



MALAYSIA

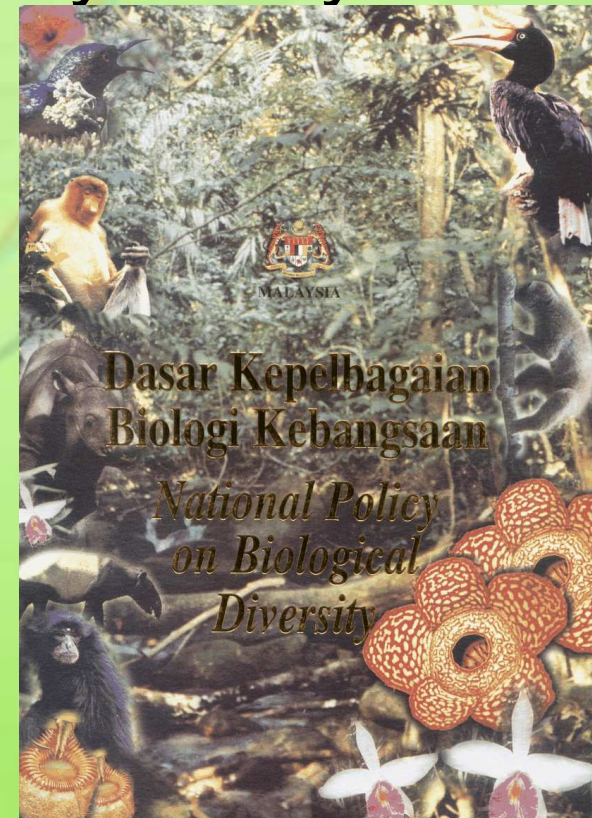
NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL BIODIVERSITY POLICY

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND
ENVIRONMENT



Presentation Format

- National Biodiversity Policy
- Implementation of Biodiversity Policy
- The Way Forward



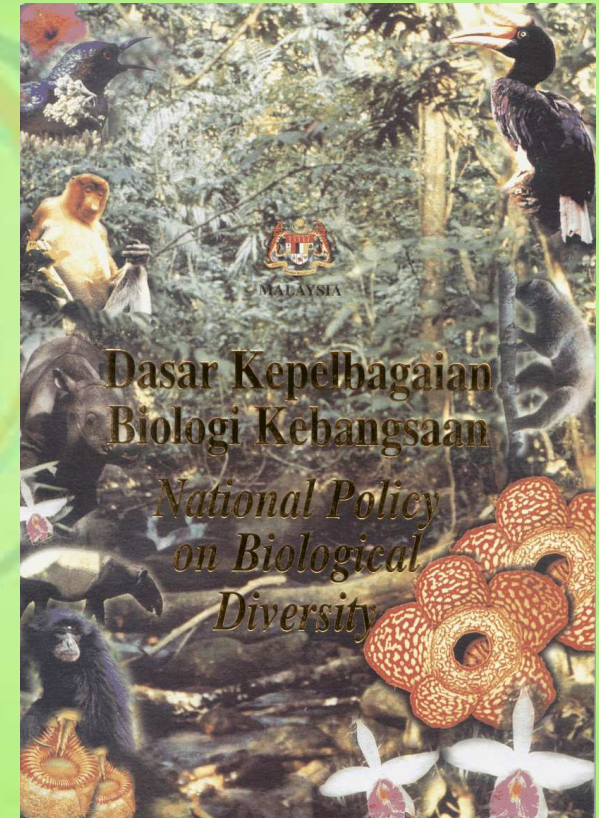
NATIONAL POLICY ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (NPBD)

- National Biodiversity Policy is the most important document to implement and fulfill CBD obligation. It was launched in 1998
- Give directive and act as a guide to all government agencies including State governments on the conservation and management of biological diversity in the country
- Outlines 15 strategies and 85 action plans

IMPLEMENTATION OF CBD IN MALAYSIA

Vision Of NPBD

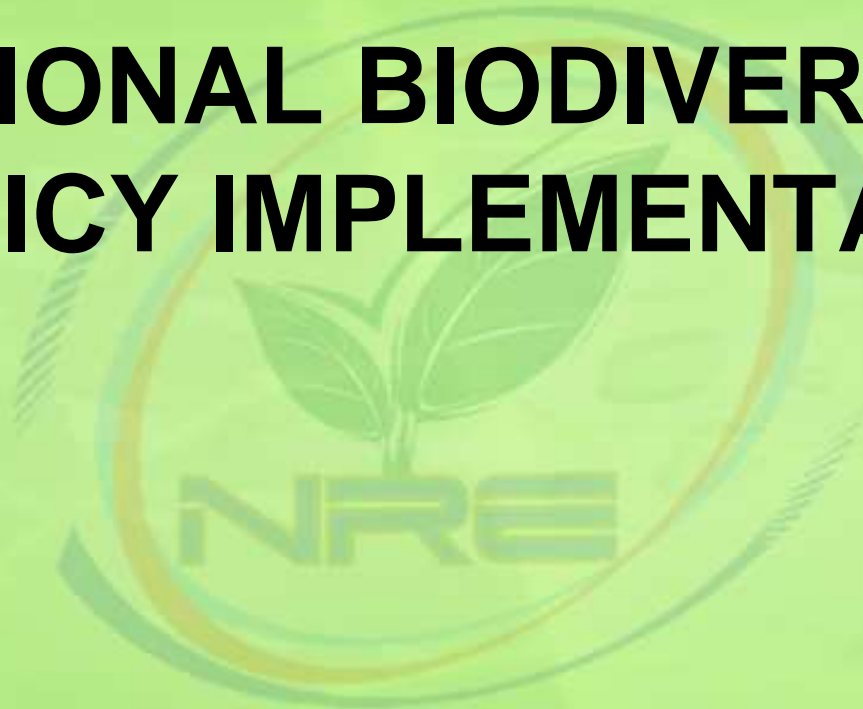
To conserve Malaysia's biological diversity and to ensure that its components are utilized in a sustainable manner for the continued progress and socio-economic development of the nation



Strategies

- **Strategy I** – Improve the Scientific Knowledge base
- **Strategy II** – Enhance sustainable utilisation of the components of biological diversity
- **Strategy III** – develop a centre of excellence in industrial research in tropical biological diversity
- **Strategy IV** – strengthen the institutional framework for biological diversity management
- **Strategy V** – Strengthen and integrate conservation programme
- **Strategy VI** – Integrate biological diversity consideration into sectoral planning strategy
- **Strategy VII** – Enhance skill, capacities and competence
- **Strategy VIII** – Encourage Private Sector Participation
- **Strategy IX** – Review legislation to reflex biological diversity needs
- **Strategy X** – Minimize Impacts of human activities on biological diversity
- **Strategy XI** – Develop Policies, regulations, laws and capacity building on biosafety
- **Strategy XII** – Enhance Institutional and public awareness
- **Strategy XIII** – Promote International Cooperation and collaboration
- **Strategy XIV** – Exchange of information
- **Strategy XV** – Establishing funding mechanisms

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY POLICY IMPLEMENTATION



ISSUES - IMPLEMENTATION OF BIODIVERSITY POLICY IN MALAYSIA

- The issue of biodiversity is **cross cutting in nature** and involves many Ministries and agencies.
- Implementing is very **sectoral base**, some agencies are implementing the policy without realizing it. There is limited capacity for monitoring
- Under the Constitution, land (including forest) and water is under the States jurisdiction – Malaysia practice federal system



INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

National Biodiversity-biotechnology Council (NBBC)

- In order to overcome some of the issues, The Biodiversity Council was established in 2001 – to meet strategy 4
- It is the most significant milestone to strengthen **institutional frameworks** for National Biodiversity Policy implementation
- Main functions of the council are to set the directive and policy for the development strategies for biodiversity and also biotechnology



National Biodiversity-biotechnology Council (cont)

- Members comprise of 10 federal Ministers and all 13 state Chief Ministers. PM is the chairman
- To date the council meets 5 times
- A similar Council, chaired by the Chief Minister has been set up in **all the states** in Malaysia
- This should provide a system of federal-state in implementing national Policy in Malaysia



IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY POLICY IN MALAYSIA

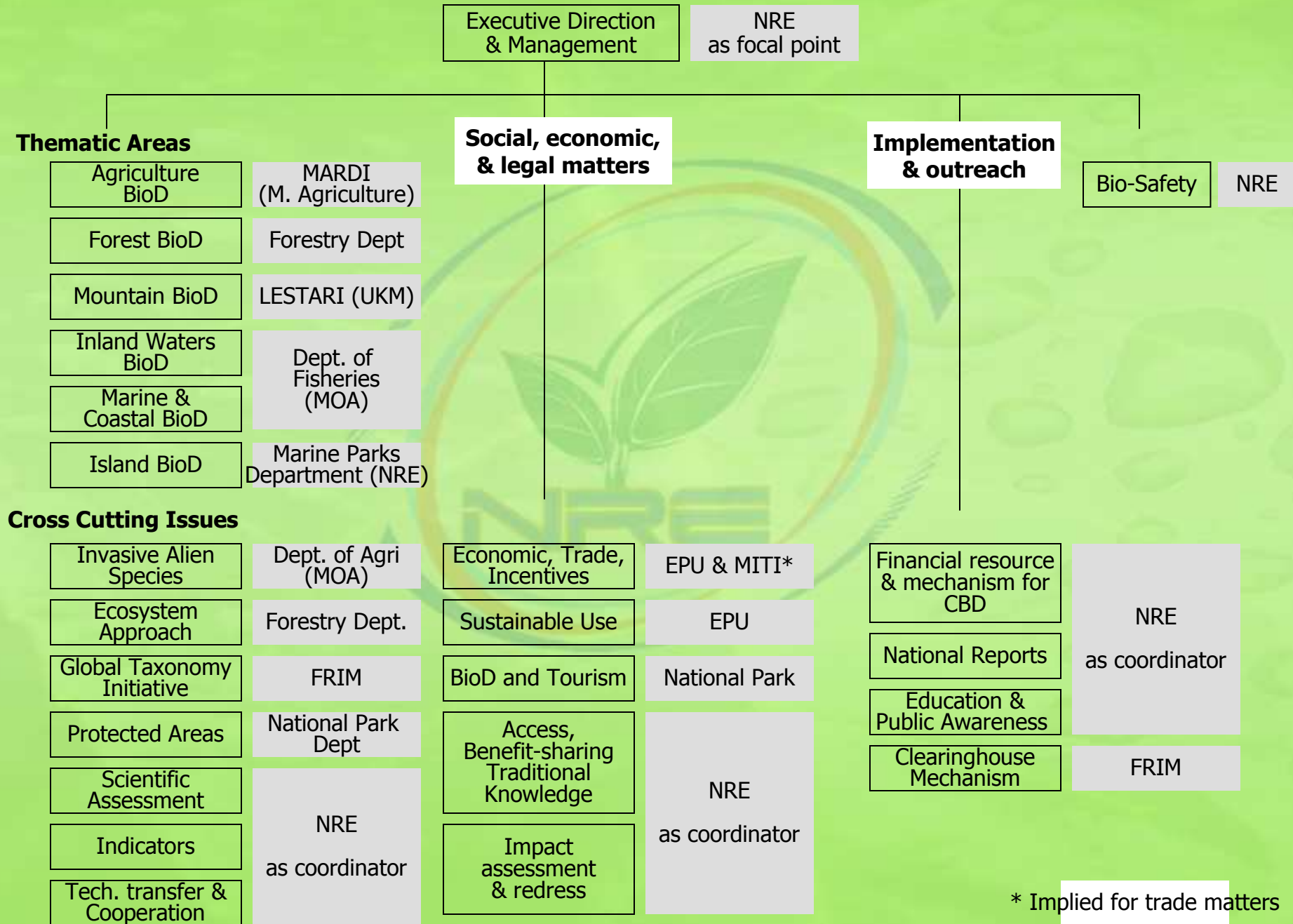
- In MBBN 4 The council directed NRE to jumpstart **National Mangroves Replant Programme**
- Forest replanting program was launched
- to carry out the **National Biodiversity Inventory** Project and
- Establish the **Rainforest Tropical Centre** at Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM).
- In MBBN 5 the council agreed to established **Natural History Museum to consolidated sectoral initiatives**
- endorsed Biosafety bill and eventually the bill was passed by parliament in July 2007

Establishment of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE)

- Establishment of NRE in 2004 is another milestone to strengthen institutional framework for national Biodiversity Policy implementation
- Under the new set-up, all the biodiversity related agencies and departments such as Department of Forestry, Wildlife Department, Marine Park Section, Drainage and Irrigation Department, and the Department of Environment were for the first time brought under one umbrella ministry.



STRATEGY 4 : LEAD AGENCIES in CBD Implementation – National Institutional Setup

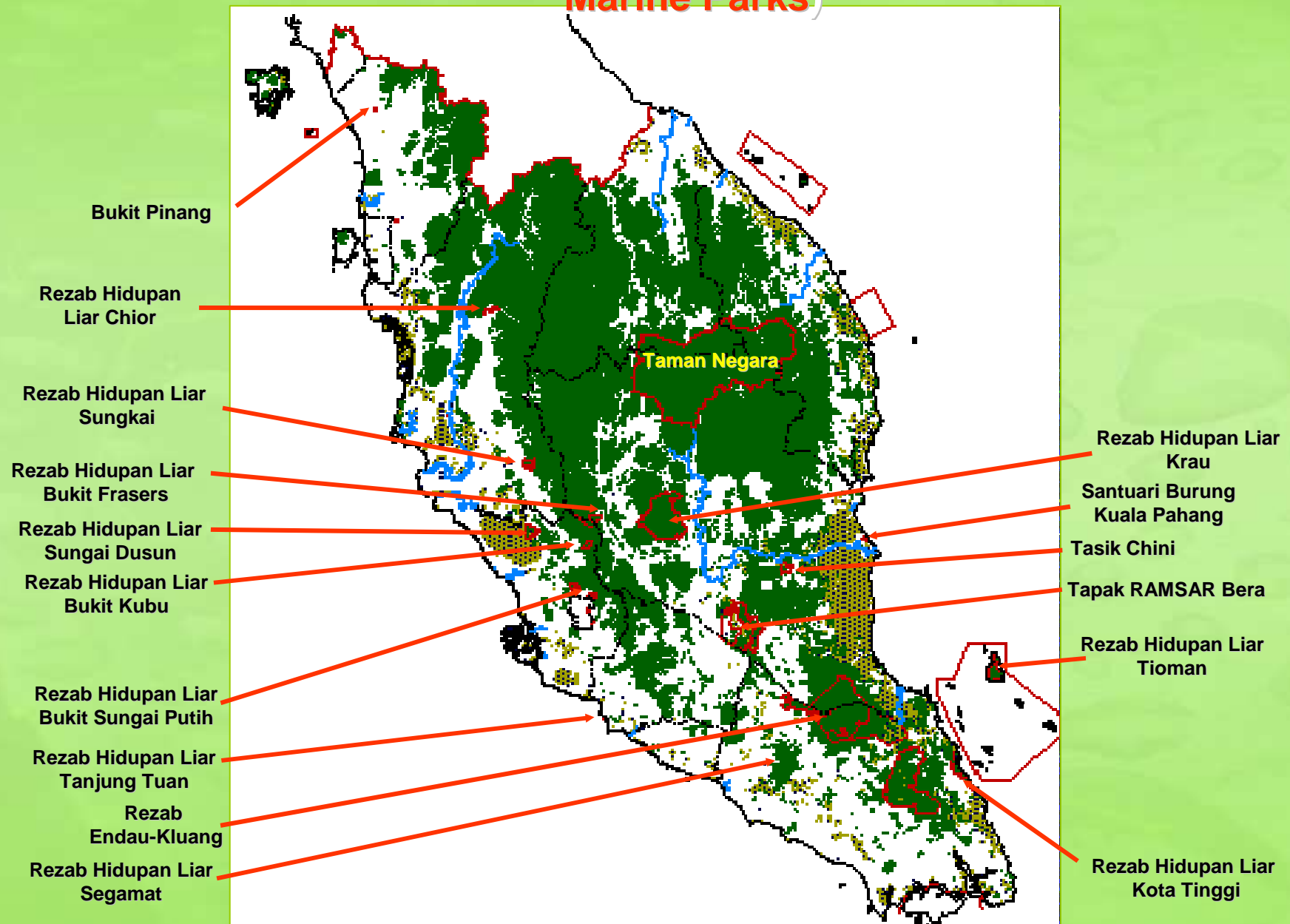


IMPLEMENTATION OF BIODIVERSITY POLICY

- **Strategy 5** – Strengthen and integrate conservation programme – to meet Article 8 and Article 9 of CBD as well as first objective of CBD
 - In situ Conservation – system of protected area (more than 23 PAs)
 - extensive Ex situ Conservation



STRATEGY 5: EXAMPLE OF IN-SITU COSERVATION: PROTECTED AREAS (including 40 Marine Parks)



STRATEGY 5 : EX-SITU CONSERVATION



Pusat Konservasi Pelandok Batu Pahat, Perlis

Pusat Konservasi Tuntung, Sungai Pinang, Kedah



Pusat Konservasi Tuntung, Pasir Temir, Terengganu



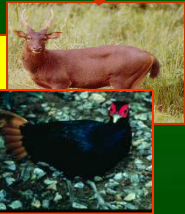
Pusat Konservasi Rusa, Gua Musang, Kelantan



Pusat Konservasi Tuntung, Bota Kanan, Perak



Pusat Konservasi Seladang, Jenderak, Pahang



Pusat Konservasi Rusa, Seladang dan Burung, Sungkai, Perak



Pusat Konservasi Gajah Kuala Gandah, Pahang



Pusat Konservasi Burung Kuang, Jemaluang, Johor

Pusat Konservasi Badak Sumatra, Sg Dusun, Selangor



Pusat Konservasi Rusa, Segamat, Johor



Recent Programme and Activities

- Establishment of Penang National Park
- Establishment of Selangor State park
- Establishment of Royal Belum State Park
- Establishment of Sarawak Ramsar site

IMPLEMENTATION OF CBD IN MALAYSIA Strategies (cont'd)

- **Strategy 6** – Integrate biological diversity consideration into sectoral planning strategy
 - mainstreaming biodiversity consideration into National Physical Plan

IMPLEMENTATION OF CBD IN MALAYSIA

Strategies (cont'd)

- **Strategy 9** – Review legislation to reflex biological diversity needs
 - reviewing Wildlife Protection Act 1972
 - reviewing Forestry Act, 1984



ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING

- We are in still drafting process
- The international ABS regime is still in negotiation phase – to be concluded in COP10
- However there is national guidelines on ABS
- There are also initiatives from agencies like Sarawak Biodiversity Center

IMPLEMENTATION OF CBD IN MALAYSIA Strategies (cont'd)

- **Strategy 11** – Develop Policies, regulations, laws and capacity building on biosafety – article 19 CBD
 - Biosafety bill was passed by parliament in July 2007

Current scenario

- Despite efforts, there are evidence that we are still losing our biodiversity



THE WAY FORWARD



The way forward

To address **“traditional”** issues on human resources (eg lack of Taxonomist), establishment of suitable financial mechanism, increase protected area, established corridors among protected area

The way forward

The key is to how to keep on developing but at the same conserved biodiversity - sustainable development

Mainstreaming biodiversity consideration into national development **Policy, Plan and Programmes (PPP)** – NRE/EPU is looking into using several tools of mainstreaming– **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)**, ecosystem/landscape approach and financial instruments

Creating a BioD Common Vision Under Denmark- Malaysia Cooperation – Biodiversity Component

This BioD common Vision is base on review of
National Biodiversity Policy

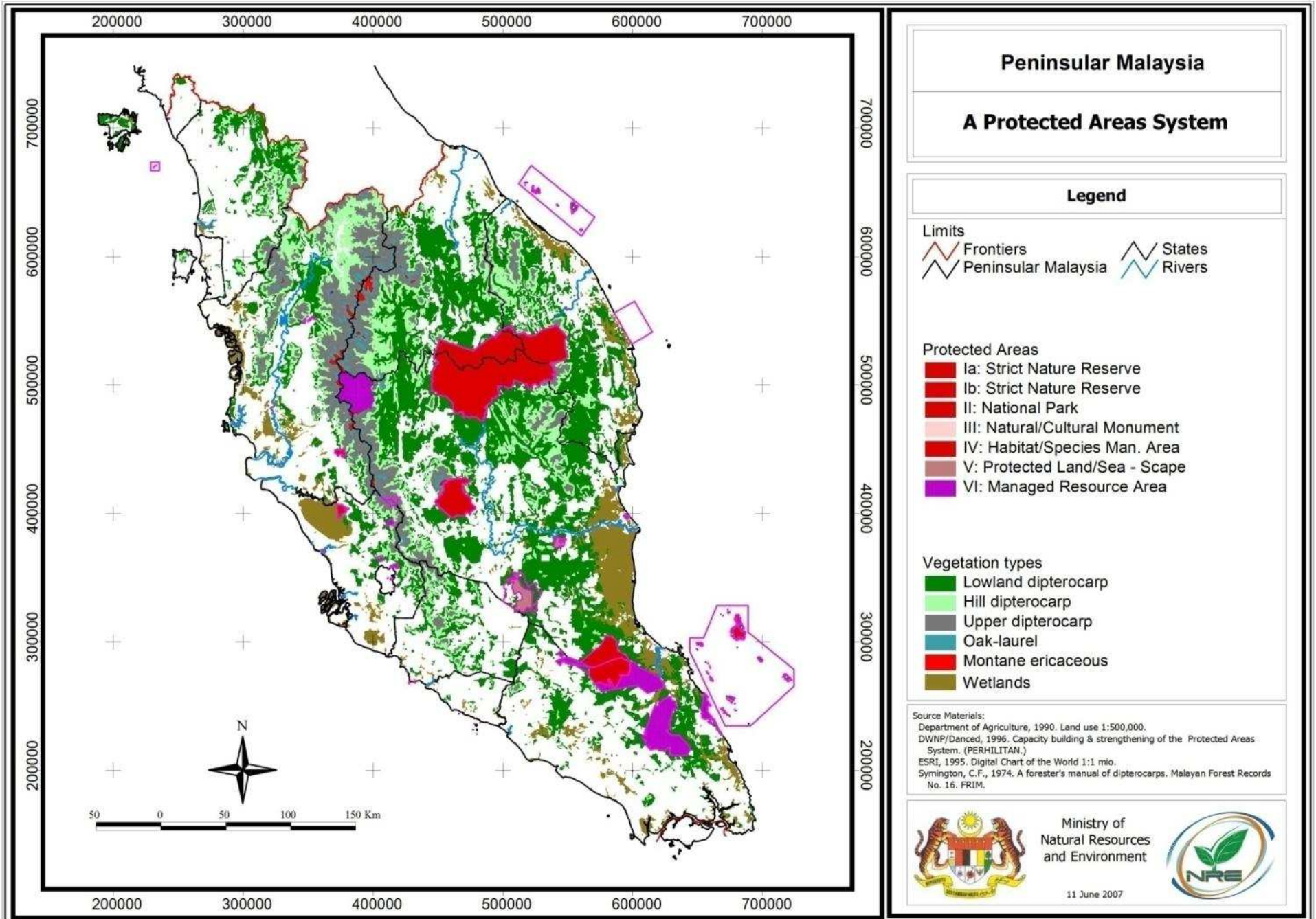
A holistic approach

1. A Protected Areas System
2. Ecosystem/Landscape approach
3. Mainstream BioD

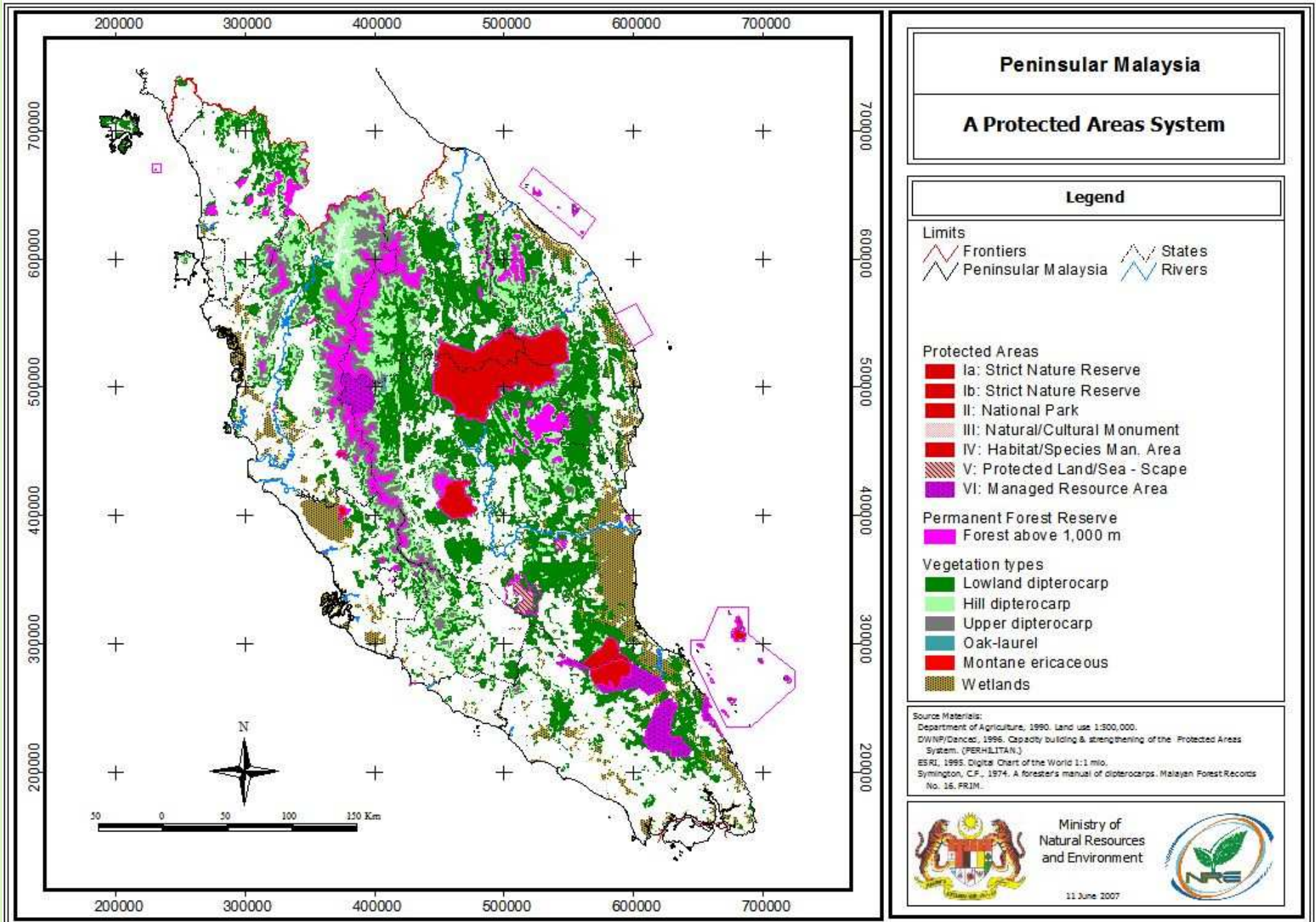
COMMON VISION

Strengthening PA system





A holistic approach – a PA System

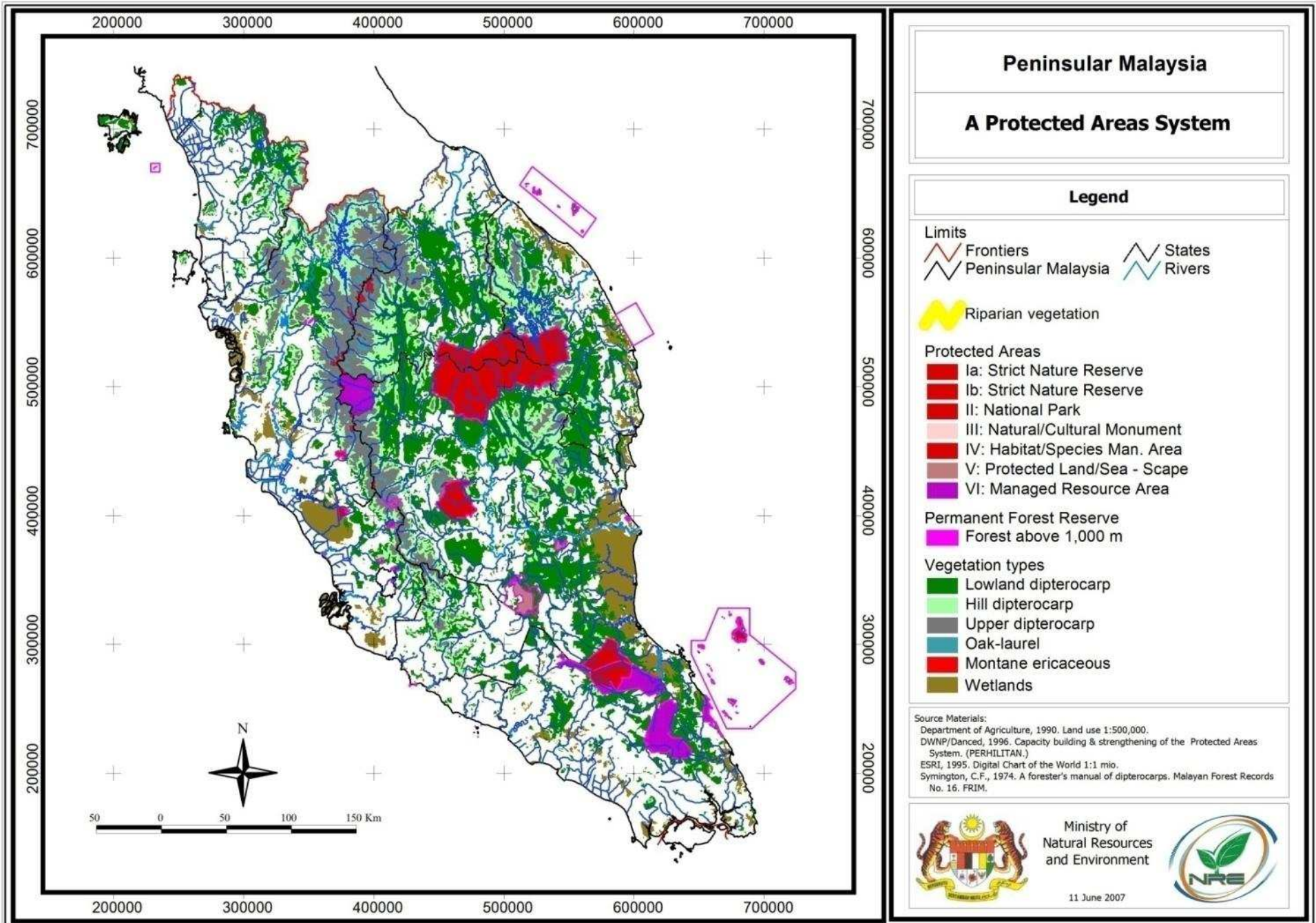


COMMON VISION

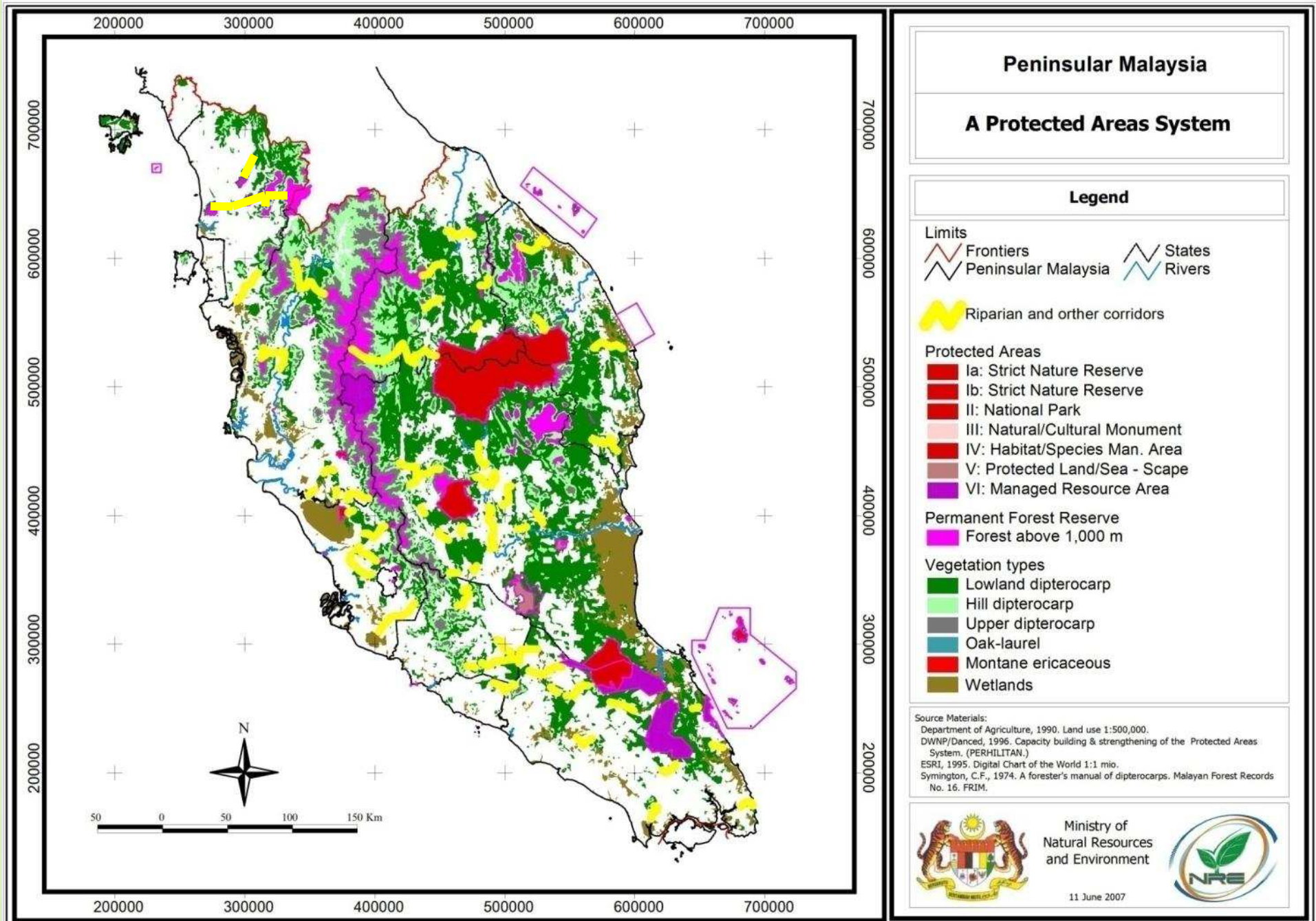
Establish connectivity/ corridor



BioD conservation at landscape level – connectivity and integrity of aquatic system



BioD conservation at landscape level – connectivity and integrity of aquatic system



Managing landscapes.....

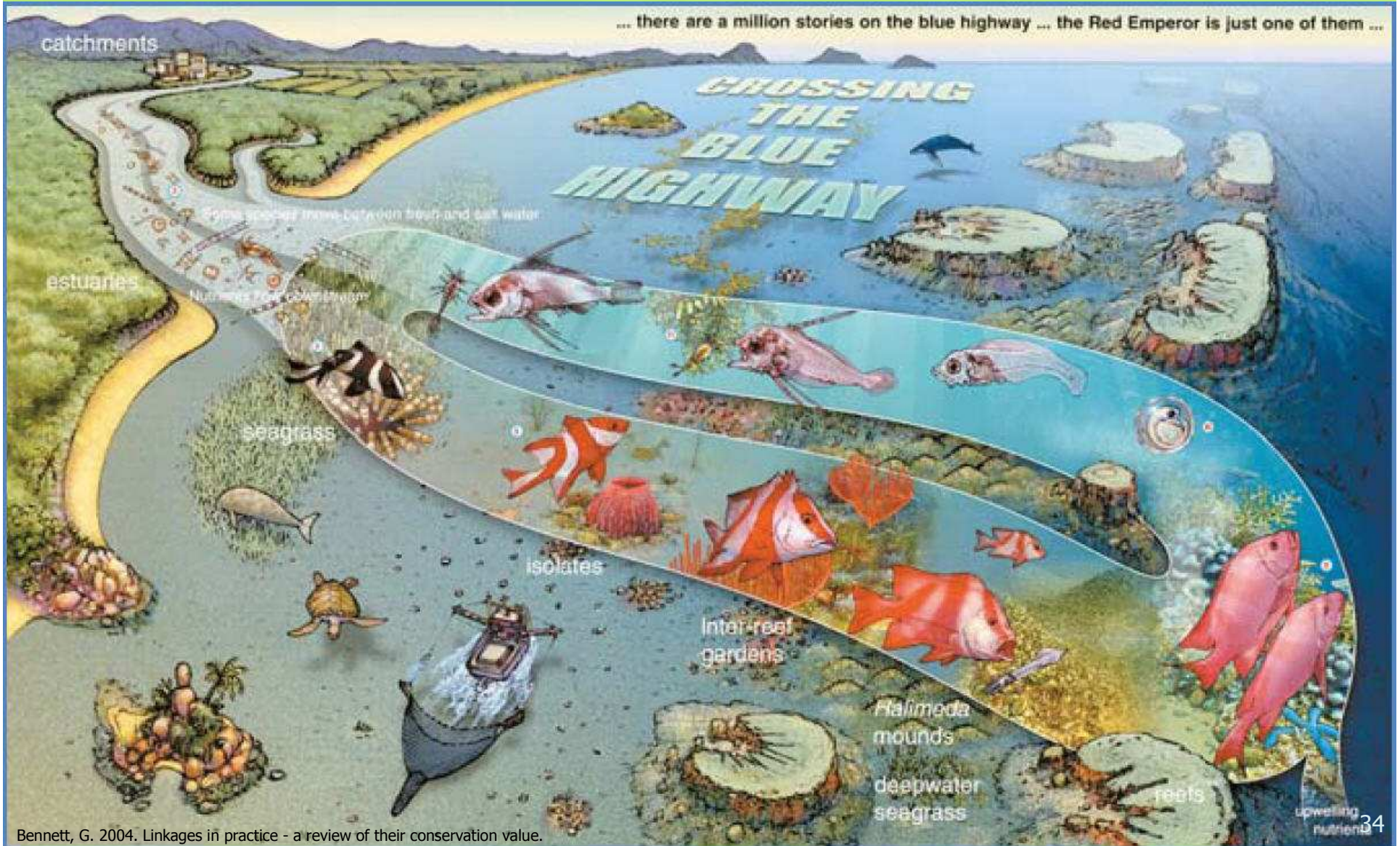


Increasing landscape heterogeneity



Seascapes

... there are a million stories on the blue highway ... the Red Emperor is just one of them ...



mainstreaming BioD

Mainstreaming BioD means to integrate or incorporate actions related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPPs)

In other words, make it everybody's business!

How to mainstream BioD

1) Using SEA in PPP

A systematic process to analyse the environmental effects of policies, plans and programmes (PPPs), and their alternatives

2) Other options:

1. Setting the stage for mainstreaming (e.g. by incorporation of specialists in planning)
2. Long/medium/short-term planning tools (Industry standards, code of conduct, guidelines, certification schemes)
3. Using specific strategies/tools
 - Ecosystem / landscape approach
 - Financial strategies and tools

Conclusions

A Common Vision is necessary to engage all stakeholders in managing biodiversity assets. It may be represented by a 3-pronged approach corresponding to:

- Strengthening a Protected Areas System
- Ecosystem/landscape approach
- Mainstreaming BioD

Such an approach is fully compatible with existing policies, plans and programmes



THANK YOU