United Nations Development Programme

Project Document

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Project title: Building institutional and local capacities to reduce wildlife crime and enhance protection of iconic wildlife in Malaysia[1]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Country: Malaysia</td><td>Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity): Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change (NRECC)</td><td>Execution Modality: full NIM</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF/CPD, RPD, GPD):

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021 – 2025 Outcome 2: By 2025, environmental sustainability and resilience are mainstreamed as priorities within the national development agenda, across all sectors and levels of society.

Related UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Substantial</td><td>UNDP Gender Marker: 2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Atlas Award ID: 00126331</td><td>Atlas Project/Output ID: 00120422</td></tr>
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<tr><td colspan="3">LPAC meeting date: 20 October 2022</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Last possible date to submit to GEF: 1 June 2022</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Latest possible CEO endorsement date: 28 June 2022</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Project duration in months: 72 months</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Planned start date: 4 March 2023</td><td>Planned end date: 1 January 2029</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Expected date of Mid-Term Review:

3 June 2025</td><td>Expected date of Terminal evaluation:

4 September 2028</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Brief project description:</td></tr>
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[1] A Child Project of the Global Wildlife Program Phase II

The significant threat of wildlife crime, combined with institutional capacity limitations that constrain an effective response are compromising Malaysia's ability to safeguard its wildlife populations in support of a resilient, wildlife-based economy that can deliver sustained benefits to communities living around protected areas. This *Global Wildlife Program (GWP)* Phase II child project aims to address the following GWP barriers: (i) shortcomings in the management of conservation areas; (ii) insufficient opportunities for communities to engage in conservation; (iii) lack of expertise and technologies to support enforcement activities; and (iv) ineffective national coordination in combatting wildlife crime. The GEF-supported Project Alternative seeks to address these barriers through its intervention strategy. The project's objective is *to enhance the protection of three iconic wildlife species and their habitats in Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak and Sabah*. Focusing on the Malayan tiger, Bornean orangutan and Bornean banteng, this project will contribute towards improving Malaysia's capacity to prevent, combat and investigate wildlife crimes as well as to strengthen participatory management of protected area landscapes and species.

The project consists of five inter-connected components: 1. Strengthen institutional capacities to combat wildlife crime and reduce poaching of iconic species at the national level; 2. Conserve the Malayan tiger and its habitats in the Peninsular Malaysia; 3. Conserve the Bornean orangutan and its habitats in targeted protected areas of Sarawak; 4. Conserve the Bornean banteng and its habitats in the Greater Maliau Basin in Sabah; and 5. Monitoring and Evaluation. The landscapes targeted for project intervention are: Component 2 - Belum-Temengor Forest Complex, Taman Negara National Park (NP) and Endau Rompin NP in Peninsular Malaysia; Component 3: Ulu Sebuyau NP, Sedilu NP and Gunung Lesong NP complex in Sarawak; and Component 4: Greater Maliau Basin Area in Sabah.

The implementation of the project strategy is expected to result in the following global environmental benefits:

- Increased institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime resulting in reduced poaching and IWT;
- Stabilization of Malayan tiger populations in key tiger habitats;
- Increased security and stabilization of the orangutan population in the SSL Park Complex in Sarawak;
- Stabilization of the Bornean banteng population in the Greater Maliau Basin area of Sabah;
- 902,484 hectares of terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness; and
- 3,004,688 tCO_2e GHG emissions mitigated as a result of carbon sequestration and avoided deforestation;

The project will also provide direct benefits to at least 4,500 people, of which 2,020 are women (44.9%).

FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund grant	USD 7,139,450
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 7,139,450**
(2) Total confirmed co-financing to this project not administered by UNDP	**USD 81,160,000**
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 88,299,450**

SIGNATURES:

Signature: print name below	**Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement*
DATO' NOR AZMIE BIN DIRON Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Ekonomi		2 MAR 2023

Signature: print name below DATO HAJI ROSLI BIN ISA Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Sumber Asli, Alam Sekitar dan Perubahan Iklim (NRECC)	**Agreed by Implementing Partner**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement* 14/3/2023
Signature: print name below Niloy Banerjee Resident Representative	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement* 06/03/2023

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Table 1. Government agency responsibilities for addressing wildlife crime

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AGC	Attorney General's Chambers
AMLA	Anti-Money Laundering Act
ART	Assisted Reproductive Technology
BD	Biodiversity
BORA	Borneo Rhino Alliance
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBET	Community based eco-tourism
CCA	Community Conserved Area
CID	Criminal Investigation Division (of the RMP)
CUZ	Community Use Zone in Forest Reserves
DaMal	Danum Valley-Maliau Basin-Imbak Canyon Rainforest Complex
DG	Director General
DGFC	Danau Girang Field Centre (Sabah)
DWNP	Department of Wildlife and National Parks of Peninsular Malaysia (aka PERHILITAN)
FDPM	Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FR	Forest Reserve
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLCBET	Gunung Lesong Community-based Ecotourism
GTF	Global Tiger Forum
GWP	Global Wildlife Program
HTC	Human-Tiger Conflict
HWC	Human - Wildlife Conflict
HWR	Honorary Wildlife Ranger
IBD	Institute for Biological Diversity under DWNP at Lanchang, Pahang (training centre)
ILKAP	Institut Latihan Kehakiman dan Perundangan (provides training on prosecution)
INL	US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
IP	Implementing Partner
INTAC	Intelligence and Tactical Centre for Wildlife Crime (under DWNP)
IPLC	Indigenous People and Local Communities
JAKOA	Jabatan Kemajuan Orang Asli (Department for Orang Asli Development)
JKDNKA	Jabatan Keselamatan Dalam Negeri dan Ketenteraman Awam (General Forces or Department of Internal Security and Public Order) of RMP
JNPC	Johor National Park Corporation
JPJKK	Jabatan Pencegahan Jenayah dan Keselamatan Komuniti of RMP
JPSM	Jabatan Perhutanan Semananjung Malaysia (Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia)
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices
KeTSA	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
LOA	Letter of Agreement
LPAC	Local Project Appraisal Committee
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MACC	Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission
MBCA	Maliau Basin Conservation Area
MBMC	Maliau Basin Management Committee
MCMC	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool

MKN	National Security Council (Majlis Keselamatan Negara)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSPO	Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil certification
MTCAP	Malaysian Tiger Crisis Action Plan 2021-2025 (in draft stage)
MTCE	Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Environment, Sabah (KePKAS)
MUDeNR	Ministry of Natural Resources and Urban Development, Sarawak
MYBIS	Biodiversity database under NRECC
MYSA	Malaysian Space Agency
MYCAT	Malaysian Conservation Alliance for Tigers (See: https://mycat.my/)
MyTTF	National Tiger Conservation Task Force
MyTWG	National Tiger Implementation Working Group)
MY-WEN	Malaysian Wildlife Enforcement Network
MY Wild DNA	DWNP database on wildlife DNA
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCB	National Central Bureau of Interpol
NCL	Native Customary Land
NCR	Native Customary Rights
NFCC	National Financial Crime Centre (under Prime Minister's Dept)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NPD	National Project Director
NP	National Park
NRO	Natural Resource Office (of Sabah State Government)
NTCAP	National Tiger Conservation Action Plan (2008-2020)
NTCC	National Tiger Conservation Centre (DWNP operated)
NTF	National Task Force
NTS	National Tiger Survey
NWRC	National Wildlife Rescue Centre (DWNP operated)
OA	Orang Asli
OBK	Ops Bersepadu Khazanah
OECM	Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures
PA	Protected Area
PATI	Immigrants without proper documentation
PERHILITAN	See DWNP
PFD	Program Framework Document (GEF)
PGA	Pasukan Gerakan Am (PGA) of RMP
PM	Project Manager
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPG	Project Preparation Grant (for GEF)
PRF	Permanent Reserved Forest
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PSPC	Perak State Park Corporation
PSD	Public Services Department
RBSP	Royal Belum State Park
RMCD	Royal Malaysian Customs Department
RMK12	Twelfth Malaysia Plan
RMP	Royal Malaysian Police (aka PDRM - Polis Di Raja Malaysia)
RRFR	Rapid Response Field Ranger (team)
RTA	Regional Technical Advisor (UNDP)

SET	Sabah Environmental Trust
SF	Sabah Foundation (aka Yayasan Sabah)
SFC	Sarawak Forestry Corporation
SFD	Sabah Forestry Department
FDS	Forest Department Sarawak
SNC	Sabah Nature Club
SOMTC	ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime
SPARTA	Special Protected Area Response Team programme
SSL	Sedilu, Ulu Sebuyau and Gunung Lesong National Parks complex
STB	Sabah Tourism Board
SWD	Sabah Wildlife Department
SWFS	Society for Wildlife Forensic Science
TBD	To Be Determined
TNBT	Taman Negara – Banjaran Titiwangsa
TNNP	Taman Negara National Park
TOC	Theory of Change
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPA	Totally Protected Area
TRAFFIC	Wildlife trade monitoring network
TRC	Tiger Range Country
UiTM	Universiti Teknologi MARA
UMS	Universiti Malaysia Sabah
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP CO	UNDP Country Office
UNIMAS	Universiti Malaysia Sarawak
USD	United States Dollar
USFWS	US Fish and Wildlife Service
VETOA	Veterans Armed Forces and Orang Asli
WCB	Wildlife Crime Bureau (under Royal Malaysian Police)
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
YS	Yayasan Sabah (Sabah Foundation)

Map Disclaimer: Throughout this document, the designations of the geographical entities and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1. This project aims to enhance the protection of three iconic wildlife species in Malaysia, all of which are globally threatened and whose populations are subject to serious ongoing pressures that will lead to their imminent extinction if additional action is not taken. These pressures are inextricably bound to the regional and global trends that have contributed to the existential crisis facing biodiversity in the 21st Century, including the destruction of tropical forest habitats, and wildlife crime in particular, which poses an immediate and urgent threat to the three targeted species as well as many other wildlife species in Malaysia. Consequently, the project will seek to strengthen institutional capacities to combat wildlife crime and reduce poaching. The illegal wildlife trade has reached the stage of an international crisis for biodiversity, attracting attention from world leaders, UN organizations, governments and civil society. In response to this crisis, GEF, the World Bank and UNDP established the Global Wildlife Program[2] which is now in its second phase and includes projects in 32 countries in Africa and Asia, of which this project is a part. It therefore forms part of a global suite of connected actions that cumulatively aim to disrupt and rein in the illegal trade chains that span countries and continents and promote the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources.

Threats and root causes

2. The project's first component addresses the need to strengthen institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime and reduce poaching of iconic wildlife species at the national level. Wildlife crime has become one of the largest transnational organized criminal activities alongside drug trafficking, arms, and people trafficking. Criminal groups are using the same routes and techniques for wildlife trafficking as for smuggling of other illicit commodities, exploiting gaps in national law enforcement and criminal justice systems. The billions of dollars generated by this illegal business are often associated with further criminal activities, including financing terrorism, money-laundering and corruption[3].

3. The illegal wildlife trade has major global impacts[4]:
   a) It drives the extinction of species such as elephants, tigers, rhinoceros and pangolins, and causes severe depletion of marine wildlife and disruption of ecological processes;
   b) It causes socio-economic impoverishment: state revenues loss, reduced livelihood options for rural communities, spread of disease and damage to public health; and
   c) It fosters corruption and criminality: undermining the rule of law and accountability.

4. Wildlife and timber crime is estimated to earn transnational organized crime groups between USD 8 – 10 billion annually, placing it as the fourth most lucrative money earner for organized crime[5] . In East Asia – Pacific, a conservative estimate valued the illegal wildlife trade (IWT) at US$2.5 billion a year, excluding illegal timber and off-shore fishing[6]. The estimated economic losses due to illegal logging, fishing, and wildlife trade are $1 trillion–$2 trillion per year — with more than 90 percent of these losses from ecosystem services that are not currently priced by the market[7]. The main problems can be summarised as:

[2] https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/global-wildlife-program
[3] https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/wildlife-and-forest-crime/overview.html Accessed 30June2017
[4] UNODC 2013. Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific. A Threat Assessment. UNODC.
[5] https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2014/May/wildlife-crime-worth-8-10-billionannually.html
[6] UNODC 2013. Ibid. Chapter 7.
[7] World Bank. 2019. Illegal Logging, Fishing, and Wildlife Trade : The Costs and How to Combat it. World Bank, Washington, DC.

1) wildlife trade that is prohibited and illegal, and 2) where legal trade is permitted but conducted in either an illegal and /or unsustainable manner.

5. With its rich wildlife and geographical location close to demand markets, Malaysia finds itself combating both domestic and international wildlife traffickers participating in this profitable criminal activity, and Malaysian authorities have been very successful at interdicting shipments of trafficked wildlife products. Whilst these are notable law enforcement successes, they also raise an alarm for Malaysian authorities for three important reasons[8]:
    a. Firstly, the sheer quantity of these seizures is enormous; not only that of those wildlife products seized in Malaysia, but also the quantity of those seized en-route to or re-exported from Malaysia.
    b. Secondly, not all of these shipments are merely transiting through Malaysia. Some appear to be entering, being consolidated in-country, and then forwarded onto their destination in a consignment listing Malaysia as its point of origin. This implies the presence of organized crime groups that smuggle wildlife products not only into Malaysia, but out of it as well.
    c. Thirdly, is the absence of arrests of high-level individuals in connection with these seizures - only a small number of offenders - usually couriers - have been arrested and convicted. Seizures in the absence of arrests do little to address transnational wildlife crime or stop the killing of the world's endangered species.

6. Detailed studies and statistics on wildlife crime compiled by TRAFFIC[9] and other organizations indicate the huge scale and breadth of the illegal wildlife trade, with Malaysia involved as a source, transit and consumer country. This can be illustrated by a few examples:
    - Between 2003 and 2014, nearly 20 percent of the world's total ivory seizures had a Malaysian nexus – amounting to more than 63 tonnes of ivory; plus 5400 kg of African ivory in 2015-2017;
    - More than 17,000 kg of African pangolin scales seized from May–November 2017, with new ports of import/export developing in Sabah and Sarawak; plus c.30,000 kg of pangolins seized in Sabah in February 2019;
    - Parts of a minimum equivalent of 103 tigers seized from 2000–2018;
    - At least 87 rhino horn pieces seized in the country from 2017-2019; and then a single seizure of 50 rhino horns valued at over RM30 million on 9 September 2021 near KL International Airport[10];
    - From 2014–2016, 48 successful seizures and arrests of at least 54 illegal traders saved over 67 wildlife species from being traded illegally on Facebook;
    - In Sarawak, from 2020 to 2021, the number of wildlife cases recorded included seizure of 3771 live animals, 1014 kg of wildlife meat, 1422 kg of wildlife parts and a further 6,692 pieces of wildlife parts[11].
    - About 70% of Traditional Chinese Medicine shops in Peninsular Malaysia in 2017–2018 openly offered bear bile products for sale, compared to 48% of the shops surveyed previously in 2012;

7. The challenges the Malaysian authorities face in combatting this devastating illegal trade include:
    - The utilization of air and sea ports that handle large volumes of illegal trade being trafficked from Africa through the country;

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https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/32806 License: CC BY 3.0 IGO.

[8] UNODC 2017. Criminal Justice Response to Wildlife Crime in Malaysia. UNODC Global Program for Combatting Wildlife and Forest Crime.

[9] For example, see Krishnasamy, K. and Zavagli, M. (2020). Southeast Asia: At the heart of wildlife trade. TRAFFIC, Southeast Asia Regional Office, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia: https://www.traffic.org/site/assets/files/12648/sea-traps-february-2020.pdf

[10] https://www.thevibes.com/articles/news/41703/rhino-horns-worth-rm30-mil-seized-2-arrested-in-perhilitan-sting

[11] Sarawak Forestry Corporation (internal reporting)

- Identified by CITES as a Category A country for its role as a transit hub, consolidator and redistributor in the illegal ivory trade, currently under the CITES-mandated NIAP process[12]; TRAFFIC notes that Malaysia is playing a similar role in the trade of African pangolins;
- Domestic laws for wildlife protection are not harmonized between Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak, and also between agencies within the region;
- Traditional Medicine shops selling prohibited products; restaurants and outlets selling wildlife meat.
- Widespread online sale of illegal wildlife products and the difficulty in tackling this.

8. Within the country, wildlife law enforcement is undertaken on a regional level with DWNP having jurisdiction over Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah Wildlife Department over Sabah, and Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC) over Sarawak[13]. In addition to building national capacity to tackle wildlife crime, the project will focus on improving the conservation status of three globally threatened iconic wildlife species: the Malayan tiger *Panthera tigris jacksoni*; Bornean Orangutan *Pongo pygmaeus*; and Bornean banteng *Bos javanicus lowi*. The threats to these three iconic wildlife species vary between landscapes and are therefore presented by species, as follows:

9. The remaining population of less than 200 **Malayan tigers** is restricted to Peninsular Malaysia - most of which are located in the Taman-Negara National Park, Belum-Temengor Forest Complex, and Endau-Rompin Forest Complex. The tiger is under severe pressure from ongoing poaching, habitat reduction through human encroachment, and a reduction in numbers of prey species (such as the Sambar deer). Several forested 'corridors' - meant to allow tigers (and their prey) to move between the major forest blocks have also been converted to other land-uses[14], 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 for traditional Chinese medicine and aphrodisiac purposes. Other documented threats include disease (canine distemper) and roadkill. While habitat protection is essential for the long-term survival of the tiger, illegal trade is a more urgent threat, having the greatest potential to further reduce the tiger population over a short period. According to the National Tiger Action Plan (2008) there were 47 cases where tiger-related offences apprehended and fined either by court or DWNP from 1990 to 2006, while the frequency of apprehension of tiger poachers or finding poached tigers was on average less than one case per year. An analysis by TRAFFIC found that there were 53 seizures in Malaysia involving 103 individual tigers from 2000–2018, with an annual rate of 2.9 seizures from 2000-2014, dropping to 2.5 from 2015-2018. The number of seizures involving tigers of captive origin amounted to 56.4% of the country's total carcass and live-individuals seized[15].

10. Human-Tiger Conflict (HTC), defined by DWNP as "attacks by tigers on humans or livestock, or the perceived fear of attacks" also represents a threat to tigers. The occurrence of HTC has been exacerbated by ongoing forest habitat loss and decline of prey species, and may result in retaliation against the tiger, and local attitudes that do not generally support conservation agendas. Between 1991 and 2006, 2,398 HTC complaints, including tigers attacking humans, livestock, or merely tigers sighted by villagers, were filed at

[12] https://cites.org/eng/niaps

[13] Prior to 2020, wildlife matters in Sarawak were under the Forest Department; SFC took these over from early 2020.

[14] It should be noted that the conservation of habitats and forest corridors is being addressed by a related GEF project - The UNDP/GEF Improving Connectivity in the Central Forest Spine Landscape (IC-CFS) project (GEF ID: 4732), therefore the current project will focus on addressing poaching and species conservation needs.

[15] Wong, R.; Krishnasamy, K. Skin and Bones Unresolved: An Analysis of Tiger Seizures from 2000–2019; TRAFFIC Southeast Asia Regional Office: Petaling Jaya, Malaysia, 2019.

an average of 160 cases annually[16]. In subsequent years, HTC was reduced with 726 cases recorded between 2007 and 2019 (an average of 56 cases per year). In addition, there were also 1,248 cases (average of 96 per year) related to other big cats, namely leopard and clouded leopard over the same period[17]. In Malaysia, when HTC events are reported, a response team is dispatched as soon as possible, and such a rapid response is a routine task for the DWNP. Cases of HTC in Malaysia, consistently over the years, constitute only around 4% of general human-wildlife conflict events, whilst frequencies of those involving, for example, long-tailed macaques, elephants and viverrids are 54%, 17%, and 6%, respectively[18]. The reduction of HTC over the years can be partly attributed to the effective management response to resolve the conflict, but cases still occur[19] and unusual tiger behaviour may be linked to CDV infection[20]. However, with the growing demand for tiger and wildlife parts, together with an improved communications system, the reduction in HTC incidence may also be a reflection of the elimination of tigers in many sites as a result of poaching syndicate activities.

11. The **Bornean orangutan** is endemic to the island of Borneo, where it is present in both Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak. In Sarawak, the core population of the subspecies *P. pygmaeus* is centered on the Batang Ai - Lanjak-Entimau Landscape, with the only known remnant population outside this area located in the project landscape of the Sedilu-Ulu Sebuyau-Gunung Lesong park complex[21]. Studies conducted by WCS[22] indicate that the project landscape potentially provides habitat for up to 10% of the remaining 2,000 orangutans left in Sarawak, with 132 orangutan nests reported in Ulu Sebuyau, 30 nests in Sedilu; and none in G. Lesong. Strengthening habitat conservation for orangutans in the SSL complex and surrounding areas has potential to include areas under FDS jurisdiction (PFEs & production forests), private/NCR lands and oil palm estates.

12. At the Borneo scale, the loss of orangutans in primary and selectively logged forests between 1999 and 2015 accounted for between 67% and 83% of the total orangutan decline on Borneo, indicating that killing was an important driver of declines[23]. Deforestation and industrial oil palm and paper pulp plantations appeared to be responsible for about 9% of the total loss of orangutan abundance[24]. Nonetheless, it is apparent that the deforestation, plantation development and killing in conflict situations often go together as drivers of orangutan population declines[25]. Habitat loss is a major driver of Bornean orangutan loss. Huge tracts of forest have been cleared throughout their range, with the two main activities that have driven habitat fragmentation, degradation and forest loss in Sarawak being logging and large-scale land-use conversion to oil palm and industrial forest plantations. Past studies have shown that road access in logging

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[16] Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia. 2008. National Tiger Action Plan for Malaysia. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

[17] DWNP records

[18] Ten et al. 2021. Ibid.

[19] For example: https://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2021/12/13/seventeen-orang-asli-families-leave-homes-over-fears-of-tiger-attack?fbclid=IwAR2HewQcv7c_sP1hT1hARQEDTxzJNaR6jH2e0cN0O6D2H2YcfDIYoSdYo5w#.YbbbzSf8pxk.facebook

[20] For example: https://www.nst.com.my/news/nation/2022/01/762389/kelantan-wildlife-dept-believes-tigers-gua-musang-may-be-infected-cdv

[21] Pandong, J., Gumal, M., Aton, Z.M., Sabki, M.S., and Koh, L.P. (2019) "Threats and lessons learned from past orangutan conservation strategies in Sarawak, Malaysia", Biological Conservation: 234 (56-63).

[22] WCS, 2019. Conservation of orang-utans beyond the greater Batang Ai-Lanjak-Entimau (BALE) Landscape, Sarawak, Malaysia. WCS Malaysia, January 2019.

[23] Voigt et al. 2018 Global demand for natural resources eliminated more than 100,000 Bornean orangutans. Curr Biol 28: 761-769.

[24] (Voigt et al. 2018. Ibid.

[25] Santika T, Ancrenaz M, Wilson KA, et al. 2017. First integrative trend analysis for a great ape species in Borneo. Sci Rep 7: 4839. doi: 10.1038/s41598-017-04435-9.

concessions increased overhunting of wildlife and endangered mammals, fueled market demand for wildlife, as well as reduced the long-term sustainability of the harvested populations[26]. Orangutan ranges in Sarawak[27] are mostly surrounded by plantations and forests exploited for timber[28]. While most of the plantation area consists of large-scale commercial plantations, in many parts of Sarawak, the main economic development perceived to be profitable by local communities is conversion of their NCR lands into smallholder oil palm plantations. The area of such smallholder plantations was expected to reach 380,000 ha by 2020, up from 95,700 ha in 2013.

13. In addition, orangutans are impacted by hunting, sometimes killed when they move into plantations and other agricultural areas, and young orangutans may be captured and kept as pets or enter the illegal wildlife trade. However, the scale of this is difficult to determine due to very limited data. Between 2011 and 2016, at least two infant pet orangutans from Lingga (an area outside the Ulu Sebuyau NP) were rescued. Cultural taboos exist among the local communities against hunting orangutans. In addition, the species is also totally protected under WPO 1998. However, such respect for the orangutan is apparently on the decline, with reports and evidence of orangutans being killed on at least three occasions in Sarawak[29]. In the targeted project area where some 162 orangutan nests were recorded in the most recent survey (2019), there is subsistence hunting by local communities along the periphery of the Parks, and some people may not be aware of (or not recognize) park boundaries due to their lack of physical demarcation. Much of the hunting impact on wildlife is from outsiders to the area or weekend hunters (originally from the area coming back on the weekend). **Ulu Sebuyau and Sedilu NPs** are difficult to secure as there are many access points either by river or through surrounding plantations and they are impacted by hunting, fishing and some illegal logging.

14. While nearby villages were consulted to identify claims of land under Native Customary Rights (NCR) at the time of gazettement of both Ulu Sebuyau and Sedilu parks, and the boundaries were then demarcated excluding land under NCR, there are some ongoing NCR claims and conflicts with adjacent plantations. A number of communities have been granted rights to collect forest produce as specified in the Sarawak Gazette notice. There are no major issues related to encroachment of park boundaries, although occasional incidents occur, primarily a result of villagers being unaware of the physical boundaries of the parks. **Gunung Lesong** is in a better situation regarding land disputes and access control[30].

15. Once widespread in Borneo, the endangered **Bornean banteng** is now confined to isolated forest areas in the Malaysian state of Sabah and on the Sabah/Kalimantan border. In Sabah, the current population size of **Bornean banteng** was estimated at a minimum of 326 individuals, following a state-wide survey between 2011-2016 by Danau Girang Field Centre (DGFC), although some areas were not surveyed. Localized extinctions have occurred in a number of areas where they were once common, owing to land conversion to oil palm plantations. Key banteng populations can be broadly classified into four distinct subpopulations or regional management units, representing the north (Paitan-Sugut), east (Kulamba-Tabin), central

[26] Bennett, Elizabeth L.; Robinson, John G.. 2000. Hunting of Wildlife in Tropical Forests : Implications for Biodiversity and Forest Peoples. Environment Department working papers; no. 76. Biodiversity series. World Bank, Washington, DC.; Clements, G.R., et al., 2014. Where and how are roads endangering mammals in Southeast Asia's forests? PLoS One 9, e115376. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal. pone.0115376.

[27] Areas identified as core orangutan habitat in Sarawak have been gazetted as protected areas – eg Lanjak-Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary, Batang Ai National Park

[28] Gumal, M. and Braken Tisen, O., 2010. Orangutan Strategic Action Plan: Trans-Boundary Biodiversity Conservation Area. Kuching, Malaysia.

[29] Pandong et al. 2019 (Ibid).

[30] Sources: PPG consultations, 2021.

(Central Forest) and west (Sipitang) of Sabah[31]. The current project focuses on the Greater Maliau Basin within the Central Forest area.

16. In Sabah, Bornean banteng decline is directly attributed to hunting and indirect snaring, habitat loss (including pastures) and fragmentation leading to a reduction of gene flow, road development and hybridization with domestic cattle[32]. *Hunting* using firearms has been a continued major threat to the banteng across Sabah for decades, while current motivations for specifically targeting wild cattle appear to vary, ranging from subsistence hunting by locals and forest contractors for personal consumption, gifting of whole carcasses for celebrations and festivals, sport hunting, and the acquirement of trophies for personal status or trade for medicinal properties[33]. The actual number of banteng killed through hunting is thought to be high, but without accurate data it is difficult to document their declining trend. Snares are also of concern, as banteng are caught as bycatch and suffer horrific and potentially fatal wounds.

17. *Logging, clear-felling and loss of habitat to permanent agriculture* are also serious and ongoing threats to banteng. Many forests in Sabah were upgraded to Class I Protection Forest in 2016, however they had already been highly degraded by extensive logging impacts. Class II Commercial Forest areas are subject to repeated interval logging that causes disturbance, displacement and stress, potentially influencing breeding of banteng[34]. Due to forest clearance to oil palm and other human land uses, much of the lowland dipterocarp forests in Sabah have been lost, clearing what was once likely to be banteng habitat. The present-day distribution of oil palm plantations represents a barrier to dispersal; as banteng do not enter this land-use type, leading to population fragmentation with each fragmented population confined to isolated forest fragments[35].

18. Other emerging threats include: *Hybridization with and disease transmission from domestic cattle,* which has possibly occurred in the past following the introduction of cows at logging camps. One confirmed feral hybrid banteng-Bali cattle population persists in the southeast of Sabah; *Road development*, where sealed asphalt highways and unsealed gravel roads that cross forest fragment banteng habitat and reduce the probability of banteng occurrence; while logging roads allow poachers to access remote parts of forests by foot, motorcycle, and 4-wheel drive unnoticed[36]; and *Hydroelectric power dam developments* that clear and flood large forested valleys, such as proposed in Sipitang Forest Reserve.

19. Climate change represents a potential threat for Malaysian tropical forest ecosystems and the enormous biodiversity they embody, certainly in the long term. In the case of more immediate climate-related impacts on this project (see **Annex 19**), the main risks are likely to concern drought periods linked to the El Nino phase of the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO), whose rainfall variability is forecast to be amplified with climate change[37], and under which large forest fires may occur. The clearing of land for plantations has been associated with the occurrence of widespread fires under such conditions, especially in Kalimantan Borneo.

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[31] Sabah Wildlife Department 2019. Bornean Banteng Action Plan for Sabah 2019-2028. Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia.

[32] Main source for threat descriptions is Sabah Wildlife Department 2019. Ibid.

[33] Harrison, R.D., Sreekar, R., Brodie, J.F., Brook, S., Luskin, M., O'Kelly, H., Rao, M., Scheffers, B., Velho, N., 2016. Impacts of hunting on tropical forests in Southeast Asia. Conserv. Biol. 30. doi:10.1111/cobi.12785

[34] Gardner PC, Hedges S, Pudyatmoko S, Gray TNE, Timmins R 2016. *Bos javanicus*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

[35] Lim HY, Gardner PC, Abram NK, Yusah KM, Goossens B 2021. Identifying habitat and understanding movement resistance for the endangered Bornean banteng in Sabah, Malaysia. Oryx 2021, 55(1), 122–130. https://www.cambridge.org/core/terms. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0030605318001126

[36] Lim et al. 2021, Ibid.

[37] IPCC, 2021: Summary for Policymakers. In: Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press. In Press.

Baseline scenario and associated baseline projects

20. Malaysia has several public management agencies responsible for the enforcement of wildlife laws. **Table 1** below summarises the main government agency responsibilities for wildlife-related crimes in Malaysia[38], while a more comprehensive listing of agencies, their mandates and relevance to this project is given in the Stakeholder Engagement section. The baseline activities related to each project Output are described in the Results and Partnerships sections, and further information on baseline investments is given in **Annex 26.**

Table 1. Government agency responsibilities for addressing wildlife crime

Supply chain phase[39]	State agency	Region of responsibility	Main legislation
All	Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP/*Perhilitan*)	Peninsular Malaysia and Labuan Federal Territory	Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 National Parks Act 1980 International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008
All	Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia (FDPM)	Peninsular Malaysia	National Forestry Act 1984
All	Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC)	Sarawak	Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1998 National Parks and Nature Reserves Ordinance, 1998 International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008
All	Forest Department Sarawak (FDS)	Sarawak	Forests Ordinance 2015
All	Sabah Wildlife Department (SWD)	Sabah	Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008
All	Sabah Forestry Department (SFD)	Sabah	Forest Enactment 1968
All	Royal Malaysian Police (RMP)	All regions	Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001
All	Attorney General's Chambers (AGC)	Peninsular Malaysia	All
All	State Attorney General's Chambers of Sabah	Sabah	All
All	State Attorney General's Chambers of Sarawak	Sarawak	All
All	Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC)	All regions	Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009

[38] Extract from the UNDODC report: *Criminal justice response to wildlife crime in Malaysia: A rapid assessment* (2017)
[39] Harvesting, processing, trade, import and/or export.

Import and 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

21. *Perhilitan* is responsible for managing Peninsular Malaysia's protected areas[40] 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 patrol operations was launched in conjunction of Global Tiger Day in 2019, with the establishment of Ops Bersepadu Khazanah (OBK). In addition, Perhilitan has also established a Special Protected Area Response Team (SPARTA)[41] . In 2019, Perhilitan conducted eight types of law enforcement operations: 103 integrated operations, 26 roadblock operations, 25 cyber operations, 84 special operations, 70 exhibition operations, 57 smuggling operations, 343 business operations and 461 snare operations. The integrated operations or OBK, other than police, now also include Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia, Customs Department and Immigrations Department. The OBK is considered effective with seven operations undertaken in 2019 with 36 wildlife seizures recorded involving 86 poachers of different nationalities. 20 operations were undertaken in 2020 with 26 cases and 140 arrests, and it continued in 2021. 1,222 investigation papers were opened for crime against wildlife in 2019, with 1,174 cases related to keeping of wildlife/wildlife parts, 19 cases related to violations by wildlife traders, 17 smuggling cases, and 4 encroachment cases into protected areas; a total of 1,120 cases were recorded in 2020. In 2019, 3,350 CITES import permits were issued, almost all for reptile importation, with 224 CITES export permits issued also for reptiles. 821 re-export permits were issued, almost all for reptiles. With assistance of NGO Rimba, the Wildlife Tracker Dog Unit (K9) was established in 2019, mainly to assist in the detection of wildlife smuggling.

22. *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* has established an intelligence unit - Intelligence and Tactical Centre for Wildlife Crime (INTAC) - with dedicated officers assigned to analyse law enforcement data, maintain a central database of informants and manage covert human intelligence sources (CHIS). *Perhilitan* also 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.

23. The SFC has about 2,000 staff, of whom about 500 are focused on law enforcement. The SFC has jurisdiction over the management of wildlife and 872,386 hectares of totally protected areas (47 national parks, five wildlife sanctuaries and 15 nature reserves). While since 2020, the Forest Department Sarawak is

[40] Totaling an area of 503,209ha.

[41] 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.

responsible for managing some 3.9 million hectares of permanent forest estate[42] and conducting forestry investigations. In Sarawak, all wildlife 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 operational wildlife forensic capacity, although forensic lab facilities and staffing are in process of development with limited support from UNODC. 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 Director of Prosecution'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. All investigations conducted by SFC are referred to the State Attorney General's Chambers of Sarawak for further instruction and decision as the wildlife crime in the State of Sarawak is under the jurisdiction of State of Sarawak law.

24. 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 is currently developing a wildlife forensic unit and intelligence unit with assistance from INL (US government), TRACE and UNODC. 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.

[42] The Sarawak Government has set a target to establish 6 million hectares of land as PFE.

25. The RMP plays a very minor role in investigating wildlife and forestry offences in Peninsular Malaysia, and provides a supporting role in Sabah and Sarawak[43]. 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 until recently did not have a dedicated police unit to address serious transnational wildlife crime. However, in June 2021, Malaysia Cabinet has agreed to the establishment of a Wildlife Crime Bureau within the RMP to assist the enforcement agencies in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak to strengthen wildlife law enforcement.

26. 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.

27. 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 focused 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.

28. 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. While RMCD has a dedicated unit for wildlife crime intelligence analysis at HQ level – however, with only three senior officers to manage IWT matters for the whole of RMCD. 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.

29. 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. In addition, the National Anti-Financial Crime Centre (NFCC) in the Prime Minister's Department was established by the National Anti-Financial Crime Centre Bill in 2019, with financial crime as the 'serious offences' listed in the Second Schedule to the Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-

[43] In Sarawak, Section 45 (1) of the Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 empowers police officers or custom officer (apart from any Wild Life Officer) to arrest and search any suspected wildlife criminals while Section 48 (1) also giving the similar power to them to seize wildlife property from any person suspected to have committed wildlife crime.

Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001. There are about 350 such activities drawn from more than 40 pieces of legislation. Currently NFCC is developing National Financial Crime Intelligence System (NFIS) with cooperation with various agencies to enable data gathering. This could be of significant value in tackling wildlife crime. NFCC has the potential to play a role in inter-agency coordination as provided under section 4 of the National Anti-Financial Crime Center Act 2019 [Act 822]

30. A diversity of international, national and local NGOs (including WWF-Malaysia, WCS-Malaysia, TRAFFIC, Malaysian Nature Society, MYCAT, HUTAN, BORA, Rimba, Pelindung, Sahabat Alam Malaysia, Borneo Conservation Trust, Sabah Environmental Trust, PACOS Trust,), multilateral and bilateral agencies (e.g. UNDP, UNODC, USFWS, INL, FAO) and corporates (e.g. Ikea, Sime Darby Foundation) are further supporting (through funding or technical expertise) the work being undertaken by these state and federal wildlife enforcement agencies. Their roles are indicated in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (**Annex 7**) and relevant baseline activities in the Results section.

31. 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 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 Conservation Task Force (MyTTF), which was recently established to strengthen the coordination and implementation of nine priority actions including increasing boots on ground, securing additional tiger habitats and formation of the WCB in RMP to combat wildlife crime.
    - ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC), an ASEAN platform focused on transnational criminal threats.

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

33. The project's Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan (**Annex 9**) describes gendered roles in production, access to resources and services, and decision-making power and identify opportunities to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women. 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.

Barriers

Barrier 1 - Inadequate national leadership, coordination and institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime comprehensively

34. 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)[44]. These agencies operate under different legislation, using different case management and intelligence systems, and often with a lack of access to advanced investigation methods (e.g., wildlife and digital forensics and financial crime investigation). While DWNP does have an intelligence unit (INTAC) that assists in the intelligence gathering for wildlife law

[44] Note – this excludes marine and most freshwater species, which fall under other agencies

enforcement, they have little official means of intelligence coordination and generally operate in the absence of investigative assistance from police enforcement agencies. In addition to these agencies, other government agencies including customs, immigration, anti-corruption, financial crime unit, attorney general's office, forest departments, etc., all have important roles to play in wildlife crime enforcement – requiring considerable coordination and cooperation.

35. *Inadequate engagement of the police in tackling wildlife crime* - While joint operations have been effective in tackling poaching – for example Ops Bersepadu Khazanah (OBK), the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP) have been insufficiently integrated into the response to combatting wildlife crime overall, which has often been left to the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP / PERHILITAN), the regional wildlife agencies in Sabah and Sarawak, and the Royal Malaysian Customs Department (RMCD). As wildlife crime is a national issue transcending individual states and regions, leadership by a national agency with the jurisdiction, convening power and technical capacity for enforcement across the whole country is needed for an effective response to wildlife crime – yet this has been lacking to date. Some neighboring countries (e.g., Indonesia, Thailand) have formed dedicated police units to lead and coordinate investigations into wildlife crime, and the formation of a Wildlife Crime Bureau in the RMP is now under development in Malaysia following a Cabinet decision in June 2021.

36. *Lack of an effective national wildlife crime task force to lead inter-agency coordination and cooperation, the development of standards and protocols for information sharing, and to coordinate ongoing systematic strengthening of national capacity in line with ICCWC standards* - Nationally the cooperation between law enforcement agencies has been good, but this cooperation has not necessarily reflected an enhanced capability to address the problem. UNODC notes that the formation of a time-bound multi-agency task force under the Malaysian Wildlife Enforcement Network (MY-WEN) including the RMP, RMCD, Perhilitan, Attorney General's Chambers (AGC) and the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) would go a long way to alleviating this issue and could be a game changer in Malaysia[45]. Such a task force could combine the criminal investigations expertise from the RMP and MACC, with the understanding of the situation provided by Perhilitan. It would also bring together the expertise of the RMCD when it comes to detecting shipments of wildlife products and understanding the supply chain model. Finally, the AGC would ensure the cases compiled by this Task Force are of a standard that is high enough to ensure convictions[46]. Prosecution and conviction rates can be improved, particularly through making greater use of the strong *Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act* (AMLA) - in addition to the WCA 2010 that can give penalties up to RM500,000 and mandatory jail term of up to 5 years - to criminalize offenders and engaging the relevant ministries and regional wildlife agencies as members of the National Coordination Committee to Counter Money Laundering.

37. UNODC also highlights the need for *strengthened international cooperation* in wildlife crime enforcement, including: increased use of international information sharing mechanisms especially at regional level, through the use of INTERPOL channels and through the various specialized fora provided by INTERPOL, UNODC, USAID, CITES, etc.; making use of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime for the investigation and prosecution of transnational wildlife crime cases (e.g. involving African countries); and strengthening regional coordination among the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) Work Programme, the newly established SOMTC Working Group and the ASEAN Working Group on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement, especially through the work of the respective national lead agencies, i.e. the RMP and Perhilitan.

[45] Other agencies including Sabah and Sarawak agencies should also be considered.
[46] UNODC 2017. Ibid.

38. *Technical capacity limitations of relevant organizations involved in enforcing wildlife crime* – the enforcement of wildlife crime spans a wide range of technical fields, varying between agencies, therefore diverse training and capacity development inputs will be required to address identified capacity gaps. This requires regular training support through institutionalized course provision and mentoring (especially in view of regular staff transfers under the government system). Some key issues are as follows[47]:
    - There is a reliance on arrests based upon evidence collected "in the act of the crime" rather than from protracted complex investigations. This can be addressed through increased awareness, training and mentorship from experienced detectives.
    - There is a lack of systems to enable and enhance the collection, analysis and dissemination of intelligence. Whilst this is being addressed in Peninsular Malaysia, in Sabah and Sarawak this is still a weakness. There is also a lack of expertise and equipment to manage and process crime scenes.
    - There is a deficiency in the way that wildlife law enforcement agencies manage and recruit covert human intelligence sources (informants, CHIS).
    - There is a lack of advanced equipment and training for basic and advanced investigations as well as physical and electronic surveillance.
    - Sufficient resourcing of these agencies is also a major issue that needs to be addressed before they can become effective at deterring, investigating, and prosecuting wildlife crime.

39. Specific capacity development needs include:
    - Improved data collection to measure law enforcement performance, with a focus on advanced investigative techniques such as financial investigations, cross-border operations and controlled deliveries;
    - Development of an intelligence-sharing mechanism for Perhilitan, SWD and FDS to enable real-time sharing of intelligence;
    - Training in advanced investigations, use of CHIS, intelligence analysis, undercover operations, managing and conducting online investigations, and forensic analysis of cell phones for officers from Perhilitan, SWD, FDS, and MTIB;
    - Training of prosecutors and members of the judiciary on anti-money laundering and wildlife trafficking;
    - Mentorship from experienced detectives and analysts.
    - Engagement with social media platforms (e.g., Facebook) and online commercial portals in order to persuade them to adopt a "zero tolerance" policy against the trading of endangered wildlife on their platforms, and to identify, prevent and remove posts selling wildlife illegally and detect criminals involved in such activities to support law enforcement actions[48].

40. *Inadequate capacity across all three regions (peninsula, Sabah and Sarawak) for wildlife forensic analysis to support police investigations and prosecution cases with evidence* - while PERHILITAN operates the National Wildlife Forensic Laboratory and maintains the MY-Wild DNA database for major species in Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak have to yet to develop operational forensic laboratories and the MY-Wild DNA database is not comprehensive, particularly for species from Sabah and Sarawak. PERHILITAN provides support for wildlife forensics and training on field and lab procedures for forensic assessment for personnel from Sabah and Sarawak and has existing collaboration with US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Society for Wildlife Forensic Science (SWFS) who have capability on wildlife forensics, including ballistic and chemical forensic science. In addition to the need for building forensic science capacity in Sabah and Sarawak, PERHILITAN has only seven staff to conduct wildlife forensic work and needs to improve its laboratory capacity and the MY-Wild DNA database, which is required as a reference for enforcement purposes (for testing of seized

[47] UNODC 2017. Ibid.
[48] Krishnasamy K. 2019. Ibid.

wildlife parts and products, including ivory (to determine provenance), rhino horns, tigers, pangolins, bears and other specimens).

41. *Knowledge resources on combatting wildlife crime and species conservation are dispersed and not easily accessible to relevant stakeholder organizations and individuals* – While individual organizations such as RMP, RMCD, KeTSA (MyBIS system), PERHILITAN, SWD, SFC, TRAFFIC, WWF, etc. each compile information on wildlife crime and species conservation subjects, these knowledge resources are often difficult for other organizations to access and make use of. In addition, there is a need to promote awareness and learning among all stakeholders in order to increase understanding of the seriousness of this threat to biodiversity and economic interests, and to increase buy-in to collaborative responses as recognized by the Global Wildlife Program, which offers an array of resources on its online Knowledge Platform[49] and supports international webinars and events to promote sharing of experiences and learning.

42. Primary wildlife protection laws in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak need to be harmonized (e.g. according to CITES requirements); while wildlife protection laws in Sabah (Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997) and Sarawak (Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1998) need to be updated to improve the coverage of both native and non-native species. Improvements are required for penalties and regulation governing the issuance of harvest licences and trade permits. Similarly, penalties need to be harmonized and increased for violations in Sabah and Sarawak. Accordingly, there is an overall need to provide guidance for amendments that would coordinate and harmonize the respective national and state wildlife legislations.

Barrier 2 – Inadequate wildlife law enforcement capacity to effectively deter and enforce tiger poaching across key landscapes

43. *Inadequate trained staff to patrol key landscapes* - The national response to tiger poaching has intensified in recent years, framed by the National Tiger Action Plan (2008-2020) and the new Critical Tiger Action Plan (2021-2025). This has included greater collaboration between government agencies, joint operations such as OBK and involvement of NGOs through the Malaysian Conservation Alliance for Tigers (MYCAT), Pelindung in the 1st National Tiger Survey, and other partnerships. Capacity for conducting anti-poaching patrolling and operations is variable across the key tiger landscapes, and not flexible enough to respond to rapidly emerging situations. In general, there are not enough "boots on the ground" to cover such large areas (approximately 33,700 km2 of identified tiger priority habitat based on the 1st NTS which includes Belum Temengor Forest Complex, Taman Negara Forest Complex and the Southern Forest Landscape), much of which are remote and difficult to access, therefore current staffing of protected areas and forest reserves needs to be supplemented by additional well trained units that are mobile and can respond to rapidly emerging situations.

44. Existing staff of PAs, Forest Reserves and related organizations also require Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) and training in basic and advanced techniques that will strengthen professional standards in view of staff turnover, rotation and different backgrounds. Current staff also lack certain types of field equipment, hampering their effectiveness during patrolling operations.

45. *Use of technology for poacher detection is limited and not at sufficient scale to provide cost-effective solutions for tiger conservation across large landscapes* - The application of camera trap systems has aided in the surveillance and monitoring of large regions, but coverage is still limited, and they are not useful for enforcement unless they include a real-time alert facility to allow anti-poaching staff to respond quickly[50].

[49] See: https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/181741626251673128/pdf/The-Global-Wildlife-Program-Knowledge-Platform-2020.pdf

[50] In areas with GSM coverage

Aerial surveillance has been costly, and while drone systems offer increasing possibilities for remote detection of intruders, they have been little used to date. There is a need to test a variety of technologies that have been developed elsewhere in world in order to assess their viability and cost-effectiveness in the Malaysian forest environment as a means of detecting poachers and increasing the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of anti-poaching efforts.

Barrier 3 - The tiger rehabilitation and rewilding process lacks a working model that demonstrates the full process

46. The successful rehabilitation and rewilding (reintroduction) of tigers to their natural habitats requires a carefully planned process that involves genetic examination and selection, *ex-situ care* and the preparation of suitable conditions on the ground for the release of rehabilitated animals such as tracking, protection, awareness and engagement of local inhabitants, and restocking of prey species. This process has yet to be fully developed and demonstrated in Malaysia; although *ex-situ* facilities for the care of rescued tigers as well as the breeding of prey species are currently being used and further developed by PERHILITAN. While this project will not address captive breeding facilities and care (as this lies outside the scope of the GEF), there is a need for technical guidance on the overall rewilding process as well as the implementation of certain parts to ensure that it is successful in restocking the wild tiger population with genetically pure individuals as well as ensuring the safety and support of neighboring communities.

Barrier 4 – Targeted protected areas for orangutan conservation in Sarawak are not secure or fully supported by surrounding communities

47. The residual population of orangutans in the targeted project landscape is vulnerable to the isolation of subgroups and eventual local extinction if animals in each of the three targeted PAs of Sedilu, Ulu Sebuyau and Gunung Lesong National Parks are separated by forest habitat loss in the NCR lands between the PAs. While all three parks were established and legally gazetted more than a decade ago, their boundaries have not been demarcated on the ground and are not well understood or accepted by some local communities, resulting in conflicts in land use. In addition, with strong current trends favouring the conversion of forest on NCR land to oil palm plantations, forest habitat suitable for orangutans outside the PA boundaries on NCR land is insecure and likely to disappear without the development of a Community-Conserved Area (CCA), which would reduce the area of habitat available and potentially further fragment the forest blocks. Currently, there is inadequate staff capacity to manage the park complex effectively on the ground including the protection of orangutans – the responsible SFC staff are all based in Kuching. While both SFC, WWF Malaysia and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) have supported the engagement of certain communities in conservation and ecotourism activities, many of the surrounding communities have yet to be engaged to ensure their support for the protected areas and orangutan population, and current livelihoods include activities such as fishing, hunting and forest conversion to agricultural land that conflict with conservation goals.

Barrier 5 – Banteng conservation in Sabah is constrained by lack of detailed information on distribution and population status, inadequate anti-poaching capacity and limited engagement of local communities

48. While a state-wide survey of Banteng has been conducted and a Banteng Action Plan[51] is under implementation in Sabah, the SWD, Sabah Foundation and other stakeholders lack the resources to conduct detailed monitoring in support of conservation efforts across its range. One of the key sub-populations of the Banteng occurs in the Central Forest area, which is dominated by the Greater Maliau Basin and Sapulut Forest Reserve area – a very large, rugged and remote landscape that approaches the Kalimantan border in the south. While staff of the Maliau Basin Conservation Area (MBCA) conduct patrolling and anti-poaching work in the area, they have insufficient staff, vehicles, communications and equipment to conduct this effectively and banteng remain vulnerable to poaching in certain areas.

[51] SWD 2019

Communities in the buffer zones around MBCA and Sapulut Forest Reserve currently have limited engagement in conservation efforts, and some engage in hunting activities that conflict with conservation goals. In addition, without their engagement and the realization of benefits from conservation compatible livelihoods and increased awareness of the values of biodiversity, forest habitat in the buffer zones on NCR land is insecure and likely to disappear without the development of CCAs.

Alignment with national priorities under relevant conventions and the UN SDGs

National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016-2025[52].

49. The National Policy on Biological Diversity was submitted to CBD in fulfilment of convention requirements for revision of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) – as such this represents the second version of Malaysia's NBSAP. The project will contribute directly towards a number of targets identified in Malaysia's National Policy on Biological Diversity as described in **Table** below.

Table 2. Project contributions towards targets of the National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016-2025

	National Targets	Actions and Project contributions
1	By 2025 more Malaysians are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably	1.1 Create awareness across all segments of society – awareness raising is a cross-cutting issue supporting efforts to combat wildlife crime as well as species conservation in the project landscapes
2	By 2025, the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society and the private sector to the conservation and sustainable utilisation of biodiversity have increased significantly	2.1 Recognise, support and empower indigenous peoples and local communities – IPs & LCs will be engaged through all four project components, as part of anti-poaching patrols and as key stakeholders and beneficiaries in the project landscapes 2.4 Enhance stakeholder participation in decision making processes – the project will strengthen engagement of diverse stakeholders in addressing each of the four components
5	By 2025, tourism is sustainably managed and promotes biodiversity conservation	5.3 Engage indigenous peoples and local communities in nature tourism and promote volunteerism – IPs & LCs will be involved in nature tourism development at project sites in Sarawak and Sabah under Components 3 & 4
6	By 2025, at least 20% of terrestrial areas and inland water, and 10% of coastal and marine areas, are conserved through a representative system of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures[53]	6.3 : Develop community conserved areas as an integral part of our PA network – CCAs will be developed in Sarawak and Sabah through Components 3 and 4. 6.4 : Improve the effectiveness of PA management – Components 2,3 & 4 will support PA management effectiveness in the targeted landscapes, monitored by METT
9	By 2025, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status has been improved and sustained	9.2 Protect our threatened species – the project will focus on three iconic Malaysian species that are globally threatened – the Malayan tiger, Bornean orangutan and Bornean banteng; other species will also benefit
10	By 2025, poaching, illegal harvesting and illegal trade of wildlife, fish and plants are under control and significantly reduced	10.1 Strengthen enforcement to eradicate poaching, illegal logging and illegal trade in wild animals, fish and plants – the project will directly strengthen enforcement of poaching and other wildlife crime through all four of its components
15	By 2025, capacity for the implementation of the national and subnational biodiversity strategies, the CBD and other related MEAs has significantly increased	15.1 Strengthen the capacity of government agencies to manage biodiversity – the project will build capacity for combatting wildlife crime and use of wildlife forensics 15.2 Strengthen coordination and decision making at the national level – the project will strengthen coordination for

[52] https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/my/my-nbsap-v2-en.pdf

[53] The PFE under management of the Forestry system in Malaysia also represents a major contribution towards the conservation of biodiversity, including the iconic species targeted by this project.

	National Targets	Actions and Project contributions
		combatting wildlife crime at national level including establishment of a wildlife crime unit
16	By 2025, knowledge and the science base relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are significantly improved and applied	16.2 Establish comprehensive databases and monitoring programmes – the project will support survey and monitoring of Bornean banteng in Sabah; and the development of databases on wildlife crime

50. Alignment with CBD Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework targets will be confirmed after these targets have been finalized and approved at the UN Biodiversity Conference Part 2[54].

51. While the GEF is not the financial mechanism for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Fauna (CITES), certain complementary project activities will contribute towards meeting CITES commitments in alignment with the GEF-7 strategy. In this connection, it is notable that the CITES National Focal Point for policy matters is a senior officer in NRECC (project implementing partner); national CITES management authorities include the DWNP, SWD and Forest Department Sarawak amongst others; national CITES scientific authorities for terrestrial animals are DWNP and Sarawak Forestry Corporation, with other agencies covering other fauna and flora; and national CITES enforcement focal points are NRECC, Interpol Malaysia and the Royal Malaysian Customs Department. All of these bodies have been involved in the project development phase and will be engaged as stakeholders during implementation.

52. Through its related activities, the project will contribute towards national implementation of the following Decisions for parties to CITES that are currently in effect: 17.226 (ensure strict application of all management practices and controls implemented to regulate the activities of facilities that keep Asian big cats in captivity); 18.100 (pursue enforcement efforts to address illegal trade in Asian big cat specimens, including through the initiation of joint investigations and operations aimed at halting the members of organized crime networks across the entire illegal trade chain); 18.105 (take serious consideration of the concerns regarding illegal trade in leopard parts and derivatives and take action); 18.81 (draw upon the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation in Singapore for advice and assistance in combatting wildlife crime linked to the Internet); 18.82 (make full use of the guidelines developed by INTERPOL, on how to combat wildlife crime linked to the Internet); 18.266 (provide information to the Secretariat on implementation of Resolution Conf. 17.11 on Conservation of, and trade in Helmeted hornbill (*Rhinoplax vigil*); 18.33 (case studies on the contribution of species conservation to community livelihood development, and incorporate issues related to CITES implementation and livelihoods into relevant projects including GWP); and 18.39 (share ideas, information and experience on capacity-building activities). Malaysia has been implementing its National Ivory Action Plan since 2013, which was revised following CITES COP17. Malaysia does not have a domestic industry or market for ivory product but is implicated in the illegal trade of ivory as a transit country, with some notable seizures of African ivory. The project (Component 1) will assist in strengthening Malaysia's capacity to address ivory smuggling amongst the wider illegal wildlife trade.

UN Sustainable development goals.

53. The project is relevant to a number of SDGs, most notably SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life on Land), 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), as outlined below in **Table 3.**

Table 3. Project contributions towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals

[54] See: https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020

SDG	Project Contribution to SDG Targets
	- Aligned with SDG 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
	- Aligned with SDG 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
	- Aligned with SDG 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries - Aligned with SDG 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
	- Aligned with SDG 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species - Aligned with SDG 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
	- Aligned with SDG 16.4 By 2030, ... combat all forms of organized crime - Aligned with SDG 16.B Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
	- Aligned with SDG 17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

III. STRATEGY

Theory of Change and alternative scenario:

54. The project's Theory of Change (TOC) (**Figure 1**) summarizes the services and products through which the project will achieve its intended outcomes, medium and longer-term impacts and overall development objective. It responds to the threats and barriers described in the sections above and describes a set of causal linkages between the services and products to be delivered by the project outputs, outcomes, and medium and longer-term impacts arranged logically to form impact pathways.[55] The assumptions that connect the early, intermediate and longer-term outcomes and impacts[56] are also indicated in the diagram and are described more fully under each impact pathway.

55. Under the **baseline scenario** (see Development Challenge above, Results and Partnerships sections and **Annexes 22, 23 & 27**), the significant threat of wildlife crime, combined with institutional capacity limitations constraining an effective response are compromising Malaysia's ability to safeguard its wildlife populations in support of a resilient, wildlife-based economy that can deliver sustained benefits to local communities living around protected areas.

56. Overall, the project will support global efforts in addressing the multi-faceted threats to wildlife. In particular, 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.

57. Focusing on the Malayan tiger, Bornean banteng and Bornean orangutan as iconic Malaysian wildlife species, the project will play a significant role in addressing the country's position as a source and transit hub for the illegal wildlife trade by reducing wildlife poaching 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 high poaching levels of the critically endangered Malayan tiger and endangered Bornean banteng.

58. The project's **objective** is *to enhance the protection of three iconic wildlife species and their habitats in Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak and Sabah.*

59. The project proposes an **alternative scenario** that entails:

- National institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime will be strengthened in order to reduce the threat of poaching and illegal wildlife trade that impacts Malaysian species (as a source country) and species from other countries (as a transit country) – measured through the establishment of an inter-agency task force on wildlife crime, the Wildlife Crime Bureau under RMP, an intelligence system linked with the relevant enforcement agencies, and increased capacity for wildlife forensic analysis;
- Key populations of the three iconic wildlife species will be more effectively managed to reduce threats to their survival - measured through increased patrolling efforts and indigenous participation, a decrease in poaching incidents and stable or growing populations of target species as indicated by systematic monitoring;

[55] GEF-STAP. 2019. *A Theory of Change Primer - a STAP document*. Accessible here: "Theory of Change Primer"

[56] Roe, D.;Biggs,D.;Dublin,H.; and Cooney,R. 2016. Engaging communities to combat illegal wildlife trade: a Theory of Change. IIED Briefing, issue February 2016. Accessible at: http://pubs.iied.org/17348IIED

- Globally significant tropical rainforest ecosystems hosting some of the greatest diversity of life on earth within the project's target PA landscapes will benefit from improved management effectiveness and focused government attention through the continued presence of these iconic wildlife species;
- Increased benefits will flow to communities and especially women supporting the protection of the key wildlife species and community conserved areas, through employment in conservation-related jobs, nature-based tourism enterprises and other sustainable livelihood initiatives;
- Stakeholders including national, state and local bodies will have improved access to information and empowered to take informed and coordinated action to address wildlife crime in integrated and proactive ways - as a result of their participation in knowledge-exchange opportunities and engagement with the global community of practice through the Global Wildlife Programme.

60. This scenario will be supported by inclusive multi-stakeholder collaboration at national, state and local scales with specific attention to the engagement of indigenous communities and women; strengthened national leadership and coordination of the multi-agency response to wildlife crime; evidence-driven conservation management approaches; testing and implementation of innovative technologies and best practices that enhance capacity for cost-effective prevention and management of wildlife crime; and enterprise development, and establishment of tourism concession models and sustainable livelihoods that enable rural communities to gain greater benefits from wildlife conservation.

61. Under this scenario, it is envisaged that the strengthened enforcement of wildlife crime will lead to an eventual reduction in its prevalence, and the safeguarding, engagement and benefits to local communities living in the targeted PA landscapes will provide sufficient incentive for them to support wildlife conservation.

62. The project's TOC is based on a number of **assumptions**, of which three are of particular importance:
    - There is strong and sustained leadership from NRECC in convening the wide range of national and state government agencies needed to effectively tackle wildlife crime and assure conservation of the three iconic species in Malaysia;
    - NRECC and the other project partners effectively assure the synergies and complementarity between this project and the wide range of related initiatives nationally and in the project landscapes; and
    - Local communities in the project landscapes are generally receptive to ongoing, constructive cooperation with the project and support its overall aims and protected from any significant negative impacts.

63. It is further assumed that the project interventions, in conjunction with other baseline investments and activities, will be adequate to mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on tourism and community engagement in conservation efforts in the project landscapes (See **Annex 19** – *COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework* for a more detailed account). The assumptions underpinning delivery under each impact pathway are described in more detail below. The risks to delivery of the project's outcomes that would arise if these assumptions were not met are reflected in the project's risk management strategy (see **Section XI** on Risk Management, and **Annexes 4 (SESP), 5 (UNDP Risk Register) and 8 (ESMF)**.

64. To achieve its objective, the project will implement **four complementary strategic approaches** (corresponding to the project Components / impact pathways shown in **Figure 1**), which collectively address the challenge of wildlife crime through a focused and integrated approach that will both deter criminality and engage and generate benefits for local communities living in the targeted PA landscapes. Through this approach, the project will provide support to the country in its recovery from the COVID-19 crisis through certain opportunities and strengthen the resilience of the conservation sector to future events (see **Annex**

19 for a full description of these opportunities). There is an additional fifth Component that covers implementation of the project M&E Plan.

65. The first strategic approach (**impact pathway 1**) focuses on **strengthening institutional capacities to combat wildlife crime and reduce poaching of iconic wildlife species at the national level**. To deliver the intended outcome - *increased institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime*, the project will develop a national coordination mechanism and wildlife crime intelligence system (Output 1.1), implement a national wildlife crime investigation and prosecution training and skills development program for relevant agencies (Output 1.2), strengthen wildlife crime forensics capabilities (Output 1.3), and implement knowledge-sharing that will facilitate the participation of local, national and regional stakeholders in combatting wildlife crime (Output 1.4) with due attention to human-rights and gender safeguards. The **assumptions** underpinning this approach are that: training programmes supported by the project are effectively institutionalized and able to continue post-project in order to counter the impacts of systemic government staff transfers on institutional capacity and knowledge on wildlife crime response (A1); political leadership exists to support increased investment in combatting wildlife crime, including manpower for enforcement, the gathering and sharing of intelligence and forensic evidence, and more effective prosecution of alleged perpetrators (A5); and with improved enforcement and prosecution of wildlife crime, other factors such as habitat loss and degradation, disease, low population size and low fecundity do not prevent the recovery of key wildlife populations in Malaysia (A9).

66. The second strategic approach (**impact pathway 2**) focuses on **conserving the Malayan tiger and its habitats in the Malaysian Peninsula.** To deliver the intended outcome - *Strengthened capacity and partnerships for combatting poaching and for rewilding of the Malayan tiger contribute towards stabilization of its population in key habitats*, the project will establish specialized anti-poaching rapid response field ranger teams and support greater indigenous participation (Output 2.1), pilot technologies to support anti-poaching efforts (Output 2.2), and provide technical assistance towards the planning and implementation of tiger rehabilitation and rewilding efforts (which are primarily being supported by government cofinancing) (Output 2.3). The **assumptions** underpinning this approach are that: government support for baseline anti-poaching efforts such as OBK is maintained throughout the project and not reduced (A2); the support of Federal agencies and state governments in Peninsular Malaysia, local communities and other stakeholders enables effective protection of the Malayan tiger during and after the project (A6); and with improved protection from poaching, other factors such as habitat loss, disease, low population size and low fecundity do not prevent the recovery of the Malayan tiger population in the targeted PA landscapes (A10).

67. The third strategic approach (**impact pathway 3**) focuses on **conserving the Bornean Orangutan and its habitats in targeted protected areas of Sarawak**. To deliver the intended outcome - *the improved conservation status and participatory management of Ulu Sebuyau, Sedilu and Gunung Lesong National Park complex ensures more secure habitats for the establishment of viable Orangutan populations*, the project will strengthen participatory management and secure the boundaries of this park complex (Output 3.1) and support the consultative establishment and management of a small community-conserved area (CCA) within the park complex area and facilitate the development of sustainable livelihoods and nature-based tourism enterprise as a mechanism to generate income for this CCA (Output 3.2). The **assumptions** underpinning this approach are that: local communities are supportive of conservation efforts for the Bornean orangutan and solutions can be found to any land use disputes within the project lifetime (A3); the support of the Sarawak state government, local communities and other stakeholders enables effective conservation management of the targeted PA complex, benefiting the Bornean orangutan (A7); with improved habitat security and better protection, other factors such as disease, low population size and low fecundity do not prevent the recovery of the Bornean orangutan in the targeted PA landscape (A11); and

that communities that have been sensitized to conservation needs, participate in conservation efforts and receive benefits from wildlife conservation will be supportive of the project goals (A13).

68. The fourth strategic approach (**impact pathway 4**) focuses on **improving the protection of the Bornean banteng in the Greater Maliau Basin area of Sabah**. To deliver the intended outcome - *Improved protection and local partnership development contributes to the stabilization and increase of the Bornean banteng population in the Greater Maliau Basin area of Sabah,* the project will conduct surveys and regular monitoring of the banteng population in the Greater Maliau Basin area (Output 4.1), build capacity and provide key equipment to improve anti-poaching and monitoring capabilities (Output 4.2), and facilitate the consultative establishment and management of a CCA for Bornean banteng and support sustainable livelihoods including nature-based tourism (Output 4.3). The **assumptions** underpinning this approach are that: the agencies responsible for wildlife conservation and protected area management in Sabah maintain their support for baseline efforts throughout the project duration (A4); the support of the Sabah state government, local communities and other stakeholders enables effective protection of the Bornean banteng during and after the project (A8); and with improved protection from poaching, other factors such as habitat loss, poor forage quality, disease, low population size and low fecundity do not prevent the recovery of the Bornean banteng population in the targeted PA landscape (A12); and that communities that have been sensitized to conservation needs, participate in conservation efforts and receive benefits from wildlife conservation will be supportive of the project goals (A13).

Global Environmental Benefits

69. The implementation of the project strategy is expected to result in the following global environmental benefits (see also the GEF Core Indicators table, Annex F). The three flagship species that the project will primarily address are all threatened with extinction: Malayan tiger *Panthera tigris jacksoni* (CR), Bornean orangutan *Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus* (CR) and Bornean banteng *Bos javanicus lowi* (EN). However, the project landscapes include a wide range of other animal and plant species that are also globally threatened (see Prodoc Annex 21 for landscape profiles).

70. Component 1 aims to deliver the outcome - *increased institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime*. As such, it will contribute towards reducing pressures on globally threatened and other wildlife species impacted by the prevalence of wildlife crime in Malaysia, which affects both native Malaysian species and species imported from other countries (as a source, transit and demand country implicated in the illegal wildlife trade). Key species that will benefit from reduced wildlife crime in Malaysia include: tiger, elephant species, rhinoceros species, pangolin species, helmeted hornbill, songbird species, sun bear, serow, turtle species, shark species, etc.[57]

71. Component 2 will deliver the outcome - *Strengthened capacity and partnerships for combatting poaching and for rewilding of the Malayan tiger contribute towards stabilization of its population in key habitats.* This Component will focus on three landscapes that fall within *WWF Global 200 Ecoregion #30 - Peninsular Malaysian Lowland and Montane Forests*[58] (Vulnerable): Belum Temengor Forest Landscape including Royal Belum State Park – 117,500 ha (METT-4 target of 75%), Temengor and associated Forest Reserves in the Belum-Temengor Forest Complex – 217,791 ha (METT-4 target of 60%); Taman Negara National Park (in Pahang, Terengganu and Kelantan States) - 434,300 ha (METT-4 target of 78%); and Endau Rompin National Park in Johor - 48,900 ha (METT-4 target of 82%). The remaining population of less than 200 **Malayan tigers** is restricted to Peninsular Malaysia – the majority of which occur in these three forest landscapes that constitute the key tiger habitats recognized in the National Tiger Action Plan. The core areas of these landscapes are covered by Taman-Negara National Park, Belum-Temengor Forest Complex, and Endau-

[57] For example, see: Krishnasamy, K. and Zavagli, M. (2020). Southeast Asia: At the heart of wildlife trade. TRAFFIC, Southeast Asia Regional Office, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia

[58] Olsen DM & Dinerstien E. The Global 200: Priority Ecoregions For Global Conservation. ANN. MISSOURI BOT. GARD. 89: 199–224. 2002.

Rompin Forest Complex – the main focus of project Component 2, which will seek to stabilize the tiger population through strengthened protection from poaching in particular, as well as other threats.

72. Component 3 aims to deliver the outcome - *Improved conservation status and participatory management of Ulu Sebuyau, Sedilu and Gunung Lesong National Park complex ensures more secure habitats for the establishment of viable Orangutan populations.* This Component will focus on the Ulu Sebuyau, Sedilu and Gunung Lesong National Park complex (collectively known as SSL Park Complex, totaling 25,193 ha, METT-4 target of 60%) that falls within *WWF Global 200 Ecoregion #31. Borneo Lowland and Montane Forests (Critical or Endangered).* The project landscape of the SSL park complex hosts the only known remnant population of the **Bornean Orangutan subspecies** *P. pygmaeus pygmaeus* outside of its core population centered on the Batang Ai - Lanjak-Entimau Landscape[59]. Surveys conducted by WCS[60] indicate that the project landscape potentially provides habitat for up to 10% of the remaining 2,000 orangutans left in Sarawak. The project's support to conserve the SSL park complex will help to secure this sub-population.

73. Component 4 aims to deliver the outcome - *Improved protection and local partnership development contributes to the stabilization and increase of the Bornean banteng population in the Greater Maliau Basin area of Sabah.* This Component will focus on the Greater Maliau Basin (centered on known Bornean banteng distribution around Maliau Basin Conservation Area, 58,800 ha – METT-4 target of 82%) that falls within *WWF Global 200 Ecoregion #31. Borneo Lowland and Montane Forests (Critical or Endangered).* Once widespread in Borneo, the endangered **Bornean banteng** is now confined to isolated forest areas in the Malaysian state of Sabah, where the current population size is estimated at a minimum of 326 individuals, following a state-wide survey between 2011-2016. The project landscape focuses on one of four sub-populations of this species (the Central Forest sub-population, with about 197 animals), which it will seek to stabilize through reducing poaching threats and building local support for its conservation[61].

74. Overall, some 902,484 hectares of globally significant tropical rainforest in terrestrial protected areas will benefit from improved management effectiveness; and 3,004,688 tCO_2e GHG emissions will be mitigated as a result of carbon sequestration and avoided deforestation. The project's efforts will therefore benefit a wide range of other wildlife sharing the same landscapes including other globally threatened species that have also been targeted by wildlife crime, summarized in the table below (note this is not comprehensive).

Species/ IUCN Red List Status	**Belum-Temengor**	**Taman Negara**	**Endau Rompin**	**SSL Complex**	**Greater Maliau Basin**
Malayan tiger CR	X	X	X		
Northwest Bornean Orangutan *Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus* CR				X	
Northeast Bornean Orangutan *Pongo pygmaeus morio CR*					X
Bornean Banteng EN					X
Gaur VU	X	X			
Asian Elephant EN	X	X	X		X
Sunda Pangolin CR	X	X	X	X	X
Leopard VU	X	X	X		

[59] Pandong, J., Gumal, M., Aton, Z.M., Sabki, M.S., and Koh, L.P. (2019) "Threats and lessons learned from past orangutan conservation strategies in Sarawak, Malaysia", Biological Conservation: 234 (56-63).
[60] WCS, 2019. Conservation of orang-utans beyond the greater Batang Ai-Lanjak-Entimau (BALE) Landscape, Sarawak, Malaysia. WCS Malaysia, January 2019.
[61] Bornean Banteng Action Plan, 2019.

Clouded Leopard VU	X	X	X		
Sunda Clouded Leopard VU					X
Malayan Sun Bear VU	X	X	X	X	X
Malayan Tapir EN	X	X	X		
Serow VU	X	X			
Lar Gibbon EN	X	X	X		
Agile Gibbon EN	X				
Siamang EN	X	X			
Bornean Banded Langur CR				X	
Sambar VU	X	X	X	X	X
Helmeted Hornbill CR	X	X	X		X
Plain-pouched Hornbill VU	X				
Great Hornbill VU	X	X			

Socio-economic Benefits

75. In terms of socio-economic benefits, tackling wildlife crime is necessary to conserve wildlife, while at the same time it curbs the activities of criminal syndicates that are often also engaged in trafficking of arms, drugs and people, and it strengthens national capacity to address corruption issues linked to IWT. These aspects benefit local people disadvantaged by the wide range of corrupt practices that forestall development and progress. Local and national economies can benefit in two ways: first, increased revenues from legal trade in natural resources are assured as the risk of contraband entering trade chains is reduced, and legal businesses that benefit from reduced corruption and a better and safer business environment, can provide improved tax revenues. Governments and communities can also legally exploit natural resources in a sustainable way rather than suffer the consequences of foregone opportunity as they are depleted and destroyed. The increased engagement of local and indigenous communities in wildlife management will also contribute towards the achievement of global environmental benefits through providing an alternative to their engagement in poaching and forest encroachment activities, reducing direct threats to the targeted PAs and wildlife, and strengthening local support for PA management. With the true value of wildlife conservation increasingly recognized by local communities as a viable and complementary land use, the project will contribute towards the maintenance of natural habitats and wildlife around the gazetted protected areas. In the case of the SSL park complex in Sarawak, it will also contribute towards increased habitat connectivity between and around the three National Parks, which will be crucial for the survival of this outlying Bornean orangutan population in the long term.

Knowledge Management

76. The project will develop and implement a diverse set of knowledge-sharing mechanisms that will facilitate the 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). The relevant activities are captured under Output 1.4 *Project lessons and good practices collated and disseminated for uptake (including through the GWP) and upscaling strategy developed, and implementation supported*. In addition, the incorporation of lessons learned through stakeholder consultation processes into project adaptive management is reflected in Output 5.1 and Indicator 12.

Targeted Landscapes

77. Project components 2, 3 and 4 each focus on significant protected area landscapes that are of importance for the targeted iconic species of wildlife. As such, the project will be implemented in the following landscapes (see **Fig 2**; and maps and coordinates in **Annex 2)**, as follows:

Component 2 (on the Malayan tiger in Peninsular Malaysia):

- Belum Temengor Forest Landscape (centered on Royal Belum State Park, Perak State)
- Taman Negara National Park (in Pahang, Terengganu and Kelantan States)
- Endau Rompin Forest Complex (centred on Endau Rompin National Park in Johor)

Component 3 (on the Bornean Orangutan in Sarawak State):

- Ulu Sebuyau, Sedilu and Gunung Lesong National Park complex (collectively as SSL Park Complex)

Component 4 (on the Bornean banteng in Sabah State):

- Greater Maliau Basin (centered on known Bornean banteng distribution around Maliau Basin Conservation Area)

Alignment with GEF Focal Area Strategies including the GWP

78. The GWP II Malaysia child project design has been aligned with the GEF 7 Biodiversity Strategy and the objectives of the Global Wildlife Program (GWP). The project contributes towards two GEF 7 Focal Area strategies: *BD-1-2a Global Wildlife Program (preventing the extinction of known threatened species)*; and *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.*

79. In relation to the latter Focal Area strategy, three of the project's components target important protected areas and their surrounding landscapes in Peninsular Malaysia and the Malaysian States of Sabah and Sarawak in Borneo, in which concerted measures will be undertaken to strengthen PA management effectiveness, address the key threats to the project's flagship species – Malayan tiger, Bornean orangutan and Bornean banteng, and engage local stakeholders in their conservation. These efforts will benefit a wide range of other wildlife sharing the same landscapes and which have also been targeted by wildlife crime including Asian elephant *Elephas maximus*, Sumatran rhinoceros *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*, Sunda pangolin *Manis javanica*, leopard *Panthera pardus*, clouded leopard *Neofelis nebulosa*, Malayan sun bear *Helarctos malayanus*, Malayan tapir *Tapirus indicus,* serow *Capricornis sumatrensis* and helmeted hornbill *Rhinoplax vigil*. All of the project landscapes are of global significance for biodiversity conservation, including at least 902,484 hectares of tropical rainforest and a huge diversity of species that will benefit directly from the improved conservation management of these areas (see **Annex 21** for project landscape profiles).

80. The project's Theory of Change (TOC) (see above) describes the intervention pathways that will contribute towards GWP goals and the project's specific contributions towards the Outcomes of the GWP are detailed in **Table 4** below.

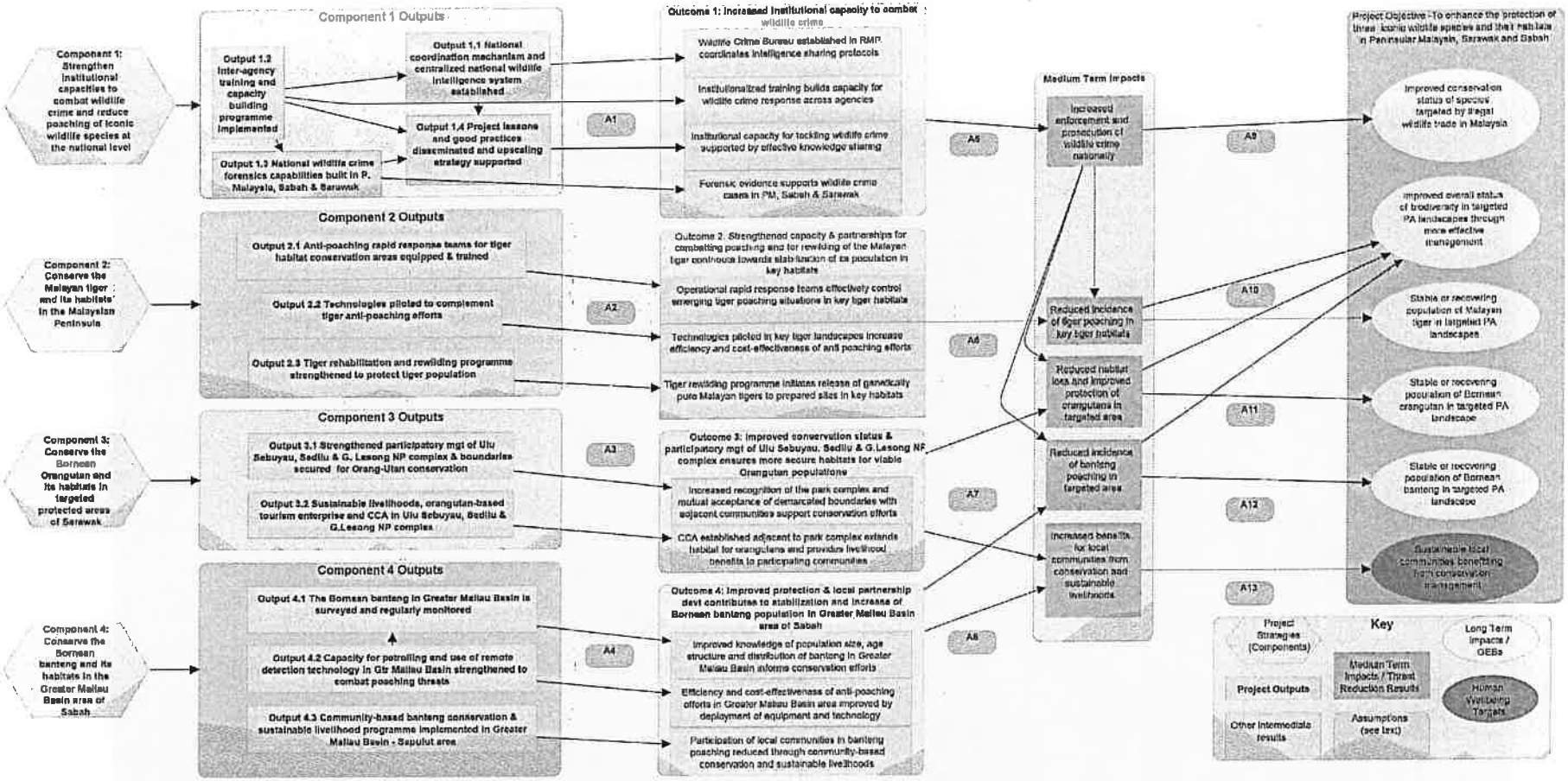
81. The project aligns to the GWP Theory of Change in the following ways: GWP Component 1 ('Conserve habitats and enhance habitat resilience'), through increased patrols, increased financing for anti-poaching staff, and the strengthening of partnerships between government, private-sector and communities; Component 2 ('Promote wildlife-based and resilient economies'), through developing conservation-compatible enterprises and jobs; Component 3 ('Combat wildlife trafficking'), through improved coordination, data sharing and intelligence gathering mechanisms and innovative law enforcement tools; and Component 5 ('Coordinate and enhance learning'), through improved understanding of the value of wildlife as economic assets through awareness raising, engagement in community conserved areas and sustainable livelihood development, and sharing of knowledge and information.

82. The achievement of the project objective: '*To enhance the protection of three iconic wildlife species and their habitats in Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak and Sabah*' 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'.

83. The project will support the implementation of the *UNDP Country Programme Document* (CPD) and *UNDP Country Programme Action Plan* for Malaysia (2022-2025), under Outcome 2 Planet – Mainstreaming environmental sustainability and resilience, Output 2.2 Natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems are sustainably managed, adequately protected and conserved for long term economic and environmental sustainability. This is aligned with the Twelfth Malaysia Plan's key theme on Advancing Sustainability. The corresponding UNSPF Outcome involving UNDP is by 2025, environmental sustainability and resilience are mainstreamed as priorities in the national development agenda, across all sectors and all levels of society. The related UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2025) outcome is Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions.

Figure 1. Theory of Change diagram for the project

(Note that Component 5 on Monitoring and Evaluation is not included in the diagram)



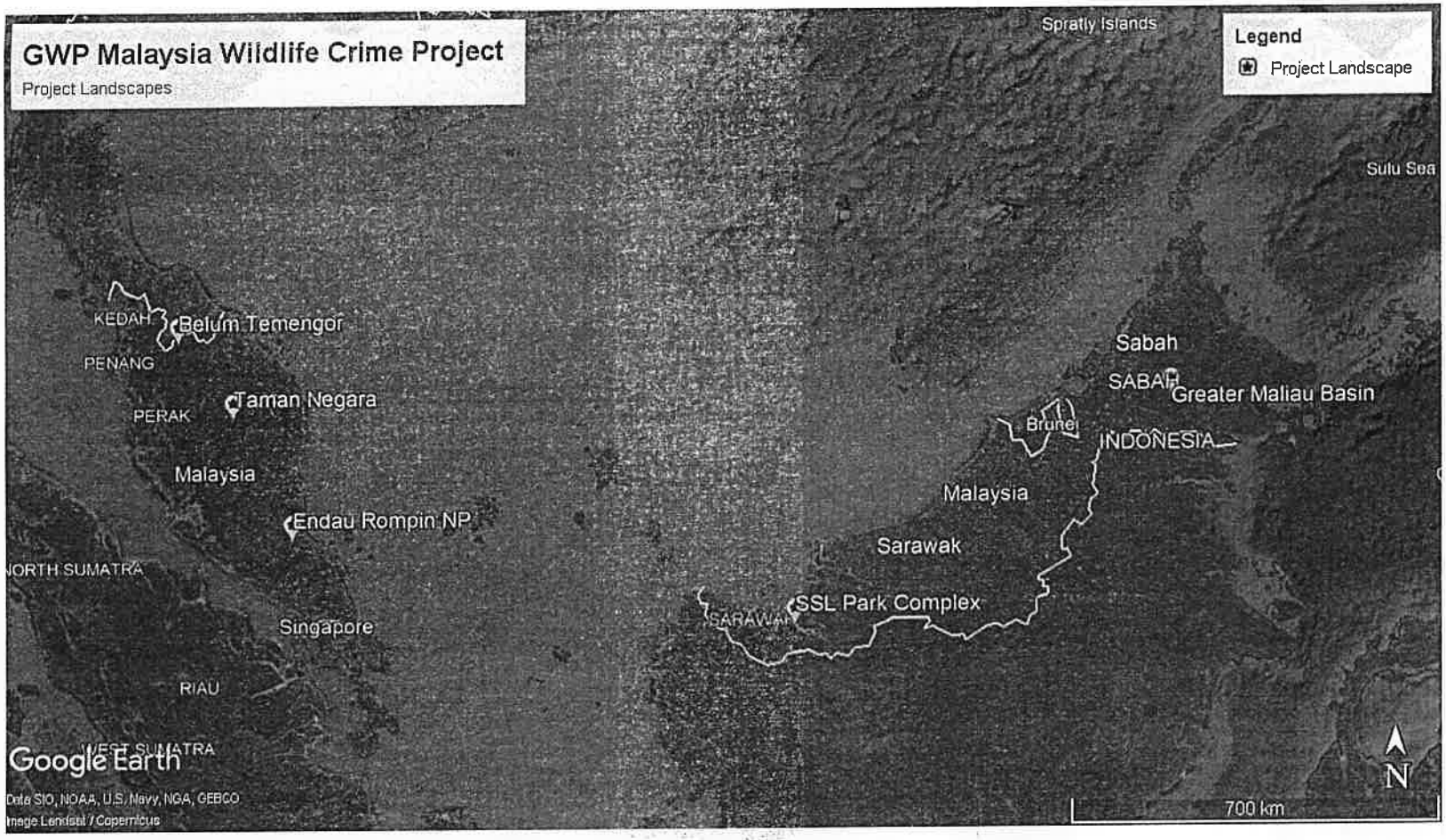


Figure 2. Locations of Project Landscapes in Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak and Sabah

Table 4. Alignment of the project with the GEF-7 Global Wildlife Program framework

GWP Component	Relevant GWP program outcomes	Key project contributions to relevant GWP outcomes	Key project targets
1: Conserve wildlife and enhance habitat resilience	Stabilization or increase in populations of, and area occupied by, wildlife at program sites Areas of landscapes and terrestrial/marine protected areas under improved practices and management effectiveness (METT for PAs) Formal agreements signed to increase connectivity of landscapes and establish transnational conservation areas Strengthened long-term partnerships, governance, and finance frameworks for PAs Increased revenues for protected areas and landscapes	a) The overall project objective is *To enhance the protection of three[62] iconic wildlife species and their habitats in Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak and Sabah* therefore all project outcomes will contribute towards this GWP outcome; b) The project will directly contribute towards the enhanced management of significant protected areas and adjacent habitats of importance to wildlife through strengthened planning, capacity development, community engagement and a range of interventions aiming to strengthen species protection (Project Outcomes 2,3,4); c) A National Parks complex and Community Conserved Area (CCA) will be developed in support of Bornean orangutan conservation in Sarawak, and a CCA in Sabah to engage local communities (Project Outcomes 3,4); d) Partnerships, procedures and institutional capacity for PA management and conservation of the targeted key species will be strengthened (Project Outcomes 2,3,4), as well as improved knowledge management (Project Outcome 1);	-At least three Malayan tigers successfully rehabilitated and reintroduced back into the wild following the project's reintroduction plan process; -Tiger occupancy in patrolled areas of targeted PA landscapes shows at least 10% increase over baseline; -The distribution of Orangutan occupancy in the SSL National Park complex shows no overall decline, and new areas occupied; -The distribution of banteng occupancy in monitored areas of Greater Maliau Basin shows no overall decline, and some new areas occupied; -Improved management of 902,484 ha of PAs indicates "sound" management (as measured by METT scores); - CCA established for SSL National Park Complex (Sarawak) in support of orangutan conservation and community-based tourism, and for Greater Maliau Basin (Sabah) in support of banteng conservation and community-based tourism
2: Promote wildlife-based and resilient	Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to develop NBT and sustainable use activities	a) Sustainable livelihoods including orangutan-based tourism and CCA developed in the Ulu Sebuyau, Sedilu and Gunung Lesong National Parks (SSL) complex (Project Outcome 3), and Community-based banteng conservation and sustainable	-A mechanism is established for granting nature-based tourism concessions in the SSL complex landscape (Sarawak) and one nature-based tourism concession issued;

[62] Malayan tiger, Bornean Orangutan and Bornean Banteng.

GWP Component	Relevant GWP program outcomes	Key project contributions to relevant GWP outcomes	Key project targets
economies (WBE)	Increased concession agreements and NBT investments Increased participation of communities in NBT and creation of economic enterprises	livelihoods including nature-based tourism developed in the Greater Maliau Basin -Sapulut area (Project Outcome 4); b) Support the establishment of a nature-based tourism concession for the CCA in Sarawak; and set up local businesses, and train tourism guides, to support the tourism concession in the CCA (Project Outcome 3); c) Identify, and support alternative livelihood opportunities (including nature-based tourism services and products) in the targeted beneficiary communities in Sabah; and set up local enterprises, and train individuals from targeted beneficiary communities, to optimally benefit from alternative livelihoods initiatives (Project Outcome 4)	- Reforestation commenced for corridor areas using locally established nursery and 80% local community employment for SSL complex; -Wildlife patrols 6 times per year with 80% local community employment for SSL Complex; - at least 60 people in 3 communities in the Sabah project landscape receive training / TA for sustainable livelihood initiatives
3: Combat wildlife crime	Improved access to and use of actionable information, data, and intelligence through secure sharing mechanisms Improved enforcement, judicial, and prosecutorial institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime (site-based law enforcement) Increased use of financial investigations and specialized techniques applied to other serious crime Decreased number of target species poached (i.e., use of SMART tools)	a) A centralized national coordination mechanism and Wildlife Crime Bureau (WCB) will be established and maintained to enhance inter-agency information-sharing; b) An institutionalized inter-agency training and capacity building programme will be implemented including developing *'norms and standards for the investigation and prosecution of wildlife crimes in Malaysia'* and national wildlife crime forensics capabilities built in Peninsula Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak; c) Strengthened inter-agency coordination and investigation capacity will strengthen use of financial investigations for wildlife crime –through the WCB, engagement of Bank Negara's Financial Investigation Unit; d) The project will strengthen anti-poaching capacity, including equipping and training specialized anti-poaching rapid response field ranger teams for tiger habitat conservation areas, piloting technologies for tiger anti-poaching efforts, and strengthened monitoring and conservation of targeted Bornean orangutan and banteng populations.	-400 capacitated officials from all agencies involved in combating wildlife crime (i.e., project-trained staff actively engaged in relevant roles) - Wildlife intelligence system led by the WCB operationalized and enabled to share real-time intelligence information between federal and regional agencies -At least 200 professionally trained and fully equipped anti-poaching staff are operationally deployed in the priority tiger (and prey) poaching hotspots including 3 Rapid Response Field Ranger Teams; -The ratio of successful arrest cases of detected poachers in tiger habitats to the prosecution of these cases is greater than 60%; -No. of wildlife poaching incidents reported per annum in the SSL National Park complex shows a 50% decline over mid-term patrolling data, with no orangutans killed;

GWP Component	Relevant GWP program outcomes	Key project contributions to relevant GWP outcomes	Key project targets
			-No. of wildlife poaching incidents reported per annum in targeted localities of the Greater Maliau Basin shows a 50% decline over mid-term patrolling data, with no Bornean banteng killed.
5: Coordinate and enhance learning	Enhanced understanding of wildlife as an economic asset Strengthened public-private partnerships for promoting wildlife-based economies Enhanced upstream sector engagement (governance, fiscal, finance, and trade) Improved coordination among countries, donors and other key stakeholders engaged in the implementation of the GWP	a) Improved understanding of the value of wildlife as economic assets through awareness raising and CCA for orangutan conservation in Sarawak and a CCA for banteng conservation in Sabah and project support for sustainable livelihood development (Project Outcomes 3 and 4); b) Project support for community-based tourism development in Sarawak and Sabah will involve partnership development between government, communities and tourism businesses (Project Outcomes 3 & 4); c) The project will implement diverse engagement and knowledge-sharing mechanisms for local, national and regional stakeholders in combatting wildlife crime and reducing the poaching of targeted wildlife through a range of activities including: (i) hosting inter-agency wildlife crime intelligence-sharing and coordination meetings; (ii) sharing knowledge 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 (Outcome 1); d) The project will enable the participation of key project stakeholders in regional and global GWP knowledge sharing platforms in addition to measures listed in the previous point (Outcome 1).	At least 300 (150 women) local community members receiving employment / socioeconomic benefits associated with conservation roles, the proposed Community Conserved Area and support form sustainable livelihoods in Greater Maliau Basin area. At least 500 people from local communities employed in roles that support management of the SSL National Park complex and proposed Community Conserved Area (including at least 30% women). At least one person for each community act as community representatives on SSL protected area co-management committee(s). -At least one project workshop convened to share project results and lessons learned and shared with GWP; experiences from other GWP projects shared during at least 3 project stakeholder / training events.

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results:

The *project's objective, strategic approach* and Theory of Change are described in Section III above.

The project comprises five complementary *components*[63]*:*

- Component 1: Strengthen institutional capacities to combat wildlife crime and reduce poaching of iconic wildlife species at the national level
- Component 2: Conserve the Malayan tiger and its habitats in Peninsular Malaysia
- Component 3: Conserve the Bornean Orangutan and its habitats in targeted protected areas of Sarawak
- Component 4: Conserve the Bornean banteng and its habitats in the Greater Maliau Basin area of Sabah
- Component 5: Monitoring and Evaluation

Component 1: Strengthen institutional capacities to combat wildlife crime and reduce poaching of iconic wildlife species at the national level

(Total Cost: US$ 40,116,802; GEF project grant requested: US$2,095,492; Co-financing: US$ 38,021,310)

Outcome 1: Increased institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime

Output 1.1 National coordination mechanism and centralized wildlife intelligence system established and maintained to enhance inter-agency information-sharing

84. **Purpose:** Facilitate the establishment and functioning of a national coordination mechanism for inter-agency collaboration in combatting wildlife crime and a dedicated unit to lead wildlife crime investigation and intelligence analysis.

85. There are many Malaysian government agencies that have a mandate to address wildlife crimes and each agency may have some form of intelligence gathering unit or mechanism. Within DWNP, there is a relatively new intelligence unit, INTAC (Intelligence and Tactical Centre for Wildlife Crime), within the law enforcement division of DWNP HQ with 2 dedicated officers. This unit was formally officiated by the Minister of NRECC in 2019. Similarly, Sabah Wildlife Department and Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC) have undertaken intelligence work under their respective law enforcement divisions. On the other hand, RMP has a well-established intelligence unit at national, state and district levels that gathers, and analyses information related to various crimes but not formally on wildlife or biodiversity related crimes although RMP has been assisting wildlife agencies greatly in patrolling and enforcement. Project stakeholders are of the opinion that none of the wildlife agencies can take the lead as these agencies have only regional jurisdiction including DWNP. Therefore, as of now, there is no one focal agency on intelligence gathering. Such an intelligence gathering unit is needed and the stakeholders are of the opinion that it is best placed within the RMP[64]. At the same time, stakeholders also emphasise that the intelligence gathering at the three focal agencies, DWNP, SFC, SWD needs to be strengthened in order to analyse the intelligence and share the analysed data with RMP.

[63] These components correspond to the strategic approaches to the project described in Section III of the PRODOC and illustrated in the TOC diagram in Figure 1.

[64] It should be noted that the recently established National Anti-Financial Crime Centre (NFCC) in the Prime Minister's Department is developing a National Financial Crime Intelligence System (NFIS) with cooperation with various agencies, and has some capacity for inter-agency coordination for investigations and data sharing.

86. Consequently, this Output aims to support ongoing government processes that received a major boost in June 2021, when the Cabinet approved strategic actions for conservation of the Malayan tiger for implementation over a 10-year period (2021-2030). The measures include strengthening of governance with the establishment of a National Tiger Conservation Task Force (MYTTF) chaired by the Prime Minister, a Tiger Conservation Unit under DWNP and a Wildlife Crime Bureau (WCB) under the Royal Malaysian Police. While the focus of these measures is on conservation of the Malayan Tiger, they have wider relevance to combatting wildlife crime and the scope of the new WCB will be additional to existing investigation capacity in that it will investigate wildlife crimes where syndicates are involved, complex crimes committed by individuals, and different groups committing similar crimes. Since the policy decision to form the WCB is recent, NRECC, DWNP, RMP and several relevant agencies including the Public Service Department (PSD) have had several discussions to firm up the formation of WCB. It is envisaged that WCB will focus on wildlife crime and be operationalised in Peninsular Malaysia initially. Later, it will be expanded to Sabah and Sarawak and the scope expanded to include other natural resource crimes.

87. There are several existing bodies that coordinate national government efforts related to wildlife conservation and enforcement. These include:

- There is an ongoing regional effort to coordinate the implementation of CITES through the ASEAN Expert Group On CITES. To strengthen the implementation of CITES regionally, another mechanism was created, i.e. the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN). Recently, these two groupings have now been combined under the ASEAN Working Group on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement (AWG CITES and WE). To coordinate and cooperate with the regional group, Malaysia formed the Malaysia Wildlife Enforcement Network (MY-WEN) in 2009 to strengthen cooperation among law enforcement agencies at federal and state levels throughout the country in the management, law enforcement and legal trade of fauna and flora. According to its TOR, the MY-WEN committee meets once a year and is chaired by the Deputy Secretary General of KeTSA. MY-WEN can be considered a high level implementation task force that focuses on coordinated enforcement to ensure that legal trade of endangered flora and fauna takes place in accordance with CITES from the customs entry points to the market place.
- The National Tiger Conservation Task Force (MyTTF) is a newly established high-level policy and decision-making body mainly related to the conservation of the Malayan tiger. Its role and relationships with other bodies are still evolving. At the inaugural MyTTF meeting chaired by the Honorable Prime Minister in January 2022, two other Committees were also formed: MyTTF Implementation Committee chaired by the Honorable Minister of NRECC and the MyTTF Technical Committee chaired by the Director General of DWNP. Accordingly, MyTTF and MY-WEN will complement each other. Since both come under the purview of NRECC, the functions of MyTTF and MY-WEN will be further streamlined to minimize and overlap and to strengthen their complementary roles.
- Ongoing integrated Operations groups, notably Ops Bersepadu Khazanah (OBK) which is co-chaired by the Inspector General of Police (IGP) of RMP, DG of DWNP and DG Royal Malaysia Customs. Regular meetings are held with the co-chairs taking turns to host the meeting. Several NGOs, including WWF, WCS, TRAFFIC and MYCAT are also invited to the OBK Committee meetings to provide inputs and plan the operations in the field.
- Johor Wildlife Conservation Committee (JWCC) chaired JNPC was formed in 2010 with the blessings of Sultan of Johor with enforcement agencies, WCS and private plantations being part of the committee to plan and undertake integrated patrolling at the Endau Rompin and surrounding FRs. This too does not have a permanent secretariat.
- There is an ongoing project *Boosting Enforcement and Forensic Capacity to Deter Wildlife Trafficking* in Sabah funded by INL to establish a forensic unit and an intelligence unit within SWD. At present Danau Girang Field Centre is assisting SWD.

88. The new MYTTF adds to these coordination efforts. While these bodies have specific roles that inter-connect, there is a need for a clear institutional coordination mechanism that brings all the key stakeholders involved in tackling wildlife crime together, and for this to be guided by clear objectives and a budgeted strategy that will effectively tackle current gaps and weaknesses and enable information sharing and collaboration between agencies. The project will facilitate the development and operations of such a national coordination mechanism. *The ICCWC Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime* will be applied in Year 1 and also at the end of the project in order to provide a baseline and monitor changes in national capacity to combat wildlife crime (see main Outcomes in **Fig. 3** below), and to guide capacity development efforts.

89. The project will support the WCB in terms of its initial establishment, staff training, institutional linkages, and equipment and technology to support its emergent role. The project will also support the WCB in elaborating a strategy for developing a national wildlife crime intelligence system to enable real-time sharing of intelligence between federal and regional wildlife agencies. 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. The WCB will initially focus on Peninsular Malaysia, before extending its role to support wildlife crime investigations in Sabah and Sarawak.

90. With Malaysia recognising that more field staff and patrolling are needed to combat wildlife crime and eradicate snares, the authorities have enhanced the involvement of NGOs and local communities, including hiring locals to undertake patrols. Sabah and Sarawak have empowered locals to undertake law enforcement legally by appointing them under honorary capacity. On the other hand, in the Peninsula, DWNP has administratively hired locals including Orang Asli to undertake patrolling together with wildlife and park rangers. This project will work with these agencies to ensure local communities' interests are taken into consideration, including a balance between empowerment and addressing livelihood needs.

91. The UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) (**Annex 4**) has identified the project as being of Substantial Risk. As such, appropriately-scoped Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) are required in order to identify and assess impacts and develop management mechanisms to mitigate identified risks. In combination with the ESIAs, potential impacts from upstream project activities which involve planning support, capacity building, policy advice and reform, will be assessed through Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA). These combined assessments will develop strategies for avoiding, reducing and managing adverse impacts and enhancing positive impacts, and the outputs of both assessments will inform the overall Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Details of the requirements for the ESIAs/SESAs, which will be conducted for the overall project through Output 1.1, are provided in the ESMF (**Annex 8**).

Indicative Activities

1.1.1 In accordance with SES requirements for "Substantial" rated projects (see ESMF Annex 8), conduct scoped Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments for upstream project activities and scoped Environmental and Social Impact Assessments for the downstream activities. Assessments will commence at the start of the project, and will inform further activity design and site selections1.1.2 Facilitate the development of a national task force to provide an inter-agency coordination platform for tackling wildlife crime, taking into account the options provided by MY-WEN, OBK, MyTTF, JWCP, INL and other bodies with due attention to the range of agencies involved; develop Terms of Reference and operational modality for the new coordination platform.

1.1.3 Conduct *ICCWC Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime*[65] assessment workshops in Year 1 and Year 6 with assistance from UNODC in order to establish a clear baseline, guide strategic plan development and capacity development efforts, and to monitor and evaluate changes in national capacity to combat wildlife crime achieved by the end of the project (see **Fig. 3** below). UNODC will cofinance the initial IF assessment.

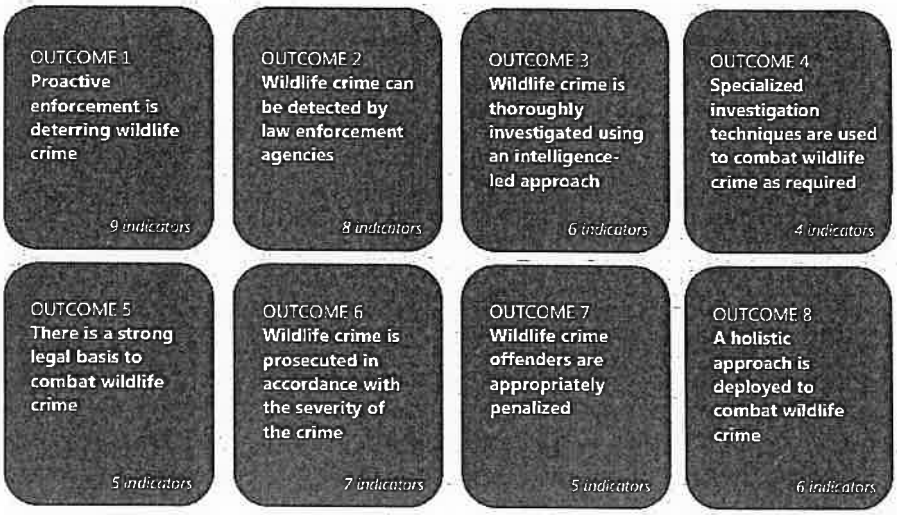


Figure 3. ICCWC Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime Outcomes

1.1.4 Facilitate the development of a national strategic plan on combatting wildlife crime informed by the ICCWC Indicator Framework baseline assessment and SESA a budgeted operational framework and performance indicators for the national task force. Report on progress annually against operational strategic plan indicator targets including review of financial constraints for delivery of the strategy and conduct an evaluation of overall progress achieved at the end of project.

1.1.5 Facilitate the development of the Wildlife Crime Bureau (WCB) within the Royal Malaysian Police, informed by the SESA and including staff development, provision of a technical advisor to guide and support the development of the WCB (and other Component 1 inputs), technical support for database and software (e.g., i2) acquisition and operational use, and provision of essential equipment for wildlife crime investigations.

1.1.6 Facilitate the WCB to 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, including the development of protocols and agreements to elaborate on the information collection sharing procedures under which responsible agencies at national and state levels (including Sabah and Sarawak) will collect and analyse relevant information and share it with RMP.

1.1.7 Develop standardized electronic data forms and work flows for recording wildlife crime-related information – beginning with the development of a profile of existing data formats used within the RMP and DWNP, and taking into consideration related data management systems such as: the range of tools[66] offered by the International

[65] https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/prog/iccwc/E-ICCWC-Ind-FW-Assessment_guidelines_and_template_clickable-final.pdf

[66] https://cites.org/eng/prog/iccwc/tools.php

Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)[67], TWIX[68] (Trade in Wildlife Information Exchange - TRAFFIC International), SMART[69], the Indonesian Wildlife Crime Unit example (ongoing GEF-6 project on illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia[70]), etc. - and develop standardised / harmonized formats according to RMP requirements.

1.1.8 Provide technical assistance and equipment needed to operationalize the wildlife crime intelligence system (including data management center, shared database, management consoles, wireless data service, mobile device software, automated data aggregating and IT support) servicing both field and office-based parts of the wildlife crime management workflows.

1.1.9 Strengthen State level coordination of wildlife crime investigation in Sabah, through support for the operations of the new Inter-agency Working Group (IWG) for intelligence sharing among enforcement agencies and related technical organizations (established under the US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) project) – including RMP, SWD, SFD, AGA, RMP, TRACE, WWF, SFC, Customs, DoF, airport and marine authorities.

1.1.10 Strengthen State level coordination of wildlife crime investigation in Sarawak, through SFC and RMP in collaboration with other agencies such as customs, airport and marine authorities. There are no institutionalized wildlife crime units, inter-agency coordination mechanism, or information-sharing protocols or SOPs in place at State level. SFC currently works with the General Operations Force (Pasukan Gerakan Am – PGA) for intelligence, while the State Security and Enforcement Unit (Unit Keselamatan Dan Penguatkuasaan Negeri – UKPN) under the Chief Minister's office also collect some data. This is supported by NGOs such as WCS and WWF, who collect and share some data with relevant agencies such as SFC.

Output 1.2 Inter-agency training and capacity building programme implemented

92. **Purpose:** The project will develop and implement a national wildlife crime investigation and prosecution training and skills development program for relevant staff of all public agencies involved in combatting wildlife crime across Malaysia, informed by the ICCWC indicator assessment planned for Year 1 with support for assessments and follow up training from UNODC (see **Output 1.1** above).

93. While many agencies have their own training programmes, the project will focus on DWNP (IBD) and RMP to develop and/or improve institutionalized training modules and programmes that would be made available to the staff of other agencies as a centralized system. Technical assistance will be provided to DWNP and RMP to assist the design and planning of the training programme, the development of training programme materials and sourcing, training of trainers, developing online training resources, and a mentorship programme for ongoing support.

94. This training programme will improve the existing basic courses and develop advanced courses on wildlife law enforcement training related to arrest, investigation and prosecution provided by IBD of DWNP. As for intelligence-related training programme, this project will support the RMP to adapt its existing courses. These courses will conform to national and international standards (e.g., ICCWC) for combating wildlife crime. This will be delivered collaboratively – with different organizations / experts leading on different modules so that the training is more comprehensive; and modules targeted at different groups / levels of

[67] https://cites.org/eng/prog/iccwc_new.php

[68] Europe, Africa, Southern African Development Community, and Eastern Africa Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange's (EU-TWIX, AFRICA-TWIX, SADC-TWIX, Eastern Africa-TWIX) are online tools developed to facilitate information exchange and international cooperation between law enforcement agencies across Europe and Africa. See: https://www.traffic.org/what-we-do/projects-and-approaches/supporting-law-enforcement/twixs/

[69] The SMART platform consists of a set of software and analysis tools designed to help conservationists manage and protect wildlife and wild places. SMART can help standardize and streamline data collection, analysis, and reporting, making it easier for key information to get from the field to decision-makers. See: https://smartconservationtools.org/

[70] https://www.thegef.org/project/combatting-illegal-and-unsustainable-trade-endangered-species-indonesia

participants. The project will assist DWNP/RMP to deliver at least one multi-disciplinary training course on wildlife crime enforcement each year.

95. The project will incorporate gender sensitization and mainstreaming, as well as cultural (community) sensitization and human rights-based considerations into training modules with the assistance of women's organizations and indigenous organizations. This is essential to ensure that the project is fully gender-responsive and meets UNDP social and environmental safeguard standards. Overall, it will aim to increase the participation of women and to ensure a safe work space for women. The project will also establish a mechanism within the lead agencies for ensuring the protection of women and sensitization to indigenous cultures, by embedding a Gender and Community Safeguard Officer within the lead agency (NRECC) as well as have Gender and Community Safeguard Focal Persons in each of the Component lead agencies (DWNP, SFC, SWD) and on site. Their role is to ensure that enforcement personnel are trained in sensitization to both gender and indigenous rights and to maintain direct lines of communication with the Gender and Community Safeguard Officer, Community Focal Points and other community members in the project landscapes. The project also aims to increase women and indigenous participation as part of mainstreaming.

96. The main target audiences for the training efforts will include the staff of agencies responsible for wildlife conservation and wildlife crime enforcement and prosecution, including: federal and state wildlife agencies, forest agencies, police, customs, anti-corruption, immigration, prosecution service and national bank financial investigations unit.

Indicative Activities

1.2.1 Develop '*norms and standards for the arrest, investigation and prosecution of wildlife crimes in Malaysia*' based on national experience (see UNODC 2017[71]) and international standards (see ICCWC tools[72] and UNDP SES) to ensure that wildlife crime investigations across all three regions of Malaysia follow best practices, are legally defensible and in accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards

1.2.2 Identify and develop a set of agreed to/accredited basic and advanced wildlife crime investigation and prosecution training modules that conform to these 'norms and standards'; the modules will also include human-rights based standards for law enforcement, including gender and indigenous cultural sensitization (in line with UNDP SES).

1.2.3 Deliver 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) to be provided by the RMP and DWNP (IBD) in collaboration with key organizations[73] to ensure basic training of all relevant participants from the suite of agencies involved, at national and state levels, and more advanced / specialized training for specific target groups (including inputs from UNODC to follow up the ICCWC Indicator Framework assessment).

1.2.4 Make available online versions of the training courses in Bahasa Malaysia and English languages to enable greater outreach and cost-efficiency through remote-learning and assessment (online forms).

1.2.5 Establish a mentorship programme to facilitate refresher training.

1.2.6 Develop and deliver supportive materials for judges and prosecutors (including at state level), taking into account experience from other ASEAN countries, and related GWP projects[74].

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[71] UNODC 2017. Criminal justice response to wildlife crime in Malaysia. A rapid assessment.

[72] https://cites.org/eng/prog/iccwc/tools.php

[73] On a cost-sharing basis where possible

[74] The UNDP/GEF-6 GWP project on IWT in Thailand will conduct similar work with support from USAID Wildlife Asia (UWA)

Output 1.3 National wildlife crime forensic capabilities built in Peninsula Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak

97. **Purpose:** The project will strengthen national wildlife forensic capabilities by assisting the establishment and building the capacity of new forensic laboratory services in Sabah and Sarawak in line with the National Wildlife Forensic Laboratory under DWNP, including strengthening the forensic crime scene (e.g., evidence collection, sampling and storage) capacities.

98. DWNP started development of the National Wildlife Forensic Laboratory (NWFL) in 2008, which has continued with external support and close cooperation with the TRACE Wildlife Forensic Network (UK). The lab operated in compliance to the minimum standards set by the Society For Wildlife Forensic Sciences internationally, until being accredited with ISO 17025. The NWFL remains in compliance with the ISO 17025 for laboratory testing services, in this case wildlife DNA forensics, and it has 7 forensic lab analysts. However certain staffing needs remain to be addressed to ensure that its certified quality assured procedures continue delivery of the necessary services for supporting court cases, and that it continues to support development of forensic services in Sabah and Sarawak.

99. At the regional level, the project will build on baseline efforts in Sabah and Sarawak to establish wildlife forensic units that can support the State governments in providing forensic evidence for wildlife crime cases. In Sabah, a wildlife forensic laboratory focusing on wildlife DNA analysis located in UMS is being developed with support from two INL (US government) grants – one with SWD for 2 years from September 2021, and one with TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network until March 2022, with 2 staff of DGFC working as forensic scientists. UNODC also provide reagent and consumable support as part of a global initiative. The Sabah unit is currently in a pilot phase and not ready to provide evidence for court cases. Trained staff, SOP and further equipment are required to bring it up to a fully operational status.

100. In Sarawak, a wildlife forensic laboratory has been constructed at the SFC offices with government financing, which is being supported by one staff of the DWNP lab, with 17 new SFC staff starting in 2022. Capacity building in all aspects of wildlife crime investigation, information gathering and forensic work is required for these new staff. SFC Management has agreed to a mobile lab[75] for identification work (not court cases yet) that will visit wildlife case sites. UNODC have conducted training courses with SFC staff participation, and assisted with equipment and reagents, etc. Forensic evidence is currently being sent to DWNP for DNA analysis, while SFC Officers are on standby for court cases etc. Support is needed for equipment, training and staffing of the unit as it develops towards being operational.

Indicative Activities

1.3.1 Provide training in wildlife forensic science for relevant staff of DWNP/NWFL, forensic laboratory staff in Sabah and Sarawak and RMP, including, but not limited to:

- Support professional specialist training courses in wildlife forensic science (e.g., Wildlife DNA forensics, wildlife crime scene investigation), laboratory safety and procedures for safe handling, storage, use and disposal of hazardous chemicals, in line with UNDP Standards 7 and 8), including external expert inputs where necessary and access to online training resources.
- Strengthen capacity of personnel in Sabah and Sarawak through wildlife forensics and crime scene investigation training and development programmes (supported by external experts and DWNP staff).
- Coordinate study tours and exchange programmes with recognized wildlife forensic science organizations and participation at meetings of regional and global wildlife forensic science networks in order to strengthen technical capacity in Malaysia.

[75] Under the UNODC funded PELTS project, currently on hold due to COVID-related travel restrictions

1.3.2 Provide forensic expert and lab technician support to improve the MY Wild DNA database at DWNP which is required as a reference for enforcement purposes. Support the development of DNA databases for important species in Sabah and Sarawak in view of the divergent genetics of their wildlife populations compared to Peninsular Malaysia.

1.3.3 Support the ongoing process for development of the wildlife forensic laboratory in Sabah through external technical assistance, support from DWNP where possible, provision of essential lab and evidence collection equipment and reagents, an additional lab technician and support for mainstreaming its operational costs into the government budget.

1.3.4 Support the ongoing process for development of the wildlife forensic laboratory located at the SFC offices in Sarawak through provision of essential lab and evidence collection equipment and reagents, technical assistance and training, an additional lab technician and support for mainstreaming its operational costs into the government budget.

1.3.5 Strengthen coordination and networking between wildlife forensic laboratories and RMP forensic departments to build synergies, cooperation and understanding of legal standards and procedures for handling evidence.

Output 1.4 Project lessons and good practices collated and disseminated for uptake (including through the GWP) and upscaling strategy developed, and implementation supported.

101. **Purpose:** The project will develop and implement a diverse set of knowledge-sharing mechanisms that will facilitate the 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).

102. Malaysia has participated in the GWP in recent years, with representatives of the Malaysian Government attending the GWP in-person knowledge exchange event in South Africa in 2019, as well as some of the regular GWP webinars. The project provides the scope to exchange learning through the GWP platform on anti-poaching and IWT management, management of HWC, development of nature-based tourism, understanding gender dynamics in addressing wildlife crime, and community partnership as an approach towards addressing wildlife crime. It will also generate experiences on these subjects that may be of interest to other countries through the GWP Platform. Specifically, the project will join and participate in the GWP Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) community of practice to take advantage of the practical knowledge sharing in this area. The project will put in place mechanisms to share the knowledge gained through the GWP with national and local stakeholders in order to ensure wider outreach and benefits.

103. The project will – through NRECC, Perhilitan, SFC, SWD and other partners – continually share lessons learnt, good practices, tools and templates with the national interagency cooperation platforms, including the National Task Force on CITES, ASEAN Working Group on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement (AWG-CITES and WE), the Sabah Anti-Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade Task Force and the National Tiger Conservation Task Force. The National wildlife intelligence sharing platform developed by the project in Output 1.1 will further enhance information sharing opportunities between wildlife crime agencies (and NGOs).

104. By the end of the project, results and lessons will have been shared through KeTSA, project and UNDP CO websites and social media, including technical reports, awareness materials and technical meetings. In addition, knowledge-sharing mechanisms will be established through links to the GWP global knowledge platform, including sharing of GWP resources, and participation in online and in-person events (e.g., knowledge exchange meetings and study tours). The project will actively participate in GWP knowledge sharing national and landscape levels in order to facilitate learning and access to the best practices and lessons gained through engagement in the GWP. Annual stakeholder forums will be convened at national

and project landscape levels to discuss key project themes from year 2 to ensure dissemination of knowledge and to provide the opportunity for project learning through feedback from stakeholders.

Indicative Activities:

1.4.1 Develop a Knowledge Management/Communications Plan to facilitate wide dissemination of lessons from the project and best practices gained through participation in the GWP, and support the effective application of lessons on building national capacity for tackling wildlife crime, combatting poaching, community conservation area management, development of sustainable livelihoods including nature-based tourism, and community and gender roles in tackling wildlife crime.

1.4.2 Establish and maintain a project website, webpages on host agency and UNDP websites and social media presence.

1.4.3 Identify and review lessons learnt from the project's national activities and project landscapes, and conduct national and landscape level workshops to identify and document project lessons with stakeholders on subjects such as: specific measures for tackling wildlife crime (e.g. addressing online IWT, inter-agency coordination on investigations), anti-poaching measures, nature-based tourism development, HWC management, wildlife-based economy development, gender sensitization in wildlife conservation, and the role of indigenous peoples in wildlife conservation. These studies would then be published for wider dissemination.

1.4.4 Disseminate lessons via awareness materials at national and state levels and in the project landscapes.

1.4.5 Build a local 'community of practice' in wildlife crime through hosting informal dialogues and formal information-sharing sessions; conduct annual stakeholder forums at national level and state / project landscape levels from Year 2 to share knowledge and discuss specific issues of local relevance according to identified themes.

1.4.6 Enable the participation of key project stakeholders in regional and global GWP knowledge sharing platforms including virtual and face-to-face knowledge events (including funding for additional participation from government and project PA landscapes as relevant) including the GWP Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) community of practice, and offer to host a thematic/regional GWP knowledge exchange event on a topic relevant to the main project themes.

1.4.7 Facilitate local and regional (ASEAN) visits for targeted wildlife agency staff, for example between project landscapes and related GWP projects, to facilitate knowledge exchange.

1.4.8 Coordinate liaison with the media through sharing news of project activities, preparing press releases and briefing notes, and organizing media visits to project events, sites and activities.

Component 2: Conserve the Malayan tiger and its habitats in the Malaysian Peninsula

(Total Cost: US$ 25,621,310; GEF project grant requested: US$ 1,500,000; Co-financing: US$ 24,121,310)

Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity and partnerships for combatting poaching and for rewilding of the Malayan tiger contribute towards stabilization of its population in key habitats

Output 2.1 Specialized anti-poaching rapid response field ranger teams for tiger habitat conservation areas equipped and trained

105. **Purpose:** The project will establish new rapid response ranger teams that strengthen and provide increased flexibility to existing anti-poaching efforts in key tiger habitats. It will also strengthen the

professional development of the anti-poaching ranger patrol staff in the project landscapes (including national parks, state parks, wildlife sanctuaries and permanent forest reserves) in Peninsular Malaysia.

106. There is a strong baseline on anti-poaching measures to protect the Malayan tiger (for example, in addition to existing PA staff there are OBK and SPARTA operations, deployment of orang asli under the VETOA and MENRAQ programmes, and support from NGOs through WWF Stampede Project and MYCAT). However, the landscapes are vast and the human resources are stretched (less than 10 rangers per 100 sq km of forest) and not evenly distributed across the key tiger habitats. There is also a lack of flexibility in how they can be deployed across different jurisdictions, and which staff have powers of arrest. The project will therefore focus on three critically important landscapes for the Malayan tiger, as identified in the National Tiger Conservation Action Plan (NTCAP): Belum – Temengor Forest Complex (including Royal Belum State Park and Temengor Forest Reserve in Perak State); Taman Negara National Park (across the states of Pahang, Terengganu and Kelantan); and the Southern Forest Complex (including Endau-Rompin National Park in Johor). The locations of these landscapes are indicated in **Figure 2** and each is shown in greater detail in **Annex 2;** see also **Annex 21** for the Landscape Profiles).

107. The project will coordinate closely with the ongoing IC-CFS GEF project, which focuses on securing forest corridors across the Central Forest Spine and represents a key strategy for ensuring landscape connectivity for the Malayan tiger. A key difference is that the current project focuses on anti-poaching and reintroduction measures, while IC-CFS focuses on habitat management, restoration and community livelihood development.

108. The project will also work closely with the stakeholders with the stakeholders of the other related projects working in this landscape. Among them include:

- Perak State Government through the State Economic Planning Unit (UPEN) on the Conservation Assured Tiger Standards (CA|TS) accreditation, ASEAN Heritage Park and creation of auxiliary police for RBSP;
- Johor State Government through the State Economic Planning Unit (BPEN) in the planning of integrated patrolling of tiger habitats in Johor.

109. Social and environmental safeguards have been integrated into the design and implementation of relevant activities (see the ESMF in **Annex 8** for activities that have pre-commencement FPIC, SESA and ESIA requirements), and the scoped ESIAs in Output 1.1 will inform detailed implementation planning to ensure that any impacts are effectively managed. In particular, the project aims to manage risks related to wildlife law enforcement activities on women and indigenous communities in the project landscapes through a system of gender and community safeguard focal persons in the project's lead agencies (i.e. DWNP for Component 2) at central and landscape levels, as well as in the communities. This will be led by the Gender and Community Safeguard Officer based in NRECC (see social and environmental safeguard risks section for further information).

Indicative Activities

2.1.1 In line with ESIA/SESA findings in Output 1.1, develop detailed implementation plans for consideration of the PSC and MYTTF within the wider context of supporting implementation of the MTCAP, to secure political support for inter-agency collaboration and deployment of manpower.

2.1.2 Develop Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) for all anti-poaching patrol staff, including monitoring and enforcement procedures and protocols for: a) human-wildlife conflict (HWC) management; b) SMART patrolling; c) tiger monitoring (including a monitoring protocol for each project landscape. SOPs will be in line with the SES, informed by SESA and ESIA studies conducted under Output 1.1.1, and will address key human rights, social and environmental issues and risks highlighted by those studies. The SOPs will address related human rights/IPLC issues

in each landscape (eg possible risks to indigenous women from increased enforcement presence) as identified in the ESIAs.

2.1.3 Implement specialised (basic-intermediate-advanced; ethical-legal-tactical-procedural) professional field training, with annual follow-up training, for anti-poaching staff; In common with Output 1.2, training will be provided by DWNP at the IBP according to their ongoing programmes, but made available to ranger staff of other agencies (e.g. State Parks, Forestry Department, etc.) and supplemented by specialist inputs from experienced external providers such as GTF, WCS, WWF, etc.; as well as inputs from women's and indigenous organizations (e.g. JOAS, COAC, WAO) for gender and human rights based inputs to ranger patrolling and enforcement training and sensitization.

The key subjects covered will include:

- Legal basis for patrolling and enforcement including arrest, investigation, and prosecution
- Human rights-based standards for patrolling and enforcement (including gender and indigenous culture sensitization)
- Procedures for arrest and management of suspects
- Tactical methods for patrolling
- Identification, tracking and monitoring of wildlife
- Use of specialized equipment including SMART system technology for patrolling and data analysis, camera traps, etc. (see also Output 2.2)
- Responding to human-wildlife conflict including elephant and tiger conflict

2.1.4 Informed by the SESA studies under Output 1.1.1, and consultations with Orang Asli communities, develop a proposal for the consideration by the MyTTF that aims to increase the manpower resources on the ground and operational budgets to tackle the poaching and IWT threat to the Malayan tiger and other wildlife, including the deployment of 3 Rapid Ranger Field Response Teams of 6 staff each (3 agency staff and 3 orang asli), additional National and State Park rangers, rangers for Temengor FR, auxiliary police and RELA, and increased engagement of Orang Asli. Explore options to mobilise rangers for deep jungle patrols/patrols in inaccessible areas – helicopter support, etc. The proposal will require the Free, Prior Informed Consent of indigenous communities.

2.1.5 Provide technical assistance for the deployment of 3 Rapid Ranger Response Teams across the project landscapes, including the recruitment of a tiger landscape intelligence officer (to train and guide RRFR teams across the 3 landscapes), and recruitment of auxiliary police at RBSP.

2.1.6 Facilitate the employment of further orang asli as anti-poaching / ranger staff through mechanisms such as VETOA, auxiliary police, STAMPEDE and MENRAQ, and strengthen the opportunities for career development for orang asli in the related government services by NRECC and the Public Services Department (PSD).

2.1.7 Conduct an evaluation of the VETOA programme and use the findings to inform the development of a proposal to KeTSA with the agreement of Sabah and Sarawak state governments to extend it to Sabah and Sarawak states

2.1.8 Facilitate transboundary coordination with the Thai Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation[76] on sharing of information on poaching activities and cross-participation in events related to tiger conservation.

2.1.9 Provide capacity development support to the existing K-9 dog unit under DWNP to detect evidence related to wildlife crime, including dog-handler training and facilities / equipment for the dog unit.

[76] Implementing Partner for the UNDP/GEF-6 Project PIMS 5619: Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade, focusing on Ivory, Rhino Horn, Tiger and Pangolin in Thailand

Output 2.2 A suite of technologies piloted, and their cost-effectiveness evaluated, to complement tiger anti-poaching efforts in tiger habitat conservation areas.

110. **Purpose:** 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. The deployment of such technology will supplement the human resources in Output 2.1 and can increase the scope for detection of intruders in protected areas in a timely manner in order to prevent or intercept poaching activities. The project will procure, deploy and evaluate the following suite of technologies in 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, MMS camera traps, CCTV, shot-detection, UWB, WSN); aerial-based technologies (e.g., drones, satellites); and animal-tagging technologies (motion/GPS sensors).

Indicative Activities

2.2.1 Conduct a technical workshop and develop detailed plans for site-based testing of specific technologies within each project tiger landscape, based on the incidence of poaching activities, availability of staff to operate equipment, and baseline experience of different technologies. The piloting will be led by the respective site management authorities (i.e., Perak State Park Corporation, Forestry Department, DWNP and Johor State Parks Corporation) in collaboration with technical partners, as required. Detailed plans will be SES compliant and will include social and environmental impact management measures identified and prescribed by scoped ESIA studies specific to each technology and landscape.

2.2.2 Deploy MMS camera traps for real time detection and intruder alerts in areas that have GMS network coverage (e.g., near highways), and consider the testing of signal boosters. Deploy the traps in areas with 24-hour patrol team coverage to enable immediate response.

2.2.3 Pilot the use of acoustic sensors positioned in certain areas to identify potential threats (e.g., gunshots); consider the use of black flash camera traps on access routes in the same areas to provide supporting information. This will build on current research being conducted by WCS and UiTM.

2.2.4 Extend the testing of drones currently in use by the UTK (Special Tasks Unit) under the Enforcement Team in Perak State Forest Department, which could potentially be used to detect poaching/illegal logging camps, etc. – for example if equipped with thermal imaging cameras. Drones are currently used to detect open areas, allowing cross checking of permits with the actual areas logged. They also detect open areas in Permanent Reserved Forest using online GIS application with daily satellite image like planet.com.

2.2.5 Evaluate the use of information management system software such as Vulcan EarthRanger[77] for individual PAs, that allows integration of data from different sources including tracked animals, ranger locations (SMART), camera trap, drone and other sources (e.g., geosensors, acoustic sensors).

2.2.6 Procure specialised equipment for anti-poaching field staff (e.g., GPS-enabled SMART patrol technology, digital camera, satellite phones, night scopes, body armour, etc.).

2.2.7 Identify the staff resources for piloting the different technologies, provide training and follow up technical assistance in their operation, and develop data management systems in support of their use in gathering evidence against wildlife crime.

[77] https://globalconservation.org/news/tech-parks-vulcan-earthranger/ - Vulcan EarthRanger is an online software platform that collects, integrates, and displays all available historical and real-time data from a given protected area. The software combines all of this data into a single, continuously updated map, so that managers can monitor the ecosystem, anticipate potential poaching threats or human-wildlife conflict, and react to ongoing threats in real-time.

2.2.8 Collaborate with research institutions and private sector in use of technology to detect wildlife crime, and . conduct a technical workshop in Year 5 to evaluate the performance of the technology systems piloted with partner organizations and identify lessons learned for sharing with DWNP, other project partners and the GWP.

Output 2.3 Tiger rehabilitation and rewilding programme strengthened to protect tiger population.

111. **Purpose:** The project will provide technical support towards Perhilitan's tiger rehabilitation and rewilding efforts at the National Tiger Conservation Centre (NTCC) to strengthen planning for the overall process and support the actual releases in order to increase success rates. NRECC will provide the main resources to support the ex-situ tiger rehabilitation and rewilding (e.g., with financing under the Twelfth Malaysia Plan[78]), while GEF support will be focused on technical assistance for planning, risk assessment and mitigation, capacity building and awareness raising support at release sites. This Output should be seen as a supporting element that complements the protection and effective management of tiger habitat, and the prevention of losses due to poaching. The tiger stock will rely on rescued animals in DWNP care – no wild tigers will be captured for *ex-situ* breeding purposes.

112. The successful rehabilitation and rewilding (reintroduction) of tigers to their natural habitats requires a carefully planned process that involves genetic examination and selection, *ex-situ* care that avoids familiarization with humans, and the preparation of suitable conditions on the ground for the release of rehabilitated animals such as use of tracking collars, protection measures, risk assessment and planning, awareness-raising and engagement of local inhabitants, and restocking of prey species (where necessary). The project will seek to support Perhilitan in developing and demonstrating this whole process in line with international guidance for species reintroduction processes[79]. There is a need for technical guidance on the overall rewilding process as well as the implementation of certain parts to ensure that it is successful in restocking the wild tiger population with genetically pure individuals from the native tiger subspecies as well as ensuring the safety and support of neighboring communities.

Indicative Activities

2.3.1 Establish a small task force led by DWNP and involving key stakeholders to guide and oversee the development and implementation of a reintroduction master plan for the National Tiger Conservation Centre (NTCC) that covers all aspects of the tiger reintroduction process and identified clear steps, responsibilities and costs involved. Facilitate the planning process through a technical advisor who will assist in preparing the plan and providing backstopping.

2.3.2 Prepare a policy paper on tiger rewilding for presentation to the National Tiger Conservation Task Force/Cabinet for endorsement (cofinanced by NRECC - – GEF resources will not support this activity).

2.3.3 Identify potential reintroduction sites and conduct baseline surveys to determine habitat suitability, stocks of prey species, access for reintroduction, monitoring and protection measures (cofinanced by NRECC - – GEF resources will not support this activity), with the project supporting a risk assessment in relation to any communities or land users in the vicinity (especially involving livestock farming) with GEF resources.

2.3.4 Prepare a Human-Tiger Conflict Management Plan to provide early warning, risk mitigation and rapid response to tiger threats to local communities.

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[78] 12th Malaysia Plan inputs include: Development of National Tiger Conservation Centre (NTCC) RM 42,250,978; National Wildlife Rescue Centre (NWRC) RM 20,729,022; Breeding And Preservation Of Genetic Resources Related to Malayan Tiger Programme RM 17,031,300; Upgrade The Tiger Breeding Facilities At NTCC RM 4,000,000; plus further investments in other tiger and prey breeding centres.

[79] See: IUCN/SSC (2013). Guidelines for Reintroductions and Other Conservation Translocations. Version 1.0. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN Species Survival Commission, viiii + 57 pp.
https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2013-009.pdf

2.3.5 Conduct a cost-benefit analysis for the reintroduction of individual tigers (project-supported), and document actual costs throughout the reintroduction process, including post-release costs for the first year after release (cofinanced by NRECC- – GEF resources will not support this activity).

2.3.6 Provide technical assistance for operational aspects, including:

(i) Strengthen studbook recording of captive tigers, and perform genetic screening and selection of individuals for release (co-financed by NRECC- – GEF resources will not support this activity);

(ii) capture and transport of injured animals (co-financed by NRECC- – GEF resources will not support this activity);

(iii) specialized training in different aspects of the rewilding process in collaboration with experienced local and international partners;

(iv) strengthen capacity for management of the newly constructed National Tiger Conservation Centre (NTCC) as a transit centre for releasing animals at rewilding release sites (co-financed by NRECC- – GEF resources will not support this activity);

(v) a) prepare release sites through prey restocking, provision of staff for tiger protection and HWC response (co-financed by NRECC- – GEF resources will not support this activity); and b) with project supported (i.e. GEF) awareness raising for any communities and land users in the vicinity including linkage with community ranger programmes;

(vi) procurement and tracking of radio collars for use on released tigers[80];

(vii) development and implementation of bilateral tiger exchange/ translocation agreements (co-financed by NRECC- – GEF resources will not support this activity);

2.3.7 Conduct an evaluation of the rewilding process against the original plan and cost-benefit analysis and make results available through IUCN SSC and other channels to inform future rewilding efforts.

2.3.8 Organise a rewilding workshop together with GTF and the IUCN Cat Specialist Group, and strengthen international collaboration through the American Association of Zookeepers[81], IUCN Species Survival Commission, the Global Tiger Forum and conservation INGOs such as WCS and WWF in order to build the technical and financial support to extend and sustain the rewilding programme.

Component 3: Conserve the Bornean Orangutan and its habitats in targeted protected areas of Sarawak

(Total Cost: US$ 10,321,310; GEF project grant requested: US$1,500,000; Co-financing: US$ 8,821,310)

Outcome 3: The improved conservation status and participatory management of Ulu Sebuyau, Sedilu and Gunung Lesong National Parks ensures more secure habitats for the establishment of viable Orangutan populations

[80] For guidance see: https://globaltigerforum.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/720_A-suggested-protcol-for-Radio-telemtry-studies-on-tiger.pdf

[81] https://aazk.org/

Output 3.1 Strengthened participatory management of Ulu Sebuyau, Sedilu and Gunung Lesong National Parks as one park complex and boundaries secured for Orang-Utan conservation

113. **Purpose**: to establish a park complex consisting of the three adjacent National Parks under unified management by SFC, strengthen management effectiveness for the park complex, and rationalize and securing its boundaries in order to protect orangutan habitats (see **Figure 2, Annex 2 for maps, and Annex 21 for Project PA Landscape Profiles**).

114. Sedilu, Ulu Sebuyau and Gunung Lesong National Parks (SSL park complex) have been established for some years and are under the management of SFC from its headquarters in Kuching. The management effectiveness of the three parks is relatively low (see METT baselines in **Annex 11**) due to the lack of full-time staff on the ground to manage, patrol, monitor wildlife and work with local communities on issues such as human wildlife conflict. The project will strengthen management effectiveness through supporting the preparation of a joint management plan for the SSL park complex, technical assistance for management of the park complex, establishment and staffing of a management base; establishing SMART patrol routes, engaging communities including women in PA management and patrolling (there are 16 Honorary Wildlife Rangers (HWR) currently); and providing support for annual park complex stakeholder meetings.

115. The boundaries of the three parks have been marked in the past by SFC using in-house processes, however, not all of the boundaries have been marked and parts of the boundaries have been challenged by local residents in relation to Native Customary Rights (NCR) issues, which can be complicated. The project will therefore support a collaborative approach to boundary survey and marking for the park complex that involves adjacent communities and seeks to take into account NCR claims, while building support for conservation goals through awareness raising, engagement in conservation-related activities (e.g., appointment of paid community members to conduct patrols, monitor wildlife, assist in forest restoration, etc.) linked to Output 3.2.

116. SFC efforts are ongoing to re-establish a corridor that has been identified across unproductive oil palm plantation land between Ulu Sebuyau and Sedilu NPs with discussions in progress between the government, plantation companies and villagers to buy back the land. Project support will be limited to community and especially women's engagement in reforestation activities for this and other potential corridor areas, including along river buffer zones, and the strip between Ulu Sebuyau and Gunung Lesong NPs, where WWF is working with communities (see Output 3.2). FDS also has considerable experience and resources including seedlings that could be deployed through collaboration.

117. Social and environmental safeguards have been integrated into the design and implementation of relevant activities (see the ESMF in **Annex 8** for activities that have pre-commencement FPIC, SESA and ESIA requirements), and the SESAs and ESIAs in Output 1.1 will inform detailed implementation planning to ensure that any impacts are effectively managed. In particular, the project aims to manage risks related to wildlife law enforcement activities on women and indigenous communities in the project landscapes through a system of gender and community safeguard focal persons in the project's lead agencies (i.e. SFC for Component 3) at central and landscape levels, as well as in the communities. This will be led by the Gender and Community Safeguard Officer based in NRECC (see social and environmental safeguard risks section for further information).

Indicative Activities

3.1.1 Facilitate the participatory preparation of a management plan/master plan for the three National Parks as one physically linked SSL park complex.

3.1.2 Provide technical assistance for management of the park complex, including establishment and equipping of a management base in Gunung Lesong NP; core staff group for the PA management base; establishing and monitoring

patrol routes with SMART; engaging and employing local community members including women in PA management and patrolling including 8 patrols per annum per PA (with some inundated areas / river stretches requiring boat access); and providing support for annual park complex stakeholder meetings.

3.1.3 Facilitate a participatory process for the surveying, demarcation and maintenance (6 monthly) of national park boundaries by SFC, that involves adjacent communities and seeks to take into account NCR claims, while building support for conservation goals through awareness raising, and opportunities for engagement and employment in conservation-related activities (including joint SFC/local teams for boundary maintenance) (see Output 3.1.2).

3.1.4 Support community engagement including women in the restoration of forest habitats in the proposed corridor connecting Ulu Sebuyau and Sedilu NPs after the land ownership has been settled, including: seedling and seed stock gathering, nursery development and maintenance, planting and plant maintenance.

3.1.5 Identify other potential areas such as river reserve land around the park complex where forest restoration could be undertaken, and work with FDS, local communities, WWF and other stakeholders such as the Japan-Malaysia Association to develop plans and facilitate forest restoration efforts.

3.1.6 Conduct a preliminary assessment of the forest carbon potential of the SSL Park Complex for SFC.

Output 3.2 Sustainable livelihoods, orangutan-based tourism enterprise and Community Conserved Area (CCA) developed and implemented in the Ulu Sebuyau, Sedilu and Gunung Lesong National Parks complex.

118. **Purpose:** To support the consultative establishment and management of a small community-conserved area (CCA) within the 'park complex' (Output 3.1) and facilitate the development of community enterprises including a nature-based tourism enterprise as a mechanism to generate income for this CCA.

119. This Output will build on baseline activities by SFC, WWF and WCS to engage communities and especially women around the park complex to develop a CCA supported by community enterprises including nature-based tourism as a source of income generation. The communities involved in CCAs include one in G. Lesong NP, where WWF have been engaging with the community; and one longhouse in Sedilu NP which is interested in project involvement. There has been no community engagement in Ulu Sebuyau NP as yet. Community members are currently involved in community-based ecotourism (CBET) and park co-management, with WWF working with nine communities on community-based ecotourism (CBET), and unpaid co-management of G. Lesong; currently only local tourists visit. WCS is supporting paid involvement with a community in Sebuyau, where it has trained at least 16 villagers as HWR for co-management, including patrols and monitoring work. Currently there is one homestay in Sebuyau, and none in G. Lesong so far. SFC plans to hire local people to assist with management of the parks.

120. The project will collaborate with WWF in developing a CCA near G. Lesong NP in order to restore forest between G. Lesong and Ulu Sebuyau NPs. It will also work with WWF and WCS to raise awareness of conservation values among local communities, engage them in conservation management as HWRs (on a paid basis), and develop a gender-responsive and socially-inclusive community-based enterprise programme that includes nature-based tourism (i.e., community-based ecotourism). The project will not solely rely on nature-based tourism to generate income in view of its vulnerability to COVID-19 impacts (tourism in Malaysia almost completely stopped in 2020-21), but rather seek to strengthen a suite of sustainable rural livelihoods that include tourism as one element in order to ensure resilience of communities to changes in the returns from individual commodities and services.

121. The establishment of the CCA and implementation of the sustainable livelihoods programme including nature-based tourism activities will be subject to the completion of FPIC requirements in line with the ESMF annexed to this project document.

Indicative Activities

3.2.1 Conduct FPIC consultations with targeted communities to confirm acceptance of the proposed project engagements under this output, including formation of a CCA.

3.2.2 Establish a robust local community engagement programme for establishing CCAs and complementary sustainable livelihoods with careful attention to gender equality and the empowerment of women and social inclusion.

3.2.3 Facilitate a consultation and awareness raising process with local communities and NGOs to explain the concept and benefits of CCAs, identify proposed area(s) and targeted communities for CCA development, and compile baseline information on the proposed area(s) including land ownership and land use rights, current land uses and existing ecological values, and socio-economic baselines of the target beneficiary communities.

3.2.4 Work with the targeted communities, NGOs and relevant government agencies to secure community rights over designated land area(s) for CCA establishment, develop an agreement with the targeted communities for the establishment and management of a CCA, and prepare a simple management plan for the area with clear actions and responsibilities in accordance with SES Standard 5.

3.2.5 Provide technical assistance and monitoring support for the initial management of the CCA. Provide technical assistance for the protocols and business model for community seed and seedling collection and the establishment of local tree nurseries to supply material for the replanting of the National Park corridors.

3.2.6 Identify and support the establishment of a nature-based tourism concession for the CCA and provide training for local community members and especially women as tourism service providers and guides in support of the tourism concession in the CCA, including female guides.

3.2.7 Extend the existing Honorary Wildlife Ranger (HWR) programme to villages near the park complex, including those involved in the CCA in order to provide secure employment and engagement in conservation; This includes technical assistance for community members to be trained for employment as wildlife monitors and boundary patrol staff.

3.2.8 Develop a business plan for the development of complimentary sustainable livelihoods programmes (not only tourism) to ensure that they are appropriate and gender-responsive, able to provide adequate returns and are sustainable over the long-term (e.g., wildlife and park management, fisheries, agriculture, sustainably harvested biodiversity resources, indigenous handicrafts). Programme proposals will be screened using the SESP, which will inform their selection and development, and where required further assessment to ensure SES compliance.

3.2.9 Provide technical assistance and livelihood support through SFC to facilitate the establishment of small community-based enterprises in targeted villages in line with the business plan, based on criteria in the business plan, compliant with the SES, and proactively supporting women and vulnerable groups.

3.2.10 Establish an SOP on public health aspects of nature-based tourism practices, aligned with the SES, to ensure the health and wellbeing of rural communities that participate in tourism activities and consider COVID-19 pandemic impacts on livelihood options including nature-based tourism when conducting feasibility assessments.

3.2.11 Convene a local tourism workshop and invite established tour companies to the area to review the attractions, meet with the local communities and provide input regarding the industry requirements for tourism in the area.

3.2.12 Facilitate exchanges with other communities involved in similar conservation-related initiatives in East Malaysia (e.g., the project communities in Component 4) (Y3-4)

Component 4: Conserve the Bornean banteng and its habitats in the Greater Maliau Basin area of Sabah

(Total Cost: US$ 7,531,310; GEF project grant requested: US$1,500,000; Co-financing: US$ 6,031,310)

Outcome 4: Improved protection and local partnership development contributes to the stabilization and increase of the Bornean banteng population in the Greater Maliau Basin area of Sabah

Output 4.1 The Bornean banteng in the Greater Maliau Basin area of Sabah is surveyed and regularly monitored

122. **Purpose:** To undertake surveys and put in place a monitoring system for the Bornean banteng population in the Greater Maliau Basin area of Sabah in order to inform conservation management.

123. The project will support the survey and monitoring of the Bornean banteng population in the Greater Maliau Basin project landscape (see **Figure 2, Annex 2 for maps, and Annex 21 for Project PA Landscape Profiles**), which is centered on Maliau Basin Conservation Area (MBCA) and includes its buffer zones and adjacent forest reserves (such as Sapulut Forest Reserve). This area has been identified as hosting one of the most significant banteng populations in Sabah[82]. Most Banteng occur outside the MBCA to the south-west, south and south-east, where they are vulnerable to poaching activities. The survey and monitoring work will be led by SWD in collaboration with Danau Girang Field Centre, Sabah Foundation (SF), SFD, Sabah Environment Trust (SET) and other partners involved in banteng conservation. This will build on baseline efforts including extensive research by DGFC on banteng population ecology, a study funded by SET on population survey including body condition scoring for elephants and banteng, and a UMS study on banteng food sources. SF has a small unit for wildlife monitoring but needs external support for intensive survey and monitoring, and has worked with SWD, SET and WWF.

124. The project will also support the installation of satellite-tracking collars with GPS chips on 2 banteng to provide more detailed information on movements and habitat use (elephants have been tracked in MBCA but no other species). The survey and monitoring work is essential to facilitate targeted conservation efforts to protect the species from poaching threats in particular and to inform other aspects of conservation management such as habitat management. Community engagement, including women, in the monitoring of banteng will be piloted once the monitoring programme basis has been established and relevant communities identified.

125. Social and environmental safeguards have been integrated into the design and implementation of relevant activities (see the ESMF in **Annex 8** for activities that have pre-commencement FPIC, SESA and ESIA requirements), and the assessments in Output 1.1 will inform detailed implementation planning to ensure that any impacts are effectively managed. In particular, the project aims to manage risks related to wildlife law enforcement activities on women and indigenous communities in the project landscapes through a system of gender and community safeguard focal persons in the project's lead agencies (i.e. SWD for Component 4) at central and landscape levels, as well as in the communities. This will be led by the Gender and Community Safeguard Officer based in KeTSA (see social and environmental safeguard risks section for further information).

[82] Sabah Wildlife Department (2019). Bornean Banteng Action Plan.

Indicative Activities

4.1.1 Establish a small coordination group under the leadership of SWD to develop a detailed plan for survey and monitoring of the Bornean banteng in the Greater Maliau Basin area that is aligned with requirements of the Bornean Banteng Action Plan, the SES, and well-coordinated with ongoing research and monitoring studies.

4.1.2 Support preparatory work for the survey and monitoring programme through identification of survey participants and roles, training of staff in relevant aspects of survey, monitoring and data analysis, provision of 2 satellite-tracking collars and GPS chips, 100 camera traps, 20 binoculars, 4 cameras, 4 laptops for data downloading and analysis, and essential field equipment such as camping equipment, ranger clothing and boots, etc.

4.1.3 Conduct a baseline population survey of the Bornean banteng in the Greater Maliau Basin area and follow this up with annual monitoring based mainly on observations from a network of camera traps set up in areas of known usage by banteng.

4.1.4 Implement a capture and satellite-tracking-collar programme for 2 Bornean banteng in the Greater Maliau Basin area to inform monitoring efforts using camera traps and anti-poaching measures.

4.1.5 In connection with Output 4.3, provide training and basic equipment to selected participants from targeted communities to participate in banteng monitoring once the programme has been established and the basis for community engagement has been established, with the assistance of NGOs such as PACOS and SAWO.

Output 4.2 Capacity for patrolling and use of remote detection technology in the Greater Maliau Basin area strengthened to combat poaching threats

126. **Purpose:** To strengthen the capacity of MBCA and SWD ranger teams to provide effective patrolling and application of technology to deter and respond to poaching activities impacting Bornean banteng and other wildlife in the Greater Maliau Basin landscape[83].

127. The responsible agencies have permanent and contract staff based in or outside the Greater Maliau Basin landscape[84], but ranger coverage is far too low to cover such a vast and remote landscape effectively, therefore additional trained rangers, support from NGO partners and communities (as Honorary Wildlife Wardens / Honorary Forest Rangers) are required as well as technological assistance. The project will therefore support the engagement and training of additional staff for anti-poaching roles, including reviewing options for providing remuneration and training for HWW/HFR staff and more secure employment in the security/wildlife sectors in line with RELA and the VETOA programme in Peninsular Malaysia. Advanced training for rangers will include use of the SMART system, data management, human rights-based approach, drone piloting, etc. to enable the effective use of advanced technology.

128. The project will also support the procurement, installation, operation and maintenance of an anti-poaching technology system including a real-time camera trap system for field-based monitoring and enforcement, and communications and data integration platform in order to improve the anti-poaching capacities in the Greater Maliau Basin area. Rangers have most of the basic equipment including GPS, Camera traps, cellular

[83] Note that the activities under this Output will be subject to screening in the project-wide ESIA; also training of rangers and other wildlife law enforcement personnel under Output 1.2 specifically includes human rights, gender and cultural sensitization.
[84] SF has 24 permanent, 30 contract staff; SWD Tawau office provides assistance in LE – 12 permanent staff; SFD – 10 in PROTECT based in Tawau and 8 PROTECT based in Keningau. MBCA has 2 onsite rangers, 12 HWW/HFR and 1 SFD ranger.

phones, SMART mobiles, walkie-talkies, but additional items of such equipment is needed to support increased staffing levels.

Indicative Activities

4.2.1 Establish a small task force to establish a plan for strengthening human resources, aligned with the SES, for patrolling and law enforcement across different jurisdictions in the Greater Maliau Basin area (especially MBCA and Forest Reserves, involving SWD, SFD, SF, RMP and other relevant partners, and including the deployment of HWW/HFRs. The plan should identify existing weaknesses and options for addressing them.

4.2.2 Review and seek to strengthen mechanisms for HWW/HFRs through examination of options such as VETOA, RELA and others, with the aim of providing secure employment, adequate remuneration for services provided, opportunities for training and career progression, and related benefits such as pension payments.

4.2.3 Provide training in advanced subjects for wildlife rangers, park rangers and PROTECT rangers including the SMART patrolling system, data management, drone piloting (needs to be licensed), real-time camera traps, etc., to enable the effective use of advanced technology.

4.2.4 Procure additional essential equipment in support of patrolling by rangers and HWW/HFRs, including basic field equipment for ranger teams, one 4WD vehicle (essential for accessing the large remote landscape) and 4 motorbikes.

4.2.5 Procure and install an advanced anti-poaching technology system in support of wildlife law enforcement including real-time MMS camera traps and related accessories, other types of sensors, communications and data integration platform; with related consultancy services for installation, training of staff and technical support.

4.2.6 Convene annual meetings of staff and partners involved in anti-poaching efforts to review progress and share lessons learned.

4.2.7 Compile a technical report on lessons learned from the use of different approaches and technologies in combatting poaching for sharing through the GWP.

Output 4.3 A community-based banteng conservation and sustainable livelihood programme is implemented in the Greater Maliau Basin area

129. **Purpose:** Facilitate the consultative establishment and management of a CCA for Bornean banteng in the Greater Maliau Basin area and engage local communities in conservation-compatible sustainable livelihoods to provide an alternative to involvement in hunting activities and strengthen local support for wildlife conservation.

130. The project will focus on communities living on the fringes of the Greater Maliau Basin landscape, who are known to have local hunting traditions and who are also living in proximity to Bornean banteng. It will aim to build conservation awareness and engagement in the targeted communities and to identify potential areas for the establishment of a CCA that will provide a resource to the community for development of nature-based tourism and potentially other livelihoods, with assistance from local NGOs such as PACOS and SAWO. The CCA could be managed to provide suitable foraging habitat for banteng (grazing pasture, access to water, artificial mineral licks, fencing) and some captive animals released into a fenced area to provide an attraction for visitors as well as for educational purposes. Community-based tourism development needs to be complementary to banteng conservation by providing alternative livelihoods and raising awareness that may counter hunting activities – conflicts need to be avoided (e.g., disturbance), so community

involvement is best focused in areas that are not currently used by wild banteng. The project team should take account of other CCA efforts by WWF, Sabah Biodiversity Centre and Sawit Kinabalu's Sg. Pin Conservation Area of 2632ha within their estate – which has been recognized by the State as a protected area.

131. In view of the remoteness of this area, its limited access and lack of existing facilities for tourism, the project would develop a gender responsive and socially inclusive sustainable livelihoods programme to support the economic resilience of the targeted communities that would include nature-based tourism as one element (i.e., not the main focus). This approach is also informed by the severe COVID-19 impacts on tourism visitation in Malaysia. Nature-based tourism development would build on limited local experience, including two homestays in the area, five tourism zones around MBCA that attract some 5,000 visitors annually and employ local staff in hospitality, catering, rangers, porters and research assistants (54 staff in total).

132. The establishment of the CCA and implementation of the sustainable livelihoods programme including nature-based tourism activities will be subject to the completion of FPIC requirements in line with the ESMF annexed to this project document.

Indicative Activities

4.3.1 Conduct FPIC consultations with targeted communities to confirm acceptance of the proposed project engagement, including formation of a CCA.

4.3.2 Work with partner organizations (e.g., WWF, SET, PACOS, SAWO) to plan a resilient community engagement programme in order to establish a CCA and complementary sustainable livelihoods programme with careful attention to gender equality and the empowerment of women and social inclusion.

4.3.3 Facilitate a consultation and awareness raising process with local communities and NGOs to explain the concept and benefits of CCAs, review and select proposed area(s) and targeted communities for CCA development, and compile baseline information on the proposed area(s) including land ownership and land use rights, current land uses and existing ecological values, and socio-economic baselines of the target beneficiary communities.

4.3.4 Work with the targeted communities, NGOs and relevant government agencies to secure community rights over designated land area(s) for CCA establishment, develop an agreement with the targeted communities for the establishment and management of a CCA, and assist the villages to develop protocols / management plans for CCAs – taking into account the recent experiences of WWF and Sabah Biodiversity Centre.

4.3.5 Provide technical assistance and monitoring support for the initial management of the CCA.

4.3.6 Establish community-managed nursery with local species for the rehabilitation of the degraded banteng habitats.

4.3.7 Develop a business plan for the development of complimentary sustainable livelihoods programmes (not only tourism) to ensure that they are appropriate and gender-responsive, able to provide adequate returns and are sustainable over the long-term (e.g. fisheries, agriculture, indigenous handicrafts).

4.3.8 Provide technical assistance and livelihood support to facilitate the establishment of small community-based enterprises in targeted villages in line with the business plan, based on criteria in the business plan and proactively supporting women and vulnerable groups.

4.3.9 Establish an SOP on public health aspects of nature-based tourism practices to ensure the health and wellbeing of rural communities that participate in tourism activities and consider COVID-19 pandemic impacts on livelihood options including nature-based tourism when conducting feasibility assessments.

4.3.10 In collaboration with the State Ministry for Culture, Tourism and Environment (KePKAS) and Ministry of Rural Development, support the establishment of a nature-based tourism concession for the CCA, and provide training for local community members as tourism guides in support of the tourism concession in the CCA, including female guides.

4.3.11 Convene a local tourism workshop and Invite established tour companies to the area to review the attractions, meet with the local communities and provide input regarding the industry requirements for tourism in the area.

4.3.12 Work with SWD and SFD to recruit HWW/HFRs from the targeted villages to support CCA management and as a key means of conservation engagement and providing local benefits.

4.3.13 Facilitate exchanges with other communities involved in similar conservation-related initiatives in East Malaysia (e.g., the SSL communities in Component 3) (Y3-4)

Component 5: Monitoring and Evaluation

Outcome 5: Informed and adaptive project management

(Total Cost: US$503,982; GEF project grant requested: US$ 203,984; Co-financing: US$ 299,998)

Output 5.1: Project M&E plan incorporating gender mainstreaming and safeguards implemented for adaptive management

133. The project will implement an M&E Plan that adheres to GEF, GWP and UNDP requirements, enables effective evaluation of project progress and impact, reflects the needs of women, indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups, and will effectively monitor social and environmental safeguards risks. These activities will ensure that the project monitoring system operates effectively, systematically provides information on progress, and informs adaptive management to ensure results.

Indicative activities:

5.1.1 Convene project inception workshops within the first 60 days of the project to review, update and elaborate project plans and management arrangements. As part of this process, update and re-assess relevant project information and PPG assessments in light of COVID-19 impacts and confirm feasibility and alignment to government recovery strategies and international guidance and best practices on building resilience at the local level.

5.1.2 Annual work plan preparation and monitoring of indicators in the project results framework for adaptive management including annual lesson learning sessions among project stakeholders and reflection meetings to incorporate lessons learned into workplans.

5.1.3 Complete annual PIR review of work plan implementation for adaptive management of project activities.

5.1.4 Respond to any additional reporting requirements from Government, the GEF, GWP or UNDP.

5.1.5 Hold at least one Project Steering Committee meeting and two Component level / State Steering Committee meetings for Sabah and Sarawak per year.

5.1.6 Monitor implementation of the Gender Action Plan, ESMF and other safeguards plans annually, and complete sensitization workshops on gender and other safeguards for the PMU and executing partners in Year 1.

5.1.7 Conduct surveys as necessary to collate data to update results framework indicators at mid-term (Year 3) and end of project (Year 5), including surveys on estimation of direct beneficiaries (e.g., population engaged in project-supported conservation jobs, sustainable livelihood activities, training courses).

5.1.8 Conduct METT assessments for the project PAs at Mid-term (Year 3) and end of project (Year 5) (see **Annex 11**).

5.1.9 Conduct KAP surveys to assess changes in biodiversity conservation awareness levels among targeted groups to establish KAP baselines (Year 1) and target achievement (Year 5).

5.1.10 Conduct independent Mid-term Review of GEF-financed and co-financed activities in Year 3 in line with UNDP/GEF requirements and incorporate recommendations of MTR into revised project plans (management response) following PSC's approval.

5.1.11 Develop a participatory Exit Strategy and Sustainability Plan as soon as the MTR is completed and prior to the Terminal Evaluation.

5.1.12 Compile a project completion report to compile project results and lessons learned in Year 5, to inform the Terminal Evaluation.

5.1.13 Conduct independent Terminal Evaluation of GEF-financed and co-financed activities in line with UNDP/GEF requirements within 6 months of project operational closure.

Partnerships

Overall project

134. The overall coordination of the GEF project will be led by NRECC as the Implementing Partner for the project, through its Biodiversity Division. In view of the fact that each project Component has a distinct geographical and thematic scope with its own set of stakeholders, a lead agency has been identified for each Component and these lead agencies will play key roles in the overall project governance and management (see Section VII). The partnership arrangements are described by Component below, and coordination with related GEF projects and other initiatives elaborated subsequently. A technical advisory committee will be established for each of the components in order to provide the opportunity for engagement with diverse stakeholders beyond the main partners. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (see **Annex 7**) also provides additional detail on stakeholder engagement, including support from women's NGOs and indigenous people's organizations for social inclusion and safeguards elements.

Component 1 - Strengthen institutional capacities to combat wildlife crime and reduce poaching of iconic wildlife species at the national level

135. NRECC will lead overall implementation of Component 1, but with a leading role for RMP as host agency for the new Wildlife Crime Bureau, and DWNP as well as state agencies in Sabah and Sarawak leading efforts to tackle wildlife crime in their respective regions. The roles indicated for specific Outputs below provide additional detail.

136. Enforcement related to wildlife crime has traditionally been handled by DWNP in Peninsular Malaysia, SFC in Sarawak and SWD in Sabah, and these agencies will lead this component for these specific regions. To assist in the implementation of CITES and to combat wildlife crime, Malaysia has formed MY-WEN under the coordination of NRECC. Through MY-WEN, the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP) and Royal Malaysian Customs (RMC) have been assisting the wildlife agencies on integrated enforcement activities. In addition to the respective domestic legislation, the MY-WEN partners also implement the International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008. The recently established NFCC has potential to support especially financial

investigations related to wildlife crime and to contribute towards inter-agency communications and data sharing.

137. DWNP also has a well-established training centre, the Institute for Biological Diversity (IBD), mainly providing short courses for DWNP personnel. Some of these courses are also open for other wildlife agencies. In addition, RMP has a number of training centres throughout the country mainly catered for training of police personnel. There is no dedicated training centre within SFC or SWD. However, several NGOs do provide training opportunities for wildlife and parks personnel in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak.

138. Recently, in June 2021, NRECC has obtained the endorsement of the Cabinet to create a National Tiger Conservation Task Force (NTCTF) under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister and a Wildlife Crime Bureau (WCB) within RMP. This policy decision could be a game-changer in terms of combating wildlife crime and therefore, this project should complement Malaysian government's efforts in institutionalising the WCB within the RMP as soon as possible.

139. There are several NGO partners assisting the government in terms of combating wildlife crime. TRAFFIC is assisting in terms of intelligence information and analysis especially related to illegal trade of wildlife and capacity building. The project will seek inputs from women's and indigenous organizations (e.g., COAC, SAWO, WAO, JOAS, PACOS) for gender and human rights-based inputs to patrolling and enforcement training and sensitization.

140. The 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 Task Force on CITES,
- Malaysia Wildlife Enforcement Network (MY-WEN),
- National Tiger Conservation Task Force (NTCTF), which addresses poaching and trade of tigers in Peninsula Malaysia
- Ops Bersepadu Khazanah (OBK) patrolling operation
- Sabah State Anti-Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade Task Force, which provides for collaboration between customs, agriculture and fisheries departments
- Inter-Agency Working Group (IAGW) developed through the INL Project in Sabah (see below for further details of the INL project, which aims to reduce illegal wildlife trafficking by improving the quality of prosecution).
- ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC), an ASEAN platform focused on transnational criminal threats.

141. The project will also draw on the experience of other GEF6 GWP projects including IWT Indonesia, IWT Thailand, Global ports project (see below).

142. For Component 1, the main agency roles for each Output can be summarized as follows:

- **Output 1.1** National coordination mechanism and centralised national wildlife intelligence system established and maintained to enhance inter-agency information-sharing
    - KeTSA – Interagency coordination (e.g., National Task Force on CITES, MY-WEN, National Tiger Conservation Task Force, OBK)
    - RMP HQ – Formation of the Wildlife Crime Bureau and leading the centralized intelligence work
    - DWNP – Strengthening of its in-house intelligence unit (INTAC) and supporting the WCB
    - Sarawak – Strengthening of the intelligence system in the state – SFC project lead
    - Sabah – Strengthening of the intelligence system in the state – SWD project lead, to establish an Intelligence Unit within SWD, and the developing Inter-Agency Working Group (on

intelligence) now comprises 14 law enforcement and/or conservation agencies from Sabah, Sarawak and Peninsular Malaysia (supported by the INL project)
    - UNOCD as potential service provider for ICCWC Indicator Framework assessments
    - NFCC as a potential partner to support inter-agency communications, intelligence gathering, analysis and sharing of analysed data.
    - NGO support, especially as providers of information and technical assistance - TRAFFIC, WCS, WWF etc.
- **Output 1.2** Inter-agency training and capacity building programme implemented
    - DWNP – hosts IBD, which will provide cross-agency training
    - RMP – Police Training Centres, which will provide cross-agency training
    - Supported by SFC in Sarawak, SWD in Sabah, local and international experts including NGOs such as TRAFFIC, WCS, WWF, DGFC, etc.
    - UNOCD and Interpol as potential service providers for training and technical assistance
- **Output 1.3** National wildlife crime forensics capabilities built in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak
    - DWNP – National Wildlife Forensic Laboratory
    - Supported by RMP, SFC, SWD, (state level forensic labs for Sabah (INL project support to SWD) and Sarawak (SFC) are under development),
    - Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) and Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS) and NGOs such as TRACE, WCS and DGFC for technical support in capacity building for wildlife crime investigation and forensics work
    - UNOCD and Interpol as potential service providers for training and technical assistance
- **Output 1.4** Project lessons and good practices collated and disseminated for uptake (including through the GWP) and upscaling strategy developed, and implementation supported
    - KeTSA lead, linked to its overall coordination role and biodiversity portal
    - Supported by the project team, with inputs from diverse stakeholders

Component 2 - Conserve the Malayan tiger and its habitats in the Malaysian Peninsula

143. The Department of Wildlife and National Parks of Peninsular Malaysia will lead on the implementation of this Component, in view of its mandate and expertise for wildlife conservation. Based on the National Tiger Conservation Action Plan (NTCAP), tiger habitats in Peninsular Malaysia covers about 50,000 km^2 encompassing the Central Forest Spine (CFS) landscape. The National Tiger Survey in 2018 found that the tiger population in Peninsular Malaysia has declined to less than 200 individuals, since when, KeTSA and DWNP have undertaken several new initiatives to strengthen the patrolling and anti-poaching efforts within the tiger habitats. At the same time, several state governments have also strengthened their efforts in patrolling the state parks (Perak State Park Corporation (PSPC), Johor National Park Corporation (JNPC)). Perak State Government through the State Economic Planning Unit (UPEN) are working on Conservation Assured Tiger Standards (CA|TS) accreditation, ASEAN Heritage Park and creation of auxiliary police for RBSP; and Johor State Government through the State Economic Planning Unit (BPEN) are planning integrated patrolling of tiger habitats in Johor.

144. In 2019, NRECC and DWNP initiated an integrated patrolling operation known as Ops Bersepadu Khazanah (OBK) with the participation of RMP, Forestry Department and state park agencies in response to the discovery that the Malayan tiger population dropped below 200 tigers in the wild. Under this initiative, more boots on the ground were deployed with several integrated patrolling operations undertaken at priority tiger sites including Royal Belum State Park (RBSP), Taman Negara National Park and Endau Rompin National Park. In 2020, NRECC together with RMP, extended the OBK operations to Sabah and Sarawak (for other species). However, the OBK operations are strategically undertaken and therefore, there is no permanent deployment of personnel on the ground. To overcome this gap, NRECC together with DWNP initiated another programme, VETOA, whereby indigenous Orang Asli community member and veterans of army and police from the communities around the protected areas are hired on a contract basis to patrol the boundaries and the adjacent areas of the protected areas. These VETOA community members are paid

monthly salary through DWNP. The VETOA personnel are strategically assigned under the supervision of the local DWNP, state park and NGO office. In 2020, 200 local community members were hired, and this was increased to 600 in 2021 and is expected to increase to 1,000 based on the 2022 Budget. This innovative programme not only addresses the staffing gap faced by the wildlife and PA agencies, but also addresses the involvement of local communities and their livelihood issues.

145. WWF-Malaysia is collaborating with the PSPC and Perak State Forestry Department on monitoring the wild tiger and prey at Royal Belum State Park and Temengor Forest Reserve with the on-ground presence of 50 indigenous Orang Asli under their STAMPEDE team. WCS is also assisting JNPC in monitoring and patrolling the Endau Rompin National Park and the surrounding natural habitats. The State Forestry Departments are also assisting in patrolling the forest reserves and assigning personnel to undertake the integrated patrolling under the OBK. In addition to the above, there is also deployment of orang asli for patrolling under the MENRAQ programme in RBSP. Other NGOs that are also involved in tiger monitoring and patrolling includes Pelindung, in the Main Range forest complex, Rimba in Taman Negara Terengganu and surrounding areas, and MYCAT has ongoing tiger monitoring, dedicated hotline to prevent wildlife crimes, habitat enrichment and community project at Sungai Yu Ecological Corridor in Taman Negara Pahang, Merapoh. The project will seek inputs from women's and indigenous organizations (e.g., JOAS, COAC, WAO) for gender and human rights-based inputs to ranger patrolling and enforcement training and sensitization.

146. DWNP also manages two centres related to Human-Tiger Conflict (HTC), namely the National Wildlife Rescue Centre (NWRC), Sungkai, Perak and National Tiger Conservation Centre (NTCC), Lanchang, Pahang. NWRC was established in 2013 and has about 20 captive tigers. In 2020, DWNP completed the construction of the NTCC with the aim of rewilding the captive tigers through bigger enclosures with the ultimate aim of releasing them in the wild. However, the planning for rewilding is still premature and needs further refinement and buy-in from various parties, with technical assistance from this project (especially developing a Human-Tiger Conflict Management Plan to mitigate possible risk from rewilding program).

147. The project will coordinate closely with the ongoing IC-CFS GEF project, which focuses on securing forest corridors across the Central Forest Spine and represents a key strategy for ensuring landscape connectivity for the Malayan tiger. A key difference is that the current project focuses on anti-poaching and reintroduction measures, while IC-CFS focuses on habitat management, restoration and community livelihood development. The project will also work closely with the stakeholders of other related projects working in these tiger landscapes.

- **Output 2.1** Specialized anti-poaching Rapid Response Field Ranger (RRFR) teams for tiger habitat conservation areas equipped and trained
    - PSPC – Formation of a RRFR team for RBSP and surrounding areas
    - DWNP - Formation of a RRFR team for three components of TNNP and surrounding areas
    - JNPC – Formation of a RRFR team for ERNP and surrounding areas
    - The core of each RRFR to be assigned by respective agencies and to be complemented with additional staff hired by the project among the IPLC
    - Coordination with NGOs active in patrolling and monitoring activities, including engagement of orang asli (see above)
- **Output 2.2** A suite of technologies piloted, and their cost-effectiveness evaluated, to complement tiger anti-poaching efforts in tiger habitat conservation areas
    - Piloting led by the respective site management authorities (i.e., DWNP, , Forest Department, Perak State Park Corporation and Johor National Park Corporation) in collaboration with technical partners
    - Private sector and local and international experts – for deployment and evaluation of technologies
- **Output 2.3** Tiger rehabilitation and rewilding programme strengthened to protect tiger population
    - DWNP will lead the rewilding work, based on a Rewilding Master Plan for NTCC

- The project will organize a rewilding workshop together with GTF and the IUCN Cat Specialist Group
- Community engagement and sensitization in proposed release areas

Component 3 - Conserve the Bornean Orangutan and its habitats in targeted protected areas of Sarawak

148. The state government of Sarawak recently mandated the State Forestry Corporation (SFC) to manage wildlife and protected areas and SFC will be the project lead for this Component[85]. SFC has undertaken some efforts in working together with the NGOs and local communities to strengthen the management of Ulu Sebuyau, Sedilu and Gunung Lesong National Parks for the conservation of orangutan. Although these three national parks were gazetted some time ago, there remain issues on the ground regarding some parts of the protected area boundaries. It is the SFC's intention to manage these three protected areas as a complex and therefore securing the boundaries, creation of habitat corridors between the PAs and working with related agencies such as FDS and NGOs such as WWF and WCS and the identified communities are some of the priority actions to be supported by this project. The proposed habitat corridors are on land that is a mix of native customary land, existing oil palm plantation and forest reserve. This will require coordination between the various communities, NGOs and concessionaires.

- **Output 3.1** Strengthened participatory management of Ulu Sebuyau, Sedilu and Gunung Lesong National Parks as one park complex, connectivity restored through corridor development, and boundaries secured for orangutan conservation
  - SFC as the lead agency will undertake the development of a Master Plan for the PA complex; and conduct surveys of orangutan together with NGOs and communities; and
  - Working with plantation owners, communities and NGOs – SFC will lead negotiations to secure the corridors connecting the protected areas;
  - Liaison with Land and Survey Department Sarawak – to identify and redesignate disputed and unclear PA boundary areas to be surveyed on the ground;
  - SFC to engage local communities for corridor reforestation projects and wildlife monitoring and patrolling;
  - SFC to work in collaboration with SFD on HWC, reforestation and related issues.

- **Output 3.2** Sustainable livelihoods, Orangutan-based tourism enterprise and Community Conserved Area (CCA) developed and implemented in the Ulu Sebuyau, Sedilu and Gunung Lesong National Parks complex
  - Engaging selected local communities around the park complex to undertake community mapping and identified tourism and sustainable livelihood activities;
  - Work with the targeted communities, NGOs and relevant government agencies to secure community rights over designated land area(s) for CCA establishment, develop an agreement with the targeted communities for the establishment and management of a CCA, and prepare a simple management plan for the area;
  - Coordinate and support the on-going efforts of WWF, WCS and other NGOs in the landscape;
  - Coordinate with the WWF Malaysia project financed by WWF Singapore for community development in the project landscape;
  - Provide capacity building for the Gunung Lesong Community Based Ecotourism (CBET) NGO

Component 4 - Conserve the Bornean banteng and its habitats in the Greater Maliau Basin area of Sabah

149. The Sabah Wildlife Department (SWD) will lead on the implementation of Component 4. Under the Bornean Banteng Action Plan (2019) developed by the SWD, the Greater Maliau Basin and surrounding areas is an important habitat for banteng conservation in Sabah. Although SWD is responsible for the conservation of banteng, the habitat is under the management of the Sabah Foundation (SF) and SFD (for Forest Reserves). Therefore, SWD works together with these agencies including the Maliau Basin Management Committee and NGOs to manage and conserve the banteng population in this landscape. Among the NGOs working in

[85] SFC and the Forest Department Sarawak (FDS) both come under MUDeNR so inter-agency coordination can be supported through this Ministry. Also both will be represented on the project's State Steering Committee for Sarawak.

this area with SWD are WWF Malaysia, Sabah Environmental Trust (SET), and Danau Girang Field Centre. SET has an ongoing programme on patrolling (enforcement and monitoring) and survey on globally threatened species in the DaMal Rainforest Complex that overlaps with the project landscape. The Maliau Basin is also part of the Heart of Borneo, a tri-partite initiative between Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia (see below for details).

- **Output 4.1** The Bornean banteng in the Greater Maliau Basin area of Sabah is surveyed and regularly monitored
  - SWD – Working Group to be formed under leadership of SWD including, SF, SFD, DGFC, related NGOs; Survey protocol developed and survey teams formed and deployed;
  - PACOS and SAWO regarding support for community-based monitoring, including engagement of women;
- **Output 4.2** Capacity for patrolling and use of remote detection technology in the Greater Maliau Basin area strengthened to combat poaching threats
  - Small task force to coordinate strengthening of human resources for patrolling and law enforcement across different jurisdictions in the Greater Maliau Basin area (especially MBCA and Forest Reserves), involving SWD, SFD, SF, RMP and other relevant partners – including inputs on gender and human rights sensitization from organizations such as PACOS;
  - SWD, SFD, SF, SET – deployment of camera traps, drones, etc.
- **Output 4.3** A community-based banteng conservation and sustainable livelihood programme is implemented in the Greater Maliau Basin - Sapulut area
  - Build on baseline experience in Sabah involving KePKAS, NGOs, WWF, PACOS Trust;
  - Engagement with selected Nabawan and Sapulut communities for CCA and sustainable livelihood development including empowerment of women, with NGO facilitation and TA (e.g., SAWO, PACOS).

Component 5 – Monitoring and Evaluation

150. NRECC will lead overall implementation of the project, including hosting the PMU that will be responsible for coordinating M&E processes across all project components. The PMU will work with the Project Steering Committee, the State Steering Committees for Sabah and Sarawak, and the Responsible Parties / lead agencies for each project component to coordinate and provide oversight of M&E activities. The UNDP Country Office will contract the independent consultants responsible for conducting the MTR and TE, during which all relevant stakeholders will be consulted across the scope of the project. See also the Project Governance and Management Arrangements section below, and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 7).

GEF Projects

151. The current GEF project is a child project of the GEF-7 Global Wildlife Program, its contributions to which are described in **Table 4** above. As such, it will participate in GWP knowledge sharing events and platforms (Output 1.4) to disseminate lessons learned and project results and experiences globally. At the national level, coordination will be established with the following GEF biodiversity projects.

152. UNDP/GEF FSP *Improving Connectivity in the Central Forest Spine Landscape (IC-CFS)* (GEF ID: 4732, PIMS 4594; approved 2014), led by NRECC with implementation support from the Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia, Department of Wildlife & National Parks and Forest Research Institute Malaysia. This project aims to increase federal and state level capacity to execute the CFS 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. Its geographical range is largely the same as the Malayan tiger distribution, Thematically, the IC-CFS project focuses on securing connectivity between forest blocks, which is a critical need for the Malayan tiger. It also includes themes on addressing wildlife crime and community development for rural communities in the project landscapes.

Therefore, strong coordination is required for Component 2 of the current project in order to maximize synergies (for example, to focus anti-poaching measures on critical corridor areas under IC-CFS, such as Sungai Yu corridor) and avoid duplication (the current project will not aim to develop livelihoods in orang asli villages – but will aim to improve employment opportunities in patrolling / anti-poaching roles). See the baseline for Component 2 in the **Results Section** and **Annex 25** on Lessons learned from other projects.

153. UNDP/GEF MSP *Mainstreaming of Biodiversity Conservation into River Management* (GEF ID: 5692, approved 2015) led by the Drainage and Irrigation Department, under NRECC. The Project Objective is to mainstream biodiversity conservation into riverine landscapes through improved river planning and management practices. Component 1 addresses the need for an operational national institutional framework and capacity for a more integrated and holistic approach to river management that takes riverine biodiversity into account, while Component 2 aims to demonstrate best management practices for riverine habitats in three different situations (the forested Sg Kinta catchment area in Cameron Highlands, Perak; the urban Sg Klang in Selangor; and the rural Sg Segama impacted by oil palm plantations in Sabah). While this project does not directly target terrestrial wildlife, the Malayan tiger does occur in the Perak demonstration site, and Bornean banteng in Ulu Segama in the Sabah site. Coordination will be achieved through the UNDP Country Office and Project Steering Committee.

154. UNDP/GEF *FSP Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Malaysia* (GEF ID: 10363; 2022-2025), administered by UNDP in collaboration with UNOPS. This round of the SGP aims to enable community organizations to take collective action for adaptive landscape management in building socio-ecological resilience in: i) the Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve, Sabah; ii) the Middle and Upper Baram, Sarawak and iii) the Klang Valley, Peninsular Malaysia for global environmental benefits and sustainable development. There is limited geographical or thematic overlap with the current project, with coordination achieved through the UNDP CO.

155. IFAD GEF FSP *Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Malaysia (SMPEM)* (GEF ID: 9270), led by KeTSA and supported by the Global Environment Centre. This project, which has just started implementation in 2021, aims to strengthen national policy and institutional capacity for implementing peatland related strategies and plans and to enhance integrated sustainable peatland management in targeted landscapes. One of the five project landscapes is the Maludam Peninsula in Sarawak, which lies immediately across the Batang Lupar river from the current project site, with the intervention including development of an integrated management plan for the Maludam Peninsula, revised Maludam National Park Management Plan, Buffer Zone Management Plan; Community Sustainable Development Plan; support for priority management measures including delineation and patrolling of National Park boundary and monitoring of management issues and wildlife; promotion of Maludam National Park and community ecotourism packages, enhancement of water management to maintain forest hydrology and reduce fire risks, promote sustainable land and forest management, engage local community groups to improve livelihoods while at the same time rehabilitating peatland areas, and enhance management practices of agriculture and plantations on peat. Much of this is of direct relevance to Component 3 of the current project, therefore close coordination with the State Project Management Office under the Sarawak State Economic Planning Unit, and the Sarawak Forest Department as the lead agency appointed to coordinate and implement Output 3.4 for the Maludam Landscape. The Sarawak Forestry Corporation is the management agency for the protected area, but they are not directly involved in the project. The development of community-based ecotourism in Maludam can also potentially have a catalytic effect on the tourism development potential for the SSL complex. The tourism in Maludam will raise awareness of the potential of the surrounding areas and the need to have a variety of attractions.

156. *Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program (GEF ID: 10201)* – this multi-agency program funded under GEF-7 has one child project that is currently under preparation in Malaysia, *Integrated Landscape Management of Heart of Borneo landscapes in Sabah* (also referred to as FOLUR ILM-HOB) with UNDP as GEF Agency. The project aims to transform land use planning and management in Sabah and Sarawak to contain the footprint of palm oil production and maintain high-value forest for environment

and development benefits. There are four main components of the project which contribute towards the FOLUR programmatic outcomes: (1) Development of integrated landscapes management systems; (2) Promotion of responsible value chains for palm oil and smallholder support; (3) Conservation and restoration-rehabilitation of natural habitats through public-private-community partnerships; and (4) Knowledge management and impact monitoring. Following a series of national-level discussions, the Malaysian Government decided to transfer the Implementing Partner role of the project to Sabah Forestry Department and the project will focus on Sabah landscape only. The proposed landscape in Sabah covers four administrative districts, i.e., Keningau, Tenom, Nabawan and Sipitang, with possibility to include new district(s) in order to meet the committed GEF indicators and targets. This project has direct relevance to Component 4 of the current project, particularly the interventions involving communities in Nabawan. Both projects are also expected to kick start implementation at the same time for six years, therefore close coordination is needed with the State Project Management Office under the Sabah Wildlife Department, the Sabah Forestry Department as the Implementing Partner for the FOLUR ILM-HOB project, and UNDP Country Office.

157. In addition there are two ongoing GEF-6 GWP Phase 1 projects in neighbouring countries of particular relevance:

158. UNDP/GEF FSP *Combatting illegal and unsustainable trade in endangered species in Indonesia* (GEF ID: 9150; PIMS: 5391, 2017-2022), led by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Directorate General for Law Enforcement – KKH, which aims to reduce the volume of unsustainable wildlife trade and the rate of loss of globally significant biodiversity in Indonesia and East and South-East Asia. While a national project, its focus on strengthening capacity at shipping and airports to combat illegal wildlife trade is of international relevance. In addition, the project includes elements such as developing the national Wildlife Crime Unit, inter-sectoral coordination to combat wildlife crime, and building wildlife forensics capacity, and ICCWC Indicator Framework assessments, all of which are key aspects of Component 1 of the current project. Coordination will be facilitated by UNDP in order to achieve south-south learning within the GWP framework.

159. UNDP/GEF FSP Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade, focusing on Ivory, Rhino Horn, Tiger and Pangolin in Thailand (GEF ID 9527; PIMS 5619; 2018-2023) led by the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation of the Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment. It aims to reduce the trafficking of wildlife (focusing on elephant ivory, rhinoceros horn, tiger and pangolins) in Thailand through enhanced enforcement capacity and collaboration and targeted behaviour change campaigns. This project has parallels with the current project in that it aims to strengthen national coordination, capacity for investigation analysis of wildlife crime and wildlife forensic capacity, all key elements of Component 1. It also aims to strengthen enforcement of transboundary IWT along one portion of the Malaysian border close to the Belum-Temengor landscape of the current project, offering possibilities for cooperation with Malaysian authorities. Coordination will be facilitated by UNDP in order to achieve south-south learning within the GWP framework.

160. Recently closed GEF Biodiversity projects of relevance include:

161. The UNDP/GEF Project *Enhancing effectiveness and financial sustainability of Protected Areas in Malaysia (GEF ID: 3906; PIMS 3967, 2012 - 2020),* led by NRECC as Implementing Partner with the objective to establish a performance-based financing structure to support effective PA systems management. Interventions to achieve this objective are structured into three outcome components, designed to address barriers at the national, sub-national network and site PA levels respectively: Outcome 1: Systemic and institutional capacities to manage and financially support a national PA system; Outcome 2: Technical and institutional capacities to manage sub-national PA networks, including capacities for effective financial management; and Outcome 3: Effective site-level PA management. See **Annex 25** (Lessons learned) for further information.

162. The UNDP/GEF Project *Biodiversity Conservation in Multiple Use Forest Landscapes in Sabah, Malaysia (GEF ID 4182, PIMS 4186; 2012-2019),* led by the Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources (KATS) Malaysia[86] and Sabah State Economic Planning Unit, and implemented by Sabah Forestry Department and Sabah Foundation. The project aimed to institutionalize a multiple-use forest landscape planning and management model which brings the management of critical protected areas and connecting landscapes under a common management umbrella, and implementation of which is sustainably funded by revenues generated within the area. The project demonstration landscape (between Maliau Basin, Danum Valley and Imbak Canyon Conservation Areas) overlaps with the project landscape for Component 4 under the current project, although the focus of the current project is quite different, with an emphasis on tackling wildlife crime and species conservation for the banteng, while acknowledging that the forest landscape connectivity achieved under the former project is beneficial for the target species (Bornean banteng), especially the Gunung Rara Wildlife Corridor to the west of MBCA.

163. UNDP/GEF MSP *Developing and Implementing a National Access and Benefit Sharing Framework* (GEF ID: 5593; PIMS 5191; led by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) with support from the Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM), Centre of Excellence for Biodiversity Law (CEBLAW), Sabah Biodiversity Centre (SaBC), Sarawak Biodiversity Centre (SBC). The project aimed to strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of biological and genetic resources in Malaysia through developing the national framework for the implementation of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) under CBD. The main potential for building on the outcomes of this project would be any scope for development of ABS-style products (e.g., nutraceuticals) as sustainable livelihood options based on indigenous traditional knowledge at targeted communities in Sabah and Sarawak in Components 3&4, through collaboration with the Sabah and Sarawak Biodiversity Centres.

Other Initiatives

164. INL project - Through the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), the U.S. Embassy has provided assistance to protect biodiversity with a US$1 million grant to provide training on combating wildlife trafficking, that will advance the U.S. National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking. The project *Boosting enforcement and forensic capacity to deter wildlife trafficking in Sabah* led by the SWD and Danau Girang Field Centre (DGFC) started in 2020 and will provide training and equipment to: 1) establish an Intelligence Unit (IU) within the SWD, to closely monitor illegal wildlife trade and trafficking in Sabah; 2) establish an Inter-Agency Working Group (IAGW) focusing on intelligence, to optimize the available resources leading to improved quality in prosecution processes; and 3) establish a Forensic Unit (FU) within the SWD, working under a certified DNA wildlife forensics scheme, to locally process wildlife crimes in Sabah. SWD has assigned 11 the staff to the intelligence unit.

165. **TRAFFIC South East Asia** with its regional headquarters based in Malaysia is a leading NGO monitoring wildlife trade. It carries out training, research, investigations and analysis to compile the evidence that used to assist wildlife agencies and other partners to ensure wildlife trade is not a threat to the conservation of nature. TRAFFIC is also assisting the law enforcement agencies in providing information in the strategic planning by RMP, wildlife, forestry and parks agencies to strategize patrolling under the OBK programme.

166. **WWF-Malaysia** has for many years been a key player in promoting wildlife conservation in Malaysia and its programmes span all aspects of conservation. In the context of Component 1, WWF Malaysia has been advocating together with other related partners in assisting NRECC in the establishment of the National Tiger Conservation Task Force (NTCTF) chaired by the Prime Minister to strengthen conservation efforts for the Malayan tiger with the support of the state governments. In addition, WWF Malaysia has undertaken several capacity building exercises, including supporting the authorities in workshops in 2018 related to the establishment of Wildlife Crime Unit and transboundary cooperation in 2019 and 2020. In relation to

[86] Now under KeTSA

Component 2, WWF Malaysia's work focuses on the Belum Temengor (BT) project landscape. WWF Malaysia has been assisting DWNP, PSPC and Perak State Forestry Department in the monitoring of the Malayan tiger and its prey in the landscape since c.2010. Recognizing poaching and snaring as two main causes of the decline of the Malayan tiger, WWF Malaysia have invested significantly in intensifying the monitoring and patrolling using the services of the local Orang Asli community. In addition, WWF Malaysia has also assisted PSPC in the accreditation of RBSP under Conservation Assured | Tiger Standards since 2017. Based on the CA|TS assessments, the management effectiveness of RBSP has significantly improved, including the number of boots on the ground to deter poaching and snaring. In general, WWF Malaysia spends about RM1 million on conservation efforts on Malayan tiger including the BT landscape, and plans to continue this effort in 2022 and following years.

167. In Sarawak, the **WWF-Malaysia (Kuching) office** is assisting SFC in working with the local communities on livelihood issues, including developing community-based ecotourism in the park complex, as well as orangutan conservation. WWF Malaysia has received funding from WWF Singapore in 2021 for a reforestation project in the area around Gunung Lesong National Park. The project spans 2 years and 9 months with a target to reforest 1,179 ha. Of the total area, the priority area will be 389 ha placed under full protection located between Gunung Lesong and Ulu Sebuyau protected areas. The balance of 790 ha will be a Community Conservation Area (CCA) and include agroforestry. The aim is to provide employment through the reforestation, enrich the forest and protect the habitat for orangutans. This specific project is well aligned with Component 3 of the current project. WWF Malaysia has plans to continue its orangutan conservation efforts and work in the SSL park complex in 2022 and following years.

168. **The Heart of Borneo Initiative**[87] is a unique government-led and NGO-supported programme (strongly supported by WWF in particular) that was initiated by a joint Declaration by the governments of Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia in 2007. The aim of the programme is to conserve the biodiversity of the Heart of Borneo for the benefit of the people who rely upon it through a network of protected areas, sustainable management of forests and other sustainable land uses. The Maliau Basin is part of the HoB, and priority conservation corridors have also been recommended in the Sarawak Land Use Master Plan to link the SSL complex to the HoB. The project will coordinate with the HoB Initiative through its Sabah State Steering Committee and Advisory Group for Component 4.

169. **In Sabah, WWF-Malaysia** is assisting SWD in undertaking training and monitoring of wildlife, including banteng in the Greater Maliau Basin landscape. WWF is also engaged in community conservation area and livelihood development in Sabah. WWF Malaysia has plans to continue this effort for 2022 and in following years.

170. **DAMAI Initiative in Sabah** – MoU between the State Government of Sabah, Yayasan Sabah and Sabah Environmental Trust in October 2017 for a programme on patrolling (enforcement and monitoring) until December 2021, covering Danum Valley, Maliau Basin and Imbak Canyon with the aims: To initiate, establish and operationalize jointly a dedicated patrolling team to conduct enforcement and monitoring in DaMaI; 2. To pursue and formalise DaMaI as a single management unit under the Forest Enactment 1968; and 3. To enhance the capacity of the joint dedicated patrol team and other forest rangers in DaMaI.

171. **The Wildlife Conservation Society-Malaysia Program (WCS Malaysia)** operates primarily in two locations in Malaysia: Southern Peninsular Malaysia (Johor and Pahang), where it has supported tiger patrolling and monitoring by Johor National Parks Corporation (JNPC) in one of the key project tiger landscapes – Endau Rompin Landscape (ERL) since 2007 (Component 2); and in the state of Sarawak (focusing on the Batang Ai-Lanjak Entimau landscape, but with some activities in the project SSL landscape for orangutans in Component 3). WCS also lends considerable expertise to tackling wildlife crime (Component 1), for example on anti-poaching enforcement, investigation techniques, and tackling online wildlife trade. Relevant projects include the UK government-supported projects below. The **Johor Wildlife Conservation Project**

[87] https://wwf.panda.org/discover/knowledge_hub/where_we_work/borneo_forests/

(JWCP) chaired by JNPC was formed in 2009, of which the Sultan of Johor acts as patron. JWCP was mainly formed with the intention of coordinating anti-poaching and multi-agency patrols, sharing of information on research and tiger and elephant population monitoring, human-wildlife conflict mitigation, promoting community stewardship and outreach and education. In 2010, conservation interventions were expanded to the adjacent state park of Pahang. Since initiation of the project, WCS-Malaysia has been monitoring the status of tigers and their prey in the ERL, helping to improve management of protected areas, significantly increasing protection for tigers on-the-ground, and engaging the relevant audiences on the importance of protecting wildlife and their habitats. WCS's main goal is to recover tigers to their carrying capacity in the ERL. The tiger population in the ERL has been relatively stable over the past ten years, with the trend showing a moderate increase over the past few years.

172. In Sarawak, WCS Malaysia has been working closely with the SFC towards stabilizing orangutan numbers, deterring illegal encroachment, and establishing population estimates and distribution trends in and around Batang Ai-Lanjak-Entimau (BALE) where most of the viable orangutan populations are found in Sarawak, as well as at the vulnerable habitats of Sedilu-Sebuyau-Lesong (SSL) where a remnant orangutan population still resides. WCS has identified the urgent need to support capacity building for the authorities which includes conducting community-led patrols to detect threats and provide information to SFC to act on. This then improves coordination and resource deployment based on enforcement data collected.

173. WCS is also implementing a bilateral **IWT Challenge Fund project 069** on *Strengthening intelligence-led enforcement to combat IWT between Indonesia and Malaysia* (April 2019-Sept 2021, now extended due to COVID delays; £395,000)[88] including Source of Information training in Sarawak, related sting operations resulting in 2 prosecutions, training workshops for SFC and other government staff including IWT investigation and species identification, and WCS Malaysia has monitored online IWT involving groups in Sabah and Sarawak through Facebook and online market places. WCS is working with **the Durrell Institute for Conservation Education (DICE)** on implementation of **IWT Challenge Project 079** on *dismantling wildlife trafficking cybercrime networks in Southeast Asia* (Malaysia and Indonesia) (March 2021 – August 2023; £360,348)[89]. To address the high volume of transnational online wildlife trafficking in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, this project will: 1. Develop and test an enhanced set of tools to identify, monitor and report online IWT 2. Train government, civil society and private sector partners in these tools 3. Implement a multi-agency approach using these tools to significantly disrupt online IWT transactions 4. Monitor, evaluate and disseminate project results and incorporate lessons learned into improvement of the law enforcement response. Working in collaboration with WCS, DICE have conducted a situation analysis on online trade, identifying 20 online platforms used for species trade, and WCS monitoring results including 18 protected and 15 totally protected species in online trade in Malaysia.

174. **The Global Tiger Forum (GTF)**[90] is an inter- governmental international body established in 1993 with members from willing countries to embark on a global campaign to protect the remaining 5 sub-species of Tigers distributed over 13 Tiger Range countries of the world. It utilizes co-operative policies, common approaches, technical expertise, scientific modules and other appropriate programmes and controls. GTF will provide technical advice for Component 2 of the project, especially in relation to sharing information, best practices and technical expertise in monitoring of tiger populations and rewilding approaches.

Table 5. Intersection of ongoing related initiatives with project outputs

Related Initiative	Intersections with Components and Outputs of the Present Project			
	C1	C2	C3	C4
UNDP/GEF IC-CFS	1.4	2.1, 2.2, 2.3		

[88] https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/project/XXIWT069/
[89] https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/project/XXIWT079/
[90] http://globaltigerforum.org/about-gtf/

UNDP/GEF Riverine Biodiversity	1.4	Kinta pilot site; 2.1?		Ulu Segama pilot site; 4.1, 4.2?
IFAD/GEF SMPEM	1.4		Maludam NP; 3.1, 3.2	
UNDP/GEF Indonesia IWT Project	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4			
UNDP/GEF Thailand IWT Project	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4	Transboundary Cooperation		
UNDP/GEF FOLUR HoB ILM (Sabah)	1.4			4.3
TRAFFIC South East Asia	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4			
WWF Malaysia	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4	2.1, 2.2, 2.3	3.1, 3.2	4.1, 4.2, 4.3
WCS Malaysia	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4	2.1, 2.2, 2.3	3.1, 3.2	
WCS – IWT Challenge Fund Project 069	1.1, 1.2			
DICE – IWT Challenge Fund Project 079				
MYCAT alliance	1.4	2.1, 2.2, 2.3		
Heart of Borneo Initiative	1.4			4.1, 4.2, 4.3
Pelindung Alam Malaysia	1.4	2.1, 2.2		
INL Project - Sabah	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4			
DAMAI Initiative - Sabah	1.1, 1.2, 1.4			4.1, 4.2
Global Tiger Forum	1.2, 1.4	2.1, 2.3		

Table 6. Sources and types and of co-financing contributions

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Investment Mobilized	Co-financing amount (USD)	Included in project results?	If yes, list the relevant outputs
NRECC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	24,500,000	*No*	
	Public investment	Investment mobilized	25,000,000		
Sabah Wildlife Department	Public investment	Investment mobilized	3,293,000	*No*	
	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,097,000		
Sarawak Forestry Corporation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,450,000	*No*	
	Public investment	Investment mobilized	8,250,000		
Pelindung Alam Malaysia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000	*No*	
	Public investment	Investment mobilized	3,500,000		

WCS-Malaysia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,110,000	*No*	
WWF-Malaysia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000	*No*	
TRAFFIC International Southeast Asia	In-kind	In-kind	200,000	*No*	
UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000	*No*	
UNODC	Grant	Investment mobilized	110,000	*Yes*	*1.1, 1.2, 1.3*
Total			*81,160,000*		

Risks:

175. The key risks that could threaten the achievement of results though the chosen intervention strategy are shown in **Annex 5** (Risk Register). As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Manager will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e., when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.

176. Project assumptions are incorporated into the Theory of Change in the Strategy section (above) and are also stated for Results Framework outcome indicators in the Monitoring Plan **(M&E Plan Section)**.

Social and environmental safeguards:

177. **The Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)** was followed during project preparation, as required by the SESP Guidance Note of the UNDP. Accordingly, the social and environmental sustainability of project activities will be in compliance with the SES for the project (see **Annex 4**). The SESP identified 2 Substantial, 8 Moderate and 5 low-rated risks for this project that could have potential negative impacts in the absence of safeguards. Overall, the project is expected to result in major long term positive impacts for biodiversity conservation and socio-economic benefits to the nation through the reduction of wildlife crime-related revenue losses and more sustainable use of wildlife and natural resources. At the local level, it is planned that local communities will be engaged in wildlife conservation and form part of the response to wildlife crime in cooperation with government authorities. The overall SESP risk rating for the project is **Substantial.**

178. The majority of Component 1 activities will take place at national level, with the aim of strengthening the effectiveness of law enforcement targeting wildlife crime. Components 2, 3 and 4 focus on project landscapes for the key wildlife species that the project aims to conserve. During both project preparation and implementation, the project will engage with diverse national, state and local stakeholders in order to secure these landscapes for the key wildlife species. As the landscapes are centered on established protected areas, the project will aim to strengthen the management effectiveness of these PAs and in particular it will be strengthening the enforcement of poaching activities that represent a major threat to these highly endangered species. In some of the landscapes, local communities including indigenous peoples are already engaged in anti-poaching operations (as part of the VETOA force in Peninsular Malaysia; or as honorary forest or wildlife officers in Sabah and Sarawak), and the project will seek to strengthen this engagement and the benefits provided by such employment / services. In Sabah and Sarawak, the project aims to work with local communities (including indigenous peoples) to develop community-conserved areas adjacent to government owned parks and to facilitate the development of conservation compatible livelihoods such as nature-based tourism. Despite the above, based on the results of the SESP, several issues will need to be carefully considered during project implementation.

179. Of the 15 risks identified (see **Annexes 4 and 8**), two are rated as substantial: Risk 1 is that Arrests, investigations and prosecutions (to be supported by the project) of alleged wildlife crimes may not be conducted in a manner compliant with UNDP human rights requirements – posing risks of physical harm to both enforcement officers (or those serving in that role, e.g., community members including indigenous peoples) and alleged criminals. The risk requires additional study and will be a focus of a scoped SESA that will take place during the first six months of the project. Other measures are built in to project design. Under Activity 1.2.1, the project will develop norms and standards for arrest, investigation and prosecution of alleged poachers to ensure that wildlife crime investigations across all three regions of Malaysia follow best practices and are compliant with UNDP requirements. A publicized Code of Conduct will be instituted, in accordance with the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement officials and, the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials. All allegations of unlawful or abusive acts will be investigated and reported to law enforcement authorities, and actions taken to prevent recurrence. These standards will form the basis of training under Activity 1.2.2 and 2.1.4. Training modules will include human-rights based standards for law enforcement, including gender and indigenous cultural sensitization.

180. The additional "Substantial" rated risk concerns Indigenous Peoples, being that the project may have adverse impacts on their rights, lands, resources and territories, and that lack of engagement might result in their not being supportive of the project. The scoped ESIAs will be focused on project impacts to Indigenous communities, so as to ensure full compliance with Standard 6. The scoped SESAs will assess where Indigenous Peoples' rights, lands, resources and territories will be impacted by project activities, and where they are found to be project-affected, FPIC consultations will be carried out with the objective of achieving initial consent from the specific rights-holders, in line with Standard 6 requirements, and further FPIC consultations will be ongoing and followed during project implementation. The findings will inform the development of an Indigenous Peoples' Plan, based on the Framework included in the ESMF, including a Process Framework to ensure that project activities are conducted with the Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous communities. Project activities which may have adverse impact on Indigenous People will not be commenced until the IPP is formulated and agreed with project affected communities, and appropriate impact management methods are in place.

181. The Environmental and Social Management Framework for the project (ProDoc Annex 8) Tables 4, 5 & 7 list all project activities that have pre-commencement requirement(s) for SESA, ESIA and FPIC. The lists of activities are provisional in that they may be added to during the Assessment and FPIC processes.

182. NRECC has stated that it appreciates and recognizes the importance of law enforcement agencies being sensitive to gender and indigenous and local community issues. Within the agencies, DWNP has several women officers and rangers, including rangers from the Orang Asli community. PSPC and JNPC have also undertaken similar efforts. Since 2019, NRECC through DWNP has hired several hundred Orang Asli under the VETOA (Veterans and Orang Asli) to assist the law enforcement agencies in undertaking patrolling especially at priority tiger habitats, and intends to increase the number of women in law enforcement. The project will support various capacity building activities to sensitize law enforcement staff regarding this matter, including provision of specific courses probably through IBD of DWNP.

183. Accordingly, the project has incorporated the following systematic measures for building capacity for gender and indigenous cultural sensitization and safeguarding within the relevant agencies and communities (as described above):
    1) **Gender and Community Safeguard Focal Persons** in the lead agencies, in the field LE teams, and in relevant communities in the project landscapes
    2) a national project position (**M&E, Gender and Safeguards Officer**) that will oversee the appointment, training and coordination of these focal persons

184. **Gender and Community Safeguard Focal Persons** from the communities based in the project landscapes, together with the **Gender and Community Safeguard Focal Persons** based at the respective State lead agencies (DWNP, SWD, SFC) will be put in place to monitor the presence and role of the enforcement units

with respect to gender and indigenous cultural issues. Additionally, the project-related wildlife law enforcement units will have to undergo regular gender and indigenous cultural sensitization training. Also, the enforcement units will work closely with the **Community Gender and Safeguards Focal Persons** in the communities to generate awareness of the module on gender and indigenous cultural sensitization as well as to regularly organize activities in the villages on conservation laws. We envisage the enforcement units playing a larger role in developing rapport with related communities through engaging in community development projects, education and promotion of conservation, rather than solely being engaged in anti-poaching activities. With the communities, the aim is to take an inclusive approach - looking at enforcement personnel and members of the community as collaborators against poaching. In this respect, we will highlight gender sensitization to ensure women in the project sites are not made vulnerable and that the enforcement units are seen to carry out their duties with the utmost concern for professional conduct at all times.

185. The project will also identify a person in each of the enforcement units at each of the project sites who can be the Field Liaison with the **Community Gender and Safeguards Focal Persons** in the communities, to facilitate changes in awareness and organizational culture within these enforcement units.

186. In this way, the project will fully utilise the national **Gender and Community Safeguards Officer's** expertise in developing organizational capacity in mainstreaming gender and indigenous/community sensitization within the participating agencies in wildlife protection law enforcement. This may pave the way towards the acceptance of such an office as the norm in NRECC, DWNP, SWD, SFC and other related enforcement agencies.

187. In line with the above approach, **Gender and Community Safeguard Focal Points** will be identified in the related agencies at central and project landscape levels, under the overall guidance of the **Gender and Community Safeguards Officer** based in NRECC. These agency focal points will also work with the **Community Gender and Safeguards Focal Persons** in each Project Landscape.

Gender and Community Specialist	**Agency/Landscapes**	**Funded by**	**Notes**	**Job Description**
Main Specialist	NRECC	Project	Identified and hired by UNDP and NRECC	Develop guideline for the project to implement the gender and community specialist role through the respective agencies, Civil Society and communities.
Agency Focal Person	SFC SWD DWNP	SFC SWD DWNP	Identified and assigned by UNDP and respective agencies	Job description will be formulated with guidance from the main specialist.
Field Enforcement Unit Focal Persons	DWNP, SFC, SWD, other agencies as appropriate	Respective Agencies	Identified and assigned by Agency Focal Points	Job description will be formulated with guidance from the main specialist.
Community Focal Persons	Belum-Temengor Endau-Rompin Taman Negara SSL Greater Maliau Basin	Project	Identify from local community. Where possible women members from the community will be hired as the gender and community focal person.	Job description will be formulated with guidance from the main specialist.

188. The key person leading the change is the **Gender and Community Safeguards Officer** at NRECC. The main documents and structure she or he design will be aimed at continuously exposing members of the enforcement units to a human rights-based approach, and to ensure compliance, an independent grievance redress mechanism with an open-door policy will be established (see **Annex 8 ESMF** for details).

189. Potential for human-wildlife conflict has been identified as a "Moderate" risk with respect to Component 2. Activity 2.3.1 will establish a small task force, led by DWNP and involving key stakeholders, to guide and oversee the development and implementation of a reintroduction master plan for the National Tiger Conservation Centre (NTCC), covering all aspects of the tiger reintroduction process, including Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC). The development of Standard Operating Procedures for all anti-poaching patrol staff under Activity 2.1.3 includes procedures and protocols for HWC management and tiger monitoring, including a monitoring protocol for each project landscape. In addition, 2.3.3 identifies potential reintroduction sites, including the conducting of baseline surveys to determine habitat suitability, stocks of prey species, access for reintroduction, monitoring and protection measures, and conducting risk assessments in relation to any communities or land users in the vicinity (especially involving livestock farming). A Human-Tiger Conflict Management Plan will be developed under activity 2.3.4 to provide early warning, risk mitigation and rapid response to tiger threats to local communities.

190. Risk 6 highlights the potential issue that restrictions associated with Community Conservation Areas might lead to economic displacement. The project will ensure that any decision to establish community conserved areas is based on voluntary, informed consensus, and is the result of an appropriate community decision-making process. There will be no physical displacement or involuntary relocation. GEF will not fund any activities which result in a requirement for people to relocate, nor activities which render untenable their continued residency in the project area. Also, co-financing allocated to this project will not be linked to unexpected government-led physical displacement or involuntary relocation activities. Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement will also be undertaken to ensure ongoing communications, awareness-raising and information sharing with affected communities during the project implementation phase.

191. Risk 9: Enforcement personnel, community forest guards and informers may face occupational safety and health risks during the course of enacting their duties. The project may also contribute to fueling tensions within communities, as some community members may report alleged infringements of the law committed by other community members. Management measures will be included in the ESMP, which will be informed by the scoped SESA/ESIA studies. Forest guards will be adequately equipped and trained under Output 2.1, and the project includes support for training and capacity development, transportation, communications, medical training and first aid equipment and conflict resolution. The requirement for broad community consent to land and forest use will further mitigate this risk. Improved management of park boundaries under 3.1 and 4.2, will be designed in consultation with communities and also entail significant community benefits in terms of income generation and employment.

192. Risk 12: Existing conflicts related to land use and/or ownership could be exacerbated or reignited by project. The risk is particularly relevant to activity 3.1.1 – the surveying and demarcation of park boundaries in Sedilu, Ulu Sebuyau and Gunung Lesong National Parks, where boundaries have in the past been challenged under Native Customary Rights procedures. Procedures for disputed lands are clearly spelled out in the National Park Ordinance. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will require that the project fully consider community views which will inform project outputs for each activity. The project GRM, included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, will be applied to address any specific grievances.

193. Social and environmental safeguards additionally include three stand-alone plans for the management of further specific risks. A Gender Analysis and Action Plan have been developed, and which may be further informed by SESA/ESIA studies. It is included as **Annex 9**. (See also section below on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment). A Climate Risk Screening has been completed for the project and is attached as **Annex 18** and Covid-19-related risks and opportunities have been assessed and the analysis included as **Annex 19.**

194. Specific measures will be incorporated for activities in the project landscapes to ensure that project activities do not impinge on the legal hunting and trade being undertaken by local people and that legal cultural traditions are respected. This will include monitoring and assessment of the need for any livelihood

restoration plan or similar measures during the early stages of the pilot activities, as well as sensitization of project staff to human rights and other social and environmental issues before the onset of field activities. Mitigation measures will be considered by project management if ongoing risk screening and/or community consultations find that project activities will curtail illegal activities which form a significant portion of local peoples' livelihoods, such as a consultation process with affected stakeholders to determine alternative approaches. Specific measures will be applied to ensure that regulatory reform activities will include appropriate consultation with key stakeholders. At the project landscape scale, consultation mechanisms are proposed in the stakeholder engagement plan to be used during project implementation. The project capacity-building activities have been designed to enhance the capacity and understanding of Malaysian law enforcement agencies to ensure that the law is applied correctly.

195. The main focus of gender mainstreaming at the national level will be on equitable representation of women and men in capacity building activities. At the local level, the project will support gender mainstreaming in livelihood support activities, on integrating the efforts of the law enforcement agencies, and strengthening the relationship between these law enforcement agencies and local communities, through measures included in the Gender Action Plan (**Annex 9**).

196. The proposed structure for ensuring the protection of women and sensitization to indigenous cultures will embed a Gender and Community Safeguard Officer within the lead agency (NRECC) as well as have Gender and Community Safeguard Focal Persons in each of the Component lead agencies (DWNP, SFC, SWD) and on site. Their role is to ensure that enforcement personnel are trained in sensitization to both gender and indigenous rights and to maintain direct lines of communication with the Gender and Community Safeguard Officer, Community Focal Points and other community members in the project landscapes. The project also aims to increase women and indigenous participation as part of mainstreaming.

197. Currently in Malaysia there are no such dedicated or trained personnel within the government agencies that specialize in gender and indigenous sensitization related issues. Therefore, this project will contribute towards strengthening agency capacity to deal with these issues in line with the UNDRIP Human Rights framework and in a professional manner. To ensure that suitable personnel are identified, we recommend that a selection committee is set up by UNDP and NRECC including established gender and indigenous national experts to interview and hire the Gender and Community Safeguard Officer. There are women officers and rangers which include members of the indigenous communities. Such suitable candidates within the participating agencies should be considered for the Gender and Community Safeguard Focal Persons roles in law enforcement.

198. ***Grievance redress and stakeholder response.*** As required in the SES, stakeholders who may be adversely affected by the project need to be able to communicate their concerns about the project's social and environmental performance. When necessary, UNDP will ensure that an effective project-level grievance mechanism is available. In the case of Substantial Risk projects (as this project has been rated) stakeholders who may be adversely affected need to be able to communicate concerns. The Project Steering Committee can take on the responsibility of ensuring grievances are addressed, which can be formalized through a project level grievance mechanism. As part of the stakeholder engagement process, project-affected people should be informed of processes for submitting concerns, including through a project level grievance mechanism (if available) and UNDP's Accountability Mechanism, which has two key components: 1) A Compliance Review to respond to claims that UNDP is not in compliance with applicable environmental and social policies; and 2) A Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) that ensures individuals, peoples, and communities affected by projects have access to appropriate grievance resolution procedures for hearing and addressing project-related complaints and disputes.

Stakeholder engagement and south-south cooperation:

199. During the Project Preparatory Grant (PPG) stage, initial national level consultations were held online between 30 November and 4 December 2020 among key agencies. A wide range of stakeholders were identified and subsequently stakeholder analysis was undertaken to identify key stakeholders, assess their interests in the project and define their roles and responsibilities in project implementation. Significant efforts were made in early 2021 to reach out to the full range of government partners and relevant NGOs in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak in order to consult with them about the project baseline and design. This was followed up in April 2021 with a series of workshops covering the four project components. Due to COVID19 restrictions, planned fieldwork in the first quarter of 2021 to engage local level stakeholders was postponed until the second quarter, and then as restrictions continued, efforts were made to collect contact details for various local representatives, which were subsequently followed up for selected stakeholders from civil society, Indigenous peoples and academicians who were interviewed by phone and online teleconferencing or given self-administered questionnaires to help understand the possible impact and participation from among affected Indigenous communities in the targeted landscapes. Included also were prior conversations with Indigenous communities in the Royal Belum State Park on their views on increased enforcement in their landscape. Validation workshops were conducted for project stakeholders in Sabah and Sarawak on 13th January 2022, and for national and Peninsular Malaysia stakeholders on 17th January 2022 (see **Annex 26** for participants lists). Table 3 of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (**Annex 7**) provides details of the major categories of stakeholders identified, their mandates and their level of involvement envisaged in the project. The list of consultations held is also provided in **Annex 7**. The project activities were jointly developed with the stakeholders at working group meetings.

200. The project's approach to stakeholder involvement and participation is premised on the principles outlined in **Annex 7**. Stakeholders will be consulted, engaged and informed throughout the project implementation phase to: (i) promote understanding of the project's outcomes; (ii) promote stakeholder ownership of the project through engagement in participatory planning, implementation and monitoring of the project interventions; (iii) build public awareness; and (iv) to maximize linkage and synergy with other ongoing projects. Engagement processes will build on existing institutional frameworks and processes at national and landscape level that have legitimacy and credibility and that take Thailand's norms into due consideration.

201. Further information on the institutional framework for wildlife crime enforcement and implementation is given in the **baseline analysis** section above, while the **Partnerships** section above indicates proposed engagement of government and non-governmental partners by Components and Output, the roles of key stakeholders in project implementation (e.g., on the Project Steering Committee and other project-related bodies) are indicated in the **Management Arrangements** section below.

202. For Indigenous communities, the discussions were focused on relations to customary land, if there were history or current contestation with any other stakeholder over land, utilization of natural resources as part of traditional and subsistence/livelihood practices, leadership structure, possible implications to local Indigenous communities, as well as to explore possible opportunities for participation. A cursory review of laws pertaining to land and natural resources in relation to Indigenous communities was done to understand the possible sources of conflict between indigenous communities and government agencies. As mentioned above, the Covid-19 pandemic prevented consultation directly with local communities as well as to hold Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) (see **Annex 20** – COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework). Government-imposed restrictions such as the Movement Control Order (MCO), UNDP policy, as well as good conscience prevented the PPG team from visiting indigenous and local communities in the identified project sites. Accordingly, further consultations and FPIC will be carried out during the first year of project implementation in order to fulfil social and environmental safeguard requirements (see **Annex 4** SESP, **Annex 8** ESMF and other safeguards plans) as well as to strengthen stakeholder understanding and

buy-in to the project, on condition that this can be conducted in line with government COVID-19 regulations and UNDP policy. The targeted SESAs/ESIAs will further assess the nature and magnitude of the risks, and an Indigenous Peoples' Plan for the project will be developed, in consultation with affected communities. Broad community consent will be sought for all relevant project activities through culturally-appropriate FPIC processes, and project activities which may impact indigenous peoples will not commence until FPIC is achieved, and suitable impact management measures, agreed with the communities, are in place. The ESMF **(Annex 8)** includes a list of project activities which may not commence until formal FPIC is achieved (ESMF Table 7). This list is provisional insofar as it may be adjusted as a result of the SESAs/ESIAs and community consultations, additional screening, or feedback from affected stakeholders.

203. Under Output 1.4, the project will enable the participation of key project stakeholders in regional and global GWP knowledge sharing platforms including virtual and face-to-face knowledge events (including funding additional participation from government and project PA landscapes as relevant) and offer to host a thematic/regional GWP knowledge exchange event on a topic relevant to the main project themes of tackling wildlife crime, species conservation and community engagement in wildlife management. The project will also facilitate local and regional (ASEAN) visits for targeted wildlife agency staff, for example between project landscapes and related GWP projects in Thailand and Indonesia, to facilitate knowledge exchange. 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) and ASEAN WEN. Under Component 2, the project will support follow up actions to the *Fourth Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation (AMC4)* being hosted by the Malaysian Government in January 2022, which will release a declaration on tiger conservation, SE Asian Tiger Recovery Action Plan and a resource mobilization assessment. The project will also work with the IUCN Cat Specialist Group and Global Tiger Forum to host a workshop on tiger rewilding that will draw on regional experiences to inform future directions.

204. In addition, to bring the voice of Malaysia to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on tackling wildlife crime. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on addressing wildlife crime, species conservation and community engagement in wildlife protection in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Malaysia.

205. The roles of specific stakeholders are given in **Table 3** of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (**Annex 7**) and specific stakeholder engagement actions are described by project Output in **Table 4.**

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment:

206. During the PPG phase, a gender analysis was conducted to provide baseline context on the gender situation in Malaysia and the project landscapes (**Annex 9**). The main findings of the gender analysis and guidance for the project strategy were as follows.

207. The project is aimed at improving the anti-poaching capabilities and management effectiveness of five terrestrial protected area landscapes (including two Community Conserved Areas within these landscapes) across Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak. It is envisaged that the total population in the project area is estimated at 23,570, with an estimated total number of direct project beneficiaries over the six-year project period disaggregated by gender at 4,500, of which 2,020 are women (44.9%). The disaggregated beneficiaries by gender are:

-Govt/other trainees: 1,800 of which 720 are women (40%)
-Communities: 3,700, of which 1,300 are women (48.1%)

208. The project seeks to achieve this goal by strengthening management capacity and structures as well as involving various stakeholders as facilitators in the process. An analysis of the gender relations at community level would suggest that ensuring equal opportunity and enjoyment of benefits from the project outcomes is not guaranteed because of the overall disadvantaged position of women in relation to men not only at the community level but also, perhaps more pertinently to the project, in government.

209. In general, management of natural resources is the preserve of the State governments. Evidence from the literature indicates possible gaps in community consultation and that there have been reports previously of contestation over land between the State and Indigenous communities. Indigenous women may be further marginalized because of the intersectionality of being Indigenous and Women over access and recognition of rights to land and natural resources.

210. In general, women's representation in the decision-making structures at local level is limited, indicating a lack of voice and consequently possibilities for women to influence planned project interventions / activities. This could result in missed opportunities for addressing women's specific needs in terms of access to and use of natural resources, and consequently risk, undermining the potential for project interventions to benefit entire households. For instance, enhancing anti-poaching activities without the full understanding of both domestic and productive uses of forest resources by women could impact negatively on the household needs and labor requirements / demands.

211. Because of the diversity of indigenous communities participating in the project, attention needs to be paid to engaging indigenous women in specific localities. For example, the Batek in Taman Negara rarely engage outside of their immediate community. In the interview with a Batek man, he suggested that it may be difficult to engage with Batek women in project activities. In addition, women's ability to influence decision-making at household level also varies from household to household as well as with respect to the type of decision. Among married women, men take the lead in major decisions related to productive assets such as land and financial resources. This lack of decision-making power over productive resources could limit married women's ability to participate in the project livelihood interventions. More attention is required to identify possible scope of involvement and to develop capacity among women to ensure their participation.

212. There is also a dearth of information on indigenous women's specific knowledge related to natural resource use and conservation in the project sites. The project will need to address this lack of information by focusing on creating structural opportunities for women to participate and to document indigenous women's customary knowledge of natural resources and the customary landscape.

Project-specific strategies and opportunities for gender mainstreaming and desired impact

213. Addressing wildlife crime including illegal wildlife trade (IWT) through improving anti-poaching capabilities and management effectiveness of the five terrestrial project landscapes generally recognizes that the context of IWT commonly exists within the larger society and expands the network of support beyond just conservation. (Seager, J. (2021) writes that recognizing IWT "*takes place in a world that is thoroughly defined by gender differentiation, the actors, practices, impacts, pressures and outcomes of IWT- as well as efforts to curb or eradicate it-to are 'gendered*'. Thus, in framing the response to IWT to include a gender analysis reflects high level aspirations and obligations on part of the government and those concerned. A gender mainstreaming strategy recognizes that women can play an integral role in addressing IWT through participation in conservation and enforcement activities, while this is mostly dominated by men and such a male-centric response can lead to a hyper-masculinized and militarized environment. Thus, the project needs to consider measures to include women, particularly in addressing gender power imbalances.

214. The project will employ the following strategies to mainstream gender; ensure active and meaningful participation of both women and men and equal access to opportunities, resources and benefits from the

project; avoid perpetuating inequalities that may have been identified; and mitigate potential risks towards women arising from the project:

(i) Ensure management and coordination structures at all levels include the relevant Gender Focal points so that decision-making on project implementation and learning is gender responsive.
(ii) Ensure planned project activities in principle target 50:50 participation of women and men to provide for equal participation and gender inclusive implementation. However, some variance in the targeting shall also be used to:
    a) Ensure that targeting of households, especially for outputs related to livelihoods and specifically in Components 3 and 4, does not exclude married women e.g., 60% women: 40% men;
    b) Avoid setting unachievable targets for women's participation.
(iii) Ensure a gender-responsive budget, which allows for sufficient institutional capabilities to effectively implement gender-responsive activities, monitor and evaluate, and communicate about gender aspects of the project.
(iv) Provide staff with basic training on gender dimensions specific to the Project to increase understanding and capacity on gender mainstreaming for implementation.
(v) Ensure that awareness raising activities are carried out among key stakeholders including customary and local leaders at all levels of the project to garner their support in overcoming cultural practices and traditions that may contribute to perpetuating inequalities between women and men.
(vi) Ensure that both women and men have equal access to information regarding the project considering mode, language, and channels of communication for effective participation of both women and men.
(vii) Ensure project activities are accessible to women by taking into account all factors which may hinder their attendance in project activities e.g., perceived risk, location, timing, transportation, household responsibilities and permission needed from male family member(s), etc.
(viii) Ensure project activities are accessible to women by taking into account all factors which may hinder their ability to actively participate in project activities as well as in dialogue, forums or townhall meetings (e.g., fear, lack of confidence), by using participatory approaches.
(ix) Collaborate with existing local level structures such as Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working at the community level, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), women groups that are led by women or include women in their leadership to enhancing outreach/women's participation in the project activities.
(x) Ensure gender disaggregated data are collected during activity implementation, monitoring and reporting.
(xi) Ensure a safe working environment for women. The project will develop protocols and guidelines to promote the protection of women. A training module for female rangers as well as the auxiliary role for women employed in enforcement and conservation roles within the project will need to be prepared.
(xii) Collaborate in gender sensitivity training, that addresses the possible risk of sexual violence against women and sexual harassment posed by the project.
(xiii) Ensure accountability in enforcement activities through monitoring enforcement and other project related staff as they carry out patrolling and other project-related activities.
(xiv) Provide a grievance mechanism that protects the anonymity of possible victims that may come forward to complain against enforcement personnel and project staff.

215. The GEF Gender Implementation Strategy (2018) identifies three gender gaps that are most relevant to GEF projects, which are access to and control of natural resources, participation and decision making in environment planning and governance, and access to socio-economic benefits and services. In this regard, the gender analysis has demonstrated unequal gender relationships in the aforementioned areas, as follows:

(i) *Unequal access to and control of natural resources:* On a structural level, women and men tend to abide by government authorities' rules and regulations within the protected areas. Regarding gender relations, women's abilities to access and control natural resources are far less than those of men. Women in the community have less access to more valuable natural resources than men. Failure to provide equal access to resources prevents women from demonstrating their traditional and ecological knowledge. That said, the overall disadvantaged position of women in relation to men is not only at the community level but also, perhaps more pertinently to the project, in government. The project will address this gap by ensuring management and coordination structures at all levels of the project as well as with lead government agencies include the relevant Gender Focal points so that decision-making on project implementation and learning is gender responsive.

(ii) *Unbalanced participation and decision-making in environment planning and governance*: In the protected areas, women can make their own decisions on household matters, however, lack of visibility and engagement with 'outsiders' limits the ability of women to engage with decision-making and project direction. Findings from the gender analysis highlight how women are more likely to express concerns about natural resource conservation as home-makers and providing for the subsistence needs of the family, while men focus on income-generating activities. The communities within the project sites are diverse and thus, it is difficult to generalize as to their capacity and space for participation. Generally, the women in the Belum-Temengor and Taman Negara landscapes mostly do not participate actively in community-based tourism, although women in Endau Rompin National Park, and in the Malaysian Borneo project sites would have members participate in community-based tourism in a variety of roles which includes as tour-guides. Nevertheless, women generally are limited by their domestic roles and perception of safety in dealing with people from outside. For the national government, the gender and environment connection is still perceived as a foreign concept and gender is not considered as an important element in achieving sustainable environmental solutions. Thus, it is essential that the GEF-Financed activities create an enabling environment for the empowerment of women both at local and national levels. Raising gender awareness and understanding among government and civil society is crucial to enable women's empowerment in the community. The project aims to collaborate with existing local level structures such as Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working at the community level, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), and women's groups that include women in their leadership to enhance outreach and women's participation in the project activities. The project also aims to ensure that women engage with the project and will address obstacles to participation such as perceived risk, location, timing, transportation, household responsibilities and permission needed from male family member(s), etc., as well as ensure that project activities are accessible to women by taking into account all factors which may hinder their ability to actively participate in project activities as well as in dialogue, forums or townhall meetings by using participatory approaches.

(iii) *Uneven access to socio-economic benefits and services*: Limited infrastructure for the community within and in proximity to protected areas results in barriers in accessing education, skills, finance, and technology. With women's reproductive or domestic responsibilities, they often lack the opportunity or access to education, entrepreneurial skills, and career development. The project targets to involve indigenous women in enforcement and monitoring activities, income generating activities, such as tree planting, as well as in developing potential eco-tourism capacity such as improving social media visibility, marketing and product development which would enable them to better access socio-economic benefits from biodiversity or eco-tourism. One possible eco-tourism product is *storytelling*, which could potentially become a powerful tool where the communities control their own narratives and transform them into tourism products; ones that reflect their perspective, local wisdom and biodiversity knowledge. Having women tell stories can help empower the position and voice of women within the community as well as to change how government interact and perceive indigenous women.

216. Other important considerations for gender-responsive intervention in this project are firstly, *to increase Women's Participation in Anti-Poaching Work*. The project aims to ensure a safe working environment for women and to increase women's participation in the government agencies involved in anti-poaching enforcement work. To ensure women's safety, the project will develop protocols and guidelines to promote the protection of women. A training module for female rangers as well as the auxiliary role for women employed in enforcement and conservation roles within the project will be prepared.

217. And secondly, *to ensure the Safety of Indigenous Women*. With increased surveillance presence, there is the potential to masculinize the project sites. Recognizing how this may further disadvantage women, and worse, put them at risk (see SESP **Annex 4**), the project aims to collaborate with relevant civil society organizations such as SAWO, PACOS and WAO to develop and ensure that enforcement personnel have regular gender sensitivity training. The aim is to addresses the possible risk of sexual violence against women and sexual harassment posed by the project. To further achieve this, the project will implement a grievance redress mechanism with an independent officer to oversee complaints and to ensure anonymity. A gender specialist will be consulted to ensure the interventions are relevant and applicable to the project.

218. The Gender Action Plan (**Annex 9**) aims to address the risks identified in the Gender Analysis. The Action Plan specifies a position within NRECC for a **Gender and Community Safeguard Officer** (who will be the project's lead Gender Focal Point). This position will play a lead role in creating the coordinating structure across the project sites and dealing with state lead agencies and enforcement partners. The responsibility at the State level lead agency (DWNP, SFC, SWD) is the **Gender and Community Safeguard Focal Person.** While the responsible persons at the community level are the **Community Gender and Safeguard focal persons.** The aim for having this embedded structurally is to provide a systematic approach for guidance and ensure early detection of risk before it escalates.

219. **The Gender and Community Safeguard Officer** will work with subcontracted consultants to produce a training module based on ***a human rights-based approach to wildlife law enforcement - including gender mainstreaming / sensitivity / protection / empowerment for women generally and indigenous women specifically*** (see Activities 1.2.2, 2.1.3 and budget notes 5D, 5E, 12B). The training module will be a compulsory handbook/online course for the relevant enforcement officers, at both central and site levels. The Gender and Community Safeguard Officer will also assist project partners to comply with the FPIC requirements in the ESMF (Prodoc **Annex 8**).

220. The project will identify **Gender and Community Safeguard Focal Persons** in the lead agencies for each Component and in the project landscapes. For example, there will be one focal person in the project site in the SFC and one focal person in the Sarawak project landscape; one focal person in the Sabah Wildlife Department (SWD) and one focal person in the Sabah project landscape; one focal person in DWNP and one in each of the three tiger landscape sites in the Peninsula. Their role is to ensure that staff involved in the various enforcement-related activities in the project have received prior training on gender and indigenous rights, and to conduct regular briefings, liaison and spot-checks with communities in the project sites to identify any risks. The information from these activities should be reported regularly to the Gender and Community Safeguard Officer.

221. Finally, the **Gender and Community Safeguards Officer** is responsible for ensuring that indigenous and local communities in the project sites have access to a fair and anonymous grievance redress mechanism (see **Annex 8 ESMF** - section 6.2 for details).

222. The project's gender mainstreaming strategy (part of the Gender Analysis and Action Plan, see **Annex 9**) was developed based on the GEF Gender Policy's Guiding Principles for mainstreaming gender and promoting the empowerment of women, addressing gender-related issues in GEF-Financed activities, refraining from exacerbating existing gender inequalities, ensuring gender different knowledge, needs, roles and interests of women and men are addressed, applying a gender-responsive approach and identifying gender gaps to achieve global environmental benefits. The project will mainstream gender into the GEF Project and Programme Cycle, Monitoring, Learning and Capacity Development, Agency Policies, Procedures and Capabilities and Compliance. Therefore, the project design has ensured that indicators, activities, monitoring and evaluation, and learning are gender responsive. In correlation with this gender-responsive approach, the project budget includes resources to support its integration into the project activities.

223. The SESP, the gender analysis and gender mainstreaming strategy have provided a foundation for the Gender Action Plan (**Annex 9**), which provides comprehensive and systematic guidance for project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Project evaluations and reporting (e.g., the PIR) will monitor the progress of the project on gender equality and women's empowerment and evaluate its performance. Routine gender-disaggregated records of participants in all activities will be an important tool to track women's participation in the project. Lastly, there will be a dedicated Gender Specialist monitoring gender mainstreaming and supporting activities throughout the project cycle. Knowledge management and development of good practices will incorporate case studies of women's roles in tackling wildlife crime, community co-management and wildlife management. Accordingly, the **UNDP project gender marker was rated as: 2 (gender responsive).**

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

224. **Innovation** – this project includes a number of innovative aspects. In Component 1, the project will focus on strengthening national coordination for tackling wildlife crime through the engagement of relevant agencies and technical support partners across the enforcement spectrum in national Task Force(s) and strategic planning, so that an effective national mechanism is in place to proactively address wildlife crime and able to focus in on key issues as they arise. It will also support the development of the new Wildlife Crime Bureau within the Royal Malaysian Police as the central body for leading investigations and sharing intelligence on wildlife crime in cooperation with wildlife agencies and other partners – a key step for more effective enforcement of wildlife crime in Malaysia. In Component 2, the project will build on the strong baseline provided by government initiatives such as OBK and BP3 operations to strengthen anti-poaching patrolling – this through the development of three Rapid Response Field Ranger Teams covering each of the three major tiger landscapes in Peninsular Malaysia, in order to provide more flexible and effective response to emerging poaching hotspots. It will also promote the engagement of indigenous people in anti-poaching forces in all three regions (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak) in order to provide employment opportunities and job security, increase social inclusion in the conservation sector, and through human rights, cultural and gender sensitivity training, ensure that social safeguards are integrated into patrolling operations. Cutting edge technologies including real-time alerts from camera trap systems, use of drones to detect intruder presence, and other types of sensors will be piloted in order to increase the cost-effectiveness of anti-poaching measures. In Component 3, the project approach in Sarawak led by SFC towards combining the management of three National Parks as one combined park complex that embraces community co-management of surrounding areas and engagement of conservation NGOs will be the first time that such an approach has been tested in Malaysia. It will also strengthen coordination of patrolling across the Belum-Temengor Forest Complex in Perak State (Component 2) involving the Royal Belum State Park, a number of different Forest Reserves, and NGO partners. In Components 3 and 4, the project will support the demonstration of Community Conservation Areas (CCAs) and associated conservation jobs and sustainable livelihood / nature-based tourism initiatives as sources of financial support for their operation, which has potential for replication in other areas of Malaysia. The above points also contribute towards sustainability and upscaling, and are reflected in the relevant sections.

225. The project will address **sustainability** as follows. The development of cost-effective and sustainable solutions to reduce the damaging impacts of wildlife crime is central to this project. The project will work to support and strengthen Federal and State government institutions to reduce wildlife crime. The strong baseline for this project shows that the Malaysian Government and its enforcement agencies have increasing interest in controlling wildlife crime, with the support of international programmes and NGOs; a combination of capacity development, facilitation and demonstration are needed to show that those resources can be applied for the benefit of globally important biodiversity and Malaysia's sustainable development.

226. In Component 1, the project will build on existing government coordination mechanisms for tackling wildlife crime, and make use of the current window of opportunity provided by strong political interest in turning the tide against tiger poaching in particular, illustrated by the newly established National Tiger Conservation Task Force chaired by the Prime Minister and the hosting of the 4th Asian Ministerial Conference on Tiger

Conservation in January 2022, which will launch the Southeast Asian Tiger Recovery Action Plan and an associated resource mobilization assessment. As part of the same new momentum, the project will support the development of the newly-established Wildlife Crime Bureau within the Royal Malaysian Police, which will be assigned some 50 staff. In Sabah, the INL project has supported the establishment of an interagency working group on wildlife crime, and a wildlife forensic laboratory led by SWD, which this project will support through further capacity development and networking with the DWNP wildlife forensic laboratory. In Sarawak, SFC are the in process of establishing a wildlife forensic laboratory with 27 staff being recruited, which the project will also support through training, networking and equipment. DWNP's laboratory will be assisted to strengthen its quality management systems through international accreditation (ISO 17025) for DNA analysis, increasing its recognition and ability to support regional forensic work in Sabah and Sarawak.

In Component 2, the project will work with well-established protected area management authorities across the three regions to strengthen management effectiveness, especially on anti-poaching patrolling, wildlife monitoring and community engagement. This builds on an impressive baseline of anti-poaching operations such as OBK and BP3, as well as significant NGO technical assistance in all landscapes (including the MYCAT alliance, WWF, WCS, Rimba, Pelindung, MNS and others), as well as national political commitment and coordination through the NTCTF. In Component 3, SFC is the management authority for the three national parks and is actively engaging with adjacent local communities and oil palm estates on measures to strengthen the connectivity of the park complex in collaboration with WWF and WCS. The project will directly support these efforts and strengthen the institutional and stakeholder engagement base for management of the park complex, which will be continued by SFC and its partners post-project. The development of a CCA in the area links with work done by WWF in particular on community engagement and ecotourism development associated with orangutan conservation, again providing a degree of institutional sustainability. In Component 4, the Bornean Banteng Action Plan provides a strong official framework for implementation of the project activities within the scope of SWD's mandate, and the project will build on existing partnerships in the Greater Maliau Basin landscape to implement its banteng monitoring, anti-poaching patrolling and community engagement activities.

227. Financial sustainability will be achieved by working through existing government agencies and mechanisms as far as possible such that the outcomes are mainstreamed into the regular operations and budgets of these agencies (e.g., NRECC, RMP, Perhilitan, SWD, SFC, RMCD, etc.). Following the completion of the project these institutions will be empowered with improved capacity to exercise their mandates in relation to wildlife crime. In addition, there is potential for the Perhilitan Wildlife Forensic Laboratory to generate some of its own income from forensic analysis services to enhance its sustainability.

228. The project will build on existing initiatives and policies to develop better collaboration and information exchange, rather than creating new costly systems. In addition, the project has been designed to ensure that the major costs involved in setting up new systems and technologies are covered during the project period, with any necessary long-term maintenance costs related to project initiatives remaining affordable. Most project components will be completed within the project period, including capacity building, demonstration activities including joint operation procedures, enhanced law enforcement and monitoring, establishment of CCAs and community engagement and livelihood programmes.

229. Institutional sustainability will be improved through systematic capacity development measures for the law enforcement and natural resource / protected area management agencies involved in combating wildlife crime, and the upgrading of key technical skills such as anti-poaching patrolling, forensic science, techniques for evidence collection and handling, species identification, etc. It is intended that the capacity development through this project will contribute towards enhanced national training systems for agencies engaged in combating wildlife crime, in order to enhance professionalism and the uptake of progressive techniques in line with rapidly advancing global responses across international trading routes. The project's contributions towards strengthening Protected Area management effectiveness, particularly in relation to anti-poaching enforcement and engagement of local communities in co-management activities will also contribute towards the institutional and environmental sustainability of the targeted PAs.

230. Social sustainability will be improved through the development and strengthening of stakeholder participation mechanisms for tackling wildlife crime at national and subnational levels, and by engaging local stakeholders in the co-management of targeted PAs and their surrounding landscapes. Long-term investments to raise staff and institutional capacities for stakeholder participation, and sustained improvements in relations with local communities (through regular communication, joint field operations and awareness raising) will lead to increased levels of local participation, contributing to the overall sustainability of project outcomes. Given that the agencies involved are already receiving technical support from local and international NGOs through species assessments, trade studies, capacity building and joint operations (see baseline analysis), this project will serve to strengthen such partnerships both nationally and locally for greater cumulative impact in addressing wildlife crime.

231. Environmental sustainability will be achieved through a coordinated approach involving a wide range of government and civil society organizations to achieve a significant step above the current baseline on combating wildlife crime such that the risks will increasingly outweigh potential rewards for wildlife traffickers, through strengthening inter-agency collaboration and institutional capacity to conduct enforcement more effectively, with focus on priority threatened species. This project is also a component of the Global Wildlife Program that will work across the criminal chain and in source-transit-demand countries to establish the enabling environment for preventing IWT. It will also provide significant support for the implementation of species action plans for the Malayan tiger and Bornean banteng and contribute to orangutan conservation by securing a significant relict population in NW Sarawak.

232. *Replication and scaling up*: In Component 1, the Perhilitan and regional Wildlife Forensic labs can be scaled up to cope with larger volumes of specimens in due course, noting that Perhilitan is already providing forensic support to some other countries. In Components 2 & 4, the pilot demonstration of different types of anti-poaching technologies has great potential for upscaling once suitable technologies have been identified and adapted as necessary – not only in Malaysia but globally through the GWP. Also, in Component 2, the Rapid Response Field Ranger Teams planned to combat tiger poaching, that are additional to baseline anti-poaching patrolling units, has potential for replication in Malaysia and elsewhere, in that they provide flexibility and mobility combined with highly trained and well-equipped staff that can respond quickly to emerging poaching situations and fill gaps in coverage across vast landscapes. The engagement of orang asli in VETOA for anti-poaching patrolling provides a model that the project will seek to upscale including in Sabah and Sarawak, including improved benefits for Honorary Wildlife/Forest Rangers. The Malayan tiger rehabilitation and rewilding process, once demonstrated (i.e., the whole planning, ex-situ care, preparations for reintroduction, and post-release monitoring) could be deployed repeatedly once piloted and evaluated, and shared with other tiger range states. In Component 3, the park complex management approach for the Sedilu-Ulu Sebuyau-Gunung Lesong NP complex can be considered for other PAs in Sarawak and Malaysia, as well as in other countries – this will be evaluated through the METT4 assessments and written up as a case study to provide learning opportunities. In Components 3 and 4, the demonstration of CCAs in the Malaysian context can be replicated for other PAs and natural habitat areas in Malaysia; and linking nature-based tourism enterprise development as a potential source of financing to support CCA management is also a replicable approach with good potential in Malaysia. Finally, experience with banteng monitoring and anti-poaching measures in the project landscape can be replicated in other areas in Sabah and systematized through the framework of the Banteng Action Plan.

233. Overall, the project will ensure that information and knowledge accumulated within the project will be codified and documented for sharing and upscaling efforts. It will do this through annual rigorous project implementation review exercises, mid-term and final project review, as well as publication of discussion papers and communication pieces. As a Phase 2 project under the GWP, the project will gain from experiences of other similar projects and share its experiences through this global platform. In addition, the project design incorporates features related to strengthening the country's knowledge management system and capacity. The project will support the strengthening of systems for storing and sharing information on wildlife crime enforcement actions at national level, which should also facilitate information exchange with international partners.

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): *Primarily 15 – Life on Land; also 5 – Gender Equality; 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth; 12 – Responsible Production and Consumption; 13 – Climate Action; 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions*

This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD):

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021 – 2025 Outcome 2: *By 2025, environmental sustainability and resilience are mainstreamed as priorities within the national development agenda, across all sectors and levels of society.*

Related UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome: *Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions*

Country Programme 2022 – 2025 Outputs (indicative):

Output 2.2: Natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems are sustainably managed, adequately protected and conserved for long-term economic and environmental sustainability

Indicator 2.2.1: Area of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use
Baseline: 776,122 hectares
Target: 1,000,000 hectares
Source: MENR

Indicator 2.2.3: Number of local and indigenous communities benefitting from protection and/or sustainable use of protected areas/High Conservation Value/High Carbon Stocks forests
Baseline (2020): 8
Target (2025): 20
Source: MENR

	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Project Objective: **To enhance the protection of three iconic wildlife species and their habitats in Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak and Sabah**	***Indicator 1:*** No. of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people) *[GEF Core Indicator #11]*	*0*	*1,900, of which 820 are women (43.2%)* *Disaggregated as:* *1) Govt/other trainees 800, of which 320 are women (40%)* *2) Communities: 1,100, of which 500 are women (45.5%)*	*4,500, of which 2,020 are women (44.9%)* *Disaggregated as:* *1) Govt/other trainees: 1,800 of which 720 are women (40%)* *2) Communities: 2,700, of which 1,300 are women (48.1%)*
	Indicator 2: *Area of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use [GEF Core Indicator #1]* *1.2Terrestrial PAs under improved management effectiveness (Hectares) as measured by METT-4 (**Annex 11**)*	*1.2: Area: 0* *Baseline METT-4 Scores (% of total possible score)* *A – 68.25%* *B – 63.49%* *C – 50.00%*	*1.2: Area: 902,484 hectares* *Mid-term METT-4 Scores:* *(% of total possible score)* *A – 73%* *B – 70%*	*1.2: Area: 902,484 hectares* *End of Project METT-4 Scores:* *(% of total possible score)* *A – 78%* *B – 75%* *C – 60%*

	A-Taman Negara NP - 434,300 ha *B-Royal Belum State Park – 117,500 ha* *C-Temengor and associated Forest Reserves in the Belum-Temengor Forest Complex* – 217,791 ha* *D-Endau-Rompin NP (Johor) – 48,900 ha* *E-Maliau Basin Conservation Area - 58,800 ha* *F-Ulu Sebuyau NP - 18,287 ha, Sedilu NP - 6,311 ha and G. Lesong NP – 595 ha (under combined management as one park complex – total 25,193 ha)* **Consisting of: Temengor FR (148,491 ha), Amanjaya FR (18,148 ha), Gerik FR (35,383 ha) and Banding FR (15,769 ha) – total 217,791 ha*	*D – 73.81%* *E – 73.15%* *F – 46.49%*	*C – 55%* *D – 78%* *E – 78%* *F – 50%*	*D – 82%* *E – 82%* *F – 60%*
	Indicator 3: *Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated as a result of carbon sequestration and avoided deforestation through improved management effectiveness of the targeted PAs and buffer zones (Expected tCO_2e):* *[GEF Core Indicator 6.1] (See* ***Annex 12****)*	*0*	*1,500,000 tCO_2e (Direct)*	*3,004,688 tCO_2e (Direct)*
Project Component 1	**Strengthen institutional capacities to combat wildlife crime and reduce poaching of iconic wildlife species at the national level**			
Project Outcome 1 **Increased institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime[91]**	***Indicator 4:*** *Strengthened institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime as indicated by:* *(i) Interagency task force in place and operational as indicated by the signing of inter-agency agreement targeting wildlife crime and a strategic plan for operations;* *(ii) Wildlife Crime Bureau (WCB) operational within the Royal Malaysian Police;* *(iii) Improvement over the baseline assessment of the ICCWC Indicator Framework (targets to be determined in Y1 once baseline established)*	*(i) MY WEN functioning, but lacks operational task forces, engagement of all key national stakeholders, and strategic direction;* *(ii) WCB mandated by Cabinet order of June 2021, yet to be fully established;* *(iii) Baseline to be established in Y1*	*(i) Inter-agency task force targeting wildlife crime established through signed inter-agency collaboration agreement; strategic plan with KPIs for operations agreed;* *(ii) WCB formally established in RMP with 5 fulltime staff assigned and operational budget allocated, and focal officers appointed within wildlife agencies to network with WCB;* *(iii) No Midterm assessment*	*(i) Inter-agency task force targeting wildlife crime established through signed inter-agency collaboration agreement; progress against strategic plan KPIs for operations evaluated;* *(ii) WCB formally established in RMP with 10 fulltime staff assigned and operational budget allocated, and capacity within wildlife agencies strengthened* *(iii) End of Project targets TBD in Y1*
	Indicator 5: *Wildlife crime intelligence system operationalized and enabled to share real-time*	*Wildlife crime intelligence is dispersed among*	*Wildlife crime intelligence system data formats, and*	*Wildlife crime intelligence system operationalized and enabled to*

[91] 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);

	intelligence information between all participating federal and regional agencies, including: (i) protocol for information sharing; (ii) technical formats for online data established; (iii) WCB database operational	*different agencies, with limited police engagement and no centralized system or harmonization of data formats.*	*mechanisms for sharing identified by WCB and proposed to all participating federal and regional agencies for agreement, including:* *(i) protocol for information sharing;* *(ii) technical formats for online data* *(iii) WCB database structure*	*share real-time intelligence information between all participating federal and regional agencies, including:* *(i) protocol for information sharing;* *(ii) technical formats for online data established;* *(iii) WCB database operational*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	***Output 1.1** Centralized national coordination mechanism and wildlife intelligence system established and maintained to enhance inter-agency information-sharing* ***Output 1.2** Inter-agency training and capacity building programme implemented* ***Output 1.3** National wildlife crime forensics capabilities built in Peninsula Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak* ***Output 1.4** Project lessons and good practices collated and disseminated for uptake (including through the GWP) and upscaling strategy developed, and implementation supported*			
Project Component 2	**Conserve the Malayan tiger and its habitats in the Malaysian Peninsula**			
Outcome 2 **Strengthened capacity and partnership with the indigenous community for combatting poaching and for rewilding of the Malayan tiger contribute towards stabilization of its population in key habitats**	***Indicator 6**: Strengthened protection of tigers in targeted localities is indicated by:* *(i) No. of additional trained and equipped anti-poaching staff deployed in priority tiger/ prey poaching hotspots including 3 Rapid Response Field Ranger teams;* *(ii) Increased area coverage by patrolling recorded by SMART system in each project tiger landscape;* *(iii) No. of snares in tiger habitats that are removed and destroyed per year*	*Baseline for latest year in which data available (2019/2020) for:* *(i) More than 600 Armed Forces veterans and Orang Asli wildlife rangers currently deployed under VETOA programme; No Rapid Response Field Ranger teams exist;* *(ii) Distance (km) and geographical areas covered by ranger patrols for each project tiger landscape (to be determined in Year 1);* *(iii) 672 snares in tiger habitats removed and destroyed in 2020.*	*(i) At least 100 additional trained and equipped anti-poaching staff deployed in priority tiger/prey poaching hotspots including 18 staff (50% Orang Asli) as 3 Rapid Response Field Ranger teams;* *(ii) Distance covered by ranger patrols for each project tiger landscape increased by 10% over baseline, and priority gaps in area coverage addressed;* *(iii) No. snares in tiger habitats removed and destroyed is at least 20% over baseline due to increased patrolling effort*	*(i) At least 200 additional trained and equipped anti-poaching staff deployed in priority tiger/prey poaching hotspots including 18 staff (50% Orang Asli) as 3 Rapid Response Field Ranger teams;* *(ii) Distance covered by ranger patrols for each project tiger landscape increased by 20% over baseline, and priority gaps in area coverage addressed;* *(iii) No. snares in tiger habitats detected has declined below baseline as a result of deterrence*
	***Indicator 7**: Conservation status of Malayan tiger population as indicated by:*	*Baseline for latest year in which data available (2019/2020) for:*	*(i) 0* *(ii) Tiger occupancy in patrolled areas of targeted PA*	*(i) At least three Malayan tigers successfully rehabilitated and reintroduced back into the wild*

	(i) No. of Malayan tigers that are successfully rehabilitated and reintroduced back into the wild following the project's reintroduction plan process; *(ii) Tiger occupancy in patrolled areas of targeted PA landscapes*	*(i) As of 2021, there are some 20 Malayan tigers in captivity at the National Wildlife Rescue Centre (under DWNP) for rehabilitation and potential rewilding; National Tiger Conservation Centre facilities for rehabilitation will be operational in 2022; no tigers reintroduced to date.* *(ii) Baseline Malayan tiger occupancy in current patrolled areas of targeted PA landscapes based on the 1st National Tiger Survey*	*landscapes shows no reduction over baseline;* *Interim results:* *Masterplan prepared for tiger rewilding, including identification and risk assessment of rewilding sites;* *Tiger monitoring protocol developed for project landscapes*	*following the project's reintroduction plan process;* *(ii) Tiger occupancy in patrolled areas of targeted PA landscapes shows at least 10% increase over baseline*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	***Output 2.1** Specialized anti-poaching rapid response field ranger teams for tiger habitat conservation areas equipped and trained* ***Output 2.2** A suite of technologies piloted, and their cost-effectiveness evaluated, to complement tiger anti-poaching efforts in tiger habitat conservation areas* ***Output 2.3** Tiger rehabilitation and rewilding programme strengthened to protect tiger population*			
Project Component 3	**Conserve the Bornean Orangutan and its habitats in targeted protected areas of Sarawak**			
Outcome 3 **The improved conservation status and participatory management of Ulu Sebuyau, Sedilu and Gunung Lesong National Park complex ensures more secure habitats for the establishment of viable Orangutan populations**	***Indicator 8:** Strengthened protection of Orangutan in targeted localities is indicated by:* *(i) Distribution of Orangutan occupancy in the SSL* National Park complex indicated by presence of nests in canopy;* *(ii) No. of wildlife poaching incidents reported per annum in the SSL National Park complex with breakdown of species taken;* *(iii) Status of demarcation of the boundaries of the three National Parks;* ** Ulu Sebuyau, Sedilu and Gunung Lesong National Parks*	*Baseline for latest year in which data available (2019/2020) for:* *(i) See WCS/SFC reports – maps of OU nest distribution: 132 nests in Ulu Sebuyau; 30 nests in Sedilu; 0 nests in G. Lesong* *(ii) No. of poaching incidents per annum in the SSL National Park complex with breakdown of species taken – establish baseline in Year 1. Currently, there is low*	*(i) Technical capacity established for effective monitoring of the Orangutan population in the SSL National Park complex (monitoring protocol approved, 20 staff / community members trained);Orangutan occupancy as baseline;* *(ii) Systematic patrolling regime established for the SSL NP complex in order to monitor and enforce wildlife protection; No. of poaching incidents including species and location data*	*(i) The distribution of Orangutan occupancy in the SSL National Park complex shows no overall decline, new areas occupied;* *(ii) No. of wildlife poaching incidents reported per annum in the SSL National Park complex shows a 50% decline over mid-term patrolling data, with no orangutans killed.* *(iii) The boundaries of the National Parks have been reconfirmed, clearly demarcated and socialized with adjacent neighbouring communities.*

		level subsistence hunting at park periphery; *(iii) Boundaries of the 3 National Parks established at time of gazettement, but some portions currently disputed by neighbouring residents, and boundaries are not clearly marked.*	*reported in SSL National Park complex patrolling reports on a monthly basis and reported annually by SFC.* *(iii) The existing boundaries of the National Parks have been reviewed and reconfirmed with adjacent local communities.*	
	***Indicator 9:** Involvement of local communities in the management of the SSL complex as indicated by the:* *(i) No. of community representatives on SSL protected area co-management committee(s).* *(ii) No. of people from local communities employed in roles that support management of the SSL National Park complex and proposed Community Conserved Area (including at least 30% women)*	*i) No SSL PA co-management committees* *ii) 16 local villagers trained as Hon. Wildlife Rangers (HWR) supporting management of SSL*	*i) No. of people in SSL complex co-management roles – 1 person per community* *ii) No. of people from local communities employed in roles that support management of the SSL National Park complex and CCA = 200 (including at least 30% women)*	*i) No. of people in SSL complex co-management roles – 1 person per community* *ii) No. of people from local communities employed in roles that support management of the SSL National Park complex and CCA = 500 (including at least 30% women)*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	***Output 3.1** Strengthened participatory management of Ulu Sebuyau, Sedilu and Gunung Lesong National Parks as one park complex, connectivity restored through corridor development, and boundaries secured for Orangutan conservation* ***Output 3.2** Sustainable livelihoods and Orangutan-based tourism enterprise and Community Conserved Area (CCA) developed and implemented in the Ulu Sebuyau, Sedilu and Gunung Lesong National Parks complex*			
Project Component 4	**Conserve the Bornean banteng and its habitats in the Greater Maliau Basin area of Sabah**			
Outcome 4 **Improved protection and local partnership development contributes to the stabilization and increase of the Bornean banteng population in the Greater Maliau Basin area of Sabah**	***Indicator 10:** Strengthened protection of Bornean banteng in targeted localities is indicated by:* *(i) Distribution of Bornean banteng occupancy in monitored areas of Greater Maliau Basin (including MBCA) indicated by camera trap data* *(ii) No. of wildlife poaching incidents reported per annum in the Greater Maliau Basin area with breakdown of species taken.*	*(i) Baseline for latest year in which data available (2019/2020) for the banteng population in Greater Maliau Basin - see Banteng Action Plan (2019);* *(ii) No. of poaching incidents per annum in the Greater Maliau Basin area with breakdown of*	*Technical capacity in place for effective monitoring of the banteng population in Greater Maliau Basin (including the MBCA): Banteng monitoring protocol approved by SWD, including:* *20 MBCA staff / other organization / local community people trained in banteng monitoring,*	*(i) The distribution of banteng occupancy in monitored areas of Greater Maliau Basin shows no overall decline, and some new areas occupied* *(ii) No. of wildlife poaching incidents reported per annum in targeted localities of the Greater Maliau Basin shows a 50% decline over mid-term patrolling data, with no Bornean banteng killed.*

		species taken (to be determined in Year 1)	*50 camera traps installed for monitoring Bornean banteng occupancy;* *(ii) Systematic patrolling regime established for targeted localities occupied by banteng; No. of wildlife poaching incidents reported per annum in targeted localities of the Greater Maliau Basin shows a 20% decline over baseline data.*	
	Indicator 11: *No. of local community members receiving employment / socioeconomic benefits associated with conservation roles, the proposed Community Conserved Area and support from sustainable livelihoods*	*0*	*100 (of which 50 women)*	*300 (of which 150 women)*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	***Output 4.1*** *The Bornean banteng in the Greater Maliau Basin area of Sabah is surveyed and regularly monitored* ***Output 4.2*** *Capacity for patrolling and use of remote detection technology in the Greater Maliau Basin area strengthened to combat poaching threats* ***Output 4.3*** *A community-based banteng conservation and sustainable livelihood programme is implemented in the Greater Maliau Basin - Sapulut area*			
Project Component 5	***Monitoring and evaluation***			
Outcome 5 **Informed and adaptive project management**	***Indicator 12:*** *No. of project reflection meetings held at which lessons learned are incorporated into project planning in order to guide adaptive management.*	*0*	*3*	*5*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 5	***Output 5.1*** *Project M&E plan incorporating gender mainstreaming and safeguards implemented for adaptive management*			

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy. **The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.**

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[92]. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed – including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):
The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

GEF Core Indicators:
The GEF Core indicators included as **Annex 14** will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required

[92] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground-truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website. The required Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METTs) **(Annex 11)** and GHG emissions reduction estimates **(Annex 12)** have been prepared and the results included in the GEF Core Indicators.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):
An independent MTR will be conducted for the project **by 3 June 2025** and completed no later than 36 months after CEO Endorsement.

The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard UNDP templates and UNDP guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate.

The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by ***30 Sept 2025.*** A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):
An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE should be completed 3 months before the estimated operational closure date, set from the signature of the ProDoc and according to the duration of the project. Provisions should be taken to complete the TE in due time to avoid delay in project closure. Therefore, TE must start no later than 6 months to the expected date of completion of the TE (or 9 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by ***30 Sept 2028.*** A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report:
The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information:
To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with

the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[93] and the GEF policy on public involvement[94].

[93] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/
[94] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

Monitoring Plan: The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually, and will be reported in the GEF PIR every year, and will be evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly.

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[95]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project objective: *To enhance the protection of three iconic wildlife species and their habitats in Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak and Sabah*	***Indicator 1:*** ***No. of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)***	*Midterm:* *1,900, of which 820 are women (43.2%)* *Disaggregated as:* *1) Govt/other trainees 800, of which 320 are women (40%)* *2) Communities: 1,100, of which 500 are women (45.5%)* *End of Project:* *4,500, of which 2,020 are women (44.9%)* *Disaggregated as:* *1) Govt/other trainees: 1,800 of which 720 are women (40%)* *2) Communities: 2,700, of which 1,300 are women (48.1%)*	*GEF: This indicator captures the total no. direct beneficiaries incl. % women. Direct beneficiaries are people receiving targeted support from the project.*	*Register of direct project beneficiaries* *Core Indicator Worksheet*	*Annually*	*Project M&E Officer*	*Project progress and activity reports*	*Assumption: Direct project beneficiary data will be collated and regularly maintained by the PMU* *Risk: Communities cannot access project interventions in their areas due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions / impacts*
	Indicator 2: ***Area of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for***	***Mid-term METT-4 Scores:*** *A – 73%* *B – 70%* *C – 55%*	*Extent of PAs being targeted for project-support.*	*METT-4 Methodology and Excel Workbook* *Core Indicator Worksheet*	Mid-term and End of project	*Project M&E Officer working with park staff for assessments*	*METT-4 Workbooks (see **Annex 11**)*	*Assumption: Improvements in the METT score will be attributable to project interventions*

[95] Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[95]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	conservation and sustainable use ***A-Taman Negara NP - 434,300 ha*** ***B-Royal Belum State Park – 117,500 ha*** ***C- Temengor and associated Forest Reserves in the Belum-Temengor Forest Complex* – 217,791 ha*** ***D-Endau-Rompin NP (Johor) – 48,900 ha*** ***E-Maliau Basin CA - 58,800 ha*** ***F-Ulu Sebuyau NP - 18,287 ha, Sedilu NP - 6,311 ha and G. Lesong NP – 595 ha*** ****Consisting of: Temengor FR (148,491 ha), Amanjaya FR (18,148 ha), Gerik FR (35,383 ha) and Banding FR (15,769 ha) – total 217,791 ha*** ***Total: : 902,484 ha***	*D – 78%* *E – 78%* *F – 50%* ***End of Project METT-4 Scores:*** *A – 78%* *B – 75%* *C – 60%* *D – 82%* *E – 82%* *F – 60%*	*Baseline METT scores for each targeted PA (please refer to **Annex 11** for METTs)*					*Risk: Changes in government policy on financing of protected areas*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[95]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 3 ***GHG emissions mitigated as a result of carbon sequestration and avoided deforestation through creation of CCAs and improved management effectiveness of the targeted PAs (Expected tCO2e)***	*Mid-term* *1,500,000 tCO2e* *End of project:* *3,004,688 tCO2e*	*Greenhouse gas emissions estimated using EX-ACT methodology for estimated 902,484 ha of forests within existing protected areas;*	*The EX-ACT tool will be applied using this information to estimate the GHG emissions mitigated*	*Mid-term and end of project*	*Project M&E Officer*	*Project reports*	*Assumption: There is continued political and institutional support for PA management and restoration of forest corridors* *Risks: Reduction of government cofinancing for PAs due to unforeseen circumstances (e.g., pandemic impacts); extreme weather events impact habitats – such as drought-induced forest fires*
Project Outcome 1: *Increased institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime*	***Indicator 4:*** ***Strengthened institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime as indicated by:*** ***(i)Interagency task force in place and operational as indicated by the signing of inter-agency agreement targeting wildlife crime and a strategic plan for operations;***	*Mid-term* *(i)Inter-agency task force targeting wildlife crime established through signed inter-agency collaboration agreement; strategic plan with KPIs for operations agreed;* *(ii)WCB established in RMP with 5 fulltime staff assigned and operational budget allocated* *(iii) Midterm targets TBD in Y1* ***End of Project:***	*Signed agreement for interagency task force; WCB reports; ICCWC Indicator Framework (see ICCWC website)*	*Consultation with KeTSA, WCB staff*	*Mid-term and end of project, supported by annual progress reporting*	*Component 1 technical lead*	*Project reports*	*Assumption: There is strong and sustained leadership from KeTSA in convening the wide range of national and state government agencies needed to effectively tackle wildlife crime and assure conservation of the three iconic species in Malaysia;* *Risks: political or socio-economic*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[95]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	(ii)Wildlife Crime Bureau (WCB) operational within the Royal Malaysian Police; ***(iii)Improvement over the baseline assessment of the ICCWC Indicator Framework (targets to be determined in Y1 once baseline established)***	*(i)Inter-agency task force targeting wildlife crime established through signed inter-agency collaboration agreement; progress against strategic plan KPIs for operations evaluated;* *(ii) WCB formally established in RMP with 10 fulltime staff assigned and operational budget allocated* *(iii) End of Project targets TBD in Y1*						*changes undermine support for tackling wildlife crime*
	Indicator 5 ***Wildlife crime intelligence system operationalized and enabled to share real-time intelligence information between all participating federal and regional agencies, including: (i) protocol for information sharing; (ii) technical formats for online data established; (iii) WCB database operational***	*Midterm:* *Wildlife crime intelligence system data formats, and mechanisms for sharing identified by WCB and proposed to all participating federal and regional agencies for agreement, including:* *(iv) protocol for information sharing;* *(v) technical formats for online data* *(vi) WCB database structure* *End of Project:*	*WCB reports detailing: protocol, technical data formats, and database structure*	*Consultation with WCB staff*	*Annual*	*Component 1 technical lead*	*Project reports*	*Assumption: political leadership exists to support increased investment in combatting wildlife crime, including manpower for investigations and the gathering and sharing of intelligence and forensic evidence;* *Risks: agencies unable to agree on information sharing due to territorial interests*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[95]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		Wildlife crime intelligence system operationalized and enabled to share real-time intelligence information between all participating federal and regional agencies, including: *(iv) protocol for information sharing;* *(v) technical formats for online data established;* *(vi) WCB database operational*						
Project Outcome 2: **Strengthened capacity and partnership with the indigenous community for combatting poaching and for rewilding of the Malayan tiger contribute towards stabilization**	***Indicator 6:*** ***Strengthened protection of tigers in targeted localities is indicated by:*** ***(i) No. of trained and equipped anti-poaching staff deployed in priority tiger/prey poaching hotspots as Rapid Response Field Ranger teams;*** ***(ii)Increased area coverage by patrolling***	*Midterm:* *(i) At least 100 additional trained and equipped anti-poaching staff deployed in priority tiger/prey poaching hotspots including 18 staff (50% Orang Asli) as 3 Rapid Response Field Ranger teams;* *(ii) Distance covered by ranger patrols for each project tiger landscape increased by 10% over baseline, and priority gaps in area coverage addressed;* *(iii) No. snares in tiger habitats removed and*	*(i)Staff nos as reported by responsible agencies – DWNP, PSPC, JNPC, etc.* *(ii)Distances recorded by patrolling teams while conducting patrols in project tiger landscapes using SMART or other tracking systems;*	*Consultation with PA staff, and agency/NGO partners in project landscapes; analysis and reporting of SMART patrolling data by DWNP;*	*Annual*	*Component 2 technical lead*	*SMART patrolling reports; PA annual reports; project reports*	*Assumption: the support of Federal agencies and state governments in Peninsular Malaysia, local communities and other stakeholders enables effective protection of the Malayan tiger during and after the project;* *Risks: demand for tiger products continues to increase due to market forces and their scarcity,*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[95]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
of its population in key habitats	***recorded by SMART system in each project tiger landscape;*** ***(iii) No. of snares in tiger habitats that are removed and destroyed per year;***	*destroyed is at least 20% over baseline due to increased patrolling effort* *End of Project:* *(i) At least 200 additional trained and equipped anti-poaching staff deployed in priority tiger/prey poaching hotspots including 18 staff (50% Orang Asli) as 3 Rapid Response Field Ranger teams;* *(ii) Distance covered by ranger patrols for each project tiger landscape increased by 20% over baseline, and priority gaps in area coverage addressed;* *(iii) No. snares in tiger habitats detected has declined below baseline as a result of deterrence*	*(iii)Snares collected by patrolling teams in the project tiger landscapes*					*driving poaching and IWT*
	Indicator 7 : ***Conservation status of Malayan tiger population as indicated by:*** ***(i) No. of Malayan tigers that are successfully rehabilitated and reintroduced back into the wild following the***	*Midterm:* *(i) 0* *(ii) Tiger occupancy in patrolled areas of targeted PA landscapes shows no reduction over baseline;* *Interim results:* *Masterplan prepared for tiger rewilding, including identification and risk*	*(i)No of tigers that go through the rehabilitation and rewilding process in line with the rewilding master plan;* *(ii)Presence of tigers as recorded by*	*Consultation with DWNP/NTCC; Consultation with PA staff and partners in the project landscapes; review of SMART patrolling reports and*	*Annual*	*Component 2 technical lead*	*DWNP/ NTCC reports; project reports; SMART patrolling reports; tiger occupancy survey reports*	*Assumption: with improved protection from poaching, other factors such as habitat loss, disease, low population size and low fecundity do not prevent the recovery of the Malayan tiger*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[95]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	project's reintroduction plan process; ***(ii) Tiger occupancy in patrolled areas of targeted PA landscapes***	*assessment of rewilding sites;* *Tiger monitoring protocol developed for project landscapes* *End of Project:* *(i) At least three Malayan tigers successfully rehabilitated and reintroduced back into the wild following the project's reintroduction plan process;* *(ii) Tiger occupancy in patrolled areas of targeted PA landscapes shows at least 10% increase over baseline*	*camera trap grids and patrolling teams according to agreed monitoring protocol*	*tiger occupancy survey reports*				*population in the targeted PA landscapes* *Risks: poaching impacts have depleted tiger populations to such a low level that they are unable to recover*
Project Outcome 3: *The improved conservation status of Ulu Sebuyau and Sedilu National Parks ensures more secure habitats for the establishment of viable Orangutan populations*	***Indicator 8:*** ***Strengthened protection of Orangutan in targeted localities is indicated by:*** ***(i) Distribution of Orangutan occupancy in the SSL* NP complex indicated by presence of nests in canopy;*** ***(ii) No. of wildlife poaching incidents reported per annum in the SSL NP complex***	*Midterm:* *(iv) Technical capacity established for effective monitoring of the Orangutan population in the SSL National Park complex (monitoring protocol approved, 20 staff / community members trained); Orangutan occupancy as baseline;* *(v) Systematic patrolling regime established for the SSL NP complex in order to monitor and enforce wildlife protection; No.*	*(i)Completion and approval of monitoring protocol for OU, training of PA staff in OU monitoring according to protocol;* *(ii)Patrolling routes and schedules established for the SSL NP complex, and patrolling plan deployed; systematic reporting of*	*Consultation with SFC / SSL PA staff; analysis of orangutan occupancy survey data; Smart patrolling data; SFC reports on boundary consultations with communities; digital PA boundary maps*	*Annual*	*Component 3 technical lead*	*SFC SSL Park Complex reports; orangutan occupancy survey reports; project reports; digital PA boundary maps*	*Assumption: the support of the Sarawak state government, local communities and other stakeholders enables effective conservation management of the targeted PA complex, benefiting the Bornean orangutan* *Risks: climate-change related drought conditions result in forest fires that destroy*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[95]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	with breakdown of species taken; ***(Iii) Status of demarcation of the boundaries of the three NPs***	*of poaching incidents including species and location data reported in SSL National Park complex patrolling reports on a monthly basis and reported annually by SFC.* *The existing boundaries of the National Parks have been reviewed and reconfirmed with adjacent local communities.* *End of Project:* *(iv) The distribution of Orangutan occupancy in the SSL National Park complex shows no overall decline, new areas occupied;* *(v) No. of wildlife poaching incidents reported per annum in the SSL National Park complex shows a 50% decline over mid-term patrolling data, with no orangutans killed.* *(iii) The boundaries of the National Parks have been reconfirmed, clearly demarcated and socialized with adjacent*	*poaching data by patrol teams;* *(iii)Reports on outcomes of consultations with communities on PA boundaries, and physical marking of boundaries in mutually agreed manner; maps showing PA boundaries with status of each stretch – especially any that remain in dispute.*					*orangutans and their habitat in the SSL park complex*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[95]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		neighbouring communities.						
	Indicator 9 : ***Involvement of local communities in the management of the SSL complex as indicated by the:*** ***(iii) No. of community representatives on SSL protected area co-management committee(s).*** ***(iv) No. of people from local communities employed in roles that support management of the SSL National Park complex and proposed Community Conserved Area (including at least 30% women)***	*Midterm:* *i) No. of people in SSL complex co-management roles – 1 person per community* *ii) No. of people from local communities employed in roles that support management of the SSL National Park complex and CCA = 200 (including at least 30% women)* *End of Project:* *i) No. of people in SSL complex co-management roles – 1 person per community* *ii) No. of people from local communities employed in roles that support management of the SSL National Park complex and CCA =* *500 (including at least 30% women)*	*(i)No. of representatives of local communities that participate in community co-mgt committee meetings for the SSL Park Complex;* *No of people from local communities that have been engaged in various roles related to park management, including forest restoration, patrolling and boundary maintenance, honorary rangers, wildlife monitoring and CCA management.*	*Consultations with SFC, SSL Park Complex staff, project activity leads, compilation of beneficiary data in a database*	*Annual*	*Component 3 technical lead*	*SFC reports on staffing; VETOA reports; Project reports on SSL activities*	*Assumption: communities that have been sensitized to conservation needs, participate in conservation efforts and receive benefits from wildlife conservation will be supportive of the project goals* *Risks: COVID19 impacts and restrictions inhibit effective local participation in project activities*
Project Outcome 4: *The improved protection of*	***Indicator 10:*** ***Strengthened protection of Bornean banteng***	*Midterm:* *(ii) Technical capacity in place for effective monitoring of*	*(i)No. of trained staff involved in banteng monitoring;*	*Camera trap data for Bornean banteng occupancy;*	*Annual*	*Component 4 technical lead*	*Bornean banteng monitoring reports; SMART*	*Assumption: with improved protection from poaching, other factors such as*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[95]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Bornean banteng contributes to a stabilization and increase in their population numbers	***in targeted localities is indicated by:*** ***(i)Distribution of Bornean banteng occupancy in monitored areas of Greater Maliau Basin (including MBCA) indicated by camera trap data*** ***(ii) No. of wildlife poaching incidents reported per annum in the Greater Maliau Basin area with breakdown of species taken.***	*the banteng population in Greater Maliau Basin (including the MBCA):* *Banteng monitoring protocol approved by SWD, including:* *20 MBCA staff / other organization / local community people trained in banteng monitoring,* *50 camera traps installed for monitoring Bornean banteng occupancy;* *(iii) Systematic patrolling regime established for targeted localities occupied by banteng; No. of wildlife poaching incidents reported per annum in targeted localities of the Greater Maliau Basin shows a 20% decline over baseline data.* *End of Project:* *(i) The distribution of banteng occupancy in monitored areas of Greater Maliau Basin shows no overall decline, and some new areas occupied* *(ii) No. of wildlife poaching incidents*	*equipment types and no. units deployed in project landscape; presence of banteng following BB Action Plan methods;* *(ii)patrolling routes established and mapped within project landscape; patrolling teams deployed according to plans and incidences of poaching reported by patrolling teams plus verification of reports by local residents*	*analysis of SMART patrolling data and agency reports for poaching data*			*patrolling reports; PA and agency reports; reports from local residents*	*habitat loss, poor forage quality, disease, low population size and low fecundity do not prevent the recovery of the Bornean banteng population in the targeted PA landscape* *Risks: climate-change related drought conditions result in forest fires that destroy banteng habitat in the Greater Maliau Basin area*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[95]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		reported per annum in targeted localities of the Greater Maliau Basin shows a 50% decline over mid-term patrolling data, with no Bornean banteng killed.						
	Indicator 11: ***No. of local community members receiving employment / socioeconomic benefits associated with conservation roles, the proposed Community Conserved Area and support form sustainable livelihoods***	*Midterm* *100 (of which 50 women)* *End of project* *300 (of which 150 women)*	*No of community members receiving payment for roles as honorary wildlife wardens, honorary forest rangers, conducting patrols, monitoring of wildlife, habitat management, CCA management, or participating in project sustainable livelihood programmes*	*Consultations with project staff and partners, project activity leads, compilation of beneficiary data in a database*	*Annual*	*Component 4 technical lead*	*Employment contracts; business documents; Project reports*	*Assumption:* *Communities that have been sensitized to conservation needs, participate in conservation efforts and receive benefits from wildlife conservation will be supportive of the project goals* *Risks: COVID19 impacts and restrictions inhibit effective local participation in project activities*
Project Outcome 5: **Informed and adaptive**	***Indicator 12:*** ***No. of project reflection meetings held at which lessons learned are***	*Mid-term:* *3* *End of Project: 5*	*Lessons learned that have been identified and documented through*	*Stakeholder consultation meetings; project management reflection*	*Annual*	*M&E and Safeguards Officer*	*Project reports*	*Assumption:* *Lessons learned are relevant and contribute towards more effective*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[95]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
project management	***incorporated into project planning in order to guide adaptive management.***		*participatory processes are incorporated into adaptive management through reflection meetings that inform project workplan development.*	*meetings; project evaluations; preparation of presentations for national and global audiences*				*achievement of project outcomes.* *Risks: Project implementation is delayed or interrupted due to force majeure such as COVID-19 impacts*

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:		
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop and Report	*1 federal workshop @10,000 & 2 regional workshops @8,000 = 26,000*	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	*5,000 x 6 years = 30,000*	Annually & at mid-point and closure.
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	*0 (Absorbed in PMU costs)*	Annually between June-August
Monitoring of ESMF implementation/ Safeguard Risks	*4,000 x 6 years = 24,000*	Annually
Supervision missions [96]	*4,000 x 6 years = 24,000*	Annually
Learning missions [97]	*4,000*	As needed
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):	*45,000*	*3 June 2025*
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE):	*50,000*	*30 September 2028*
TOTAL indicative COST	*203,000 (on above estimates)* *203,984 = 3%*	

[96] Project's technical staff's annual monitoring of project indicators and safeguards (ESMF) implementation, with annual visits to demonstration landscapes (Output 5.1);

[97] Project's technical staff's Learning missions (Output 5.1)

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the project governance mechanism

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change (NRECC) Malaysia.

234. The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

235. The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutions and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Overseeing and coordinating procurement of goods and services, including human resources, selection and appointment of responsible parties.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multi-year workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.
- Assigning existing officer(s) as focal officer who will be assisted by designated focal points from responsible parties to support the Project Management Unit to expediate decision making including liaising with relevant divisions within the Ministry and among responsible parties at Federal and State levels.
- Promoting the incorporation of project tasks into the annual key performance indicators of focal officer(s) to the project.
- Coordinating with relevant stakeholders in convening Project Steering Committee meetings at least twice a year and communicating the decisions to relevant parties and forums for implementation and reporting.

Responsible parties:

236. The responsible parties for this project are:

a. *Royal Police Department of Malaysia (RMP)*
Responsible party to execute project activities and produce three (3) outputs – outputs 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3 under Project Component 1 - Strengthen institutional capacities to combat wildlife crime and reduce poaching of iconic wildlife species at the national level, in close collaboration with the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP). Project outputs and indicative activities can be referred in the Results section and **Annex 3** Multi-year Workplan. This includes setting up a technical team and the procurement of goods and services for the delivery of outputs and activities. RMP will engage directly with DWNP, Sabah Wildlife Department (SWD) and Sarawak Forestry Corporation as regional partners and other relevant agencies, State Parks, NGOs and communities to implement the project activities in the project landscapes, including strengthening the sharing of intelligence, investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime.

b. *Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia (DWNP)*

Responsible party to collaborate closely with RMP in the implementation of Project Component 1 including outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4, and execute project activities and produce three (3) outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 under Project Component 2 - Conserve the Malayan tiger and its habitats in the Malaysian Peninsula. DWNP will assign two dedicated officers from the headquarters and the Institute of Biodiversity respectively, to engage directly with RMP, Sabah Wildlife Department (SWD), Sarawak Forestry Corporation and other relevant agencies, State Parks, NGOs and communities to implement the project activities in the project landscapes for Component 2.

c. *Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC)*
Responsible party to execute project activities and produce two (2) outputs – outputs 3.1 and 3.2 under Project Component 3 - Conserve the Bornean Orangutan and its habitats in targeted protected areas of Sarawak. SFC is expected to partner with NGOs and community-based organizations in the State of Sarawak to carry out some of the activities to be determined during the project inception phase. SFC will assign two dedicated officers who will engage directly with RMP, DWNP and other relevant agencies, NGOs and communities to implement the project activities in the project landscape of Sedilu, Ulu Sebuyau and Gunung Lesong National Park complex.

d. *Sabah Wildlife Department (SWD)*
Responsible party to execute project activities and produce three (3) outputs – outputs 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 under Project Component 4 - Conserve the Bornean banteng and its habitats in the Greater Maliau Basin area of Sabah. NRO will assign two dedicated officers with the state to engage with RMP, DWNP, and the Sabah Wildlife Department as the main state agency and other relevant agencies, and Sabah-based NGOs to implement the project activities in the project landscape of the Greater Maliau Basin.

237. NRECC as the Implementing Partner will officially appoint the four coordinating agencies in accordance with the applicable administrative and/or legal instruments under the Government of Malaysia. This enables the implementing partner to leverage on their specialized skills and expertise to provide goods and services to the project, carry out project activities and/or produce outputs using the project budget. This will in turn support the Implementing Partner to mitigate risk and to relieve administrative burdens.

238. A project tender committee will be established to ensure effective, best value for money and timely procurement of goods and services based on existing government procurement policy, rules and principles.

239. The PMU will develop project-level annual work plans with responsible parties . These annual work plans will be reviewed and endorsed by the National Project Director for approval by the Project Board (also known as the Project Steering Committee). Responsible parties are to prepare reports for review, endorsement and approval by the National Project Director.

240. In consultation and upon approval with the Implementing Partner, responsible parties may competitively select and appoint service providers such as academic institutions and/or CSO/NGO through a written agreement in accordance with applicable administrative and/or legal instruments under the Government of Malaysia to execute specific activities to produce project outputs under Project Component that they are tasked.

241. Given that responsible parties and service providers play an execution role and are directly accountable to the implementing partner, responsible parties and service providers cannot serve on the Project Board as its member to avoid conflict of interest.

Project stakeholders and target groups:

242. A whole of government approach will be facilitated during project implementation. Below are key inter-governmental/ministerial platforms, stakeholders and target groups of the project:

- National Land Council and other inter-governmental/ministerial platforms
  - The National Land Council is in charge of formulating a forum for policies uniformity upon the promotion and control of the utilization of land in Peninsular Malaysia, in consultation with the Federal and State Governments and the National Finance Council.
- National Tiger Conservation Task Force (MyTTF)
  - MyTFF is established to improve good governance and effectiveness in the conservation of Malayan tigers. The purpose of the task force is:
    - To ensure shared commitment between the Federal Government and the State Governments in handling of the dwindling population of Malayan Tigers.
    - To coordinate implementation and monitoring of strategic actions for Malayan Tigers Conservation
    - To increase cooperation among stakeholders especially the State Governments.
  - This task force will monitor the implementation of the nine (9) extraordinary strategic actions to reverse the declining trend of the Malayan Tiger population. Among the actions include formation of the Wildlife Crime Bureau (WCB) within RMP, Increasing the rangers on the ground for effective patrolling, and providing incentives to state governments to secure tiger habitats.
  - MyTTF meeting is scheduled to be held once a year and the meeting is chaired by the Honourable Prime Minister. The secretariat of the meeting is the Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia.
  - The members of the meeting include:
    - Federal Government representatives – NRECC, Minister of Finance, Minister of Works, Minister of Agriculture and Food Security, Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Local Government Development, Minister of Plantation and Commodities, Chief Secretary to the Government of Malaysia and Attorney General of Malaysia.
    - State Government representatives – Kelantan Chief Minister (CM), Terengganu CM, Negeri Sembilan CM, Pahang CM, Selangor CM, Johor CM, Kedah CM and Perak CM.
    - Secretary – Secretary General of NRECC.
    - Other invitees as necessary.
- National Tiger Implementation Working Group (MyTWG)
  - MyTWG is established to improve the implementation and monitoring of strategic actions for the conservation of Malayan Tigers. MyTWG is chaired by the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources and is scheduled quarterly based on the recommendation of Technical Committee of MyTTF chaired by the Director General of Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia. The secretariat of the meeting is the Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia.
  - The members of the meeting include:
    - State Government representatives who are in charge of wildlife and habitat management.
    - Other relevant government agencies.
- State Governments of Perak, Pahang, Kelantan, Terengganu, Johor, Sabah and Sarawak
- Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC). IPLCs will be among the beneficiaries of this Project in addition to the key beneficiaries from the public sector. They will be consulted on project planning and implementation activities. The Project will ensure securing of FPICs from IPs and PICs from local communities in accordance with the ESMF and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (**Annex 8**) and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (**Annex 7**).
- Academic and research institutions. These institutions will provide support to the Project on research, communication, education and public awareness (CEPA), and capacity-building.

UNDP:

243. UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in

accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Section 2: Project governance structure

Second line of defence:

244. Regional Bureau oversees RR and Country Office compliance at portfolio level. BPPS NCE RTA oversees technical quality assurance and GCF/GEF compliance. BPPS NCE PTA oversees RTA function. UNDP NCE Executive Coordinator and Regional Bureau Deputy Director can revoke DOA/cancel/suspend project or provide enhanced oversight.

245. The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

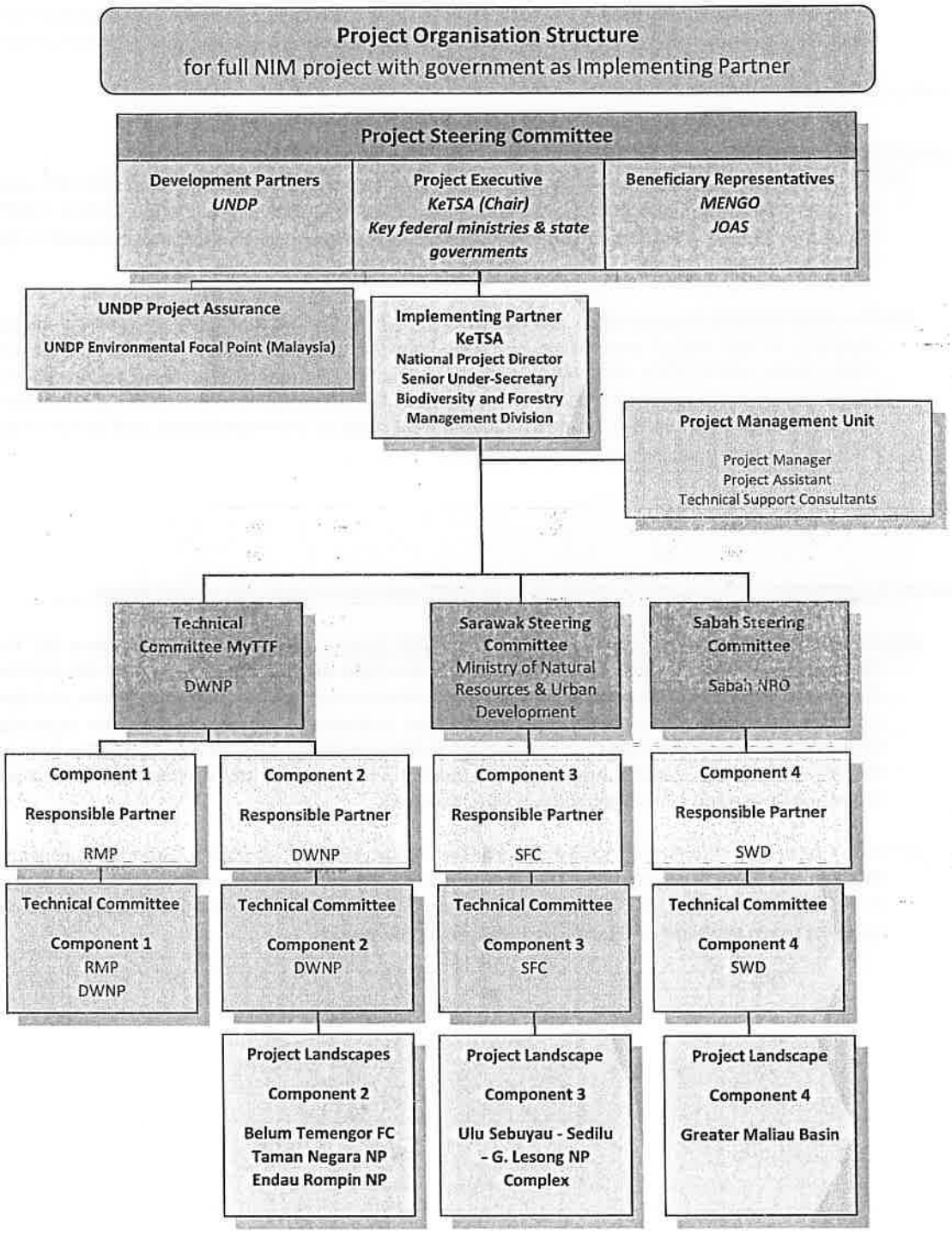
See Figure 4.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the project board:

246. As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

247. In this case, considering that this is a project that will be executed through a National Implementation Modality (NIM), UNDP is only performing an implementation oversight role in the project vis-à-vis its role in the project board and in the project assurance function and therefore a full separation of project implementation oversight and execution duties has been assured.

Figure 4. Project organisation structure



Section 4: Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organization Structure:

a) Project Board:

248. All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project. Outcomes and decisions from this Project Board will be reported to the National Tiger Conservation Task Force (MyTTF) chaired by the Honorary Prime Minister of Malaysia to facilitate high-level commitments across ministries and tiers of government (federal, state and local).

249. The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner.

Requirements to serve on the Project Board:

- ✓ Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.
- ✓ Meet at least twice a year with a minimum quorum of 10 members.
- ✓ Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
- ✓ Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with Government of Malaysia and UNDP policies and procedures.
- ✓ Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Board:

- ✓ Consensus decision making:
  - ➢ The project board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
  - ➢ Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report.
  - ➢ The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
  - ➢ The project board will have the authority to make decisions through email correspondence between meetings, if this is agreeable to all members. All decisions must be based on a quorum of 10 members responding by email.
  - ➢ In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

- ➢ In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.
- ➢ The project board may invite observers for specific agenda items, as necessary, to contribute their knowledge and/or experience.

✓ Oversee project execution:
- o Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
- o Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
- o Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and UNDP representative responsible for project assurance;
- o Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
- o Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
- o Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
- o Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
- o Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

✓ Risk Management:
- o Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- o Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
- o Address project-level grievances based on current legal provisions and SOPs under government policies, rules and regulations, and UNDP grievance redress and stakeholder response mechanisms.

✓ Coordination:
- o Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded programmes and projects.
- o Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

Composition of the Project Board:

250. The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following four roles:

1. **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Project Executive is the Secretary General of NRECC or his/her designate, who shall be at least the level of Deputy Secretary General.

2. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to

ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Malaysian Environmental NGOs (MENGO) representing environmental CSOs/NGOs, who are active in the project landscapes and The Indigenous Peoples Network of Malaysia (JOAS) who represents the interests of Orang Asli and Orang Asal communities are expected to sit in the Project Board as voting members.

3. **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner is UNDP Resident Representative or his/her designate i.e., Deputy Resident Representative , who will sit as the development partner in the Project Board as a non-voting member.

4. Government Stakeholders: Members with voting rights of the Project Board include representatives from key federal ministries and state governments as below.
    - Ministry of Economy (as GEF Political Focal Point)
    - Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change (as GEF Operational Focal Point)
    - Ministry of Home Affairs
    - Ministry of Local Government Development
    - Ministry of Plantation and Commodities
    - State Government of Sabah (State Secretary's Office)
    - State Government of Sarawak (State Secretary's Office)
    - State Government of Perak (State Secretary's Office)
    - State Government of Pahang (State Secretary's Office)
    - State Government of Kelantan (State Secretary's Office)
    - State Government of Terengganu (State Secretary's Office)
    - State Government of Johor (State Secretary's Office)

Project Assurance:

251. Project assurance is the responsibility of each Project Board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

252. A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g., global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is the Environmental Focal Point, UNDP Country Office in Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam.

Project Management – Execution of the Project:

253. The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key

deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers. The Project Manager will be the primary PMU representative attending the Project Board meetings as a non-voting representative.

254. **Technical Committee for National Tiger Conservation Task Force (MyTFF):** The project will leverage on the existing MyTFF Technical Committee to strengthen planning, development and implementation of activities under project component 1 and component 2. Current role of MyTTF Technical Committee is to provide recommendation to MyTWG on the direction, policy and strategy including coordination of the strategic actions for the conservation of the Malayan tiger. MyTTF Technical Committee is chaired by the Director General of the Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia. Under the project governance structure, MyTFF Technical Committee will report directly to the national-level Project Steering Committee.

255. **State Steering Committees for Sabah and Sarawak:** State-level Steering Committees (SSCs) will be established in Sabah and Sarawak to strengthen sub-national ownership and decision-making regarding project activities in the respective states and to facilitate the engagement of the relevant State government agencies and other key stakeholders. The SSCs will be sub-ordinated to the national-level Project Steering Committee (PSC), on which each will be represented by one member. The minutes of the SSC meetings will be shared with the PSC and vice versa to ensure close coordination and consistency in decision-making. SSCs will share similar TOR of PSC but the scope will be limited to project activities taking place within their respective state territories, and their inputs to national level activities (for example, participation of state participants in national training courses).

256. **Component-level Technical Committees:** A Technical Committee will be established for each of the four technical project components (excluding Component 5 on Monitoring and Evaluation). The purpose of these component-level Technical Committees will be to enable coordination, engagement and consultation with the diverse government and civil society stakeholders and technical experts in order that the planning and implementation of activities is well aligned with government and CSO programmes and well informed by the relevant technical expertise, and that opportunities for synergy and knowledge exchange are realized. The membership and Terms of Reference for each of the Technical Committees will be confirmed by the Responsible Party leading each Component during project inception, based on the draft TOR in **Annex 24**.

257. Component level Technical Committees. Each TWG will assist the IP, the Project Board and the PMU on technical information critical to decision-making processes for the project implementation, including:
   - Providing available information on updated and ongoing and future wildlife crime and conservation related researches.
   - Providing updated, ongoing and future wildlife conservation-related policies, guidelines and protocols.
   - Providing recommendations on necessary policy support, national coordination mechanism, procedures and protocols, potential private sector and local/IP community partnerships, guidance notes and templates, among others.
   - Providing technical review and inputs to the Project's deliverables and knowledge products.
   - Providing technical feedback on the Project's progress milestones and implementation concerns and issues.
   - Providing a platform for processing lessons learned, improving sustainability mechanisms and replication strategy.

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is ***USD 88,299,450.*** This is financed through a GEF grant of ***USD 7,139,450*** administered by UNDP, and additional support of ***USD 81,160,000.*** UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing amounts will be monitored by the UNDP Country Office and the PMU on an annual basis in the GEF PIF and will be reported to the GEF during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process as follows:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount
NRECC	In-kind	24,500,000
NRECC	Public investment	25,000,000
Sabah Wildlife Department	Public investment	3,293,000
Sabah Wildlife Department	In-kind	3,097,000
Sarawak Forestry Corporation	In-kind	1,450,000
Sarawak Forestry Corporation	Public investment	8,250,000
Pelindung Alam Malaysia	In-kind	150,000
Pelindung Alam Malaysia	Public investment	3,500,000
WCS Malaysia	In-kind	1,110,000
WWF Malaysia	In-kind	10,000,000
TRAFFIC International Southeast Asia	In-kind	200,000
UNDP	Grant	500,000
UNODC	Grant	110,000
Total		*81,160,000*

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP POPP, the project board may agree with the project manager on a tolerance level for each detailed plan under the overall multi-year workplan. The agreed tolerance should be written in the project document or approved project board meeting minutes. It should normally not exceed 10 percent of the agreed annual budget at the activity level, but within the overall approved multi-year workplan at the activity level. Within the agreed tolerances, the project manager can operate without intervention from the project board. Restrictions apply as follows:

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/IP through UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/NCE-VF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF. It is **strongly encouraged** to maintain the expenditures within the approved budget at the budgetary account and at the component level:

a) Budget reallocations must prove that the suggested changes in the budget will not lead to material changes in the results to be achieved by the project. A strong justification is required and will be approved on an exceptional basis. Budget re-allocations among the components (including PMC) of the approved Total Budget and Work Plans (TBWP) that represent a value greater than 10% of the total GEF grant.
b) Introduction of new outputs/activities (i.e., budget items) that were not part of the agreed project document and TBWP that represent a value greater than 5% of the total GEF grant. The new budget items must be eligible as per the GEF and UNDP policies.
c) Project management cost (PMC): budget under PMC component is capped and cannot be increased.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount must be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g., UNDP TRAC or government cash co-financing).

Project extensions: The UNDP Resident Representative and the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and subject to the conditions and maximum durations set out in the UNDP POPP; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the additional UNDP oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources, in accordance with UNDP's guidance set out in UNDP POPP.

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen at the end date calculated by the approved duration after the Project Document signature or at the revised operational closure date as approved in the project extension. Any expected activity after the operational date requires project extension approval.** The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the project should have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project (it is strongly encouraged to be done before the operational closure date). In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[98]. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. If Operational Closure is delayed for any justified and approved reason, the Country Office should do all efforts to Financially Close the project within 9 months after TE is completed. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the BPPS/NCE-VF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

[98] See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00126331	Atlas Output Project ID:	00120422
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Building institutional and local capacities to reduce wildlife crime and enhance protection of iconic wildlife in Malaysia		
Atlas Business Unit	MYS10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Building institutional and local capacities to reduce wildlife crime and enhance protection of iconic wildlife in Malaysia		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6458		
Implementing Partner	*Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (KeTSA), Malaysia*		

Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	Total (USD)	*See Budget Note:*
62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	13,000	6,500	6,500				26,000	*1*
		24000	Local Consultants	24,000	13,500	1,500	1,500	1,500		42,000	*2*
		71600	Travel	20,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	40,000	20,000	210,000	*3*
		71800	Contractual Services-Implementing Partner	59,200	119,656	122,598	125,628	66,630	54,717	548,428	*4*
		72100	Contractual Services-Companies	65,000	310,000	255,000	130,000	105,000	10,000	875,000	*5*
		72800	Information Technology Equipmt	10,000	26,500	10,000				46,500	*6*
		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,000	17,000	16,000	6,000	6,000	10,564	57,564	*7*
		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	27,000	55,000	67,000	61,000	51,000	29,000	290,000	*8*

			Total Outcome 1	220,200	588,156	518,598	374,128	270,130	124,281	2,095,492	
62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants		12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	-	48,000	9
		71600	Travel	26,800	34,800	32,800	34,800	34,800	17,000	181,000	10
		71800	Contractual Services-Implementing Partner	40,250	66,110	68,026	70,000	58,525	27,754	330,665	11
		72100	Contractual Services-Companies	10,000	105,000	270,000	65,000	80,000	-	530,000	12
		72200	Equipment and Furniture	0	35,000	5,835	10,000	20,000	0	70,835	13
		72800	Information Technology Equipmt	-	18,000	2,500	2,000	-	-	22,500	14
		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	-	12,000	23,000	20,000	15,000	-	70,000	15
		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	-	72,000	74,000	42,000	32,000	27,000	247,000	16
			Total Outcome 2	77,050	354,910	488,161	255,800	252,325	71,754	1,500,000	
62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	3,250	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	15,250	17
		71300	Local Consultants	-	14,000	14,000	-	-	-	28,000	18
		71600	Travel	26,000	66,700	74,200	61,300	22,000	10,000	260,200	19
		71800	Contractual Services-Implementing Partner	35,750	125,715	121,445	65,343	63,778	36,687	448,719	20

		72100	Contractual Services-Companies	10,000	90,000	100,000	100,000	90,000	10,000	400,000	*21*
		72200	Equipment and Furniture	10,000	25,000	20,000	-	-	-	55,000	*22*
		72500	Supplies	2,000	8,000	33,000	25,000	-	-	68,000	*23*
		72800	Information Technology Equipmt	4,000	12,000					16,000	*24*
		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,500	15,000	10,000	13,000	12,000	2331	53,831	*25*
		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	9,000	58,000	48,000	25,000	10,000	5,000	155,000	*26*
			Total Outcome 3	**101,500**	**420,415**	**426,645**	**289,643**	**197,778**	**63,710**	**1,500,000**	
62000	**GEF**	71200	International Consultants	3,250	6,000	-	-	-	-	9,250	*27*
		71300	Local Consultants		2,000	2,000			-	4,000	*28*
		71600	Travel	23,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	10,000	129,000	*29*
		71800	Contractual Services-Implementing Partner	35,750	58,430	60,160	61,943	63,778	36,687	316,749	*30*
		72100	Contractual Services-Companies	7,000	212,000	347,000	157,000	92,000	10,000	825,000	*31*
		72200	Equipment and Furniture	5,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	105,000	*32*
		72800	Information Technology Equipmt	3,000	14,000					17,000	*33*

		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,001	29,001	*34*
		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	9,000	19,000	9,000	9,000	19,000	-	65,000	*35*
			Total Outcome 4	**88,000**	**440,430**	**447,160**	**256,943**	**203,778**	**63,688**	**1,500,000**	
62000	**GEF**	71200	International Consultants	-		21,000	-	-	21,000	42,000	*36*
		71300	Local Consultants			12,000			12,000	24,000	*37*
		71600	Travel			12,000				12,000	*38*
		71600	Travel	4,000	4,000		4,000	6,000	10,000	28,000	*38*
		71800	Contractual Services-Implementing Partner	8,000	8,240	8,487	8,742	9,004	9,274	51,747	*39*
		72300	Materials & Goods	200	300	500	300	200	737	2,237	*40*
		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs			4,000			4,000	8,000	*41*
		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	26,000		5,000			5,000	36,000	*42*
			Total Outcome 5	**38,200**	**12,540**	**62,987**	**13,042**	**15,204**	**62,011**	**203,984**	
62000	**GEF**	71600	Travel	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	30,000	*43*
		71800	Contractual Services - Implementing Partner	37,200	38,316	39,465	40,649	41,869	43,126	240,625	*44*
		72200	Equipment and Furniture	3,000						3,000	*45*
		72300	Communications & AV Eqt	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	12,000	*46*

		72500	Supplies	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,849	12,849	*47*
		72800	Information Technology Equipmt	6,000	500	500	3,500	500	500	11,500	*48*
		74100	Professional Services	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	30,000	*49*
			Total Project Management	**60,200**	**52,816**	**53,965**	**58,149**	**56,369**	**58,475**	**339,974**	
		PROJECT TOTAL		**591,050**	**1,865,247**	**1,987,414**	**1,250,060**	**999,239**	**446,441**	**7,139,450**	

BUDGET NOTES

Note: Exchange rate of US$1 = RM4 has been applied

No.	Description
	COMPONENT 1
1	**International Consultants:** International Consultant on Social & Environmental Safeguards 20 days Y1, 10 days Y2, 10 days Y3= 40 days, @ $650 (Output 3.1) **Total: $26,000**
2	**Local Consultants:** National wildlife crime intelligence and law enforcement specialist 30 days Y1; 30 days Y2 = 60 days @ $400 = $24,000 (Output 1.1) IT/Website design specialist to develop project website, staff training in website maintenance and operational TA 40 days Y1, 5 days/year Y2-5 = 60 days@$300 = $18,000 (Output 1.4) **Total: $42,000**
3	**Travel and DSAs:** in support of consultations, consultant inputs and operational requirements for Output 1.1 ($50,000); Output 1.2 ($50,000); Output 1.3 ($50,000); Output 1.4 ($50,000). $10,000 for IC on Safeguards **Total: $210,000**
4	**Contractual Services – Implementing Partner:** Technical Advisor on Wildlife Crime (a shared position with the Project Manager) ($3200/month starting rate with 3% annual increment over 6 years), fulltime: 50% time total $124,194) (All Outputs); Wildlife Crime Bureau Advisor ($2000/month starting rate with 3% annual increment for 48 months): $101,913 (Output1.1) M&E and Safeguards Officer for monitoring ESMF/safeguards compliance and technical work ($2,000/month starting rate with 3% annual increment for 12 months): $25,874 (All Outputs) Gender and Community Safeguards Officer ($2000/month starting rate with 3% annual increment for 30 months): $ 64,867 (All Outputs) Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Officer ($2000/month starting rate with 3% annual increment for 30 months): $ 64,867 (All Outputs) Capacity Development/Training Officer ($2000/month starting rate with 3% annual increment for 48 months): $101,913 (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3) Wildlife Forensic Lab Technicians (3) for NWFL, Sabah and Sarawak Forensic Laboratories ($600/month for 36 months x 3): $64,800 (Output1.3)

	Total: $ $548,428
5A	**Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions:** Subcontract for the preparation of scoped SESA and ESIAs for Output 1.1 as required in the ESMF (see **Annex 8**) (Output 1.1) **Total $40,000**
5B	**Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions:** Subcontract(s) for the following inputs to Output 1.1 and Output 1.2: Conduct *ICCWC Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime*[99] assessment workshops in Year 1 (cofinanced by UNODC) and Year 6; $35,000 (Output 1.1) Provide post-baseline assessment training inputs to address identified capacity gaps in Years 2-5; $85,000 (Output 1.2) **$120,000**
5C	**Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions:** Subcontract(s) for the following inputs to Output 1.1: For the development of specifications and procurement of wildlife crime data management and intelligence analysis hardware and software, provision of training to Wildlife Crime Bureau in its use, and backstopping support during operational use (e.g., data management center, shared database, management consoles, wireless data service, mobile device software, automated data aggregating and IT support); **$145,000**
5D	**Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions:** Subcontract(s) for the following inputs to Output 1.2: i) Develop 'norms and standards for the arrest, investigation and prosecution of wildlife crimes in Malaysia' based on national experience and international standards (e.g., ICCWC tools) through a consultation process with RMP, DWNP, SWD, SFC and other stakeholders; $20,000 ii) Identify and develop a set of 3 basic and 3 advanced wildlife crime investigation and prosecution training modules that conform to these 'norms and standards', including human-rights based standards for law enforcement and gender and indigenous cultural sensitization (in line with UNDP SES); $60,000 iii) Provide training to DWNP/IBD and RMP training staff (training of trainers) for delivery of the training modules, and oversee piloting and refinement of the modules $20,000 iv) Develop online versions of selected training modules in Bahasa Malaysia and English languages for provision by DWNP/IBD and RMP $30,000 v) Develop and deliver supportive materials for judges and prosecutors (including at state level), taking into account experience from other ASEAN countries and related GWP projects $20,000 **Total: $150,000**
5E	**Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions:** Subcontract(s) for the following inputs to Output 1.2 in line with ESMF requirements (note this also covers training under Output 2.1): Provide specialised inputs to professional field training courses for ranger patrolling and enforcement hosted by DWNP at the IBP on: i) Gender sensitization, including awareness raising on gender-based violence, sexual harassment and women's rights $10,000 ii) Cultural sensitization, especially with regard to indigenous (orang asli) communities and their traditional rights (e.g., to enter protected areas and hunt wildlife) $10,000 iii) Human rights, especially with regard to law enforcement procedures $10,000 **Total: $30,000**
5F	**Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions:** Subcontract for technical assistance on capacity development for wildlife forensic science (Output 1.3): i) Provide forensic expert support to improve the MY Wild DNA database at DWNP which is required as a reference for enforcement purposes, and support the development of DNA databases for important wildlife species in Sabah and Sarawak ($40,000)

[99] https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/prog/iccwc/E-ICCWC-Ind-FW-Assessment_guidelines_and_template_clickable-final.pdf

	ii) Support development of the wildlife forensic laboratory in Sabah through external technical assistance, provision of essential lab and evidence collection equipment, reagents and consumables – such as PCR and DNA extraction machines, freezers and fridges, thermal incubator shakers, pipettes, evidence collection/CSI equipment, printers, software and computers, ancillary equipment ($100,000) iii) Support development of the wildlife forensic laboratory in Sabah through external technical assistance, provision of essential lab and evidence collection equipment, reagents and consumables – such as PCR and DNA extraction machines, freezers and fridges, thermal incubator shakers, pipettes, gel electrophoresis set, gel documentation system, refrigerated microcentrifuge, ultrapure water purification system, nanodrop spectrophotometer, evidence collection/CSI equipment, printers, software and computers, ancillary equipment ($100,000) iv) Provide training inputs on wildlife forensic science for relevant staff of DWNP, RMP, SWD, SFC and others, including: o Professional specialist training courses in wildlife forensic science (e.g., Wildlife DNA forensics and database development, wildlife crime scene investigation), including external expert inputs where necessary and access to online training resources ($100,000) o Coordinate study tours and exchange programmes with recognized wildlife forensic science organizations and participation at meetings of regional and global wildlife forensic science networks in order to strengthen technical capacity in Malaysia ($50,000) **Total: $390,000**
6	**IT Equipment:** 4 PCs* @3,000 ($12,000), 2 multifunction printer-scanners ($6,600), IT accessories ($5,000) for WCB= $ 23,600 Y1-2 (Output 1.1) 2 PCs* @3,000 ($6,000), 1 multifunction printer-scanner ($3,300), 2 LCD projectors ($8,000), IT accessories and screens ($5,600) for training provision = $22,900 Y1-2 (Output 1.2) **Note – PC includes desktop, notebook and tablet computers; some flexibility is required in relation to variable local situations* **Total: $46,500**
7	**AV & print production costs**: audio visual and printed materials in support of: Workshop reports, national strategic plan on wildlife crime, WCB information, wildlife crime intelligence system materials ($5,000) (Output 1.1) Training materials ($20,000) (Output 1.2) Communications plan, knowledge materials, lessons learned and best practices in Output 1.4 ($32,564) **Total: $57,564**
8	**Training, meetings and field training:** Series of consultation meetings to develop inter-agency coordination platform on wildlife crime (6 meetings @ $1000) = $6,000 (Output 1.1) National and state level meetings for coordination of wildlife crime investigation and intelligence sharing methods (10 meetings @$2,000) = $20,000 (Output 1.1) Mentorship programme for refresher training –$5,000 x 4 years = $20,000 (Output 1.2) Training courses on wildlife law enforcement subjects at DWNP/IBD and RMP - 12 @ $5,000 = $60,000 (Output 1.2) National and subnational stakeholder meetings to identify and develop case studies on lessons learned and best practices – 6 meetings @ $5000 = $30,000 (Output 1.4) Annual stakeholder meetings at national, state and landscape levels for knowledge sharing and feedback 24 meetings @ $5,000 = $120,000 (Output 1.4) Thematic/regional GWP knowledge exchange event $10,000 (Output 1.4) Media visits to project landscapes and events 12 x $2,000 = $24,000 (Output 1.4) **Total: $290,000**
	GRAND TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 1 = US$2,095,492
	COMPONENT 2
9	**Local Consultants:** PA Governance, Management & HR Specialist – 120 days input at $400 (Y2-5) = $48,000 (Output 2.1) **Total: $48,000**
10	**Travel and DSAs:**

	In support of field operations and consultant inputs including travel between and within project landscapes for Output 2.1 ($50,000); Output 2.2 ($20,000); Output 2.3 ($20,000) =$90,000; International travel in support of transboundary collaboration with Thailand on tiger conservation (Output 2.1) 4 trips x 2 pax @ $1,000 = $8,000; International travel in support of exchanges with regional experts on tiger rewilding (Output 2.3) 4 trips x 2 pax @ $2500 = $20,000; -for Gender & Community Safeguard Officer - annual visits to demonstration landscapes: 22 days DSA @ $150/day = $3300 x 5 years = $16,500; plus ground travel at $500 per year x 5 years = $2,500; total $19,000 (Output 2.1); -for Community Facilitators and Community Gender and Safeguards Focal Points for travel within landscapes @$500/person-month = $14,000 (Y1); $6,000 (Y2-Y6 = $44,000 **Total: $181,000**
11	**Contractual Services – Implementing Partner:** Senior Conservation Advisor – Component 2 ($2000/month starting rate with 3% annual increment for 60 months): $129,331 (All Outputs) M&E and Safeguards Officer for monitoring ESMF/safeguards compliance and technical work ($2000/month starting rate with 3% annual increment for 12 months): $25,874 (All Outputs) Gender and Community Safeguards Officer ($2000/month starting rate with 3% annual increment for 10 months): $ 21,555 (All Outputs) Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Officer ($2000/month starting rate with 3% annual increment for 10 months): $ 21,555 (All Outputs) Community Facilitators to undertake safeguards consultations including FPIC surveys in project tiger landscapes (12 person-months in Y1 and 4pm in Y2-6 @$500/month): $16,937 (All Outputs) Community Gender and Safeguards Focal Points (3) to support gender and community safeguards application in project landscapes (6 person-months/year Y1-6 @ $375) = $13,500 Community rangers for Rapid Reaction Field Ranger Teams 9@$500/month starting rate with 3% annual increment for 48 months) = $ 25,478 (Output 2.1) Tiger landscape intelligence officer (to train and guide RRFR teams across 3 landscapes) 1@$1500/month with 3% annual increment for 48 months = $76,435 (Output 2.1) **Total: $330,665**
12A	**Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions:** Subcontract(s) for the following inputs to Output 2.1: i) Facilitate consultation processes to develop Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) for anti-poaching patrol staff, including monitoring and enforcement procedures and protocols for: (in Years 2-3) $30,000 a. HWC management; b. SMART patrolling; c. Tiger monitoring (including a monitoring protocol for each project landscape); ii) Develop training modules and provide professional field training inputs for anti-poaching staff hosted by DWNP at the IBP: (Years 3-5), $60,000 **Total: $ 90,000**
12B	**Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions:** Subcontract(s) for the following inputs to Output 2.1 in line with ESMF requirements: i) Facilitate a consultation process to develop Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) for anti-poaching patrol staff that address related human rights/IPLC issues in each landscape (e.g., possible risks to indigenous women from increased enforcement presence) as identified in the ESIAs (Y1). $20,000 ii) Provide gender and cultural sensitization training and guidance to ranger teams in the project tiger landscapes (Y2-3) $25,000 iii) Provide specialised inputs to professional field training courses for ranger patrolling and enforcement hosted by DWNP at the IBP on Gender sensitization, indigenous cultural sensitization, and Human rights (Y2-5) *(budgeted under Output 1.1)* **Total: 45,000**
12C	**Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions**: Subcontract for the following inputs to Output 2.2: i) Plan, facilitate and report on a technical workshop in Year 2 to review anti-poaching technology systems that have been applied in Malaysia to identify key features and requirements for application in the project tiger landscapes, with DWNP and their technical partners $10,000

	ii) Develop detailed plans for site-based testing of specific technologies within each project tiger landscape $10,000 iii) Develop detailed technical specifications with DWNP and their technical partners and procure anti-poaching technology system in line with UNDP and government procurement procedures for handover to DWNP and related agencies (Year 2) $10,000 iv) Anti-poaching technology system estimated cost (MMS camera traps, acoustic sensors, drones, mobile equipment for rangers, communication system, information management system (integrative software platform), computer hardware, etc.) (Y2-4) $150,000 v) Facilitate the installation / operation of the equipment (Year 2-4) $10,000 vi) Provide training to government staff in the deployment of the anti-poaching technologies and data management systems, as well as backstopping technical assistance in the operation of the equipment (Years 2-5) $20,000 vii) Plan, facilitate and report on a technical workshop in Year 5 to evaluate the performance of the technology systems piloted with partner organizations and identify lessons learned for sharing with DWNP, other project partners and the GWP $10,000 **Total $220,000**
12D	**Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions**: Subcontract for the following inputs to Output 2.3, to provide technical assistance for development and implementation of the reintroduction master plan for the National Tiger Conservation Centre: i) Provide technical assistance and facilitation for development and backstopping of the reintroduction master plan $20,000 Y1-5 ii) Conduct a risk assessment for pilot reintroduction sites in relation to any communities or land users in the vicinity (especially involving livestock farming) $20,000 Y3 iii) Organize a workshop and prepare a Human-Tiger Conflict Management Plan to provide early warning, risk mitigation and rapid response to tiger threats to local communities $20,000 iv) Conduct a cost-benefit analysis for the reintroduction of individual tigers $20,000 v) Provide technical assistance for operational aspects, including: a. specialized training in different aspects of the rewilding process in collaboration with experienced local and international partners $30,000 (Y2-4) b. prepare release sites through awareness raising for any communities and land users in the vicinity including linkage with community ranger programmes $30,000 (Y3-5) vi) Conduct an evaluation of the rewilding process against the original plan and cost-benefit analysis and make results available through IUCN SSC and other channels to inform future rewilding efforts $10,000 (Y5) vii) Plan and facilitate a tiger rewilding workshop together with GTF and IUCN CAT Specialist Group to review international experience, identify best practices and develop partnerships for the rewilding programme in Malaysia $25,000 (Y5) **Total: $175,000**
13	Equipment & Furniture: capacity development support for tiger conservation in the project landscapes, including: - SMART/GPS units 20 x $500 = $10,000, Digital cameras with telephoto lenses 6 x $1000 ($6,000), binoculars 30 x $200 ($6,000), accessories ($3835) (Y2-3) = $25,835 (Output 2.1)

	- K9 dog unit facilities and equipment $15,000 (Y2-3) (Output 2.1) - Satellite tracking / GPS collars and supporting technology for tiger reintroductions 3 @ $10,000 = $30,000 (Y4-5) (Output 2.3) **Total: $$70,835**
14	**IT Equipment:** - In support of capacity development for patrolling, biological monitoring and information management in project tiger landscapes: 8 PCs* @1,500 ($12,000), 4 multifunction printer-scanners ($2000), IT accessories ($4000) (Y2-3) = TOTAL $18,000 (Output 2.1) - In support of tiger rewilding programme - 2 PCs* @1,500 ($3,000), 1 multifunction printer-scanner ($500), IT accessories ($1000) (Y2) = TOTAL $4,500 (Output 2.3) **Total: $22,500** **Note – PC includes desktop, notebook and tablet computers; some flexibility is required in relation to variable local situations*
15	**AV & Print production:** in support of SOPs, training materials, proposals on anti-poaching manpower, VETOA programme evaluation, etc. ($20,000) (Output 2.1); training materials and evaluation reports on anti-poaching technology ($20,000) (Output 2.2); tiger rewilding masterplan, technical reports, risk assessment, HTC management plan, awareness materials, workshop reports, etc. ($30,000) (Output 2.3) **Total: $70,000**
16	**Training & Workshops:** Consultation meetings for development of SOPs (4 at $2,000) (Y2-3)= $8,000 (Output 2.1) Training for 12 Auxiliary Police at Police College (30-day course) @$2,000/person (Y2) = $24,000 (Output 2.1) Training courses on key subjects for ranger staff hosted by IBD (12 x $10,000) = $120,000 (Output 2.1) Consultation meetings for evaluation of VETOA programme (3 x $2000) = $6,000 (Output 2.1) Community meetings in tiger rewilding areas (12 at $2,000) (= $24,000) (Output 2.3); Transboundary coordination meetings in Belum Temengor landscape (5 x $2000) = $10,000 (Output 2.1) Technical workshop for development of tiger rewilding masterplan (Y2) $10,000 (Output 2.3) Community consultations for assessment of social impacts across 3 landscapes - $45,000 (Outputs 3.1, 3.2, 3,3); **Total: $247,000**
	GRAND TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 2 = US$1,500,000
	COMPONENT 3
17	**International Consultants:** International Consultant on Social & Environmental Safeguards 5 days @ $650 in Y1 = $3,250 (Output 3.1) Community Co-Management Specialist 10 days @ $600 in Y2 = $6,000 (Output 3.2) Forest Carbon / REDD+ Specialist 10 days @ $600 in Y3 = $6,000 (Output 3.1) **Total: $15,250**
18	**Local Consultants:** PA Management Planning Specialist – 30 days Y2, 30 days Y3 = 60@$400 = $24,000 (Output 3.1) Wildlife Management Specialist – 10 days Y2-3 @$400 = $4,000 (Output 3.1) **Total: $28,000**
19	**Travel:** For boundary consultations with communities (Y1-2) – 4 staff x US$25/day x 60 days = US$6,000; Boat rental at US$200/day x 1 boat x 20 days = $4,000 total = $10,000 (Output 3.1)

	For boundary maintenance by SFC/local community teams Y2-3-- 7 staff x US$25/day x 14 days per trip x 4 trips = US$ 9,800; Boat rental at US$200/day x 2 boats x 10 days per trip x 4 trips = US$16,000; Total = US$25,800 (Output 3.1) For SSL Park Complex patrolling Y2-4 – 5 staff x $25/day x 7 days per trip x 8 patrols/year for 3 years = US$21,000; 1 boat x US$200/day x 6 days / trip x 8 patrols/year x 3 years = US$19,200; Total = US$40,200 x 2 teams = $80,400 (Output 3.1) For forest rehabilitation teamwork – 10 staff x 100 days x $25/day Y3-4 = $25,000 For Gender and Community Safeguard Officer – annual visits to demonstration landscape: 20 days DSA @ $150/day = $3,000 x 5 years = $15,000; plus air and local ground travel at $1,000 per year x 5 years = $5,000; total $20,000 (Output 3.2); For Community Facilitators and Community Gender and Safeguards Focal Point for Safeguards/FPIC visits to communities @$500/person-month = $13,000 (Y1); $5,000 per year (Y2-Y5 each); $1000 Year 6 = $34,000 (Output 3.1, 3.2) For community engagement and sustainable livelihood activities (Y2-Y5) $25,000 (Output 3.2) Rental of 4 wheeled drive vehicle(s) for SSL Park Complex activities ($200/day) X 200 days = $40,000 **Total: $260,200**
20	**Contractual Services – Implementing Partner**: Senior Conservation Advisor – Component 3 ($2,000/month starting rate with 3% annual increment for 60 months): $129,331 (All Outputs) Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Officer ($2,000/month starting rate with 3% annual increment for 10 months): $ 21,555 (All Outputs) M&E and Safeguards Officer for monitoring ESMF/safeguards compliance and technical work ($2,000/month starting rate with 3% annual increment for 12 months): $ 25,874 (All Outputs) Gender and Community Safeguards Officer ($2000/month starting rate with 3% annual increment for 10 months): $ 21,555 (All Outputs) Community Engagement Officer -- Sarawak ($1,500/month starting rate with 3% annual increment for 60 months): $ 96,998 (All Outputs) Community Facilitators to undertake Safeguards consultations including FPIC in project landscape (12 person-months in Y1 and 4pm in Y2-6 @$500/month): $16,937 (All Outputs) Community Gender and Safeguards Focal Point to support gender and community safeguards application in project landscapes (2 person-months/year Y1-6 @ $375) = $4,500 Boundary consultation teams 4 persons @$25/day x 60 days Y2 = US$6,000 Boundary marking teams 8 persons @US$21.25/day x 14 days/trip x 4 trips Y2-Y3 = US$9,520 SSL Park Complex patrolling teams – 4 persons @US$21.25/day x 5 days per trip x 8 patrols / year x 3 years Y2-4 = US$10,200 Community member allowances for forest rehabilitation work for SSL buffer areas – 250 persons @$21.25/day x 20 days Y3-4 = $106,250 **Total: $448,719**
21	**Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions:** i) Develop and implement a community engagement programme for establishing a Community Conserved Area and complementary sustainable livelihoods including gender mainstreaming and social inclusion ($50,000) ii) Conduct a consultation and awareness process regarding CCA development for targeted communities and compile detailed socio-economic, land ownership and land use information ($40,000) iii) Facilitate the process for clarifying and securing community rights over land for CCA establishment, an agreement for its establishment and management and a simple management plan for the CCA (20,000) iv) Identify and support the establishment of a nature-based tourism concession for the CCA and provide training for community members including women as tourist guides ($30,000) v) Develop a business plan for sustainable livelihood development in targeted communities)$20,000) vi) Collaborate with SFC to provide technical assistance and livelihood support including support for proposals from community members, development of criteria for selection that reflect gender mainstreaming and social inclusion, in support of community enterprise development and administer the disbursement of funds for community sustainable livelihood projects and enterprises ($220,000) vii) Support exchanges with other communities involved in similar conservation-related initiatives in East Malaysia (e.g., the project communities in Component 4) $10,000

	viii) Convene a local tourism workshop and invite commercial tourism businesses to review opportunities for partnership development and provide input regarding industry requirements for tourism development in the area ($10,000) **Total: $400,000 (Output 3.2)**
22	**Equipment & Furniture:** capacity development support to SSL park complex management, including: - Park office furniture and equipment $5,000 - GPS units 10 x $500 = $5,000, Digital cameras with telephoto lenses 4 x $1,000 ($4,000), binoculars 20 x $200 ($4,000), accessories ($2,000) = $15,000 (Output 3.1) -Camera traps 20 units x $500 = $10,000 -Basic field kit for community rangers (uniform, boots, bush knife, backpack, etc.) x 40 pax @ $500 = $20,000 -Camping equipment $5,000 **Total: $55,000**
23	**Supplies** For consumables (e.g., paint, brushes, signs, etc. for boundary marking; patrolling supplies) Y2-3 $10,000 (Output 3.1) For consumables in support of community meetings on boundaries including COVID19 PPE etc. Y1-3 $8,000 (Output 3.1) For consumables for forest replanting Y3-4 (seedlings, stakes, pots, shade netting, etc.) $50,000 **Total: $68,000**
24	**IT Equipment:** Computers* for PA management, data entry, CCA mgt 6 x $1,500 = $9,000, multifunction printer-scanners ($1,000), IT accessories ($2,000) = $12,000 (Output 3.1, 3.2) (Y1-2) AV equipment including 2 LCD projectors @$1,500 each, 2 screens, accessories ($1,000) = $4,000 (Output 3.1, 3.2) (Y1-2) **Total = $16,000** ***Note – includes desktop, notebook and tablet computers; some flexibility is required in relation to variable local situations***
25	**AV and printing:** for printing of materials in support of park complex boundary and management plan consultations -Y2-3 ($10,000) (Output 3.1) for printing of SSL PA complex management plan Y4 ($8,000) (Output 3.1) for printing of community awareness materials – Y2-4 ($20,000) (Output 3.1, 3.2) Print production costs for ESIA communication and report documentation during Year 1 - $1,500 (Output 3.1, 3.2) For printing of lessons learned – Y5-6 ($14,331) (Output 3.1,3.2) **Total: $53,831**
26	**Workshops:** Community meetings for discussion of park complex boundaries, management plan development Y1-3 – 20 meetings @ $1000 = $20,000 (Output 3.1) Technical workshops for PA complex management plan development (Y2, Y3) – 2 workshops @ $10,000 = $20,000 (Output 3.1) Training for community staff on patrolling and wildlife surveys (Y2, Y3) – 4 courses/field training @$10,000 = $40,000 (Output 3.2) Training on community co-management approaches (Y2) - $10,000 (Output 3.2) Tourism workshop and site visits for tourism industry partners - $15,000 (Output 3.2) Annual Stakeholder Forum meetings at State and landscape levels - $10,000 x 5 years = $50,000 (Output 3.1, 3.2) **Total: $155,000**
	GRAND TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 3 = US$1,500,000
	COMPONENT 4
27	**International Consultants:** International Consultant on Social & Environmental Safeguards 5 days @ $650 in Y1 = $3,250 (Output 4.3) International Community Co-Management Specialist 10 days @ $600 in Y2 = $6,000 (Output 4.3) **Total: $9,250**

28	**Local Consultants:** Wildlife Management Specialist – 10 days Y2-3 @$400 = $4,000 (Output 4.1) **Total: $4,000**
29	**Travel:** for Gender and Community Safeguard Officer – annual visits to demonstration landscape: 20 days DSA @ $150/day = $3000 x 5 years = $15,000; plus air and local ground travel at $1,000 per year x 5 years = $5,000; total $20,000 (Output 4.3); for Community Facilitators and Community Gender and Safeguards Focal Point for Safeguards/FPIC visits to communities @$500/person-month = $13,000 (Y1); $5,000 per year (Y2-Y5) and $1,000 in Y6 = $34,000 Travel costs for banteng monitoring in the project landscape @ $5,000/year x 5 years = $25,000 (Output 4.1) Travel costs for capacity development for patrolling in the project landscape @ $5,000/year x 5 years - $25,000 Travel costs for CCA development and sustainable livelihoods in the project landscape @ $5,000 / year x 5 years = $25,000 **Total: $129,000**
30	**Contractual Services – Implementing Partner:** Senior Conservation Advisor – Component 4 ($2000/month starting rate with 3% annual increment for 60 months): $129,331 (All Outputs) Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Officer ($2000/month starting rate with 3% annual increment for 10 months): $ 21,555 (All Outputs) M&E and Safeguards Officer for monitoring ESMF/safeguards compliance and technical work ($2000/month starting rate with 3% annual increment for 12 months): $ 25,874 (All Outputs) Gender and Community Safeguards Officer ($2000/month starting rate with 3% annual increment for 10 months): $ 21,555 (All Outputs) Community Gender and Safeguards Focal Point to support gender and community safeguards application in project landscapes (2 person-months/year Y1-6 @ $375) = $4,500 Community Engagement Officer – Sabah ($1500/month starting rate with 3% annual increment for 60 months: $96,998 Community Facilitators to undertake Safeguards consultations including FPIC in project landscape (12 person-months in Y1 and 4pm in Y2-6 @$500/month): $16,936 (All Outputs) **Total: $316,749**
31A	**Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions:** For the following inputs to Output 4.1: i) Facilitate development of a detailed plan for survey and monitoring of the Bornean banteng in the Greater Maliau Basin area in coordination with SWD and other partners including technical workshop organization at start of project $10,000 ii) Support preparatory work for the survey and monitoring programme through identification of survey participants and roles, training of staff in relevant aspects of survey, monitoring and data analysis $20,000 iii) Facilitate the procurement and installation of 100 camera traps (see separate budget line) according to the survey plan $10,000 iv) Coordinate implementation of a baseline population survey of the Bornean banteng in the Greater Maliau Basin area, and follow this up with annual monitoring based mainly on observations from a network of camera traps $10,000 x 5 years = $50,000 v) Implement a capture and satellite-tracking-collar programme for 2 Bornean banteng in the Greater Maliau Basin area to inform monitoring efforts $20,000 vi) Provide training and basic equipment to selected participants from targeted communities to participate in banteng monitoring once the programme has been established and the basis for community engagement has been established, with the assistance of relevant NGOs $30,000 **Total: $140,000**
31B	**Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions:** For the following inputs to Output 4.2: i) Plan, facilitate and report on a technical workshop in Year 2 to review anti-poaching technology systems that have been applied in Sabah to identify key features and requirements for application in the project landscape, with SWD, SFD and their technical partners $20,000 ii) Develop detailed technical specifications with SWD and procure anti-poaching technology system in line with UNDP and SWD procurement procedures for handover to SWD (Year 2) $10,000

	iii) Anti-poaching technology system estimated cost (remote cameras, sensors, communication system, integrative software platform, computer hardware, etc.) $200,000 iv) Facilitate the installation of the equipment and training of SWD staff in its operation (Year 2-3) $30,000 v) Provide backstopping technical assistance to SWD in the operation of the equipment (Years 2-5) $20,000 vi) Plan, facilitate and report on a technical workshop in Year 5 to evaluate the performance of the technology system and identify lessons learned for sharing with SWD, other project partners and the GWP $20,000 **Total: $300,000**
31C	**Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions:** For the following inputs to Output 4.2: - Facilitate the review and strengthening of mechanisms for HWW/HFRs through examination of options such as VETOA, RELA and others, with the aim of providing secure employment, adequate remuneration, opportunities for training and career progression, and related benefits $5,000 - Provide training in advanced subjects for wildlife rangers, park rangers and PROTECT rangers including the SMART patrolling system, data management, etc. $60,000 - Facilitate annual meetings of staff and partners involved in anti-poaching efforts to review progress and share lessons learned 5 x $2,000 = $10,000 - Compile a technical report on lessons learned from the use of different approaches and technologies in combatting poaching for sharing through the GWP $5,000 **Total: $80,000**
31D	**Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions:** For the following inputs to Output 4.3: i) Conduct detailed planning and facilitate a community engagement programme for targeted communities that includes the development and management of a Community Conserved Area (Year 2) $25,000 ii) Develop and implement conservation awareness programmes for targeted communities in the project area in support of CCA development (Year 2-3) $30,000 iii) Provide technical assistance for development of a CCA, including clarification of land tenure and compilation of baseline information on the CCA site $20,000 iv) Facilitate the establishment of the CCA including community rights for management, management plan / protocol, institutional arrangements in collaboration with partner organizations and provide assistance and monitoring of initial CCA management $20,000 v) Establish a community managed nursery for local species for rehabilitation of degraded banteng habitats $20,000 vi) Facilitate development of a business plan for development of complimentary sustainable livelihoods programme for targeted communities $10,000 vii) Provide technical assistance in support of sustainable livelihood development based on criteria that include gender mainstreaming and social inclusion considerations (Year 3-5) and administer the disbursement of funds totaling $100,000 for community sustainable livelihood projects and enterprises ($120,000) viii) Support exchanges with other communities involved in similar conservation-related initiatives in East Malaysia (e.g., the SSL communities in Component 3) $10,000 ix) Support development of a nature-based tourism concession for the CCA, provide training for community members as eco-guides, and develop an SOP on public health aspects of nature-based tourism $20,000 x) Convene a local tourism workshop involving potential business partners $10,000 xi) Plan, conduct and report on Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices baseline (Year 2) and project completion (Year 5) assessments for targeted groups benefiting from awareness campaigns $20,000 **Total: $305,000**
32	**Equipment & Furniture:** capacity development support for Banteng monitoring, ranger patrolling and anti-poaching technology deployment, and CCA development, including: - Office furniture $5,000 (Output 4.1) - GPS units 10 x $500 = $5,000, Digital cameras with telephoto lenses 4 x $1,000 ($4,000), binoculars 20 x $200 ($4,000), accessories ($2,000)= $15,000 (Outputs 4.1, 4.2) -Camera traps 100 units x $500 = $50,000 (Output 4.1) -Basic field kit for community rangers (uniform, boots, bush knife, backpack, etc.) x 20 pax @ $500 = $10,000 (Output 4.2) -Camping equipment $5,000 -4 motorbikes ($4 x $5,000) in support of patrolling and banteng monitoring across large remote landscape = $20,000 (Outputs 4.1, 4.2) **Total: $105,000**

33	**IT Equipment:** Computers* for wildlife monitoring data entry, patrolling data analysis, CCA mgt 6 x $1,500 = $9,000, multifunction printer-scanners ($1,000), IT accessories ($2,000) = $12,000 (Output 4.1, 4.2, 4.3) AV equipment including 2 LCD projectors @$1,500 each, 2 screens, accessories @$2,000 = $5,000 (Output 4.1, 4.2) **Total = $17,000** ***Note – includes desktop, notebook and tablet computers; some flexibility is required in relation to variable local situations**
34	**AV and printing:** for project reports and communications materials - $29,001 (Outputs 4.2, 4.2, 4.3); **Total: $29,001**
35	**Workshops:** Technical workshops on Banteng monitoring Y2, Y5, 2 x $5,000 = $10,000 (Output 4.1) Task force meetings on banteng conservation Y1 – Y5, 5 x $2,000 = $10,000 (Output 4.1) Task force meetings on wildlife law enforcement Y1-Y5, 10 x $2,000 = $20,000 (Output 4.2) Annual stakeholder forum meetings at State and project landscape levels Y1- Y5 - $5,000 x 5 years = $25,000 (Output 4.3) **Total: $65,000**
	GRAND TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 4 = US$1,500,000
	COMPONENT 5 – Monitoring and Evaluation
36	**International Consultants:** International Consultant for MTR/TE - 30 days at $700/day for both MTR and TE (Y5) = $42,000 (Output 5.1) **Total: $42,000**
37	**Local Consultants:** National Consultant for MTR / TE - 30 days at $400 for MTR (Y3) and 30 days at $400 for TE (Y5) = $24,000 (Output 5.1); **Total: $24,000**
38	**Travel:** For MTR ($6,000) Y3 and TE ($6,000) Y5 (Output 5.1); For annual monitoring of project indicators and safeguards (ESMF) implementation, with annual visits to demonstration landscapes: 20 days DSA @ $150/day = $3000 x 6 years = $18,000; plus domestic air and ground travel at $1000 per year x 6 years = $6,000; total $24,000 (Output 5.1); For Learning missions in Y3 & Y5 (2 x $2,000 = $4,000) (Output 5.1) **Total: $40,000**
39	**Contractual Services – Implementing Partner:** M&E and Safeguards Officer for monitoring Project Results Framework indicators and targets, ($2000/month with 3% annual increment for 24 months): $51,747 (Output 5.1) **Total: $51,747**
40	**Materials and Goods** PPE and other supplies to ensure the safety of M&E activities (Output 5.1) **Total: $2,237**
41	**Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs:** Interpretation / translation in support of Midterm Review $4,000 Y3 and Terminal Evaluation $4,000 Y5 = $8,000 (Output 5.1)
42	**Workshops:** Inception workshop – national $10,000, Sabah $8,000, Sarawak $8,000 (Y1) = $26,000 (Output 5.1) Consultations, inc. MTR & TE workshops, total $10,000 (Output 5.1) **Total: $36,000**

	GRAND TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 5 = US$203,984
	PROJECT MANAGEMENT COSTS
43	**Travel** and DSAs for PMO staff at $5000/year for project management work. **Total : $30,000**
44	**Contractual Services – Implementing Partner:** Project Manager ($3200/month starting rate with 3% annual increment over 6 years),fulltime: 50% time total $124,193); Finance Officer ($1500/month starting rate with 3% annual increment over 6 years), fulltime: total $116,432). **Total : $ 240,625**
45	**Equipment and furniture** Office furniture **Total: $3,000**
46	**Communications and AV equipment** costs for Project Management Office at $2,000/year; **Total: $12,000**
47	**Supplies**: paper, stationery, printer cartridges, COVID19 PPE, etc. **Total: $12,849**
48	**IT Equipment**: Computers* 4 @ $1,500 = $6,000, printer/scanner/fax multifunction 1 @ $500; digital camera 1@$800, IT accessories & repairs $2,500, software $1,700. **Total: $11,500** **Note – includes desktop, notebook and tablet computers; some flexibility is required in relation to variable local situations*
49	**Professional services**: Annual audit ($5,000/ year x 6 years). **Total: $30,000**
	GRAND TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 6 = US$339,974

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Malaysia and UNDP, signed on 12 September 2012 . All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change (NRECC) ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

1. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

2. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

3. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

4. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and

investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

5. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

6. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

7. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

8. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

9. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

10. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

11. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

13. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

    Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

    Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

14. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process

or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

15. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

16. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

The following Annexes are included within this Project Document:

1. GEF Budget Template
2. Maps and geospatial coordinates of project landscapes
3. Multiyear Workplan
4. UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
5. UNDP Risk Register
6. Overview of Project Staff and Technical Consultancies
7. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
8. Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)
9. Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
10. Procurement Plan – for first year of implementation
11. GEF-7 Tracking Tools: METT-4 Workbooks for Project Sites
12. GEF-7 Tracking Tools: EX-ACT Workbook and Summary of Methods and Assumptions used for Estimation of GHG Emissions
13. Additional agreements
14. GEF Core indicators
15. GEF Taxonomy
16. Partners Capacity Assessment Tool and HACT assessment
17. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (completed in UNDP online corporate planning system)
18. Project Climate and Disaster Risk Screening Report (WB online tool)
19. COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework
20. UNDP Audit Checklist
21. Demonstration Landscape Profiles
22. Institutional Stakeholders involved in Combatting Wildlife Crime in Malaysia
23. Terms of Reference for Component-level Technical Committees
24. Lessons learned from IC-CFS and PA Financing Projects
25. List of PPG stakeholder consultation meeting participants
26. Additional information on baseline activities

Annex 1: GEF Budget Template

To be provided by MPSU after TBWP clearance.

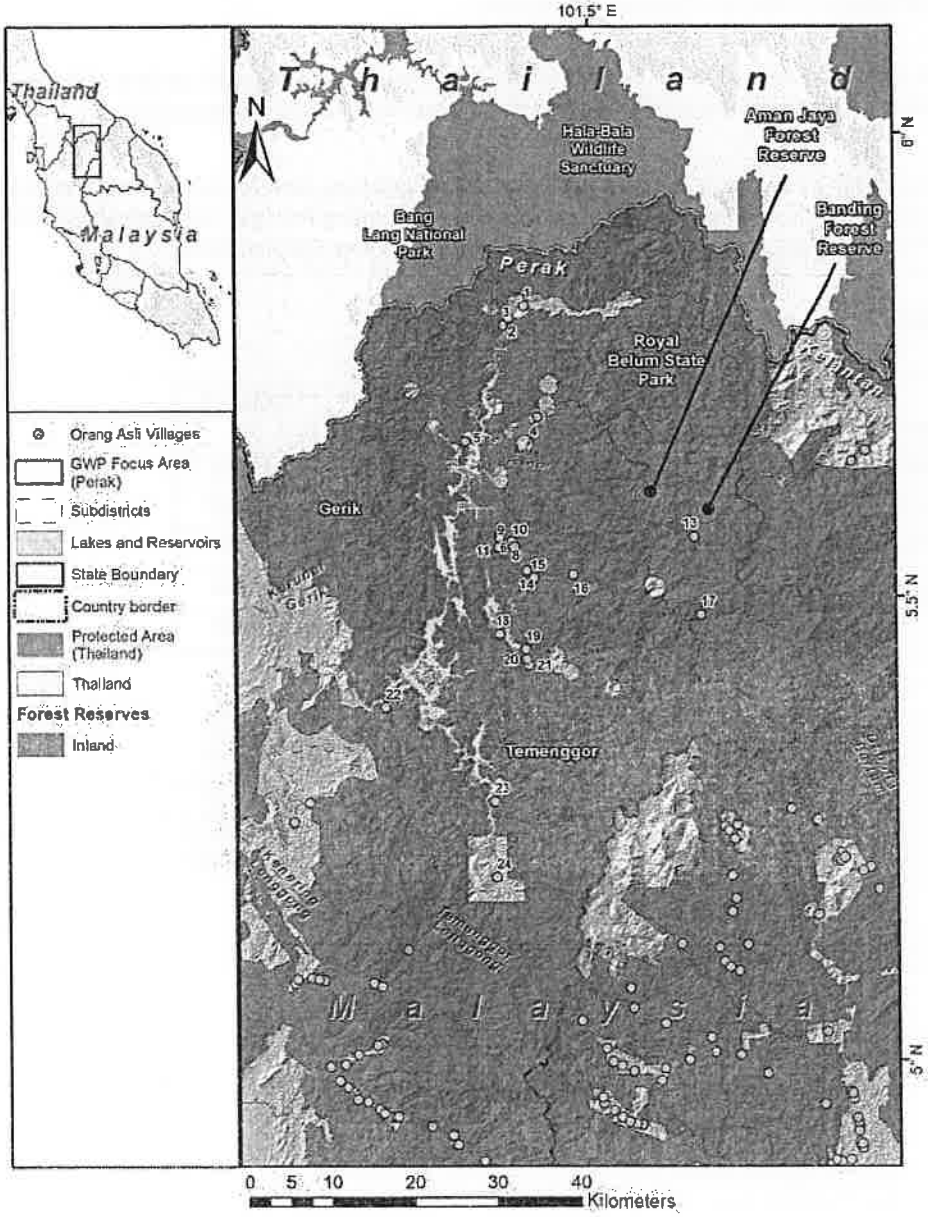
Annex 2: Maps and geospatial coordinates of project landscapes

Low resolution maps of each of the five project landscapes are provided below. High resolution versions of the same maps together with lists of villages indicated can be accessed at the following link: 01 GWP Maps 2022

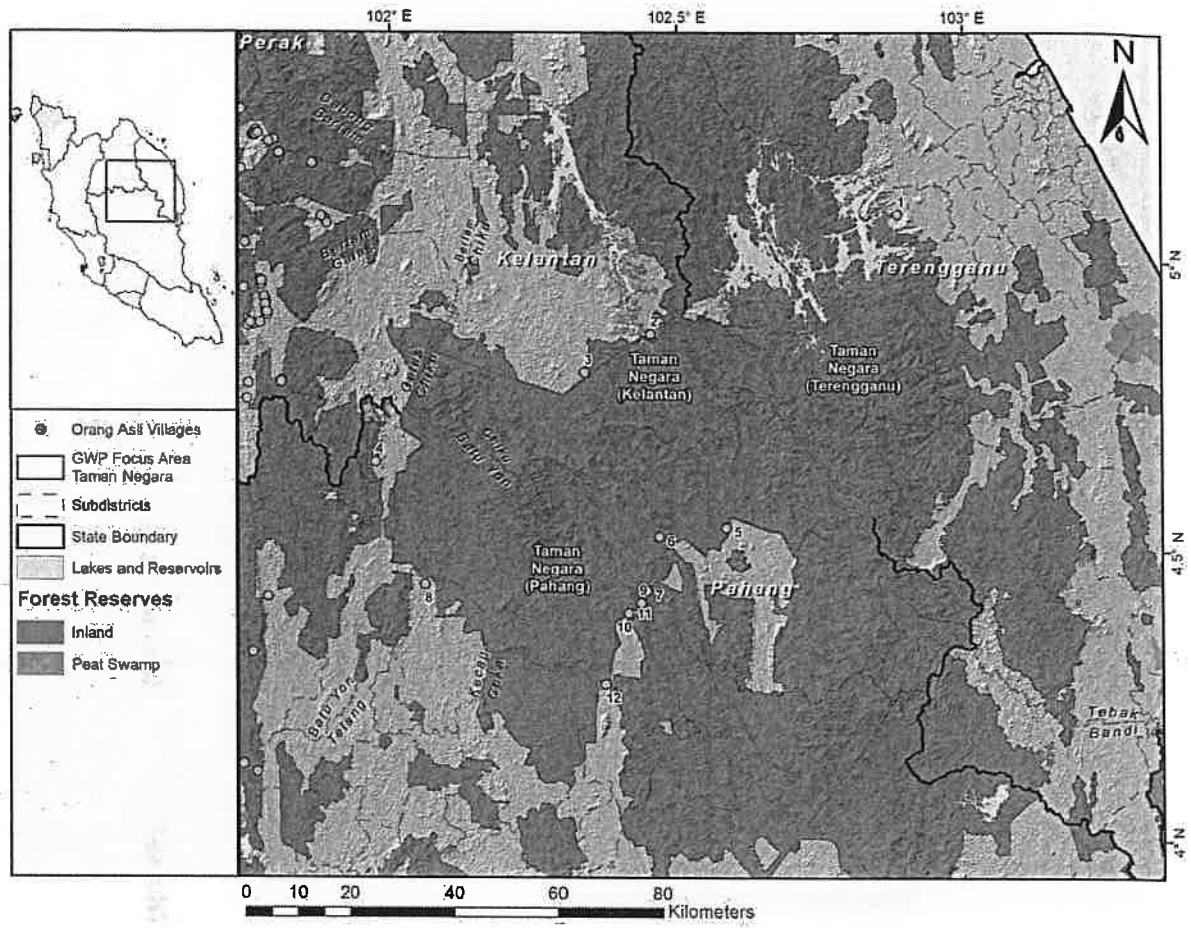
Map Disclaimer: Throughout this document, the designations of the geographical entities and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The central point coordinates for each of the project areas are as follows:

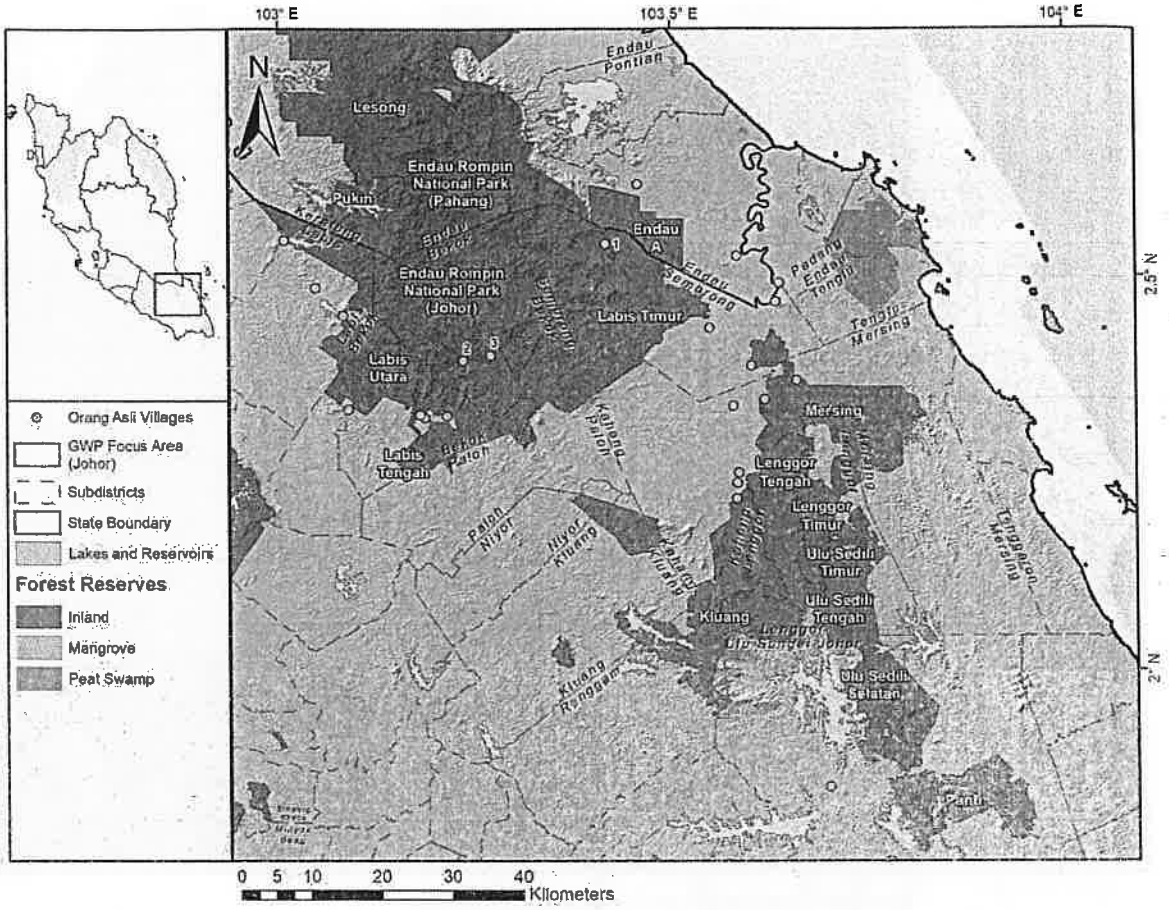
Index	GWP Project Area	State	Latitude	Longitude
1	GWP Royal Belum, Temenggor, Gerik	Perak	5.543	101.508
2	GWP Taman Negara	Pahang	4.763	102.657
3	GWP Endau Rompin	Johor	2.496	103.272
4	GWP Sarawak	Sarawak	1.384	110.968
5	GWP Sabah	Sabah	4.825	116.899



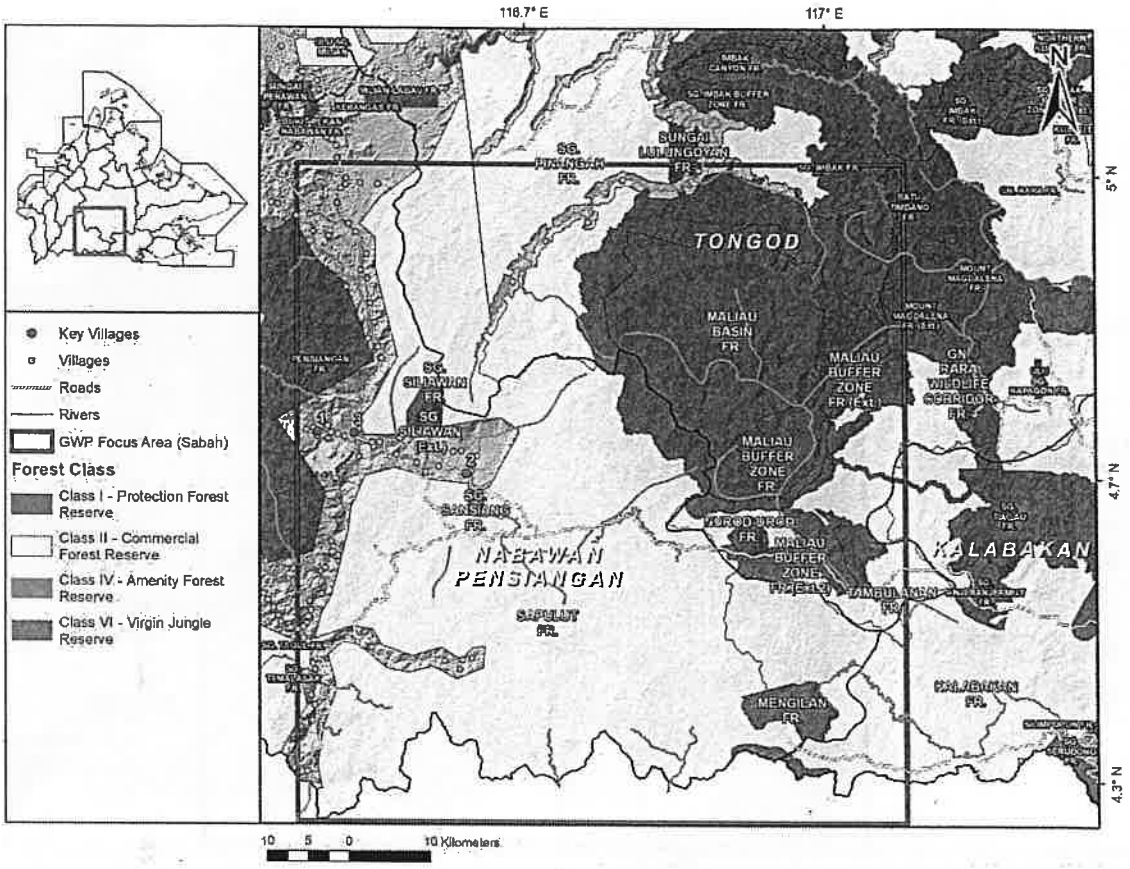
Map 1: Belum – Temengor Project Landscape (Component 2)



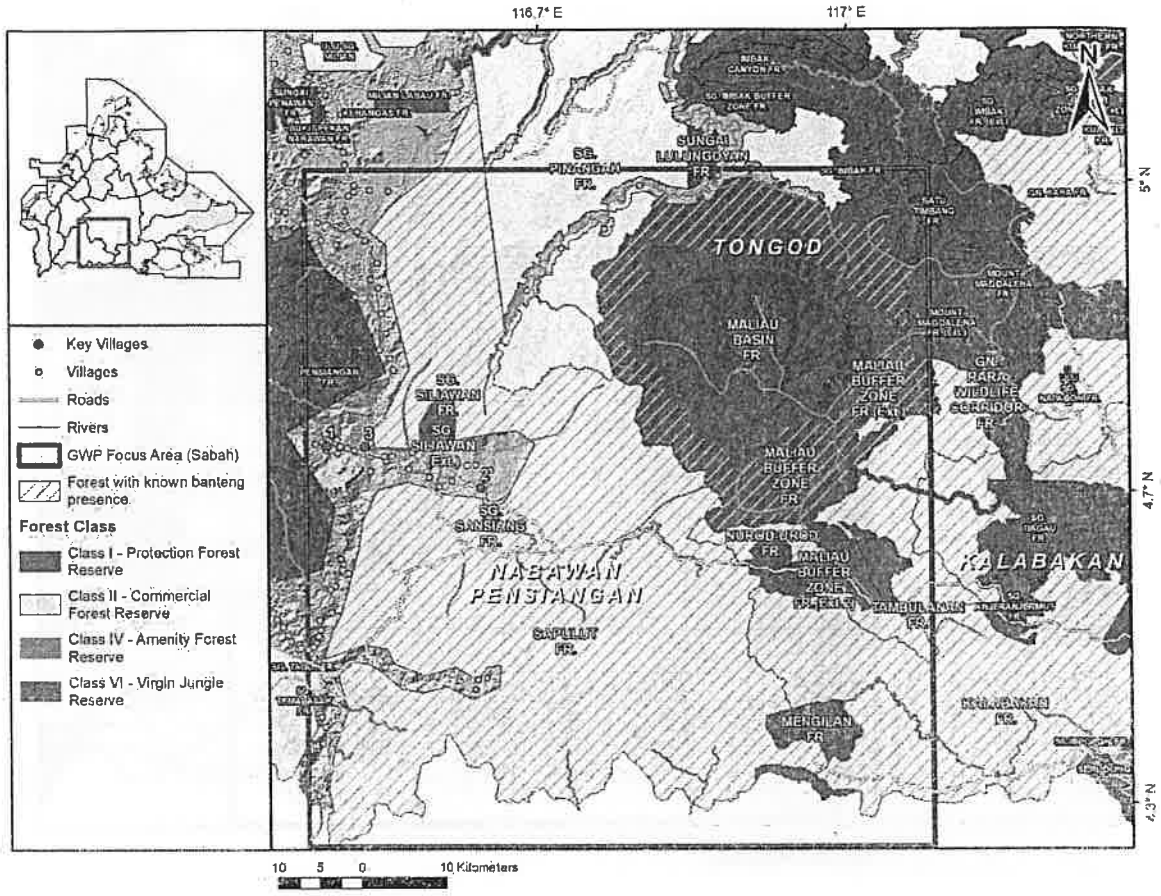
Map 2: Taman Negara Project Landscape (Component 2)



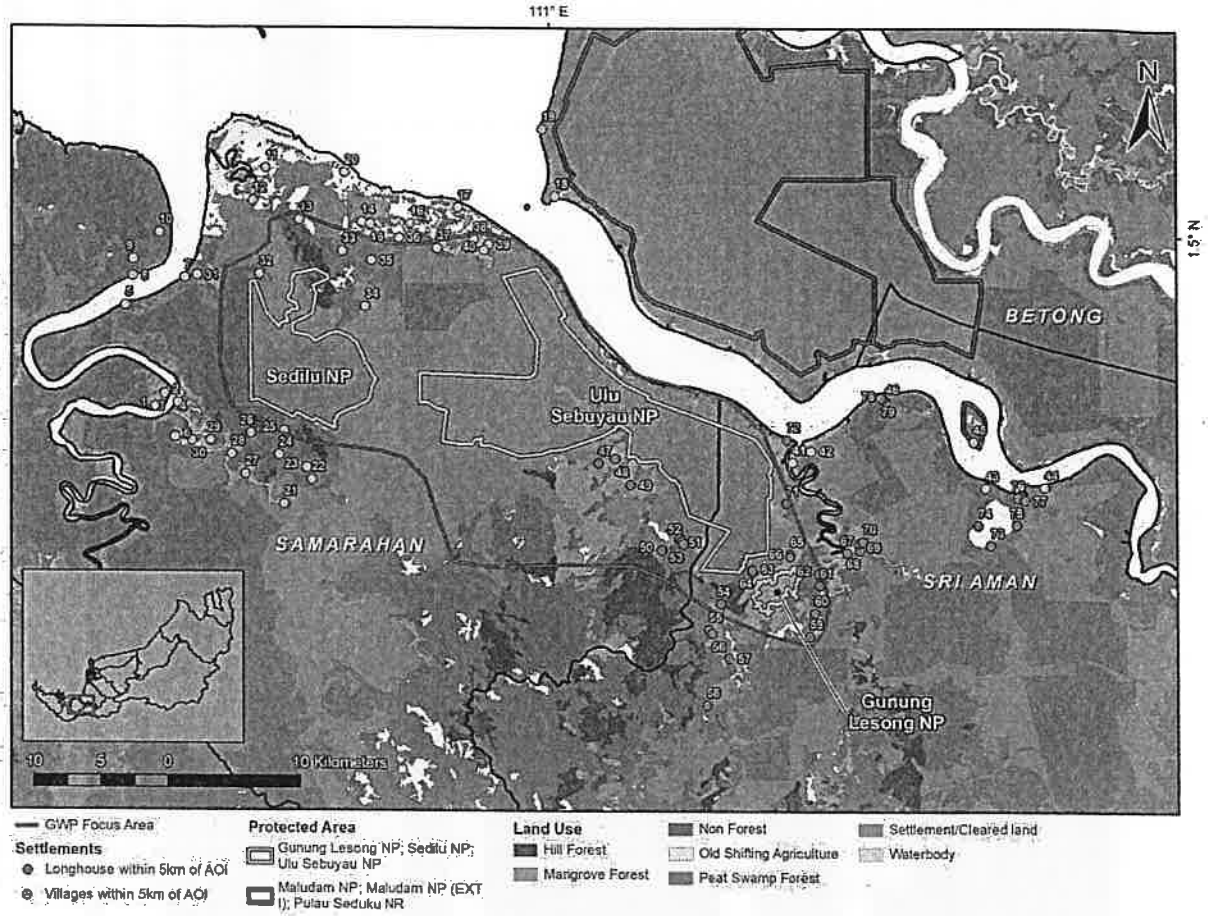
Map 3: Endau-Rompin Project Landscape (Component 2)



Map 4: Greater Maliau Basin Project Landscape (Sabah, Component 4)



Map 5: Greater Maliau Basin Project Landscape (Sabah, Component 4) – showing Bornean banteng distribution



Map 6: Sedilu – Ulu Sebuyau – Gunung Lesong National Park Complex Project Landscape (Sarawak, Component 3)

Annex 3: Multi-Year Work Plan

Note – Implementation will take place across 5 years out of a 6-year period, with only limited project management start up activities in the first half of Year 1 and winding down activities in the second half of Year 6.

Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1*				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Start-up & Wrap up																										
Outcome 1	Output 1.1	1.1.1																								
		1.1.2																								
		1.1.3																								
		1.1.4																								
		1.1.5																								
		1.1.6																								
		1.1.7																								
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Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1*				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
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Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1*				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
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Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1*				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 4	Output 4.1	4.1.1																								
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Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1*				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 5	Output 5.1	5.1.2																								
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Annex 4: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

See Separate File

Annex 5: UNDP Risk Register

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	Enter a brief description of the risk. Risk description should include future event and cause. Risks identified through HACT, PCAT, SES, Private Sector Due Diligence, and other assessments should be included	Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other	Describe the potential **effect** on the project if the future event were to occur. Enter **likelihood** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Not likely; 5 = Expected) Enter **Impact** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Negligible 5 = Extreme) *Based on Likelihood and Impact, use the Risk Matrix to identify the Risk Level (high, Substantial, Moderate or Low – see below)*	What actions have been taken/will be taken to manage this risk.	The person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk.
1	Changes in the national policy commitment to combat wildlife crime and conserve key wildlife species	Political	Changes in political leadership and government priorities may occur that reduce the significant commitment needed across government to effectively address the large and very complex issue of wildlife crime. L = 3 I = 3 Moderate	Policy advocacy and awareness raising among policy decision makers will be built in as an iterative and integral part of the project activities, as well as to maintain the synergized collaboration among international development partners in keeping up the momentum on response to wildlife crime in Malaysia.	Project Manager
2	Suboptimal collaboration between agencies involved in combatting wildlife crime and conserving wildlife	Operational	Coordination between various agencies may be constrained due to sectionalism, bureaucracy, the demands of coordination, and/or unclear mandates, impacting the effectiveness of WC responses. L = 3 I = 3 Moderate	This project has been developed in full collaboration with the Malaysian government and its agencies. There have already been considerable discussions and joint efforts exist between key government law enforcement agencies (e.g., through MY-WEN, OBK). The momentum created by the project will further strengthen and institutionalise the coordination and joint action mechanisms. Joint work will be demonstrated at national, state and local levels and necessary systemic and institutional capacities will be installed to ensure sustainability. MY-WEN, OBK and the National Tiger Conservation Task Force have demonstrated that inter-agency coordination on wildlife crime can be successful. This will be supported and strengthened through the project.	Project Manager

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
3	Complexity of coordinating diverse partners represents a risk factor for delivery of Outcomes (as for GWP)	Operational	Engaging and coordinating partners at Federal, State and local levels to achieve specific project results and Outputs in a time-bound manner could be obstructed or delayed by lack of consensus and conflicts between individual organizational priorities. L = 3 I = 3 Moderate	Effective stakeholder engagement, regular consultations and briefings, and well-defined M&E with clear indicators, workplans and deliverables.	Project Manager
4	Lack of financial sustainability to maintain the networks and collaborations	Financial	Government budget allocations for the key agencies involved in combatting WC and conserving wildlife may be inadequate to ensure an effective and sustainable response L = 3 I = 3 Moderate	The project will ensure that the Economic Planning Unit in the Prime Minister's Department is engaged as a Project Steering Committee member to create understanding and the necessity in allocating enough budgetary resources to support the cause. The Ministry of Finance is a member of My-TTF, which forms part of the project governance structure.	Project Manager
5	Mal-governance and corruption is a major factor in wildlife crime generally, and accordingly this needs to be considered as a risk for this project	Political & Operational	Even when laws and mandates are clear, the mandated response is not always forthcoming. The causes for this vary and may be related to low motivation, poor resource allocation, but also to the insidious effects of corruption that thrive when certain institutions or individuals are not fully transparent, accountable or regulated L = 3 I = 3 Moderate	Addressing corruption requires considerable high-level political support. Reducing its impact requires action against corruptors, but can also be addressed through tighter regulatory structures and improved monitoring that highlight when appropriate action is not being taken. Project component 1 will engage the MACC as a partner in addressing measures to combat corruption and other forms of mal-practice and mal-governance related to WC. For example, strengthening inter-agency collaboration and law enforcement capacity will enhance oversight and limit opportunities for malpractice. Key agencies responsible for anti-corruption measures, namely the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission and Anti Money Laundering Office, will participate in the project advisory groups and will be project partners in strengthening the multi-door approach to IWT prosecutions in Component 1.	Project Manager
6	High turnover of staff members in key project partner agencies.	Operational	Staff turnover could lead to the loss of institutional knowledge regarding project interventions, and less effective implementation.	Relationships with the appropriate individuals in respective government bodies will be established through clear institutional mandates for roles and responsibilities in the project.	Project Manager

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
			L = 4 I = 3 Moderate	The project approach to training will focus on developing institutionalized training programs that are positioned to provide continuing professional development support to agency staff during and after the project. A knowledge management platform will be developed to facilitate the transfer of knowledge regarding project interventions. Some Outputs in Components 3 & 4 will be conducted through community-led intervention processes that carry lower risks of personnel turnover.	
7	Other economic developments, such as hydroelectric dams or highway construction, may impact the achievement of project Outcomes in targeted landscapes.	Economic	Project strategies may be compromised, resulting in significant loss, degradation or fragmentation of forest habitats in project landscapes and additional pressures on targeted wildlife species. L = 3 I = 3 Moderate	The project's landscape approach is well aligned with national and state government priorities, and is inclusive and engages high levels of federal and state governments. It will promote sustainable development pathways including environmental management of development projects. In addition, the identified project landscapes are centered on well-known established protected areas, therefore incoming development projects are likely to face stiff public opposition and/or legal challenges.	Project Manager
8	Risk of the ongoing COVID-19 Pandemic or other human disease outbreaks affecting project implementation	Social / Environmental	During project preparation, the COVID-19 pandemic halted all international travel and government regulations largely prevented physical PPG stakeholder meetings and fieldwork taking place. At the time of writing (late 2021), the scale, duration and impact of this pandemic upon project implementation cannot be ascertained, but it has the potential to be High. (See COVID-19 Analysis and Action Plan in **Annex 19** for further information). L = 3 I = 5 Substantial	• The project will comply with government directives including travel restrictions in order to reduce health risks to project staff and stakeholders. The project will also follow UNDP Malaysia policy and directives for field activities, meetings, etc. • Project start-up may be delayed or implementation may be paused if necessary in affected areas while government public health control measures are implemented, and resumed at a later time if feasible. The project duration of 72 months is long enough to provide some flexibility to cope with such risks. • The National Steering Committee will guide project responses for ongoing situations, as required.	Project Manager

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				• Revision of the project workplan may be necessary, and an extension request may be required if implementation is substantially delayed. • Some adaptive adjustments may be needed to project strategy (e.g., on community livelihood development). • Project support for PPE and IT communications to facilitate remote working will be provided through the project budget.	
9	Impacts of exchange rate fluctuations on the budget available to support implementation plans, and economic recession or changes in government priorities impacting delivery of cofinancing commitments for project implementation	Social / Environmental	The COVID-19 pandemic has caused the greatest disruption of financial markets and currencies in recent decades, including shifts in the value of the USD against local currencies, adding uncertainty to the budgeting of activities. There is a significant risk of global and national economic recession impacting cofinancing commitments for project implementation. In addition, the national government could change its priorities in relation to COVID-19 impacts, for example to stimulate economic development. (See COVID-19 Analysis and Action Plan in **Annex 19** for further information). L = 3 I = 5 Substantial	• The budget will be reviewed during project inception and any necessary measures taken to address any shortfalls due to exchange rate fluctuations between the GEF approved budget and project start up. • Annual budget reviews will track and respond to subsequent fluctuations. • Changes in the scope or timing of planned activities may be necessary through workplan adjustments. • The Project Steering Committee will monitor and address any significant financial constraints arising due to exchange rate fluctuations and any delays or failures in cofinancing delivery.	Project Manager
10	Risk that incentives for uptake of sustainable livelihood options are insufficient or not materialized to change behaviour towards	Social	Project-supported nature-based tourism and other sustainable livelihood activities may not be sufficient to ensure lasting changes in behaviour of local communities around PAs. Unsustainable land	• Incentives such as basic equipment and technical assistance for sustainable livelihood activities will be targeted in specific areas where there is some baseline experience or receptivity to build on, with consideration of supporting vulnerable or COVID19 affected communities.	Project Manager

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	achieving intended conservation outcomes, potentially exacerbated by COVID19 impacts		uses such as clearance of forested NCR land could be exacerbated if economic hardship associated with COVID19 impacts occurs in the project landscapes. L = 3 I = 3 Moderate	• Further to PPG consultations and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan, proposals for livelihoods will be based on consultation and agreement of local communities, and socialized before uptake. • As far as possible, the project will seek to embed incentives and TA within government programmes and build local capacity for line agency support to strengthen sustainability of community engagement in conservation management, nature-based tourism and other forms of sustainable livelihoods.	
11	Climate change impacts on endangered wildlife species populations: climate change may undermine the conservation objectives of the Project by impacting populations of endangered species in situ.	Environmental	Climate change poses potential risks during project lifetime of increased likelihood of floods and drought periods. Floods linked to the monsoons and La Nina ENSO phase may inundate parts of project landscapes, while droughts linked to the El Nino ENSO phase may exacerbate risks of large forest fires. Longer term shifts in phenology, ecological competition, community composition, etc. are also expected. L = 2 I = 2 Low	The exact nature of this risk will vary substantially between different taxonomic groups and species, but changes are generally considered to be incremental and slow-acting – mostly beyond the project timescale. By removing major anthropogenic pressures on targeted wildlife populations, this project would contribute towards reducing their overall vulnerability as small population size is a sensitivity factor for climate change impacts. Project support for PA management effectiveness and community engagement will also strengthen resilience of the project landscapes.	Project Manager
Social and Environmental Risks (copied from the SESP) – note Risk Rating follows SESP exactly					
1	Arrests, investigations and prosecutions (to be supported by the project) of alleged wildlife crimes may not be conducted in a manner compliant with/or in line with UNDP human rights requirements – posing risks of physical harm to both enforcement officers (or those serving in that role, e.g., community	Social	The project will support the establishment of community conserved areas (CCA's) within targeted state conserved areas in Sabah and Sarawak. These CCAs will help legalize community access to these areas and open ways for the local community to participate in the management of the area resources and landscapes. I = 4 L =3	The risk is addressed through project design which includes a scoped SESA. Under Activity 1.2.1, the project will develop norms and standards for arrest, investigation and prosecution of alleged poachers to ensure that wildlife crime investigations across all three regions of Malaysia follow best practices and are compliant with UNDP requirements. A publicized Code of Conduct will be instituted, in accordance with the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement officials and, the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials. All allegations of unlawful or abusive acts will be investigated and reported to law enforcement authorities, and actions taken to prevent recurrence. These	Project Manager

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	members including indigenous peoples) and alleged criminals.		Substantial	standards will form the basis of training under Activity 1.2.2 and 2.14. Training modules will include human-rights based standards for law enforcement, including gender and indigenous cultural sensitization. The scoped SESAs will be focused on the human rights aspects of arrest, investigation and prosecution, will be conducted at the start of the project, and will seek to enhance and maximize the benefits from these activities. The scoped ESIAs will also assess the magnitude of the risk, and explore how human rights can be mainstreamed into forest ranger and forest guard training. The project will ensure that security personnel are vetted, trained and supervised, and that security arrangements are monitored and reported. UNDP will apply the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on UN support to non-UN security forces, to ensure that support provided is consistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.	
2	An increase in tiger populations attributable to activities under Components 1 and 2, may increase human-wildlife conflict, posing safety risks to livestock and local communities.	Social	I = 3 L = 3 Moderate	The risk is addressed in project design. Activity 2.3.1 will establish a small task force led by DWNP, involving key stakeholders to guide and oversee the development and implementation of a reintroduction master plan for the National Tiger Conservation Centre (NTCC), covering all aspects of the tiger reintroduction process, including Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC). The development of Standard Operating Procedures for all anti-poaching patrol staff under Activity 2.1.3 includes procedures and protocols for HWC management and tiger monitoring, including a monitoring protocol for each project landscape. In addition, 2.3.3 identifies potential reintroduction sites, including the conducting of baseline surveys to determine habitat suitability, stocks of prey species, access for reintroduction, monitoring and protection measures, and conducting risk assessments in relation to any communities or land users in the vicinity (especially involving livestock farming). A Human-Tiger Conflict Management Plan will be developed under activity 2.3.4 to provide early warning, risk mitigation and rapid response to tiger threats to local communities.	Project Manager
3	Vulnerable, marginalized or remote communities	Social	The project will support the establishment of community	A Stakeholder Analysis and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan have been developed, together with a Gender Mainstreaming	Project Manager

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	might not be adequately involved in project planning and therefore not fully engaged in, supportive of, or benefitting from project activities.		conserved areas (CCAs) within targeted state conserved areas in Sabah and Sarawak. These CCAs will help legalize community access to these areas and open ways for the local community to participate in the management of the area resources and landscapes. Note that it has not been possible to start direct consultations with communities during PPG, due to restrictions imposed as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. I = 3 L = 3 Moderate	Action Plan. Consultation arrangements through the project will be structured specifically to include poor and marginalized groups. An Indigenous Peoples Plan will be developed at the start of the project, and will ensure that project activities which may impact indigenous communities will not proceed without the Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) of affected communities, in accordance with Standard 6. Stakeholder consultation will be central to the methodology of project activities which will, in all aspects, pay particular attention to the needs of the poorest sections of society, and impact mitigation/ management strategies will be developed specifically targeted towards the needs and concerns of poor and vulnerable groups. The plans will ensure that land use rights, including customary rights, land tenure and traditional use rights are considered and mainstreamed throughout. Stakeholder identification and prioritization will be updated at the project inception phase, ensuring that a consultation process is in place throughout the project's implementation. A project-level, culturally-appropriate Grievance Redress mechanism, that will take into consideration any local grievance mechanisms already in place, will be implemented at the project's inception, in accordance with guidance in the ESMF.	
4	Increased enforcement capacities in Sedilu, Ulu Sebuyau and Gunung Lesong National Parks under Output 3.1, may result in changed access to resources, potentially leading to economic displacement.	Social	There is a possibility that incursions beyond park boundaries have taken place for purposes of illegally using forest resources. Field reports indicate that the likelihood is low. Activity 3.1.1 – the surveying and demarcation of park boundaries, will verify this risk, which will be re-visited if instances of incursion are found. I = 2 L = 2 Low	Activity 3.1.1 – the surveying and demarcation of park boundaries, will verify this risk, which will be re-visited if instances of incursion are found.	Project Manager

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
5	The project may have adverse impacts on the rights, lands, resources and territories of Indigenous Peoples, who might not be fully involved in project design and therefore not engaged in, supportive of, or benefit fully from project activities.	Social	Indigenous Peoples are present throughout all project landscapes. I = 4 L = 4 Substantial	As the project is Substantial risk, scoped ESIAs focused on activities with a physical footprint, and scoped SESAs for upstream activities are required, and will be conducted as a combined assessment at the start of the project. The SESAs/ESIAs will be focused on project impacts to Indigenous communities, so as to ensure full compliance with Standard 6. The ESIAs will assess where Indigenous Peoples' rights, lands, resources and territories will be impacted by project activities. Where they are found to be project-affected, FPIC consultations will be carried out with the objective of achieving initial consent from the specific rights-holders, in line with Standard 6 requirements, and further FPIC consultations will be ongoing and followed during project implementation, The SESA/ESIAs will include assessment of the impacts of proposed restrictions, activities, or policy changes which may affect the rights and interests, lands, territories, resources, and traditional livelihoods, of indigenous groups, and will develop appropriate and effective impact management plans in conjunction with those communities. The findings will inform the development of Indigenous Peoples Plans, based on the Framework included in the ESMF, including a Process Framework to ensure that project activities are conducted with the Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous communities. FPIC will be applied to all project-affected indigenous communities with respect to project activities and plans, and the principles and key concepts of Standard 6 will be fully reflected in the ESMP, and the approach to Stakeholder Engagement. The assessments will take place during the first six months of the project. No activities which might have adverse impacts on the rights, lands, resources and territories of Indigenous Peoples will commence until the ESIA/SESA/ESMP and Indigenous Peoples Plan is completed, impact management measures established, and broad community consent has been obtained. An indicative list of these activities is included in the ESMF (**Annex 8**).	Project Manager

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				Stakeholder engagement will involve all indigenous communities at project sites. Training will be culturally sensitive and learning events will include ancestral practices and natural resource uses (land, forest, water), while promoting sustainable land and forest management mechanisms. FPIC consultations will be ongoing and followed during project implementation, following the measures summarized in the ESMF and the Stakeholder Engagement Framework, and as required during the ESIA /SESA studies. Should sites of cultural importance lie within gazetted forest areas, the project will provide for communities to retain cultural rights over their ancestral domains, including continued rights to visit culturally significant areas such as graveyards or places of spiritual importance.	
6	Increased enforcement capacities in CCAs and state conserved areas could change current access to resources, potentially leading to economic displacement and/or changes to property rights.	Social	Note that, per the SES Guidance Note, Standard 5 is not triggered by restrictions of access to natural resources under community-based natural resource management arrangements, such as the establishment of a community conserved area, where the relevant community decides to restrict its own access to these resources based on an appropriate community decision-making process that reflects voluntary, informed consensus. Therefore, the S5 element of this risk pertains only to the state conserved areas. I = 3 L = 2 Moderate	Initial FPIC consultations will be carried out with the objective of achieving initial consent from the specific rights-holders for the establishment of CCAs, and will then be continued during the project implementation phase. Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement will also be undertaken to ensure ongoing communications, awareness-raising and information sharing with affected communities during the project implementation phase. The ESIAs will establish if and where this risk is present. Where necessary a Process Framework will be prepared, to establish a process by which members of potentially affected communities participate in the design of project components, determination of measures necessary to address the requirements of SES Standard 5, and implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities. The project will ensure that any decision to establish community conserved areas is based on voluntary, informed consensus, and is the result of an appropriate community decision-making process. There will be no physical displacement or involuntary relocation. GEF will not fund any activities which result in a requirement for people to relocate, nor activities which render untenable their continued residency in the project area. Also, co-financing allocated to this project	Project Manager

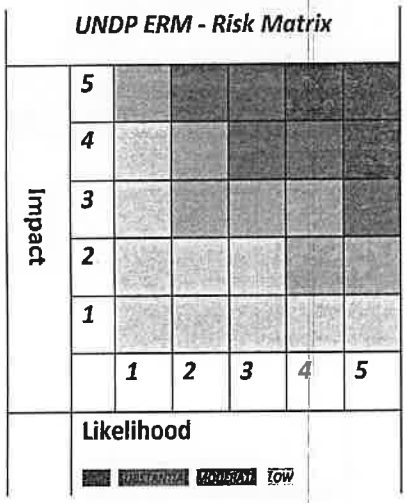
#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				will not be linked to unexpected government-led physical displacement or involuntary relocation activities.	
7	Project activities and approaches might not fully incorporate or adequately reflect views of women and girls and ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit. With increased surveillance presence, there is the potential to masculinize the project sites, potentially disadvantaging women further and/or putting them at risk.	Social	Lack of a proactive approach towards a participatory gender inclusive stakeholder engagement process may result in the limited incorporation of a gender perspective. This can adversely affect the successful planning and implementation of project activities and have a disproportionate impact on women who generally perform core labour in activities such as gardening, domestic work, and marketing of surplus produce. I = 3 L = 3 Moderate	The risk is addressed through the Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan (**Annex 9**) which has been developed to actively promote the role of women and girls in the project, and which will be integrated into overall project management systems. Gender disaggregated indicators provide the basis for monitoring and evaluation of the project's impact on promoting gender equity and empowerment of women. The gender analysis and gender action plan will be regularly reviewed and updated to account for gender differentiated impacts. The project will employ a specialist Gender Officer, and will conduct participatory explorations of how best to increase project benefits for women. Stakeholder consultations will be structured to ensure that women's needs are addressed in management arrangements set up by the community, including women's active participation in community meetings and platforms involving project activities. The Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan will be regularly reviewed and updated to account for gender differentiated impacts, e.g., regarding the impacts and response to the COVID-19 pandemic.	Project Manager
8	Poorly designed or executed project activities could damage critical or sensitive habitats, including through the introduction of invasive alien species during forest restoration activities.	Environmental	Forest restoration activities under Output 3.1.4 and 3.1.5 entail a risk of introducing IAS if the restoration plans are not properly formulated. I = 2 L = 1 Low		
9	Enforcement personnel, community forest guards and informers may face occupational safety and health risks during the course of enacting their duties	Social	Law enforcement personnel and community guards may experience physically dangerous working conditions. The project may also contribute to fueling tensions within communities, as some community members may report alleged infringements of the law	Management measures will be included in the ESMP, informed by the ESIAs. The risk is managed through project design. Forest guards will be adequately equipped and trained under Output 2.1, and the project includes support for training and capacity development, transportation, communications, medical training and first aid equipment and conflict resolution. The requirement for broad community consent to land and	Project Manager

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
			committed by other community members. I = 3 L = 2 Moderate	forest use will further mitigate this risk. Improved management of park boundaries under 3.1 and 4.2, will be designed in consultation with communities and also entail significant community benefits in terms of income generation and employment.	
10	Local community members involved in project activities may be at a heightened risk of virus exposure, e.g., stakeholder meetings, workshops, community field work, etc. Fears over exposure to Covid-19 may discourage vulnerable stakeholders from taking part in meetings.	Social	I = 3 L = 3 Moderate	COVID-19 related risks and opportunities have been assessed and are included as **Annex 19.** Adaptive management measures will be implemented to reduce the risk of virus exposure during a prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic, or similar crisis. For example, virtual meetings will be held where feasible. Further details are contained in **Annex 19** on the risks of Covid-19. Health hazard assessments will be required for activities involving gatherings of multiple people, and mitigation measures will be implemented accordingly, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering training on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc.	Project Manager
11	Any significant increase in tourist numbers may result in a wide variety of social and environmental risks, including: "elite capture" and inequitable distribution of benefits (particularly with a high-end tourism model); local inflation; depression of local commercial and subsistence agriculture; re-structuring of local economies away from subsistence farming into paid employment with potential implications for food security; threats to traditional cultures; economic dependency on	Social	Although tourism can have wide-ranging social and environmental impacts, the risk here is considered low due to the small-scale nature of the envisaged plans. I = 3 L = 1 Low		Project Manager

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	tourism; influx of outsiders, and social pathologies such as increases in antisocial behaviour, drugs/alcohol, crime and prostitution.				
12	Existing conflicts related to land use and/or ownership could be exacerbated or reignited by project.	Social	The risk is particularly relevant to activity 3.1.1 – the surveying and demarcation of park boundaries in Sedilu, Ulu Sebuyau and Gunung Lesong National Parks, where boundaries have in the past been challenged under Native Customary Rights procedures. I = 3 L = 2 Moderate	The Stakeholder Engagement Plan requires that the project will fully consider community views which will inform project outputs for each activity. The project GRM, included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, will be applied to address any specific grievances. ESIAs and/or additional screening, will where relevant mandate the establishment of a Process Framework, by which members of potentially affected communities will participate in the design of project components, determine measures necessary to address the requirements of SES Standard 5, and implement and monitor relevant project activities. The Process Framework will supplement the environmental and social assessment with a participatory framework focused on the potential impacts of access restrictions.	Project Manager
13	Small community-based enterprise activities conducted under technical assistance and livelihood support (Outputs 3.2.9 and 4.3.8) may not adequately address social and environmental risks.	Social	The risk is assessed as Low due to the type of activities envisaged, and the small-scale nature of the activities. I = 2 L = 2 Low		Project Manager
14	Project outputs and outcomes may be affected by climate change, potentially resulting in safeguards risks.	Environmental	Climate change may increase the frequency/severity of fires, floods, etc., thereby decreasing ecosystem resilience. A rise in temperatures may push formal or informal farming and unsustainable land use practices to higher altitudes, threatening biodiversity. I=3 L=3	The risk is assessed and managed via the Climate Risk Screening attached as Annex 13. The ESIAs and SESAs will further address this risk as needed for SES compliance.	Project Manager

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
			Moderate		
15	Forensic laboratories established under Output 1.3, may involve transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials and/or chemicals.		The risk is assessed as Low due to the type of activities envisaged, and the small-scale nature of the activities. I = 1 L = 2 Low		Project Manager

Risk Matrix for assessing the impact and likelihood of risks in the Risk Register:



Annex 6: Overview of Project Staff and Technical Consultancies

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Project Management		
Local / National contracting:		
Project Manager USD 3,200 per month, with 3% Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) per year from Year 2	6 months per year; 36 months total	*The Project Manager (PM) will have overall responsibility for the management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs; supervision over project staff, consultants, and sub-contractors; liaison with all government agencies, UNDP, NGO and CSO partners, GWP, and other donor agencies providing co-financing; and all standard project management and coordination functions. The PM will also be directly responsible for overall technical backstopping and ensuring of technical quality of technical outputs under Component 1. Accordingly,* **the PM will be a combined position with the Technical Advisor on Wildlife Crime in Component 1 (see below).** <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • Manage the overall conduct of the project. • Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan. • Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work. • Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required. • Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits. • Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form. • Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports. • Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results. • Ensure that changes are controlled and problems addressed. • Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities. • Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis. • Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Capture lessons learned during project implementation and support knowledge management; • Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required, taking into account lessons learned in order to promote adaptive management • Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. • Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR. • Prepare the GEF PIR; • Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF; • Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans; • Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators. • Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process.
Finance Officer USD 1,500 per month, with 3% COLA per year from Year 2	12 months per year; 72 months total	The Finance Officer will be responsible for financial administration of the project. • Keep records of project funds and expenditures, and ensure all project-related financial documentation are well maintained and readily available when required by the Project Manager; • Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and GoM financial rules and procedures; • Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP; • Provide necessary financial information as and when required for project management decisions; • Provide necessary financial information during project audit(s); • Review annual budgets and project expenditure reports, and notify the Project Manager if there are any discrepancies or issues; • Consolidate financial progress reports submitted by the responsible parties for implementation of project activities; • Liaise and follow up with the responsible parties for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports. • Assist the Project Manager in day-to-day management

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Professional Services for financial NIM auditor	Annual service contract	See UNDP standard TOR for this service.
Component 1		
Local / National contracting:		
National wildlife crime intelligence and law enforcement specialist USD400/day	30 days Year 1 and 30 days Year 2 = 60 days	**Output 1.1** • Provide technical inputs towards the development of a national strategic plan on combatting wildlife crime informed by the ICCWC Indicator Framework baseline assessment, SESA and ESIA studies, a budgeted operational framework and performance indicators for the national task force; • Provide technical inputs towards determining 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, including the development of protocols and agreements to elaborate on the information collection sharing procedures under which responsible agencies at national and state levels (including Sabah and Sarawak) will collect and analyze relevant information and share it with RMP; • Provide technical inputs towards the development of standardized electronic data forms and work flows for recording wildlife crime-related information – beginning with the development of a profile of existing data formats used within the RMP and DWNP, and taking into consideration related data management systems such as: the range of tools offered by the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC), TWIX (Trade in Wildlife Information Exchange - TRAFFIC International), SMART , the Indonesian Wildlife Crime Unit example; • Provide technical advice and guidance for staff of WCB and agency staff involved in tackling wildlife crime in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak • Other tasks to be determined during project inception in consultation with WCB management and PMU staff
IT/Website design specialist USD300/day	40 days Year 1, and 5 days/year for Year 2-5 = 60 days	**Output 1.4** • Develop project website • Provide staff training in website maintenance • Provide backstopping technical assistance for website operation
Technical Advisor on Wildlife Crime (also Project Manager)	50% time – 36 months over 6 years	**The Technical Advisor on Wildlife Crime will be a combined position with the Project Manager (see above)** **All Outputs**

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
USD 3200/month starting rate with 3% COLA per year from Year 2		- Lead on the development of annual workplans for Component 1 activities - Evaluate implementation progress and provide technical guidance to project teams to ensure consistency with project plans, intended outcomes and gender, stakeholder engagement and safeguards requirements - Provide technical review and quality assurance of project technical and progress reports for Component 1 - Facilitate partnership development with key government agencies, NGOs, private sector bodies and projects in order to achieve synergistic benefits and strengthen sustainability of outcomes - Provide technical advice on wildlife crime strategy for detailed implementation planning, technical review meetings and workshops - Identify best practices and lessons learned, and provide technical articles related to Component 1 for the project communications plan and to contribute to the GWP learning platform
Wildlife Crime Bureau Advisor USD 2000/month starting rate with 3% COLA per year from Year 2	48 months in Year 1-2	**Output1.1** - The Wildlife Crime Bureau Advisor will be attached to the Wildlife Crime Bureau under RMP - Provide technical assistance to existing staff of the WCB in developing its scope of operations, SOPs, workplans and reporting processes; - Participate in project-related meetings on behalf of the WCB (as appropriate) to provide updates on its activities and any issues or recommendations for the improvement of its capacity and performance - Strengthen communication and coordination with the National Wildlife Forensic Laboratory under DWNP, and the wildlife forensic labs in Sabah and Sarawak (under development) - Strengthen communication and coordination with international wildlife crime experts including INTERPOL, UNODC and other ICCWC member organizations in order to build the capacity of the WCB to international standards of operation – and to facilitate the investigation of international wildlife trafficking; - Facilitate coordination with Wildlife Crime Units in Indonesia and Thailand that have received support from UNDP/GEF6 projects in order to learn from their experiences and strengthen transboundary information exchange (e.g., on cross-border wildlife trafficking routes and operations);

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		- Provide training and technical assistance towards wildlife crime investigations in Sabah and Sarawak; - Provide project reports on the performance of the WCB, its capacity status and human resource, equipment and other needs; - Other tasks to be determined at project inception in consultation with WCB management staff
M&E and Safeguards Officer USD 2,000 per month, with 3% COLA per year from Year 2	12 months input over 6 years	**All Outputs:** Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the M&E and Safeguards Officer will have a dual responsibility for: a) monitoring the environmental and social management framework (ESMF) and corresponding assessments and plans (Components 1 to 4); and, b) the implementation of project M&E in terms of monitoring the project results framework indicators and targets (Component 5). Regarding the Safeguards role (Components 1 to 4), the M&E and Safeguards Officer will: • Ensure environmental and social risks are identified, avoided, mitigated and managed throughout project implementation; • Oversee the engagement and implementation of safeguards-related inputs including ESIA subcontract; • Monitor progress in development/implementation of the project ESMP/ESMF ensuring that UNDPs SES policy is fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; • Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all safeguard related plans; • Ensure social and environmental grievances are managed effectively and transparently; • Review the SESP annually, and update and revise corresponding risk log; mitigation/management plans as necessary; • Ensure full disclosure with concerned stakeholders Note that the International Consultant on Social and Environmental Safeguards will provide initial orientation and technical guidance on requirements for ESMF implementation. It terms of his/her M&E role (Component 5), the M&E and Safeguards Officer will take lead responsibility for monitoring project performance against the M&E Plan, collating all project monitoring information, and technical quality assurance of all project monitoring data and reports.

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		S/he will support the Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation process and take lead responsibility to collate the document packs to be provided to the evaluation consultants.
Gender and Community Safeguard Officer USD 2,000 per month, with 3% COLA per year from Year 2	30 months	**All Outputs:** • Train project staff and agency, field law enforcement unit and community focal points in gender mainstreaming and community safeguarding practices • Coordinate ongoing gender and cultural sensitization inputs (eg refresher courses) and maintain regular communications with the agency, field law enforcement unit and community focal points throughout project implementation • Provide training and direction to community facilitators conducting FPIC consultation processes • Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; • Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work; • Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary; • Work with the M&E and Safeguards Officer to ensure that reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender and community safeguards issues of the project; • Work with the Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Officer to identify and document best practices and lessons learned relating to gender and community safeguarding issues
Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Officer USD 2,000/month starting rate with 3% COLA per year from Year 2	30 months input over 5 years	**All Outputs** - Develop a project communications strategy / plan, incorporate it with the annual work plans and update it annually in consultation with project stakeholders; coordinate its implementation - Coordinate the implementation of knowledge management outputs of the project; - Coordinate and oversee the implementation of public awareness activities across all project components; - Facilitate the design and maintenance of the project website/webpages and ensure it is up-to-date and dynamic; - Facilitate learning and sharing of knowledge and experiences relevant to the project; - Facilitate the organization of Project, Component and Landscape level stakeholder meetings; - Facilitate meetings for identifying, analysing and documenting lessons learned and best practices;

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		- Facilitate participation in, and the organization of GWP knowledge exchange events related to key project themes - Prepare stakeholder engagement plans for project activities and guide and monitor their implementation to ensure consistency with the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (**Annex 7**) - Prepare reports documenting stakeholder engagement activities against the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (**Annex 7**)
Capacity Development/Training Officer USD 2,000/month starting rate with 3% COLA per year from Year 2	48 months input over 5 years	**Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3** - Formulate detailed training plans in collaboration with partner organizations - Facilitate the delivery of training modules and materials by subcontracted parties in line with the training plans - Facilitate the delivery of training courses by subcontracted parties - Through networking with national and international partners, develop an international training program and facilitate South-South cooperation and other partnerships including national, regional and other international workshops, exchanges and study visits in collaboration with subcontracted parties - Evaluate and report on training activities
Wildlife Forensic Laboratory Technicians (3) USD 600/month	36 months from Year 2	**Output 1.3** - The Wildlife Forensic Laboratory Technicians will be attached to the National Wildlife Forensic Laboratory and the forensic labs in Sabah and Sarawak, and perform forensic laboratory analyses, crime scene investigation and evidence gathering, and reporting in response to demands for forensic evidence and technical support. - Other tasks to be determined at project inception in consultation with NWFL, SWD and SFC lab management staff
Contractual services (company, institute): Subcontract for SESA/ESIA preparation	Year 1	**Output 1.1:** • Prepare scoped SESA/ESIAs for all relevant project activities as required in the ESMF (see **Annex 8)** – note that this covers all project components
Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions: Subcontract(s) for ICCWC Indicator Framework	Year 1, Year 6	**Output 1.1: (for UNODC)** - Plan, facilitate and report on *ICCWC Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime*[100] assessment workshops - Identify specific training needs revealed by the baseline assessment

[100] https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/prog/iccwc/E-ICCWC-Ind-FW-Assessment_guidelines_and_template_clickable-final.pdf

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Assessments and follow up training inputs (intended for UNODC)		- Provide follow up training inputs to address the specific gaps identified by the ICCWC Indicator Framework baseline assessment
Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions: Subcontract(s) for TA on wildlife crime data management and intelligence information systems	Years 1-6	**Output 1.1:** For the development of specifications and procurement of wildlife crime data management and intelligence analysis hardware and software, provision of training to Wildlife Crime Bureau in its use, and backstopping support during operational use (including data management center, shared database, management consoles, wireless data service, mobile device software, automated data aggregating and IT support)
Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions: Subcontract(s) for TA on training for wildlife crime investigation, law enforcement and prosecution services	Years 1-6	**Output 1.2:** **i)** Develop 'norms and standards for the arrest, investigation and prosecution of wildlife crimes in Malaysia' based on national experience and international standards (e.g., ICCWC tools) through a consultation process with RMP, DWNP, SWD, SFC and other stakeholders ii) Identify and develop a set of 3 basic and 3 advanced wildlife crime investigation and prosecution training modules that conform to these 'norms and standards', including human-rights based standards for law enforcement and gender and indigenous cultural sensitization (in line with UNDP SES); iii) Provide training to DWNP/IBD and RMP training staff (training of trainers) for delivery of the training modules, and oversee piloting and refinement of the modules iv) Develop online versions of selected training modules in Bahasa Malaysia and English languages for provision by DWNP/IBD and RMP v) Develop and deliver supportive materials for judges and prosecutors (including at state level), taking into account experience from other ASEAN countries and related GWP projects
Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions: Subcontract(s) for training on human rights, gender and cultural sensitization for wildlife law enforcement staff	Years 1-2	**Output 1.2 in line with ESMF requirements (note this also covers training under Output 2.1):** Provide specialised inputs to professional field training courses for ranger patrolling and enforcement hosted by DWNP at the IBP on: i) Gender sensitization, including awareness raising on gender-based violence, sexual harassment and women's rights ii) Cultural sensitization, especially with regard to indigenous (orang asli) communities and their traditional rights (e.g., to enter protected areas and hunt wildlife) iii) Human rights, especially with regard to law enforcement procedures

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions: Subcontract(s) for technical assistance on capacity development for wildlife forensic science	Years 2-6	**Output 1.3:** v) Provide forensic expert support to improve the MY Wild DNA database at DWNP which is required as a reference for enforcement purposes, and support the development of DNA databases for important wildlife species in Sabah and Sarawak vi) Support development of the wildlife forensic laboratory in Sabah through external technical assistance, provision of essential lab and evidence collection equipment, reagents and consumables – such as PCR and DNA extraction machines, freezers and fridges, thermal incubator shakers, pipettes, evidence collection/CSI equipment, printers, software and computers, ancillary equipment vii) Support development of the wildlife forensic laboratory in Sabah through external technical assistance, provision of essential lab and evidence collection equipment, reagents and consumables – such as PCR and DNA extraction machines, freezers and fridges, thermal incubator shakers, pipettes, gel electrophoresis set, gel documentation system, refrigerated microcentrifuge, ultrapure water purification system, nanodrop spectrophotometer, evidence collection/CSI equipment, printers, software and computers, ancillary equipment viii) Provide training inputs on wildlife forensic science for relevant staff of DWNP, RMP, SWD, SFC and others, including: o Professional specialist training courses in wildlife forensic science (e.g., Wildlife DNA forensics and database development, wildlife crime scene investigation), including external expert inputs where necessary and access to online training resources o Coordinate study tours and exchange programmes with recognized wildlife forensic science organizations and participation at meetings of regional and global wildlife forensic science networks in order to strengthen technical capacity in Malaysia
International contracting:		

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
International Consultant on Social & Environmental Safeguards USD650 per day	60 days Year 1-3	**Output 3.1** • Provide training and orientation on UNDP SES requirements to project team, and technical guidance for the preparation of assessments and development of the ESMP, initial ESMF implementation and development of any other safeguards plans required.
Component 2		
Local / National contracting:		
PA Governance, Management & HR Specialist USD 400 per day	120 days input (Years 2-5)	**Output 2.1** • The specialist will be responsible for the coordination and reporting of METT-4 assessments for the project PAs at project midterm and completion stages, and for providing guidance to PA staff teams on use of the METT-4 methodology • Provide training and guidance to PA managers in the 3 project tiger landscapes to progress PA management effectiveness, especially in relation to the main project component themes of strengthening capacity for wildlife law enforcement and tiger conservation • Conduct an evaluation of the effectiveness of the VETOA programme, and prepare a proposal for the hiring of orang asli as rangers, including employment terms, prospects for career progression, benefits, etc. • Provide guidance and technical assistance in strengthening mechanisms for PA stakeholder engagement such as park management committees, local stakeholder committees, advisory groups, etc. • Conduct a review of the current gender balance in the current staffing of the protected areas in the three-project tiger landscapes, and working with the project Gender Specialist and other project experts, identify roles appropriate for women (and especially where it would be advantageous to have women) and the measures required to strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women in PA management.
Senior Conservation Advisor – Component 2 USD 2,000/month starting rate with 3% COLA per year from Year 2	60 months	**All Outputs** - Lead on the development of annual workplans for Component 2 activities - Evaluate implementation progress and provide technical guidance to project teams to ensure consistency with project plans, intended outcomes and gender, stakeholder engagement and safeguards requirements - Provide technical review and quality assurance of project technical and progress reports for Component 2

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		- Facilitate partnership development with key government agencies, NGOs, private sector bodies and projects in order to achieve synergistic benefits and strengthen sustainability of outcomes - Provide technical advice on conservation strategy for detailed implementation planning, technical review meetings and workshops - Identify best practices and lessons learned, and provide technical articles related to Component 2 for the project communications plan and to contribute to the GWP learning platform
M&E and Safeguards Officer USD 2,000 per month, with 3% COLA per year from Year 2	12 months input over 6 years	**All Outputs:** See above
Gender and Community Safeguard Officer USD 2,000 per month, with 3% COLA per year from Year 2	10 months	**All Outputs:** • Train project staff and agency, field law enforcement unit and community focal points in gender mainstreaming and community safeguarding practices • Coordinate ongoing gender and cultural sensitization inputs (eg refresher courses) and maintain regular communications with the agency, field law enforcement unit and community focal points throughout project implementation • Provide training and direction to community facilitators conducting FPIC consultation processes • Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; • Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work; • Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary; • Work with the M&E and Safeguards Officer to ensure that reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender and community safeguards issues of the project; • Work with the Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Officer to identify and document best practices and lessons learned relating to gender and community safeguarding issues
Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Officer USD 2,000/month starting rate with 3% COLA per year from Year 2	10 months input over 5 years	**All Outputs** See above

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Community Facilitators USD 500 per month	12 person-months in Year 1 and 4pm in Year 2-6	**All Outputs** • Community facilitators will work in mixed pairs or groups with 50% women, and of the same ethnicity as the majority of the communities being consulted in the project landscapes • Community facilitators will work under the direction of the M&E and Safeguards Officer • Participate in project safeguards training sessions prior to conducting community consultations • Conduct project safeguards consultations including FPIC in the three project tiger landscapes • Report on the consultations conducted according to project requirements • Conduct other safeguards-related tasks according to guidance of the M&E and Safeguards Officer
Community Rangers for Rapid Reaction Field Ranger Teams USD 500/month starting rate with 3% COLA per year from Year 2	9 pax for 48 months in Years 2-5	**Output 2.1** - The community rangers will be of indigenous Orang Asli ethnicity and 3 will be assigned to each of the 3 Rapid Reaction Field Ranger Teams. They will work under the direction of the respective team leaders. - The community rangers will participate in project training sessions as required, including human-rights based enforcement, and cultural and gender sensitivity training - The community rangers will participate in Rapid Reaction Field Ranger Team activities and exercises for the purposes of controlling the poaching of tigers and other wildlife within the project landscapes - The community rangers will participate in regular patrolling activities when not engaged in RRFRT activities - The community rangers will provide feedback on their experiences to project staff including lessons learned and recommendations for improvements in project processes
Tiger Landscape Intelligence Officer USD 1,500/month with 3% COLA per year from Year 2	48 months in Years 2-5	**Output 2.1** • The position will be based in the project's Belum-Temengor landscape for the first two years of assignment, then for the following two years, the position will support the Rapid Reaction Field Ranger Teams (RRFR) teams across the other two project tiger landscapes • Provide training, mentoring and technical support to ranger teams in the project landscapes on intelligence gathering strategies and techniques in order to increase the effectiveness of anti-poaching operations, including crime scene procedures for gathering and handling evidence, and use of covert human information sources.

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions: Subcontract(s) for Development of SOPs, Training Modules and Provision of Training Inputs	Years 2-5	**Output 2.1:** • Facilitate consultation processes to develop Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) for anti-poaching patrol staff, including monitoring and enforcement procedures and protocols for: (in Years 2-3) o HWC management; o SMART patrolling; o Tiger monitoring (including a monitoring protocol for each project landscape); • Develop training modules and provide professional field training inputs for anti-poaching staff hosted by DWNP at the IBP: (Years 3-5),
Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions: Subcontract(s) for SOPs and Training Inputs on Human Rights, Gender and Cultural Sensitization for Wildlife Law Enforcement Staff	Years 2-5	**Output 2.1** - in line with ESMF requirements: iv) Facilitate a consultation process to develop Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) for anti-poaching patrol staff that address related human rights/IPLC issues in each landscape (e.g., possible risks to indigenous women from increased enforcement presence) as identified in the scoped ESIAs (Y1). v) Provide gender and cultural sensitization training and guidance to ranger teams in the project tiger landscapes (Y2-3) vi) Provide specialised inputs to professional field training courses for ranger patrolling and enforcement hosted by DWNP at the IBP on Gender sensitization, indigenous cultural sensitization, and Human rights (Y2-5) *(budgeted under Output 1.1)*
Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions: Subcontract for Planning, Procurement, Installation and Operational Support for Deployment and Testing of Anti-Poaching Technology Systems	Years 2-5	**Output 2.2:** i) Plan, facilitate and report on a technical workshop in Year 2 to review anti-poaching technology systems that have been applied in Malaysia to identify key features and requirements for application in the project tiger landscapes, with DWNP and their technical partners ii) Develop detailed plans for site-based testing of specific technologies within each project tiger landscape (Y2-3) iii) Develop detailed technical specifications with DWNP and their technical partners and procure anti-poaching technology system in line with UNDP and government procurement procedures for handover to DWNP and related agencies (Year 2) iv) Anti-poaching technology system estimated cost (MMS camera traps, acoustic sensors, drones, mobile equipment for rangers, communication system, information management system (integrative software platform), computer hardware, etc.) (Y2-4) v) Facilitate the installation / operation of the equipment (Year 2-4)

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		vi) Provide training to government staff in the deployment of the anti-poaching technologies and data management systems, as well as backstopping technical assistance in the operation of the equipment (Years 2-5 vii) Plan, facilitate and report on a technical workshop in Year 5 to evaluate the performance of the technology systems piloted with partner organizations and identify lessons learned for sharing with DWNP, other project partners and the GWP
Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions: Subcontract for technical assistance for implementation of the reintroduction master plan for the National Tiger Conservation Centre:	Years 2-5	**Output 2.3:** Provide technical assistance for implementation of the reintroduction master plan for the National Tiger Conservation Centre: i) Provide technical assistance and facilitation for development and backstopping of the reintroduction master plan (Y1-5) ii) Conduct a risk assessment for pilot reintroduction sites in relation to any communities or land users in the vicinity (especially involving livestock farming) (Y3) iii) Organize a workshop and prepare a Human-Tiger Conflict Management Plan to provide early warning, risk mitigation and rapid response to tiger threats to local communities (Y2-3) iv) Conduct a cost-benefit analysis for the reintroduction of individual tigers (Y2) v) Provide technical assistance for operational aspects, including: a. specialized training in different aspects of the rewilding process in collaboration with experienced local and international partners (Y2-4) b. prepare release sites through awareness raising for any communities and land users in the vicinity including linkage with community ranger programmes (Y3-5) vi) Conduct an evaluation of the rewilding process against the original plan and cost-benefit analysis and make results available through IUCN SSC and other channels to inform future rewilding efforts (Y5) vii) Plan and facilitate a tiger rewilding workshop together with GTF and IUCN CAT Specialist Group to review international experience, identify best practices and develop partnerships for the rewilding programme in Malaysia (Y5)
Component 3		
Local / National contracting:		
PA Management Planning Specialist	60 days (30 days Y2, 30 days Y3)	**Output 3.1:**

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
USD 400 per day		- Prepare a detailed implementation plan for the participatory preparation of a management plan/master plan for the three National Parks as one physically linked SSL park complex - Provide training and mentorship guidance for key SFC staff leading the planning process - Facilitate technical working group meetings for development of the management plan - Provide technical inputs to the management as needed to ensure its completion - Provide technical review and comment on draft materials for the management plan up to final submission **Output 3.2:** - Provide technical guidance for the development of a management plan for a community conserved area in the project landscape
Wildlife Management Specialist USD 400 per day	10 days (in Y2-3)	**Output 3.1:** - Provide training and guidance to SSL park complex staff and selected community members on wildlife survey, monitoring and management methods – including monitoring of orangutan occupancy - Provide technical guidance on prevention and management of HWC in and around the park complex - Provide technical input to the SSL Park Complex management plan on wildlife management aspects
Senior Conservation Advisor – Component 3 USD 2000/month starting rate with 3% COLA	60 months	**All Outputs:** - Lead on the development of annual workplans for Component 3 activities - Evaluate implementation progress and provide technical guidance to project teams to ensure consistency with project plans, intended outcomes and gender, stakeholder engagement and safeguards requirements - Provide technical review and quality assurance of project technical and progress reports for Component 3 - Facilitate partnership development with key government agencies, NGOs, private sector bodies and projects in order to achieve synergistic benefits and strengthen sustainability of outcomes - Provide technical advice on conservation strategy for detailed implementation planning, technical review meetings and workshops - Identify best practices and lessons learned, and provide technical articles related to Component 3 for the project communications plan and to contribute to the GWP learning platform
M&E and Safeguards Officer USD 2,000 per month, with 3% COLA per year from Year 2	12 months input over 6 years	**All Outputs:** See above

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Gender and Community Safeguard Officer USD 2,000 per month, with 3% COLA per year from Year 2	10 months	**All Outputs:** • Train project staff and agency, field law enforcement unit and community focal points in gender mainstreaming and community safeguarding practices • Coordinate ongoing gender and cultural sensitization inputs (eg refresher courses) and maintain regular communications with the agency, field law enforcement unit and community focal points throughout project implementation • Provide training and direction to community facilitators conducting FPIC consultation processes • Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; • Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work; • Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary; • Work with the M&E and Safeguards Officer to ensure that reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender and community safeguards issues of the project; • Work with the Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Officer to identify and document best practices and lessons learned relating to gender and community safeguarding issues
Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Officer USD 2,000/month starting rate with 3% COLA per year from Year 2	10 months input over 5 years	**All Outputs** **See Above**
Community Facilitators (4) to undertake Safeguards consultations including FPIC in project landscape USD 500 / month	12 person-months in Y1 and 4pm in Y2-6	**All Outputs** **See Above**
Boundary consultation teams 4 persons at USD 25 per day	**4x 60 days Y2**	**Output 3.1** - Participate in project orientation and training activities as required - Conduct the participatory process for the surveying, demarcation and maintenance (6 monthly) of national park boundaries by SFC, that involves adjacent communities and seeks to take into account NCR claims, while building support for conservation goals through awareness raising, and opportunities for engagement and employment in conservation-related activities (including joint SFC/local teams for boundary maintenance)

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		- Provide feedback to project staff and evaluators on patrolling experience in order to identify best practices and lessons learned
Boundary marking teams 8 persons at USD 21.25/day	8 x 56 days in Y2-3	**Output 3.1** - Participate in project orientation and training activities as required - Conduct the marking of agreed surveyed boundaries by clearing vegetation lines, deploying beacons, installing signage and informing local residents - Conduct maintenance of the boundaries through periodic boundary patrols and repair or replacement of damaged signage
SSL Park Complex patrolling teams 4 persons at USD 21.25/day	4 x 120 days in Y2-4	**Output 3.1** - Participate in project orientation and training activities as required - Conduct at least 8 patrols per annum of each National Park in the SSL Park Complex according to the SOP provided during training - Provide feedback to project staff and evaluators on patrolling experience in order to identify best practices and lessons learned
Community member allowances for forest rehabilitation work for SSL buffer areas USD 21.25/day	250 x 20 days in Y3-4	**Output 3.1** - Provide community inputs for seedling and seed stock gathering, nursery development and maintenance, planting and plant maintenance in support of forest rehabilitation around the SSL Park Complex
Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions: Subcontract for: Development and implementation of a community engagement programme for establishing a CCA and sustainable livelihoods in SSL	Years 2-5	**Output 2.3:** i) Develop and implement a community engagement programme for establishing a Community Conserved Area and complementary sustainable livelihoods including gender mainstreaming and social inclusion ((Years 1-6) ii) Conduct a consultation and awareness process regarding CCA development for targeted communities and compile detailed socio-economic, land ownership and land use information (Year 2) iii) Facilitate the process for clarifying and securing community rights over land for CCA establishment, an agreement for its establishment and management and a simple management plan for the CCA (Year 2-3) iv) Identify and support the establishment of a nature-based tourism concession for the CCA and provide training for community members including women as tourist guides (Year 3-6) v) Develop a business plan for sustainable livelihood development in targeted communities (Year 2) vi) Collaborate with SFC to provide technical assistance and livelihood support including support for proposals from community members, development of criteria for selection

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		that reflect gender mainstreaming and social inclusion, in support of community enterprise development ((Year 3-6) vii) Support exchanges with other communities involved in similar conservation-related initiatives in East Malaysia (e.g., the project communities in Component 4) (Y3-4) viii) Convene a local tourism workshop and invite commercial tourism businesses to review opportunities for partnership development and provide input regarding industry requirements for tourism development in the area (Year 3)
International contracting		
International Consultant on Social & Environmental Safeguards USD 650 per day	5 days in Year 1	**Output 3.1** - Provide technical guidance to the PMU regarding the assessment of Component 3 activities in order to address ESIA requirements of the ESMF (**Annex 8**) - Provide technical guidance on the detailed design of the community engagement process for Output 3.2 to ensure consistency with UNDP SES requirements (see ESMF (**Annex 8**))
Community Co-Management Specialist USD 600 per day	10 days in Year 2	**Output 3.2:** - Provide technical assistance on detailed implementation planning for the community engagement programme, community conserved area and sustainable livelihood development - Provide technical assistance on detailed planning and the design for the delivery of technical assistance and livelihood support in support of sustainable livelihood development
Forest Carbon / REDD+ Specialist USD 600 per day	10 days in Year 3	**Output 3.1:** - Conduct a preliminary assessment of the forest carbon potential of the SSL Park Complex for SFC (Year 3)
Component 4		
Local / National contracting:		
Wildlife Management Specialist USD 400 per day	10 days (in Y2-3)	**Output 4.1:** - Provide expert guidance to the coordination group under the leadership of SWD to develop a detailed plan for survey and monitoring of the Bornean banteng in the Greater Maliau Basin area that is aligned with requirements of the Bornean Banteng Action Plan and well-coordinated with ongoing research and monitoring studies. - Support preparatory work for the survey and monitoring programme including the training of staff in relevant aspects of survey, monitoring and data analysis

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		- Provide technical assistance to the coordination group by assessing initial survey and monitoring results and providing recommendations for improvements to the design of the monitoring programme
Senior Conservation Advisor – Component 4 USD 2000/month starting rate with 3% COLA	60 months	**All Outputs:** - Lead on the development of annual workplans for Component 4 activities - Evaluate implementation progress and provide technical guidance to project teams to ensure consistency with project plans, intended outcomes and gender, stakeholder engagement and safeguards requirements - Provide technical review and quality assurance of project technical and progress reports for Component 4 - Facilitate partnership development with key government agencies, NGOs, private sector bodies and projects in order to achieve synergistic benefits and strengthen sustainability of outcomes - Provide technical advice on conservation strategy for detailed implementation planning, technical review meetings and workshops - Identify best practices and lessons learned, and provide technical articles related to Component 4 for the project communications plan and to contribute to the GWP learning platform
M&E and Safeguards Officer USD 2,000 per month, with 3% COLA per year from Year 2	12 months input over 6 years	**All Outputs:** **See above**
Gender and Community Safeguard Officer USD 2,000 per month, with 3% COLA per year from Year 2	10 months	**All Outputs:** • Train project staff and agency, field law enforcement unit and community focal points in gender mainstreaming and community safeguarding practices • Coordinate ongoing gender and cultural sensitization inputs (eg refresher courses) and maintain regular communications with the agency, field law enforcement unit and community focal points throughout project implementation • Provide training and direction to community facilitators conducting FPIC consultation processes • Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; • Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work; • Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary; • Work with the M&E and Safeguards Officer to ensure that reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender and community safeguards issues of the project;

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Work with the Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Officer to identify and document best practices and lessons learned relating to gender and community safeguarding issues
Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Officer USD 2,000/month starting rate with 3% COLA per year from Year 2	10 months input over 5 years	**All Outputs** **See Above**
Community Facilitators (4) to undertake Safeguards consultations including FPIC in project landscape USD 500 / month	12 person-months in Y1 and 4pm in Y2-6	**All Outputs** **See Above**
Contractual Services – **Companies/Institutions:** Technical assistance for the survey and monitoring of Bornean banteng in Greater Maliau Basin area of Sabah		For the following inputs to **Output 4.1:** i) Facilitate development of a detailed plan for survey and monitoring of the Bornean banteng in the Greater Maliau Basin area in coordination with SWD and other partners including technical workshop organization at start of project (Y1-2) ii) Support preparatory work for the survey and monitoring programme through identification of survey participants and roles, training of staff in relevant aspects of survey, monitoring and data analysis (Year 2) iii) Facilitate the procurement and installation of 100 camera traps (see separate budget line) according to the survey plan (Year 2) iv) Coordinate implementation of a baseline population survey of the Bornean banteng in the Greater Maliau Basin area, and follow this up with annual monitoring based mainly on observations from a network of camera traps (Y2-6) v) Implement a capture and satellite-tracking-collar programme for 2? Bornean banteng in the Greater Maliau Basin area to inform monitoring efforts (Y3-6) vi) Provide training and basic equipment to selected participants from targeted communities to participate in banteng monitoring once the programme has been established and the basis for community engagement has been established, with the assistance of relevant NGOs (Y4-6)
Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions: Detailed design, planning, piloting and		For the following inputs to **Output 4.2:** i) Plan, facilitate and report on a technical workshop in Year 2 to review anti-poaching technology systems that have been applied in Sabah to identify key features and

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
evaluation of advanced anti-poaching technology for Greater Maliau Basin area in Sabah		requirements for application in the project landscape, with SWD, SFD and their technical partners ii) Develop detailed technical specifications with SWD and procure anti-poaching technology system (remote cameras, sensors, communication system, integrative software platform, computer hardware, etc.) in line with UNDP and SWD procurement procedures for handover to SWD (Year 2) iii) Facilitate the installation of the equipment and training of SWD staff in its operation (Year 2-3) iv) Provide backstopping technical assistance to SWD in the operation of the equipment (Years 2-5) v) Plan, facilitate and report on a technical workshop in Year 5 to evaluate the performance of the technology system and identify lessons learned for sharing with SWD, other project partners and the GWP
Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions: human resource development for anti-poaching patrolling and law enforcement		For the following inputs to **Output 4.2:** - Facilitate the review and strengthening of mechanisms for HWW/HFRs through examination of options such as VETOA, RELA and others, with the aim of providing secure employment, adequate remuneration, opportunities for training and career progression, and related benefits (Y2-3) - Provide training in advanced subjects for wildlife rangers, park rangers and PROTECT rangers including the SMART patrolling system, data management, etc. (Y2-6) - Facilitate annual meetings of staff and partners involved in anti-poaching efforts to review progress and share lessons learned (Y2-6) - Compile a technical report on lessons learned from the use of different approaches and technologies in combatting poaching for sharing through the GWP (Y5-6)
Contractual Services – Companies/Institutions: community engagement programme for targeted communities for the development and management of a Community Conserved Area and Sustainable Livelihoods	Year 2-5	For the following inputs to **Output 4.3:** i) Conduct detailed planning and facilitate a community engagement programme for targeted communities that includes the development and management of a Community Conserved Area (Year 2) ii) Develop and implement conservation awareness programmes for targeted communities in the project area in support of CCA development (Year 2-3) iii) Provide technical assistance for development of a CCA, including clarification of land tenure and compilation of baseline information on the CCA site (Year 2-3) iv) Facilitate the establishment of the CCA including community rights for management, management plan / protocol, institutional arrangements in collaboration with partner organizations and provide assistance and monitoring of initial CCA management (Year 2-3)

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		v) Establish and support a community managed nursery for local species for rehabilitation of degraded banteng habitats (Year 3-6) vi) Facilitate development of a business plan for development of complimentary sustainable livelihoods programme for targeted communities (Year 2) vii) Provide technical assistance and livelihood support in support of sustainable livelihood development based on criteria that include gender mainstreaming and social inclusion considerations (Year 3-5) viii) Facilitate exchanges with other communities involved in similar conservation-related initiatives in East Malaysia (e.g., the SSL communities in Component 3) ix) Support development of a nature-based tourism concession for the CCA (Year 3-6), provide training for community members as eco-guides (Year 3-6), and develop an SOP on public health aspects of nature-based tourism (Year 2) x) Convene a local tourism workshop involving potential business partners (Year 4) xi) Plan, conduct and report on Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices baseline (Year 2) and project completion (Year 5) assessments for targeted groups benefiting from awareness campaigns
International contracting		
International Consultant on Social & Environmental Safeguards USD 650 per day	5 days in Year 1	**Output 4.3** - Provide technical guidance to the PMU regarding the assessment of Component 4 activities in order to address ESIA requirements of the ESMF (**Annex 8**) - Provide technical guidance on the detailed design of the community engagement process for Output 4.3 to ensure consistency with UNDP SES requirements (see ESMF (**Annex 8**))
Community Co-Management Specialist USD 600 per day	10 days in Year 2	**Output 4.3:** - Provide technical assistance on detailed implementation planning for the community engagement programme, community conserved area and sustainable livelihood development - Provide technical assistance on detailed planning and the design for the delivery of technical assistance and livelihood support ~~for administration of the low value grant scheme~~ in support of sustainable livelihood development
Component 5		
Local / National contracting:		

M&E and Safeguards Officer USD 2,200 per month, with 3% COLA per year from Year 2		

Consultant/ Individual/ Contractor	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
National Consultant for Midterm Review USD 400 per day	30 days in Year 3	**Output 5.1;** see UNDP standard TOR for this position.
National Consultant for Terminal Evaluation USD 400 per day	30 days in Year 6	**Output 5.1;** see UNDP standard TOR for this position.
International contracting:		
International Consultant for Midterm Review USD 700 per day	30 days in Year 3	**Output 5.1;** see UNDP standard TOR for this position.
International Consultant for Terminal Evaluation USD 700 per day	30 days in Year 6	**Output 5.1**; see UNDP standard TOR for this position

COLA: Cost of Living Adjustment

Annex 7: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

See separate file

Annex 8: Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)

See separate file

Annex 9: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

See separate file

Annex 10: Procurement Plan – for first year of implementation

See separate file

Annex 11: GEF-7 Tracking Tools: METT4 Workbooks for Project Sites

See separate files

Annex 12: GEF-7 Tracking Tools: EX-ACT Workbook and Summary of Methods and Assumptions used for Estimation of GHG Emissions

See separate files

Annex 13: Additional agreements:

Cofinancing Letters

Agreements between project partners

Annex 14: GEF Core indicators

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	*902,484*			
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 Negara NP	555705 759/60 /61;		434,300	N/A	68.25%	73%	78%
Royal Belum State Park	*555705 776*	II State Park	117,500	N/A	*63.49%*	*70%*	*75%*
Temengor and associated Forest Reserves (Temengor FR (148,491 ha), Amanjaya FR (18,148 ha), Gerik FR (35,383 ha) and Banding FR (15,769 ha)	*N/A*	VI	217,791	N/A	*50.00%*	*55%*	*60%*
Endau-Rompin NP			48,900	N/A	*73.81%*	*78%*	*82%*
Maliau Basin Conservation Area	*8810*		58,800	N/A	*73.15%*	*78%*	*82%*
Ulu Sebuyau NP	*555705 590*		18,287	N/A	*46.49%*	*50%*	*60%*
Sedilu NP	*555705 591*		6,311	N/A			
Gunung Lesong NP	*555705 939*		595	N/A			
		Sum	902,484				
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)		*0*	*3,004,688*		
	Expected CO2e (indirect)		*0*	*N/A*		
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU					
			Tons			
			Entered		Entered	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)		*0*	*3,004,688*		
	Expected CO2e (indirect)		*0*	N/A		
	Anticipated Year		*0*	*2042*		
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
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
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*	*2,020*		
		Male	*500*	*2,480*		
		Total	*1,100*	*4,500*		

Annex 15: GEF 7 Taxonomy

Building institutional and local capacities to reduce wildlife crime and enhance protection of iconic wildlife in Malaysia (GEF-7 GWP II Child Project)

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☒Influencing models			
	☒Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	☒Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	☒Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	☒Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	☐Deploy innovative financial instruments		
☒Stakeholders			
	☒Indigenous Peoples		
	☒Private Sector		
		☐Capital providers	
		☐Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☐Large corporations	
		☒SMEs	
		☒Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐Project Reflow	
	☒Beneficiaries		
	☒Local Communities		
	☒Civil Society		
		☒Community Based Organization	
		☒Non-Governmental Organization	
		☒Academia	
		☐Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☒Type of Engagement		
		☒Information Dissemination	
		☒Partnership	
		☒Consultation	
		☒Participation	

	☒Communications		
		☒Awareness Raising	
		☒Education	
		☐Public Campaigns	
		☐Behavior Change	
☒Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	☐Enabling Activities		
	☒Capacity Development		
	☒Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	☒Targeted Research		
	☒Learning		
		☒Theory of Change	
		☒Adaptive Management	
		☒Indicators to Measure Change	
	☒Innovation		
	☒Knowledge and Learning		
		☒Knowledge Management	
		☒Innovation	
		☒Capacity Development	
		☒Learning	
	☒Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
☒Gender Equality			
	☒Gender Mainstreaming		
		☒Beneficiaries	
		☒Women groups	
		☒Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☒Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☒Gender results areas		
		☐Access and control over natural resources	
		☒Participation and leadership	
		☒Access to benefits and services	
		☒Capacity development	
		☒Awareness raising	
		☒Knowledge generation	
☒Focal Areas/Theme			
	☐Integrated Programs		

		☐Commodity Supply Chains ([101]Good Growth Partnership)	
			☐Sustainable Commodities Production
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Financial Screening Tools
			☐High Conservation Value Forests
			☐High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐Soybean Supply Chain
			☐Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☐Beef Supply Chain
			☐Smallholder Farmers
			☐Adaptive Management
		☐Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			☐Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☐Sustainable Production Systems
			☐Agroecosystems
			☐Land and Soil Health
			☐Diversified Farming
			☐Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐Smallholder Farming
			☐Small and Medium Enterprises
			☐Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Gender Dimensions
			☐Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		☐Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☐Sustainable Food Systems
			☐Landscape Restoration
			☐Sustainable Commodity Production
			☐Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			☐Integrated Landscapes
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Smallholder Farmers
		☐Sustainable Cities	
			☐Integrated urban planning
			☐Urban sustainability framework
			☐Transport and Mobility
			☐Buildings
			☐Municipal waste management
			☐Green space
			☐Urban Biodiversity
			☐Urban Food Systems
			☐Energy efficiency
			☐Municipal Financing

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			☐Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐Urban Resilience
	☒Biodiversity		
		☒Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☒Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☐Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☐Productive Landscapes
			☐Productive Seascapes
			☒Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☐Mainstreaming	
			☐Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☐Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☐Tourism
			☐Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☐Fisheries
			☐Infrastructure
			☐Certification (National Standards)
			☐Certification (International Standards)
		☒Species	
			☒Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☒Threatened Species
			☐Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐Crop Wild Relatives
			☐Plant Genetic Resources
			☐Animal Genetic Resources
			☐Livestock Wild Relatives
			☐Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☒Biomes	
			☐Mangroves
			☐Coral Reefs
			☐Sea Grasses
			☒Wetlands
			☒Rivers
			☒Lakes
			☒Tropical Rain Forests
			☐Tropical Dry Forests
			☐Temperate Forests
			☐Grasslands
			☐Paramo
			☐Desert
		☐Financial and Accounting	
			☐Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☐Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐Conservation Trust Funds
			☐Conservation Finance
		☐Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	

			☐Biosafety
			☐Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☐Forests		
		☐Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			☐REDD/REDD+
		☐Forest	
			☐Amazon
			☐Congo
			☐Drylands
	☐Land Degradation		
		☐Sustainable Land Management	
			☐Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☐Ecosystem Approach
			☐Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☐Community-Based NRM
			☐Sustainable Livelihoods
			☐Income Generating Activities
			☐Sustainable Agriculture
			☐Sustainable Pasture Management
			☐Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☐Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☐Sustainable Fire Management
			☐Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☐Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☐Land Productivity
			☐Land Cover and Land cover change
			☐Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☐Food Security	
	☐International Waters		
		☐Ship	
		☐Coastal	
		☐Freshwater	
			☐Aquifer
			☐River Basin
			☐Lake Basin
		☐Learning	
		☐Fisheries	
		☐Persistent toxic substances	
		☐SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		☐Targeted Research	
		☐Pollution	
			☐Persistent toxic substances
			☐Plastics

			☐Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			☐Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		☐Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		☐Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		☐Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☐Private Sector	
		☐Aquaculture	
		☐Marine Protected Area	
		☐Biomes	
			☐Mangrove
			☐Coral Reefs
			☐Seagrasses
			☐Polar Ecosystems
			☐Constructed Wetlands
	☐**Chemicals and Waste**		
		☐Mercury	
		☐Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		☐Coal Fired Power Plants	
		☐Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐Cement	
		☐Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		☐Ozone	
		☐Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐Waste Management	
			☐Hazardous Waste Management
			☐Industrial Waste
			☐e-Waste
		☐Emissions	
		☐Disposal	
		☐New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐Plastics	
		☐Eco-Efficiency	
		☐Pesticides	
		☐DDT - Vector Management	
		☐DDT - Other	
		☐Industrial Emissions	
		☐Open Burning	
		☐Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	

		☐Green Chemistry	
	☐**Climate Change**		
		☐**Climate Change Adaptation**	
			☐Climate Finance
			☐Least Developed Countries
			☐Small Island Developing States
			☐Disaster Risk Management
			☐Sea-level rise
			☐Climate Resilience
			☐Climate information
			☐Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐National Adaptation Plan
			☐Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐Private Sector
			☐Innovation
			☐Complementarity
			☐Community-based Adaptation
			☐Livelihoods
		☐**Climate Change Mitigation**	
			☐Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐Energy Efficiency
			☐Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐Technology Transfer
			☐Renewable Energy
			☐Financing
			☐Enabling Activities
		☐**Technology Transfer**	
			☐Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐Endogenous technology
			☐Technology Needs Assessment
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
		☐**United Nations Framework on Climate Change**	
			☐Nationally Determined Contribution
		☒**Climate Finance (Rio Markers)**	☐Paris Agreement ☒Sustainable Development Goals ☐Climate Change Mitigation 0 ☒Climate Change Mitigation 1 ☐Climate Change Mitigation 2 ☒Climate Change Adaptation 0 ☐Climate Change Adaptation 1 ☐Climate Change Adaptation 2

Annex 16: Partners Capacity Assessment Tool and HACT Assessment
See separate file

Annex 17: UNDP Quality Assurance Report
See separate file

Annex 18: Project Climate and Disaster Risk Screening Report (WB online tool)
See separate file

Annex 19: COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework
See separate file

Annex 20: UNDP Audit Checklist
See separate file

Annex 21: Demonstration Landscape Profiles
See separate file

Annex 22: Institutional Stakeholders involved in Combatting Wildlife Crime in Malaysia
See separate file

Annex 23: Terms of Reference for Component-level Technical Committees

Section VII of the Project Document on *Project Governance and Management Arrangements* indicates that a Technical Committee will be established for each of the four project components (excluding Component 5 on Monitoring and Evaluation). The purpose of these component-level Technical Committees will be to enable coordination, engagement and consultation with the diverse government and civil society stakeholders and technical experts in order that the planning and implementation of activities is well aligned with government and CSO programmes, is well informed by the relevant technical expertise, and that opportunities for synergy and knowledge exchange are realized.

The members of the Technical Committees will consist of representatives from Federal and State Government agencies, research and educational organizations, NGOs, technical experts and other relevant stakeholders. Technical experts may be invited in to discuss specific issues.

Draft Terms of Reference are presented here for review and adoption during the project inception period, led by the Responsible Party for each Component:

- Review planned activities and ensure that they are technically sound and that, wherever possible, there is integration and synergy between the various project outputs and other components during planning and implementation;
- Promote technical coordination between institutions and initiatives, where such coordination is advantageous, including opportunities for synergy and sharing of lessons;
- Provide technical advice and guidance on specific issues concerning the technical theme of the relevant Component;
- Share information on project progress and lessons learned with committee members;
- The TC or a subset of its members may be requested to undertake specific project-related tasks, such as preparing or reviewing analytical reports, strategies and action plans, etc.;
- Other tasks as indicated by the Project Steering Committee

Annex 24: Lessons learned from IC-CFS and PA Financing Projects

Improving Connectivity in the Central Forest Spine Landscape (IC-CFS) (PIMS 4594)

Preliminary Lessons Learned

Emerging lesson 1 - documenting requirements prior to embarking on any ICT decision making tools: The Project has proposed a number of ICT tools such as the OSC and an integrated data sharing platform for SMART patrolling and data-driven decision making. Any IT tools should be anchored to a requirements document to ensure it meets the needs of end users and has a cohesive strategy from the outset. These information systems also ought to be accompanied by data sharing agreements and a change management plan, as well as accompanying documentation of new proposed business processes to support transition to how they should be leveraged as part of people's existing job functions.

>> This is relevant to the wildlife crime intelligence sharing system proposed in Output 1.1 in particular.

Emerging lesson 2 - stronger alignment at design of project targets so they are not entirely out of reach from those who ultimately manage projects: While GEF projects must be ambitious to achieve global environmental benefits, they need to balance and take into consideration the sphere of influence of the management teams that implement them so as not to set them up for failure with unrealistic expectations and targets that are complex, especially those related to species. Contexts change and projects should be afforded flexibility to revise outcomes and outputs that clearly cannot be achieved at the end of the project period and replace them with more rational and feasible alternatives.

>> Check Results Framework indicators to ensure they are realistic and feasible for the project team to accomplish. Review and update the Results Framework indicators during project inception. The Project Manager should propose changes to indicators for the UNDP RTA to consider during annual PIR processes (= adaptive management).

Emerging lesson 3 - continuity in leadership and resourcing is key to project delivery and even more so in complex ones: Too many resource changes within a project, especially key decision makers, can have significant negative impacts.

>> This is a feature of the Malaysian government administration system. The project cannot change it, therefore backing up leadership with strong technical support staff, and sharing minutes of all meetings (with clear action points!) is important to assist continuity.

Emerging lesson 4 - project teams need to be empowered to make decisions: NIM projects must be country-owned and country-led and delivery teams must have the latitude to make mistakes, learn from them and make firm decisions that stick. As part of the UN Secretary General's Development Reform, accountability should be concentrated in the National Project Manager. The National Project Director should be sufficiently involved to ensure engagement and to facilitate rapid decision making when needed. Clear escalation channels should be established so projects can focus on delivery.

>> Suggest to include the following IC-CFS MTR recommendation in our project management arrangements:

"Establish a small Senior Management "escalation committee" made up of no more than 5 individuals as a formal mechanism to quickly resolve project operational bottlenecks that are escalated. It should function in parallel to the Project Steering Committee. This group can consist of the IA DRR, IP Deputy SG, rotating representative from the AMAP and the GEF OPF to resolve issues. The National Project Manager shall escalate issues (by way of a two-page briefing note) to the Senior Management committee that cannot be resolved internally by the Project through its governance mechanisms for a decision".

Emerging lesson 5 - too much time focusing on procurement, contracting and administrative modalities can derail delivery: Introduction of new requirements and the reopening of administrative procedures derail projects with many stakeholder contracts and disbursements. These need to be locked from the outset.

>> It is critical not to repeat the massive delays that IC-CFS experienced in these matters. What can UNDP CO and KeTSA do to ensure smoother procedures?

Emerging lesson 6 - upfront training and readiness: the Implementing Agency should spend time on readiness and providing guidance and best practice on key themes like project management, financial requirements, and approach to gender and community that need to be addressed at the outset and when there is a change in resourcing.

>> Training should be provided during the project inception period, including orientation on the overall project design, UNDP project management requirements (reporting, financial procedures, etc.), safeguards, gender and stakeholder engagement.

Emerging lesson 7 - state liaisons and coordinators are key management arrangements for the Malaysian context: The establishment of the State Officer / Liaison has delivered significant benefit in working with the State Agency. When positions at State are not filled, especially coordinating roles, it hampers the project significantly.

>> This is very relevant for Component 2 where the 5 Peninsular Malaysia states involved do not have clear focal points. Sabah and Sarawak are well covered.

Further Recommendations from the MTR on communication / knowledge exchange

Establish regular regimented project updates open to all Project stakeholders and to the PSC, to break out of silos and connect with the broader picture;

Conduct exchange visits between the states involving teams of forestry staff, executing partners and community representatives with clear objectives for structured knowledge sharing, documentation and results dissemination;

Make an Engagement Plan for continuous and senior project engagement with corresponding senior levels at the States e.g., State EPU and State Secretary and at the Federal Level to the National Lands Council.

>> These points should be included in project communications planning

Lessons from Independent Rapid Review, June 2018

- Project design should have strong ownership and be well aligned with relevant national policies (IC-CFS had these qualities)
- Interventions in project landscapes need to be comprehensive in addressing the key issues affecting these landscapes. In the case of IC-CFS, these were law enforcement (forestry/wildlife crime), restoration of degraded forest and wetland habitats, and sustainable livelihoods. Integrated landscape conservation bodies should be overseeing development of clear deliverables such as landscape management plans.
- Project governance structures should be mainstreamed with existing systems where feasible (e.g., landscape committees), and have well defined mandates, authority and memberships. As Component 2 of the current project is engaging in similar states and landscapes as IC-CFS, there may be scope for synergy with existing IC-CFS project bodies.
- The ICCFS had a rocky start, due to lack of inspired, strategic and technically sound leadership and an inception phase that added complexity, confusion and contradictions to the original design. Having an effective PMU in place from the start and a well-planned inception phase are critical for successful implementation (this is also clear from other GEF projects)
- The PSC and UNDP should address implementation delays and under-spending quickly and effectively to prevent cumulative dragging of progress. Procedures for procurement need to be kept simple and efficient and closely monitored.
- Quarterly reporting needs to be focused at the Output (not activity) level, and progress towards Outcomes tracked using simple status indicators (traffic lights system)
- The PMU needs to have adequate technical and M&E capacity to guide and coordinate implementation
- The PSC membership should be kept tight to enable effective decision-making. It can be supported by technical advisory groups, etc. to enable wider stakeholder engagement. The PSC should have a clear TOR and meet at least twice per year.
- Stakeholder engagement is a GEF requirement, which promotes civil society engagement, including indigenous communities, women's organizations and other vulnerable groups. In order to achieve sustainable solutions to environmental problems, multi-sector partnerships are required to tackle these problems involving related stakeholders towards a shared vision and goals. Mechanisms for CSO engagement need to be an inherent aspect of project governance.
- A project communications task force should develop one or more communication strategies to guide project-related communications, closely coordinated / aligned with related efforts (e.g., NGO species campaigns; illegal wildlife trade campaigns) – that can be implemented at Federal and State levels through Action Plans.

• ***Adaptive management can succeed in the face of adversity.*** The project demonstrated that even when things appear to go wrong, with adaptive management and re-focusing, positive results can be attained. In the circumstances of the Project, this entailed a shift of focus from the central level to working almost exclusively with partners at the level of the protected areas themselves. This approach could also successfully work in other projects.

• ***Staff changes and rotations cause loss of institutional knowledge and project-related capacity.*** There is a loss of institutional memory when people are moved around. The designers of a project should be aware whether or not an electoral process will take place during a project's life as this can cause dramatic changes in government staffing; they should also be aware of the potential for upheaval as part of a proper risk assessment.

• ***Rigid management can be a bottleneck.*** Project staff at all levels need to be empowered, heard and part of the decision-making process. Complex management chains make communication and coordination difficult even when all parties act professionally and with good faith. It also leads to unnecessary turnover. In a transparent organization such as the UN, it is essential that knowledge flows up and down the management chain. This is the hallmark of effective projects and the cornerstone of the Secretary General's agenda on the repositioning of the United Nations development system.

• ***Steering Committees are more than just a reporting body.*** Made up of senior executives and thought leaders, they play an essential role to removing barriers and providing leadership to projects. They serve a broader purpose than reporting, but to be effective, it is essential to communicate not just what was achieved but rather what was planned and not achieved.

• ***Incentives and compelling arguments rooted in fact are needed to motivate the State governments.*** Given the complexities and final say of the State over land matters, it is imperative to provide a strong value proposition for designating new PAs to meet the 2025 NPBD target. These must be grounded in strong economic arguments and may also include incentives for win-win outcomes.

• ***Gender by design.*** Gender considerations are much too important for the 2030 Agenda to be an afterthought. Projects should not be expected to shoehorn gender considerations retroactively into activities. Gender ought to be budgeted and thought out from the outset.

• ***Legal assessments and gap analyses are complementary to Protected Area projects, especially in similar contexts to Malaysia, and are a significant value added and novel concept.*** Important lessons were learnt from the legal perspective such as from the gap analysis, with recommendations shedding light on important perspectives with respect to enactments, governance aspects, institutional reforms, trust fund issues, informing consultations and many other corollary benefits.

While introduced during implementation and not strictly in scope, other projects of similar nature should consider such activities due to their spin off benefits. The experience gained through the drafting process of the enactment, with the inclusion of new legal provisions aligned with international best practices, have created a model which through close engagement and technical exchange with UNDP's Environmental Legal Specialist and UNDP-CO's convening power can be applied elsewhere. There is tremendous replicability potential in the legal analysis work which was a welcome high-value addition to the project scope and should be encouraged to continue post-project.

Annex 25: List of PPG stakeholder consultation meeting participants

See separate file

Annex 26: Additional information on baseline activities

See separate file

