

Country: MALAYSIA

Date of submission: SEPTEMBER 2014

Voluntary National Report to the 11th Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

Background

The eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF11) will be held from 4 to 15 May 2015 in New York. In accordance with the Forum's Multi-Year Program of Work for 2007-2015, the overall theme of UNFF11 is *Forests: progress, challenges and the way forward on the international arrangement on forests (IAF)*. The UNFF11 will, *inter-alia*:

1. Review progress towards the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs) and implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (hereinafter referred to as the "Forest Instrument"), and
2. Review the contribution of forests and the IAF, including the Forest Instrument, to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The submission of national reports by UNFF Member States on the above items will provide a crucial input to the Secretary-General's analytical, consolidated report to UNFF11 on the progress and trends in the above-mentioned areas, as well as to the Forum's deliberation on the future of the IAF.

Pursuant to Resolution 10/1 of the tenth session of the Forum¹, the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) in collaboration with the CPF member organizations and in close consultations with countries, revised and streamlined the reporting format. The attached revised format builds on and further simplifies the UNFF10 reporting format. Specifically, the number of questions has been reduced by consolidating previous areas of overlap, and Member States are asked to submit only information that is not currently provided to CPF member organizations, or that is unavailable in other international databases.

The UNFF11 reporting format is presented in two parts. Part I includes questions related to the progress on the implementation of the Forest Instrument, including achievement of the GOFs. Part II includes questions on the contribution of forests and SFM to the achievement of the MDGs.

To the extent possible, the information submitted by countries to the UNFFS will be supplemented with quantitative data, *inter alia*, from the following international data providers:

- FAO, Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)/Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire (CRFQ) - FAO, Forest Europe, UNECE, ITTO, Montreal Process and OFAC
- Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JFSQ) – FAO, ITTO, UNECE, EUROSTAT
- FAO, State of the World's Forests (SOFO) 2014
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).

¹ Resolution 10/1 of UNFF10 requested the UNFF secretariat (UNFFS) to further streamline the guidelines and format for voluntary national reporting to the eleventh session of the Forum including a technical discussion on reporting methodology with relevant experts of Collaborative Partnership on Forest member organizations, taking into account types of information provided to Collaborative Partnership on Forest member organizations and through criteria and indicators and other regional processes and balanced regional workshops depending on available resources. (United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the Tenth Session -8 to 19 April 2013, E/2013/42 _E/CN.18/2013/18, Page 6)

Reporting Guidelines and Format

Member States are kindly requested to:

1. Submit their completed national report **electronically (in MS Word) in English, French or Spanish to unff@un.org, by 30 September 2014**, at the latest. Early submissions will greatly facilitate the Secretariat's preparation of the analytical, consolidated Secretary-General's report to UNFF11. Please note that the MS Word file of the reporting format can also be downloaded from the UNFF website at: http://www.un.org/esa/forests/unff11_reporting_template.doc
2. Submit, in a separate electronic file, a scanned version of the official, signed letter conveying their submission from their respective Ministry, or a note verbale from their Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York.
3. Submit any graphic elements included in their national report, as separate electronic files.
4. Check all boxes that apply to questions that have multiple-choice components. In addition to the "Yes" or "No" answers, countries are encouraged to provide brief descriptive narratives, as this provides context and background. Please also note that space provided for the descriptive information is limited to 250 words per question.

In view of the cross-cutting nature of issues related to forests and sustainable forest management (SFM), respondents are encouraged to consult with experts from relevant national ministries to complete the reporting format, including, for example, the ministries of environment, economic development, finance and agriculture. Respondents are also strongly encouraged to consult with the national focal points for the FAO Forest Resources Assessment (FRA), the Rio Conventions, other CPF member organizations and C&I processes, where applicable.

Please note that the Year 2007 – the year of the adoption of the Forest Instrument (2007), is used as a baseline throughout the document.

All terms used in this document are consistent with the FAO/FRA Working Paper 180 "Terms and Definitions FRA 2015": <http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/ap862e/ap862e00.pdf>

Abbreviations

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
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

General information

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PART I:
Progress on the implementation of the Forest Instrument,
including achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs)

1. Since the adoption of the Forest Instrument in 2007, what actions has your government taken to strengthen forest-related policies, legislation, and law enforcement in support of sustainable forest management (SFM)? Please specify:

	New	Amendment of existing
Forest policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Forest legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National forest programme (NFP)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Forest land tenure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other actions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide further information on these and/or other actions:

The National Forestry Policy 1978 and The National Forestry Act 1984 are currently being reviewed to incorporate the new emerging issues forestry such as strengthening forest governance, enforcement activities, climate change, habitat loss and food security.

The National Forestry Programmes are holistically planned and implemented to enhance forest management practices, sustain forest health and eco-system services. The programmes look into the following aspects; forest resources management, environmental protection and socio-economic benefits from the forest to achieve sustainable forest management (SFM). In addition, the State's land-use policy also being reviewed to facilitate the additional development in forestry. In addition to this, the land-use policy based on forest types is also being reviewed.

To what extent have these actions been effective in advancing implementation of the Forest Instrument?

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Forest policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest legislation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NFP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest land tenures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other actions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples of effective actions in support of the Forest Instrument and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- i. Forest Monitoring using remote sensing data to combat illegal activities in Permanent Reserved Forests including the protected areas.
 (hutan.remotesensing.gov.my/fmrs/index.html)

- ii. Programme on National Planting of Mangroves and Suitable Species Along Coastal Areas to improve protection of coastline areas.
- iii. Reviewed land-use policy based on forest types.

2. Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to prevent and reduce international trafficking in illegally-harvested forest products such as timber, wildlife and other biological resources?

- New legislation
- Improved enforcement of existing legislation
- Export controls
- Import controls
- Bilateral agreements between exporting/importing countries
- None
- Other, e.g. public procurement policies, public-private partnerships. Please list below:

Please provide 2-3 examples and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- i. Strengthening of forest enforcement division in forestry agencies.
- ii. Enforcement of International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 and Wildlife Conservation Act 2010.
- iii. Review of Forest Certification.
- iv. Review Timber Industry Enactment 2014.
- v. Review in the Standard Operating Procedure

3. Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to raise the importance of forests and SFM in national development plans, poverty reduction strategies or other equivalent plans?

- Forests/SFM are now included in national development plans/strategies
- Forests/SFM now have a higher priority in national development plans/strategies
- The contribution of forests/SFM to poverty eradication, food security, water security, employment is an ongoing subject of discussion
- Other, please list below:

Have these steps resulted in:

- More Official Development Assistance (ODA) being programmed to SFM-related activities
- More domestic public resources devoted to SFM-related activities
- Increased awareness of the importance of forests/SFM to sustainable development
- Increased awareness of the importance of forests/SFM to poverty eradication
- Other, please list below:

Please describe these steps, and, if possible, provide 2-3 examples and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- i. Increased government budget allocation on forest development and operation.
- ii. Greater involvement of local communities and school children in tree planting programmes.
- iii. Sponsorship of private companies in forest rehabilitation and community development projects through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative.
- iv. Gazettement any suitable public or stateland areas as forest reserves and totally protected areas.
- v. Engagements of local community in forest conservation, rehabilitation, restoration and silviculture programmes.

4. **Since 2007, has your government taken measures to strengthen coordination across ministries and departments whose policies have an impact on or may affect forests and SFM?**

Yes No

If Yes, please specify which ministries and/or departments are involved and how effective these measures have been in implementing SFM:

- i. Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
- ii. Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government
- iii. Ministry of Agriculture & Agro-Based Industry
- iv. Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities
- v. Ministry of Tourism Malaysia
- vi. Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
- vii. Ministry of Domestic Trade, Cooperative and Consumerism
- viii. Ministry of Education
- ix. Ministry of Finance
- x. Ministry of Rural and Regional Development
- xi. Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water
- xii. Ministry of International Trade and Industry
- xiii. Ministry of Works
- xiv. Ministry of Federal Territories
- xv. Ministry of Transport

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Agriculture/Rural Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climate Change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mining	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tourism	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples of cross-sectoral cooperation and, if possible, web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- i. National level councils established as a forum to formulate uniformity in policies for the management, promotion and control of the utilization of land, forest and biodiversity. Among the councils established are National Land Council, National Biodiversity Council, National Physical Planning Council and National Green Technology and Climate Change Council.
- ii. Central Forest Spine (CFS) Master Plan which looks into the conservation, rehabilitation and increasing the connectivity of small forest fragments with the main forest complexes in Peninsular Malaysia. This master plan was developed under the guidance of the National Physical Planning Council.
- iii. The initiative of Heart of Borneo within Malaysia, Brunei and Indonesia to strengthen the trans boundary cooperation and sustainable development.

5. Does your government's national forest policy/strategy or national forest programme contain time-bound and quantified targets related to the forest area?

Yes No

If yes, please list the targets and dates by which they are to be achieved and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- i. 26 millions Tree Planting Programme 2010-2014
- ii. National Forest Inventory conducted once every ten years
- iii. Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment Malaysia Strategic Plan (2011-2015)
- iv. Master Plan for Central Forest Spine (2011-2025), Peninsular Malaysia
- v. Assessment for Forest Management Certification conducted every year in all Forest Management Units.

6. Since 2007, what activities has your government undertaken to reverse the loss of forest cover and/or to enhance the area and quality of forests? Please specify:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Afforestation	<u>1,161</u>	Ha
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reforestation	<u>3,136,963</u>	Ha
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restoration	<u>270,221.5</u>	Ha

Introduction or enforcement of:

- Existing legislation aimed at reduction of deforestation and/or support afforestation and or reforestation
- New legislation aimed at reduction of deforestation and/or support of afforestation and/or reforestation
- New legislation and actions aimed at conservation and protection of forests
- Subsidies for forest owners to prepare and implement management plans
- Subsidies for forest protection
- Reduced/deferred taxes for forest land
- Low-interest loans for forest activities/management
- Other, please list below:

Please describe, and, if possible, provide 2-3 examples and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- i. Amendments to the existing National Forest Policy 1978, National Forestry Act 1984 and other related laws in the State level in progress. The amendments look into incorporating new developments in forest management.
 - ii. Provision of soft loans to encourage the development of forest plantations.
 - iii. Heart of Borneo and Central Forest Spine (CFS) Master Plan which looks into the conservation, rehabilitation and increasing the connectivity of small forest fragments with the main forest complexes.
 - iv. Increase in total area put under Total Protected areas (TPAs).
 - v. Forest restoration, silviculture treatments and trees tending are the core businesses in the implementation of SFM based on FMU systems.
 - vi. The Government provides support in terms of funding through Community Forestry Project trust fund in forest restoration & rehabilitation programs.
 - vii. Rehabilitation and conservation along the coastal area through planting of mangrove and others suitable species.

7. What types of mechanisms are currently in place for involving stakeholders in forest/SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation?

- Roundtables/committees have been established which meet regularly
- Forest authorities meet with stakeholders on an *ad hoc* basis as issues affecting them arise
- Other, please list below:

National level councils established such as National Land Council, National Biodiversity Council, National Green Technology and Climate Change Council and National Physical Planning Council.

How effective are these mechanisms in promoting consensus approaches:

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Private sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest workers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indigenous communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NGOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- i. Periodic dialog between Forestry Department and Wood Based Industries Association/Logger's Association.
- ii. Active participation of Forestry Department and the Department of Wildlife and National Parks of Peninsular Malaysia in the Malaysian Alliance for Tiger Conservation (MyCAT).
- iii. Forestry Department / Department of Aboriginal Welfare Joint Committee.
- iv. Forest planning is based on strategic land use decisions with public consultation (NGOs, Universities, community).
- v. Social issues incorporated in forest management with the local communities in order to respond and streamline of the differing interests.
- vi. Appointment of local community as member of Honorary Wildlife Ranger, Special Parks Committee and Special Wild Life Committee.

8. To what extent do local and indigenous communities have tenure or user rights over publicly-owned forests?

- Completely
 Partially
 None
 Not applicable

Please provide 2-3 examples how local and indigenous communities are benefiting from goods and services produced by forests and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Some rights are given under various forestry ordinances/enactments and acts. The user rights of the indigenous communities are protected under the Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954. In addition, there is provision under the National Forestry Act 1984 and various forestry ordinances/enactments which allows Forestry Department to issue licenses to indigenous people or local community for the collection of minor forest products such as rattan and bamboo

9. Since 2007, has your government developed or updated financing strategies to achieve SFM and to implement the Forest Instrument?

Yes No

If Yes, what is the timeframe of these strategies?

- 2-5 years
 5-10 years
 10-20 years
 Other, please specify:

These strategies take into account:

- Domestic public funding
 Domestic private funding
 Public international (including ODA and REDD+)
 External private funding

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- i. The funding for forestry management is allocated under the Malaysia 5 Year Development Programme plan which is a federal development budget to carry out various strategies under SFM.
 - ii. State Government funding
 - iii. Domestic private funding such as Sime Darby Foundation, HSBC and Nestle which funds special programmes and events.

10. Has your government established one or more systems/mechanisms for payment for ecosystem services (PES) provided by forests?

Yes No

If Yes, please specify, and, if possible, provide the estimated total value of these payments since 2007:

- | | | |
|---|-----|--------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Watershed protection/water supply | USD | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Carbon storage (including REDD+) | USD | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nature conservation | USD | Total : 8,381,720 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please list below: | USD | |

Please provide 2-3 examples of PES and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- i. Entrance fees to national parks and nature reserves.
 - ii. Geothermal Power Plant In Tawau, Sabah.
 - iii. The Malua - Biobank Tropical Biodiversity Conservation Bank in Sabah.
 - iv. Nature Centre For Ecotourism.

11. Since 2007, has your government been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM? If yes, please specify sources:

	2007	2013
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic public funding	USD 70.42 million	USD 89.26 Million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic private funding	USD	USD 14 Million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public international funding (including ODA and REDD+)	USD	USD 11.42Million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> External private funding	USD	USD 2.86Million

If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds:

12. Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to encourage private sector investment in SFM and forests?

- Policy and legal reforms that encourage greater private investment
- Financial incentives, such as credit guarantees, tax breaks, employment subsidies etc.
- Establishment of markets for ecosystem services provided by forests
- Outreach to the private sector (leaflets, conferences, fairs promoting investment in forests)
- Development and improvement of infrastructure and other public services related to SFM
- Other; please list below:

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

1. Logging roads are upgraded to public road in rural areas
 2. SFM Policy is extended to the small-medium licensees to participate in SFM implementation through provision of long-term agreement in a smaller license area.
 3. Provision of soft loan to encourages private sector investment in forest plantation, tax exemption for a period 5 – 10 years.
 4. Participation of private sector in the corporate and social responsibility through community development project within the concession areas.

13. Is your government engaged in international cooperation to promote SFM?

- Yes No

If Yes, please specify with whom:

- Government
- Intergovernmental Organization
- Private sector/philanthropy
- NGOs
- Others

Type of cooperation:

- North-South

- South-South
- Technical
- Financial
- Others

And specify the areas of cooperation:

- Forests and climate change
- Forest biodiversity
- Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests
- Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods
- Forest degradation and rehabilitation
- Scientific cooperation
- Forest monitoring/data collection
- Technology transfer and capacity development
- Other, please list below:

Please provide 2-3 examples of international cooperation, and, if possible, web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- i. ASEAN and Republic of Korea Forest Cooperation (AFoCo)
- ii. The initiative of Heart of Borneo within Malaysia, Brunei and Indonesia to strengthen the trans boundary cooperation and sustainable development
- iii. Asia Pacific Forest Network (APFNet)

Please list the key challenges faced by your government in implementing SFM:

- i. Inadequate financial resources to finance SFM activities.
- ii. The need to implement SFM based on the Multiple Use Forest Management approach.
- iii. Increasing pressure for forest conversion for forest plantations, agriculture and mining.
- iv. Forest biodiversity degradation and habitat changes.
- v. Market access and value for SFM certified timbers has failed to fully materialize.

14. Does your country have one or more institutes or centers of excellence engaged in the development and application of scientific, technical and technological innovations for SFM?

Yes No

If Yes, what areas do these technical/scientific activities focus on:

- Forest inventory systems
- Low-impact logging or other harvesting techniques
- Wood production for energy
- Wood processing technology
- Waste reduction and recycling
- Other, please list below:

- i. Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM). (www.frim.gov.my)
- ii. Sepilok Orang Utan Rehabilitation Centre
- iii. Semenggoh Wildlife Centre
- iv. Sabah Biodiversity Centre (www.sabah.gov.my/sabc)
- v. Sarawak Biodiversity Centre (www.sbc.org.my)

Are these programs directed at:

- Forest owners
- Timber companies/forest products industry
- State agencies
- Local communities
- Indigenous communities
- NGOs
- General public

Since 2007, has funding for forest-related science and research increased?

Yes No

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- i. Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM) (www.frim.gov)
- ii. Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) (www.forr.upm.edu.my)
- iii. Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS) (www.unimas.my)
- iv. University Malaysia Sabah (UMS) (www.ums.edu.my)
- v. RIL and Forest Fire Trainings - Sabah Forestry Institute, Telupid
- vi. Forest Research Centre, Sepilok.
- vii. Maliau Basin Conservation Area (<http://www.maliaubasin.info/>)
- viii. Danum Valley Conservation Area (<http://www.danumvalley.info/>)
- ix. Imbak Canyon Conservation Area (<http://imbakcanyon-borneo.com.my/>)
- x. SAFE Project (<http://www.safeproject.net/>)
- xi. Turtle Adoption Program (<http://www.sarawakforestry.com>)
- xii. Orang Utan Adoption Program (<http://www.sarawakforestry.com>)

15. What actions has your country undertaken to increase public awareness of the important benefits provided by forests?

- Published broadcasts on TV and/or Radio
- Published materials, e.g. brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, or/and posters, etc.
- Meetings with the general public
- Art events/Exhibitions
- Activities in support of the International Day of Forests
- Other

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- i. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (www.nre.gov.my)
- ii. Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia (www.forestry.gov.my)
- iii. Department of Environment (www.doe.gov.my)
- iv. Forest Camps for school children
- v. 26 million trees planting campaign
- vi. Awareness campaigns and public talks in collaboration with NGOs and community organizations
- vii. Forest scientific expeditions
- viii. Guided forest tour and interpretative trails
- ix. World Wetland Day
- x. International Forestry Day
- xi. World Wildlife Day
- xii. Heart of Borneo (HoB) International Conference, various SFM related seminar and workshops.
- xiii. Awareness campaign through public main stream media, e.g. TV, radio, newspapers.
- xiv. Awareness program under planting of mangrove and other suitable species along coastal areas in Malaysia
- xiii. Nature N U program (<http://www.sarawakforestry.com>)
- xiv. 3 M Buaya Program (<http://www.sarawakforestry.com>)

16. What sets of criteria and indicators (C&I) for SFM are used in your country:

- National set of C&I
- Regional/international set of C&I (e.g. ITTO, Forest Europe, Montreal Process, Taraporto etc.)
- Other

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- i. The voluntary certification scheme operated by the Malaysian Timber Certification Council uses the Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification i.e. (i) MC&I (Natural Forest) for the certification of natural forest and MC&I(Forest Plantations) for forest plantations. These sets of MC&I were developed through multi stakeholder consultation processes.
- ii. Eight timber producing states in the Peninsular Malaysia have been certified under the voluntary Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS) confirming that these states have implemented sustainable forest management.

The MC&I's could be found on the following links:
<http://www.mtcc.com.my/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/18.pdf>
<http://www.mtcc.com.my/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/21.pdf>
- iii. ITTO Guideline for Sustainable Management 2000

- iv. Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS) which is endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) schemes.
- v. The PEFC Chain of Custody (CoC) Certification

Are these C&I used to:

- Generate information to national reports on forest conditions and management
- Monitor and assess and monitor forest conditions and management
- Review and develop national forest policies and tools for SFM
- Communicate with society and carry out dialogue with stakeholders
- Report on forests to regional and international organizations If so, which ones:

- i. Compliance Report of Sustainable Forest Management License Agreements (SFMLA)
- ii. Forest Management Certification Compliance Report

17. Has your country translated the Forest Instrument into another language (not including the official UN languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish)?

Yes – Bahasa Malaysia

18. Please give examples of your country's success stories and lessons learned related to the implementation of the Forest Instrument, including contributions towards the four Global Objectives on Forests:

- i. Maintaining forest and tree cover not less than 50% of total national land area in line with national commitment during Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro 1992.
- ii. Gazettement of 2 million ha of water catchment forests.
- iii. The 26 Million Trees Planting Campaign with the theme "Greening the Earth: One Citizen, One Tree" commenced in 2010.
- iv. Planting of Mangroves and Other Suitable Tree Species Along the National Coastline Programme, in response to tsunami disaster in 2004.
- v. The Heart of Borneo (HoB) and Central Forest Spine (CFS) initiatives which serve as important ecological corridors forming contiguous forested habitats that connect fragmented forests.
- vi. Greening urban landscapes involving local authorities and communities.
- vii. Establishment of High Conservation Values Forest (HCVF) within Permanent Reserved Forest (PRF).
- viii. Trans boundary Biodiversity Conservation – The Pulong Tau National Park and Batang Ai National Park, Sarawak
- ix. Forest degradation due to the issuance of short-term logging license has declined drastically.

- x. Reduce Impact Logging (RIL) techniques is fully adopted in forest timber harvesting.

PART II

Contribution of forests and SFM to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The aim of Part II of this reporting questionnaire is to learn how forests and SFM have contributed to achieving the MDGs in your country, particularly with respect to poverty and hunger eradication (MDG1), environmental sustainability (MDG7) and developing a global partnership for development (MDG8).

19. How have forests/SFM contributed to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger (MDG1) in your country?

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

By:	1	2	3	4	5
Improving livelihoods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supporting subsistence needs, including fuel wood, fodder and shelter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contributing to food security, including through agroforestry systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Providing employment, including employment in informal economy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- i. Implementing social forestry projects to eradicate poverty among local community, enhance the implementation of sustainable development and sustainable forest management as well as for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Direct participation in eco-tourism is also being encouraged to improve the standard of living of local people. Community based eco-tourism activities provide job opportunities for the local communities.
- ii. Engagement of local communities living within and/or adjacent of forest areas, as a contractor in various forest –based activities, forest workers and provision of adequate various basic amenities/facilities, road, housing, water supply, etc.
- iii. Appointment of local communities as the Honorary Wild Life Ranger and members of Special Park Committee and Special Wild Life Committee.

20. How have forests/SFM contributed to ensuring environmental sustainability (MDG7) in your country?

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

By:	1	2	3	4	5
Providing habitat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Supporting ecosystem, species and genetic diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stabilizing soils and slopes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safeguarding water resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sequestering carbon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Providing timber, energy and other products	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide a web-link to relevant document(s):

- About 21.0 million hectares of the total land area of Malaysia is under forest. Nearly three quarters of the forests are managed by the Forestry Department of each State with the objective of maintaining the forest system in perpetuity. Within these areas there are different categories of use such as timber production, water catchment, soil protection, research, and wildlife protection. In addition, there are also areas protected as wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, nature reserves, state parks, and wildlife reserves to provide habitat for the conservation of biodiversity.
- Timber and timber products contribute more than USD 6 billion to Malaysia's foreign export earnings and provide more than half a million job opportunities both directly and indirectly. Forest ecosystem provides huge tangible and intangible benefits to the country such as ecotourism, water security and carbon storage.
- SFM systems enables proper planning procedures, implementing guidelines and monitoring tasks at different management levels (i.e. Forestry Sector, Forest Management Unit and Compartment) in order to resolve the economic, social and environmental challenges of sustainable forest utilization.

21. How have forests/SFM contributed to developing a global partnership for development (MDG8) in your country?

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

By:	1	2	3	4	5
Engaging in regional and international collaboration on issues related to improved governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Through trade agreements involving forest products (e.g. bilateral/sub-regional/regional/inter-regional free trade agreements, EU voluntary partnership agreements, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering partnerships with the private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attracting foreign investment in the forest sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering bilateral and international financial cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering north-south, and south-south technical, technological and scientific partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

- Regional cooperation and partnerships e.g. The ASEAN Senior Officials on Forestry (ASOF).
- Malaysia is a signatory party of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and has ratified the Kyoto Protocol.
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Ramsar Convention
- Bilateral and Trilateral Collaboration and Corporation such as HoB

22. Have forests/SFM contributed to making progress in achieving any of the remaining MDGs in your country?

Yes No

If Yes, please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

MDG2: Achieving universal primary education

Not applicable

MDG3: Promoting gender equality and empowering women

- Social forestry or community forestry has empowered women especially indigenous people and local community in using forest products to create source of income. Among the activities are producing handicrafts, apiculture cultivation, herbal and medicinal plant collection.
- A significant number of women are also employed in the forestry sector from the managerial, planning, research and development and technical fields.

MDG4: Reducing child mortality

Not applicable

MDG5: Improving maternal health

Not applicable

MDG6: Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Not applicable