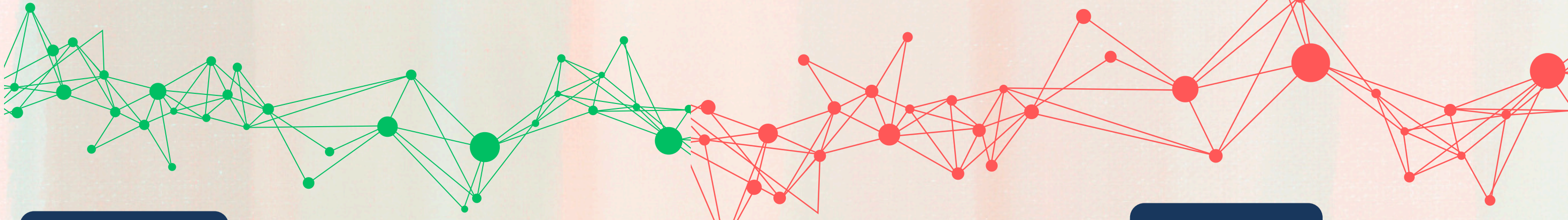


Paradigms in the Environmental State Systems of the SEA region: Stepping Up Interventions on SDG3, SDG14, and SDG15

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OBJECTIVE

To study the current gaps of “environmental state systems” in the ASEAN region, in which the interaction of human–nature systems needs both good governance and active eco–centric solutions.



25%

25% of ASEAN biodiversity species are listed in IUCN Red List. For ASIA, up to 147, 517 species listed in as threatened species.



> 12

More than 12 primary economic sectors & industrial change sectors significantly affecting ecosystems function of bio-life, wildlife, and the natural environment.



< 30

Between year 2020 to year 2025, there are less than 30 scopus indexed or Web of Science indexed papers on the same topic & scope of “Environmental State Systems”. Emphasising need for more research.

METHODS

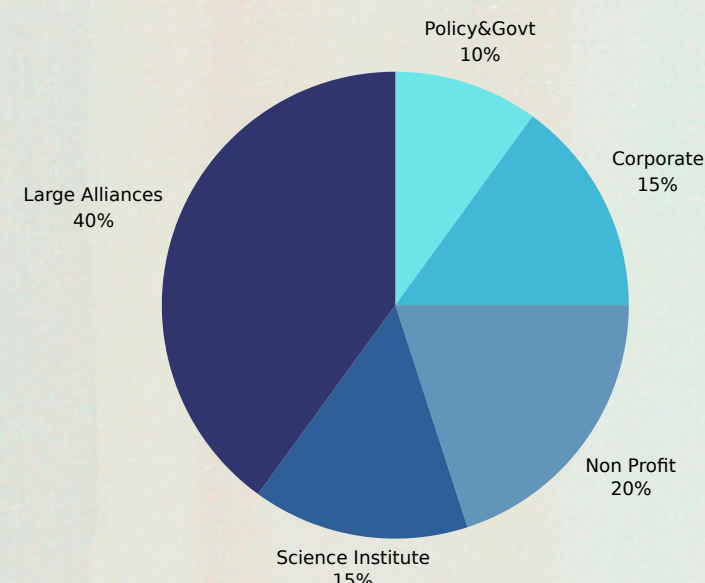
1 LITERATURE REVIEW

2 EVIDENCE BASED CASE STUDY

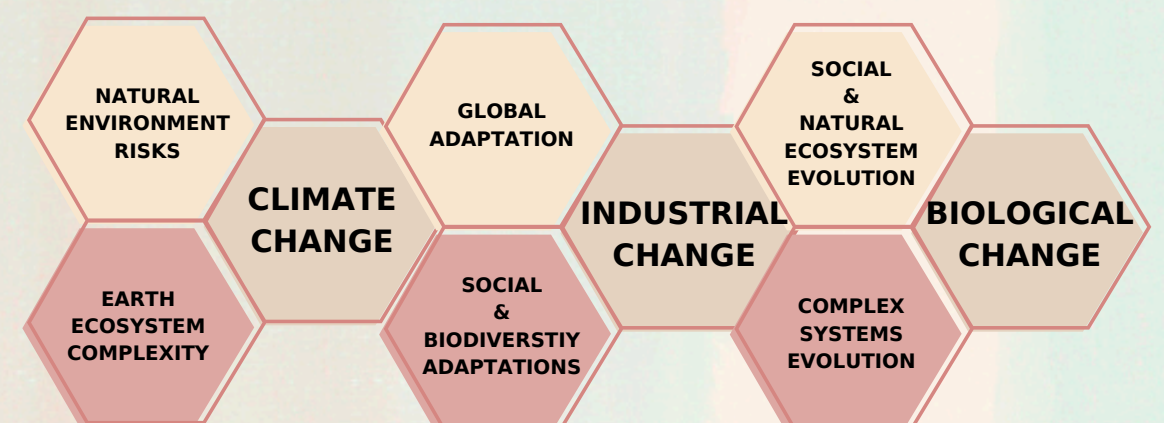
SCENARIO ANALYSIS

PHENOMENA ASSESSMENT

DISCUSSION



Pie Chart shows the percentage of social drivers & social agents which contributes to solutions or practices for the “Environmental State Systems”



Systems Mapping shows the phenomena (ie. observations) and relational factors of the current environmental state specifically affecting the ASEAN region.



The single hexagon circular-hex diagram shows how complex and wide scenarios can affect the functionality and operations of “Environmental State Systems”

RESULTS

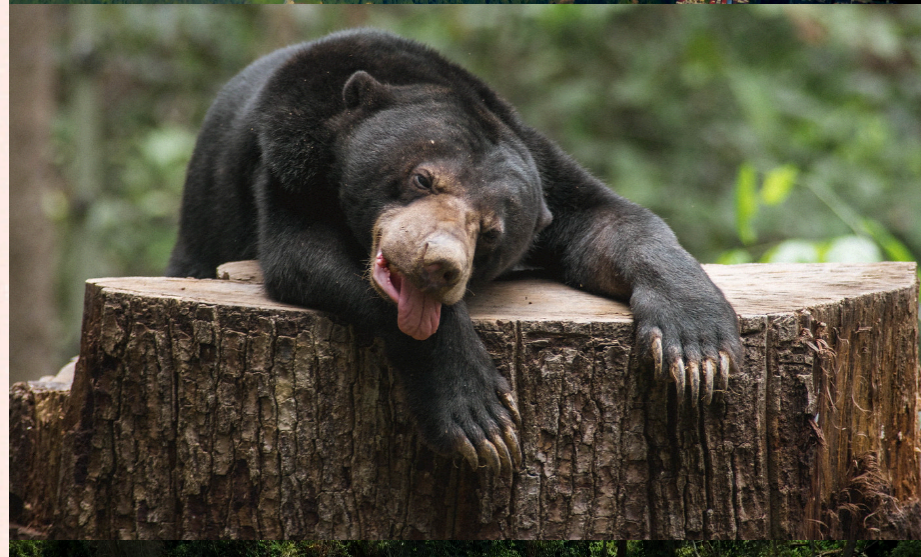


Urban sprawling & large scale land-use

Biodiversity of natural habitat & wildlife species are at risks. Rapid urban development also degrades nearby rich biodiversity areas -- eg. pollution, toxicity, & risks to sustain species population.



Even for biodiversity hotspots areas, or conserved areas; there is lack of harmony between natural ecosystems with the built environment.



Combined with affects of climate change affecting food security & a safe natural habitat, wildlife continue to be stressed by natural events.



Efforts for rehabilitation at agriculture crops & preventing land-use from degrading are currently challenged by biological changes of the environment.

CONCLUSION



Environmental state systems, is rarely classified as an urgent agenda in the policy planning of the ASEAN region.

Environmental state systems intervention requires a collaborative initiative of agents, often mobilized through larger social networks.

