



### CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS

- Increase public awareness on biodiversity conservation.
- Share and disseminate information on Sabah's biodiversity.
- Play a key role in implementing conservation programmes.



### INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Use traditional ecological knowledge in managing biodiversity together with other stakeholders.



## WHAT YOU CAN DO

### INSTITUTIONS OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

- Develop better understanding and knowledge on Sabah's biodiversity.
- Share and communicate research outputs to all stakeholders.



### THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Incorporate biodiversity considerations within all operations and when business decisions are made.



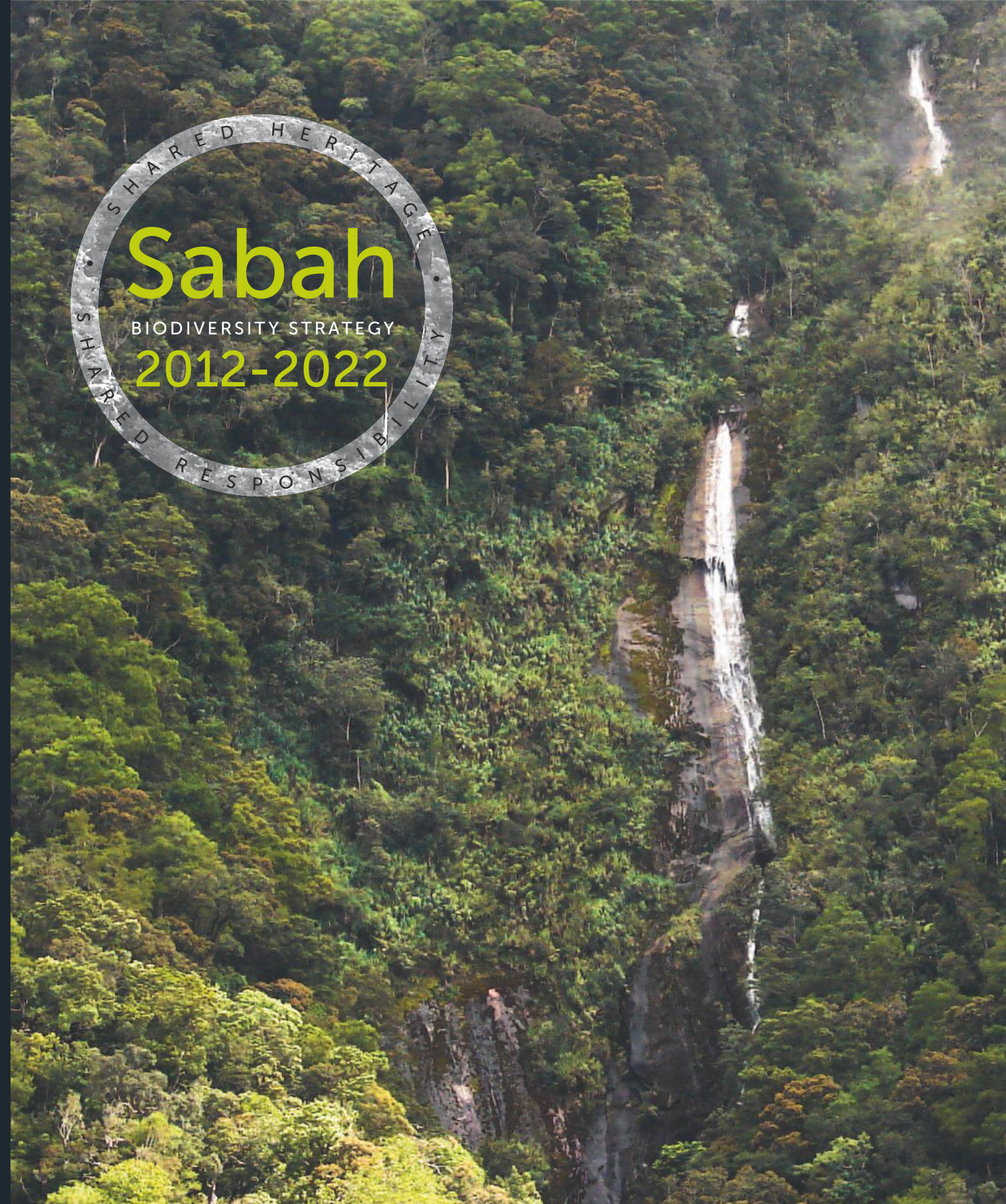
### OUR SOCIETY

- Live in a sustainable manner. Reduce our ecological footprint.
- Support and contribute towards conservation work in Sabah.



### GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

- Mainstream biodiversity considerations into all policies.
- Apply a multi-pronged approach to conservation. Encourage the participation of all stakeholders.
- Support conservation work through funding and capacity building.



This strategy was developed under the Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation Programme Phase II, a joint programme of the Sabah State Government, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, and Japan International Cooperation Agency.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

· Natural Resources Office TEL 088-423 111 FAX 088-423 363  
· Sabah Biodiversity Centre TEL 088-423 111 FAX 088-430 573



THE SABAH BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY 2012-2022 IS OUR ROADMAP TO PROTECT BIODIVERSITY IN SABAH. IT IS GUIDED BY MALAYSIA'S NATIONAL POLICY ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND SABAH'S DEVELOPMENT ASPIRATIONS. THE STRATEGY REINFORCES OUR COMMITMENT TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND THE UN DECADE ON BIODIVERSITY AND PROMOTES THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY AND THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS – AIMING TO SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCING BIODIVERSITY LOSS.





## BIODIVERSITY IN SABAH

Sabah is renowned for its remarkable biodiversity and iconic wildlife. The state is home to 224 species of mammals, 352 bird species, 112 species of amphibians and 215 species of reptiles. Located within the Coral Triangle Region, Sabah's coastal waters support over 75% of the coral reefs in Malaysia, 756 species of reef fish and 90 species of coral shrimps. Marine mammals such as dugongs, dolphins and marine turtles are also found in Sabah's waters.

Sabah's rainforest are extremely diverse, with many pockets of

different floristic assemblages including kerangas, ultramafic, dipterocarp, montane and cloud forests. Wetlands such as mangroves, peat swamp forests, oxbow lakes, mudflats and other marshes that harbor a plethora of animals and plants occur all over Sabah. Over 15% of Sabah land area is now totally protected with well-known protected areas such as Kinabalu Park, Crocker Range Park, Tabin Wildlife Reserve and Danum Valley Conservation Area and the Maliau Basin.



## CHALLENGES

As our population grows and economic activities increase, there is mounting pressure on our biodiversity. Forested areas have been cleared to make way for the needs of our society – agriculture, industries and cities. Much of our forests are fragmented and wild animals are now vulnerable to capture. In the coastal areas, fisheries is showing signs of collapse due to overfishing, pollution and the prevalence of poor fishing practices. Climate change and other events such as droughts and forest fires are

expected to become more prevalent in the future.

We do not understand our biodiversity well enough to manage these challenges. Although research and monitoring has been undertaken over the years, our knowledge is still limited and we need to learn more. We have a shortage of people and resources to effectively manage and protect our biodiversity. Funding for biodiversity conservation is scarce.

THE SABAH BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY 2012–2022 EMPHASIZES THAT SAFEGUARDING BIODIVERSITY IS A SHARED CONCERN TO ALL THE PEOPLE OF SABAH.

IT IS A FRAMEWORK FOR ACHIEVING CONSERVATION PRIORITIES WITH GREATER PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND COLLABORATION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES, CIVIL SOCIETY, AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR.



### STRATEGY

1

#### ENGAGING THE PEOPLE

Engaging the people of Sabah is important if we are to effectively conserve the State's biodiversity. The public, businesses, indigenous communities, civil society and all levels of government have the power to prevent biodiversity loss and nurture balanced development. Strategy 1 focuses on harnessing the collective reach and commitment of all stakeholders, and building partnerships.



### STRATEGY

2

#### REDUCING PRESSURES ON BIODIVERSITY

We need to reduce the pressures exerted by economic activities on biodiversity. Strategy 2 focuses on integrating biodiversity fully into the economic sphere, ensure mainstreaming in the long term and encouraging stakeholders to better plan their activities and adopt good management practices.



### STRATEGY

3

#### BUILDING ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE

Boosting ecosystem resilience is important not just for plants and animals, but also crucial for maintaining the quality of life and security of the people of Sabah. Strategy 3 focuses on ensuring our protected areas are well-managed, biodiversity outside protected area are looked after and our wildlife and plant species are duly protected.



### STRATEGY

4

#### IMPROVING OUR UNDERSTANDING

Strategy 4 focuses on improving our understanding so that we can better plan and manage our biodiversity. We need to increase research on various facets of biodiversity and pay special attention to conserving traditional ecological knowledge.



### STRATEGY

5

#### STRENGTHENING OUR CAPACITY

We need to strengthen the capacity of all stakeholders to manage biodiversity. Strategy 5 aims to stimulate the active participation of stakeholders, while giving partners and local areas the freedom to choose how they might contribute and to focus on where their strengths lie according to local circumstances.

