

# COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS IN THE FSC-NTCC MALAYSIA COLLABORATION – DEVELOPMENT OF FSC-COMPATIBLE MALAYSIAN CRITERIA, INDICATORS, ACTIVITIES AND STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE (MC&I) FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION

## *A Joint Initiative Of:*

- *PACOS, Sabah; •IDEAL, Sarawak; •SAM Sarawak; •KERUAN, Sarawak; •SILOP, Sarawak;*
- *SUCCESS, Sarawak; •BRIMAS, Sarawak; •IPDC, Sarawak; •COAC, Peninsular Malaysia;*
- *POASM, Peninsular Malaysia*

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This report documents the process and output of the project on “Community Consultations in the FSC-NTCC Malaysia Collaboration – Development of FSC-Compatible Malaysian Criteria, Indicators, Activities and Standards of Performance (MC&I) for Forest Management Certification”. It includes the background of the project, the participating organisations, the four regional workshops and participants, results from the regional workshops, the overall main discussions and issues, demands and recommendations.

The project was supported by a small grant from the Britain-based Tropical Forest Trust (TFT).

*This report is written by Carol Yong with contributions from the reports of the regional workshops in Sabah, Sarawak and Peninsular Malaysia.*

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## BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The project on “Community Consultations in the FSC-NTCC Malaysia Collaboration – Development of FSC-Compatible Malaysian Criteria, Indicators, Activities and Standards of Performance (MC&I) for Forest Management Certification” (henceforth called “The Project”) began in December 2000 with the submission of a project proposal to the Tropical Forest Trust (TFT) for financial support. In January 2001, the proposal was accepted by TFT, which made available RM26,000.00 for the project activities, namely:

1. Translations and documentation for wider dissemination to the affected and/or target communities; and
2. Community workshops in the regions of Sabah, Sarawak and Peninsular Malaysia to enhance capacities of communities by understanding the various processes in achieving sustainable forest management, which fully recognises the rights of indigenous and local communities, is ecologically sound and economically sustainable.

The Project was initiated at the Workshop on FSC-NTCC Malaysia Collaboration – Development of FSC-Compatible Malaysian Criteria, Indicators, Activities and Standards of Performance (MC&I) for Forest Management Certification held on 6-7 December in Kuala Lumpur. At the said workshop, representatives of indigenous communities and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) expressed that the certification process in Malaysia lacked continuing and wider consultations with full and effective participation of affected communities. In particular, the lack of timely and full information in local languages (minimally) on the national and regional NTCC consultations since 1999, the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Principles and Criteria, Sustainable Forest Management and certification systems makes it difficult for indigenous and local communities to take part in these discussions, let alone make decisions. Given that Malaysia generally and the National Timber Certification Council (NTCC) Malaysia specifically is in the process of working towards harmonising the MC&I with the FSC Principles and Criteria so as to adopt a system to certify timber trade in Malaysia, therefore, the spirit of genuine consultation, transparency, and accountability has to be seriously applied before the NTCC get FSC endorsement for their process. In effect, this means that the rights of indigenous and local communities have to be acknowledged in such a process to ensure full, effective and meaningful participation of indigenous and local communities in the establishment of a certification system in Malaysia and related processes.

The FSC Principles and Criteria have provisions regarding land tenure and indigenous rights, specifically, Principles 2 and 3, viz.:

- Principle 2: Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.
- Principle 3: The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories and resources shall be recognised and respected.

However, these provisions are neither stated clearly in the MC&I as a priority nor supported by the consultation participants apart from the signatories of Statements (as appended) submitted to NTCC.

The overall coordinator/moderator of The Project was Carol Yong, the COAC representative for the regional and national consultations of NTCC, who was sourcing and compiling reference materials for the workshop, translating reference materials into Malay, and writing up the overall report. However, during the project period, she was based in PACOS, Sabah as Associate Researcher (for the organisation). Carol coordinated the Sabah workshop with the assistance of a team from PACOS. The regional workshops in Sarawak, called Sarawak Workshop 1 (Central and South) and Workshop 2 (North and Interior) were coordinated by Wong Meng Chuo, IDEAL and Thomas Jalong, Friends of the Earth Sarawak office, respectively. The Peninsular Malaysia workshop was coordinated by Yusof Alip, POASM who was assisted by Melati Jamil.

Each workshop set its own programme, topics of discussion and resource persons as well as the identification and selection of participants. This is because each region and state has its own community dynamics, issues, challenges and NGO interventions. They also experience different periods and extent of encroachment into customary land rights and community forest areas; different treatment by government officials and agencies

(e.g. Chief Minister's Department, Forest Department, Land and Survey Department), pending or impending court cases related to land disputes and conflicts, among others. The definition of forest management, stakeholders' responsibilities and approaches, also differ among the states, which require specific attention. However, the main issue underlying these differences is the lack of recognition of indigenous peoples rights to customary lands and forest areas.

## **THE PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS**

Ten organisations participated in the project. They are mainly indigenous non-government organisations (NGOs) and NGOs supporting indigenous communities. These organisations are:

- **Sabah** – Partners of Community Organisations (PACOS Trust).
- **Sarawak** – IDEAL (Sibu), Keruan (Ulu Baram), Silop (Bintulu), SACCESS (Kuching), BRIMAS (Miri), SAM Sarawak (Marudi), and IPDC (Belaga).
- **Peninsular Malaysia** – POASM and COAC.

## **THE REGIONAL WORKSHOPS AND PARTICIPANTS**

Basically, the workshops were conducted in three different regions, namely Sabah, Sarawak and Peninsular Malaysia due to the geographical distance between them. Also, the indigenous peoples of Sabah, Sarawak and Peninsular Malaysia regard themselves as separate and distinct groups deserving of recognition in their respective settings.

The process was participatory and informal. Participants were of diverse backgrounds and age, experiences and knowledge. Most of the participants were forest or village dwellers, while some were still schooling or working outside the village. Both women and men participated in the Sabah and Peninsular Malaysia workshops, whereas only men came for the two Sarawak workshops.

The workshops were conducted mainly in Malay. However, participants were encouraged to use their mother tongue during discussions and presentations. A translation from English and Malay into the local language, such as Iban for the Sarawak participants was also provided. The use of overhead projectors and other visual presentations also made the sessions easier to follow.

Individual reports of the regional workshops were prepared by the respective workshop coordinators. The reports were edited for consistency and brevity; however, the expressions were maintained as much as possible to reflect the perception and level of understanding of the participants.

The workshops were as follows: -

### ***Sabah Workshop***

The Sabah workshop was carried out on Feb 27-28 2001. The participants comprised 29 individuals from 14 villages in Kinabatangan, Kota Marudu, Tambunan, Keningau, Kota Belud, Penampang, Tuaran and Pitas districts. The representatives were selected from communities where Forest Management Units (FMU) and Protected Areas are established, or are in the process of being established on their traditional territories.

### ***Sarawak Workshops***

Due to the vastness of the state, two workshops were held in Sarawak. The Workshop for the Central and Southern regions (Sarawak Workshop 1) was held on March 1-2, 2001. Seventeen persons participated in the workshop, while two others were late due to the breakdown of the public vehicle and another only participated on the second day due to prior commitments. They came from Bintulu, Kanowit, Sarikei (Pakan), Selangau, Sibu and Ulu Baram. Eight others from Bintulu and Julau areas who were invited did not turn up. The participants were invited based on the areas affected by logging, tree plantation, and potential FMUs. Some of

them were involved in community agroforestry programmes while a number of them are members of NGOs and POs. The two resource persons were Wong Meng Chuo and Komeok Joe, while the interpreter (English or Malay into Iban) was David Kimay.

The Northern and Interior Regions workshop (Sarawak Workshop 2) was held on April 2-3, 2001, and attended by 25 individuals representing different ethnic groups and NGOs. They came from different areas of Ulu Baram, Limbang and Belaga affected by logging and the creation of permanent forest estates in the form of Protected Forests and Forest Reserves. Representatives from other communities such as the Lunbawang from Lawas area, the Berawans from the Tutoh and Tinjar areas were invited through their respective associations but were unable to attend due to other commitments.

### ***Peninsular Malaysia Workshop***

The Peninsular Malaysia Orang Asli Association (POASM) and Center for Orang Asli Concerns (COAC) were responsible for inviting participants for the Peninsular Malaysia workshop. The workshop was held on 14-15 April 2001. A total of 27 persons participated in the workshop comprising of the Jakun, Jah Hut, Semai, Semelai, Temuan, and Mah Meri tribes and NGO representatives. The states represented were Pahang, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Selangor, and Perak.

## **RESULTS FROM THE REGIONAL WORKSHOPS**

The situation in each of the regional workshops has both similarities and contrasts. While all three regions i.e. Sabah, Sarawak and Peninsular Malaysia are considering or preparing for certification, due to the market driven call, the management of forests differs. For Sabah it is under Forest Management Units (FMUs), in Sarawak it is Permanent Forest Estates (PFEs), while in the Peninsula it is the various states. On the workshop sessions, the participants from Sabah and Peninsular Malaysia had resource persons from the Forest Department and NTCC respectively, while the participants from both the workshops in Sarawak wanted more time to discuss among themselves.

Despite the differences – be it in policy issues on forest management, workshop sessions or area situations – the problems faced by the participants at the community level are almost identical. Very little of the information and policy decisions on forest management and certification have percolated to the ground. Lack of awareness on the certification process is compounded by the scarcity of resources in the local language for the community, direct communications between the NTCC-FSC and the villagers, and a general failure to allow local communities to be effectively involved in planning and decision-making, among others. All the participants, from the four workshops, called for further workshops or seminars on certification and related issues to be conducted to enable the communities to have a better understanding of the whole process, in particular, workshops at the village level and in the local languages, to involve more areas and representatives.

In order to understand the dynamics and processes in each of the workshops, below is a summary of the results from each region.

### ***Sabah Workshop***

The Sabah workshop focussed mainly on issues around the Forest Management Units (FMUs) and Protected Areas (PAs) in particular the gazettment or alienation of the community's lands and forests as FMUs and PAs and the impact on the affected villages. The main issues on FMU were encroachment into the community's forest areas, unclear boundary between the FMU and village, restriction or removal of community's ownership rights, user rights and access rights to resources within the FMU, depletion of resources due to activities within the FMU and pollution due to logging. The problems encountered by the affected communities in Protected Areas were the inclusion of their village as water catchment area, the restriction or removal of their user rights in particular areas under Sabah Parks, the depletion of resources, the lack of full informed information and the double standards in issuing access rights for logging and other purposes within the Sabah Parks areas i.e. communities were not allowed to access or use the Sabah Parks areas while outsiders were allowed to use it for logging or army camp base.

A salient feature of the Sabah workshop was the sharing of community experiences on indigenous knowledge, practices and belief in the use, protection and guardianship of the forest. Another salient feature was the participation of two officers from the Sabah Forestry Department, Sandakan as resource persons. The session enabled the participants to inform the Forest Department about the problems and issues they faced due to logging encroachment into the community's forest areas including water catchment areas, involuntary relocation of communities in areas affected by FMUs, zoning and Sabah Parks Ordinance. The session also enabled the Forest Department to present their perspective of forest management, their views on the role of communities in SFM and certification and their efforts in promoting cooperation between the government, communities and NGOs.

The participants pointed out four aspects that they hoped would be given due recognition in the development of FSC-Compatible MC&I. The four aspects are:

1. Applying the Community Protocol;
2. Community participation;
3. Acknowledgement of community ownership and user rights; and
4. Identification of village boundary and guidelines for FMU Management.

### ***Sarawak Workshop 1***

The participants for this workshop comprised two distinct groups, the forest-dwellers from Ulu Baram i.e. the Penans, and the Ibans who are mainly subsistence farmers. The workshop focussed on the certification issue and the participants' position on the matter. The responses to certification were divided, with some participants feeling positive about it while others were undecided until further consultation with members of their communities. The latter group was mainly participants from the more remote areas, whose response was significant in that it revealed that the more remote the community is, they have less access to information about the issue concerning forest management such as certification.

The workshop did not involve the Forestry Department or NTCC because it was more of an information sharing on certification for the participants, many of them hearing about it for the first time. The local Iban language was used substantially.

The 10 Principles of the FSC were discussed and essential aspects relevant to local contexts were highlighted. The issue of tree plantations was raised and most of the participants did not agree with monocrop plantations because of their adverse social and environmental impacts. Community needs from forest resources was also discussed and identified i.e. food, shelter, tools, transport, environmental services and cash generation. The participants were excited about two activities, namely new potentials of non-timber forest products and eco-tourism as means of income and protection of customary rights for the community.

### ***Sarawak Workshop 2***

Like the Sarawak 1 Workshop, this workshop was also to create awareness and understanding of the participants regarding the concept of SFM, certification and the certification scheme in Malaysia. The implication of certification on the rights of the indigenous and local forest communities to lands and resources was emphasised, in addition to the promotion of genuine consultation and participation by indigenous and local communities in determining and shaping the guidelines and frame work for the implementation of the certification process.

A number of concerns were raised on the effectiveness and practicality of the whole process, given the existing weaknesses in the present system of forest management by the Forestry Department. The participants commented that they were satisfied that the importance of forests and the need to manage it in a sustainable manner was now acknowledged and that the SFM concept and forest certification process has more advantages than the standards and guidelines for conventional method of logging. However, they also noted that the new concept, which requires the setting up of large FMUs, would invariably affect NCR lands and traditional territorial claims in particular the disregard or extinguishment of rights over such areas as per existing laws.

They also raised doubts or uncertainties about the effectiveness of its implementation on the ground. Especially since a number of the areas gazetted or proposed as Protected Forests and Forest Reserves (that constitute the FMUs) are still disputed by the local communities affected. Many of these areas include either part or the whole of some of the communities' NCR lands and forests. Thus the participants wanted the MC&I to be reviewed especially on the issue of recognition and protection of native customary right to lands and forest resources.

### ***Peninsular Malaysia Workshop***

The workshop provided the opportunity for the participants to come together and share the issues and problems facing the Orang Asli. This was particularly important given that many of the briefing sessions and dialogues called by the Jabatan Hal Ehwal Orang Asli, or JHEOA (Department of Orang Asli Affairs) were attended by appointed village leaders and community members associated with the JHEOA and government. Thus many of the 'ordinary' villagers were disregarded or left out, intentionally or otherwise. The participants were surprised to find out that many of their fellow Orang Asli from different areas and ethnic groups were facing similar problems such as encroachment onto their ancestral territories by logging and other development projects such as highway construction, housing, large agricultural schemes (e.g. plantations), factories, and airport projects. As a result, they suffered the loss of livelihood sources from their lands and forest areas, loss of life due to erosion (e.g. mudslides) in or near Orang Asli settlements, pollution and other health problems, loss of ancestral territories and identity, conflicts in traditional economy, knowledge, practice and traditional forest management with the modern system.

The workshop also provided the opportunity for the participants to meet with two representatives from the NTCC. The input from the NTCC was useful for the participants to know about the history of NTCC, the certification process, the MC&I and the NTCC-FSC Collaboration on the development of FSC-Compatible MC&I for forest management certification, among others. During the Question-and-Answer session, the participants raised a number of concerns and issues, including the impact of certification on Orang Asli in particular the lack of, or no recognition of, Orang Asli rights to ancestral land and forest areas, the different understanding of the concept of forests between Orang Asli and state governments, the entire state as an FMU in Peninsular Malaysia, the adverse effects of logging on Orang Asli in particular the loss of, and threats to, human lives, logging concessions in Orang Asli lands, and policy conflicts in managing Forest Reserves and state land forests. The participants sought the intervention of NTCC on the conflicting policy and jurisdiction governing Forest Reserves and state land forests; logging is found especially in state land forests yet they are outside the jurisdiction of the Forestry Department and non-certified areas. However, the NTCC clarified that this matter was also outside their jurisdiction, and at best, could only give their personal opinions on illegal logging that encroached onto Orang Asli territories and difference of opinion on how the various types of forests were managed.

## **OVERALL MAIN DISCUSSIONS AND ISSUES**

Measured against the MC&I, indigenous and local communities tenure and user rights are mentioned in Criterion 7: Economic, Social and Cultural Aspects as:

- 7.3 Number and extent of forest sites available primarily for:
  - (a) the direct use and benefit of local communities, and
  - (b) recreation.
- 7.4 Number of people dependent on the forest for subsistence uses and traditional and customary lifestyles.
- 7.5 Area of forest upon which people are dependent for subsistence uses and traditional and customary lifestyles.
- 7.6 Number of important archaeological and cultural sites identified, mapped and protected.

## *Community Participation*

- 7.8 Extent to which tenure and user rights over the forest are documented and recognised.
- 7.9 Extent to which forest planning and management practices and processes consider and recognize legal or customary rights with respect to indigenous people and local communities, forest dwellers and other forest-dependent communities.
- 7.10 Extent of participation by indigenous people and local communities, forest dwellers and other forest-dependent communities in forest-based socio-economic activities.

A fundamental concern for all the participants and participating organisations is the recognition and protection of indigenous peoples rights to ancestral lands and forests, as well as the continuous survival of forest-dwellers. It is obvious that the MC&I has not adequately given due recognition to the land rights of, and user rights on, the traditional territories of local indigenous and forest communities. What assurance is there that such rights will be protected, if the MC&I refused to grant respect and provision for indigenous peoples' customary rights a special place as a separate criterion instead of relegating it to an indicator under Criterion 7 (Economic, Social and Cultural Aspects)? Furthermore, the history of the concession system in the various states have shown that logging concessionaires and the State have, time and again, dealt with indigenous and local forest communities in a high-handed manner whether their areas are in the process of being gazetted or alienated as FMU and Protected Areas. At the same time the destruction of forests continue to deprive the affected communities of their livelihood and access to subsistence resources.

There are a considerable number of issues on the rights of indigenous peoples to customary lands and forests, as well as the livelihoods of the people who live in and around the forests, that must be addressed before the concept of sustainable forest management and certification can be discussed. These include:

1. Areas gazetted, alienated or proposed as Protected Forests and Forest Reserves (that constitute the FMUs), as in the case of Sarawak, or the State as part or the entire FMU, as in the case of Sabah and Peninsular Malaysia respectively, are still being disputed by indigenous and local forest communities. This is because many of these areas are either part or the whole of the NCR lands/forests of the communities and individuals within the community. The encroachment of FMUs, Protected Areas and logging concessions into the community's forest areas takes away or restrict the community's ownership rights, user rights and access to resources. Take the case of Sarawak where native customary rights to lands, forest areas and resources will be disregarded or deemed to have been extinguished over areas gazetted by the State as Permanent Forest Estates (PFEs)/FMUs.
2. The concept and process of sustainable forest management and certification is difficult for many of the indigenous and local communities to understand because of the technical terms, coupled with the scarcity of full information in local languages. Further, the concept of SFM as enforced through legislation and forest management plans is different from the community who sees SFM as a means to ensure the continuity of forest resources for food, medicines, other daily needs and inheritance to the future generations.
3. Indigenous peoples have particular rights to land and use of forestland, which is different from other forest users. There must be due recognition and respect for indigenous values, knowledge and practice related to land and forest.
4. Indigenous peoples particularly forest-dwellers like the Penans and Bhukets of Sarawak, or the Orang Asli Batek and Jahai are not "just another stakeholder" in forest management. They are the rightful stewards of the forest and thus there must be protection of their way of life.
5. Involuntary relocation of villages in the FMU results in the loss of ownership and user rights. A case in point is Gana in Kota Marudu district, Sabah that involves 10 villages located within and adjacent to the Lingkabau Commercial Forest Reserve whose residents have either been or are being resettled as part of the government's community forestry project. The villagers are mainly Dusun Sonsogon who are prima-

rily subsistence farmers and who also rely on the forests for food, medicines, building materials and so on. Considering that in general, resettlement by governments and development agencies have been to inform the affected communities after they have been moved, the current policy will further impoverish the communities.

6. Participation of indigenous and local forest communities must not be limited to just a few appointed leaders or members of the community. The entire village must be informed, consulted and involved in decision-making processes in order to have meaningful participation before they give their informed consent to the planning or implementation of development on their land or forest areas.

## **DEMANDS OR RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE WORKSHOPS**

1. The participants want to be given an opportunity to fully participate in the consultation process of the FSC-NTCC collaboration and input their knowledge to the process of setting values, criteria, indicators and objectives of the certification process. Materials and timely information in the local languages should be distributed as widely as possible at the community level, and their views sought, before any decision is made that affects the community's rights to customary lands and forests.
2. Forest managers or concessionaires must comply in particular with Principle 2 and Principle 3 of the FSC Principles and Criteria that relate with ownership, tenures and rights of indigenous peoples. Indigenous rights to customary lands and forests are recognized and affirmed in existing legislations, for example the Sabah Land Ordinance 1960, and international treaties, so the Sustainable Forest Management Plan and certification process must also duly respect these rights.
3. The NTCC and FSC must ensure that certifiers of FMUs and concessionaires seeking FSC-certification of forest products adhere to FSC Principles and Criteria and to guidelines established on a consultative and participatory basis for certification. In this context, consultative and participatory means the full prior informed and consent of indigenous peoples and forest communities to the establishment of the FMUs or concession areas that does not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the customary land rights, tenure rights and resources of indigenous peoples. Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in cooperation with the indigenous peoples, and recognized and protected by the federal and State governments and their statutory bodies, logging concessionaires or license holders, certifiers, the public.
4. Sign a Memorandum of Agreement between the villagers and FMU/concession holders on the Community Protocol. This means the acknowledgement of community ownership and user rights, community participation in every decision made on the FMU plan and its implementation, obtain prior informed consent of the community, respect the traditional practices of indigenous peoples, among others.
5. Clearly define the boundary of village and FMU or logging concession areas with full involvement of the indigenous peoples in determining and demarcating the boundary. Participatory community mapping to certify, and to reassert, the traditional boundary of indigenous peoples must be recognized, accepted and respected.
6. Land and forest disputes between the communities on the one hand, and the government, logging concessionaires and licence holders on the other hand, is serious especially in Sarawak. This is because the establishment of the FMU requires the constitution of the PFE, the consequence of which, by virtue of the Sarawak Forest Ordinance and Land Code explicitly extinguishes the native customary rights and privileges of the local indigenous communities over their land and resources thereon. There is no easy way to resolve the problem except for the political will and sincerity of the State Government to recognise and safeguard native rights. Therefore, the Workshop proposed that the way to accord legal recognition and protection to native customary rights over land for the Sarawak indigenous peoples is to amend the laws on land, in particular section 5 of the Sarawak Land Code. Consequently, the first concern that will need to be addressed is to fully recognise native customary rights over land, the creation of which is in accordance with the native laws and customary practice of the particular native commu-

nity occupying that land. Additionally, native customary rights over land shall not be extinguished or terminated without the consent of the natives or unless the natives have voluntarily surrendered, after full-informed information, such rights. Mechanisms would need to be in place to determine the boundary of the FMU and areas over which the communities exercise their customary rights, to fully involve the indigenous communities in the demarcation of these boundaries, and to recognise and accept the community maps they produce to demarcate the boundaries.

## **READINGS OR REFERENCE MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED**

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2. (a) A Statement of NGO Concerns, and (b) A review of the Draft MC&I and Suggestions recommendations of Criteria, Indicators and Activities to be incorporated into the Draft MC&I. Statement submitted to the NTCC National Consultation, Kuala Lumpur, October 1999.
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8. Extracts from the Report on the FSC-NTCC Malaysia Collaboration for Forest Management Certification, Kuala Lumpur: NTCC Malaysia. December 2000.
9. *Forest Management Certification: The Deramakot Experience*. Frederick Kugan, Sabah Forestry Department. Paper presented at the National Consultation FSC-NTCC Malaysia Collaboration – Development of FSC-Compatible Malaysian Criteria, Indicators, Activities and Standards of Performance (MC&I) for Forest Management Certification. Kuala Lumpur, December 2000.
10. *Keperluan Pensijilan Kayu Untuk Pemasaran* by Wan Yusoff bin Wan Ahmad. Paper courtesy of the Forestry Department Headquarters, Peninsular Malaysia. Malay.
11. Get the Forest People on Your Side. Jeff Sayer. Herald Tribune 14 February 2001.
12. *Apa Itu Pensijilan?* by Carol Yong. (Briefing notes on certification issues and indigenous peoples in the Malay language).
13. Sahabat Alam Malaysia (Friends of the Earth-Malaysia) SAM Memorandum on Permanent Forests and Forests Reserve.
14. Forest Ordinance Sections on Permanent Forests and Forests Reserve.
15. Relevant news cutting on Certification & Sustainable Forest Management.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

1. All the Partner Organisations in The Project.
2. All the participants from indigenous and forest communities from the different villages and areas in Sabah, Sarawak and Peninsular Malaysia.
3. The Tropical Forest Trust via Mr. Bjorn Roberts for their financial support towards the translation of materials and implementation of the four regional workshops.
4. Dr. Stephen Howard, Head, Global Forests and Trade Initiative, WWF and Mr. Scott Poynton, for helping to secure the financial support from the Tropical Forest Trust for the project.
5. Representatives of the invited NGOs and Social/Cultural Associations.
6. National Timber Certification Council, Malaysia (NTCC Malaysia) for resource materials especially copies of the MC&I. Also to Mr. Chew Lye Teng and Mr. Harnarinder Singh for their participation in the

input-discussion during the Peninsular Malaysia workshop.

7. Sabah Forestry Department, Sandakan for resource materials and maps. Also to Mr. Frederick Kugan and Mr. Jeflus S. Sinajin for their participation in the input-discussion during the Sabah workshop.
8. Forestry Department Headquarters, Peninsular Malaysia in particular Mr. Chin Yue Mun for supplying the paper on certification (Malay) by Wan Yusoff bin Wan Ahmad.
9. Colleagues locally and abroad that have provided support and assistance.

## **PARTNER ORGANISATIONS IN THE PROJECT ON COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ON FOREST CERTIFICATION**

BRIMAS	Borneo Resources Institute, Miri, Sarawak
COAC	Center for Orang Asli Concerns, Selangor, Peninsular Malaysia
IDEAL	Institute For Development and Alternative Living, Sibul, Sarawak
IPDC	Indigenous Peoples' Development Centre, Belaga, Sarawak
KERUAN	Keruan Association, Ulu Baram, Sarawak
PACOS	Partners for Community Organisations, Penampang, Sabah
POASM	Persatuan Orang Asli Semenanjung Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia Orang Asli Association)
SACCESS	SACCESS, Kuching, Sarawak
SAM Sarawak	Sahabat Alam Malaysia (Friends of the Earth Malaysia) Marudi, Sarawak
SILOP	SILOP, Bintulu, Sarawak

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

CSFM	Community Sustainable Forest Management
DID	Drainage and Irrigation Department
FELDA	Federal Land Development Authority
FOMISS	Forest Management Information System Sarawak
FMU	forest management unit
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
gtz	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organisation
JHEOA	Jabatan Hal Ehwal Orang Asli (Department of Orang Asli Affairs)
KLIA	Kuala Lumpur International Airport
MC&I	Malaysian Criteria, Indicators, Activities and Standards of Performance (for Forest Management Certification)
MPs	Members of Parliament
MSC	Multimedia Super Corridor
NCR	Native Customary Rights
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
NSC	National Steering Committee
NTCC	National Timber Certification Council, Malaysia
P1	Participant 1
P2	Participant 2
PA	Protected area
PFE	Permanent forest estate
RP1	Resource Person 1
RP2	Resource Person 2
POs	Peoples' organisations
SAFODA	Sabah Forest Development Agency
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SGS	Societe General de Surveillance
TFT	Tropical Forest Trust