



**Policy Options:
Regional assessment report
on biodiversity and ecosystem
services for Asia and the
Pacific
South/West Asia
Sub-regional Science-Policy Dialogue**

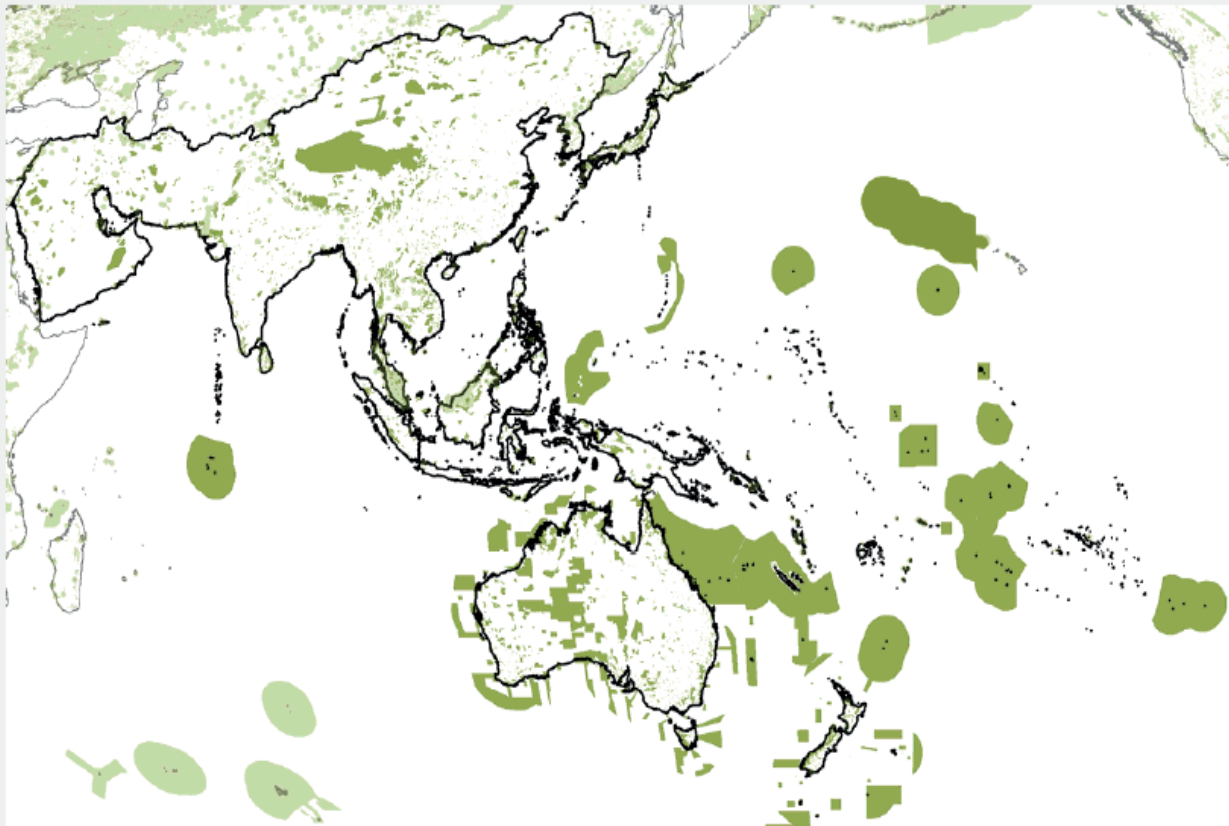
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Key Policy Issues, Opportunities, Options and Actions

Issue: Protected area coverage has increased, yet coverage of KBAs and IBAs remain low



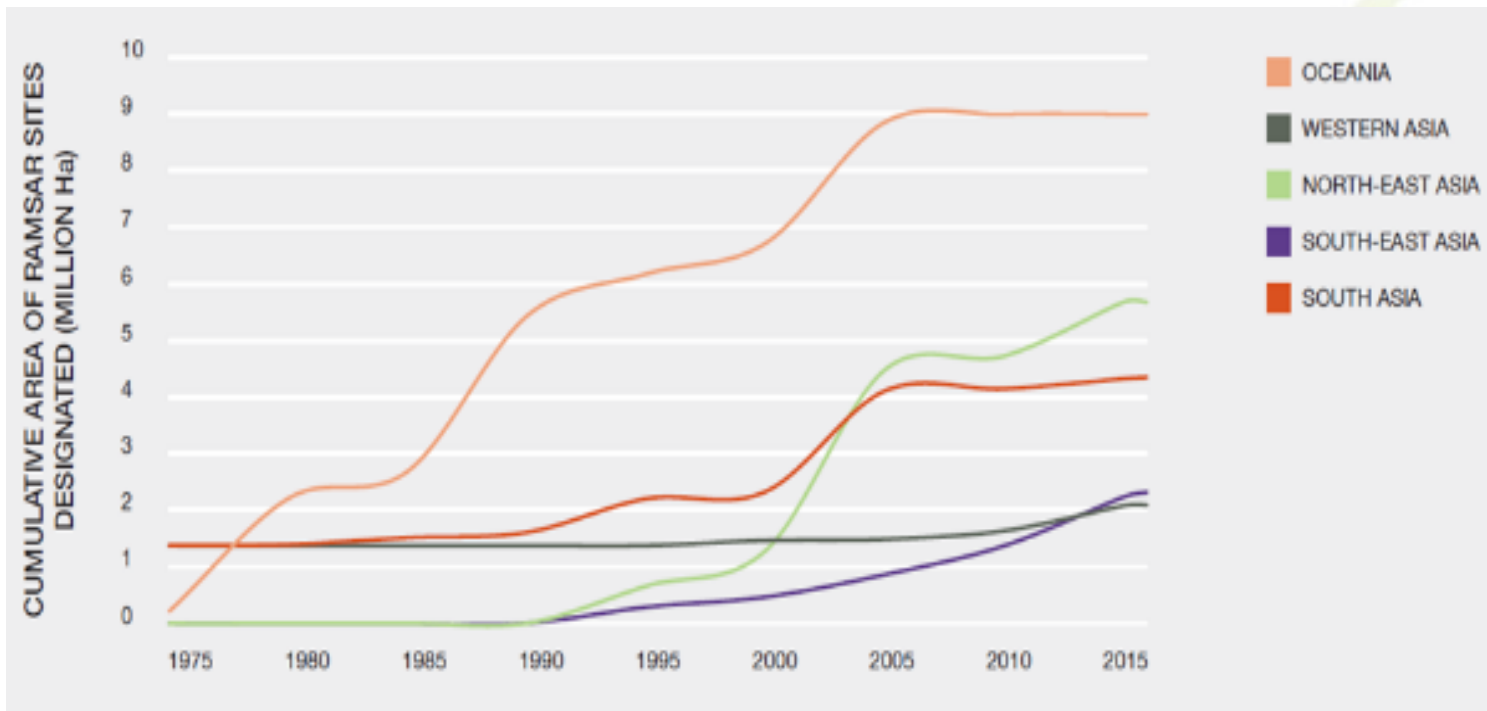
■ PROTECTED AREA ■ PROTECTED AREA OUTSIDE THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

IBAs gained peak protected area coverage during the 1990s

2004-2017 PA coverage gr.
Terrestrial: 0.3%
Marine 13.8%

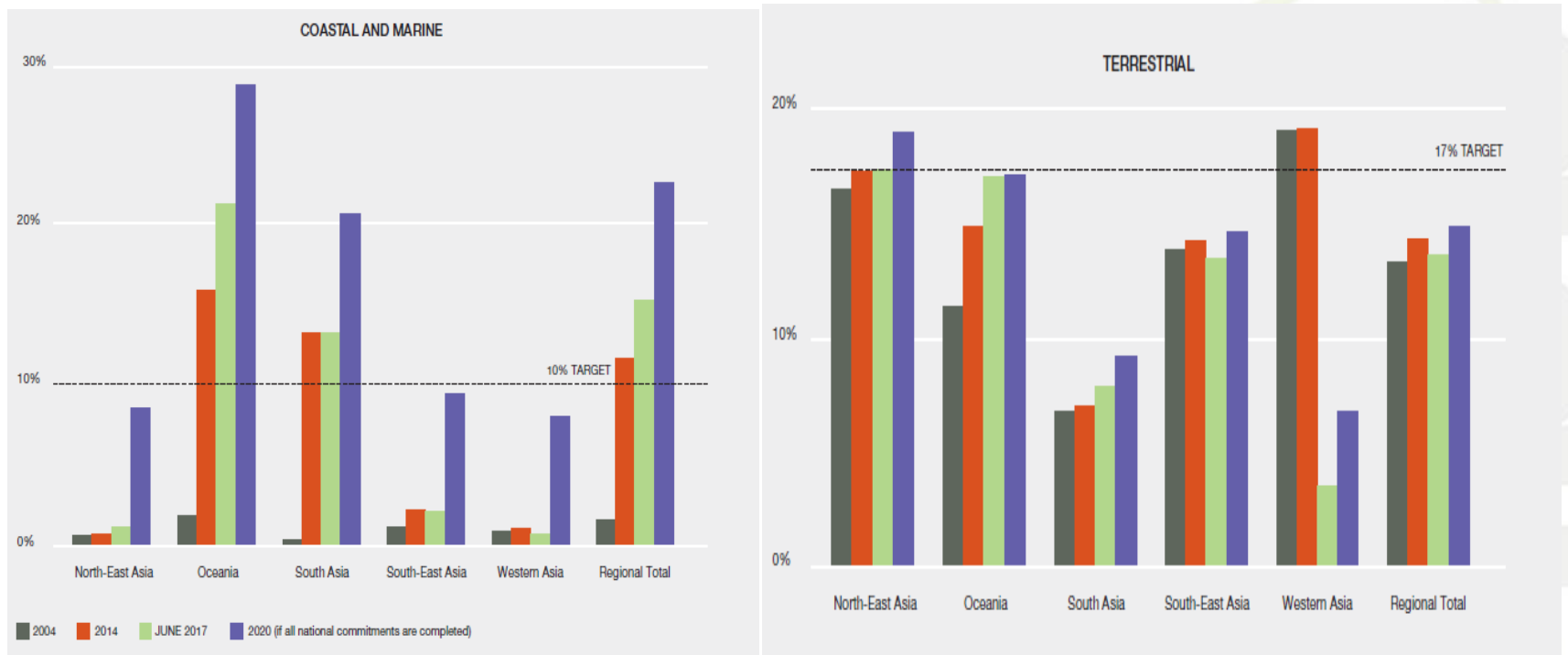
Opportunity: Increasing trend of Ramsar sites

Wetlands as water infrastructure and safety net against climate induced disasters

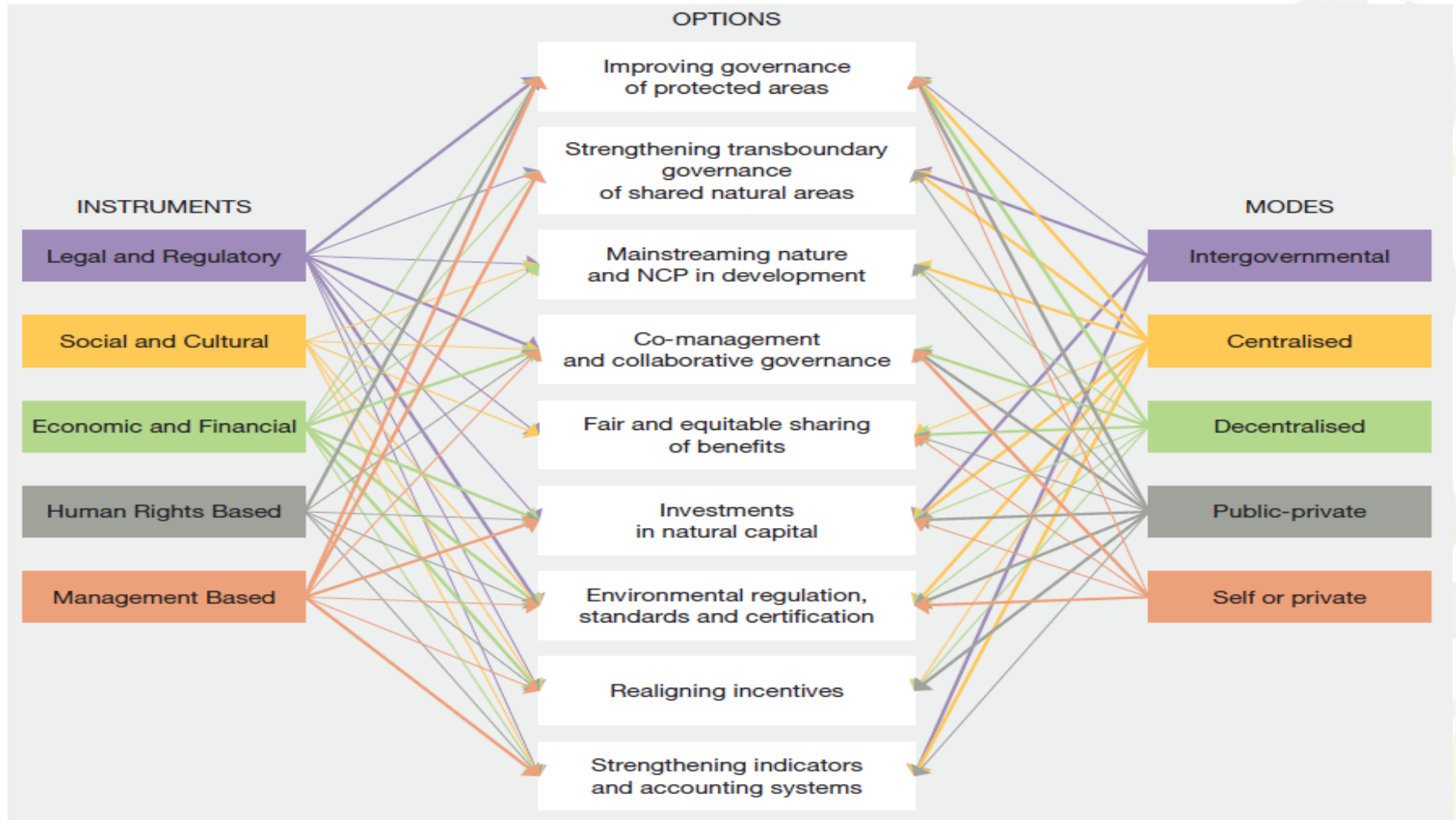


Opportunity: Conservation efforts can be intensified and made more effective

A nationally driven and regionally coordinated SFM and PAM. South Asia needs to improve PA management effectiveness; West Asia needs to increase PA coverage

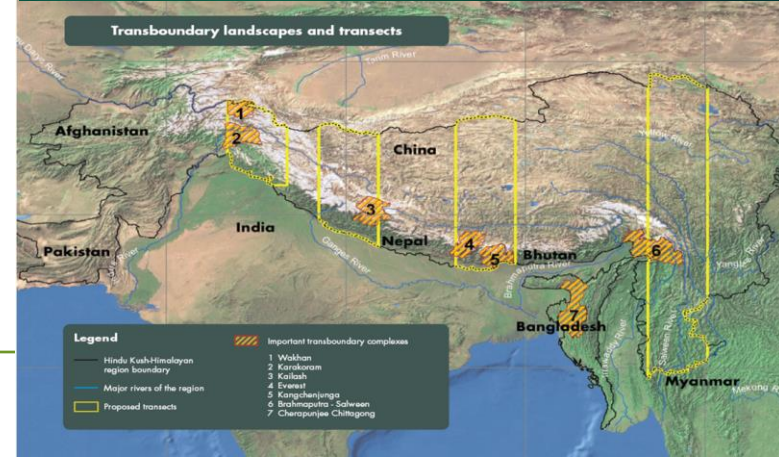


Opportunity: A mix of policies required to improve the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services



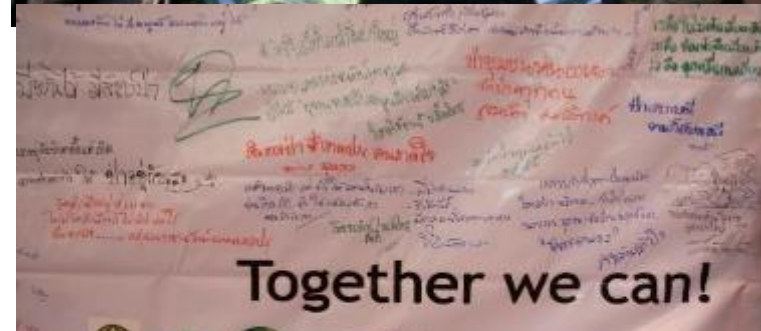
Opportunity: Use of scenarios adapted to unique local and national contexts of sub-regions

- Pro-active and cross-sector/scale policy reforms and incentive-based mechanisms show positive future for biodiversity,
- Trans-boundary and regional co-operation initiatives can actively engage countries in landscape/seascape level conservation
- Indigenous and local community participated conservation practices show good results ,
- Public-private-citizen partnership can leverage human and financial resources for conservation.



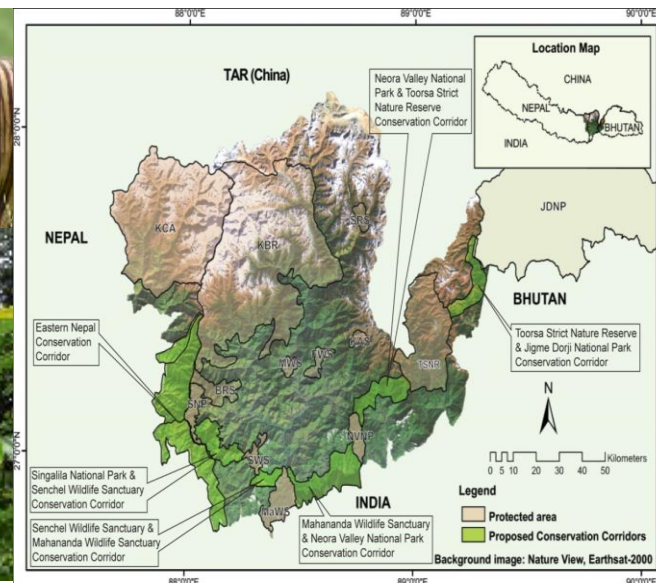
Key Policy Options

- Mainstream and integrate biodiversity conservation into key development sectors
- Enhance participation from different sectors and multiple stakeholders
- Ensure policy coherence and synergy
- Do proper accounting of nature's contributions to socio-economic development
- Ensure meaningful participation of indigenous and local communities



Key Policy Options

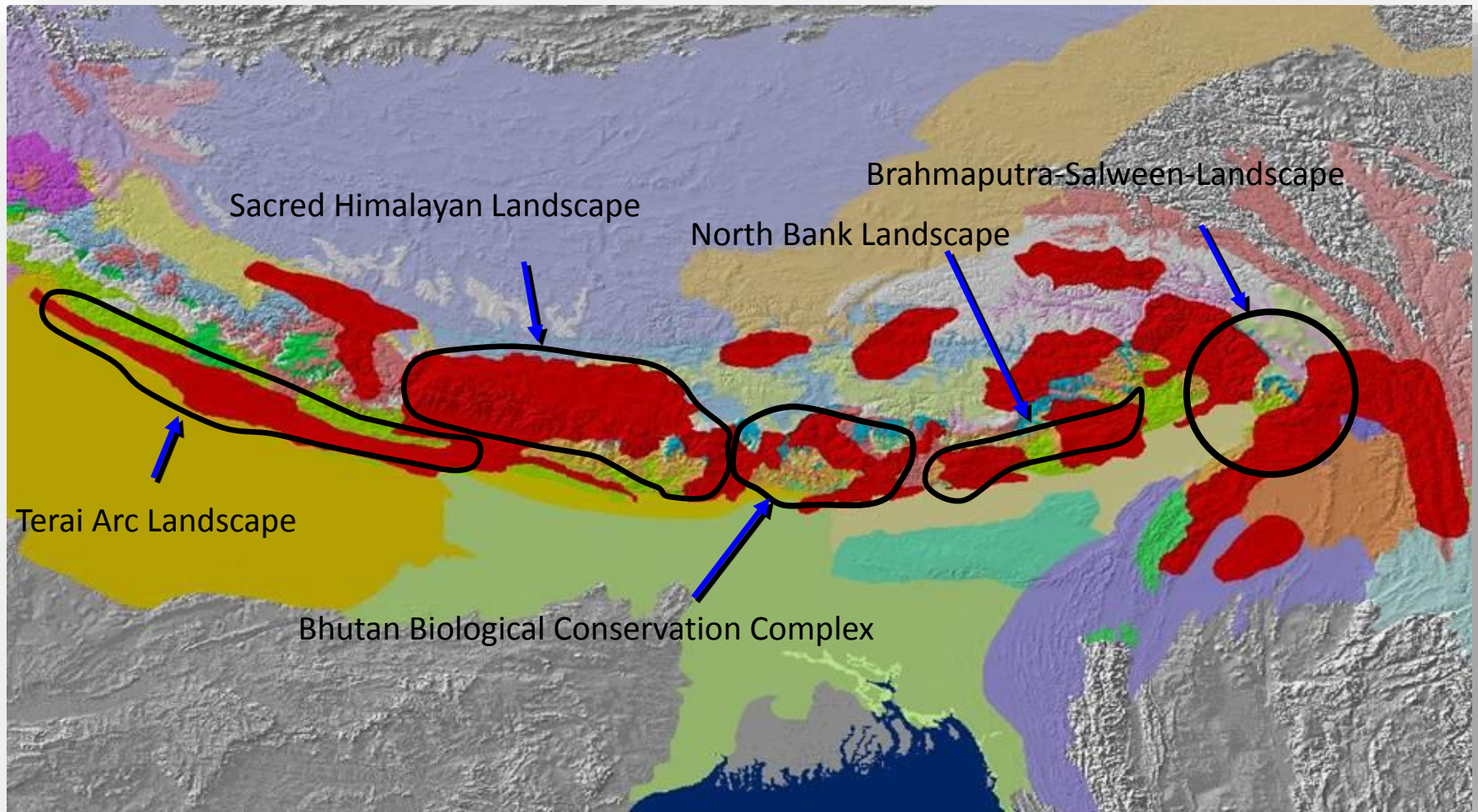
- Enhance private sector partnerships to leverage finance for biodiversity conservation
 - Innovative partnerships with the private sector, individuals, and non-governmental organizations, can help countries meet the growing gaps in funding to finance conservation efforts.
- Promote regional collaboration on both land and sea
 - Regional and transboundary management of important landscapes and seascapes is expanding and showing positive results



Important transboundary conservation areas

Example of landscape connectivity for trans-boundary conservation in the Eastern Himalayas

Fig. Critical landscapes in the eastern Himalayas



Possible Action 1: Innovative partnerships with private sector can meet the growing gaps in conservation finance

- Innovative funding through private-public-NGO partnerships:
 - examples: REDD+ and other Payment for Ecosystem Services instruments
- Partnership with financial institutions promotes:
 - transfer of technology and knowledge
 - Capacity building cross-scale and cross-sector
- Several Public Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives taking place in the region (e.g. India, Indonesia)



Action 2: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss

The AP Regional Assessment provides a synthesis of progress towards Aichi Targets and SDGs through different intervention options in biodiversity....



Fi. 5. Progress and policy options towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in five subregions.


AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS		PROGRESS					WAY FORWARD
Strategic Goal	Target	West Asia	South Asia	North East Asia	South East Asia	Oceania	
A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	1. Awareness of biodiversity increased						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realign incentives by various means, e.g. through integrating agroforestry in REDD+ to achieve carbon and rural livelihood benefits; • Clarify NCP for justifying PES schemes; • Integrate urban ecosystems and NCP into urban planning; • Integrate policies covering positive and negative incentives that engage all relevant stakeholders; and • Strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships among companies, industry associations, civil society, and governments, to promote sustainable practices.
	2. Biodiversity values integrated						
	3. Incentives reformed						
	4. Sustainable production and consumption						

Action 3: Integrate conservation in poverty reduction and livelihood improvement programmes

Synergy options for progress towards SDG # 1 by increasing access and governance in biodiversity and ecosystem management

Figure 6. Contribution of Ecosystem Services (NCP) to the Sustainable Development Goals



SDG	Synergies and trade-offs between Biodiversity-related SDGs (14, 15) and other SDGs, and possible policy options to integrate BES aspects into other SDGs
 <p>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globally and in the Asia-Pacific region, people's income levels tend to be low in biodiversity-rich areas, and where people depend more on BES for income and risk insurance. NCP¹ 9 12 13 14 16 (<i>well established</i>) • Without simultaneously conserving BES and ensuring resource access by those dependent on BES, trade-offs occur between BES conservation and poverty eradication. Drivers²: LU EC ST (<i>well established</i>) • Poverty eradication and BES conservation can be compatible through various intervention options, such as community-based natural resource management (CBNRM), Indigenous Protected Areas (IPA) and community-based ecotourism.

Action 4: South Asia and West Asia specific

Focus: Forest, coast, and protected area management

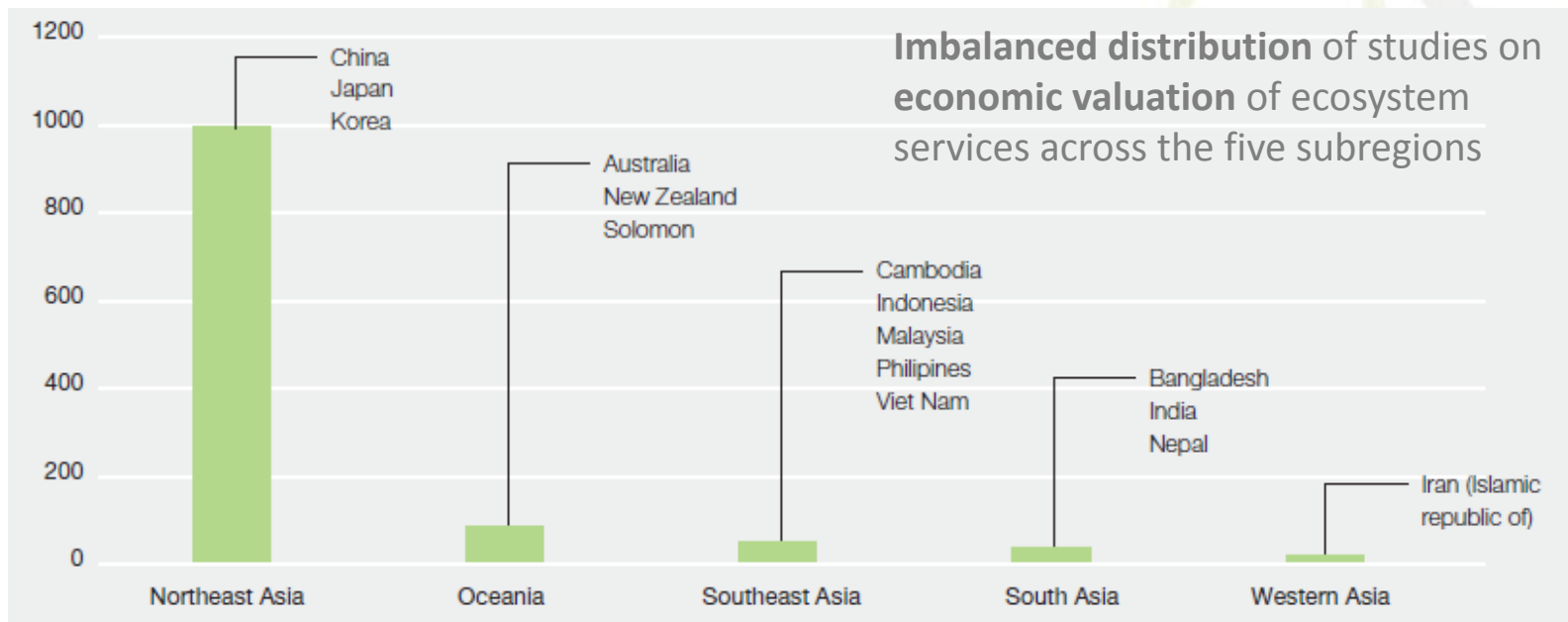
- Improving governance of protected areas
- Mainstreaming nature and NCPs in development
- Fair and equitable sharing of benefits
- Synergizing water and energy intensive development models,
- Controlling air, land and water pollution

Table SPM 1 Progress and policy options towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in five subregions.

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Filling Knowledge gaps

- Consolidation of experiences in multi-stakeholder governance and in embedding biodiversity in the decision-making of other sectors
- Application of science and technology to improve food, water and energy security while reducing pressure on ecosystems
- Scenarios and planning tools for better visualizing impact of various policies on biodiversity conservation at different scales
- Measure of diverse values and value systems across the region





**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
KIND ATTENTION**

