



- Central Forest Spine initiative conceptualized in 2005 under National Physical Plan 2005.
- Central Forest Spine Master Plan was formulated in 2011.

### Governance:

- Distribution of legislative power between federal and state governments
  - → competing interests for land and forest resources
  - → disincentive for state governments to conserve and protect biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Limited whole of government and whole of society approach in sustainable landscape management

## Capacity:

- Limited institutional and human resource capacity at the State level
- Distribution of human resource in public sector involving in sustainable landscape management
- Stakeholder engagement and partnership capacity

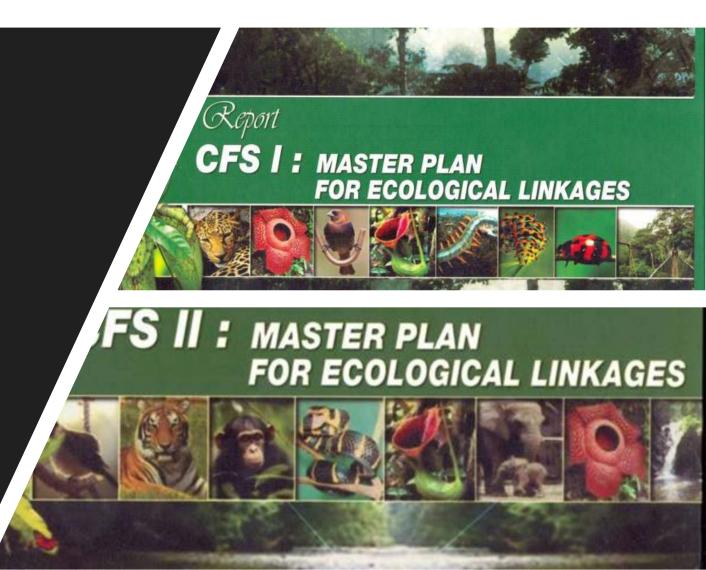
## Finance:

 Distribution and cost effectiveness of public funds investment in sustainable landscape management



# Objective

To increase federal and state level capacity to execute the Central Forest Spine Master Plan through the implementation of sustainable forest landscape management plans in three pilot sites, financed sustainably through the diversification and increased allocation of funds for conservation.





# Scope



- Planning & evaluation tools on CFS impacts
- ➤ Capacity building in policy or strategy planning, legal review/amendment, multiple-use landscape management, enforcement, multiple-stateholder engagement, communication & advocacy etc. for national/state/CSO/NGO/ILCs.
- ➤ Pilot demonstration of sustainable livelihood initiatives for Orang Asli and local communities.
- Financial planning and resources mobilization from innovative biodiversity finance mechanism/solutions.

## **National Physical Plan III**

## **CFS Master Plan**

(37 Linkages: 17 PLs and 20 SLs)

## **IC-CFS**

(4 Linkages: 4 Primary Linkages (PL) – 1 in Perak, 1 in Pahang and 2 in Johor)

National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016 – 2025

> National Tiger Conservation Action Plan



## Goal



Secures critical wildlife habitats

Conserves biodiversity and carbon stocks

Maintains the continuous flow of multiple ecosystem services





GOAL
Sustainable
forest landscape
management in
the Central
Forest Spine
Landscape

## Provisioning Services

- Food
- ■Fresh Water
- **■**Timber
- •Fuel Wood
- **■**Fibre
- Biochemicals
- Genetic Resources

## Regulating Services

- Climate Regulation
- ■Pest Regulation
- Runoff/FloodRegulation
- Water Purification
- ■Pollination
- Erosion Regulation

## **Cultural Services**

- Spiritual & Religious
- Recreation & Ecotourism
- Aesthetic & Inspirational
- •Education
- ■Cultural Heritage

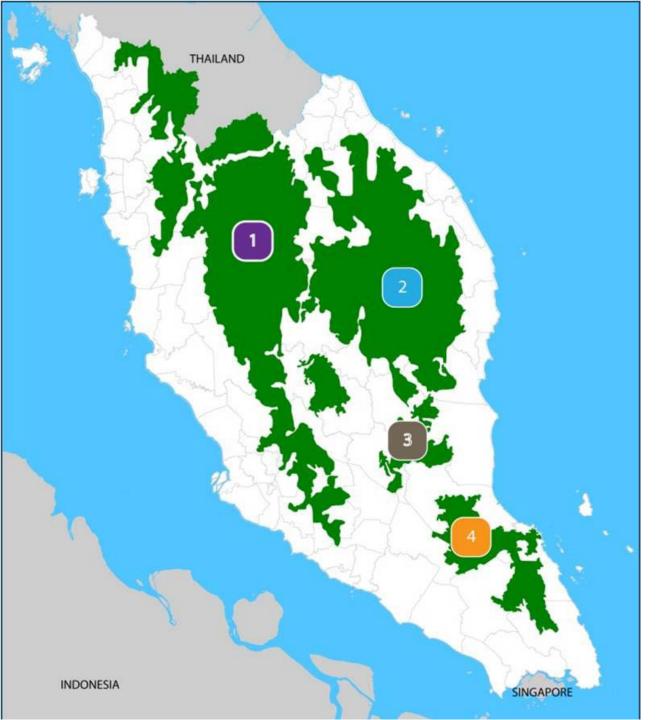
**Supporting Services** 

\*Soil formation

\*Nutrient cycling

\*Primary production

Source: A Common Vision for Biodiversity, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (2008)



693,500 hectares of total CFS landscape area:

- 1. Belum-Temenggor Forest Complex in Perak
- 2. Greater Taman Negara Forest in Pahang
- 4. Endau-Rompin Forest Complex in Pahang and Johor



# Central Forest Spine

Project Component and Outcomes



Planning, compliance
monitoring and
enforcement
framework for
integrated forest
landscape
management



Sustainable forest
landscape
management of three
priority forest
landscapes within
Central Forest Spine



Diversification of financing resources for conservation

## **COMPONENT 1**

Planning, compliance monitoring and enforcement framework for integrated forest landscape management

### Outcome 1.1

- Strengthen capacity of Federal Government to implement the CFSMP
- Ensure compliance by subnational actors
- Monitor impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem services and carbon stocks

#### Outcome 1.2

- Enhance wildlife and forestry crime law enforcement and monitoring capacity
- Ensure reduction of wildlife and forestry crime

## **COMPONENT 2**

Sustainable forest landscape management of three priority forest landscapes within the CFS

#### Outcome 2.1

Mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services in forest landscape management in the 3 priority landscapes

### Outcome 2.2

• Corridor establishment; avoiding carbon emission and increasing carbon sequestration

#### Outcome 2.3

- Improve the socio-economic status of local communities
- Generate sustainable livelihoods
- Reduce human-elephant conflict

## **COMPONENT 3**

Diversification of financing resources for conservation



#### Outcome 3.1

 Long term conservation of CFS enhanced through diversification of funding sources

### Outcome 3.2

 Funding allocations are secured and formalised

### Outcome 3.3

 Strategic planning processes in place to finance conservation management needs

## End of Project Targets

## **COMPONENT 1**

Planning, compliance monitoring and enforcement framework for integrated forest landscape management

#### Outcome 1.1

- Environmental and management tools developed and applied in landscape management
- National CFS Steering committee trained in the application of tools developed

#### Outcome 1.2

- Population of tigers increased to at least 20%
- At least 30% of the recorded wildlife and forestry crime cases are prosecuted in court

## **COMPONENT 2**

Sustainable forest landscape management of three priority forest landscapes within the CFS

#### Outcome 2.1

 315,602 ha across the 3 focal landscapes is under improved management incorporating environmental and management tools

#### Outcome 2.2

- 20,000 ha forest gazetted, 4,000 ha of forest rehabilitated
- Avoiding emissions of 1.49 million tonnes of carbon as a result of forest gazettement; 17,600 tonnes/year due to forest rehabilitation
- Wildlife crossings established

#### Outcome 2.3

- At least two ecotourism and handicraft CBOs in operation, with engagement of men and women, increasing household income by 25%
- Report of HEC incidences reduced by at least 10% in target communities, and economic losses reduced by at least 10%

## **COMPONENT 3**

Diversification of financing resources for conservation

#### Outcome 3.1

 Funds are regularly contributed towards CFS conservation

### Outcome 3.2

 Significantly reduced dependence on funds from federal budgets and NGOs, where conservation will be via a dedicated fund

#### Outcome 3.3

 CFS-wide and 3 state level sustainable financing plans developed dependent in the long term, on the values of their biodiversity and ecosystem services





- Biodiversity measurement (Biodiversity Intactness Index, InVEST ecosystem valuation tools) for sustainable landscape planning, management and policy & decision-making.
- Tiger survey
- Integrated enforcement operations using SMART
- WildFriend Programme
- Forest restoration and rehabilitation
- Sustainable local and Orang Asli community livelihood
- Payment for Ecosystem Services
- Capacity building for state level stakeholders including CSO/NGO



## Opportunity

- Partnership with higher learning/ research institutions and NGO on biodiversity assessment or measurement
- Partnership with CSO/NGO and private foundations on sustainable and eco-based local & Orang Asli community livelihood programme
- Advocacy for Central Forest Spine targeting general public and policymakers
- Pilot demonstration on financing for biodiversity e.g. PES



