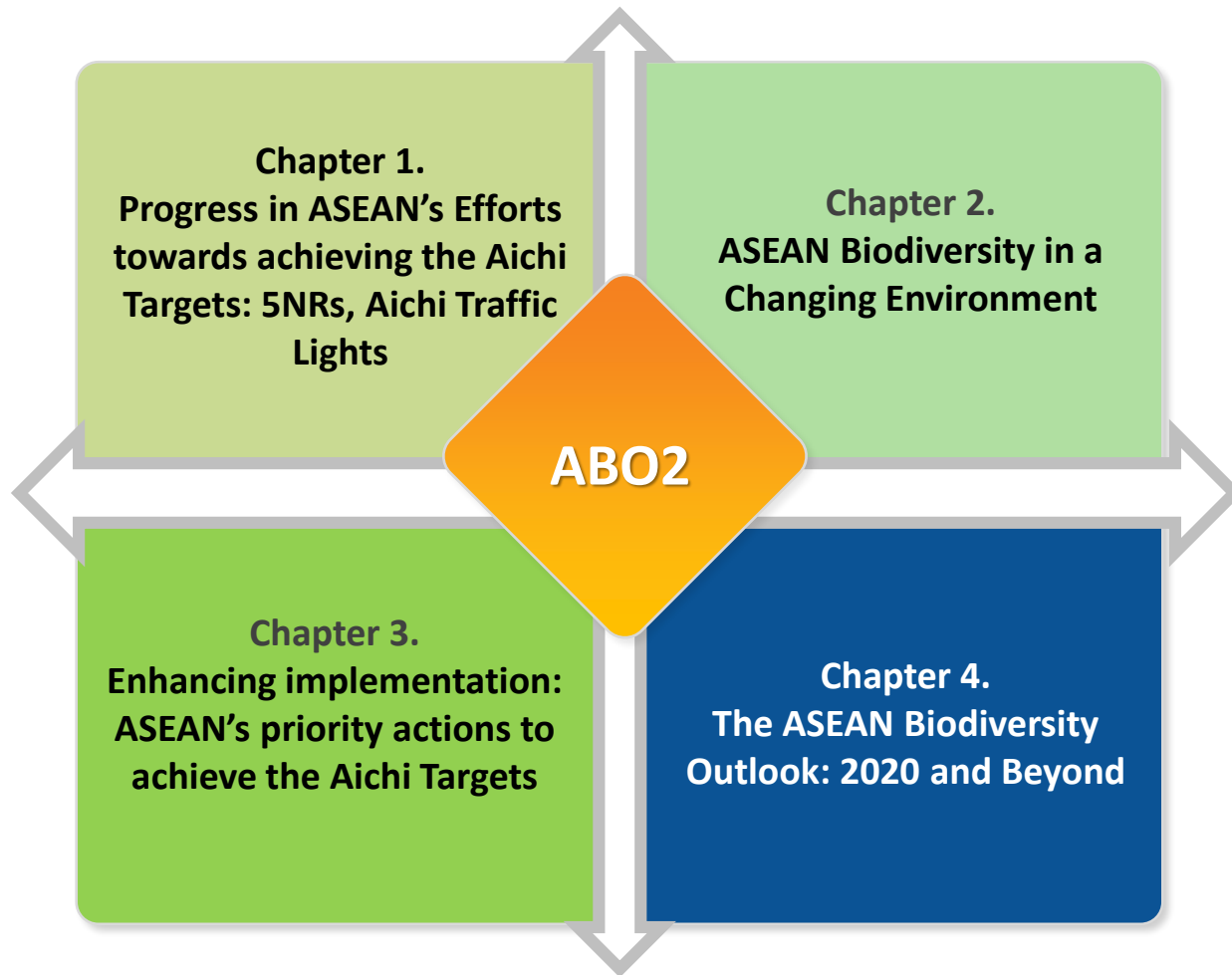
Invasive Alien Species



How the ASEAN is faring







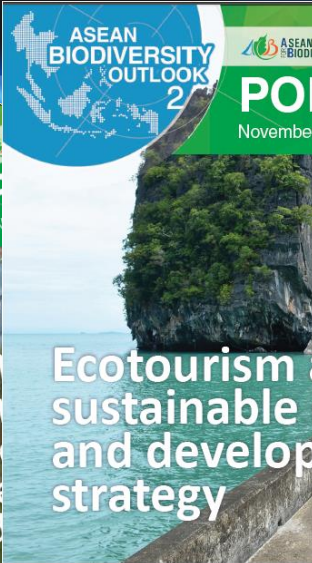
Policy Briefs



Biodiversity Information

There are a number of projects, data sets, and initiatives at the global level, but sometimes they are not linked. It can be an important challenge.

A major challenge is integrating data sets. Initial efforts have relied on different identifiers. However, shared identifier linking records in different taxonomic names have limitations. However, taxonomic names have limitations. However, taxonomic names have limitations. However, taxonomic names have limitations.



The United Nations underscored the importance of sustainable tourism when it designated the International Year of Sustainable Tourism in 2002. Development, recognizing, in its role, the important role of sustainable tourism as an instrument towards the eradication of poverty, the protection of the environment, the improvement of life and the economic empowerment of women and youth and its contribution to sustainable development, especially in developing countries.



In the past, biodiversity was a topic that has evidence has demonstrated the direct link between biodiversity and sustainable development.

Businesses depend on biodiversity industries, such as agriculture and forestry, among others. Today, many industry players are aware that biodiversity loss could reduce the supply of raw materials and services.



Increasing global environmental pressures threaten the survival of ecosystems. Thousands of species are at risk of extinction, which may lead to the loss of both endemic and non-endemic species. The Convention on Biological Diversity Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 calls for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through Aichi Targets, which is vital in a region where biodiversity is a major component of the natural heritage.

The ASEAN hosts some of the world's most iconic and increasingly threatened species, which are essential to the culture and livelihoods of the region. These include Sumatran, Malayan and Bornean orangutans; Sumatran and Bornean hornbills; among many other global hotspot for the consumption of illegally harvested products.

Continuing support to National level CHMs:



THANK YOU



chm.aseanbiodiversity.org