



MALAYSIAN CONSERVATION CONFERENCE 2026

"POWERING CONSERVATION WITH A GREEN ECONOMY"

PROGRAMME BOOK

13 - 15 JULY 2026 | IMPERIAL HOTEL KUCHING

Supported by:



Sarawak Forestry Corporation

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**Yang Berhormat Datuk Amar
Haji Awang Tengah Ali Hasan**

Deputy Premier of Sarawak,
Minister for Natural Resources
& Urban Development II &
Minister for International Trade,
Industry and Investment

MESSAGE FROM PATRON

It is an honour to write this foreword and contribute to the conference which showcases the work and evidence of conservationists, scientists, and communities whose work reminds us that safeguarding nature is a not a single policy choice but generational duty.

This year's Malaysian Conservation Conference 2026 with the theme, "Powering Conservation with a Green Economy" also highlights commitments which will translate and potentially transform today's ideas into tomorrow's conservation outcomes.

The theme also shows the central role of conservation where 'green growth' does not have to detract from conservation or nature but

supports it. Intrinsic for conservation are the roles of healthy ecosystems which provide services that economies and communities depend on including clean water, fertile soil, pollination and seed dispersal. Healthy ecosystems and protected areas in turn support human activities such as ecotourism, greater urban resilience with nature in cities, as well protecting forests for carbon and water catchments which prolong the assets (hydrodams) which generate our renewable energies. The ideas gathered here show how protecting biodiversity can go hand in hand with lowering emissions and building climate-smart livelihoods.

To achieve a significant influence, we must finance nature at scale to assure long-term effects. This includes aligning public budgets with nature-positive outcomes, unlocking private capital through clear requirements and credible metrics and directing funds to the local indigenous peoples who best manage these ecosystems.

Sarawak is committed to partnering across sectors to translate these pages into outcomes through its long-term development plan, the Post-Covid Development Strategy (PCDS) 2030. The strategy calls for expanding the protected and conserved areas, restoring degraded landscapes and strengthening social benefits and communities' involvement to create growth opportunities for Sarawakians.

Let this conference be remembered not only for its conversation and networking but also the commitments we make and keep, to build an economy that profits by protecting its biodiversity.

YB Datuk Amar Haji Awang Tengah Ali Hasan

Deputy Premier of Sarawak,
Minister for Natural Resources & Urban Development II &
Minister for International Trade, Industry and Investment





YBhg. Datuk Haji Abdullah bin Julaihi
*Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Natural Resources
& Urban Development*

MESSAGE FROM ADVISOR

It gives me great pleasure to welcome all delegates, speakers, partners, exhibitors, and participants to the Malaysian Conservation Conference (MCC) 2026.

I am pleased to see the Sarawak Forestry Corporation taking the lead in organising MCC 2026, bringing together policymakers, researchers, conservation practitioners, industry representatives, educators, and community leaders to exchange knowledge, strengthen partnerships, and advance conservation efforts.

Malaysia is home to rich biodiversity, diverse ecosystems, and natural landscapes that provide important environmental, economic, and social

benefits. As environmental challenges continue to evolve, conserving these natural assets requires strong partnerships, sound scientific knowledge, innovative approaches, and a shared commitment from governments, researchers, industry, local communities, and civil society.

This direction is also aligned with Sarawak's Post COVID-19 Development Strategy 2030, particularly in supporting environmental sustainability, green growth, and responsible management of natural resources.

I commend the Sarawak Forestry Corporation and all those who have contributed to the successful organisation of this conference. Their dedication and commitment reflect the spirit of collaboration that is essential in ensuring the sustainable management of our natural resources.

It is my hope that the discussions, research findings, and partnerships fostered throughout this conference will generate meaningful outcomes that strengthen conservation efforts not only in Sarawak, but also across Malaysia and the wider region.

I wish every participant a productive and rewarding conference, and I trust that MCC 2026 will inspire continued collaboration and lasting action for the conservation of Malaysia's natural heritage.

Thank you.

YBhg. Datuk Haji Abdullah bin Julaihi
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Natural Resources & Urban Development





YBrs. Tuan Abang Arabi Abang Aimran
General Manager
Controller of Wild Life
Controller of National Parks
and Nature Reserves
Sarawak Forestry Corporation

MESSAGE FROM CHAIRMAN

It is my pleasure to welcome all participants the 2nd Malaysia Conservation Conference 2026, held under the theme “Powering Conservation with a Green Economy.”

This conference reflects our collective commitment to advancing conservation in a manner that is both sustainable and aligned with future development priorities. In Sarawak, this direction is guided by the Post COVID-19 Development Strategy 2030 (PCDS 2030), which places strong emphasis on environmental sustainability, responsible resource management, and the preservation of our rich natural resources.

SFC has worked diligently to organize this conference, with the aim of creating a platform that meets international standards. We have brought together a diverse group of local and international experts, researchers, practitioners, and policy makers to ensure that the discussions here are relevant, innovative and globally aligned. We hope this conference can provide opportunities and a platform for local agencies, institutions, and organizations to foster meaningful dialogue, facilitate the exchange of knowledge, and strengthen collaborations across institutions and disciplines.

The conference programme is structured around five key sub-themes—Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Utilisation; Circular Economy; Implementing Conservation; Climate Change and Nature; and Conservation Finance. These themes collectively underscore the integrated and multi-dimensional approaches required to advance conservation in today's evolving landscape.

In addition to the oral presentations and plenary discussions, the poster presentation sessions serve as an important component of this conference. They provide an excellent platform for researchers, practitioners, and students to showcase their work, share emerging findings, and engage in constructive discussions. These sessions highlight the breadth of ongoing efforts in conservation and encourage greater participation and knowledge exchange within the community.

On behalf of Sarawak Forestry Corporation, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all partner agencies, speakers, contributors, and participants for your invaluable support. It is our hope that this conference will be both enriching and inspiring, and that it will contribute meaningfully to the advancement of conservation efforts in Malaysia and beyond.

Thank you, and I wish you a productive and successful conference.

ICARE

YBrs. Tuan Abang Arabi Abang Aimran
General Manager
Controller of Wild Life
Controller of National Parks and Nature Reserves



ABOUT THE PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOP

“INVESTING IN FUTURE CONSERVATIONISTS”

The Pre-Conference Workshop of the Malaysian Conservation Conference 2.0 2026 serves as a capacity-building platform designed to equip participants with practical knowledge and provide hands-on skills in key areas of current conservation.

Held ahead of the main conference, this workshop brings together experts and practitioners to share insights on emerging tools, technologies, and approaches that are shaping the future of conservation in Malaysia and beyond. The sessions are tailored to support the participants of this year's MCC 2.0 in strengthening their technical competencies and enhancing their impact in the conservation field.

Participants will have the opportunity to engage in focused learning across four thematic areas:

1. Application of Artificial Intelligence in Wildlife Conservation
2. Scientific data visualisation using R
3. Wildlife photography and social media for conservation advocacy
4. Carbon credit and carbon stock measurement

By bridging theory and practice, the Pre-Conference Workshop aims to nurture the next generation of conservationists and reinforce the overall theme of MCC 2.0 2026 — “Powering Conservation with a Green Economy”.

ABOUT THE PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOP

"INVESTING IN FUTURE CONSERVATIONISTS"



11-12 July 2026



CORPORATE OFFICE, SARAWAK
FORESTRY CORPORATION



9.00am to 4.30pm

Workshop 1



**Artificial Intelligence Applications
in Wildlife Conservation**

Professor Ts. Lee Yun Li

Workshop 2



**Effective Scientific Data
Visualization with R**

Dr. Ngumbang Juat

Workshop 3



**From Aperture to Impact:
Wildlife Photography and Social
Media for Conservation**

Mr. Bruce Teo

Workshop 4



**Understanding Carbon Credit
and Carbon Stock Measurement**

Mr. Tan Win Sim & Mdm. Jacqueline Wong

ABOUT MALAYSIAN CONSERVATION CONFERENCE 2026

Malaysian Conservation Conference (MCC) is a meeting platform for field conservationists and their international collaborators working in Malaysia. MCC was conceived by the four Malaysian government partners, i.e. Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC), Department of Wildlife and National Parks (PERHILITAN), Sabah Parks and Sabah Wildlife. The conference is a forum to discuss conservation challenges as well as to present applied conservation research.

MCC will be held once in three years, and the host will be rotated between the above-mentioned regional partners of Sarawak, Sabah and Peninsular Malaysia. As MCC 2022 was hosted by Sarawak, the following Sarawak-linked development principles of biodiversity conservation, ecotourism, rural transformation, revenue generation and digital economy was highlighted by Sarawakian presenters.

The 2022 conference also supported networking amongst the community of applied conservation practitioners. MCC 2022 was the inaugural conference for Malaysia. It was held in Kuching, Sarawak, from the 29 Mar – 31 Mar 2022. SFC became the first agency to host this conference.

This year, Sarawak Forestry Corporation is once again honoured to host MCC. For 2026, it has central theme of “Powering Conservation with a Green Economy”, and this is supported by five sub-themes:-

1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Utilisation
2. Circular Economy (Green Economy, Net Zero, ESG, Sustainability)
3. Implementing Conservation
4. Climate Change and Nature
5. Conservation Finance

Conference Declaration



- Sarawak Forestry Corporation
- PERHILITAN,
- The Sabah Parks
- Sabah Wildlife Department

CONFERENCE THEME AND SUB – THEMES

THEME

“Powering Conservation with a Green Economy”

SUB – THEMES

1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Utilisation

This theme is designed on the core mission of protecting and conserving biodiversity. It includes where possible, enabling sustainable use of certain resources. It brings together leaders and practitioners on how biodiversity conservation works in Malaysia in Sarawak, Sabah and Peninsular Malaysia. It examines why there are certain conservation decisions done which enables sustainable use of resources.

2. Circular Economy (Green Economy, Net Zero, ESG, Sustainability)

In a perfect world, society lives within their means (net zero carbon footprint) and sustainability ceases to be an issue. The global drive toward greater sustainability and carbon net zero is supposed to be transformative and can be seen as a plus as it redefines economies and values. In part, the pursuit of sustainability requires data, measured outputs and net-positive outcomes. Within this toolbox are environment, social and governance (ESG) principles built around the growth of a viable green economy.

CONFERENCE THEME AND SUB – THEMES

3.Implementing Conservation

The core mission in implementing conservation revolves around creation and management of TPAs, field research and protection of wildlife and habitats, working with of communities and other with partners to expand wildlife habitats in sustainably managed forests. To effectively implement conservation, the focus is therefore multi-pronged as this means teaming up and soliciting support from indigenous communities, enforcement agencies, youth, academia, corporate bodies, and civil societies. Examples of such implementation and collaboration will be highlighted in this session.

4.Climate Change and Nature

This theme involves looking at the direct and interconnected impacts on our ecosystems, through the lenses of Climate Change. Several notable points worth considering:

- Are we protecting enough/do we have mitigation to actually conserve our Totally Protected Areas (TPAs) in perpetuity given the unprecedented stresses (e.g. rising temperatures, altered rainfall patterns, shifting habitat/deltas, flash flood, landslides, and increased fire risks).These stresses are eroding the TPAs and affecting native wildlife habitats and forcing a re-evaluation of conservation boundaries and strategies.
- Wildlife-linked issues – What happens to wildlife with shifting migratory patterns, disrupted food sources, increased disease susceptibility, and habitat fragmentation, thus reducing species' ability to adapt.

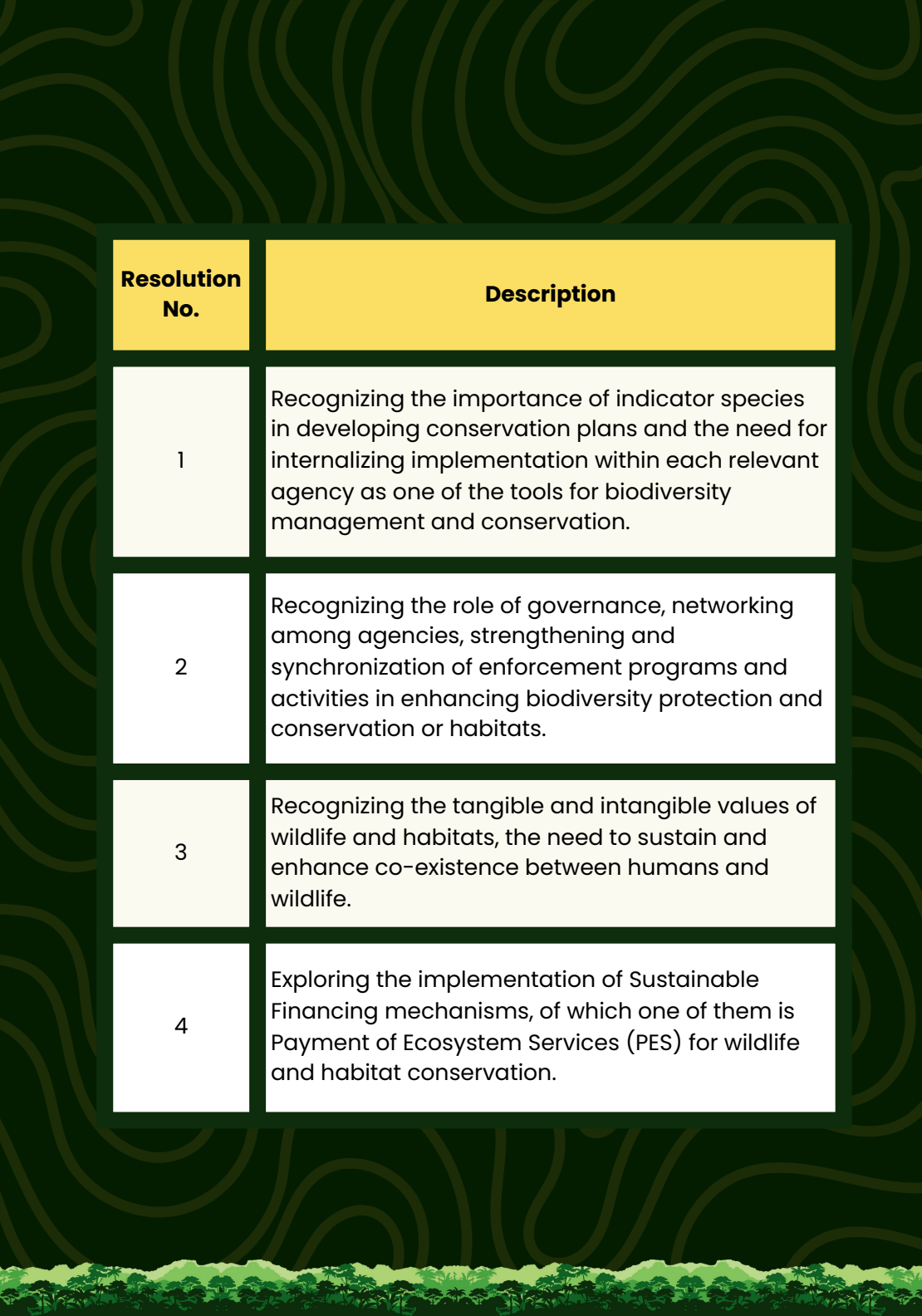
CONFERENCE THEME AND SUB – THEMES

5. Conservation Finance

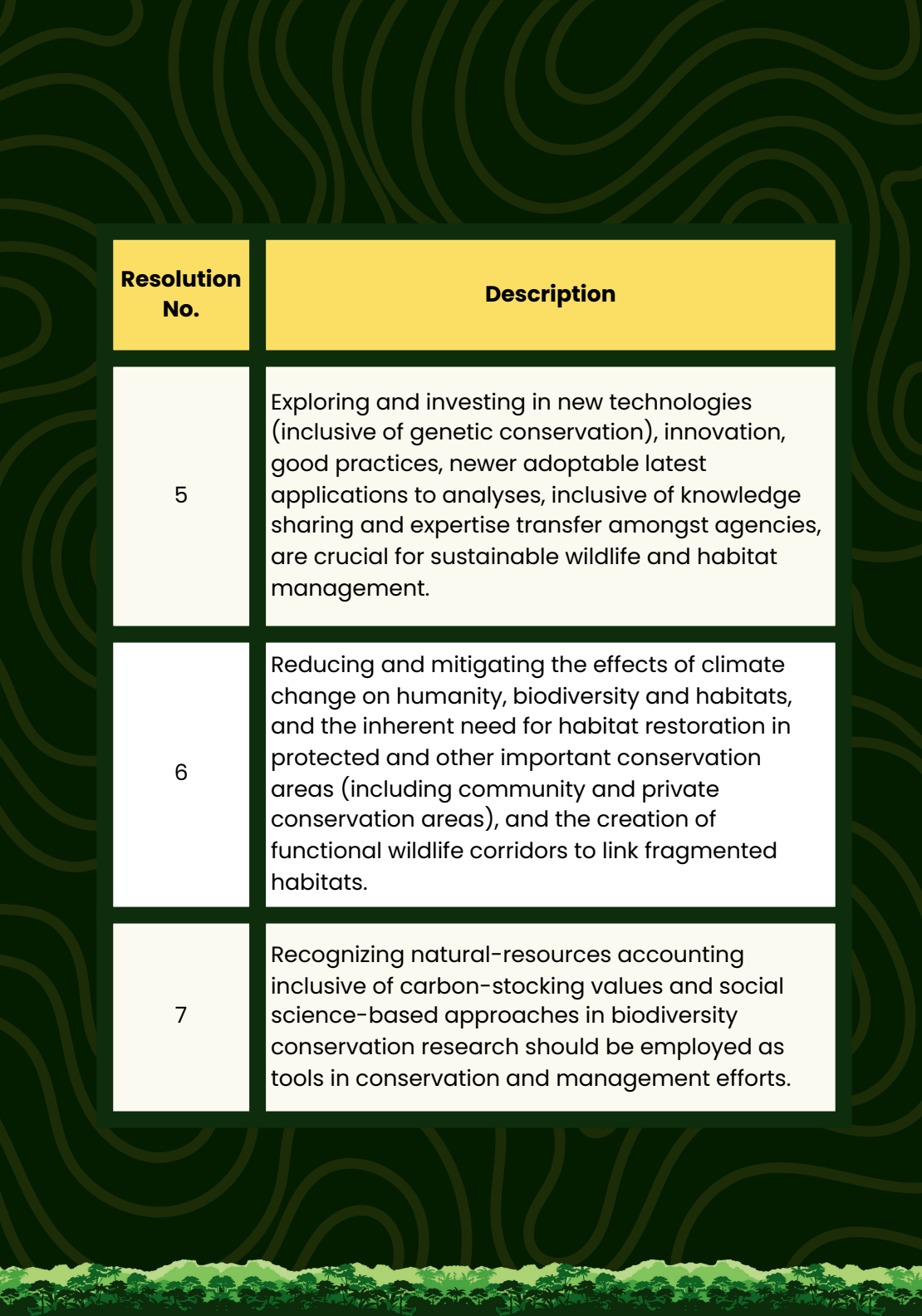
This theme explores the issue about how to finance conservation, given the finite financial resources within Malaysia. It examines the various funding mechanisms locally and globally and may include selected case examples available from Australia to Malaysia. Initiatives on sustainable financing from legal mechanisms, multi-lateral grants, philanthropy, voluntary contributions and markets-mechanisms (carbon and biodiversity) may be examined by the Keynote as well as the speakers and panelists.

The background of the entire page is a dark green topographic map with light green contour lines. At the very bottom, there is a horizontal silhouette of a forest in various shades of green.

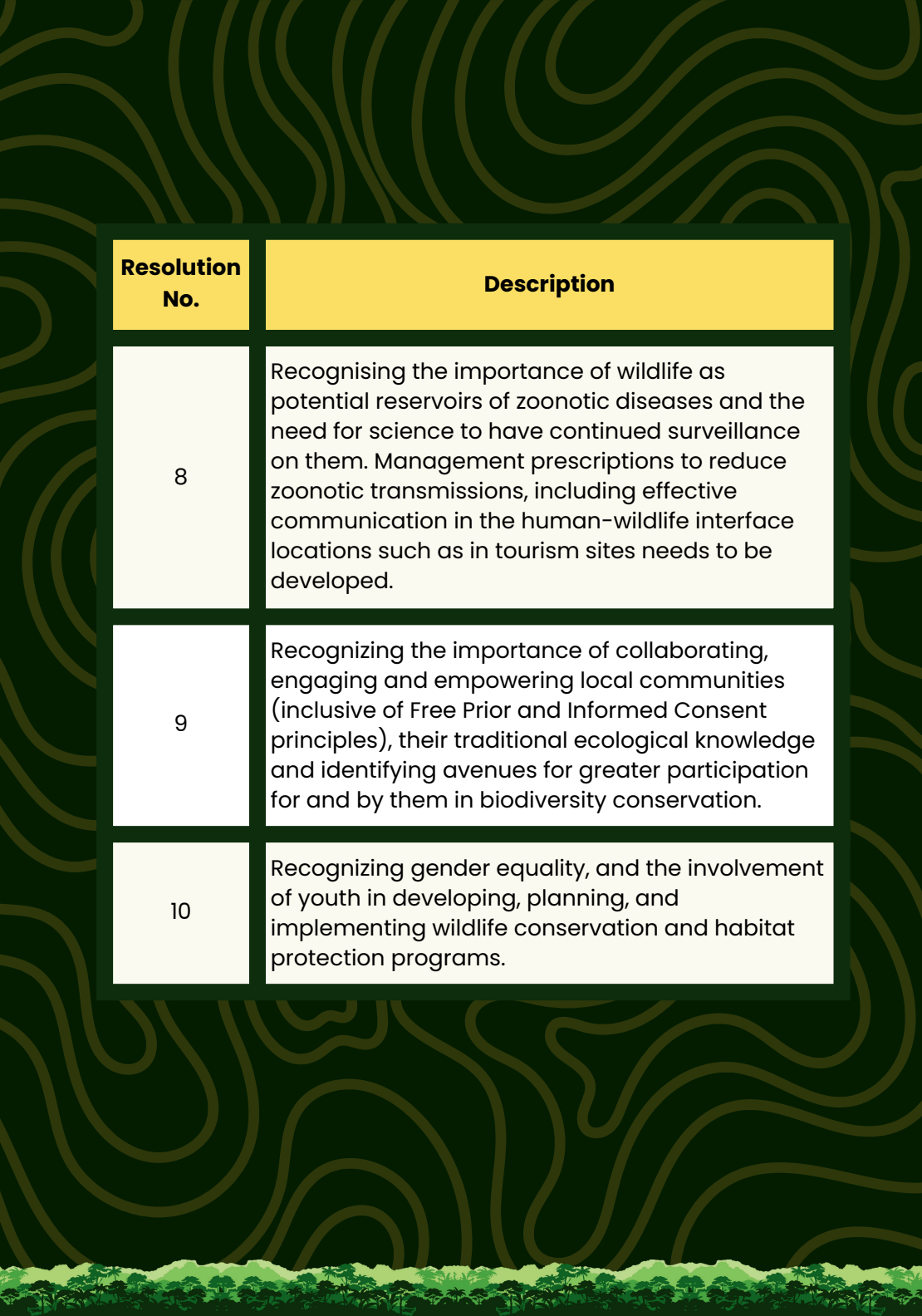
**RESOLUTIONS
OF THE 1ST
MALAYSIAN
CONSERVATION
CONFERENCE 2022**



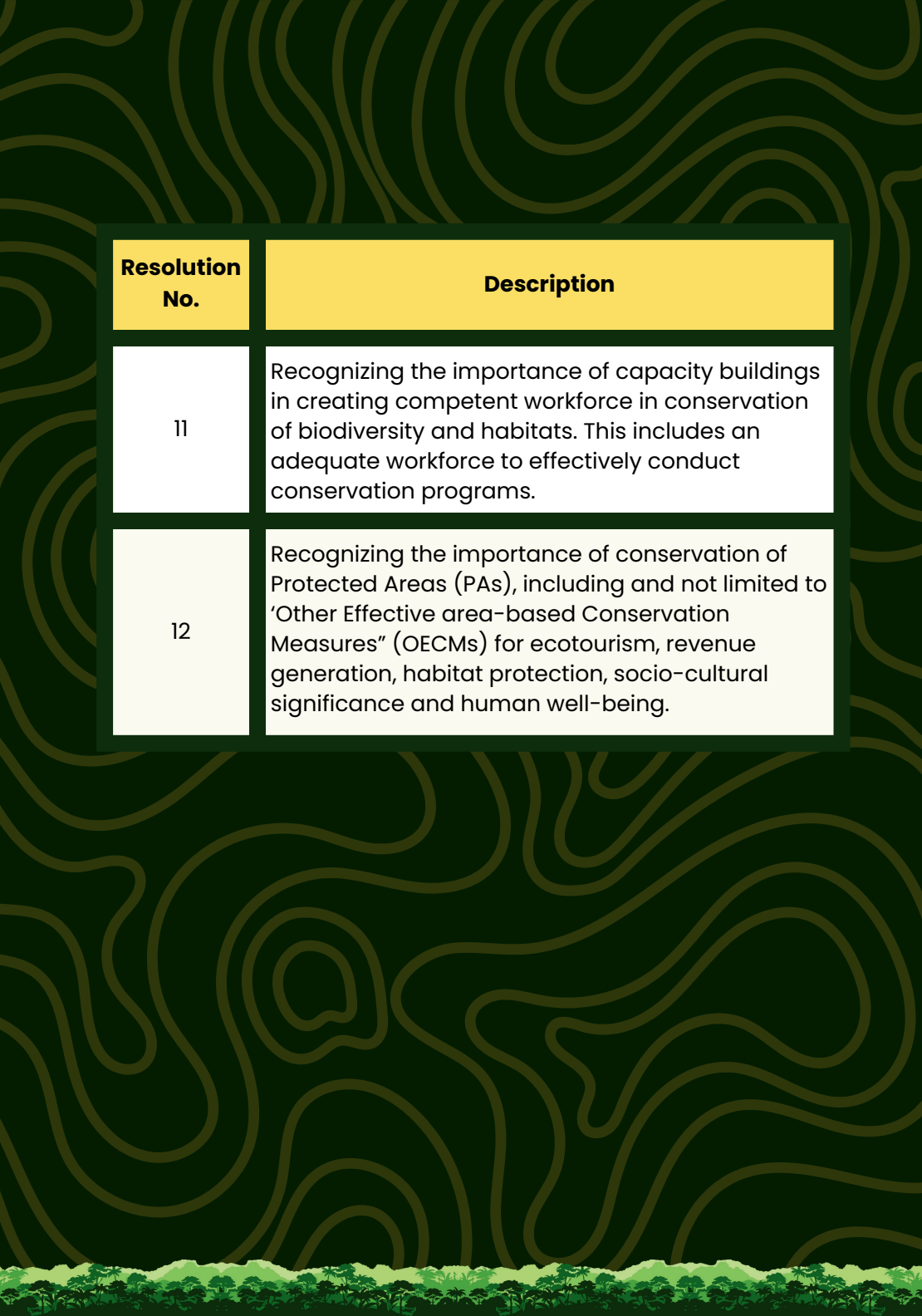
Resolution No.	Description
1	Recognizing the importance of indicator species in developing conservation plans and the need for internalizing implementation within each relevant agency as one of the tools for biodiversity management and conservation.
2	Recognizing the role of governance, networking among agencies, strengthening and synchronization of enforcement programs and activities in enhancing biodiversity protection and conservation or habitats.
3	Recognizing the tangible and intangible values of wildlife and habitats, the need to sustain and enhance co-existence between humans and wildlife.
4	Exploring the implementation of Sustainable Financing mechanisms, of which one of them is Payment of Ecosystem Services (PES) for wildlife and habitat conservation.



Resolution No.	Description
5	Exploring and investing in new technologies (inclusive of genetic conservation), innovation, good practices, newer adoptable latest applications to analyses, inclusive of knowledge sharing and expertise transfer amongst agencies, are crucial for sustainable wildlife and habitat management.
6	Reducing and mitigating the effects of climate change on humanity, biodiversity and habitats, and the inherent need for habitat restoration in protected and other important conservation areas (including community and private conservation areas), and the creation of functional wildlife corridors to link fragmented habitats.
7	Recognizing natural-resources accounting inclusive of carbon-stocking values and social science-based approaches in biodiversity conservation research should be employed as tools in conservation and management efforts.



Resolution No.	Description
8	Recognising the importance of wildlife as potential reservoirs of zoonotic diseases and the need for science to have continued surveillance on them. Management prescriptions to reduce zoonotic transmissions, including effective communication in the human-wildlife interface locations such as in tourism sites needs to be developed.
9	Recognizing the importance of collaborating, engaging and empowering local communities (inclusive of Free Prior and Informed Consent principles), their traditional ecological knowledge and identifying avenues for greater participation for and by them in biodiversity conservation.
10	Recognizing gender equality, and the involvement of youth in developing, planning, and implementing wildlife conservation and habitat protection programs.



Resolution No.	Description
11	Recognizing the importance of capacity buildings in creating competent workforce in conservation of biodiversity and habitats. This includes an adequate workforce to effectively conduct conservation programs.
12	Recognizing the importance of conservation of Protected Areas (PAs), including and not limited to ‘Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures’ (OECMs) for ecotourism, revenue generation, habitat protection, socio-cultural significance and human well-being.

MCC 2026 IMPERIAL HOTEL, KUCHING

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

DAY 01 MONDAY, 13 JULY 2026

- 08:00 ● Registration & Networking Breakfast
- 08:15 ● Safety & Housekeeping Briefing (Hotel Management)
- 08:20 ● Close session (Members only)
- Appointment of Conference Chairman
 - Appointment of Conference Officer
 - Discussion
 - Establishment of standing order for MCC 2026
- 08:45 ● Update on Resolution from MCC 2022
- 09:30 ● Tea Break
- OPENING CEREMONY**
- Arrival of Invited guests
- 10:00 ● Arrival of Guest of Honour:
- The Right Honourable**
Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri (Dr) Abang Haji
Abdul Rahman Zohari bin Tun Datuk Abang Haji Openg
Premier of Sarawak
- National & State Anthem: *Negaraku & Ibu Pertiwiku*
- Cultural Performances
- Bacaan Doa*
- Welcome Address by:
- YBrs. Tuan Abang Arabi Abang Aimran**
Chairman of Main Committee MCC 2026
General Manager
Controller of Wild Life
Controller of National Parks & Nature Reserves
Sarawak Forestry Corporation
- 10:30 ● Keynote Address & Official Opening by:
- The Right Honourable**
Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri (Dr) Abang Haji
Abdul Rahman Zohari bin Tun Datuk Abang Haji Openg
Premier of Sarawak

MCC 2026 IMPERIAL HOTEL, KUCHING

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

DAY 01 MONDAY, 13 JULY 2026

- 11:00 ● Symbolic Launching of the
Malaysian Conservation Conference 2026
- Exchange of MoA for Baleh HEP Wildlife Monitoring &
Rescue Operation (WiMoR) for Fauna Component between
Sarawak Forestry Corporation and Sarawak Energy Berhad
- Presentation of Memento
- Photography Session
- Poster Presentation Walkabout
- 11:10 ● Lunch

Attire: Suit

MCC 2026

IMPERIAL HOTEL, KUCHING

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

DAY 01

MONDAY, 13 JULY 2026

- **SESSION 1 - BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE UTILISATION**
- 13:30 ● **Plenary Address 1:**
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainability initiative by **PERHILITAN** in Peninsular Malaysia.

YBhg. Dato' Fakhru bin Musa
Deputy Director General
Jabatan Perlindungan Hidupan Liar
dan Taman Negara (PERHILITAN)
- 13:50 ● **Paper 1 - Sarawak's Coastal Habitats as a Sentinel Site for Wader Population in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway.**

Noraisah binti Majri,
Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC)
- 14:00 ● **Paper 2 – Malayan Tiger Conservation in Peninsular Malaysia.**

Mohammad Rufino Baipura bin Muhammad,
Jabatan Perlindungan Hidupan Liar
dan Taman Negara (PERHILITAN)
- 14:10 ● **Paper 3 –The Critical Role of Veterinary Staff as Surrogate Mothers at the Sepilok Orangutan Rehabilitation Centre, Sabah, Malaysia.**

Dr Nur Nabila binti Sarkawi,
Sabah Wildlife Department
- 14:20 ● **Paper 4 - Variation in effects of forest degradation on species diversity among taxa in and around the primary forest at Lambir Hills National Park (Sarawak).**

Prof. Dr Takao Itioka,
Kyoto University, Japan.
- 14:30 ● **Paper 5: Advancing Biodiversity Conservation Through Sustainable Energy Development.**

Julaidi Rasidi,
Sarawak Energy Berhad
- 14:40 ● **Q&A for Oral Presentations**

MCC 2026 IMPERIAL HOTEL, KUCHING

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

DAY **01** MONDAY, 13 JULY 2026

15:10

PANEL DISCUSSION

Moderator:

YBrs. Haidar Khan bin Mokbolhassan,
Director of Biodiversity Institute,
Jabatan Perlindungan Hidupan Liar dan Taman Negara
(PERHILITAN)

Panelists:

1. **YBrs. Tuan Abang Arabi Bin Abang Aimran,**
General Manager, Sarawak Forestry Corporation
2. **Nurain Ampuan Acheh,**
Sabah Wildlife Department
3. **Dr Wong Siew Te**
Borneo Sunbear Conservation Centre

15:30

Q&A

15:45

Refreshment Break



MCC 2026 IMPERIAL HOTEL, KUCHING

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

DAY 01

MONDAY, 13 JULY 2026

- **SESSION 2 - CIRCULAR ECONOMY (GREEN ECONOMY, NET ZERO, ESG, AND SUSTAINABILITY)**
- 16:00 ● **Plenary Address 2:**
Generating Revenue for Park Conservation and Protection - The Experience of Sabah Parks.
- YBhg. Datuk Dr Maklarin Bin Lakim,**
Director of Sabah Parks
- 16:20 ● **Paper 1: Monitoring The Forest and Its Operations: Ecological and Operational Sustainability Baselines from Kubah and Gunong Mulu National Park.**
- Ogary Kishen Migas,**
Sarawak Forestry Corporation
- 16:30 ● **Paper 2: Do ESG Reporting Frameworks Reflect Community-Defined Outcomes? A GRI-Based Case Study of Conservation and Green Economy Initiatives in Sabah, Malaysia.**
- Dr Robert F. Peters,**
Institute of Tropical Biology and Conservation,
Universiti Malaysia Sabah
- 16:40 ● **Paper 3: Convening Government, Private Sector and Communities for Sustainability in Sarawak**
- Edner Patrick Stiphen**
Head of Sarawak Programme,
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Malaysia,
Singapore and Brunei Darussalam
- 16:50 ● **Paper 4: Some trees are more equal than others. Other than carbon, can conservation technologies highlight biological diversity as ecosystem services worthy of corporate funding?**
- Dr Adrian Loo,**
National University of Singapore
- 17:00 ● **Paper 5: Contemporary criteria applied to Gunong Mulu National Park & World Heritage Area – a remote Park (and) community in Northern Sarawak.**
- Hein Gerstner,**
BORSA Mulu
- 17:10 ● **Q&A for Oral Presentations**

MCC 2026 IMPERIAL HOTEL, KUCHING

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

DAY **01** MONDAY, 13 JULY 2026

17:30

PANEL DISCUSSION

Moderator:

Patrick Tay,
Price Waterhouse Cooper

Panelists:

1. **YBhg. Datuk Wee Hong Seng,**
Mayor of Kuching (MBKS)
2. **Arina Kok,**
Ernst & Young Consulting Sdn. Bhd.
3. **Hein Gerstner,**
BORSA Mulu

18:00

Q&A

End of Conference - Day 1

MCC 2026 IMPERIAL HOTEL, KUCHING

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

DAY **02** TUESDAY, 14 JULY 2026

07:30 ● Registration

SESSION 3 - IMPLEMENTING CONSERVATION

08:30 ● **Plenary Address 3:**
Rebuilding with Nature: Biodiversity as the Foundation of Post-Covid Development Strategy 2030

YBrs. Tuan Abang Arabi Abang Aimran
General Manager
Controller of Wild Life
Controller of National Parks & Nature Reserves
Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC)

08:50 ● **Paper 1: From Protected to Totally Protected: Accelerating Legal Safeguards For Sarawak's Sun Bears.**

Roslina Ragai,
Sarawak Forestry Corporation

09:00 ● **Paper 2: Strengthening Conservation Through Integrated Monitoring and Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration in Malaysia Through the Global Wildlife Program.**

Norizal Khushairi bin Mohamad Zamri,
Global Wildlife Program, Ministry of
Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability

09:10 ● **Paper 3: A Conceptual Framework for Integrating UAV Geotagging And Satellite Remote Sensing In Wildlife Habitat Change Monitoring.**

Dr Rhushalshafira Rosle,
University of Technology Sarawak

09:20 ● **Paper 4: Data-Driven Defense: Transforming Tactical Deployments with Standardized GIS Analytics.**

Ts. Gs. Arsir bin Abdul,
Jabatan Perlindungan Hidupan Liar
dan Taman Negara (PERHILITAN)

09:30 ● **Paper 5: Bridging Wildlife Health, Genetics, and Forensics for Conservation Impact in Sabah.**

Nur Alwanie Maruji,
Sabah Wildlife Department

09:40 ● Q&A for Oral Presentations

MCC 2026 IMPERIAL HOTEL, KUCHING

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

DAY **02** TUESDAY, 14 JULY 2026

10:10

PANEL DISCUSSION

Moderator:

YBrs. Tuan Mohd Soffian Bin Abu Bakar,
Director of Sabah Wildlife Department.

Panelists:

1. **YBhg. Dato' Fakhru bin Musa,**
Deputy Director General, PERHILITAN
2. **James anak Bali**
Head of Biodiversity Conservation and Research Division,
Sarawak Forestry Corporation
3. **Nurain Ampuan Acheh,**
Sabah Wildlife Department
4. **Lili Tokiman,**
Johor National Park Corporation

10:30

Q&A

10:45

Refreshment Break

MCC 2026 IMPERIAL HOTEL, KUCHING

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

DAY **02** TUESDAY, 14 JULY 2026

11:00 ● **SESSION 4: CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURE**

Plenary Address 4: Harnessing Nature-Based Solutions: Aligning Climate Action with Biodiversity Goals

YBrs. Tuan Siva Kumar a/l Solay Rajah,
Undersecretary, Biodiversity and Forestry Management Division -
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability

11:20 ● **Paper 1: Climate, landscape change and zoonotic disease risk:
Linking vector surveillance in Sabah to community-based disease
surveillance in Sarawak.**

Benny Obrain Manin,
Sarawak Infectious Disease Centre

11:30 ● **Paper 2: Securing the resilience and sustainability of Royal Belum
Forest against the impact of climate change.**

Dr. Jayaraj Vijaya Kumaran,
Universiti Malaysia Kelantan.

11:40 ● **Paper 3: Climate-Adaptive Management of Invasive Alien Plant
Species in Tropical Protected Areas: Lessons from Kinabalu Park
UNESCO World Heritage Site.**

Vanielie Terrence Justine,
Sabah Parks.

11:50 ● **Paper 4: "Cold-blooded" on hot tropical mountains and swamps.
Implications of climate change from studies of the thermal
biology of amphibians and reptiles in Sarawak.**

Prof. Dr Indraneil Das,
IBEC UNIMAS.

12:00 ● **Paper 5: Coral biodiversity and potential effects of climate change
and coral bleaching - preliminary observations.**

Wan Ruzainnie bin Wan Arman,
Sarawak Forestry Corporation.

12:10 ● **Q&A for Oral Presentations**

MCC 2026 IMPERIAL HOTEL, KUCHING

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

DAY **02** TUESDAY, 14 JULY 2026

12:40

PANEL DISCUSSION

Moderator:

YBrs. Tuan Siva Kumar a/l Solay Rajah,
Undersecretary,
Biodiversity and Forestry Management Division -
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability

Panelists:

1. **Mohd. Kasyfullah bin Zaini**
Deputy Controller, Sarawak Forestry Corporation
2. **Dr. Kho Lip Khoon,**
Head of Corporate Development and Economy Division,
Ministry of Energy and Environmental Sustainability (MEESTy)
3. **YBrs. Tuan Lau Ching Fong,**
Director of Perak State Park Corporation

13:00

Q&A

13:15

Lunch Break



MCC 2026 IMPERIAL HOTEL, KUCHING

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

DAY **02** TUESDAY, 14 JULY 2026

- **SESSION 5: CONSERVATION FINANCE**
- 14:00 ● **Plenary Address 5: Sarawak's Initiatives for Conservation Financing**
- YBhg. Datu Haji Abdullah bin Julaihi,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Natural Resources and Urban Development (MUDeNR)
- 14:20 ● **Paper 1: From Funding to Fieldwork: How External Funding Shapes Conservation Outcomes in Sarawak.**
- Jacqueline Wong,
Sarawak Forestry Corporation
- 14:30 ● **Paper 2: The Ecological Necessity to Protect Sarawak's Vulnerable Salt Licks: Aligning Policy with Science and Financial Considerations.**
- Prof. Ts. Dr Mohd Azlan Jayasilan bin Abdul Gulam Azad,
IBEC, University Malaysia Sarawak
- 14:40 ● **Paper 3: From Biodiversity Evidence to Conservation Investment: Linking Research, Management and Sustainable Financing Pathways in Sabah.**
- Dr Noor Haliza Hasan,
Institute of Tropical Biology and Conservation,
University Malaysia Sabah
- 14:50 ● **Paper 4: Shaping the source: Private sector leadership in conservation for building resilient raw material supply chains.**
- Karl Yen Quek,
Regional Director for Asia,
Earthworm Foundation
- 15:00 ● **Paper 5: Mobilising Long-term Private Sector Finance for Landscape-Scale Conservation in Southeast Asia: The Rimba Collective Approach.**
- Ange Tan,
LESTARI Capital
- 15:10 ● **Q&A for Oral Presentations**

MCC 2026 IMPERIAL HOTEL, KUCHING

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

DAY **02** TUESDAY, 14 JULY 2026

15:40

● **PANEL DISCUSSION**

Moderator:

Dr. Melvin Terry Gumat,
Ministry of Natural Resources and Urban Development (MUDeNR)

Panelists:

1. **Magarita Naming,**
Ag. CEO, Sarawak Biodiversity Centre
2. **Suhaini Haron,**
Ag. CEO, Malaysian Forest Fund (MFF)
3. **Varian Alexander Ignatius,**
Head of Corp. Engagement, Mubadala Energy
4. **Muhammad Rizal Azmi,**
VP of Business and Product Development,
BURSA Malaysia.

16:00

● Q&A

16:15

● Conference Resolution preparations

End of Conference Sessions - Day 2

MCC 2026 IMPERIAL HOTEL, KUCHING

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

DAY **02** TUESDAY, 14 JULY 2026

- **WELCOMING DINNER**
- 19:00 ● Arrival of Invited Guests
- 19:30 ● Arrival of Guest of Honour
- **Yang Berbahagia Datu Haji Abdullah bin Julaihi**
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Natural Resources & Urban Development (MUDeNR)
- 19:40 ● Cultural Performance
Bacaan Doa
Dinner Commences
- 20:00 ● Welcoming Remarks
- **YBrs. Tuan Abang Arabi Abang Aimran**
General Manager
Controller of Wild Life
Controller of National Parks & Nature Reserves
Sarawak Forestry Corporation
- Cultural performance
- Karaoke session
- 22:00 ● Ends

Attire: Traditional

MCC 2026 IMPERIAL HOTEL, KUCHING

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

DAY **03** WEDNESDAY, 15 JULY 2026

08:30 ● **CLOSING & FUTURE COMMITMENTS**

09:00 ● Arrival of Invited Guests

Arrival of Guest of Honour

Yang Berhormat Datuk Haji Len Talif Salleh
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Urban Planning,
Land Administration and Environment Sarawak

National & State Anthem: *Negaraku & Ibu Pertiwiku*

Bacaan Doa

Brief Recap of Conference Outcomes (Emcee) &
Presentation of Conference Resolution to GOH

Closing remarks by Guest of Honour

Yang Berhormat Datuk Haji Len Talif Salleh
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Urban Planning,
Land Administration and Environment Sarawak

Handover MCC 2026 Conference Resolution Report to GOH

09:30 ● Host Handover Ceremony

- Announcement of Next Host Organisation / State
- Acceptance Speech by Representative of Next Host

Memento Presentation

Photography Session

10:30 ● Refreshment

Conference Ends

Attire: Suit/Working Attire

ABSTRACTS

Session 1

Sub – Theme:

Biodiversity Conservation
& Sustainable Utilisation



SARAWAK'S COASTAL HABITATS AS A SENTINEL SITE FOR WADER POPULATION MONITORING IN THE EAST ASIAN-AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY

Noraisah Majri¹, Tinna Wound¹, Ng Jia Jie¹

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Abstract

The East Asian–Australasian Flyway (EAAF) supports some of the world's most threatened migratory wader populations, yet systematic monitoring across its vast network of stopover and non-breeding sites remains critically uneven. Sarawak's coastal habitats, spanning mangroves, mudflats, and estuarine wetlands along northwestern Borneo occupy a strategically underappreciated position within this flyway, offering year-round residency for both migratory and resident shorebird species. Here, we present Sarawak's coastal zone as a high-value monitoring kernel from which flyway-scale population trends can be detected and tracked. Drawing on systematic waterbird count data, IBA (Important Bird and Biodiversity Area) criteria assessments, and species composition surveys, we demonstrate that these sites regularly support internationally significant numbers of key indicator species including *Charadrius* and *Calidris* sandpipers. By positioning Sarawak as a replicable sentinel-site model, this initiative strengthens decentralized EAAF monitoring networks, creating a pathway for implementing science-based, landscape-scale shorebird protection across Southeast Asia.

Keywords: East Asian Australasian Flyway, Landscape-scale conservation, migratory species, Sarawak coastal habitats, shorebird,



MALAYAN TIGER CONSERVATION IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

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Abstract

The critically endangered Malayan Tiger (*Panthera tigris jacksoni*), an apex predator endemic to Peninsular Malaysia, is facing imminent extinction with fewer than 150 individuals remaining in the wild. This rapid population crash is primarily driven by extensive habitat loss and fragmentation from land-use expansion, rampant illegal poaching and human-wildlife conflict. Furthermore, emerging diseases severely impact survival; the Canine Distemper Virus directly threatens tiger population, while African Swine Fever decimates wild boars, their crucial natural prey base. Although Malaysia has established comprehensive frameworks like the Malayan Tiger Crisis Action Plan, protecting the species requires urgent, multifaceted action. Long-term viability absolutely depends on securing contiguous, high-quality habitats such as Taman Negara, Belum-Temengor Forest Complex, Banjaran Titiwangsa and Endau-Rompin Forest Complex and legally protecting ecological corridors to ensure genetic connectivity. Preventative strategies must actively prioritize stricter anti-poaching enforcement, prey augmentation, conflict mitigation, and integrated land-use planning that balances economic development with biodiversity preservation.

Keywords: Conservation, habitat fragmentation, human-wildlife conflict, Malayan Tiger, prey augmentation



THE CRITICAL ROLE OF VETERINARY STAFF AS SURROGATE MOTHERS AT THE SEPILOK ORANGUTAN REHABILITATION CENTRE, SABAH, MALAYSIA

Nur Nabila Binti Sarkawi^{1,2}, Ray Clement Madius^{1,2}, ³Reklin Amit², Alvin Baxter
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Abstract

The Sepilok Orangutan Rehabilitation Centre (SORC), established in 1964 in Sabah, Malaysia, is the world's first orangutan rehabilitation centre and has cared for over 800 individuals. In Sabah, the Bornean orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus morio*) is listed as Totally Protected under the Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 and continues to face threats such as habitat loss, injury, illness, and maternal separation. This study highlights the critical role of veterinary staff, particularly veterinary nurses, who act as surrogate mothers to orphaned infants. In the wild, infants depend on their mothers for up to eight years, and without such care, survival is low. At SORC, nurses provide intensive support including 24-hour care, feeding, health monitoring, and behavioral development. As infants mature, rehabilitation includes developing forest skills such as climbing and foraging. These efforts improve survival, health, and development, preparing individuals for release. This underscores the vital contribution of veterinary nurses to wildlife conservation and animal welfare.

Keywords: Orangutan rehabilitation, Surrogate mothering, Veterinary nursing, Wildlife conservation



VARIATION IN EFFECTS OF FOREST DEGRADATION ON SPECIES DIVERSITY AMONG TAXA IN AND AROUND THE PRIMARY FOREST AT LAMBIR HILLS NATIONAL PARK, SARAWAK

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Abstract

Understanding the relationship between forest degradation and biodiversity accurately is essential for the conservation of forest ecosystems and the biological communities that inhabit them. From 2003 to 2007, biodiversity surveys were conducted at Lambir Hills National Park and its surrounding areas. The survey targeted approximately 25 forest stands with varying degrees of forest degradation and different lengths of time since the cessation of slash-and-burn agriculture. These surveys focused on woody plants, bats, small mammals, butterflies, leaf beetles, ants that have trophobiotic mutualistic interactions with plants or hemipteran insects, ant-eating army ants, *Aenictus* spp. and other species. This presentation provides an overview of the survey results, shows how disturbances to tropical rainforests, such as slash-and-burn agriculture, affect the species diversity of biological communities, and discusses the need to avoid human disturbances as much as possible in protected areas of tropical rainforests. It will also consider the risk of biases and errors in evaluating the conservation status of forest ecosystems by limiting indicators to a small number of taxonomic groups.

Keywords: Species biodiversity, forest degradation, trophobiotic, human disturbance, slash-and-burn agriculture



ADVANCING BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION THROUGH SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Julaidi Rasidi

Sarawak Energy Berhad

Abstract

Biodiversity conservation is increasingly becoming an integral component of sustainable energy development, particularly within the hydropower sector where projects interact directly with ecosystems, forest landscapes, and riverine environments. Sarawak Energy recognizes that sustainable energy development and biodiversity conservation are interconnected. This principle underpins the organisation's approach towards sustainable energy development where environmental requirements are considered. Sarawak Energy's approach towards sustainable hydropower development is guided by the Hydropower Sustainability Standard (HSS), and the organisation is an active member of the International Hydropower Association (IHA). Sarawak Energy adopts a holistic approach towards biodiversity conservation across its hydropower plants, operational assets and initiatives. This includes wildlife conservation and rescue initiatives, ecological monitoring and assessments, habitat restoration, conservation research, environmental awareness programmes, and community-based conservation partnerships. Sarawak Energy's experience demonstrates that biodiversity considerations can be meaningfully integrated into sustainable hydropower development when supported by clear governance, long-term monitoring, operational discipline and community collaboration. Sarawak Energy received international recognition for its work including the Blue Planet Prize.

Keywords: Biodiversity Conservation, Hydropower Sustainability Standard, Sustainable Hydropower Development



ABSTRACTS

Session 2

Sub – Theme:

Circular Economy
(Green Economy, Net Zero,
ESG, Sustainability)



MONITORING THE FOREST AND ITS OPERATIONS: ECOLOGICAL AND OPERATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY BASELINES FROM KUBAH AND GUNUNG MULU NATIONAL PARK

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Abstract

Protected area monitoring has traditionally focused on ecological indicators such as forest structure, species composition and biomass. However, increasing emphasis on circular economy, sustainability reporting and net-zero commitments requires protected area managers to also account for operational sustainability. Two monitoring examples from Sarawak protected areas are presented: Permanent Sample Plot monitoring at Kubah National Park and operational sustainability tracking at Gunung Mulu National Park. Kubah PSP data were used to assess forest structure, diameter class distribution and above-ground biomass, including re-census comparison for Plot 1 from 2022 to 2026. Mulu activity records and emission factors were used to summarise fuel, consumables, food waste, visitor-related emissions and GHG scope classification. Together, these datasets demonstrate how protected area monitoring can expand from forest condition assessment to broader sustainability and circular economy reporting.

Keywords: above-ground biomass, circular economy, permanent sample plots, protected areas, sustainability monitoring,



DO ESG REPORTING FRAMEWORKS REFLECT COMMUNITY-DEFINED OUTCOMES? A GRI-BASED CASE STUDY OF CONSERVATION AND GREEN ECONOMY INITIATIVES IN SABAH, MALAYSIA

Robert F. Peters

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Abstract

Green economy and ESG-driven conservation initiatives are increasingly promoted as mechanisms to reconcile biodiversity conservation with sustainable development in biodiversity-rich regions such as Sabah. These initiatives are commonly operationalised through conservation financing, ecological restoration programmes, and Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) arrangements intended to ensure equitable participation and distribution of benefits to local communities. However, concerns remain regarding whether existing ESG reporting systems and ABS frameworks adequately capture the long-term sustainability of community benefits beyond initial project implementation phases. This study examines the alignment between Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)-based ESG reporting, ABS arrangements, and community-defined wellbeing outcomes in conservation-linked green economy initiatives. Using a qualitative multiple case study design, the study analyses selected conservation and sustainability projects through document analysis of ESG and ABS-related materials, semi-structured interviews, and community-focused discussions. The study identifies an implementation-sustainability gap whereby ESG and ABS systems successfully formalise stakeholder engagement and benefit-sharing processes, although provide limited mechanisms to sustain or adapt community benefits over time. Various findings are highlighted and this includes strengthening a bridging function which could improve the long-term social legitimacy, accountability, and sustainability of conservation-linked green economy transitions.

Keywords: Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), Community wellbeing, Conservation governance, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)



CONVENING GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE SECTOR AND COMMUNITIES FOR SUSTAINABILITY IN SARAWAK

Edner Patrick Stephen

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Abstract

Sustainability outcomes in Sarawak increasingly depend on government, private sector, and community actors working together from a shared agenda, reflecting both the Sarawak Sustainability Blueprint 2030 and SDG 17 on partnership for the goals. UNDP's technical support to the Sarawak Biodiversity Master Plan shows this in practice, moving from early consultation with government agencies, the Sarawak Biodiversity Centre, and communities through to a fully launched, government-owned framework spanning six thematic areas since MUDeNR launched it in April 2025. Building on this experience, UNDP is now applying the same convening approach to the Sarawak Urban Development Policy, aligning Sarawak's government, industry and community, translating broad goals into workable local arrangements, and sequencing engagement carefully to build trust before tackling harder trade-offs. Sustaining momentum once commitments are made is what allows multi-stakeholder processes to hold together long enough to deliver measurable results, offering transferable lessons for sustainability outcomes across Sarawak and beyond.

Keywords: biodiversity mainstreaming, convening, development facilitation, multi-stakeholder partnerships, public-private collaboration, Sarawak, strategic partnerships, sustainable development



**SOME TREES ARE MORE EQUAL THAN OTHERS. OTHER THAN CARBON,
CAN CONSERVATION TECHNOLOGIES HIGHLIGHT BIOLOGICAL
DIVERSITY AS ECOSYSTEM SERVICES WORTHY OF CORPORATE FUNDING?**

Adrian Loo

Centre for Nature-based Climate Solutions, The National University of Singapore

Abstract

Conservation technologies such as bioacoustics, eDNA, drones, Lidar are fast emerging as useful tools in studying biodiversity and ecology in unprecedented depth and scale. This talk will highlight some of the insights gained from regenerative tropical micro-forests in urban areas, forest fragments in Singapore's nature reserves and a restoration project on a montane forest in Doitung, Chiang Rai. How will such technologies bring support from corporate funding in this era of carbon credits?

Keywords: carbon credit, conservation, corporate funding, technology



CONTEMPORARY CRITERIA APPLIED TO GUNONG MULU NATIONAL PARK & WORLD HERITAGE AREA – A REMOTE PARK (AND) COMMUNITY IN NORTHERN SARAWAK

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Abstract

Gunong Mulu National Park and world heritage Area is situated in close proximity to the international border of Brunei, the eastern part of the Bario highlands and Kalimantan border and the uninhabitable steep valleys of the Limbang/Lawas area. The Park consists of 85 000 hectares of pristine dipterocarp forest containing about 9 forest types and provides the drainage systems for the Melinau and Tutoh river systems, supplied from the peaks of prominent watershed areas like Mount Mulu and the limestone buttresses of Api, Benerat and Buda. After 2000 when IUCN declared Mulu a world heritage property after qualifying in all four of the world heritage criteria, tourism management was entrusted to Borsarmulu Park management to manage and drive the tourism effort and Sarawak Forestry Corporation as the legal representative for the State. A global framework for the management of sensitive world heritage sites (IUCN,2018) exists. This stipulates sustainable practices for tourism managers. As the tourism industry zooms in on sustainability and associated ESG's, it has become a race with bragging rights and new marketing angles to promote products. Mulu scored tops with the world heritage criteria, but is the site sufficiently equipped to partake in the race for sustainable accolades and take the community along on that journey? By using some wider ESG's as a pointer, Mulu can be coarsely evaluated and benchmarked in its present state of operation. The management would also suggest some practical considerations for future sustainability compliances and possible attempts to counterbalance certain essential dependencies.

Keywords: conservation, community, national park, tourism, world heritage



ABSTRACTS

Session 3

Sub – Theme:
Implementing
Conservation



FROM PROTECTED TO TOTALLY PROTECTED: ACCELERATING LEGAL SAFEGUARDS FOR SARAWAK'S SUN BEARS

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Abstract

The Bornean sun bear (*Helarctos malayanus*) faces growing threats across Sarawak due to habitat loss and illegal trade. Under the current Wild Life Protection Ordinance 1998, its status as a "Protected" species leaves open problematic licensing loopholes for private possession and imposes lenient penalties that fail to deter poachers. This report synthesises rescue records, seizure logs, and market intelligence to map out current enforcement challenges. The data reveals critical hotspots where human-bear conflicts fuel a local pet trade, alongside a persistent, hidden urban market for bear-derived medicine. By connecting these scattered enforcement events, we outline a clear case for immediately elevating sun bears to "Totally Protected" status. This policy shift will eliminate legal possession loopholes, maximise criminal penalties, and empower wildlife authorities with the rigid mandate needed to conduct targeted raids and secure a safer future for Borneo's smallest bear.

Keywords: Bornean sun bear, Sarawak, totally protected status, Wild Life Protection Ordinance 1998



STRENGTHENING CONSERVATION THROUGH INTEGRATED MONITORING AND MULTI-STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION IN MALAYSIA THROUGH THE GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM

Norizal Khushairi bin Mohamad Zamri

Project Management Unit Global Wildlife Program (GWP) Malaysia
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability (NRES),
Biodiversity and Forestry Management Division, Block F11, Kompleks F, Lebuhraya
Perdana Timur Presint 1, 62000 Putrajaya.

Abstract

Effective conservation requires collaboration across multiple sectors, including protected area management, enforcement, research, and community engagement. In Malaysia, increasing environmental pressures on protected areas highlight the need for integrated and coordinated conservation approaches that support both on-the-ground implementation and informed decision-making. Through the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) Malaysia initiative, efforts have been strengthened to promote multi-stakeholder collaboration supported by a structured monitoring and reporting framework. This approach emphasizes systematic tracking of conservation activities, outcomes, and broader environmental benefits, including contributions to climate mitigation and sustainable ecosystem management. It also supports inclusive monitoring practices through the integration of gender-responsive indicators and participatory reporting mechanisms. By connecting field-level implementation with national-level reporting and evaluation, the initiative enhances accountability, adaptive management, and long-term conservation effectiveness. The experience demonstrates the importance of coordinated partnerships, evidence-based monitoring, and inclusive governance in strengthening conservation impact and sustainability in Malaysia.

Keywords: Protected Area Management, Conservation Monitoring, Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration, Sustainable Ecosystem Management, Inclusive Reporting



A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR INTEGRATING UAV GEOTAGGING AND SATELLITE REMOTE SENSING IN WILDLIFE HABITAT CHANGE MONITORING

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Abstract

Wildlife conservation increasingly demands timely spatial information on animal movement and habitat dynamics, specifically under climate and land-use pressures. This concept paper presents a simplified framework for integrating Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)-derived geo-tagged wildlife observations with satellite remote sensing data in order to support wildlife movement and habitat analysis. Remote sensing platforms (especially UAVs) enable acquisition of high-resolution spatial information on wildlife locations and local habitat conditions. Meanwhile, satellite data offer broader environmental context, including vegetation dynamics and land cover changes. The proposed framework integrates movement modelling approaches with multi-source environmental variables to identify habitat shifts, ecological disturbances and movement corridors. This scalable and cost-effective approach supports biodiversity monitoring, conservation planning, and adaptive ecosystem management in tropical ecosystems. The framework serves as a foundation for future empirical studies in Sarawak and contributes to SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) through biodiversity conservation and climate-responsive ecosystem assessment.

Keywords: Climate change; conservation; habitat change; remote sensing; UAV



DATA-DRIVEN DEFENSE: TRANSFORMING TACTICAL DEPLOYMENTS WITH STANDARDIZED GIS ANALYTICS

Arsir bin Abdul

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Abstract

Effective wildlife protection over Peninsular Malaysia's fragmented habitat requires the strategic allocation of limited ranger resources. Disjointed and unstandardised patrol data from various state parks, federal protected areas, and non-governmental partners created vast operational blind spots, leaving enforcement agencies working in silos. To resolve these gaps, the Department of Wildlife and National Parks spearheaded the integration of a standardised Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) data model across partner networks. This unified database moves beyond paper-based reporting by consolidating geospatial data into a standardised repository. By analysing historical threat frequencies retrospectively, officers can map past poaching hotspots and evaluate actual patrol coverage. This was successfully demonstrated through Operasi Bersepadu Khazanah (OBK), where predictive GIS analytics guided tactical units to locations at predicted infiltration zones. This initiative proves that a standardised model can successfully coordinate diverse enforcement assets to protect critical Malayan Tiger habitats.

Keywords: GIS analytics, Malayan Tiger, Operasi Bersepadu Khazanah, Poaching hotspots, SMART data model, Wildlife protection.



BRIDGING WILDLIFE HEALTH, GENETICS, AND FORENSICS FOR CONSERVATION IMPACT IN SABAH

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Abstract

The Wildlife Health, Genetic and Forensic Laboratory (WHGFL) of the Sabah Wildlife Department brings together biodiversity science and wildlife law enforcement by uniting wildlife health research, genetic analysis, and forensic capabilities under one laboratory. As Sabah's first Biosafety Level-2 Containment Laboratory with 12 consecutive years of certification, ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation, and recent listing under CITES directory for wildlife forensic testing laboratories, WHGFL delivers validated, high-integrity analyses that support conservation decision-making and the prosecution of wildlife crime. Since initiating forensic operations, the laboratory has supported species identification, genetic profiling, and intelligence in nearly 200 cases. Beyond enforcement, WHGFL advances biodiversity conservation through disease surveillance and wildlife health research, including Elephant Endotheliotropic Herpesvirus (EEHV) monitoring in elephants and herpesvirus screening in sun bears prior to release into the wild. The laboratory also generates scientific data that inform species action plans and long-term management strategies. This presentation highlights WHGFL's expanding role in safeguarding Sabah's wildlife heritage by bridging scientific evidence, biodiversity management, and enforcement capacity.

Keywords: DNA, enforcement, forensic testing, Sabah, wildlife



ABSTRACTS

Session 4

Sub – Theme:

Climate Change
and Nature



CLIMATE, LANDSCAPE CHANGE AND ZONOTIC DISEASE RISK: LINKING VECTOR SURVEILLANCE IN SABAH TO COMMUNITY-BASED DISEASE SURVEILLANCE IN SARAWAK

*Benny Obrain Manin and Ivan K.S. Yap

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Sarawak Infectious Disease Centre, 3rd Floor, Stallion, Sublot 17 Rock Commercial
Centre 1 ½ Mile, Jalan Rock, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia

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Abstract

Climate and land-use changes are reshaping contact among wildlife, mosquito vectors and rural communities, creating new conditions for zoonotic disease emergence in Malaysian Borneo. Drawing on entomological studies in Sabah, this paper synthesises evidence that *Plasmodium knowlesi* risk extends beyond deep-forest exposure. *Anopheles balabacensis*, the principal vector in Sabah, was found to bite humans and wildlife predominantly outdoors and around households, with infected vectors detected across forest-edge, plantation and peri-domestic habitats. These findings indicate that fragmented landscapes, agricultural expansion and shifting human-wildlife interfaces can alter vector ecology and increase opportunities for spillover. Building on these lessons, SIDC's Disease Surveillance Programme in Sarawak provides a platform for integrating community-based health screening, vector surveillance and environmental risk profiling in rural settings. The proposed approach positions infectious disease surveillance within adaptive conservation planning, supporting earlier detection of climate- and landscape-sensitive health risks at the nature community interface.

Keywords: climate change, Disease Surveillance Programme, land-use change, One Health, *Plasmodium knowlesi*, Sarawak, vector surveillance, zoonotic malaria



SECURING THE RESILIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF ROYAL BELUM FOREST AGAINST THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Jayaraj Vijaya Kumaran and UMK PSPC Climate Change Impact Mitigation Plan
Researchers

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Abstract

Royal Belum State Park is one of Peninsular Malaysia's most important protected areas, supporting high biodiversity, indigenous stewardship, water security, ecotourism, and climate-regulating ecosystem services. This presentation reports progress from an integrated project designed to secure the resilience and sustainability of Royal Belum Forest against climate change impacts. The project combines biodiversity assessment, ecological and abiotic data acquisition, ecosystem services valuation, and mitigation planning. Recent updates include the completion of 25-year climate projections, which provide a scenario-based foundation for evaluating future risks to forest ecosystems, water resources, and biodiversity. Field and analytical work have also revealed new species distribution patterns, improving understanding of underrepresented taxa and priority habitats. In addition, restoration approaches developed from the project have been replicated at Hamilton Biodiversity Park, demonstrating the broader applicability of Royal Belum-derived conservation strategies for climate-resilient landscape management.

Keywords: climate change, Royal Belum, landscape management



CLIMATE-ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT OF INVASIVE ALIEN PLANT SPECIES IN TROPICAL PROTECTED AREAS: LESSONS FROM KINABALU PARK UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE

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²Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Jalan UMS, 88400 Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia

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Abstract

Climate change and invasive alien plant species are increasingly recognised as interacting threats to biodiversity, ecosystem resilience, and protected area management. Tropical mountain protected areas are especially vulnerable because warming temperatures, altered rainfall patterns, and increasing disturbance may facilitate the establishment and upslope expansion of alien plants. Kinabalu Park, Malaysia's first UNESCO World Heritage Site, provides an important case study for developing climate-adaptive management responses. Recent baseline surveys recorded 98 alien plant species, of which 65 were classified as invasive, with the highest richness concentrated around visitor-use and infrastructure zones. This paper synthesises these findings with current understanding of climate-driven invasion dynamics to propose a climate-adaptive management framework. The framework emphasises risk zoning, early detection and rapid response, targeted control, technology-supported monitoring, community participation, and policy integration. The Kinabalu Park case shows that proactive, science-based, and participatory management is essential to safeguard tropical mountain biodiversity under climate change.

Keywords: Climate change, invasive alien plant species, biodiversity conservation, protected areas, tropical mountains



**"COLD-BLOODED" ON HOT TROPICAL MOUNTAINS AND SWAMPS.
IMPLICATIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE FROM STUDIES OF THE THERMAL
BIOLOGY OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES IN SARAWAK**

Indraneil Das

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Abstract

Ectothermic vertebrates are predicted to be affected in ways fundamentally different from endotherms due to their coupled life history to local thermal regimes. Yet, few studies have tried to investigate thermal relationships under tropical conditions. Our laboratory studies thermal biology of amphibians and reptiles as relevant to the life history of frogs, turtles, lizards and snakes across a variety of natural- and human-altered landscapes in Sarawak. We describe thermal relations, dominated by thermoconformation, with thermoregulation being an exception. No instances of heliothermy or basking were discovered, heat passively obtained via thigmothermy in Borneo, as reported at many other tropical sites. Rather, a majority of species investigated were found to be microhabitat specialists, carefully selecting refugia based on thermal preferences. Implications of mid- and long-term effects of climate change on the group are discussed.

Keywords: climate change, herpetofauna, Sarawak, thermal biology



CORAL BIODIVERSITY AND POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND CORAL BLEACHING IN SARAWAK – PRELIMINARY OBSERVATION

***Wan Ruzzainie Wan Arman, Salvia Sembai, Andrew Simon, Karim Jampong,
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Abstract

Sarawak has the longest coastline in Malaysia supporting extensive marine and coastal ecosystems (Wong, 2019). Three main locations with extensive coral covers are Kuching, Bintulu and Miri. Current findings based on 2025 surveys highlight coral reefs status with an average hard coral cover of 35.23%, 31.90% and 21.43% for each location respectively. 67 coral genera have been identified in these three locations thus far.

Among the 60 surveyed sites across Sarawak, coral bleaching was heaviest at Talang Satang National Park at 2.61%. Several other sites also had coral bleaching but these had percentages of less than 2%. Surveys also indicate high algae cover (aside from crustose coralline algae) and this was observed in offshore reefs of Bintulu (24.11%) and Miri (16.22%). It is uncertain that coral bleaching leading to coral mortality was caused by an increase in Sea Surface Temperature (SST) which led to elevated algae growth.

Keywords: climate change, coral biodiversity, coral bleaching, Sarawak



ABSTRACTS

Session 5

Sub – Theme:

Conservation
Finance



FROM FUNDING TO FIELDWORK: HOW EXTERNAL FUNDING SHAPE CONSERVATION OUTCOME IN SARAWAK

*Wong, J.Y.F., Migas, O.K., Wahab, T., Sulau, C.L., Luna, A.N., Sing, S., Lipai, W.R.,
Adam, A., Gumal, M.

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Abstract

Conservation investments are often financed on short cycles that misalign with ecological recovery and evidence needs. The study examined three initiatives in Sarawak, Malaysia: a 1-year RM370,000 mangrove restoration in Rajang Mangroves National Park (2 ha), a 2-year, RM180,000 mangrove restoration in Kuching Wetland National Park (2 ha) and a 10-year, RM10 million rewilding program across degraded Totally Protected Areas (8,000 ha). Using project records, restoration plans, activity logs, and survivorship monitoring, we assess early ecological indicators, social processes, and monitoring continuity. Based on a 12-month monitoring period, mangrove restoration projects achieved greater than 80% survivorship of seedlings, whereas the non-mangrove restoration project had a lower survivorship of about 50%. Long-term conservation evidence of survivorship to maturity, use of restored habitats by wildlife and long-term benefits to communities is needed. Furthermore, longer-term programs may show improved implementation, reduced data risk and enhanced evidence maturity.

Keywords: conservation evidence, conservation finance, long term monitoring



THE ECOLOGICAL NECESSITY TO PROTECT SARAWAK'S VULNERABLE SALT LICKS: ALIGNING POLICY WITH SCIENCE AND FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

*Jayasilan Mohd-Azlan¹ and Nor Hakimi Izwan^{1,2}

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²Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia

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Abstract

Natural salt licks are an important mineral resource for many tropical wildlife species, yet they currently lack formal legal protection under Sarawak's Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998. This study was conducted over a period of eight years between 2015 and 2022, utilized a long-term camera-trapping survey at 13 natural salt licks across five regions in Sarawak to evaluate their ecological significance and spatial dynamics. The survey recorded 23 mammal species, identifying 11 as functional salt lick users, dominated by herbivores such as the Sambar deer (*Rusa unicolor*) and omnivores like the Bearded pig (*Sus barbatus*). Occupancy modeling indicated that these large ungulates utilize these resources year-round with no significant seasonal variation, even though detection probabilities peaked during the wet season. Analysis of activity patterns showed no clear evidence of avoidance behaviour. However, sSpatial analysis revealed a non-linear distribution: detections peaked at the mineral source (0 m), sharply declined at 350 m, and rose again at 500m. This suggests a transit zone where animals move rapidly to avoid poaching risk, followed by a staging area at 500 m where habitat complexity provides necessary cover before approaching the lick. Given this dynamics, the study propose a tiered conservation framework: a 350 m Core No-Entry Zone to protect primary mineral access and a 500 m Ecological Buffer Zone to safeguard critical staging areas. Implementing this 500 m total protection radius would align Sarawak's conservation policies with established frameworks in Sabah and Peninsular Malaysia, providing a scientifically grounded regional standard to protect these vital biodiversity anchors from anthropogenic disturbance. Some financial considerations are discussed based on research and potential interventions.

Keywords: buffer zones, Conservation policy, Habitat connectivity, Mammal occupancy, salt licks, Sarawak



FROM BIODIVERSITY EVIDENCE TO CONSERVATION INVESTMENT: LINKING RESEARCH, MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE FINANCING PATHWAYS IN SABAH

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Abstract

Sabah's biodiversity research generates valuable evidence, but its translation into conservation management and sustainable financing remains limited. This paper proposes a biodiversity evidence framework that links research outputs to conservation use, investment justification and outcome monitoring. The framework is illustrated through three research platforms: flying fox ecology, mangrove population genetics and bioacoustics monitoring. Flying fox research can support species conservation, roost protection, coexistence planning and One Health-linked investment. Mangrove genetic evidence can strengthen restoration planning, seed-source selection, blue carbon initiatives and ESG-linked restoration. Bioacoustics monitoring provides repeatable indicators for protected-area management, climate-change assessment and biodiversity outcome reporting. By linking research sectors with implementation sectors, fundable components and potential funding sources, the framework shows how biodiversity evidence can improve the credibility, targeting and accountability of conservation investment. The framework is adaptable to other agency-prioritised species, ecosystems and monitoring needs in Sabah.

Keywords: bioacoustic monitoring, biodiversity evidence, conservation investment, flying fox ecology, mangrove genetics, research-to-management, Sabah Conservation, sustainable financing



SHAPING THE SOURCE: PRIVATE SECTOR LEADERSHIP IN CONSERVATION FOR BUILDING RESILIENT RAW MATERIAL SUPPLY CHAINS

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Abstract

As global raw material supply chains face unprecedented climate and market volatility, traditional compliance-based sustainability is giving way to landscape-scale regeneration. This presentation explores a confluence where private sector sourcing and conservation finance intersect with fast-evolving public governance. Driven by global trends like the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), downstream companies are shifting from passive buyers to active co-investors in upstream ecosystem health.

Drawing on Earthworm Foundation's initiatives across Malaysia, Thailand, and Latin America, we demonstrate how private market requirements can unlock innovative financing mechanisms that deliver shared benefits for conservation. From managing human-elephant coexistence locally to pioneering smallholder "Whole-Farm" carbon models and transforming monoculture rubber into biodiverse agroforestry, these case studies illustrate public-private alignment in action. Ultimately, we demonstrate how moving beyond legacy extraction models into regenerative systems transforms conservation into a bankable business necessity that secures future supply while restoring critical biodiversity.

Keywords: Supply chain resilience, Regenerative conservation, Agroforestry, Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure (TNFD), EU Deforestation Guidelines (EUDR)



MOBILISING LONG-TERM PRIVATE SECTOR FINANCE FOR LANDSCAPE-SCALE CONSERVATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA: THE RIMBA COLLECTIVE APPROACH

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Abstract

The Lestari Capital-managed Rimba Collective represents an innovative conservation finance mechanism designed to mobilise long-term private sector funding for forest conservation and restoration across Southeast Asia. Established through contributions from leading consumer goods companies, the initiative supports high-integrity, landscape-scale projects that deliver measurable environmental and social outcomes while strengthening supply chain resilience and biodiversity protection. Unlike conventional carbon market models, the Rimba Collective adopts a non-market, performance-based financing approach linked to independently verified Environmental and Social Outcomes (ESOs) under internationally recognised standards such as the Climate, Community & Biodiversity (CCB) Standards. The paper highlights opportunities and challenges associated with mobilising corporate conservation finance, including governance complexity, long-term financing commitments, project readiness, community engagement, and demonstrating additionality in protected and production landscapes. The presentation will also share implementation experiences from projects and pipeline initiatives in Indonesia and the Philippines.

Keywords: conservation finance, forest conservation, performance based financing



The background of the image is a dark green field filled with intricate, light green wavy lines that resemble topographic map contour lines. These lines flow and swirl across the entire frame. At the very bottom, there is a horizontal strip of vibrant green, showing a dense forest or jungle with various tree silhouettes.

POSTER

CONSERVATION EFFORTS OF MULU SLIPPER ORCHID (*PAPHIOPEDILUM SANDERIANUM*) AT GUNUNG MULU NATIONAL PARK

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Abstract

Paphiopedilum sanderianum (Rchb. f.) or Mulu Slipper Orchid (MSO) is one of eight species of slipper orchids found in Sarawak, and it is a rare endemic to Gunung Mulu National Park (GMNP). It is listed as Critically Endangered in the IUCN red list (IUCN, 2015) and classified as Appendix I in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Although the species is located inside a Totally Protected Area (TPA), they still face the risk of extinction due to illegal collection and the potential effects of climate change. This project includes surveys of known sites of the species, pilot-test on potential new sites to expand its distribution, and collecting its seedpods for tissue culture propagation, which will be reintroduced back to GMNP in the future. Five locations were identified to have wild populations of MSO, namely Kuala Berar, Bukit Susu, Cleawater Cave, Lagang Cave, and Gunung Benarat. Kuala Berar was estimated to have the highest number of individuals, while Gunung Benarat recorded the least number of individuals. 16 wild MSO were transplanted at Deer Cave, Lang Cave and Stonehorse Cave as pilot- test for potential new sites. One individual at Deer Cave and two individuals at Lang Cave showed unsuccessful adaptation to the new sites. A total of nine seedpods of different maturity stages (green, yellow and darkened brown seedpods) were collected from various timelines for tissue culture propagation. To date, only a yellow seedpod propagated on 1MS (Murashige and Skoog medium) and 1MS with activated charcoal germinated after two years of propagation with the germination percentage of $\pm 0.07\%$ combined.

Keywords: Gunung Mulu National Park, Mulu slipper orchid, *Paphiopedilum sanderianum*, Seedpods, Tissue Culture Propagation.



ORANGUTAN NEST MAPPING FOR EFFECTIVE SEBUYAU-SEDILU- LESONG (SSL) LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

The Northwest Bornean orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus*), a subspecies found in the forest of Sarawak, is classified as critically endangered on the IUCN Red List. It is the most threatened orangutan sub-species. As orangutans construct nests daily, these structures serve as reliable indicators of species presence, facilitating distribution mapping and supplementing ground-based population surveys. In April 2026, the Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC) conducted a gridded (systematic grid sampling) aerial survey across SSL Landscape to update baseline data established in 2014. Sedilu National Park and Ulu Sebuyau National Park are highly critical for the survival of orangutans in peat swamp areas. The survey recorded a total of 320 nests (fresh to various stages of decay). This identified orangutan presence beyond the boundaries of these protected areas. These findings provide critical data to inform park management strategies and advance conservation initiatives, particularly for populations inhabiting vulnerable peat swamp ecosystems.

Keywords: Aerial survey, nest distribution, Northwest Bornean orangutan, national parks management



**PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF ANIMAL VISITATION
OF NATURAL SALTICKS IN ULU KATIBAS,
LANJAK-ENTIMAU WILDLIFE SANCTUARY (LEWS)**

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Abstract

Saltlicks are important ecological hotspots that provide essential minerals for a wide range of animals. This preliminary study aimed to document animal visitation at natural saltlicks in the Ulu Katibas area of Lanjak-Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary (LEWS) and to contribute baseline information for the management and conservation of this important habitat. Camera-trap surveys were conducted at five natural saltlicks: Apan Satap 1, Apan Satap 2, Apan Nyungan 1, Apan Nyungan 2, and Apan Jarau Entambah. The survey was conducted for over five months totalling 327 camera-trap nights (August until December 2025). Preliminary observations showed 19 wildlife species (17 mammals and 2 bird species) visiting the saltlicks.

Keywords: animal visitation, LEWS, saltlick



CURRENT STATUS OF DUGONG (*DUGONG DUGON*) IN KUALA LAWAS NATIONAL PARK, SARAWAK

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Abstract

Kuala Lawas National Park continues to serve as an ecologically important coastal habitat for dugongs (*Dugong dugon*) in northern Sarawak, characterized by shallow coastal waters, seagrass meadows, mangrove ecosystems, and estuarine environments that support marine megafauna. This updated study evaluated the status of dugongs by examining their occurrence, spatial distribution, and relative abundance across four survey areas (Areas A-D) covering 1,373.28 ha. A total of 64 dugong detections were recorded, with Kuala Lawas (Area D) accounting for the highest number of sightings (62 detections), indicating its importance as a key habitat for the species. Occupancy analysis further showed that dugongs were relatively widespread in Area D, with low to medium occupancy across nine sectors, while only localized occurrences were documented in Punang and Sari. These findings provide updated scientific evidence on dugong distribution and habitat use, supporting more informed conservation planning and management strategies for the long-term protection of dugong populations in Sarawak.

Keywords: Dugong (*Dugong dugon*), habitat use, Kuala Lawas, marine conservation, occupancy analysis, relative abundance, species distribution, Sarawak.



FLORISTIC CHECKLIST OF VASCULAR PLANTS IN SANTUBONG AND SAMPADI NATIONAL PARKS: A BASELINE FOR CONSERVATION IN SARAWAK

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Abstract

The plant databases of both national parks remain incomplete despite numerous previous studies and projects conducted in these areas. Earlier field collections mainly focused on particular taxa, such as Dipterocarps and fungi, or were limited to specific research objectives, resulting in insufficient documentation of the overall vascular plant diversity. Therefore, this project aimed to update the checklist of vascular plants in Santubong and Sampadi National Parks and to establish a comprehensive plant database for both protected areas. A total of four field surveys were conducted between March 2023 and July 2024. During these surveys, four belt transects (5 m × 100 m) and two permanent plots (50 m × 50 m) were established to document the vascular plant species present in the parks. The study recorded 494 species of vascular plants belonging to 93 families, including 13 species endemic to Sarawak. Nine species are listed under Appendix II of CITES, while the IUCN Red List categorizes 10 species as Endangered (EN), 36 species as Near Threatened (NT), and 27 species as Vulnerable (VU). Dipterocarps represented the most dominant plant group, with 63 recorded species. The updated checklist provides an important baseline for long-term plant conservation efforts in Sarawak, particularly through the integration of a comprehensive plant database into the management plans of both national parks. In addition, the database serves as a valuable reference for future research and conservation assessments, including IUCN Red List evaluations, conservation of Rare, Threatened and Endangered (RTE) species, and revisions to the Wild Life Protection Ordinance (WLPO), 1998.

Keywords: Vascular plants, Santubong and Sampadi NPs, Endemic, Rare, Threatened and Endangered, Management Plan



DIVERSITY OF FROGS SPECIES AT FORESTRY PARK UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA BINTULU SARAWAK CAMPUS BASED ON TWO DIFFERENT TERRAINS (RIDGE AND VALLEY)

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Abstract

Borneo is recognised as one of the most important global biodiversity hotspots for amphibians, particularly anurans (frogs and toads), which exhibit high species richness in moist tropical ecosystems. Despite their ecological significance, comprehensive information on anuran diversity and distribution in many parts of Borneo remains limited. This study examined the diversity of frog species at a ridge and valley habitat within the Forestry Park at Universiti Putra Malaysia Bintulu Sarawak Campus (UPMKB). Field surveys were conducted using a systematic sampling approach, followed by a randomized complete block design, with transect lines established as sampling plots. The study area was divided into two habitat types: ridge (Site 1) and valley (Site 2). Results indicated that the valley habitat supported higher species diversity, with a ShannonWiener diversity index (H') of 2.29, compared to 1.22 in the ridge habitat. The overall diversity index for the Forestry Park was 2.53, while the evenness index (E) was 0.875, suggesting a highly diverse and relatively even anuran community structure. A total of 109 anuran individuals were recorded during the survey. Species composition analysis revealed that three species were significantly associated with the ridge habitat, whereas fifteen species were unique to the valley habitat. One species showed no significant difference in occurrence between the two habitat types. These findings highlight the importance of valley habitats in maintaining anuran diversity and underscore the role of habitat heterogeneity in shaping amphibian community composition. The study provides valuable baseline data for amphibian conservation and habitat management within forested landscapes in Sarawak.

Keywords: frog diversity, ridge habitat, valley habitat



ORANGUTAN DISTRIBUTION USING OCCUPANCY MODELLING AT THE ULU SUNGAI MENYANG LANDSCAPE IN SARAWAK

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Abstract

The Ulu Sungai Menyang Landscape supports a globally significant Bornean orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) population. WCS Malaysia in partnership with Borneo Adventure, conducted occupancy surveys across 22 of 36 selected hexagonal tiles (each 1 km²) between April 2025 and January 2026, employing new orangutan nest records as a proxy for species presence. Spatial analysis via occupancy modelling revealed that 116 of 140 tiles recorded occupancy probabilities of 79%-96%, with the highest probabilities (88%-96%) at Menyang Taih, Pangin, and Nanga Jambu. The reliability of the results was assessed and affirmed through posterior coefficient of variation (CV) values below 1.00 across all 140 tiles. Community engagement was integral to fieldwork implementation, with local longhouse communities serving as field partners. These findings affirm the Ulu Sungai Menyang Landscape as one of the highest-occupancy orangutan habitats among known sites in Sarawak, underscoring the urgent need for its conservation.

Keywords: Bornean orangutan, occupancy modelling, Ulu Sungai Menyang, community engagement, wildlife conservation.



ELEPHANT DEATH IN SABAH : THREATS & APPROACH IN CONSERVATION MEDICINE

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Abstract

The elephant deaths in Sabah are increasing in recent years. While there is no proven scientific data to directly support the causes of these rising mortality rates, several factors could be contributing to this trend. These factors include human-elephant conflict, land-use change, retaliatory killing, chemical spillover, environmental stress, change in dietary or possible increase in reporting due to growing public awareness as well as the rampant usage of social media. To better understand and address the issue, elephant deaths are categorized into different causes, thus establishing effective measures to reduce the number of mortality cases in the future. Unfortunately, up to now, some death cases remain a mystery due to imminent challenges faced in reaching the final diagnosis, making it difficult to pinpoint the exact reasons behind certain deaths. Hence, the efforts to reduce the mortality rate among elephants in Sabah, especially those living in the wild, have been affected. Moving forward, the rising elephant deaths remain a pressing issue as it may contribute to premature extinction. Therefore, we require continuous research, intervention, stronger habitat management and a greater collaboration between conservationists, government agencies, and local communities to safeguard this precious wildlife in Sabah.

Keywords: challenges, elephant deaths, mitigation, wild population



THE APPLICATION OF PHOTO-IDENTIFICATION IN MONITORING SUNDA COLUGO (*Galeopterus variegatus*) AT BAKO NATIONAL PARK

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Abstract

Photo-identification is a non-invasive, cost-effective wildlife monitoring method that uses unique natural markings on animals to identify individuals. Following the first successful hand-raising of an orphaned Sunda Colugo (*Galeopterus variegatus*) at Matang Wildlife Centre, post-release monitoring was conducted to assess its survival outcome after its release at Bako National Park on 28 April 2025. Initial tracking was done intensively via Holohil BD-2 series radiotransmitter (1.5 gm) for 11 days until the transmitter detached from the animal. Subsequently, the monitoring continued with thermal imaging monoculars (Pulsar Axion Compact XG35 Thermal Monocular), and photo-identification (Nikon D7200 and Nikkor 200-500mm f/5.6; Nikon P950 Coolpix). The photographed colugos were identified based on key identification characteristics (facial markings, body colorations, relative positions and sizes of the white spots on both hands and flanks), which confirmed the hand-raised colugo's survival and resighting on 21 August 2025 and 13 May 2026. Moreover, these key features also enabled the opportunistic identification of seven adult and eight subadult wild colugos along the Nightwalk Trail of Bako National Park, based on resighting through photo-identification during the monitoring duration. This poster presents the first long-term monitoring of Sunda Colugo in a national park setting in Sarawak.

Keywords: photo-identification, post-release monitoring, Sarawak, Sunda Colugo



TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT VIA CAMERA TRAP SURVEYS AT THE NORTHERN REGION OF LANJAK-ENTIMAU WILDLIFE SANCTUARY IN SARAWAK

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Abstract

A terrestrial biodiversity assessment was conducted in collaboration between WCS Malaysia and the Sarawak Forestry Corporation, within the Northern region of the Lanjak-Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary (LEWS) in Sarawak at Ngemah-Poi (July-September 2025) and Ulu Sugai (October-November 2025). Twenty camera trap units were deployed across both sites, accumulating between 38 and 49 trap days per unit. The team recorded 29 wildlife species, comprising 25 terrestrial mammals and 4 avian species. Notable findings include the first record of the endangered Borneo bay cat (*Catopuma badia*) in the Ngemah-Poi area (although the species had been previously recorded in the greater LEWS area), the critically endangered Sunda pangolin (*Manis javanica*), and bearded pig (*Sus barbatus*), with the latter showing population recovery following the African Swine Fever outbreaks of the early 2020s. The absence of human encroachment in camera trap imagery provides preliminary indication that human disturbance could be low in these areas. These findings reinforce the importance of sustained field monitoring within protected area management in Sarawak.

Keywords: biodiversity assessment, Borneo bay cat, Camera trapping, Lanjak-Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary, Sarawak.



REPORTED CASES OF PRIMATE ROADKILL ALONG THE MAIN ROAD OF SANTUBONG NATIONAL PARK

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Abstract

Wildlife–vehicle collisions (WVC) remain poorly documented in Sarawak despite increasing road development near protected areas. This study documents reported cases of primate roadkill along the main road adjacent to Santubong National Park using opportunistic records collected from park staff and public reports between 2022 to 2026. Information on species, location, and incident dates were compiled and analysed descriptively. Despite the presence of wildlife crossing signages along the road, primate roadkill incidents continue to be reported in the area. Although the data was obtained opportunistically, the records provide important baseline information on WVC involving primates surrounding the park. The poster highlights the conservation challenges faced by primates inhabiting fragmented landscapes and emphasises the need for systematic monitoring and mitigation strategies to reduce wildlife mortality and improve habitat connectivity.

Keywords: Endangered primates; Road ecology; Wildlife crossings; Wildlife–vehicle collisions



TWO DECADES OF HATCHERY MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS AND MARINE TURTLE REPRODUCTIVE OUTPUT IN SARAWAK, MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Marine turtle conservation in Sarawak relies substantially on hatchery-based management to protect eggs and optimize hatchling production at key nesting beaches. This study assessed long-term temporal patterns in nesting activity and hatchling output using monitoring records from 2006–2025 (20 years), with site-specific analyses for Pulau Talang Talang Besar (PTTB), Pulau Talang Kechil (PTK), Pulau Satang Besar (PSB), and Tanjung Datu National Park (TDNP) from 2006–2025. Overall, nest abundance exhibited a declining trend, whereas hatchling production increased over time, suggesting improved reproductive output despite variability in nesting activity. PTTB consistently supported the highest nest abundance and demonstrated enhanced hatchling production, while TDNP showed positive trends in both nesting activity and hatchling output. In contrast, PTK and PSB displayed marked interannual variability with limited long-term directional change. These findings indicate that hatchery management constitutes an effective risk-mitigation strategy for improving hatching success. Continued long-term monitoring, standardized hatchery protocols, and adaptive site-based management are essential for sustaining marine turtle conservation outcomes.

Keywords: hatchery, hatchling production, marine turtle, monitoring, nesting activity



PRELIMINARY FINDINGS ON THE ECOLOGICAL EFFECTIVENESS OF ARTIFICIAL REEFS THROUGH MACROINVERTEBRATE ASSEMBLAGES: A CASE STUDY OF SARAWAK REEF BALL PROJECT PHASE 1

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Abstract

Artificial reefs are widely implemented to enhance marine biodiversity, restore degraded habitats, support coastal ecosystem recovery, and provide structured habitats for benthic assemblages. In Sarawak, Malaysia, Sarawak Reef Ball Project Phase 1 (2018 to 2022) involved deploying reef balls along the coastline to improve marine biodiversity and provide habitats for marine species. However, empirical evidence on their biodiversity impacts in Sarawak remains limited. This study addresses this gap by assessing the effects of reef balls on macroinvertebrate assemblages and establishes a baseline on community composition as part of a broader evaluation of the project's biodiversity outcomes. Surveys were conducted at 18 sites across Sarawak between 2024 and 2025 using photo-quadrat method. The results demonstrated regional and temporal differences in macroinvertebrate composition indicating dynamic colonisation patterns. These findings provide essential information for evaluating reef balls' ecological effectiveness and guiding future marine conservation and restoration initiatives in Sarawak.

Keywords: Artificial reef, biodiversity, macroinvertebrate, reef balls, Sarawak, succession



MANGROVE RESTORATION AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION FOR SUSTAINABLE MANGROVE CONSERVATION IN RAJANG MANGROVES NATIONAL PARK, SARAWAK.

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Abstract

Mangrove forest degradation in Rajang Mangroves National Park (RMNP) caused by human activities and environmental changes highlights the need for restoration and community-based conservation efforts. The Rajang Mangrove restoration project was implemented to rehabilitate degraded mangrove areas while strengthening community participation and biodiversity conservation efforts. The restoration activities included preliminary ecological assessments, nursery establishment and seedling propagation, site preparation, mangrove planting and biodiversity assessment conducted collaboratively with local communities. The project aims to enhance habitat structure, shoreline stability, and ecosystem resilience in restored mangrove areas. It can potentially generate crucial baseline data on ecological and socio-economic aspects to support future monitoring and adaptive management strategies. In addition, enhanced collaboration among Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC), district authorities and surrounding local communities promoted greater public awareness and stewardship towards mangrove conservation. In conclusion, this project demonstrates the potential where a participatory mangrove restoration approach can effectively contribute to ecological recovery and community development, supporting sustainable management and ecosystem resilience of the mangrove forest in Sarawak.

Keywords: biodiversity conservation, community engagement, ecosystem resilience, mangrove restoration, sustainable management



UPPER BARAM RIVER CONSERVATION: BALANCING DEVELOPMENT AND ECOLOGY

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Abstract

The Baram river system is rich with biodiversity and supports the livelihoods of numerous indigenous communities. This study highlights strategies to protect the Upper Baram's river ecosystems by combining local community stewardship, scientific monitoring, and supportive policies. It emphasizes community-driven approaches that ensure development progresses in harmony with ecological sustainability. The study examined river water quality using standard scientific assessments and complemented this with insights from local communities. These insights included interviews which revealed traditional knowledge and ongoing conservation practices. Land clearing for agricultural activities and land-use changes are major drivers of river sedimentation and pollution. However, community-led efforts - such as restoring riverbank vegetation and engaging in shared water monitoring - provide practical and effective ways to strengthen ecosystem resilience. By strengthening local participation and promoting sustainable resource management, river water conservation in Upper Baram can balance development with ecological protection.

Keywords: Upper Baram River, land use, water monitoring, river conservation



FAUNA ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED KELUAN HILL NATIONAL PARK IN LONG SAN, ULU BARAM, SARAWAK

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Abstract

A faunal assessment of the proposed Keluan Hill National Park, Long San, Ulu Baram, was conducted between October 2025 and February 2026. A preliminary reconnaissance was conducted in June 2025 prior to the formal survey. The project was to document the diversity of terrestrial fauna within the area. Active surveys were conducted over six days, from 25th to 30th October 2025. This included active searches for herpetofauna and line transect surveys for birds and mammals. Fifteen camera traps were deployed during the active survey period and left to document wildlife for a period of three months. Using both active and passive survey methods, 70 species representing 35 families of terrestrial wildlife were documented. Notably, 26 of these species are categorised under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, including the Critically Endangered *Rhinoplax vigil*; the Endangered *Neofelis diardi borneensis* and *Hylobates funereus*; as well as the Vulnerable *Helarctos malayanus euryspilus*, *Presbytis hosei*, *Argusianus argus*, *Buceros rhinoceros*, *Anthracoceros malayanus*, and *Rhyticeros undulatus*. Additionally, 23 species are listed under the Wild Life Protection Ordinance 1998, comprising 11 Totally Protected and 12 Protected species. These findings provide critical baseline data supporting the proposed gazettment of Keluan Hill as a Totally Protected Area, while also highlighting the need for further biodiversity surveys and community-based conservation awareness initiatives.

Keywords: fauna assessment, Keluan Hill, Sarawak, terrestrial fauna, Ulu Baram,



ALTITUDE AS AN ECOLOGICAL FILTER: LINKING ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS AND INTRASPECIFIC LEAF MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATION IN *MACARANGA HULLETTII* ACROSS MIXED-DIPTEROCARP FORESTS OF TOTALLY PROTECTED AREAS IN SARAWAK, MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Intraspecific morphological variation in tropical pioneer trees and its relationship to altitudinal distribution remain poorly characterised within Sarawak's Totally Protected Areas (TPAs). This study examined whether altitude functions as an ecological filter governing both the distributional specialisation and leaf morphological differentiation of *Macaranga hullettii* across Kubah National Park (KNP) and Lambir Hills National Park (LHNP). We established 21 sampling points at different elevations and recorded all *Macaranga* individuals taller than 1.0 m. All 97 *M. hullettii* individuals at KNP occurred above 500 m a.s.l.. Morphological traits of leaves from 41 *M. hullettii* individuals were analysed using Linear Mixed Models, Principal Component Analysis, and Redundancy Analysis.

KNP *M. hullettii* individuals exhibited significantly shorter, more deeply lobed leaves than LHNP counterparts, whilst peltate distance ratio declined consistently with plant height across both sites, independent of location. These findings demonstrate that Sarawak's TPA network preserves ecologically and morphologically distinct population units, providing empirical support for science-based conservation strategies under the National Parks and Nature Reserves Ordinance 1998 and PCDS 2030 environmental sustainability objectives.

Keywords: altitudinal distribution, intraspecific variation, leaf morphology, *Macaranga hullettii*, mixed-dipterocarp forest, pioneer trees, Sarawak, Totally Protected Areas



DEVELOPMENT OF AN IN VITRO PROPAGATION APPROACH FOR KAEMPFERIA GALANGA L.

Bong Fui Joo, Madeleine Anak Bujang, Ignatius Baxter Sagong Anak Nair and Hii
Mei Mei

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Abstract

Kaempferia galanga L. is a medicinal and aromatic plant rich in bioactive compounds and used as traditional medicine and culinary spice. Conventional propagation through rhizomes is insufficient to meet planting materials demand. This study aimed to develop an in vitro propagation protocol for mass propagation of *K. galanga*. Axenic cultures were established from rhizome explants with axillary buds through the optimization of surface sterilization protocols. Induced shoots were cultured on Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium supplemented with different plant growth regulators. MS medium containing 2 mg/L 6- benzylaminopurine and 2 mg/L indole-3-butyric acid was found to be the most effective for shoot multiplication, producing an average 5.29 shoots per explant after six weeks with 100% rooting. Rooted plantlets were successfully acclimatized with 95% survival rate. The protocol developed provides a reliable approach for sustainable propagation and conservation of *K. galanga*.

Keywords: Cekur, in vitro propagation, *Kaempferia galanga* L., shoot multiplication



AN APPROACH TO PREDICTING THE OCCUPANCY OF AMPHIBIANS OF CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE IN SARAWAK USING CITIZEN SCIENCE DATA

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Abstract

Borneo hosts an exceptionally diverse amphibian fauna, with nearly three-quarters of its approximately 229 species endemic to the island. Recent assessments reveal that nearly half of the evaluated species are classified as threatened, and highlight critical knowledge gaps spanning taxonomy, systematics, ecology, ethology, and distribution. Launched in 2012 by the Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, the International Bornean Frog Race is an innovative citizen science initiative that has been held for over a decade (barring two years across the Covid-19 pandemic). Its objectives include engaging the general public across Borneo in a photographic competition to find and document the rarest and most number of frog species within a restricted period of time. Over 15 years, this inclusive event has recorded at least 108 species, including four of high conservation importance according to the IUCN Red List: *Leptobrachella sabahmontana*, *Pelophryne api*, *Limnonectes cintang*, and *Ansonia latidisca*, all being Endangered, habitat-specific species, with declining populations. The Frog Race demonstrates that citizen science can simultaneously spread conservation awareness and collect valuable scientific data on species occurrence and distribution, useful to predict occupancy and provide valuable inputs into conservation and management strategies for Sarawak's threatened herpetofauna.

Keywords: Borneo, conservation, citizen science, Frog Race, occupancy modeling, Sarawak



ESSENTIAL OILS FROM INDIGENOUS PLANTS: SUSTAINABLE USES AND COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS

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Abstract

Local communities in Sarawak have long relied on traditional knowledge (TK) to identify and utilise plant resources, particularly those with aromatic and therapeutic properties. Essential oil-bearing plants are widely used in medicine, food, personal care, and cultural practices. However, this knowledge is increasingly threatened by socio-economic changes, lifestyle shifts, and the loss of knowledge holders. To address this, the Sarawak Biodiversity Centre (SBC) implemented a TK documentation programme to systematically record plant use, including species with potential for essential oil production. A total of 7,606 indigenous plants records involving 1,809 species were documented, with 704 species identified as potential essential oil sources. SBC's R&D focuses on phytochemical screening, extraction optimisation, and bioactivity validation to translate TK into commercially viable products. This initiative supports sustainable biodiversity utilisation, promotes value-added innovation, and enhances community livelihoods through Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) principles.

Keywords: Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), Biodiversity Conservation, Essential oil, Traditional Knowledge



SHARING THE FOREST: HOW DISTANCE FROM TRADITIONAL HUMAN SETTLEMENT SHAPES BABBLER COMMUNITIES IN PELAGUS, SARAWAK

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*Corresponding author

Abstract

At the heart of human-wildlife interactions lies the way species share and partition space within changing landscapes. We investigated this dynamic in Pelagus, Kapit, central Sarawak, where Iban longhouse settlements and understorey babblers (Timaliidae, Pellorneidae) occur within the same communal forests. Our study used distance zones (control, 100 m, 500 m, 1000 m) as a proxy for gradients in land-use intensity, assumed to be highest near longhouses due to more frequent human activity and a greater number of settlements. Rather than isolating specific drivers (e.g., hunting, vegetation change, or agricultural conversion), we interpret distance as an integrated measure capturing their combined effects on bird assemblages. Understorey babblers were selected as indicators because they are relatively sedentary, occupy similar ecological strata, and are sensitive to local habitat conditions. Using stacked mist-nets over 60 survey days (December 2014 – November 2015), we recorded 16 babbler species across all distance zones. Hill numbers showed that species richness ($q=0$) remained consistently high (12–14 species) across zones, whereas typical species diversity ($q=1$) was higher in the Control (9.65) and 1000 m zones (10.62) than at 100 m (9.52) and 500 m (9.44). This pattern suggests that community evenness improves with increasing distance from longhouses. Species-specific responses further revealed a spatial gradient in assemblage structure: the abundance of several species increased with distance, while others remained relatively constant across zones. One scarce resident species was detected only at 500 m, indicating localized sensitivity to human proximity or habitat conditions associated with it. We conclude that spatial proximity to longhouse settlements, acting as a proxy for multiple anthropogenic influences that play an important role in shaping babbler assemblages. Importantly, these findings highlight that communal forests can still support diverse and sensitive understorey bird communities when human use remains compatible with ecological processes.

This underscores the potential for coexistence within shared landscapes, where human livelihoods and biodiversity conservation are not necessarily in conflict but can be aligned through thoughtful management.

Keywords: Babblers, Settlement, distance gradient, Pelagus, Conservation



COMMITTEES



MAIN COMMITTEES

No.	Category	Names/Agencies
1	Patron	Yang Berhormat Deputy Premier of Sarawak, Menteri Pembangunan Bandar dan Sumber Asli II, Menteri Pembangunan Perindustrian & Usahawan, Sarawak
2	Advisor	Yang Berbahagia Permanent Secretary, Kementerian Pembangunan Bandar dan Sumber Asli, Sarawak
3	Chairman	General Manager, Sarawak Forestry Corporation
4	Deputy Chairman	Director General PERHILITAN, Director Sabah Wildlife Director Sabah Parks
5	Head of Secretariat	DGMC, Sarawak Forestry Corporation

MAIN COMMITTEES

No.	Category	Names/Agencies
6	Treasurer	Head of Division Corporate Services, SFC
7	Committee Members	Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC), PERHILITAN, Sabah Wildlife & Sabah Parks

NATIONAL ORGANISING COMMITTEES

Sarawak

No	Category	Names
1	Advisor	YBhg Datu Hj Abdullah Bin Julaihi, Permanent Secretary Ministry of Urban Planning & Nature Resources
2	Chairman/Co-Chair	Abg Arabi Abg Aimran
3	Secretariat	Hj Madhan Kiflie
4	Scientific Committee (Resolution, Rapporteur, Proceedings)	Dr Melvin Gumal
5	Working Committee	Japanie Bujang
6	Sports and Recreation (SAKOM 2026)	Asmah Musa

CONFERENCE ORGANISING COMMITTEES

No.	Category	Names/Agencies
1	Advisor	Abang Arabi Abang Aimran
2	Chairman	Japanie Bujang
3	Secretariat	Bistari Mahmood
4	Invitation to Speakers, Panelists, Moderators & participants	Syadilla Akma
5	Invitation & Protocol (Opening/Closing)	Asmah Musa
6	Audio Visual and other accessories	Event Management
7	Logistics	Alfanzo Mckenzie Simon
8	Accommodation	Audrey Cassandra Kawi

CONFERENCE ORGANISING COMMITTEES

No.	Category	Names/Agencies
9	Performance, Stage, Decoration, Gimmick, Montaj and E-Backdrop	Event Management
10	F&B	Bistari Mahmood
11	SAKOM 2026	Lata Jeluing
12	Medical, Safety & Traffic Flows	Event Management
13	Media Relations & Publicity	Liliana Sheryn Rogene
14	Liaison Officer (LO)	Mohd Kasyfullah Zaini
15	Momento	Dahlia Mokhtar
16	Emcee	Asmah Musa

ORGANISING COMMITTEES

No	Category	Names/Agencies
17	Poster & Exhibition Materials	Event Management
18	Speeches (Opening/Closing)	Liliana Sheryn Rogene
19	Programme Book	Husna Saimon
20	Welcoming Dinner	Asmah Musa
21	Exhibition (include Poster)	Abang Norizan Abang Median



SAKOM 2026

DATE: 15 - 17 JULY 2026

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES :



ABOUT SAKOM

Sukan Agensi Konservasi Malaysia (SAKOM) is a sports program that brings together multiple conservation agencies in Malaysia. It is designed as a platform to strengthen relationships among staff through sports and recreational activities.

OBJECTIVES

1. Strengthening inter-agency collaboration
2. Connecting organisations such as Sarawak Forestry Corporation, PERHILITAN, Sabah Wildlife Department and Sabah Parks.
3. Promoting a healthy lifestyle
4. Encouraging staff to engage in physical activities and maintain fitness.
5. Enhancing teamwork and unity
6. Building stronger team spirit and cohesion among employees.



SAKOM 2026

MATCH SCHEDULE

Date	Time	Match	Venue
15.07.2026 (Day 1)	1400hrs	<i>Bola Sepak</i>	Padang Bola Sepak KDFA
	1400hrs	Badminton	Dewan Badminton KBS Kuching
16.07.2026 (Day 2)	0700hrs - 1030hrs	Opening Ceremony	Wisma Lestari, SFC Office
	1400hrs	Blowpipe	Wisma Lestari, SFC Office
	1400hrs	Dart	Wisma Lestari, SFC Office



SAKOM 2026

MATCH SCHEDULE

Date	Time	Match	Venue
16.07.2026 (Day 2)	1400hrs	Volleyball	Stadium Datuk Kawada
	1400hrs	Badminton	Dewan Badminton KBS Kuching
	1400hrs	<i>Takraw</i>	Dewan PSS (Kompleks Stadium Sarawak)
	1400hrs	Futsal	Arena Sukan Simpang Tiga



SAKOM 2026 MATCH SCHEDULE

Date	Time	Match	Venue
17.07.2026 (Day 3)	0800hrs	<i>Bola Sepak</i>	Padang Bola Sepak KDFA
	1400hrs	<i>Bola Sepak</i> (Final Match)	Padang Bola Sepak KDFA
	1900hrs	Closing Ceremony	Padang Jubilee Kuching

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the United Nations' lead agency for sustainable development, working with countries and partners to advance inclusive, resilient and sustainable development. In Malaysia, UNDP has been a trusted development partner of the Government since 1957, supporting evidence-based policymaking, institutional strengthening and innovative solutions that improve people's lives and safeguard the planet. Covering Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam, the Country Office brings together governments, civil society, academia and the private sector to accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a focus on climate action, biodiversity conservation, inclusive growth, governance and resilience.



Global Wildlife Programme (GWP)

The Global Wildlife Programme (GWP) is a flagship global partnership funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) that supports countries in conserving biodiversity, tackling illegal wildlife trade and promoting the sustainable management of wildlife and natural ecosystems. By fostering cross-sectoral collaboration, strengthening institutions and empowering local communities, the GWP helps safeguard globally significant biodiversity while advancing sustainable livelihoods and resilient ecosystems. Through its support in Malaysia and across more than 30 countries, the Programme contributes to global efforts to achieve the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Golden Premium Gift

Golden Premium Gift Company is a corporate gift and promotional products supplier based in Kuching, Sarawak. The company provides customized gifts, stationery, apparel, bags, and printing services for businesses, government agencies, schools, and events.



Gravity Media

GRAVITY MEDIA is an innovative and dynamic agency specializing in creating memorable and impactful experiences for brands and audiences alike. Founded with a passion for creativity and a keen understanding of the evolving digital landscape, we pride ourselves on delivering unique event management solutions, exciting launch gimmicks, and cutting-edge digital content that resonates with today's consumer.

With a team of experienced professionals, we work closely with clients across various industries to design and execute events that not only leave a lasting impression but also foster engagement, drive brand awareness, and achieve business goals. Whether it's an intimate product launch, a large-scale corporate event, or an interactive virtual gathering, our event management services are crafted to meet the specific needs and aspirations of our clients.

At GRAVITY MEDIA, we are committed to pushing boundaries, thinking outside the box, and delivering results that exceed expectations. Whether it's through a one-of-a-kind event, an attention-grabbing gimmick, or viral digital content, we bring our clients' visions to life in the most creative and effective ways possible.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



Dasanrama Sdn. Bhd.



Setia Jaya Enterprise



**Imperial Hotel, Kuching,
Sarawak**

GENERAL INFORMATION

CONFERENCE VENUE



Imperial Hotel

Imperial Hotel Kuching Seamless Events, Superior Stay VIEW
ALL ROOM About Us Imperial Hotel Kuching is a 4-star business class hotel which sits on top of the Boulevard Shopping Mall an...

Imperial Hotel

Imperial Hotel Kuching is a 4-star business class hotel which sits on top of the Boulevard Shopping Mall and adjoins the Imperial Suites. It is strategically located in the heart of Kuching, just 5-minutes' drive from the Kuching International Airport (KIA) and 10-minutes to the city's central business district.

📍 76, Jalan Datuk Tawi Sli, Taman Seng Goon, 93250 Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia

Located in : Boulevard Shopping Mall

🌐 <https://imperialhotelkuching.com.my>

GENERAL INFORMATION

EMERGENCY CONTACT

SUNGAI MAONG POLICE STATION

15, Q3A, Central Park Commercial Centre, 93250 Kuching, Sarawak
Tel: 082 241167



4.2km from Imperial Hotel, Kuching

GENERAL INFORMATION

EMERGENCY CONTACT

SARAWAK GENERAL HOSPITAL
Jalan Hospital, 93586 Kuching, Sarawak
Tel: 082 276666



5.3km from Imperial Hotel, Kuching

GENERAL INFORMATION

EMERGENCY CONTACT

KUCHING INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

900A, 93250 Kuching, Sarawak

Tel : 082 454242



7km from Imperial Hotel, Kuching

