



**REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR SOUTH, SOUTH-EAST AND EAST ASIA ON
UPDATING NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS**

Xi'an, China, 9-16 May 2011

**Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism:
Implementation in SEA**





Clearing House Mechanism

Clearing House Mechanism - A platform of information exchange and scientific and technical cooperation in a country.

CHM

- to facilitate sharing of data and information on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity between and among the various stakeholders in a particular country
- to contribute to CBD's goals of addressing biodiversity loss through promotion of technical and scientific cooperation at the national, sub-regional and regional levels.





Clearing House Mechanism

- Aids in the implementation of NBSAP
- Monitoring tool

A well maintained and updated national CHM can help a country track its progress towards achieving its biodiversity targets

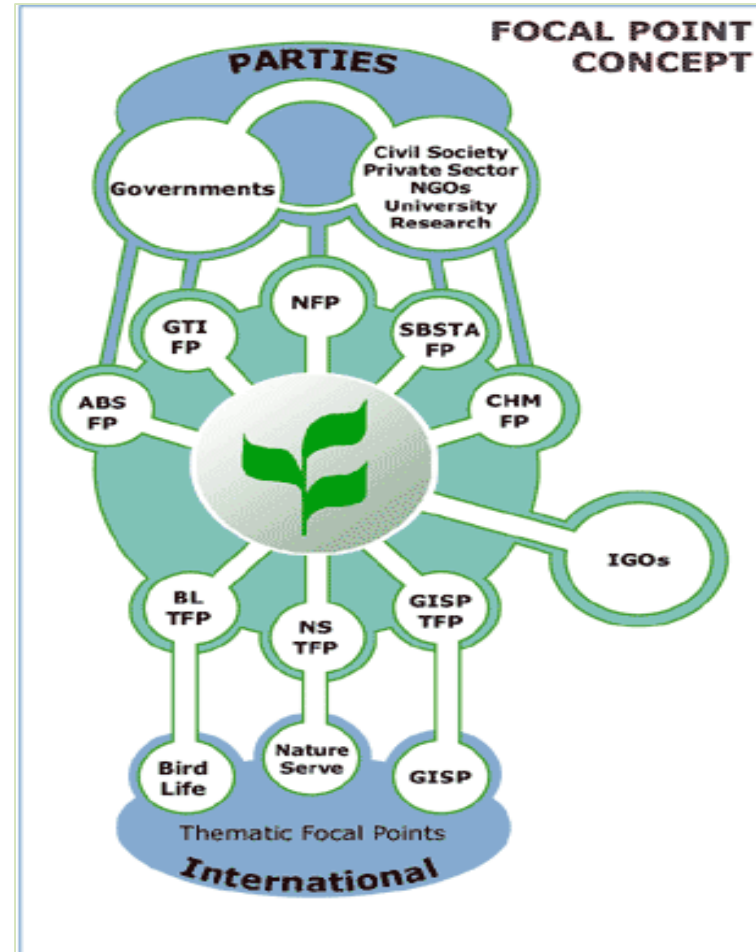
- Helps countries to meet their reporting requirements to various multilateral environmental agreements
- Medium for harmonizing data – e.g. ease of compilation, analysis, and integration for sound decision/policy making at national, subregional and regional levels.





Components of National CHM

- **CHM National Focal Point** – Acts as one communication channel between the national and regional levels and the Secretariat of the CBD, promoting and facilitating activities in support of technical and scientific cooperation.





Components of National CHM

- **Stakeholders network** – acts as inter-institutional steering committee as well as providers of data
- **National CHM website** – showcases what a country is doing related to biodiversity information establishment/maintenance required to assist policy makers and stakeholders meet obligations under the CBD and other MEAs and to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity.
- **National CHM Manager** – coordinates, plans and oversees all activities related to website establishment, uploading and maintenance.





Minimum National CHM Website Content

Introduction
on the
National CHM
website



[Home](#) > [About Philippine CHM](#)

About Philippine CHM



The Philippine Clearing House Mechanism is a website that provides relevant information on the Convention on Biological Diversity in the country. It is established as part of the Philippine commitment to the CBD to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation among the various stakeholders on biodiversity in the country.

It contains national biodiversity-related information that is required to assist policy makers and interested stakeholders to meet obligations under the Convention and to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity. It also aims to facilitate the sharing of data and information between and among various stakeholders on biodiversity in the Philippines. Thus, regular inflow of information from partners and stakeholders is necessary to maintain the content of the PCHM.

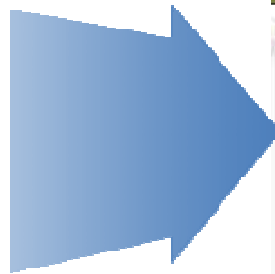
It operates through an information technology-based network called the BIOWEB.PH established through a Memorandum of Agreement among different biodiversity partners. Sharing of information is done through a web-based information system.





Minimum National CHM Website Content

About Biological Diversity



[Home](#) > [Overview on Biological Diversity](#)

Overview on Biological Diversity

Concept and Importance of Biodiversity

Biological diversity or biodiversity is simply the full variety of life on earth – plants, animals and microorganisms – including genes, species and even the entire ecosystems, and the vital services these ecosystems provide to society.

Importance of Biodiversity

- Sustains our life support system on earth/ Contributes to environmental stability
- Provides options for the present and future in terms of bio-resources

Biodiversity is a concern that has direct linkage to poverty and development. The poor in the rural areas are directly dependent on biodiversity resources for food, fuel, shelter, medicines and livelihoods. This variety of living organisms together with its environment provide critical services that are necessary for survival such as air and water purification, soil conservation, disease control, and reduced vulnerability to disasters such as floods, droughts and landslides.

When these resources or its environment are subjected to pressures that exceed their capacity to be resilient or to bounce back to its original state, imbalance in the ecosystem is created. Examples of these pressures are over-exploitation, unsustainable practices and pollution which could result to less production, increased health risks and vulnerability to natural disasters, and loss of livelihood. When imbalance is created, degradation occurs. When situations like these arise, they make lives especially in the rural areas more difficult therefore making development efforts more challenging.

Status of Philippine Biodiversity

The Philippines is considered a mega-diverse country rivaled only by a few countries in the world when it comes to variety of ecosystems, species and genetic resources. Many of the islands comprising the archipelago are believed to have a very high degree of plant and animal endemism. The country hosts more than 52,177 described species of which more than half is found nowhere else in the world. On a per unit area basis, the Philippines probably harbors more diversity of life than any other country on the planet.





Minimum National CHM Website Content

Status of the country's implementation of its CBD commitments



CLEARING HOUSE MECHANISM FOR BIODIVERSITY

Home » [CBD National Implementation](#) » Focal Points

Focal Points

Mr. Jose Maria A. Cariño
The Director, Division II
Office of United Nations and International Organizations
10th Floor, Department of Foreign Affairs
2330 Roxas Blvd., Pasay City
1300 Metro Manila
Philippines
Email: hgc@dfa.gov.ph
Web: <http://www.dfa.gov.ph/about/offices/unio.htm>

Dr. Theresa Mundita Lim
Director
Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB)
Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Nature Center
Quezon Avenue, Diliman
Quezon City
Philippines
Email: planning@pawb.gov.ph, munditalim@yahoo.com, pawb_plan@yahoo.com, pawbwild@yahoo.com

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
Visayas Avenue, Diliman
Quezon City 1100
Philippines
Email: webmaster@denr.gov.ph

Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
Diliman
Quezon City
Philippines
Email: pawb_plan@yahoo.com

Dr. Domingo A. Madulid
Scientist III and GTI Plant Specialist
Botany Division
National Museum of the Philippines
Executive House Bldg
P.O. Box 2659
Manila
Philippines
Email: dmadulid@info.com.ph

Mr. Victor de la Cruz
The development of the National Action Plan for the Sustainable Use and Protection of Peatlands in the Philippines is initiated by the Protected Areas and

08/26/2009

[» Previous Page](#)





Minimum National CHM Website Content

The country's
biological
diversity
(species
database)



Mammal Species

- »Home
- »About NBC
- »Biodiversity Information
- »Red Data Book 2008
- »Wildlife-attracting Plants
- »Biodiversity Conservation
- »Invasive Alien Species
- »Initiatives
- »Legislation
- »Publications
- »Events
- »Links
- »Sitemap
- »Fauna Sighting Form
- »NBSAP
- »Overview
- »Principles
- »Goals
- »Strategies and Actions
- »Monitoring and Evaluation
- »Biodiversity 2010
- »Photo Competition



INSIDE THIS SECTION

- » Mammal List
- » Bird List
- » Reptile List
- » Amphibian List
- » Freshwater Fish List
- » Butterfly List
- » Acronyms

List of mammal species present in Singapore

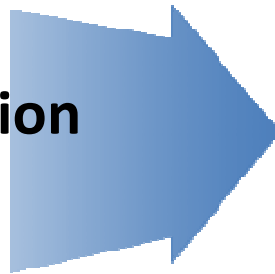
NO	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS
Order Pholidota (Pangolins) Family Manidae (Pangolins)			
1	<i>Manis javanica</i>	Sunda Pangolin	Native
Order Insectivora (Insectivores) Family Soricidae (Shrews)			
2	<i>Suncus murinus</i>	House Shrew	Native
3	<i>Crocidura fuliginosa</i>	Southeast Asian White-toothed Shrew	Native
Order Scandentia (Treeshrews) Family Tupaiidae (Treeshrews)			
4	<i>Tupaia glis</i>	Common Treeshrew	Native
Order Dermoptera (Flying lemurs or colugos) Family Cynocephalidae (Colugos)			
5	<i>Galeopterus variegatus</i>		Native





Minimum National CHM Website Content

Conservation Areas



Protected Area in Lao PDR

The system of National Protected Areas (NPAs) in Lao PDR was legally established in 1993 and was officially termed the National Biodiversity Conservation Areas (NBCAs) through the Prime Minister's (PM) Decree 164, covering 18 areas (WREA, 2009). Later, three more areas plus 2 corridors were added to raise the total number of NBCAs in the system to 23.

The establishment of the contiguous areas between three NBCAs as corridors (one between Nakai Nam Teun NPA and Phou Hinpoun NPA, and one between Nakai Nam Teun NPA and Hin Nam Nor NPA) which are classified as separate NBCAs, further strengthened the implementation of the NPA system in the country. In 2008, this is further boosted with the establishment of the Nam Kan NBCA through the PM Decree No 853 (Department of Forestry, 2009). Previously in 1999, the Nam Ha NBCA in Luang Namtha province, has been expanded in area to 222,400 ha and is now contiguous with the Shanhyong Nature Reserve, Xishuangbanna Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan, China. The Nam Ha NBCA was strengthened and received a major boost when it was declared as an ASEAN Natural Heritage Park in 2004.

Likewise, Xe pian, Dong Huasao and Dong Ampham NBCAs are implementing the Biodiversity Conservation Corridor Initiative (BCCI) Project supported by ADB, and the Nam Et and Phou Louey NBCAs are implementing the Tiger conservation as well as other communities' development activities. The total area within the NPA system now covers more than 3.5 million ha, which is equivalent to almost 15 percent of the country's land area.

In addition to the increasing establishment of NBCAs, there are many Provincial and District Conservation and Protected areas established country-wide, which constitute more than 20% of the total land area (WREA, 2009).

In 2001, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) issued the regulations on the management of NBCA and Wildlife Resources, including provisions on zoning of village land use areas for settlement and community development, forest for sustainable use, agriculture and forestry production, and socio-economic development.











Minimum National CHM Website Content




News



The screenshot shows a website header with the title "for Biodiversity" and a navigation menu with links: Home, Calendar, Related News, Contact Us, and About ACB&CHM!. Below the header, it says "You are here: Home".

Laos, Thailand to share in environmental protection   
(Vientiane Times) Laos and Thailand have agreed to work together to sustain water resources and manage the environment through cooperation in several areas.
Minister to the Prime Minister's Office and Head of the Water Resource and Environment Administration, Ms Khempheng Pholsena, and Thailand's Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, Mr Suwit Khunkitti, on Friday signed a cooperative paper in Vientiane.
[» Read more...](#)

PM underlines urgency of biodiversity protection   
(Vientiane Times) Prime Minister Bouasone Bouphavanh has called for all sectors of society to join hands to protect and enrich the environment and biodiversity in Laos and contribute to a healthy world for humankind.
The premier made the call while delivering a message to mark International Environment Day (June 5).
[» Read more...](#)

Biodiversity conservation vital to rural livelihoods   
(Vientiane Times) The Water Resources and Environment Administration (WREA) is urging public and private sectors and international organisations to unite in conservation efforts.
Such efforts will conserve the balance of nature and improve

On the right side of the screenshot, there are four document covers:

- NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY TO 2020 AND ACTION PLAN TO 2010**
- LAO PDR NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT (EPA) REPORT**
- BCI GMS BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION CORRIDORS INITIATIVE**
- FORESTRY STRATEGY TO THE YEAR 2020 OF THE LAO PDR**





Minimum National CHM Website Content

Events



The screenshot shows a website interface for biodiversity. On the left is a vertical navigation menu with items like 'ation', '2008', 'Plants', 'ervation', 'pecies', and 'rm'. The main content area features a large image of a forest canopy with the text 'BIODIVERSITY Forest Biodiversity' and a 'SPECIES LIST' section with a dropdown menu labeled 'Please Select'. On the right, an 'EVENTS' section is circled in red, listing several international events with dates and links. Below the events is a 'View More' link and a banner for the '5th International HORNBILL CONFERENCE' featuring a hornbill bird.

EVENTS

- [World Environment Day 2011](#)
05 Jun 2011
- [International Day for Biological Diversity 2011](#)
22 May 2011
- [Asia-Pacific Regional Consultation and Capacity-building Workshop on REDD in developing countries](#)
15 Mar 2011
- [World Wetlands Day 2011](#)
02 Feb 2011
- [International Year of Forest](#)
01 Jan 2011

[View More](#)

5th International HORNBILL CONFERENCE

Singapore, by virtue of its geographical location, has rich biodiversity, in spite of its intense urbanisation. Dryland tropical rainforests, mangroves and coral ecosystems are some of the key habitats found in Singapore.

The National Parks Board has established the National Biodiversity Centre (NBC) as the focal point for biodiversity conservation. As the one-stop centre for information on indigenous biodiversity of Singapore, the Biodiversity webpages aims to enhance dissemination and making biodiversity information on Singapore more readily available and accessible. This website also serves as the Singapore's Clearing-house Mechanism to the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#).





Minimum National CHM Website Content

Publications



Listed here is a compilation of publications relating to local biological diversity in Singapore

Displaying from 81 to 100 of 1015 / Page [1](#) | [2](#) | [3](#) | [4](#) | [5](#) | [6](#) | [7](#) | [8](#) | [9](#) | [10](#) | ...[51](#) | [>>](#)

Amphibian

[81. Furtado, C.X.\(1959\)](#)

The Gardens' Bulletin Singapore. Singapore's Contribution to the Study of Palms 172:195-199

[82. Quisumbing, E.\(1959\)](#)

The Gardens' Bulletin Singapore. Manila and the Singapore Gardens 172:199-201

[83. Burkill, H.M.\(1959\)](#)

The Gardens' Bulletin Singapore. The Botanic Gardens and Conservation in Malaya 172:201-206

[84. Holttum, R.E.\(1947\)](#)

The Gardens' Bulletin Singapore. New Species of Vascular Plants from the Malay Peninsula 114:267-298

[85. Henderson, M.R.\(1947\)](#)

The Gardens' Bulletin Singapore. New Species of Eugenia Linn. (Myrtaceae) 114:299-338

[86. Henderson, M.R.\(1949\)](#)

The Gardens' Bulletin Singapore. The Genus Eugenia (Myrtaceae) in Malaya 121:1-273

[87. Holttum, R.E.\(1949\)](#)

The Gardens' Bulletin Singapore. Gregarious Flowering of the Terrestrial Orchid *Bromheadia Finlaysonian*a 122:295-302

[88. Holttum, R.E.\(1950\)](#)

The Gardens' Bulletin Singapore. The Zingiberaceae of the Malay Peninsula 131:1-245

[89. Sinclair, J.\(1951\)](#)

The Gardens' Bulletin Singapore. A New Species of *Knema* 132:297-299

[90. Furtado, C.X.\(1951\)](#)

The Gardens' Bulletin Singapore. *Palmae Malesicae*, XI- The Malayan Species of *Korthalsia* 132:300-324

[91. Furtado, C.X.\(1951\)](#)

The Gardens' Bulletin Singapore. *Palmae Malesicae*, XIII- The Genus *Myrialepis* 132:339-344

[92. Mattsson, L.\(1959\)](#)

The Gardens' Bulletin Singapore. Role of the Botanic Gardens in the Humid Tropics and U.N.E.S.C.O's Programme related to them 172:225-228

[93. Gilliland, H.B. & Wantman, M.J.\(1959\)](#)

The Gardens' Bulletin Singapore. Regenerating High Forest on Singapore Island 172:228-244

[94. Robinson, R.A.\(1959\)](#)

The Gardens' Bulletin Singapore. The pH of Rain Water from the Botanic Gardens 172:244-251





Minimum National CHM Website Content

Photo
Gallery



Singapore Government
Integrity • Service • Excellence
Media Room | Feedback | FAQ | Contact Us | Sitemap | Careers

Welcome Guest! [Login](#) [Signup](#) [Go](#)


[About Us](#) [Visitor's Guide](#) [What's On](#) [Get Involved](#) [Online Services](#) [Biodiversity](#) [Lifestyle](#) [Education](#)

National Parks Singapore

National Parks » Amazing Biodiversity Sidebar


Amazing Biodiversity

Date: 05/14/2008
Owner: Gallery
Administrator
Size: 3 items (152 items total)




**Native
Flora and
Fauna**

Date: 05/14/2008
Owner: Gallery
Administrator
Size: 108 items
Views: 6630




**Non-Native
Flora and
Fauna**

Date: 05/13/2008
Owner: Gallery
Administrator
Size: 38 items
Views: 2904



**Heritage Trees
and Road**

Date: 05/13/2008
Owner: Gallery
Administrator
Size: 3 items
Views: 1877




**My Day
Planner**

SPEAKERS' CORNER
registration

**Mailing
list Signup**

Awards

**Gardening
Blog**
Share your views in
our gardening blog






Minimum National CHM Website Content

Members
Login



**MEMBERS LOGIN**

Username

Password

Remember Me

- [Forgot your password?](#)
- [Forgot your username?](#)
- [Create an account](#)

participated by the chiefs of the Administrative and Finance Division and Nature Recreation and Extension Division and a number of men and women employees of PAWB. After the fun walk arrozcaldó and goto with cold water were shared among the participants

[PCARRD - From the Regions](#)



[From the Regions](#)

Joomla! - the dynamic portal engine and content management system

- [DA assists Polanco's flashflood-stricken farmers](#)

Farmers from Polanco, Zamboanga del Norte, whose farms have been destroyed by flashfloods, now have reason to hope. The Department of Agriculture (DA), thru its Agri Pinoy Corn Program, will provide open pollinated variety (OPV) of white corn seeds to tide them over the calamity.

- [NOMCARRD enhances OSIS](#)



Dr. Anthony M. Penaso Director, NOMCARRD & VP for R&E, CMU cuts the ribbon to officially open the "TechnoMart Corner". Dr. Penaso was assisted by Judith D. Intong, CMU Extension Director. Looking on are (from left to right): Engr. Yolanda C. Tautho, RMIS Coordinator; Prof. Lucerne M. Razalo, RACG Coordinator; Mr. Bobby Visayan, CMU Board Secretary; Mr. Virgilio M. Fuertes, Techno Gabay Coordinator and the rest of the participants.

Aiming to reach more clients and expand the coverage of its services, the Northern Mindanao Consortium for Agriculture and Resources Research and Development (NOMCARRD) launched its enhanced One-Stop-Information-Shop (OSIS) recently at its office at Central Mindanao University (CMU) in Musuan, Bukidnon.

[More Articles...](#)





Clearing House Mechanism for Southeast Asia

A single entry point to regional biodiversity information and the national CHM websites of the ASEAN Member States

Home Convention and Policy Cooperation Information Sharing Initiatives Networks ASEAN BISS Biodiversity Information Contact Us

Home

Login

Username
●●●●●●

Remember me

Login

[Forgot login?](#)

Welcome to ASEAN's Biodiversity Information Gateway

Within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) is envisioned to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation among Parties, other Governments and stakeholders; develop a global mechanism for exchanging and integrating information on biodiversity; and develop the necessary human and technological network. Parties to the Convention are to comply with this provision and should establish their national CHMs.

Likewise, relevant partners are encouraged to contribute to the establishment of regional, sub-regional or thematic clearing-house mechanisms, with a view to provide support to national clearing-house mechanisms, to share knowledge and to facilitate cooperation on science and innovation as well as the transfer of technology.

Collaborating Countries

- Brunei
- Cambodia
- Indonesia
- Lao PDR
- Malaysia
- Myanmar
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Thailand
- Viet Nam

The ASEAN regional Clearing House Mechanism for biodiversity information (ASEAN CHM) will facilitate consolidation, access, analysis and promotion of regional biodiversity information, issues and initiatives of the ASEAN Member States (AMS).

The ASEAN CHM is envisioned to capture, organize and harmonize the common information that is publicly available in the CHMs of the AMS and provide the regional overview of biodiversity information. It will contain the following features:

1. Links to the CHM sites of the AMS news and events;
2. Publications;
3. Links to other relevant sites and databases like Biodiversity Information Sharing Service (BISS);
4. Tools like RSS, Report Net, Search, Policy tools, brokering, aggregation, communities of practice tools, early warning system (EWS) DSS and maps; and
5. Use of other technologies.

The ASEAN CHM forms a key component of the digital knowledge management initiative of ACB and will provide the primary access and single portal to all AMS biodiversity information resources and applications.

The ASEAN CHM will fully support the Convention's thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work by promoting cooperation, supporting exchange of information, and developing a regional network of partners on biodiversity.

The Green Wave



Minimum National CHM Website Content



ACB CHM Web Statistics 2011		
Month	No of Page Hits	# of Page Requests
Jan	30,588	1,127
Feb	28,194	1,121
Mar	31,105	1,073
Apr	14,572	811
Total	104,459	4,132





Enhance structure and presentation of interactive web-based information on biodiversity resources in the ASEAN

- Established and Populated the ASEAN CHM by providing technical assistance to 7 AMS on developing National CHM web-based structure and content
 - Website
 - Content
 - Tools – discussion boards, chatrooms, etc
 - Testing, Monitoring and Assessment
- Improved search mechanisms





Status of National CHM implementation in SEA

AMS	CHM-NFP	CHM Manager	Stakeholders Network	Website
Brunei D.				
Cambodia	√			Template design completed
Indonesia	√	√	√	√
Lao PDR	√	√	√	Undergoing development
Myanmar	√		Conducted 1 st SH meeting	
Malaysia	√	√	√	√
Philippines	√	√	√	√
Singapore	√	√	√	√
Thailand	√	√	√	√
Viet Nam	√			





Biodiversity Information Sharing Service

A web-based information sharing platform for the ASEAN Member States on biodiversity information

The screenshot shows the homepage of the ASEAN Biodiversity Information Sharing Service (BISS). At the top left is the logo for the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity Biodiversity Information Sharing Service. To the right of the logo is a navigation menu with links for Home, Databases, Mandates, Services, and Contact Us. Further right is a login section with fields for Username and Password, and buttons for Login, Forgot Username, and Register. Below the navigation is a green banner with the text "WELCOME TO THE ASEAN BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION SHARING SERVICE (ASEAN-BISS)". Underneath the banner is a paragraph of introductory text: "The biodiversity information sharing service (BISS) supports the collaboration among the ASEAN Member States (AMS) to present a regional perspective of biodiversity conservation in the ASEAN region. Based on data and information shared by designated AMS focal points and partners, the BISS contains the inventory of biological resources of the ASEAN region, houses its historical and current biodiversity metadata, and works as a platform that presents a growing collection of knowledge products." This is followed by another paragraph: "The BISS Home page provides information on country profiles and available map-based regional summaries. Information on species assessments can be accessed by selecting topics displayed in the side bar. Select a combination of information for any two maps and adjust the overlay resolution by sliding the button between Map 1 and Map 2. More summaries will be presented as information becomes available." On the left side of the page is a "Regional Summaries" sidebar with a list of checkboxes for various data layers: Country Profiles, IUCN Species Assessment 2010, Threatened Species (Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable), Maps (Marine Protected Areas, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Key Biodiversity Areas, Important Bird Areas, Biodiversity Hotspots). The main content area features a satellite map of Southeast Asia, showing the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, and the Indonesian archipelago. The map is overlaid with a grid and some data points. At the bottom of the map, there is a "Google" logo and a copyright notice: "Imagery ©2011 TerraMetrics - Terms of Use".





Home

Username

Password

Login

[Forgot login](#) | [Register](#)

WELCOME TO THE ASEAN BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION SHARING SERVICE (ASEAN-BISS)

The biodiversity information sharing service (BISS) supports the collaboration among the ASEAN Member States (AMS) to present a regional perspective of biodiversity conservation in the ASEAN region. Based on data and information shared by designated AMS focal points and partners, the BISS contains the inventory of biological resources of the ASEAN region, houses its historical and current biodiversity metadata, and works as a platform that presents a growing collection of knowledge products.

The BISS Home page provides information on country profiles and available map-based regional summaries. Information on species assessments can be accessed by selecting topics displayed in the side bar. Select a combination of information for any two maps and adjust the overlay resolution by sliding the button between Map 1 and Map 2. More summaries will be presented as information becomes available.

Regional Summaries

- Country Profiles
- IUCN Species Assessment 2010
- Threatened Species**
 - Critically Endangered
 - Endangered
 - Vulnerable
- Maps**
 - Marine Protected Areas
 - Terrestrial Protected Areas
 - Key Biodiversity Areas
 - Important Bird Areas
 - Biodiversity Hotspots



Note: Some information presented in the following pages are directly quoted from available online references or from published information. In such instances, ACB endeavors to properly acknowledge respective authors and provide links to cited references.

ASEAN Heritage Parks

ASEAN Heritage Parks

Some nationally protected areas in the ASEAN have the uniqueness, diversity and outstanding values that deserve the highest recognition. The ASEAN Heritage Parks (AHPs) are "protected areas of high conservation importance, preserving in total a complete spectrum of representative ecosystems of the ASEAN region. These AHPs embody the aspirations of the peoples of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam to conserve the natural heritage that protects the bounty and diversity of living organisms of their nations.

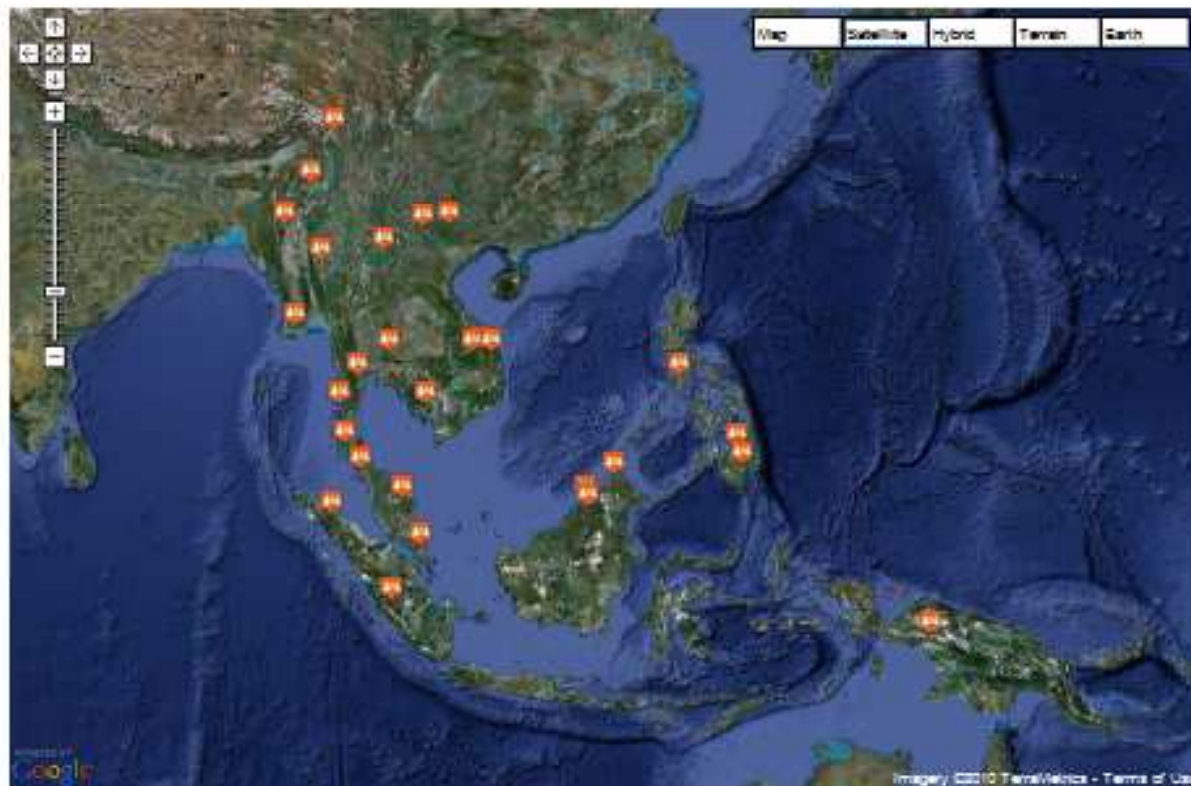
Information on each AHP can be accessed by clicking on the  icon. Click on 'Read More' to view additional information, the map of the AHP and pictures of its rich biodiversity.

AHP Resources

[ASEAN Declaration on Heritage Parks](#)

ASEAN Heritage Parks

- [Taek Konmbar National Park](#)
- [Phu Namung National Park](#)
- [Vindhy National Park](#)
- [Luang National Park](#)
- [Gomel Sebat National Park](#)
- [Larong National Park](#)
- [High Mo National Biodiversity Conservation Site](#)
- [Vindhy National Park](#)
- [Hala National Park](#)
- [Taman Negara National Park](#)
- [Siangdai Yasthpa National Park](#)
- [Indongli Lake Wildlife Sanctuary](#)
- [Hlay Lake Wildlife Sanctuary](#)
- [Rhabobon National Park](#)
- [Lamp Hanra National Park](#)
- [Nornaha Myun Wildlife Sanctuary](#)
- [Hl. Ugo National Park](#)
- [Suanta Ighi Bace National Park](#)





ASEAN Species

ASEAN Species

Knowing the availability and status of species per country is important to defining and refining conservation strategies for each AMS. With information drawn from the Key Biodiversity Area maps and similar map-based information, each AMS will be able to prioritize areas for conservation. The species database takes off from the taxonomic tree defined by the Catalogue of Life (COL). Where information is missing from COL, ACB accesses taxonomic information from the IUCN Red List, World Register of Marine Species (WORMS), Living Natural Treasures, Germplasm Resource Information Network (GRIN) and World Agroforestry Centre.

Click on any one of the active phyla in the left panel and select your ASEAN species of interest from the taxonomic tree. Alternatively, click on the search button to define your search criteria and select your species of interest. To search country-level species information, click on any country flag icon. This will present a county level summary on the status of threats on the right panel and a country level species metadatabase on the left.

TAXONOMIC TREE

Animalia

- Phylum Acanthocephala
- Phylum Acoelomorpha
- Phylum Annelida
- Phylum Arthropoda
- Phylum Brachiopoda
- Phylum Cephalomyncha
- Phylum Chaetognatha
- Phylum Chordata
- Phylum Cnidaria
- Phylum Ctenophora
- Phylum Cyclophora
- Phylum Echinodermata
- Phylum Echiura
- Phylum Ectoprocta
- Phylum Entoprocta
- Phylum Gastrotricha
- Phylum Gnathostomulida
- Phylum Hemichordata
- Phylum Mesozoa
- Phylum Mollusca
- Phylum Myxozoa
- Phylum Nemata
- Phylum Nematomorpha
- Phylum Nemertea
- Phylum Onychophora
- Phylum Phoronida

 Search





Sustain data and information harmonization on biodiversity resources through increased data content in BIM holdings - Species

Increased the number of taxonomic groups in the ASEAN Biodiversity Information Sharing Service (BISS). Taxonomic tree for animals and plants of Southeast Asia completed up to genus level – information harvested from Catalogue of Life, IUCN Red List, World Register of Marine Species (WORMS), Living Natural Treasures, Germplasm Resource Information Network (GRIN) and World Agroforestry Centre

Updated the species database and populated it; Batch uploading enabled

BISS contents are synchronized with those of the data providers





Search By

Kingdom Name :

Phylum Name :

Class Name :

Order Name :

Family Name :

Genus Name :

Scientific Name :

Common Group Name :

Species Common Name :

Any Name :

Country :

IUCN Redlist Status :

Chelonia mydas

Taxonomy

Classification : Animalia (COL) | Chordata (COL) | Reptilia (COL) | Testudines (COL) | Chelonidae (COL) | Chelonia (COL)

Taxonomic Group : Reptiles

Synonyms : Testudo mydas (Linnaeus, 1758) (Chelonia mydas - IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2010 v2)

Common names : Green Turtle (Eng); Tortue Comestible, Tortue Franche, Tortue Verte (Fre); Tortuga Blanca, Tortuga Verde (Esp) (Chelonia mydas - IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2010 v2)



Green Sea Turtle (Chelonia mydas - ARKive)
0.00

Assessment

IUCN Red List Status : Endangered

Physical Characteristics

Size / Weight / Age : carapace length: 76 - 91 cm (Sea Turtle Conservancy) 136 - 190 kg (Sea Turtle Conservancy)

Distribution and Habitat

Environment : Mainly stay near the coastline and around islands and live in bays and protected shores, especially in areas with seagrass beds. Rarely are they observed in the open ocean (Sea Turtle Conservancy) (Chelonia mydas - Sea Turtle Conservancy)

Climate / Range : Green turtles are found in tropical, and to a lesser extent subtropical, waters of the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans, as well as in smaller seas such as the Arabian Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea (Chelonia mydas - ARKive Factsheet) (Chelonia mydas - ARKive Factsheet)

Distribution : Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam (Chelonia mydas - IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2010 v2)

Other information

Short Description : Green sea turtles are easily distinguished from other sea turtles because they have a single pair of prefrontal scales (scales in front of its eyes), rather than two pairs as found on other sea turtles. The head is small and blunt with a serrated jaw. Carapace is bony without ridges and has large, non-overlapping, scutes (scales) present with only 4 lateral scutes. Body is nearly oval and is more depressed (flattened) compared to Pacific green turtles. All flippers have 1 visible claw. The carapace color varies from pale to very dark green and plain to very brilliant yellow, brown and green tones with radiating stripes. The plastron varies from white, dirty white or yellowish in the Atlantic populations to dark grey-bluish-green in the Pacific populations. Hatchlings are dark-brown or nearly black with a white underneath and white flipper margins (Sea Turtle Conservancy). (Chelonia mydas - Sea Turtle Conservancy)

Biology : Green turtles have particularly slow growth rates and appear to take longer to become reproductively mature than any other sea turtle species, with age at sexual maturity ranging from 26 to 40 years. Undertaking tremendous feats of navigation, adults return to the same beach to breed each season. Mating tends to occur just offshore of the nesting beaches, using a curved claw on each front flipper and a flat nail at the end of the tail, males are able to grip their mates. Females haul out onto the beach at night and dig large nests with their back flippers beyond the high tide mark, they typically lay between 100 and 150 eggs in one nest and then proceed to cover the eggs with sand; the whole process takes around two hours. A single female returns to breed only once every two to five years but will lay up to nine nests in that one season. Incubation takes between 45 and 70 days, and temperature has been shown to determine the sex of hatchlings; with females being produced at warmer temperatures. Breaking open their eggs with a special hooked 'egg tooth' that will subsequently be lost; hatchlings use their powerful front flippers to reach the surface, and then proceed to the sea. The soft-bodied juveniles are particularly vulnerable at this time from a variety of predators, such as ghost crabs and gulls on the beach to sharks and dolphins in the

Improvements incorporated

- expanded fields
- interoperable with other databases
- Search facility





Kingdom	Phylum	Class	No. inputted
Animalia	Chordata		
		Actinopterygii	6784
		Amphibia	731
		Aves	1106
		Chondrichthyes	22
		Elasmobranchii	249
		Holocephali	4
		Mammalia	1068
		Myxini	12
		Reptilia	198
		Sarcopterygii	2
	Athropoda		
		Insecta	976
		Malacostraca	2
	Mollusca		33
	Echinodermata		1
Total Animalia			11188





	Phylum	No. species inputted
Plantae	Anthocerotophyta	4
	Bryophyta	2
	Chlorophyta	29
	Cycadophyta	3
	Gnetophyta	12
	Magnoliophyta	113
	Marchantiophyta	7
	Pinophyta	12
	Pteridophyta	2
	Rhodophyta	1
	Tracheophyta	1956
	Not assigned to a phylum	1
Current Total Plantae		2142

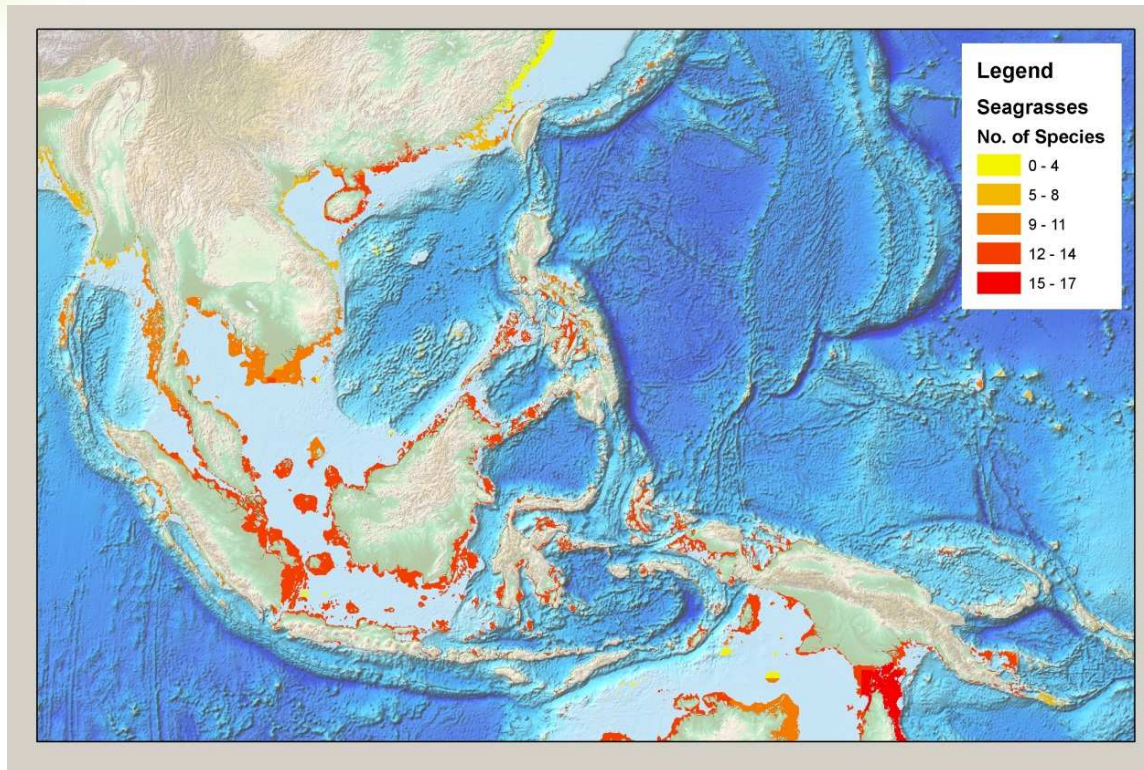
Current Kingdom Plantae in BISS Holdings







PROTECTED AREAS GAP ANALYSIS IN THE ASEAN REGION



In terms of seagrass area protection, only Thailand and Indonesia surpassed the 10 per cent target at 35 percent and 17 per cent, respectively, while Cambodia, Viet Nam and the Philippines fell short (Figures 17-18). Consequently, conservation of seagrass areas in Southeast Asia was wanting in so far as meeting the 10 per cent target is concerned (Figure 19).





Enhance structure & presentation of interactive web-based information on biodiversity resources in the ASEAN


Enhanced the ASEAN CHM by adding new tools and information, improving layout designs and conducting necessary tests

Developed additional databases: Initiatives, Policies and Agreements, Ecosystems, E-library and Capacity Building

Prepared knowledge products in the form of: Ecosystem Maps and Map overlays, Regional Trends

Established a database editors: a) e-library to facilitate contribution and sharing of biodiversity information b) MEA Report Harmonization Database Editor





Sustain data and information harmonization on biodiversity resources through increased data content in BIM holdings – MEAs, FOB, m&tGaps, e-library

Collected data relevant to multilateral environmental agreements (MEA reports)

Enhanced FOB website and activated FOB membership

Provided support to AMS for the preparation of mGAP and tGAP reports and CHM establishment

Organized thematic content for e-library

Made available information on Training Courses, Manuals and lessons learned from other projects and initiatives in SEA





Multilateral Environmental Agreements

This page was developed to provide assistance to ASEAN Member States in their reporting requirements to biodiversity-related MEA that they have signed on to. ACB staff and AMS contact points will have access to the report sections and may contribute information for the sections as they are made available from reports and other materials. The table found in the MEA Reports page identifies the sections that constitute the report for each MEA. The table was modified from the agreements made at the ASEAN Workshop on Harmonization of Reporting to Biodiversity - Related Conventions, Hanoi, Viet Nam, 15 - 17 April 2009. The AMS user identifies a report section of interest by clicking on the boxes associated with each section. The database will then prepare a draft report in word format using the selected sections. Only filled in sections will appear in the draft report.

MEA by Theme

- UN Convention on Biological Diversity
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
- UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- UN Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- ASEAN Heritage Parks Programme
- UNEP Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

MEA by AMS

- Brunei Darussalam
- Cambodia
- Indonesia
- Lao PDR
- Malaysia
- Myanmar
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Thailand
- Vietnam





Enhance geo-spatial biodiversity information sharing service through knowledge sharing and information repatriation

Developed statistical and geo-referenced products: Graphs, ASEAN statistics and maps on socio-economics, environment trends and status, geographic data on habitats, KBAs, PAs, IBAs and updated ASEAN Heritage Parks and RAMSAR maps

Collected biodiversity information on various ASEAN thematic interests: biodiversity trends, climate change, and environmental performance indicators, collected and uploaded in the e-library; ASEAN IBAs and Philippine KBAs were compiled and converted to KML for BISS. ASEAN Hotspots and bio-geographic province subsets produced

Provided technical assistance in the preparation of the ASEAN Biodiversity Outlook: Data, text and maps



Sample search options for currently available data in BISS

Regional Summaries

- Country Profiles
- IUCN Species Assessment 2010
- Threatened Species*
 - Critically Endangered
 - Endangered
 - Vulnerable
- Maps*
 - Marine Protected Areas
 - Terrestrial Protected Areas
 - Key Biodiversity Areas
 - Important Bird Areas
 - Biodiversity Hotspots

Ecosystems

	Occurrence	Regional Trends
Forests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grasslands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rivers and Lakes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mangroves	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Coral Reefs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Seagrasses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

MEA by Theme

- UN Convention on Biological Diversity
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
- UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- UN Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- ASEAN Heritage Parks Programme
- UNEP Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

MEA by AMS

- Brunei Darussalam
- Cambodia
- Indonesia
- Lao PDR
- Malaysia
- Myanmar
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Thailand
- Vietnam

Regional Initiatives

- 2nd ASEAN Heritage Parks Conference and 4th Regional Conference for Protected Areas
- 2nd Regional Workshop and Training on Biodiversity Indicators: Their Calculation, Interpretation and Communication
- ASEAN + 3 Regional Workshop on Global Taxonomy Initiative: Needs Assessment and Networking
- ASEAN Regional Workshop on

Transboundary Initiatives

- Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem
- Conservation and Sustainable Use of Cultivated and Wild Tropical Fruit Diversity: Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods, Food Security and Ecosystem Services
- Conservation of Hainan and the black crested gibbons
- Coral Triangle
- Heart of Borneo
- Livestock Waste Management in East Asia

List of Theme(s)

- Access and Benefit Sharing
- Aquaculture
- [Best Practices and Guidelines](#)
- Biodiversity
- Biogeographic Regions
- CITES
- Climate Change
- Conservation
- Coral Reef
- Ecoregions
- Ecotourism
- Environmental Education
- Fisheries
- Freshwater
- Gap Assessment





Bridge information from countries & institutions thereby generating data on biodiversity through improved information management

MOC with FishBase Information Network - signed

- **FishBase**
 - Freshwater Fish
 - Marine Fish
- **SeaLifeBase**
 - Non-Fish Aquatic Species



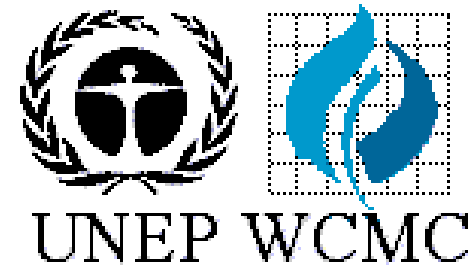
Engaged research aides and assistants to harvest species
information (2 months) from references and the web





Bridge information from countries & institutions thereby generating data on biodiversity through improved information management

MOC with WCMC – signed



- Strengthening of the ASEAN BISS as a Regional WDPA Node – *to be discussed at the August meeting*
- Provision of Capacity Building/ Training/ Technical Assistance in Protected Areas Management
- Knowledge Management and Reporting Harmonization to the MEAs – *now used in the MEA editor*





National CHM Websites: Indonesia

URL: <http://www.menlh.go.id/home/index.php?lang=en>

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the website <http://www.menlh.go.id/home/index.php?lang=en>. The browser's address bar shows the URL, and the page title is "Selamat Datang di menlh.go.id...". The website content includes a header with the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry logo and the text "KEMENTERIAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP REPUBLIK INDONESIA". Below the header is a navigation menu with links for HOME, NEWS, ABOUT US, PROGRAM, REGULATIONS, REGIONAL, LIBRARY, and CONTACT. The main content area features a large banner image of a beach and a headline about climate change. A sidebar on the left contains a "MAIN MENU" with links to News, Archive, Journal, Galeri, Publikasi, and Penghargaan 2010. A "PARTNERS" section lists various organizations, and a "LINK" section is also present. The main content area includes a "BERITA UTAMA" section with a headline about a regional meeting and a video player showing a news segment. The footer of the website contains information about the "STARAN PERS: RAPAT KOORDINASI REGIONAL LINGKUNGAN HIDUP (RAKOREG LH) BALI DAN NUSA TENGGARA" held in Mataram from March 10-11, 2011.





National CHM Websites: Lao PDR

Temporary URL: <http://chm.aseanbiodiversity.org/laopdr/>

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the Lao PDR National CHM website. The browser's address bar shows the URL <http://chm.aseanbiodiversity.org/laopdr/>. The website header features the Lao PDR flag and the text "ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ (Lao PDR)" and "Clearing House Mechanism for Biodiversity". The main content area includes a "Main Menu" with links to various sections, a "Biodiversity Database" with links to "Red Data in Lao" and "Species list", and a "Collaborating Network" section. The main news article is titled "Laos, Thailand to share in environmental protection" and discusses an agreement between Laos and Thailand to manage water resources and the environment. Other news items include "PM underlines urgency of biodiversity protection" and "Biodiversity conservation vital to rural livelihoods". The website also features several promotional banners for reports such as "NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY TO 2020 AND ACTION PLAN TO 2010", "LAO PDR NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT (ENPA) REPORT", and "GMS BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION CORRIDORS INITIATIVE". The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button and several open applications, including "Welcome to Lao...", "Skype™ - lrcab...", "Windows E...", and "CHM Presentatio...". The system clock shows the time as 10:02 AM.





National CHM Websites: Malaysia

URL: <http://www.chm.frim.gov.my/>

The screenshot shows the website interface within a Mozilla Firefox browser. The browser's address bar displays the URL <http://www.chm.frim.gov.my/>. The website header features the Malaysian Government logo and the text "MALAYSIAN GOVERNMENT MALAYSIA'S CLEARING HOUSE-MECHANISM". A navigation menu includes links for Home, Contact Us, FAQ, Links, What's New, and Sitemap. A search bar is present with a "Google Search" button and a checkbox for "Search the Malaysia CHM Website".

The main content area is titled "Welcome to the Biological Diversity Clearing House Mechanism (CHM), Malaysia, Webpage." and includes the following text:

Malaysia is a party to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). [More about the Convention on Biological Diversity.](#)

Malaysia's Clearing-House Mechanism

The primary objective of this portal is to provide a mechanism for the efficient exchange of information on biological diversity in Malaysia between involved persons and institutions. In addition, the service will facilitate international access to information on the status of biodiversity studies and biodiversity management in Malaysia. In line with the CHM philosophy, the system will collate information from a variety of different sources, provide easy access to and make available for public circulation, information, databases and other relevant material, provided by the various stakeholders. We hope that you will find this portal useful and informative. If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact us.

The CHM is arranged in accordance with the Convention's thematic and cross-cutting issues.

- Thematic issues
- Cross-cutting issues

National Strategy for the Conservation of Malaysia's Biological Diversity

The Convention also provides an important framework for Malaysia's integration of natural resources and environment and biodiversity management policies. Article 6 of the Convention obliges all parties to develop and implement National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans.

- National Strategy for the Conservation of Malaysia's Biological Diversity, 1998.

The page also features a large graphic for the "2010 International Year of Biodiversity" with a stork and a tree. At the bottom, it states "You are the visitor since 1 June, 2008." The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button, several open applications including "Skype™ - Ircab...", and the system clock showing "10:05 AM".





National CHM Websites: Singapore

URL: <http://www.nparks.gov.sg/>

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the National Biodiversity Centre website. The browser's address bar shows the URL http://www.nparks.gov.sg/cms/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=120&Itemid=123. The website header includes the Singapore Government logo and the tagline "Integrity • Service • Excellence". The main navigation menu includes "Home", "About Us", "Visitor's Guide", "What's On", "Get Involved", "Online Services", "Biodiversity", "Lifestyle", and "Education". The "Biodiversity" section is active, showing a "Home" page with a sidebar menu containing links such as "Home", "About NBC", "Biodiversity Information", "Red Data Book 2008", "Wildlife-attracting Plants", "Biodiversity Conservation", "Invasive Alien Species", "Initiatives", "Legislation", "Publications", "Events", "Links", "Sitemap", "Fauna Sighting Form", "NBSAP", "Overview", "Principles", "Goals", and "Strategies and Actions". The main content area features a large image of a forest canopy with the text "BIODIVERSITY Forest Biodiversity" and a "SPECIES LIST" section with a "Please Select" dropdown menu. Below this, there is a paragraph about Singapore's rich biodiversity and a paragraph about the National Biodiversity Centre (NBC). The right sidebar contains an "EVENTS" section with links to "World Environment Day 2011", "International Day for Biological Diversity 2011", "Asia-Pacific Regional Consultation and Capacity-building Workshop on REDD in developing countries", "World Wetlands Day 2011", and "International Year of Forest". At the bottom of the page, there are sections for "PHOTO GALLERY" and "PUBLICATIONS". The browser's taskbar shows the start button and several open applications, including Skype, Windows Explorer, and CHM Presentation.





National CHM Websites: Thailand

URL: http://chm-thai.onep.go.th/index_eng.html

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the National CHM Website: Thailand. The browser's address bar shows the URL http://chm-thai.onep.go.th/index_eng.html. The website's main header features the title "Clearing House Mechanism" in a decorative font, accompanied by a logo of a globe and a butterfly. Below the header, a welcome message reads: "Welcome to Thailand's Clearing-House Mechanism, developed by :: Biodiversity Division, Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, 60/1 Soi Phibur".

The website is organized into several sections:

- General Information:**
 - What is Biodiversity ?
 - Biodiversity in Thailand
 - Biodiversity at the Provincial Level
- News:**
 - News
 - Meetings/Seminars
 - Highlights
 - E-news
 - Biobrief
- About the Convention:**
 - Convention on Biological Diversity
 - Programmes of Work
 - Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
 - Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM)
 - Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH)
 - Cooperation with other Conventions
 - COP Decisions
- Related Laws, Policies and Organizations:**
- Thematic Programmes of Work:**
 - Agricultural Biodiversity
 - Dry and Sub-humid Lands Biodiversity
 - Forest Biodiversity
 - Mountain Biodiversity
 - Marine and Coastal Biodiversity
 - Island Biodiversity
 - Inland Waters Biodiversity
- Cross-Cutting Issues:**
 - Access and Benefit Sharing from the Use of Genetic Resources
 - Invasive alien Species
 - Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices
 - Tourism and Biodiversity
 - Climate Change and Biodiversity
 - Ecosystem Approach
 - Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)
 - 2010 Biodiversity Target
 - Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI)

The website also features a logo for the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button, several open applications including "Biodiversity Clea...", "Skype™ - Ircab...", "Windows E...", and "CHM Presentatio...", and the system clock showing 10:15 AM on 17 March 111.





National CHM Websites: Philippines

URL: <http://www.chm.ph/>

PHILIPPINE CLEARING HOUSE MECHANISM FOR BIODIVERSITY

MAIN MENU

- Home
- About Philippine CHM
- News and Events
- Overview on Biological Diversity
- CBD National Implementation
- Biodiversity in the Philippines
- Important Conservation Areas
- Publications
- Photo Gallery
- Related Links

EVENTS CALENDAR

<< March 2011 >>

Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

MEMBERS LOGIN

Welcome to CHM Philippines

The Philippine Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) is established to facilitate the sharing of data and information on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity between and among the various stakeholders in the country. This is part of the Philippine commitment to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which created the Clearing House Mechanism pursuant to Article 18.3 of the Convention. The CHM aims to contribute significantly to the implementation of the CBD by promoting and facilitating technical and scientific cooperation among Parties, other Governments and stakeholders.

Sharing of information is done through a web-based information system using this website (<http://www.chm.ph>)

Publications

The 4th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity: Assessing Progress Towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target (Popular Version)

The Fourth National Report focuses on assessing the country's progress towards meeting the 2010 biodiversity target: "Achieving by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth".

Featured Biodiversity

Hundred Islands National Park
Know more about one of the key biodiversity areas in the country today. » [More](#)

Philippine Crocodile
Know more about this fauna and its conservation status. » [More](#)

Almaciga
Know more about this tree and its conservation status. » [More](#)





THE PHILIPPINES CHM

- Contains relevant information on CBD implementation in the country
- Operates thru a network of stakeholders called the BIOWEB.PH established through a MOA among 17 government agencies, 6 NGOs and 2 academe
- Exchange of information is done thru a web-based information system (www.chm.ph)
- PAWB-DENR serves as the CHM National Focal Point





PCHM Development Process

- **Technical and financial support was provided by the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)**
- **Meetings and consultations with partners**
- **Training/workshop of focal persons/ reps from PAWB and partner agencies/organizations**
- **Continuing uploading/ updating of information by partner agencies and organizations**
- **Launching of website in 8 June 2010**





Benefits of the PCHM

- Provide a common portal for biodiversity information that is easily accessible to stakeholders
- Facilitate the preparation of National Reports to the CBD/State of Environment/ Biodiversity Reports
- Support decision-making/policy development





Benefits of the PCHM

- Highlight and promote the roles of partner agencies and organizations and their respective contributions to biodiversity conservation, at the national and international levels
- Serve as reference for project development by national agencies, non-government organizations and donors



Thank You!

Visit our website:

<http://www.aseanbiodiversity.org>

<http://bim.aseanbiodiversity.org/biss>

