



# Evidence of illegal activities in Belum-Temengor Forest Complex, Perak, Peninsular Malaysia

6th October 2009



**Ahmad Zafir, Azlan Mohamed,  
Mark Darmaraj, Shariff Mohamed,  
and Reuben Clements**

## ***Executive summary***

Since February 2007, WWF-Malaysia's field surveys in Royal Belum State Park, along the East-West highway and Temengor Forest Reserve have uncovered substantial evidence of illegal activities. In Royal Belum and along the Gerik-Jeli highway, at least **330 localities with signs of illegal activities** (tree markings, abandoned camps, gaharu extraction, hunting, etc.) have been recorded, while more than **34 access points** frequently used by poachers have been identified along the East-West highway. Recognizing the need to initiate greater patrolling and enforcement, WWF-Malaysia's Wildlife Protection Unit (WPU) was established in October 2008 to conduct regular patrols at poaching hotspots and to feed information on illegal activities to enforcement authorities. **Together with the Department of Wildlife and National Parks, police and army, the WPU has removed 101 snares, helped arrest 8 poachers and 2 wildlife traders, helped destroy a Cambodian camp rescued 1 tiger from a snare.** In TFR, field surveys recorded improper logging practices, presence of encroachers and poaching equipment. As the WPU cannot be sustained by WWF-Malaysia in the long run, more resources for patrolling and enforcement should be afforded by the government to curb illegal activities in these areas. Ultimately, the Perak State Security Council should implement a sustained and coordinated patrolling system in the forest complex involving the police, army, Perak State Parks Corporation, Forestry Department and Department of Wildlife and National Parks.

## ***Background***

In Peninsular Malaysia, populations of the Sumatran rhinoceros (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*), Malayan tiger (*Panthera tigris*) and tiger prey (e.g., sambar deer, barking deer, wild boar, and seladang) have been decimated by illegal hunting. Recent surveys by TRAFFIC indicate that illegal hunting seriously threatens the survival of large mammals in Malaysia, particularly the Sumatran rhinoceros (Annex 1a & 1b). For example, recent interviews with poachers showed that the illicit market in tigers, their body parts and derivatives, is operating on a larger scale than earlier understood. While some mammals are caught in snares set by poachers, other species are killed while poachers are searching for non-timber forest products such as gaharu or agarwood (extracted mainly from *Aquilaria* spp.; Annex 1c). There have also been reports that these poachers carry modern firearms (Annex 1d). There appears to be a large network of foreign hunters and traders, but apprehending perpetrators "red-handed" is often difficult.

In RBSP for example, current funding and staff in PSPC is still inadequate (Cik Ilya, PSPC Assistant Manager, pers. comms.) and there are only two rangers and six field staff to patrol 1175km<sup>2</sup> of forest; this translates to 0.68 guards/100km<sup>2</sup>. A study on the effectiveness of Totally Protected Areas (TPAs) in protecting biodiversity in the tropics showed that found that TPA effectiveness correlated very strongly with the density of guards and in the 15 most-effective TPAs in the tropics, the median number of guards/100km<sup>2</sup> was more than 3. Furthermore, the field staff are mostly involved in park maintenance (e.g., grass cutting) and require training in patrolling and enforcement. Our vision is that the combined efforts of the WPU and PSPC will not only afford greater protection to threatened populations of the Sumatran rhinoceros, Malayan tiger (*Panthera tigris*) and tiger prey (e.g., sambar deer, barking deer, wild boar, and seladang) found within the park, but also minimise further economic losses resulting from illegal hunting and extraction. Given the recent surge in eco-tourism activities within the park, such patrols are also needed to curb illegal activities in order to maintain the safety of park visitors.

Since 2007, WWF-Malaysia's field surveys have uncovered substantial evidence of poaching by locals and foreigners in these three areas. In Royal Belum and along the Gerik-Jeli highway, 301 localities with signs of illegal activities (tree markings, abandoned camps, gaharu extraction, hunting, etc.) have been recorded, while more than 34 access points frequently used by poachers have been identified along the East-West highway. Current enforcement efforts are inadequate to deal with this insidious threat. Recognizing the need to initiate greater patrolling and enforcement, WWF-Malaysia's Wildlife Protection Unit (WPU) was established and trained in October 2008 to conduct regular patrols and to feed information on illegal activities to enforcement authorities. **Together with the Department of Wildlife and National Parks, police and army, the WPU has removed 101 snares, helped arrest 8 poachers and 2 wildlife traders, helped destroy a Cambodian camp rescued 1 tiger from a snare.** Despite our efforts, joint intelligence gathering by WWF-Malaysia and TRAFFIC-SEA in the area has revealed 98 barking deers, 15 sambar deers, seven tigers and two seladangs poached since January 2009.

There is a precedent for the army (Annex 1e) to support anti-poaching efforts in protected areas such as Royal Belum. In Sabah, the Royal Malaysian Police recently participated in anti-poaching efforts with the Sabah Wildlife Department Forestry Department (Annex 1f). The National Forestry Act of 1984 also contains provisions for the police to enforce the law in Permanent Forest Reserves such as Temengor FR. Here, we compile information on illegal activities to highlight the need of increasing enforcement efforts in the forest complex. If nothing is done, rampant illegal hunting and extraction will not only wipe out endangered populations of rhinos and tigers, but also result in significant economic losses for state and federal governments.

## ***Area***

The areas of interest in the Belum-Temengor forest complex are Royal Belum State Park, the East-West Highway and Temengor FR, both of which are located in the north-central region of Peninsular Malaysia in the state of Perak (Annex 2). These areas lie within a Level 1 Tiger Conservation Landscape and is also considered a priority site by the IUCN Asian Rhino Specialist Group, which means that the forest complex is a site of global priority for the conservation of tigers and rhinos.

## ***Royal Belum State Park***

Field surveys conducted since February 2007 have uncovered substantial evidence of

encroachment. Areas with high encroachment incidences include: 1) Sg. Machang; 2) Hulu Sg. Kenarong; 3) Hulu Sg. Tiang; 4) Border of Perak-Kelantan; and 5) Sg. Lebur. Most of the encroachment signs were found in areas where army units do not patrol.

**Signs:** Tree markings

**Map:** Annex 2 (orange dots)

**Coordinates and dates:** Annex 5



Fig. 1. Marking on a tree, possibly a coded message left by foreign encroachers.

**Signs:** Abandoned camps of encroachers

**Map:** Annex 2 (purple dots)

**Coordinates and dates:** Annex





6

Fig. 2: An abandoned camp that was ambushed by WWF-Malaysia and the army.



Fig. 3. Identity cards, money and photos confiscated at a Thai encroachment camp.



Fig. 4: Thai food wrappers found at an abandoned camp.



Fig. 5. Gaharu extraction tools and snares found at a poacher's camp.



**Signs:** Gaharu extraction  
**Map:** Annex 2 (orange dots)  
**Coordinates and dates:** Annex 7



Fig. 6. Evidence of gaharu extraction from *Aquilaria* trees.





Fig. 7. A suspected foreign gaharu collector photographed by a camera-trap.



Fig. 8. A suspected foreign gaharu collector photographed by a camera-trap.



**Signs:** Hunting signs

**Map:** Annex 2 (orange dots)

**Coordinates and dates:** Annex 8



Fig. 9. Spent shotgun cartridge.



Fig. 10. Mist net set up to capture birds.



©WWF-Malaysia/Azlan Mohamed

Fig. 11. Cable snares used to trap animals.



©WWF-Malaysia/Ahmad Zafir

Fig. 12. One of seven snares set up at Sira Rambai next to a campsite.





Fig. 13. Argus pheasant caught in a snare.



Fig. 14. Seladang bones found at an abandoned campsite near Kampung Sepor.

### ***East-West Highway***

More than 34 access points into Royal Belum State Park and Temengor FR have been identified along the highway (Annex 4). Local and foreigners have been using these access points to enter these two areas. In addition, these intruders have been setting snares and extracting forest products. The high frequency of poaching incidents along this highway is due to ease of accessibility to facilitate the transport of illegally extracted plants and animal products, as well as due to a lack of patrolling and enforcement by enforcement authorities.



Fig. 15. Surveillance camera detecting a Thai registered vehicle exiting one of the access points (leading to Royal Belum) along the highway.



Fig. 16. Surveillance equipment detecting a foreign encroacher exiting one of the access points (leading to Royal Belum) with forest products along the highway.





©WWF-Malaysia

Fig. 17. WPU member showing gaharu extracting equipment confiscated from an ambush by army and police of a Cambodian camp less than 1km from the highway.



©WWF-Malaysia

Fig 18. Cambodia passports and identity cards confiscated from the Cambodian camp mentioned above





Fig 19. A group of people with a man carrying a shot-gun observed coming out from the forest along the Gerik-Jeli highway



Fig 20. An adult tiger rescued by DWNP after it was snared in a trap. The tiger was detected by the WPU during a highway patrol.



## Temengor Forest Reserve

**Signs:** Illegal hunters

**Location:** Sira Awak (QY 392540 WMR 597554)

**Date:** 18 August 2007

**Description:** A digital camera-trap was set up on 19 July 2007 at this salt lick to detect tigers and other species. After retrieving the camera-trap on 1 November, the following photos of five suspected hunters were discovered. A total of seven photos were taken of this event, showing 5 individuals, with one in possession of a rifle. Based on the times printed on the photos, these individuals were at the salt lick for approx. 5 minutes (11.19 – 11.24 am) before leaving the same way they entered. These individuals did not appear to have noticed the camera-trap nearby as it was set at a high location and was well-camouflaged. The last photo taken by the camera-trap was on 7 September, when the memory card reached its capacity. It is not known whether any further encroachment at this salt lick happened between this date and the date the camera-trap was retrieved. According to the Protection of Wildlife Act 1972, being in possession of a firearm within approx. 400 m of a salt lick is in violation of section 79(b), and is punishable by a fine/jail term.



Fig 21. Five suspects possibly looking for wildlife tracks around the salt lick.





Fig 22. The same group as above with the person in possession of a rifle stepping forward.

**Signs:** Bird poachers

**Location:** 1km away from the logging camp of Kongsii Fatt Lee Fong (QY382500, WMR 601000)

**Date:** 07 June 2007

**Description:** Two hunters along logging roads catching White-rumped Shamas (Murai Batu).



Fig. 23. Cassette containing sounds made by White-rumped Shamas (Murai Batu).





Fig. 24. Bird poacher photographed with a White-rumped Shama (Murai Batu) and cassette player.

**Signs:** Machan and theft of WWF equipment

**Location:** Sira Tubung (QY 387637 WMR 599487)

**Date:** 02 June 2007

**Description:** A machan was discovered next to a salt lick between two small trees approximately 5 m above the ground. Subsequently, two camera-traps were placed at the salt lick in September to determine whether tigers and other animals frequent this area. When we came to retrieve them in early November 2007, the camera-traps were found missing, with only the cable lock remaining still attached to the tree. The camera-traps were broken off, an act which is usually caused by either humans or elephants. As there were no components scattered on the ground to indicate it was caused by elephants, we suspect that this could have been the work of illegal hunters who did not want their activities to be recorded. The total cost of the stolen WWF camera traps was RM4,000.



Fig. 25. Machan found up in the trees next to a salt lick.





©WWF-Malaysia/Shariff Mohamad

Fig. 26. Orang asli guide standing on the Machan for size comparison.



**Signs:** Rope snares

**Location:** Sira Pring (QY 385825 WMR 601618) near PITC logging concession

**Date:** 03 June 2007 and 28 May 2008 respectively



Fig. 27. WWF staff holding rope snares found near the salt lick.

**Signs:** Logging on slopes

**Location:** Tan Kang Hai concession (QT 395482 WMR 611105)

**Date:** 14 September 2008



Fig. 28. One part of the concession where logging was improperly conducted on slopes.



**Signs:** Logging within 10-15m of salt licks

**Location:** Sira Dinding (QT 397912 WMR 609209), Greater Sira Dinding (QT397898 WMR609440) and Sira Cerika (QT397987 WMR609613)

**Date:** 14 September 2008



Fig. 29. Logging within 10 m of Sira Dinding.

**Location:** Tan Kang Hai concession, Sungai Singor (QT 398283 WMR 610599)

**Date:** 14 September 2008



Fig. 30. Overhead view of forests logged in close proximity to Sungai Singor.





Fig. 31. Trees felled beside the river bank of Sungai Singor.



Fig. 32. Clear-felling beside Sungai Singor.





Fig. 33. Frequent access point for poachers at Jetty Trojan in the Temengor Lake.

## ***Recommendations***

- The Perak State Security Council should increase patrolling and enforcement activities in the forest complex by implementing a sustained and coordinated patrolling system with the police, army, Perak State Parks Corporation, Forestry Department and Department of Wildlife and National Parks.
- More patrols should be carried out in the following areas: 1) Sg. Machang; 2) Hulu Sg. Kenarong; 3) Hulu Sg. Tiang; 4) Border of Perak-Kelantan; and 5) Sg. Lebur. Currently there are areas which are not being patrolled by any authority in the park.
- More patrols, snare removal operations (i.e., Operasi jerat) and road blocks could be set along the Grik-Jeli highway to deter poachers from entering Belum via poaching access points (Annex 4).
- More stringent checks are needed at the lake checkpoints as currently boats going in and out of Belum are not thoroughly inspected.
- Fishing activities in all the rivers of Belum should be regulated and some rivers should be closed for conservation and breeding purposes. More spot-checks should be conducted on boats and boathouses, which have been reported to be storage places for hunting equipment and possibly animal parts.
- More anti-poaching patrols and manned check points should be established in Temengor FR, possibly jointly between the Forestry Department and the Department of Wildlife and National Parks.
- More patrols by the Forestry Department to detect improper logging practices in Temengor FR.
- Closure of Jetty Trojan in the Temengor Lake to prevent access to wildlife poachers and traders.



# Thai poachers back for rhinos in National Park

■ By Ajitpal Singh

KUALA TERENGGANU, Sun. — Thai poachers are back in the National Park in Terengganu, hunting the critically endangered Sumatran rhinoceros.

It is believed that a single rhinoceros can make a person an instant millionaire in Thailand and poachers are willing to spend months catching the animal.

Their body parts, including the precious horns, are sold mainly in Thailand, Vietnam and China.

The state Wildlife and National Park Department (Perhilitan) has received information that 18 Thai poachers were seen inside or near the National Park in the past two months.

Director Rozidan Md Yasin said that although surveillance had been increased in the area, not a single poach-

er had been detained.

"According to our sources, these poachers have installed new state-of-the-art equipment in several locations in the National Park to detect the animal," he told the *New Straits Times* today.

He believed the poachers had left the National Park and were monitoring from nearby villages.

"They offered villagers a large sum of money to act as informers on the movements of our rangers," he said.

Rozidan said Sumatran rhinoceros were hunted extensively due to their high demand for use in traditional medicine.

"It is believed that body parts of the animal, especially the horn can heal many illnesses like epilepsy, fever, stroke and AIDS," he said.

The World Conservation

Union had listed the Sumatran rhinoceros, *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*, as the most endangered of all five rhinoceros species.

Over hunting and habitat loss has reduced it to small, scattered populations.

It is thought that there are only two Sumatran rhinoceroses left in the National Park area. Ten years ago there were six.

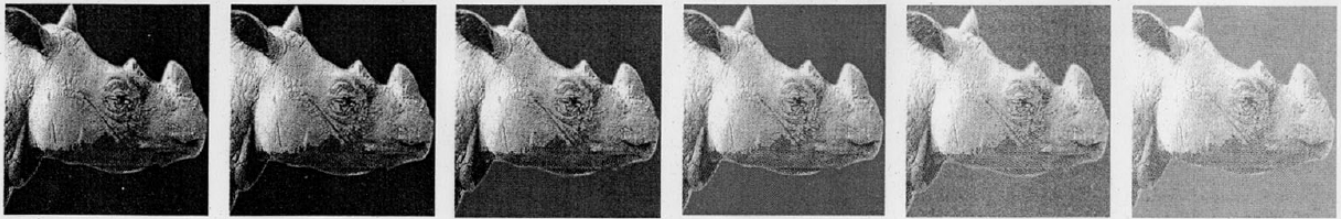
It is believed that four rhinos have been trapped by poachers in the past decade.

Rozidan said these poachers were hard to catch as they knew the National Park intimately, and moved well in the wilderness.

"Often we only stumble on traces of poaching activity such as traps and animal blood," he said.

Rhinos are fully protected under the Wildlife Protection Act 76/72.

# Going... Going... ...Gone?



## Four down, two to go ■ Sumatran rhinos face bleak future

■ By Ajitpal Singh  
ajitpal@nst.com.my

**KUALA TERENGGANU, Fri.** — With poachers standing to earn up to RM1 million from the illicit sale of a Sumatran rhinoceros, it is no surprise that four of the six left in the State have gone missing. They are believed to have been sold to traditional medicine sellers. "One animal can make a poacher an instant million-

aire," said Terengganu National Parks and Wildlife Department (Perhilitan) deputy director Ghazali Omar.

"It is believed that body parts of the animal, especially the horn, can cure many illnesses," he said.

Ghazali said a census by the department 10 years ago revealed only six Sumatran rhinos are left in the jungles of the State, but another census earlier this year found just two left.

He told the *New Straits Times* the four rhinos were likely to have been trapped by poachers.

"These poachers, mainly from a neighbouring country, are using state-of-the-art technology to detect rhinos and avoid park personnel, who regularly patrol our jungle," he said.

The poachers may have the backing of villagers, who often act as informers just for a few hundred ringgit.

Due to this, department staff have been stymied by poachers knowing their operations in advance.

"Often, we only stumble upon traces of poaching activity such as traps and animal blood," he said.

Ghazali said the war was not lost, however, as the department was planning a joint strategy with other departments to stop poachers.

"Villagers must realise that the Sumatran rhinoceros is

going extinct, and that they are essential in safeguarding the future of the animal," he said.

The World Conservation Union listed the Sumatran or *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* as the most endangered of all five rhinoceros species.

Due to overhunting and habitat loss, it has been reduced to small and scattered populations, with fewer than 300 left in the world.

Ghazali said tougher laws

should be formulated to deter poaching.

He said fines imposed under the Wildlife Protection Act 76/72 were not enough.

Under Section 64 of the Act, the penalty for shooting, killing and possessing the animal or its body parts is a maximum RM15,000 fine or five years' jail or both.

"Even a trader caught selling pirate VCDs faces stern punishment than poachers," he said.

### Annex 1c

## 'Gaharu' poachers held

### Adenan: Thais caught in protected areas

**MALACCA:** Several Thais illegally collecting *gaharu* in protected areas in the country have been caught as authorities stepped up measures to flush out more of the poachers.

Natural Resources and Environment Minister Datuk Seri Adenan Satem said both the Wildlife and National Parks and Forestry Departments were working with the army to nab the poachers.

"Just two weeks ago, our offi-

cers caught two Thais collecting *gaharu* in Belum.

"Earlier this year, we caught a few Thais in the same area," he said after an official visit to the state on Thursday.

Adenan said enforcement officers were constantly vigilant to curb illegal activities.

He was commenting on a report by *The Star* last Tuesday that uncovered the presence of a syndicate with links to Thailand which was involved in

the illegal collection of *gaharu* in the Endau-Rompin National Park last month.

He said several cases were pending in court and that the Thais would be charged under the National Forestry Act for illegal extraction of the precious *gaharu* wood.

"From 2001 to 2002, 19 Thais were caught carrying out such activities in protected areas," he said.

The price of *gaharu* has

reportedly soared from RM500 to RM8,000 per kilo over the last few years and there had been reports of frenzied collection by orang asli communities as well as others throughout the peninsula.

Under the National Forestry Act, an individual could be charged for taking forest produce without a licence.

The maximum fine is RM50,000 or five years' jail or both.



Adenan: 'Just two weeks ago, our officers caught two Thais collecting *gaharu* in Belum'



**A MATTER OF SURVIVAL:**  
A herd of elephants foraging at the banks of Sungai Puah.



## POACHERS GETTING BOLDER

**T**HE poaching of fauna and flora has now reached an alarming level as evident from the recent warning by Terengganu Wildlife deputy director Ghazali Omar that elephants may be critically endangered if protective measures are not taken immediately.

Ghazali said the State Wildlife and National Parks Department (Perhilitan) was facing a formidable foe in poachers who were going all out to hunt down elephants and other animals and flora in Tasik Kenyir.

Elephant tusks, he said, were being sold in the open market for as much as RM1,000 each. He said these poachers often went undetected as they used sophisticated technology to locate elephant herds within a short period of time.

Sababat Alam Malaysia (SAM) secretary Meenakshi Raman said these were not the small-time poachers of old but experienced hands from international syndicates operating out of Thailand.

Some of them, she said, could have been responsible for the depletion in the jungles of Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand before switching their attention southwards to Malaysia.

"Reports by those who encountered them in the jungle said they were armed with M16 and AK47 rifles, and possibly other sophisticated weapons," she said.

"It would be suicidal for

Malaysia's northern States are increasingly becoming rich pickings for technically well-equipped poachers from across the border. And we are helpless to counter the threat, writes SHUKOR RAHMAN.

our game rangers, who have only sidearms, to confront them."

The poachers also use modern telecommunication equipment, which allow them further advantage over game rangers.

It is believed that an increasing number of Thai poachers began to make inroads into the Belum Forest Reserve, Taman Negara and the Endau Rompin National Park in 2000.

"How can you explain the presence of armed groups of foreigners in our jungles? How did they get past our border authorities in the first place?" asks Meenakshi.

In July 2001, the Terengganu Government had requested the Federal Government to help curb heavily-armed foreign poachers in the state's National Park.

A forest ranger in Tereng-

ganu said he believed the poachers had entered the State on foot from Gua Musang and Laloh.

He said he had come across remains of camps with tell-tale signs that they were made by Thais. He had found such camps in the jungles of Ulu Simpa, Ulu Nerus and Ulu Besut.

"Among the food remnants were instant noodles. There were also tortoise shells, which indicated the poachers had eaten tortoises.

"Carcasses of butchered tapirs have also been found in rivers."

The poachers, he said, were also known to have trapped colourful pheasant fowls, which are in big demand.

Ghazali confirmed that game rangers often found trails of animal blood, remnants of food as well as nylon and wire snares.

Meenakshi said these poachers would only ensure the depletion of Malaysian wildlife such as elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, seladang, bears, deer, tapirs and pangolins as well as valuable jungle produce such as sandalwood.

In late June, it was reported that about 50 Thais were illegally extracting sandalwood in the Endau Rompin National Park.

A Johor National Park Corporation (JNPC) ranger encountered a group of foreigners in Suluh Keris in the interior of the park.

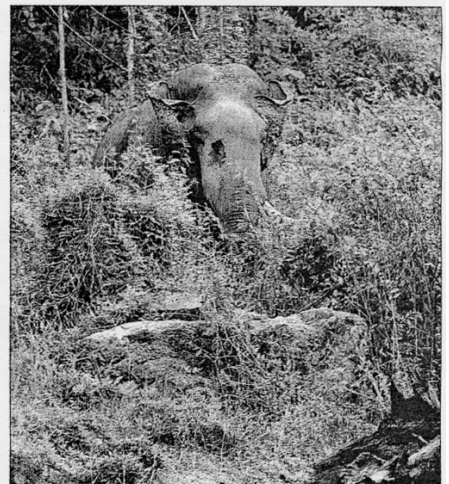
JNPC director Mohamed Basir Mohamed Sali said the presence of the Thai poachers as far south as Johor could mean that sandalwood might have been depleted in the northern States.

He said poachers could sell sandalwood collected in one outing for about RM60,000.

A kilogramme of top quality sandalwood can fetch as much as RM8,000, with Grade B fetching between RM5,000 and RM6,000 and Grade C less than RM5,000 on the open market.

Natural Resources and Environment Minister Datuk Seri Adenan Satem said from 2001 to 2002, 19 Thais were held for illegally collecting sandalwood in protected areas.

Under the National Forestry Act, an individual can be charged for taking forest produce without a licence. The maximum fine is RM50,000 or five years' jail or both.



**LONELY SEARCH:** An elephant searching for food around Tasik Kenyir.

Meenakshi said the Government must realise that the illegal trade in wildlife is big business today.

She called on the authorities to act immediately before these poachers wipe out our wildlife and rob the country's valuable resources such as sandalwood.

"The army has been of some help here and there but it must play a bigger role to help wipe out the poaching threat," she said.

"It is surprising that the poachers seem to know their

way in our jungle, and it would be even more amazing if our authorities are unable to detect their whereabouts."

A State Wildlife director suggested that the department establish control posts near border areas such as at Bukit Kayu Hitam, Padang Besar, Gerik, Rantau Panjang and Johor Baru.

At present there is only one control post — at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport.

news@nstp.com.my

# Soldiers come to defence of wildlife

■ By M. Husairy Othman  
husairy@nst.com.my

PENKALAN HULU: Armed soldiers patrolling Malaysian jungles have been given the authority to nab poachers and illegal loggers.

Department of Wildlife and National Parks (Perhilitan) director-general Abdul Rashid Samsudin said the soldiers would be assisting the department during their own military operations, patrols and training.

"These soldiers are the frontliners in preserving our rich biodiversity," he said.

Perhilitan, however, will not issue any directive to the soldiers. It is the army's voluntary assistance to the department.

Abdul Rashid said the soldiers would also provide information to Perhilitan.

To enable this, he said Perhilitan conducted programmes for the army personnel.

Speaking after opening a two-day community outreach programme involving some 60 army personnel here on Tuesday, he said it was the first awareness programme for soldiers.

"It's important for them to be aware and appreciate the value of our rich biodiversity. Only then would they be able to effectively protect these biological resources," he said.

He added that close co-operation with the army, Department of Environment, Forestry Department and state governments would enable Perhilitan to achieve its objective.



Army personnel listening attentively to a briefing by a Perhilitan staff during a two-day community outreach programme themed Defenders of Nature in Pengkalan Hulu on Tuesday. Soldiers will be assisting the department to nab poachers and illegal loggers.



# Police in the hunt for poachers

LAHAD DATU: Police will now be directly involved with combating illegal wildlife poaching in Sabah said Deputy State Police Commissioner Datuk Abdul Razak Abdul Ghani.

Following the 'Coordination of the Wildlife Hunting Enforcement in Lahad Datu' meeting, Abdul Razak said that the existing enforcement activities currently carried out in Ulu Segama Malua Forest Reserve jointly by Sabah Forestry Department (SFD), Sabah Wildlife Department (SWD),

Sabah Foundation and WWF-Malaysia should be backed up by the police.

During the meeting, it was reported that both WWF's Rhino Patrol Team and the SFD's Wildlife Hunting Enforcers had been threatened by encroachers within the Greater Danum Valley and Ulu Segama Malua Forest Reserve.

The Ulu Segama Malua Forest Reserve and Danum Valley Conservation Area are vital habitats for orang-

utan, Sumatran rhinoceros, Bornean pygmy elephant, banteng, clouded leopard and sun bear.

The most critical and endangered wildlife species is the Sumatran rhinoceros, where the population is now less than 25 individuals, according to WWF-Malaysia.

A strategic plan to address this issue was tabled by Abdul Razak on possible solutions to handle the

■ see page 2

## ■ from front page

encroachers into these protected areas.

Among the solutions was to have a public awareness campaign to educate and inform members of the public.

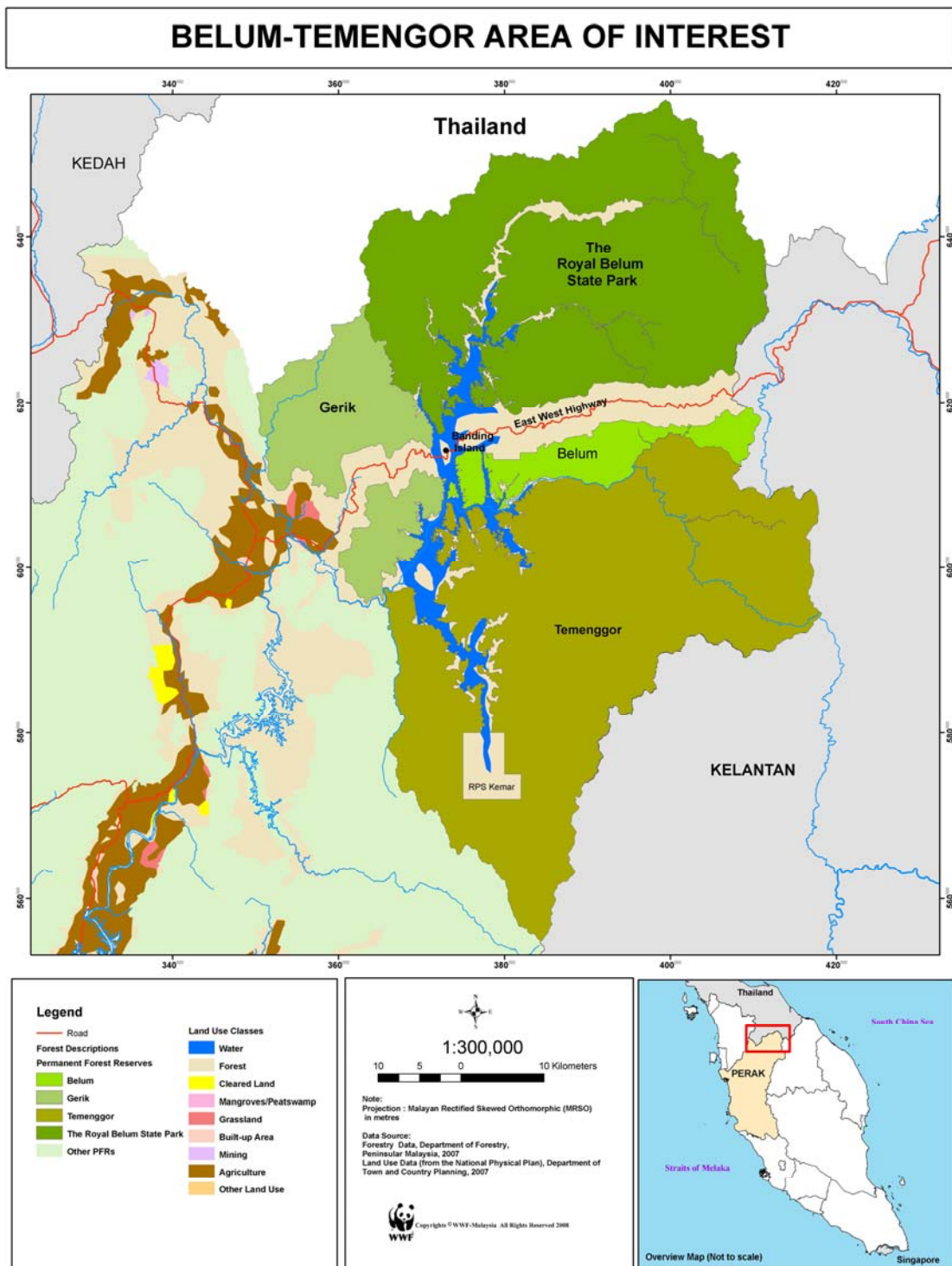
This will be followed by a systematic and strategic enforcement within the forest reserves.

He also mentioned that the relevant government authorities will use the existing enactments (Forest Enactment 1968 and Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997) to prosecute all encroachers with the support of the Police.

Meanwhile Deputy Director of SWD, Augustine Tuuga reported that the aggressiveness of the poachers may be due to the fact that they are drug addicts themselves and poaching of "exotic" wildlife has quick financial returns as there are restaurants which will purchase such meat at premium prices.

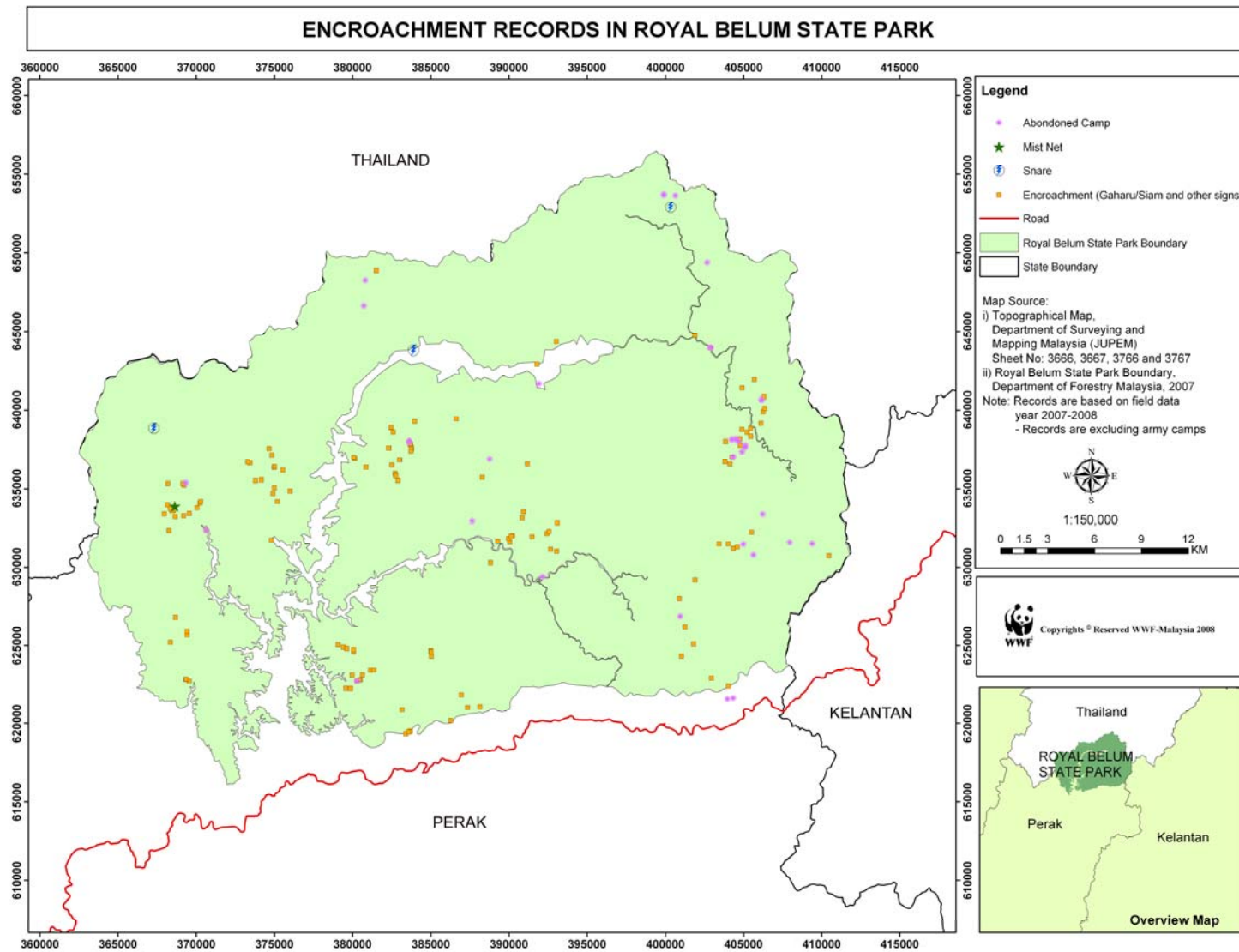
A monitoring programme will be initiated to look into the demand of wildlife meat in restaurants in Sabah.

NEW SABAH TIMES  
24 APRIL 2008  
FRONT PAGE

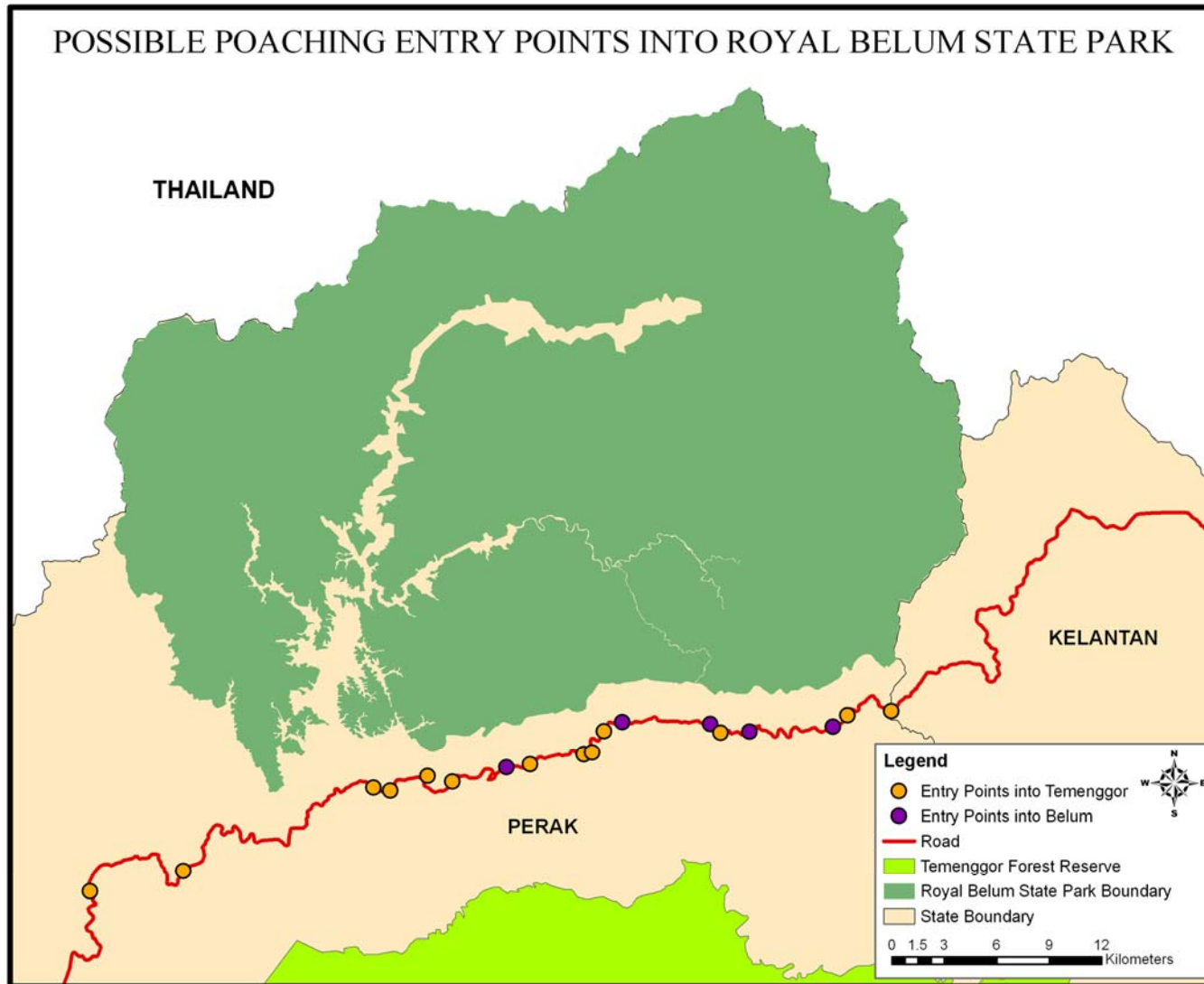




### Annex 3 – Encroachment records



**Annex 4 – Possible poaching access points along Grik-Jeli Highway**





## *Annex 5 – Coordinates of localities with tree markings*

<b>LATITUDE</b>	<b>LONGITUDE</b>	<b>DATE &amp; TIME</b>
5.78640008000	101.64504597000	10-JUL-07 11:49:33
5.77450231000	101.63678468000	11-JUL-07 10:11:18
5.76805461000	101.62984807000	11-JUL-07 14:04:18
5.76506881000	101.63088491000	12-JUL-07 10:56:44
5.75409791000	101.62496754000	12-JUL-07 13:30:54
5.76726554000	101.62241676000	13-JUL-07 12:06:20
5.77239535000	101.63481577000	14-JUL-07 11:42:45
5.77021228000	101.63694746000	14-JUL-07 14:55:08
5.77761535000	101.64278327000	15-JUL-07 11:45:24
5.78449504000	101.64406219000	15-JUL-07 12:20:33
5.80277128000	101.63895861000	16-JUL-07 13:18:00
5.79800617000	101.63180566000	16-JUL-07 14:35:02
5.72482537000	101.31287215000	25-JUL-07 10:45:01
5.72645875000	101.30385490000	26-JUL-07 11:14:14
5.72970321000	101.30028111000	26-JUL-07 12:10:06
5.65687504000	101.31183866000	16-AUG-07 10:49:26
5.82439198000	101.52454161000	05-SEP-07 12:34:01
5.75610822000	101.43428218000	01-DEC-07 11:32:13
5.76119872000	101.44076248000	01-DEC-07 12:22:53
5.76357457000	101.44100388000	01-DEC-07 12:41:57
5.76298658000	101.42802383000	02-DEC-07 10:03:21
5.75296392000	101.42980473000	03-DEC-07 10:15:29
5.74684219000	101.43197824000	03-DEC-07 11:02:22
5.70351614000	101.52505081000	25-JAN-08 11:06:30
5.70472414000	101.52158012000	25-JAN-08 11:16:02
5.82798497000	101.60458870000	24-FEB-08 15:22:34
5.70142586000	101.68220672000	18-APR-08 13:54:44
5.70642675000	101.62929788000	21-APR-08 11:37:20
5.71504209000	101.63753050000	21-APR-08 13:30:52
5.70555579000	101.62711867000	22-APR-08 11:37:53
5.70819919000	101.62411560000	22-APR-08 13:41:30
5.70810037000	101.61879578000	22-APR-08 14:24:45
5.71534812000	101.32267219000	23-APR-07 11:17:27
5.68750067000	101.60504392000	23-APR-08 14:25:59
5.67645064000	101.59591427000	23-APR-08 16:36:02
5.66030500000	101.59931908000	25-APR-08 11:10:37
5.64371738000	101.59728387000	25-APR-08 14:01:59
5.65052331000	101.60417832000	26-APR-08 12:13:41
5.63067296000	101.61454665000	27-APR-08 13:20:57
5.62604573000	101.62440511000	28-APR-08 10:55:53
5.74606637000	101.48198409000	24-MAY-08 10:25:15
5.69710272000	101.48693914000	26-MAY-08 12:07:43

## ***Annex 6 – Coordinates of localities with abandoned camps***

<b>LATITUDE</b>	<b>LONGITUDE</b>	<b>DATE &amp; TIME</b>
5.62840205000	101.40997415000	06-MAR-07 13:07:25
5.71534812000	101.32267219000	23-APR-07 11:17:27
5.75829472000	101.62682011000	12-JUL-07 14:33:22
5.76131606000	101.63192972000	12-JUL-07 15:06:47
5.76399467000	101.63360165000	12-JUL-07 15:49:46
5.76507686000	101.63380341000	12-JUL-07 15:57:57
5.76828780000	101.62595962000	13-JUL-07 14:39:47
5.76859474000	101.62829197000	13-JUL-07 15:02:04
5.79131934000	101.64322835000	16-JUL-07 15:56:09
5.74250246000	101.31084725000	27-JUL-07 17:19:21
5.76664813000	101.43971348000	01-DEC-07 13:32:50
5.76676941000	101.43977207000	01-DEC-07 13:41:05
5.82106244000	101.61358500000	26-FEB-08 11:46:50
5.82106571000	101.61352800000	26-FEB-08 11:47:05
5.61873285000	101.62388401000	29-APR-08 8:53:14
5.61928002000	101.62723023000	29-APR-08 9:08:19
5.70913771000	101.65960408000	19-APR-08 12:35:22
5.70177455000	101.63869576000	19-APR-08 16:31:36
5.70850722000	101.67257097000	19-APR-08 9:38:09
5.70796215000	101.63279967000	21-APR-08 11:48:57
5.72525200000	101.64395724000	21-APR-08 15:11:41
5.66665990000	101.59652716000	23-APR-08 17:41:29
5.75666671000	101.48616255000	23-MAY-08 10:52:25
5.72097321000	101.47625833000	24-MAY-08 12:19:07



***Annex 7 – Coordinates of localities with gaharu extraction signs***

<b>LATITUDE</b>	<b>LONGITUDE</b>	<b>DATE &amp; TIME</b>
5.63191541000	101.40712607000	06-MAR-07 10:13:59
5.63203434000	101.41313204000	06-MAR-07 11:29:06
5.62922448000	101.41186050000	06-MAR-07 11:57:52
5.62895483000	101.41140930000	06-MAR-07 12:02:12
5.62852082000	101.40988036000	06-MAR-07 13:16:09
5.64563935000	101.40797180000	07-MAR-07 11:33:01
5.64676671000	101.40798337000	07-MAR-07 11:51:52
5.64740567000	101.40401923000	07-MAR-07 13:00:27
5.64813665000	101.40204865000	07-MAR-07 13:43:28
5.64942939000	101.39900358000	07-MAR-07 14:01:55
5.63497799000	101.41778458000	08-MAR-07 13:12:30
5.63505166000	101.41971476000	08-MAR-07 13:23:40
5.62426901000	101.40352017000	10-MAR-07 11:19:20
5.62413801000	101.40625368000	10-MAR-07 11:32:40
5.59802486000	101.43826635000	19-MAR-07 11:07:29
5.59948809000	101.44093464000	19-MAR-07 11:46:02
5.59909623000	101.43993594000	19-MAR-07 14:05:37
5.62067477000	101.47024347000	08-APR-07 11:08:00
5.61320666000	101.47392212000	09-APR-07 10:07:41
5.61373355000	101.48097415000	09-APR-07 11:10:11
5.60557745000	101.46421923000	10-APR-07 10:51:49
5.71514812000	101.30125634000	19-APR-07 11:01:04
5.75139348000	101.36180704000	15-MAY-07 10:51:44
5.75192423000	101.36198876000	15-MAY-07 10:57:47
5.75873402000	101.36046695000	15-MAY-07 12:14:06
5.76241460000	101.35879987000	15-MAY-07 13:40:40
5.74436769000	101.35445570000	16-MAY-07 12:10:22
5.74387148000	101.35105642000	16-MAY-07 12:22:36
5.73657344000	101.36113683000	17-MAY-07 11:25:44
5.73187186000	101.36372893000	17-MAY-07 12:45:17
5.75408910000	101.34794556000	19-MAY-07 13:27:37
5.75453972000	101.34656455000	19-MAY-07 13:40:32
5.77404516000	101.63182980000	11-JUL-07 12:00:27
5.75545644000	101.62212532000	12-JUL-07 12:33:51
5.75821459000	101.62613933000	12-JUL-07 14:28:27
5.76860388000	101.63061661000	13-JUL-07 10:51:01
5.79303553000	101.64451942000	16-JUL-07 11:45:59
5.66522869000	101.30512183000	15-AUG-07 12:52:44
5.65493739000	101.31188627000	16-AUG-07 11:07:23
5.62903765000	101.31123852000	19-AUG-07 11:49:19
5.72442513000	101.29845763000	20-APR-07 10:32:04
5.70937702000	101.49099967000	20-FEB-07 10:48:06
5.71207901000	101.51084466000	20-JUN-07 10:07:52
5.71397725000	101.51943360000	20-JUN-07 11:28:27
5.71519355000	101.52056582000	20-JUN-07 11:48:49
5.72009110000	101.52539774000	20-JUN-07 12:16:52
5.74988156000	101.36680232000	20-MAY-07 10:55:08
5.72810277000	101.31733325000	21-APR-07 11:13:08
5.73084399000	101.31906068000	21-APR-07 11:31:12
5.73180322000	101.31945807000	21-APR-07 11:48:41

5.71278912000	101.49945575000	21-JUN-07 10:34:09
5.72285185000	101.50519073000	21-JUN-07 11:52:34
5.72624618000	101.50584687000	21-JUN-07 13:04:19
5.70906613000	101.49801758000	21-JUN-07 9:59:30
5.61182843000	101.43612050000	21-MAR-07 13:23:48
5.73977281000	101.36193847000	21-MAY-07 11:29:12
5.73810473000	101.37106821000	21-MAY-07 13:44:05
5.74203366000	101.30047389000	22-APR-07 14:02:31
5.70965772000	101.36031414000	24-APR-07 9:52:58
5.72741764000	101.30205145000	26-JUL-07 11:21:20
5.64623061000	101.45263502000	29-JUN-07 9:20:20
5.64564303000	101.45272639000	29-JUN-07 9:23:35
5.64325553000	101.45292370000	29-JUN-07 9:34:37
5.76253630000	101.44114654000	01-DEC-07 12:29:23
5.76504861000	101.44051362000	01-DEC-07 12:47:23
5.77193736000	101.43053622000	02-DEC-07 11:19:37
5.77460985000	101.42926192000	02-DEC-07 11:36:02
5.74814499000	101.43170365000	03-DEC-07 10:57:38
5.75672303000	101.40835360000	04-DEC-07 12:35:40
5.75177687000	101.41484991000	04-DEC-07 14:15:50
5.81152551000	101.51336065000	12-JAN-08 11:13:43

---



***Annex 8 – Coordinates of localities with hunting signs***

<b>LATITUDE</b>	<b>LOGITUDE</b>
5.773705833	101.2922653
5.901873083	101.5902653
5.818720333	101.4421319

WWF-Malaysia, the national conservation trust, is committed to safeguarding our country's natural resources and unique wildlife for all Malaysians. Since 1972, WWF-Malaysia has worked on important conservation projects, from saving endangered species such as tigers and turtles, to protecting our highland forests, rivers and seas.

WWF-Malaysia is able to leverage upon conservation expertise world wide as part of WWF, the global conservation organisation that has almost 5 million supporters and activities in more than 90 countries.

WWF's Mission is to stop the degradation of the natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature by:

- conserving the world's biological diversity
- ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable
- promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful exploitation consumption



*for a living planet*®

**WWF-Malaysia**  
Tabung Alam Malaysia

49 Jalan SS23/15  
Taman SEA  
47400 Petaling Jaya  
Selangor, Malaysia

Tel: +60 (03) 7803 3772  
Fax: +60 (03) 7803 5157  
Email: [wwfmal@wwf.org.my](mailto:wwfmal@wwf.org.my)  
Website: [www.wwfmalaysia.org](http://www.wwfmalaysia.org)

*Donations are tax-deductible under Malaysian law*