

# BBI- Technical and Scientific Cooperation and Technology Transfer

## Malaysia

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# Malaysian NBSAP National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016-2025

> 5 goals > 17 targets

## PRINCIPLES:

NPBD 2016-2025 outlines 5 key principles on biodiversity management:

**P1: Heritage.** Biological diversity is a national heritage. It must be sustainably managed, wisely utilised and conserved for future generations.

**P2: Precautionary.** The lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason to postpone measures to minimise threats of significant loss of biodiversity.

**P3: Shared responsibility.** The conservation and sustainable utilisation of biodiversity are the shared responsibility of all sectors of society.

**P4: Participatory.** Planning and management of biodiversity must be carried out in a participatory manner.

**P5: Good governance.** Good governance, including accountability and transparency, is crucial to biodiversity conservation.

## NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY GOALS AND TARGETS:

The 5 overarching goals on biodiversity and their corresponding targets are:

**GOAL 1:** We have empowered and harnessed the commitment of all stakeholders to conserve biodiversity.



**Target 1:** By 2025 more Malaysians are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.



**Target 2:** By 2025, the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and the private sector to the conservation and sustainable utilisation of biodiversity have increased significantly.

**GOAL 2:** We have significantly reduced direct and indirect pressures on biodiversity.



**Target 3:** By 2025, biodiversity conservation has been mainstreamed into national development planning and sectoral policies and plans.



**Target 4:** By 2025, our production forests, agriculture production and fisheries are managed and harvested sustainably.



**Target 5:** By 2025, tourism is sustainably managed and promotes biodiversity conservation.

**GOAL 3:** We have safeguarded all our key ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.



**Target 6:** By 2025, at least 20% of terrestrial areas and inland waters, and 10% of coastal and marine areas, are conserved through a representative system of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.



**Target 7:** By 2025, vulnerable ecosystems and habitats, particularly limestone hills, wetlands, coral reefs and seagrass beds, are adequately protected and restored.



**Target 8:** By 2025, important terrestrial and marine ecological corridors have been identified, restored and protected.



**Target 9:** By 2025, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status has been improved and sustained.



**Target 10:** By 2025, poaching, illegal harvesting and illegal trade of wildlife, fish and plants are under control and significantly reduced.



**Target 11:** By 2025, invasive alien species and pathways are identified, priority species controlled and measures are in place to prevent their introduction and establishment.



**Target 12:** By 2025, a comprehensive biosafety system inclusive of a liability and redress regime is operational to manage potential adverse impacts of modern biotechnology on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and human health.



**Target 13:** By 2025, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives is adequately conserved.

**GOAL 4:** We have ensured that the benefits from the utilisation of biodiversity are accrued equitably to all.



**Target 14:** By 2025, Malaysia has an operational ABS framework that is consistent with the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilisation.

**GOAL 5:** We have improved the capacity, knowledge and skills of all stakeholders to conserve biodiversity.



**Target 15:** By 2025, capacity for the implementation of the national and subnational biodiversity strategies, the CBD and other related Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) has significantly increased.



**Target 16:** By 2025, knowledge and the science base relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are significantly improved and applied.



**Target 17:** By 2025, there is a significant increase in funds and resources mobilised for the conservation of biodiversity from both government and non-government sources.

# Main pressures on and drivers of change to biodiversity

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Threats to biodiversity in Malaysia include threats to ecosystems and species,

- land development
- poaching and collection
- encroachment
- climate change
- invasive alien species.



## Initiative: Central Forest Spine (PM) and Heart of Borneo (Sa & Sar) Project



15,000 ha



6 millions ha

- wildlife and sensitive area conservation
- biodiversity documentation, IPA assessment and establishment



# Malaysian Sumatran Rhino

- 2017 – only 3 left
  - Tabin Wildlife Reserve in Lahad Datu, Sabah
- Problem: poaching (1980's), habitat fragmentation, rare meeting

Assistant:  
Indonesian counterpart , to cooperate on rhino breeding.  
(reproductive technologies, such as artificial insemination and in vitro fertilization)



# Technical and Scientific Cooperation (TSC) Priority

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## Need

Capacity building, tools, advance technologies on various fields related to conservation

Invasive alien species, biosafety, biosecurity

New emerging issues – biosynthetic, biodiversity accounting, digital sequence information

International collaboration and support

Funding opportunities

## Provider

- ASEAN members + others on relevant issues