

# Spatial planning to mainstream biodiversity





- Federal System
- Land, Forest, Water is State's Jurisdiction
- Population : 30million
- Per-capita income: USD10,898









#### Introduction of Rubber and Oil Palm

- Independence 1957
- Affirmative actions for unity and eradication of poverty





#### Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA), 1956

By the end of 1990 FELDA had developed 871,584ha of forest in Malaysia with oil palm, rubber, sugar cane and cocoa and another 51,154ha for settlements and new townships





#### Malaysia 1957

- Poverty level: 52%
- Forest Cover Peninsular Malaysia: 75%

#### Malaysia 2014

- Poverty level:0.6%
- Forest Cover Peninsular Malaysia: 44%



Elaeidobius kamerunicus

#### The bug that helped Malaysia save \$10 billion

Nizam Bakeri, Astro Awani | 🕮 February 23, 2016 09:14 MYT



AT a glance, this is just any ordinary bug.

This African palm oil weevil or its scientific name Elaeidobius kamerunicus played a part in helping Malaysia to save a staggering \$10 billion!

8+ 🕥

 $\boxtimes$ 

Speaking at the UN biodiversity meeting at the Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre Monday, Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak said when the oil palm



#### Peninsular Malaysia

Land Use	Area (ha.)	%
Built-up areas	759,900	5.8
Agriculture	6,268,300	47.5
Forests	5,902,000	44.8
Water Bodies	251,500	1.9
Total Land Area	13,181,700	100

Source : GIS data, National Physical Plan-2, 2010



٠	State Cepital
_	Major River

#### Issues

and use change over the years
Fragmentation of forest
Habitat loss and degrad

Threats to biodiversity

Human wildlife conflict

Traditional and cultural landscapes

Poaching (illegal wildlife trade)

Figure 3.2 : Fragmentation of Natural Forest Cover in Peninsular Malaysia (1954-2000)





# **The Balance**

- As our economy grew we needed to balance: moved on to manufacturing and service sector
- Less pressure on land (pledge -50% forest cover)
- Diversified our economy and as of 2015, we rank 14<sup>th</sup> in economic competiveness

#### GDP by sector (2014)

SECTOR	%
Agriculture	7.1%
Industry	36.8%
Services	56.2%

# Current forest cover : 54.5% Terrestrial Protected Areas: 12.1%



# **Spatial Planning**

# National Development Planning Framework













Pelan Induk Rangkaian Ekologi Master Plan For Ecological Linkages











## National Development Meeting Global Actions



#### Goal

#### THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EFFICIENT, EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL SPATIAL FRAMEWORK TO GUIDE THE OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY TOWARDS ACHIEVING A DEVELOPED AND HIGH-INCOME NATION STATUS BY 2020



# Objectives

- Spatial planning framework supported by key strategic infrastructure for economic efficiency and global competitiveness.
- 2. To optimise utilisation of land and natural resources for sustainable development and biodiversity conservation.
- 3. Balanced regional development for national economic integration and social unity.
- 4. To enhance spatial and environmental quality for a high quality of life .
- 5. To facilitate efficient integrated inter-state connectivity in line with the 1Malaysia concept.

# The Central Forest Spine (CFS)

## CFS

Aims to increase the integrity and connectivity between the four major forest complexes of the CFS





20 Primary Linkage



#### **17 Secondary Linkage**

# The Linkages (PL)

- Primary Linkages (PLs) are to connect two forest "islands" where it is deemed to be "crucial to reestablish forest connectivity.
- to allow the movement of wildlife, genetic resources and ecological functions.
- These areas are located between the most important blocks of forest;
- Most PLs are deemed to require major interventions such as land acquisition and the construction of viaducts along highways.

# The Linkages (SL)

- Secondary Linkages (SLs) are described as complementary to PLs
- to be established where the land is more degraded but where it is still important to maintain a degree of connectivity.
- Secondary linkages are recommended to take the form of stepping stones, i.e. patches of suitable habitat, and are usually designed to follow riparian corridors and to allow the movement of smaller mammals, birds and insects; however, large mammals may still take advantage of these linkages.



# **Institutional Arrangements**

#### National Biodiversity Council

Chaired: Hon DPM

#### **National Physical Planning Council**

Chaired: Rt Hon PM

# Cabinet approved for NRE to lead in 2011

 Institutional arrangements at State and federal in place CFS Unit

**Forestry Dept** 

CFS National Steering Committee Chaired by Sec-Gen, Min. NRE

**CFS National Technical Committee** Chaired by DG, Forestry Dept

#### **CFS State Technical Committee** Chaired by Director, State Econ. Planning Unit

## **Smart Green Infra**

#### CFS1-PL8 : Baling – Gerik highway (Northern PM)



#### Gazzement of new forest reserve between 2 forest blocks (CFS1-PL2)

Amanjaya Forest Reserve





#### GoM-UNDP-GEF co-funded project Improving Connectivity in the CFC

#### **Objective:**

Sustainable land and forest management in the Central Forest Spine (CFS) Landscape secures the critical wildlife habitats, conserves biodiversity and maintains continuous flow of multiple ecosystem services.









# Challenges

Priority issues Identified though a multi-stakeholder participation

- Leadership
- Funding
- Legal issues/Jurisdiction
- Prioritisation of policies & coordination
- Enforcement
- Capacity
- Buy in
- Awareness



# Way Forward

- Prioritisation of Issues (implementation)
- Mainstream Biodiversity

   Policy, Science, Knowledge
- Resource Mobilisation
   UNDP BIOFIN
- New and innovative financing
- Harness Bioeconomy Potential
- Awareness, Change in Attitude and Practice





**Bioeconomy Transformation Programme Outcome** 





# Thank You

Malaysia's Biodiversity Clearing House www.chm.frim.gov.my

> K. Nagulendran Nagu\_MyBioD@yahoo.com