



Forest Governance:

Challenges and Issues of Conversion and Tree Plantations in Permanent Forest Estates in Malaysia

By

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*Side event organised by the Civil Society Advisory Group during 51st ITTC Session
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Summary Notes

- Forest conversion (= natural forest) within PRF is an issue that need to be addressed immediately in Malaysia.
- Various factors come into play and could lead to forest conversion in Malaysia; some of which is driven by perverse economic policy that is supported by incentives esp. in the case of industrial tree plantation development.
- Forest conversion not only compromises the integrity & resilience of the forest against change but also can lead to external and far reaching impacts that can effect people's livelihood and potential (local) economic development.
- Challenges include being able to address loss of forest biodiversity & ecosystem functions in-situ, safeguarding/ protecting the common goods (heritage) of the people, and prepare to commit in long term food security and climate change issues.
- Good forest governance will have elements to monitor and respond to the issues of forest conversion from a long term perspective and take proactive actions beforehand.



FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Public ownership	21877	21347	20559
Private ownership	499	244	331



Securing Forest Biodiversity

Malaysia's main approach - PA approach

Breakdown of Forested area using latest FAO Forest Resource Assessment data

Overall figures of trends provided from 2010, 2011 and 2012

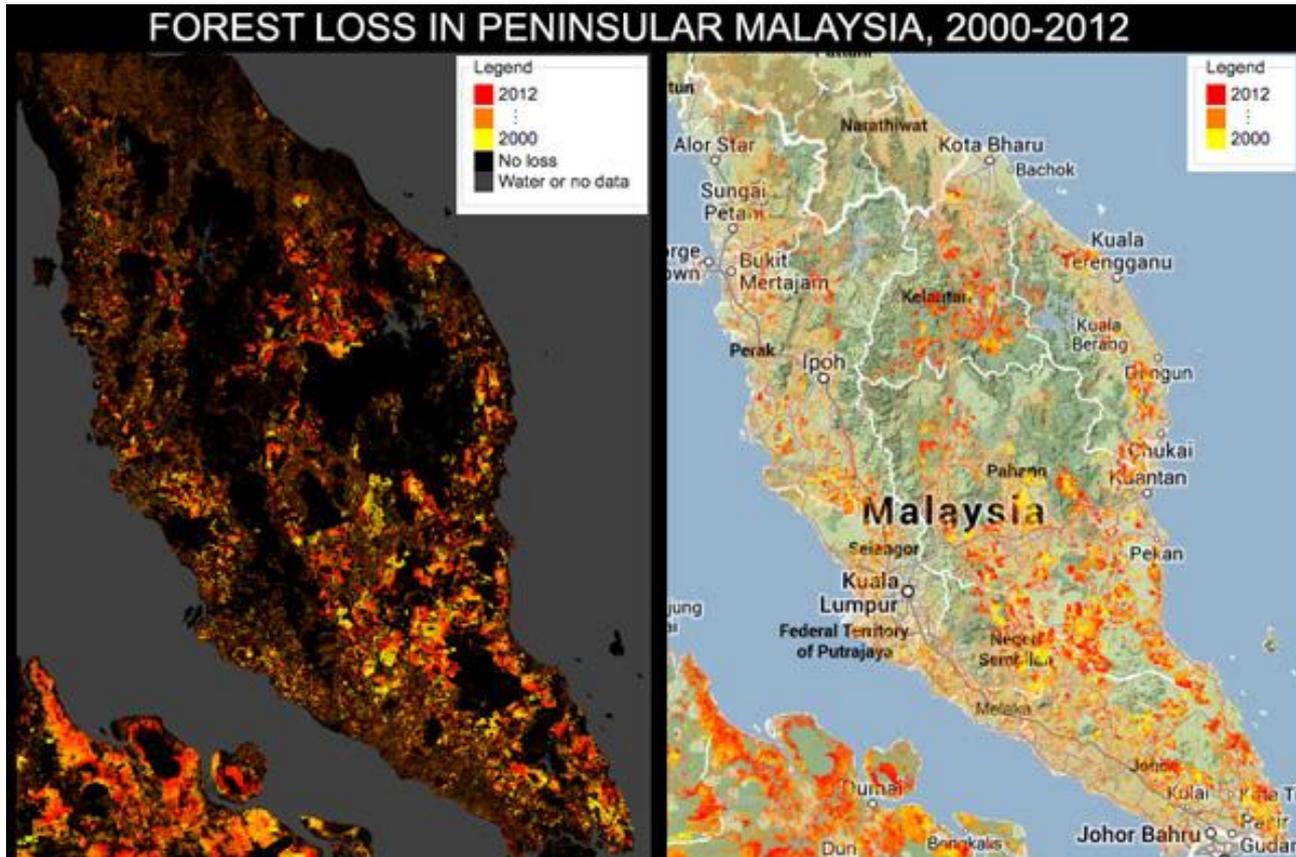
Table 2: Presents the breakdown of the total forested area in Malaysia as at 2012.

National 2015 Categories	AREA (1000 HECTARES)		
	2010	2011	2012
(a) Permanent Reserved Forest (PRF)			
- Peninsular Malaysia	4,920	4,912	4,894
- Sabah	3,607	3,607	3,609
- Sarawak	6,000	6,000	6,000
Total PRF	14,526	14,519	14,503
(b) State land Forest	4,718	4,630	4,656
(c) National Parks and Wildlife & Bird Sanctuary	1,859	1,859	1,859
Total Forested Area (a+b+c)	21,104	21,009	21,019
(d) Rubber plantation	1,020	1,023	1,042
Total Rubber Plantation (d)	1,020	1,023	1,042
(e) Other land:			
- Oil palm	4,854	5,000	5,077
- Agriculture Crops	848	861	861
- Urban and Other uses	5,029	4,963	4,857
Total Other Land (e)	10,731	10,824	10,795
Inland water bodies	225	225	225
Total area for country	33,080	33,080	33,080

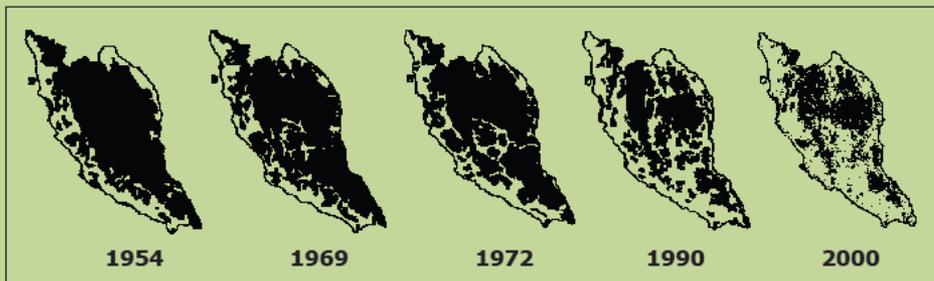
Source: FAO Forest Resources Assessment (indicating 2012 figures)



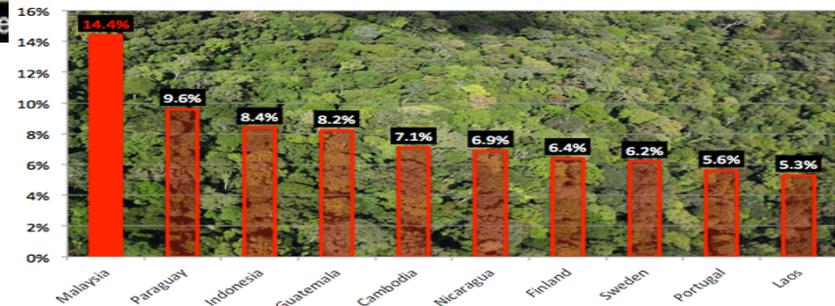
CONVERSION OF NATURAL FORESTS



Fragmentasi Kawasan Liputan Hutan Semulajadi di Semenanjung Malaysia (1954-2000)



Major forest countries: Highest percentage forest loss, 2000-2012

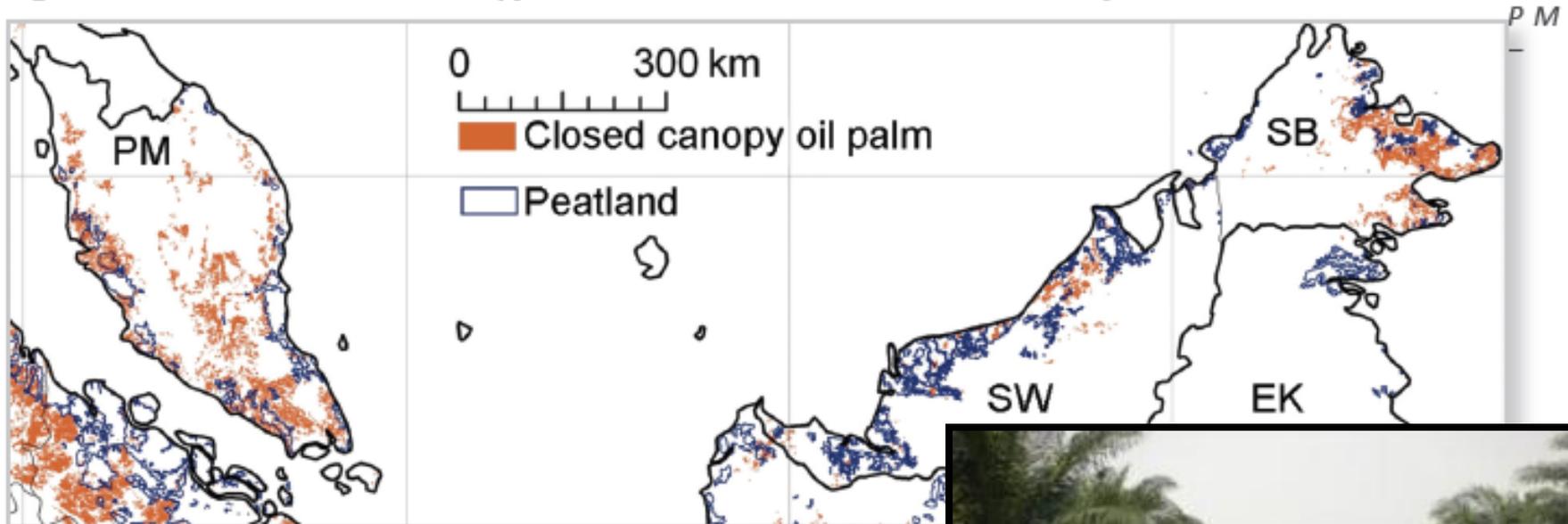




CONVERSION OF NATURAL FORESTS

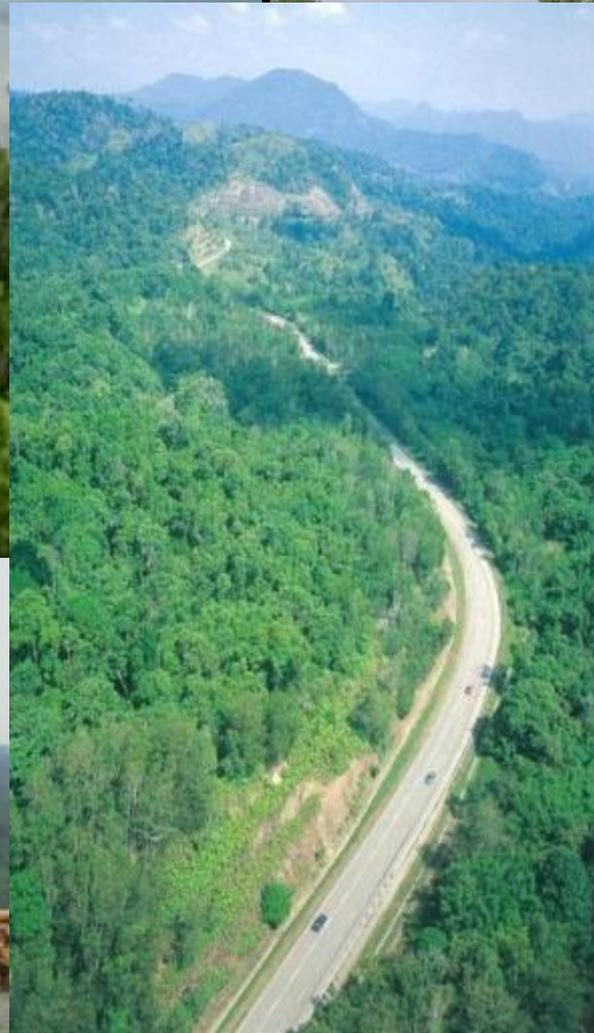
LOW ALTITUDE WETLAND FORESTS

Figure 1. Distribution of Closed-Canopy Oil Palm Plantations and Peatlands in Malaysia³



Peninsular Malaysia; SW – Sarawak; SB – Sabah; EK – East Kalimantan (Indonesia)

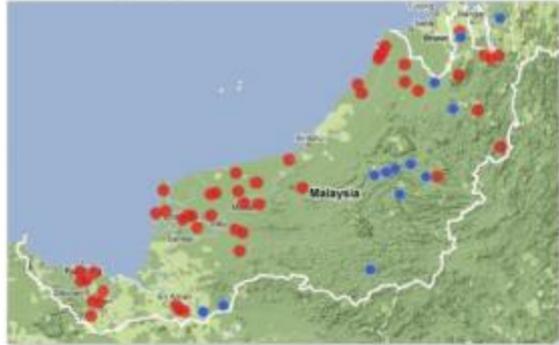






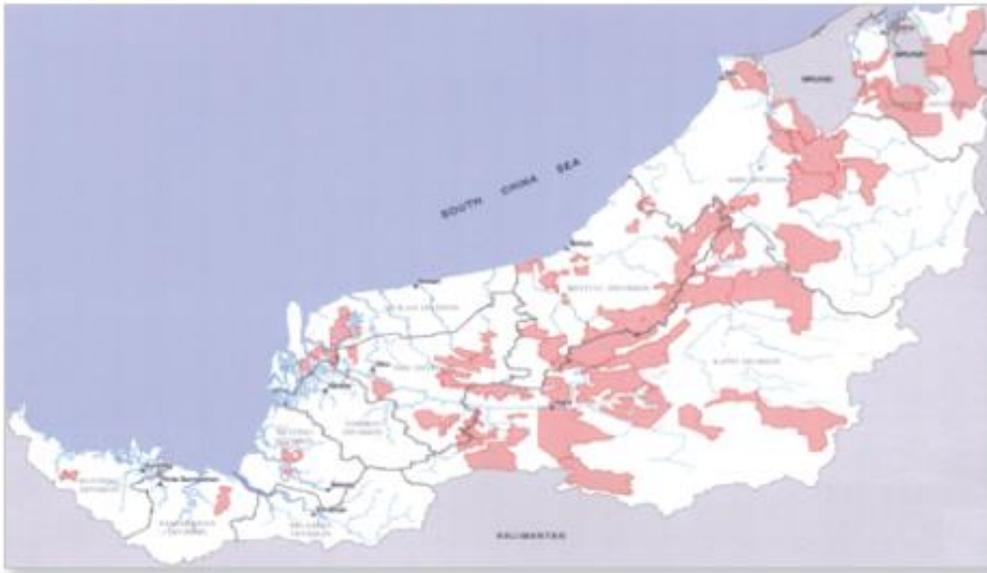
INDUSTRIAL TIMBER PLANTATION

Figure 5. "Land Grab" Map Showing Controversial Oil Palm Plantations and Dam Projects²⁸



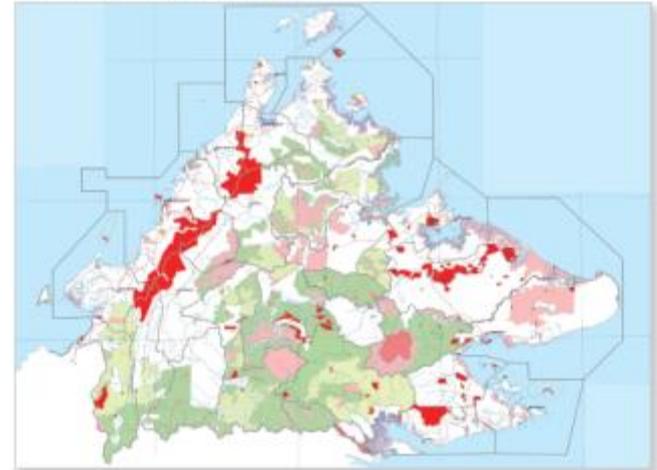
Note: Oil Palm Plantations shown in red; dam projects shown in blue.

Figure 6. Location of 42 Approved Licenses for Planted Forests (LPF) Areas in Sarawak²¹



Note: 2.8m hectares are licensed, of which about 1.3m are plantable

Figure 4. The "Permanent Forest Estate" of Sabah²⁴

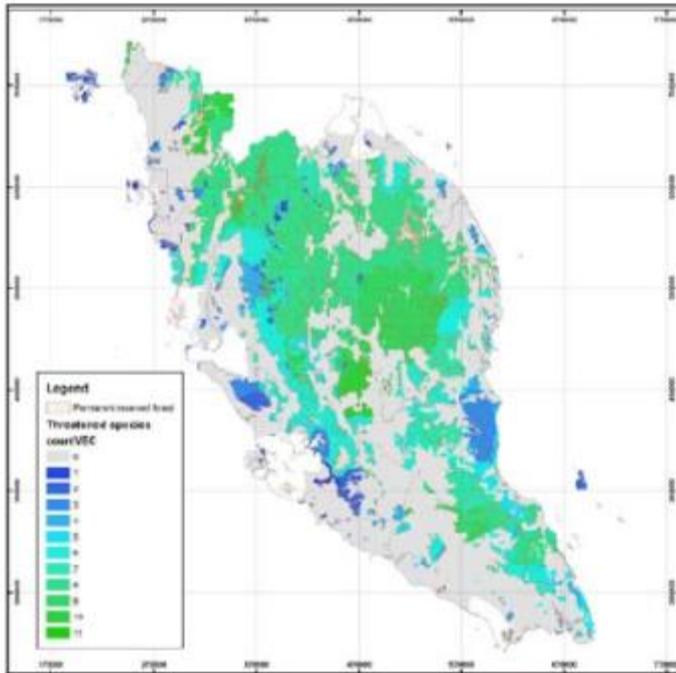


Note: Areas zoned as Protection Forest shown in red and pink and Production Forest shown in dark green for selectively logged "Natural Forest Managers" and light green for clear-felled "Industrial Tree Plantations" (ITP) – the clearance of natural forests for ITPs is ongoing.





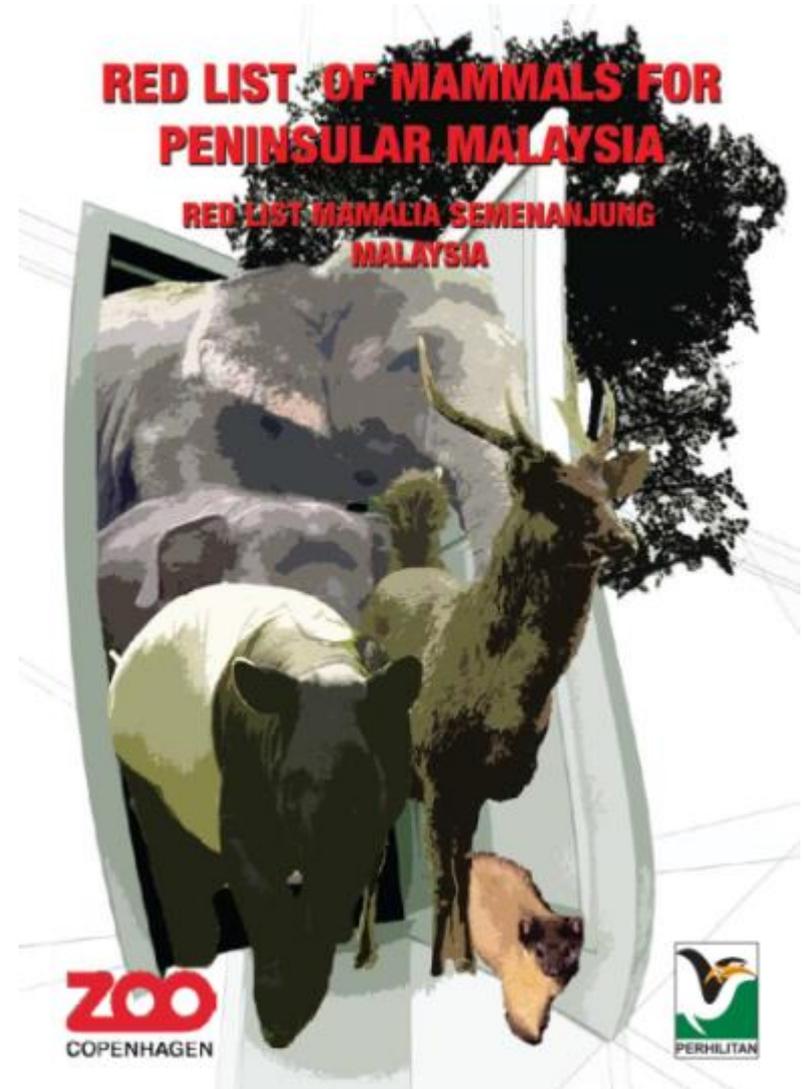
CONTINUED NATURAL FOREST LOSS



Map 1: Distribution of threatened species.

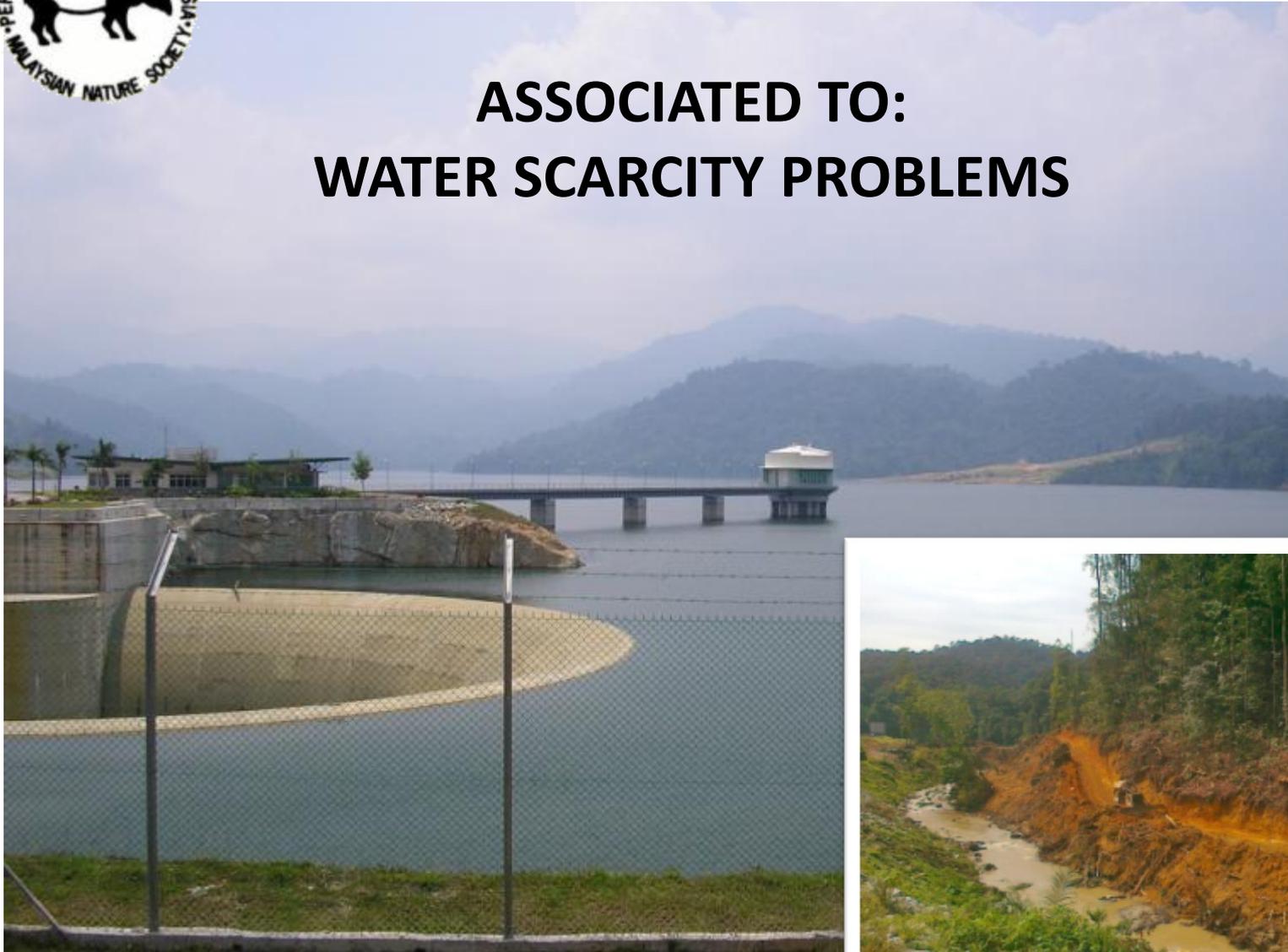
RESULTS IN:

1. THREATENED HABITATS
2. THREATENED SPECIES





ASSOCIATED TO: WATER SCARCITY PROBLEMS

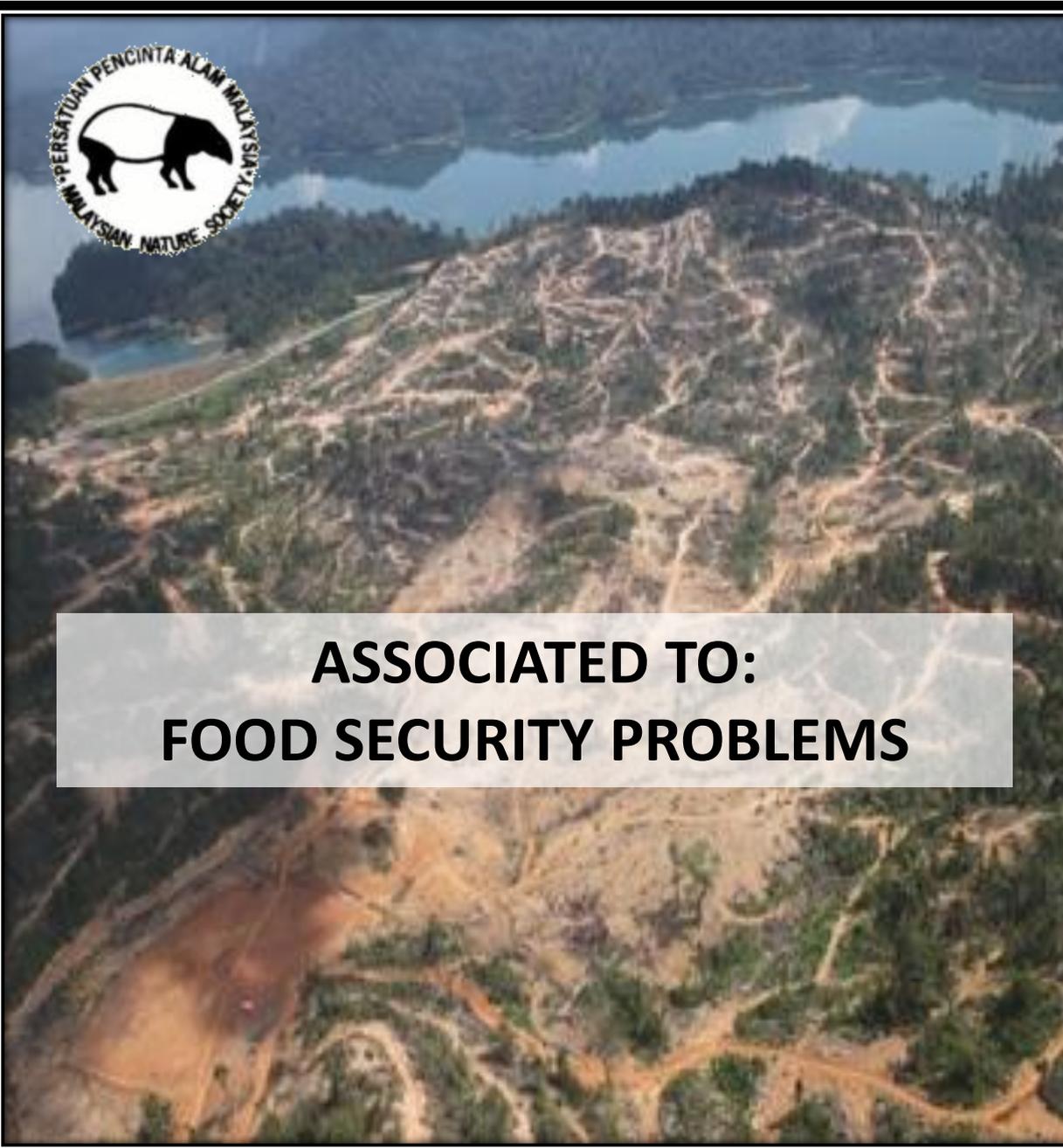




**ASSOCIATED TO:
FOREST FIRES AND
TRANSBOUNDARY HAZE**



AP



**ASSOCIATED TO:
FOOD SECURITY PROBLEMS**





CHALLENGES IN TACKLING FOREST CONVERSION WITHIN PRF

Need proper consideration on the followings:-

- Being able to address continuous loss of forest biodiversity & ecosystem functions in-situ;
- Safeguarding and/or protecting the common goods (heritage) of the people; and
- Prepare to commit in long term measures with regard to food security and climate change issues.





RECOMMENDATIONS

- Good forest governance will have elements to monitor and respond to the issues of forest conversion from a long term perspective and take proactive actions beforehand.



FOREST CONVERSION MONITORING

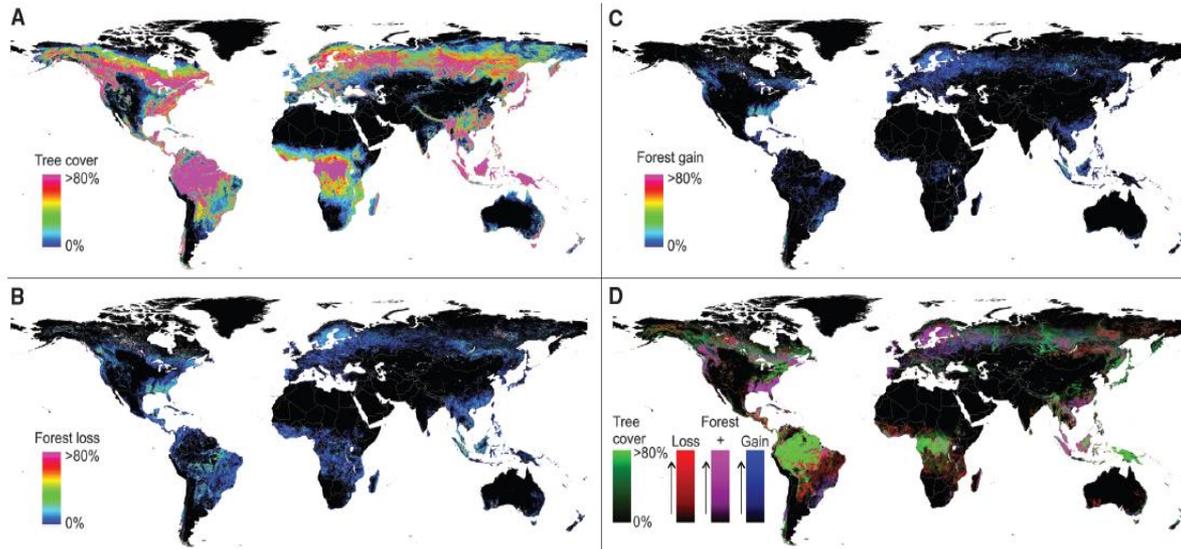
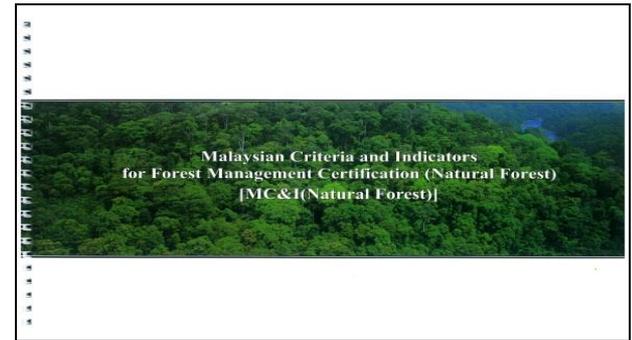
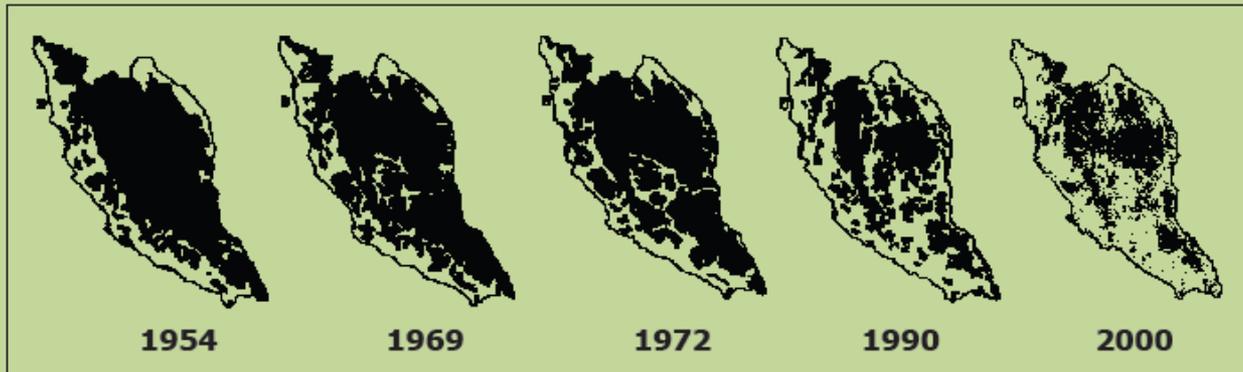


Fig. 1. (A) Tree cover, (B) forest loss, and (C) forest gain. A color composite of tree cover in green, forest loss in red, forest gain in blue, and forest loss and gain in magenta is shown in (D), with loss and gain en-

hanced for improved visualization. All map layers have been resampled for display purposes from the 30-m observation scale to a 0.05° geographic grid.



Fragmentasi Kawasan Liputan Hutan Semulajadi di Semenanjung Malaysia (1954-2000)



RESTORATION OF DEGRADED FORESTS





INCREASE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND DECISION MAKING IN FOREST MANAGEMENT

Stop the de-gazettement of Selangor State Park

Location of the Park in Selangor & The Proposed Alignment of the EKVE



JADUAL	
KAEDAH-KAEDAH PENYIASATAN AWAM (SELANGOR) 2014	
NOTIS PENYIASATAN AWAM DI BAWAH SEKSYEN 11 ENAKMEN (PEMAKAIAN) AKTA PERHUTANAN NEGARA 1985 (Subkaedah 7(2))	
Menurut seksyen 11 Enakmen (Pemekaian) Akta Perhutanan Negara 1985 (Enakmen 5/1985), dengan ini dibenarkan bahawa terdapat cadangan untuk mengeluarkan tanah dari kawasan hutan simpanan kekal Hutan Simpanan Ulu Langat, Hutan Simpanan Bukit Sungai Puluh, Hutan Simpanan Ulu Gombak dan Hutan Simpanan Ampang yang mempunyai butiran dan tujuan pengeluaran seperti berikut:	
Daerah	: Ulu Langat dan Gombak
Mukim	: Ulu Langat, Ampang, Ulu Kelang
No. Pelan	: PHN SEL (S) 08/3/2 Kil. 16 Bil. (1) yang dipamerkan di Pejabat Pengarah Perhutanan Negeri Selangor dan Pejabat Hutan Daerah Selangor Tengah, Km 11 (Batu 7), Jalan Cheras, 43200 Cheras, Selangor.
Keluasan	: 106.65 hektar
Tujuan	: Pembinaan Lebuhraya Lingkar Luar Kuala Lumpur (KLORR)
Sehubungan dengan itu, mana-mana orang dalam daerah Ulu Langat dan Gombak yang mempunyai kepentingan boleh mengemukakan bantahan terhadap cadangan tersebut dalam tempoh tiga puluh (30) hari dari tarikh penyiaran notis ini.	
Bantahan secara bertulis hendaklah dibuat kepada:	
PENGARAH JABATAN PERHUTANAN NEGERI SELANGOR TINGKAT 3, BANGUNAN SULTAN SALAHUDDIN ABDUL AZIZ SHAH 40660 SHAH ALAM, SELANGOR DARUL EHSAN	



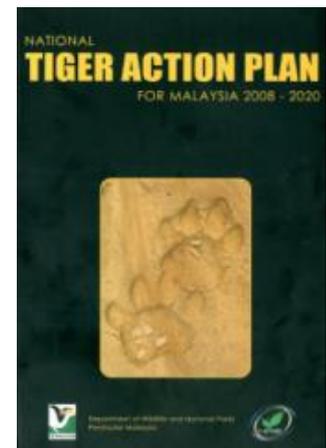
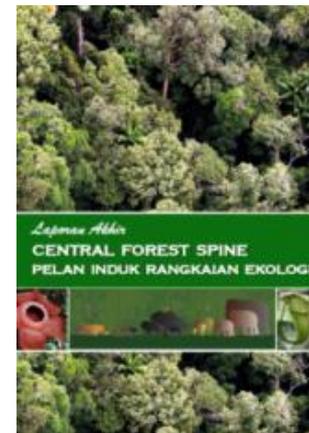
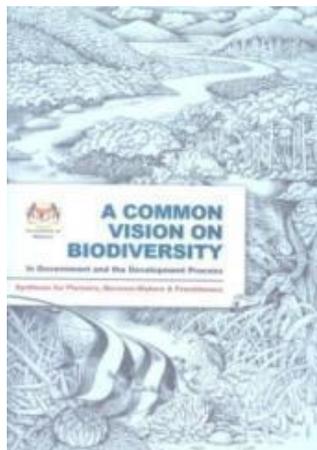
REVISIT BIODIVERSITY & FOREST POLICY/ ACTS TO STRENGTHEN THE ROLE OF PRF

Convention on Biological Diversity (Protected Areas)
Aichi Targets



SUPPORT for the CONSERVATION of MALAYSIAN BIODIVERSITY

National Policy on Biological Diversity, National Physical Plan 2 (Environmentally Sensitive Areas Rank 1), **Forestry Policy**, Wildlife Plan for Peninsular Malaysia



THANK YOU



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