

# PUBLIC SUMMARY SECOND RECERTIFICATION AUDIT ON KEDAH FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION

Certificate Number: FMC 003

Date of First Certification: 9 June 2010

Audit Date: 16-20 August 2015

Date of Public Summary: 25 September 2016

## **Certification Body:**

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## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The re-certification audit on the Kedah Forest Management Unit (hereafter referred as the Kedah FMU) was conducted on 16-20 August 2015 to assess the continued compliance of the overall forest management system of the Kedah FMU against the requirements of the *Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification (Natural Forest)* [MC&I (Natural Forest)] using the verifiers stipulated for Peninsular Malaysia. The scope of this re-certification audit was still limited to the forest management system and practices on the Permanent Reserved Forest (PRF) within the Kedah FMU.

The re-certification audit was conducted by a four-member team comprising Mohd Razman Salim (Lead Auditor), Khairul Najwan Ahmad Jahari (Auditor), Prof. Mohd Basri Hamzah (Auditor), and Dr. Zahid Emby (Auditor). Puteri Arlydia Abdul participated in this re-certification audit as an observer.

Based on the findings of this re-certification audit, it was found that Kedah FMU had continued to comply with the requirements of the MC&I (Natural Forest). This re-certification audit had resulted in the issuance of one (1) and two (2) major and minor Non Conformity Reports (NCRs) respectively.

This public summary contains the general information on the Kedah FMU, the findings of the recertification audit, NCRs raised as well as the decision on the continued certification of the FMU.

#### 2 INTRODUCTION

## 2.1 Name of FMU Kedah Forest Management Unit

2.2 Contact Person and Address
YM Ku Azmi bin Ku Aman (Director)
Kedah State Forestry Department
Level 8, Bangunan Sultan Abdul Halim
Jalan Sultan Badlishah
05000 Alor Setar, Kedah

Phone # : 04 733 3911 Fax # : 04 731 0610

## 2.3 General Background on the Kedah FMU

The Kedah FMU is managed by the Kedah State Forestry Department (KSFD). The KSFD is committed in the management of the FMU on a sustainable basis. The administration of the FMU is divided into three forest districts namely the North, Central and South Kedah Forest Districts.

The inland forest is managed under a Selective Management System (SMS) on a 30-year rotation period. Under the Tenth Malaysia Plan (2010-2015), the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) for the Kedah State FMU had been set at 2,850 ha. A Forest Management Plan (FMP) covering the period from 2006 to 2015 had been presented during the audit.

During this re-certification audit, the Kedah FMU has increased in size from 300,046 ha to 334,983 ha following the new gazettement of eight (8) forest areas covering 34,937 ha as PRF. The FMU currently comprises of 334,983 ha of PRF or 36% of the State's total land area of 942,600 ha. The PRFs within the FMU consist mainly of inland Dipterocarp forests covering an area of 328,782 ha with the remaining 6,201 ha under mangrove forests.

A map of the FMU showing the significant features of the forest is attached in Attachment 1.

## 2.4 Date First Certified 9 June 2010

## 2.5 Location of the FMU

The FMU is located between 6° 14' 48.8034" N, 101°19'59.5914"E and 4°33"0.3584"N, 102°39'55.728" E.

#### 2.6 Forest Management System

The FMU had followed the principles of sustainable forest management (SFM) and the requirements of the Licence Agreement of the State government. A Forest Management Plan (FMP) 2006 to 2015 was presented during this audit.

## 2.7 Annual Allowable Cut/Annual Harvest under the Forest Management Plan

For the Tenth Malaysia Plan (2011-2015), the annual allowable cut (AAC) for the FMU had been set at 2,850 ha. During this re-certification audit, the size of the FMU is 334,983 ha, which includes 34,937 ha of the newly gazetted PRF.

#### 2.8 Environmental and Socioeconomic Context

Macro-level environmental impact audit (MEIA) had been completed in 2007 appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources and had adequately been integrated into the management systems. Consideration had also been given during the planning and harvesting stages whereby high elevation areas (1000 m or higher),

steep slopes (>40 degrees), riparian buffers had been identified and protected. High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) within the FMU, had also been identified, demarcated, mapped and systematically protected.

Aboriginal lands and resources, which are located outside the PRF, were being controlled by the Orang Asli and the Department of Orang Asli Development or Jabatan Kemajuan Orang Asli (JAKOA). There were no records of civil court cases or land claims filed by the Orang Asli on the PRF managed by the KSFD. Hence there was no case of delegation of control with the free, prior and informed consent of the Orang Asli on the management of the forest resources.

#### 3. AUDIT PROCESS

#### 3.1 Audit Dates

16-20 August 2015 (18 man-days)

#### 3.2 Audit Team

Mohd Razman bin Salim (Lead Auditor) Khairul Najwan bin Ahmad Jahari (Forester) Prof. Mohd Basri bin Hamzah (Forester) Dr. Zahid bin Emby (Sociologist) Puteri Arlydia binti Abdul (Observer)

The details on the experiences and qualifications of the audit team members are as in **Attachment 2.** 

Peer Reviewers

- (i) Dr. Sanar Kumaran
- (ii) Dr. Nur Supardi Md. Noor

#### 3.3 Standard Used

Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification (Natural Forest) [MC&I (Natural Forest)] using the verifiers stipulated for Peninsular Malaysia.

#### 3.4 Stakeholder Consultations

A one-month stakeholder consultation was conducted beginning 13 July 2015 to solicit feedback from stakeholders on the compliance of the Kedah FMU against the requirements of the MC&I (Natural Forest). The comments by the stakeholders and responses by the audit team are shown in **Attachment 3.** 

## 3.5 Audit Process

The audit was conducted primarily to evaluate the level of continued compliance of the Kedah FMU's current documentation and field practices in forest management with the detailed of the standard of performances (SOPs) listed in the MC&I (Natural Forest), using the verifiers stipulated for Peninsular Malaysia.

For each Indicator, the auditors had conducted either a documentation review, consultation with the relevant personnel of the FMU, local community or stakeholders or field audit or a combination of these methods. Depending on the compliance with the verifiers for a particular indicator, the auditors then decided on the degree of the FMU's overall compliance with the indicator and decided whether or not to issue a major or minor NCR or an OFI which is defined as follows:

(i) a major NCR is a non-compliance with the requirements of the MC&I (Natural Forest);

(ii) a minor NCR is a deviation or a lapse in complying with the requirements of the MC&I (Natural Forest); and

(iii) an OFI is a situation where the auditor has noted an area of concern on the capability of the forest management system to achieve conformance to the requirements of the MC&I (Natural Forest) but without sufficient objective evidence to support a non-conformance.

Consultations were held with the Orang Asli communities in Kampung (Kg) Ulu Legong which is located outside the Ulu Muda PRF, members of the Village Development and Security Committee (Jawatankuasa Kemajuan dan Keselamatan Kampung) of Kg. Galau, Sik, the villagers of Kg. Landai, Sik and Kg. Bukit Kachi, Sintok as well as contractors and workers operating in the FMU. The audit team had also held meetings with the officers and the uniformed field staff of the KSFD.

The coverage of this re-certification audit is as shown in the Re-certification Audit Plan in **Attachment 4**.

The KSFD had sent a corrective action plan to the audit team to address the major and minor NCRs which the audit team had reviewed and accepted them. The audit team had prepared an interim recertification audit report and sent it to the KSFD for comment. A second draft recertification audit report which had incorporated the comments received from the KSFD was then prepared and sent to two peer reviewers for independent reviewing. The comments received from the peer reviewers on the second draft recertification audit report and the responses by the audit team leader are as in **Attachment 5**. A final recertification audit report was prepared dated 6 February 2016.

## 4 SUMMARY OF AUDIT FINDINGS

Based on the findings of this re-certification audit, it was found that the KSFD had continued to manage the Kedah FMU in compliance with most of the requirements of the MC&I (Natural Forest). This re-certification had resulted in the issuance of 1 major and 2 minor NCRs. The details on the NCRs raised are shown in **Attachment 6.** 

The audit team had reviewed, accepted and verified the corrective actions taken by the KSFD to address the one major NCR raised during this recertification audit. The audit team was satisfied that the corrective action had been effectively implemented and had therefore closed out this major NCR. The audit team had also reviewed and accepted the KSFD's proposed corrective actions to address the two minor NCRs. However, these corrective actions shall be verified by the audit team during the next audit.

The audit team had also verified on the corrective actions taken by the KSFD to address the 4 Minor NCRs and 2 OFIs which were raised during the previous audit. The responses made by the audit team leader on these corrective actions and on the final status of the NCRs and OFIs are as in **Attachment 7**.

On indigenous peoples' rights, there were mechanisms in place to resolve disputes over tenure and use rights through meetings held with the Department of Orang Asli Development or Jabatan Kemajuan Orang Asli (JAKOA). It was observed that there was no recorded civil court case pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights filed against the KSFD.

With regard to Criterion 6.10, there was no new conversion of the PRF to forest plantations or other non-forest land uses during the intervening period since the last audit. On the contrary, the PRF in the Kedah FMU has increased in size from 300,046 ha to 334,983 ha following the new gazettement of eight (8) forest areas as PRF covering an area of 34,937 ha.

As the major NCR raised during this re-certification audit had been closed out, the audit team had therefore recommended that the Certificate for Forest Management awarded to the KSFD be extended for another 3 years from 1 June 2016 to 31 May 2019.

The summary on the findings of the re-certification audit on the Kedah FMU against the requirements of the MC&I (Natural Forest) are as follows:

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
Principle 1	Officers of the KSFD from the level of the District Forest Officers and above had a good working knowledge and understanding on the federal, state and local laws and the regulatory framework related to forest management.	There were no negative findings.
	The provisions of the applicable federal, state, local laws and regulations and policies, in particular those related to forest management were updated and made available to the senior forest officers.	
	As reported in previous surveillance audits there was no record of conflicts between the Principles and Criteria of the MC&I (Natural Forest) with local laws and regulations pertaining to forest management.	
	The officers of the KSFD were committed to participate in resolving conflicts if they arise.	
	With respect to encroachment, FMU boundaries were being routinely maintained to ensure resource safety. The Enforcement Unit of the KSFD had continued to conduct monitoring activities on all the licensed areas and forest checking stations on a monthly basis.	
	The KSFD had continued to commit itself to manage the forest resources on a sustainable basis as clearly stated in the department's mission and vision which read "Kedah Forestry Department Committed to Implementing the MC&I (Natural Forest) Towards Achieving Sustainable Forest Management". This commitment had been communicated throughout the organisation and to the contractors.	
Principle 2	Long term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources had been clearly defined, documented and legally established.	There were no negative findings.
	A copy of the record on the gazetted PRFs entitled <i>Warta Kerajaan Negeri Kedah</i> (Register of Reserves) was made available to the audit team.	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	Relevant documentations of legal or customary tenure or use rights of the local communities such as National Forestry Act, 1984 (Sections 19, 28, 33, 34, 40 and 62), Aboriginal Peoples Act, 1954 (Sections 6, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 19), and United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007 were made available.	
	There was no local or indigenous (Orang Asli) community living within the FMU and therefore there were no records of civil court cases or land claims filed by Orang Asli on the PRF managed by the KSFD.	
	There were mechanisms in place to resolve disputes over land tenure and use rights through the —"Jawatankuasa Tanah Negeri Kedah Darul Aman" in which the State Director of Forestry is a member, while those related to the Orang Asli through meetings held with the Department of Orang Asli Development or JAKOA.	
Principle 3	A copy of the Aboriginal Peoples Act, 1954 (Sections 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 19) which addresses customary rights of indigenous peoples' (Orang Asli) lands was made available.	There were no negative findings.
	Aboriginal lands and resources were being controlled by the Orang Asli and JAKOA since they were located outside the PRF. There was no recorded civil court case or land claims filed by the Orang Asli against the KSFD pertaining to legal, customary tenure or use rights within the PRF.	
	There had also been no case involving the delegation of control with free, prior and informed consent of the Orang Asli on the management of the PRFs in the Kedah FMU.	
	It was affirmed that Orang Asli's traditional forest-related knowledge and practices had not been used in the management systems in forest operations. Therefore, there were no records of compensations made to the Orang Asli community.	
Principle 4	The KSFD had continued to maintain and enhance the long term social and economic well-being of the local communities and forest workers with	During a site visit at Compartment 36D, Ulu Muda PRF, the auditor had found oral medicine such as Panadol was mixed with other medical kit for external

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	respect to employment opportunity and training.  During visits to the active logging sites in Compartments 71B, 36D and 94D of the Ulu Muda PRF, it was found that proper safety procedures have been displayed and safety equipment (PPE) was found to be in good working condition.	used. It was also found that lodine, safety pin and non-sterile 4x4" gauge pads were not available in the First Aid Kit box at the log yard. This was a recurrence of an OFI which was raised during the previous audit on the same indicator. This OFI was therefore upgraded to Minor NCR MRS 01 2015.
	For the staff of the KSFD, collective bargaining was undertaken through the Congress of Union of Employees in the Public and Civil Services (CUEPACS). For the contract workers of the harvesting contractors, their welfares were still being protected by the Employment Act, 1955. In addition, the Majlis Bersama Jabatan (MBJ) in the KSFD had continued to be used to address staff's grievances and resolve conflicts.  Forest officers had continued to carry out social impact assessments before, during and after logging operations by using the Form E or Form MTCC/UPM (A and B).	Another Minor NCR # ZE 01 2015 was raised due to the following:  1. Officers of the KSFD in all three forest districts had conducted social impact assessment of forest operations directly affecting the local communities through the use of Borang E and Borang MTCC/UPM (A and B). However with the exception of the North Kedah Forest District Office, the data collected had not been analysed and the positive and negative impacts were not known.  2. The findings of the social impact assessments conducted by the District Forest Offices had not been incorporated in the forest planning and management practices of the Kedah FMU.
Principle 5	The KSFD had continued to encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.	There were no negative findings.
	Forest operations had encouraged local processing and diversifying the mix of commercial products derived from the forest such as rattan.	
	The approach to log extraction operations was aimed at minimising product wastage, degradation and foregone revenue opportunities. It was observed that RIL procedures were being implemented in the active logging areas to ensure minimal wastage to forest resources.	
	The KSFD had continued to maintain the rate of harvest not exceeding the estimated regrowth of the residual stand based on permanent sample plots within a pre-defined cutting cycle. The practice of sustainable forest management (SFM) by the KSFD had helped to ensure the long-term resource sustainability between harvests.	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
Principle 6	A macro-level environmental impact assessment (MEIA) was conducted on the Kedah FMU in 2007. Recommendations of the MEIA report had been incorporated in the mid-term review of the FMP. The report was available at the KSFD Headquarters office and also at all the district forest offices. Environmental impact	The following non-compliances were observed during inspections conducted in Compartment 36D (under license no KS-01-18-2014) and Compartment 94D (Block 1), (under license no KT-01-07-2015) of the Ulu Muda PRF:  1. In Compartment 36D, skid trail LP 35/2, which radiated from a temporary log landing M6 on access
	assessments on rare and threatened species of flora and fauna were included in the MEIA.  Existing guidelines for identifying and protecting ERT species including features of special biological interest and	road No. 2 was found to have a gradient in excess of the permissible maximum (i.e., 25° vs. 22° slope).  Along the skid trail LP 35/2, it was
	for establishing conservation and protection areas in accordance with existing forest ecosystems, were still being followed.  There was cooperation between forest managers, conservation organizations and regulatory authorities in implementing conservation and management activities. A good example was the cooperation with the Department of Environment (DOE).	observed that there was an over blading where the stipulated 1.0 m thickness had been exceeded.  2. The construction of the sumps in both compartments had not
		complied with the guidelines on road construction ( <i>Garis Panduan Jalan Hutan, 2010 (Pindaan 2013</i> )) where there was no clear drainage leading runoff into the sump and sump walls had not been reinforced by stick or timber.
	Activities such as illegal hunting, fishing and collecting were being controlled.  Harvesting was carried out in the FMU taking into consideration the need for conservation of biological corridors, buffer zones and features of special biological interest for wildlife. Demarcation of buffer zones along active streams had been clearly mapped in the active logging blocks. The KSFD had continued to be an active participant in the State committee overseeing the Central Forest Spine (CSF) project to provide biological corridors for movement of wildlife.	Due to these non-compliances and as they were recurrence of last year's findings on the same indicator, the auditor had therefore upgraded the previous Minor NCR KN-1 to Major NCR MRS 02 2015 on Indicator 6.5.3.
	Harvesting procedures to protect the soil from compaction by harvesting machinery and erosion during harvesting operations were still being implemented. The practice of reduced/low impact logging (RIL) was being strictly observed in order to minimize damage to the environment.	
	Guidelines for forest road lay-out and construction, including log landings and drainage requirements were implemented.	

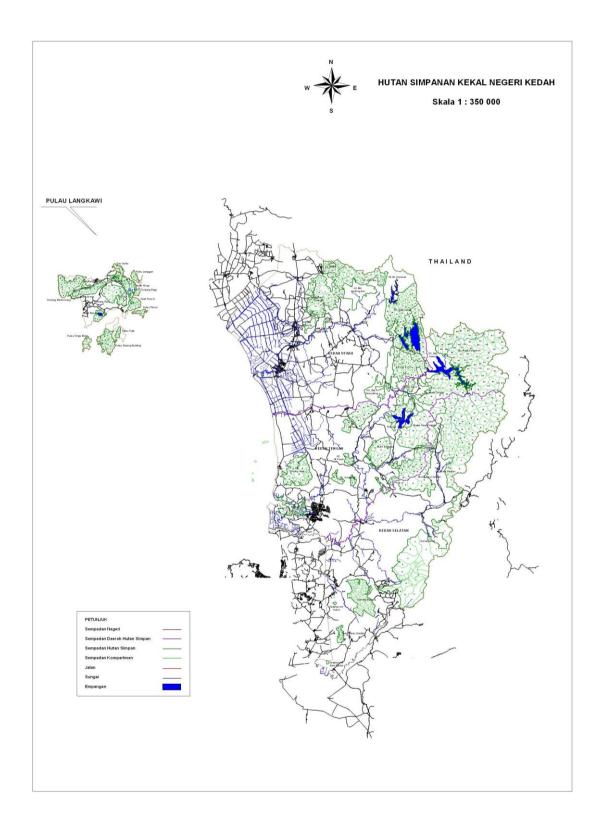
Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	To-date, the KSFD had not used biological control agents in the management of the forest resources. The KSFD had continued the policy of using only indigenous forest species from the locality in all reforestation of natural stands in the FMU.	
	There was no conversion from natural forest to forest plantations or non-forest use in the FMU during the intervening period since the last audit.	
Principle 7	As had been reported in the previous audit, all the required elements had been included in the current FMP (2006-2015); management objectives, forest resources and classification, land use and socio-economic conditions, management system adopted, provision for AAC, forest growth and dynamics, record of ERT species, forest resource maps showing protected areas, management activities and land ownership and harvesting techniques.	There were no negative findings.
	The KSFD had continued to provide training for its staff at the training centre in the Jeniang Range Office. Among the areas covered were forest road, budget preparation, forest mensuration, forest survey, work integrity, directional felling, MS ISO 9001:2008, use of GPS and ARCOIS, workers' health and safety, seminar on work ethics and motivation on work approach.	
	KSFD had appointed FRIM to prepare a new Forest Management Plan (2016-2025). All monitoring records, including new information would be used as inputs to develop the new FMP.	
	A summary of the primary elements of the FMP (2006-2015) had been made public at the KSFD webpage at www.kedforestry.gov.my.	
Principle 8	The KSFD had continued to use the monitoring forms A-D to monitor social, ecological, environmental and economic impacts of its forestry operations.	There were no negative findings.
	KSFD has gathered the relevant information, appropriate to the scale and intensity of the forest management operations, needed to monitor the items (a) to (e) listed in Criterion 8.2.	
	The KSFD had continued to enumerate	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	the established growth plots on a regular basis with the assistance of the staff of the Forestry Department Headquarters Peninsular Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur. The results on the growth plot analysis were used to assess growth and recovery of the forest which include the dynamics on species composition of flora.	
	All trees above the cutting limit and selected for felling were tagged. A copy of the 'Record of Tree Tagging' was kept at the nearest forest checking station (FCS) to allow the monitoring on the chain of custody and ensure only tagged trees were removed. The information in the Record of Tree Tagging such as species and tree diameter were verified against field assessment of tagged trees in both active logging sites inspected in Compartment 71B (KS 01-17-2014), Compartment 36D (KS 01-18-2014) and Compartment 94D (KT 01-07-2015) of the Ulu Muda PRF. The information was found to be in good order.	
	Removal Passes issued for the removal of logs from Compartment 71B (KS 01-17-2014), Compartment 36D (KS 01-18-2014) and Compartment 94D (KT 01-07-2015) of the Ulu Muda PRF were verified against the 'Record of Tree Tagging' kept in the Gulau and Weng Forest Checking Stations (FCS)s and were found to be in good order. The forest officers in charge at these FCSs were found to be competent in managing their work.	
	A summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2, was made available to the public on the KSFD website.	
Principle 9	HCVF area with Tualang trees (Koompassia excelsa) stand in Compartment 36 of the Pedu PRF which had been established earlier had continued to be monitored.	There were no negative findings.
	The KSFD had identified and proposed two new sites as HCVFs in the FMU; the slipper orchids ( <i>Paphiopedilum rothschildianum</i> ) in the Gunung Jerai PRF and the mangrove hybrids Bakau Minyak ( <i>Rhizophora mucronata</i> ) with	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	Bakau Kurap ( <i>Rhizophora apiculata</i> ) in the Sungai Merbok PFR with the consultations of 15 stakeholders (government agencies and NGOs).	
	The KSDF has continued to use the document entitled 'Guidelines for the Establishment and Management of Areas with High Conservation Value (HCVF) in Permanent Reserved Forest (PRF) in Peninsular Malaysia' in managing HCVFs.	

## Attachment 1

## Map of Kedah FMU



## **Experiences and Qualifications of Audit Team Members**

Assessment Team	Role/Area MC&I Requirement	of	Qualification and Experience
Mohd Razman	Assessment		Academic Qualifications:
Salim	Team Leader / Forester		B.Sc. Forestry (Forest Production), University Putra Malaysia.
			Work Experiences:
			<ul> <li>Five year experience as Research Officer at the Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM) since 2007 in various areas such as ecological research for lowland and hill dipterocarp forest, Geographic Information Systems, forest inventories, forest harvesting and forest management system (SMS).</li> <li>Participate in organizing committee member, division level activities and projects.</li> <li>Coordinate and collaborate long term ecological plot and inventory data about 25 years at the Pasoh, Negeri Sembilan with Negeri Sembilan Forestry Department, universities (local &amp; international) and NGOs.</li> <li>Published and presented research findings at the seminars and conferences. Currently as Auditor at the Food, Agriculture and Forestry Section (FAF), SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd, since 2013.</li> <li>Conduct assessments on forest management certification [MC&amp;I (Natural Forest)] &amp; [MC&amp;I (Plantations)], MYNI of RSPO P&amp;C and other management systems such as ISO 9001, 14001 and OHSA 18001</li> </ul>
			Training/Research Areas:
			Attended and passed the following training programmes:
			<ul> <li>Auditor Training Course on Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification [MC&amp;I (Natural Forest)] &amp; [MC&amp;I (Plantations] organized by MTCC, 1-4 December 2013;</li> <li>EMS 14001: 2004 Lead Auditor Course organized by SIRIM Training Services Sdn Bhd, 18-22 March 2013;</li> <li>OHSAS 18001: 2007 Lead Auditor Course organized by SIRIM Training Services Sdn Bhd, 11-15 March 2013; and</li> <li>QMS 9001: 2008 Lead Auditor Course organized by SIRIM Training Services Sdn Bhd, 4-8 March 2013.</li> </ul>
Khairul	Assessor		Academic Qualifications:
Najwan Ahmad Jahari			B. Sc Forestry (Forest Management), Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM).
			Work Experiences:
			<ul> <li>Appointed as contract Research Officer in the Natural Forest Division, Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM), since 2001</li> </ul>
			<ul> <li>Conduct and coordinate research on 8th Malaysian Plan Project</li> <li>Produce technical reports, meeting, seminar and conferences</li> </ul>

as well as quarterly physical and financial reports. • Coordinate and participate in field works, multi-level meetings, seminars, conferences and workshops. • Spent some time in other existing FRIM projects (interdivisional) as an organizing committee member, division level activities and projects • Currently as Auditor at the Food, Agriculture and Forestry Section (FAF), SIRIM QAS International, since 2009. Involved in conducting assessments on forest management certification (MC&I and FSC P&C), MYNI of RSPO P&C and other management system on ISO 9001, 14001 and OHSA 1800 Training/Research Areas: Attended and passed in the following training programmes: Auditor Training Course on Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification [MC&I (2002)] organized by MTCC, 30 March - 2 April 2009; • EMS 14001: 2004 Lead Auditor Course organized by SIRIM Training Services Sdn Bhd, 2-6 March 2009; • OHSAS 18001: 2007 Lead Auditor Course organized by SIRIM Training Services Sdn Bhd, 23-27 Feb 2009; • QMS 9001: 2008 Lead Auditor Course organized by SIRIM Training Services Sdn Bhd, 16 – 21 Feb 2009. Prof. Muhd Assessor Academic Qualifications: Basri Hamzah M. Sc (Australian National University), sponsored by UPM. B. Sc (Forestry) (Australian National University), Colombo Plan Scholarship. B.Sc (Botany) (University of Western Australia), Colombo Plan Scholarship. Work Experiences: • Tiara Nusa Sdn Bhd (No.807309-P): Director, 2008-Present • UPM: INTROP (Institute of Tropical Forestry and Forest Products) Consultancy Associate 2012-present: Consultancy Fellow, 2008-2011; • Professorial Researcher (Penyelidik Khas), 2005-2008; Faculty of Forestry - Associate Professor, 1984 - 2001: Lecturer, 1976 - 1984: Tutor, 1973-1976: Deputy Dean, 1985 - 1986: Head, Department of Forest Production, 1983 - 1984: Head, Department of Forestry (UPM Sarawak Campus) 1981 - 1982: Course Co-ordinator (UPM Sarawak Campus) 1979-82. FDPM (Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia) • ITTO (International Tropical Timber Organisation), Consultant 2001-2004 • ANU (Australian National University): Department of Forestry, Demonstrator, 1975-76 Training/Research Areas: • Main research area: Regeneration and rehabilitation problems of Malaysian Rainforest; with emphasis on Hill Dipterocarp Forests: • Refinements of the Selective Management System: Forest Plantation Establishment • Specialisation: Silviculture, Forest Ecology, Agroforestry. • Latest research: Mapping and Assessment of Present and Future Potential Carbon Storage in Malaysian Forest: Soil

		Carbon, Woody Debris and Vegetation. RUGs, UPM, 2009-2011  Other academic/university experiences:  Faculty Research supervision of postgraduate and undergraduate students at UPM, up to 2001;  Chairman, Faculty Curriculum Committee, 1985; Head, Faculty Research Thrust in Hill Dipterocarp Forest, 1983-88; Chairman, UPM Faculty Student Affairs Committee, 1984-85  UPM Panel Chairman/Member for Postgraduate Theses Examination & Viva up to 2001;  Chairman, UPM Diploma Curriculum Revision Committee, 1985;  Member, UPM Curriculum Comm. 1984-85;  College Master (Bangi College), 1984-85.
Dr. Zahid Emby	Assessor / workers & community issues and related legal issues	<ul> <li>1977- 1992 – Lecturer, Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Educational Services, UPM.</li> <li>August 1992 – 1994 - Head, Department of Social Development Studies, UPM</li> <li>August 1, 1998 -2001. Reappointed as Head of the renamed Department of Social and Development Science UPM for a three year term</li> <li>Head, Department of Music UPM from October 2003 until retirement on December 17, 2006</li> <li>Spent some time as a visiting scholar at University of Hull, U.K. and Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand.</li> <li>Freelance consultant on social issues.</li> </ul>
Puteri Arlydia Abdul	Trainee Auditor	Academic Qualifications:  B. Sc Forestry (Forest Production), UPM.  Work Experiences:  • 2015 onward: Trainee auditor at the Food, Agriculture and Forestry Section (FAF), SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd for Forest Management Certification [MC&I (Natural Forest)] & [MC&I (Plantations)], MYNI of RSPO P&C, MSPO and other management systems e.g. ISO 9001 & 14001  • 2012 – 2015: Certification Administration Executive/Auditor and Coordinator for PEFC CoC, RSPO P&C, RSPO SCC, RSPO RED, ISCC DE, ISCC EU with Intertek Certification International Sdn Bhd.  • 2011 – 2012 Project Research Officer at Transparency International Malaysia - research, coordinating & implementation project requirements for forest governance integrity, liaise with external parties on matter arising and related to the project to forest governance integrity.  • 2008 – 2011 Project Officer/Forester at Forest Plantation Development Sdn Bhd (wholly owned by MTIB) - auditing document/proposal for forest plantation soft loan, field auditing for forest plantation (against Malaysian National Indicator for Forest Plantation, Environmental, HCVF, Land Title (legal assuring of land, land tenure, terms of land title, land boundary, land dispute and claims under encumbrances, dispute and process of negotiation and compensation) & Company Act, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), and Integrated Pest Management (IPM), pesticide and fertilizer) and mapping forest plantation.  • 2007 – 2008 Forester/GIS Officer at Forestry Department

Peninsular Malaysia (HQ) - handlings Geographic Information System (GIS) Database, Mapping Forest and facilitate GIS and Remote Sensing Training ('Human Resource Development in Geographic Information System and Remote Sensing for the Forestry Personnel of ASEAN Countries' August 2007.

## Training/Research Areas:

Attended and passed in the following training programmes:

- Auditor Training Course on Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification [MC&I (Natural Forest)] & [MC&I (Plantations] organized by MTCC, 9-10 June 2015.
- EMS 14001: 2004 Lead Auditor Course organized by SIRIM Training Services Sdn Bhd, 18-22 May 2015.
- QMS 9001: 2008 Lead Auditor Course organized by SIRIM Training Services Sdn Bhd, 19-23 March 2012 and New Revision 2015 on 21 September 2015
- Forest Plantation Management Training by Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB), Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM), and Forest Plantation Development Sdn Bhd, 19-21 March 2009
- Forest Plantation (for Rubber) Development & Training by Malaysia Rubber Board, 24-26 November 2008

## Comments Received from Stakeholders and Responses by Audit Team Leader

No.	Stakeholder	Comments/Issues Raised	Response by Audit Team
1	Stakeholder 1	<ol> <li>Research on wildlife population (biodiversity) shall be conducted and the costs shall be paid by the relevant party before the start of forest harvesting operations;</li> <li>Invite Stakeholder 1 to participate in the EIA committee meeting;</li> <li>Include Stakeholder 1 as one of the agencies in every EIA;</li> <li>Institute a 10-20 meter (m) buffer zone from forest boundaries; and</li> <li>Conduct a periodic monitoring on buffer zone area to prevent encroachment.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>The KSFD took note of the comments from Stakeholder 1 on the need to conduct a research on wildlife population in the FMU. During the audit, it was found that the KSFD had yet to conduct such research but welcomed Stakeholder 1 and other agencies to attend the briefing during the start of a forest harvesting operations to enable the relevant agencies to provide wildlife-related information to the logging contractors.</li> <li>The State EIA Committee is headed by the Department of Environment (DOE) and a few other relevant agencies. KSFD is a member of the committee. The KSFD would put forward the proposal by Stakeholder 1 for it to become a member of the Committee at the next EIA Committee meeting.</li> <li>The KSFD would consider appointing Stakeholder 1 as one of the agencies in every EIA;</li> <li>It was observed during a site visit to the licenced logging area that buffer zone between the PRFs and Stateland within the FMU was being maintained with at least 20 meter (m) buffer. In some areas, there were alienated land being too close with the PRF and therefore it was not always possible to have the buffer zone.</li> <li>The KSFD had continued to conduct periodic enforcement activities and monitoring on the PRF on a monthly basis and a report was sent to the Forestry Department Headquarters Peninsular Malaysia. In addition, every complaint and report on encroachment or other forest offences was acted upon immediately. The latest monitoring (aerial) was conducted using helicopter in June 2015.</li> <li>Auditors' Conclusion:</li> <li>The KSFD had provided sufficient evidence that efforts had been taken to monitor the buffer zones and forest boundaries from encroachment. Monitoring on environmental impact assessment had also been discussed actively during the meetings of the EIA Committee. The District Forest Offices had prepared their own monthly schedules on patrolling and monitoring which were being monitored by the KSFD Enforcement Unit.</li> </ol>
2	Stakeholder 2	KSFD must ensure that Forest Management Plan (FMP) is always being referred in the management of the State's forest resources	1. The KSFD had planned program, projects and forest management activities for 10 years (2006 – 2015) as outlined in the Forest Management Plan (FMP) by taking into consideration the environment, biological diversity and the socio-economics of the state. The KSFD had always referred to the FMP in managing

particularly that for the the PRF. Currently, the KSFD is in the process of PRF. preparing a new FMP for the next 10 years (2016 -2025). 2. Try to maintain the same 2. Apart from the FMP, the KSFD had also referred to forest composition in the Annual Felling and Treatment Plan or the every cutting cycle based 'Rancangan Tebangan Rawatan Tahunan (RTRT) in on Sustainable Forest an effort to maintain the same forest composition in Management (SFM). every cutting cycle. 3. Identify and promote 3. The KSFD had continued to promote NTFP as non-timber forest alternative income to the state such as rattan, produce (NTFP) as mangrove products, bamboo and honey through alternative income to courses and exhibitions on these products. state such as payment 4. The KSFD had also made use of new scientific for ecosystem services information gathered from researchers during R&D (PES). works and scientific expeditions so that the inventory 4. Obtain and use scientific on flora and fauna can be monitored and conserved. information through cooperation in R&D to **Auditors' Conclusion:** improve forest All the issues being raised related to the promotion of management system, NTFP and the use of scientific information had been identify new rich taken into consideration by the KSFD in order to resources from forest achieve SFM and incorporated in the current revision of and add information on the FMP (2016-2025). the State's inventory on biodiversity. The encroachments on the 3 Stakeholder 1. The KSFD had taken various actions to control illegal State's forest were still at encroachment such as regular patrolling, boundary an alarming rate. Issues checking, destroying illegal agriculture activities in related to the problem on the PRF, aerial monitoring of the PRF using encroachment of the PRFs helicopter, putting up signboard on 'Forest Reserve' are as follows: and warning signs at strategic areas, patrolling team 1. There was competition using motorcycle, education program to local between the Malays and communities on illegal encroachment, tree planting Siamese communities to involving primary and secondary school students and the forest also making public announcement through the local encroach radio, Kedah FM. reserves for agriculture activities especially in Padang Terap, Sik and Pendang districts. 2. Forest encroachment 2. Refer to the response by the audit team on issue (5) had affected wildlife raised by Stakeholder 1. In addition, the KSFD had continued to be an active participant in the State conservation areas committee overseeing the Central Forest Spine especially for elephant, (CSF) project to provide biological corridors for which had served as buffer zones that help to movement of wildlife. prevent wildlife-human conflict and affected the implementation of conservation program being undertaken by Stakeholder 3. 3. There was no 'one stop centre' committee to enforce 3. There was no 'one stop monitoring on boundary of forest reserved in Kedah. centre' committee to However, there was a State committee enforce monitoring on 'Jawatankuasa Penguatkusaan Tanah Secara boundary of forest Haram Peringat Negeri Kedah' which is chaired by reserve in Kedah. This the State Menteri Besar. The Director of the KSFD is often function was a member of this Committee. This Committee was burdened on the KSFD tasked to resolve the problems on encroachment of (which has no power to the State's forest reserves. Despite the challenge make arrest)

and

became complicated as it often involved political interference and the lack of respect for the laws by the local communities. Due to economic reason, being landless and with support from some influential parties, these communities involved in illegal land occupation become more daring to the point that they dared to threaten the enforcement officers.

facing the Enforcement Unit of the KSFD in preventing encroachment and illegal activities, the officers of this Unit had remained steadfast in their duties in safe guarding the State's forest resources.

- 4. The old policy of the State government allowing those who had encroached into forest reserve and develop the land prior to obtaining approval on the land should be amended immediately.
- The audit team requires the stakeholder to provide the details on this policy and this would be verified during the next surveillance audit.
- 5. Government policy in helping to develop forest reserves which had been encroached by local communities and making use the name of government agencies such as FELCRA had indicated that the Federal and State Governments had not been strict and they had consented on the illegal encroachment on the forest reserves since then. The Government should have taken action to restore the encroached area PRF.
- 5. The audit team requires the stakeholder to provide details on this policy and this would be verified during the next surveillance audit.

## **Recertification Audit Plan**

DAY		PROGRAM					
	TIME	AUDITOR 1 (AUDIT TEAM LEADER) (Razman)	AUDITOR 2 (Prof Basri)	AUDITOR 3 (Najwan)	AUDITOR 4 (Dr Zahid)		
Day 0		Travel to Alor Setar     Briefing by Audit Team Leader on the recertification audit plan					
Day 1	9.30 am – 1.00 pm	<ul> <li>Opening Meeting with representatives of FMU</li> <li>Briefing session by Forest Manager of the FMU on progress of forest activities</li> <li>Q&amp;A Session</li> <li>Evaluation of changes to the management of the FMU</li> <li>Check on progress of planned activities aimed at enhancing the operation system to achieve improvement in overall performance</li> <li>Check on complaints, stakeholder comments and follow-up actions <ul> <li>Government agencies</li> <li>NGOs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>					
	2.00 pm – 4.00 pm	<ul> <li>Evaluate on proc</li> <li>Evaluate on man</li> <li>Documentation a</li> <li>Principle</li> </ul>	edures for internal agement review sy nd records review 1 – Compliance wi 2 – Tenure and Us 3 – Indigenous Pe 4 – Community Re 5 – Benefits from t 6 – Environmental 7 – Management F 8 – Monitoring and	stem th Laws and Principles te Rights and Responsil oples' Right elations and Workers' Ri he forest Impact	pilities ight		
	4.00 pm	Stakeholder consultation with Department of Environment, PERHILITAN and NGOs					
	5.00 pm	0 0	. Petani, Kedah Tengah and Kulim, Kedah Selatan				
Day 2	8.30 am – 5.30 pm	Site visit at activ <u>Kedah Sela</u>			sit at active area:		
	Document review Office     Inspection of active harvesting area (36D Ulu Muda Para 18-2014)     (71B Ulu Muda Para 17-2014)     Workers campara (71B Ulu Muda) Farest Checking (BPH Weng)     Interview with NG Pendidikan dan kan Puncak Lembah		ve  RF – KS.01-  RF – KS.01-  RF – KS.01-  PRF Station  GO – Kelab Kebajikan	Oocument review at District Office Inspection of active arvesting area, oundaries 94D Ulu Muda PRF – (T.01-07-2015) Torest Checking Station BPH Gulau)	<ul> <li>Consultation with workers union</li> <li>Interview with local communities</li> <li>(JKK Gulau)</li> </ul>		

	5.30pm	Travelling to Sg. Petani, Kedah		
	8.30 – 9.30 pm	Review of Day 2 Findings with Auditors		
Day 3	8.30 am –	Site visit at active area:  Kedah Selatan  Site visit at active area:  Kedah Tengah		
	5.30pm	<ul> <li>Document review at District Office</li> <li>Boundaries and Tagging (72D Ulu Muda PRF)</li> <li>Pre-F (Kompt. 4 HS Rimba Teloi)</li> <li>Interview with Department of Environment (DOE) &amp; PERHILITAN</li> <li>Document review at District Office</li> <li>Nursery (Tapak Semaian Gurun)</li> <li>HCVF area –         <ul> <li>Orkid selipar, Paphiopedilum rothschildianum - Compt. 23 HS Gunung Jerai</li> <li>Bakau kurap, Rhizophora apiculata – Sungai Merbok PRF</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
	5.30pm	Travelling to Alor Setar		
	8.30 – 9.30 pm	Review of Day 3 Findings with Auditors		
Day 4	8.30 am – 5.30 pm	Documentation and records review Principle 5 – Benefits from the forest Principle 6 – Environmental Impact Principle 7 – Management Plan  Site visit at active area:  Kedah Utara   Document review at District Office  HCVF area – Tualang; Koompassia excelsa (Compt. 36 Pedu PRF)  Documentation and records review  Principle 8 – Monitoring and Assessment  Principle 9 – Maintenance of High Conservation on Value Forests		
	8.30 – 9.30 pm	Review of Day 4 Findings with Auditors		
Day 5	8.30 am – 12.00 pm	Preparation of audit report and finding		
	12.00pm- 1.30pm	<ul> <li>Briefing to representatives of FMU on the findings of audit</li> <li>Closing Meeting and presentation of findings of audit and discussion on follow-up activities</li> <li>Adjourn Closing Meeting</li> <li>Travel to Kuala Lumpur</li> </ul>		

## Comments from Peer Reviewers and Responses by Audit Team Leader

## Peer Reviewer 1 (Dr. Nur Supardi Md. Noor)

No	Item	Comments	Auditor's Response
1	Comprehensiveness and quality of reporting	Good, but not excellent	Noted.
2	Has the audit been conducted objectively and professionally?	Yes. The auditors went through all the principles and criteria, and checked/verified the indicators	Noted.
3	Has each Principles and Criterion been adequately addressed? Please include comments on each principles and Criterion	Yes. Any issue on each criterion is deliberated in the Peer Review Kedah FMU Recertification Report	Noted.
4	Are the conclusions of the findings appropriate?	The closing of the Major NCR MRS 02 2015 for the Indicator 6.5.3 needs further clarification with clear evidence of the corrective action taken to support the big decision of closing the NCR.	The audit team had received evidence in the form of a report by the KSFD entitled 'Laporan Bergambar Ketidakakuran Major dan Minor Audit Pensijilan Semula MC&I (Hutan Asli) Bagi FMU Kedah Tahun 2015'. The report had outlined the corrective actions taken by the KSFD to address the major NCR raised on indicator 6.5.3 including pictures to show on the reconstruction of sumps by the contractor in accordance with the Guidelines for Forest Roads 2010 for Skid Trail and Sump. In addition to the re-construction of the sumps, the South Kedah District Forest Office had issued a stop work order and compounded the licence holder on these non-conformities. The skid trail which was constructed not following the specifications of the Guidelines had been closed and planted with Dipterocarps seedlings.  The audit team had reviewed, accepted and verified the report and pictures submitted by the KSFD as evidences that

-	Agreement/Disagreement with	Fully agree.	the corrective actions taken had been appropriate to address this major NCR and had therefore closed it out.
5	the NCRs raised by the Audit Team		
6	Are the recommendations by the audit team appropriate?	Yes.	Noted.
7	Areas where additional information is required	Evidence related to Major NCR MRS 02 2015 for Indicator 6.5.3.     Reference for letter PHNK related to Minor NCR ZE 01 2015 raised against Indicator 4.4.2     Objective evidence of Criterion 6.1.	Major NCR MRS 02 2015 See Auditor's response on (4) above.  Minor NCR ZE 01 2015 The KSFD had agreed to use only 'Borang MTCC/UPM (A and B) when conducting assessment on the social impact of the KSFD's forestry operations affecting the local communities. A copy of the letter from the State Deputy Director of Forestry (Operations) informing of this decision ref PHNK 88-2013(5) dated 2 September 2015 was made available to the audit team.  Criterion 6.1 There was a mistake in the write-up on the objective evidence for Indicator 6.1.3 which reads 'In view of the state-wide scale of the Perak FMU' This was a typo error, the word Perak should be replaced with Kedah. This mistake had been corrected.
8	Others	<ul> <li>(i) Appendix 1 would be more meaningful if the number of FMUs audited by the assessor be given (Not the list of FMUs). This will indicate the credibility of the assessors in conducting forest management audit.</li> <li>(ii) The write-up of the RA report can be further improved.</li> </ul>	Noted.

## Peer Reviewer 2 (Dr. Sanar Kumaran)

No	Item	Comments	Auditor's Response
1	Comprehensiveness and quality of reporting	In the Introduction, in Table 1, need to clearly state, that the PRF area of Kedah state Forest Management Unit is spread within xx Forest Reserves as shown in Map in Appendix II	The table purposely to report on the number of forest ranger offices for each forest district office. As refer to audit scope, area of managed forest is more preferred than number of forest reserves.
		Forest Number Address District of forest Office reserve Kedah Xx Jitra Utara Kedah Xx Sungai Tengah Petani Kedah xx Kulim Selatan	
2	Has the audit been conducted objectively and professionally?	To a large extent, the audit has been conducted in a professional manner, subject to incorporation of the issues raised in this report.	Noted.
3	Has each Principles and Criterion been adequately addressed? Please include comments on each principles and Criterion	Indicator 1.6.2 Has the policies and statements been communicated in appropriate language(s)?	Yes. The policy and statement have been briefed to contractors before the start of any work at the licensee area and to KSFD personnel during random interviews.
		Excision or addition to the PRF? Are the records available at the district forestry office and sampled during the audits? If yes, then include a summary in a table format in the report.	The figure of the addition or excision of PRF has been written in the Indicator 2.1.1.
		Indicator 2.1.1 What about records of degazettement,	There was no degazettement of PRF during the audit.
		Indicator 2.1.2 What is/are the legally recognized mechanism/s for resolving land claims available in Kedah?	KSFD has established a committee titled 'Jawatankuasa Penguatkuasaan Tanah Secara Haram Peringkat Negeri Kedah'. The committee will discuss the issue on forest encroachment and land claims.

## Indicator 2.3.1

This Indicator states "availability of appropriate mechanisms to resolve disputes". However, the evidence do not clearly state if there is a mechanism in place? Kindly note that if there is a known available mechanism to help resolve grievances, disputes, then the available mechanism be needs to Else, the mentioned explicitly. evidence presented here does not adequately address and answer Indicator 2.3.1

#### Indicator 3.1.3

Similar to Indicator 2.3.1. This Indicator 3.1.3 calls for appropriate mechanisms resolve conflicts and grievances. State the complaints procedure or grievance procedure available within Kedah Forestry the Department, and provide objective evidence. where available. If not then the evidence provided here does not fulfill the indicator

## Indicator 3.3.2

Please state the mechanism for conflict resolution as called for in Indicator 3.3.2. Is there a clear mechanism with а flowchart by which how conflicts addressed. will be resolved and if the affected parties are not satisfied, what recourse methods are What is listed in available? Indicator 2.3.1 is the Tanah Negeri "Jawatankuasa Kedah Darul Aman" as evidence is not sufficient

#### Indicators 4.3.3 and 4.3.4

These two Indicators are missing from the Recertification Audit Report (2015) on Kedah FMU for Forest Management Certification (File Ref.: EJ03450001).

Kindly include details on compliance or non-compliance and evidence noted.

Please state what are the appropriate procedures in place for Indicator 4.3.4

Based on verifier for this indicator, auditor had verified records of disputes and outcomes of negotiations such as the "Jawatankuasa Tanah Negeri Kedah Darul Aman" meeting minute and Borana Maklumat Aduan Pelanggan (Customers' Complaint Form). Both records are the mechanism to resolve grievances and disputes.

As explained in Indicator 2.3.1, the verifier did not require the FMU to establish complaints or grievance procedure. The indicator only required record of disputes and outcomes of negotiations.

Based on verifier of this indicator, auditor has verified records of dialogue and consultation held with and aborigines relevant stakeholders. During the audit, there was no record of arbitration and civil court case related to tenure claims and rights. The mechanism is "Jawatankuasa Tanah Negeri Kedah Darul Aman".

The evidences were made available in the report although the indicators were not there. Both indicators have been included on the report.

Bersama Mailis Jabatan (MBJ) meetings Bil. 2/2015 dated 13 Aug 2015 which only participated by nonstaffs. executives The meeting discussed has conflict grievances and resolution such Kad as Pelaut for Pemandu Enjin

# <u>Criterion</u> 6.1.1 and <u>Criterion</u> 6.1.2

I would like to raise several observations of the Macro EIA done in 2007

What is the validity period for a macro EIA? If there is no such validity period, this 2007 macro EIA document may be used as a reference in perpetuity, which is a concern. I suggest that a new macro EIA be done at least once every five years to capture any new changes, events. development, R&D, etc. especially since this is at a macro scale and a mid-term review of the macro EIA be done as well

Also how the information from the macro EIA is being used to improve forestry practices. For example, the long term impacts of continued logging in Ulu Muda Forests complex on the water resources (both quantity and quality) of the MADA area.

Has there been any revised version of the macro EIA report since it was done 9 years ago? If yes, then include details in the report please.

#### Indicator 6.4.2

I would like to suggest that a table of VJR be inserted at objective evidence for this indicator.

Forest District	Total VJR	Total Area (ha)
Kedah Utara	Xx	XXX.XX
Kedah Tengah	Xx	XXX.XX
Kedah Selatan	Xx	XXX.XX
Total	XX	XXX.XX

Sangkut was not required and group insurance for vehicle driver.

Based on the verifier, there was no validity period for a macro EIA.

The Macro EIA was established based on the whole certified area in the FMU in order to prevent and minimize the impact of forest management to environment. As verified by auditor, the FMU did not issue any harvesting license nearby to water catchment area in the MADA area or Ulu Muda PRF.

There was no revision of the macro EIA report during the audit. The revision of the report is not required by the verifier. However, the FMU has planned to review the Macro EIA after completion of FMP 2016 – 2025.

Noted. The figure of VJR has been included in the report.

Forest	Total	Total
District	VJR	Area
		(ha)
Kedah	3	1,875.00
Utara		
Kedah	3	2,114.00
Tengah		
Kedah	3	1,223.00
Selatan		
Total	9	5,212.00

4	Are the conclusions of the findings appropriate?	The conclusion of the findings is appropriate.	Noted.
5	Agreement/Disagreement with the NCRs raised by the Audit Team	I would like to see logging activities in Ulu Muda forest area which is a very critical and vital forest landscape be kept to bare minimum as there are several observations made over the past few years. This is in tandem with the macro level environmental impact assessment of forestry operations in the Kedah state that has downstream impacts that affects other sectors such as agriculture and water.	area which had been identified as water catchment and forest conservation. The
		1. Logging within the Ulu Muda forest complex may reduce the water storage capacity of two important dams in Kedah.	
		2. The Muda and Pedu dams are key water sources for 90,000 hectares of rice fields which are managed by MADA. These rice fields are reported to supply Malaysia with 40% of rice output.	
		3. Siltation and woody debris as a result of logging in this sensitive area can further clog up water treatment plants and potentially can result in high maintenance cost	
		4. The long term effect of logging which will result in increased siltation will reduce the total storage capacity and lifespan of Muda and Pedu dams, which supply 30% of the irrigation needs of Kedah's 55,000 farming communities	
		5. MADA has raised its concern on the long term impact of logging on water supply and this must be addressed holistically.	
6	Are the recommendations by the audit team appropriate?	Yes, in general I agree.	Noted.
7	Areas where additional information is required	During the period of certification valid from 1 June 2013 to June 2015, has there been a net loss or net gain of Permanent Reserved Forests in Kedah? This is crucial to note as a trend, as the MTCC scheme claims	Noted.

to be a proof of sustainability' and certification is a way to demonstrate sustainable forest management'. It is noted in the report that a Noted. total of 34.937 ha of forest area have been gazetted as PRF during the period 2014/15. The new gazettement has increased area for KSFD from 300.046 ha in 2014 to 334.983 ha in 2015, which is a positive sign. The PRF in the Kedah FMU However, it is alarming to note that during the period 2001cannot be lost in less than a 2005, seven out of eight MTCC century due to the audit FMUs have seen a net loss in scope is for the entire state. PRF since they were certified. And, standard has set that particular. 94% of the certified area the Negeri Sembilan FMU (MTCC FMC should remain as natural 007) has had almost 9,000ha forest and cannot he excised - with less than 200ha converted to forest plantation added as replacement. At this or non-forest use. rate, the entire PRF of the FMU may possibly be lost in less than a century. In summary what is needed in The change in the area of PRF was provided by the each audit report (new KSFD. The figure of the certification, re-certification, surveillance audits), the changes certified has been area in the area of PRF. The areas the **FDPM** informed to MTCC-certified through the Kedah FMU within forest must match the area reported management representatives. Forestry Department bν Peninsular Malaysia, which must take into account the changes in the PRF area. Others Map in Appendix II needs to be The latest map which was in dated. It is not clear if this is a June 2015 has been updated recent (2015 map) or outdated in the audit report. map. Noted. Auditor had verified This map looks similar to the gazettement one in the 2012 "Public record of Summary of Recertification Warta through Kerajaan Negeri Kedah (Register of Audit of Kedah Forest Reserves). The table format Management Unit for Forest Certification" will be included during next Management Certificate No: FMC003, date of recertification audit. However, recertification 23-27 September figure on the stateland forest 2012 SIRIM and plantation forests cannot bν QAS International Sdn Bhd. be verified due to the audit scope being limited to natural It will be wise to have the forest. details in a table format as below for the main certification assessment and every recertification audit report.

Forest resources (hectares) within Kedah State Forest Management Unit for years 2013, 2014 and 2015 (up to June).	
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## Details on NCRs and OFIs Raised During this Recertification Audit and Corrective Actions Taken

Indicator	Specification Major/Minor/ OFI	Detail Non-conformances	Corrective Action Taken	Verification by Assessor
Indicator 4.2.3 NCR #: MRS 01 2015	Minor Area/Location: Compartment 36D, Ulu Muda PRF (KS 01-18- 2014)	<ol> <li>lodine, safety pin and non sterile 4x4" gauge pads were not available in the First Aid Kit box at log yard, Compartment 36D, Ulu Muda PRF (KS 01-18-2014)</li> <li>Auditor also found at the same license site where oral medicine such as Panadol, was mixed with other medical kit for external use.</li> </ol>	KSFD had directed contractor to refill medical kit in the First Aid Kit box. The KSFD also had directed Forest Ranger to check the First Aid Kit box at log yard and logging camp (kongsi) during monthly inspection at the licensed logging area. Refresher training to the contractor's workers was being planned.	The audit team had reviewed and accepted the corrective action taken by the KSFD. The implementation and effectiveness of the corrective action taken will be verified during the next audit.
Indicator 4.4.2  NCR #: ZE 01 2015	Minor  Area/Location: All three District Forest Offices	1. Forest managers in all three districts had evaluated social impact of forest operations directly affecting communities through the use of Borang E and Borang MTCC/UPM (A and B). Village representatives situated adjacent to areas approved for harvesting were asked to fill in the said form, before, during and after harvesting operations in the area. However with the exception of Kedah Utara, the data collected was not analysed and the positive and negative impacts were not highlighted.  2. The findings of the social impact assessments conducted by the District Forest Offices had not been incorporated in the forest planning and management practices of the Kedah FMU.	analyzed the collected data including the positive and negative impacts. The impacts have been highlighted in the social assessment form. The findings of the social impact assessments would be incorporated in the forest planning and management practices of the Kedah FMU.	The audit team had reviewed and accepted the corrective action taken by the KSFD. The implementation and effectiveness of the corrective action taken will be verified during the next audit.

Indicator	Major	The following non-		
6.5.3	(upgraded from	compliances were recorded		
	Minor)	during an inspection in the		
NCR #:		Ulu Muda PRF,		
MRS 02	Area/Location:	Compartment 36D, under		
2015		license no KS-01-18-2014		
	PRF Ulu	and Compartment 94D		
	Muda,	(Block 1), under license no		
	Compartment	KT-01-07-2015:	The KSFD had	Auditor had
	36D, - KS-01-	KT 01 07 2010.	directed contractor	
	18-2014	1. In Compartment 36D,	to stop all	a Letter PHDKS 25-
	10-2014	skid trail LP 35/2, which	harvesting	68 SJ 668 Jld 3 (1a)
	and		<u> </u>	dated 20 August
	aliu	radiated from temporary log landing M6 on access	activities, close the	2015 and 'Laporan
	Comportment		skid trail from any	
	Compartment	road No. 2, was found to	activities and	Bergambar Audit
	94D (Block 1),	have gradient in excess	conduct replanting	Persijilan Semula
	- KT-01-07-	of the permissible	of dipterocarps	SIRIM QAS Sdn
	2015	maximum (i.e., 25° vs.	seedlings in the	Bhd' from the KSFD
		22 <sup>0</sup> slope).	affected area.	on the corrective
				actions to address
		2. Along the skid trail LP	Road maintenance	this major NCR.
		35/2, over blading was	would be	
		recorded where the	conducted during	The audit team had
		stipulated 1.0 m thickness	hot weather to	reviewed, accepted
		was exceeded.	prevent road	and verified the
			damage.	corrective actions
		3. Sumps in both		and had therefore
		compartments, 36D and	The KSFD had	closed out this
		94D, inspected did not	issued stop work	major NCR.
		comply with standard	order and	,
		roading guidelines (Garis	compounded the	
		Panduan Jalan Hutan,	contractor.	
		2010 (Pindaan 2013)) as		
		required in their		
		construction; namely,		
		there were no clear		
		drainage leading runoff		
		into the sump and sump		
		1		
		walls were not reinforced		
		by stick or timber.		

## Corrective Actions Taken and Final Status on NCRs and OFIs Raised During Previous Audit

Indicator	Specification Major/Minor/O FI	Details of Non- conformances	Corrective Action Taken	Verification by Assessor
Indicator 6.5.3 NCR #: KN-1	Minor Area/Location: Compartment 8 (Block 3) of the Bukit Perangin PFR	The implementation of guidelines on forest road layout and construction, including log landings and drainage was found to be inadequate. Skid trails and matau were constructed not in accordance with the approved forest harvesting plan or Rancangan Pengusahasilan Hutan (RPH).  During the inspection on Compartment 8 (Block 3) of the Bukit Perangin PFR, under license no KU 01-07-2014, the following noncompliances were observed:  1. An additional branch to the skid trails 4/1 and 1/1 was added without approval by the District Forest Officer.  2. Construction of mataus (log landing) at Feeder Road 5 was done not according to approved harvesting plans (RPH).  3. Side drain was generally obliterated in the process of road maintenance to improve access after heavy rain period.	Stop work order has been issued. The contractor has repaired the road and side drain. The licensee was ordered to seek approval from the DFO regarding the construction of mataus and additional skid trails.  The KSFD had not conducted the refresher training it had plan for the contractor's workers on the Guidelines for Forest Roads 2010) Revised 2013.	This was a recurrence of the same non-compliance raised during the previous audit. The KSFD had not implemented all the planned corrective actions to address this minor NCR. This minor NCR was therefore upgraded to a major NCR.
Indicator 6.5.4 NCR #: MBH-1	Minor Area/Location: Compartment 8 (Block 3) of the Bukit Perangin PFR	The conservation of bufferzone was not adequately implemented.  The auditor inspected the active logging site in Compartment 8 (Block 3) of the Bukit Perangin PFR in the North Kedah Forest District under contract license KU.01-07-2014 (BALAK).  The old feeder road was generally reused for the current operation to minimize earthwork. However, a portion of the road, built over	Stop work order has been issued to the contractor  The old feeder road was closed and restored by planting with commercial tree species  The KSFD had conducted training for all the contractors on the new Guidelines for	It was observed during this audit that the KSFD had followed all the specifications in the construction of feeder road in order to conserve buffer strips along streams and rivers at the visited licenses area in accordance to the new Guidelines for Forest Roads 2010) Revised 2013. This minor NCR was therefore closed out.

		30 years ago when provision for buffer zone was not in place, was now situated within a buffer. The contractor appeared to be unaware of significance of this situation when the old feeder road was cleaned for reuse as skid trail (LP 4/5).	Forest Roads 2010) Revised 2013	
Indicator 5.3.1 NCR #: MBH-2	Minor  Area/Location: Compartment 8 (Block 3) of Bukit Perangin FR	Guidelines for reduced/low impact logging to minimize damage to residual stand had not been complied with.  The auditor had inspected the active logging site in Compartment 8 (Block 3) of Bukit Perangin FR in North Kedah Forest District under contract license KU.01-07-2014 (BALAK). It was observed that in the process of clearing a re-entry feeder road leading to the logging area, road side trees had been damaged and had fallen into standing stands. The damaged trees were of all species and sizes with some of the commercial ones without tags, apparently with provision for later salvation. The road cleaning process was notably not in compliance with the SOP in the verifier stated above. The clearing had also caused extensive damage to standing trees in the peripheral stand.	Stop work order was issued to the contractor.  The KSFD had directed the contractor to plant trees at the road side of feeder road in this licence area to prevent recurrence of the problem.  The road cleaning activities was stopped until an approval was obtained from the North Kedah District Forest Office.	The audit team had accepted and verified that the corrective actions taken by the KSFD had adequately addressed this minor NCR and had therefore closed it out.
Indicator 6.5.1 NCR #: KN-2	Minor  Area/Location: Compartment 8 (Block 3) Bukit Perangin FR	Implementation of harvesting procedures to protect the soil from erosion during harvesting operations had not been followed where it was found that the crossings of two streams were not stabilized according to road specifications.	The licensee was instructed to repair the 15m crossing with gravels from the streams.  The KSFD had conducted a refresher training for the contractors on new Guidelines for Forest Roads 2010 (Revised 2013).	During this audit, it was observed the crossing had been constructed following the specifications as in the new Guidelines for Forest Roads 2010 (Revised 2013). This minor NCR was therefore closed out.

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	Indicator 4.2.3 OFI #: 1	OFI Area/Location:	<ol> <li>Fire extinguisher was made available at the Changlun and Langkawi Range. However, the auditor had found that one of fire extinguisher had not been re-inspected.</li> <li>First aid box was made available at the Pahau Range. However, auditor had found that the shelf life of one of iodine bottles in the first aid medical box had expired.</li> </ol>	Not applicable	Fire extinguishers at the visited sites were made available and had been re-inspected.  However, medical kit in the first aid box at Compartment 36D, Ulu Muda PRF (KS 01-18-2014) had not been maintained.  Therefore this OFI was upgraded to a minor NCR.
	Indicator	OFI	1) At the Gurun Range	Not applicable	It was observed that
	6.7.1		nursery, empty pesticides containers had been		waste containers for empty pesticides were
	OFI #: 2	Area/Location:	thoroughly washed and holed. However, waste container/bins used were not appropriate with no correct labelling for each type of scheduled waste.  2) Gurun Range Office also had disposed empty pesticides containers through the public waste collecting facility. However, record of disposal of containers was not available during site review.		made available to the nursery. The nursery had also disposed the empty pesticides containers through MARDI and record on the disposal was being kept and made available during this audit.  This OFI was therefore closed out.