



**PUBLIC SUMMARY
STAGE 2 AUDIT (2019) ON
JOHOR FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT
FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION**

**Certificate number: MC-NF 00126
Date of First Certification: 3rd July 2020
Audit Date: 2nd – 6th February 2020
Date of Public Summary: 12th August 2020**

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Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.1 Name of FMU	4
1.2 Organizational Information/Contact Person	4
1.3 General Background of the Forest Management Unit.....	4
1.4 Date of First Certified	4
1.5 Location of the FMU	4
1.6 Forest Management System.....	5
1.7 Annual Allowable Cut / Annual Harvest under the FMP	5
1.8 Environmental and Socioeconomic Context.....	5
2.0 AUDIT PROCESS.....	6
2.1 Audit dates	6
2.2 Audit Team	6
2.3 Standard Used	6
2.4 Stakeholder Consultations	6
2.5 Audit Process	6
3.0 SUMMARY OF AUDIT FINDINGS.....	7
<u>Attachment</u>	
Map of Johor FMU	26
Details of Auditors and Qualification	27
Comments by Stakeholders and Responses from Audit Team.....	30
Stage 2 Audit Plan.....	35
Stage 2 Audit Findings and Corrective Action Taken	37

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Stage 2 audit for forest management certification on the Johor State Forestry Department – Johor FMU was conducted from 2 to 6 February 2020. This was an audit conducted following the Stage 1 audit which was conducted in 14 - 15 August 2019 on the overall forest management system and practices of the FMU against the requirements of the Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification [MC&I (Natural Forest)] using the verifiers stipulated for Peninsular, Malaysia.

The audit was conducted with the full cooperation of the Johor State Forestry Department. by a four (4) member team comprising Mohd Razman Salim (Lead Auditor), Ismail Adnan Abdul Malek, Hj Roslee Jamaludin and Dr Zahid Emby.

Johor Forest Management Unit (FMU) is managed by Johor State Forestry Department (JSFD). The total permanent reserved forest (PRF) area under management of the Johor State Forestry Department (JSFD) is 334,292.46 ha of the State's total land area of 1,916,600 ha. However, the scope of audit is limited to 285,292.87 ha of Permanent Reserved Forest (PRFs) after exclusion of forest area for plantations and non-forest land uses which covered total area of 48,999.59 ha.

The administration of the Johor FMU was divided into four (4) Forest Districts namely the Johor Utara, Johor Tengah, Johor Timur and Johor Selatan. The FMU lies between latitudes $1^{\circ} 15' 57.90''$ and $2^{\circ} 5' 54.55''$ N, and longitudes $102^{\circ} 29' 22.93''$ and $104^{\circ} 15' 47.61''$ E.

The audit involved the verification of documentations and field visits and inspections. There were also consultations being held with the Orang Asli, Local Communities, Felda and related government agencies.

In general, the findings of this stage 2 audit have indicated that the Johor FMU had complied with most of the requirements of the MC&I (Natural Forest) despite the issuance of total three (3) Major, four (4) Minor Non-Conformance Report (NCRs), and five (5) OFIs against the requirements of the MC&I (Natural Forest).

The audit team had also verified on the issues of concern taken by the Johor FMU to address all the finding raised during the last stage 1 audit.

The Audit Team Leader after consultation with team members recommends that certification of Johor FMU against the MC&I (Natural Forest) for certification conditional upon acceptance of corrective action plans within one (1) month from the date of the stage 2 audit and subject to comments by peer reviewers.

The FMU had submitted a proposed corrective action plans and evidences of corrective action taken to address the Major and Minor NCRs and OFI raised during the stage 2 audit by e-mail on 11th May 2020 which has been accepted by closed on the same date by audit team leader.

The effectiveness of the corrective actions taken by the FMU to address the Minor NCRs shall be verified by the audit team during the next surveillance audit.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Name of FMU

Johor Forest Management Unit (Johor FMU)

1.2 Organizational Information/Contact Person

Name: Datuk Hj Jeffri Abd. Rasid

Designation: Director

Address: Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor, Bangunan Dato' Mohamad Ibrahim Munsyi, Kota Iskandar, 79660 Iskandar Puteri, Johor Darul Takzim

Phone #: 07-266 7420

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1.3 General Background of the Forest Management Unit

Johor Forest Management Unit (FMU) is managed by Johor State Forestry Department (JSFD). The total permanent reserved forest (PRF) area under management of the Johor State Forestry Department (JSFD) is 334,292.46 ha of the State's total land area of 1,916,600 ha. However, the scope of audit is limited to 285,292.87 ha of Permanent Reserved Forest (PRFs) after exclusion of forest area for plantations and non-forest land uses which covered total area of 48,999.59 ha.

As a commitment to certification, Johor FMU is enforcing A moratorium (temporary) for forest harvesting for the FMU was announced on 5 November 2014 and implemented on 1 January 2015 onward as referred to official letter titled "*Pembekuan Pembalakan di Rizab Hutan Simpanan Kekal – [(43)d/m.PHJ.(S) 192/535/2 KLT.5]*" as decided by Johor State Government. Thus, no new licence for harvesting since 2015.

The gazetted PRFs within the audit scope amounting 285,292.87 ha which comprise 265,415.62 ha of inland Dipterocarp forests, 3,796.04 ha of peat swamp forest and 16,081.21 ha of mangrove forest. The inland forest is managed under a Selective Management System (SMS) with a 30-year rotation period. Under the Eleventh Malaysia Plan (2016-2020), the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) for the FMU had been set at 2,121 ha/year. A Forest Management Plan (FMP) covering the period 2016-2025 had been reviewed during the audit by auditors.

The administration of the Johor FMU was divided into four (4) Forest Districts namely the Johor Utara, Johor Tengah, Johor Timur and Johor Selatan. The FMU lies between latitudes $1^{\circ} 15' 57.90''$ and $2^{\circ} 5' 54.55''$ N, and longitudes $102^{\circ} 29' 22.93''$ and $104^{\circ} 15' 47.61''$ E.

1.4 Date of First Certified

3 July 2020

1.5 Location of the FMU

The administration of the Johor FMU was divided into four (4) Forest Districts namely the Johor Utara, Johor Tengah, Johor Timur and Johor Selatan. The FMU lies between latitudes $1^{\circ} 15' 57.90''$ and $2^{\circ} 5' 54.55''$ N, and longitudes $102^{\circ} 29' 22.93''$ and $104^{\circ} 15' 47.61''$ E. The map of the FMU showing the locations of the PRFs is attached in **Appendix 3**.

1.6 Forest Management System

The Johor Forest Management Unit (hereafter referred to as 'the Johor FMU') had been assessed against the MC&I (Natural Forest) following the Stage 1 Audit that was conducted on 14-15 August 2019. The Stage 2 Audit has been conducted on 2-6 February 2020. The audit team for Stage 2 Audit consists four auditors which were Mohd Razman Salim (Lead Auditor), Ismail Adnan Abdul Malek, Hj Roslee Jamaludin and Dr Zahid Emby.

Johor Forest Management Unit (FMU) is managed by Johor State Forestry Department. As refer to Forest Management Plan 2016-2025 for Johor State Forestry Department, the total permanent reserved forest (PRF) area under management of the Johor State Forestry Department (JSFD) is 334,292.46 ha of the State's total land area of 1,916,600 ha. For this MC&I (Natural Forest) certification, the scope of audit is covering 285,292.87 ha of PRFs after exclusion of forest plantation area, dam and quarry which covered 48,999.59 ha.

The administration of the FMU is divided into four forest districts namely the Johor Utara, Johor Tengah, Johor Timur and Johor Selatan Forest Districts.

The inland forest is managed under a Selective Management System (SMS) on a 30-year rotation period. Under the Eleventh Malaysia Plan (2016-2020), the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) for the FMU had been set at 2,121 ha/year. A Forest Management Plan (FMP) covering the period 2016-2025 had been presented during the audit.

As decided by Johor state government, a moratorium (temporary) for forest harvesting for the FMU was announced on 5 November 2014 and implemented on 1 January 2015 onward as refer to official letter titled "*Pembekuan Pembalakan di Rizab Hutan Simpanan Kekal – [(43)d/m.PHJ.(S) 192/535/2 KLT.5]*". For any forest harvesting or other forest activities licenses that was approved by Johor State Government before 1 January 2015, these activities can be conducted until completed.

During this audit, the audit team had raised three (3) Major, four (4) Minor non-conformities and five (5) opportunities of improvement (OFI) during this audit. The audit team had also verified the corrective actions plan by the FMU on the issue of concerns findings raised during Stage 1 Audit. The audit team had reviewed and accepted the corrective action plans and also evidence of implementation submitted by the FMU on 11 May 2020. Thus, the FMU is recommended to be certified on MC&I (Natural Forest) certification.

1.7 Annual Allowable Cut / Annual Harvest under the FMP

Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) for the FMU had been set at 2,121 ha/year, as stated in Forest Management Plan (FMP) covering the period 2016-2025.

1.8 Environmental and Socioeconomic Context

Currently, there are 5 registered of Orang Asli villages located within the audit scope (Kg. Selai, Bekok, Kg. Berasau, Kg. Tewowoh, Kg. Pengkalan Bukit and Kg. Sungai Tuba). There is no case of land dispute occur related with Orang Asli and local communities identified during this audit.

The mechanisms to resolve disputes over tenure and use rights were found to be in place. Even though there were no known disputes over tenure and use rights of PRFs in Johor, these mechanisms continued to be maintained by the JSFD. There was Form E/SIA for monitoring disputes, grievances and complaints emanating from Orang Asli and non-Orang Asli local communities affected by forest activities. There was also *Borang Makluman Aduan Pelanggan* (Customers' Complaint Form) made accessible to the public. In addition there were also bodies established by the state government at the village, sub-district, district and state level, in most of which the JSFD is also represented, whose job is among other things to monitor and handle grievances and disputes related to tenure and use rights in the state (including the PRFs) should they arise. These included:

- i. Majlis Pengurusan Kemajuan Kampung or MPKK;

- ii. Pejabat Penghulu (Sub-district Chief Office);
- iii. Jawatankuasa Tindakan Pembangunan Daerah (District Development Action Committee);
- iv. Majlis Bersama JAKOA-JPSM (Department of Orang Asli Development – Peninsular Malaysia Forestry Department Consultative Council);
- v. Meetings between the Department of Orang Asli Development (JAKOA), Johor and JSFD. Submissions through the District JAKOA Office to the District Office or the State JAKOA Office.
- vi. Submission of complaints to the District Forest Office which forwarded it to the State Forestry Office which then submitted it to the Menteri Besar (Chief Minister’s) office.
- vii. Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan (State Executive Council).

There was no record of any legally recognized land claims from the local communities and Orang Asli living within the vicinity of the PRF since previous audit. The audit team has verified through interview session with the communities of Masyarakat Cina Jemaluang, Pengurus Felda Nitar 1, Kg. Peta (Orang Asli), Kg. Orang Asli Berasau, Kahang, Kg. Melayu Seri Lukut, Kahang, MPKK Kg. BT. 23 Lenga, Kg. Sentosa (Orang Asli), Kg. Selai (Orang Asli) and Kg. Tambak Dapo (Orang Asli)

2.0 AUDIT PROCESS

2.1 Audit dates

The Stage 1 and Stage 2 audits were conducted on 14-15 August 2019 and 2-6 February 2020 at Johor State Forestry Department headquarters in Nusajaya, Johor

2.2 Audit Team

The audit team comprised of the following members:

1. Mohd Razman Salim (Lead Auditor)
2. Ismail Adnan Abdul Malek (Auditor)
3. Hj Roslee Jamaludin (Auditor)
4. Dr. Zahid Emby (Auditor)

2.3 Standard Used

MC&I (Natural Forest)

2.4 Stakeholder Consultations

A stakeholder notification was issued in January 2020 for a period of one month inviting relevant stakeholders to give comments on the FMU. There were 3 comments received from stakeholders during the period. Detail of the comment as stated in **Appendix 5**.

The audit team had conducted an onsite consultation with the relevant stakeholders during the Stage 2 audit. Details of the consultation with the stakeholders are depicted in the audit plan as well as in the Stage 2 audit report under Principles 2, 3 & 4.

2.5 Audit Process

The assessment was conducted as planned using the methodology described in Section 2.0. Findings against each of the MC&I (Natural Forest) are reported below.

The audit was conducted primarily to evaluate the level of compliance of the FMU, current documentation, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and field practices in forest management with their detail listed in the MC&I (Natural Forest), using the verifiers stipulated for Malaysia.

For each Indicator, the auditors had conducted either a documentation review, consultation with the relevant personnel of the FMU or stakeholders or field audit or a combination of these methods.

Depending on the level of compliance with the verifiers on a particular indicator, the auditors had reviewed and verified the degree of the overall compliance in the indicator before a finding was raised either a non-conformity (NCR) (minor or major) or opportunities for improvement (OFI).

An NCR raised during the audit and categorized by the audit team as either major or minor or is defined as follows:

(i) A major NCR is a non-compliance deemed by the Auditor to be critical and is likely to result in an immediate hazard to the quality or standard of forest management system and practices in the FMU.

The FMU is requested to notify SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd (SIRIM QAS International) of the proposed corrective actions taken within one month from the last date of the audit. The corrective actions as notified by the FMU shall be verified by the Audit Team Leader or a member of the audit team within three months from the last date of audit.

(ii) A minor NCR is a single observed lapse in compliance by the FMU to the MC&I

The FMU shall respond in writing to SIRIM QAS International within one month from the last date of audit detailing the actions to be taken to address all minor NCRs. The effectiveness of the resulting actions taken by the FMU must be verified at the next surveillance visit.

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 but without sufficient objective evidence to support a non-conformity. The FMU shall submit a corrective action plan within three months from the last date of the audit. The closing of an OFI shall be made during the next surveillance audit.

3.0 SUMMARY OF AUDIT FINDINGS

A total of three (3) Major NCR [Indicator 6.5.2, 6.5.3, 6.5.4] and four (4) Minor NCRs [Indicator 4.2.5, 5.3.1, 6.9.1, 7.4.1] and five (5) Opportunities of Improvement (OFI) [Indicator 4.2.3, 4.4.1, 6.7.1, 7.3.2 and 9.2.1] against requirements of MC&I (Natural Forest) were raised during the Stage 2 Audit. The FMU management has taken necessary corrective actions in order to close the Major NCR and accepted corrective action plans for all Minor NCRs raised.

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
Principle 1 Compliance with Laws and Principles	Johor FMU had maintained records of all relevant national, state and local laws and regulations and policies related to forest management. Copies of all relevant laws, policies and regulations stipulated in the MC&I (Natural Forest) fundamental to FMU management was up to date. These documents were also accessible to all staff and sighted by the auditors at the State and District Forest Offices.	There were no negative findings.

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>Forest officers (District Forest Officers, Assistant District Forest Officers and Assistant Directors) were aware and understood the relevant national, state and local laws and regulatory framework. The enforcement of these statutory requirements had been enforced by these officers as verified in the sighted documents by the auditors.</p> <p>The detailed records of violations were registered in the '<i>Daftar Kesalahan Hutan</i>' (Register of Violations of Forest Rules) at district level. District office will send a summary report on forest violations to the Johor Headquarters by monthly. The breakdown of forest offenses included 6 cases (in PRF), 4 cases (others) and 1 case (under trial).</p> <p>The list of all fees, royalties and taxes, including other charges, during document verification at the JSFD head office in Nusajaya. It can be seen in "Warta Kerajaan Johor 26 Mei 1988, Akta Perhutanan Negara 1984, Kaedah-Kaedah Hutan 1987".</p> <p>Copies of receipts seen during document verification at the Johor State Forestry Department (JSFD) in Nusajaya were kept in order.</p> <p>The forest officers of Johor FMU were aware of all the binding international agreements and their main intentions on forest management and committed to participate in resolving such conflict (between Principles and Criteria and local laws and regulations) if any such case arises in future.</p> <p>Encroachment, illegal harvesting, hunting, and settlement, and other unauthorised activities in the Johor FMU had been controlled through scheduled Monitoring/Enforcement activities. The enforcement planning schedule (<i>perancangan aktiviti penguatkuasaan</i>) for monitoring activities on all the licensed areas, checking station, roadblocks, and factories were conducted by monthly basis. A total of 84 monitoring and enforcement activities had been carried out by land and air (twice) by the Enforcement Unit</p> <p>JSFD is also utilizing Forest Monitoring using Remote Sensing (FMRS Plus) to monitor illegal encroachment and unauthorized activities. The FMRS was effective in detecting illegal encroachment at the FMU level.</p> <p>In tandem with monitoring and enforcement activities carried out by JSFD, joint agency enforcement activities were also implemented from time to time in 2019 which included Joint agency patrol with Police, Wildlife Department, WCS, and Johor State Park.</p> <p>The external PRF boundary inspected was also clearly marked with 3 red rings with boundary stations and associated station reference</p>	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>trees, boundary trees and associated reference trees, bearings and boundary distance. Field inspection of Compartment boundaries at Closed Area at Compt. 116A & 116B Mersing PRF, & Compt. 147A Maokil PRF, and Active area at Compt. 33 Mersing PRF, Compt. 148 Maokil PRF, Compt. 41 & 45 Lenggor PRF, Compt. 49 Mersing PFR, Compt. 295A Maokil PRF, Comp 110 Mersing PRF, Compt 411B Kluang PRF & Comp 68 Lenggor PRF.</p> <p>Policies and statements of commitment to manage forest resources on a sustainable basis are clearly stated in the National Forestry Policy 1984 that had been adopted by the Johor FMU. The mission and vision statements of the JSFD, which had been stated in its proposal of Forest Management Plan 2016-2025, also complied with the practice of good forest management consistent with sustainable forest management.</p> <p>The policy on commitment to manage the forest consistent with the principles and criteria of the MC&I (Natural Forest) had been communicated throughout the organisation and to the contractors together with briefing on the permissible harvesting practices in MC&I. This was verified during the consultation with JSFD personnel (uniformed staffs Ranger and foresters' at JSFD headquarters and Forest District Office and staff of logging contractors at Active area at Compt. 33 Mersing PRF, Compt. 148 Maokil PRF, Compt. 41 & 45 Lenggor PRF, Compt. 49 Mersing PFR, Compt. 295A Maokil PRF, Comp 110 Mersing PRF, Compt 411B Kluang PRF & Comp 68 Lenggor PRF.</p>	
<p>Principle 2 Tenure and Use Rights and Responsibilities</p>	<p>Documents related to legal status, and established forest use rights of the land or forest resources within the relevant federal, state and local laws in the FMU were made available. Under the jurisdiction of the State government (Johor), respective areas of PRF was gazetted, inline with National Forestry (Amendment) Act 1993 and protected within this legal provision. Forest reserve gazette documents (in accordance with the National Forestry Act, 1984) were filed in the Johor State Forestry Department (JSFD) headquarters in Nusajaya, Johor. This included records of the gazetted forest reserves in the 4 districts of the FMU with their names, land areas, gazette numbers and dates of gazette. A copy of the gazetted records has been made available as referred to <i>Warta Kerajaan Negeri Johor</i> (Register of Reserves).</p> <p>The total gazetted permanent reserved forest (PRF) area under management of the Johor State Forestry Department (JSFD) is 334,292.46 ha of the State's total land area of 1,916,600 ha. However, the scope of audit is limited to 285,292.87 ha of Permanent Reserved Forest (PRFs) after exclusion of forest area for plantations and non-forest land uses which covered total area of 48,999.59 ha. At the same time, Johor FMU has proposed to gazette</p>	<p>There were no negative findings</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>a total area of 74,007.65 ha forest reserve as permanent forest reserve.</p> <p>The responsibilities of logging contractors of the PRFs had been addressed clearly within the concession agreements, forest harvesting licenses, entry permits, road permits and use permits issued by the FMU. These documents have been made available in the FMU's head office and at respective District Forest Offices.</p> <p>In the case of the indigenous peoples (Orang Asli), their use rights of the land or forest resources were documented in the Aboriginal Peoples Act, 1954 (Akta Orang Asli 1954). This was found compiled together with other federal, state and local laws at the JSFD office. The Orang Asli and other local communities (Malay, Chinese, Indian or other ethnic groups) did not have any legal or customary right of ownership over land in the PRFs as the PRFs are legally owned by the Johor state government.</p> <p>The relevant documentation of legal or customary tenure or use rights of local communities (specifically the Orang Asli) in the FMU within relevant federal, state and local laws such as the Aboriginal Peoples Act, 1954 (Sections 6, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 19) and the United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), 2007 and the National Forestry Act 1984 were made available to the auditors at the JSFD office. The Aboriginal Peoples Act, 1954 (Sections 6, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 19) and the National Forestry Act 1984 (Sections 19, 28, 33, 34, 40, and 62) allowed Orang Asli to have use rights over forest produce in the Orang Asli Reserves and Areas, state forests and PRFs without however giving them legal and customary tenure over any part of these lands. However, this did not apply to the non-Orang Asli local communities as there was no relevant federal, state and local laws which gave non-Orang Asli local communities legal or customary tenure or use rights in the PRFs. However, they do have legal tenure rights but only on state land, not in PRFs. Non-Orang Asli local communities settled in areas close to the PRFs have legal title to their land from the District and Land Office, unlike the Orang Asli communities they could only collect forest resources in the PRFs if they have the proper licenses issued by the JSFD.</p> <p>This was affirmed by JSFD officers and the Director of the Department of Orang Asli Development/ Jabatan Kemajuan Orang Asli JAKOA, Johor, as well village leaders of the Malay villages of Kg Jemaluang, FELDA Nitar 1, Kg Seri Lukut, Kg Batu 23, Lenga and the Orang Asli villages of Kg Peta, Kg Berasau, Kg Sentosa, Kg Tambak Dapo and Kg Selai interviewed during the audit. However, in the case of the Orang Asli, unlike the other members of the local communities, they were allowed under the Act (specifically Section 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 19) to freely access the forest and collect forest resources for home consumption but not for commercial purposes.</p>	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>The JSFD recognized and supported these customary and legal rights, never preventing the Orang Asli from collecting non-timber forest resources for home use.</p> <p>A map entitled “<i>Maklumat Demografi Masyarakat Orang Asli Negeri Johor Tahun 2012</i>” and “<i>Peta Perkampungan Orang Asli yang berada di dalam Hutan Simpanan Kekal di negeri Johor Tahun 2020</i>” has provided information on Orang Asli demographic statistics, villages, fruit orchards, burial ground, special socio-cultural sites and schools within Orang Asli Reserves and Areas.</p> <p>However, as majority of the Orang Asli villagers were not dependent on the forest for their livelihood this issue did not arise. This was confirmed by JSFD officers and the Director of JAKOA, Johor, as well the village leaders of the above-mentioned Orang Asli villages interviewed during the audit.</p> <p>Mechanisms to resolve land claims were in place and made available to the auditors during the audit. A form entitled “<i>Borang Maklumat Aduan Pelanggan</i>” (Customers’ Complaints Form) was made available to disputants who wished to file a complaint. Actions would then be taken to resolve the disputes. Forest managers interviewed had affirmed their willingness to support all legally recognised mechanisms for resolving land claims. However, there was no demonstration of this support as records showed that there was no case reported of legally recognized land claims from the Orang Asli or other members of the local communities living in the vicinity of the PRFs. A contributing factor to this absence of conflict could be the fact that all local community settlements were outside the PRFs. Hence these mechanisms had not been put to the test. The audit team has verified through interview session with the communities of Masyarakat Cina Jemaluang, Pengurus Felda Nitar 1, Kg. Peta (Orang Asli), Kg. Orang Asli Berasau, Kahang, Kg. Melayu Seri Lukut, Kahang, MPKK Kg. BT. 23 Lenga, Kg. Sentosa (Orang Asli), Kg. Selai (Orang Asli) and Kg. Tambak Dapo (Orang Asli).</p> <p>Forest managers affirmed their willingness to recognize, respect and collaborate with holders of duly recognized legal or customary tenure or use rights when carrying out forest activities in the PRFs that may affect such rights.</p> <p>Even so the JSFD recognizing and respecting these rights, allowed the Orang Asli communities, if they so desire, to collect minor/non timber forest products from the PRFs for their daily home use. Neither do they have, legal or customary tenure or use rights in the PRFs and as such the issue of FPIC and recognition, respect and collaboration with holders of duly recognised legal or customary tenure or use rights of local communities was not applicable in the case of the non-Orang Asli local communities.</p>	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>This was confirmed by JSFD officers and Malay and Orang Asli villagers interviewed during the audit. However, if any part of the PRF is shown to be legally owned by any member of the local community (or anybody for that matter) he/she/they can resort to relevant federal, state and/or local laws to settle the claim. In addition, management operations in the FMU require that adjacent local communities (Orang Asli or non-Orang Asli) be consulted prior to commencement of forest operations specifically harvesting.</p> <p>Villagers interviewed confirmed that village representatives were briefed on coming operations and their concerns pertaining to potential impact noted. Local community economic interests, such as fruit trees and forest products including rattan and honey, domestic water sources, wildlife presence, their habitat and salt licks if present in the area to be harvested would be protected as provisioned in standing harvesting regulations. If gravesites and culturally important sites were found in the area there were provisions for them to be protected. The JSFD also undertook to ensure that water catchment areas and water supply sites for local communities were not disturbed. Through consultations with local communities' impact assessments of forest operations specifically harvesting were carried out prior to, during and after harvesting in PRFs close to local communities. The data gathered, kept in the District Forest Office, ensured that local community welfare was monitored and maintained.</p> <p>The mechanisms to resolve disputes over tenure and use rights were found to be in place. Even though there were no known disputes over tenure and use rights of PRFs in Johor, these mechanisms continued to be maintained by the JSFD. There was Form E/SIA for monitoring disputes, grievances and complaints emanating from Orang Asli and non-Orang Asli local communities affected by forest activities. There was also <i>Borang Makluman Aduan Pelanggan</i> (Customers' Complaint Form) made accessible to the public. In addition there were also bodies established by the state government at the village, sub-district, district and state level, in most of which the JSFD is also represented, whose job is among other things to monitor and handle grievances and disputes related to tenure and use rights in the state (including the PRFs) should they arise. These included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Majlis Pengurusan Kemajuan Kampung or MPKK; ii. Pejabat Penghulu (Sub-district Chief Office); iii. Jawatankuasa Tindakan Pembangunan Daerah (District Development Action Committee); iv. Majlis Bersama JAKOA-JPSM (Department of Orang Asli Development – Peninsular Malaysia Forestry Department Consultative Council); v. Meetings between the Department of Orang Asli Development (JAKOA), Johor and JSFD. <p>Submissions through the District JAKOA Office to the District</p>	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>Office or the State JAKOA Office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi. Submission of complaints to the District Forest Office which forwarded it to the State Forestry Office which then submitted it to the Menteri Besar (Chief Minister's) office. vii. Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan (State Executive Council). <p>The FMU has also demonstrated to recognise, respect and collaborate with holders of duly recognised use rights of Orang Asli on road access, water intake, water catchment, fishing, hunting, non-wood forest products e.g. firewood, <i>ulam</i>, non-wood craft, wood utilisation for personal housing, cultural, historical & religious sites, as per interview with Orang Asli representatives.</p>	
<p>Principle 3 Indigenous People's Rights</p>	<p>Customary rights of indigenous peoples' lands within relevant federal, state and local laws were documented in the Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954. In addition, there are these documents listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Maps of Orang Asli Reserves and Areas under Section 6 and 7 of Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 - Article 134 – Maklumat Demografi Masyarakat Orang Asli Negeri Johor Tahun 2012 ii. Legal rights in the form of Orang Asli Reserves were all outside the forest reserves as shown in the same map iii. Water catchment areas which ensure water supply to the local communities were identified and protected and documented on a map entitled "Pelan Pengelasan Fungsi Kegunaan Hutan di Negeri Johor" <p>The above documents showed that usufructuary rights of the Orang Asli in accessing the forests and utilizing forest resources for subsistence had never been curtailed by the JSFD.</p> <p>Management of land within the PRF by Orang Asli is not applicable in the context of Peninsular Malaysia as the PRFs are legally owned by the Johor state government (see 2.1.1 above) and in turn forests in Orang Asli Reserves were not managed by the JSFD but by the Orang Asli Development Department/Jabatan Kemajuan Orang Asli (JAKOA).</p> <p>The customary use rights of the Orang Asli within the PRF were respected in forest management planning and implementation in accordance with the Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954. There had been no case of forest operations carried out by the JSFD or logging contractors in aboriginal reserves or areas gazetted under the Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954. There was no indigenous people's land inside the PRFs. Even so Orang Asli did access the PRFs to collect non-timber forest resources. They were not prevented by the Johor FMU from exercising their customary use rights (as guaranteed by the Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954) in the PRFs. In other words, the customary use rights of the Orang Asli within the PRF were respected in forest management planning and implementation in</p>	<p>There were no negative findings.</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>accordance to the Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954. The auditor had verified this during interviews with the Director of JAKOA, Johor and the village headmen/Batin of Kg Peta, Kg Berasau, Kg Sentosa, Kg Tambak Dapo and Kg Selai. Based on these interviews it is safe to state that there were no issues pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights. Hence, the issue of Orang Asli delegating control of such land with free, prior and informed consent to other parties does not arise.</p> <p>A review of license files at the forest district offices (Pejabat Hutan Daerah or PHD) visited by the auditors, found that the PHD using Form E/SIA (<i>Analisa Maklumat Kajian Impak Sosial Dalam Sektor Pembalakan/Data Analysis of Social Impact Study in the Logging Sector</i>), carried out an impact assessment (social, environmental, economic) of adjacent Orang Asli and non-Orang Asli local communities prior to, during and after harvesting in the PRFs. There was no adverse impact recorded by the assessments as the Orang Asli settlements were outside the PRFs and according to the Orang Asli leaders interviewed, most of the Orang Asli villagers no longer depend on the forest for their subsistence. Records of formal/informal consultations with Orang Asli communities kept in the PHD helped to prevent or mitigate adverse impacts of forestry management practices on nearby Orang Asli villagers.</p> <p>Two documents for identifying and protecting sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to Orang Asli had been established in “<i>Prosedur Mengenalpasti Tempat-tempat Istimewa (Special Sites) Masyarakat Pribumi di Dalam Kawasan HSK di Negeri Johor</i>” and “<i>Borang Maklumat Tempat Istimewa (Special Site) Masyarakat Pribumi di HSK di Negeri Johor</i>”.</p> <p>The Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia/Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia (JPSM) had also established mechanisms and appropriate procedures for identifying these sites of special significance to the Orang Asli community and to duly protect these sites as well as to ensure that the community has right of access to these areas.</p> <p>A perusal of departmental records found no evidence of the utilization by the JSFD of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices of the Orang Asli in the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. Neither did interviews with FMU managers, JAKOA and Orang Asli community leaders of the villages visited during the audit succeed in discovering such evidence. Hence, the issue of fair and equitable compensation for the commercial utilisation of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples did not arise.</p>	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Principle 4 Community Relations and Workers' Rights</p>	<p>JSFD has provided sufficient support for training, retraining, local infrastructure, facilities and social programs for departmental staff, and employees logging contractors and their workers.</p> <p>Local infrastructure, facilities and social programs such as housing, medical benefits and family day were also provided by the JSFD to its employees while logging contractors provided some of these facilities (e.g. medical benefits, insurance/SOCSO, EPF and accommodation at the logging camp) to their employees.</p> <p>With regards to employment of local people, a perusal of the license files showed that many of the licensees and their workers were from the local areas. Through an examination of the JSFD's employee list it was found that several JSFD employees were also from the local area.</p> <p>Interview with contractor's workers and Johor FMU's incharge at Forest Districts has confirmed their understanding towards occupational safety and health, employee rights, minimum wage, environmental protection etc. Respective employee has also confirmed their understanding on their roles and responsibilities as per their designation as first aider, emergency preparedness and emergency response, operation knowledge on tree felling, log extraction, clear fell site preparation, mechanical site preparation, and Reduce Impact Logging.</p> <p>Johor FMU, through their Licensee and Contractor has not employed or be involved in the employment of illegal immigrants as per interview with employee and records as per sampling on Entry Permit.</p> <p>As for Johor FMU state and district office, Policies on Safety and Health had been clearly established, displayed and communicate at all level titled 'Dasar Keselamatan dan Kesihatan' made available which approved on 5 August 2019.</p> <p>Records on Safety & Health Committee Meeting for Johor FMU has been verified for 2019. The FMU has conducted Safety & Health Meeting with latest meeting has been conducted on 4/8/2019.</p> <p>There were 2 accidents recorded for year 2019 as verified through JKPP 6 form that submitted to DOSH. The FMU has submitted summary of accident for year 2018 (JKPP 8) to DOSH on 7/10/2019.</p> <p>The supporting staff of the JSFD being public sector employees were members of CUEPACS, the public sector employee's union. The Malay uniformed staffs were also members of the union, '<i>Kesatuan Pegawai-Pegawai Hutan Melayu Semenanjung Malaysia</i>' (KPHMSM) (Peninsular Malaysia's Malay Foresters Union). Peninsula-wide, it was established with the main objective of</p>	<p>Proper signage of hazardous areas at fuel storage area and chainsaws store has been verified within Nursery Jemaluang & Labis premise for equipment storage. The equipment storage area was found to be well maintained and properly sealed. However, site inspection of workshop in active harvesting area Licence no: JH01/D/8/19 in Compt. 45 of Lenggong PRF it was found that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A drinking water bottle was used to keep lubricant oil without label. 2. Store for scheduled waste was not label as schedule waste store. 3. Used batteries (SW 102) was not stored and label at a designated area of schedule waste. <p>Thus, a Minor NCR for Indicator 4.2.5 was raised.</p> <p>However, it was found during the audit that the social impact form entitled Borang E: Maklumat Kajian Impak Sosial Dalam Sektor Pembalakan used in Daerah Perhutanan Johor Utara is slightly different from the format used in Daerah Perhutanan Johor Selatan and Daerah Perhutanan Johor Tengah. The Johor Utara format did not have a section on DFO's comments and analysis. It would be an improvement if all districts</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>looking after the welfare of its members which consists of Malay foresters in the employment of the state forestry departments of Peninsular Malaysia. This was confirmed by the Chairman of KPHMSM (Johor Branch) interviewed during the audit.</p> <p>He also affirmed that they participated in collective bargaining through CUEPACS a union that they are also members of. In terms of workers' rights to benefits and protection the staff and workers of the JSFD and logging contractors were covered by the Employment Act 1955, the Industrial Relations Act, 1967 (Section 4 & 13) and the Trade Union Act, 1959 (Act 262). The employees of the JSFD were protected by their employment agreement and covered by the EPF and government health, hospital and accident benefits. Employees of logging contractors were also protected by the terms and conditions stated in their employment agreement which included among other things SOCSO and health benefits. The Chairman of KPHMSM (Johor Branch) also affirmed that other than their salary all staff have received without fail all allowances and benefits that they are entitled to under the laws and regulation of the nation. Local infrastructure, facilities and social programs such as housing and medical benefits were also provided by the JSFD to its employees while logging contractors provided these facilities to their employees. Some of the benefits highlighted by the Chairman of KPHMSM, Johor were: hospital benefits, death benefits, CUEPACS Care Insurance (in the pipeline - half of the premium paid by employer), housing quarters for Gred 11-29 employees, Departmental Welfare and Sports Association/ <i>Persatuan Kebajikan dan Sukan Jabatan</i> and social gatherings organized by the Association.</p> <p>Appropriate procedures to address grievances raised by workers and/or their organizations and for conflict resolution were covered by the Employment Act 1955, the Industrial Relations Act, 1967 (Sections 18-37) and the Trade Union Act, 1959 (Act 262). Grievances were advanced through the heads of department, <i>Majlis Bersama Jabatan (MBJ)</i>/Departmental Consultative Council (made up of representatives of various categories of employees and union representatives) or the Unions. While employees of logging contractors brought their grievances directly to their employers. Employees were also free to leave whenever they desire to.</p> <p>Social impact of forest operations on Orang Asli and non-Orang Asli local communities were evaluated through a number of ways. First, consultations with community leaders/members through the use of the social impact assessment form <i>Analisa Maklumat Kajian Impak Sosial Dalam Sektor Pembalakan</i>/Data Analysis of Social Impact Study in the Logging Sector. The data collected were analysed to identify potential impacts prior to, during and after harvesting and actions were then taken to prevent or mitigate the impact. Prior to</p>	<p>would use the same format. Thus, an OFI for Indicator 4.4.1 was raised.</p> <p>During site visit at Nursery Jemaluang & Labis, it was found that proper safety procedures have been displayed and safety equipment (PPE) was found to be in good working conditions and it is confirmed the understanding towards requirement of the use PPE for safety when working are adequate. Fire extinguisher has been made available at Nursery Jemaluang & Labis. The First Aid Box and its content has been verified at Nursery Labis. However, First Aid Box was not available during site visit at Nursery Jemaluang / Tapak Semaian Lenggor. Thus, an OFI for Indicator 4.2.3 was raised.</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>the impact assessment village representatives were briefed on coming operations and their concerns pertaining to potential impact. Water catchment areas, water supply sites and rivers used by local communities as well as forest products such as rattan and honey were protected as provisioned in standing harvesting regulations. These actions were confirmed by leaders of the Orang Asli and non-Orang Asli communities interviewed during the audit.</p> <p>In addition, feedback from Borang Aduan Pelanggan (Customers' Complaints Form) were analysed and the complaints related to social impacts were identified and actions then taken to resolve such complaints and recorded in the action taken section of the Customers' Complaints Form. Further, cases of forest operations directly impacting the surrounding communities were also brought to the attention of the 'Jawatankuasa Tindakan Pembangunan Daerah' (District Development Action Committee) which met monthly. Actions were then taken to overcome the problems raised.</p> <p>The results of the SIA were then incorporated into the planning and management of the JSFD. This could be seen for example in a section of the social impact study form <i>Analisa Maklumat Kajian Impak Sosial Dalam Sektor Pembalakan/Data Analysis of Social Impact Study in the Logging Sector</i> which has a section for comments and suggestions from the DFO on mitigating or/and enhancing the potential/actual impacts of forest operations in the license area. The same applies to complaints submitted through the Complaints Form which has a section on actions taken to resolve the complaints. In addition, impact issues raised in the District Development Action Committee meeting would be acted upon by the JSFD at state and district levels and the actions taken to solve these issues were reported back to the Committee and recorded in the minutes of the committee meetings. At the macro level results of social impact assessment were incorporated in Addendum 3.7.2 of the Forest Management Plan 2016-2025.</p>	
<p>Principle 5 Benefits from the Forest</p>	<p>Investments and reinvestments were made by Johor FMU in forest management, including aspects of forest administration, research, human resource development, protection, economy, conservation, environment and social. The budget (Peruntukan Kewangan P71) for 2020 was sighted with allocation of RM5.4 million. In 2019, the budget for P71 was RM3.7 million and RM2.6 million of it was spent. The expenditures included the management, development of forest resources, operation and enforcement, conservation and protection, nursery, eco-tourism, development of human resources, publicity and infrastructure and equipment.</p>	<p>A Minor NCR for Indicator 5.3.1 was raised due to non-compliance as below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Roadside trees at skid trail L/P 2, Matau Sementara 1 at Compt. 68 HSK Lenggong (JT.01/D/8/19) were pushed inside and along skid trail at 270 m to 400 m.

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>The state has developed an industrial wood-based sector to fully utilize forest resources. Information on the number of mills in 2019 showed a total of 148 for licensed mills. The bulk of the industry was sawmill (62), the rest are furniture making and wood working/processing product mills.</p> <p>At the Forest District level, the Annual Forestry Plan is available that includes all management prescriptions for both timber and non-timber forest products. It also covers all forest management operations within the Forest Districts such as Pre-F, Harvesting, Post-F and others. In addition, the plan includes the management prescription for human resources of the Forest District, community forestry covering recreational and educational forests, as well as research conducted such as Continuous Forest Inventory (CFI) and Growth Plots.</p> <p>Pre-F inventory was conducted according to the SMS requirements at the intensity of 10% with a view to collect the relevant information of the forest composition and physiography for the implementation of the SMS. Audit team has sampled and verified a Pre-F area at Compt. 495 Labis PRF where the practice has followed the SMS requirements. For 2019, the FMU had conducted pre-felling inventories for various permanent reserve forest (PRF)</p> <p>The FMU is managed under the Selective Management System (SMS), a 30-year bi-cyclic. Sustainability is controlled through Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) approved by the “Majlis Tanah Negara (MTN)” based on meeting minute titled ‘Minit Mesyuarat ke-71 Majlis tanah Negara (MTN)’ – NRE/TUP(S) 100-4/34 Jld.18 dated 14 December 2015. AAC is determined over 5-yearly period from pre-harvest inventory data. For the period in the Eleventh Malaysia Plan (RMK11), 2016-2020, the AAC calculated was 2,121 ha annually giving a total of 10,605 ha for the 5-year period.</p> <p>Logging operations in the FMU were generally undertaken in accordance with the Guidelines on Reduced Impact Logging 2003. Only trees tagged for felling were removed. Examined files and records of Closed Area at Compt. 116A & 116B Mersing PRF, & Compt. 147A Maokil PRF, and Active area at Compt. 33 Mersing PRF, Compt. 148 Maokil PRF, Compt. 41 & 45 Lenggor PRF, Compt. 49 Mersing PRF, Compt. 295A Maokil PRF, Comp 110 Mersing PRF, Compt 411B Kluang PRF & Comp 68 Lenggor PRF respectively, verified that prior and current logging requirements as stipulated in the Manual Perhutanan (2003) were followed.</p> <p>The FMP stressed the importance of continuous training in the implementation of the MC&I to undertake effective auditing process of the FMU. Regular training was conducted for the staff and forest contractors on techniques of reduced-impact logging. Training records including report, attendance list, pictures, and training material have been sighted for the trainings below:</p>	<p>2) At the same licence area, at Matau Sementara 2, skid trail L/P 2 and L/P 3, logging debris were dumped intentionally at the skid trail entrance.</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Directional Felling Technique Course – 18-21 November 2019 2. Training on Drone – 27-28 November 2019 3. Training on Tree Tagging – 18-21 November 2019 4. Training on Wood Identification – 17-18 October 2019 5. Training on Forest Mensuration – 25-29 August 2019 6. Training on Dendrology – 24-25 July 2019 7. Awareness and Preparation on MC&I Audit – 24-25 June 2019 8. Scheduled waste management – 22 January 2020 <p>The FMU management has established standard procedures for the identification and demarcation of sensitive areas to serve for the protection of soil and water resources. Areas exceeding 1,000 meters above sea level or with slopes of more than 40 degrees were excluded from logging, demarcated and mapped as protection forests.</p> <p>The demarcation and management of riparian buffers in the FMU further ensure protection of waterways from soil erosion especially during harvesting operations. The riparian boundaries were clear and marked with yellow paint on riparian boundary trees. The width of the buffer strips complied with the MC&I requirements and specifications. Site inspection to Closed Area at Compt. 116A & 116B Mersing PRF, & Compt. 147A Maokil PRF, and Active area at Compt. 33 Mersing PRF, Compt. 148 Maokil PRF, Compt. 41 & 45 Lenggong PRF, Compt. 49 Mersing PFR, Compt. 295A Maokil PRF, Comp 110 Mersing PRF, Compt 411B Kluang PRF & Comp 68 Lenggong PRF respectively were evidence that the riparian buffer zone were mark with yellow paint.</p> <p>As decided by Johor state government, a moratorium (temporary) for forest harvesting for the FMU was announced on 5 November 2014 and implemented on 1 January 2015 onward as refer to official letter titled “<i>Pembekuan Pembalakan di Rizab Hutan Simpanan Kekal – [(43)d/m.PHJ.(S) 192/535/2 KLT.5]</i>”. However, any forest harvesting area that was approved by Johor State Government before 1 January 2015, the activities can be continued. Therefore, about 1,035.69 ha of harvested areas approved by Johor state Government in 2014 has been issued the harvesting licence in 2019 [for example, Compt. 33 Mersing PRF harvesting area was approved on 24 April 2014 [Letter no. (17)d/m.PHJ(S)192/535/3 bhg 18(4.3) dated 6 May 2014]]. The harvesting in 2019 were conducted as minimum as JSFD had to comply with the moratorium and to put an end to the total harvesting area that approved in 2014.</p>	
Principle 6 Environmental Impact	<p>The practice of RIL Guidelines (2003) was emphasized in the report and highlighted in the Johor FMP (2016 – 2025). Sensitive areas were demarcated, mapped and protected in specific conservative forest use categories. Such areas included high elevation areas (1000 m or higher) steep slopes (>40 degrees), riparian buffers. The</p>	<p>A non-compliance was found for Indicator 6.5.2 with Major NCR was raised as below:</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>DOE was regularly invited to pre-project briefings for contract staff and workers upon approval of harvesting license.</p> <p>Recommendations from the MEIA report were incorporated in the “Laporan Penilaian Alam Sekitar Makro (MEA) untuk Unit Pengurusan Hutan Negeri Johor”, the Johor FMP (2016 – 2025) and the “Pindaan ‘Addendum’ Rancangan Pengurusan Hutan Negeri Johor Tahun 2016-2025” dated October 2019.</p> <p>The Central Forest Spine (CFS) Programme several biological corridors were implemented within the FMU to conserve wildlife movement and habitats.</p> <p>Environmental impact assessments on rare and threatened species of flora and fauna were included in the MEIA report on the FMU. The need for biological corridors for wildlife movement was also addressed in the report. Based on the MEIA recommendations, the Flora inventory showed a total of 42 flora families, 11 species ‘Endangered’ and 1 fern species being categorized as ‘Endemic’ in Johor. The survey on Fauna (Mammals and Birds) meanwhile showed 118 species of birds from 34 Families; and 25 mammal species including 8 species under ‘Totally Protected’ category.</p> <p>Guidelines exist and were implemented for identifying and protecting ERT species including features of special biological interest. For example, mother trees, in harvesting areas, were retained and tagged (blue) to assist in the regeneration of the residual stand. Some trees were also tagged and retained for ‘protection’ trees (eg. 32 species identified).</p> <p>Guidelines also exist and were made available or establishing conservation and protection areas, in accordance with existing forest ecosystems. JSFD had adhered to the specifications of the three volumes of Forest Manual 2003 [Manual Perhutanan: Jilid I – Pentadbiran, Jilid II – Operasi Hutan, Jilid III – Pembangunan Hutan] “Panduan Penubuhan dan Penyelenggaraan Kawasan-kawasan Hutan Dara, 1987 [Guidelines for the Establishment and Maintenance of Virgin Jungle Reserves, 1987] and the need to have buffer strips for streams as specified in the “Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging in Peninsular Malaysia 2003” “Garis Panduan Jalan Hutan 2010 (Pindaan 2013)”. These documents provide guidelines for the establishment, conservation and protection areas within the FMU. Riparian buffers had been found to have been demarcated on the map as well as in the field as evident from the inspection of active logging sites in Active area at Compt. 33 Mersing PRF, Compt. 148 Maokil PRF, Compt. 41 & 45 Lenggor PRF, Compt. 49 Mersing PFR, Compt. 295A Maokil PRF, Comp 110 Mersing PRF, Compt 411B Kluang PRF & Comp 68 Lenggor PRF, respectively. Boundary of the riparian reserve was demarcated using yellow paint.</p>	<p>1) Skid trail L/P 2, Matau Sementara 1, at Compt. 68 HSK Lenggor (JT.01/D/8/19) has found that more than 4 tags of harvestable trees (no tag was found except nail at stump) were felled onto licence boundary tree (1 gelang – pokok saksi) along the skid trail road.</p> <p>2) At the same skid trail, the harvestable tree with tag no CA73161 was felled onto licence boundary tree (pokok saksi). And the tree was felled not following the direction for directional felling.</p> <p>A Major NCR for Indicator 6.5.3 was raised due to non-compliance on forest road lay-out and construction as below:</p> <p>1) At Compt. 49, HSK Mersing (JT 01/D/9/19), side drain was not maintained along feeder road (Jalan Tuju 1)</p> <p>2) At Compt. 49, HSK Mersing (JT 01/D/9/19), cross drain, retention wall and sump were not fully constructed at 2 brigdes along feeder road (Jalan Tuju 1)</p> <p>3) At Compt. 33, HSK Mersing, bridge at L/P3, Matau Sementara 11 were clogged with soil and mud on the bridge. The construction of</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>Cooperation exist, and documented, between forest managers, and conservation organizations and regulatory authorities in implementing conservation and management activities. A good example is the Department of Environment (DOE). Its officer in Johor Bahru was interviewed as stakeholder on 2 February 2020. DOE officers were invited to pre-operation briefings for contract staff and workers upon approval of harvesting license. Information given emphasized on aspects of conservation during forest operations such as handling of scheduled wastes, conduct of EIA and prohibition on open burning. Another example is the joint implementation of the Central Forest Spine (CFS) wildlife corridor project involving various State agencies including JSFD, PERHILITAN, Jabatan Perancangan Bandar dan Desa (JPBD), DOE and others.</p> <p>Activities such as illegal hunting, fishing and collecting were controlled and inappropriate activities prevented in the FMU. The JSFD listed various offences recorded within and adjacent to the FMU up until December 2019 (<i>Maklumat Kes Kesalahan Hutan yang dikesan di Dalam dan di Luar Hutan Simpan Negeri Johor sehingga Disember 2019</i>). Among the offences included illegal collection of forest produce (Case ref: J/01/02/2019, 4 February 2019), trespassing (Case ref: J/01/10/2019. 1 October 2019), and Transit (Case ref: J/02/10/2019, 7 October 2019). Joint agency enforcement activities were also implemented in 2019 which included 1) Joint agency patrol on Wildlife conservation (monthly) – Police, PERHILITAN, WCS, Johor State Park 2) Joint Enforcement patrol (June – August 2019) – JSFD, JPJ and 3) <i>Ops Belang</i> – PERHILITAN, Johor State Park, PDRM.</p> <p>Workers and local communities were aware of the existence of ERT species in the FMU. They were also informed of the need to protect the wildlife. A pre-operation briefing was conducted by forestry officers for workers of logging contractors on the <i>Akta Pemuliharaan Hidupan Liar (Akta 716)</i>.</p> <p>Monitoring of the VJR was implemented as verified by the sighted “<i>Laporan Pemeriksaan keatas Kawasan Hutan Simpan Dara (VJR), Compartment 151&152 HS Maokil</i> on 16 December 2019. Inventory of flora in eleven (11) VJRs in Johor had been carried out as evidenced by the “<i>Inventori Pokok dan Perkaitan dengan Faktor Persekitaraan di Hutan Simpanan Dara (VJR) Negeri Johor</i>” report.</p> <p>The practice of reduced/low impact logging (RIL) was strictly observed in order to minimize damage to the environment and to protect the soil from compaction by harvesting machinery and erosion during harvesting in the FMU. Tagged trees, felled in the direction as intended, will incur the least damage to the environment. Stumps of trees marked for felling in the harvesting area were found properly tagged and recorded in accordance with the guidelines. The tag numbers also corresponded to the record in</p>	<p>sump and cross drain were not effective.</p> <p>4) Excessive blading > 1.0 m was found along L/P1, Matau Sementara 2 at Compt. 68, HSK Lenggor.</p> <p>5) Excessive earth works along Secondary Road from forest camp (kongsi) to licence area at Compt. 68, HSK Lenggor.</p> <p>site inspection of active harvesting area Licence No. JH 01/D/10/9 in Compt. 411B Kluang PRF, at L/P6, JT1 it was evidenced that, two (2) harvestable trees No: BB 46455 species Keruing dbh 123cm and tree no: BB46467 species Nemesu dbh 163 cm has been felled into the buffer zone. Thus, a Major NCR for Indicator 6.5.4 was raised.</p> <p>Records of storage and movement for fertilizers were found to be current and in order. Stock taking was conducted monthly and monitored by the headquarters in Johor Bahru. Training on the enhancement of the nursery and handling of chemicals for the JSFD staff had been implemented. Records indicated that a “<i>Kursus Pemantapan Tapak Semaian dan Pengendalian Bahan Kimia</i>” had been conducted on 13-15</p>

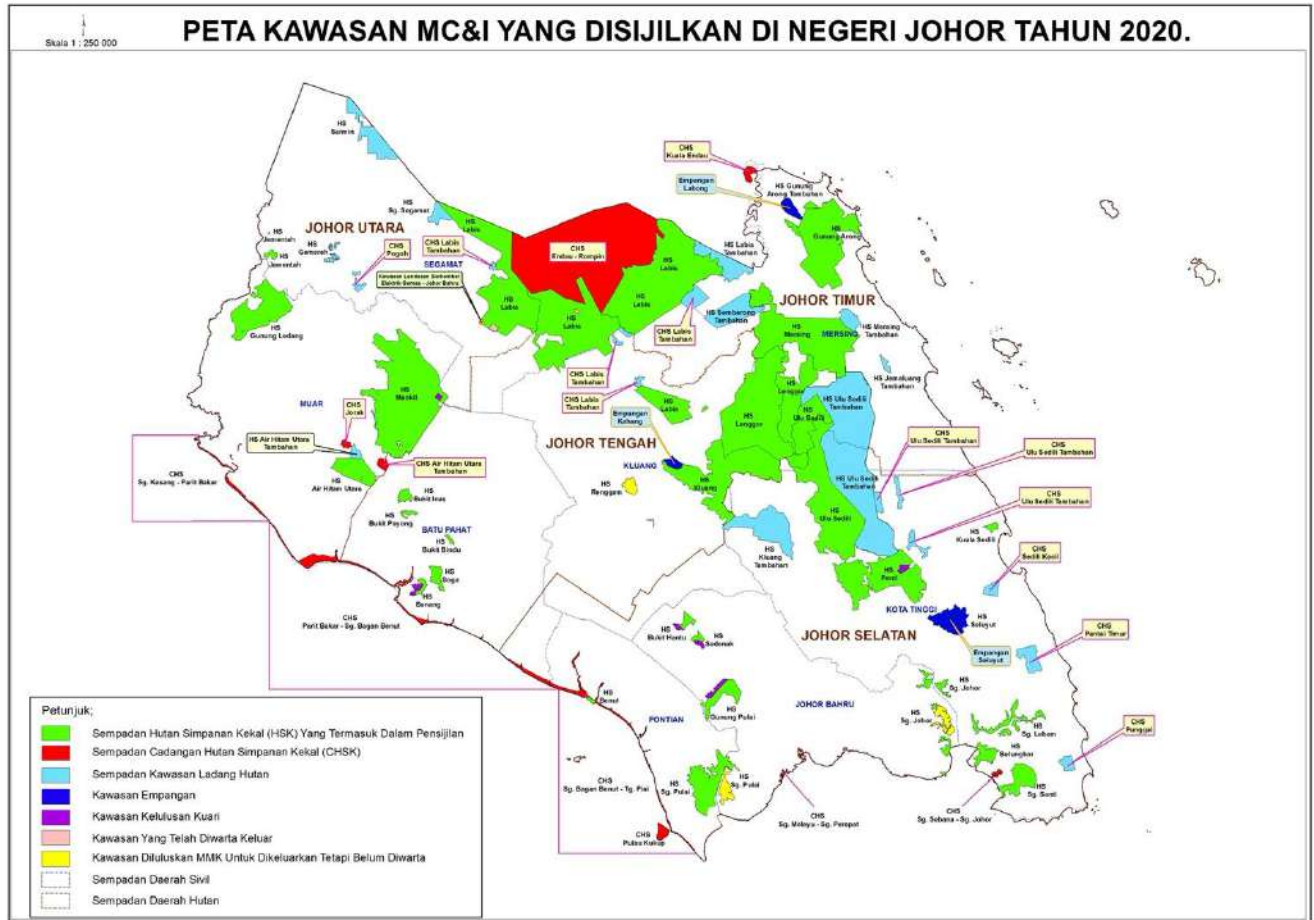
Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>the tree tagging book (<i>Buku Penandaan Pokok</i>). Harvesting was designed in the FMU taking into consideration the need for the conservation of biological corridors and buffer zones for features of special biological interest for wildlife. Demarcation of buffer zones in logging licenses along active streams was clearly mapped and marked with yellow paint in the field</p> <p>Guidelines for forest road lay-out and construction, including log landings and drainage requirements were available and implemented. The guidelines included the Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging in Peninsular Malaysia, 2003 and <i>Garis Panduan Jalan Hutan, 2010 (Pindaan 2013)</i>. Length and slopes of Access Road and Skid trails sighted in the harvesting areas. The presence of water bars on closed skid trails and silt traps present on access roads (Jalan Tuju) to reduce soil erosion were evidences of MC&I compliance.</p> <p>The policy on environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management at Johor can be found in the FMP as well at headquarters office and forest district office.</p> <p>JSFD had established standard operating procedures on waste disposal and re-cycling of liquid and solid non-organic wastes and records of disposal of containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes, including fuel and oil.</p> <p>There is no conversion of natural forest to plantation or other land use in the FMU's audit scope.</p>	<p>January 2020. However, some of the records on chemical register, safety data sheet (rock phosphate) disposal, includes records of recycle of fertilizer bag and root booster container could be maintain at nursery. Thus, an OFI for Indicator 6.7.1 was raised</p> <p>Only indigenous forest species from the locality, as a matter of policy, were used in all reforestation of natural stands in Johor FMU. Site inspection in post-harvest area Licence No. JT 01/D/10/18 in Compt. 116B Mersing PRF, it was found that the record of species planted and monitoring record in skid trail was not available. Thus, a Minor NCR for Indicator 6.9.1 was raised.</p>
<p>Principle 7 Management Plan</p>	<p>The Forest Management Plan (FMP) titled 'Rancangan Pengurusan Hutan Negeri Johor 2016 – 2025' was available and implemented. The FMU also has made an addendum to the current FMP titled 'Pindaan 'Addendum' Rancangan Pengurusan Hutan Negeri Johor Tahun 2016-2025'.</p> <p>The FMP had included all the items listed from a) to i) in Criterion 7.1. The forest management system had been elaborated in the FMP which has classified the forest reserve within the FMU into production and protection forests.</p> <p>Forest Management Plan for JSFD (FMP) (2016-2025), issues described and prescribed were in areas of resources (e.g., assessment of forest resources, carbon stock), management (the annual allowable cut, planned harvesting conducted, resource control procedure), physical and financial achievement (comparison between physical and financial targets with achievement), environment and safety (environmental assessment, plantation forest fire), conservation (HCVF, CFS), social aspects (Orang Asli, community forest, forest encroachment) and research</p>	<p>Verification of the list of training implemented in Johor FMU for Forest Department staff, contractor and contractor workers found the Forest Road Guidelines 2010 (Amendments 2013) and MC&I Standard. Thus, an OFI for Indicator 7.3.2 was raised.</p> <p>The Forest Management Plan (2016-2025) and Pindaan 'Addendum' Rancangan Pengurusan Hutan Negeri Johor Tahun 2016-2025 has yet to be made publicly available.</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>(on forestry and natural environment, and on second rotation forest, remote sensing forest classification). New information from research and monitoring had been incorporated in the development of the FMP (2016 – 2025).</p> <p>The department forest managers were generally aware of advancements in forest management. They were continually updated with new information through training programmes which were drawn annually by the department enabling them to stay current in their technical knowledge.</p> <p>The PSFD forest managers were generally aware of recent technological advancement relevant to areas under the MC&I certification. Recent information is made available to the management staff and together with structured training programmes regularly conducted enables the staff to keep abreast with new developments such as Biological Diversity Expedition-Taman negeri Air Hitam Utara- 14th-18th April 2019.</p> <p>During the interviews with staff, contractors and workers found they have attending RIL training course and aware of forest roads specifications. Interviews with the forest rangers also were found they are understood on licence boundary maintenance.</p>	<p>Thus, a Minor NCR for Indicator 7.4.1 was raised.</p>
<p>Principle 8 Monitoring and Assessment</p>	<p>Monitoring activity has been conducted by using standard form as stated in the 'Director General's Directive' (the use of monitoring forms; A: Infrastructure, B: Forest Harvesting, C: Environment, D: Output) and in addition, assessment on social elements is done using the 'Form E' [Panduan Maklumat/Borang kajian Impak Sosial dan Alam Sekitar Dalam Sektor Pembalakan]. Monitoring activities were done adequately by the FMU and the forms were used accordingly as presented in the harvesting areas as sampled at Active area at Compt. 33 Mersing PRF, Compt. 148 Maokil PRF, Compt. 41 & 45 Lenggong PRF, Compt. 49 Mersing PRF, Compt. 295A Maokil PRF, Compt. 110 Mersing PRF, Compt 411B Kluang PRF & Compt. 68 Lenggong PRF and at Closed Area at Compt. 116A & 116B Mersing PRF, & Compt. 147A Maokil PRF. For each harvesting license, the monitoring forms had been filled by forest ranger in charge of the field supervision and submitted to the District Forest Officer.</p> <p>For Social Impact Analysis, it was also found that the 'Guidelines and Procedures for Social Impact Assessment and Monitoring of Forest Management Operations (Peninsular Malaysia) (April 2012)' published by UPM was referred to. A copy of the Guideline was presented at the JSFD Head Office. Consultations were held with local communities where there were issues related to forestry activities affecting the local communities. The FMU managers also had held informal discussions with the villagers from time to time. Such formal and informal consultations had enabled the FMU</p>	<p>There were no negative findings</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>managers to monitor the social impact of forest management on the communities' livelihood and the environment.</p> <p>The JSFD also routinely collate inventoried data (Pre-F and Post-F) together with VJR to assist in harvesting planning as well as monitor changes in the condition of the forest.</p> <p>All logs transported out of the forest in the FMU will be issued with an invoice prepared by the logging contractor where the tree number, species, log production number, log length, diameter, and net volume were documented. On the same form, license number, name of recorder, date, vehicle number and detination were also recorded. This invoice will accompany the logs to the nearest forest checking station of the JSFD where designated Foresters of the JSFD will measure the logs, check the species, tag number and compare them with the information in the "Record of Tree Tagging" based on 100% tree enumeration above the prescribed cutting limit and marking conducted by the JSFD prior to harvesting. Then the royalty incurred for the logs were calculated and recorded. The logs shall be marked with a registered Forest Department revenue hammer mark after Removal Pass issuance. Only then shall the logs be allowed to proceed to their destination.</p> <p>Site inspection at Forest Checking Stations Sembrong and Madek under Kluang District Forest office, found that the tasks which include log measurement; species, removal pass issuance and update of the "<i>Buku Penandaan Pokok dan Kawalan Pengeluaran Hutan</i>" were in order. Tree stumps inspected from active license area of Compt. 33 Mersing PRF, Compt. 148 Maokil PRF, Compt. 41 & 45 Lenggong PRF, Compt. 49 Mersing PRF, Compt. 295A Maokil PRF, Compt. 110 Mersing PRF, Compt 411B Kluang PRF & Compt. 68 Lenggong PRF were verified against the "<i>Buku Kawalan Pengeluaran Hutan</i>" and found the tree data were tallied and updated.</p> <p>Verification of the JSFD Forest Management Plan, (2016-2025) found that, results and findings of the monitoring activities has been incorporated into the FMP.</p>	
<p>Principle 9 Maintenance of High Conservation Values</p>	<p>The High Conservation Value Forests in Johor FMU that has been established was HCVF of Resak Batu (<i>Cotylelobium melanoxyton</i>) in Compt. 14 of Gunung Arong PRF. There were two (2) areas proposed to be established as HCVF namely Kapur Bukit (<i>Dryobalanop beccari</i>) in Compt 6A and 6B Panti PRF and Keruing Asam (<i>Dipterocarpus tempehes</i>) in Compt. 17 and 18 Labis PRF. The proposed HCVF areas has been included in the amended FMP. An assessment "Rancangan Pengurusan Kawasan yang Mempunyai Nilai Pemeliharaan yang tinggi HVCF negeri Johor, 2014-2023"</p> <p>Measures to demarcate, maintain and/or enhance the HCVF attributes were documented in the Forest Management Plan Johor</p>	<p>A letter ref. no: PHDJT 192/296/14 Jld.2 (53) dated 18/9/2019 confirmed that the JSFD in the effort to establish HCVF area for Compt 14 Gunung Arong PRF has consulted several stakeholders. However, the consultation found to be not comprehensive and sufficient as JSFD did not</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>and effectively implemented in Johor FMU. HCVFs in the FMU were documented in the para. 4.2.4, JSFD Forest Management Plan, FMP (2016-2025) (addendum 2019). The SOP titled as <i>“Pekeliling Ketua Pengarah Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia Bil. 8 Tahun 2015 – Panduan Penubuhan dan Pengurusan Kawasan Hutan yang Mempunyai Nilai Pemeliharaan yang Tinggi (HCVF) dalam Hutan Simpan Kekal (HSK) di Semenanjung Malaysia”</i> dated 28/02/2015 was referred to and implemented. A monitoring report for this HCVF area was conducted on 24th December 2019. Based on site visit at this HCVF, the area has been protected with signboard and boundary marking.</p> <p>Current relevant results and findings of HCVF monitoring activities were incorporated into the JSFD Forest Management Plan, FMP (2016-2025) (Addendum 2019)</p>	<p>includes NGOs (e.g. WWF, MNS) and tertiary bodies (Universities) in the list of stakeholders consulted. Thus, an OFI for indicator 9.2.1 was raised.</p>

Map of Johor Forest Management Unit



Details of Auditors and Qualification

Assessment Team	Role/Area of MC&I Requirement	Qualification and Experience
Mohd Razman Salim	Assessment Team Leader / Forester	<p><u>Academic Qualification:</u> B.Sc. of Forestry (Forest Production), University Putra Malaysia.</p> <p><u>Work Experience:</u> 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><u>Training / Research Areas:</u> Has attended and passed in the following 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)] organized by MTCC, 1-4 December 2013. • 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.
Roslee Jamaludin	Auditor/ Forester	<p><u>Academic Qualification:</u> B.Sc. of Forestry (Forest Management), University Putra Malaysia. Diploma in Forestry, Mara Institute of Technology, Malaysia.</p> <p><u>Work Experience:</u> 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</p>

		<p>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>Training / Research Areas:</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. • MC&I Workshop 28th -29th November 2017
<p>Ismail Adnan Abdul Malek</p>	<p>Auditor/ Forester</p>	<p>Academic Qualification: Master of Forestry (Forest Harvesting), University of British Columbia, Canada.</p> <p>Work Experience: One year experience as Sub Assistant Conservator of Forest from 1974 to 1975. In charge of Kuantan Forest District (Administration). Seven years (1979 – 1986) experience as Forester/Logging Superintendent) at Syarikat Jengka Sdn. Bhd, Jengka, Pahang. Specific duties were Mapping and supervising Forest Management and Logging Operations. Twenty-five (25) years experienced as Senior Lecturer at the Faculty of Forestry, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Serdang, Selangor. Responsible for Forestry Teaching, Research and Extension. Had taught subjects in Forest Management, Forest Harvesting and Geo-spatial technology (Remote sensing & GIS) and had supervised student research at both undergraduate and graduate (Master/PhD) levels. Had received grants and carried out research in Forest Management, Forest Harvesting and Forest Management System (SMS). Participated as Resource Person/Organizing Committee member for Training and Seminar/Conferences held at both Local and International levels organized by the Faculty. Published and presented research findings in Forestry Journals/Publications and proceedings of local and International seminars/conferences attended. Currently as Auditor at the Food, Agriculture and Forestry Section (FAF), SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd, since 2016. Involved in conducting assessments on forest management certification MC&I (Natural Forest) & MC&I (Plantations).</p> <p>Attended and pass the following training programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auditor Training Course on MC& I (Natural Forest) and MC&I (Forest Plantation V2) (SIRIM QAS Sdn. Bhd), 9th-10th July 2015. • EMS 14001: 2004 Lead Auditor Course organized by SIRIM Training Services Sdn Bhd, 23rd-27th Nov 2015. • Training on Auditing Techniques (SIRIM QAS Int. Sdn. Bhd), 26th January 2016. • RSPO Lead Auditor Training organized by Wild Asia Sdn Bhd, 10th – 14th October 2016

Dr. Zahid Emby	Assessor / workers & community issues and related legal issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1977- 1992 – Lecturer, Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Educational Services, Universiti Pertanian Malaysia • Head, August 1992 – 1994, Department of Social Development Studies, Universiti Pertanian Malaysia • August 1, 1998 -2001. Reappointed as Head of the renamed Department of Social and Development Science for a three year term • Head, Department of Music from October 2003 until his retirement on December 17, 2006 • Spent some time as a visiting scholar at University of Hull, U.K. and Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand. • Freelance consultant on social issues
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Comments by Stakeholders and Responses from Audit Team

No.	Stakeholder	Comments/Issues Raised	Response by Audit Team
1	Stakeholder 1 (Ketua Kampung Temenin)	Tidak bersetuju jika dijalankan pembalakan kawasan Kompt. Hutan Panti dan juga sedangkan berlaku pembalakan haram secara kecil-kecilan. Risiko yang akan berlaku: 1. Gangguan ekosistem rangkaian makanan hidupan hutan seperti gajah yang sering merosakan tanaman penduduk 2. Berlaku hakisan tanah sungai terseumbat berlaku banjir kilat 3. Jejas kualiti air, angin ribut 4. Berlaku konflik haiwan dan penduduk	Kelulusan pembalakan di kawasan Hutan Simpan Panti adalah terletak dalam kawasan Hutan Pengeluaran yang mana telah mengambil kira kesesuaian kawasan tersebut meliputi pelbagai aspek seperti alam sekitar, biodiversiti dan sosial sebelum sesuatu aktiviti pembalakan dilaksanakan. Jabatan sentiasa memandang serius berkaitan isu kesalahan hutan seperti pembalakan haram di kawasan HSK tersebut. Jabatan ini telah meningkatkan aktiviti rondaan dan pemantauan secara berkala terutama bagi kawasan yang menjadi titik panas dan berpotensi berlaku apa-apa kesalahan hutan. Segala kesalahan hutan atau kes-kes pencerobohan dan kesalahan hutan telah diambil tindakan sewajarnya mengikut lunas perundangan sediaada iaitu Enakmen Perhutanan Negara (Pemakaian) 1985 Negeri Johor. Sebagai contoh pada tahun 2018, terdapat kes kesalahan hutan yang telah dikesan iaitu kes penebangan pokok Chengal secara haram di kawasan Hutan Simpan Panti dan tindakan mengkompaun individu yang melakukan kesalahan telah pun dilaksanakan. Isu konflik di antara hidupan liar dan juga manusia, pihak Jabatan sentiasa cakna dan bekerjasama dengan Jabatan Perlindungan Hidupan Liar dan Taman Negara (PERHILITAN) bagi menangani isu tersebut. Sejumlah peruntukan telah diterima oleh pihak PERHILITAN untuk memasang pagar elektrik di sepanjang sempadan kawasan Hutan Simpan Panti dan kawasan perkampungan atau kebun dan ladang milik syarikat mahupun persendirian bagi mengelakkan daripada kawanan gajah liar memasuki kawasan penempatan ataupun kebun. Selain itu, kawasan Hutan Simpan Panti ini juga termasuk dalam Rangkaian Koridor Ekologi CFS iaitu PL3 dan dalam kawasan CFS ini Kerajaan Negeri telah bersetuju dijadikan sebagai Muntahak Elephant Sanctuary (MEC). Jabatan Perhutanan dan PERHILITAN telah melaksanakan pelbagai aktiviti seperti pengayaan habitat dengan menanam pokok daripada spesies nadir dan menyediakan jenut tiruan untuk keperluan hidupan liar dalam kawasan tersebut.
2	Stakeholder 2	I was referred by another stakeholder to provide comments to this certification. We are palm oil based but our monitoring for forest cover loss is across the landscape. Perhaps this info on Johor forest loss could be helpful to your timber program. Timber extraction from these area (satellite image of forest conversion of Jemaluang FR and Tenggaroh FR) are clear felled if you have your team verify with satellite imagery.	A review of the land status found that the area is Alienated Land and it's under the jurisdiction of the State Authority. The harvesting carried out in the area is valid and in accordance with the <i>Seksyen 19 dan 20 Enakmen Perhutanan Negara (Pemakaian) 1985 Negeri Johor</i> . The process of degazetement of Jemaluang and Tenggaroh Forest Reserves was legally made by the State Authority by gazetting out the status of Permanent Forest

			<p>Reserves as per <i>Seksyen 11, Enakmen Perhutanan Negara (Pemakaian) 1985 Negeri Johor</i>;</p> <p>The transfer of Forest Products in the Alienated Land involved has been made in accordance with the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of the Johor State Forestry Department with the permission of the State Authority based on <i>Seksyen 40, Enakmen Perhutanan Negara 1984 (Pemakaian 1985) (Pindaan 1993)</i>. The area was not in auditing scope of Johor FMU</p>																		
3	Stakeholder 3	<p>1. Produktiviti dan komposisi hutan pusingan kedua adalah kebimbangan. Penilaian beberapa hutan pengeluaran balak telah menunjukkan bahawa terdapat produktiviti yang lebih rendah daripada jangkaan serta komposisi spesies telah diubah. Diharap perkara ini disemak dan dinilai untuk melihat langkah-langkah pengurusan Jabatan Hutan bagi menguruskan isu ini.</p>	<p>Penilaian terhadap sesuatu kawasan untuk pengusahaan adalah dibuat menggunakan Inventori Hutan Sebelum Tebangan (Pre-F). Tujuan pelaksanaan Pre-F ini adalah untuk mendapatkan maklumat dan status semasa berkaitan keadaan dirian hutan tersebut bagi merumus had batas tebangan (HBT) yang optimum di samping dapat merancang dan mengurus pengusahaan secara teratur, sempurna dan berkesan supaya faedah yang maksimum dapat diperolehi secara berkekalan.</p> <p>Kerja-kerja bancian/inventori dilaksanakan di lapangan melibatkan lima (5) kelas kebesaran pokok yang mana meliputi keseluruhan kelas daripada anak pokok sehingga pokok besar sepertimana berikut:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bil.</th> <th>Petak Inventori</th> <th>Kelas Kebesaran Pokok</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Utama</td> <td>>45cm diameter >30cm hingga 45cm diameter</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Kedua</td> <td>>15cm hingga 30cm diameter</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Ketiga</td> <td>>5cm hingga 15cm diameter</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Keempat</td> <td>>1.5m tinggi hingga 5cm diameter</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>Kelima</td> <td>15cm tinggi hingga 1.5m tinggi</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Keputusan daripada bancian ini kemudiannya akan dianalisa berdasarkan kepada maklumat jumlah dirian tinggal, pengeluaran isipadu bersih yang ekonomik dan had batas tebangan. Jika memenuhi semua kriteria yang telah ditetapkan, makanya Had Batas Tebangan sesuatu kawasan akan dipilih berdasarkan kepada keputusan analisa tersebut. Jika keputusan menunjukkan kawasan kurang ekonomik, maka Jabatan tidak akan melaksanakan sebarang aktiviti pengusahaan di kawasan tersebut. Oleh yang demikian, dengan pelaksanaan bancian ini dapat menunjukkan keputusan secara menyeluruh penilaian sesuatu kawasan bagi menilai produktiviti dan komposisi pokok dalam sesuatu kawasan hutan.</p>	Bil.	Petak Inventori	Kelas Kebesaran Pokok	1.	Utama	>45cm diameter >30cm hingga 45cm diameter	2.	Kedua	>15cm hingga 30cm diameter	3.	Ketiga	>5cm hingga 15cm diameter	4.	Keempat	>1.5m tinggi hingga 5cm diameter	5.	Kelima	15cm tinggi hingga 1.5m tinggi
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		<p>2. Pada tahun 2019 terdapat laporan berkaitan penyelewengan aktiviti pembalakan hutan simpan Lenggor di Mersing-Johor, apakah tindakan</p>	<p>Laporan berkaitan penyelewengan aktiviti pembalakan Hutan Simpan Lenggor di Mersing-Johor telah disediakan pada bulan Julai 2019 dan telah dimajukan kepada Pejabat Menteri Besar Johor, Ibu Pejabat Perhutanan Semenanjung</p>																		

		<p>penambahbaikan yang telah diambil oleh pihak Jabatan Hutan berkaitan isu ini? Adakah laporan penyelewengan aktiviti pembalakan telah disediakan (sekiranya) dan apakah langkah pencegahan yang diambil.</p>	<p>Malaysia dan Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Negeri Johor. Hasil daripada semakan aduan tersebut mendapati kawasan yang diadukan adalah terletak dalam Kompartmen 148B, Hutan Simpan Lenggong yang berkeluasan 176.6 hektar dan merupakan kawasan pengusahahasilan hutan yang diurus di bawah Pengurusan Hutan Secara Berkekalan yang telah mematuhi segala garis panduan dan peraturan yang masih berkuatkuasa oleh Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia amnya dan Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor khususnya.</p>
		<p>3.Pada Ogos 2019 terdapat laporan berkaitan kebakaran hutan di Gelang Patah, Johor, apakah telah disediakan (sekiranya ada) dan apaka kerugian telah dianggarkan berkaitan kehilangan flora dan fauna.</p>	<p>Kejadian kebakaran yang telah berlaku pada Ogos 2019 di Gelang Patah adalah berada di luar kawasan Hutan Simpanan Kekal dan di luar bidang kuasa Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor. Namun begitu Jabatan sentiasa mengambil langkah berjaga-jaga terhadap isu kebakaran terutamanya yang berlaku di dalam HSK atau berhampiran dengannya dan telah mewujudkan pasukan "Semut Merah" yang dianggotai oleh kakitangan Jabatan yang menjadi pasukan gerak cepat sebelum pasukan Bomba tiba di tempat kejadian. Pasukan ini juga akan bertindak untuk memberi bantuan kepada pasukan bomba tentang selok belok kawasan hutan jika berlakunya kebakaran dalam HSK.</p>
		<p>4.Kebakaran hutan adalah antara ancaman utama kepada Hutan Paya Gambut, khususnya kawasan berhampiran perkebunan dan penempatan manusia, apakah langkah-langkah yang diambil oleh Jabatan Hutan bagi menangani isu kebakaran hutan ini?</p>	<p>Pelbagai usaha telah dilaksanakan oleh Jabatan bagi menangani isu kebakaran hutan di kawasan Hutan Paya Gambut khususnya dengan melaksanakan aktiviti kempen kesedaran dan pembinaan infrastruktur bagi pencegahan kebakaran dalam kawasan hutan simpan. Antara program yang telah dijalankan adalahtelah mengadakan Kempen Kesedaran Pencegahan Kebakaran Hutan dan Taklimat Kesalahan Hutan Bersama Komuniti Setempat Tahun 2020 pada 16 dan 17 Februari 2020 bertempat di Hutan Taman Negeri Paya Gambut Ayer Hitam Utara, Muar, Johor. Selain itu juga, pada tahun 2020 Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor telah diluluskan waran peruntukan sebanyak RM 270,000.00 oleh Ibu Pejabat Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia bagi pembinaan sistem telaga tiub di Hutan Taman Negeri Paya Gambut Ayer Hitam Utara, Muar, Johor melalui Jabatan Mineral dan Geosains Malaysia.</p>
		<p>5.Adakah penubuhan ladang kelapa sawit yang berhampiran dengan hutan simpan di Negeri Johor mengikut zon-zon kelulusan yang telah ditetapkan? Adakah keluasan ladang kelapa sawit masih di dalam peratusan yang dibenarkan?</p>	<p>Penubuhan ladang kelapa sawit yang berhampiran dengan Hutan Simpan Kekal dan kelulusan penubuhan ladang kelapa sawit di luar Hutan Simpanan kekal adalah diluar bidang kuasa Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor.</p>
		<p>6.Adakah kajian impak penubuhan ladang kelapa sawit berhampiran hutan simpan kekal di negeri Johor terhadap alam sekitar dan konflik yang telah/ akan timbul seperti konflik haiwan/ manusia dijalankan? Apakah langkah yang telah /akan diambil oleh pihak Jabatan Hutan?</p>	<p>Sehingga kini, Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor tiada menyediakan kajian impak penubuhan ladang kelapa sawit berhampiran hutan simpan kekal di negeri Johor terhadap alam sekitar dan ia di luar bidang kuasa Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor. Bagi menangani konflik antara haiwan/manusia, pelbagai langkah telah diambil oleh Jabatan sepertimana berikut: 1. Mengadakan mesyuarat dan perbincangan bersama PERHILITAN dan bekerjasama dalam menangani isu ini melalui aktiviti rondaan dan penguatkuasaan.</p>

			2. Melaksanakan projek Rangkaian Ekologi <i>Central Forest Spine</i> (CFS) di negeri Johor dan mengadakan kempen-kempen kesedaran kepada masyarakat setempat serta pengusaha – pengusaha ladang berhampiran kawasan Hutan Simpanan Kekal dalam koridor CFS.
		7. Dalam SFM serta Persijilan Pengurusan Hutan, elemen social juga di titik beratkan. Adakah kajian impak social kepada orang awam yang tinggal berhampiran kawasan hutan simpan ini atau penduduk yang bergantung kepada hutan dibuat?	Kajian Impak Sosial dilaksanakan sebelum, semasa dan selepas sesuatu aktiviti pengusahasilan dilakukan yang mana kajian ini dilakukan terhadap penduduk di sekitar kawasan Hutan Simpanan Kekal yang terlibat. Kajian ini akan menggunakan Borang E: Kajian Impak Sosial Dalam Sektor Pembalakan.
		8. Pihak Jabatan Hutan giat di dalam menguruskan sumber hutan yang terdapat di negeri Johor, sejauh manakah Persijilan Pengurusan Hutan membantu masyarakat dan orang asli terutama berkaitan ekonomi mereka di negeri ini? Perlu dinyatakan penglibatan ini secara resmi dan berkala.	<p>Pelaksanaan Pensijilan Pengurusan Hutan adalah merupakan komitmen Jabatan Perhutanan dalam menjalankan peranannya untuk mengurus sumber hutan dan memelihara alam sekitar di bawah amalan Pengurusan Hutan Secara Berkekalan (SFM). Terdapat pelbagai aktiviti yang dilaksanakan bagi menyokong pelaksanaan SFM ini antaranya adalah seperti pengusahasilan, eko-pelancongan dan silvikultur. Lanjutan itu, pelaksanaan aktiviti-aktiviti tersebut memberi faedah secara langsung dan tidak langsung kepada masyarakat setempat dan orang asli seperti memberi peluang pekerjaan kepada masyarakat setempat dan orang asli dalam sektor pembalakan, eko-pelancongan dan juga kerjasama bersama masyarakat setempat dalam pelaksanaan program pemeliharaan sumber hutan melalui aktiviti penanaman pokok dan gotong - royong.</p> <p>Selain itu, pihak Jabatan juga akan mengambil kira penempatan orang asli yang didaftarkan dengan Jabatan Kemajuan Orang Asli (JKOA) dan Pjabat Tanah dan Darah (PTD) sebelum sesuatu aktiviti pembalakan dilaksanakan. Oleh itu, salah satu kesan tidak langsungnya daripada aktiviti pengusahasilan ini penduduk kampung Orang Asli akan mendapat kemudahan jalan yang menghubungkan antara kampung ke kawasan Bandar. Sekaligus dapat memudahkan mereka untuk melakukan aktiviti harian, ekonomi, rawatan kesihatan dan pendidikan dengan menggunakan jalan penghubung yang telah disediakan.</p>
		9. Se jauh mana penemuan-penemuan terkini hasil dari R&D telah digunakan dalam menambahbaik kaedah dan system pengurusan hutan di negeri Johor?	Pengurusan hutan di Negeri Johor adalah tertakluk kepada Manual Perhutanan, Pekeliling Ketua Pengarah Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia dan arahan-arahan terkini yang berkuatkuasa. Oleh yang demikian, Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor sentiasa komited dan menggunakan pekeliling dan arahan-arahan terkini daripada IPJPSM yang mana tertakluk kepada persetujuan Pihak Berkuasa Negeri. Oleh itu, setiap penemuan daripada hasil R&D ini perlu diterima pakai di peringkat pengurusan tertinggi iaitu Ibu Pejabat Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia dan kemudiannya akan di selaras penggunaannya di peringkat negeri.
		10. Hutan di Johor merupakan kawasan tadahan air untuk bekalan air bagi kegunaan domestic, industry, pertanian	Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor sentiasa berusaha untuk mencari hasil daripada sumber perhutanan selagi ianya tidak memberi kesan negatif kepada ekosistem alam

		dan Negera Singapura. Ada atau tidak usaha-usaha dijalankan bagi mendapatkan pulangan kepada sumber itu sendiri melalui mekanisma seperti PES atau sebagainya bagi memastikan ada pulang atau reinvestment kepada sumber hutan.	sekitar. Lanjutan itu, pihak Jabatan telah mengeluarkan Permit Penggunaan kepada Badan Kawal Selia Air Negeri Johor (BAKAJ) bagi kelulusan menduduki Hutan Simpan Kahang untuk tujuan pembinaan Empangan Kahang. Selain itu, pelbagai aktiviti lain yang dijalankan atau pendudukan di dalam Hutan Simpanan Kekal juga akan dikenakan caj bayaran melalui Permit Penggunaan melalui kelulusan oleh Pihak Berkuasan Negeri.
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Stage 2 Audit Plan

DAY	TIME	PROGRAM			
		AUDITOR 1	AUDITOR 2	AUDITOR 3	AUDITOR 4
Day 1 Sunday (2/2/2020)	9.00 am – 5.00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening Meeting with representatives of FMU Briefing session by Forest Manager on progress of forest activities Evaluation of changes to the management of the FMU Check on complaints, stakeholder comments and follow-up actions with Government agencies and NGOs Evaluate on internal audit and management review Follow up on issues of concern from Stage 1 Q&A Session 			
		AUDITOR 1 Documentation and records review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principle 2 – Tenure and Use Rights and Responsibilities (Indicator 2.1.1) Principle 4 - Community Relations and Worker’s Right (Criterion 4.2) Principle 5 – Benefits from the forest Principle 7 – Management Plan 	AUDITOR 2 Documentation and records review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principle 1 – Compliance with Laws and Principles Principle 6 – Environmental Impact Consultation with Jabatan Alam Sekitar 	AUDITOR 3 Documentation and records review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principle 8 – Monitoring and Assessment Principle 9 – Maintenance of High Conservation Value Forests Consultation with Perhilitan 	AUDITOR 4 Documentation and records review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principle 2 – Tenure and Use Rights and Responsibilities Principle 3 – Indigenous Peoples’ Right Principle 4 - Community Relations and Worker’s Right Consultation with JAKOA Consultation with Kesatuan Pegawai Hutan Melayu Semenanjung
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Day 1 Findings by Audit Team Leader 			
Day 2 Monday (3/2/2020)	7.00 am – 5.00 pm	AUDITOR 1 <u>Daerah Johor Timur</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection of active harvesting area - Compt. 33 HSK Mersing Inspection of closing harvesting area – Compt. 116A, HSK Mersing Forest Checking Station – BPH Kahang & Jemaluang 	AUDITOR 2 <u>Daerah Johor Utara</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VJR – Compt. 151 & 152, HSK Maokil Inspection of active harvesting area – Compt. 148, HSK Maokil Inspection of closing harvesting area – Compt. 147A, HSK Maokil Forest Checking Station – BPH (S) Lenga 	AUDITOR 3 <u>Daerah Johor Tengah</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection of active harvesting area – Compt. 41 & 45 HSK Lenggong and Compt 411B HSK Kluang Forest Checking Station – BPH Madek & Semberong 	AUDITOR 4 <u>Daerah Johor Timur</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with local community & Orang Asli: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Masyarakat Cina Jemaluang Pengurus Felda Nitar Kg Peta (Orang Asli) Boundary of PRF with Kg. Peta
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Day 2 Findings by Audit Team Leader 			
Day 3 Tuesday (4/2/2020)	7.00 am – 5.00 pm	AUDITOR 1 <u>Daerah Johor Timur</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-F – Compt. 495, HSK Labis Inspection of active harvesting area – Compt. 49, HSK Mersing 	AUDITOR 2 <u>Daerah Johor Utara</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection of active harvesting area – Compt. 295A, HSK Maokil Forest Checking Station – BPH (S) Bukit Kepong Boundary between FMU and Forest 	AUDITOR 3 <u>Daerah Johor Tengah</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection of active harvesting area – Compt. 110, HSK Mersing Inspection of closing area – Compt. 116B 	AUDITOR 4 <u>Daerah Johor Tengah</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with local community & Orang Asli: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kg. Orang Asli Berasau, Kahang Kg. Melayu Seri Lukut, Kahang

			Plantation area at HSK Sermin	• Forest Checking Station – BPH Kahang & Jemaluang	
		• Review of Day 3 Findings by Audit Team Leader			
Day 4 Wednesday (5/2/2020)	8.30 am – 5.00 pm	AUDITOR 1	AUDITOR 2	AUDITOR 3	AUDITOR 4
		<u>Daerah Johor Timur</u>	<u>Daerah Johor Utara</u>	<u>Daerah Johor Selatan</u>	<u>Daerah Johor Utara</u>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of active harvesting area - Compt. 68, HSK Lenggong • Nursery – Tapak Semaian Jemaluang • HCVF – Resak batu Compt. 14, HSK Gunung Arong 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-F area – Compt. 142, HSK Maokil • Nursery – Tapak Semaian Labis • Proposed HCVF area – Keruing Asam, Compt. 17, HSK Labis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangrove - HSK Sungai Pulai • Planting at degraded area – HSK Seluyut 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with local community & Orang Asli: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.MPKK Kg. BT. 23 Lenga 2.Kg. Sentosa (Orang Asli) 3.Kg. Selai (Orang Asli) • Boundary of PRF (audit scope)
• Review of Day 4 Findings by Audit Team Leader					
Day 5 Thursday (6/2/2020)	8.30 am – 5.00 pm	AUDITOR 1	AUDITOR 2	AUDITOR 3	AUDITOR 4
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue documentation and records review • Audit team discussion and preparation of audit finding and reports • Closing meeting 			

Stage 2 Audit Findings and Corrective Action Taken

Indicator Specification Major/Minor/ OFI	Detail Non-conformances	Corrective Action Plans Taken	Comments by Audit team
Minor 4.2.5 RJ 01/2020	<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 and handling of hazardous material not comply to the Guidelines on hazardous materials.</p> <p>Objective evidence: Site inspection of workshop in active harvesting area Licence no: JH01/D/8/19 in Compt. 45 of Lenggor PRF it was found that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A drinking water bottle was used to keep lubricant oil without label. 2. Store for schedule waste was not label as schedule waste store. 3. Used batteries (SW 102) was not stored and label at a designated area of schedule waste. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pegawai Hutan Daerah Johor Tengah telah mengeluarkan surat arahan tahan pengeluaran kepada pihak pelesen melalui surat PHD.JH.7/02/487 (75) bertarikh 14 Februari 2020 untuk pelaksanaan tindakan pembetulan dan penambahbaikan keatas ketaakuran yang telah diterima. 2. PHD telah mengeluarkan surat arahan kepada Penolong Pegawai Renj Madek dengan no rujukan fail bernombor PHD.JH.7/02/487 (76) bertarikh 16 Februari 2020 supaya semakan dilaksanakan terhadap pembetulan yang telah dilakukan oleh pihak pelesen dan memastikan pelesen mengikut garis panduan sepertimana yang terkandung dalam Peraturan-Peraturan Alam Sekeliling (Buangan Terjadual) 2005, Akta Alam Sekeliling 1974 (Akta 174). 3. Semua <i>scheduled waste</i> perlu di label dan disertakan maklumat tarikh penggunaan, nama syarikat, alamat syarikat dan nombor telefon sepertimana mengikut garis panduan Peraturan-Peraturan Alam Sekeliling (Buangan Terjadual) 2005, Akta Alam Sekeliling 1974 (Akta 174). 	<p>Corrective action plan was accepted.</p> <p>Status: Implementation and effectiveness of the corrective action plan will be verified during next audit.</p>
Minor 5.3.1 MRS 02 2020	<p>Requirement: Indicator 5.3.1 - Implementation of guidelines for reduced/low impact logging to minimise damage to residual stand.</p> <p>Finding: 1) Road side trees were pushed inside and along skid trail 2) Logging debris were dumped at the entrance of skid trail</p> <p>Objective evidence: 1. Road side trees at skid trail L/P 2, Matau Sementara 1 at Compt. 68 HSK Lenggor (JT.01/D/8/19) were pushed inside and along skid trail at 270 m to 400 m. 2. At the same licence area, at Matau Sementara 2, skid trail</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pegawai Hutan Daerah telah mengeluarkan surat arahan tahan pengeluaran kepada pihak pelesen (No rujukan surat: PHD JT 192/665/1/1/68 Jld 2 (29) bertarikh 11 Februari 2020) bermula 11 Februari hingga 24 Februari 2020 untuk tindakan pembetulan dengan membersihkan sisa tebang di atas sempadan lesen tersebut. 2. Longgokan sisa kayu di atas Lorong Penarik 2, Matau Sementara 1 pada jarak 270m hingga 400m telah dibersihkan dari sisa tebang. Selain itu, laluan masuk ke Lorong Penarik 2 dan Lorong Penarik 3 telah dibersihkan dari sisa kayu melalui semakan lapangan yang dibuat oleh pasukan dari Pejabat Hutan Daerah 	<p>Corrective action plan was accepted.</p> <p>Status: Implementation and effectiveness of the corrective action plan will be verified during next audit.</p>

	L/P 2 and L/P 3, logging debris were dumped intentionally at the skid trail entrance.	Johor Timur bersama wakil pelesen pada 20 Februari 2020. 3. Dalam masa yang sama, Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor (JPNJ) akan memperkasakan pembangunan modal insan dengan melaksanakan latihan kepada kakitangan lapangan dan kontraktor pembalakan dari segi Kursus Jalan Hutan dan garis paduan <i>Reduced Impact Logging (RIL)</i> .	
Major 6.5.2 MRS 01/2020	<p>Requirement: Indicator 6.5.2 - Implementation of reduced/low impact logging to minimise damage to the environment.</p> <p>Finding: 1) Harvestable trees were felled onto licence boundary tree 2) Harvestable trees did not follow directional felling</p> <p>Objective evidence: 1. Skid trail L/P 2, Matau Sementara 1, at Compt. 68 HSK Lenggong (JT.01/D/8/19) has found that more than 4 tags of harvestable trees (no tag was found except nail at stump) were felled onto licence boundary tree (1 gelang – pokok saksi) along the skid trail road. 2. At the same skid trail, the harvestable tree with tag no CA73161 was felled onto licence boundary tree (pokok saksi). And the tree was felled not following the direction for directional felling.</p>	<p>1. Pegawai Hutan Daerah telah mengeluarkan surat arahan tahan pengeluaran kepada pihak pelesen (No rujukan surat: PHD JT 192/665/1/1/68 Jld 2 (29) bertarikh 11 Februari 2020) bermula 11 Februari hingga 24 Februari 2020 untuk tindakan pembedulan dengan membersihkan sisa tebang di atas sempadan lesen tersebut.</p> <p>2. Dalam masa yang sama, Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor (JPNJ) akan memperkasakan pembangunan modal insan dengan melaksanakan latihan kepada kakitangan lapangan dan kontraktor pembalakan dari segi Teknik Tebang Berarah dan <i>Reduced Impact Logging (RIL)</i>.</p> <p>3. Empat (4) Pokok Tebang yang tidak mempunyai tag tetapi terdapat paku pada banir telah dikenalpasti iaitu CA 73040 (Keruing), CA 73044 (Chengal), CA 73051 (Kelat) dan CA 73185 (Kelat). Pokok yang telah rosak akibat ditimpa pokok tebang adalah merupakan Pokok Sempadan Lesen bukannya Pokok Saksi dan Pokok Sempadan yang tumbang telah diganti dengan pancang sempadan. Sempadan dan kawasan sekitar telah dibersihkan dari sisa pokok. Cat sempadan telah dibersihkan dan jelas kelihatan melalui semakan lapangan yang dibuat oleh pasukan dari Pejabat Hutan Daerah Johor Timur bersama wakil pelesen pada 20 Februari 2020.</p> <p>4. Sempadan yang ditimpa pokok CA 73161 telah dibersihkan dan sempadan jelas kelihatan.</p> <p>5. JPNJ akan mengkaji dan membuat penambahbaikan terhadap bentuk pelan kelulusan kawasan lesen yang berbentuk jejari supaya pelaksanaan</p>	<p>1. Taklimat teknik tebang kepada kontraktor dan penebang bagi kawasan lesen Compt. 68, HSK Lenggong, Compt. 33, HSK Mersing & Compt. 49, HSK Mersing pada 23 Februari 2020.</p> <p>2. Minit mesyuarat telah diadakan pada 13 Februari 2020 bertajuk 'Mesyuarat Tindakan Pembedulan dan Penambahbaikan ke atas Ketakuran Audit Pensijilan Pengurusan Hutan MC&I (Hutan Asli) Stage 2 Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor'. Mesyuarat telah bersetuju untuk meneliti dan memastikan bentuk pelan permohonan daripada pelesen tidak berbentuk jejari.</p> <p>3. Verified letter dated 4 February 2020 'Pemberhentian Sementara Kerja-Kerja Pengusahasilan dan Pengeluaran Kayu bagi Kompt. 68 HS Lenggong JT01/D/8/19.'</p> <p>4. Verified letter dated 11 February 2020 "Arahan Melaksanakan Tindakan Pembedulan dan Penambahbaikan Penemuan Audit di Kompt. 68 HS Lenggong JT01/D/8/19.'</p> <p>Status: Closed</p>

		kerja-kerja pengusahasilan dapat dilaksanakan dengan lebih lancar.	
Major 6.5.3 MRS 03/2020	<p>Requirement: Indicator 6.5.3 - Availability and implementation of guidelines for forest road lay-out and construction, including log landings and drainage requirements.</p> <p>Finding: 1) Construction of side drain, cross drain, retention wall and sump did not follow forest road construction guideline. 2.) Excessive blading was found along skid trail and secondary road.</p> <p>Objective evidence: 1. At Compt. 49, HSK Mersing (JT 01/D/9/19), side drain was not maintained along feeder road (Jalan Tuju 1) 2. At Compt. 49, HSK Mersing (JT 01/D/9/19), cross drain, retention wall and sump were not fully constructed at 2 brigdes along feeder road (Jalan Tuju 1) 3. At Compt. 33, HSK Mersing, bridge at L/P3, Matau Sementara 11 were clogged with soil and mud on the bridge. The construction of sump and cross drain were not effective. 4. Excessive blading > 1.0 m was found along L/P1, Matau Sementara 2 at Compt. 68, HSK Lenggor. 5. Excessive earth work along Secondary Road from forest camp (kongsi) to licence area at Compt. 68, HSK Lenggor.</p>	<p>1. Pegawai Hutan Daerah telah mengeluarkan Surat Arahan Tahan Pengeluaran kepada pihak pelesen (No rujukan surat : PHD JT 192/665/1/1/68 Jld 2 (29), PHD JT 192/665/1/1/33 Jld 4 (15) dan PHD JT 192/665/1/1/49 Jld 2 (18) bertarikh 11 Februari 2020) bermula 11 Februari hingga 24 Februari 2020 untuk tindakan pembetulan teguran-teguran yang telah diberikan.</p> <p>2. Dalam masa yang sama, Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor (JPNJ) akan memperkasakan pembangunan modal insan dengan melaksanakan latihan kepada kakitangan lapangan dan kontraktor pembalakan dari segi Kursus Garis Panduan Jalan Hutan 2010 pindaan 2013.</p> <p>3. PHDJT telah mengeluarkan surat arahan kepada pelesen bagi membuat pembetulan semula bagi ketaakuran yang telah ditemui di Kompartmen 49, Hutan Simpan Mersing no rujukan fail PHDJT.192/665/1/4/49 Jld.2(19) dan bagi Kompartmen 33, Hutan Simpan Mersing no rujukan fail PHDJT.192/665/1/4/33 Jld.4(17).</p> <p>4. Permohonan untuk menaiktaraf lorong penarik kepada jalan tuju yang melibatkan pemotongan tanah melebihi 1 m bagi kestabilan jentera perlu mendapat kebenaran daripada Pengarah Perhutanan Negeri. Surat kebenaran untuk menaiktaraf lorong penarik kepada Jalan Tuju adalah sepertimana no. Fail PHJ.KH.192/439/10 JLD.22(28).</p> <p>5. PHD akan mengarahkan pelesen menyelenggara semula jalan sekunder termasuk tanah lebihan di bahu jalan sekunder dan membuat pemantauan berkala terhadap kerja-kerja pembinaan dan penyelenggaraan jalan hutan melalui surat arahan bernombor PHD JT 192/665/1/1/68 Jld 2 (31) bertarikh 25 Februari 2020. Pihak pelesen memaklumkan bahawa menunggu cuaca baik untuk membuat pembetulan ini.</p>	<p>1.Taklimat penambahbaikan dan pemantauan penemuan audit (Teknik Tebangan Berarah) di lapangan oleh Pegawai Hutan Daerah Johor Tengah kepada Pelesen bagi kawasan lesen Compt. 68, HSK Lenggor, Compt. 33, HSK Mersing & Compt. 49, HSK Mersing pada 23 Februari 2020.</p> <p>2.Verified approval letter dated 24 February 2020 on upgrading skid trail to feeder trail for L/P1 at Matau Sementara 2 at Compt. 68, HSK Lenggor.</p> <p>3.Verified and accepted evidence of correction for construction and maintenance of secondary road at Compt. 68, HSK Lenggor as per road guidelines (Garis Panduan Jalan Hutan) – Memo Perhubungan dated 11 March 2020.</p> <p>4.Verified letter dated 11 February 2020 ‘Pemberhentian Sementara Kerja-Kerja Pengusahasilan dan Pengeluaran Kayu Bagi Kompt. 68 HS Lenggor – Lesen JT01/D/8/19’.</p> <p>5.Verified letter dated 25 February 2020 ‘Pemeriksaan ke Atas Pembetulan dan Penambahbaikan Ketakakuran kerja-Kerja Pengusahasilan bagi Kompt. 68 HS Lenggor – Lesen JT01/D/8/19’</p> <p>6.Verified letter dated 11 February 2020 ‘Pemberhentian Sementara Kerja-Kerja Pengusahasilan dan Pengeluaran Kayu bagi Kompt. 33 HS Mersing – Lesen JT01/D/2/19’</p> <p>7.Verified letter dated 11 February 2020 ‘Arahan Melaksanakan Tindakan Pembetulan dan Penambahbaikan Penemuan Audit di Kompt. 33 HS Mersing – Lesen JT01/D/2/19’</p> <p>8.Verified letter dated 11 February 2020 ‘Pemberhentian Sementara Kerja-Kerja Pengusahasilan dan Pengeluaran Kayu bagi Kompt. 49 HS Mersing – Lesen JT01/D/9/19’</p> <p>9.Verified letter dated 25 February 2020 ‘Arahan Melaksanakan Tindakan Pembetulan dan Penambahbaikan Penemuan Audit di Kompt. 49 HS Mersing – Lesen JT01/D/9/19’</p> <p>Status: Closed</p>

<p>Major 6.5.4 RJ 02/ 2020</p>	<p>Requirement: Indicator 6.5.4 - Availability and implementation of guidelines for conservation of buffer strips along streams and rivers.</p> <p>Finding: Harvestable trees has been felled into riparian buffer zone.</p> <p>Objective evidence : Site inspection of active harvesting area Licence No. JH 01/D/10/9 in Compt 411B HSK Kluang at L/P6, JT1 it was evidenced that, two (2) harvestable trees No: BB 46455 species Keruing dbh 123cm and tree no: BB46467 species Nemesu dbh 163 cm. has been felled into the buffer zone.</p>	<p>1. Pegawai Hutan Daerah telah mengeluarkan surat arahan tahanan pengeluaran kepada pihak pelesen melalui surat (54)d/m PHD.JH 7/02/458 bertarikh 9 Februari 2020 bermula 9 Februari 2020 hingga 20 Februari 2020 bagi tindakan pembetulan dengan membersihkan sisa tebang dalam zon penampungan tersebut.</p> <p>2. Dalam masa yang sama, Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor (JPNJ) akan memperkasakan pembangunan modal insan dengan melaksanakan latihan kepada kakitangan lapangan dan kontraktor pembalakan dari segi Teknik tebang Berarah dan Teknik Tebang Berarah dan <i>Reduced Impact Logging</i> (RIL) pada tahun 2020.</p> <p>3. JPNJ akan mengkaji dan membuat penambahbaikan terhadap bentuk pelan kelulusan kawasan lesen yang berbentuk jejari supaya pelaksanaan kerja-kerja pengusahasilan dapat dilaksanakan dengan lebih lancar.</p>	<p>1. Taklimat penambahbaikan dan pemantauan penemuan audit (Teknik Tebang Berarah) di lapangan oleh Pegawai Hutan Daerah Johor Tengah kepada Pelesen di Compt. 411B, HSK Kluang pada 23 Februari 2020.</p> <p>2. Minit mesyuarat telah diadakan pada 13 Februari 2020 bertajuk 'Mesyuarat Tindakan Pembetulan dan Penambahbaikan ke atas Ketakuran Audit Pensijilan Pengurusan Hutan MC&I (Hutan Asli) Stage 2 Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor'. Mesyuarat telah bersetuju untuk meneliti dan memastikan bentuk pelan permohonan daripada pelesen tidak berbentuk jejari.</p> <p>3. Verified letter dated 9 February 2020 'Arahan Pemberhentian Sementara Kerja Pengusahasilan dan Pengeluaran Kayu Bagi Kompt. 411(B) HS Kluang – JH01/D/10/19'.</p> <p>4. Verified letter dated 10 February 2020 'Arahan Menjalankan Semakan Lanjutan daripada Penemuan Ketidakkuratan Audit MC&I bagi Kompt. 411(B) HS Kluang - JH01/D/10/19'.</p> <p>5. Verified letter dated 11 February 2020 'Laporan Arahan Menjalankan Semakan Lanjutan daripada Penemuan Ketidakkuratan Audit MC&I bagi Kompt. 411(B) HS Kluang - JH01/D/10/19'.</p> <p>Status: Closed</p>
<p>Minor 6.9.1 RJ 03/ 2020</p>	<p>Requirement: Indicator 6.9.1 - Document, control and monitor on the use of exotic species to avoid adverse ecological impacts. Preference shall be given to native species in enrichment planting.</p> <p>Finding: Document and monitoring on planting in skid trail, temporary log landing was not evidenced.</p> <p>Objective evidence: Site inspection in post-harvest area Licence No. JT 01/D/10/18 in Compartment 116B Mersing PRF, it was found that the record of species planted and monitoring record in skid trail was not available.</p>	<p>PHD telah menyediakan maklumat sumber bahan tanaman, spesies dan jumlah pokok yang telah di tanam di lorong penarik dalam laporan semakan yang telah dilaksanakan oleh Pejabat Renj. Pegawai Hutan Daerah Johor Timur telah mengeluarkan memo arahan untuk penambahbaikan dan tindakan pembetulan ketakuran kepada Pegawai Renj Hutan (PRH) melalui memo rujukan PHD.JT.192/443//7Jld.6(15) bertarikh 12 Februari 2020 bagi menyediakan maklumat terperinci seperti sumber, spesies dan jumlah pokok semasa menyediakan Laporan Penutup Akhir (LPA).</p> <p>Pemantauan bagi penanaman pokok di kawasan lorong penarik dan matau akan dilaksanakan oleh pasukan semakan semasa untuk menyediakan LPA dan jika didapati terdapat anak pokok yang mati atau menemui pokok</p>	<p>Corrective action plan was accepted.</p> <p>Status: Implementation and effectiveness of the corrective action plan will be verified during next audit.</p>

		eksotik ditanam di lorong penarik atau matau, Pegawai Hutan Daerah akan mengarahkan pelesen untuk membuat sulaman semula.	
Minor 7.4.1 MRS 04 2020	<p>Requirement: Indicator 7.4.1 - A summary of the primary elements of the forest management plan as prepared and implemented under Indicator 7.1.1 shall be made available to the public.</p> <p>Finding: The management yet to made publicly available the primary elements of the forest management plan.</p> <p>Objective evidence: The Forest Management Plan (2016-2025) and Pindaan 'Addendum' Rancangan Pengurusan Hutan Negeri Johor Tahun 2016-2025 has yet to made publicly available.</p>	JPNJ akan membina laman web secara 'open source' sebagai penyelesaian jangka masa pendek Selanjutnya, bengkel penyediaan portal mengikut kriteria dan garis panduan Bahagian Teknologi Maklumat, Pejabat Setiausaha Kerajaan Negeri (SUK) dan pembayaran secara online terhadap perkhidmatan perhutanan akan dilaksanakan pada tahun 2020, dan portal dijangka siap pada tahun 2021.	Corrective action plan was accepted. Status: Implementation and effectiveness of the corrective action plan will be verified during next audit.
OFI #1 4.2.3	<p><u>Appropriate safety and operational equipment in good working condition, including operational procedures, shall be made available to forest workers in the work place.</u></p> <p>First Aid Box was not available during site visit at Nursery Jemaluang / Tapak Semaian Lenggor.</p>	Not required.	The action taken will be verified during next audit
OFI #2 4.4.1	<p><u>Forest managers shall evaluate, through consultations, social impact of forest operations directly affecting communities, and the people and groups directly affected by the forest operations shall have access to information on the results of the social impact evaluations.</u></p> <p>Borang E: Maklumat Kajian Impak Sosial Dalam Sektor Pembalakan, the social impact form for assessing social impact used in Daerah Perhutanan Johor Utara is slightly different from the format used in Daerah Perhutanan Johor Selatan and Daerah Perhutanan Johor Tengah. The Johor Utara format did not have a section on DFO's comments and analysis. It would be an improvement if all districts would use the same format.</p>	Not required.	The action taken will be verified during next audit

<p>OFI #3 6.7.1</p>	<p><u>Oil, fuel, tyres, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate and legal manner.</u></p> <p>1) Record disposal and recycle of fertilizer bag and tong penggalak akar could be maintain at nursery 2) Chemical register and safety data sheet for rock phosphate could be made available at nursery</p>	<p>Not required.</p>	<p>The action taken will be verified during next audit</p>
<p>OFI #4 7.3.2</p>	<p><u>Forest workers shall be trained as to their respective roles in the implementation of the forest management plan</u></p> <p>Verification of the list of training implemented in Johor FMU for Forest Department staff, contractor and contractor workers found the following RIL topics were not covered: 1. Forest Road Guidelines 2010 (Amendments 2013) 2. MC&I Principles</p>	<p>Not required.</p>	<p>The action taken will be verified during next audit</p>
<p>OFI #5 9.2.1</p>	<p><u>Forest managers shall consult with relevant stakeholders on the options to maintain or enhance the identified HCVF's</u></p> <p>Verification of list of stakeholders for consultation did not include NGOs (e.g. WWF, MNS) and tertiary bodies (e.g. Universities), hence, not comprehensive and sufficient.</p>	<p>Not required.</p>	<p>The action taken will be verified during next audit</p>

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