



RIPPLES AND WAVES:

How Effective is Marine Conservation in the Asia-Pacific under the CBD?

Dr. Theresa Mundita S. Lim
Executive Director
ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity



Convention on Biological Diversity

▼
1995

**COP 2
(Decision II/10)**

**Adoption of the Jakarta
Mandate on Marine and
Coastal Biodiversity**

Global consensus on the
importance of marine and
coastal biological diversity

▼
2004

**COP 7
(Decision VII/5)**

**Elements of the
Programme of
Work were
elaborated. This
was extended
until 2010.**

▼
2010

**COP 10
(Decision X/29)**

**Concerned that efforts
not enough to address
the serious decline of
marine biodiversity;
endorsed the CBD
Strategic Plan 2011-2020**

▼
2011

**CBD Strategic
Plan
2011–2020**



Aichi Biodiversity Target 6

Sustainable management and harvesting of all fish, invertebrate stocks, and aquatic plants by 2020



Aichi Biodiversity Target 10

Minimised anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change are minimised by 2015



Aichi Biodiversity Target 11

At least 17% of terrestrial and inland water, and 10% of coastal and marine areas are conserved by 2020

ASIA PACIFIC CONTEXT



covers
180 M
sq km

50%

Earth's water
surface

1/3

Total surface
area of the world

ASEAN Coastline
173,000 km

1/3 of the
world's coastal
and marine
habitats

Coral Triangle
700 species
of coral

13.1-33.6 kg

Per capita fish
consumption (ASEAN)

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

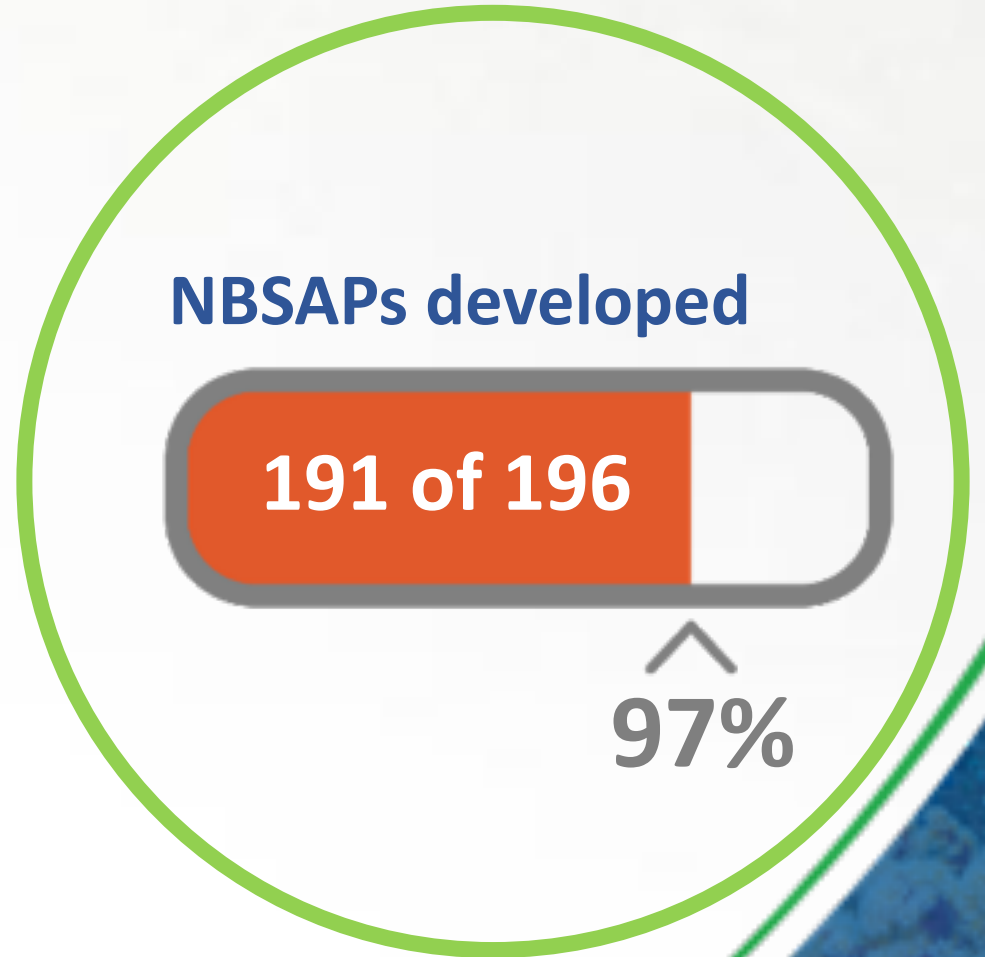
Decision 14/29

Explore the development of an enhanced review mechanism for the Convention to strengthen implementation under the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (p-2020 GBF)

NBSAPs developed

191 of 196

97%



PROGRESS

National contributions to biodiversity conservation efforts



National policies on:

- fisheries enhancement projects
- gear and seasonal catch controls
- conservation partnerships
- and integrated land and sea use plans

PROGRESS

National contributions to biodiversity conservation efforts



Cambodia and
Lao PDR

Success of Cambodia's community fisheries reform

Cambodia and Lao PDR cooperation on conservation and monitoring of fish stocks in transboundary waters

10%

increase in fish abundance in Mekong and Sekong Rivers by 2021

50%

reduction in illegal fishing activities

80%

decrease in use of traditional but illegal fishing gear

PROGRESS

National contributions to biodiversity conservation efforts



Malaysia

Implemented an **Ecosystem approach for fisheries management** (entails monitoring and rehabilitation of coral cover and coastal mangroves)



Myanmar

Reduced harvest of marine biodiversity

- Improved enforcement
- Reduced fishing season length
- Established 3 locally-managed marine areas
- Registered vessels

PROGRESS

National contributions to biodiversity conservation efforts



Philippines

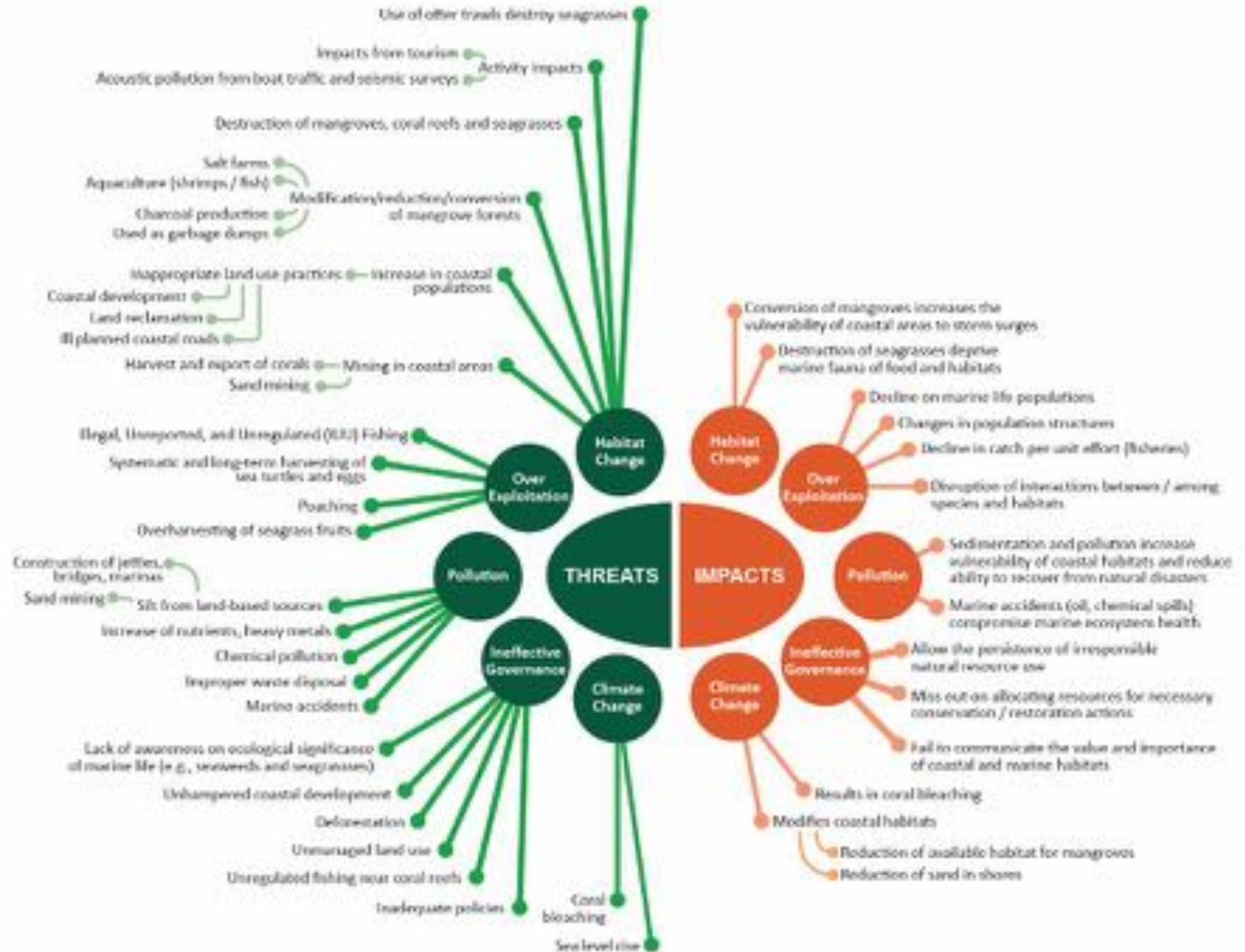
Maintain economically important fish stocks by 2028



Viet Nam

- Promulgated policies for aquatic biodiversity conservation
- Established 10 additional marine protected areas (Law on Fisheries)
- Initiated Ecosystem-based resource management projects
- Controlled illegal activities

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



Enhancements to the CBD's Programme of Work on marine and coastal biodiversity

2012

DECISION XI/17

Approved description of several areas in Western South Pacific region, and others as ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs)

2014

DECISION XII/23

Started work on

- impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity of anthropogenic underwater noise and ocean acidification
- priority actions to achieve ABT 10 for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems
- marine spatial planning and training initiatives

Enhancements to the CBD's Programme of Work on marine and coastal biodiversity

2016

DECISION XIII/10

Advanced work on marine spatial planning and training initiatives

Addressed the impacts of marine debris and anthropogenic underwater noise on marine and coastal biodiversity

2018

DECISION XIV/10

- Avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating the impacts of marine debris, in particular plastic pollution, on marine and coastal biodiversity and habitats
- Addressing the potential impacts of deep-seabed mining on marine biodiversity

A large fish with a yellow stripe is swimming over a coral reef. The fish is positioned in the center of the frame, moving towards the right. The coral reef is diverse and colorful, with various types of coral and other marine life visible. The background is a deep blue, suggesting an underwater environment.

Regional Initiatives on on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Conservation



**Kepulauan Seribu National Park,
Indonesia**



**Wakatobi National Park,
Indonesia**



**Lampi Marine National Park,
Myanmar**



Tubbataha Reefs, Philippines



**Tarutao National Park,
Thailand**



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

9 Marine AHPs



**Mu Ko Ang Thong National
Park, Thailand**



**Hat Chao Mai-Mu Koh
Libong, Thailand**



**Bai Tu Long National Park,
Viet Nam**



Special ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (SAMM) on Marine Debris

(Bangkok, 5 March 2019)

- **Bangkok Declaration on Combating Marine Debris in ASEAN Region**
- **ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris**

Priority Areas:

- i. Policy Support and Planning
- ii. Research, Innovation, and Capacity Building
- iii. Public Awareness, Education, and Outreach
- iv. Private Sector Engagement

IPBES Global Assessment

Target element (abbreviated)	Poor	Moderate	Good	Progress towards the Aichi Targets		
				Poor	Moderate	Good
1.1 Awareness of biodiversity						
1.2 Awareness of steps to conserve						
2.1 Biodiversity integrated into poverty reduction						
2.2 Biodiversity integrated into planning						
2.3 Biodiversity integrated into accounting						
2.4 Biodiversity integrated into reporting						
3.1 Harmful subsidies eliminated and reformed						
3.2 Positive incentives developed and implemented						
4.1 Sustainable production and consumption						
4.2 Use within safe ecological limits						
5.1 Habitat loss at least halved						
5.2 Degradation and fragmentation reduced						
6.1 Fish stocks harvested sustainably						
6.2 Recovery plans for depleted species				Unknown		
6.3 Fisheries have no adverse impact						
7.1 Agriculture is sustainable						
7.2 Aquaculture is sustainable						
7.3 Forestry is sustainable						
8.1 Pollution not detrimental						
8.2 Excess nutrients not detrimental						
9.1 Invasive alien species prioritized						
9.2 Invasive alien pathways prioritized						
9.3 Invasive species controlled or eradicated						
9.4 Invasive introduction pathways managed						
10.1 Pressures on coral reefs minimized						
10.2 Pressures on vulnerable ecosystems minimized						
11.1 10 per cent of marine areas conserved						
11.2 17 per cent of terrestrial areas conserved						
11.3 Areas of importance conserved						
11.4 Protected areas, ecologically representative						
11.5 Protected areas, effectively and equitably managed						
11.6 Protected areas, well-connected and integrated						
12.1 Extinctions prevented						
12.2 Conservation status of threatened species improved						
13.1 Genetic diversity of cultivated plants maintained						
13.2 Genetic diversity of farmed animals maintained						
13.3 Genetic diversity of wild relatives maintained						
13.4 Genetic diversity of valuable species maintained						

A large school of silver fish, likely snappers, swimming in clear blue water. The fish are densely packed and moving in a coordinated fashion, creating a sense of movement and flow. The background is a deep blue, suggesting an underwater environment.

Moving Forward from Ripples to Waves



Open-Ended Working Group
August 2019, Nairobi, Kenya



Open-Ended Working Group
February 2020, Rome, Italy

Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

- Level up global efforts on biodiversity conservation
- Lessons learned from the ABT likely to be incorporated in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Suggested enhancements to the CBD work programme



Communicate concepts in a positive way

Include time-bound recovery of species and ecosystems



Elaborate complex elements in indicators

Specify milestones

Thematic workshop on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

November 2019, Canada

Climate change, ocean, and biodiversity



Carbon sinks

Areas of theoretical species migration

Special areas



Resilient areas



Thematic workshop on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

November 2019, Canada



Address migratory species connectivity

link area-based conservation targets to migratory species

Threatened endangered and declining species



Suggested enhancements to the CBD work programme

Thematic workshop on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

November 2019, Canada



Ecosystem Restoration

Suggested enhancements to the CBD work programme

30by30

Invasive alien species under control



Important marine ecosystems

Climate adaptation programmes/systems



Reduced pressures

Measurable targets

Protection of ecosystems



Positive trends in ecosystem integrity

100% critical marine habitats protected

Thematic workshop on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

November 2019, Canada



30by30 Global Call

The protection of 30% of the Earth's surface in 10 years, or touted as "30by30"



Photo: Jerome Cabansag

Funding and Resource Mobilisation

Zero Draft of Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

- resources to implement the Framework should be sufficient
- resources from all sources should be increased



Photo: Jerome Cabansag

Synergies

CITES

to address illegal trade of marine wildlife species

CMS

to enhance conservation of marine migratory species and their migration pathways

UNFCCC

to address marine ecosystems and climate change issues and promote ecosystem-based adaptation measures

UNCLOS

coordinate on negotiations in BBNJ and EBSAs



The Asia-Pacific region can take the lead in developing safeguards for ocean and marine conservation and sustainable use.

The ACB, as a regional centre for excellence, facilitates and scales up the achievement of marine targets with Asia-Pacific States, and with dialogue and development partners.

**Just as ripples spread out
when a single pebble is
dropped into water, the
actions of individuals can
have far-reaching effects.**

Dalai Lama

