

ASEAN WORKING GROUP ON NATURE CONSERVATION AND BIODIVERSITY (AWGNCB) ACTION PLAN

(As of 9 July 2019)

2. OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

Outputs	Indicative Activities	Lead Country(ies)
a) Protected Areas		
17 per cent of terrestrial biodiversity areas are protected ¹	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop regional map of key terrestrial biodiversity areas including transboundary areas 2. Designate terrestrial biodiversity areas for protection (e.g. at least 10 more terrestrial biodiversity areas designated as ASEAN Heritage Parks, Ramsar sites, etc.) 3. Implement the ASEAN Heritage Parks Plan and site-based management plans. 4. Conduct management effectiveness assessment and monitoring in key areas. 5. Conduct capacity development activities, for example on enforcement, ecosystem and species conservation, restoration, livelihood improvements, transboundary management, etc. 6. Compile good practices and lessons learnt, and develop guidelines, where necessary 7. Promote public-private partnerships in protected areas management. 8. Promote cooperation with other initiatives such as United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Asia Protected Areas Partnership (APAP), Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD), and other multilateral environmental agreements or regional intergovernmental partnerships 9. Enhance support to livelihood of local communities that live within and around ASEAN Heritage Parks; where 	Philippines
Management effectiveness tools (such as METT, etc.) are promoted in all AHPs		

¹ Baseline: ASEAN has reached 13 per cent of 17 per cent target or a total protected area of 595,061 sq km of the total land area of 4.6 million sq km for terrestrial PAs under the Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 (ASEAN Biodiversity Outlook 2nd Edition, 2017)

Outputs	Indicative Activities	Lead Country(ies)
	relevant, linking conservation to improve economic status of communities	
b) Ecosystem services		
Value of ecosystem services determined and ecosystem services sustainably utilised	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct a study/ies on selected ecosystems and the value of their services. 2. Enhance capacity to conduct studies on valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services 3. Carry out pilot projects on the application of the payment for ecosystems services in selected ASEAN Member States. 4. Develop guidelines for promoting ecotourism 	
c) Species Conservation		
ASEAN action plan on species conservation including threatened and migratory species is developed and implemented.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement ASEAN action plan on species conservation, including migratory species and in-situ and ex-situ conservation for threatened species 2. Explore collaboration with ASEAN Working Group on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement (AWG CITES &WE) on wildlife enforcement and the implementation of the Action Plan 3. Conduct taxonomic capacity building trainings 4. Enhance ASEAN species database specific to wildlife management 	
d) Invasive Alien Species		
ASEAN action plan for IAS developed and implemented	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement an ASEAN action plan for IAS 2. Conduct capacity building and information sharing activities 3. Enhance ASEAN IAS database 	Indonesia

Outputs	Indicative Activities	Lead Country(ies)
e) Mainstreaming Biodiversity in different sectors		
Biodiversity mainstreaming efforts undertaken, including mainstreaming into climate change issues and business decisions in the following key sectors: ² <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Fisheries • Health • Tourism • Manufacturing and Processing • Education 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop guidelines for biodiversity mainstreaming in key sectors³ 2. Document best practices and case studies 3. Coordinate with relevant sectors 	Thailand (Agriculture)
f) Ecosystem Restoration		
Degraded ecosystems are identified in AMS and efforts are undertaken for restoration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct regional mapping of degraded ecosystems. 2. Implement pilot initiatives on ecosystem restoration. 	Malaysia
g) Urban Biodiversity		
Biodiversity conservation considered in the planning and management of urban areas in ASEAN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Share experiences and good practices on urban biodiversity conservation 2. Promote mainstreaming of biodiversity consideration in the planning and management of urban areas 3. Promote the application of the Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity 4. Explore the establishment of pilot projects / case studies in selected ASEAN cities to promote green spaces, green infrastructure, urban greening and biodiversity conservation 	Singapore
h) Access and Benefit Sharing		
All ASEAN Member States have policy, administrative or legislative measures in place to effectively implement Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)		Viet Nam

² At least three (3) AMS to work on each sector

³ Consider Biodiversity in Land Use Planning- (Lao PDR)

Outputs	Indicative Activities	Lead Country(ies)
Eight (8) AMS have ratified the Nagoya Protocol ⁴	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build capacity for ASEAN Member States to improve their understanding on ABS; and to manage and implement ABS measures 2. Exchange information, experiences and good practices on developing and implementing ABS 3. Explore the development of a suitable traditional knowledge digital library. 	
i) Communication Education and Public Awareness (CEPA)		
ASEAN CEPA Plan for Biodiversity developed and implemented	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement an ASEAN CEPA Plan for Biodiversity 2. Conduct CEPA activities targeting different audience types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth • Policy Makers/Government • Business • Women and Children • Key influencers • Media • General Public 3. Conduct baseline study on the level of awareness on biodiversity in the ASEAN Region 	
j) Knowledge Management for Biodiversity Conservation		
<p>ASEAN progress towards achieving the Aichi biodiversity targets assessed</p> <p>Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework translated into ASEAN actions and progress are monitored</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Publish ABO every 5 years. 2. Monitor and assess progress towards biodiversity targets. 3. Identify key biodiversity issues to be shared and discussed at ASEAN Conference on Biodiversity. 	

⁴ Baseline: As of 2018, six (6) AMS are parties to the Nagoya Protocol

Outputs	Indicative Activities	Lead Country(ies)
ASEAN CHM and all AMS' CHMs are established and maintained	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Develop key recommendations for consideration of ASEAN policy makers. 5. Keep updated the ASEAN CHM and biodiversity information database 6. Develop interoperable national biodiversity databases. 	
k) ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity		
ACB is recognised as a centre of excellence in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilise sustainable financing for ACB 2. Strengthen ACB's capacity to support ASEAN Member States and ASEAN's biodiversity conservation efforts 	
