

Webinar Kebangsaan

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Hari Kepelbagaian Biologi Antarabangsa 2020

21 Mei, 2020

Dasar Kepelbagaian Biologi Kebangsaan: Cabaran dan Hala Tuju

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A. Pengenalan

National Policy on Biological Diversity, 2016-2025



NATIONAL POLICY ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY 2016 – 2025



Briefly:

- a. In reference to *National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans* (NBSAPs) (Better known as the "Aichi Targets" - 20 targets);
- b. Launched by YAB Prime Minister of Malaysia in February 2016;
- c. Acts as guideline to manage biodiversity for 10 years; and
- d. 5 goals (matalamat), 17 targets (sasaran) and 57 actions (tindakan).

Sumber: <https://www.mybis.gov.my/pb/590>

The Goals

POLICY STATEMENT

Malaysia is committed to conserve our biological diversity, promote its sustainable use and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from of the utilisation of biological resources

GOAL 1

We have empowered and harnessed the commitment of all stakeholders to conserve biodiversity

GOAL 2

We have significantly reduced the direct and indirect pressures on biodiversity

GOAL 3

We have safeguarded all our key ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

GOAL 4

We have ensured that the benefits from the utilisation of biodiversity are shared equitably

GOAL 5

We have improved the capacity, knowledge and skills of all stakeholders to conserve biodiversity

Goals and Targets (Matalamat dan Sasaran)

GOAL 1

We have empowered and harnessed the commitment of all stakeholders to conserve biodiversity

This goal seeks to encourage and empower all stakeholders to conserve our 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 the direct and indirect pressures on biodiversity

This goal aims to ensure that all sectors of the economy are planned and managed in a manner that does not impose pressures on our biological resources.

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

This goal aims to ensure the resilience of our key ecosystems, species and genetic diversity and that they are managed in an effective and integrated manner.

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 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 shared equitably

This goal works towards institutionalising a national regulatory framework on ABS in line with the Nagoya Protocol.

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

This goal ensures that all stakeholders have adequate capabilities, knowledge, access to information, tools, and networks to effectively plan, manage and monitor biodiversity conservation.

Target 15: By 2025, capacity for the implementation of the national and subnational biodiversity strategies, the CBD and other related 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.

Goals	Targets (Sasaran)	Actions (Tindakan)
#1	2 = #1 & #2	7 = #1 (3); #2 (4);
#2	3 = #3, #4 & #5	11 = #3 (4); #4 (4); #5 (3);
#3	8 = #6, #7, #8, #9, #10, #11, #12 & #13	23 = #6 (5); #7 (3); #8 (3); #9 (3); #10 (2); #11 (3); #12 (3) & #13 (1);
#4	1 = #14	3 = #14 (3);
#5	3 = #15, #16 & #17 (3)	13 = #15 (5); #16 (4); #17 (4);
Total	17	57

Each actions having its own "indicator"

B. Kedudukan Semasa

Progress Status (Personal reflections)

Targets	Status	Progress
#1		The citizens are more aware on the values of biodiversity; but lack in convictions
#3		Malaysia Plans, Structural Plans, NPP, CFS; but ESA degraded
#4		Certifications - FSC, MTCC, RSPO, MPOCC; need to be improved
#6		TPAs = 13.2%, MPAs = 3.3%, World Heritage, GeoPark, Ramsar, AHPs, MAB
#7		Several initiatives, i.e. NPP, CFS, HoB, CTI; also needed - Red List for Ecosystem
#8		Several corridors identified in studies; but protection & restoration needed
#9		Many species action plans formulated; but its implementation is another story
#10		Lacking in enforcement members, equipment, legislation - need to be addressed
#17		Financial support - enforcement, capacity building, operational - need to be provided

 Satisfactory	 Can be better	 Not Satisfactory
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Sabah Environmental Trust PN(SB)(TI) 222/2012

A charitable trust incorporated under *Trustees (Incorporation) Ordinance (Sabah Cap. 148)*



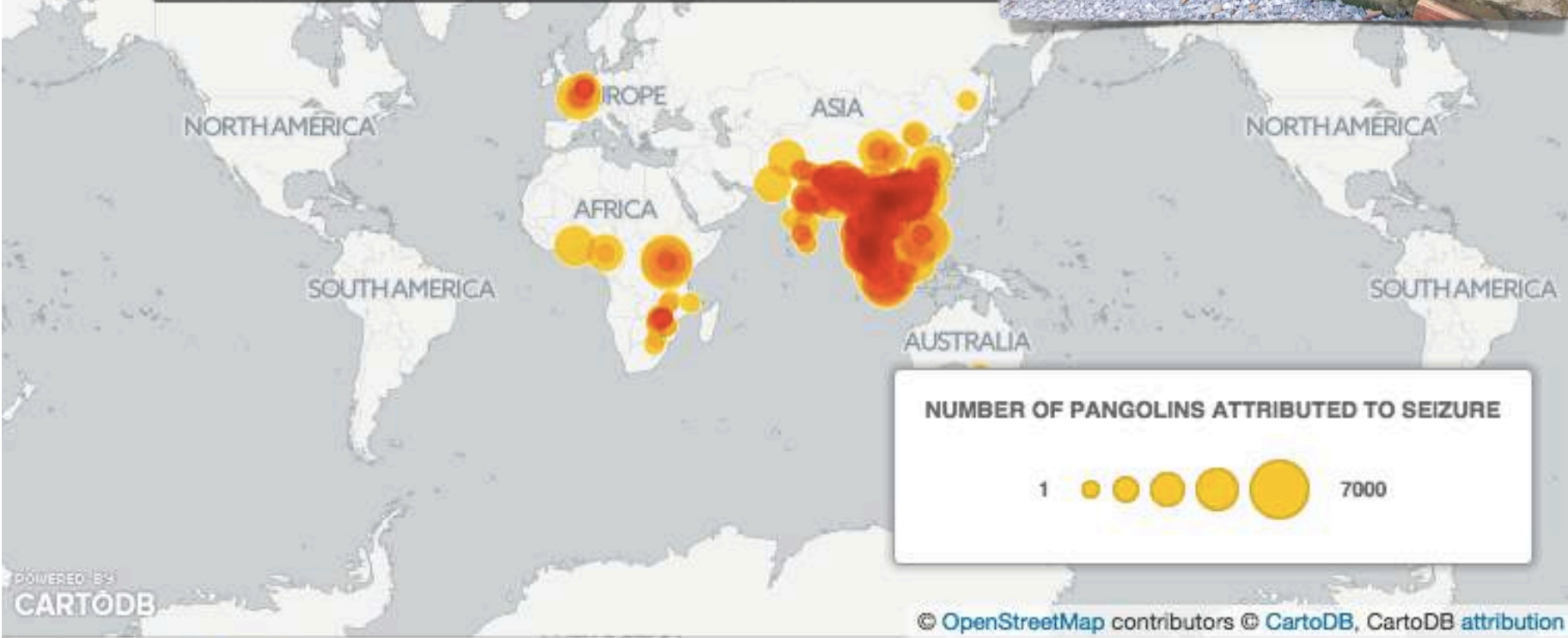
Sabah Environmental Trust PN(SB)(TI) 222/2012

A charitable trust incorporated under *Trustees (Incorporation) Ordinance (Sabah Cap. 148)*

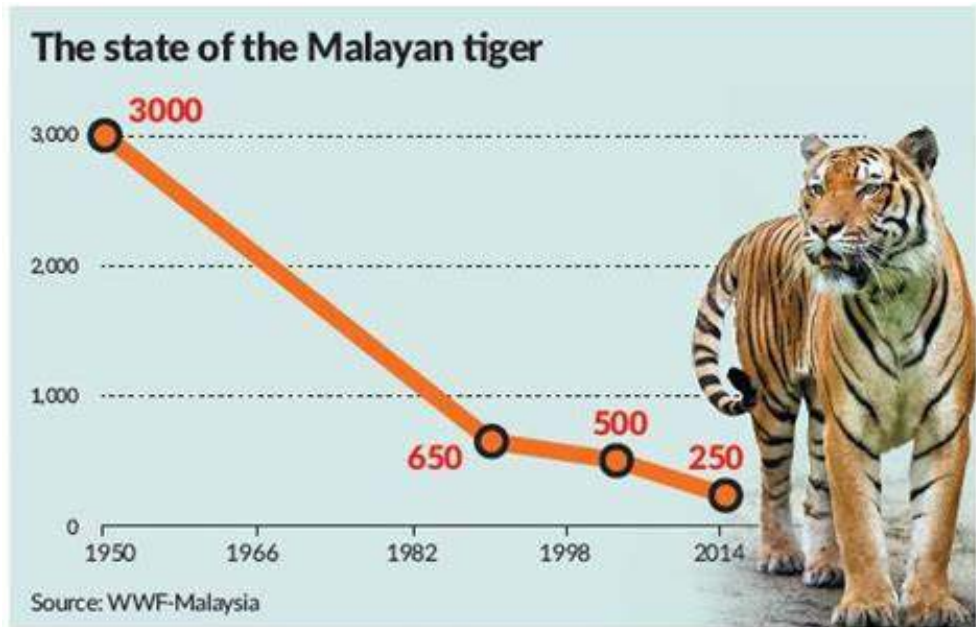




Pangolin Illegal Trade Incidents 2000 - 2015



Map created by  EIA UK



#ONLY 200 TIGERS LEFT

The pride of Malaysia is fading.
Help us to save our Malayan Tiger
NOW!





Source: YS (2014b: 87) - All pictures from *The Star* (13 December 2013)







Sabah Environmental Trust PN(SB)(TI) 222/2012

A charitable trust incorporated under *Trustees (Incorporation) Ordinance (Sabah Cap. 148)*



Police with one of the suspects (pic left) and holding the seized tusks (below).

Dual motive in the jumbo killing: Cops

Lagatah Toyos

TAWAU: Human-animal conflict is believed to be behind the killing of the Bornean pygmy bull elephant at Sungai Udin in Dumpas, here.

Tawau Police Chief ACP Peter Umbuas said this was based on the roles of the suspects who worked as security guards or were paid to make sure elephants do not enter the plantation.

"They are tasked at guarding the area but perhaps the elephant was 'too naughty' that it got shot... this is why we believe there is a two-in-one motive involved. They guard the area while at the same time kill the elephant before taking its tusks," he said.

Six people, including a foreigner, aged between 48 and 68, were detained and five firearms seized following the murder of the elephant on Sept. 25.

Their arrests were the result of a tipoff, but police said the informer was not motivated by the RM35,000 offered leading to the capture of the culprits.

The six were nabbed by police on Ops Khazanah with help from the Wildlife Department. Four were detained following three raids carried out in Felda Umas about 12.20am on Wednesday, while two were detained at noon that same day.

Their arrest led to the seizure of several ammunition and five firearms, including an Iver Johnson Single Barrel 30' pump gun, homemade air rifle and three Balakakus (homemade guns). Umbuas said the seized firearms and bullets were obtained or bought legally from a suspect who has a firearm licence.

The elephant tusks were also recovered after those detained led the investigating teams to it. However, the number of tusks found had yet to be known.

"We do not have the market price for elephant tusks at the moment as investigations are still ongoing, we are also tracing the seller or buyer who may have been involved," he said.

He also said they have yet to confirm allegations that the plantation owner had ordered the brutal killing of the elephant.

A mammal elephant died due to 70 gunshot wounds as a preliminary statement from the suspect was that 'the shootings did not reach that amount'.

He said they are unable to immediately ascertain whether the impact of the numerous wounds and holes on its body was due to bullet penetration... "If continuous shots were made with a slug from a single bullet, the weapon could kill," he said.

He said what was certain was that the elephant was shot dead because it was not impossible for a group to tie and catch it before shooting it dead and cutting off its tusks.

"At the early stages of discovery, the carcass was found with a rope looped around its neck. A team from the Wildlife Department who were trying to locate it later found the carcass had been released and drifted away until it was found again," he said.

On the reward, he said RM10,000 to informers will be given as confirmed by the Wildlife Department, while the rest of the reward will come from the others who put up the reward.

The reward pool for information that will lead to the capture and prosecution of elephant poachers in Sungai Udin in Tawau had increased to RM35,000, with an additional RM10,000 pledged by the Orangutan Appeal UK (OAUUK) and RM5,000 by a Daily Express reader who wished to remain anonymous.

"We greatly appreciate the information given by the man who tipped us off, which we think is not because of the reward but because he trusted some of the policemen who are close to him," he said. Umbuas said efforts to resolve the case were the result of close cooperation between the police, the Wildlife Department and WWF which also provided the cooperation and assistance needed.

The case is being investigated under Section 25 (1) of the Wildlife Protection Enactment for hunting fully protected animals without permission from the Wildlife Department which carries a jail term of five years and up to RM250,000 fine, if convicted. The case is also being probed under Section 8 (a) of the Firearms Act 1960 and Section 6 (1) (c) of the Immigration Act 1959/60.



Sambar deer carcasses confiscated from the suspects at Luasong, Kalabakan (Gunung Rara Forest Reserve).



DaMal Patrol Team discovered an illegal camp and signs of poaching at Maliau Buffer Zone (Extension II) Forest Reserve.

Wildlife poaching: 14 arrested

KOTA KINABALU: Fourteen people suspected involved in illegally entering forest reserves to hunt wildlife and having protected species were arrested in Tiagau Forest Reserve and Maliau Basin Conservation Area (MBCA) buffer zone, recently.

In June, a patrol team discovered a camp actively used by poachers at Gunung Rara near the Nurod Urod Forest Reserve.

The Sabah Forestry Department's (SFD) Protect Unit arrested five suspects and confiscated two vehicles with sambar deer and wild boar carcass at the Tiagau Forest Reserve, Luasong, in July.

Nine more suspects, including three locals, were nabbed in MBCA buffer zone two and were further investigated by SFD.

Both cases are being dealt under the Forest Enactment 1968 for entry into forest reserves without proper permit, hunting without valid permit and possession of protected species under the Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997.

Over the years, incidents of wildlife poaching in protected areas including forest reserves have been on the rise, with several major reports on the killing of elephants, *tembadau* and other animals.

The protection of biodiversity in Sabah, especially species that are globally threatened by poaching and wildlife trade, continues to be an important agenda of the State Government.

A tripartite agreement between the State Government represented by SFD with Yayasan Sabah (YS) and the Sabah Environ-



Image of poachers captured by real-time camera traps at Maliau Buffer Zone (Extension II) Forest Reserve.

mental Trust (SET) on the Danum Valley-Maliau Basin-Imbak Canyon (DaMal): Patrolling (Enforcement and Monitoring) Initiative was signed on Oct. 24, 2017 during the International Heart of Borneo Conference.

Among others, the agreement is to jointly initiate, establish and operationalise a dedicated patrol team comprising selected rangers from SFD and YS to conduct enforcement and monitoring in DaMal.

The patrol teams are trained and equipped through the Global Park Defence (GPD) setup, using camera traps that alert the rangers on illegal activities in DaMal in real-time as well as the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART).

C. Arah Tuju

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.

A protected area has been defined by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as...

“...a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values”.

Source:
Dudley, N. (Ed.) (2013). *IUCN WCPA Best Practice Guidance on Recognising Protected Areas and Assigning Management Categories and Governance Types*. Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 21. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. (Page 8)



The Interim
**Master List of
 Protected Areas in
 Malaysia –**

**A Tool for National Biodiversity
 Conservation, Management and
 Planning**

IUCN Categories of Protected Areas

- 1 (a)Strict Nature Reserve/(b)Wilderness Area: for science or wilderness protection
- 2 National Park: for ecosystem protection and recreation
- 3 Natural Monument: for conservation of specific natural features
- 4 Habitat/Species Management Area: for conservation through management intervention
- 5 Protected Landscape/Seascape: for landscape/seascape protection and recreation
- 6 Managed Resource Protected Area: for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems.

Protected Areas cover in Malaysia (as per 30th June 2016)

Description	Terrestrial (TPAs)		Marine (MPAs)		Total Area
	Area	%	Area	%	
Peninsular Malaysia	1,839,933.5	14.0	254,245.2	1.5	2,094,178.7
Sabah	1,795,542.5	24.4	1,015,127.1	7.0	2,810,669.6
Sarawak	710,773.4	5.7	240,665.0	1.6	951,438.4
Total	4,346,249.4	13.2	1,510.037.3	3.3	5,856,286.7

Source: MWLNR (2019). *A Master List of Protected Areas in Malaysia - A tool for National Biodiversity Conservation Management and Planning*. Putrajaya: Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources (page 30 & 31).

Note: For Sarawak, an additional MPA (was gazetted and published in *Sarawak Gazette* on 17th January 2019) known as Luconia Shoals National Park (1.0 million ha).

Distribution of Protected Areas (in ha) based on IUCN categories (terrestrial & marine)

(as per 30th June 2016)

Category	Peninsular Malaysia	Sabah	Sarawak	Total	%
Ia	80,225.6	1,325,486.3	225,791.4	1,631,503.3	27.2
Ib	179,859.2	182,605.3	0.0	362,464.5	6.1
II	978,154.7	1,188,591.1	714,771.0	2,881,516.8	48.0
III	0.0	5,443.5	0.0	5,443.5	0.1
IV	85,028.1	74,470.9	10,876.0	170,375.0	2.8
V	72,359.0	35,830.4	0.0	108,189.4	1.8
VI	837,097.3	6.2	0.0	837,103.5	14.0
Total	2,232,723.9	2,812,433.7	951,438.4	5,996,596.0	100.00

Source: MWLNR (2019). *A Master List of Protected Areas in Malaysia - A tool for National Biodiversity Conservation Management and Planning*.

Putrajaya: Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources (page 40).

Target 9:

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

Aichi Target #12

Target 10:

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

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Biological annihilation via the ongoing sixth mass extinction signaled by vertebrate population losses and declines

Gerardo Ceballos, Paul R. Ehrlich, and Rodolfo Dirzo

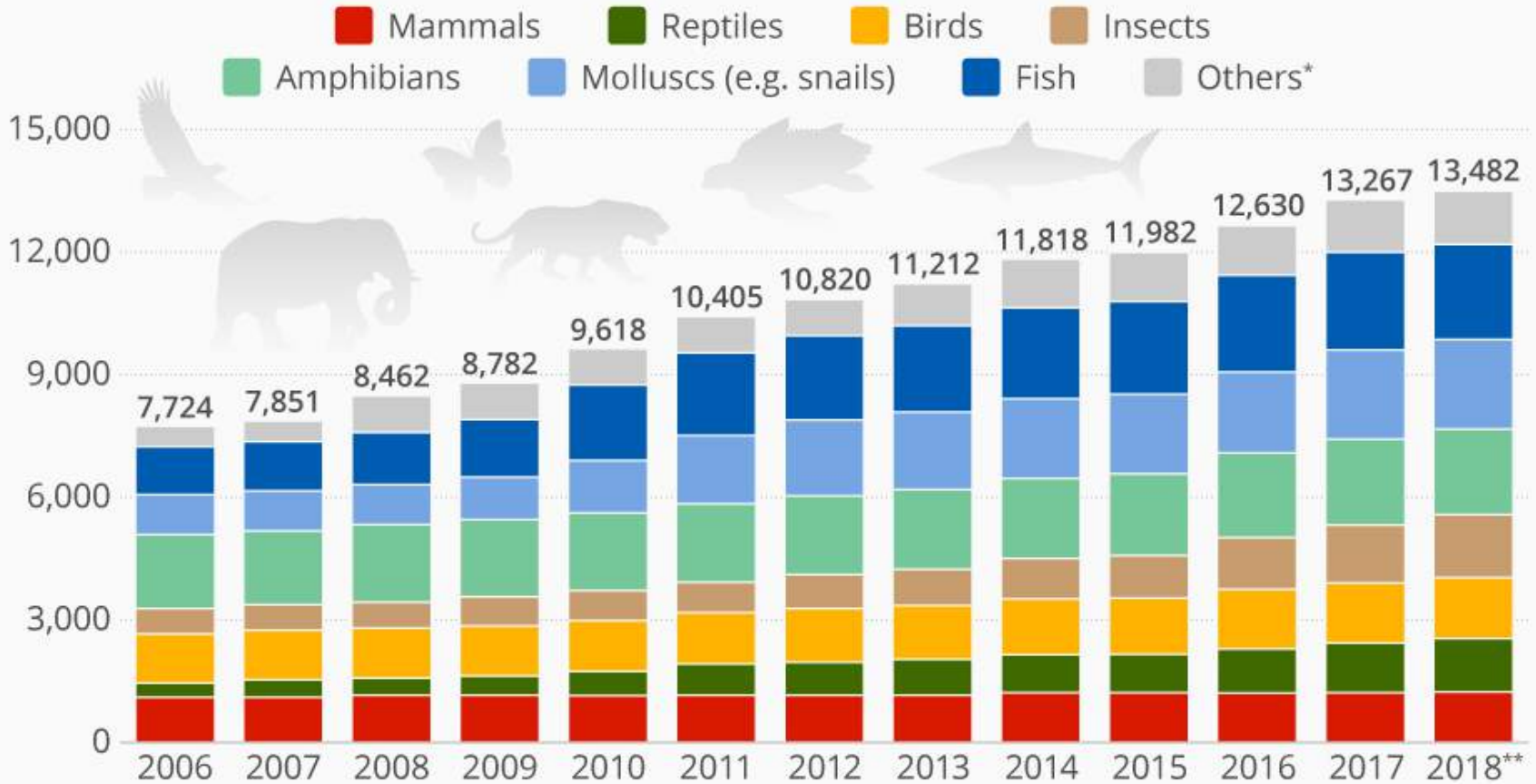
PNAS July 25, 2017 114 (30) E6089-E6096; first published July 10, 2017 <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1704949114>

Contributed by Paul R. Ehrlich, May 23, 2017 (sent for review March 28, 2017; reviewed by Thomas E. Lovejoy and Peter H. Raven)




The Number of Threatened Species is Rising

Number of animal species of the IUCN Red List, by class



* other invertebrate (spineless) animals, such as crustaceans, corals and arachnids (spiders, scorpions)

** Red Lists published in July

Source: IUCN Red List



Download report

Trading Faces: Malaysia

the use of Facebook to Trade Wildlife in Peninsular Malaysia

Publications » Reports » A Rapid Assessment on the use of Facebook to Trade Wildlife in Peninsular Malaysia

Published 3rd March 2016

Français

Facebook Groups: Malaysia's new wildlife trade marketplace

BERITA | MALAYSIA

Demand for exotic animals pushing endangered species to early extinction

Tan Bo Lian, Astro Awani | March 27, 2019 17:42 MYT



KUR is a sur brit In a po Aro in t cen poa

This handout picture released by Malaysia wildlife authorities and taken on January 21, 2012 shows a pygmy elephant calf on Boreo Island, in Malaysia's Sabah state. -AFP Photo/Malaysia Wildlife Authorities

Closer to home, Malaysia has an estimated 300 tigers left in reportedly roaming freely and only 20 Sumatran rhinos remain. According to President of Wildlife Alliance, Suwanna Gauntlett to the thriving exotic pet industry and the continuous demand for importer of exotic animals.

Today, Malaysia is dubbed as one of the biggest exporters of The worrying trend has been giving Gauntlett sleepless nights.

Perhilitan seizes more than 600 wildlife species in two raids

By Fatin Fuzail, Astro Awani | June 9, 2019 @ 9:43pm



Perhilitan director general Datuk Abdul Kader Abu Hashem said of the figure, 305 animals and 30 eggs were seized earlier this month. NSTP/No courtesy of Perhilitan

Malaysia and Southeast Asia at the heart of massive wildlife trade

By Elena Koshy - March 1, 2020 @ 1:01pm

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Clouded leopard cub for sale in a market. Photo courtesy of TRAFFIC.

ROUGHLY one of every five animals that walks the land or plies the skies is traded internationally, according to a 2019 research published in the journal Science.

BERITA | MALAYSIA

Ketika rakyat diseru 'duduk rumah', sekumpulan pemburu haram sasarkan hidupan liar di hutan

Qaisara Umalyah, Astro Awani | Mac 23, 2020 17:59 MYT



Kenderaan pacuan empat roda yang digunakan pemburu haram dalam aktiviti mereka di Hutan Simpan Ulu Segama. - PDRM

Ketua Polis Daerah Lahad Datu Asisten Komisioner Nasri Mansor berkata, pasukan operasi dengan sebuah kenderaan dinaiki beberapa orang dalam keadaan mencurigakan.

"Pasukan operasi mengejar kenderaan tersebut dan menjumpainya di dalam ladang Hutan Ulu Segama.

LAHAD DATU: Ketika rakyat dipatuh pada Perintah Kawala Memutuskan rantaian jangkitan segelintir pihak yang tidak melakukan pelanggaran undang-undang.

Seorang lelaki berusia 32 tahun polis, Tiger Platoon, Team W Jabatan Hutan Sabah (JHS) Hutan Simpan Ulu Segama malam Isnin kerana disyaki haram.

Dua lelaki tempatan pemburu haram ditahan bersama senjata api

Petrus Bernart, Astro Awani | Mei 7, 2020 13:00 MYT



Dua suspek yang ditahan oleh polis bersama barang rampasan termasuk senjata api dan motosikal.

TAWAU: Dua lelaki tempatan yang merupakan pemburu haram ditahan di dua lokasi berasingan dalam tempoh satu jam di sekitar ladang kelapa sawit dekat sini pada malam Rabu.

In general:

1. Natural Resources (flora & fauna):

- a. Timbers - harvesting, certification, replanting;
- b. Deforestation - agriculture/aquaculture (e.g. rubber, oil palm, durian, fisheries, etc.);
- c. Water catchment - protection;
- d. Poaching - bush meat, pests, traditional medicine, etc.; and
- e. Wildlife trade - pets, song birds, etc.

2. Protected areas:

- a. Management plans;
- b. Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT);
- c. Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs); and
- d. IUCN - Red List of Ecosystems & Green List.

In general (*cont...*):

3. Operation:

- a. Manpower on the ground - enforcements, visitor management;
- b. Funding - for maintenance, manpower and technological aids;
- c. Capacity buildings; and
- d. Legislation.

Zoologist: Too early to draw conclusion on wildlife crimes

By **Veena Babulal** - May 10, 2020 @ 12:39pm



Perhilitan: 73pct drop in wildlife crimes during MCO

By **Veena Babulal** - May 10, 2020 @ 12:30pm



There is a 74.6 per cent drop in complaints related to human-wildlife conflicts since the Movement Control Order was implemented. FILE PIC



crime can be sustained beyond the Movement Control Order (MCO) period. (Image /)

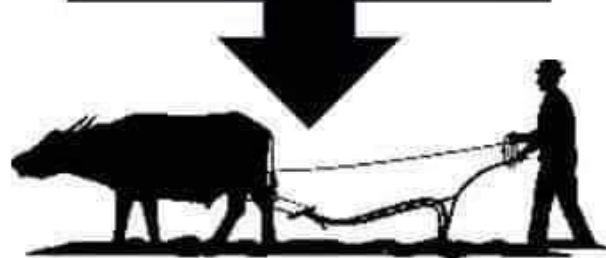
2020: Covid-19 pandemic

Year of the RAT



- Always Hiding
- Only come out to get FOOD
- Store the food in our homes to eat later
- Run away when people come close to us

Year of the OX



Everyone is going to
Work like a Cow...

Year of
the Tiger



2022

We will Jump
back Fierce &
Strong like a
Tiger

THANK YOU

Sabah Environmental Trust

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