

TABLE 15-2

MALAYSIA: PROGRESS IN LAND DEVELOPMENT, 1971-80
AND TARGET ACREAGE, 1981-85

(hectares)

Agency/Programme	Target, 1971-80	Achievement, 1971-80	Target, 1981-85
<i>Federal programmes</i>			
FELDA	365,587	373,705	149,798
FELCRA ¹	60,729	50,710	32,662
RISDA ²	101,215	31,463	15,409
	<u>527,531</u>	<u>455,878</u>	<u>197,869</u>
<i>State programmes</i>			
Peninsular Malaysia ³	75,911	155,662	143,872
Sabah ⁴	67,611	57,816	56,680
Sarawak ⁵	90,202	76,655	16,599
	<u>233,724</u>	<u>290,133</u>	<u>217,151</u>
<i>Joint-venture/private sector</i> ⁶	134,615	120,047	128,441
TOTAL	<u>895,870</u>	<u>866,058</u>	<u>543,461</u>

¹ Excluding rehabilitation schemes and existing kampung in consolidation schemes.

² Block newplanting schemes only.

³ For programmes of regional development authorities, SLDBs, SADCs, SEDCs, and others such as Departments of Agriculture and District Offices.

⁴ For programmes of SLDB, SRFB and Cooperative Development.

⁵ For programmes of SLDB and Department of Agriculture (rubber newplanting only).

⁶ For joint-venture projects between public sector agencies such as SADCs, FIMA, regional development authorities with the private sector and private sector sole participation for Malaysia as a whole.

Forestry development

664. Recognizing the vital role of forests for the community and the economy and the need for a common forest policy aimed at regulating the industry, the National Forestry Policy was accepted and adopted by the state governments in 1978. It provided for the establishment of permanent forest estates and formed the basis for a systematic approach in the conservation, management, utilization and development of forest resources. It also formed the basis for better coordination and understanding between Federal and state governments.