



## Access & Benefit Sharing (ABS)

Access to biological resources refers to the utilisation of these resources from the natural habitat or place where they are grown and stored, for research and development purposes.

Access & Benefit Sharing (ABS) ensures that the method of access to biological resources and their utilisation will result in equitable benefits to users, providers, ecology and communities.

It is a key requirement under the **Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD)**, one of three objectives which goes in line with the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of its components. CBD recognises that a country has sovereign rights over its biological resources.

## Biodiversity For A Better Tomorrow

### VISION

Enriching Lives with Breakthrough Innovations  
in Biodiversity

### MISSION

To Decode Biodiversity for the Benefit of Mankind

## Summary of Plants Collected by Communities

Community	No. of Plants
Bidayuh (10 sites)	1,183
Iban (27 sites)	1,467
Kelabit (4 sites)	500
Lun Bawang (7 sites)	640
Penan (8 sites)	1,112
Kayan (4 sites)	251
Kenyah (5 sites)	303
Melanau (6 sites)	252
Selako (1 site)	112
Kedayan (Mixed with Iban & Lun Bawang - 1 site)	85
Tabun (1 site)	51
Bisaya (2 sites)	30
Punan (1 site)	39
Malay (9 sites)	198
Beketan (1 site)	35
Sa'ban (1 site)	79
Sekapan (1 site)	33
Tanjong (1 site)	24
Tagal (1 site)	20
Berawan (1 site)	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,430</b>

**No. of Plants Documented 6,430**

**No. of Plant Species (Identified) 1,713**

*\*figures as at February 2020*



**Sarawak**  
Biodiversity Centre

*for further information please contact*

### Chief Executive Officer

Sarawak Biodiversity Centre

KM20, Jalan Borneo Heights, Semengoh,  
Locked Bag No. 3032, 93990 Kuching,  
Sarawak, Malaysia.

**Tel:** +6 082 610610 | **Fax:** +6 082 611535

**Website:** [www.sbc.org.my](http://www.sbc.org.my) | **Email:** [biosar@sb.org.my](mailto:biosar@sb.org.my)



# Traditional Knowledge Documentation Programme



*Ensuring the traditional knowledge of how Sarawak's ethnic communities use biodiversity is properly documented*



## What is Traditional Knowledge?

Traditional Knowledge or TK is developed over centuries and it includes how indigenous communities have used biodiversity for food, medicine, health, personal care, and a host of other applications.

Often, TK is handed down through generations orally or through observations of practices. TK is rarely documented in formal or written form, and risks being lost over time.

A systematic documentation of Traditional Knowledge or TK is therefore vital.

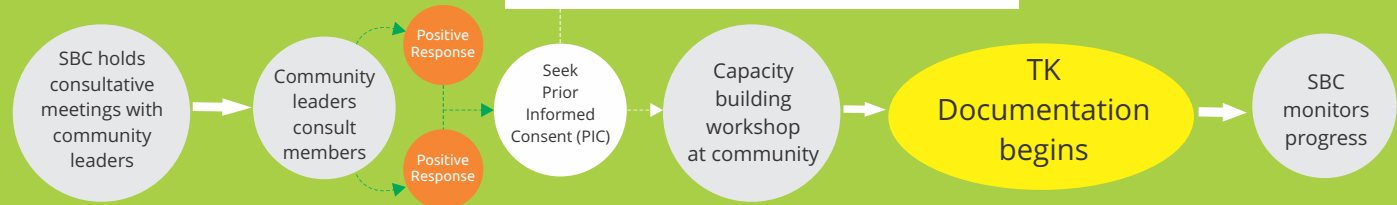


## SBC Traditional Knowledge Documentation Programme

The main objective of SBC's TK Documentation Programme is to assist the indigenous communities in Sarawak to preserve TK on how they utilise biodiversity through proper documenting and recording techniques.

This is to ensure that these communities have a record of their TK and it is not lost over time.

## TK Journal Methodology



Under the programme, the participating communities are also encouraged to cultivate useful plants for their own use, for landscape, as conservation and awareness and appreciation purposes.

The participating communities are also informed of SBC's Research and Development (R&D) Programme which looks into discoveries for pharmaceutical, personal care and cosmeceutical development.



They are given the option to share their TK and resources (useful plants) with SBC for R&D. The communities are also assured that, should their TK and resources have potential for development, they will be rightly acknowledged and benefit sharing will be channeled back to them.

Since year 2001, 20 indigenous communities from 92 locations throughout Sarawak have been exposed to the importance of documenting traditional knowledge. Of these, 77 locations are now carrying out documentation work and activities to conserve the plants that they use.

SBC uses the Traditional Knowledge Journal Methodology to approach and encourage them to document their TK. The TK Journal Methodology was developed with Bioversity International (formerly known as International Plant Genetic Resources Institute).

## Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Prior Informed Consent or PIC in short, refers to consent from members of a community that is based on the adequacy of information as well as time, before a detailed initial plan for any project is developed.

As Malaysia is one of the countries under the international legal obligation to the Nagoya Protocol (2010), and the Convention of Biological Diversity (1992), PIC is therefore a requirement. It enables members of the community to have their say on proposed projects, manage their village's biological resources, have a clearer understanding of certain projects especially their potential, and how they affect the community in terms of socio-economy, and biological resources. PIC also allows the community to carry out negotiations on the sharing of benefits.

PIC must be obtained prior to the collection of biological resources that are associated with traditional knowledge.