



Society for Conservation Biology

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## MELAKA DECLARATION

*in Support of Conservation and Stronger Protection of Malaysia's Biodiversity*

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22<sup>nd</sup> August, 2014

MALAYSIA'S BIODIVERSITY IS AMONG THE RICHEST ON EARTH, a natural capital asset which is critical to the wellbeing and sustained development of the nation. Malaysia has the potential to lead the world by setting an example of enlightened development.

Recognising that **biodiversity is our life, our heritage and our future**, we, as one of the largest gatherings of conservation biologists ever in Malaysia, representing 400 scientists, experts, researchers, policy makers and students from 45 nations, recommend that the Government of Malaysia:

- Take immediate actions to **strengthen leadership in biodiversity conservation** at both federal and state levels. Safeguarding the nation's natural capital, which biodiversity and ecosystem services underpin, will be essential for Malaysia to meet its development aspirations in a sustainable, inclusive and equitable manner in line with the government's transformation agenda and the **commitment to keep 50% of land under natural forest cover**.
- Take immediate steps to **implement the Global Biodiversity Strategy 2011-2020 and meet the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**, to which Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity - including Malaysia - have committed themselves.
- Make available the necessary financial and human resources to **implement the Central Forest Spine master plan**, backed by strong political commitments at both federal and state levels, while creating the needed legal frameworks, innovative financing schemes and public engagement to make it a reality.
- Commit to the effective implementation of national laws and policies, including obligations under Multilateral Environment Agreements that Malaysia is Party to. Such actions require the development of rigorous, effective and transparent **monitoring, reporting, evaluation and adaptive management systems**.
- Mobilise and enhance cross-sectoral mechanisms to **curb illegal encroachment in Protected Areas**, including toaching, and strive towards achieving zero net degradation of Protected Areas and prevent further decline of endangered species as a first step in promoting their recovery.
- **Invest in fundamental sciences** such as taxonomy, pure biological research, biodiversity inventory and monitoring. This will allow for the conservation of biodiversity and also its sustainable utilisation, based on a robust science-policy interface with the socio-economic wellbeing of the nation at its heart.

It is our obligation to humanity and future generations, and we must act now. By the adoption of this **MELAKA DECLARATION**, participants of SCB Asia 2014 and the SCB pledge to assist the Government of Malaysia in delivering sustainable development, as well as call upon the international community to join and support this call to conserve one of the world's most important biodiversity hotspots.

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## GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

The Journal of Indonesian Natural History will publish original work by:

- Indonesian or foreign scientists on any aspect of Indonesian natural history, including fauna, flora, habitats, management policy and use of natural resources
- Indonesian or foreign scientists on any aspect of regional natural history, including fauna, flora and habitats

Preference is given to material that has the potential to:

- Improve conservation intervention and management in Indonesia
- Enhances understanding of conservation needs in Indonesia
- Enhances the understanding of Indonesia's natural history

The Journal language will be in English with abstracts in Bahasa Indonesia as well as English. Authors of full papers are encouraged to provide a Bahasa Indonesia/English translation of their abstract. Submissions in Bahasa Indonesia will be accepted and translated into English only if accepted for publication.

### Papers and Short Communications

Full Research Papers (2,000-7,000 words) and Short Communications (200-2,000 words) are invited on topics relevant to the Journal's focus, including:

- The conservation status, ecology or behaviour of wild species
- Status or ecology of habitats
- Prehistoric and extinct species and new findings
- Checklists of species, nationally or for a specific area
- Discoveries of new species records or range extensions.
- Biodiversity value associated with land use change, plantation development and forestry
- Biodiversity in High Conservation Value areas
- Reviews of conservation policy and legislation
- Conservation management plans for species, habitats or areas
- The nature and results of conservation initiatives, including case studies
- Sustainable use of wild species
- Community use and management of natural resources
- Abstracts of unpublished student theses (Short Communications only)

The Journal will not accept descriptions of new species, subspecies or other taxa.

### How to Submit a Manuscript

Manuscripts should be submitted by e-mail to the Editor at:

[editorjinh@jinh.org](mailto:editorjinh@jinh.org)

In the covering e-mail, the Lead Author must confirm that:

- The submitted manuscript has not been published elsewhere,
- All of the authors have read the submitted manuscript and agreed to its submission,
- All research was conducted with the necessary approval and permits from the appropriate authorities

### Review and editing

All contributors in English are strongly advised to ensure that their spelling and grammar is checked by a native English speaker before the manuscript is submitted to the Journal. The Editorial Team reserves the right to reject manuscripts that are poorly written.

Submission in Bahasa Indonesia is also accepted and the Journal secretariat will undertake a preliminary review of all manuscripts for suitability of content and format. Manuscripts that are rejected at this stage will not be sent for peer review and translation.

Manuscripts that pass through the preliminary review will be sent for translation and peer review by a minimum of two reviewers. Authors are welcome to suggest appropriate reviewers.

Proofs will be sent to authors as a portable document format (PDF) file attached to an e-mail note. PDF-readers can be downloaded free of charge from <http://www.adobe.com> and <http://www.nitropdf.com> for viewing PDF files. Corrected proofs should be returned to the Editor within 3 days of receipt. Minor corrections can be communicated by e-mail.

The Editorial Team also welcomes contributions to the other sections of the journal:

### News

Concise reports (<300 words) on news of general interest to the study and conservation of Indonesia's natural history. News reports may include,

- Announcements of new initiatives; for example, the launch of new projects, conferences or funding opportunities.
- Announcements of important new reports or other publications related to Indonesian natural history.
- Summaries of important news from an authoritative published source; for example, new Indonesian species described in other journals, a new research technique, or a recent development in conservation.
- Summaries and analysis of new policies, decrees and laws relevant to the conservation of Indonesian natural history.

### Letters to the Editor

Informative contributions (<650 words) in response to material published in the Journal.

### Preparation of manuscripts

Full papers follow the style and format of papers published in the journal *Conservation Biology*. Authors should consult examples in *Conservation Biology* for guidance on general style.

Contributions should be in Bahasa Indonesia and/or UK English, double-spaced and in 'doc', 'rtf' or 'wpd' format, preferably as one file attached to one covering e-mail.

The cover page should contain;

The title and full mailing address, e-mail address and address of the Lead Author and all additional authors.

Contributing Papers should contain the following sections and be arranged in the following order: Abstract, Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgments, Literature Cited. Tables,

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Figures and Plates (including legends), if included, should follow the Literature Cited.

All pages should be numbered consecutively. Do not number section headings or subheadings.

**Title:** This should be a succinct description of the work, in no more than 20 words.

**Abstract:** Abstracts should only be submitted for Full Papers. This should describe, in 100-300 words, the aims, methods, major findings and conclusions. It should be informative and intelligible without reference to the text, and should not contain any references or undefined abbreviations. Authors are encouraged to submit an English translation of Indonesian text and an Indonesian translation of an English text.

**Keywords:** From five to eight pertinent words, in alphabetical order.

**Literature cited in text:** Enclose citations in text in parentheses e.g. "Asian tapirs are no elephants when it comes to seed dispersal (Campos-Arceiz et al., 2011)."

Use an ampersand (&) between author surnames when the citation is parenthetical: (Traeholt & Idris, 2011).

When a citation is not parenthetical, use "and": "Our results agree with the predictions of Wolf and Rhymer (2001)."

For citations with more than two authors, use et al.: (Campos-Arceiz et al., 2011). Do not italicize et al.

List parenthetical citations in alphabetical order and chronologically from oldest to most recent and separate entries with a semicolon: (Campos-Arceiz et al., 2011; Geissman, 2009, 2010).

Separate the years with commas when citing multiple papers by the same author: (Corlett, 2007, 2010; Geissman, 1984, 1995, 1999, 2000).

"**In press**" means the cited paper has been accepted unconditionally for publication. Provide the year of publication in the text (Bird, 2010) and in Literature Cited section provide the volume number, and substitute "in press" for page numbers (Bird, I.M. 2010. Nesting success in arid lands. *Conservation Biology* 24: in press.).

Papers in review must be cited as unpublished and should not appear in the Literature Cited section.

Use an initial for the first (given) name and spell out the last name (surname) for other sources of unpublished data or information: (R. Fowler, unpublished data; M.E. Soulé, personal communication).

**Software:** capitalize the first letter only if the name of the program is a word (e.g., Vortex, ArcGIS). If the name of the program is not a word, use all capital letters (e.g., SAS).

**The following are examples of Literature Cited house style:**  
Campos-Arceiz, A. and R.T. Corlett (2011). Big animals in a shrinking world—studying the ecological role of Asian megafauna as agents of seed dispersal. *Innovation* 10: 50–53.

Campos-Arceiz, A., Larringa, A.R., Weerasinghe, U.R., Takatsuki, S.,

Pastorini, J., Leimgruber, P., Fernando, P. and L. Santamaria (2008). Behavior rather than diet mediates seasonal differences in seed dispersal by Asian elephants. *Ecology* 89: 2684–2691.

MacArthur, R.H. & Wilson, E.O. (1967). *The Theory of Island Biogeography*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, USA.

Sutherland, W.J. (ed.) (1998). *Conservation Science and Action*. Blackwell Science, Oxford, UK.

Beck, B.B., Rapaport, L.G. & Stanley Price, M.R. (1994). Reintroduction of captive-born animals. In *Creative Conservation: Interactive Management of Wild and Captive Animals* (eds P.J.S. Olney, G.M. Mace & A.T.C. Feistner), pp. 265-286. Chapman & Hall, London, UK.

Traeholt, C., Bonthoeun, R., Rawson, B., Samuth, M., Virak, C. and Sok Vuthin (2005). Status review of pileated gibbon, *Hylobates pileatus* and yellow-cheeked crested gibbon, *Nomascus gabriellae*, in Cambodia. *Fauna & Flora International*, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Sun H. (2000). Status of the tiger and its conservation in Cambodia. MSc thesis, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA.

IUCN (2010). 2010 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. [Http://www.redlist.org](http://www.redlist.org) [accessed 1 February 2011].

**Biography:** This should describe the main research interests of all authors (<150 words total), apart from what is obvious from the subject of the manuscript and the authors' affiliations.

**Tables, figures and plates:** These should be self-explanatory, each on a separate page and with an appropriate caption. Figures can be submitted in colour as well as in black and white. The Editorial Team may decide to convert coloured figures into black and white should it be necessary due to printing cost and without diluting the message. Plates (black and white only) will only be included in an article if they form part of evidence that is integral to the subject studied (e.g., a photograph of a rare species), if they are of good quality, and if they do not need to be printed in colour.

**Appendices:** Lengthy tables, and questionnaires are discouraged. In special circumstances these may be made available for viewing online.

**Species names:** The first time a species is mentioned, its scientific name should follow in parenthesis and in italics: e.g., Asian elephant (*Elephas maximus*). English names should be in lower case throughout except where they incorporate a proper name (e.g., Asian elephant, Cookson's wildebeest, long-billed vulture).

**Abbreviations:** Full expansion should be given at first mention in the text.

**Units of measurement:** Use metric units only for measurements of area, mass, height, etc.