

Country Logo



Global Tiger Initiative

National Consultations—the Road to the Tiger Summit

National Tiger Recovery Program Summary

Malaysia

July, 2010

Template to describe a Summary of National Tiger Recovery Program (NTRP)

(NTRP will feed into the Global Tiger Recovery Program—GTRP)

Country Name:	MALAYSIA
Long Term Strategic Goals. By 2022, a wild tiger population of up to 1000 adults thriving within the Central Forest Spine as envisaged in the National Tiger Conservation Action Plan (NTCAP) of Malaysia.	
<p>The National Tiger Conservation Action Plan (NTCAP) outlines Malaysia's strategy to recover, and increase the current tiger population up to 1,000 wild tiger by the year 2020. The plan has been adopted by the government at the National Biodiversity and Biotechnology Council (NBBC) and is included as a policy for implementation in the 10th Malaysian Plan that covers from 2011 to 2015.</p> <p>The Malaysian Government mainly through the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) has four major ongoing programmes related to tiger conservation: protected areas management; wildlife law enforcement across the Peninsular Malaysia; management of Human-Tiger Conflict and wildlife inventory. In addition, since 1980s has been implementing sustainable forest practices with about 40% of Peninsular Malaysia designated as Permanent Forest Reserve. Based on the work on these programmes between 1995 and 2008 and some of the long-term ecological research, it is estimated that Malaysia has about 500 tigers in the wild (DWNP 2009). This indicate that Malaysia currently support one of the largest tiger population in Southeast Asia.</p> <p>The population target projection is based on recent density estimates from research by Kawanishi <i>et al.</i> (2003)¹, Kawanishi and Sunquist (2004)², and Darmaraj (2007)³ that suggests over 1400 tigers can potentially be supported in the 49,329km² of contiguous tiger habitat now available. three main forest complexes linked by habitat corridors in the larger Central Forest Spine (CFS), that has been identified by the National Physical Plan, have been identified as the priority tiger habitats. Thus, the recovery plan and goal is based in the habitat available within the CFS to recover and conserve a populaton of Malayan tigers by 2020.</p>	

¹ Kawanishi, K., Siti Hawa, Y., Abdul Kadir, A. H. and Rahmat, T. 2003. Distribution and potential population size of the tiger in Peninsular Malaysia. *Journal of Wildlife and Parks (Malaysia)* 21: 29 – 50.

² Kawanishi, K. and Sunquist, M. 2004. Conservation status of tigers in a primary rainforest of Peninsular Malaysia. *Biological Conservation* 120(3): 329 – 344.

³ Darmaraj, M. R. 2007. Tiger Monitoring Study in Gunung Basor Forest Reserve, Jeli, Kelantan. WWF-Malaysia unpublished report, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia.

Baseline Status

The current tiger population is distributed throughout Peninsular Malaysia, mainly in the state of Pahang, Perak, Terengganu, Kelantan and Johor. The source populations are in three main forest complexes; Belum-Temengor Complex, Taman Negara, and the Endau Rompin Complex.

The Royal Belum State Park and the adjacent Temengor Forest Reserve comprise the Belum-Temengor complex, and is probably the main stronghold for the tiger population in the Main Range. But only very general information on tigers is available; apart from a study in Gunung Basor Forest Reserve in Kelantan, where tiger density was estimated at 2.59 tiger/100 km² (Darmaraj, 2007), not much is known about the population from the rest of the Main Range.

A study by Kawanishi and Sunquist (2004) estimated the tiger population in Taman Negara is about 52-84 adults. If poaching threats are not eliminated or at least significantly reduced, this population may not be viable in the long term. Thus, connectivity with the other forest complexes has to be maintained for genetic and demographic viability. However, the Taman Negara forest is at risk of isolation from the Main Range due to a railway and road running parallel to the western border of the park, and these and other fragmentation threats are being mitigated under the CFS Master Plan.

Endau Rompin, and Endau Kota Tinggi encompasses southern Pahang and Johor States. Among the three main forest complexes that form the tiger landscape, this is the smallest and most fragmented. Very little is known of tiger ecology in this area.

Poaching of tigers and prey across the region is becoming serious issue and Malaysia is also affected by this phenomenon. At present, the capacity to patrol the relatively large tiger habitats where access is often difficult, is inadequate. While laws to apprehend and prosecute poachers and curb wildlife crimes were inadequate until recently, two new legislation (The International Trade of Endangered Species Act, 2008 and Wildlife Conservation Bill, 2010) have been drafted and will come into effect soon, setting the platform for more effective law enforcement. However, staff capacity for patrolling and policing has to be built.

Priority Actions

Strengthen law enforcement in and around the core tiger habitats

The Malaysian Government has drafted two major legislation to deal with the trade and protection of wildlife including tiger. The International Trade In Endangered Species Act, 2008 provide a penalties up to RM2 million or seven years imprisonment for illegal trade in protected species. On the other hand, the Wildlife Conservation Bill, 2010 which is being debated in the Parliament would replace the existing Protection of Wildlife Act 1972 and strengthen the penalties between 10 to 30 times. These stronger legislation will provide more effective deterrent for poaching and other wildlife crimes. Both these laws are expected to be enforce by early 2011.

Enhance and maintain the linkages between the three forest complexes to conserve a tiger population

Malaysia has adopted a comprehensive a land use planning, the National Physical Plan (NPP) which was adopted by the government in 2005. The ecosystem including the tiger habitats have been mainstreamed within the NPP under the Central Forest Spine (CFS) Master Plan. The CFS calls for the conservation and linkage of four major forest complexes within the CFS. Three of these forest complexes are important for tiger conservation. Their ecological linkages have also been identified in the CFS that sets guidelines for implementation. Thus the tiger/biodiversity conservation areas are very clearly defined and integrated into national, state, and local-level plans for economic development. If the NPP and CFS are adhere to, conserving core tiger habitats connected with ecological corridor, Malaysia will provide a practical model on how to mainstream landscape conservation into development programs.

Institutionalize effective science-based systems to monitor tiger, prey, and habitat conservation

Structured tiger and prey occupancy surveys across landscapes, augmented by camera-trap surveys in selected areas will be used to estimate population sizes, densities in selected areas, and distribution and relative

abundances of tigers and prey across the landscape in a scientifically defensible way. The methods will be based on internationally accepted guidelines, but will be rigorously field-tested and revised to adapt to Malaysia's context. A nationwide monitoring program will commence once these country-specific guidelines and protocols are finalized.

Professionalize and strengthen the Wildlife Crime Unit and Malaysian Wildlife Enforcement Network (MY-WEN) to curb the national and international trade in tiger parts, derivatives, and other wildlife

While the amendments to strengthen wildlife legislation will provide the legal support for better and more effective enforcement, the capacity will be strengthened to enforce the laws. This will include trans-national inter-agency coordination and collaboration as well.

Program Indicators (interim) to achieve country's Long Term Strategic Goals. Identify and describe measurable indicators that will demonstrate the progress by 2015.

- Numbers of effective patrol teams deployed, with poaching detection rates, wildlife sightings, snare removal, and numbers of patrols
- Notice of amended legislation published in the Federal Gazette
- Local plans, EXCO decisions, and notification of new PAs published in State gazettes
- Tiger and prey signs in corridors
- Results of tiger and prey surveys
- Increase in numbers of spot-checks in PRFs
- Capacity building training held and numbers of staff trained

Program Indicators (final) to achieve country's Long Term Strategic Goals. Identify and describe measurable indicators that will demonstrate achieving the Long Term Strategic Goals by 2022.

Strengthen law enforcement in and around the core tiger habitats.

- Tiger population estimate at around 1000 individuals
- Evidence of tiger sign in corridors to indicate tiger population managed in the three forest complexes
- Wildlife Crime Unit and MY-WEN effectively functioning, and illegal trade and consumption of tiger parts and products reduced by at least 90%
- Trans-national coordination meetings held with regional countries (Singapore, Thailand, and Indonesia)

National Tiger Recovery Plan (NTRP) for Malaysia Under the Global Tiger Initiative

1. Mapping.

Long Term Strategic Goal: By 2022, a tiger population of up to 1000 adults in the three interconnected landscapes within the Central Forest Spine as envisaged in the National Tiger Conservation Action Plan (NTCAP) of Malaysia.

Malaysia's National Tiger Conservation Action Plan (NTCAP) has identified three forest complexes that harbor the tiger source populations. These are the: 1) Belum-Temenggor Complex; 2) Taman Negara; and 3) Endau Rompin Complex, which create the Central Forest Spine (CFS) conservation landscape. These three forest complexes include 6 separate protected areas in 5 states designated under different legislation and managed by different agencies:

- Taman Negara National Park, Kelantan (85,300 ha) is designated under Taman Negara Kelantan Enactment in 1938 and managed by the Federal government through DWNP.
- Taman Negara National Park, Terengganu (101,300 ha) is designated under Taman Negara Terengganu Enactment in 1939 and managed by the Federal government through DWNP.
- Taman Negara National Park, Pahang (247,700 ha) is designated under Taman Negara Pahang Enactment in 1939 and managed by the Federal government through DWNP.
- Endau-Rompin National Park, Johor (49,000 ha) is designated under Johor National Park Corporation Enactment in 1993 and managed by the state government of Johor through the Johor National Park Corporation.
- Endau-Rompin State Park, Pahang (40,000 ha) is designated under National Forestry Act in 1999 and managed by the Pahang State government through the Pahang State Forestry Department.
- Royal Belum State Park (118,000 ha) is designated under Perak State Park Enactment in 2007 and managed by the state government of Perak through Perak State Park Corporation.

All these parks are surrounded by Permanent Reserve Forests (PRF). The CFS Master Plan has identified 37 ecological corridors that link the forest complexes and other smaller forest patches.

Thus, the protection and sustainable management of these forest complexes, (with good protection of the core sites within the complexes and management of the corridors), to facilitate dispersal between the complexes are essential to ensure the survival of a viable population of tigers in the CFS and to double the tiger population by 2020.

The goal will be achieved through the following priority actions:

1. Strengthen law enforcement in and around the core tiger habitats.
2. Enhance and maintain the linkages among the three forest complexes to conserve a tiger population.
3. Institutionalize effective science-based systems to monitor tiger, prey, and habitat conservation.
4. Professionalize and strengthen the Wildlife Crime Unit and Malaysian Wildlife Enforcement Network (MY-WEN) to curb the national and international trade in tiger parts, derivatives, and other wildlife.

2. Description of Program Component.

The Government of Malaysia, in collaboration with a number of conservation organizations has prepared a comprehensive National Tiger Conservation Action Plan with well designed actions to double the tiger population by 2020. In a genuine exhibition of commitment to implementing the action plan and achieving the goal stated therein, the government has already taken steps to initiate the following:

1. The National Tiger Conservation Action Plan has been incorporated into the Malaysian Government's 10th 5-year Plan.
2. A budget to implement the plan has been submitted for a peninsular-wide monitoring project to estimate tigers and prey populations.
3. Two new wildlife legislation have been drafted and expected to be enforce early 2011 to strengthen the law against illegal trade and poaching.
4. A total of 37 ecological corridors have been identified to link major forest complexes under the Central Forest Spine Master Plan, which includes tiger habitat and corridors to link core tiger habitats.

These commitments by the government lay the foundation to achieve the priority actions, which have to be followed through as follows:

- Strengthen the corridors that link the forest complexes with tiger core areas with appropriate land-uses that are compatible with tiger and prey conservation.
- A land-use management plan should be designed for the forest complexes based on tiger ecology and habitat use research to manage and increase the tiger populations while reducing conflict.
- Protection for tigers and prey has to be strengthened by increasing staff capacity and training, backed by stronger enforcement of the new laws and regulations being legislated.
- Tiger populations have to be monitored to ensure they are increasing and progress towards the goal is being achieved.

The following NTRP objectives and activities are based on the above follow-up actions to double tiger numbers; a goal concordant with the GTI.

Strengthen law enforcement in and around the core tiger habitats to recover tigers and prey populations

The Malaysian Government is in the process of enacting stronger, more effective wildlife legislation that will raise the penalties for illegal trades, poaching and other wildlife crimes. In the mean time, a three year moratorium on issuing licenses to hunt sambar and barking deer is already in place. In addition to the existing protected areas, a number of no-hunting areas have been declared to help recover tiger prey populations.

Objective 1. To provide effective and long-term protection for tigers and their prey

Activities:

- Strengthen enforcement teams by: improving professionalism; adding more patrol teams; and granting greater empowerment under new and existing federal laws to curb intrusion into forests and poaching in core tiger habitats and corridors.
- Develop focused and intelligence driven anti-poaching patrol strategies in key forest sites (poaching hotspots) to secure tiger habitat in priority areas in the Central Forest Spine, especially in Taman Negara, Belum-Temenggor Complex at the Malaysian-Thailand borders, and in the Endau-Rompin Complex at Pahang-Johor state border.
- Strict enforcement of wildlife and wildlife trade laws.
- Secure additional funds to support increased patrolling (frequency and number of teams) with logistics support.
- Strengthen multi-agency enforcement task force at the three priority areas.
- Capacity building for tiger conservation through the Institute of Biodiversity (IBD, DWNP).

Outcomes:

- Improved legislative and regulatory protection for recovery of tigers and key prey species.
- Efficient and effective anti-poaching patrols in key forest sites.
- Better enforcement of wildlife and wildlife trade laws.
- Increase deployment of law and enforcement rangers and officers to curb intruders and poachers into core tiger habitats.
- Increase apprehension and prosecution of illegal wildlife traders linked to core areas.
- Knowledge and skill among law and enforcement patrolling team strengthened via comprehensive training programs developed through IBD, DWNP.

Duration and location of the Program Component:

Duration : 2011-2015,

Location(s): Belum-Temenggor Complex in Perak, Taman Negara National Park in Pahang/Kelantan/Terengganu and Endau Rompin Complex in Johor/Pahang.

Enhance and maintain the linkages between the three priority areas

The National Tiger Conservation Action Plan (NTCAP) identifies three priority areas for tiger conservation with habitat linkages to facilitate management of a population. These tiger habitats (core areas, buffer zones, and corridors) have been included in the National Physical Plan (NPP) that sets guidelines for land use and development; thus the tiger/biodiversity conservation areas are very clearly defined and integrated into national, state, and local-level plans. Any alienation of land for development projects have to be referred to the Department of Town and Country Planning, which consults the NPP.

Malaysia has no serious local communities issues within the protected areas and the tiger landscapes. Such local

communities issues has been addressed during the course of development through land resettlement programmes under Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA) and the Federal Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority (FELCRA). However some of these land scheme are around protected areas and in tiger habitats. Thus, strategies are needed to reduce and mitigate the anthropogenic impacts on tiger habitats from these settlers, and from potential human-tiger conflict due to increasing tiger numbers.

The conservation strategies and activities in the NTCAP are, to a large extent facilitated by the NPP and the Central Forest Plan. However, better coordination between the wildlife and forestry sectors are necessary for efficient implementation of conservation actions. Currently, species protection are under the jurisdiction of the Federal government through DWNP, but the forest/habitats protection fall under the jurisdiction of several state departments and the DWNP.

Objective 2. To secure the core areas in the Central Forest Spine and ensure connectivity through functional corridors for landscape-scale conservation.

Activities:

- Priority areas important for tigers (i.e., Belum-Temengor Complex, Taman Negara and Endau-Rompin Complex) are strictly protected, expanded, or sustainably managed.
- Investigate immediate possibilities to create or enlarge new protected areas to secure as core habitat.
- Promote and practice ecologically sound land use compatible with tiger conservation outside the strict protected areas, especially in corridors, through:
 - land-use guidelines and recommendations for sustainable, wildlife-friendly utilization of land in forest reserves;
 - sustainable logging practices in forest reserves that take into consideration the maintenance of tiger and prey populations (used as a key indicator for certification of sustainable forest use);
 - community-based, better management practices (BMPs) and effective awareness programmes to mitigate human-tiger conflict, including in potential conflict areas.
- Create a sustainable financing mechanism to mitigate human-tiger conflict.
- Design linkages and smart infrastructure to facilitate wildlife crossing, and establish monitoring mechanisms at crossings in priority linkages.

Outcomes:

- A landscape of tiger habitat with connected core areas large enough to support a population of up to 1000 tigers with minimal human-tiger conflict.
- Ecological corridors maintained for tigers and prey.
- Actual sites for wildlife crossing identified and monitored.

Duration and location of the Program Component:

2011-2015, CFS 7-Ketiar, Terengganu; CFS 2-Sg. Yu, Pahang; CFS-1-Belum, Perak and CFS-Tasik Bera-Chini, Pahang involving linkages of Belum State Parks; Perak, Taman Negara National Parks and Endau Rompin State Parks; Pahang and Johor with the surrounding tiger landscapes.

Institutionalize effective science-based systems to monitor tiger, prey, and habitat conservation

Success measures in tiger conservation have to be scientifically defensible. Structured tiger and prey occupancy surveys across landscapes, augmented by camera-trap surveys in selected areas can help estimate scientifically defensible population sizes, densities in selected areas, and distribution and relative abundances across the landscape. Collaborative surveys by multiple parties using methods based on internationally accepted guidelines will be rigorously tested in the field, then revised and updated to develop methods suitable for Malaysia's context. A nationwide monitoring program will commence once these country-specific guidelines and protocols are finalized.

Other studies to deepen the understanding of tiger ecology and habitat use, including under various selective logging regimes will be conducted for adaptive management of tigers and prey in multiple forest use landscapes.

Objective 4. To apply science to monitor the efficacy of conservation actions and to improve knowledge and awareness of tiger ecology.

Activities:

- Develop science-based survey mechanisms and protocols to monitor occupancy of tigers and their prey across landscapes, and tiger densities in priority areas.
- Develop research programs to inform conservation and management based on priorities identified in landscapes.
- Institutionalize a mechanism within the Ministry to coordinate and monitor the development, maintenance, and functioning of corridors for tiger movement.

Outcomes:

- Database to monitor tiger and prey population status (distribution and estimates).
- Scientific knowledge on tiger ecology for conservation and recovery in a multi-land use landscape.
- Mechanism to monitor impacts from development on corridor function.

Duration and location of the Program Component:

2011-2015, CFS 7-Ketiar, Terengganu; CFS 2-Sg. Yu, Pahang; CFS-1-Belum, Perak and CFS-Tasik Bera-Chini, Pahang involving linkages of Belum State Parks; Perak, Taman Negara National Parks and Endau Rompin State Parks; Pahang and Johor with the surrounding tiger landscapes.

Professionalize and strengthen the Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU) and Malaysian Wildlife Enforcement Network (MY-WEN) to curb the illegal trade in tiger parts, derivatives, and other wildlife crimes

While the enhancing of the legislation will provide the legal support for better and more effective enforcement, the mechanism to enforce the laws also requires strengthening and capacity building. There also has to be better inter-agency coordination and collaboration, from field to trans-national levels.

Objective 5. To monitor and curb national and international illegal trade and consumption of tiger (and other wildlife) parts and derivatives.

Activities:

- Strengthen the professionalism of the WCU and MY-WEN to monitor and detect organized wildlife crimes and crime networks in Malaysia.
- Work with customs, border officials, and INTERPOL to crack down on international trade of tigers and organized wildlife trade networks.
- Strengthen and improve cooperation with the Singaporean, Indonesian, and Thai governments to curb the trade in tigers and parts across borders and in the Straits of Malacca through bilateral corporation and through ASEAN WEN.
- Work with police to intensely crack down on illegal trade and consumption of tigers and parts in Malaysia, especially in key urban areas, under the two new laws.
- Collaborate with relevant local authorities to revoke business licenses of those who violate the new wildlife laws.
- Collaborate with Forest Department, Peninsular Malaysia and other enforcement agencies for active enforcement at checkpoints at key logging access roads and spot-checks at logging concessions.
- Enhance the collaboration with ASEAN-WEN and CITES member countries and share intelligence.
- Enhance informant networks at local level.

Outcomes:

- Significant reductions in trade and consumption in tigers, parts, and derivatives.
- Reduced poaching pressure on wild tigers.

Duration and location of the Program Component:

2011-2015, Peninsular Malaysia-wide with transboundary links.

3. Policy.

The NTCAP is a plan to save the Malayan tiger, and has 80 actions to recover and increase up to 1,000, the number of wild tigers by the year 2020. In November 2009, the Federal government of Malaysia, through the National Biodiversity and

Biotechnology Council, adopted the NTCAP.

In line with this Plan, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Malaysia (NRE) is in the process of passing a new domestic legislation, the Wildlife Conservation Act, to replace the Protection of Wildlife Act, 1972. This new legislation, expected to be enforced in 2011, will strengthen the protection and conservation of tigers, its prey, and designated habitats.

As party to the Convention of International Trade of Endangered Flora and Fauna (CITES), Malaysia has also passed a new legislation, the International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008, to implement CITES-related provisions in regulating the international trade of wildlife.

To mainstream conservation into development, Malaysia has adopted a national spatial planning strategy as stipulated in the National Physical Plan (NPP) 2005. The NPP sets a spatial framework for sustainable development and delineates important conservation areas for biodiversity and conservation. The Central Forest Spine (CFS) is a central conservation landscape in this plan and will complement tiger conservation since it promotes the protection of biodiversity-rich core areas, interconnected by a system of large forest blocks where ecologically sound land-use is practiced.

Both the NTCAP and CFS have been adopted for implementation in the 10th Malaysia Plan that was recently tabled by the Hon. Prime Minister in Parliament.

The DWNP as the major implementer of the NTCAP has a network of more than 100 offices at National, State, district and PA level to carry out law enforcement and wildlife conservation work with a about 1500 staff. This is further complemented with the corporation of other stakeholders.

4. Capacity.

Strengthen law and enforcement at and around core tiger habitats.

Need to: increase patrol frequencies in core tiger habitats from the existing average of 5 days in a month to at least 15-days a month; enhance patrolling of Taman Negara National Park; form mobile patrolling units to curb poaching and illegal trade of tigers and other wildlife in Belum-Temenggor Complex at the Malaysian-Thailand borders and Endau-Rompin Complex at Pahang-Johor state border; provide better communication and field equipment to patrolling teams; enhance the training capacity of IBD of DWNP upgrade enforcement skills of rangers and patrolling teams.

Facilitate joint enforcement work with ASEAN-WEN.

Need to: increase the number of informants in core tiger areas; facilitate information sharing between Malaysia and Thailand to tackle trans-boundary poaching and illegal wildlife trade; strengthen multi-agency enforcement task force at the priority areas; increase the field allowance and supporting logistical equipment for all agencies involved with special awards for enforcement agencies that apprehend poachers and encroachers; conduct special courses on interdisciplinary enforcement task for all the agencies involved.

Training for the Malaysian Judiciary to increase knowledge and awareness on wildlife crime.

5. Stakeholders.

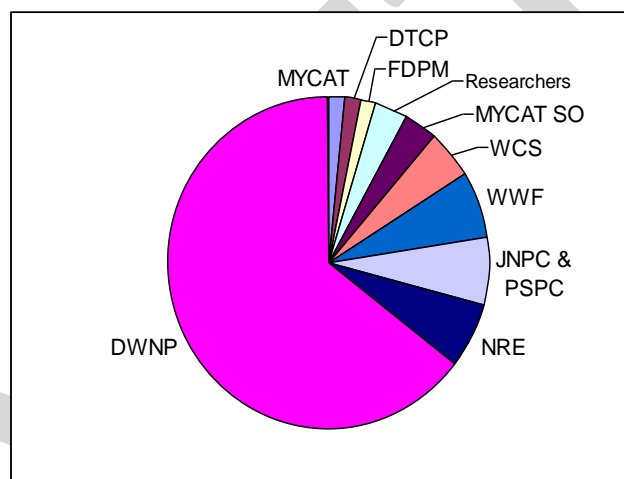
Malaysia's constitution enables wildlife and habitat conservation to be undertaken by both Federal and State Governments. As a result, there are four federal and state agencies involved in the management of the core tiger habitats. In addition, the active support from other stakeholders includes other agencies and NGOs that are crucial for the implementation of the NTCAP, which is coordinated by NRE. The NTCAP calls for the implementation of 80 actions, majority of which are headed by DWNP (See pie chart below).

Main stakeholders in tiger conservation in Malaysia include:

- NRE as the overall coordinator in the implementation of the NTCAP and the linkages identified under the CFS.
- Economic Planning Unit of Prime Minister's Department which is responsible for development fund allocation under the Malaysian Plans and the disbursement of external funding for government agencies.
- Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia (DWNP) as the:
 - As the main enforcement agency of the Protection of Wildlife Act, 1972 and International Trade in Endangered Species Act, 2008 which are applicable throughout Peninsular.
 - Manager of Taman Negara National Park Pahang/ Kelantan /Terengganu and other protected areas.
- Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia as the manager of Endau-Rompin State Park, Pahang and a major

portion of tiger landscapes (e.g. Temengor F.R.),

- Town and Country Planning Department as the developer of the CFS master plan.
- Johor National Park Corporation as the manager of Endau-Rompin National Park, Johor.
- Perak State Park Corporation as the manager of Royal Belum State Park.
- Malaysian Nature Society runs activities and awareness programmes towards a better appreciation of the Malaysian public on nature conservation issues.
- TRAFFIC Southeast Asia is a joint programme of IUCN and WWF to monitor trade in endangered flora and fauna.
- Wildlife Conservation Society (Malaysia Programme) conduct research on tigers and their prey in the Endau-Rompin Complex, runs awareness programmes and facilitate the implementation of better enforcement cooperation in the area.
- WWF-Malaysia conducts scientific research on tiger monitoring in the Belum-Temengor Complex, studying land use and ecological corridors, conduct awareness programmes.
- MYCAT Secretariat Office runs a network among four National NGOs (MNS, WCS, TRAFFIC-TSEA and WWF-Malaysia) with the support by DWNP to monitor the implementation of the NTCAP.



6. Performance Indicators.

Indicators will be chosen from the suite below as programs are developed:

- Enforcement teams established/strengthened.
- Intelligence driven anti-poaching, monitoring mechanism established.
- Mobile Patrol Units established at Belum-Temengor and Endau-Rompin.
- Various Federal and State legislation related to intrusion and poaching strengthened, harmonized, and coordinated.
- Workshops to devise wildlife enforcement, anti-poaching strategy, training curriculum organized.
- Hotspots continuously patrolled; increase in detection rates of snares and poachers; increase in areas covered in each state; increase in number of man-days patrolled.
- Increasing success in prosecution of cases.
- Regional workshop on trans-boundary wildlife enforcement.
- Malaysian Wildlife Enforcement Network strengthened.
- Capacity building training courses held.
- HTC maps around CFS linkages produced; updated using GIS.
- Guidelines for patrolling and monitoring produced.
- Law enforcement awareness/outreach programme carried out.
- Coordination mechanisms strengthened.
- Human resources needed for law enforcement for Federal and State to manage core tiger habitats identified and fulfilled.
- Discussions held between relevant Federal and State agencies to strengthen legislation and law enforcement at core tiger habitats.

7. Indicative Costs in US\$ equivalent (approximate estimate):

Activity	Costs GTI/Partners
Enforcement (patrolling, capacity building, training, logistical support)	6 million
Enhance and maintain the linkages between the three priority areas	20 million
TOTAL (USD)	26 million

8. Preferred Financing Mix. Identify and indicate the order of magnitude of the expected and/or desirable funding sources for the above listed activities (for 2011-2015 and beyond), including central and subnational government budget, intergovernmental organizations (UN etc.), multilateral development banks (WB, ADB, etc.), Global Environment Facility, bilateral aid agencies, private foundations, international NGOs, etc., as appropriate.

9. Short-Term Catalytic Support Needed (in 2010-2011)⁴. Identify and indicate the amount of short-term catalytic funding needed from the GTI funding partners to support the Component in the table below. Such funding is typically expected to cover the following types of activities:

Catalytic activity (provide brief description)	Costs, US\$
Funds to support immediate training and deployment of additional patrolling teams in 2011	500,000
Funds to conduct detailed wildlife crossing and smart green infrastructure designs in 2011	500,000
Funds to strengthen the training capacity of the Institute for Biodiversity (IBD), DWNP in 2011	200,000
Funds to conduct pilot tiger and prey survey at priority tiger habitats in 2011	200,000
Total	1,400,000

⁴ Short-term funds raised by the GTI partners will be used by TRCs for catalytic and initial work required to bring best practices to full-size projects. Such GTI support, in general, will be less than US\$500,000 in each case. Where medium- and full-size projects (costing more than US\$500,000 each) are already identified for possible submission to large funders, the GTI will facilitate lining up and leveraging the necessary cofinancing from other funders as appropriate.