

**FEEDBACK FORM**

(Please return by 16 July 2019)

**PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON MALAYSIAN CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR  
FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION – ENQUIRY DRAFT**

**17 MAY 2019 – 16 JULY 2019**

**Malaysian Timber Certification Council**

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**1. General Comments**

Malaysia still faces challenges to protect its tiger population with a continued declining of the Malayan tiger population. Poaching and habitat fragmentation remain as the key threats to the declining of this critically endangered species. Malaysia was estimated to have 3,000 tigers back in the 1950's. However, the recent evidence suggests that the tiger population has declined at alarming rate to as low as fewer than 200 tigers within the CFS landscape based on the findings from the 1<sup>st</sup> National Tiger Survey that was carried out from 2016-2018.

To address the issues of critical decline of tiger numbers, it is suggested that Conservation Assured Tiger Standards (CA|TS), a global standards for effective management of tigers is included as verifier in one of the indicators (specific comments are included in the table below) for areas which are within the tiger landscapes. Presumably the current verifiers are not robust enough to detect the decline of tiger populations and remedial actions are needed to reverse the decline. A refined set of effective standards are needed for site level implementation. Hence, CA|TS assessment can be a useful, additional verifier that auditors can refer to for areas that registered under CA|TS in Peninsular Malaysia.

On terminology, there should be a consistency on using the term HCV and not HCVF.

Would appreciate a public sharing of all comments received as well as the responses to the comments.

## 2. Specific Comments

Principle / Criterion / Indicator / Verifier	Proposal for amendment / deletion / addition	Reasons for proposed amendment / deletion / addition
<p>Verifier 1.1.1 : Records and availability of up-to-date: federal, state and local laws, regulations and policies that are relevant to forest management.</p>	<p>For Peninsular Malaysia</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Suggestion for additional verifier under State laws :               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Terengganu State Parks Enactment, 2017.</li> <li>ii) State Structure Plans, District Local Plans and Special Area Plans as an additional verifier under State requirements.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Under Policies/Guidelines " Suggestion to change               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) National Physical Plan-2, 2010 to "National Physical Plan-3, 2015 or any the most current National Physical Plan which is in force".</li> <li>ii) National Tiger Conservation Action Plan 2008-2020 to "National Tiger Conservation Action Plan 2008-2020 or the most updated version of this plan".</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Under Policies/Guidelines, suggestion to add "Central Forest Spine Masterplan" as an additional verifier</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Terengganu has its own state parks enactment.</li> <li>ii) The State Structure Plans, District Local Plans and Special Area Plans are statutory plans which are prepared under provisions in the Town and Country Planning Act, 1976. As these plans are gazetted, it is good if they are included as one of the verifiers.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The National Physical Plan is reviewed every 5 years in tandem with the Malaysia Plans. Thus it is good to state that the most current National Physical Plan which is in force needs to be used as a verifier.</li> <li>ii) The National Tiger Conservation Action Plan 2008-2020 ends in year 2020. This plan would most probably be reviewed and updated. As such the verifier should state that the most updated version of the plan should be used as the verifier.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. The Central Forest Spine Masterplan is one of the verifiers that should be used to ensure that natural forest fragmentation does not occur and to ensure that ecological linkages are created and managed effectively.</li> </ol>

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<p>Indicator 1.5.2 : FMU shall be protected from encroachment, illegal harvesting, hunting, and settlement, and other unauthorised activities.</p>	<p>All three regions or where applicable:</p> <p>Suggestion for additional examples under "Evidence of control measures" verifier :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Closure of old logging roads.</li> <li>2. Manned gates for active logging roads.</li> </ol> <p>Suggestion for additional verifier :</p> <p>Use of satellite images to detect encroachment.</p> <p>Number of enforcement staff/ha and patrolling effort.</p>	<p>Old and active logging roads provide access to poachers into forests. These roads should be closed or manned to limit access into forests.</p> <p>Satellite images can be useful for forest managers to be used to detect encroachment and take appropriate measures to stem the problem early if it occurs.</p> <p><u>Reasoning Specific to P.Malaysia</u></p> <p>In other tropical countries, a minimum of three rangers per 100 km<sup>2</sup> are being applied in fifteen of the most effective parks (Bruner et al. 2001). In some of the best protected areas for tigers in Thailand and India, there is a minimum of one ranger for every 10 km<sup>2</sup> (Alexander, 2011; MYCAT, 2014).</p> <p>Alexander, C. (2011). A cry for the tiger: We have the means to save the mightiest cat on earth. But do we have the will? National Geographic Magazine, Washington DC, USA.</p> <p>MYCAT (2014). Letter to the Editor: Urgent Need to Invest in Enforcement to Secure Future of Malaysia's Tigers.  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/notes/mycat/urgent-need-to-invest-in-enforcement-to-secure-future-of-malysias-tigers/980273658667346/">https://www.facebook.com/notes/mycat/urgent-need-to-invest-in-enforcement-to-secure-future-of-malysias-tigers/980273658667346/</a></p> <p>Bruner, A.G., Gullison, R.E., Rice, R.E. and Fonseca, G.A.B. (2001). Effectiveness of Parks in Protecting Tropical Biodiversity. Science 291: 125-128.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.5.1 : Implementation of guidelines and/or procedures to identify and</p>	<p>All Three Regions or where applicable:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Suggestion for additional verifier :</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. i) Identification of sensitive areas can be done via HCV assessments.</li> <li>ii) EIAs can identify areas that are sensitive such as watersheds for local communities as well as areas that are important for example fisheries</li> </ol>

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demarcate sensitive areas for the protection of soil and water, water catchments, watercourses and wetlands.	<p>i) Malaysian National Interpretation for the Identification of High Conservation Values</p> <p>ii) Environmental Impact Assessment</p> <p>iii) Research papers / studies conducted by experts</p> <p>2. Suggestion to change the verifier for Peninsular Malaysia: National Physical Plan-2, 2010 to "National Physical Plan-3, 2015 or any the most current National Physical Plan which is in force".</p>	<p>iii) In some cases, there may be research conducted by institutes or universities on certain areas and this can be used as a verifier. This is especially important for areas where EIAs are not conducted/required by law.</p> <p>2. The National Physical Plan is reviewed every 5 years in tandem with the Malaysia Plans. Thus it is good to state that the most current National Physical Plan which is in force needs to be used as a verifier.</p>
Indicator 6.1.2 : Environmental impact assessments are carried out, including the potential impacts on rare, threatened endangered species of flora and fauna, and rare and vulnerable ecosystems, and the need for biological	Suggestion to include additional verifier for Peninsular Malaysia : Central Forest Spine Masterplan	The CFS Masterplan identifies important ecological corridors.

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corridors in the FMU, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management; as well as consideration of the impacts on risks of fire and pollution or siltation of water courses and wetlands and forest carbon stocks.		
Indicator 6.1.3 : Forest management plans shall incorporate measures to mitigate the environmental impacts identified in the assessments.	All Three Regions or where applicable:  Suggestion to include additional verifier : EIA approval conditions incorporated in the forest management plan	Apart from including the mitigating measures indentified in the EIA/assessment, the EIA approval conditions should also be incorporated in the forest management plan.
Indicator 6.2.1: Availability and implementation of guidelines to identify and protect rare, threatened and endangered species of forest flora and fauna, including features of	Peninsular Malaysia:  1. Suggestion for additional verifier for Peninsular Malaysia : <b>Conservation Assured Tiger Standards (CA TS)</b>  2. For Peninsular Malaysia, suggest to also include EIA report for Natural Forests	1. It is undeniable that poaching is the number 1 threat to tigers in Peninsular Malaysia. The FMU as the managers have a large responsibility in ensuring that poaching is minimised in their concessions.  CA TS is suggested to be included as guidelines to monitor the on the ground implementation of biodiversity protection

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special biological interest in their habitats such as seed trees, salt licks, nesting and feeding areas in the FMU.	3. Suggestion to change the verifier for Peninsular Malaysia: National Physical Plan-2, 2010 to "National Physical Plan-3, 2015 or any the most current National Physical Plan which is in force".	<p>which includes good guidelines to reduce poaching. <sup>1</sup></p> <p>2. EIAs are required for certain logging activities under the Second Schedule of the Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order, 2015 (e.g logging of areas covering 500ha or more, logging adjacent to state/national park, etc)</p> <p>3. The National Physical Plan is reviewed every 5 years in tandem with the Malaysia Plans. Thus it is good to state that the most current National Physical Plan which is in force needs to be used as a verifier.</p>
Indicator 6.2.2 : Availability and implementation of management guidelines to establish representative conservation and protection areas, in accordance with existing forest ecosystems, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management.	<p>1. Suggestion to amend verifier for Peninsular Malaysia :</p> <p>Buffer strips for permanent streams and rivers in Inland Forest and Peat Swamp Forest of at least 5 m in width on either side of the stream or river <b>or in accordance with the Guidelines for Development of Rivers and River Reserves by DID (whichever provides for a larger buffer should be used)</b>, are marked and felling of trees is prohibited.</p> <p>2. EIA Reports (for Peninsular Malaysia)</p> <p>3. For FP suggest to change National Tiger Conservation Action Plan 2008-</p>	<p>1. Riparian buffers act as natural buffers and are very important to minimise pollution and sedimentation in rivers and streams. Thus the use of the greater buffers for rivers are recommended.</p> <p>2. EIAs are required for certain logging activities under the Second Schedule of the Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order, 2015 (e.g logging of areas covering 500ha or more, logging adjacent to state/national park, etc)</p> <p>3. The National Tiger Conservation Action Plan 2008-2020 ends in year 2020. This plan would most probably be reviewed and updated. As such the verifier should state that the most updated version of the plan should be used as the verifier.</p>

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	<p>2020 to "National Tiger Conservation Action Plan 2008-2020 or the most updated version of this plan". (For Peninsular Malaysia)</p>	
<p>Indicator 6.2.4: Hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities shall be controlled and unauthorised activities prohibited in the FMU.</p>	<p>Suggestion for additional verifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Documents on threats monitoring/ patrolling using law enforcement monitoring system (SMART)</b></li> <li>• <b>Records of actions taken i.e. number of arrests and prosecutions under WCA 2010 (For Peninsular Malaysia)</b></li> <li>• <b>Records on the number of staff for protection and the Terms of Reference (TORs)</b></li> </ul> <p>Suggest to change National Tiger Conservation Action Plan 2008-2020 to "National Tiger Conservation Action Plan 2008-2020 or the most updated version of this plan". (For Peninsular Malaysia)</p> <p>Suggestion for additional verifier for Peninsular Malaysia : Fisheries Act, 1985 or relevant state enactments.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Measures which are more specific to prevent inappropriate activities suggested to be included for verification</li>   <li>2. The National Tiger Conservation Action Plan 2008-2020 ends in year 2020. This plan would most probably be reviewed and updated. As such the verifier should state that the most updated version of the plan should be used as the verifier.</li> </ol>
<p>Indicator 6.4.2 : Forest plantation design and layout shall</p>	<p>Suggestion for additional verifier (for Peninsular Malaysia): EIA approval conditions.</p>	<p>Appropriate buffer zones may be included in EIA approval conditions. As such EIA approval conditions can be used as additional verifier.</p>

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<p>promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests. Where the forest plantation is located adjacent to an environmentally sensitive area, adequate buffer zone shall be established and maintained.</p>		
<p>Indicator 6.4.3 : Forest plantation establishment shall, appropriate to the scale of the operation, follow natural landscape and take into account the need for wildlife corridors, buffer strips for permanent streams and rivers, as well as a mosaic of stands of different age classes.</p>	<p>Suggestion for additional verifier (for Peninsular Malaysia): EIA approval conditions.</p>	<p>Appropriate buffer zones and ecological corridors may be included in EIA approval conditions. As such EIA approval conditions can be used as additional verifier.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.5.1 : Availability and</p>	<p>Suggestion for additional verifier for both natural</p>	<p>Erosion and sedimentation control plans (ESCP) will be part of an EIA report and approval</p>



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implementation of harvesting procedures to protect the soil from compaction by harvesting machinery and erosion during harvesting operations.	forests and forest plantations (for Peninsular Malaysia): EIA report and EIA approval conditions.	condition. As such EIA report and approval conditions can be used as additional verifier.
Indicator 6.5.4 : Availability and implementation of guidelines for management of natural hydrology of wetlands and guidelines for conservation of buffer strips along streams and rivers.	Suggestion for additional verifier for both natural forests and forest plantations (for Peninsular Malaysia): EIA report and EIA approval conditions.	Appropriate buffer zones may be included in EIA approval conditions. As such EIA approval conditions can be used as additional verifier.
Criterion 6.10 (Forest Plantation)	Suggestion to amend to : c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term <b>conservation</b> benefits across the forest plantation management unit.	
Indicator 6.10.1	All Three Regions or where applicable:  Suggesting the addition:  c) <b>Excision of FMU management area for conversion shall be</b>	For clarity and to avoid future questions (as it was explained by the MTCC during the stakeholder consultation in Sabah).  As conversion should not occur in HVC areas, the Malaysian National Interpretation for the Identification of High Conservation Values should be used as a verifier to ensure that areas

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	<p><b>accounted for in the 'limited portion'.</b></p> <p>Suggestion for additional verifier (for both natural forests and forest plantation):            Malaysian National Interpretation for the Identification of High Conservation Values            Malaysian National Interpretation for the Identification of High Conservation Values areas</p>	<p>converted are not HCVs.</p>
<p>Forest Plantation Indicator 6.10.1 : Conversion of forest area to forest plantation, consistent with the provisions of relevant federal and state legal frameworks and policies, does not occur on high conservation value areas, and shall provide substantial, additional, secure and long term benefits across the forest plantation</p>	<p>All Three Regions or where applicable:</p> <p>Suggest to amend indicator to            Conversion of forest area to forest plantation, consistent with the provisions of relevant federal and state legal frameworks and policies, does not occur on high conservation value areas or <b>environmentally sensitive areas or affect ecological corridors</b>, and shall provide substantial, additional, secure and long term benefits across the forest plantation management unit.</p> <p>For Peninsular Malaysia to include additional verifiers :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Malaysian National Interpretation for the Identification of High</li> </ol>	<p>Amendment suggested for indicator to be consistent with the Criterion.</p> <p>Additional verifiers :            National Physical Plan – for environmentally sensitive areas</p> <p>Malaysian National Interpretation for the Identification of High Conservation Values            Malaysian National Interpretation for the Identification of High Conservation Values areas.</p> <p>CFS Masterplan for ecological corridors.</p>

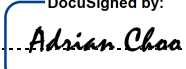
<b>Principle / Criterion / Indicator / Verifier</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment / deletion / addition</b>	<b>Reasons for proposed amendment / deletion / addition</b>
management unit.	<p>Conservation Values Malaysian National Interpretation for the Identification of High Conservation Values areas.</p> <p>2) National Physical Plan-3, 2015 or any the most current National Physical Plan which is in force”.</p> <p>3) CFS Masterplan</p>	
Criterion 6.11	<p>All Three Regions or where applicable:</p> <p>Suggestion for amendment :</p> <p>d) does not have negative impacts on ecologically <b>or biologically</b> important forest areas, culturally and socially significant areas, <b>important habitats of threatened species</b> or other protected areas; and</p>	<p>Some areas may not be ecologically important but they may be important in terms of the biodiversity found in the area. The conversion should not negatively impact habitat of threatened species.</p>
Indicator 7.2.2 : Forest managers shall be aware of new scientific and technical information, including any applicable traditional and indigenous knowledge pertinent to the	<p>All Three Regions or where applicable:</p> <p>Suggestion for additional verifier :</p> <p>Records of communications/engagement with and input from with indigenous and local communities.</p>	<p>Traditional and indigenous knowledge can be obtained via communications with the communities.</p>

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management of the FMU.		
Indicator 9.1.1	<p>All Three Regions:</p> <p><b>Malaysian National Interpretation for the Identification of High Conservation Values should be the overall guidance document on HCV Identification across all three regions.</b></p>	<p>Use the best toolkit available.</p> <p>It is the only document that went through a robust multi-stakeholder consultation. The Peninsular Malaysia Forestry Department was also consulted and their concerns responded to. Besides that, the MTCC sits on the steering committee as well.</p>
Verifier under Indicator 9.3.1	<p>All Three Regions:</p> <p><b>" HCV Management and Monitoring Plan developed to maintain and/or enhance HCV attributes, and this plan shall be incorporated into Forest Management Plan".</b></p>	<p>Prescriptions is part of HCV Management strategy, however, the guidance for HCV Management &amp; Monitoring recommended that the selection of indicator and determination of baseline for each HCV attributes are needed too. This plan ensures clarity in what indicator should be monitored. Having such HCV Management &amp; Monitoring helps the management to comply with this Criterion 9.3.</p>
Definition of Key Terms Used in MC&I for Forest Management Certification Environmentally Sensitive Areas	<p>Suggestion to include for Peninsular Malaysia the definition and ranking of Environmentally Sensitive Areas as included in the NPP-3 (Please refer to Appendix 2)</p>	

Note: Suggestions are worded in bold fonts

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

DocuSigned by:  
  
 ( Adrian Choo )

19 July 2019  
 Date: .....

## **More information about CA|TS is included below as Appendix 1**

### **Appendix 1**

#### **Background**

Malaysia is one of the 13 remaining Tiger Ranging Countries (TRC) in the world with its own unique sub-species, the Malayan tiger. At the global level, Malaysia was one of the 13 TRCs to pledge to double the tiger population by 2022 with the adoption of the Global Tiger Recovery Programme (GTRP) at the Global Tiger Summit held in Russia in 2010. However, Malaysia still faces challenges to protect its tiger population with a continued declining of its population. Poaching and habitat fragmentation remain as the key threats to the declining of this critically endangered species. The recent evidence suggests that the tiger population has declined at alarming rate to as low as fewer than 200 tigers within the Central Forest Spine landscape (based on the preliminary findings from the 1<sup>st</sup> National Tiger Survey that was carried out from 2016-2018).

#### **What is CA|TS?**

CA|TS is a voluntary global accreditation scheme that encourages tiger conservation areas to meet a set of standards and criteria to ensure effective and long term tiger conservation. It is a tool that facilitates the site managers, decision makers and conservation practitioners in assimilating the much needed information that will guide them towards strengthening site based tiger conservation.

#### **Benefits of Implementing CA|TS**

Getting tiger habitats in Malaysia registered under CA|TS will allow the management to improve in accordance to the best practices at the global level. Compliance to global standards such as CA|TS is important because it is a commitment that we have to adhere to under the GTRP.

CA|TS benefits:

- Recognises and highlights good work done by governments, area managers and staff
- Gives insight into what is required to conserve areas and tigers
- Provides area managers with a high-value tool for analysing gaps and threats for areas and Tigers
- Gives governments, NGOs and donor agencies clear targets for support and resource mobilization
- Allows staff to learn best practices, share, adapt and improve management

#### **Current Status of CA|TS Implementation in Malaysia**








Malaysia is now committed towards the applying effective management of protected areas in relation to conserving tigers, by taking the lead in the region with Royal Belum State Park (RBSP) being the first site to register for CA|TS in Southeast Asia. CA|TS Jurisdictional Committee has been at Perak state level to oversee the implementation of CA|TS; an interim measure until CA|TS National Committee is formed.

RBSP registered for CA|TS in April 2017 and soon after that, a CA|TS assessment was conducted for RBSP against a set of robust standards which cover various aspects prescribed under CA|TS. RBSP is currently strengthening its management towards achieving CA|TS accreditation.

CA|TS Country Plan which include the formation of CA|TS National Committee and the expansion of CA|TS to other protected areas and permanent reserved forests which tiger habitats is being prepared by the Department of Wildlife and National Parks.

### CA|TS Framework

CA|TS comprises is a set of standards organised around 7 Pillars which made up of 17 Elements & 163 Criteria (Figure 1).

PILLAR	ELEMENT
<b>CONSERVATION ASSURED</b>	
 <b>IMPORTANCE AND STATUS</b>	1. Social, cultural and biological significance 2. Area design 3. Legal status, regulation and compliance
 <b>MANAGEMENT</b>	4. Management planning 5. Management plan/system implementation 6. Management processes 7. Staffing (full-time and part-time) 8. Infrastructure, equipment and facilities 9. Sustainability of financial resources 10. Adaptive management (feedback loop)
 <b>COMMUNITY</b>	11. Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) 12. Community relations 13. Stakeholder relationships
 <b>TOURISM</b>	14. Tourism and interpretation <i>Note: this standard is only applicable for areas with major tourism objectives</i>
 <b>PROTECTION</b>	15. Protection
<b>TIGER STANDARDS</b>	
 <b>HABITAT MANAGEMENT</b>	16. Habitat and prey management
 <b>TIGER POPULATIONS</b>	17. Tiger populations

**Appendix 2 : Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) Definition and Management Criteria (Source : National Physical Plan 3, PLANMalaysia)**

Rank	Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA)	Management Criteria
<b>ESA Rank 1</b>	Existing and proposed Protected Areas	No development, agriculture or logging shall be permitted except for ecotourism, research and education.
	Important small habitats outside the PA system : turtle landing sites, salt licks, important plant areas, limestone outcrops and natural wetlands of high conservation value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Habitat endangered outside Protected areas should be identified at the level of the State Structure Plan and Local Plan; and</li> <li>• Management plans should be provided where habitat is identified and gazetted.</li> </ul>
	Catchments of existing and proposed dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure facilities other than dam infrastructure are not allowed; and</li> <li>• Logging and agriculture activities are not allowed</li> </ul>
	Areas above 1,000m contour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New urban and agricultural developments in highlands only allowed in two Special Management Areas (SMAs) 2 namely:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Cameron Highlands-Kinta-Lojing</li> <li>ii. Genting Highlands-Bukit Tinggi-Janda Baik;</li> </ol> </li> <li>• For SMA Cameron Highlands-Kinta-Lojing, and Genting Highlands-Bukit Tinggi-Janda Baik new agricultural development is permitted outside the forest reserve and water catchment area;</li> <li>• New developments are not allowed within the Fraser's Hill SMA</li> <li>• Existing development needs to comply with the strategies and guidelines contained in Fraser's Hill Development Coordination Study</li> <li>• For highland areas that have been developed, controls need to be implemented through the preparation of Special Area Plan (RKK); and</li> <li>• All development and agriculture in the area exceeds 1000m contours shall comply with existing and future rules and guidelines.</li> </ul>

Rank	Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA)	Management Criteria
<b>ESA Rank 2</b>	All other forests and wetlands outside of Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development or agriculture is not allowed. Sustainable logging and low impact ecotourism are allowed but subject to local barriers; and</li> <li>• Sustainable logging activities should be emphasized in monitoring and enforcement.</li> </ul>
	Peat soil area, soft soil, embed hole and ex underground mine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping the area at the level of the State Structure Plan and Local Plan; and</li> <li>• Site suitability studies have to be carried out before this area is developed.</li> </ul>
	500m buffer zone around Rank 1 areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buffer zones (500m) need to be modified if there is existing or planned development (committed) but control should be provided according to the characteristics of the area; and</li> <li>• Land use inventory needs to be carried out at the Local Plan stage where buffer zone boundaries need to be updated with consideration of:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Existing development i.e. industrial areas, agriculture, settlements and others;</li> <li>ii. Planned development planning (committed); and</li> <li>iii. Planning involves the development of critical infrastructures such as highways, railways, electricity transmission lines and so on</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
	Areas between 300m – 1,000m contour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All development and agriculture in this area shall comply with existing and forthcoming rules and guidelines; and</li> <li>• This area needs to be identified, mapped and detailed at the level of the State Structure Plan and Local Plan.</li> </ul>
<b>ESA Rank 3</b>	500m buffer zone around Rank 2 areas	Controlled development where the type and intensity of development should be subject to barriers. The barrier features include coastal zone erosion and areas exposed to flood threats.
	Catchment of water intake and groundwater recharge zones	Water catchment areas and recharge zones should be identified at the level of the State Structure Plan and Local Plan.



Rank	Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA)	Management Criteria
	Areas between 150m – 300m contour	All development and agriculture in an area between the 150m-300m contour shall comply with existing and future comprehensive rules and guidelines
	Islands and marine parks	All development on islands and marine parks must comply with existing and future guidelines and rules
	Coastal area	All coastal development needs to comply with National Coastal Zone Physical Plan (NCZPP), states Integrated Shoreline Management Plan (ISMP), existing and future guidelines

(Source : National Physical Plan 3, PLANMalaysia)

REGIONAL CONSULTATION ON ENQUIRY DRAFT OF THE MALAYSIAN CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION

COMMENT FORM

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Organisation: WWF-Malaysia

Principle / Criterion / Indicator / Verifier	Proposal for amendment / deletion / addition	Reasons for proposed amendment / deletion / addition
<p>Verifier 4.3.1</p>	<p>Management prescriptions                      → HCV management &amp; monitoring plan to maintain &amp; enhance HCV attributes developed and incorporated into Forest Management Plan</p>	<p>There is a good guidance for HCV management &amp; monitoring plan, including the need to select indicator and developing guidelines for identified HCV attributes, baseline, indicator, strategy (area of HCV &amp; prescriptions) should be in this HCV management &amp; monitoring plan.                      It clarifies principles &amp; for audit tremendously, and helps managers in the long run.</p>