



**PUBLIC SUMMARY
SURVEILLANCE 1 AUDIT (2nd CYCLE) ON
SEGAN FOREST PLANTATION MANAGEMENT UNIT
FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION**

**Certificate Number: FPMC 0002
Date of First Certification: 18 July 2014
Audit Date: 24-25 November 2017
Date of Public Summary : 5th February 2018**

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Surveillance 1 Audit on the Segan Forest Plantation Management Unit (hereafter referred as the Segan FPMU) was conducted on 24-25 November 2017 to assess the continued compliance of the overall forest management system of the Segan FPMU against the requirements of the *Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Forest Plantation Management Certification* (MC&I Forest Plantation.v2) using the verifiers stipulated for Sarawak. The scope of this Surveillance 1 Audit was limited to the forest plantation management system and practices of the Segan FPMU.

This Surveillance 1 Audit was conducted by a 3-member team comprising Mohd Razman Salim (Lead Auditor), Ismail Adnan Abdul Malek (Auditor), and Tn. Hj. Roslee Jamaludin (Auditor).

Based on the findings of this Surveillance 1 Audit, it was found that Segan FPMU had continued to comply with the requirements of the MC&I Forest Plantation.v2. This Surveillance 1 Audit had resulted in the issuance of 2 (two) major and 2 (two) minor Non Conformity Reports (NCRs) respectively.

This public summary contains the general information on the Segan FPMU, the findings of the Surveillance 1 Audit, NCRs raised as well as the decision on the continued certification of the FPMU.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Name of FPMU
Segan Forest Plantation Management Unit

2.2 Contact Person and Address
Name: David Marsden
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2.3 General Background on the Segan FPMU

The Segan Forest Plantation Management Unit (herewith designated as Segan FPMU) is managed by the Samling Timber Sdn Bhd. The FPMU is committed to the management of the FPMU on a sustainable basis. Samling Segan FPMU LPF/0014 is located at Segan south-east of Bintulu. The FPMU consisted of a northern block which stretches from Sg. Segan in the west to Sg. Ninai in the east with the southern bank of Batang Kenena forming the northern boundary. This block covers an area of 3,400 ha. The eastern block covers an area of 5,450 ha and share common boundaries with Alabumi oil palm plantation and Sarawak Planted Forest. The smallest is the western block with an area of 1,950 ha which is also surrounded by Alabumi Estate to the east and Sarawak Planted Forest in the other three directions. The Segan FMU covers a total area of 10,800 ha of plantation consisting seven fast growing exotic tree species which are *Acacia mangium*, *Acacia hybrid*, *Acacia crassicarpa*, *Eucalyptus pellita*, *Gmelina arborea*, *Falcataria molluccana* & *Khaya senegalensis*. A map of the Segan FPMU is attached in **Attachment 1**.

The FPMU is managed under a Sustainable Management System on scheduled rotation period. A Forest Plantation Management Plan (FPMP) covering the period from 2013 to 2022 was available for the audit. A Sustainable Allowable Annual Cut was set at 42,000 metric tonnes. A Forest Management Plan (FMP) covering the period from 2013 to 2022 had been presented during the audit. During this Surveillance 1 Audit, the Segan FPMU has maintained in size of 10,800 ha.

2.4 Date First Certified
18 July 2014

2.5 Location of the FPMU

The Segan FPMU is located between 2° 58' N to 3° 12' N and 112° 58' E to 113° 12' E

2.6 Forest Management System

The Segan FPMU had followed the principles of sustainable forest plantation management and the requirements of the Licence Agreement of the State government. A Forest Plantation Management Plan (FPMP) 2013 to 2022 was presented during this audit.

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

For the period 2013 to 2022, the Sustainable Annual Allowable Cut (SAAC) for the Segan FPMU had been set at 42,000 metric tonnes per year. During this Surveillance 1 Audit, the size of the FMU is 10,800 ha.

2.8 Environmental and Socioeconomic Context

The EIA report for the FPMU *Environmental Impact Assessment of the Proposed Segan Forest Plantation Bintulu Division, Sarawak* was prepared in June 1999 as required under the prescribed activities of the Natural Resources and Environment (Prescribed Activities) Order 1994. The potential impacts and strategies to mitigate the impacts were written in this document.

Measures to mitigate environmental impacts caused by harvesting activities identified in the FPMU Environmental Impact Assessment of the Proposed Segan Forest Plantation Bintulu Division, Sarawak had been incorporated in the FPMP. The Forest Plantation Management Plan (revised 4 November 2016) had incorporated measures to mitigate environmental impacts in Section 6.3, Environmental Impact Mitigation.

The potential impacts on endangered, rare and threatened species of flora and fauna, and the need for biological corridors in forest plantation management had been identified in the EIA report, Chapter 3.2 Biological Environment, 3.2.1 Flora Component, 3.2.2 Fauna Component, and mitigation plan at chapter 4.3.8 Impact Assessment.

Consultations with the local long house communities showed that the FPMU had not utilized indigenous people's traditional knowledge in the use of forest species or management systems in their forest plantation operations.

Socio-economic surveys conducted during the EIA study had shown there were 23 villages that were within and around 3 km radius of the FPMU. These long houses were located along the main river systems. All the inhabitants are Iban except for Kampung Kuala Segan which is of Melanau/Kedayan. Most of the long houses owned agricultural plots which they had planted oil palm as well as pineapples as sources of income. Many of the younger villagers had joined the off-shore oil and gas industry and thus not many are working with the FPMU.

Several welfare projects had been carried out such as providing help to communities in leveling their new longhouse sites, supplying water during dry season, providing basic materials for minor house repairs and allowing local farmers to access their land through plantation gate.

Opportunities for employment had been provided by the FPMU for local communities. It was evidenced that Job vacancy notices dated 6 November 2017 were displayed and distributed to local communities. The vacant positions were Field Supervisors, Drivers, Excavator operators and Security assistants.

3. AUDIT PROCESS

3.1 Audit Dates

24-25 November 2017 / 6 auditor day(s)

3.2 Audit Team

1. Mohd Razman Salim (Lead Auditor)
2. Ismail Adnan Abdul Malek (Auditor)
3. Tn. Hj. Roslee Jamaludin (Auditor)

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

3.3 Standard Used

Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Forest Plantation Management Certification (MC&I Forest Planation.v2) using the verifiers stipulated for Sarawak.

3.4 Stakeholder Consultations

A one-month stakeholder consultation was conducted beginning October 2017 to solicit feedback from stakeholders on the compliance of the Segan FPMU against the requirements of the MC&I Forest Plantation.v2. However, there was no comment received from the stakeholders on the FPMU during the period.

3.5 Audit Process

The audit was conducted primarily to evaluate the level of continued compliance of the Segan FPMU's current documentation and field practices in forest plantation management with the detailed of the standard of performances (SOPs) listed in the MC&I Forest Plantation.v2, using the verifiers stipulated for Sarawak.

For each Indicator, the auditors had conducted either a documentation review, consultation with the relevant personnel of the FPMU, 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 FPMU'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 Forest Plantation.v2;
- (ii) a minor NCR is a deviation or a lapse in complying with the requirements of the MC&I Forest Plantation.v2; 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 Forest Plantation.v2 but without sufficient objective evidence to support a non-conformance.

Consultations were held with the local communities in five (5) long houses from Iban Communities, Rh. Geritin, Rh. Philip, Rh. Minggu, Rh Chom and Rh. Musis, within and nearby to the FPMU as identified and reported in the Social Impact Assessment. The audit team had also held meetings with the officers and the field staff of the Segan FPMU.

The coverage of this surveillance 1 audit is as shown in the Surveillance 1 Audit Plan in **Attachment 4**.

The Segan FPMU 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 Surveillance 1 Audit report and sent it to the Segan FPMU for comment.

4 SUMMARY OF AUDIT FINDINGS

Based on the findings of this Surveillance 1 Audit, it was found that the Segan FPMU had continued to manage the Segan FPMU in compliance with most of the requirements of the MC&I Forest Plantation.v2. This Surveillance 1 Audit had resulted in the issuance of 2 (two) major and 2 (two) minor NCRs. The details on the NCRs raised are shown in **Attachment 5**.

The audit team had reviewed, accepted and verified the corrective actions taken by the Segan FPMU to address the 2 (two) major NCRs raised during this Surveillance 1 Audit. The audit team was satisfied that the corrective action had been effectively implemented and had therefore closed out these major NCRs. The audit team had also reviewed and accepted the Segan FPMU's proposed corrective actions to address the 2 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 Segan FPMU to address the 1 (one) Minor NCRs and 2 (two) 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 6**.

It was observed that there was no recorded civil court case pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights filed against the Segan FPMU.

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. The forest plantation in the Segan FPMU has remained the same at 10,800 ha.

As the major NCR raised during this Surveillance 1 Audit had been closed out, the audit team had therefore recommended that the Certificate for Forest Plantation Management for the Segan FPMU be maintained.

The summary of the findings of the Surveillance 1 Audit on the Segan FPMU against the requirements of the MC&I Forest Plantation.v2 are as follows:

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
Principle 1 Compliance With Laws and Principles	<p>The FPMU had maintained a legal register with records of all relevant national and local laws and regulations and policies related to forest management. Copies of all relevant laws, policies and regulations stipulated in the <i>MC&I Forest Plantations.v2</i> fundamental for the FPMU management were available in the Samling Segan office. The senior forest managers had demonstrated knowledge of the federal, state and local laws and regulatory framework.</p> <p>The FPMU had maintained a list of all legally prescribed fees. Records of these payments were verified at Sg. Mas Base Camp in Segan FPMU. The letter of approval from the state Forestry Department for use of land occupied by the Sg. Mas Complex was also verified.</p> <p>Forest managers continue to demonstrate awareness of all the binding international agreements such as International Labour Organizations Conventions (ILO), Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD), and International Tropical Timber Agreement 1994.</p> <p>There was no conflict documented between the audit standards and standing laws and regulations. It was also noted that the ILO Convention 87 has yet to be ratified by Malaysia. The forest managers however expressed willingness to participate in conflict resolution if necessary.</p> <p>Segan FPMU Licensed Planted Forest is an industrial tree plantation (ITP) operating under a government licence (LPF/0014) held by Syarikat Samling Timber Sdn Bhd (SSTSB). The licence was issued in 1999 under the Forests Ordinance 1954 Section</p>	<p>During site visit to active harvesting area of Block 31 in Coupe 3A, it was found that the external licence boundary at Block 31 and 32 were not marked on the ground. And also there was no boundary mark between shifting agriculture area and licence plantation area in Coupe 02A (Block 12). Therefore, a Major NCR RJ 01/2017 for Indicator 1.5.2 was raised.</p> <p>Record of briefing to staff and workers on policy related with environment, exotic species and MC&I were not available as listed below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MC&I Forest Plantations.v2, 2. Environmental Policy Statement, 3. Invasive exotic species introduction <p>Therefore a Minor NCR MRS 01/2017 for Indicator 1.6.2 was raised.</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>65 B Licence for establishment of planted forests. The licence is valid from 27 January 1999 to 26 January 2059.</p> <p>Regular patrolling was carried out to detect irregularities in the FPMU such as encroachment and illegal activities within its boundaries.</p> <p>A written policy statement for Segan Plantation Management Unit (LPF/0014) signed by the COO dated 1 October 2013 stating its commitment to MC&I Forest Plantation.v2 was presented to the audit team. the policy statements can be accessed in the web page of Samling website http://www.samling.com/sic_.php policy.</p> <p>The FPMU has conducted a tool box briefing on 'MTCC general health & safety' to workers on 4 May 2017 & 10 April 2017.</p>	
Principle 2 Tenure and Use Rights and Responsibilities	<p>Documentation of legal status, and established forest use rights of the land or forest resources for Samling Segan Licensed Planted Forest (LPF/0014) were available. Auditor has verified payment voucher for renewal of annual license fee – LPF0014 from 27 January 2017 until 26 January 2018 dated 11 November 2016. The licence for Planted Forests Licence No. LPF/0014 was issued to Samling Manufacturing Plantation Sdn. Bhd on 27 January 1999 and valid until 26 January 2059.</p> <p>All relevant documents on legal or customary tenure or use rights of local communities within relevant federal and state legal frameworks for the forest plantation area were available during the audit. On record, seven (7) long houses within and around the plantation had established shifting cultivation sites (SA) within FPMU area and the extent of 2,897 ha had remained and demarcated under this category of land use.</p> <p>There were no infringements by management of the FPMU on the legal and customary user rights of the communities. Some boundaries between the local communities NCR/temuda land and the FPMU area were jointly marked and in some areas ditches were dug to establish boundaries.</p>	<p>There were no negative findings.</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>There were no unresolved claims by local communities on NCR land within the FPMU. Records of past compensations made to claimants were verified.</p> <p>Communication with the local communities was consistently maintained by the Community Liaison Officer of Segan FPMU to resolve issues on legal or customary tenure or use rights.</p>	
Principle 3 Indigenous People's Rights	<p>Documents relevant to the customary rights of indigenous people were in accordance to the Land Ordinance (Land Code; Chapter 81) and established native customary rights of the State (Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1992. Copy of agreements pertaining to user rights transfer from NCR lands to the FPMU were verified at the Sg. Mas Base Camp, Segan FPMU office. All of these original documents are kept at Samling Timber Sdn. Bhd. Office in Miri. The Community Representative Committee provided a mechanism for resolving grievances and conflicts.</p> <p>The FPMU had not in any way threatened or diminished indigenous people's lands recognized within the legal frameworks.</p> <p>The Forest Plantation Management Plan and EIA noted that no sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples were present within the FPMU.</p> <p>The commitment of FPMU towards addressing Grievances/Conflicts from local communities is demonstrated through a written SOP: "<i>Process Flow to Address Grievances/Conflicts</i>" developed for the plantation managers.</p> <p>Consultations with the local long house communities showed that the FPMU had not utilized indigenous people's traditional knowledge in the use of forest species or management systems in their forest plantation operations.</p>	There were no negative findings
Principle 4 Community Relations and Worker's Rights	<p>The FPMU has fully supported and provide a training programme for skill development of their staff and workers. The FPMU has sent 30 staff for first aid & CPR training provided by Malaysian Red Crescent on 18-20 November 2016. The certificate of competency as first aider is valid until 20</p>	<p>Contracts of Employment of 2 local workers were found to be expired; Employment No.: SF3161 and SF3371, stated the contract period from 23 Nov 2013 to 23 Nov 2014 and 27 Nov 2012 to 26 Nov 2013 respectively. It was discovered that</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>November 2019. Records showed that on 23 November 2017, at Segan Reforestation project, 48 workers were local while 26 workers were foreigners (majority from Indonesia).</p> <p>Greater opportunities for employment were provided by the FPMU for local communities. The legal status of the migrant workers was verified through their work contracts.</p> <p>Updated information on all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of workers at the FPMU were made available by the Health and Safety Officer for audit. Local workers were insured under SOCSO while foreign ones were under Foreign Worker Compensation Scheme. Workers were provided with personal protective equipment (PPE) and appropriate safety and operational equipment. SOPs for preventive maintenance were available. The management also employed a trained Occupational Safety & Health (OSH) officer. From January to October 2017, there was no accident recorded with lost time injury.</p> <p>Workers have the rights to join unions as provided for by the Industrial Relations Act 1967, Trade Union Act 1959 and the Labour Ordinance (Sarawak Cap 76). These provisions were adhered to by the FPMU. The ILO Convention No.87 and 98 documents were made available and workers interviewed showed awareness of their rights. Feedback from workers confirmed that FPMU did not restrict workers from joining any union or put restriction on workers to organize as long as such acts did not contravene existing Federal and State laws. Appropriate procedures (Human Resource Procedure (SG092013) established at Segan FPMU) to resolve workers' grievances were also available.</p> <p>The Joint Consultative Committee (JCC), comprising representatives from all categories of staff, provided the mechanism to address such issues. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) was incorporated within the EIA wherein mitigation measures were also included. Some of these community-oriented measures were implemented by the Community Liaison Officer including extension programmes and Corporate</p>	<p>the rate of wage for worker (Employment No.: SF3161) was below the minimum wage rate as stated in the Minimum Wages Order 2016. Thus, a Major NCR MRS 02/2017 for Indicator 4.1.2 was raised.</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>Social Responsibility (CSR) activities.</p> <p>Relevant federal and state legal frameworks had been respected to prevent loss or damage affecting the local people's legal or customary rights, property, resources, or their livelihoods from FPMU operations, members of the neighbouring long houses visited confirmed that the FPMU operations did not in any way affect their legal or customary rights, property, resources or livelihoods.</p>	
Principle 5 Benefits From the Forest	<p>In 2017, Segan FPMU has made investments and reinvestments in forest plantation management, including for forest plantation administration, research, human resource development, protection, economic, conservation, environmental and social aspects. These investment records were sighted in the "<i>Camp Administrative Budget 2017/2018 for Segan Reforestation Project</i>" presented during the assessment.. Management also provisioned in the Forest Plantation Management Plan (revised November 2016) for improving the productive capacity and ecological functions of the forest plantation areas to sustain economic viability.</p> <p>Timber is the exclusive product extracted from the FPMU. The management optimizes utilization of the tree resource by extracting all trees (up to 5 cm diameter) (including branches). All harvested trees shall be for local processing i.e. mainly for chip, sawn timber and plywood within the mill of the parent company. Record also showed that no timber had been exported.</p> <p>A "High Lead" yarding harvesting system was adopted as the major means to reduce logging impact in the generally steep terrain. A guideline (Work Instruction for Log Harvesting (Extraction-Cable Yarding)) was used for this purpose. The low impact on the environment was verified in the field. The system was further augmented by the several SOPs sighted during the audit.</p> <p>The FPMU was operating only for the production of timber as LPF/0014 license only allowed the FPMU to establish and manage forest trees. Harvested logs were segregated for different uses i.e. wood chip, peeler and saw logs depending on their qualities. To attract honey bees,</p>	There were no negative findings

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>residual <i>Koompassia excelsa</i> trees were left in the plantation. In R&D, new species trials were conducted i.e. <i>Cedrela odorata</i> in Coupe 2A/Block 15C and Mixed species in Coupes 1A (Blocks 11B, 13D, 18C & 18E) and Coupe 2A (9C.1, 14C & 11C).</p> <p>Procedures to identify and demarcate sensitive areas for protection in the FPMU were available and implemented. Special Management Zones (SMZ) were established to protect soil and water. Riparian buffer zones were also established and mapped in accordance with the Natural Resources and Environmental Board Sarawak (NREB) contract and provisions made in the Forest Plantation Management Plan.</p> <p>In accordance with section 10.1 for Sustainable Allowable Annual Cut (SAAC) in the Segan Forest Plantation Management Plan for LPF/0014, the rate of annual timber harvest was set at 42,000 metric tonnes. Yarding record from July 2017 to October 2017 showed extraction amount of 14,939 tonnes which did not exceed the SAAC. The rate of harvest (SAAC) planned at Segan FPMU were sustainable over the felling cycle. Records of the quantity of timber harvested within the FPMU were maintained for monitoring.</p>	
Principle 6 Environmental Impact	<p>The EIA report for the FPMU (Environmental Impact Assessment of the Proposed Segan Forest Plantation Bintulu Division, Sarawak) was prepared in June 1999 and verified in the audit. The report identified potential impacts on endangered, rare and threatened species of flora and fauna, and the need for biological corridors. Measures to mitigate environmental impacts caused by harvesting activities identified in the EIA study had been incorporated in the FPMP.</p> <p>Guidelines were available to identify the presence of endangered species (Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1998 and A Master Plan for Wildlife in Sarawak 1996, IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Segan Forest Plantation LPF/0014 Wildlife Monitoring Manual (GL016)). Representative conservation and protection areas were established in the forest plantation. The Guidelines and Procedures:</p>	<p>The FPMU is committed to control exotic species in its planting programme to prevent the species from invading protected sites and areas outside the plantation, as stated in policy statement titled 'Invasive exotic species introduction'. However, there was no evidence of the record of monitoring and control of exotic species during the audit. Therefore a Minor NCR RJ02/2017 for indicator 6.9.1 was raised.</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>Fauna Conservation and Ecosystem Management Forest Management (GL011) prepared by Sarawak Forestry Corporation was referred for establishment of conservation and protection areas. Field audit confirmed existence of riparian buffers which were mapped.</p> <p>Plantation managers cooperated with conservation agencies and regulatory authorities, including Universiti Putra Malaysia Bintulu Campus Sarawak in implementing conservation and ongoing management activities.</p> <p>Hunting and fishing within the FPMU were not allowed. The public was informed against consuming of wildlife meat and poisoning of rivers. Main road accesses were gated and regular patrolling conducted. Plantation staffs were generally aware of the ERT species and local communities were also informed through regular briefings and distribution of posters.</p> <p>Knowledge on the threatened and endangered species within the plantation was improved with regular briefings to the field staff. Consultation with sprayers, harvesting and nursery workers found they were aware of the ERTs in the plantation.</p> <p>Guidelines and Procedures of Fauna Conservation and Ecosystem Management (GL011) had specified procedures for diversity conservation and the need to establish biological corridors and buffer zones. The corridors were marked on the ground and mapped as verified. Harvesting was prohibited in the designated protection areas. Provision for biological corridors and wildlife buffers were incorporated in the Annual Harvesting Plan, 2016.</p> <p>Representative areas of existing forest ecosystem consisting of the riparian buffer belts, steep sites and residual forest had been demarcated and mapped for protection (Harvesting Map and Plantation Base Map, June 2013). Proper signage had also been erected.</p> <p>Mitigation measures were specified in the EIA and in the forest plantation management plan to mitigate against environmental degradation. The FPMU also adhered to the Guidelines for Forest Road</p>	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>Lay-out and Construction by the Sarawak Forest Department 1999, for RIL procedures. Guidelines for the design and implementation of forest road lay-out and construction, including log landings and drainage requirements were contained in the Annual Harvesting Plan 2018 (AHP) for 03A which was verified during the audit. The requirements for protection of riparian buffer strips, demarcate riparian buffers and marking of boundary trees were accordance to the requirements of NREB and mitigation measures as written in the EIA report. Riparian buffers were found intact and according to specification during audit.</p> <p>Guidelines for safe chemical handling were available (Safe Chemical Handling Manual LPF0014 Segan (DOC011)). These guidelines were formulated based on Occupational Safety and Health (Use and Standards of Exposure of Chemical Hazardous to Health) Regulation 2000. Forest plantation workers were aware of the procedures on safe handling of chemicals through trainings conducted by the silviculture supervisor in the Segan Camp Nursery. Interviews with spray workers confirmed this.</p> <p>A revised guideline on the "Waste Management Plan" dated November 2017 was made available during the audit. The guideline includes disposal of the Schedule waste and non-Scheduled waste. The guideline outline the process of scheduled waste management and non-scheduled waste management, flow chart of the process were clearly shown in the guideline.</p> <p>Used lubricant oil, fuel containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes were disposed of in an environmentally appropriate and legal manner. Procedures for disposing such materials and containers were prescribed in revised guidelines "Waste Management Plan" dated November 2017 for Disposal and Storage of Scheduled Waste and non-Schedule Waste.</p> <p>Biological control agents were not used in the FPMU.</p> <p>Exotic species were planted as plantation</p>	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>species within the FPMU and a list was included in the Forest Plantation Management Plan. Silviculture regime and monitoring of the exotic species were also incorporated in the FPMP as measures of control on potential invasion of protected areas. Import permit for the exotic species planted (Acacia mangium, Eucalyptus degupta, Gmelina arborea, etc.) issued by the Agriculture Department, was verified.</p> <p>There were no sites with high conservation values identified in the EIA study except for the riparian buffer belts along the main waterways.</p> <p>Conversion of forest plantation area into non forest land use had not occurred within the FPMU. The main office complex and staff quarters were located outside the plantation area. The planted trees provided additional secure and long-term benefits as the timber would be processed in the associated mills.</p>	
Principle 7 Management Plan	<p>Auditor has verified that the Forest Plantation Management Plan titled 'Samling Segan Timber Management Plan for LPF/0014-Segan) Edition 3 (2nd Revision)' from November 2013 to October 2023 which was revised on 2 November 2017 had incorporated the items listed from a) to i) in Criterion 7.1.</p> <p>The revision of Forest Plantation Management Plan would be conducted annually to incorporate data obtained from monitoring and research activities within the FPMU.</p> <p>Workers were trained for effective implementation on the management plan. Records for 2017 included training in chainsaw, firefighting, basic first aid, and pre-planting spraying.</p> <p>The publicly available summary of the forest plantation management plan was presented in the web page.</p>	<p>There were no negative findings.</p>
Principle 8 Monitoring and Assessment	<p>A comprehensive network of 748 PSPs, with one PSP per 5 ha, were established to assess the health of the planted trees, forest ecosystem and the forest environment, growing stock conditions and increment. At least, once in two years, the PSPs shall be revisited for data collection</p>	<p>There were no negative findings.</p>

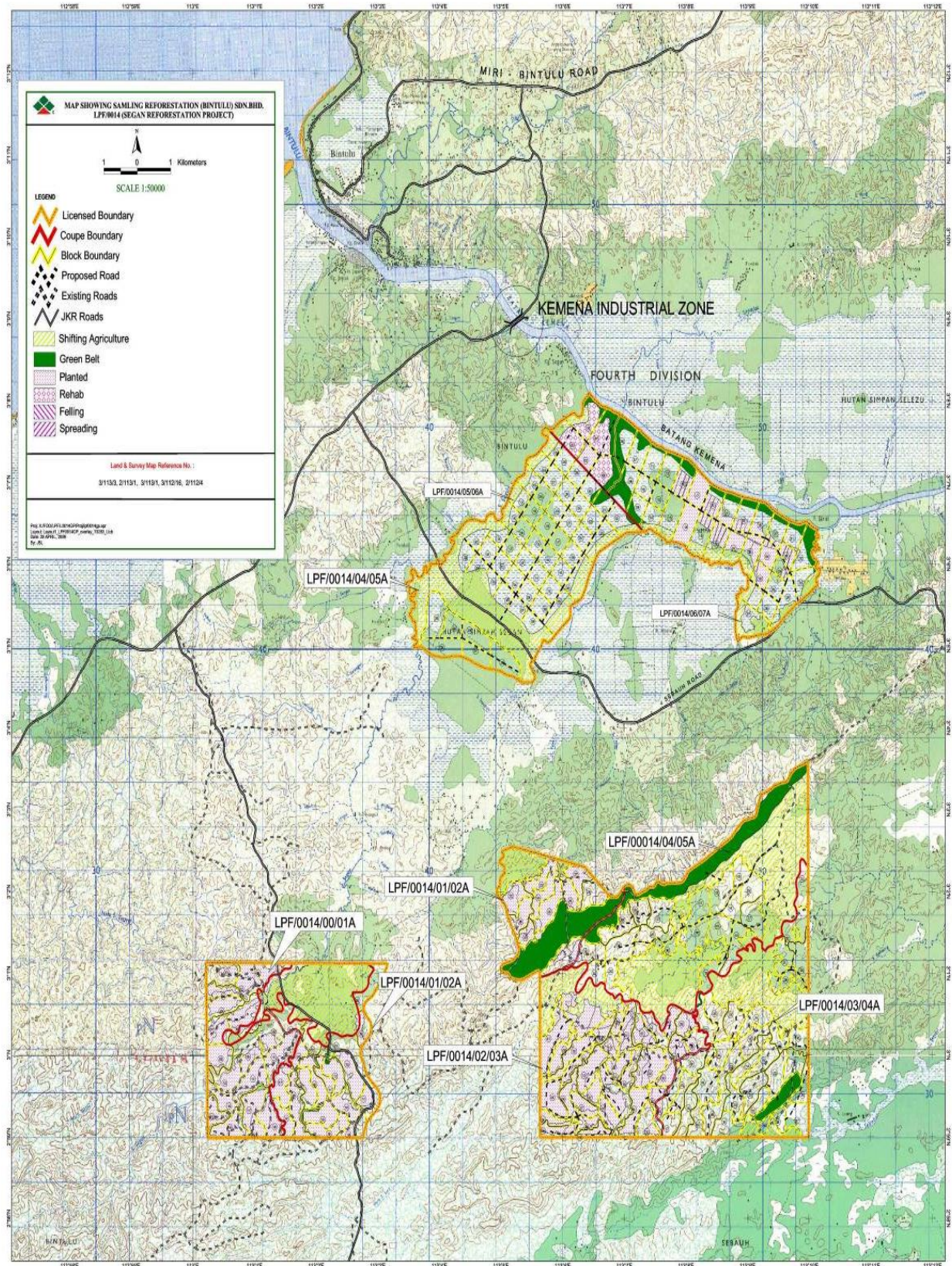
Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>and data analysis.</p> <p>The plantation was also monitored for social, ecological, environmental and economic impacts. The Environmental Monitoring Reports which also included the Progress of Implementation and Compliance Status of the Prescribed Mitigation Measures, were submitted to the NREB. An annual internal audit and management reviews of plantation management was also undertaken by the FPMU. These comprised the Monthly Planting Programme, wildlife monitoring (recorded in the General Species Sighting Register), weekly patrolling (recorded in the Patrol Report Sheet) and the annual internal audit and management review on the MC&I compliance status.</p> <p>The Segan FPMU management had included the research and data collection needed to monitor the following i.e. a) Yield of all forest products harvested. b) Growth rates of the planted forest. c) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna. d) Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations. e) Costs, productivity and efficiency of forest management.</p> <p>SFC monitored the movement of harvested logs from stump to mill according to set procedures which ensured secured chain of custody and resource safety. The relevant documents verified included Reforestation Log Delivery Order (DO), Weigh Bridge Advise Ticket, Timber from Planted Forest Specification (Royalty/Assessment/Transit) form, Removal Pass and Royalty Assessment and Transit form.</p> <p>Results from the various monitoring activities ((a) to (e) list in Criterion 8.2) were incorporated in the forest plantation management plan titled 'Samling Segan Timber Management Plan for LPF/0014-Segan) Edition 3 (2nd Revision)' from November 2013 to October 2023 which was revised on 2 November 2017.</p> <p>A public summary of monitoring indicators, including those listed under Criterion 8.2 is available via the Samling website (http://www.samling.com).</p>	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
Principle 9 Maintenance of High Conservation Value (HCV)	<p>The FPMU conducted a HCV assessment according to the High Conservation Value Forests Guidelines for LPF/0014 Segan. The relevant reports verified included High Conservation Value Forest (HCV1- HCV4) Assessment Report March 2014 and A Social economic Profiling Study of Communities Living Within and Around the Northern Block of Segan Licensed Planted Forest (LPF/0014), Bintulu Division November 2013. Based on the assessment HCV5 (community forest area) was considered unnecessary and HCV6 (cultural and religious sites) were non-existent. The management consulted several agencies (SFC, WWF-Malaysia and IBEC of UNIMAS) and concluded that no areas qualified as HCV sites in the FPMU.</p> <p>The management provided a list of stakeholders consulted regarding possible presence of HCV areas in the plantation. No new HCVF area was identified during the recent audit. Results of discussion with some stakeholders on the status of HCVF were incorporated in the FPMP.</p> <p>The FPMP stated the non-existence of HCVF sites in the plantation area. Riparian buffers and biological corridors were however identified. Information on status of HCVF sites in the FPMU was made public at the Samling website: samling.com/sic_pubsummary.php.</p> <p>The FPMU conducted annual monitoring on protected areas and residual forests which harbour wildlife corridors and riparian buffer belts.</p>	<p>There were no negative findings.</p>
Principle 10 Forest Plantation Development and Management	<p>The FPMP was implemented with clear objectives which comprised ecological productivity, sustainable log production, wellbeing of local community, environment conservation and minimal harvest waste.</p> <p>The establishment of the plantation had protected all residual forest sites and riparian buffer belts. The natural residual forest site within the plantation had been demarcated for protection, restoration and conservation. Such areas serve as biological corridors for faunal movement.</p> <p>The management aimed for species diversity where (7) species (Acacia</p>	<p>There were no negative findings.</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>mangium, Acacia hybrid, Acacia crassicarpa, Eucalyptus pellita, Gmelina arborea, Falcataria molluccana & Khaya senegalensis), the main fast growing exotic tree species were planted for the rapid production of timber. Map of planted area by each species and spatial distribution was made available which were verified at the site office.</p> <p>Species-site matching records were available where soil and site survey results were reported for the Segan forest plantation. The performance of potential exotic species (Acacia mangium, Eucalyptus pellita, Falcataria mollucana & Acacia spp. hybrid) was compared with that of indigenous dipterocarp species using information from the literature. Exotic species' performance was monitored in PSPs with one plot established per 5ha plantation stand. Besides growth, information on pest and disease infestation was also monitored and recorded.</p> <p>Residual natural forest including riparian buffer area within the SMZ area was protected as conservation area to enhance biodiversity in the LPF. This was specifically indicated in the Forest Plantation Management Plan for LPF/0014-Segan Edition 3 (Second Revision).</p> <p>Appropriate site preparation and planting techniques protective of soil and water quality and quantity were implemented during the planting stage. These included reuse of old roads, cable yarding extraction system and low-impact site preparation and establishment techniques.</p> <p>Protection guidelines and procedures were available for control of pests and diseases, fire outbreak (Fire Protection Plan for Segan Plantation; Fire and Emergency Response Procedure; Fire Control Organization) and control of invasive exotic species (Policy on Invasive Exotic Species). Fertilization and chemical pesticide use schedule were available as verified from implementation records (Chemical & Fertilizer Record for October 2017). Several SOPs on chemical use and handling were also presented.</p> <p>The management had conducted environmental management monitoring</p>	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>within the area as stipulated in the EIA report. Records on ecological impacts (Environment Compliance Reports submitted to NREB twice annually; Environmental Monitoring Reports of April - September 2017, October 2016 – March 2017 and October 2015 – March 2016 were presented.</p>	

Map of Segan FPMU



Experiences and Qualifications of Audit Team Members

Assessment Team	Role/Area of MC&I Requirement	Qualification and Experience
Mohd Razman Salim	Assessment Team Leader / Forester	<p>Academic Qualification: B.Sc of Forestry (Forest Production), University Putra Malaysia.</p> <p>Work Experience: Five years experienced as Research Officer at the Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM) since 2007 in a various area such as ecological research for lowland and hill dipterocarp forest, Geographic Information Systems, forest inventories, forest harvesting and forest management system (SMS). Participate in organizing committee member, division level activities and projects. Coordinate and collaborate a long term ecological plot and inventory data about 25 years at the Pasoh, Negeri Sembilan with Negeri Sembilan Forestry Department, universities (local & international) and NGOs. 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. Involved in conducting assessments on forest management certification [MC&I (Natural Forest)] & [MC&I (Plantations)], MYNI of RSPO P&C and other management systems on ISO 9001, 14001 and OHSAS 18001</p> <p>Training / Research Areas: Was attending and pass 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, 1-4 December 2013.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMS 14001: 2004 Lead Auditor Course organized by SIRIM Training Services Sdn Bhd, 18-22 March 2013. • OHSAS 18001: 2007 Lead Auditor Course organized by SIRIM Training Services Sdn Bhd, 11-15 March 2013. • QMS 9001: 2008 Lead Auditor Course organized by SIRIM Training Services Sdn Bhd, 4-8 March 2013.
Ismail Adnan Malek	Assessment Team Member / Forester	<p>Academic Qualification: Master of Forestry, University of British Columbia, Canada</p> <p>Work Experience: One year (1974-1975) experience as Sub Assistant Conservator of Forest at the Pahang Forest Department, involved with Forest Administration/Management and Enforcement. Next, seven years (1979-1986) experience as Forest Officer/Logging Superintendent at Syarikat Jengka Sdn. Bhd (SJSB), an integrated timber complex in Pahang. Responsible for Forest Licensing/ Administration, Forest Mapping, Road Construction and Logging Operations. Senior Lecturer at the Forestry Faculty, Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) from 1986 to 2014. Responsible for teaching and research in Forest Mensuration, Forest Survey, Forest Road, GIS/Remote Sensing and Forest Mapping. Responsible for academic supervision of more than 100 Bachelor/Master/Phd students in their research and thesis writing. Own research at UPM include various areas such as forest mapping</p>

		<p>using geo spatial tools, forest inventories, forest harvesting and forest management system (SMS). Also involved with consultancy works which include RPH development and Forest Mapping. Participate in organizing local/international seminars on Forestry areas. Published and presented research findings at seminars/conferences and journals. Currently as Auditor at the Food, Agriculture and Forestry /ion (FAF), SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd, since 2016. Involved in conducting assessments on forest management certification MC&I (Natural Forest) & MC&I (Forest Plantations).</p> <p>Training / Research Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auditor Training Course on MC& I (Natural Forest) and MC&I (Forest Plantation V2), 9th-10th July 2015, SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd • ISO 14001:2004 Lead Assessor Training, 23rd-27th Nov 2015, SIRIM Training Services Sdn. Bhd • Training on Auditing Techniques, 26th January 2016, SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd
Tn. Roslee Hj. Jamaludin	Assessment Team Member / Forester	<p>Academic Qualification:</p> <p>B.Sc. of Forestry (Forest Management), University Putra Malaysia. Diploma of Forestry, Mara Institute of Technology, Malaysia.</p> <p>Work Experience:</p> <p>A retiree of Forest Conservator from Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia, with 36 years of experience in forest management, operation and administration. Has been working in various position since appointment in 1977, which includes Assistant Forest Management officer in Kuantan, Forestry Department of Pahang, Assistant District Forest Officer in Kuala Lipis Pahang and Segamat, Johor. Forest Plantation Officer in Johor and Terengganu, Forestry Officer for the State of Malacca. Assistant Director for Forest Harvesting and Industries in Selangor, District Forest Officer in Dungun Terengganu, Assistant Director for Forest Management in Negeri Sembilan and the State Director of Forestry Penang before retirement in April 2015. Has involved in several Working Committee form by the Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia to further improve the existing procedures, such as, Forestry Manual, Forest Road Guidelines, Forestry Rules, other guidelines regarding the MC&I for forest certification. A member of MAJURUS, was appointed as an Internal Auditor for the MC&I. Has attended several forestry Conference overseas and local. A member of IRIM (Institut Rimbawan Malaysia). Appointed as a facilitator and trainer for Forest Road Guidelines by Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia.</p> <p>Attended training programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auditor Training Course on Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification [MC&I (Natural Forest)] & [MC&I (Plantations)] organised by MTCC, 9 – 10 July 2015 • EMS 14001: 2004 Lead Assessor Training Course organised by SIRIM Training Services Sdn Bhd, 23 Nov. – 27 Nov. 2015. • Briefing on RSPO Principle & Criteria (HCV) organised by SIRIM QAS (Food, Agri & Forestry Section) 21 August 2015. • Workshop on Auditing Technique for FMC (2) organised by SIRIM QAS (Food, Agri & Forestry Section) 26 Jan 2016.

Surveillance 1 Audit Plan

DAY	TIME	PROGRAM		
		AUDITOR 1 (Razman)	AUDITOR 2 (Roslee)	AUDITOR 3 (Ismail Adnan)
Day 0 Thursday (23/11/2017)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel from KLIA to Bintulu (MAS – MH 2746 16:45 – 18:55) Stay at Sg. Mas Camp 		
Day 1 Friday (24/11/2017)	8.00 am – 10.00 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening Meeting with representatives of FPMU Briefing by Forest Manager on progress of FPMU's activities Evaluation of changes to the management of the FPMU Check on progress of planned activities Check on complaints, stakeholder comments and follow-up actions Check on verification for closing NCRs raised during the previous audit 		
	10.00 am – 5.00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders consultation with local communities situated nearest to current harvesting area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rh. Geritin - Rh. Philip - Rh. Minggu - Rh. Chom - Rh. Musis FPMU boundaries with shifting agriculture (SA) - Coupe 02A Interview with workers – union, insurance, payslip, medical & accident, training etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection of harvesting area – Coupe 03A (Block 31) Inspection of replanting area – Coupe 03A (Block 22B) Inspection of residual natural forest area – Coupe 03A FPMU boundaries at Coupe 03A (Block 31 & 32) Inspection of oil store, workshop, nursery and forest fire equipments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experimental Planting area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Eucalyptus tissue culture - Coupe 03A (Block 2B) (ii) Breeding programme – Coupe 03A (Block 5A) (iii) Fertilizer and thinning – Coupe 03A (Block 33B) (iv) Seed source trial – Coupe 03A (Block 5A) Inspection of R&D plot - Coupe 03A Permanent Sample Plot - Coupe 03A (Block 33B) FPMU boundaries with Sarawak Planted Forest (SPF) Conservation area (steep) - Coupe 03A (Block 8)
Day 2 Saturday (25/11/2017)	8.00 am – 4.30 pm	Document review: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FPMU's land rental, fee, cess, royalty, budget & compound Principle 1 – Compliance with Laws and Principles Principle 2 – Tenure and Use Rights and Responsibilities Principle 3 – Indigenous Peoples' Right 	Document review: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criterion 4.2 – Community Relations Principle 6 – Environmental Impact 	Document review: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principle 5 – Benefits from the forest Principle 8 – Monitoring and Assessment Principle 9 – Maintenance of High Conservation on Value Forest Principle 10 – Forest Plantation Development and

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Principle 4 – Community Relations• Principle 7 – Management Plan		Management
	4.30 - 5.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preparation of audit report and finding• Closing meeting		
	5.30 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check-in at New World Suites Hotel, Bintulu		
Sunday (26/11/217)	Travel from Bintulu to KLIA (MAS – MH 2743; 11:15 - 13:20)			

Details on NCRs and OFIs Raised During this Surveillance 1 Audit and Corrective Actions Taken

Indicator	Specification Major/Minor/ OFI	Detail Non-conformances	Corrective Action Taken	Verification by Assessor
Indicator 1.5.2 NCR #: RJ 01/2017	Major	<p>Requirement: Indicator 1.5.2 - Control of encroachment, illegal harvesting, hunting, and settlement, and other unauthorised activities in the forest plantation management unit.</p> <p>Finding: The external licence boundary and shifting agriculture area were not marked on the ground.</p> <p>Objective evidence :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During the site visit to active Block 31 in Coupe 3A, it was found that the external licence boundary at Block 31 and 32 were not marked on the ground. 2. There was no boundary mark between shifting agriculture area and licence plantation area in Coupe 02A (Block 12) as verified during site visit. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The external (common) licence boundary will be cleaned & clearly marked with red paint. Where Samling's road crosses the common boundary a sign will be erected. For immediate verification a photo of the sign(s) will be embedded in a map with locations referenced by GPS points. 2. An appropriate boundary mark will be erected between the shifting agriculture area and the licenced plantation. The boundary mark will be GPSd and mapped with photos providing additional evidence. 3. Both Corrective Actions 1. & 2. will be completed by 31 January 2018 	<p>Auditor has verified photo and map of boundary marking (red paint and boundary's signboard) dated 2 January 2018 for (1) active harvesting area at Block 31, Coupe 31 (LPF0014) with other LPF area, LPF0043, and also (2) boundary between Coupe 2A with shifting agriculture area.</p> <p>Status: Closed</p>
Indicator 1.6.2 NCR #: MRS 01/2017	Minor	<p>Requirement: Indicator 1.6.2 - Policies or statements are communicated throughout the organisation and contractors, and are made available to the public.</p> <p>Finding: Record of briefing to staff and workers on policy related with environment, exotic species and MC&I were not available.</p> <p>Objective evidence : Record of briefing on Sarawak ITP's policy was not available during the</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The above three policies and Samling's other ITP policies are now included in the training programme scheduled December 2017 2) Briefings on all policies will be included in all future Annual Training Plans. 3) Briefings will be supplemented by tool box talks where appropriate. 4) These briefings & toolbox talks will be 	<p>The corrective action plan was accepted by audit team.</p> <p>Status: The implementation and effectiveness of corrective action plan will be verified during next audit.</p>

		audit as listed below: 1. MC&I Forest Plantations.v2, 2. Environmental Policy Statement, 3. Invasive exotic species introduction	recorded & filed appropriately.	
Indicator 4.1.2 NCR #: MRS 02/2017	Major	Requirement: Indicator 4.1.2 - Qualified people in communities living within, or adjacent to forest plantation areas are given preference for employment and contract works. Finding : 1.Contract of employment for local workers was not up-to-date. 2. Wage rate in the contract was below than minimum rate as required by Minimum Wages Order 2016. Objective evidence : 1. Contract of employment for worker with Employment No.: SF3161 stated contract period from 23 Nov 2013 to 23 Nov 2014. And wages rate was RM 31.00 per day. 2. For worker with Employment No.: SF3371, his employment contract stated period from 27 Nov 2012 to 26 Nov 2013.	1) Letters of contract renewal have been prepared & distributed to those concerned. 2) In the case of daily paid workers the letter states that the wage paid will be that stipulated in the Minimum Wages Order 2016 or any subsequent revision thereof. 3) Copies of the relevant contract renewal letters will be supplied together with evidence of Corrective Action to close NCR RJ 01/2017 before 31 January 2018.	Auditor has verified contract of employment for 2 local workers (SF3161 and SF3371) dated 30 June 2017 where the contract has been renewed until 30 June 2018 with daily wage of RM36.38. The contract of employment will be renew on a yearly basis. Status: Closed
Indicator 6.9.1 NCR #: RJ 02/2017	Minor	Requirement: Indicator 6.9.1 - Document, control and monitor the use of exotic species to avoid adverse ecological impacts. Finding: Records of monitoring and control of exotic species was not evident. Objective evidence : Records of monitoring and control of exotic species such as <i>Acacia mangium</i> and <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> were not evident during the audit.	1) Those responsible for patrolling the LPF, together with the silvicultural staff, will be briefed on the potential adverse ecological impacts of the exotic species planted by Samling. 2) The current patrol report format will be revised to allow the monitoring action, as required by both Indicator 6.9.1 and Indicator 10.7.1, to be recorded.	The corrective action plan was accepted by audit team. Status: The implementation and effectiveness of corrective action plan will be verified during next audit.

Verification on Previous Recertification (2016) Audit Findings and Action Taken

Indicator	Detail Non-conformances	Corrective Action Plans Taken	Comments by Audit team
4.2.5 Minor MRS 01 2016	<p>Requirement: Indicator 4.2.5 - Demarcation of hazardous areas and provision of guidelines for storage and handling of hazardous materials.</p> <p>Finding : Storage of scheduled waste did not comply with the Regulation 9 and Regulation 10 of Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005</p> <p>Objective evidence : 1) Scheduled waste for contaminated saw dust at nursery and workshop was not labelled with pictorial symbol 2) Date when the scheduled wastes are first generated, name, address and telephone number of the waste generator was not clearly labelled on the containers 3) Drum of contaminated saw dust at workshop was not close during storage</p>	New labels have been obtained and placed on the drums and containers needing labels, with the correct scheduled waste code. All necessary data (date first generated, name, address and telephone number of waste generator) has been placed on the containers. The lids/covers have been put in place.	<p>Storage of scheduled waste for contaminated saw dust (SW408) and used oil filters (SW410) were complied with the Regulation 9 and Regulation 10 of Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005 where:</p> <p>1) Scheduled waste containers at nursery and workshop have been labelled with pictorial symbol 2) Date when the scheduled wastes are first generated, name, address and telephone number of the waste generator were clearly labelled on the containers. 3) All scheduled waste containers at nursery and workshop were closed during storage</p> <p>Status: Closed.</p>
1.1.1 OFI	<p><u>Records and availability of up to date relevant federal and state laws, regulations and policies, in particular those related to forest plantation management.</u></p> <p>Letter of approval from Director of Labour Department to Samling Timber Sdn. Bhd on levy deduction from migrant workers need to be updated with latest Minimum Wages Order.</p>	Not required	<p>Auditor has verified letter of approval from Labour Department Sarawak on levy deduction from migrant workers dated 25 October 2017 as per Section 114, Labour Ordinance 1952 (Sarawak Cap. 76).</p> <p>Status: Closed.</p>
4.2.3 OFI	<p><u>Appropriate safety and operational equipment in good working condition, including operational procedures, shall be made available to forest plantation workers in the work place.</u></p> <p>1. The three out of eight chain block used at the workshop was found without safety latch and not clear on its loading capacity as the label was faded 2. Acetylene and oxygen cylinder at workshop was not equipped with flash back arrestor 3. The drain crossing the access path from workshop to electrical power generator area was not covered. It was also found the access path was slippery during wet weather.</p>	Not required	<p>Auditor also has verified that :</p> <p>i. The three out of eight chain block used at the workshop have been equipped with safety latch and its loading capacity were labelled. ii. Acetylene and oxygen cylinder at workshop have been equipped with flash back arrestor iii. The drain crossing the access path from workshop to electrical power generator area has been covered.</p> <p>Status: Closed.</p>