

# SABAH BIODIVERSITY CENTRE

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## HIGHLIGHTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS



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What We have Learned So Far?

*Ekspedisi Saintifik Mamut:  
Tinjauan Kesedaran dan Pengetahuan  
Komuniti Terhadap ABS*

Co-existence in Kinabatangan: Is it Possible?

**BIODIVERSITY INSIGHTS:**  
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local-scale movements of understory birds

Access and Transfer Licence Issuance  
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Top to bottom: SaBC delegates with Sarawak Biodiversity Centre's team; Ekspedisi Saintifik Mamut 2022: Taklimat dan Tinjauan Kesedaran dan Pengetahuan ABS; Sabah delegates during COP15 at Montreal Canada

# SABC'S TECHNICAL VISIT TO SARAWAK: WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED SO FAR?

29-30 September 2022: Kuching, Sarawak



**SEPT 29, 2022** | SaBC together with five (5) Council members and representatives from the State Attorney General Office, Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam Negeri Sabah, and Ministry of Finance, visited Sarawak Biodiversity Centre (SBC) to learn and understand more on how they implement Nagoya Protocol pertaining to the Access & Benefit Sharing (ABS) Agreement, protection of the indigenous communities' right and knowledge, Documentation of Traditional Knowledge including other biodiscovery projects. Accompanied by Madam Margarita Naming, Deputy Chief Executive Officer of SBC, we visited their Ethnobotanical Garden, Algae Cultivation Facility, Biotechnology Laboratory, Natural Product Library, Traditional Knowledge Documentation Building, and their gallery.

Our secretary, Dr. Gerald commemorated the visit by planting an Engkabang Jantong tree (*Shorea macrophylla*).



**SEPT 30, 2022** | SaBC delegates continued the technical visit to the Research & Development Division of Forest Department Sarawak. The objective of the visit was to know more about their forest management, research permit issuance procedure as well as current issues in Sarawak that arise in relation to ABS.



As part of SaBC's outreach programme, we also visited the Faculty of Resource Science & Technology, UNIMAS. During the visit, Puan Aizat gave a briefing on the Access and Export Licence Procedures to the researchers and lecturers of the faculty.



At UNIMAS, briefings on the introduction to SaBC as well as licensing were presented by SaBC officers.

We also had the opportunity to visit Adenosma farm at Kg. Semadang, Penrissen. During the visit, representatives of Kg. Semadang, Penrissen shared their experience on the Adenosara Project which is implemented in collaboration with SBC.



## LESSONS LEARNED?

1 SBC ethnobotanical garden shows the advancement of indigenous peoples' knowledge & the opportunity to develop science and education for tourism.

2 Challenges in the development of biotechnology especially in terms of cost and expertise.

5 The need to plan an outlook or policy in an integrated and more systematic way, taking into account internal and external challenges.

4 VISIBILITY is important -- Not only within the State but throughout Malaysia and at the international level.

3 The need to collaborate with the indigenous peoples in documenting their traditional knowledge and to develop products that will eventually benefit the people and the state.

# EKSPEDISI SAINTIFIK MAMUT 2022: TINJAUAN KESEDARAN & PENGETAHUAN KOMUNITI TERHADAP ABS

Oleh Vivi Sandra Victor, Projek Dokumentasi TK Pusat Biodiversiti Sabah



Pada 19 hingga 30 September 2022, pihak Taman-Taman Sabah telah menganjurkan Ekspedisi Saintifik Mamut 2022. Hasil dapatan daripada ekspedisi ini akan dijadikan rujukan bagi merangka Pelan Pengurusan Mamut yang bakal digazet sebagai kawasan Taman. Pusat Biodiversiti Sabah juga telah menyertai ekspedisi ini dengan mengadakan aktiviti seperti Taklimat Akses dan Perkongsian Faedah (ABS) dan Taklimat Projek Dokumentasi Pengetahuan Tradisi (TK) kepada komuniti-komuniti di sekitar bekas lombong Mamut, Ranau. Satu tinjauan terhadap kesedaran dan pengetahuan komuniti Mamut terhadap ABS juga dilaksanakan sebagai sebahagian aktiviti SaBC semasa ekspedisi tersebut berlangsung.



## Taklimat ABS & Projek Dokumentasi TK Pusat Biodiversiti Sabah

Taklimat berkenaan ABS telah disampaikan oleh Puan Alessandra Markos. Kandungan utama taklimat tersebut adalah berkenaan dengan pelaksanaan ABS melalui Protokol Nagoya dan Enakmen Biodiversiti Sabah 2000, maksud sebenar ABS dan faedah ABS kepada Negeri Sabah. Taklimat berkenaan Projek Dokumentasi TK pula telah disampaikan oleh Puan Vivi Sandra Victor. Kandungan utama taklimat adalah berkenaan dengan definisi pengetahuan tradisi dalam konteks ABS dan kepentingannya, punca kuasa Pusat Biodiversiti Sabah dalam pendokumentasian pengetahuan tradisi masyarakat anak negeri atau masyarakat tempatan Sabah serta isu-isu yang melibatkan pengetahuan tradisi di negeri Sabah. Draf Terma Persetujuan Bersama, Borang Keizinan Soal Selidik Responden, termasuk Borang Dokumentasi TK juga dikongsikan bagi memberi gambaran umum kepada komuniti tentang projek dokumentasi pengetahuan tradisi di Sabah yang akan dilaksanakan oleh Pusat Biodiversiti Sabah kelak.



Taklimat Projek Dokumentasi TK Pusat Biodiversiti Sabah dan aktiviti pengisian borang soal selidik

## Tinjauan Kesedaran & Pengetahuan Komuniti Mamut Terhadap ABS

Terdapat 14 responden daripada 3 kampung (Kg. Kesiladan, Kg. Kimolohing dan Kg. Sinarut Baru). Melalui taklimat yang diberikan, kesemua responden (100%) berasa penting untuk negeri Sabah melaksanakan ABS melalui Enakmen Biodiversiti Sabah 2000. 92.9% faham mengapa pengguna (penyelidik) ingin membuat penyelidikan bukan komersial atau komersial yang melibatkan sumber biologi/ pengetahuan berkaitan harus mematuhi undang-undang dengan mendapatkan Lesen Akses terlebih dahulu daripada Pusat Biodiversiti Sabah ataupun Lesen Eksport sekiranya ingin membawa sumber biologi/ pengetahuan berkaitan keluar dari Sabah. Responden juga berpendapat pelaksanaan ABS dapat dilaksanakan dengan lebih baik dan berkesan di Sabah melalui program outreach ke seluruh kampung dan perkongsian terhadap penduduk luar bandar dan bandar secara berkala

Kesimpulannya, taklimat komuniti yang diadakan sudah pastinya sedikit sebanyak akan membantu komuniti-komuniti yang terlibat untuk memahami apa itu ABS dan pelaksanaannya di Sabah. Sehubungan dengan itu, melalui taklimat ini diharapkan dapat menimbulkan kesedaran kepada komuniti berkenaan dengan ABS dan membantu Pusat Biodiversiti Sabah untuk mengenalpasti komuniti yang berpotensi untuk dilibatkan dalam projek dokumentasi pengetahuan tradisi masyarakat anak negeri atau masyarakat tempatan Sabah.

## PROPOSED NOMINATION OF KINABATANGAN LANDSCAPE AS A BIOSPHERE RESERVE, MAN AND BIOSPHERE (MAB), UNESCO

### Co-existence in Kinabatangan Landscape: Is it possible?

The Kinabatangan landscape is prominent for the life that it supports. Kinabatangan is known for its high biodiversity and home to orangutans, Bornean elephants, proboscis monkeys, langurs, gibbons, hornbills, crocodiles and sun bears, including over 250 bird species, 90 mammal species, 20 reptile species, 90 freshwater fish species, and diverse plant species. The landscape also harbours fascinating habitats such as limestone caves, dipterocarp forest, riverine forest, freshwater swamp forest, oxbow lakes and mangrove swamps. Local indigenous communities mainly from the Orang Sungai ethnicity rely on the Kinabatangan River for their livelihood and cultural practices. Kinabatangan is indeed a vital and unique landscape and thus attracts the interest of many local and international visitors and researchers.



However, the advancement of agriculture activities in Kinabatangan landscape has since altered the natural forest into fragments causing wildlife to have less home range and limited movement. The core areas such as Lower Kinabatangan Wildlife Sanctuary and other forest reserves within Kinabatangan landscape unfortunately, are too small and fragmented to fully sustain the wildlife populations. Palm oil plantations and smallholders farm continue to operate and there is an urgent need to address issues such as human wildlife conflict, connectivity, lack of clean fresh water among others.

The Sabah State Government is committed to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the implementation of Sabah Maju Jaya (SMJ) road map. Through this road map, sustainable land use and biodiversity conservation are inclusive within the state development planning. On 30 March 2022, the Sabah State Cabinet approved the proposal to nominate Kinabatangan landscape as a Biosphere Reserve under the UNESCO MAB Programme. The nomination effort is a manifestation of SMJ's aspiration to achieve sustainable development in Sabah.



The nomination of Kinabatangan landscape as a Biosphere Reserve will help the stakeholders to co-exist based on a common vision towards sustainability while maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem services. SaBC including Hutan (NGO), Kinabatangan District Office, Sabah Wildlife Department, Sabah Forestry Department and other key agencies will be involved in a series of stakeholder engagement to develop innovative solutions where sustainable development can coexist with biodiversity conservation.

The nomination dossier for the proposed Kinabatangan Biosphere is expected to be submitted to the UNESCO MAB Programme in September 2024. It is hoped that the aspiring Kinabatangan Biosphere Reserve will contribute significantly to achieving a common vision for a thriving and resilient landscape where people and wildlife can coexist harmoniously.



Biosphere Reserves Capacity Building: MAB networking section chief, Dr. Hans Thulstrup during his visit to Sukau, Kinabatangan



The UNESCO, MAB Programme is an intergovernmental scientific programme that aims to establish a scientific basis for enhancing the relationship between people and their environments. Biosphere reserves are 'learning places for sustainable development'. They are sites for testing interdisciplinary approaches to understanding and managing changes and interactions between social and ecological systems, including conflict prevention and management of biodiversity.

## BIODIVERSITY INSIGHTS

### Impacts of tropical selective logging on local-scale movements of understory birds

Cindy C. P. Cosset & David P. Edwards

Selective logging is a common practice in tropical forests worldwide. It involves choosing which trees to cut down rather than removing all the trees in an area. Selective logging can cause damage to the structure of the forest and change the types of species living there. Despite these changes, a substantial amount of animal and plant species are still present in selectively logged forests. This has led to proposals for the protection of selectively logged forests for biodiversity conservation as an important supplement to the protection of dwindling primary forests.



Selectively logged forests in the Yayasan Sabah logging concession, Sabah.



One of the studied species, the Asian Paradise-flycatcher (*Terpsiphone affinis*)

But how does selective logging affect the movement of animals in tropical forests? Movement is an important process that affects the survival, growth, and breeding rates of animals. It is influenced by factors such as the availability of resources, habitat structure, and encounters with predators or mates. By studying how animals move in selectively logged forests, we can better understand the long-term survival of species and how to protect them.

We assessed how selective logging impacts the local movements of bird species living in the rainforest understory in Sabah, Malaysian Borneo. The study focused on birds as they are important drivers of ecosystem processes and are indicators of forest health. Understory birds are especially vulnerable to human impacts as they prefer to live in the interior of forests, often have specialized diets, and tend to be small-bodied and consequently have high metabolic rates, meaning they require frequent foraging. This study included 71 species, representing the first assessment of the impacts of tropical selective logging on the movement patterns of whole ecological communities.

Dr. Cindy Cosset did her Masters in Zoology at The University of Sheffield (UK). Her Masters research was conducted at Danum Valley, Sabah, Malaysia looking at the impacts of restoring logged tropical forests on avian phylogenetic and functional diversity. She eventually did her PhD at The University of Sheffield (UK) on understanding the impacts of tropical selective logging on ecological mechanisms that underpin biodiversity change, to determine the conservation value of these logged forests. She is currently attached at the University of Florida, USA as a Postdoctoral Fellow and a visiting researcher at the University of Sheffield (UK).

Professor David Edwards currently works at the Department of Animal and Plant Sciences, The University of Sheffield, UK. His research focuses on understanding the impacts of tropical land-use change on biodiversity, ecosystem functioning and ecosystem services. He has conducted numerous ornithological studies at Danum Valley, Sabah, Malaysia.

We found that across the understory bird community, birds had a higher probability of moving shorter distances (up to 200 m) in logged forests, and a higher probability of moving longer distances (above 200 m) in unlogged forests (Figure 1). It thus appears that birds do not move as far in forests that have been selectively logged. Changes in movement between logged and unlogged forest were not directly linked to species' conservation status, feeding or foraging traits, sensitivity to selective logging, or dietary plasticity.

Moving shorter distances could be indicative of higher fitness due to less energy used to obtain resources and thus potentially contribute to the persistence of understory species after selective logging. Many understory species prefer dense understories, which generally occur throughout logged forests but are patchily distributed in unlogged forests. This means that these birds will have to move larger distances in unlogged forests to obtain resources for their survival.



Putting an identification leg ring on a Scarlet-rumped Trogon (*Harpactes duvaucelii*).

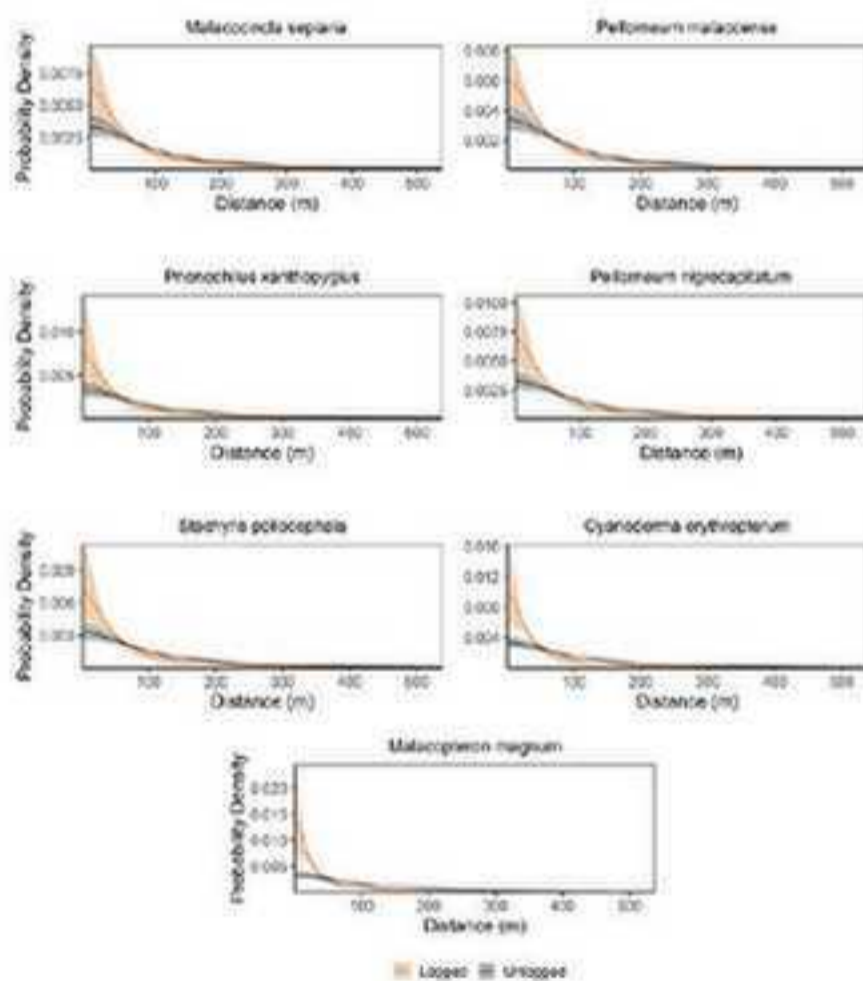


Figure 1. Movement kernels with 95% credible intervals of species with significantly different movement probabilities between logged and unlogged forests.

remaining protected, as these can act as source habitats that can help bolster nearby logged forest populations via immigration, as well as promoting gene flow between old-growth and logged forests. This lends further support for the protection of these logged forests plus remaining old-growth forest for biodiversity conservation.

In contrast, some species, especially forest specialists, tend to avoid even the smallest forest gaps. These gaps within the forest are commonly found in selectively logged forests due to the presence of logging roads and felled trees. As a result, these birds face significant limitations in their movement within the inner parts of the forest, which can have adverse effects on crucial ecosystem services such as pollination and seed dispersal. Additionally, impeded movements can have negative consequences for gene flow among bird populations, reducing their resilience and ability to adapt to changes in the environment.

The continued persistence of understory species in our sample after selective logging may depend on flexibility in movement behaviour, conferring resilience to habitat degradation and the retention of high conservation values. Through careful spatial planning of logging and application of reduced-impact logging practices, the amount and size of forest gaps created by tree felling and logging roads can be reduced, facilitating movement. The biodiversity value of logged forest is likely to depend in part on nearby old-growth forests

# INFOGRAPHIC REPORT

## ON ACCESS AND EXPORT LICENCE ISSUANCE

### JULY-DECEMBER 2022

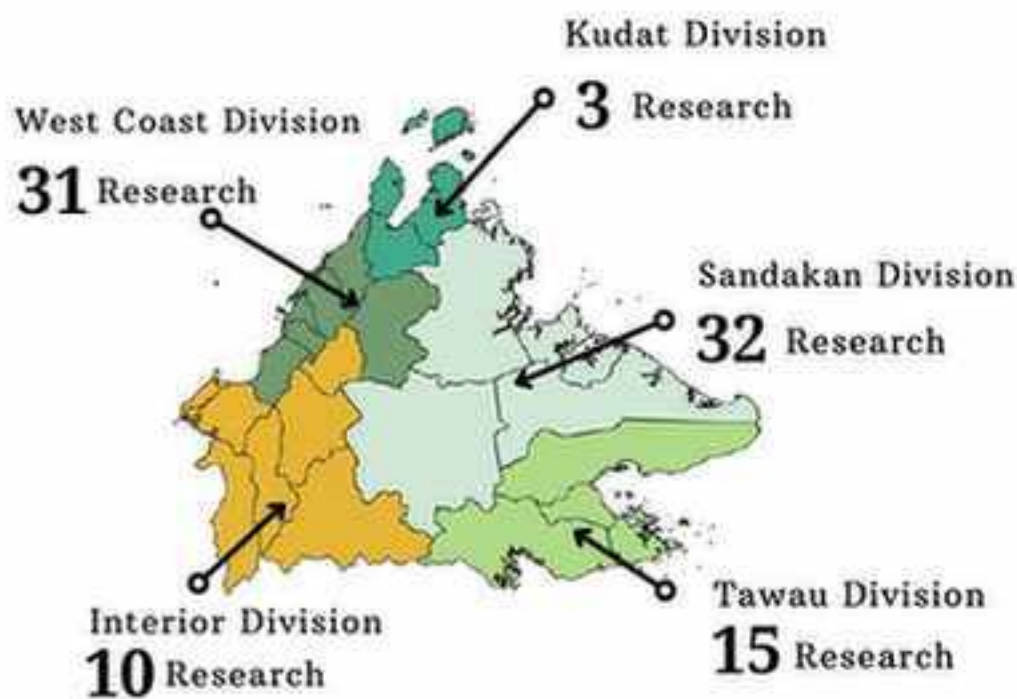
**224**  
Total Issued  
License

**204** Total Access  
License

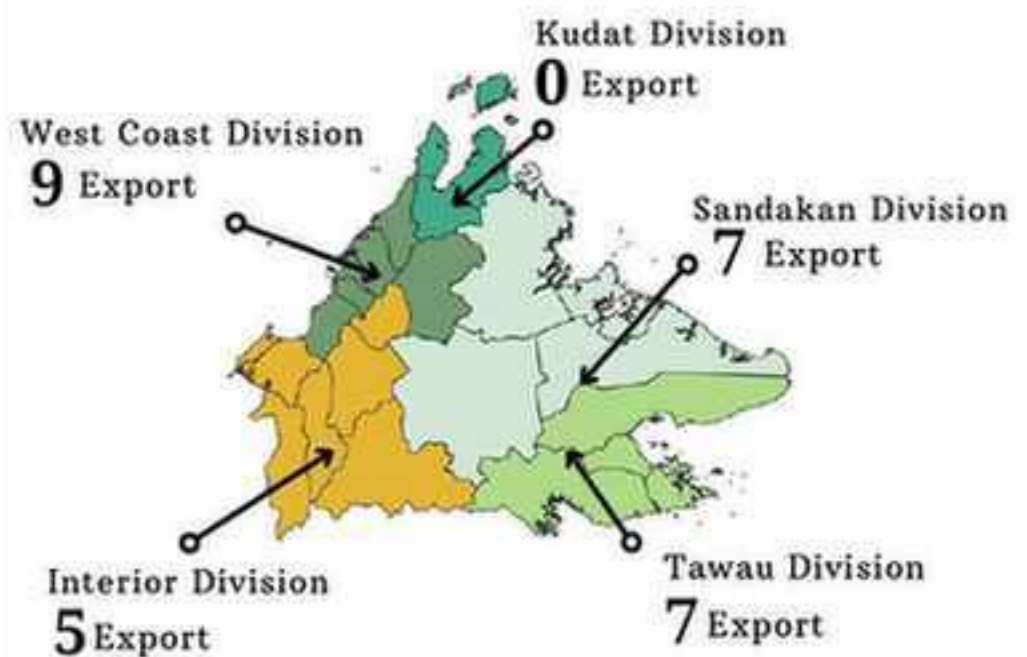
**20** Total Export  
License

Local Researcher	101 Issued access license 7 Issued export license
International Researcher	75 Issued access license 13 Issued export license

#### Number of research in Division



#### Exported Biological Resources based on Division



Most access biological  
resources were taken  
from the  
**FOREST RESERVE**



**MARINES**  
The least access  
research location

#### 6 PUBLICATION RESEARCH PAPER

##### List of papers submitted to the Sabah Biodiversity Council

1. Contribution to the taxonomy of *Uvarovia* (Orthoptera: Chorotypidae: Mnesicleinae) from Borneo and Malay Peninsula. ([10.11646/zootaxa.5093.5.3](https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.5093.5.3))
2. Impacts of tropical selective logging on local-scale movements of understory birds. ([10.1016/j.biocon.2021.109374](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2021.109374))
3. A Review of The Genus *Monseremus* Ingrisch, 2018 (Orthoptera, Stenopelmatoidea, Gryllacrididae) from Borneo. ([10.11646/zootaxa.5165.1.5](https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.5165.1.5))
4. Including Tree Spatial Extension in The Evaluation of Neighborhood Competition Effects in Bornean Rain Forest. ([10.1002/ece3.7452](https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.7452))
5. Change in Liana Density Over 30 Years in A Bornean Rain Forest Supports The Escape Hypothesis. ([doi.org/10.1002/ecs2.3537](https://doi.org/10.1002/ecs2.3537))
6. Stem Girth Changes in Response To Soil Water Potential in Lowland Dipterocarp Forest in Borneo: An individualistic Time-Series Analysis. ([10.1101/2020.07.28.222547](https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.07.28.222547))

#### Notice

Licence fee (Access & Export) is imposed to all local & international researchers.

#### ACCESS AND EXPORT LICENCE APPLICATION:

All Access Licence and Transfer Licence application must be submitted via SaBC's online application portal at <https://sabcapps.sabah.gov.my>

# OUT & ABOUT



The meeting took place at the United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON)

## Nairobi, Kenya

21 - 26 June 2022

4th Meeting of the OEWG-GBF

The Conference of the Parties (COP), at its fourteenth meeting in 2018, adopted the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and established an open-ended intersessional working group to support the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (GBF).

Following the first, second, and third meeting, the Fourth Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group for the Post-2020 GBF was held from the 21st to the 26th of June 2022 in Nairobi, Kenya. The Working Group, which is composed of Parties to the CBD, including Malaysia is set to continue the discussion on GBF where it is expected to be adopted during COP15 CBD.

SaBC, together with Sabah Parks, Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change (NRECC), Sarawak Forestry Corporation, Dept. of Mineral and Geoscience Sarawak, and the Ministry of Plantation and Commodities were the agencies to represent Malaysia. The objective of this meeting is to advance preparations for the development of the post-2020 GBF, before it is brought to the Conference of Parties (COP15) at Montreal, Canada later in December 2022.



The seven Malaysian delegates posing at the iconic UNON 'karibUNI' sign: a Kiswahili word which translates to 'welcome'



Ms. Nur Aizat binti Zaid representing SaBC

## Bonn, Germany

02 - 09 July 2022

IPBES-9

Since its establishment in 2012, IPBES has fulfilled its role as an independent intergovernmental body established by governments to strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services. Through its assessment it provides evidence-based, objective, and policy-relevant information to decision makers regarding the planet's biodiversity, ecosystems, and the benefits they provide to people, synthesizing policy-relevant knowledge.



The focus of IPBES-9 relates two assessments under the platform's work programme, namely:

- the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species; and
- the methodological assessment regarding the diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature and its benefits, including biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services (assessment of the diverse values and valuation of nature).



Mr. Azhan bin Azman from SaBC as one of the representative from Malaysia's delegation

Discussion under these assessments are expected to attract considerable discussion in one of two working groups. The plenary will eventually consider the chapters of the assessment reports for acceptance and the summaries for policymakers for approval. After a week of intense negotiations, delegates approved the summaries for policymakers and chapters of two new assessments mentioned above.



# OUT & ABOUT

## MONTREAL, CANADA | 7 - 19 DECEMBER 2022 15TH CONFERENCE OF PARTIES (COP15) OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD)



Delegation of Malaysia to the COP15 CBD Montreal, Canada



Dr. Gerald Jetony, Secretary of Sabah Biodiversity Centre and Puan Nayang Liyana Bahari attended the COP15 CBD at Montreal, Canada

Fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was held from 7 until 19 December 2022 at Montreal, Canada. Dr. Khairul Naim Adham from the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change (NRECC), led the Delegation of Malaysia to the COP15 CBD, Montreal, Canada. Other than the federal ministries and departments, the delegation also consisted of personnel representing the State Government of Sabah which includes the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Environment, Sabah Biodiversity Centre, Sabah Forestry Department, Sabah Parks and Environment Protection Department.

One of the main highlights during the meeting was the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) on the last day of negotiations. GBF aims to catalyze, enable and galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments, and subnational and local authorities, with the involvement of all of society, to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its Vision, Mission, Goals and Targets, and thereby contribute to the three objectives of CBD and to those of its Protocols.

Dr Gerald Jetony, Secretary of the Sabah Biodiversity Centre was also invited as one of the panelists during the COP15 side event "Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples of Asia (IKPA)". During the side event, Indigenous Peoples from Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand had the chance to share success stories and initiatives from their local countries and states.

**Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples of Asia (IKPA)**

**Panelists**

- Ms. Jiraporn Pichayakompan, IMPACT, Thailand
- Mr. Jordan Thomas, PASO TRUST, Malaysia
- Dr. Gerald Jetony, Sabah Biodiversity Centre, Malaysia
- Ms. Jovelyn Lina Tauli, IFIP, Philippines

**Moderator**

- Ms. Lijana Sant'Anna, APF

DATE : 15 Dec 2022  
TIME : 10-11 AM  
VENUE : 515 bc



You may access the final text of the historic Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, agreed at the 15th meeting of the Conference of Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity here or scan the QR-code.



# COMMUNICATION & AWARENESS ACTIVITIES (International, Local & Community)



## Sekar Imej Conservation Area (SICA) Scientific Expedition

19-30 September 2022: SaBC participated in the Sekar Imej Conservation Area (SICA) Scientific Expedition organized by PBB Oil Palm Berhads (Wilmar). During the expedition, Mr. Mohd. Azhan Azman had the opportunity to present two (2) briefings: 1) Prior Informed Consent Guidelines and 2) Access/Export Licence Applications to the SICA Scientific Expedition participants.

## Program Jelajah Rizab Biosfera Banjaran Crocker (RBBC): Daerah Beaufort & Daerah Tambunan

Pusat Biodiversiti Sabah (SaBC) telah menyertai Program Jelajah Rizab RBBC di Daerah Beaufort pada 13 September 2022 dan Daerah Tambunan pada 26 Oktober 2022. Sepanjang program jelajah tersebut, SaBC telah mengadakan pameran dan menyampaikan taklimat yang bertajuk "Strategi Pemuliharaan Biodiversiti Bagi Mencapai Pembangunan Mampan di Sabah".



## Environmental Education Race 25 (EERace25)

3-6 Oktober 2022: SaBC telah terlibat dalam program EERace25. EERace25 dianjurkan oleh RDC, Sepilok dengan kerjasama pelbagai jabatan dan agensi kerajaan, swasta dan badan bukan kerajaan (NGO). Bertempat di Pejabat HUTAN, Sukau, Kinabatangan, SaBC telah menjadi *Resource Agency* bagi tema Kerjasama antara Jabatan Kerajaan dan bukan Kerajaan dan Komuniti dalam Pemuliharaan Alam Sekitar. Antara aktiviti yang diadakan kepada peserta EERace25 (Kumpulan K) adalah taklimat berkenaan *Kinabatangan Biosphere Reserve: Towards International Recognition* dan tugasan kepada peserta untuk menyediakan peta zon Rizab Biosfera Kinabatangan dan *role play stakeholder consultation*.

## Research Monitoring Activity at Danau Girang Field Centre (DGFC)

4th-5th October 2022: SaBC Licencing Section visited DGFC. The visit was conducted as part of SaBC's effort to monitor local and international researchers' activities and progress in Sabah. During the visit, SaBC had the opportunity to visit the Regrow Borneo Project sites (a reforestation work at the Lower Kinabatangan Wildlife Sanctuary). SaBC team also had the chance to get to know several local and international researchers and discussed how DGFC can promote and produce more local expertise and researchers in Sabah.



## Lawatan oleh Jabatan dan Agensi Kerajaan, Badan Bukan Kerajaan dan Institusi Penyelidikan Tempatan dan Antarabangsa



**07 Julai 2022**

SaBC menerima lawatan daripada Clinical Research Malaysia, Ministry of Health



**18 Ogos 2022**

SaBC menerima lawatan daripada Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) Blue Communities



**20 September 2022**

Lawatan daripada Plymouth Marine Laboratory bagi membincangkan potensi Projek Blue Carbon di Sabah



**08 November 2022**

Lawatan daripada Persatuan Penanam Herba dan Pengamal Perubatan Komplimentari North Borneo Sabah bagi membincangkan isu-isu berkaitan yang dihadapi persatuan ini dan ruang kerjasama antara kedua-dua pihak

## Lawatan Teknikal oleh Jawatankuasa Penasihat kepada Pihak Berkuasa Kompeten Kebangsaan



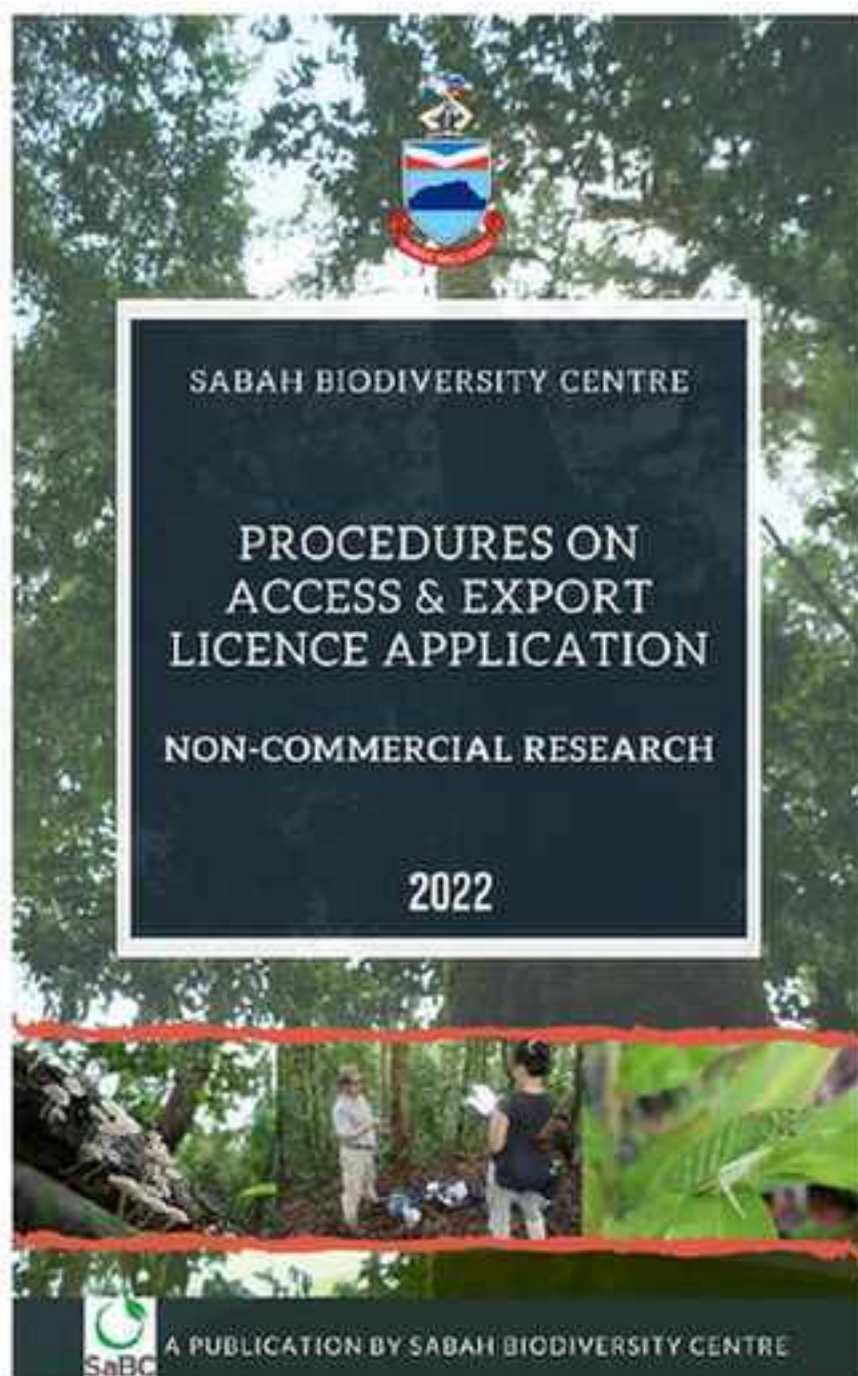
**11 November 2022**

Jawatankuasa Penasihat kepada Pihak Berkuasa Kompeten Kebangsaan (JPCNA) diketuai oleh pengerusinya, YBhg Dato' Sri Dr. Hj Abd. Rahman bin Hj. Abd Rahim, telah mengadakan Mesyuarat dan Lawatan Teknikal bersama Pihak Berkuasa Kompeten Kebangsaan (NCA) ke SaBC. Rombongan daripada NCA terdiri daripada Bahagian Perancangan Ekonomi Pahang, Majlis Biodiversiti Pahang, Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Sembilan, Bahagian Perancang Ekonomi Kedah, Bahagian Perancang Ekonomi Pulau Pinang, Kementerian Alam Sekitar dan Air (KASA) dan Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi (MOSTI).

Satu taklimat berkenaan dengan Enakmen Biodiversiti Sabah, Pelaksanaan Akses dan Perkongsian Faedah di Sabah, dan Garispanduan Keizinan Termaklum Awal, PIC telah diadakan di Menara Kinabalu pada sebelah pagi. Pada sesi petang delegasi telah dibawa ke Taman Kinabalu, Sabah bagi mendapatkan gambaran lebih jelas mengenai satu permohonan lesen akses sumber biologi negeri Sabah atas tujuan Komersial.

# New book

## SABAH BIODIVERSITY CENTRE PROCEDURES ON ACCESS & EXPORT LICENCE APPLICATION NON-COMERCIAL RESEARCH 2022



YOU MAY DOWNLOAD THE DOCUMENT  
HERE OR SCAN THE FOLLOWING QR-CODE



SCAN ME

### Executive summary

SaBC is the responsible body to regulate access to biological resources and associated relevant knowledge in Sabah. Under Section 15 of the Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000, users who intend to access Sabah's biological resources or associated relevant knowledge for research purposes must apply for the Access Licence. Users who intend to export biological resources or associated relevant knowledge out of Sabah are required to apply for the Export Licence. SBE was amended in 2017 to include the requirements of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS. The Nagoya Protocol on ABS is an international agreement that provides a legal framework to implement the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources.

Following Section 9 of the Enactment, The Sabah Biodiversity Centre Procedures on Access and Export Licence Application Non-Commercial Research 2022 are developed to provide detailed step-by-step information to guide users on how to apply for the Access and Export Licence. The main objective of this document is as follows:

1. To explain the laws that regulate the access and benefit-sharing of biological resources or associated relevant knowledge in Sabah.
2. To guide users on the Access and Export Licence application procedures for non-commercial research in Sabah.
3. To provide a streamlined procedure that will support the conservation, protection, and management of biological resources following other existing laws in Sabah.

With these procedures, it is hope that researchers will endeavour to understand and directly contribute to a more realistic benefit by accessing biological resources and associated relevant knowledge of Sabah.

# ANNOUNCEMENTS

## WHEN SHOULD I SUBMIT MY ACCESS AND EXPORT LICENCE APPLICATION?

Application period	The Access and Export License Committee will meet four (4) times in a year for application vetting process
1 <sup>st</sup> December – 28 <sup>th</sup> February	March/April
1 <sup>st</sup> March – 31 <sup>st</sup> May	June/July
1 <sup>st</sup> June – 31 <sup>st</sup> August	September/October
1 <sup>st</sup> September – 30 <sup>th</sup> November	December/January

\*Disclaimer: SaBC has the right to amend the date. Applicants are advised to constantly check for new announcement

### EDITORS

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Nur Zaahrah Karim

## COME AND JOIN US!

For those who would like to write and contribute, please contact the editors at [sabc.offnewsletter@gmail.com](mailto:sabc.offnewsletter@gmail.com). Open for all!

Thank You!



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Farewell to our  
Interns Batch 2/2022

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**Internship opportunity** is open all year round. Please submit the following documents and e-mail to [sabc.latihanindustri@gmail.com](mailto:sabc.latihanindustri@gmail.com) :

- Cover letter from your university
- Resume

# NOTES

