

#### Member's report on activities related to ICRI

**Reporting period December 2015 – November 2016** 

- 1. Contribution to the ICRI Plan of Action and GM. Your responses to the following questions will assist the Secretariat in assessing contributions towards the major themes of the current ICRI Plan of Action (<u>http://www.icriforum.org/icri-secretariat/current</u>) and objectives of the general meeting.
  - *a. Bleaching event* Were you affected by the Third Global Coral Reef event? Did you do some monitoring, if yes what are the results and could you explain what method did you use? Would you like to report during the ICRI Meeting?

Malaysia was moderately affected by the 2016 bleaching event. The Department started sea surface temperature monitoring in March 2016 and carried out coral bleaching survey in May 2016. The bleaching survey protocol used was modified Reef Check survey (Reef Check point intersect transect (PIT) substrate survey method) and photo quadrate. Bleaching was recorded in Payar Island Marine Park, Sibu-Tinggi Island Marine Park, and Tioman Island Marine Park. Preliminary report indicated that average bleaching was 18% of the total areas surveyed. The department is currently carrying out post bleaching survey to track recovery and determine the magnitude of the bleaching. The department is ready to report during the ICRI Meeting.

b. **INDCs - Intended Nationally Determined Contributions** – Did your national contribution mention 'marine ecosystems or coral reefs'? Would you be interested in joining an Ad Hoc committee to develop guidelines to integrate coral reefs in the INDC?

Marine ecosystem or coral reefs was not specifically mentioned in Malaysia's INDCs submission to UNFCCC. However, protecting the country's coastline has been identified as one of the Adaptation Measures towards climate change. Conserving our natural resources and pursuing green growth are also mentioned as a priority focus under 11<sup>th</sup> Malaysia Plan – 2016-2020 (a five-year development plan) to further reduce Malaysia's carbon footprint. Refer to attachment for Malaysia's INDCs.

Malaysia would like to join the *Ad Hoc committee to develop guidelines to integrate coral reefs in the INDC.* 

*c.* Nature-based Solutions to address Climate Change - Do you have some example(s) of Nature-based (coral reef and related ecosystems) Solutions to address climate change? If yes, could you please provide use some details?

Coral reef was not highlighted as nature-based solutions to address climate change in Malaysia's First Biennial Update Report submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2015. Mitigation and adaptation measures towards climate change focussed on infrastructure and green technology advancement as well as capacity building efforts. However, the report recognise that the country's rich biological diversity is increasingly under pressure from climate change and that it is vital to ensure sufficient and sustained funding for conservation efforts. Sustainable management of forest

including mangroves to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emission was highlighted as a terrestrial nature-based solution in mitigating climate change.

d. UN Sustainable Development Goals – Do you have example(s) showing how coral reefs and related ecosystems address the SDG (SDG 14 but also other related ones such as SDG 1 – End poverty in all its form; SDG 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition...) Department of Marine Park Malaysia is actively involved in realizing targets under Goal 13 and 14 of the SDG. Activities carried out by the Department are as follows:

#### Activities pertaining to Goal 13

- i. Identification and demarcation areas resilient to coral bleaching within marine parks 2012-2013 and 2015 (publications: Sukarno W. et al., 2013, Coral Reef Resilience: Rapid Assessment of the Coral Reefs on Marine Parks of Redang, Tioman, Sibu-Tinggi Islands, Malaysia, Department of Marine Park Malaysia, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Putrajaya, Malaysia, 39pp.; Department of Marine Park Malaysia 2012, Pulau Redang Marine Park Management Plan; Department of Marine Park Malaysia 2012, Pulau Tioman Marine Park Management Plan.; Department of Marine Park Malaysia 2012, Pulau Tinggi and Pulau Sibu Marine Park Management Plan; and Identification on the Resilience of Coral Reef Ecosystems in Perhentian Islands, 2015 unpublished report). These areas are then zoned as preservation zones of which marine recreational activities are limited. The surveys were carried out with support from Reef Check Malaysia.
- ii. After the 2010, mass coral bleaching in Malaysian waters, Department of Marine Park Malaysia, supported by Reef Check Malaysia and funded by the UNDP/GEF Marine Parks Projects, develop and published a Coral Bleaching Response Plan which outlines actions prior, during and after mass bleaching events. It also provides communication guidelines to ensure proper channelling of information to the public especially tourists visiting Marine Parks and to ensure actions taken by the Government are well understood and supported by the stakeholders. The Response Plan has been updated in July 2016.
- iii. Promote Green Fins Programme with support from Reef Check Malaysia and Ecoteer to dive operators in order to minimize coral damage from marine recreational activities. Damaged corals are more susceptible to impacts from climate change especially increase in sea surface temperature. To date there are 45 Green Fins certified Members in Malaysia. The Programme binds members to a Code of Conduct of which day to day operations of the Members needs to be environmental friendly and they are actively involved in marine conservation programmes as well as show positive improvement year by year. The Department is working closely with Reef Check Malaysia to further promote this programme to Ministry of Tourism and Culture, who is in charge of promotion of tourism products. This is to increase demand for environmental friendly dive operators.

#### Activities pertaining to Goal 14

- iv. Department of Marine Park Malaysia allocates annual budget for underwater reef and beach clean up to reduce marine debris washed into marine park waters. The clean-ups are carried out together with volunteers from resort operators, government agencies, NGOs as well as corporate bodies. Reef clean up also includes culling of Crown of Thorns Starfish and Snowflake Corals as well as ghost net removal.
- v. The Department of Marine Park Malaysia also work closely with Department of Environment (DoE) which is within the same Ministry (Ministry of Natural

Resources and Environment [NRE]) and Local Councils to better manage land base source of waste.

- vi. In 2014, Department of Marine Park Malaysia collaborated with Reef Check Malaysia in identification of main anthropogenic threats to coral reefs within marine parks. In 2015, 15 Action Plans were developed to manage and reduce these threats. The Action Plans were categorize into 4 management themes namely: Waste, Fishing, Tourism and Development. The Department agreed that trials would be conducted to ensure the Plans are both appropriate and implementable.
- vii. The Government, realising the importance of protecting our marine ecosystem especially the coral reefs has approved a 5 year project budget (2016-2020) for identification of potential marine areas to be gazetted as marine parks. This is strong commitment by the government to both ensuring sustainability of our marine resources as well as fulfilling international obligation on conserving at least 10% of national coastal and marine areas.
- e. Do you have notional measure(s) existing or in development to ban the sale and manufacture of cosmetics and personal care products containing plastic microbeads? And plastic bags?

Currently the Department has yet to have a notional measure on banning sale of products containing plastic microbeads. However the Department is willing to have more engagement with experts on this issue as at the moment there is very little data on the extent of effects of plastic microbeads in Malaysian waters.

Malaysia's effort to reduce the use of plastic bags began when the Penang State in 2009 banned the use of plastic bags from shopping stores on Mondays. In 2010, Selangor state started to ban the use of plastic bags for customers on Saturdays. The Penang State Government ultimately imposes the ban on the use of plastic bags on any day. The Federal Government through the Ministry of Domestic Trade, Cooperative and Consumerism (MDTCC) in 2011 had launched the No Plastic Bag Day (NPBD) Campaign throughout Malaysia on every Saturday. The objective is to reduce the use of plastic bags in order to reduce its negative impact to the environment. Stores charge a levy of MYR0.20 (USD0.06) for each new plastic bag requested by customers during the program. The Malacca State Government has directed retailers to replace conventional plastic bags with biodegradable ones instead but without any additional charge.

#### *f.* Upcoming events - Do you plan to attend:

Department of Marine Park Malaysia will attend COP13 of the Convention on Biological Diversity from December 4, 2016 to December 17, 2016. Attendance to the Oceans & Seas Global Conference, Fiji in June 2017 will depend on availability of funding. Marrakech Climate Change Conference / The twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 22), November 2016 will be represented by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

2. **Updates on your activities.** The following table is a summary of ICRI's *Framework for Action* (FFA) and its four cornerstones. (The full text of the FFA is available in English, French, and Spanish at <u>http://icriforum.org/icri-documents/icri-key-documents/continuing-call-action-2013</u>).

Objectiv		Manage coral reefs and related ecosystems using an ecosystem approach, recognizing place based activity; connectivity within and among ecological, social, economic, and institutional systems; as well as with attention to scale; resilience of ecological and social systems; and long-term provision of ecosystem services.			
Integrated Management	General Approach	Integrated management, using a strategic, risk-based, informed approach, provides a framework for effective coral reef and related ecosystem management which supports natural resilience, ecosystem service provision, and enhances the ability to withstand the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification.			
Desired outcome		There is a demonstrable reduction in the threats to coral reefs and related ecosystems through management action.			
	Objective	To build capacity in all facets of management of coral reefs and related ecosystems and support dissemination and application of best practices to achieve the widest possible engagement of all stakeholders in planning and management activities.			
Capacity Building	General Approach	Continued collaboration, partnerships, outreach, information sharing and education to ensure the uptake of best practices and encourage behavioural change. This can only be successful if the diversity of cultures, traditions and governance among nations and regions are taken into account.			
	Desired outcome	Persons who have influence in the management of coral reef and related ecosystems have the knowledge, tools and capital necessary to apply best practices, adapted to the cultural and socio-economic context.			
	Objective	To support research and citizen science approaches to enable countries and communities assess and report on the status of and threats to their coral reefs and related ecosystems in a coordinated, comparable and accessible manner.			
Science & Monitoring	General Approach	Research and monitoring programs are essential to ensure that management of coral reefs and related ecosystems is based on best available (scientific) information.			
	Desired outcome	Knowledge of the status and trends in coral reefs and related ecosystems health is enhanced and used to inform planning and management, improving management outcomes.			
	Objective	To engage in periodic review of the impact and effectiveness of all elements of management to enable evaluation and refinement of management measures in an adaptive framework.			
Periodic Assessment (Review)	General Approach	Periodic assessments of management effectiveness and evaluation of projects and activities to ensure the efficacy of management tools and systems in tackling the range of pressures affecting coral reefs and related ecosystems and protecting the values associated with them.			
		Management processes and activities are regularly reviewed and improved using a			

Using the table on the previous page, as well as the detailed descriptors of approaches and strategies available in the full text of the FFA as a reference, please give us an update on an activity/project/program(s) which has been particularly successful in your country/organization during this reporting period.

Cornerctona(a)	Check all that apply:					
implemented	🖾 Integrated Management 🛛 🖾 Capacity Building					
through the project	Science & Monitoring Periodic Assessment					
through the project	(Review)					
Project Title	Monitoring of Coral Bleaching in Malaysia MPAs					
Location	Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)					
Dates	2014 - 2016					
Main Organizer(s)	Department of Marine Park Malaysia					
Main Stakeholder(s)	Sabah Parks, Sarawak Forestry Corporation, Reef Check Malaysia,					
Main Stakenolder (3)	University Malaysia Terengganu, University Malaya					
	Coral bleaching phenomenon have been affecting Malaysia water					
	with regular frequency. In 2010, the bleaching had affected some					
	coral reefs with 100% bleaching. Out of those affected it was					
	estimated 10% to 15% of lived coral cover had died during that					
	period. The recent project is to monitor and evaluate the extent					
	of bleaching in Malaysian water especially during the <i>El-Nino</i>					
	periou. A reaf check modified bloaching survey has been used and					
Description of Project	training are undertaken of which include other local					
(Please elaborate on	stakeholders. Monitoring is carried out on nine permanent					
how the project	transects on each of the six MPAs sites.					
implements the FFA	The project is such that the involvement from stakeholders eg.					
cornerstones)	dive operators are encouraged.					
-						
	There will be three main outcomes to be gleaned from the					
	repetitive monitoring survey and there are as stated below:					
	repetitive monitoring survey and there are as stated below:					
	1 Percentage of bleaching effected on the live coral covers					
Outcome (Expected	(LCC).					
outcome)	2. Percentage of coral death due to bleaching. This will be taken					
	from the recently coral killed (RCK) recorded during the					
	repetitive surveys.					
	3. The coral recovery rates by looking at the reduction of					
	bleaching against time.					
	A few lessons learned from the project are as below:					
	• The tabulated results will then be compared to the previous					
	or future occurrence of coral bleaching events. These will help					
	in identifying the resilience factors that may assist in long					
	terms survival of coral reefs in Malaysia waters.					
Lessons learned	• Other part of the study involving academia stakeholder's					
	collaboration will identify some of the resilience coral genus					
	that may maintain the long term biodiversity and ecosystem					
	stability of MPAS.					
	• I ne monitoring will be integrated in managing the temporary					
	close area so as to reduce stressors during bleaching events.					

	<ul> <li>The monitoring programme is quite labour intensive plus with the limited number of staff, some of the surveys are not carried out as scheduled.</li> <li>Better ways of communication are needed to disperse the up to date information. Future use of multimedia to disseminate this information may be advisable.</li> <li>Preliminary data show that the coral bleaching event in 2016 is not as extensive as anticipated, even though regional countries had reported more pronounce consequences.</li> </ul>
Related websites (English preferred)	<ul> <li><u>http://www.dmpm.nre.gov.my/</u></li> <li><u>https://www.facebook.com/rcmalaysia/</u></li> </ul>

Cornerstone(s) implemented through	Check all that apply: ⊠ Integrated Management ⊠ Capacity Building □ Science & Monitoring □ Deviadia Accessment (Deview)				
Project Title	Managing Local Threats to Coral Reefs: Helping Malaysia Achieve				
Location	Marine Parks of Malaysia				
Dates	2014-2017				
Main Organizer(s)	Department of Marine Park Malaysia				
Main Stakeholder(s)	Federal and State Government agencies, local governments, local community, fishery and tourism industry, NGOs and public.				
	In October 2014, the Department of Marine Park Malaysia (DMPM) asked Reef Check Malaysia (RCM) to develop an approach to identifying and mitigating local impacts to coral reefs, in accordance with Aichi Target 10.				
	The programme of work was divided into four phases:				
	- Phase 1:				
	<ul> <li>Develop a list of local impacts to coral reefs in Malaysia, describing the nature of the impacts an identifying relevant legislations</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>Prepare Action Plans to eliminate or mitigate those impacts, identifying the lead government of other agency responsible for implementing the Plan</li> </ul>				
	- Phase 2:				
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project	<ul> <li>Hold a workshop to disseminate the Plans to the relevant agencies and gain their commitment to implementing the Plans</li> </ul>				
implements the FFA cornerstones)	• Discuss the implementation and practicability of each Action Plan.				
	- Phase 3:				
	<ul> <li>Report discussion points and editing of Action Plans accordingly</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>Prepare full report on workshop and further recommendations</li> </ul>				
	• Disseminate final Action Plans to relevant agencies				
	- Phase 4:				
	<ul> <li>Follow up with the responsible agencies on implementation on action plans</li> </ul>				
	• Provide support to agencies wherever necessary				
	<ul> <li>Continue monitoring of reefs to detect positive changes from the reduction of threats to reefs.</li> </ul>				
Outcome (Expected outcome)	It is hope that by implementing the Action Plans, threats to coral reefs within marine parks will be reduced and eventually meets Aichi Target 10.				

	Implementation of many of the mitigation measures listed in the Action Plans will require cooperation between government, NGOs, local communities and business operators on the islands. This
	provides a good opportunity to encourage the different stakeholders
	and interest groups to work together to reduce local impacts to coral
	reels in Malaysia. It is hoped that this will build resilience of reels.
Lessons learned	
	The proposed next step is to start a dialogue with the relevant
	discussions we will prepare simple factsheets to explain the impacts
	of each threat towards coral reefs. These factsheets will be
	accompanied by the individual action plans that explain the
	mitigation measures that need to be implemented, and will form the
	basis of discussions on mitigation.
Related websites	
(English preferred)	-

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: ⊠ Integrated Management ⊠ Science & Monitoring	⊠ Capacity Building □ Periodic Assessment (Review)		
Project Title	Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Coral Reef Areas			
Location	Marine Parks of Malaysia			
Dates	2016-2020			
Main Organizer(s)	Department of Marine Park M	alaysia		
Main Stakeholder(s)	Federal and State Governmen industry, NGOs and public.	t agencies, local community, tourism		
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	Research has found that 75% by various human activities a climate change. World Ocean marine habitat is between 0.2 of natural habitat and overex the country's fishery resourd Marine Park Malaysia has take areas at risk of degradation ar especially in the Marine Park. which is chaired by our Deput Federal and State Governmer reef areas and carry out coral This project is also part of the obligations under the Aichi B which states: By 2020, ecosy biodiversity to carbon st conservation and restoration degraded ecosystems, then mitigation and adaptation and This project is divided into the i. identifying and mappi ii. Develop strategies and iii. Carrying out restorati This project has been don Department has found that implementable by the Depart and other stakeholders.	of the world's coral reefs are threatened and impact of natural phenomena such as Summit in 2012 had stated that the loss of 9% to 7% per annum. In Malaysia, the loss ploitation has caused the deterioration of ces. Recognising this, the Department of en the initiative to restore and rehabilitate at to overcome the loss of marine habitats, In 2013, the National Biodiversity Council ty Prime minister has also approved that at should collaborate to identify degraded restoration programmes. Government's efforts to fulfil the country's iodiversity Targets, particularly target 15 ystem resilience and the contribution of cocks have been enhanced, through , including restoration of at least 15% of reby contributing to climate change d to combating desertification. ree phases: ng degraded habitat d prioritisation for areas to be restored on programme e on a smaller scale since 2013. The the method is both cost effective and ment as well as trained local communities <b>Notice and fragments</b>		

	1 <sup>st</sup> r	nonth 9 <sup>th</sup> month 18 <sup>th</sup> month 24 <sup>th</sup> month				
	The project aims to:					
	i.	i. Obtain basic data to identify areas at risk of degradation and factors causing the degradation.				
Outcome (Expected	ii.	Restore degraded reefs using the most cost effective methods.				
outcomej	iii. Increase awareness on importance of conserving our marine resources.					
	iv.	iv. Strengthen collaboration with State Government agencies, local community, tourism industry, and NGOs.				
Lessons learned	This method has been found to be cost effective. However, design of the frames needs to be slightly customized to suit different locations.					
Related websites (English preferred)	-					

Cornerstone(s) implemented	Check all that apply: ⊠ Integrated Management ⊠ Capacity Building					
through the project	Science & Monitoring Periodic Assessment (Review)					
Project Title	Annual Reef Check Survey					
Location	Marine Parks of Malaysia					
Dates	2007-2015					
Main Organizer(s)	Department of Marine Park Malaysia					
Main Stakeholder(s)	Federal and State Government agencies, local community, tourism industry, NGOs and public.					
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	Coral reefs in Malaysia are estimated to cover close to 4,006 km <sup>2</sup> . Due to their naturally high productivity and aesthetic attractiveness, coral reefs are more frequently the centrepiece of marine protected areas, ecotourism and inevitably as the target of extractive activities. The fact is, however, that our marine ecosystems, particularly coral reefs, are under pressure not only from anthropogenic impacts such as global climate change but also from a range of local impacts. Therefore it is important that coral reefs be surveyed and monitored annually to know their current status and identify any changes to natural ecological process. Thus, the annual Coral Reef Status Survey was conducted by Reef Check Malaysia (RCM) with the support from the Department of Marine Park Malaysia (DMPM). The survey has been conducted since 2007.					
	20 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 Year					
Outcome (Expected outcome)	The results of the annual survey program have contributed to the 5th National report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). It is hoped that the information presented in this report will raise interest in coral reefs and reef ecosystem conservation and preservation among all stakeholders. Furthermore, the information provided can be utilised not only by DMPM, but also other stakeholders, policy makers, managers and scientists to better understand the current status of coral reefs, trends, changes, threats and management. This can further help guide them in planning future management interventions, conservation activities, future research and development programmes related to marine ecosystems.					
Lessons learned	As the programme has expanded, we have been able to develop a better understanding of the factors affecting reefs; consistent data going back a number of years allows us to track changes to reefs and identify mitigating measures. We have learned that each location has different problems and requires a different solution – there is no "one size fits all" solution. Therefore, DMPM and Reef Check Malaysia has now embarked upon addressing local impacts to reefs – an effort in line with Aichi					

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Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: ⊠ Integrated Management □ Capacity Building □ Science & Monitoring □ Periodic Assessment (Review)				
Project Title	Micro Enforcement (Underwater Surveillance)				
Location	Marine Park Malaysia				
Dates	2016				
Main Organizer(s)	Department of Marine Park Malaysia (DMPM)				
	Dive Operator				
	Boat Operator				
Main Stakeholder(s)	Tourist Guide				
	Tourist				
	Local Community				
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	Local Community Monitoring, controlling & surveillance carried out within of the Marine Park water is not limited to the activities on the water, but also includes of the activities carried out under water. DMPM conduct micro enforcement activities to monitor SCUBA diving and snorkelling activities carried out by the tourist and SCUBA diver. Any use of spear gun, harpoon or any spearfishing equipment can be prevented by the underwater surveillance. In addition, the micro enforcement is also intended to monitor if there are any fish traps, ghost net or any fishing gear left by the fishermen which can cause damage to coral reefs. This new initiative is carried out in addition to the current boat patrolling.				
Outcome (Expected outcome)	Comprehensive monitoring and surveillance which covers both land and sea threats to marine biodiversity.				
	Increase compliance to rules and regulations in marine park waters.				
Lessons learned	Regular monitoring and surveillance is required. Furthermore, education and awareness program is needed for the dive operator, tourist and local community.				
Related websites (English preferred)					

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply:⊠ Integrated Management⊠ Capacity Building□ Science & Monitoring□ Periodic Assessment (Review)					
Project Title	Communication, Education and Public Awareness Program (CEPA)					
Location	Marine Parks of Malaysia					
Dates	2015					
Main Organizer(s)	Department of Marine Park Malaysia					
Main Stakeholder(s)	Local community, school children, NGOs, fishery and tourism industry, researchers, local governments, national agencies and public.					
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	Marine protected area or Marine Park has become very popular among the Malaysian and tourists. The numbers of visitors has increased significantly over the years. Eco-tourism is the by-product of our success in marine biodiversity conservation. A holistic approach of CEPA programme has been developed by the Department of Marine Park Malaysia in collaboration with the UNDP / GEF - GOM. This "Communication Plan 2012-2017 Department of Marine Park Malaysia" is a guide to implement CEPA programme in the Marine Park Malaysia. Communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) are important tools and part of the management plan for the Marine Parks. One of the strategies to achieve management goals is through education and awareness among the stake holders. Local community is also one of key stakeholders as they are the direct beneficiary of the Marine Park. Public education and awareness are provided through production of video clip aired through the main television channel, usage of the mass media, production and distribution of printed materials on the Marine Park, face to face contact, public events, exhibitions and educational displays. A new Marine Education Module has also been developed to guide the staff in handling education and awareness programme. The main objective is to improve public awareness, understanding and appreciation of the Marine Park. <b>Capacity Building</b> The Department has conducted trainings to improve the knowledge, skills and competence of the staff in education and awareness programme. <b>Review</b> Questionnaire is used to assess the level of public awareness on the conservation of marine parks.					



Note: If you have more activities/projects/programs you would like to report on or share with other members, please duplicate the table above and fill it in for as many projects as you wish.

**3. Publications.** Please list relevant publications/reports you have released during this reporting period.

Title (incl. author and date)	Website URL if available	<b>Type of publication</b> (Paper, report, etc.)
Coral Reef Bleaching Response Plan 2012- 2013		Guidelines
Coral Reef Bleaching Response Plan 2016 – 2020, 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition (to be published)		Guidelines
Malaysia Coral Reefs 2014		Report
Status of Malaysia Coral Reefs 2015		Report

- 4. **General Information.** (Note that this information will be posted on the ICRI website on your member page: <u>http://www.icriforum.org/about-icri/members-networks.</u>)
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Member type (Country / Organization):	Malaysia
Focal Point 1:	
Name:	Dr. Megat Sany Megat Ahmad Supian
Title/Organization:	Undersecretary
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Focal Point 2:	
Name:	Dr Sukarno Wagiman
Title/Organization:	Director General
	Department Of Marine Park Malaysia
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Focal Point 3:	
Name:	Mr. Wong Ting Chung
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Email:	tcwong@sarawakforestry.com
Focal Point 4:	
Name:	Dr. Jamili Nais
Title/Organization:	Director
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Thank you very much for sharing your valuable experiences and information with ICRI.