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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Brunei Darussalam is blessed with its highly intact forest cover, with most of it still untouched and pristine. The country's rich biodiversity is reflected in its unique, rare species, many of which are found only in Brunei Darussalam. While global biodiversity loss has become increasingly alarming, Brunei Darussalam has thus far remained relatively unscathed. However, we must not be complacent. It is essential to prepare for future challenges and actively support global efforts to halt biodiversity loss, with the aim of achieving zero biodiversity loss.

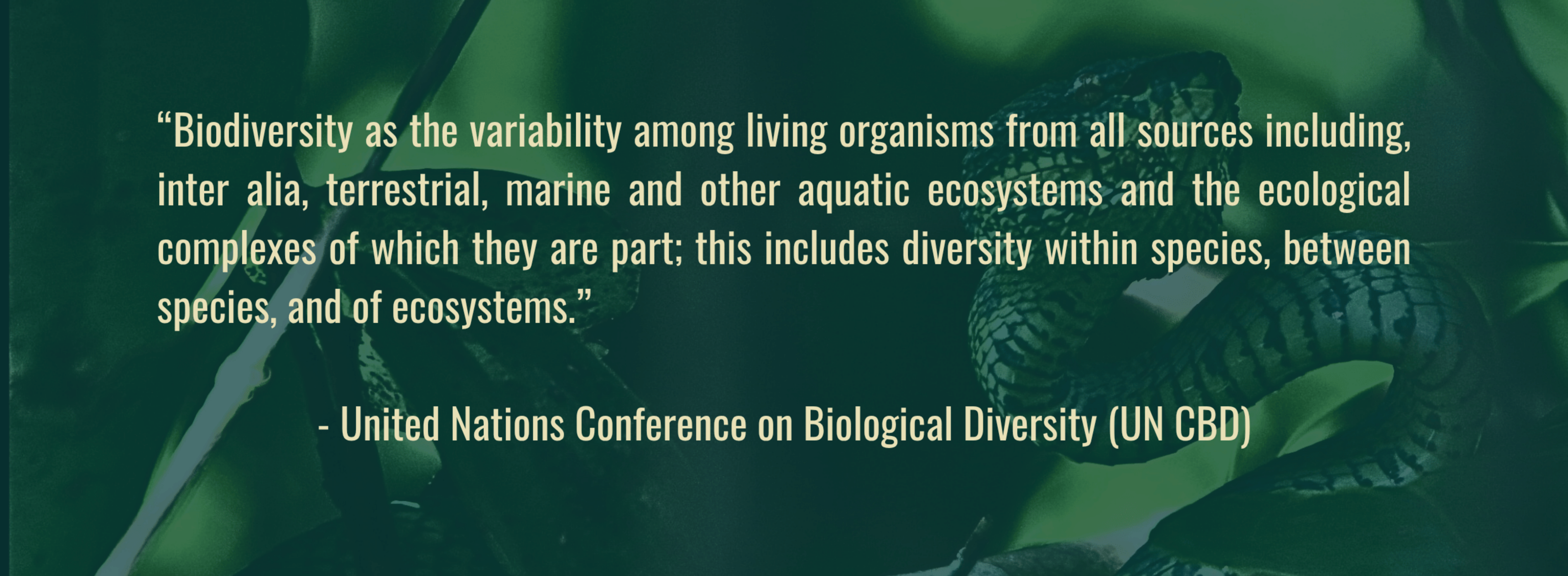
In response to these global concerns, the National Biodiversity Policy and Strategic Plan of Action 2024–2030 (NBPSPA) has been strategically updated through a collective approach, guided by the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), while aligning with Brunei Vision 2035, adhering to Islamic principles, and other relevant frameworks.

The NBPSPA recognises Brunei Darussalam's abundant terrestrial and marine biodiversity, which contributes significantly to environmental resilience and human well-being. Brunei Darussalam's forests, covering 72.1% of the country's land area, are home to remarkable floral and faunal species, including many that are endemic. Additionally, the nation's marine ecosystems, with coral reefs and diverse marine life, further enhance its environmental richness. Conserving this biodiversity is essential for maintaining the ecosystem services that underpin the country's social, economic, and environmental health.

The NBPSPA sets out four goals: 1) Sustainable Management – Conservation and Protection of Biodiversity, 2) Sustainable Utilisation of Biodiversity and its Components, 3) Capacity Awareness and Inclusiveness, and 4) Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits. These goals are supported by 18 targets and 50 actions aimed at addressing both current and emerging biodiversity challenges. They encompass a holistic approach to sustainable biodiversity management, promoting responsible use of natural resources, enhancing public awareness through education and engagement, and ensuring that benefits derived from biodiversity are shared equitably among communities and stakeholders, among others.

To achieve these objectives, a coordinated "Whole-of-Nation" approach is essential, with government agencies, the private sector, non-government organisations, and communities all playing key roles. The implementation of the NBPSPA will be overseen by a National Steering Committee and a Technical Committee, ensuring regular monitoring and evaluation. This collaborative framework will align Brunei Darussalam's efforts with international biodiversity standards, enabling the nation to make meaningful progress toward conservation goals. The NBPSPA will remain a dynamic document, subject to updates as necessary to address evolving biodiversity challenges.





“Biodiversity as the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.”

- United Nations Conference on Biological Diversity (UN CBD)

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Brunei Darussalam is home to a remarkably rich and diverse ecosystem, renowned for its extensive forest cover, which ranks among the highest globally. The country's natural vegetation is dominated by tropical evergreen rainforests, with the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020 estimating that approximately 72.1% of Brunei Darussalam is forested, primarily consisting of old-growth forests.

The country's forests can be categorised into seven distinct types: mangrove forests, beach forests, freshwater swamp forests, peat swamp forests, kerangas (heath) forests, mixed-dipterocarp forests, and montane forests. Each of these forest landscapes is unique, characterised by its specific floral composition, forest structure, soil properties, and micro-environmental conditions. These varied ecosystems contribute significantly to the country's rich biodiversity and environmental resilience.

Despite its relatively small land area, Brunei Darussalam harbours remarkable floral richness. At present, the country has documented a total of 204 families of angiosperms and gymnosperms, representing 1,088 genera and 5,221 species. A total of 71 species identified are known to be endemic to the country. The country's faunal diversity is equally impressive, with 186 species of mammals, 534 species of birds, 89 species of amphibians, 132 species of reptiles and 260 species of arachnids. This diverse array of flora and fauna underscores Brunei Darussalam's ecological significance and its vital role in preserving regional biodiversity.

Brunei Darussalam boasts a rich and vibrant marine biodiversity, supported by its diverse marine ecosystems. The country's coastal waters are dotted with shallow shoals and patch reefs, which serve as crucial habitats for a wide array of marine flora and fauna.



These ecosystems are home to over 500 species of marine fish and invertebrates, including a remarkable variety of reef-dwelling organisms such as mollusks, crustaceans, and echinoderms. The coral reefs are particularly diverse, with more than 410 coral species thriving in the region. Scattered across the waters are 36 distinct coral patches, forming a network of vital marine habitats that contribute to Brunei Darussalam's rich ecological heritage.

All in all, the thriving terrestrial and marine biodiversity of Brunei Darussalam greatly-

enhances the nation's environmental richness and underscores the critical importance of its ecosystems. These natural ecosystems offer a wide range of essential services - provisioning, regulating, supporting, and cultural - that sustain our daily lives and the overall health and well-being of the people. To ensure a sustainable future, it is vital that we protect and preserve these natural resources. The conservation of Brunei Darussalam's biodiversity is a shared responsibility, one that we must embrace to safeguard the well-being of future generations.

TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE BIODIVERSITY

To move towards a future where we live in harmony with biodiversity, we must recognise the urgency of addressing the alarming global biodiversity issues. The rate of biodiversity loss worldwide is critical, and it is essential that we act to halt and reverse these trends. Each of us has a role to play in supporting this effort.

The National Biodiversity Policy and Strategic Plan of Action 2024 - 2030 (NBPSPA) is crucial for tackling both current and emerging biodiversity challenges. It is developed in line with the concept of Malay Islamic Monarchy, positioning the country as a progressive Islamic nation. The NBPSPA is guided by the principles of Maqasid al-Shariah, serving as a catalyst to ensure sustained prosperity and well-being, aligned with the Brunei Vision 2035. Furthermore, the NBPSPA underscores Brunei Darussalam's commitment to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, particularly in supporting the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). In addition, it aligns with global climate action by contributing to initiatives under the Paris Agreement, particularly in reducing carbon emissions and promoting a low-carbon future. Furthermore, it is in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supporting broader sustainability goals. The NBPSPA will provide strategic guidance to address national biodiversity concerns while also contributing to global biodiversity efforts in conservation and sustainable development.



MAQASID OF THE SHARI'AH

The Brunei Darussalam National Biodiversity Policy and Strategic Plan of Actions are driven by the five (5) objectives of the Shari'ah:

1

PRESERVATION AND PROMOTION OF FAITH

This policy guides us to fulfill our responsibility to protect our biodiversity through their sustainable management. It ties the preservation of faith to nurturing values like compassion, equity, and justice within the community, ensuring the well-being of both the environment and society.

2

PRESERVATION AND PROMOTION OF LIFE

This policy focuses on improving biodiversity management. Preserving life means protecting the environment, health, and safety, while promoting life involves actions that benefit society and prevent harm through effective biodiversity practices.

3

PRESERVATION AND PROMOTION OF INTELLECT

This policy seeks to promote technological innovation and research in biodiversity management. It preserves intellect by strengthening and expanding research and knowledge centres focused on biodiversity, driving sustainable practices and solutions for the nation's future.

4

PRESERVATION AND PROMOTION OF PROGENY

The policy seeks to safeguard the nation's resources for future generations through effective biodiversity management, reflecting the preservation of progeny. By ensuring the sustainability of these resources, it promotes responsible stewardship and instills values that support the growth of resilient, prosperous communities. The focus is on sustainable practices that secure a thriving future for both the environment and the nation.

5

PRESERVATION AND PROMOTION OF WEALTH

This policy provides Brunei Darussalam with a strategic opportunity to enhance its economy through sustainable biodiversity management. By embracing economic diversification, the country can achieve long-term financial sustainability. This approach not only safeguards wealth but also promotes sustainable practices that enrich the value of the nation's natural resources, ensuring a thriving and prosperous future for generations to come.



CHAPTER 2

POLICY STATEMENT

The Government of Brunei Darussalam is committed to protect, conserve and sustainably manage its biodiversity for social, economic and environmental importance, integrating a whole-of-nation approach as a collective national strategy in line with the national and global goals.

POLICY OBJECTIVES

The National Biodiversity Policy and Strategic Plan of Action 2024 – 2030 (NBPSPA) has been developed to provide the appropriate directives and strategies for Brunei Darussalam's sustainable management of its biodiversity. The Policy supports the principles, goals and actions to address the drivers for biodiversity loss through effective conservation and management strategies in line with the principle of sustainability. The policy also reflects Brunei Darussalam's commitment and unwavering support for sustaining the global biodiversity.



GOALS, TARGETS AND ACTIONS

The National Biodiversity Policy and Strategic Plan of Action 2024 – 2030 outlines four (4) key goals, eighteen (18) specific targets and fifty (50) crucial actions, closely aligned with the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and targets guided by the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). Each goal is supported by corresponding targets, and each target is accompanied by a detailed set of actions. The timeline for achieving these targets extends to 2030, inline with the KMGBF's deadline.

While the timeframe is ambitious, it is essential for halting biodiversity loss and ensuring meaningful progress towards conservation and sustainability.

KEY GOALS

**SUSTAINABLE
MANAGEMENT -
CONSERVATION AND
PROTECTION OF
BIODIVERSITY**

**SUSTAINABLE
UTILISATION OF
BIODIVERSITY AND
ITS COMPONENTS**

**CAPACITY,
AWARENESS AND
INCLUSIVENESS**

**FAIR AND
EQUITABLE
SHARING OF
BENEFITS**



GOAL 1: SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT - CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY

Focuses on sustainable biodiversity management, aiming to balance conservation with development by protecting ecosystems while enhancing social well-being. A key priority is safeguarding areas of high biodiversity value, preventing harmful activities in critical habitats. Conservation must also be embedded in decision-making across all sectors, ensuring it informs policies and practices. Moreover, degraded areas should be restored through targeted actions to revive ecosystem health.

The sustainable use of natural resources for socio-economic development is essential, aligning with the long-term vision of preserving biodiversity for future generations. To achieve Goal 1, 11 targets and 29 actions have been outlined, providing a clear framework for action.

TARGET 1

ENHANCED AND EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF BIODIVERSITY AND PROTECTED AREAS (PA).

All areas will be effectively managed to reduce loss of areas of high biodiversity importance.

1.1

ACTION 1.1

Areas with significant biodiversity and ecological value and importance will be identified, categorised, and mapped using the latest spatial planning tools.

INDICATOR

Comprehensive and detailed spatial information on protected areas and regions of high biodiversity importance has greatly enhanced biodiversity management and conservation efforts.

1.2

ACTION 1.2

Protected Areas management strategies will be strengthened through a comprehensive review, analysis, and necessary updates of existing policies, regulations and institutional frameworks.

INDICATOR

The enhancement of policies, regulations and institutional frameworks has elevated the prioritisation of biodiversity management, conservation and the designation of protected areas.

1.3

ACTION 1.3

Monitoring and assessment plan of national biodiversity status will be developed.

INDICATOR

Regular monitoring and assessment of national biodiversity status have resulted in focused conservation initiatives and adaptive management strategies.



TARGET 2

MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity will be mainstreamed at all sectors

2.1

ACTION 2.1

Engage all public and private sectors including media, businesses, youth and local communities in conservation activities and biodiversity management.

INDICATOR

Increase awareness and sense of stewardship about the importance of biodiversity across all sectors has led to significant positive outcome for biodiversity conservation initiatives.

2.2

ACTION 2.2

Integrate biodiversity into sectoral policies by developing policies and guidelines that promote sustainable biodiversity management and conservation.

INDICATOR

Biodiversity is incorporated in decision-making process and development planning.

TARGET 3

ENHANCE BIOSECURITY



Biosafety measures will be operational in order to sustainably manage biotechnology and its associated risks.

3.1

ACTION 3.1

Enhance awareness and technical capacity on the importance of biosafety to all relevant stakeholders

INDICATOR

Increase awareness of biosafety's importance and improved technical capacities among key players have facilitated easier compliance.



3.2 **ACTION 3.2** Establish national biosafety institutional framework, policies and guidelines.

INDICATOR

The implementation of biosafety measures mitigates the risks that biotechnology poses to biodiversity and the environment.



TARGET 4

POLLUTION MEASURE
AND CONTROL

Pollution measures and controls will be strengthened to protect the biodiversity across all ecosystems.

4.1 **ACTION 4.1** Strengthen the implementation of environmental policies and legislation.

INDICATOR

The nation's way of life strongly supports environmental sustainability in all aspects.

4.2 **ACTION 4.2** Strengthen pollution monitoring and regulation from industrial activities and other sectors.

INDICATOR

The impact of industrial and developmental activities remains within safe ecological limits, significantly reducing pollution and waste production.



TARGET 5

PROTECTION OF KEY AND THREATENED SPECIES

All key and threatened species are protected to maintain biodiversity, ecological balance, and ecosystem functionality.

5.1

ACTION 5.1

To conduct national assessments, evaluations, and monitoring of the country's biodiversity, aimed at developing comprehensive national lists of key and threatened species.

INDICATOR

Prioritised and specific conservation and management actions on key and threatened species have led to positive conservation outcomes.

5.2

ACTION 5.2

Expand and enhance in-situ and ex-situ sites - Implement targeted conservation programmes for priority species, including habitat protection, breeding programmes, and community involvement in species recovery efforts.

INDICATOR

In-situ and ex-situ conservation programmes contribute significantly to biodiversity conservation, protection and restoration.

TARGET 6

RESTORATION OF DEGRADED AREAS (BLUE AND GREEN)



30% of degraded areas both terrestrial (green) and aquatic ecosystems (blue) functionalities and biodiversity are restored to ensure resilience and sustainability.

6.1

ACTION 6.1

Identify degraded areas and categorise them according to a standardised mapping and classification system.

INDICATOR

Comprehensive and detailed spatial information on degraded areas has greatly enhanced their restoration and monitoring.

- 6.2** **ACTION 6.2** Implement large-scale restoration and rehabilitation projects on degraded areas through Nature-Based Solutions (NBS), guided by research and trials to ensure effective and sustainable restoration activities.
- INDICATOR** Successful restoration activities significantly enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health.



TARGET 7

INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES (IAS) MANAGEMENT

IAS management and measures are in place for their prevention, eradication, containment and control.

- 7.1** **ACTION 7.1** Conduct national assessment of IAS and develop a comprehensive list.
- INDICATOR** Comprehensive and detailed assessment on IAS has greatly enhanced their management.
- 7.2** **ACTION 7.2** National IAS management strategies will be strengthened through a comprehensive review, analysis, and necessary updates of existing policies, regulations and institutional frameworks.
- INDICATOR** Effective management strategies are in place to prevent the introduction of new IAS, with targeted measures to contain the spread of existing IAS and plans for their eradication.
- 7.3** **ACTION 7.3** Enhance public awareness and understanding on IAS.
- INDICATOR** Improved understanding on the impacts of IAS on the environment and biodiversity have significantly minimised their introduction and spread, while also supporting efforts toward their eradication.

TARGET 8

SUSTAINABLE FINANCING FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION INITIATIVES

Resources for implementing national biodiversity strategies, action plans and research activities will be sustainable, drawing from both government and non-government sources.

- 8.1**

ACTION 8.1 Improve understanding on biodiversity importance through knowledge sharing at finance sector.

INDICATOR Improved awareness of biodiversity within the finance sector has facilitated easier access to necessary funds.
- 8.2**

ACTION 8.2 Application of biodiversity and ecosystem accounting as the basis for estimating the necessary funds for biodiversity conservation initiatives.

INDICATOR Estimations based on biodiversity and ecosystem accounting for their conservation initiatives have ensured accurate and sustainable resource allocation.
- 8.3**

ACTION 8.3 Allocation of adequate government funding to support the ongoing implementation of biodiversity conservation initiatives.

INDICATOR Government funding have ensured the sustainability of biodiversity management and conservation efforts.
- 8.4**

ACTION 8.4 Establish green conservation fund supported by private sectors and non-government organisations (NGOs) contributions.

INDICATOR Contributions from private sectors and NGOs have significantly enhanced the outcomes of biodiversity conservation initiatives.



TARGET 9

SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY MANAGEMENT

All areas under forestry are sustainably managed.

9.1

ACTION 9.1

Strengthen forest policies and regulations.

INDICATOR

Forest policies and regulations will not only promote sustainable forest management but also place a strong emphasis on conserving and protecting biodiversity.

9.2

ACTION 9.2

Application of technology in forestry operations.

INDICATOR

The integration of technology in forestry has enhanced efficiency, allowing for more effective monitoring and assessment of forest resources.

9.3

ACTION 9.3

Acknowledgment of the nation's forest management practices in alignment with Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) principles.

INDICATOR

30% of area under forestry management will be internationally recognised and certified under the sustainable management scheme.



TARGET 10

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



All agricultural and fisheries areas will be sustainably managed, utilising best practices in their processes to prevent adverse impacts on surrounding biodiversity.

10.1

ACTION 10.1

Emphasise the elements of biodiversity conservation in agriculture and fisheries practices through enhancing their policies and guidelines.

INDICATOR

The agriculture and fisheries sectors will not only drive socio-economic growth but also contribute toward positive conservation outcomes.

10.2

ACTION 10.2

Develop and implement innovative and sustainable approaches in agriculture and fisheries, lessening the need to open up new areas.

INDICATOR

Implementation of innovative approaches have led to significant decrease in new land clearing.

10.3

ACTION 10.3

The management of existing land under agriculture and fisheries will be enhanced incorporating the elements of biodiversity friendly practices.

INDICATOR

Improvements in the management have led to positive outcomes on the biodiversity of the surrounding areas.



TARGET 11

TOURISM AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

Tourism activities will be sustainably managed, promoting and positively impacting the biodiversity conservation initiatives.

11.1

ACTION 11.1

Strengthen and implement training programmes and guidelines for nature-based tourism managers and operators by incorporating biodiversity conservation elements, not only to meet international tourism standards but also to increase their awareness and understanding of biodiversity.

INDICATOR

Nature-based tourism managers and operators will deliver services of the highest quality, with a deep knowledge and understanding of the importance of biodiversity.

11.2

ACTION 11.2

Identify and promote nature-based tourism products that showcase the country's biodiversity and emphasise the importance of biodiversity conservation.

INDICATOR

Nature-based tourism products will not only boost the country's socio-economic development but also play a significant role in biodiversity conservation.



GOAL 2: SUSTAINABLE UTILISATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND ITS COMPONENTS

Goal 2 emphasises promoting the responsible use of natural resources while safeguarding ecosystems, aiming to harmonise economic development with biodiversity conservation. Recognising the substantial economic potential inherent in biodiversity, it is essential to implement measures that ensure its sustainable utilisation. Central to this is increasing awareness about the importance of biodiversity and fostering sustainable practices that guarantee its long-term viability. Achieving this necessitates collaborative efforts among governments, local communities, and businesses to combat illegal activities such as poaching and habitat destruction, which pose significant threats to biodiversity.

Additionally, strengthening policies and enforcement mechanisms is crucial to ensure that regulations are both effective and comprehensive, capable of addressing current and emerging challenges to biodiversity conservation. To accomplish Goal 2, 1 target and 3 actions have been established, providing a structured approach to guide these efforts.

TARGET 12

SUSTAINABLE USE OF WILD SPECIES



The harvesting, use and trade of wild species are managed sustainably, ensuring that overexploitation is prevented, ecosystem impacts are minimised and all activities comply with legal frameworks and conservation policies.

12.1

ACTION 12.1

Public awareness and outreach campaigns to the general public on the impacts of poaching, unsustainable harvesting and use of wild species.

INDICATOR

The public's understanding on the negative impacts of unsustainable harvesting and use of wild species improved significantly.

12.2

ACTION 12.2

Strengthen collaborative efforts among regulating agencies with relevant stakeholders such as retailers, pet shops, florists and garden centres, traditional medicinal pharmacies and practitioners, among others.

INDICATOR

Illegal cases and trades including import and export of wild species significantly drops.

12.3

ACTION 12.3

Strengthen policies and legislations on the sustainable management, conservation and protection of wild species that include relevant guidelines for harvesting and utilisation of wild species.

INDICATOR

Strengthened and enforced legislation and policies have significant positive impacts on the sustainable management of wild species.



GOAL 3: CAPACITY, AWARENESS AND INCLUSIVENESS

Goal 3 focuses on fostering a deeper understanding of biodiversity's value and its critical role in sustaining ecosystems. Key to this is raising awareness among the public and stakeholders about the importance of biodiversity conservation and how it supports ecosystem services. Enhancing scientific knowledge through ongoing research and monitoring is essential for guiding effective decision-making and management practices.

To further support these efforts, a comprehensive biodiversity information database should be developed and made easily accessible to policymakers, researchers, and the public, ensuring transparency and data-driven action. Additionally, enhancing existing recreational areas that showcase biodiversity's significance can engage local communities, increase awareness, and promote conservation through immersive, nature-based experiences. To achieve Goal 3, 5 targets and 16 actions have been outlined.



TARGET 13

INCREASE AWARENESS ON BIODIVERSITY

All levels of the community will be aware of the importance of biodiversity and will share the sense of responsibility and appreciation.

13.1 ACTION 13.1 Implementation of biodiversity awareness campaigns and programmes through a whole-of-nation approach involving government and private sectors, communities and relevant stakeholders will be enhanced.

INDICATOR Public's understanding and awareness on the importance of biodiversity has improved significantly.

13.2 ACTION 13.2 Integration of biodiversity elements in school curriculums and co-curricular activities will be enhanced.

INDICATOR Improvements in the integration of biodiversity in school curriculums and co-curricular activities significantly improved the awareness and knowledge of students on biodiversity.

13.3 ACTION 13.3 Existing biodiversity centres will be enhanced to effectively carry out their function as national centres for biodiversity awareness and education.

INDICATOR Existing biodiversity centres are fully utilised for biodiversity awareness and education. (See Target 15)

TARGET 14

ENHANCE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE



Scientific research programmes on biodiversity will be intensified, ensuring that conservation initiatives and actions are research and evidence-based.

14.1

ACTION 14.1

Research governance that includes its regulatory frameworks and policies will be further enhanced and streamlined.

INDICATOR

Improvements in research governance significantly enhance the country's "ease of conducting research".

14.2

ACTION 14.2

Foster and promote strategic partnerships and collaborations between local research institutions and their regional and international counterparts to enhance knowledge exchange and discoveries.

INDICATOR

Brunei Darussalam is regarded as a hub for tropical biodiversity research, contributing significantly to global scientific knowledge and conservation efforts.

14.3

ACTION 14.3

National commitments and needs will be effectively aligned and communicated with local research institutions.

INDICATOR

Research findings positively influences national policies, developmental activities and biodiversity conservation initiatives.



14.4 **ACTION 14.4** Effective platform for sharing research findings will be enhanced.

INDICATOR

Crucial findings and information are effectively disseminated to the appropriate audiences, maximising its impact on biodiversity conservation efforts and awareness.

14.5 **ACTION 14.5** Support and prioritise research initiatives to improve understanding of biodiversity and their sustainable management.

INDICATOR

Improved understanding in biodiversity have enabled the effective implementation of management strategies.



TARGET 15

IMPROVED AND READILY ACCESSIBLE
INFORMATION ON BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity related information will be accessible to all with the objectives of biodiversity management, awareness, research, technology advancement, among others.

15.1 **ACTION 15.1** Existing information on biodiversity will be compiled and centralised for public's accessibility.

INDICATOR

National centre of knowledge database platform on all biodiversity related information are accessible to the public.

15.2 **ACTION 15.2** Existing biodiversity centres will be enhanced so that they can further effectively carry out their function as national centres for biodiversity management and information.

INDICATOR

Existing biodiversity centres are fully utilised for biodiversity conservation and information. (See Target 13)

TARGET 16

ENHANCE GREEN RECREATIONAL AREAS -
HIGHLIGHTING BIODIVERSITY AND
ECOLOGICAL VALUES.



Green recreational areas will be effectively managed for biodiversity conservation as well as for social and educational purposes.

16.1

ACTION 16.1

Enhance the quality, connectivity, facilities and accessibility of existing green recreational areas, highlighting the native biodiversity and ecological values of each areas.

INDICATOR

Recreational areas of the country will not only have the quality of the highest standard in biodiversity and ecological integrity, but also visitors' appreciations and experience.

16.2

ACTION 16.2

Educational facilities and programmes at recreational areas will be enhanced with the intention of providing field venues for biodiversity and environmental educations and awareness.

INDICATOR

Recreational areas will significantly contribute towards increasing awareness on biodiversity and education.

16.3

ACTION 16.3

Encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs) and citizen science approach in recreational area management and operations in order to further enhance the services, activities and biodiversity.

INDICATOR

Recreational areas' management and operations will be significantly improved and financially sustainable.



TARGET 17

LEVERAGE NON-STATE ACTOR'S INVOLVEMENT

Contribution and involvement of non-state actors to biodiversity conservation will be significant.

17.1

ACTION 17.1

Encourage the participation of local communities in biodiversity management and conservation.

INDICATOR

Participation of local communities in biodiversity management and conservation have increased significantly.

17.2

ACTION 17.2

Strengthen the relationships and involvements of private sectors and NGOs in biodiversity conservation.

INDICATOR

Involvements and contributions from private sectors and NGOs in biodiversity conservation efforts have increased significantly.

17.3

ACTION 17.3

Integrate public consultation in relevant developmental planning processes.

INDICATOR

Public consultation in planning processes have significantly improved biodiversity conservation.



GOAL 4: FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS

Goal 4 focuses on developing and implementing an Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) framework to ensure that the use of genetic resources is conducted in a fair and equitable way, benefiting both users and providers. To achieve this, 1 target and 2 actions have been outlined.



NAGOYA PROTOCOL

ON

ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES
AND THE FAIR AND EQUITABLE
SHARING OF BENEFITS ARISING
FROM THEIR UTILIZATION

TARGET 18

OPERATIONAL ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING (ABS) FRAMEWORK

ABS framework will be operational to ensure appropriate access and equitable sharing of benefits.

18.1

ACTION 18.1

Enhance awareness and technical capacity on ABS

INDICATOR

Increase awareness of ABS among providers and users.

18.2

ACTION 18.2

Develop ABS operational guidelines and policies.

INDICATOR

National ABS framework is operational.





CHAPTER 3

IMPLEMENTATION

The NBPSPA calls for action through a “Whole of Nation” approach to protect and manage biodiversity. This means that all government agencies, private sectors, non-government organisations, and communities, whether directly or indirectly involved, will play a role in the implementation of the NBPSPA. The ministry entrusted with biodiversity management will serve as the lead agency, overseeing and coordinating the plan’s execution. Specific targets and actions outlined in the NBPSPA will be led by designated agencies, with support from various others to ensure collaborative and effective implementation.

The implementation framework for biodiversity policy in order for it to be meaningful relies on a structured approach to ensure effective coordination and progress monitoring. Two important committees will be established, Technical Committee and National Steering Committee. The Technical Committee will act as the central hub, receiving regular progress reports from the lead agencies. This committee will also conduct thorough analyses and evaluations of these reports, assessing the effectiveness of actions and identifying areas for improvement. Based on their findings, the Technical Committee will provide recommendations to the National Steering Committee for further review and consideration. The National Steering Committee, in turn, will serve as the primary platform for reporting on the overall progress of the policy’s implementation. It will also facilitate discussions on initiatives and strategies for biodiversity management and conservation, ensuring alignment with national goals and effective collaboration among stakeholders.



MONITORING

Effective monitoring is essential for evaluating the implementation and impact of actions aimed at biodiversity management. The monitoring strategy for the NBSPSPA will be closely aligned with the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) national reporting requirements, ensuring that our efforts not only contribute to national objectives but also align with and support global biodiversity goals. This alignment will enhance our ability to track progress and demonstrate our commitment to preserving biodiversity at both the national and international levels.



POLICY EVALUATION AND REVIEW

To ensure the effectiveness of the NBSPSPA, it will undergo periodic reviews. The NBSPSPA will be regarded as a living and dynamic document, subject to updates whenever necessary. This approach acknowledges the ever-evolving nature of biodiversity issues and challenges, requiring timely and appropriate actions to address them effectively. By remaining adaptable, the NBSPSPA can respond to new developments and enhance our strategies for biodiversity conservation and management.

