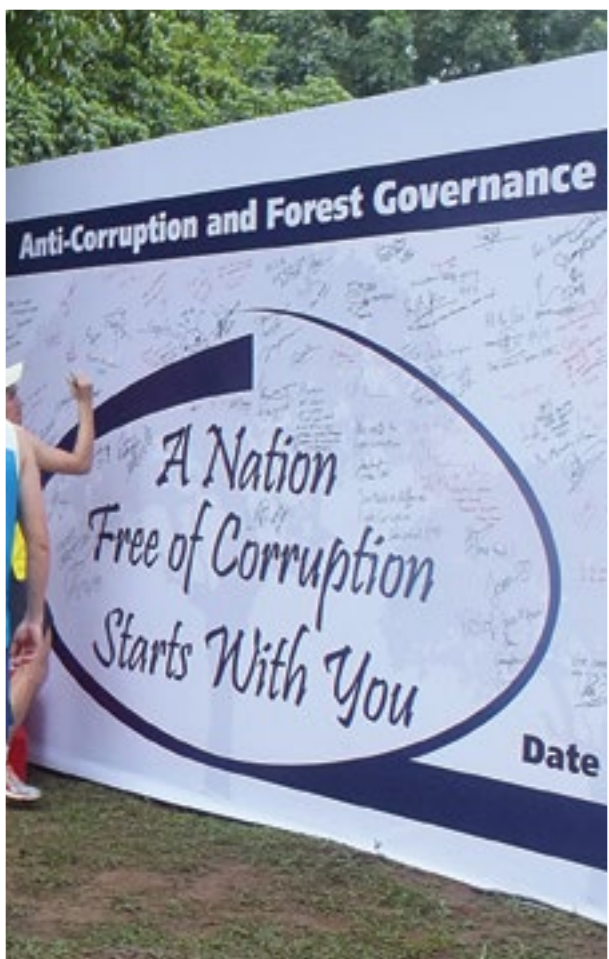




TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL
MALAYSIA

Malaysian Forestry Sector Fact Sheet





TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL MALAYSIA

EXCO Members 2014

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TRANSPARENCY
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Transparency International Malaysia (TI-M)

Transparency International Malaysia (TI-M) is an independent, non-governmental organization committed to the fight against corruption. TI-M is an accredited chapter of Berlin based Transparency International.

Vision

TI-M's vision is to create a nation free of corruption. Its mission is to eradicate corruption and promote transparency, accountability and integrity throughout society.

Core Values

The five core values of TI-M are: Justice, Integrity, Transparency, Accountability and Courage. TI-M's understanding of corruption - ranging from petty corruption to state capture - enables the movement to raise awareness and critically but constructively engage with all stakeholders from civil society, government, private sector, professional bodies and the academia.

TI-M's strong reputation among stakeholders globally enables it to create political pressure for anti-corruption action and promote collective action for transparency, accountability and integrity systems at local, national and international levels. One of TI-M's key projects is the Forest Governance Integrity (FGI) project.

Forest Governance Integrity (FGI) Project

Transparency International Malaysia (TI-M) is committed to a society where corruption-free forest governance and sustainable management enable increased economic development and helps protect the environment. In pursuing this, the FGI project supports the existing anti-corruption instruments that bring about improvements in governance in the Malaysian forestry sector. The project was initiated in 2009 by TI Chapters located in Asia Pacific with a regional FGI centre in Indonesia and local FGI units in China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands that will contribute to curbing corruption and improving forest governance. The project has been supported by the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Malaysia since 2010.

TI-M is concerned with the alarming rate of deforestation in Malaysia. Statistical data from the Forestry Department showed that forest cover had declined sharply from 1970-1980 with a loss of about 20.61% and for the period of 1980-2012 with a loss of about 9.01%. Cumulatively there was a loss of forest cover of about 27.70% over a 42-year period.

Objectives

- To increase public awareness about sustaining our forest resources so that the public will be kept informed and understand the challenges forestry faces in meeting its sustainability objectives. In-depth knowledge of weaknesses such as corruption in the field or at policy level, will hasten people to seek the roots of the problems and propose solutions. People support in this way will facilitate the sustainable forestry process.



YAB Dato' Sri James Dawos Mamit, Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environment delivering his opening speech.



(From left) YBhg Dato' Prof Dr. Hj Abd. Rahman Bin Hj. Abd. Rahim, Director General of Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia, Dato' Akhbar Satar, TI-M President, YAB Dato' Sri James Dawos Mamit, Deputy Minister of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, HE Hans Ola Urstad, the Norwegian Ambassador to Malaysia and Dr. Pola Singh, Exco member in charge of FGI project.

- To improve forest governance by encouraging and engaging community participation in such activities as identifying and adopting threatened environmental sites and recommending reforms in forestry policies and regulations.
- To enhance FGI Project's people-oriented approaches to contribute towards improved transparency, integrity and accountability in the forestry sector.

The FGI Project helps to identify and eradicate all forms of corruption, money laundering in the timber trade, illegal logging and dubious awards of forest concessions, etc.

TI-M's Forest Watch Initiative enlists the general public to become 'eyes and ears' of the community in protecting the nation's forest resources from illegal activities. Forest Watch Initiative remains one of the main public engagement tool for participation in forest vigilance.

TI-Malaysia will continue to encourage civil society support and participation in forest practices that leads towards good governance and a corrupt-free forestry sector.

TI-M is highly appreciative and indebted to the Norwegian Embassy for the funding support of this FGI project in its current phase.

2013 Anti-Corruption and Forest Governance Walk



YB Senator Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan (right) and Dato' Akhbar Satar signing the Anti-corruption Pledge on the white board.



YB Senator Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan, Minister in the Prime Minister's Department (centre), Dato' Hjh Sutinah Sutan, Deputy Chief Commissioner of Malaysia Anti-Corruption Commission and Dato' Akhbar Satar, TI-M President, at the start of the Walk.

Preface

With increasing unsustainable forest management worldwide, there is a sense of urgency to mitigate gradual forest cover loss for the sake of our future generations. Loss of natural resources such as clean water supply, clean air supply, livable climate and biodiversity would be lost in the near future if we maintain a 'business as usual' stance. The damaging impacts would ultimately make our earth vulnerable to unfavorable environmental changes; in fact, frequency of catastrophes worldwide has increased through the years. Closer to home, one of the main concerns is loss of forest cover due to depletion of our tropical rainforest.

This trend is worrisome to us and governments globally. Good governance must prevail for our key forest resources. It is globally acknowledged that the main component in sustainable forestry is the active participation of the general public in helping the governing process to move.

With this in mind, Transparency International Malaysia's Forest Governance Integrity Project has planned and implemented the Forest Watch Initiative designed to allow local communities to participate in forest governance process. This initiative involves collaboration with the Forest Department's Enforcement Division and public participation to safeguard Malaysia's natural resources and assist the Government of Malaysia to address illegal activities related to forestry issues.

Meetings with Indigenous Communities



Regular meetings were held with the indigenous communities of Peninsular Malaysia.

Capacity Building Workshop on Forest Watch Initiative in Sarawak, April 2014



Organizing team for the Capacity Building Workshop on Forest Watch Initiative in Sarawak together with TI-M President, Dato' Akhbar Satar (seated left) and TI-M Exco Member, Dr Pola Singh.



Front row from left : Dato' Akhbar Satar, TI-M President and Tuan Haji Sapuan Ahmad, Director of Sarawak Forest Department. Second row from left: Dato' Baharuddin Ghazali, Fellow of Institute of Forester Malaysia (IRIM), Victor Soosai , FGI Project Manager and Dr Pola Singh, TI-M Exco Member

Fact Sheet on the Forestry Sector in Malaysia

Malaysia is well endowed with tropical rainforests, which are home to a rich diversity of flora and fauna that make up a unique and complex ecosystem. It is predominantly composed of Dipterocarp species, whose timbers enjoy a high commercial value and are well known internationally. In the past, its timber resources enabled the country to establish a flourishing wood processing industry that served the world markets.

1. The Forests

Malaysia's definition of a forest is in line with that of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) which defines forest as land "spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees of more than five meters high and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent". Orchards, urban parks and gardens, and other agriculture crops are excluded from forest hectarage. Areas under oil palm, cocoa and other agricultural crops are regarded as agricultural plantations, and are excluded for forest heactarage. Areas planted with forest tree species such as Pines (*Pinus caribaea*), *Acacia mangium*, *Gmelina arborea*, and Rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) are known as forest plantations. They fall under the classification of forest since their end products feed the timber industry.

Under the Malaysian Constitution, forestry comes under the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. Each state is empowered to enact laws on forestry and to formulate forestry policy independently. The executive authority of the Federal Government only extends to the provision of advice and technical assistance of the states, training, the conduct of research and maintenance of experimental and demonstration stations. The coordinated common approach to forest management has been very well facilitated through the National Land Council (NLC).

2. Natural Forest Area in Malaysia

The total land still considered as 'natural forest' in Malaysia is estimated at 20.62 million hectares in 2012. This covers 62.5% of the country's land area. Peninsular Malaysia has 5.79 million hectares of forest land, covering 43.9% of its land area, while Sabah has 4.31 million hectares of forest (57.6 % of the state) and Sarawak with its 10.52 million hectares of forest, still covering 85.4% of the state, respectively. (See Table 1 and Figure 1)

Table 1 - Malaysia's Forest Cover (2012)

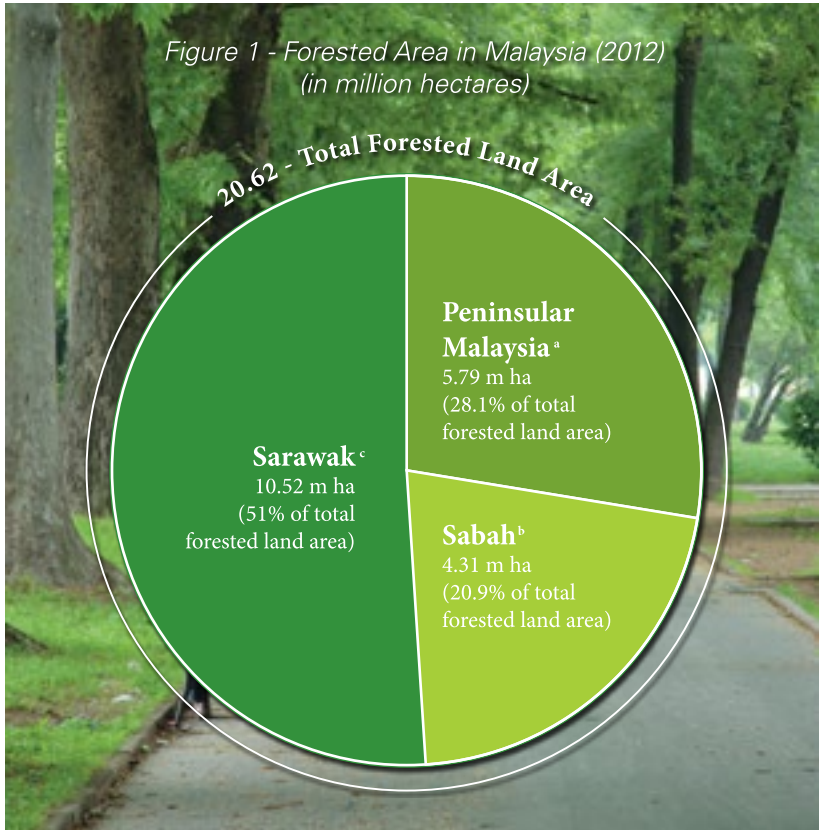
Region	Land Area	Forested Area	Percentage
	(Million Hectares)		
Peninsular Malaysia ^a	13.18	5.79	43.9
Sabah ^b	7.48	4.31	47.6
Sarawak ^c	12.32	10.52	85.4
Total	32.98	20.62	62.5

Source:

- a) Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia Annual Report 2012
- b) Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2011
- c) Forest Department Sarawak Annual Report 2012

On an aggregate basis, Malaysia has a forest cover area of 20.62 million hectares representing 62.5% of the country's total land area.

Figure 1 - Forested Area in Malaysia (2012)
(in million hectares)



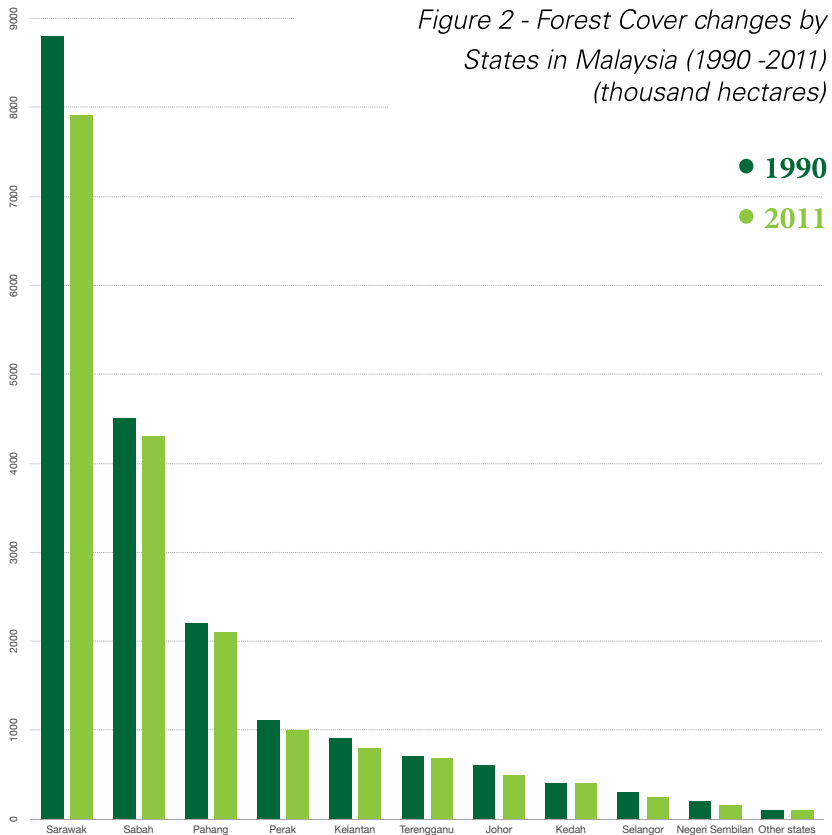
Source:

- a) Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia Annual Report 2012
- b) Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2011
- c) Forest Department Sarawak Annual Report 2012

Of the 20 million hectares of forest, 13 million hectares are managed by the respective forest authorities - Forestry Department, Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah Forestry Department and Forest Department, Sarawak. These areas are known as Permanent Reserved Forests (PRF) in Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah, or in the case of Sarawak, Permanent Forest Estates (PFE).

The remaining forest areas (7 million hectares) fall under national parks, wildlife and bird sanctuaries, or state land forests. The latter forests are subject to future reservation or conversion.

Department of Statistics (Malaysia) figures show deforestation across all 13 states between 1990 and 2011, amounting to almost 1.4 million hectares of forest land and averaging more than 66,000 hectares per year. This is equivalent of the size of the northern state of Perlis in Peninsular Malaysia. In other words, 7.2% of forest cover was lost in the past 21 years (*Figure 2*).



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2011

3. Breakdown of the Forested Areas

Table 2: Breakdown of Forest Areas (2012)
(in million ha)

Region	Forested area	Area (million ha)	Percentage
Peninsular Malaysia ^a	a) Permanent Reserved Forest	4.89	84.5%
	b) Wildlife Forest Park	0.26	4.5%
	c) National Park	0.33	5.7%
	d) Stateland Forest	0.31	5.3%
	Total Forested Area	5.79	100%
Sabah ^b	a) Permanent Forest Reserve	3.61	83.8%
	b) Parks and Wildlife Sanctuary	0.24	5.6%
	c) Stateland Forest	0.46	10.6%
	Total Forested Area	4.31	100%
Sarawak ^c	a) Permanent Forest Estates	4.32	41%
	b) Total Protected Area	0.52	4.9%
	c) Stateland Forest	5.68	54.1%
	Total Forested Area	10.52	100%

Source:

a) Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia Annual Report 2012

b) Sabah Forestry Department Annual Report, 2012

c) Forest Department Sarawak Annual Report 2012

4. Forest Revenue

Table 3 summarises the forest revenue collected by Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak in 2008-2012. As shown in the table, the forest revenue in Peninsular Malaysia has increased from RM 351 million to RM 431 million while in Sabah it has decreased from RM 345 million to RM 177 million. In Sarawak, the forest revenue in 2012 almost doubled compared to 2009.

Table 3 - Forest Revenue (2008-2012)

Region	Forested Revenue Collection (Million RM)				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Peninsular Malaysia ^a	351	320	-	-	431
Sabah ^b	447	345	297	201	177
Sarawak ^c	-	431	730	673	700
Total	798	1,096	1,027	874	1,308

Source:

- a) Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia Annual Report 2008, 2009 and 2012
- b) Sabah Forestry Department Annual Report 2008-2012
- c) Forest Department Sarawak Annual Report 2009 - 2012



5. National Forestry Policy

In 1977, the National Forestry Policy was accepted by the National Forestry Council (NFC) and later endorsed by the National Land Council (NLC) on 19th April 1978. The Policy was revised in November, 1992 to take cognizance of the current concern expressed by the world community on the importance of biological diversity conservation and the sustainable utilization of genetic resources, as well as the role of local communities in forest development. The acceptance of the Policy is a major breakthrough in strengthening the institutional base and enhances the cooperation and understanding between the Federal and State Governments in the field of forestry sector development. One salient point of the revised National Forestry Policy is to dedicate as Permanent Forest Estate sufficient areas strategically located throughout the country in accordance with the concept of rational land use. The Permanent Forest Estate will be managed and classified under four major functions: -

1. Protection Forest for ensuring favourable climatic and physical conditions of the country, the safeguarding of water resources, soil fertility, environmental quality, conservation of biological diversity and the minimization of damage by floods and erosion to rivers and agricultural lands;
2. Production Forest for the supply in perpetuity at reasonable rates of all forms of forest produce which can be economically produced within the country and are required for agricultural, domestic and industrial processes, as well as for export;
3. Amenity Forest for the conservation of adequate forest areas for recreation, ecotourism and in promoting public awareness in forestry; and

4. Research and Education Forest for the conduct of research, education and conservation of biological diversity.

Malaysia has published a Second National Physical Plan (NPP2), which is a long-term strategic framework shaping national spatial policy and measures for land use, biodiversity conservation and physical development until 2020 in Peninsular Malaysia. The Plan complements the Five Year Economic Development Plan as it provides the spatial dimension to the sectoral distribution of national resources. The Central Forest Spine (CFS) Master Plan is a major component of the National Physical Plan accepted by the National Physical Planning Council chaired by the Prime Minister to link up four major forest complexes in Peninsular Malaysia with a network of ecological or green corridors to create one contiguous, forested wildlife sanctuary.



Photo credit: Lek Kah Meng

6. Forest and Forest - Related Legislation

The forest and forest-related legislations in the country are very comprehensive. There are 19 of such legislation in Peninsular Malaysia, 16 in Sarawak and 7 in Sabah.

Peninsular Malaysia (19)

1. Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 (Act 716)
2. National Policy on Biological Diversity 1998
3. Malaysian Forestry Research and Development Act 1985
4. National Forestry Act 1984, Amended 1993
5. National Parks Act 1980, Amended 1983
6. National Forestry Policy 1978, Revised 1991
7. Environmental Quality Act 1974, Amended 1996, 1998, 2001
8. Malaysian Timber Industry Board Act 1973
9. Protection of Wildlife Act 1972, Amended 1976, 1988
10. National Land Code 1965
11. Land Conservation Act 1960, Revised 1989
12. Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954, Revised 1974
13. Water Act 1920 (Act 418), Amended 2006
14. Control of Rivers and Streams Enactment 1920
15. International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2009 (Act 686)
16. Protection of New Plant Varieties 2004 (Act 634)
17. National Policy on the Environment 2002
18. Wood-Based Industries Act 1984
19. Water Enactment 1935



Sarawak (16)

1. Sarawak Biodiversity Regulations, 2004
2. National Parks and Natural Reserves Regulations 1999
3. The National Parks and Nature Reserves Ordinance 1998
4. Wildlife Protection Rules 1998
5. The Wild Life (Edible Birds' Nests) Rules 1998
6. Sarawak Biodiversity (Access, Collection and Research) Regulation 1998
7. Sarawak Biodiversity Ordinance 1997
8. Sarawak Forestry Corporation Ordinance 1995
9. Natural Resource and Environment Ordinance 1993
10. Sarawak Timber Industry Corporation Development Ordinance 1973
11. Forest Rules 1962
12. Forest Ordinance 1958, Amended 2003
13. Sarawak Land Code 1958
14. Sarawak Water Ordinance 1994
15. Sarawak Rivers Ordinance 1993
16. Forestry Policy of Sarawak 1954

Sabah (7)

1. Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997
2. Parks Enactment 1984
3. Forest Enactment 1968, Amended 1984
4. Sabah Land Ordinance 1930
5. Water Resources Enactment 1998
6. Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000
7. Sabah Forestry Policy



7. Forest Management in a Nutshell

All the decisions made with regard to the implementation of forest management, conservation and development activities in the state are carried out at the state level by the respective State Authorities. The allocation of Annual Allowable Cuts (AACs) for the production forests of the PFE as agreed at the national Forestry Council is determined on a state by state basis. Under National Forestry Act, 1984 (Amended 1993), each Director of the State Forestry Department is responsible to the State Government for the preparation and implementation of the State forest management plan, reforestation and other programmes relating to amenity forests.

8. Governance Issues

The entire protection forest under PRF/PFE is safeguarded in line with sustainable management requirements. It is heartening to note that the harvest in natural forests is declining and will continue to decline until at least 2020. The shortfall in production from natural forests is expected to be met by planted forests, especially in Sarawak. There also remains a need to better address the concerns and land claims of Indigenous communities.



Photo credit: Abd Gani Masrom

Prerequisites For a Well-Governed Forestry Sector

- Consistent and harmonized forest policy across the states
- Sustainable Management Practices
- Strong institutional organizations
- Comprehensive regulatory framework
- Strong and adequate enforcement capabilities
- Regular engagement with relevant stakeholders
- Open tenders for logging concessions
- Stringent control and monitoring of timber supply chain and timber movement
- Apply due diligence in the process of establishing Permanent Forest Reserve



Appendix - Forestry Departments in Malaysia

Peninsular Malaysia

Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia (HQ)

Jalan Sultan Salahuddin,
50660 Kuala Lumpur
Tel : 03-2616 4488
Fax : 03-2692 5657
Website : www.forestry.gov.my

Forestry Department (Johor)

2nd Floor, Bangunan Dato' Mohamad Ibrahim Munsyi,
79660 Nusajaya, Johor Darul Ta'zim, Johor
Tel : 07-266 7433
Fax : 07-266 1288
Website : www.johorforestry.gov.my

Forestry Department (Kedah)

Aras 8, Bangunan Sultan Abdul Halim,
Jalan Sultan Badlishah,
05000 Alor Setar, Kedah Darul Aman
Tel : 04-733 3844
Fax : 04-731 0610
Website : www.kedforestry.gov.my

Forestry Department (Kelantan)

Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Kelantan,
Block 5, Tingkat 1, Kompleks Kota Darulnaim,
15503 Kota Bharu, Kelantan
Tel : 09-748 1957
Fax : 09-744 5675
Website : www.jpkn.kelantan.gov.my

Forestry Department (Melaka)

Level 19, Menara Persekutuan
Jalan Persekutuan, Bandar MITC, Hang Tuah Jaya,
75450 Ayer Keroh, Melaka

Tel : 06-231 6095

Fax : 06-232 2867

Website : www.forestry.gov.my/melaka

Forestry Department (Negeri Sembilan)

Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Sembilan,
Block C, Tingkat 4, Kompleks Setiausaha Kerajaan,
70503 Seremban, Negeri Sembilan

Tel : 06-765 9849

Fax : 06-762 3711

Website : www.forestry.gov.my/negerisembilan

Forestry Department (Pahang)

Tingkat 5, Kompleks Tun Razak,
Bandar Indera Mahkota ,
25900 Kuantan, Pahang

Tel : 09-573 2911

Fax : 09-573 3355

Website : <http://forestry.pahang.gov.my>

Forestry Department (Perak)

Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Perak,
Persiaran Meru Utama, Bandar Meru Raya,
30020 Ipoh, Perak

Tel : 05-528 8100

Fax : 05-528 8101

Website : www.perakforestry.gov.my

Forestry Department (Perlis)

Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Perlis,
Km 2, Jalan Kaki Bukit
01000 Kangar, Perlis
Tel : 04-977 6626
Fax : 04-976 7901
Website : www.perlisforestry.gov.my

Forestry Department (Pulau Pinang)

Tingkat 20, KOMTAR,
10300 Pulau Pinang
Tel : 04-650 5250
Fax : 04-263 6335
Website : <http://jhn.penang.gov.my>

Forestry Department (Selangor)

Tingkat 3, Bangunan Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah,
40660 Shah Alam, Selangor
Tel : 03-5544 7507
Fax : 03-5511 9961
Website : www.forestry.gov.my/selangor

Sabah

Sabah Forestry Department HQ

Beg Berkunci (Locked Bag) 68,
90009 Sandakan, Sabah
Tel : 089-242 500
Fax : 089-669 170
Website : www.forest.sabah.gov.my

Beaufort District Forestry Office

Kompleks Perhutanan Kimanis
Km 61, Lebuhraya Kota Kinabalu - Beaufort
Beg Berkunci (Locked Bag) 16,
89600 Papar
Tel : 088-915 626
Fax : 088-915 620

Beluaran District Forestry Office

Peti Surat (P.O. Box) 9,
90107 Beluaran
Tel : 089-514 905
Fax : 089-514 893

Deramakot District Forestry Office

D/A Jabatan Perhutanan Sabah,
Beg Berkunci (Locked Bag) 68,
90009 Sandakan
Tel : 089-278 801
Fax : 089-278 803

Kalabakan District Forestry Office

Peti Surat (P.O. Box) 832,
91008 Tawau
Tel : 089-799 001
Fax : 089-799 000

Keningau District Forestry Office

Peti Surat (P.O. Box) 88,
89007 Keningau
Tel : 087-331 203
Fax : 087-332 244

Kinabatangan District Forestry Office

W.D.T No 14,
90200 Kota Kinabatangan
Tel : 089-561 525
Fax : 089-564 526

Kota Belud District Forestry Office

Peti Surat (P.O. BOX) 157,
89158 Kota Belud
Tel : 088-966 202
Fax : 088-966 201

Kota Kinabalu District Forestry Office

Jalan Lama Penampang - Papar
Beg Berkunci (Locked Bag) 2006,
88633 Kota Kinabalu
Tel : 088-761 796
Fax : 088-762 157

Kota Marudu District Forestry Office

Komplex Perhutanan
Jalan Sharif Osman, Teluk Marudu,
Peti Surat (P.O. BOX) 142,
89108 Kota Marudu
Tel : 088-662 775
Fax : 088-663 064

Kudat District Forestry Office

Peti Surat (P.O.Box) 27,
89057 Kudat
Tel : 088-611 240
Fax : 088-612 933

Kunak District Forestry Office

Peti Surat (P.O.Box) 2,
91207 Kunak
Tel : 089-851 863
Fax : 089-851 862

Lahad Datu District Forestry Office

Peti Surat (P.O. Box) 61,
91007 Lahad Datu
Tel : 089-889 743
Fax : 089-883 018

Nabawan District Forestry Office

Peti Surat (P.O.Box) 70,
89957 Nabawan
Tel : 087-366 940
Fax : 087-366 206

Pitas District Forestry Office

W.D.T 34,
89109 Kota Marudu
Tel : 088-622 890
Fax : 088-621 812

Ranau District Forestry Office

Peti Surat (P.O. Box) 77,
89308 Ranau
Tel : 088-878 936 / 937
Fax : 088-876 291

Sandakan District Forestry Office

Peti Surat (P.O.Box) 212,
90702 Sandakan
Tel : 089-213 966
Fax : 089 -213 908

Semporna District Forestry Office

Peti Surat (P.O.Box) 71,
91307 Semporna
Tel : 089-784 929
Fax : 089-784 928

Serudong District Forestry Office

Peti Surat (P.O. Box) 1914,
91044 Tawau
Tel : 089-794 000 / 001
Fax : 089-794 002

Sipitang District Forestry Office

Peti Surat (P.O. Box) 37,
89857 Sipitang
Tel : 089-821 479
Fax : 089-822 172

Sook District Forestry Office

Peti Surat (P.O.Box) 828,
89008 Keningau
Tel : 087-365 594
Fax : 087-365 595

Ulu Segama_Malua District Forestry Office

Peti Surat (P.O. Box) 61,
91007 Lahad Datu
Tel : 089-842 100
Fax : 089-842 101

Tambunan District Forestry Office

Peti Surat (P.O. Box) 64,
89657 Tambunan
Tel : 088-899 589
Fax : 088-899 588 / 087- 774 691 (Gate)

Tawau District Forestry Office

Beg Berkunci (Locked Bag) 13,
91009 Tawau
Tel : 089-761 833
Fax : 089-764 004

Telupid District Forestry Office

Peti Surat (P.O.Box) No. 9,
89300 Telupid
Tel : 089-521 743 / 772
Fax : 089-521 742

Tenom District Forestry Office

Peti Surat (P.O. Box) 130,
89907 Tenom
Tel : 087-737 860
Fax : 087-736 751

Tibow District Forestry Office

D/A Pejabat Perhutanan Keningau,
Peti Surat (P.O. Box) 88,
89007 Keningau
Tel : 087-744 001
Fax : 087-744 002

Tongod District Forestry Office

Peti Surat (P.O.Box) 212,
90702 Sandakan
Tel : 087-721 101 / 103
Fax : 087-721 102

Sarawak

Forest HQ (Sarawak)

Forest Department Sarawak,
Bangunan Wisma Sumber Alam
Jalan Stadium, Petra Jaya 93660,
Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia
Tel : 082-442 180, 319 102, 319 103
Fax : 082-441 210, 441 377, 319 235
Website : www.forestry.sarawak.gov.my

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Lot 3324 & Lot 3325 Block 14,
KM15 Jln Sultan Tengah Petra Jaya,
93050 Kuching
Tel : 082-443 615
Fax : 082-443 237



Regional Forest Office, Sibul

Level 13th Wisma Sanyang,
No 1, Jalan Sanyang,
96000 Sibul
Tel : 084-334 577
Fax : 084-310 542

Regional Forest Office, Bintulu

Jalan Pisang Keling,
off Jalan Tun Razak,
97000 Bintulu
Tel : 086-331 117
Fax : 086-331 923

Regional Forest Office, Miri

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98000, Miri
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