

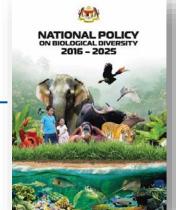
PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- The Post -2020 Global Biodiversity Framework Malaysia's Position
- Malaysia's Initiatives on Biodiversity Conservation
- Sites of International Importance for Biodiversity
- Forests Conservation Sarawak Land Use Policy
- Laws & Regulation

THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK: Malaysia Position

Year 2021 - 2030

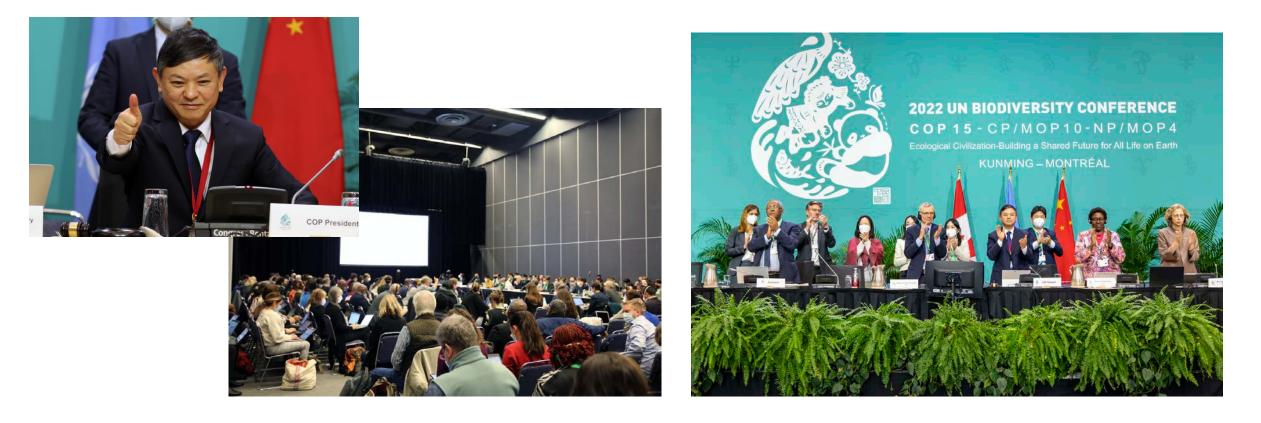
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



Year 2010 – 2020: Aichi Biodiversity Targets



- that this document must be ambitious but implementable for developed and developing countries alike.
- Given the failure of the Aichi Targets as reported in the 5th Global Biodiversity Outlook, the new targets and indicators set out by the Post-2020 GBF) need to be realistic, taking into account not only national but sub-national and local circumstances.
 - call for guidance documents, technical assistance
 and adequate financial resources from the
 Secretariat and developed countries to allow a
 full and effective implementation in developing
 countries.
- Malaysia's view on the Post-2020 GBF: must be inclusive to all elements of biodiversity by including key issues such as digital sequence information (DSI), pollination and urban biodiversity.



THE 15TH CONFERENCE OF PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY



Agenda 9 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Under this agenda, 4 decisions were adopted:

- 1. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF)
- 2. Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- **3**. Communication Strategy
- 4. Gender Plan of Action

Further action from Malaysia

- **1.** Revise the National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016-2025 in line with the KMGBF
- **2.** Be involved in the AHTEG for Indicators
- **3.** Note the deadlines for reporting of 7NR and 8NR
- **4.** Defend Malaysia's position on gender

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Kunming-Montreal Global Goals for 2050

• The framework has **four long-term goals** for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

••• Kunming-Montreal 2030 Global Targets

- The framework has **23 action-oriented global targets** for urgent action over the decade to 2030.
- The actions set out in each target need to be initiated immediately and completed by 2030.
- •• Together, the results will enable achievement towards the outcome-oriented goals for 2050.
- Actions to reach these targets should be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national circumstances, priorities and socioeconomic conditions.

Agenda 20 Marine and Coastal Biodiversity

Under this agenda, the COP among others adopts the following:

- extends the term of the Informal Advisory Group on Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs and convene expert workshops to review the technical aspects; and
- develop draft ToR for a "relevant expert advisory body" in the context of modalities for modifying the descriptions of EBSAs

Further action from Malaysia

- **1.** Nominate relevant experts to attend workshops including review the technical aspects of EBSAs; and
- 2. Provide input to strategic review and analysis of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity in the context of supporting of the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

MALAYSIA'S INITIATIVES ON BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

- Enforcement on the Amendments of the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 [Act 716]
- Biodiversity Protection and Patrolling Programme - BP3)
- The operationalisation of the National Tiger Conservation Centre (NTCC)
- 100 Million Trees Greening Malaysia
- Wildlife Crime Bureau (WCB)
- The establishment of the Malaysian Platform for Biodiversity and Business (MPBB)
- Ecological Fiscal Transfer for Biodiversity Conservation (EFT)





NO.	PROGRAMME	ACHIEVEMENTS IN YEAR 2022
1.	Enforcement on the Amendments of the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 [Act 716]	 The Amended Act 716 was gazetted on 10 January 2022 Enforcement: 1 February 2023
2.	Biodiversity Protection and Patrolling Programme - BP3)	<u>Wildlife rangers appointed</u> : ATM Veteran– 258 PDRM(RMP) Veteran – 15 Indigenous People– 478 Local Community– 150
3.	The operationalisation of the National Tiger Conservation Centre (NTCC)	NTCC which is now known as Malayan Tiger Conservation Center (MTCC) has started operations in February 2022.
4.	100 Million Trees Greening Malaysia	Current progress (December 2022): 48,041,016 trees
5.	Wildlife Crime Bureau (WCB)	50 personnel appointed under PDRM(RMP)

NO.	PROGRAMME	ACHIEVEMENTS IN YEAR 2022
6.	The establishment of the Malaysian Platform for Biodiversity and Business (MPBB)	 MPBB is a platform for discussion, sharing and collaboration between business and private sector stakeholders to increase the participation of the business and private sector towards achieving CBD objectives, especially in implementing biodiversity mainstreaming initiatives. To date, at least 10 companies from the agriculture, oil and gas and shipping industries support the role of businesses in the global biodiversity initiatives.
7.	Ecological Fiscal Transfer for Biodiversity Conservation (EFT)	 It is an incentive for the State Governments to implement biodiversity conservation projects. Budget approved disbursements: RM 70 million (RM100 million in 2023)
8.	Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystem in Malaysia (SMPEM)	 On-going Objectives 1. To formulate Integrated Management Plan at Maludam Peninsula, Sarawak 2.To develop eco-tourism 3. To strengthened knowledge capacity to local community and relevant agencies on peatland management

MALAYSIA GREENING PROGRAM: PLANTING 100 mil Trees







OBJEKTIF KEMPEN

Meningkatkan kesedaran mengenai pentingnya mengekalkan kawasan hijau

Memupuk semangat cintakan alam semula jadi

Merakyatkan komitmen dan semangat pengekalan kawasan litupan hijau sebagai satu agenda nasional

Pelancaran serentak di seluruh negara pada 5 Januari 2021 **Current progress (Dec. 2022): 48,041,016 trees**

PEMANTAUAN PELAKSANAAN KEMPEN

Aplikasi Mudah Alih Penghijauan Malaysia

Laman Web www.100jutapokok.gov.my



KEMENTERIAN SUMBER ASLI, ALAM SEKITAR DAN PERUBAHAN IKLIM

Sites of International Importance for Biodiversity

3 MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE (MAB)

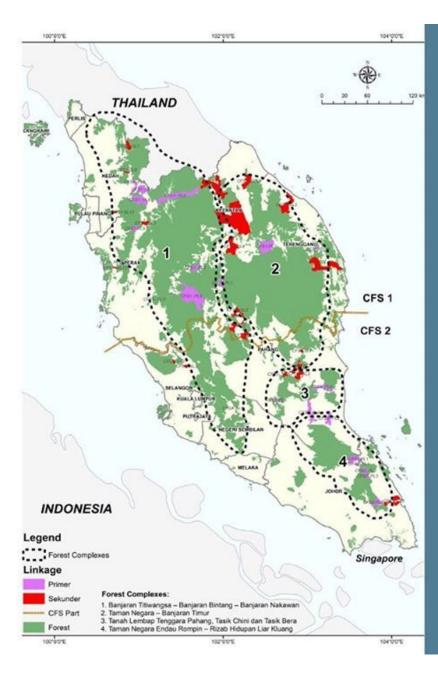


7 RAMSAR SITES

TASIK BERA, PAHANG (38,446 ha) TANJUNG PIAI, JOHOR (526 ha) PULAU KUKUP, JOHOR) (647 ha) SUNGAI PULAI, JOHOR (9,126 ha)



KUCHING WETLAND NATIONAL PARK (6,610 ha) LOWER KINABATANGAN (78,803 ha) KINABALU WETLANDS (24.2 ha)





4 MAJOR FOREST COMPLEXES

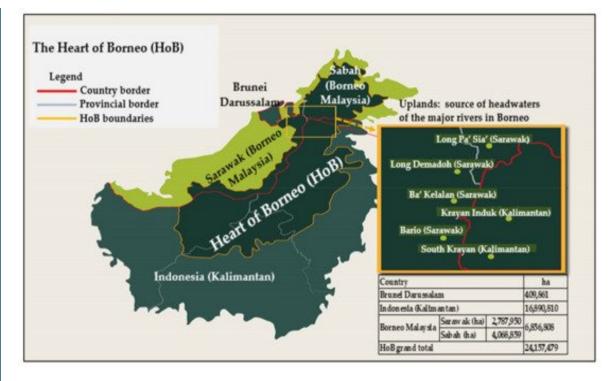
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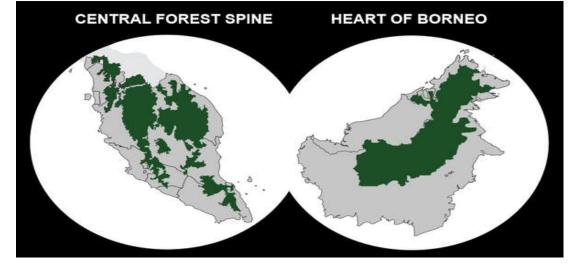
i) Banjaran Titiwangsa-Banjaran Bintang-Nakawan,

ii) Taman Negara-Banjaran Timur,

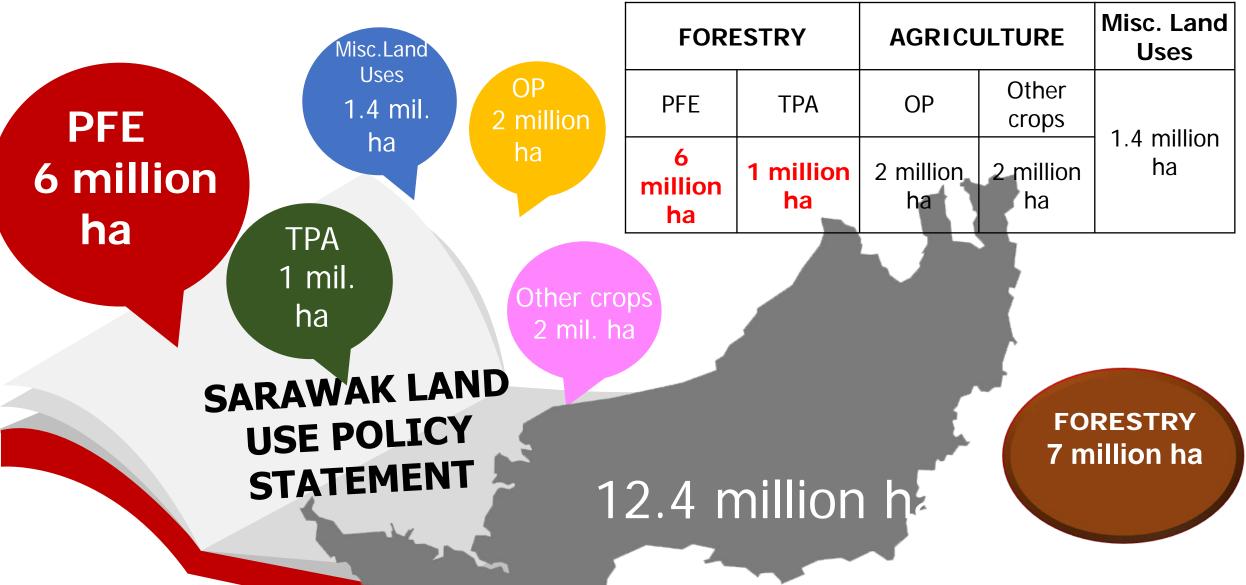
iii) South East Pahang, Chini and Bera Wetlands, and

iv) Endau Rompin Park- Kluang Wildlife Reserves.

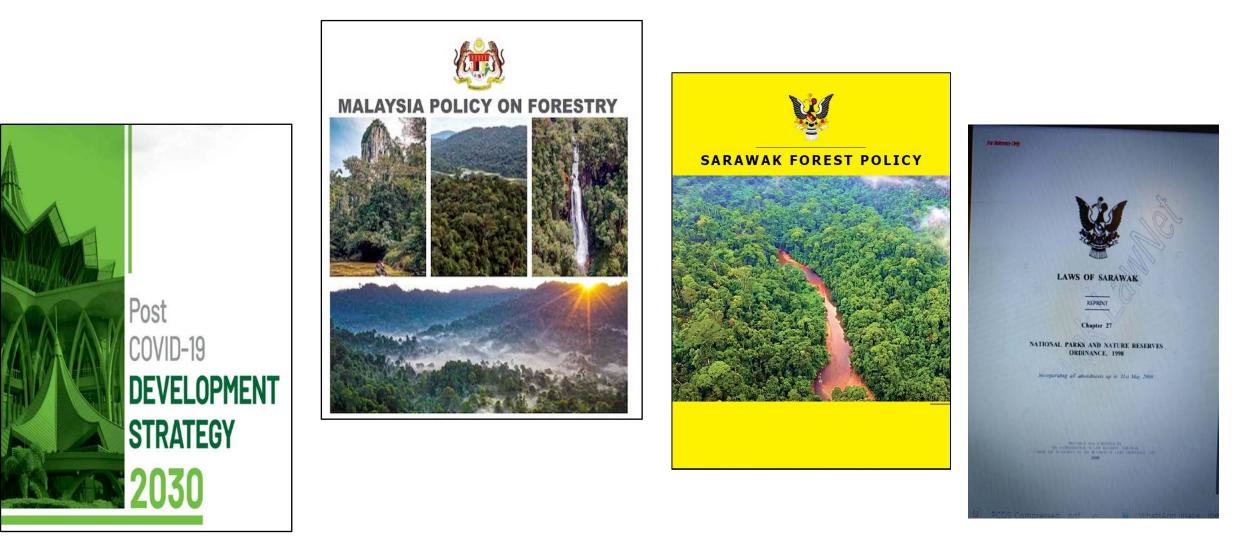




Forests Conservation - Sarawak Land Use Policy



Laws & Regulations : Acts, Enactments, Ordinance,



Strategic Thrusts No 7: Environmental Sustainability "Balancing economic growth with environmental sustainability"

Issues

- The use of biodiversity monitoring/observation/evaluation mechanism for economic growth & biodiversity conservation
- Exploring new revenue (eg., carbon trading /green economy or other resources)
- Effective partnership in project implementation & knowledge transfer
- Prioritize research & Sustainable funding

