

Country: MALAYSIA

Date of submission: 23 November 2012

National Report to the Tenth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This streamlined reporting format is prepared in response to the request made in the Resolution on Forests for People, adopted at the ninth session of the Forum in February 2011¹. Accordingly, the Forum requested the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) to develop a streamlined reporting format, in consultation with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), to ensure simple voluntary national reporting for UNFF 10 focused on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, (hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument)² and a balanced reporting of all its four Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs).

The streamlined reporting format is the result of consultations with the members of the CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-Related Reporting. In addition, UNFFS and FAO consulted extensively with government representatives and international experts on this reporting format and its content. These consultations were conducted through five regional capacity-building workshops³ with the participation of UNFF and FRA national focal points. A total of 136 national and international experts from 78 countries and up to five international organizations participated in the workshops. The workshops also benefitted from the four on-going FAO pilot projects in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines on the implementation of the forest instrument.

The reporting format is intended to complement ongoing reporting by other processes and focuses on identifying critical gaps in international and national reporting, and on issues that are not sufficiently covered by other reporting processes such as forest financing and forest contributions to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This will help to better measure the progress achieved across the full scope of the forest instrument and its GOFs.

The streamlined reporting format is prepared in a way that reduces the burden of multiple reporting exercises by countries. In this regard, the reporting format takes into account quantitative and qualitative information already submitted by countries to the FAO *Forest Resource Assessment* (FRA) 2005 and 2010⁴.

¹ United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the ninth session (1 May 2009 and 24 January to 4 February 2011_E/2011/42_E/CN.18/2011/20, Page 8)

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/261/57/PDF/N1126157.pdf?OpenElement>

² United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the seventh session (24 February 2006 and 16-27 April 2007)_E/2007/42, E/CN.18/2007/8

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/349/31/PDF/N0734931.pdf?OpenElement>

³ The workshops held in Bangkok, Thailand (10-12 October 2011), Nairobi, Kenya (13-15 December 2011), Accra, Ghana (6-8 February 2012), Beirut, Lebanon (11-13 April 2012) and Santiago, Chile (18-20 April 2012) were jointly organized by UNFFS and FAO.

⁴ <http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/67090/en/>

GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

This streamlined reporting format is made up of three parts:

- I. The forest instrument
- II. The four Global Objectives on Forests
- III. The contribution of forests to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

The forest instrument covers a broad spectrum of issues beyond forests. Its implementation requires close cooperation between different authorities. Consequently, the preparation of national reports may require a cooperative exercise among institutions and ministries such as ministries of environment, economic development, finance, agriculture, health and statistics, and in particular with national focal points for FRA, the NFP Facility, the ITTO C&I process and the Rio Processes, where applicable.

For reporting, please note the following:

- The fields with FRA indicators are highlighted in grey. This data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database;
- If information for a specific question does not exist, please enter NA (not available) or NR (not relevant) but do not leave the fields blank - all the responses to the questions contained in this reporting format are important for the Forum to analyze the progress, to identify the gaps and needs in implementing the forest instrument, including data gaps, and in finding ways and means to address them;
- Some of the questions include descriptive parts. We encourage countries to fill in these parts and provide context and background information in addition to the requested figures and the “yes” and “no” answers. At the same time, the responses should be limited [maximum 250] to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds;
- The national report should be submitted in English, French or Spanish. To facilitate exchange of experience, countries are also encouraged to submit, where relevant, a translation of their summary report in English.
- The national reports should be submitted to UNFFS by **30 September 2012**. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the UNFF10;
- Member States are kindly requested to submit the original signed copy of the national report with an official letter from their respective institution/ministry, via mail or email to the address below. Electronic copies should be available in word processing software, and the scanned copy of the official letter, as well as any graphic elements, should be provided in separate files.

United Nations Forum on Forests
Email: unff@un.org
United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
One UN Plaza DC1-Room 1256
New York, NY 10017
Tel: 1 212-963-3401, Fax: 1 917-367-3186

General information

Head of forest agency

Name:	DATO' DR. ABD. RAHMAN BIN ABDUL RAHIM
Title:	DIRECTOR GENERAL
Address:	FORESTRY DEPARTMENT PENINSULAR MALAYSIA, JALAN SULTAN SALAHUDDIN, 50660 KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA
Phone:	+603 – 2616 4488
Fax:	+603 – 2692 5657
Email:	drarar@forestry.gov.my

UNFF national focal point (please fill out if not same as above)

Name:	MDM. WAN HASMAH BINTI WAN MOHD
Title:	UNDERSECRETARY
Address:	BIODIVERSITY AND FORESTRY MANAGEMENT DIVISION, MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT, LEVEL 12, WISMA SUMBER ASLI, NO. 25, PERSIARAN PERDANA, PRESINT 4, 62574 PUTRAJAYA, MALAYSIA
Phone:	+603 – 8886 1443
Fax:	+603 – 8888 4504
Email:	hasmah@nre.gov.my

Person to contact concerning the national report, if other than the UNFF national focal point

Name:	MDM. CHITRA SUBRAMANIAM
Title:	PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Address:	BIODIVERSITY AND FORESTRY MANAGEMENT DIVISION, MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT, LEVEL 12, WISMA SUMBER ASLI, NO. 25, PERSIARAN PERDANA, PRESINT 4, 62574 PUTRAJAYA, MALAYSIA
Phone:	+603 – 8886 1452
Fax:	+603 – 8888 4504
Email:	chitra@nre.gov.my

Abbreviations in the questionnaire/template:

B.Sc.: Bachelor of Science degree
C & I: Criteria and indicators processes
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLEGT: Forest law enforcement, governance and trade
FRA: FAO's global Forest Resources Assessment
GOF: Global Objectives on Forests
ITTO: International Tropical Timber Organization
MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
M.Sc.: Masters of Science degree
NA: Not available
NFP: National forest programme

ODA: Official development assistance
 SIDS: Small Island Developing States
 SFM: Sustainable forest management
 UN: United Nations
 UNFF: United Nations Forum on Forests
 UNFFS: United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat

PART I: The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (forest instrument)⁵

Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument

The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference⁶:

- 1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management
- 1B: Financing sustainable forest management
- 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer
- 1D: Stakeholder participation
- 1E: Enhanced international cooperation

- 2A: Forest law enforcement and governance
- 2B: International Trade in forest products
- 2C: Protection of forests
- 2D: Science and research
- 2E: Public awareness and education
- 2F: Private sector and industry
- 2G: Indigenous and local communities
- 2H: Monitoring, assessment and reporting

Data provided on thematic clusters of the forest instrument will also be used for assessing progress toward its Global Objectives on Forests (Qs 33-49).

1A: Strengthening political commitment to sustainable forest management

1. Existence of Forest policy statement with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database ⁷ (T14 – Policy and legal framework)		
2. Existence of national forest programme (nfp); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 – Policy and legal framework)		
3. Do you have inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
If yes, which sectors are actively involved:	✓	
Agriculture		NR
Climate Change		✓
Energy		NR

⁵ <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/469/65/PDF/N0746965.pdf?OpenElement>

⁶ E.CN.18/2009/2, pp 4-5 (<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/240/37/PDF/N0924037.pdf?OpenElement>)

⁷ http://countrystat.org/for/cont/inctables/pageid/8_mega/en

Tourism		✓
Water		✓
Other:		✓
Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Malaysia has placed Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia (FDPM) and Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM), under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE). Other government departments that have been placed under NRE, related to the forestry include the Department of Environment (DOE) and the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP), Peninsular Malaysia, Departments of Lands and Mines (JKPTG), Department of Survey and Mapping Malaysia (JUPEM), Department of Minerals and Geoscience Malaysia (JMG), Department of Marine Park (JTLM) as well as the Department of Irrigation and Drainage (JPS), Malaysia. The ministry also liaises with the Sarawak Forest Department and Sabah Forestry Department. • Standard Operating Procedure among agencies i.e : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sarawak Forestry Cooperation (SFC); ○ Sarawak Timber Industry Development Cooperation (STIDC); and ○ Hardwood Timber Sdn. Bhd • Cross- sectoral cooperation among Ministries/ departments/ agencies is carried out through the following fora:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Physical Plan Council (NPPC); ○ National Land Council (NLC); ○ National Water Resources Council (NWRC); ○ National Biodiversity Council (NBC); ○ National Energy and Climate Change Council (NECCC); ○ Tourism Promotion Board Malaysia; and ○ National Security Council (NSC). 		
4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes	No
	✓	
If yes, please specify :		
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	✓	
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.	NR	
Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide services (suspension bridge, trails/ forest trail) to facilitate the community especially sending the children to school, building houses (eg: for Penan at Ba Mendamot), supply of paddy/ rice machine and wood machine, employ them in other activities to gain income, planting fruit trees and capacity building on planting vegetables/ fruits. 		
5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes	No
	✓	
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated.		
✓ Malay Language.		
1B: Financing sustainable forest management: Assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under Global Objective on Forests 4 (Q. 43-49).		
1C: Capacity building and technology transfer		
6. Total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years); data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database (T13 – Employment).		
7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database		

(T15 – Institutional framework).		
Does your country have adequate capacity and technology to implement sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	✓	
If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words). NR		
8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	Yes	No
	✓	
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology?		
Donor country		
Recipient country		✓
Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words). • Transfer of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology through the ITTO-CITES project.		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	Yes	No
	✓	
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans		NR
Tax breaks		NR
Subsidies		NR
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets		✓
Others; please specify (maximum 250): NR		
1D: Stakeholder participation		
10. Does your country have programmes for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation? If yes, please indicate the levels:	Yes	No
	✓	
National	✓	
Sub-national	✓	
Local	✓	
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words). Public participation in SFM is carried out through the various committees that have been established as follows:-		
i. Village Development and Security Committee; This Committee is chaired by the village head and its members are villages chosen by their peers to represent them. They meet every month to discuss issues affecting the development and the security of the village. The District Forest Officer or his representative is invited to attend the Meeting whenever forestry issues are discussed.		
ii. The Mukim Coordination Committee; This Committee is chaired by a village Headman (Penghulu) and consists of village heads from the mukim. It meets every three months and the District forest Officer or his representative is invited whenever forestry issues are discussed.		
iii. The District Action Committee; This Committee is chaired by District Officer and its members are the elected state representatives for the district, heads of the relevant government agencies as well as District Forest Officer for the district and all village headman. The Committee meets every month.		
iv. The State Working Committee; This Committee is chaired by the State Secretary and consists of heads of Government Agencies including State Forestry Director and District Officer. It meets every month to discuss development issues including matters on forestry.		
v. The State Development Committee/State Action Committee; This Committee is chaired by the Chief Minister. Its members are State Executive Councilors, head of Government Agencies including State Forestry Director and		

District Officer. It meets every month to discuss development issues including matters on forestry.

vi. The State Executive Council; This is the highest decision making body in the state tasked with administrating the state. It is chaired by the Chief Minister and consists of all State Executive Councilors. It meets every week. The Council also forms specific committee to better streamline the administration of the state. One such committee chaired by State Executive Councilor is the Land and Forestry Committee. In its decision making process, the Council takes into consideration the comments from all parties including the NGOs. The State Forestry Director is also invited to attend when forestry issues are discussed.

vii. Stakeholder consultation meetings during the formulation of Malaysian Criteria and Indicator (MC&I) for forest management certification.

1E: Enhanced international cooperation

11. Is your country engaged in international cooperation in sustainable forest management? If yes, please specify the type of the cooperation:	Yes	No
	✓	
North-South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITTO-CITES Programme 2008 & 2010 - Ensuring International Trade in CITES-listed timber species is consistent with their sustainable management and conservation. • Japan-Malaysia Economic Partnership Agreement (JMEPA) • Republic of Korea: ASEAN-ROK Forestry Cooperation (AFoCo) • Swiss Government: Social Forestry • German: SFM, UNFF & FLEG • ASEAN - German Programme on Response to Climate Change: Agriculture, Forestry and related sectors (GAP-CC) • FAO: SFM (MAR) – Capacity building • US Aid: Wildlife 	
South-South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia: Climate Change • India: ASEAN-India Green Fund 	
Triangular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) • Senior Officials Meeting - ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF) • ASEAN Senior Officials on Forestry (ASOF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ASEAN Expert Group on Herbal and Medicinal Plants ○ ASEAN Expert Group on R&D in Forest Products • ASEAN Expert Group on CITES • ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) • ASEAN Expert Group on International Forest Policy Process • Ad-hoc Working Group on Pan ASEAN Timber Certification • ASEAN Social Forestry Network • Pan ASEAN Timber Certification Initiative 	
Others:		

Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words).

- The aim of ITTO-CITES Project on Ensuring International Trade in CITES-listed Timber species is Consistent with their Sustainable Management and Conservation (objective) is to further enhance the conservation and sustainable management of *Gonystylus* spp. (element of cooperation). Under the cooperation eight (8) main activities related to

<p>various aspect of <i>Gonystylus</i> spp. being undertaken by Malaysia. All the activities are completed in 2010. The activities are being conducted by a number of agencies in Malaysia under the supervision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE), Malaysia while the implementing agencies are Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia (FDPM), Sarawak Forest Department (SFD), Sarawak Forestry Corporation, and Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM).</p>		
12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:		
Forests and climate change	✓	
Forest biodiversity	✓	
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests	✓	
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods	✓	
Forest degradation and rehabilitation	✓	
Others; please list: NR		
2A: Forest law enforcement and governance		
13. Existence of law (Act or Code) on forests with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 - Policy and legal framework). -National Parks and Nature Reserve Ordinance 1998 & Rules -Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1998 & Rules		
14. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, have steps been taken to strengthen forest-related legislation, law enforcement and governance in support of sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	✓	
15. Is your country participating in international agreements/partnerships to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources?	Yes	No
	✓	
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices?		
Donor country *The donor is not a country by itself but by CITES ASIAN-WEN who has provided training to our enforcement staff.		
Recipient country	✓	
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words).		
<p>i. In Peninsular Malaysia, the National Forestry Act (NFA), 1984 (Amended 1993) to incorporate new provision to deter the occurrence of forest offences, such as: Mandatory imprisonment of not less than 1 year but not more than 20 years; a maximum fine of RM500,000 (USD131,579.00); and compound of forest offences are confined to first offences. The amended version also incorporating provisions for the Police and Armed Forces to undertake surveillance of forest activities, especially in curbing illegal logging activities, encroachment of forest areas and timber theft. To review the existing laws in Forests Ordinance, Forest Rules, National Park & Wildlife Ordinance, etc.</p> <p>ii. The Forestry Department has also formulated and implemented 'National Action Plan for Combating Illegal Logging 2011-2015'. This Action Plan is directed by Government toward achievements of Zero Illegal Logging in 2016.</p> <p>iii. Establishment of New Division of Legal Affairs and Prosecution and strengthening Existing Enforcement Division in the Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia involving the creation of 62 new positions in order to improve the effectiveness of enforcement activities and prosecution of illegal logging cases.</p> <p>iv. Identifying <i>hotspot</i> areas with potential incidence of illegal logging activities throughout Peninsular Malaysia. In this regard, the enforcement teams of the State Forestry Department have enhanced their surveillance and monitoring activities including the setting up roadblocks at <i>hotspot</i> areas.</p> <p>v. The establishment of toll free care-line at FDPM headquarters to facilitate public complaints on illegal logging activities.</p>		

vi. Application of remote sensing technology and geographic information systems (GIS) to detect any forest changes and monitor forest harvesting activities.				
vii. Enhance forest law enforcement and governance through Timber Licensing Assurance System (TLAS) under the Malaysian-European Commission Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA).				
2B: International trade in forest products				
16. Is your country involved in international forest products trade? If yes, please provide estimated market value (US\$ 1000):	Yes		No	
	✓			
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Timber products	608,582	630,959	6,716,244	6,113,007
Fuelwood	218	468	38,147	47,531
17. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes. please list the most important and provide estimated market value:	Yes	✓	No	
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes and the estimated market value as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gaharu woodchips & sandalwood chips, pulp, rattan furniture, bamboo, and rattan whole and splits. 	7,916	7,224	17,474	10,107
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250 words).				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysia, being a net timber and timber product exporter to the global market have recently taken the following significant steps to enhance its international trade in forest products: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. In order to stay competitive in the ever-changing global timber business supply chain environment and to compete with lower cost producers and competition from temperate woods as well as substitutes, Malaysia is currently intensifying its market promotional activities including trade and study missions, participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions to enhance its market share in both its traditional and the newly emerging markets such as in the ASEAN region, West Asia, India, China, South and Northern Africa, Russia and the Eastern Europe. ii. To give an assurance on the legality of the various Malaysian timber and timber products to the global timber buyers and particularly to meet the requirements of the European Union Timber Regulation (EUTR) which is to be enforced by March 2013, Malaysia is currently in the midst of finalising its Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) which includes its Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS) with the EU Commission. In addition, Malaysia is also actively involved in the to-be-implemented Australian Illegal Logging Prohibition Bill trade discussions with the related Australian authority so as not to hamper the growth of timber trade between Malaysia and Australia. iii. Due to the increased demand for certified timber and timber products globally, Malaysia is also intensifying its effort in promoting the Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS) locally and globally in order to provide the domestic as well as global market with certified timbers. Besides having the legality assurance, having MTCS certification is also an added advantage to Malaysian companies to export their timber products in a sustainable manner and with a green image. iv. To enhance its market share and to repositioning Malaysia in the currently highly competitive global furniture market, Malaysia has also recently introduced the Malaysia Pride Quality Mark (MPQM) product branding so as to realize Malaysia's vision of becoming a serious and robust competitor in the international furniture supply chain as well as to reposition Malaysia as an Own Brand Manufacturing (OBM) furniture making center in the global market, instead of highly depending on the existing Original Equipment 				

<p>Manufacturing (OEM) status. MPQM is the first step taken by Malaysia to galvanise the entire production and supply chain of the Malaysian furniture industry. The MPQM is one that draws upon the universally recognized and practiced standard of employing 'stars' to signify quality. Products which bear MPQM will be branded as the highest quality of Malaysian furniture and is a metaphor for "reaching for the stars".</p>		
<p>v. In line with the aspirations of the National Timber Industry Policy (NATIP), 2009-2020, the Malaysian timber industry is encouraged to produce and export innovative value-added timber products such as glue laminated timber, timber-based Industrialised Building System (IBS), biocomposite products and non-wood forest products including bamboo and rattan-based products. The critical mass industrial development of these arrays of innovative value-added products is further encouraged by the abundant supply and availability of new and alternative materials to the Malaysian wood-based industry mainly from the existing agricultural biomasses namely from the oil palm industry (oil palm trunks/fronds/empty fruit bunches), coconut trunks, kenaf and other lignocelluloses material.</p>		
2C: Protection of forests		
18. Forest area (1000 hectares) conservation of biodiversity; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).		
19. Forest area (1000 hectares) within protective areas; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).		
Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 (maximum 250 words).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Section 10 (1) of National Forest Act, 1984, forests are classified into 11 functional classes, namely production forest for sustained yield timber production, soil protection forest, soil reclamation forest, flood control forest, water catchment forest, forest sanctuary for wild life, virgin jungle reserved forest, education forest, research forest, forest for federal uses and amenity forest. Except the production forest, the remaining 10 functional classes are categorized as protection forests. • Significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gazettement of 750,923 ha of water catchment forests within PRF; ii. Adoption the Water Catchment Rule 2010; iii. Adoption of Central Forest Spine (CFS) Master Plan for Ecological Linkages; iv. Establishment of six (6) new state park forest to enhance forest biodiversity conservation; v. Conducted nine (9) Forest biodiversity scientific expeditions from 2007-2011; and vi. Establishment of High Conservation Values Forest (HCVF) within PRF. 		
2D: Science and research		
20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research?	2007	2011
	RM 8,032,242.37	RM 400,255.02
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007	2011
Public sector	✓	✓
Private industry	✓	✓
Bilateral cooperation	NR	NR
Multilateral cooperation	NR	NR
Others; please describe (maximum 250 words).		
22. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?	Yes	No
	✓	
If yes, do they have extension programs for promoting the use of these scientific and technological innovations directed at forest owners, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders?	Yes	No
	✓	
How many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs?	2007	2011
Forest owners	27	21
Local communities	2	1
Private sector	14	15

Indigenous communities	1	2
2E: Public awareness and education		
23. Graduation of students in forest-related education: data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 16 - Education and research).		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma who are women		
24. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year of Forests?	Yes	No
	✓	
If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name : The National Level Celebration of the 40th World Forestry Day and Launching of the International Year of Forests 2011 Date : 21 March 2011 Venue : Taman Wilayah Nusajaya, Johor Theme : Forest for Community Livelihood • Name : Seminar on the Scientific Expedition of Forest Biological Diversity of Gunung Besar Hantu, Negeri Sembilan Date : 10-11 May 2011 Venue : Kelana Resort, Negeri Sembilan • Name : Workshop in Mastering the Provisions of the National Forestry Act 1984 Series 2 Date : 6-9 June 2011 Venue : Le Paris Hotel & Resorts, Negeri Sembilan • Name : Course on Forest monitoring Using Remote Sensing (FMRS) Series 1/2011 Northern Zone Date : 14-16 June 2011 Venue : Kedah State Forestry Department • Name : Course on Trail Interpretation Date : 25-29 June 2011 Venue : PLPT, Terengganu • Name : Workshop in Mastering the Provisions of the National Forestry Act 1984 Series 3 Date : 19-22 September 2011 Venue : Grand Continental Hotel, Malacca • Name : The 31st Conference of the Peninsular Malaysia's State Forestry Directors Date : 27-30 September 2011 Venue : Equatorial Hotel, Malacca • Name : Briefing on Current Forestry Issues with the Director-General of Forestry Peninsular Malaysia Date : 17 October 2011 Venue : Alwy Hall, Kepong • Name : The 16th Malaysia Forestry Conference Date : 5-9 December 2011 Venue : Renaissance Hotel, Malacca • Name : The Planting of Mangroves and Other Suitable Tree Species Along the National Coastline with the Local Community Ceremony Date : 7 December 2011 		

Venue : Pulau Burung, Pantai Cahaya, Negeri Sembilan		
Launching of World Forestry Day (22 March 2011), Opening ceremony of Centre of Excellence Orang Utan Conservation (Ng. Delok, Batang Ai National Park, International Day for Biological Diversity (Ng. Delok, Batang Ai National Park) & Tree Planting in conjunction of Global Green Wave programme.		
25. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?	✓	
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?		
Published materials, such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.		✓
Meetings with the general public to inform them of the benefits provided by forests to society		✓
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management		✓
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words).		
2F: Private sector and industry		
26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	Yes	No
	✓	
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	✓	
If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognising the importance of forest conservation for climate change mitigation, Malaysian Airlines (MAS) is committed to promote sustainable development of the country. The company plans to contribute to the pilot carbon reduction initiative, to be funded by a trust fund derived from voluntary public/passenger contributions for offsetting carbon emission from air travel. The move is expected to trigger a more rigorous and large-scale scheme of voluntary carbon offset initiative in the future. MOU with Anap Sustainable Development Unit (ASDU), one of forest timber licence holder. 		
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do the private sector and industry play in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Trust Fund Board Committee (TFBC) shall be established for the purpose of monitoring and guiding the implementation of the Cooperation. The Secretary General of NRE shall be the Chairman or such other officer as the Secretary General may nominate. The Secretary General shall nominate a Secretary and Treasurer from among its members who shall be responsible for records, decision keeping and financial management of the TFBC and the Trust Fund respectively and any other matters as may be determined by the Chairman. The members of the TFBC shall include representative from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> NRE; MAS; Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM); Forest Department of Peninsular Malaysia (JPSM); and such other members deemed fit by the Secretary General. The TFBC shall appoint a Management Committee that shall include representatives from NRE, MAS, Forest Research Institute of Malaysia, Forest Department of Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah Forestry Department, Sarawak Forest Department, the United Nations Development Programme (“UNDP”) and such other parties as deemed necessary. 		

- A Project Implementation Committee (“PIC”) shall be established for each project approved under the VCOS that will report to the Management Committee.
- Approval, Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects
 - i. Project funds will be applied towards projects or programmes that promote sustainable development through reduction of carbon emissions or sequestration of carbon that are simple, scalable, sustainable and transparent. This shall include projects/programmes for sustainable management and conservation of forests as an important carbon storage as well as promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency to reduce fossil fuel emissions.
 - ii. Projects/ programmes to be funded by the VCOS Trust Fund shall satisfy the following criteria:
 - Result in the reduction of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions or increase sequestration of carbon dioxide including through conservation of forested areas, reforestation, afforestation and sustainable forest management using best practices.

2G: Indigenous and local communities

28. Are tenure and user rights of local communities and indigenous peoples over publicly-owned forests recognized by law?	Yes	No
	✓	

Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words).

- **Peninsular Malaysia**
 - i. **National Forestry Act, 1984**
 - Section 19 – Empowers the State Authority to license the taking of forest produce such as timber, rattan or bamboo or water on a yearly basis from PFE or State land. The tenure right for the logging concessions in the state of Peninsular Malaysia varies between 3-50 years.
 - Section 34 – the State Director of Forestry may issue Use Permits for activities such as cultivation of vegetables and fodder crops.
 - Section 50 – prohibits the use of forest roads unless with Road Permits.
 - Section 62(2)(a)(i) and (ii) – empowers the State Authority through the State Director of Forestry to remit, commute or waive royalty for any forest produce for scientific , or other non-commercial purposes and for the construction of forest roads or any work of public utility.
 - Section 62(2)(b)(i), (ii),(iii) and (iv) - empowers the State Authority through the State Director of Forestry to remit, commute or waive royalty for any forest produce taken from any Stateland or alienated land by any aborigine for the construction and repair of temporary huts on any land lawfully occupied by such aborigine, maintenance of the aborigine’s fishing stakes and landing places, fuel wood or for other domestic purposes or the construction or maintenance of any work for the common benefit of the aborigines.
 - Section 98 – the State Director of Forestry may prohibit the use of any watercourse or of any forest road in PRF.
 - ii. **Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954**
 - Section 8 - empowers the State Authority to grant right of occupancy of any land not being alienated land or land leased for any purposed within aboriginal area or aboriginal reserve.
 - Section 19 - empowers Minister to make regulations for purposes of the Act which include the right of occupancy of the aborigines and permitting aborigines to take forest produce in aborigines areas.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sarawak Provision in the Forest Ordinance & Timber Licence Document – gives user right to the indigenous people for domestic use. 		
29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? ⁸	Yes	No
	✓	
Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words). Local communities and indigenous people obtain benefits through payments from the following activities :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Timber forest harvesting ; ii. Collecting and extracting minor forest produce; iii. Forest restoration projects; and iv. Forest eco-tourism activities. 		
30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
	✓	
Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250). Indigenous knowledge is use in the following aspects : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The identification and demarcation of forest areas with cultural and spiritual values; ii. The identification of trees or plants with medicinal and ornamental values in the forest; iii. The identification of locations of plants or trees of Endangered, Rare and Threatened species, iv. The identification of sites with eco-tourism potential such as waterfalls, fish sanctuaries etc. within the forest; v. Technique of harvesting of non-timber forest produce such as honey, rattan and bamboo; vi. Conservation of fruit trees and fauna. The above indigenous knowledge is used by Research Institutes and general public.		
31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	No
	✓	
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)	✓	
Local communities	✓	
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do indigenous peoples and/or local communities play in achieving sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words). The indigenous peoples and/ or local communities can participate in forest management through the various committees that have been established as listed below:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. National Land Council chaired by Deputy Prime Minister. This council discusses and makes decisions on land and forestry issues including matters on indigenous and/or local communities; and ii. FDPM - Department of Orang Asli Development (JAKOA) Committee jointly chaired by Director General of FDPM and JAKOA. This committee discusses issues pertaining to the involvement of indigenous peoples in achieving sustainable forest management (SFM). State Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Village Development & Security Committee (JKKK), chaired by the village head. This committee discusses issues pertaining to the involvement of local communities in achieving SFM; ii. The District Development Committee/The District Action Committee chaired by the District Officer. This committee discusses matters related to the development of the district, including the conservation and 		

⁸ Benefit-sharing policies for management of forest resources vary among countries. In national policy regimes that require permits from a national forest authority, benefits can include payments for protecting, regenerating and planting forests; payments for ecosystem services; harvesting of non-timber forest products, dry timber and dead trees; and selective harvesting of timber, among others.

management of forest resources;		
iii. The State Development Committee chaired by the State Secretary. This committee discusses matters concerning development including forest and forest-related matters; and		
iv. The State Executive Council chaired by the Chief Minister. This Council discusses and makes decisions on all matters including Land & Forestry matters.		
32. Are training and extension programmes being implemented that are directed at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?	Yes ✓	No
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous	NR	NR
Local	200	1220
Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests		
Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;		
33. Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land)	2005	2010
34. Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and management rights).	2005	2010
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
Individual		
Business entities and institutions		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangrove tree planting - 2,257.67 ha since 2005 until 2010 • 26 million trees planting campaign – 9,300.71 ha (10,463,691 trees) since April 2010 until December 2011 • Forest Plantations - 61,585 ha since 2005 until 2010 		
Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people		
35. Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)		
36. Total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m ³); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.11 - Forest Wood removals and value of removals).	2005	2010
Total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m ³)		
Total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)		
37. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services?	Yes	No ✓

If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)?	2005	2011
Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words). NR		
38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2011
	438,728	655,817
39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?	16,838 ha	16,838 ha
40. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?	522,280	5,127,072
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significant action related to Global Objectives on Forest 2 undertaken by Malaysia is the implementation of Forest Management Certification based on The Malaysian Criteria and Indicators [MC&I (Natural Forest)] for Sustainable Forest Management. • Tourism is regarded as an income generating activities for rural communities living near a totally protected areas and areas where certain tourism attractions exist such as wildlife, nature, and cultural sites. We help to identified these tourism products and get the local people and the tourism industry to be aware of the potential. We also conduct training on product knowledge and guiding. We work with other agencies to develop the tourism product and promotion. 		
Global Objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;		
41. Extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)		
42. Does your country have forests under internationally recognized certification schemes?	Yes	No
	✓	
If yes, please specify: Malaysia Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS)	Certification Scheme	Area
	Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme	Peninsular Malaysia: 4.65 million hectares
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words). Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification (MC&I) was first introduced in 2001 to ensure that the PRFs are managed based on good forest management practices in the overall context of sustainable forest management. The MC&I covers all activities relating to forest planning, development, management, protection, harvesting, administration and enforcement at all levels of operation. Management audit by independent auditors were carried out beginning 2002 and to date a total of 4.65 million hectares of PRFs involving Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor, Terengganu and Segaliud Lokan (Sabah) have been certified under the Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme. As of 2009 MTCS was endorsed by the PEFC.		
Global Objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;		
43. Does your country have a government budget specific for forests?	Yes	No
	✓	
44. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)?	2007	2011
	537,389.30	573,555.60
45. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors:		
Agriculture	NR	
Energy	NR	
Water	NR	

Climate change	NR			
Nature conservation	NR			
Others; please specify:	NR			
46. Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM since 2007? If yes, please specify sources:	Yes		No	
	✓			
Domestic public funding	2007 (US\$)		2011 (US\$)	
	86,114		94,853	
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$)		2011 (US\$)	
	N/A		N/A	
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$)		2011 (US\$)	
	N/A		N/A	
If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words).				
47. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?	Yes		No	
	✓			
48. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	Donor		Recipient	
			✓	
49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?	Donor		Recipient	
	2007	2010	2007	2011
	NR	NR	NR	NR
Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words).				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, government allocations on forest-related activities are increasing annually. • Special fundings were provided for environmental related forest programmes such as the planting of mangrove and other suitable tree species along the national coastline and improving connectivity of fragmented forests through the establishment of ecological linkages in the Central Forest Spine landscape. 				

PART III: Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

Forests can make significant contributions to poverty reduction, improved health, education and gender equity. Sustainable forest management aims to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, the evidence of this contribution and greater recognition of the value of sustainably managed forests are difficult to gather.

Currently the only forest-related official MDG indicator that provides information on the proportion of land area covered by forest is Indicator 7.1 under Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. This indicator, however, neither reflects the full range of benefits and services including socio-economic benefits of forests to society, nor the contributions of forests to the achievement of other MDGs. Establishing the direct and indirect links between forests and MDGs is pivotal to ensure that concrete efforts are being taken to reverse the loss of forest cover and to prevent forest degradation while maximizing the benefits of forests for achieving sustainable development.

The aim of this part of the reporting format is to explore the existing data, evidence basis and cases demonstrating the contribution of forests and sustainable forest management to MDGs, at the same time identifying gaps in the monitoring systems and lack of adequate indicators.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)		
Please indicate the most forest relevant MDGs in your country		
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		✓
Please list the indicators.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		✓
Please list the indicators.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		✓
Please list the indicators.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		✓
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		✓
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		✓

assess this contribution?		
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	✓	
Please list the indicators.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 26 million trees planting campaign launched on 22nd April 2010 targeted the planting of 26 million trees from 2010 to 2014. • Maintaining forest cover not less than 50% of total national land area inline with national commitment during Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro 1992. 		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Forests is the home to many species of flora and fauna which hold great potential for future sources of important commodities including food and medicine. Forests also offer numerous intangible services in the forms of recreation, environmental protection, weather stabilization, and ecotourism. These services are not only enjoyed by the local population but also by those from other countries. A particular service in point is that of carbon sequestration. This important resource, therefore, need to be managed based on a sustainable principle so that its benefits can be utilized perpetually by future generations.		
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		✓
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Please provide a short description of case studies and success stories on data collection on the contribution of forests to achieve MDGs that could serve as examples of good practice for other countries (maximum 250 words).		