

## HCV 1 (SPECIES DIVERSITY)

*Definition from Malaysia National Toolkit (2009):* Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that is significant at global, regional or national levels.

### HCV 1.1: PROTECTED AREAS

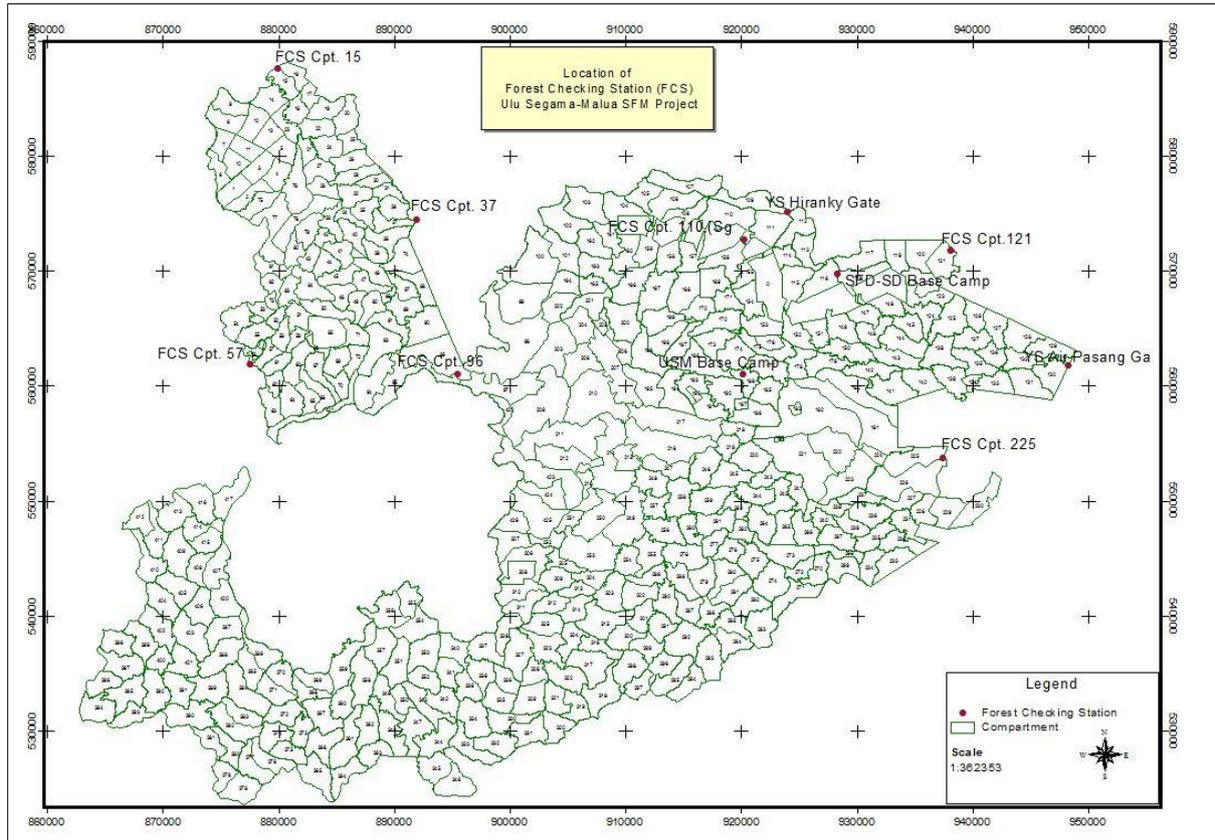
As defined in the Toolkit: “All forest areas that have been legally gazette as Protected Areas under Malaysia legislation (either federal or state), are HCV 1.1. The Master List of Protected Areas in Malaysia, commissioned by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, has listed all areas that fall under this category, and should therefore be the first point of reference. However, it is noted that in Sarawak there is no overlap between FMUs and TPAs”

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Attribute</b>                  | The USM SFMP comprises of 11 forest reserves which consist of Class I Protection Forest (i.e. Sapagaya, Ulu Segama, Mount Louisa, Sungai Taliwas, Extension Danum Valley, Bukit Piton, and Malua) and Class VI Virgin Jungle Reserve (i.e. Kawag Gibong, Sepagaya, and Merisuli) covering an area of 242,884 hectares. The project area is primarily for the purpose to conserve ecosystem services that represents one of the largest expanses of forests in the southeastern part of Sabah and arguably has the largest concentration of fauna and flora |
| <b>Management Recommendations</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The perimeter boundary of Ulu Segama-Malua should be demarcated and marked clearly to ensure no encroachment within project area</li><li>• Capacity building need to be conducted to ensure no forest fire and encroachment</li></ul>  |
| <b>Monitoring Recommendations</b> | Periodic monitoring and patrolling should be carried out to prevent encroachment within project area   |
| <b>Actions</b>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Perimeter boundary patrol by ground and aerial surveillance executed by monthly basis</li><li>• Monitoring and control at 9 FCS executed at full time basis</li><li>• Dismantling unnecessary road access (case-by-case)</li><li>• Boundary clearance executed at problematic areas (case-by-case)</li><li>• Forest index monitoring executed at daily basis</li></ul>   |

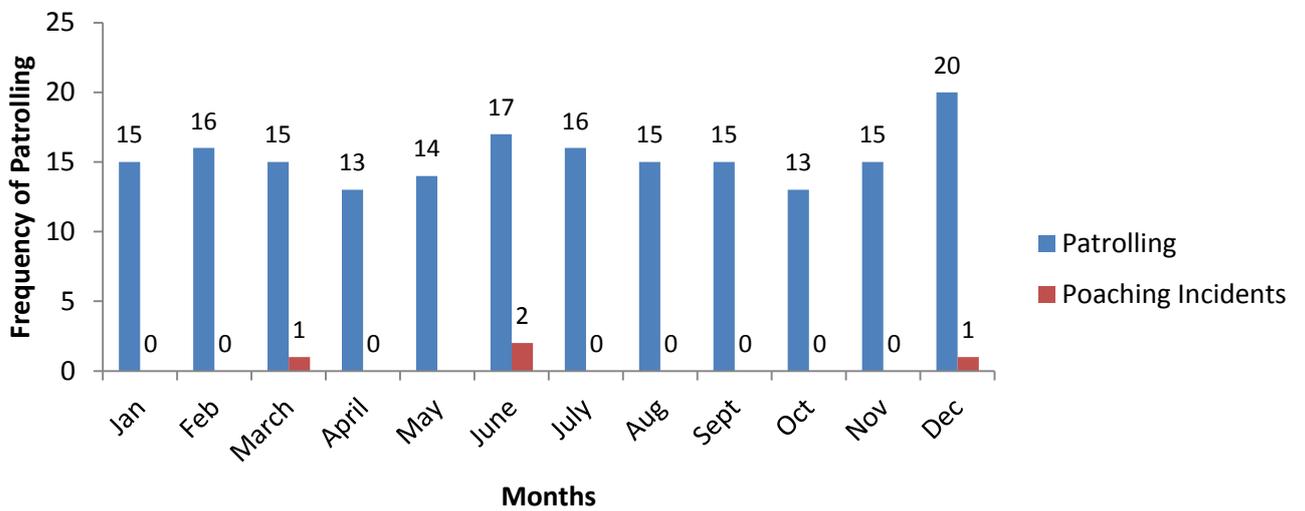
### Measurable Effectiveness Indicators

The protection unit was formed to prevent, monitor and control encroachments within the project area, such as illegal felling, illegal cultivation, illegal occupation, forest fire and poaching. Patrolling is done by ground patrol, river patrol and aerial surveillance. Illegal felling along the boundaries is still detected in small scale.

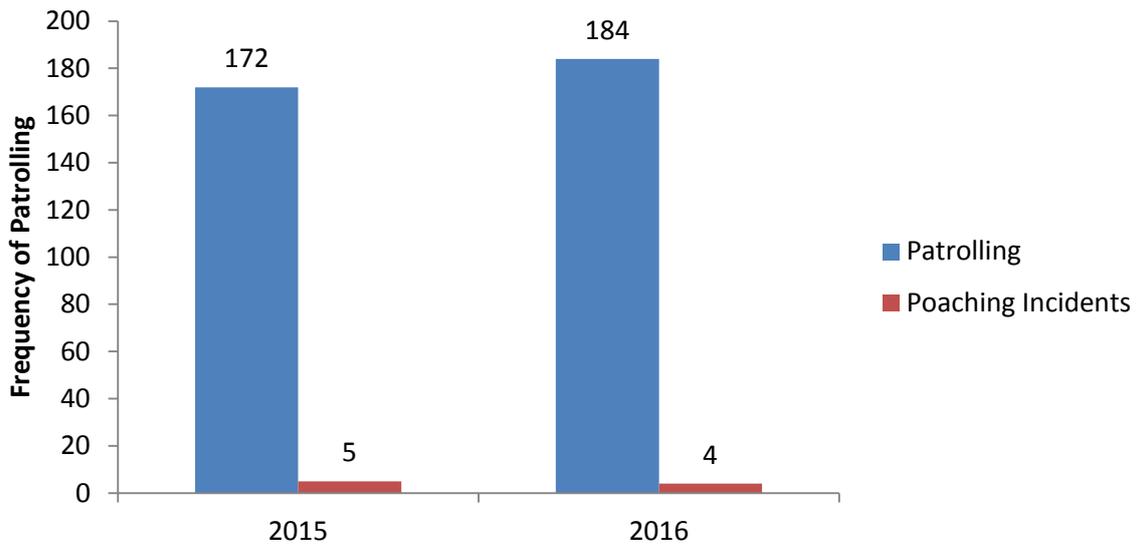
**Figure 1:** Location of Forest Checking Stations (FCS) within Ulu Segama-Malua SFM area.



**Figure 2:** Frequency of patrolling activity and poaching activity within Ulu Segama-Malua SFM area in 2016



**Figure 3:** Frequency of patrolling activity and poaching activity within Ulu Segama-Malua SFM area since 2015



In 2016, no illegal timber felling recorded within the project area. Anti-Poaching Task Force at departmental and inter agencies was constantly executed to combat poaching. The Lahad Datu Task Force Anti-Poaching is a joint patrolling operation from various agencies such as Forestry Department (Ulu Segama-Malua and Lahad Datu Districts), Sabah Wildlife Department, WWF Malaysia, Police, and Yayasan Sabah to prevent forest offences such as illegal hunting. In Figure 2 shows that a total of 184 patrolling were carried out in year 2016 whereby 4 incidents were occurred i.e. 1 incident at gate Forest Checking Station Compartment 225 of Ulu Segama Forest Reserve, 1 incident at East of Malua Forest Reserve bordering to Kwantas estate, and 2 incidents at South of Ulu Segama Forest Reserve bordering to oil palm plantations. Graph in Figure 3 shows that an increase of patrolling frequency by 12 activities and reduce the number of poaching incidents by 1 case compare to 2015.

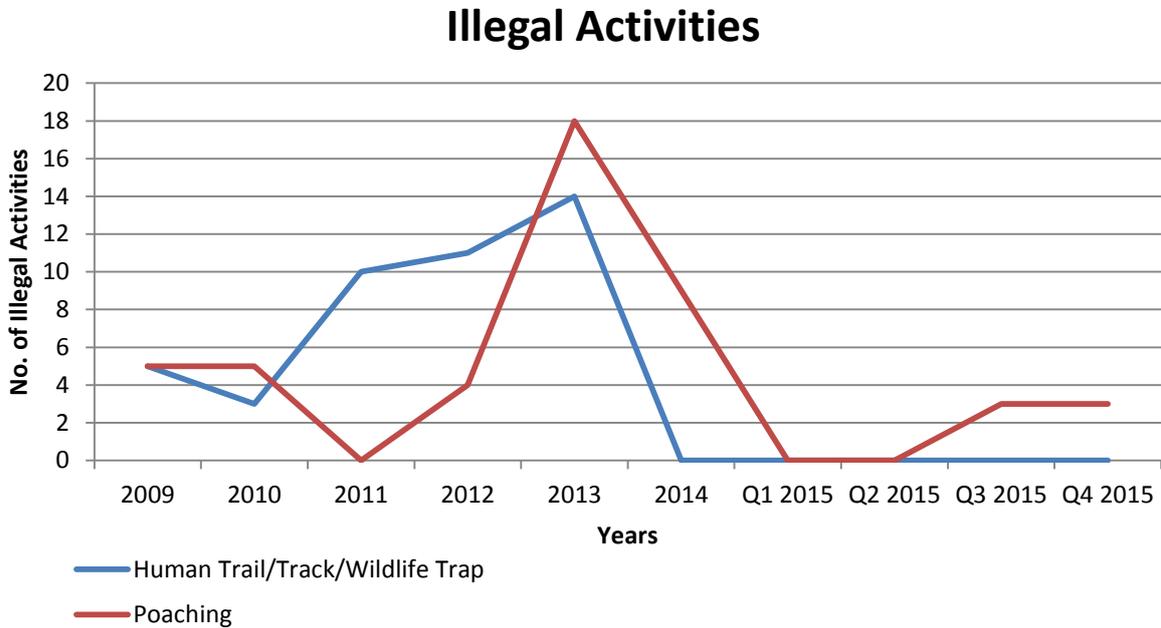


Night Patrolling by Lahad Datu Task Force Anti-Poaching

While in Malua Forest Reserve, routine enforcement activities been conducted in order to prevent and controls any possible forest offences in Malua Rehabilitation Project Area

especially in common boundary to oil palm plantation. North and east Malua were identified as high risk being exposed to variety threat due the long border and open.

**Figure 3:** The fluctuation of Illegal activities occurred and recorded within Malua Forest Reserve



6 sign of poaching activities were detected in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2015. Rangers believe that most of hunters came to Malua via ex-logging road that linked to oil palm (Magne Jadi / Danum palm). Immediate action was taken by dismantling the road access, direct consultation with the oil palm manager, and increase forest surveillance. No human trail/track/wildlife trap was found as of 30 September 2014.



Consultation with oil palm manager with regards to prevent poaching activity



Dismantling illegal road access believe used by poachers