GEF-7 CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT

CHILD PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED CHILD PROJECT
PROGRAM: OTHER PROGRAM

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Child Project Title:	Building institutional and local capacities to reduce wildlife crime and enhance protection of iconic wildlife in Malaysia
Country:	Malaysia
Lead Agency	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources (KATS)[1]
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS AND FINANCING

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
BD-1-2a Global Wildlife Program (preventing the extinction of known threatened species)	GEFTF	3,039,100	29,367,090
BD-2-7 Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and Improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate	GEFTF	4,100,350	36,808,654
Total Project Cost		**7,139,450**	**66,175,644**

B. PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING

Project Objective: *To enhance the protection of three[2] iconic wildlife species and their habitats in Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak and Sabah*

Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in $)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Strengthen institutional capacities to combat wildlife crime and reduce poaching of iconic wildlife species at the national level *GWP Component 1, Output 1.3;*	TA/INV	**Increased institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime[3]** indicated by: (i) an annual increase in registered cases and convictions relating to the trafficking of the project-targeted iconic species; (ii) the number of capacitated officials (at least 400) from all agencies involved in combating wildlife crime; (iii) a wildlife intelligence system operationalized and	Output 1.1 Centralized national wildlife intelligence system established and maintained to enhance inter-agency information-sharing Output 1.2 Inter-agency training and capacity building programme implemented[4].	GEFTF	2,299,476	33,315,521

[1] Through the Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia (*DWNP*), Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC) and Sabah Wildlife Department (SWD).
[2] Malayan tiger, Bornean Orangutan and Bornean Banteng.
[3] During PPG the ICCWC menu of services will be reviewed and the interest of government will be assessed to access ICCWC services and/or establish partnerships with ICCWC agencies (see https://cites.org/eng/prog/iccwc.php);
[4] Examples of topics to be considered for this training include intelligence gathering and exchange; enforcement powers; investigation procedures and techniques; international cooperation in criminal matters; accountability and integrity of the judiciary; and prosecution, sentencing and sanction (amongst other relevant topics).

Component 3, Outputs 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3; Component 4, Output 4.2; Component 5 Coordinate & Enhance Learning		enabled to share real-time intelligence information (including market intelligence) between federal and regional wildlife agencies; and, (iv) lessons learned through participatory project implementation and M&E are used to guide adaptive management, knowledge management and communication in support of upscaling. *Indicators, baseline and targets will be confirmed during the PPG phase.*	<u>Output 1.3</u> National wildlife crime forensics capabilities built in Peninsula Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak <u>Output 1.4</u> Project lessons and good practices collated and disseminated for uptake (including through the GWP) and upscaling strategy developed, and implementation supported.			
2. Conserve the Malayan tiger and its habitats in the Malaysian Peninsula *GWP Component 1 - Conserve Wildlife and its Habitats* *GWP Component 3 - Combat Wildlife Crime (Sub-components 3.2 and 3.3)*	TA/INV	**A better trained and equipped corps of anti-poaching rangers significantly improves and enhances the ability to monitor and enforce illegal tiger poaching in the tiger habitats of the Malaysian Peninsula** indicated by: (i) at least 200 professionally trained and fully equipped anti-poaching staff are operationally deployed in the priority tiger (and prey) poaching hotspots; (ii) 100% of detected snares in tiger habitats are removed and destroyed[5]; (iii) the adoption of selected cost-effective technologies increases the number of proactive detection incidents by a factor of more than 20 (when compared to the baseline) by EOP; (iv) the ratio (as a %) of poacher detection in tiger habitats to the successful arrest and prosecution of these poachers is greater than 60%; (v) by EOP, on average at least one tiger per annum is successfully rehabilitated and reintroduced back into the wild;	<u>Output 2.1</u> Specialized anti-poaching rapid response field ranger teams for tiger habitat conservation areas equipped and trained <u>Output 2.2</u> A suite of technologies[6] piloted, and their cost-effectiveness evaluated, to complement tiger anti-poaching efforts in tiger habitat conservation areas. <u>Output 2.3</u> Tiger rehabilitation and rewilding programme strengthened to protect tiger population.	GEFTF	1,500,000	19,991,058

[5] With location data of detected snares fed into the geo-spatial intelligence system as part of the systematic analysis of poaching trends and organized crime investigations.

[6] Examples of technologies to be deployed include perimeter-based technologies, ground-based technologies, aerial-based technologies and animal-tagging technologies.

		and (vi) the total tiger population size has stabilized at >200 animals by EOP. *Indicators, baseline and targets will be confirmed during the PPG phase.*				
3. Conserve the Bornean Orangutan and its habitats in the protected areas of Sarawak *GWP Component 1 - Conserve Wildlife and its Habitats* *GWP Component 3 – Combat Wildlife Crime (Sub-components 3.2 and 3.3)*	TA/INV	**The improved conservation status of Ulu Sebuyau and Sedilu National Parks ensures more secure habitats for the establishment of viable Orangutan populations** indicated by: (i) the total Orangutan population in the parks increases by at least 20% by EOP; (ii) the total number of Orangutans being poached or illegally captured in the parks is reduced to an average of <2 animals/annum by EOP; (iii) the boundaries of the parks are clearly demarcated and there are no encroachment incidents recorded by EOP; and (iii) the METT score for the parks (including the CCA) increases by at least 20% from the baseline. *Indicators, baseline and targets will be confirmed during the PPG phase.*	Output 3.1 Boundaries of Ulu Sebuyau and Sedilu National Parks secured[7] for Orang-Utan conservation. Output 3.2 Orangutan-based tourism enterprise and Community Conserved Area (CCA) developed and implemented in the Ulu Sebuyau and Sedilu National Parks complex.	GEFTF	1,500,000	5,659,837
4. Conserve the Bornean banteng and its habitats in Sabah *GWP Component 1 - Conserve Wildlife and its Habitats* *Component 3 – Combat Wildlife Crime (Sub-components 3.2 and 3.3)*	TA/INV	**The improved protection of Bornean banteng contributes to a stabilization and increase in their population numbers** indicated by**:** (i) the METT score for the Maliau Basin Conservation Area (MBCA) increases by at least 20% from the baseline; (ii) by EOP, there is an increase of at least 5% in the banteng population in the MBCA (including the CCA); and (iii) a community-based conservation project in the Nabawan/Sapulut districts demonstrates the socio-	Output 4.1 The Bornean banteng in Sabah is surveyed and regularly monitored Output 4.2 Critical equipment and technologies are procured, installed and maintained in the MBCA to improve the monitoring and conservation of the banteng populations	GEFTF	1,500,000	6,909,328

[7] Through surveying, mapping and physically demarcating the park boundaries; assessing the possibility of consolidating Orangutan habitats into a single park complex; and restoring degraded Orangutan habitats.

		economic benefits of banteng conservation. *Indicators, baseline and targets will be confirmed during the PPG phase.*	Output 4.3 A community- based banteng conservation and nature-based tourism project is implemented in the Nabawan and Sapulut districts			
				Subtotal	GEFTF	6,799,476	65,875,744
				Project Management Cost (PMC)	GEFTF	339,974	300,000
				Total Project Cost		**7,139,450**	**66,175,644**

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: N/A

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	12,740,018
		Public investment	Investment mobilized	25,000,000
Recipient Country Government	Sabah Wildlife Department	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,100,000
		Public investment	Investment mobilized	2,500,000
Recipient Country Government	Sarawak Forestry Corporation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,450,000
		Public investment	Investment mobilized	8,250,000
Civil Society Organization	Pelindung Alam Malaysia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,453,000
		Public investment	Recurrent expenditures	2,189,000
Civil Society Organization	WCS-Malaysia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,926,274
Civil Society Organization	WWF-Malaysia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	8,067,452
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000
			Total Co-financing	**66,175,644**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified.

Government: Investments have been mobilized through the Federal Government's 5-year development plan (capital funds) for effective protected area (including tiger habitats) management, tiger conservation and breeding programme, and rangers programme involving indigenous communities; and the Sabah and Sarawak State Governments to protect Orang Utan, Banteng and other wildlife species through improved wildlife corridor connectivity and surveillance system.

UNDP: UNDP will provide grant co-financing of USD500,000 for support under the Country Programme Action Plan, contributing towards the project's overall objectives.

Civil society: WWF-Malaysia, Pelindung Alam Malaysia and WCS will continue to undertake Central Forest Spine initiative to the value of $13,635,726, in support of the project's objectives.

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Malaysia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	7,139,450	642,550	7,782,000
Total GEF Resources					**7,139,450**	**642,550**	**7,782,000**

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

Yes☒ If yes, PPG funds **have to be requested via the Portal** once the PFD is approved
No☐ If no, skip this item.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee(b)	Total c = a + b
UNDP	GEFTF	Malaysia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	200,000	18,000	218,000
Total PPG Amount					**200,000**	**18,000**	**218,000**

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex B and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PIF
1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	913,698[8]
11	Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	1,100, of which 600 are women

The project will seek to improve the anti-poaching capabilities of six terrestrial protected areas (including two CCAs within these formal PAs) across Malaysia Peninsula, Sabah and Sarawak. It will seek to restore more than 1,000 ha of Orangutan habitat in Ulu Sebuyau and Sedilu National Parks. It is envisaged that: at least 300 women (from a total of 500) participate in, and benefit from project investments in Component 1**;** at least 100 women (of a total of 250) participate in, and benefit from project investments in Component 2; at least 80 women (from a total of 150) participate in, and benefit from project investments in Component 3; and at least 120 women (from a total of 200) participate in, and benefit from project investments in Component 4.
The project will contribute to Aichi targets 5, 7, 12, 14, 15, and 20.

[8] Refer to Annex A and B for more information on the individual protected areas.

PART II: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Country Context (maximum 500 words)

Malaysia is a source and transit country for internationally trafficked wildlife products. As a transit country, Malaysia plays a pivotal role in the international trafficking of ivory, testudines (turtles, tortoises and terrapins) and pangolins. As a source country, Malaysia has several iconic species that are trafficked both domestically and internationally, including the Malayan tiger and Bornean Orangutan. This dual market demand places additional pressure on these species and requires a multi-faceted law enforcement approach, including anti-poaching and anti-trafficking initiatives.

Domestically, wildlife crime is being driven by the demands of an illegal market for traditional medicine, pets and bush meat, spread throughout the three regions of Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak. Numerically the most seized wildlife species in Malaysia is the white-rumped shama, a small bird prized for its song. Of particular concern is the poaching of tigers, whose population in Malaysia has plummeted to less than 200 in 2019 (from an estimated 3,000 in the 1950's).

Malaysia is unique within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in that three different regions have responsibility for enforcing wildlife legislation within their own jurisdiction, and there is no overarching Federal law that supersedes this regional legislation. Wildlife crime enforcement is divided among three agencies: Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia (*DWNP*), Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC) and Sabah Wildlife Department (SWD). These agencies operate with different legislation, using different case management and intelligence systems, and often with a lack of access to advanced investigation methods (e.g. wildlife forensics). They have little official means of intelligence coordination and generally operate in the absence of investigative assistance from police enforcement agencies.

Arrests are however made despite these restrictions, often leading to convictions and prison terms. This is particularly the case in Peninsular Malaysia, where numerous transnational organized crime networks have been identified and disrupted.

There are several reasons for the success of the regional wildlife agencies, notably: effective domestic legislation that also incorporates the species protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); the increasing use of proactive intelligence-led investigations; dedicated prosecutors from the wildlife agencies; dedicated Environmental Courts; strong sentencing guidelines; a willingness to work with international counterparts; domestic wildlife agencies that see international governmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as a force multiplier rather than a hindrance; and, most importantly, very dedicated staff.

The project seeks to build on this success by further strengthening the effectiveness of the federal and regional wildlife agency's efforts in reducing the poaching of, and illegal trading in, selected iconic Malaysian wildlife species across the Malaysian Peninsula, Sabah and Sarawak.

2. Project Overview and Approach (*maximum 1250 words*)

a) Provide a brief description of the geographical target(s), including details of systemic challenges, and the specific environmental threats and associated drivers that must be addressed

The project will focus on improving the conservation status of three threatened iconic wildlife species: Malayan tiger (*Panthera tigris jacksoni*); Bornean Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus*); and Bornean banteng *(Bos javanicus lowi)*.

The remaining population of Malayan tigers - most of which are located in the Taman-Negara National Park, Belum-Temengor Forest Complex, and Endau-Rompin Forest Complex in Malaysian Peninsula - are under severe pressure from ongoing poaching, habitat reduction through human encroachment, and a reduction in numbers of prey species (such as the Samba deer). Forested 'corridors' - meant to allow tigers (and their prey) to move between the major jungles - have also been destroyed, while the expansion of logging roads into once remote parts of the forest are now making it easier for poachers to explore once-inaccessible areas. Evidence suggests that these poachers are mostly foreigners from Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia, who feed into an illegal trade fueled by a demand for parts of endangered animals to cure a myriad of diseases, or to improve strength and virility.

The Bornean Orangutan is endemic to the island of Borneo, where it is present in both the Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak. Habitat loss is by far the greatest threat to the Bornean Orangutan. Huge tracts of forest have been cleared throughout their range, and the land used for agriculture (particularly palm oil plantations). Road development, illegal timber harvesting and unsustainable logging and human encroachment also contribute to habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation. Young orangutans up to the age of seven are being sought after for the illegal pet trade, while Orangutans are hunted in some areas for food. They are also sometimes killed when they move into agricultural areas and destroy crops.

Once widespread in Borneo the endangered Bornean banteng is now confined to isolated forest reserves in Sabah and on the Sabah/Kalimantan border. The banteng is highly threatened by deforestation and conversion to agricultural land, hunting, and disease transmission from domestic cattle, driving the ongoing decline of the banteng populations in Sabah. Hybridization with domestic cattle and inbreeding (a consequence of small, isolated populations) are also likely additional threats.

On the domestic front Malaysia is faced with similar challenges to those confronting other ASEAN countries, trying with scarce economic and human resources to protect the remaining populations of these three iconic wildlife species in fragmented protected areas that are under increasing pressure from human encroachment and poaching. Many of the protected areas in Malaysia are understaffed and underfunded, and there is a high reliance on temporary staff and rangers. Protected areas are not always secure, since the boundaries of some protected areas – particularly those in Borneo - are often not clearly delineated, which makes them difficult to patrol and monitor illegal activities.

Adequate resourcing of the regional wildlife and forestry agencies is a major issue that needs to be addressed before they can become effective at deterring, investigating, and prosecuting wildlife crime. There is currently a reliance in these agencies on arrests based upon evidence collected during the 'act of committing an offence' rather than from protracted complex investigations. There is a general lack of expertise and equipment to manage and process crime scenes and to undertake basic and advanced investigations, including physical and electronic surveillance. The systems required to enable and enhance the collection, analysis and dissemination of intelligence within and between these agencies is also poorly developed[9]. There is, for example, currently no centralized database for recording seizures, arrests, or intelligence that is accessible across all three Malaysian regions.

[9] Whilst this is being partially addressed in Peninsular Malaysia, in Sabah and Sarawak this remains a problem.

The proposed GWP project will thus seek to strengthen the effectiveness of domestic efforts to reduce poaching and trafficking of wildlife across Malaysia. It will do this by building on, and supplementing, the existing institutional capacities of the public agencies responsible for wildlife-related crime in Malaysia (see the brief overview of these public agencies, and their existing baseline capacities, below).

b) Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration

Malaysia has several public management agencies responsible for the enforcement of wildlife laws. The table below summarises the different state agency responsibilities for wildlife-related crimes in Malaysia[10].

Supply chain phase[11]	State agency	Region of responsibility	Main legislation
All	Department of Wildlife and National Parks (*Perhilitan*)	Peninsula Malaysia and Labuan Federal Territory	Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 National Parks Act 1980 International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008
All	Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC)	Sarawak	Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1998 Forests Ordinance 2015 National Parks and Nature Reserves Ordinance, 1998 International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008
All	Sabah Wildlife Department (SWD)	Sabah	Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 Forest Enactment 1968 International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008
All	Royal Malaysian Police (RMP)	All regions	Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001
All	Attorney Generals Chambers (AGC)	Peninsula Malaysia	All
All	Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC)	All regions	Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009
Import, export	Royal Malaysian Customs Department (RMCD)	All regions	Customs Act 1967
	Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services (MAQIS)	All regions	Malaysia Quarantine and Inspection Services Act 2011

Perhilitan is responsible for managing Peninsular Malaysia's protected areas[12] and its native wildlife. It has a staff of approximately 1,500, of which around a third are engaged in law enforcement functions. A joint initiative between the *Perhilitan* and the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP) to combat wildlife poaching through integrated enforcement operations was recently launched this year, with the establishment of a Special Protected Area Response Team (SPARTA)[13]. *Perhilitan* has offices in every state, and rangers at 14 ports of entry, including airports and land borders. They have powers of search and seizure, and utilize advanced investigative methods including electronic and physical surveillance, and undercover operations. *Perhilitan*

[10] Extract from the UNDODC report: *Criminal justice response to wildlife crime in Malaysia: A rapid assessment* (2017)
[11] Harvesting, processing, trade, import and/or export.
[12] Totalling an area of 503,209ha.
[13] An additional USD 5 million has recently been allocated in the 2020/2021 budget by the Government of Malaysia to supplement the existing anti-poaching staff costs of the wildlife agencies.

officers recruit and manage covert human intelligence sources (CHIS) and have a central database of informants. *Perhilitan* has a dedicated investigation unit and an intelligence unit that performs proactive intelligence-led investigations. *Perhilitan* has its own forensic unit, with a staff complement of five officers (their capabilities and expertise are however limited). When it comes to prosecuting cases, *Perhilitan* utilizes two seconded prosecutors from the Attorney General's Chambers (AGC), as well as about 20 officers of its own staff. Whilst these officers are not qualified lawyers or crown prosecutors, they receive basic training at *Perhilitan's* own training academy. *Perhilitan* has developed its own internal database and is in the process of receiving analytical software to enhance its intelligence capability. Within Peninsular Malaysia, *Perhilitan* administers an online licensing system that regulates the possession of protected species for commercial and non-commercial use. The Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 is currently being revised and penalties are set to be increased to align them more closely with the Penal Code.

The SWD is responsible for managing approximately 70,000 hectares of wildlife, bird and marine sanctuaries in Sabah. The Enforcement Division of the SWD is responsible for investigating violations of the Wildlife Conservation Enactment and undertakes duties such as performing patrols, roadblocks, conducting inspections and investigations into breaches of the Act. The Enforcement Unit of the SWD has about 70 staff members who undertake investigations. The primary focus of their investigations is the trafficking in sea turtles and sea turtle eggs, Asian box turtles, pangolins and sun bears. Like other conservation agencies in Malaysia, SWD enforcement officers generally have a science background and receive only basic level law enforcement training. The SWD does not have an intelligence unit, nor does it have a formal mechanism for recruiting and managing CHISs. The SWD does not use advanced investigation methods, instead relying on local police for this. The SWD does not have a central database for convicted offenders or suspects, nor does it have a facility to share this information with agencies in Sarawak or Peninsular Malaysia. The SWD does not have any forensic capacity and relies upon rangers to process crime scenes. It has no capacity to collect human fingerprints or DNA, nor does it have any ballistics capacity. The SWD is facing increasing pressure from the establishment of new roads traversing protected forest reserves and wildlife sanctuaries that are leading to an increase in poaching numbers. The SWD is currently reliant on the help of NGOs to monitor the online trade in wildlife. The SWD also works closely with international and local NGOs who provide valuable support in assisting in anti-poaching and anti-trafficking operations. The SWD has three officers who undertake prosecutions on behalf of the agency who are not qualified lawyers or crown prosecutors. The SWD manages a paper-based licensing system that allows the possession of protected species for commercial and non-commercial use.

The SFC has about 2,000 staff, of whom about 500 are focused on law enforcement. The SFC is responsible for managing about 6 million hectares of permanent forest estate and around 944,000 ha of totally protected areas (37 national parks, five wildlife sanctuaries and 14 nature reserves). In Sarawak, all wildlife and forestry investigations are undertaken by the SFC, occasionally with the support of the RMP and RMCD. Rangers engaged in enforcement activities receive basic law enforcement training, but like their counterparts in *Perhilitan* and Sabah, they come from a conservation background. The SFC has an intelligence unit but does not possess any analytical software, and its analysts receive only basic training. The SFC does not use advanced undercover officers or undertake electronic surveillance. It does have basic physical surveillance capability; however, its officers have not been trained in surveillance. In Sarawak, the SFC utilizes Honorary Wildlife Rangers, who provide timely and reliable enforcement information from the field. These Honorary Rangers are generally recruited as volunteers from the local communities in certain areas, and through their employment the SFC has access to good local intelligence and CHIS. In instances where Customs seize wildlife, the cases together with the exhibit and any evidence are handed over to the SFC for further investigation and disposal or retention of the exhibit. The SFC does not have a central database for convicted offenders or suspects, nor does it have a facility to share this information with agencies in Sabah or Peninsular Malaysia. The SFC does not have any forensic capacity. It has no capacity to collect human fingerprints or DNA, nor does

it have any ballistics capacity. Like *Perhilitan* and the SWD, the SFC is developing its capacity to undertake online investigations, however its officers have not received any training in conducting such investigations. When it comes to prosecuting cases, the SFC relies upon local prosecutors from the State Prosecutor's Office. These prosecutors are all qualified lawyers, but they may or may not have knowledge and expertise in prosecuting wildlife and forestry cases. In Sarawak, trading of wildlife is permitted only if the specimens concerned were sourced from a licensed breeding facility, or if they were taken from the wild with the required permit.

The RMP plays a very minor role in investigating wildlife and forestry offences in Peninsular Malaysia, and only fulfils a support role in Sabah and Sarawak. While the INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) of Malaysia is an important focal point in facilitating and coordinating the investigation of transnational wildlife crimes, the RMP currently does not have a dedicated police unit to address serious transnational wildlife crime.

The AGC is responsible for the prosecution of environmental crimes within Peninsular Malaysia (although the role is currently shared between the AGC and *Perhilitan*). There are approximately 400 prosecutors from the AGC working in courts throughout Malaysia, responsible for trying cases brought by the RMP, *Perhilitan*, RMCD and the MACC. There are two dedicated prosecutors from AGC seconded to *Perhilitan* who provide legal advice and conduct prosecutions of serious wildlife crime cases. Wildlife and forest crime cases are tried in one of Malaysia's 39 Sessions Environmental Courts or its 17 Magistrates' Environmental Courts.

The MACC is tasked with the enforcement of anti-corruption law in Malaysia. It has a complement of about 2,600 staff, of whom about 600 are focussed on investigations and 400 on intelligence. It operates a dedicated intelligence unit with about 20 trained criminal intelligence analysts equipped with the modern analytical tools. The MACC has been very active and successful in investigating cases, particularly cases involving law enforcement officers engaged in corrupt practices. Most corruption cases related to environmental crimes are associated with logging, but the MACC does address corruption cases linked to wildlife crimes.

The RMCD has a high level of proficiency and expertise. It has 709 customs officers working in the Enforcement Division who undertake inspections, conduct investigations, perform searches, seizure contraband and arrest suspects across the country. The RMCD has the authority to commence prosecutions with its own prosecutors. The RCMD utilizes some advanced investigation methods and this is primarily undertaken by the Enforcement Division. They also utilize undercover operatives and physical and electronic surveillance methods. However, they do not have a dedicated unit for wildlife crime intelligence analysis. The RMCD recruits CHISs and operates a central register for informants. RCMD has a dedicated Risk Assessment Unit operating at headquarters level, which undertakes risk assessments of all goods and passengers entering and leaving Malaysia. Domestically, RMCD has good cooperation with domestic wildlife agencies, notably *Perhilitan*, SFC and SWD, and with other agencies such as the MACC and RMP. Intelligence on environmental crime is disseminated to other agencies on a case-by-case or *ad-hoc* basis.

The function of the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) within the Central Bank of Malaysia (Bank Negara Malaysia) is to receive suspicious transaction reports (STRs) and cash threshold reports (CTRs), analyse these reports together with information from databases maintained by other law enforcement agencies, and disseminate financial intelligence to support the investigations of all law enforcement agencies in Malaysia. The FIU has a complement of 118 staff and has proved to be very effective at identifying money-laundering trends for high-risk crimes, although environmental crimes are not currently designated as one of the (five) priority crime types.

Various NGO/NPOs (e.g. WWF-Malaysia, WCS-Malaysia, TRAFFIC, Borneo Conservation Trust, Malaysia Nature Society, Sahabat Alam Malaysia, PACOS Trust, MyCAT, Sepilok Orangutan Appeal UK), multilateral agencies (e.g. FAO, UNDP) and corporates (e.g. Reef Guardian Sdn. Bhd., Al Bukhary Foundation) are further supporting (through funding or technical expertise) the work being undertaken by these state and federal wildlife enforcement agencies.

The proposed project will, wherever practicable, use existing mechanisms for stakeholder engagement and inter-agency collaboration, in order to reduce duplication and strengthen coordination. These include the:

- National Blue Ocean Strategy, a joint policing strategy to handle cases and share resources[14]
- National Task Force on CITES, which mainly deals with management and scientific issues
- Malaysia Wildlife Enforcement Network (MY-WEN)
- Sabah State Anti-Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade Task Force, which provides for collaboration between customs, agriculture and fisheries departments
- National Tiger Task Force, which addresses poaching and trade of tigers in Peninsula Malaysia
- ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC), an ASEAN platform focused on transnational criminal threats.

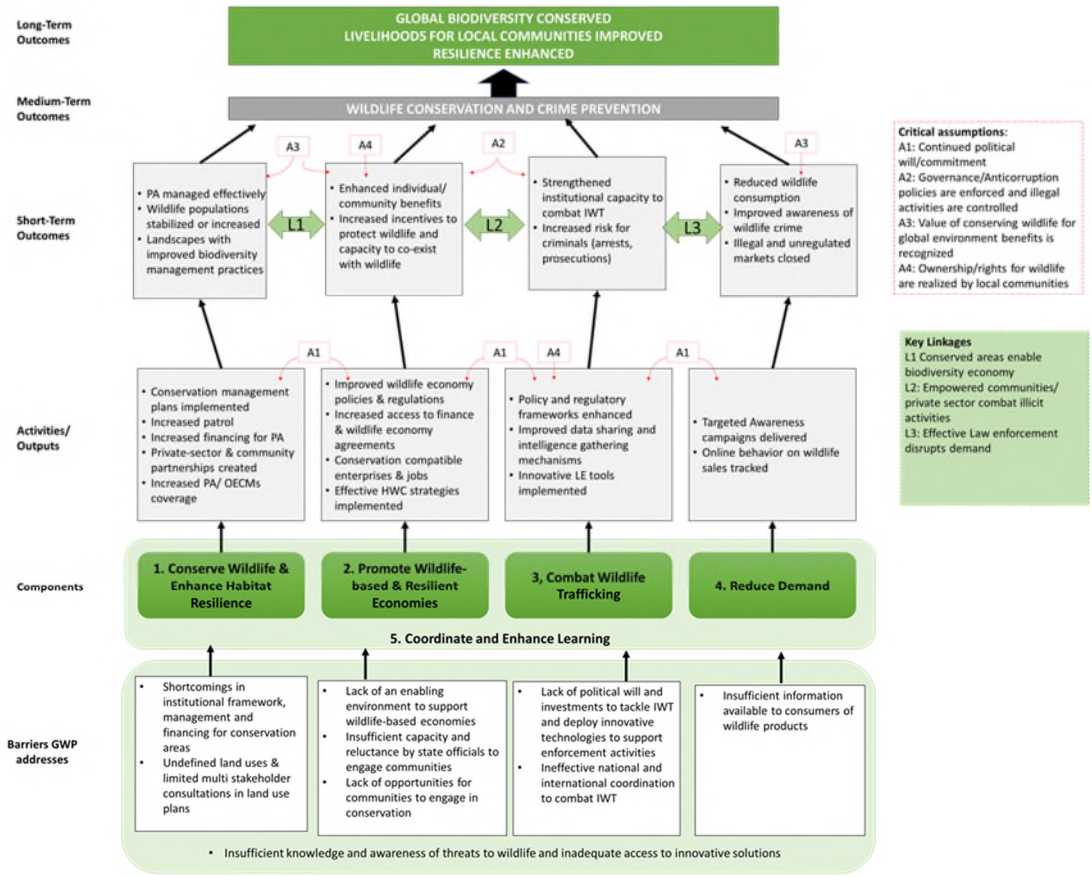
The project will further strengthen bilateral working relationships between counterpart wildlife management agencies, particularly in the areas of intelligence collection, analysis and dissemination.

A Gender Analysis and Gender Mainstreaming Plan will be prepared during the PPG phase to analyze gendered roles in production, access to resources and services, and decision-making power and will identify opportunities to promote gender equality and women economic empowerment. The project will specifically seek to increase women's voice in community organizations by mainstreaming gender concerns into decision-making, business development, and benefit sharing mechanisms.

c) Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project responds to and reflects the Program's Theory of Change, and as such is an appropriate and suitable option for tackling the systemic challenges, and to achieve the desired transformation with multiple global environmental benefits

The TOC of the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) can be summarized by a series of interdependent interventions along the value chain from source to transit to demand (see figure below).

[14] The Blue Ocean Strategy involves RMP, RMCD, *Perhilitan* and the armed forces working together to handle cases and share resources.



This project will help to address the following barriers linked to the GWP TOC: (i) shortcomings in the management and financing of conservation areas (i.e. poor boundary demarcation, inadequate training and equipping of anti-poaching ranger staff, limited deployment of innovative technologies to support anti-poaching ranger staff, lack of sustainable financing to increase the anti-poaching ranger staff complement); (ii) insufficient opportunities for communities to engage in conservation (i.e. few honorary ranger programs, limited community-based wildlife tourism enterprise developments, scarce alternative livelihood opportunities, limited training opportunities, limited awareness-raising); (iii) lack of expertise and technologies to support enforcement activities (i.e. limited physical and electronic forensic and surveillance investigations capacity); and (iv) ineffective national coordination in IWT (i.e. no inter-agency specialized wildlife crime training programs, no centralized wildlife crime database for information-sharing, no real-time sharing of intelligence).

This project will complement the following components and outputs of the GWP TOC: Component 1 ('Conserve habitats and enhance habitat resilience'), through increased patrols, increased financing for anti-poaching staff, and the strengthening of partnerships between government, private-sector and communities; Component 2 ('Promote wildlife-based and resilient economies'), through conservation-compatible enterprises and jobs; Component 3 ('Combat wildlife trafficking'), through improved data sharing and intelligence gathering mechanisms and innovative law enforcement tools; and Component 4 ('Reduce demand'), through tracking online wildlife sales.

This project has the following objective: '*To enhance the protection of three iconic wildlife species and their habitats in Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak and Sabah'*. The achievement of this objective will explicitly

contribute to the following short-term outcomes of the GWP: 'Wildlife populations stabilised or increased' and 'Strengthened institutional capacity to combat IWT'. It is anticipated that the project will also support the achievement, albeit at a more modest scale, of the following GWP short-term outcomes: 'PAs managed more effectively', 'Enhanced individual/community benefits' and 'Increased risk for criminals'.

During the PPG phase, the project will develop a project-specific TOC showing the explicit linkages between the project strategy and the GWP strategy.

d) Describe the project's incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program, including the results framework and components.

The project will support global efforts in addressing the multi-faceted threats to wildlife. It will contribute to improving Malaysia's ability to prevent, combat and investigate wildlife crimes.

It will build on the collective efforts of the different government institutions (in partnership with counterpart civil society organizations) and supplement the considerable level of baseline domestic resources and philanthropic and business investments already committed, to combat wildlife crime.

To ensure the sustainability of support to these government institutions, the project will develop an institutional sustainability plan during the PPG phase. This sustainability plan will seek to more fully embed and align the GEF funded capacity building activities with the existing institutional structures and systems of the wildlife agencies.

Focusing on Malayan tiger, Bornean banteng and Bornean orangutan (as iconic Malaysian wildlife species), the project will play a significant role in reducing wildlife poaching numbers across the country and containing the amount of wildlife being smuggled out of and transiting through the country. In particular, the project will assist in reducing the seriously high poaching levels of the critically endangered Malayan tiger and endangered Bornean banteng.

The project will comprise four complementary components:
Component 1: Strengthen institutional capacities to combat wildlife crime and reduce poaching of iconic species at the national level
Component 2: Conserve the Malayan tiger and its habitats in the Malaysian Peninsula
Component 3: Conserve the Bornean orangutan and its habitats in the protected areas of Sarawak
Component 4: Conserve the Bornean banteng and its habitats in Sabah

Component 1 is focused on building the institutional capacities of the agencies responsible for wildlife-related crime in Malaysia, at both the federal and regional levels.
In Output 1.1, the project will design, scope and implement the development of a national wildlife crime intelligence system to enable real-time sharing of intelligence between federal and regional wildlife agencies. It is envisaged that this system will act as central access point for wildlife crime intelligence-related information, facilitate improved information flows and provide for better data access, sharing and analysis. GEF financing will be used to: (i) design, and scope the requirements for, a wildlife crime intelligence sharing system that will allow for the collection, collation and analysis of information to support wildlife crime management activities; (ii) standardize electronic data forms and work flows for recording wildlife crime-related information; (iii) develop an analytics capability to improve the identification and management of wildlife crime risks; (iv) operationalize the wildlife crime intelligence system (including data management center, shared database, management consoles, wireless data service, mobile device software and data entry

forms, automated data aggregating and IT support) servicing both field and office-based parts of the wildlife crime management workflows.

In Output 1.2, the project will develop and implement a national wildlife crime investigation and prosecution training and skills development program for the staff of all public agencies[15] involved in combatting wildlife crime across Malaysia. Work under this output will include: (i) developing *'norms and standards for the investigation and prosecution of wildlife crimes in Malaysia'* to ensure that all wildlife crime investigations across all three regions follow best practices, and are legally defensible; (ii) developing a set of accredited basic and advanced wildlife crime investigation and prosecution training modules (that conform to these 'norms and standards'); and (iii) delivering basic and specialized training for public agency staff involved in wildlife crime investigations and prosecutions (using the training modules as the basis for this training).

In Output 1.3, the project will strengthen the capabilities of the federal wildlife crime forensics unit in *Perhilitan* to manage and conduct online investigations and undertake forensic analysis of cell phone communications. At the regional level, the project will also strengthen the forensic crime scene (e.g. evidence collection, sampling and storage) and forensic laboratory (e.g. specimen identifications, poisoning and pesticide analysis, forensic veterinary pathology) capacities of the Sabah and Sarawak wildlife agencies. GEF funding support may include: (i) procuring equipment and materials; (ii) upgrading/renovating digital, electronic and laboratory infrastructure and services; (iii) study tours and exchange programs; (iv) contracting external specialist technical services (e.g. for DNA analysis or ballistics services); and (v) funding for professional, specialist training courses.

In Output 1.4, the project will develop and implement a diverse set of knowledge-sharing mechanisms that will facilitate the constructive participation of local, national and regional stakeholders in combatting wildlife crime and reducing the poaching of Malayan tiger, Bornean banteng and Bornean orangutan (and other iconic wildlife species, such as marine turtles, the Sumatran rhino and the Sunda pangolin). This will include: (i) hosting inter-agency wildlife crime intelligence-sharing and coordination meetings; (ii) collating, curating and sharing knowledge (including lessons learnt and good practices) on the combatting of wildlife crime in Malaysia; (iii) building a local 'community of practice' in wildlife crime through hosting informal dialogues and formal information-sharing sessions; (iv) facilitating local and regional (ASEAN) exchange trips for targeted wildlife agency staff; and (v) enabling the participation of key project stakeholders in regional and global GWP knowledge sharing platforms.

Component 2: is focused on enhancing tiger conservation efforts in Peninsula Malaysia, with an emphasis on strengthening the field-based operational capacities of *Perhilitan*.

In Output 2.1, the project will strengthen the ongoing professional development of the anti-poaching ranger patrol staff in the tiger range conservation areas (including national parks, state parks, wildlife sanctuaries and forest reserves) of the Malaysian Peninsula. This professional development will include: (i) developing Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs)[16] for all anti-poaching patrol staff; (ii) implementing specialised (basic-intermediate-advanced; ethical-legal-tactical-procedural) professional field training, with annual follow-up training, for anti-poaching staff; and (iii) procuring specialised equipment for anti-poaching field staff (GPS-enabled SMART patrol technology, digital camera, satellite phones, night scopes, body armour, etc.).

In Output 2.2, the project will pilot, and test the cost-effectiveness of, technologies that could proactively detect poachers early, collect data on those who enter the perimeter, and send rangers alerts when unusual activity is spotted. GEF funding will be used to procure, deploy and evaluate the following suite of technologies

[15] Including staff from the regional wildlife departments, RMCD, Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services, regional forestry departments, Attorney General's Chambers, Financial Intelligence Unit, Royal Malaysian Police, Malaysian Armed Forces and Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission.

[16] SOPs will include monitoring and enforcement procedures and protocols for: a) human-wildlife conflict (HWC) management; b) SMART patrolling; c) tiger monitoring; and d) addressing human-rights.

(and combinations of technologies) in the remote areas (where there is very limited electronic communication available) of the Belum-Temengor forest complex, Taman Negara NP and Endau Rompin NP: perimeter-based technologies (e.g. lasers, sensors, optical fibres); ground-based technologies (e.g. cables, sensors, heat-mapping, black-flash cellular cameras, camera traps, CCTV, shot-detection, UWB, WSN); aerial-based technologies (e.g. drones, satellites); and animal-tagging technologies (motion/GPS sensors).
In Output 2.3, the project will support *Perhilitan*'s tiger rehabilitation and rewilding efforts. This support may include planning, technical and professional support in the: (i) capture and transport of injured animals; (ii) upgrading of tiger quarantine and rehabilitation facilities and services; (iii) provision of veterinary services; (iv) specialized rewilding training; (v) procurement and tracking of radio collars; and (vi) development and implementation of bilateral tiger exchange/ translocation agreements. It is anticipated that KATS would provide the bulk of resources to support the in-situ implementation of tiger rehabilitation and rewilding. GEF support will be focused primarily on capacity building and professional backstopping assistance.

Component 3 is focused on: (a) improving the conservation status of state protected and community-conserved areas as Orangutan habitats; and (b) piloting the implementation of a community-managed Orangutan tourism enterprise in a community conservation area Sarawak.
In Output 3.1, the project will contribute to rationalizing and securing the boundaries of Ulu Sebuyau and Sedilu National Parks as orangutan habitats. The activities under this output will include: (i) assessing the feasibility of consolidating the parks into a single, physically linked, 'park' complex'; (ii) surveying and mapping the park boundaries (or boundaries of the complex); (iii) physically demarcating the parks boundaries (beacons, signage, fencing, channels, etc.); and (iv) restoring key degraded forest (orangutan) habitats in the park complex.
In Output 3.2, the project will support the consultative establishment and management of a small community-conservation area (CCA) within the 'parks complex' (see above) and, as part of this community conservation area (CCA), and then facilitate the development of a nature-based tourism enterprise as a mechanism for generating income for this CCA. The activities under this output will include local community consultations to: (i) secure community rights over designated land for a CCA; (ii) establish socio-economic baselines of the target beneficiary community; (iii) establish and administer an honorary wildlife ranger programme for the CCA; (iv) develop and implement a community awareness-raising program in the CCA; (v) identify, and support the establishment of a nature-based tourism concession for the CCA; and (vi) set up local businesses, and train tourism guides, to support the tourism concession in the CCA.

Component 4: is focused on strengthening efforts by the wildlife department, local communities and NGOs in Sabah to conserve Bornean banteng and its habitats.
In Output 4.1, the project will undertake surveys of the Bornean banteng populations. This population survey work will include: (i) initiating a baseline population survey of the Bornean banteng in Sabah; and (ii) implementing a capture and radio-collaring program for the Bornean banteng in Sabah.
In Output 4.2, the project will support the procurement, installation, operations and maintenance of key equipment to improve the anti-poaching capacities in the Maliau Basin Conservation Area (MBCA). This key equipment will include the installation of a real-time camera trap system for field-based monitoring and enforcement.
In Output 4.3, the project will facilitate the consultative establishment and management of a CCA for Bornean banteng in the Nabawan and Sapulut districts. The activities under this output will include local community consultations to: (i) select targeted areas for the CCA and identify the beneficiary communities; (ii) establish socio-economic baselines for the targeted community/ies; (iii) formalize the establishment of the CCA; (iv) establish and administer an honorary wildlife ranger programme for the CCA; (v) develop and implement a community awareness-raising program for the CCA; (vi) identify, and support alternative livelihood opportunities (including nature-based tourism services and products) in the targeted beneficiary

community/ies; and (vii) set up local enterprises, and train individuals from targeted beneficiary communities, to optimally benefit from alternative livelihoods initiatives.

3. Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework (*maximum 500 words*)

The project will – through *Perhilitan*, SFC and SWD – continually share lessons learnt, good practices, tools and templates with the national interagency cooperation platforms, including the National Blue Ocean Strategy, the National Task Force on CITES, the Malaysia Wildlife Enforcement Network (MY-WEN), the Sabah Anti-Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade Task Force and the National Tiger Task Force. The 'National wildlife intelligence sharing platform' developed by the project in Output 1.1 and the wildlife intelligence inter-agency forum being supported in Output 1.4 will further enhance information sharing opportunities between wildlife crime agencies (and NGOs).

The Malaysian wildlife agencies will ensure ongoing involvement in, and information sharing with, regional counterpart countries through existing bilateral working relationships with their counterparts in the region, and through participation in the wildlife and timber trafficking working group of the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC).

As a child project under the Global Wildlife Program (GWP), the project will maintain close ties with other child projects under the GWP. Participation in the Global Wildlife Program may also provide a mechanism for the dissemination of Malaysia's experiences on community-based conservation initiatives that might offer valuable lessons for other countries.

A comprehensive stakeholder analysis will be undertaken during the PPG phase. Based on this analysis, a stakeholder engagement plan - that ensures inclusivity during project implementation and participation of the full spectrum of role players in the developing a wildlife crime community-of-practice, and the Global Wildlife Programme more broadly - will be developed.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template).

NAME	**POSITION**	**MINISTRY**	**DATE** *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
DR. NAGULENDRAN KANGAYATKARASU	DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL	MINISTRY OF ENERGY, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE	

Annex A

GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Core Indicator 1	**Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**							***(Hectares)***
				Hectares (1.1+1.2)				
				Expected		Achieved		
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
				913,698				
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created							
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category		Hectares				
				Expected		Achieved		
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness							
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score				
				Baseline		Achieved		
					Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Taman Nagara NP		II National Park	434,300					
Belum-Temengor Forest Complex		IV Habitat/Species Management Area	300,000					
Endau-Rompin NP		II National Park	87,000					
Maliau Basin Conservation Area		IV Habitat/Species Management Area	58,800					
Ulu Sebuyau NP		II National Park	18,287					
Sedilu NP		II National Park	6,311					
		Sum	913,698					
Core Indicator 2	**Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**							***(Hectares)***
				Hectares (2.1+2.2)				
				Expected		Achieved		
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	*TE*	
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created							
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category		Hectares				
				Expected		Achieved		
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
			Sum					
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness							
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score (Scale 1-3)				
				Baseline		Achieved		
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Core Indicator 3	**Area of land restored**							***(Hectares)***
				Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)				
				Expected		Achieved		
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored							
				Hectares				
				Expected		Achieved		
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	

Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**					***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 5	**Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity**					***(Hectares)***
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

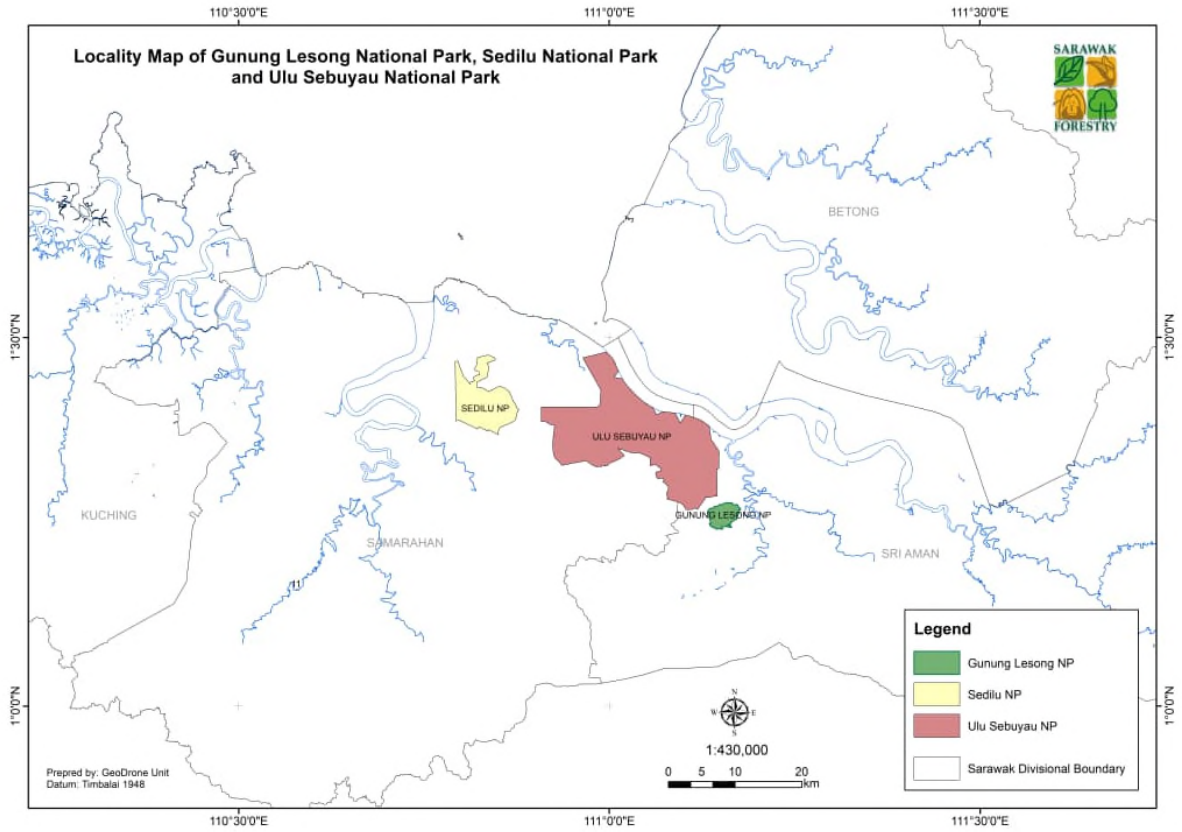
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated**					***(Tons)***
			Tons (6.1+6.2)			
			Entered		Entered	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Tons			
			Entered		Entered	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated Year					
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated Year					
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
Core Indicator 7	**Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management**					***(Number)***
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	

			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	**Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels**					***(Tons)***
			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	**Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products**					***(Tons)***
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and POPs containing materials and products removed or disposed					
POPs type			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 10	**Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources**					***(Grams)***
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.3	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					***(Number)***
					Number Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

		Female	*600*			
		Male	*500*			
		Total	*1,100*			

Annex B Proposed Project Sites

Sarawak

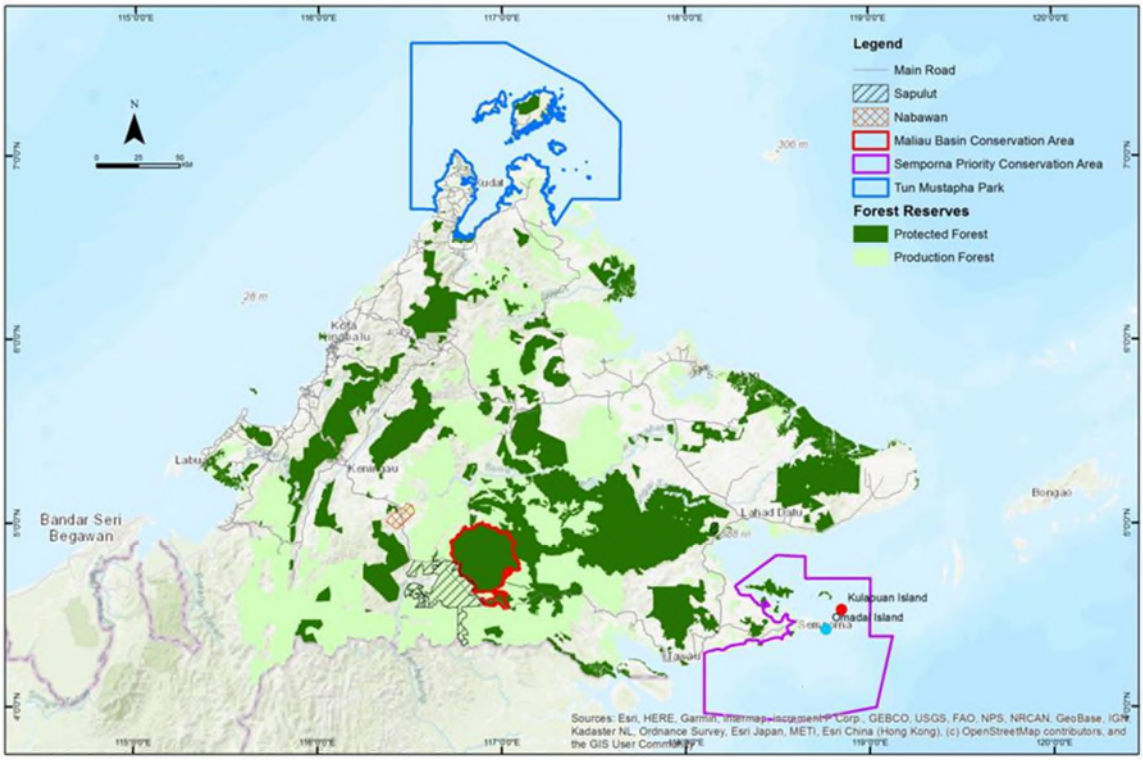


The Ulu Sebuyau National Park, gazetted in 2010, is located at the lower part of the Batang Lupar River with an area about 18,300 hectares. The park is a logged-over area, logging having ceased in 2010. Generally, the area is flat and low-lying peat land that is prone to flooding and persistent water retention. Surveys of terrestrial fauna carried out in 2015 recorded five primate species, seven small mammal species, 72 bird species and 16 amphibian species[17] (i.e. Orangutans, Black Hornbill (*Anthracocerosmalayanus*), Bushycrested Hornbill (*Annorhinusgaleritus*), two undescribed frog species (*Hylaranasp* and *Microhylasp*) and the rare false gharial (*Tomistomaschlegelii*)).

The Sedilu Nationa Park, gazetted in 2010, has an area of 6,311 hectares. It is a priority area for Orangutan conservation.

[17] Sarawak Forestry Corporation, (2016), The Terrestrial Fauna Composition Of The Peat Swamp Forest Of Ulu Sebuyau National Park, Sarawak, Malaysia.

Sabah



Maliau Basin Conservation Area (MBCA), is a region in Tongod District of Sabah, Malaysia, which represents a geological catchment surrounding the Maliau River. Located around the centre of Sabah in the Sandakan Division, it was designated as a conservation area by the Sabah Foundation (Yayasan Sabah) in 1981. Later in 1997 the Sabah State Assembly gazetted the Basin as a Protection Forest Reserve (Class I) with a total area of 588 km^2.

Peninsular Malaysia

The Central Forest Spine (CFS) runs down the length of Peninsular Malaysia, straddling eight states. It is comprised of four main forest complexes; Banjaran Titiwangsa – Banjaran Bintang – Banjaran Nakawan; Taman Negara – Banjaran Timur; South-East Pahang, Chini and Bera Wetlands; and Endau-Rompin National Park – Kluang WR. It covers an area of approximately 5.3 million ha; over 40% of the total terrestrial area and over 91% of forest areas in Peninsular Malaysia. Roughly 80% of the CFS is classed as Permanent Reserve Forests, comprising mainly of production forests and protected forests designated for protecting water catchments and soil conservation. Of the remaining 20%, 12.4% consists of national and state parks, and the remainder is comprised of cultivated land, under both state and private tenure, including plantations of oil palm, rubber and planted forest. Within the CFS there are three particular sites crucial for tiger conservation and are identified as 'priority areas' in the National Tiger Conservation Action Plan (NTCAP).