

# The ASEAN Heritage Parks and Protected Area Management

## ASEAN's Priority Actions to Achieve Aichi Biodiversity Targets

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10<sup>TH</sup> SOUTHEAST ASIA BIOSPHERE RESERVES NETWORK MEETING

16-17 MAY 2017, JAKARTA, INDONESIA





An **international organization** established by the **Agreement of the Governments of the ASEAN in 2005** to facilitate cooperation and coordination among the members of ASEAN, 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.

ACB supports AMS on biodiversity concerns of global and regional importance



# Flagship Programmes and Publications



**ASEAN Heritage Parks  
(AHP) Programme**



**ASEAN Clearing House  
Mechanism (CHM)**

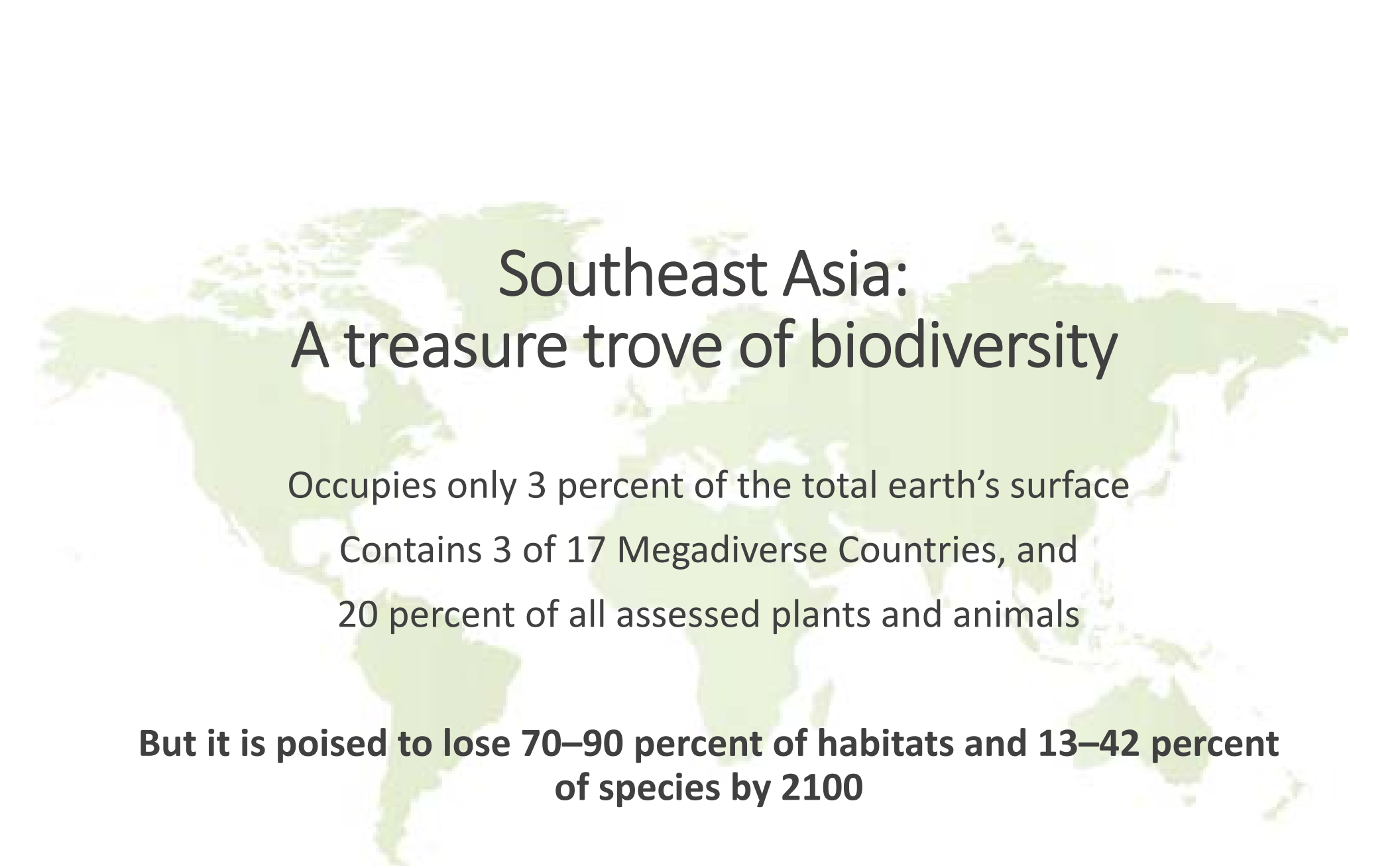


**ASEAN Biodiversity  
Outlook (ABO)**

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ACB serves as the **Secretariat of the ASEAN Heritage Parks Programme**. ACB endeavors to ensure that the AHPs benefit from technical assistance and best practices available on protected area management .





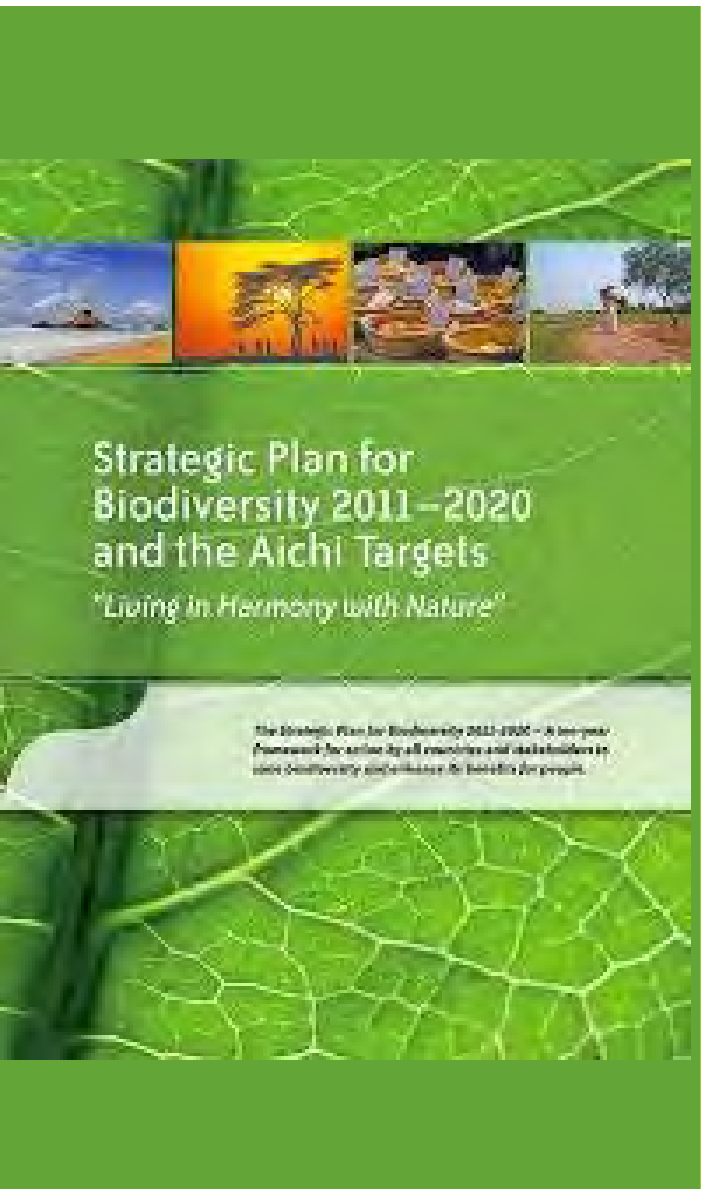
## Southeast Asia: A treasure trove of biodiversity

Occupies only 3 percent of the total earth's surface

Contains 3 of 17 Megadiverse Countries, and  
20 percent of all assessed plants and animals

**But it is poised to lose 70–90 percent of habitats and 13–42 percent  
of species by 2100**





## The CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and Aichi Biodiversity Targets, 2011-2020

CBD 10th Conference of Parties (October 2010, Nagoya, Japan) adopted a revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, for the 2011– 2020 period

- provides an overarching framework on biodiversity for the entire United Nations system and all other partners engaged in biodiversity management and policy development

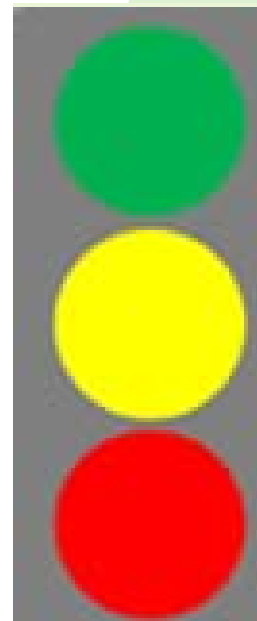




## Protected areas:

By 2020, at least 17 percent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 percent 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.

## Aichi Targets Traffic Lights in the ASEAN Biodiversity Outlook 2



**Most, if not all**, AMS take the necessary actions towards the achievement of this target and have demonstrated positive outcomes.

**At least half** of AMS report that they have mobilized necessary actions towards the achievement of this target.

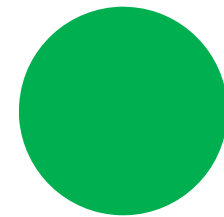
**Less than half** of the AMS have mobilized initiatives leading towards the achievement of this target and have not demonstrated related positive impacts.



# Target 11 in the ASEAN Region

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- AMS have collectively established protection for 14% terrestrial and 2.3 % coastal and marine areas
- some AMS have exceeded the 2020 targets for percent coverage and several others have committed to conserve areas beyond the percentages suggested by Aichi Target 11
- within the context of the AHP Programme, a number of AMS have taken steps in improving site management
- conservation at the landscape level is being considered by several AMS (forest and marine protected area complexes)

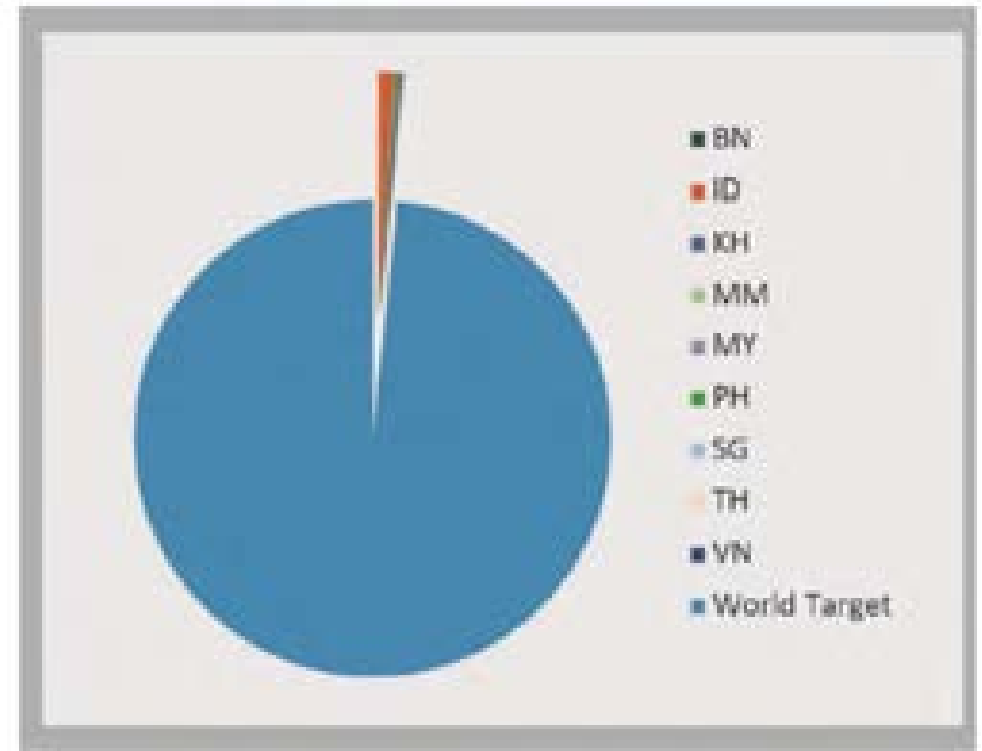
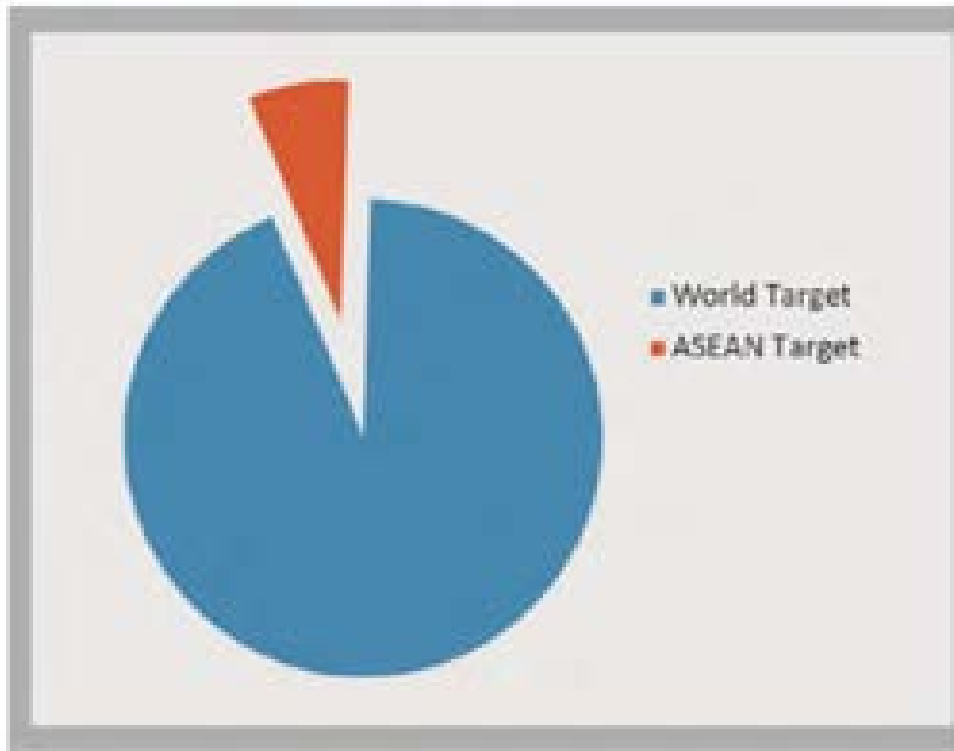


# Protected Areas in the ASEAN Region

AMS	Land Area in km <sup>2</sup>	Land Area Protected in km <sup>2</sup> (WDPA)	Marine Area in km <sup>2</sup>	Marine Area Protected in km <sup>2</sup> (WDPA)	Total Area Protected (km <sup>2</sup> )	% of Land Area Protected in km <sup>2</sup>	% of Marine Area Protected in km <sup>2</sup>	% of Total Area Protected in km <sup>2</sup>	Total Number of Protected Area
Brunei Darussalam	5,962	2,629	41,188	182.53	2,812	46%	0%	46%	56
Cambodia	1,906,536	279,296	5,996,499	195,766	475,062	15%	3%	18%	645
Indonesia	182,511	47,377	55,600	1,265	48,642	26%	2%	28%	44
Lao PDR	231,276	38,542	0	0	38,542	17%	0%	17%	33
Malaysia	332,700	61,072	471,571	3,512	64,584	18%	1%	19%	739
Myanmar	676,154	48,268	520,025	324	48,592	7%	0%	7%	57
Philippines	300,000	40,700	1,829,405	19,105	59,805	14%	1%	15%	559
Singapore	718.3	33.6	694	0	44	5%	0%	5%	4
Thailand	517,784	97,133	305,550	5,685	102,818	19%	2%	21%	237
Viet Nam	329,873	21,467	660,496	3,686	25,153	7%	1%	8%	223
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,483,514</b>	<b>636,518</b>	<b>9,881,028</b>	<b>229,526</b>	<b>866,053</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>2,597</b>

Source: World Database on Protected Areas, retrieved from <https://www.protectedplanet.net/> on 12 December 2015.

# Marine Protected Areas in the ASEAN



LEFT Fig: Sources: 1. IUCN and UNEP-WCMC. (2016), The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC, April 2016. Retrieved from [www.protectedplanet.net](http://www.protectedplanet.net). 2. The Fifth National Reports of ASEAN Member States

RIGHT Fig: Sources: 1. IUCN and UNEP-WCMC. (2016). The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC, April 2016. Retrieved from [www.protectedplanet.net](http://www.protectedplanet.net). 2. The Fifth National Reports of ASEAN Member States

## ASEAN Heritage Parks: Holistic approach towards Target 11



**ASEAN Heritage Parks (AHPs):** protected areas of high conservation importance preserving in total a complete spectrum of representative ecosystems of the ASEAN Region

Contributes to Target 11 by encouraging the establishment of new and protected areas; generating greater collaboration between AMS in preserving their shared natural heritage; assisting in the sustainable management of ASEAN's natural resources and the protection of the region's life and culture

# AHP contributes to other Aichi Targets



Protected Area Management through AHP management initiatives also contribute to:

- abating habitat loss, fragmentation, and degradation (**Target 5**);
- promote sustainable exploitation of marine resources (**Target 6**);
- relieve pressure on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems (**Target 10**);
- prevent the extinction of known threatened species (**Target 12**); and
- contribute to safeguarding and restoring ecosystem services (**Target 14**).

# ASEAN Declaration on Heritage Parks

18 December 2003,  
Yangon, Myanmar

ASEAN Ministers on  
Environment



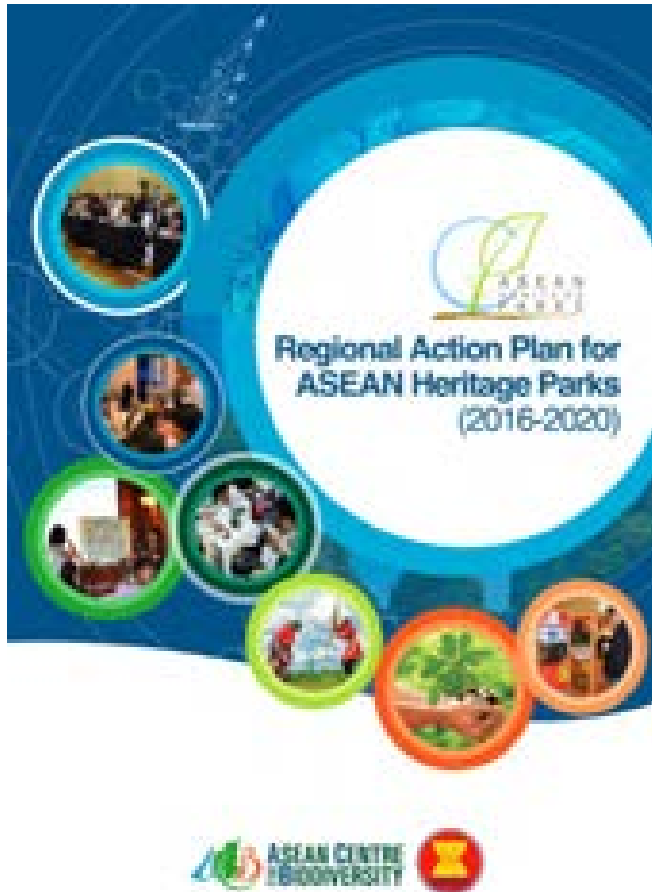
“the **uniqueness, diversity and outstanding values** of certain national parks and reserves of ASEAN Member States that deserve the highest recognition so that their importance as conservation areas could be appreciated regionally and internationally”

## ASEAN Declaration on Heritage Parks



AHPs shall be managed to:

- maintain ecological processes and life support systems
- preserve genetic diversity
- ensure sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems; and
- maintain wilderness that have scenic, cultural, educational, research, recreational and tourism values



# AHP Regional Action Plan

Guides in the implementing priority biodiversity conservation measures in AHPs

Supports national conservation efforts and implementation of the AHP Programme Areas

Supports implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (spec. Target 11), CBD PoWPA, ASEAN Vision 2025 and other MEAs

1<sup>st</sup> RAP (2011-2015); 2<sup>nd</sup> RAP (2016-2020)



# Goals

The AHP RAP 2016-2020 embodies seven (7) goals:

- Goal 1:** Strengthen national and regional systems of AHP management to ensure integration into global network and contribution to globally agreed goal
- Goal 2:** Strengthen national and regional networks and collaboration
- Goal 3:** Enhance capacity of AHP managers and staff and other stakeholders to ensure effective management of AHPs
- Goal 4:** Ensure that scientific knowledge and technologies are improved, widely shared, transferred and applied for the effective management of the AHPs

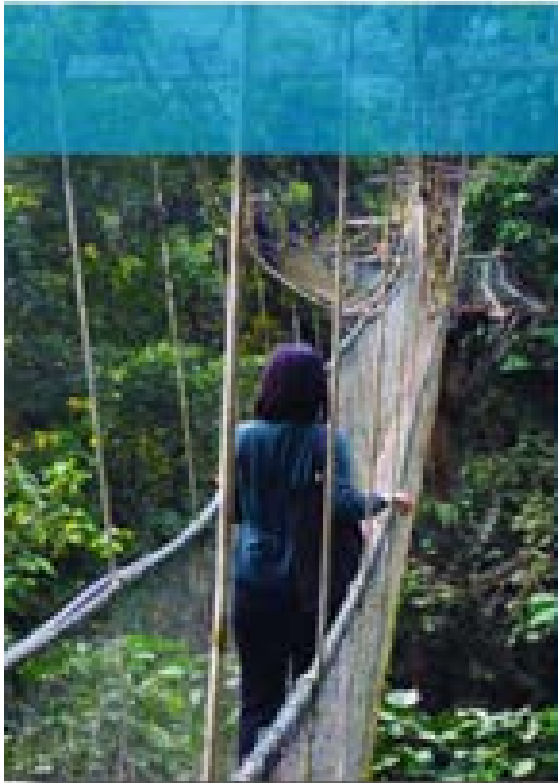


# Goals

**Goal 5:** Promote equity and benefit sharing

**Goal 6:** Ensure sufficient financial resources and promote sustainable financing

**Goal 7:** Strengthen communication and promotion strategies




## AHP Programme Areas

The AHP Programme shall be guided by the following priority thematic areas as identified in the initial AHP RAP:

- 1 Capacity Development
- 2 Information Sharing Network
- 3 Technical Exchange Programme
- 4 Public Awareness and Education
- 5 Promotion of Recreation, Tourism and Ecotourism
- 6 Participation in Joint Research Programme
- 7 Management Improvement Programme
- 8 Partnership and Collaboration
- 9 Involvement of IPLCs and Other Stakeholders
- 10 Development/Review/Updating of Management Plans
- 11 Sustainable Financing





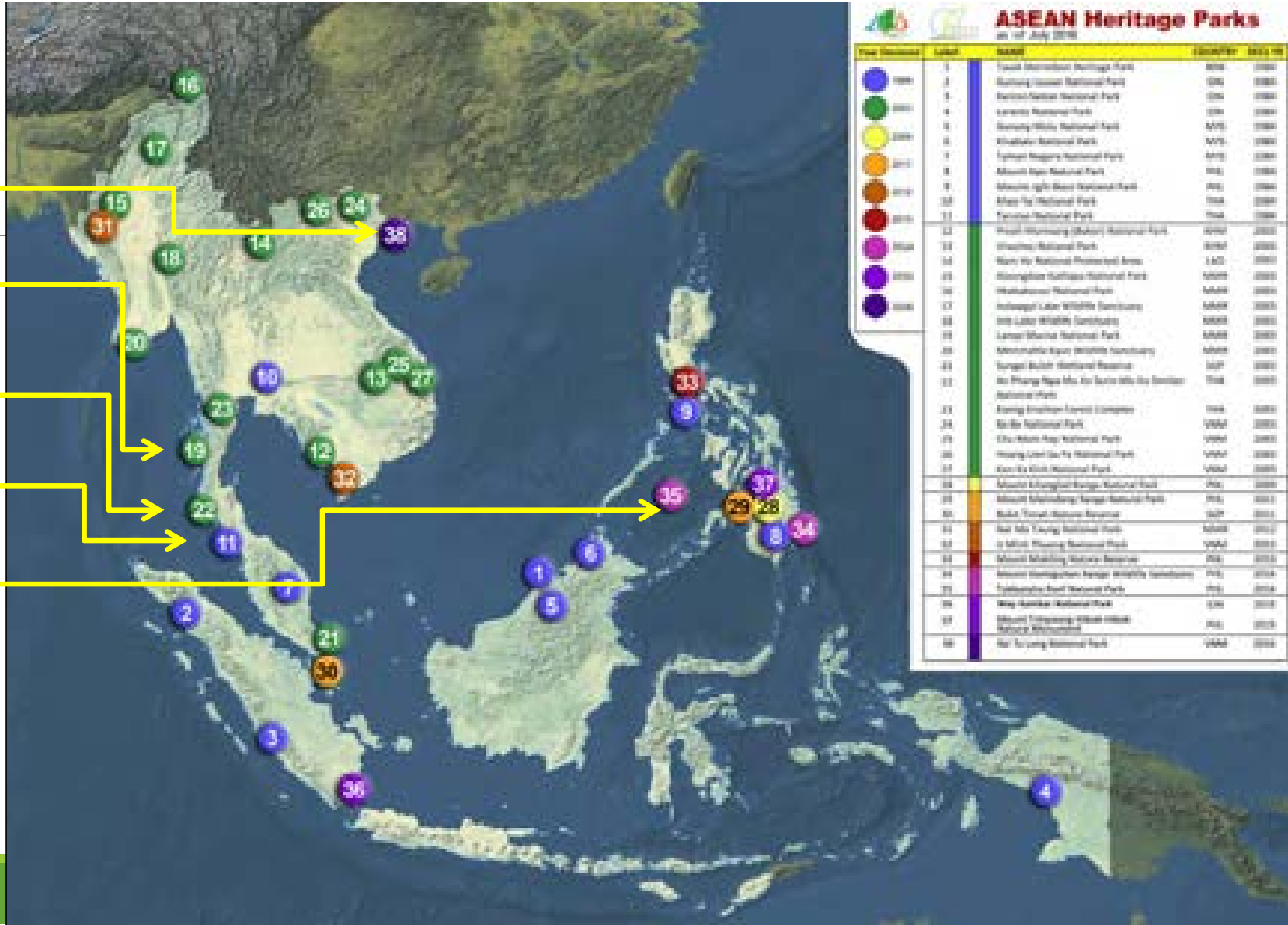
## Targeted Interventions: for AHPs

- General park management
  - Wildlife research and monitoring
  - Law enforcement
  - Habitat and species management
  - Community outreach and conservation awareness
  - Community development
  - Ecotourism
  - Sector Policy Development
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### ASEAN Heritage Parks as of July 2016

Year Declared	Label	Name	Country	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )
1980	1	Tanai Biosphere Heritage Park	Myanmar	2000
1980	2	Banlung National Park	Laos	1000
1980	3	Banlung National Park	Laos	1000
1980	4	Yala National Park	Thailand	1000
1980	5	Banlung National Park	Laos	1000
1980	6	Khao Yai National Park	Thailand	1000
1980	7	Yala National Park	Thailand	1000
1980	8	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	9	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	10	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	11	Tanai National Park	Myanmar	1000
1980	12	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	13	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	14	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	15	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	16	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	17	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	18	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	19	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	20	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	21	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	22	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	23	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	24	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	25	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	26	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	27	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	28	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	29	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	30	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
1980	31	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000
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1980	40	Mount Kinabalu National Park	Malaysia	1000

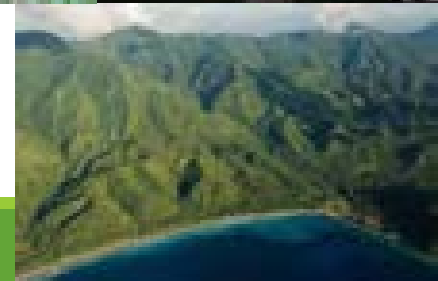
- Bai Tu Long NP (Viet Nam)
- Lampi Marine NP (Myanmar)
- Ao Phang Nga Muko Surin Muko Similan NP (Thailand)
- Tarutao NP (Thailand)
- Tubbataha Reefs (Philippines)



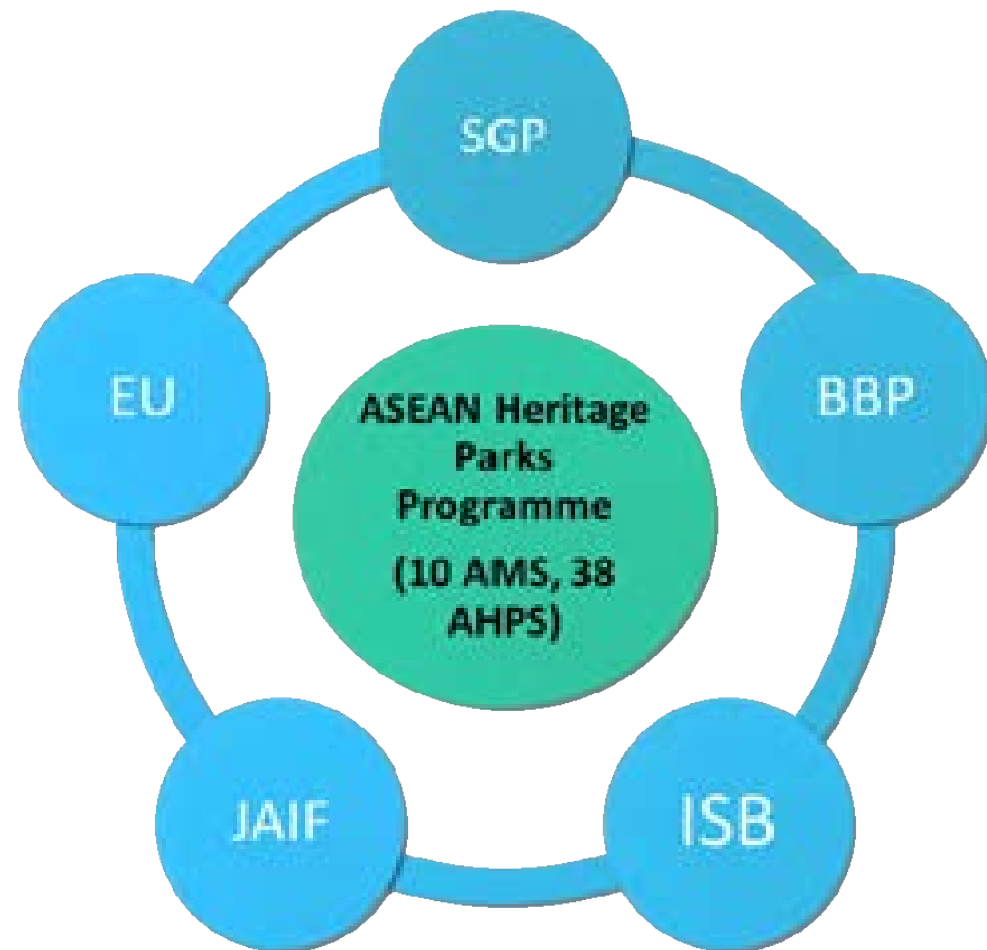
# AHPs that are UNESCO World Heritage Sites

1. Lorentz National Park (Indonesia)
2. Gunung Mulu National Park (Malaysia)
3. Kinabalu National Park (Malaysia)
4. Mt. Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary (Philippines)
5. Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (Philippines)
6. Khao Yai National Park (Thailand)

AHPs that are Ramsar Sites—Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (Philippines), Ba Be National Park (Viet Nam), and U Minh Thuong National Park (Viet Nam).



# Partnerships in support of the AHP



# Technical & Financial Cooperation Projects



- **Biodiversity and Climate Change Project (BCCP, 2010–2015)**
- **Biodiversity-Based Products (BBP, 2014–2019) Project**
- **Institutional Strengthening of the Biodiversity Sector in ASEAN Project (ISB, 2016–2019)**
- **Financial cooperation project: Small Grants Programme (SGP, 2015–2019).**

These projects...

- develop, pilot test, and replicate good practices in protected area management to support the creation of regional and national biodiversity conservation policies.
- provide technical and financial support that can compensate for the lack of resources of the AHPs on issues related to climate change, livelihood development, biodiversity conservation and AHP management.



## Biodiversity Conservation and Management Programme (ACB-EU 2017-2020): Targeted Interventions:



European Union

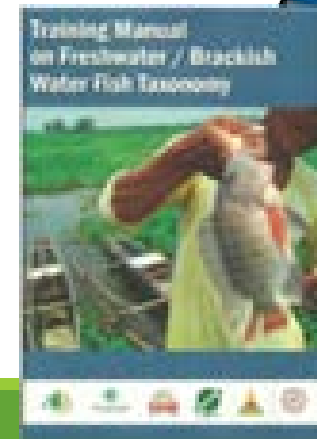


- Improved effectiveness of biodiversity conservation and protected area management in ASEAN
- Knowledge and scientific basis for biodiversity conservation, especially in existing and new AHPs or PAs developed and mobilized
- Conservation and protected area management mainstreamed in development plans and the educational system in ASEAN
- Capacity of ACB to support the ASEAN regional agenda and ASEAN Member States in biodiversity conservation and protected area management strengthened

# Capacity-building Projects



- ❑ Addressing impediments on Global Taxonomy Initiatives
- ❑ Enhancing biodiversity information and database management and sharing
- ❑ Implementing communication, education and public awareness strategies for AHPs
- ❑ Addressing issues on Invasive Alien Species



# Partners and Networks in Support to AHP



# AHP Benefits

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- enhances capacity of key stakeholders
- facilitates information sharing (through a regional platform or annual conference of managers) and technical exchange
- promotes ecotourism, and participation in joint research and management improvement programmes
- facilitates reporting and contribution to the World Heritage Program and other global initiatives
- first in line for available international funding

# Challenges of the AHP Programme

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- development of sustainable financing mechanisms for AHP sites
- updating of AHP management plans
- the need to promote further nomination of new AHPs, particularly for marine AHPs
- achieve a balance in the distribution of declared terrestrial and marine AHPs

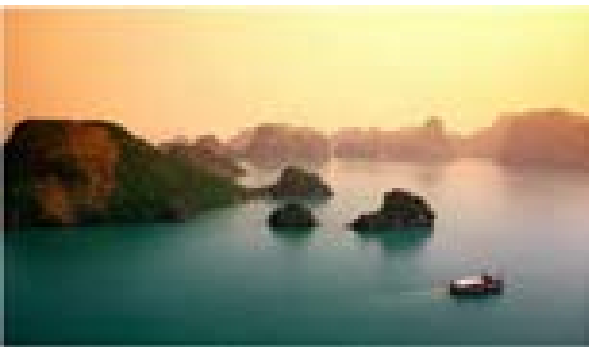
# Lessons learned and key messages

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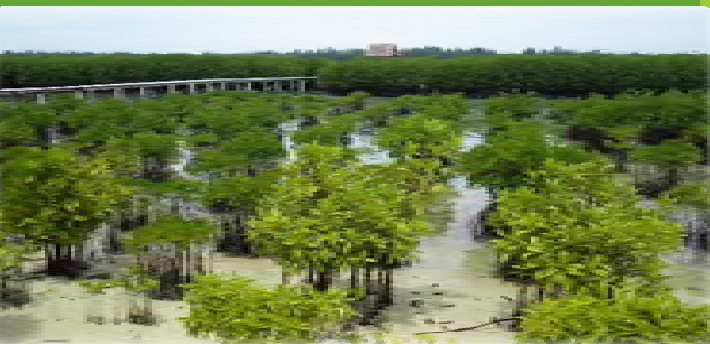
Collaboration with stakeholders (across levels and sectors) is important

- global, regional, national and sub-national levels
- government, non-government, civil society, business sectors
- leverage resources to implement activities of the AHP Programme
- harmonize efforts to maximize impacts
- Innovations and collaborative management (AHP5 Conference, October 2016, Myanmar)



- Protected areas have proven to be an effective tool in the fight to save biodiversity.
- Planning is important for management of PAs, however this should be adjusted based on existing conditions (outdated plans vis-à-vis current developments)
- Management approach should be site-specific: adaptive management based on local conditions, including ‘buy-in’ of stakeholders (ownership and engagement)
- AHP and other regional initiatives demonstrates the relevance of regional governance to complement national and global efforts.

ACB's outlook:  
AHP  
management and  
Aichi Target 11



- Further recognition of the AHPs in the ASEAN region and beyond
- Learn from experiences of the World Heritage Site Programme of UNESCO
- Strengthening of ACB as AHP Secretariat
- Effective implementation of the AHP RAP
- Establishing and strengthening networks, linkages, and partnerships



# Conclusion

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AHPs are not only measures to conserve protected areas, but also a means to achieve harmony between humans and nature. They advocate conservation within a protected area while helping uplift the economic conditions of communities living within and adjacent to protected areas. Internalizing experiences and lessons learned help generate a broader and more strategic perspective on how the ASEAN region can push the agenda of biodiversity conservation vis-à-vis protected area management to new heights.

[www.aseanbiodiversity.org](http://www.aseanbiodiversity.org)  
[chm.aseanbiodiversity.org](http://chm.aseanbiodiversity.org)

Thank you!

