



Environmental Issues and Challenges towards Sustainable Conservation in ASEAN

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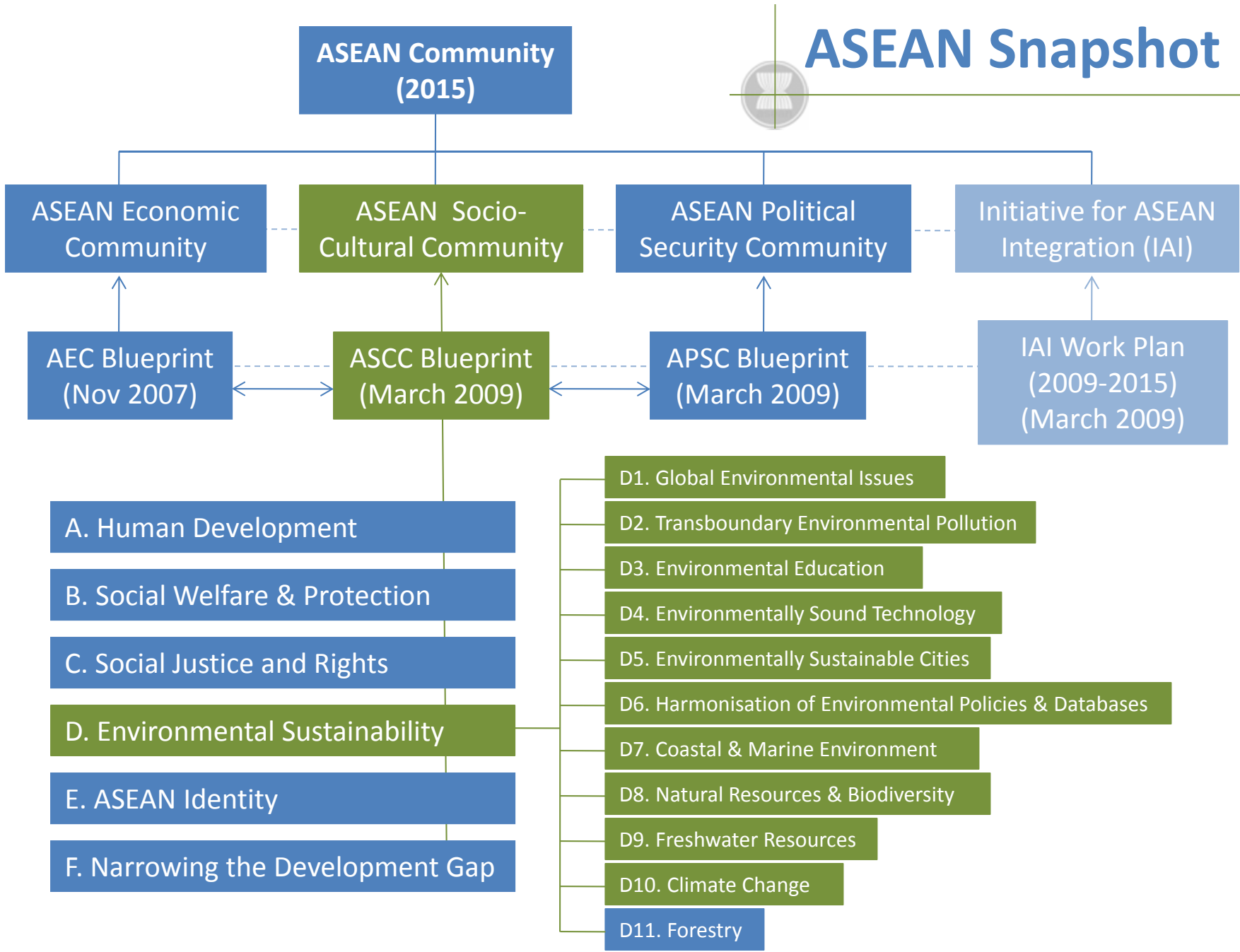


ASEAN at a Glance

Characteristics	Facts
Population	About 580 million people (2008)
Population density	130 people per square kilometer (world average: 49 people per sq km)
Population in urban areas	44% of region's total population; projected to increase to 55% by 2020
Coastlines	173,000 km (14% of the world total)
Forest cover	1,904,593 sq km (2007)
Mangrove	Over 52,000 sq km
Peatland	25 million hectares (60% of global tropical peatlands)
Coral reefs	34% of the world total
Poverty incidence (% of population living below respective national poverty line)	<i>Cambodia (34.7%), Indonesia (16.6%), Lao PDR (32.7%), Malaysia (3.6%), Myanmar (26.6%), the Philippines (30.0%), Thailand (8.48%), Viet Nam (14.75%)</i>

Source: The Fourth ASEAN State of Environment Report, 2009

ASEAN Snapshot



ASEAN Community (2015)

ASEAN Economic Community

ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

ASEAN Political Security Community

Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI)

AEC Blueprint (Nov 2007)

ASCC Blueprint (March 2009)

APSC Blueprint (March 2009)

IAI Work Plan (2009-2015) (March 2009)

A. Human Development

B. Social Welfare & Protection

C. Social Justice and Rights

D. Environmental Sustainability

E. ASEAN Identity

F. Narrowing the Development Gap

D1. Global Environmental Issues

D2. Transboundary Environmental Pollution

D3. Environmental Education

D4. Environmentally Sound Technology

D5. Environmentally Sustainable Cities

D6. Harmonisation of Environmental Policies & Databases

D7. Coastal & Marine Environment

D8. Natural Resources & Biodiversity

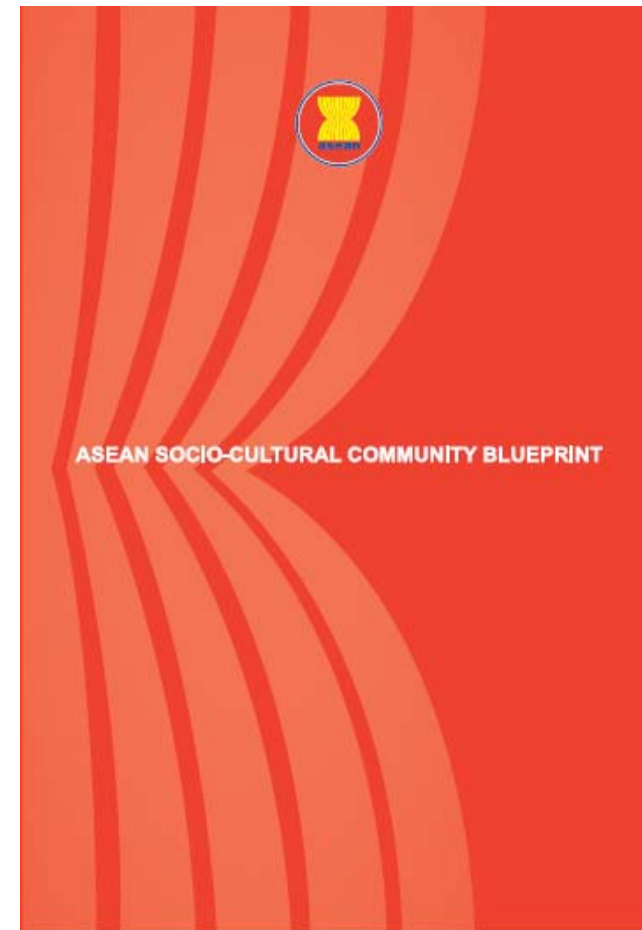
D9. Freshwater Resources

D10. Climate Change

D11. Forestry

Chairman's Statement of the 14th ASEAN Summit

“We adopted **the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint** to serve as the roadmap to realise an ASEAN Community that is people-centred, socially responsible with a view to achieving solidarity, unity and a common identity and building a sharing and caring society which is inclusive and harmonious where the well-being, livelihood, and welfare of the peoples are enhanced. In view of this, **we emphasised the importance of enhancing cooperation in** human development; promoting social welfare, justice and rights; **ensuring environmental sustainability**; building the ASEAN identity and narrowing the development gap.”

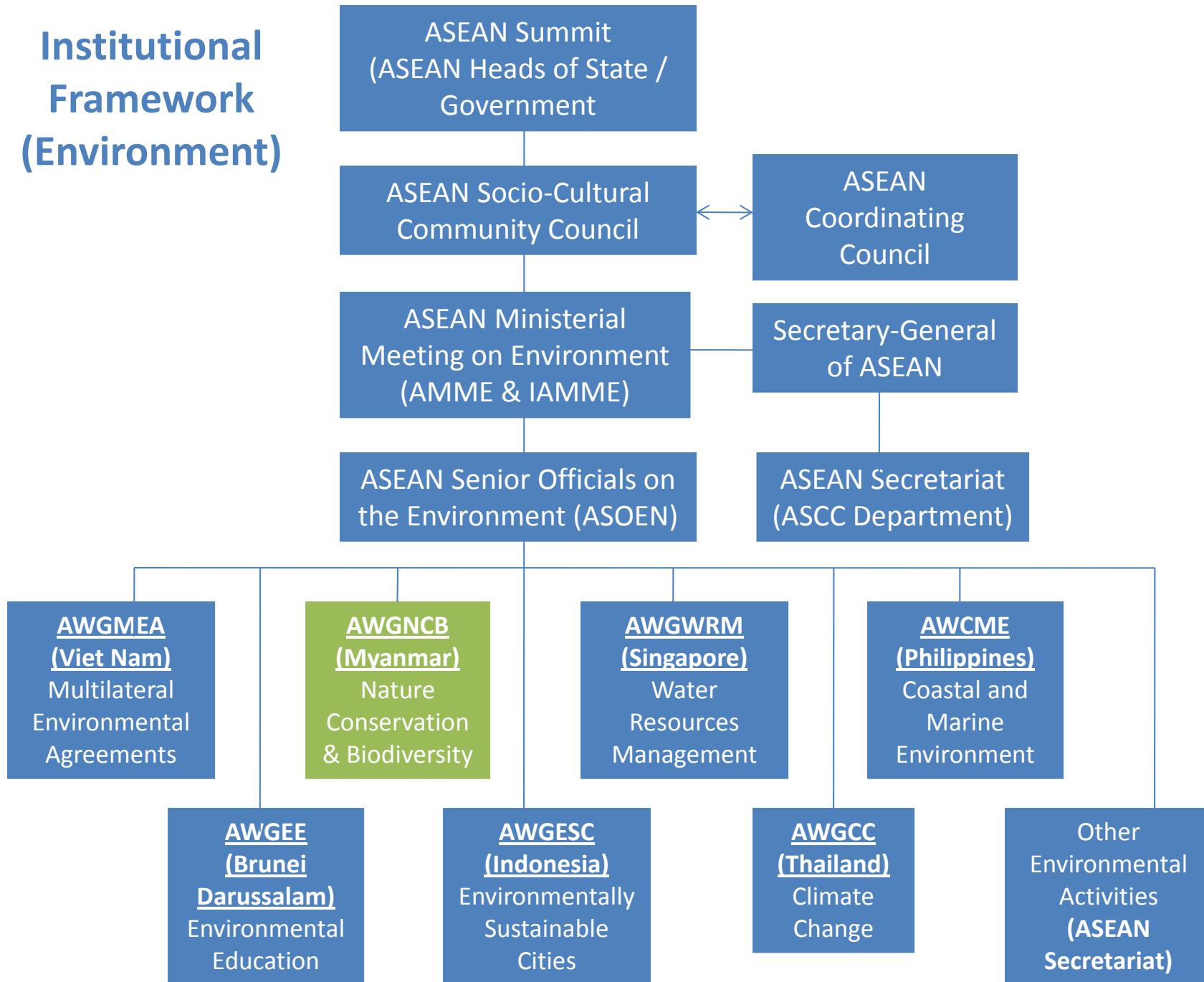


ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2009-2015

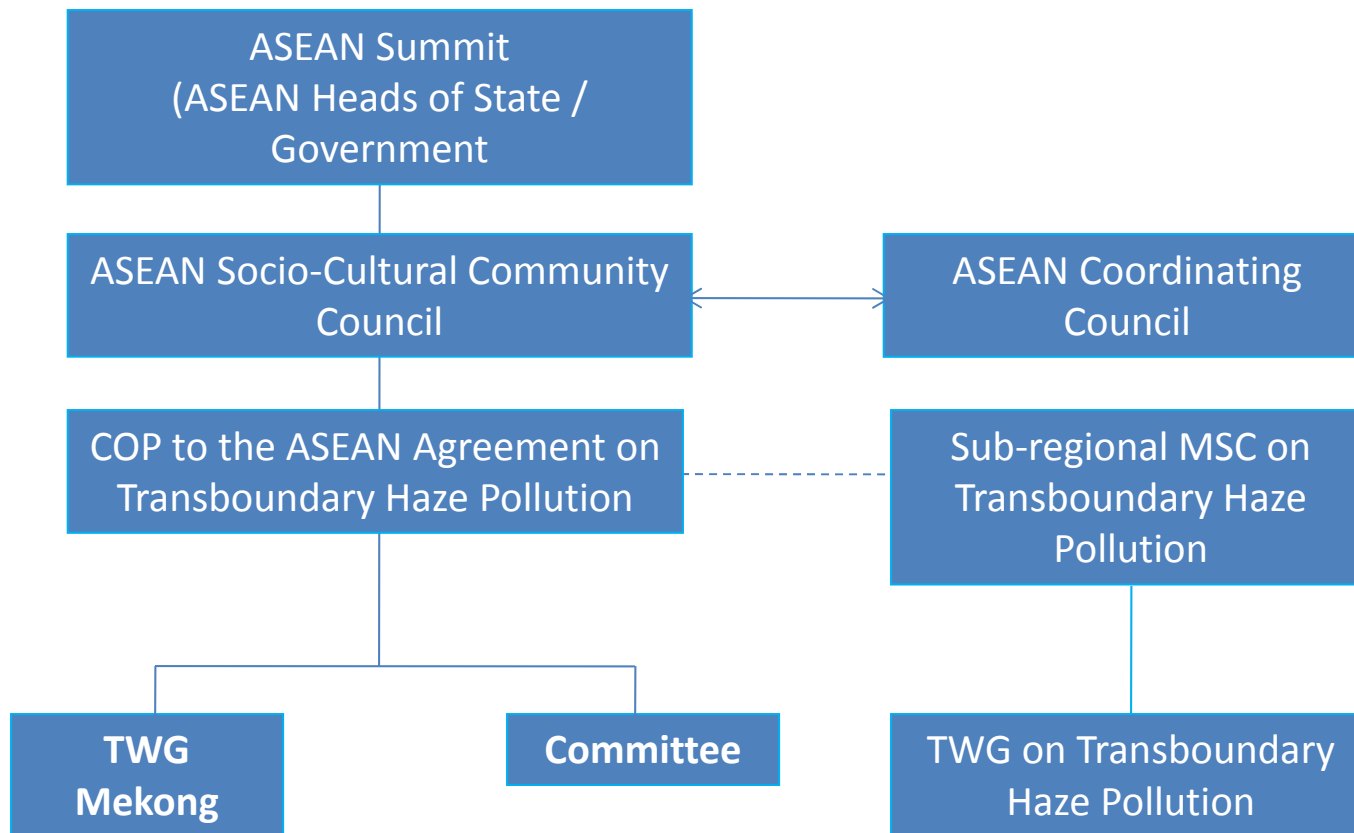
Section D: Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

Priority Areas		Lead / Chair	Subsidiary Body
D1.	Global Environmental Issues	Thailand	AWGMEA
D2.	Transboundary Environmental Pollution (Transboundary Haze Pollution & Hazardous Waste)	[separate institutional mechanism under AATHP]	
D3.	Environmental Education & Public Participation	Brunei Darussalam	AWGEE
D4.	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Malaysia	-
D5.	Urban Environmental Management & Governance	Indonesia	AWGESC
D6.	Harmonisation of Environmental Policies and Database	ASEC	-
D7.	Coastal and Marine Environment	Viet Nam	AWGCME
D8.	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources & Biodiversity	Thailand	AWGNCB
D9.	Freshwater Resources	Philippines	AWGWRM
D10.	Climate Change	Thailand	AWGCC

Institutional Framework (Environment)



Institutional Framework (AATHP)



- **COP: Conference of the Parties**
- **TWG: Technical Working Group (southern region)**
- **TWG Mekong: Technical Working Group in Mekong Sub-region**
- **MSC: Ministerial Steering Committee**

A Clean and Green ASEAN

The ASEAN Leaders view the protection of the environment and the sustainable use and management of natural resources as essential to the long-term economic growth and social development of countries in the region. The ASEAN Vision 2020 calls for “a clean and green ASEAN” with fully established mechanisms to ensure the protection of the environment, sustainability of natural resources, and high quality of life of people in the region.

Three-Pronged Challenge facing ASEAN:

- i. Building an environmentally sustainable clean and green ASEAN Community;
- ii. Transforming the “green shoots” of growth in the face of the 2008 financial crisis into an economically resilient ASEAN anchored upon green growth; and
- iii. Nurturing the new ASEAN to be a people-centered organisation respecting and living in harmony with nature.

D8

Nature Conservation and Biodiversity

ASEAN FACTS AND FIGURES

Forest Cover	2000: 2,089,742 square kilometres 2007: 1,904,593 square kilometres
Forest to Land Ratio	2000: 46.8% 2007: 42.7% (<i>World average: 30.3%</i>)
Highest Forest Cover (2007)	Brunei Darussalam (76.0%), Malaysia (62.4%), Cambodia (55.3%)
Average Annual Forest Loss	Between 2000 and 2005: 1.35% Between 2000 and 2007: 1.11% (<i>Global average: 0.16%</i>)
Terrestrial Protected Areas (PA) (2008)	588,434 square kilometres (<i>13.2% of land area</i>) Indonesia: 247,269 ha or 42% of ASEAN's total
Mega-diverse Countries	Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines (<i>of 17 countries globally</i>)
Endemic Species (2008)	Amphibians (396), birds (734), butterflies (1,143), dragonflies (139), mammals (380), plants (23,226), reptiles (250)

Source: The Fourth ASEAN State of Environment Report, 2009

SECTION D8 OF THE BLUEPRINT FOR THE ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY (2009-2015)

D8. Promoting sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity

Strategic Objective: Ensure ASEAN's rich biological diversity is conserved and sustainably managed toward enhancing social, economic and environmental well-being.

Actions:

- (i) Achieve by 2010, a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biodiversity through implementing relevant national, regional and international programmes of work;
- (ii) Promote collaboration, sharing of lessons learnt on access and equitable sharing of genetic and biological resources by 2015;
- (iii) Promote further listing and coordinated management of ASEAN Heritage Parks as an effective platform for ecosystem-based protected areas management by 2015;

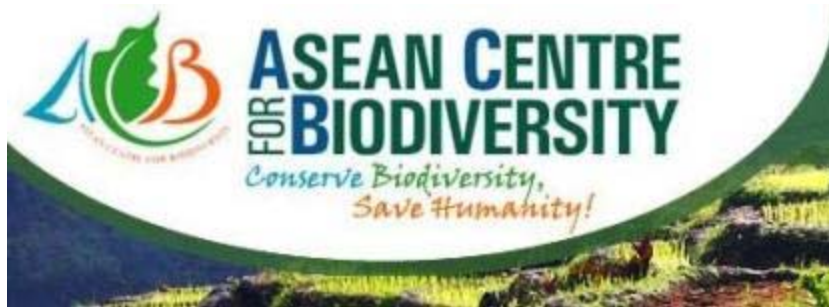
**SECTION D8 OF
THE BLUEPRINT FOR THE ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY (2009-2015)**

- (iv) Enhance cooperation in the management of transboundary protected areas between neighbouring ASEAN Member States;
- (v) Take appropriate measures to minimise impacts of transboundary movement of living modified organisms in accordance with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety by 2015;
- (vi) Establish a functional regional network to promote capacity building in developing inventory of the biological resources and biosafety measures of the ASEAN Region by 2015;
- (vii) Enhance the role and capacity of the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) to function as an effective regional centre of excellence in promoting biodiversity conservation and management;
- (viii) Promote the involvement of local community to maintain biodiversity conservation and forest health by 2015;

**SECTION D8 OF
THE BLUEPRINT FOR THE ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY (2009-2015)**

- (ix) Promote effective management policies and practices to reduce the impact of invasive alien species at the regional and international levels;
- (x) Promote regional cooperation on sustainable management of biodiversity such as sharing research and development experiences, exchange of experts, and training;
- (xi) Strengthen efforts to control transboundary trade in wild fauna and flora through the ASEAN Action Plan on Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora 2005-2010 and the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) to implement commitments to Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
- (xii) Explore cooperation among ASEAN Member States to conduct joint survey and monitoring of migratory wildlife; and
- (xiii) Promote cooperation among ASEAN Member States in combating land degradation for sustainable land management to support sustainable agriculture and environment.

ASEAN Cooperation on Nature Conservation & Biodiversity

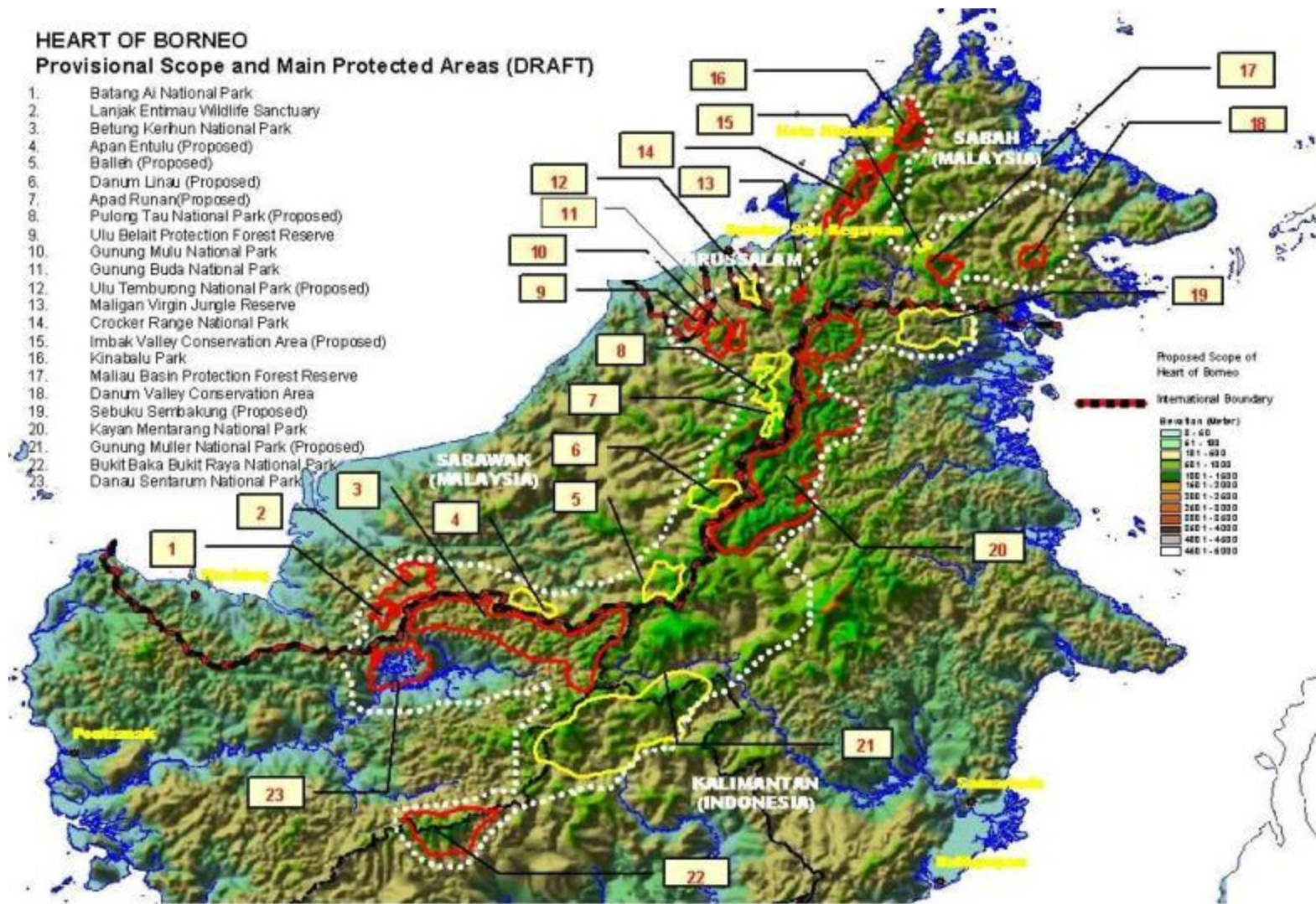


- Establishment and Operationalisation of ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)

- ASEAN Heritage Parks (AHP) Programme



Heart of Borneo Initiative (HoB)



Climate Change and Biodiversity Conservation

- ACB is partnering with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) on **Climate Change and Biodiversity Project (BCCP)**. The overall objective of BCCP is to support ASEAN Member States (AMS) develop and enhance their strategies to appropriately address the interface between biodiversity and climate change.
- This project is envisioned to be increasingly oriented towards regional policy development focusing on ecosystems management and enhancing economic benefits from biodiversity. BCCP supports the ASEAN Member States through the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) on:
 - ❖ implementing sustainable development options for selected ecosystems; and
 - ❖ utilizing the concepts and instruments developed by ACB on enhancing the use of economic and financial tools for ecosystems and biodiversity.



The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity

- The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study has drawn international attention to the global economic benefits of biodiversity and the high costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystems degradation.
- The ASEAN Conference on Biodiversity, organized by ACB in 2009, highlighted TEEB as one of its major themes.
- Further attention is needed to concentrate efforts at the highest policy and decision-making level and address capacities at technical level to ensure a more effective approach in disseminating TEEB and sustainable financing mechanisms such as payments for ecosystem services (PES) schemes.



The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity

- ACB and the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office (UK-FCO), through the British High Commission in Singapore, jointly undertook a project entitled “Disseminating the Values of Ecosystems and Biodiversity to Enhance Climate Change and Biodiversity Strategies in Southeast Asia” (2011-2012).
- The project aims to engage policy and decision makers in recognizing the economic benefit and values of ecosystems and biodiversity, understanding the costs of biodiversity loss, and taking action towards incorporating these values into national plans and budget. Specifically, the project
 - ❖ conducted high level dialogues to disseminate and develop national capacity on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) and payments for ecosystem services (PES),
 - ❖ reviewed Climate Change and Biodiversity Action Plans and identify approaches to integrate TEEB and PES, and
 - ❖ developed a training module on TEEB and PES for continued capacity building in ASEAN.



Other ASEAN Environment Programmes



D1

Global Environmental Issues

- **ASEAN Working Group on Multilateral Environmental Agreements**



Basel Convention



Stockholm Convention



Montreal Protocol

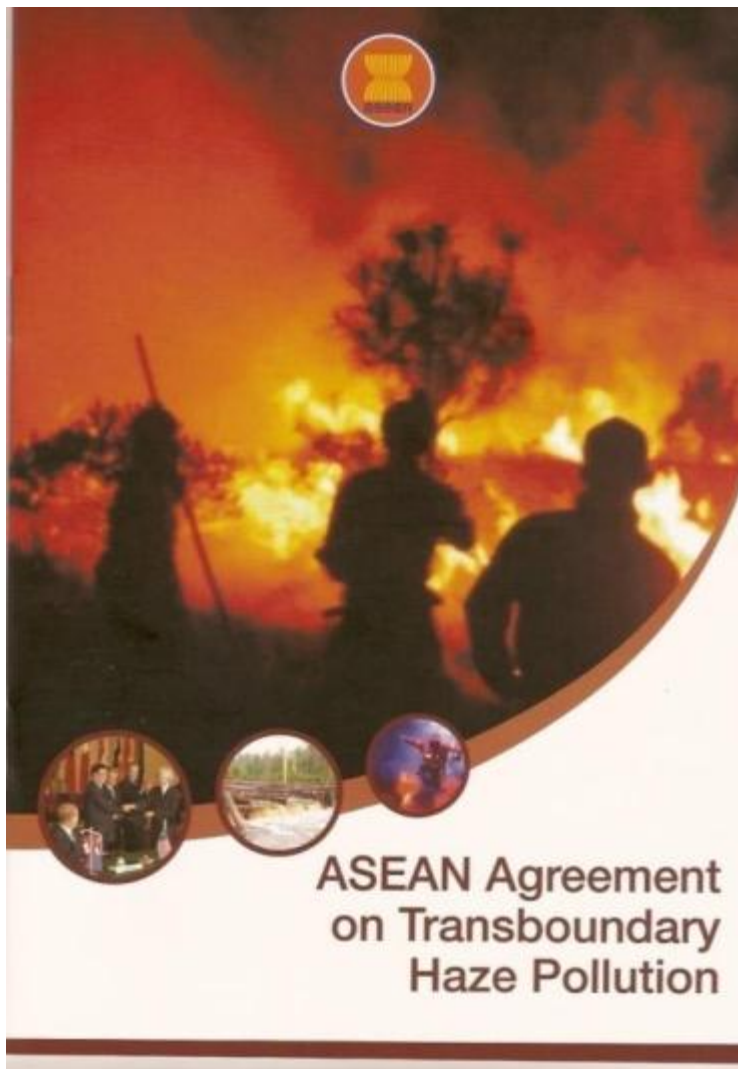


UNFCCC & Kyoto Protocol



Rotterdam Convention

D2 Transboundary Environmental Pollution

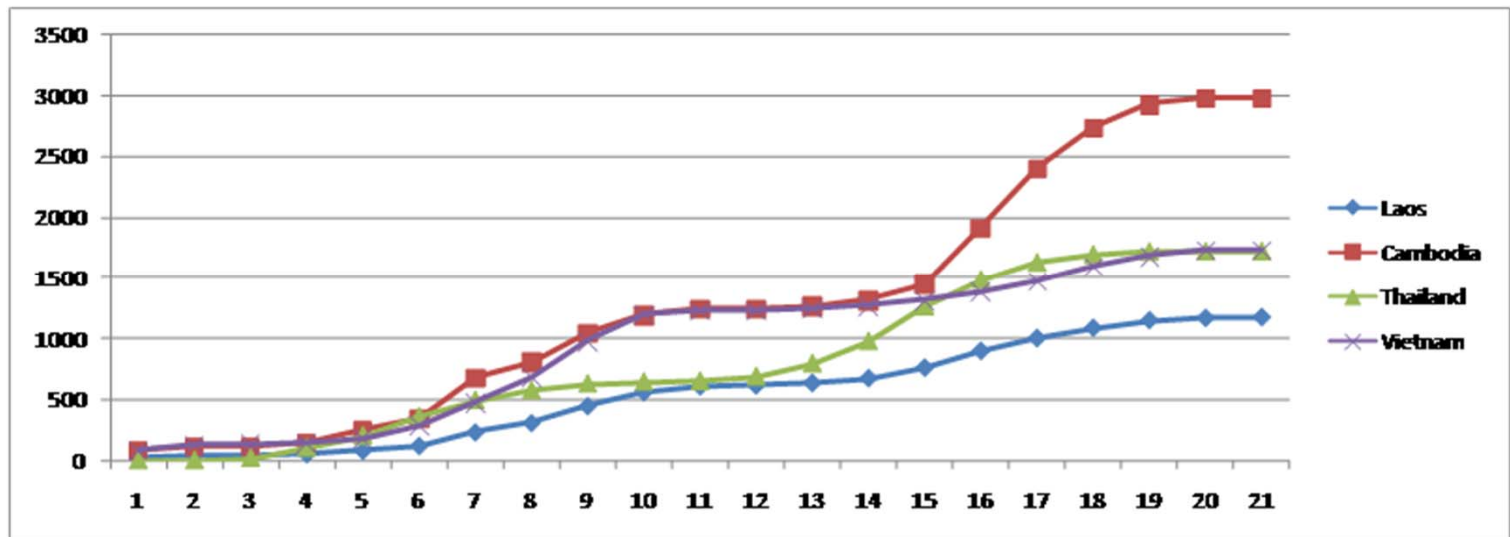
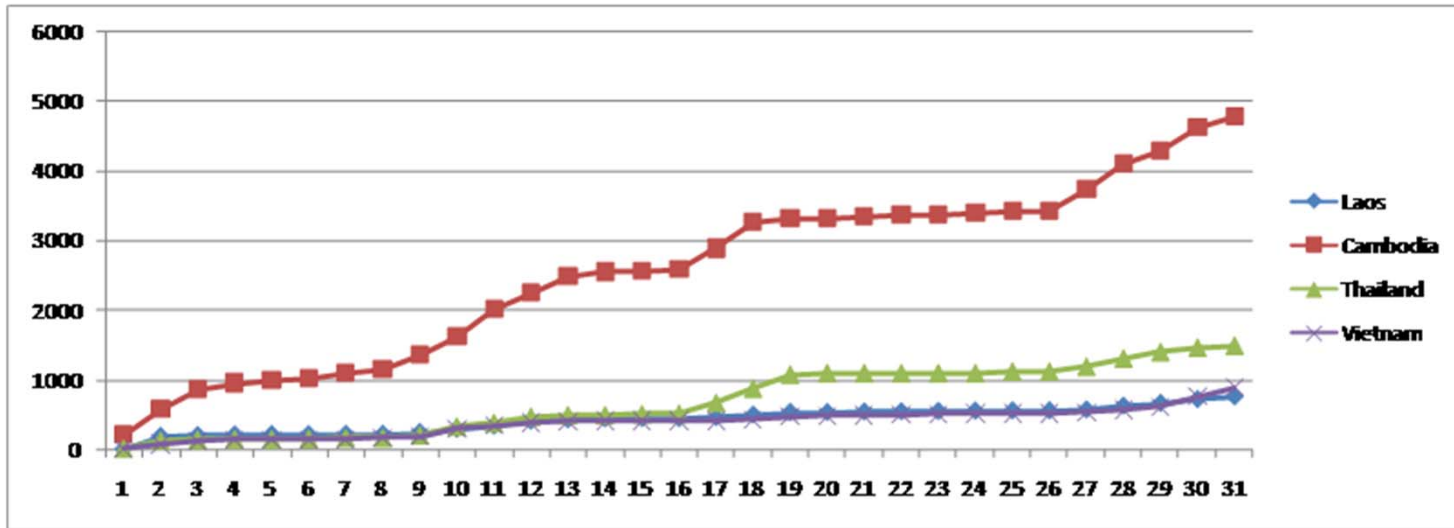


prevent, monitor, and mitigate land and forest fires to control transboundary haze pollution through concerted national efforts, regional and international cooperation through :

- ❖ monitoring and assessment
- ❖ prevention
- ❖ preparedness
- ❖ national and joint regional emergency response
- ❖ technical and scientific cooperation
- ❖ capacity building and public awareness



Haze Online: <http://haze.asean.org/>



Accumulative Hotspots: Indochina, January & February 2010

ASEAN/IFAD-GEF Project on Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in Southeast Asia (2009-2013)

PILOT SITES



Riau, Sumatra



Lake Sentarum,
Kalimantan



North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest, Malaysia



Agusan Marsh, Philippines

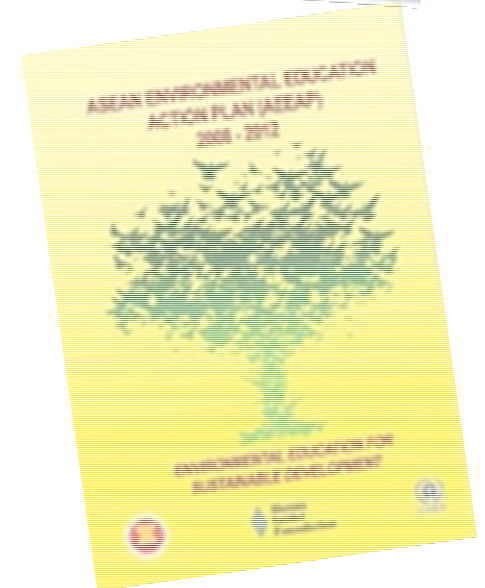
D3

Environmental Education

- ASEAN Environmental Education Action Plan (AEEAP) (2000-2005 and 2008-2012)
- ASEAN Environmental Education Inventory Database (AEEID) <http://aeeid.aseansec.org/>



- ASEAN Environment Year (AEY)
- ASEAN Plus Three Leadership Programme on Sustainable Production & Consumption
- ASEAN Eco-schools Programme
- ASEAN ESD Film Festival



ASEAN Environment Year (AEY) 2012



ASEAN is committed to promoting environmental education and public participation to achieve the vision of a clean and green ASEAN. Schools that inculcate the value of environmentally sustainable policies and practices as an integral part of them play a critical role in educating the young generation on the importance of involvement in environmental protection and nature conservation.

D4 Environmentally Sound Technologies

- **A Feasibility Study on Means to Promote Environmentally Sound Technology in ASEAN Region**
- **An Assessment for the Establishment of an ASEAN Regional Centre or Network to Promote Environmentally Sound Technologies**

- **ASEAN-NEST
(ASEAN Network on Environmentally Sound Technologies)**

Prototype on Environmentally Sound Technology Website

[\[Brunei Darussalam\]](#) [\[Cambodia\]](#) [\[Indonesia\]](#) [\[Lao PDR\]](#) [\[Malaysia\]](#)
[\[Myanmar\]](#) [\[Philippines\]](#) [\[Singapore\]](#) [\[Thailand\]](#) [\[Vietnam\]](#)

- [Needs and Priorities of ESTs](#)
- [Challenges in Promoting ESTs](#)
- [List of Policies, Strategies, Action Plans and Laws relating to ESTs application](#)
- [List of Environmental Funds supporting ESTs-related projects](#)
- [List of EST Initiatives and Projects](#)
- [List of Existing National/ Regional/ International Centers that Could Play Role as in developing Proposed Regional Facility](#)

Brunei Darussalam

[Needs and Priorities of ESTs](#) | [Challenges in Promoting ESTs](#) | [List of Policies, Strategies, Action Plans and Laws relating to ESTs application](#) | [List of Environmental Funds supporting ESTs-related projects](#) | [List of EST Initiatives and Projects](#) |

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Needs and Priorities of ESTs

- Improve uptake of EST through strengthening the institutional capacity of Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation especially in the area of implementation and enforcement of environmental legislation and regulations.
- Some main initial activities to be implemented are as follow:
 - Train department of Environment, Parks and Recreation staff in the implementation and enforcement of legislation and regulations
 - Maintain registry and directory of locally registered companies providing environmental services
 - Maintain registry and directory of environmental products, equipment and systems available in the local market
 - Facilitate promotional activities for introduction of environmental products and technologies to the local market
 - Conduct training and seminar on good environmental practices and application of environmental friendly technologies for industry
 - To maintain a resource center of appropriate environmental technical bulletin
 - Certification of qualified environmental auditors, assessors and technicians
 - Registrars for Certification of Environment Management System e.g. ISO 14000 certification
 - Promote understanding of the Environment Order and employ an integrated approach of compliance assistance, compliance incentives and innovative enforcement

D5

Urban Environmental Management

- **ASEAN Environmentally Sustainable City (ESC) Award Programme**



Recipients of the ASEAN ESC Award 2008

1. Temburong District, Brunei Darussalam
2. Phnom Penh, Cambodia
3. Palembang, Indonesia
4. Luang Prabang District, Lao PDR
5. North Kuching City Hall, Malaysia
6. Taungyi, Myanmar
7. Puerto Princesa, Philippines
8. South West Community Development Council, Singapore
9. Bangkok, Thailand
10. Ha Long, Viet Nam

Recipients of the ASEAN ESC Awards 2011

1. National Housing Scheme Rimba, Brunei Darussalam
2. Phnom Penh, Cambodia
3. Surabaya, Indonesia
4. Xamneau, Lao PDR
5. Perbadanan Putrajaya, Malaysia
6. Pyin Oo Lwin, Myanmar
7. Puerto Princesa, Philippines
8. South West CDC, Singapore
9. Phuket, Thailand
10. Danang, Viet Nam

Recipients of Certificates of Recognition

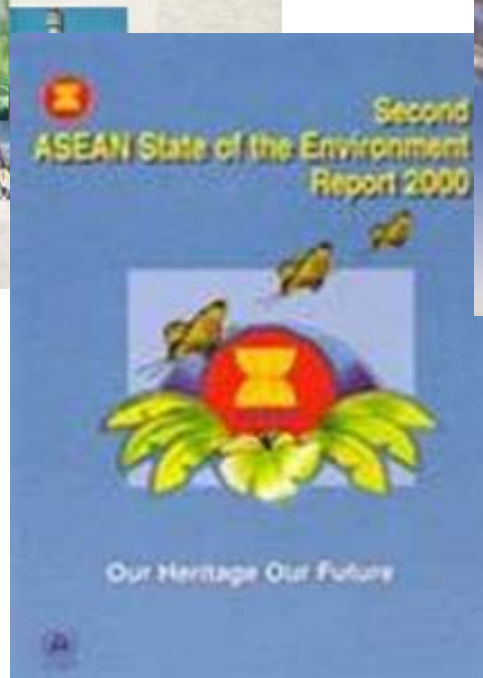
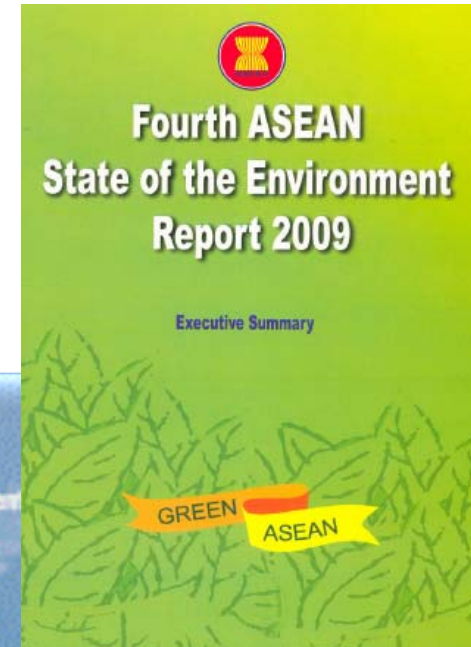
1. North Kuching City Hall, Malaysia: Clean Air for Small Cities
2. Kuantan Municipal Council, Malaysia: Clean Water for Small Cities
3. Phitsanulok, Thailand: Clean Land for Small Cities

ASEAN Initiative on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (AIESC)

25 ASEAN participating cities in ASEAN ESC Network (as of 17 November 2008)

Country	City
Brunei Darussalam	Bandar Seri Begawan
Cambodia	Phnom Penh, Siem Reap
Indonesia	Padang, Palembang, Pekanbaru
Lao PDR	Luang Prabang, Vientiane, Xayabourie
Malaysia	Kuantan, Putrajaya, North Kuching City Hall
Myanmar	Mandalay, Yangon
Philippines	Cagayon de Oro, Iloilo, Quezon City
Singapore	Singapore
Thailand	Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Krabi, Phuket
Viet Nam	Da Nang, Ha Long, Ha Noi

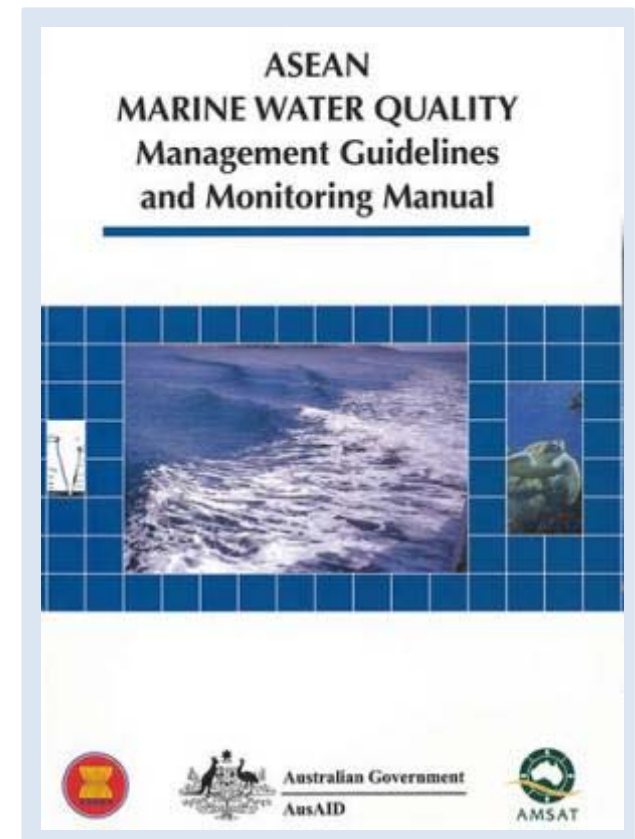
D6 Harmonisation of Environmental Policies & Database



D7

Coastal and Marine Environment

- **Adoption of ASEAN Marine Water Quality Criteria**
- **Capacity Building for the Implementation of AMWQC – Phase I (2004-2005) and Phase II (2007-2008)**
- **The Publication of ASEAN Marine Water Quality: Management Guidelines and Monitoring Manual (2008)**
- **ASEAN Criteria for Marine Heritage Areas**
- **ASEAN Heritage Parks (AHP) Programme**



Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI)



- 6 countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, the Solomon Islands & Timor Leste
- Two major criteria to define the boundaries of the CT regions are coral and reef fish diversity.

D9

Freshwater Resources



ASEAN Strategic Plan of Action on Water Resources Management

- Workshop on the Existing Guidelines, Action Plans and Strategies related to Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) (led by Malaysia, implemented in March 2009)
- Urban Water Demand Management Learning Forum (led by Singapore, implemented in June 2009)
- Water Resources Demand Management Learning Forums for Irrigation (led by Thailand, implemented in July 2011)
- Risks and Impacts from Flood Extreme Events in AMS (led by Indonesia, implemented in June 2010)
- Risks and Impacts from Drought Extreme Events in AMS (led by Thailand, implemented in September 2010)

D10 Climate Change

- ASEAN Declaration on Environmental Sustainability (13th ASEAN Summit, 2007)
- ASEAN Declaration on COP-13 to the UNFCCC and CMP-3 to the Kyoto Protocol (13th ASEAN Summit, 2007)
- Singapore Declaration on Climate Change, Energy and the Environment (3rd EAS Summit, 2007)
- Joint Ministerial Statement of the First EAS Energy Ministers Meeting (2007)
- Ministerial Statement of the Inaugural EAS Environment Ministers Meeting (2008)
- ASEAN Joint Statement on Climate Change to COP-15 to the UNFCCC and CMP-5 to the Kyoto Protocol (15th ASEAN Summit, 2009)
- Singapore Resolution on Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change (11th AMME, 2009)
- ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Climate Change to the 17th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 7th Session of the Conference of Parties Serving as the Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (2011)

ASEAN-ROK Cooperation on Environment



ASEAN-ROK Cooperation on Environment

ASEAN-ROK Flagship Project on Restoration of Degraded Forest Ecosystem in the Southeast Asian Tropical Regions

- **Objective:**
to contribute to the sustainable and equitable forest management and rehabilitation of deforested areas in the tropical forest ecosystems of ASEAN Member States through a collaborative partnership in research, capacity building, and sharing of scientific and technical information.
- **Main Implementing Body:**
ASEAN-Korea Environmental Cooperation Unit (AKECU)
- **Project Implementation:**
 - Phase I (2000-2005)
 - Phase II (2006-2008)
 - Phase III (2008-2011)
 - Phase IV (2011-2012)
 - Phase V (2012-2013)

ASEAN-ROK Cooperation on Environment

ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) Cooperation with ROK

- The 22nd Meeting of ASEAN Working Group on Nature Conservation and Biodiversity (AWGNCB) noted the success of this project and commended the project as an example of low-input high-output activity.
- ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) to explore the possibility of cooperating with AKECOP.
- An Exploratory Meeting on cooperation between ACB and AKECOP was held on 19-20 April 2012 in Los Banos, Philippines.
- 15th AKECOP Steering Committee (ECOPSC) Meeting held on 13 June 2011 in Seoul, Korea suggested collaboration between the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) and the National Institute of Biological Resources (NIBR) ROK should be developed in conjunction with AKECOP in strengthening ASEAN-ROK cooperation in the field of biodiversity and conservation.

ASEAN-ROK Cooperation on Environment

Other ROK-initiated proposals on Environment

- ASEAN-Korea Partnership Academy of Education for Sustainable Development – ASEAN Environmental Teacher Training Program (Phase II)
- Capacity Building for Biodiversity Survey in ASEAN.

Thank You



<http://environment.asean.org/>