## Climate Change and Forest Biodiversity: Monitoring and Institutional Arrangements

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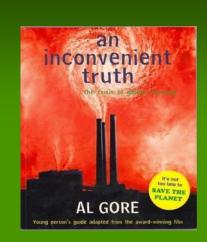
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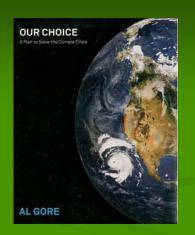
## Introduction

Climate change is real and represents a global challenge for humankind and every form of life on planet earth.



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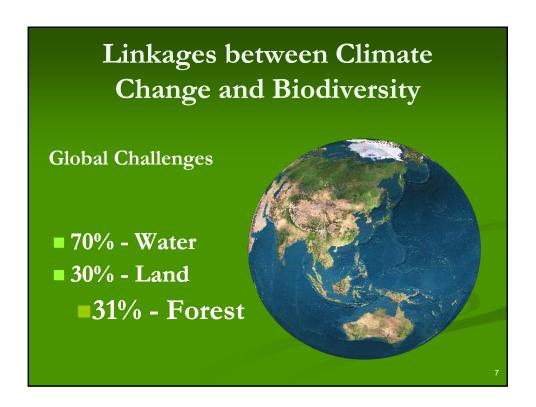
"We must make the rescue of the environment the central organizing principle of our civilization....the environment is much more than a policy position to me; it is a profoundly moral obligation. We have only one Earth. And if we do not keep it healthy and safe, every other gift we leave our children will be meaningless."

Al Gore, 2007 Nobel Peace Prize recipient

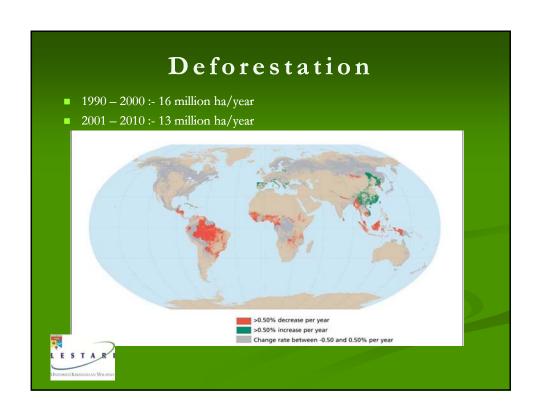
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# The major finding of the report reconfirm that climate change is very much influence by human activities global air temperature global ocean temperature global sea level snow and ice.











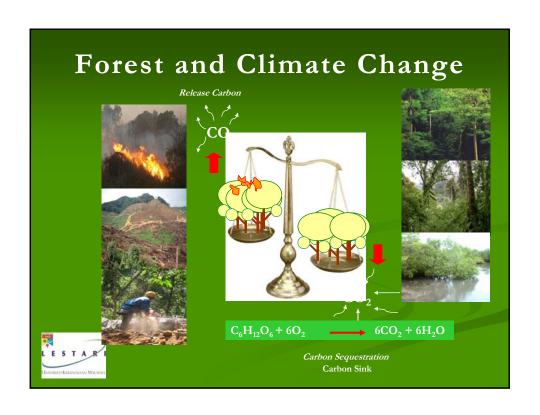
# Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity

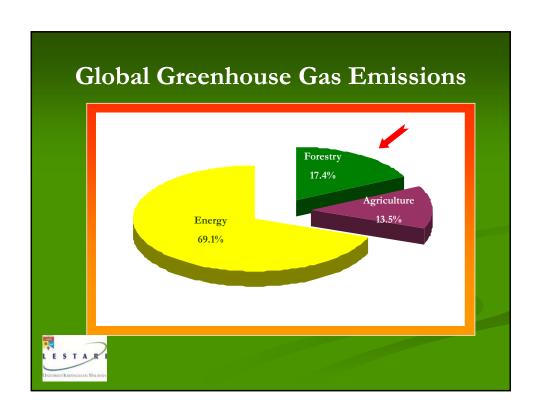
- Impacts on natural ecosystems and species.
- Approx. 10% of species assessed so far will be at an increasingly high risk of extinction
- Predominantly adverse and often irreversible impacts on many ecosystems and their services.
- Vulnerability and impact assessment guidelines.

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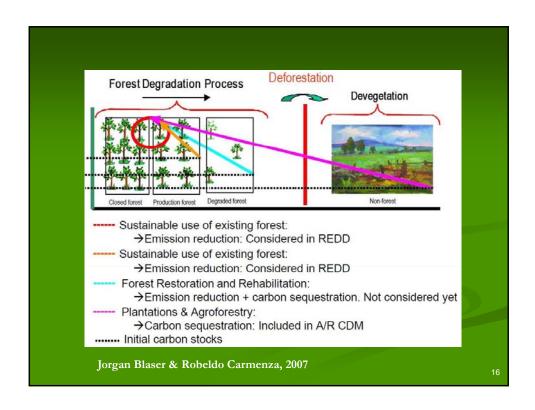
## Impacts of Climate Change on Forests Biodiversity

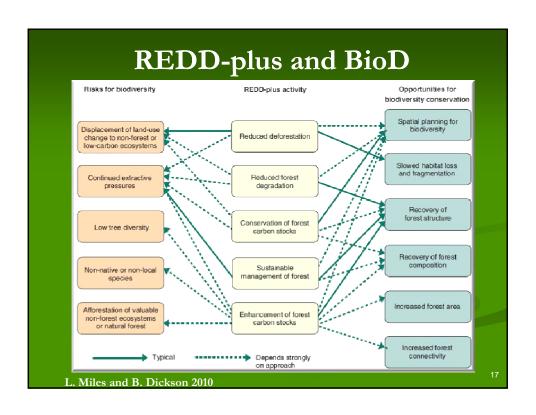
- Tree composition
- Forest structure
- Forest fragmentation
- Regeneration
- Rotation length, proportion of deadwood and ageing stands
- Forest reserves





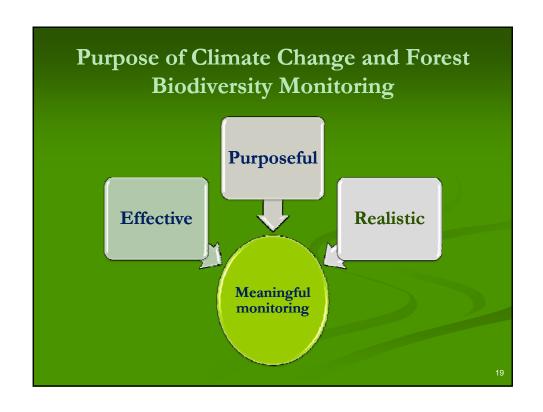
# REDUCING EMISSION FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION Idea behind Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD): Countries that are willing and able to reduce emissions from deforestation

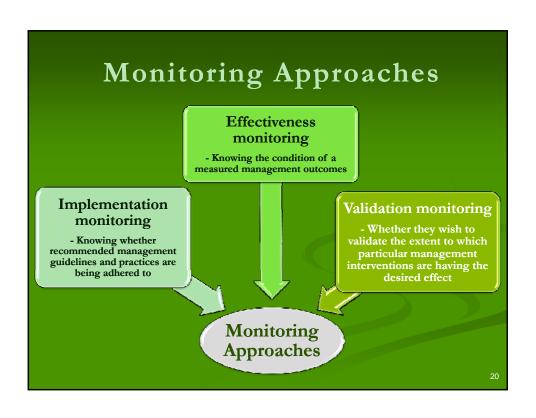




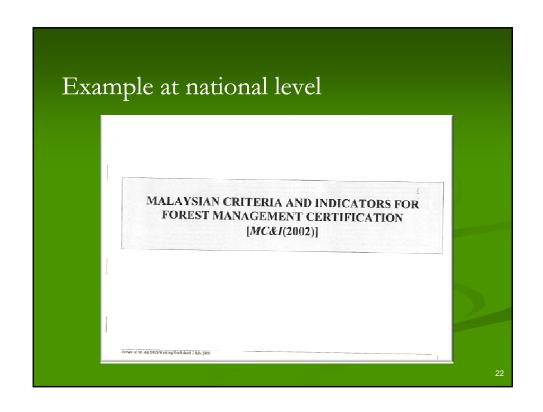
# Monitoring Mechanisms Monitoring

"Collection of data and information to enable the detection of changes in the status, security and utilization of biological diversity for the purpose of improving the effectiveness of management"









Principle #1 Principle #2  Principle #3  Principle #4  Co  Principle #5	Compliance with laws Tenure and Use Rights and Responsibilities Indigenous Peoples' Rights
Principle #2  Principle #3  Principle #4  Co	Tenure and Use Rights and Responsibilities Indigenous Peoples' Rights
Principle #4 Co	Responsibilities Indigenous Peoples' Rights
Principle #4 Co	
Principle #5	mmunity Relations and Worker's Rights
	Benefits from the forest
Principle #6	Environmental Impact
Principle #7	Management Plan
Principle #8	Monitoring and Assessment
Principle #9: Ma	intenance of High Conservation

# Principle 6 –Environmental Effects

• Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscape, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.

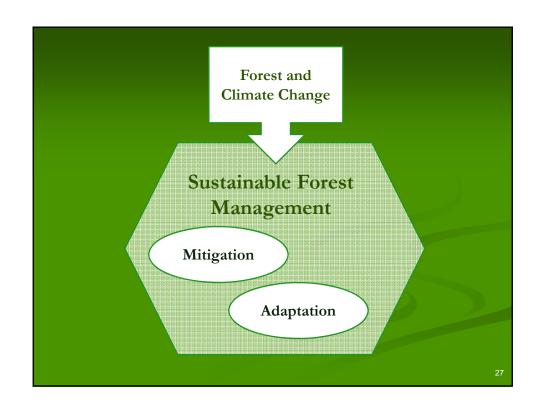
# Principle 9 – Maintenance of High Conservation Value Forests

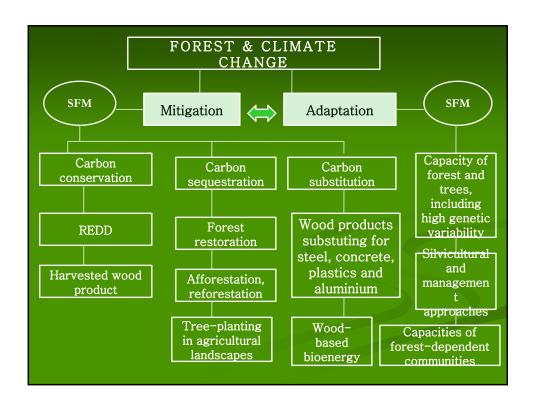
■ Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes which define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.

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## Implementation of MC&I for SFM

- ■Experience from 1999 11 years
- 3.97 ha of Permanent Reserved Forests have been certified













### Main Implementing Agencies Ministries/State Agencies Agencies Ministry of Natural Resources Forest Department of Peninsular Malaysia (FDPM) Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) and Environment (NRE) Department of Marine Park Malaysia (DMPM) Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID) Department of Environment (DOE) Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM) National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia (NAHRIM) Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Agriculture (DOA) Department of Fisheries Malaysia (DOFM) Agro-based Industries (MOA) Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) Department of Agriculture - Sabah Department of Agriculture - Sarawak

Ministry of Housing and

Local Government

Malaysia Agricultural Research and Development Institute

Town and Country Planning Department

Ministries/State Agencies Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities	Agencies  Malaysian Palm Oil Board  Malaysian Cocoa Board  Malaysian Rubber Board
State Agencies	State Forest Departments Department of Agriculture Protected Area Management Authorities:  • Johor National Parks Corporation  • Perak State Park Corporation  • Selangor State Park Corporation  • Sabah Parks  • Sabah Wildlife Department  • Sarawak Forestry Corporation  Sabah Biodiversity Centre  Sarawak Biodiversity Centre
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## Way Forward

- Mobilizing and greater collaboration among the scientists and researches.
- Research on indicators and the need for reliable baseline data.
- Enhance synergies between various agencies
- Capacity buildings
- Linkage of climate system, bioD and ecosystem.
- Biodiversity adaptation measures.

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"The conservation of biodiversity makes a critical contribution to moderating the scale of climate change and reducing its negative impacts by making ecosystems — and therefore human societies — more resilient. It is therefore essential that the challenges related to biodiversity and climate change are tackled in a coordinated manner and given equal priority"

BAN Ki-moon

Secretary General of United Nations



