



PUBLIC SUMMARY
3rd SURVEILLANCE AUDIT (1st CYCLE) ON
JOHOR FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT
FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION

Certificate Number: FMC-NF 00126
Date of First Certification: 3 July 2020
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Surveillance 03 audit for forest management certification on the Johor State Forestry Department - Johor FMU was conducted from 19 - 22 June 2023. This was an audit conducted following the previous Surveillance 02 audit which was conducted on 27 - 30 June 2022 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 SFM (MTCS ST 1002:2021) using the verifiers stipulated for Peninsular, Malaysia.

The Surveillance 3 audit was conducted with the full cooperation of the Johor FMU by a three -member team comprising Mohd Razman Salim (Lead Auditor), Mohd Annas Amin Hj Omar (Auditor), and Puteri Arlydia Abdul (Auditor).

The findings of this surveillance 3 audit have indicated that the Johor FMU had complied with all the requirements of the MC&I SFM. The audit team also has issued five (5) Opportunities for Improvement (OFI) against the requirements of the MC&I SFM.

This public summary contains the general information on Johor FMU, the findings of the Surveillance 03 audit, OFIs raised as well as the decision on the continued certification of the FMU.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Name of FMU

Johor Forest Management Unit

1.2 Contact Person and Address

Name: Dato' Haji Salim bin Aman
Designation: Director
Address: Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor,
Bangunan Dato' Mohamad Ibrahim Munsyi,
Kota Iskandar,
79660 Iskandar Puteri,
Johor Darul Takzim

1.3 General Background on the Johor FMU

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 335,002.76 ha of the State's total land area of 1,908,811.57 ha. Initially the scope of audit is covering 285,292.87 ha of PRFs during stage 2 audit (year 2020) after exclusion of forest plantation area, dam and quarry which covered 48,999.59 ha. However, during the surveillance 02 audit (year 2022), the scope of the audit has been reduced to 284,957.80 ha, a reduction of 335.07 ha. The reduction is due to the de-gazettement of (i) Sungai Pulai PRF 56.71 ha. (ii) Sungai Pulai PRF 231.7 ha and (iii) Sedenak PRF 46.66ha.

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, refer to official letter titled "Pembekuan Pembalakan di Rizab Hutan Simpanan Kekal – [(43)dlm.PHJ.(S) 192/535/2 KLT.5]". No forest harvesting activity in inland forest since year 2021 except mangrove forest.

The forest types in the FMU consist of inland Dipterocarp forests covering an area of 284,957.80 ha with the remaining PRFs covering 3,795.84 ha of peat swamp forest and 15,792.80 ha of mangrove forests. The inland forest is managed under a Selective Management System (SMS) with a 30-year rotation period. Under the Twelve Malaysia Plan (2021-2025), the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) for the FMU had been set at 2,600 ha/year or a total of 13000 ha over the duration of Twelve Malaysia Plan. A Forest Management Plan (FMP) covering the period 2016-2025 had been reviewed during the audit by auditors.

The administration of the Johor FMU is divided into four (4) Forest Districts namely the Johor Utara, Johor Tengah, Johor Timur and Johor Selatan. The FMU lies between latitudes 10 15' 57.90" and 20 5' 54.55" N, and longitudes 1020 29' 22.93" and 1040 15' 47.61" E.

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

1.4 Date First Certified

3 July 2020

1.5 Location of the FMU

The FMU is located between 10 15' 57.90" and 20 5' 54.55" N, and longitudes 1020 29' 22.93" and 1040 15' 47.61" E.

1.6 Forest Management System

The FMU had followed the principles of sustainable forest management (SFM). The inland forest is managed under a Selective Management System (SMS) on a 30-year rotation period. A Forest Management Plan (FMP) covering the period from 2016 to 2025 was presented during the audit.

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

Under Twelve Malaysia Plan (2021-2025), Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) for Johor FMU had been set at 2,600 ha/year, which is 13000ha for the duration of Twelve Malaysia Plans as stated in Forest Management Plan (FMP) covering the period 2016-2025.

1.8 Environmental and Socioeconomic Context

An appropriate macro-level environmental impact assessment (MEIA) was conducted for Johor FMU in 2008. The state-wide Johor FMU was covered in the MEIA. Recommendations to mitigate the impacts of forest operations on the environment presented in the MEIA report were incorporated into the mid-term review of the Johor FMU FMP (2016 – 2025). Environmental impact assessments on rare and threatened species of flora and fauna in Johor FMU were also implemented.

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. HCVA areas were identified, demarcated, mapped, and systematically protected.

The Central Forest Spine (CFS) Programme several biological corridors were implemented within the FMU to conserve wildlife movement and habitats. Environmental impact assessments on rare and threatened species of flora and fauna were included in the MEIA report on the FMU.

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.

With regards to employment of local people, a perusal of the license files showed that several licensees and their workers were from the local areas.

There was no commercial utilization of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices of the Orang Asli in the use of forest species or management systems in its forest operations. However, the JSFD had developed a mechanism in the form of a flow chart entitled “Mechanism for Payment of Compensation to the Rights of Orang Asli Traditional Knowledge Commercialised by the Forestry Department.

2 AUDIT PROCESS

2.1 Audit Dates

19-22 June 2023 (12 man-days)

2.2 Audit Team

Mohd Razman Salim (Lead Auditor)
Mohd Annas Amin Hj Omar (Auditor)
Puteri Arlydia Abdul (Auditor)

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

2.3 Standard Used

MTCS ST 1002:2021 Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management (MC&I SFM) using the verifiers stipulated for Peninsular Malaysia.

2.4 Stakeholder Consultations

A one-month stakeholder consultation was conducted beginning May 2023, to solicit feedback from stakeholders on the compliance of the Johor FMU against the requirements of the MC&I SFM. The comments by the stakeholders and responses by the audit team are shown in **Attachment 3**.

2.5 Audit Process

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

For each indicator, the auditors conducted either a documentation review, consultation with the relevant personnel of the FMU, local community, or stakeholders, or a field audit or a combination of these methods. Depending on the compliance with the verifiers for a particular indicator, the auditors then decided on the degree of the FMU's overall compliance with the indicator and decided whether to issue a major or minor NCR or an OFI, which is defined as follows:

- (i) a major NCR is non-compliance with the requirements of the MC&I SFM.
- (ii) a minor NCR is a deviation or a lapse in complying with the requirements of the MC&I SFM; and
- (iii) an OFI is a situation where the auditor has noted an area of concern on the capability of the forest management system to achieve conformance to the requirements of the MC&I SFM but without sufficient objective evidence to support a non-conformance.

Consultations were held with the Orang Asli communities in Kampung Berasau, Kg.Punjut and MPKK of Chinese Community in Jemaluang. Beside that the interview with the Chairman and Secretary of KPPHMSM of Johor, and the field staff of Johor FMU.

The coverage of this surveillance audit is shown in the surveillance 03 Audit Plan in **Attachment 4**.

3 SUMMARY OF AUDIT FINDINGS

There was no non-compliance raised on the Johor FMU against the requirements of the MC&I SFM (MTCS ST 1002:2021). The audit team also has issued five (5) Opportunities for Improvement (OFI) against the requirements of the MC&I SFM.

The results of the audit findings showed that the audit objectives of the forest management have been fulfilled and the certification scope is appropriate to the Forest Management Certification of the Johor Forest Management Unit.

Based on the audit findings, it was found that the FMU had implemented the forest management certification effectively and in compliance with the requirements of the MC&I SFM (MTCS ST 1002:2021) standard.

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

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

Regarding Criterion 6.10, 6.11 and 6.12, there has been no conversion of natural forest into non-forest land use within the Johor FMU. Furthermore, there was no conversion of severely degraded forests to forest plantations or afforestation of ecologically important non-forest ecosystems in the FMU.

As there were no non-compliances raised during this surveillance 03 audit, the audit team had therefore recommended that the Certificate for Forest Management awarded to Johor FMU be maintained.

The summary on the findings of the Surveillance 03 audit on Johor FMU against the requirements of the MC&I SFM are as follows:

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Principle 1 Compliance with Laws and Principles</p>	<p>The Johor Forest Management Unit (FMU) maintains updated records of national, state, and local laws relevant to forest management. These documents are accessible to all staff and are located at the State and District Forest Offices. Forest officers interviewed demonstrated a clear understanding of the relevant laws and regulations. Detailed records of violations of various forestry acts by contractors and the public are kept in District Forestry Offices and at the Johor FMU Headquarters, documented in the 'Daftar Kertas Siasatan Kesalahan Hutan'.</p> <p>A comprehensive list of fees, royalties, taxes, and other charges was confirmed at the Johor FMU Head Office. Records of all payments received for the year 2022 until May 2023 were verified and confirmed to be in order.</p> <p>Forest managers interviewed showed that they were well-informed about all binding international agreements relevant to forest management. Copies of these agreements were confirmed at the Johor FMU Head Office.</p> <p>As of this Surveillance 03 audit of Johor FMU, no conflicts were identified between the laws and regulations and the Principle and Criteria. This was confirmed through the minutes of the 'Mesyuarat Pemantauan MC&I Negeri'. Interviews with the forest managers show that they are committed to participating in resolving any conflicts identified if such cases arise.</p> <p>Johor FMU is legally protected by provisions in the National Forestry Act 1984 Section 7 to 13. The FMU effectively controls encroachment, illegal harvesting, and other unauthorized activities through scheduled monitoring and enforcement activities, as confirmed in their enforcement planning schedule. Verification of the summary report for monitoring activities for the year 2022 shows that monitoring/enforcement activities were carried out 1,905 times. Johor FMU was also confirmed are utilizing the latest technology to monitor illegal encroachment and other unauthorized activities through the utilization of Forest Monitoring using Remote Sensing (FMRS</p>	<p>During the site inspection in Kemudi-Bahan PRF, it was observed that the 5-meter distance demarcation was partially maintained due to safety concerns related to a hornet's nest, which differs from what is reported in the inspection report. Therefore, an OFI on Indicator 1.5.2 was raised.</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>Plus) technology. Site inspections by auditors show that external boundaries of PRFs are clearly marked and follow demarcation SOPs.</p> <p>The policy on commitment to sustainable forest management and the requirements under MC&I SFM have been confirmed to be adopted by Johor FMU. This policy is prominently displayed at the Johor FMU HQ office, Forest District office, and forest nursery. Interviews with forest workers confirmed that the policy has been effectively communicated throughout the organization. This policy is confirmed to be publicly accessible through: https://forestry.johor.gov.my/images/komitmen-mci.pdf</p>	
<p>Principle 2 Tenure and Use Rights and Responsibilities</p>	<p>Johor FMU meticulously maintains comprehensive documentation on legal status and forest use rights, confirmed through the verification of concession agreements, harvesting licenses, entry permits, road permits, and use permits. Entry permits for various activities such as hiking and bird photography were verified and found to be in compliance with Johor Forest Laws and regulations. As of this Surveillance 03 audit, no new PRFs have been gazetted, and the total certified area remains unchanged.</p> <p>Forest managers interviewed demonstrate a thorough understanding of legally recognized mechanisms for resolving land claims. These mechanisms are accessible through the Johor FMU's website and complaint forms. Records and maps of recognized customary land areas and aboriginal inhabited places maintained by Johor FMU were confirmed through stakeholder consultations with local communities.</p> <p>Comprehensive documentation of legal or customary tenure and use rights of local communities within relevant laws are being maintained at Johor FMU HQ. It was confirmed through stakeholder consultation that the Orang Asli are allowed to access the forest to collect resources for their own sustenance. Verification of monthly reports, as well as consultation with local communities, confirmed that Johor FMU has informed them of harvesting operations in the vicinity.</p> <p>Special Site Information Forms have been</p>	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>distributed to local communities as part of the FMU's consultation process to identify and protect significant areas with local communities' use rights. Interviews with local communities and Johor FMU officers also confirm that feedback and responses given through the forms have been accepted by Johor FMU. Therefore, the previously raised Minor NCR on Indicator 2.2.2 during the previous audit was satisfactorily closed.</p> <p>Forest managers were confirmed to actively monitor and respect legal or customary tenure and use rights of local communities through the monitoring of maps depicting Orang Asli Villages and Reserves. Consultations with local communities have affirmed that their use rights are being respected without any reported conflicts.</p> <p>Johor FMU has established dispute resolution mechanisms for tenure claims and use rights, including a dedicated webpage, a procedural flow chart, and a manual complaint form. Complaints received are delegated to the relevant forest district for investigation and action. During stakeholder consultations, no disputes on tenure claims and use rights were reported from indigenous Orang Asli and local communities.</p>	
<p>Principle 3 Indigenous People's Rights</p>	<p>Documentation of the customary rights of indigenous peoples' lands within relevant federal, state, and local laws is confirmed to be available at Johor FMU HQ. Records/maps of aboriginal areas and inhabited places are also confirmed are being maintained by the FMU. The management and use of these lands are controlled by indigenous peoples, and no delegation has occurred without free, prior, and informed consent. The FMU has also not been involved in development projects or forest operations in these areas. Conflict resolution mechanisms was confirmed to be accessible to the public, and no conflicts or grievances related to legal and customary rights have been reported within the FMU. These confirmations were verified through documentation review and stakeholder consultation with indigenous communities.</p> <p>Procedures for identifying and safeguarding sites of special significance to aborigines, including provisions on the right to access these sites, were made available to the auditors and was confirmed to align with the Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954. Records</p>	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>verification and stakeholder consultation with indigenous communities confirm that no forest harvesting activities are occurring in Orang Asli Reserves. Forest harvesting operations are only limited to the mangrove forest area where no Indigenous community resides.</p> <p>Appropriate procedures to identify and protect special sites of cultural, ecological, economic, and/or religious significance to indigenous communities were confirmed to be adequate and in line with relevant regulations. Identification and management strategy for these sites are outlined in the FMP. The list and maps of these identified sites are confirmed and verified during site inspections. Any conflicts related to these sites are managed following the procedure "PK(S) HUTAN-05-Aduan". There are no recorded complaints as of this audit, confirmed through the record "Complaint File 2023" and during interviews with indigenous communities.</p> <p>There is no traditional forest-related knowledge and practice of indigenous communities that is used in the management and operation of Johor FMU. This was confirmed through document verification and stakeholder consultation with indigenous communities. The FMU was also confirmed to have established a fair compensation framework for any utilization of traditional forest-related knowledge called "Persetujuan Pampasan Untuk Pengetahuan Tradisi Pribumi Berkaitan". There are no claims submitted through this framework, confirmed through documentation verification and stakeholder consultation with indigenous communities.</p>	
Principle 4 Community Relations and Workers' Rights	<p>Appropriate training programs, local infrastructure, facilities, and socio-economic initiatives aligned with the scale and intensity of forest management operations was confirmed to be in place. The annual training schedule for 2023, titled "Kursus & Latihan Tahunan Kakitangan Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor Tahun 2023," was confirmed and verified. Training programs include various courses such as tree identification, dendrology, firearm handling, GIS data updating, and nursery management.</p> <p>Preference is given to communities within or adjacent to the Johor FMU for employment and contract works, as confirmed through</p>	<p>An inspection of a nursery revealed the adequate establishment of an emergency shower; however, there were no emergency flushing facilities for eye injuries. Therefore, an OFI on Indicator 4.2.3 was raised.</p> <p>Registration of premises or workplace and JKKP 8 were only submitted at the HQ level and not at the district office level. Therefore, an OFI on Indicator 4.2.4 was raised.</p> <p>The chemical register for chemical fertilizer was not available at the nursery in Kg. Gajah. Therefore, an OFI on Indicator 4.2.5 was issued.</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>record verification and interviews with the Malay Foresters Union of Peninsular Malaysia (KPHMSM).</p> <p>Forest managers have maintained not to be involved in the employment of illegal migrant workers, child labor, and forced labor. Verification of employment records and mangrove license files, as well as interviews with local communities, confirmed this compliance.</p> <p>Up-to-date information on relevant occupational safety and health laws and regulations is confirmed to be available in both Bahasa Malaysia and English. Dissemination of this information to forest workers and contractors is confirmed through dissemination records and interviews with the FMU's employees.</p> <p>The statement of policy on occupational safety and health, 'Dasar Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerja Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor,' was confirmed to be prominently displayed at the FMU HQ, Forest District Offices, and Forest Ranger Offices. Interviews with forest workers confirmed their awareness of this policy.</p> <p>A Safety and Health Committee has been established, where the Johor FMU Director is the Chairperson. Verified meeting minutes confirmed that the conduct of the meetings complies with the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) 1994. Discussions held during the meetings include HIRARC assessment, establishment of SOPs, distribution of PPE, and evaluation of safety at workplace areas.</p> <p>Maintenance records for safety equipment and infrastructure, including vehicle checks and workplace inspections, were confirmed and verified. The appointment and job description of the Safety Officer were appropriately documented, leading to the satisfactory closing of a previous OFI raised during the previous audit on Indicator 4.2.2.</p> <p>Appropriate safety and operational equipment were found in good working condition, and forest workers were confirmed to have access to this equipment, as observed during site inspections. Equipment registration records confirmed that logging contractors adhered to appropriate and relevant operational equipment registration requirements.</p>	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>It was confirmed that Johor FMU does not restrict its workers from freely organizing into unions and undertaking collective bargaining. This was confirmed through employment records and interviews with forest workers. Public sector employees are members of CEUPACS and the public sector employee's union. Malay uniformed staff are also members of KPHMSM union. Contractor workers were found not to be in any union, but it was confirmed that they are not restricted to join any union of their choice. Collective bargaining may be undertaken by forest workers through their unions. For contractor workers, they exercise collective bargaining by approaching their immediate employers for negotiations on wages and working conditions.</p> <p>Employment benefits and social protection for both Johor FMU staff and contractors' workers are covered under their employment agreements and guaranteed by applicable relevant laws, including the Employment Act 1955, Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) Act 1991, Employees' Social Security (SOCSSO) Act, 1969, and the Industrial Relations Act 1967. Documentation verification as well as interviews with workers confirmed that deductions for EPF, EIS, and SOCSSO are properly conducted.</p> <p>Procedures for addressing worker grievances and conflict resolution were confirmed to be maintained, following guidelines outlined in the 'Peninsular Malaysia Forestry Department Director-General Circular No. 2, 2014'. Grievances raised by Johor FMU's staff are brought to the Departmental Joint/Consultative Council (MBJ), while grievances raised by contractor workers are brought to their immediate superior. Interviews with workers confirmed that they are aware of these procedures.</p> <p>Social impact assessments of forest operations directly affecting communities were confirmed to have been conducted by forest managers. The assessments were conducted through feedback forms, stakeholder consultations, and monthly reports. Interviews with local communities confirm that the SIA results are accessible through hard copies and are available online. The result of the SIA was also confirmed to have been incorporated during the mid-term review of the FMP dated 2016-2025, in Chapter 6.3 and 6.5.</p>	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>Provisions and measures within relevant federal, state, and local laws were confirmed to have been maintained by the FMU. Mechanisms outlined in PK(S) HUTAN-05-Aduan were employed to promptly address grievances and provide fair compensation. The complaint form is publicly accessible on the Johor FMU webpage. No civil court cases pertaining to loss or damage affecting local communities were raised since the last Surveillance 02 audit, confirmed through consultation with local communities.</p>	
<p>Principle 5 Benefits From the Forest</p>	<p>Johor FMU's investments in forest management, evident through the budget "Peruntukan Kewangan P71" for 2022 & 2023, were confirmed to cover various aspects such as administration, research, human resource development, protection, conservation, and social initiatives. Provisions and management prescriptions to maintain, restore, and enhance the capacity and ecological integrity of the FMU have been implemented through the employment of reduced impact logging methods and pre-harvest planning to minimise erosion and water pollution. Replanting activities on degraded areas were also confirmed during site inspection in the closed harvesting area in the mangrove forest.</p> <p>Johor FMU utilises the production of high-quality tropical timbers, complying with RIL principles. Plans to utilise other forest resources, such as NTFPs and ecosystem services, are included in their development programme, with the current focus on data collection to optimise resource utilisation. In 2021, a complete freeze on new harvesting areas in permanent forest reserves was decided by the Johor government. No new inland forest harvesting areas were approved for 2022 and 2023, except for mangrove forests.</p> <p>The harvest of commercial timber in Johor FMU is focused on downstream processing located in Johor. To date, there are 67 active sawmills, 60 furniture mills, 8 veneer and plywood mills, and 15 charcoal mills, as well as 177 small wood-based industry mills, located in the vicinity of Johor FMU.</p> <p>Implementation of guidelines for reduced/impact logging to minimise damage to residual stands and product wastage was confirmed and verified. Harvesting</p>	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>operations in the FMU follow the “Guidelines on Reduced Impact Logging 2003” and the “Manual Perhutanan (2003)”. Site inspection in the closed harvesting area shows no significant damage or waste. Training on low/reduced impact logging techniques for 2022 and 2023 was confirmed through the available training records. No new inland harvesting areas were approved for 2022-2023, except for mangrove forests. The cancellation of the remaining approved areas was decided in April 2020 by Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Johor. Mangrove harvesting licenses for 2022-2023 cover various compartments totaling 85.74 hectares.</p> <p>Johor FMU was confirmed to have developed a diversified economy, primarily focused on Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) for local processing, with regulated collection through licensing to ensure ecological health. The small-scale and non-intensive nature of NTFP collection practices pose a low risk of significant disturbance. However, in 2022 and 2023, there was no NTFP collection in the certified FMU area. Forest recreation services were also confirmed to be managed by Johor FMU. Recreational parks, established at Johor FMU's cost, are accessible to the public at a minimal fee. Some aspects of development and management, such as cleaning and maintenance, are contracted to the local community.</p> <p>Procedures for identifying and demarcating sensitive areas to protect soil and water resources were confirmed to have been adequately implemented. The PRFs in Johor are classified into one or more purposes based on Section 10 of the Forestry Act 1984. These classes include timber production forest, soil protection forest, water catchment forest, research forest, and wildlife sanctuary forest. These forest classes are demarcated, mapped, and managed according to their relevant guidelines, with specific objectives outlined in the Johor FMU's FMP. Site inspection at Compt. 52 in Sg. Johor PRF shows the riparian buffer was properly demarcated and marked. Johor FMU was also confirmed to have conducted adequate rehabilitation of degraded forest where a total of 24,206 trees were planted in the mangrove forest area in 2022 and 2023.</p> <p>Johor FMU is managed under the Selective Management System (SMS) on a 30-year</p>	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>harvesting cycle, ensuring sustainability through Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) determined by the "Majlis Tanah Negara (MTN)." The AAC for the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (RMK12), 2021-2025, was 2,600 ha annually, totaling 13,000 ha for the 5-year period. However, due to the moratorium imposed by the government of Johor in 2020, no harvesting activities were carried out in inland PRFs. Issuance of licenses is only for the harvesting of mangrove forests. Site inspection at the forest checking station at Gelang Patah shows that the total number of mangrove logs was less than the approved maximum volume. Verification of the records also confirms that the calculation is correct. Therefore, the minor NCR raised on Indicator 5.6.1 during the previous audit was satisfactorily closed.</p>	
<p>Principle 6 Environmental Impact</p>	<p>The Johor FMU underwent a comprehensive Macro-Level Environmental Impact Assessment (MEIA) in 2008, covering the state-wide FMU. Sensitive areas identified in the MEIA report were confirmed to have been adequately demarcated, mapped, and protected. Briefings involving personnel from the Department of Environment (DOE) were regularly conducted before the issuance of a harvesting license. The briefings emphasized environmental conservation and measures to mitigate the impacts of forest operation, as prescribed in the MEIA report.</p> <p>The MEIA assessment also included the identification of rare and threatened species of flora and fauna in Johor FMU. The assessment identified a total of 42 flora Families, with 11 species categorized as endangered. Additionally, 118 bird species from 34 Families and 25 mammal species were identified, with 8 species categorized as totally protected. A total of 31,352 hectares of Central Forest Spine (CFS) corridor network, serving as a biological and wildlife corridor, were confirmed to have been identified in Johor since 2017, with ongoing efforts for rehabilitation.</p> <p>Mitigation measures identified in the MEIA report were incorporated into the 2016-2025 Forest Management Plan (FMP). Guidelines to identify and protect Endangered, Rare, and Threatened (ERT) species, outlined in the Forestry Manual 2003, were implemented by Johor FMU. Site inspections confirmed the</p>	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>implementation of these provisions, including the demarcation of riparian reserves and the proper demarcation of the Virgin Jungle Reserve (VJR) boundary in Compt. 8 of Rengam PRF.</p> <p>The PRFs in Johor FMU were categorised into 12 forest use categories, including timber production, soil protection, flood control, water catchment, and wildlife reserve, totaling 133,300.30 hectares for conservation purposes. Collaboration initiatives between forest managers, conservation organizations, and regulatory authorities were verified. Document verification showed regular cooperation with DOE personnel and other state agencies for joint initiatives, such as the Central Forest Spine (CFS) wildlife corridor project.</p> <p>Activities such as hunting, fishing, trapping, and collecting, as well as other unauthorised activities, were confirmed to be controlled and prohibited in the FMU. Offences were adequately recorded and investigated as evidenced by the document "Maklumat Kes Kesalahan Hutan."</p> <p>Posters of RTE species were distributed to local communities and forest workers, confirmed through interviews and stakeholder consultations. ERT awareness programs for local and indigenous communities led to the satisfactory closure of an OFI raised on Indicator 6.2.5 during the previous audit.</p> <p>Guidelines for assessing post-harvest natural regeneration, conservation of genetic diversity, and ecosystem diversity were confirmed and verified, as evidenced through documents such as the FMP, National Policy on Biological Diversity 1998, Forestry Manual 2003, and Guidelines for the Establishment and Maintenance of Virgin Jungle Reserves, 1987.</p> <p>Due to the decision by the Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Johor (MMKJ) on the cancellation of approved harvesting areas in the PRF starting 2020, there are no active harvesting areas for inland PRFs. Conservation of biological corridors and buffer zones in active harvesting mangrove forest areas was confirmed through site inspection.</p> <p>Representative areas of existing forest ecosystems in the Johor FMU were</p>	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>confirmed to have been adequately demarcated and preserved in their natural state. There are 12 categorisations of PRFs in Johor FMU, including virgin forest reserves (VJR), which were maintained in their pristine state of original vegetation and environment.</p> <p>Harvesting procedures/guidelines for soil protection and environmental conservation were confirmed and verified. The procedures, adopted from the "Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging in Peninsular Malaysia, 2003" and the "Guidelines for Forest Roads, 2010," were adhered to in both active and closed harvesting areas.</p> <p>A fire prevention and control plan was prepared and implemented for all fire-prone forest types, as evidenced in the "Rancangan Pengurusan Hutan Paya Gambut Negeri Johor (2021-2030)." No fertilizers were used in the Johor FMU, as confirmed during site visits to various areas.</p> <p>The policy on environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management, dated June 1, 2020, was confirmed to be available in the FMP and displayed at HQ and forest district offices. Site inspection in the nursery site confirmed adherence to the non-chemical approach policy. Staff trainings were adequately conducted, as evidenced by available records.</p> <p>SOPs for waste disposal and recycling of both liquid and solid non-organic wastes were confirmed to have been established by Johor FMU. Records of fertilizer bag and "tong penggalak akar" disposal and recycling were well-maintained at nurseries. However, records of container disposal and liquid and solid non-organic waste were not available, given the absence of chemical use.</p> <p>Biological control agents have not been used in the Johor FMU management. There are no records of the application of biological control agents.</p> <p>Only indigenous forest species from the locality were confirmed to be used in all silviculture/enrichment planting and reforestation of natural stands in Johor FMU. Verification during site inspection in post-harvest areas in Compt 52 Sg. Johor PRF confirmed that only natural species trees were planted.</p>	

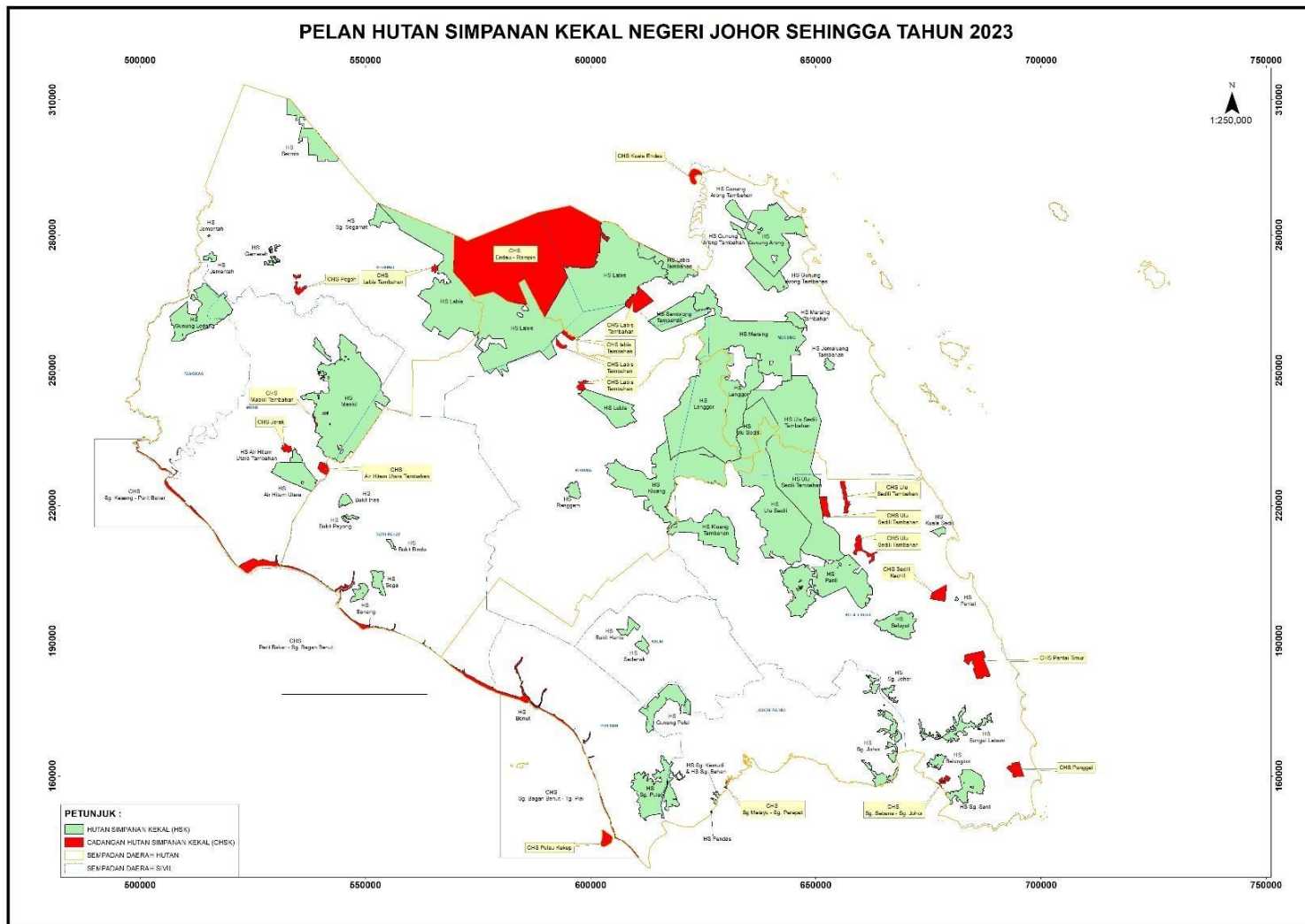
Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	There has been no conversion of natural forest into non-forest land use within Johor FMU. Furthermore, there was no conversion of severely degraded forests to forest plantations or afforestation of ecologically important non-forest ecosystems in the FMU.	
Principle 7 Management Plan	<p>In its 'Semakan Semula Separuh Penggal Rancangan Pengurusan Hutan (RPH) Negeri Johor 2016-2025' (FMP-Midterm Review), Johor FMU was confirmed to have systematically addressed risks and opportunities related to standard compliance. The comprehensive FMP includes all elements specified in Criterion 7.1, providing a detailed overview of the forest management system.</p> <p>The FMP-Midterm Review was conducted in 2020 and has incorporated relevant monitoring results and other scientific insights. Verified elements include forest and carbon stock assessment, annual allowable cut and harvesting procedures, physical and financial targets, safety and fire control assessment, conservation, social, and research aspects. Interviews with forest managers show their general awareness of recent technological advancements relevant to MC&I certification areas.</p> <p>Roles and responsibilities of forest managers and workers in the Johor FMU were confirmed to be well-defined, evident through contracts, briefings, and "Fail Meja" documents. Workers interviewed in active harvesting areas demonstrate awareness of their responsibilities under the MC&I SFM standard. The organization's structure is outlined in the latest Organization Chart, accessible at both the headquarters and on the website.</p> <p>The Annual Training Plan for 2022 and 2023 was confirmed are available for Johor FMU's employees and forest workers. Training programs cover various topics, including tree identification, firearm handling, GIS data, nursery management, and awareness of MC&I SFM. Verified training records and certificates confirm the conduct of training in Johor FMU. Interviews with staff and contractors, including bulldozer drivers and forest rangers, demonstrate their knowledge and awareness of the attended trainings,</p>	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>reflecting a clear understanding of their roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>A summary of the primary elements of the FMP has been prepared and is publicly accessible through: https://forestry.johor.gov.my/images/pdf/RI_NGKASAN%20EKSEKUTIF_RPH%202016-2025.pdf.</p>	
Principle 8 Monitoring and Assessment	<p>The Johor State Forestry Department (JSFD) was confirmed have strictly adhered to the Director General of Forestry's directive on monitoring forms A-D for harvesting operations, outlined in the Forestry Manual Volume 2, Chapter 3. Although active harvesting only occurred in mangrove forest during the audit, monitoring activities were adequately performed for previous operations in both inland and mangrove forest areas. The forest ranger filled in the monitoring forms, which were then submitted to the District Forest Officer for recording.</p> <p>For Social Impact Analysis, JSFD was confirmed have referred to the 'Guidelines and Procedures for Social Impact Assessment and Monitoring of Forest Management Operations (Peninsular Malaysia)' and conducted consultations with local communities affected by forestry activities. Formal and informal discussions helped monitor the social impact on communities' livelihoods and the environment.</p> <p>The internal audit and management review for Johor FMU were confirmed have been conducted on 15-18 May 2023 and 14 June 2023, respectively. Verification of the internal audit report and the management review minutes shows that the audit and meeting were conducted accordingly as per the requirements of the MC&I standard.</p> <p>Johor FMU was confirmed to have adequately gathered information appropriate to the scale and intensity of the forest management operations. The monitoring information includes the yield of all forest products harvested, composition and observed changes in flora and fauna, environmental and social impacts due to harvesting operation, costs and productivity of forest management and growth rates, regenerations, and condition of the natural forest.</p>	<p>The Midterm review report does not incorporate the composition and observed changes in flora and fauna, environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations, and the growth rates, regeneration, and condition of the forest. Therefore, an OFI on Indicator 8.4.1 was issued.</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>All logs transported out of Johor FMU will be issued with a removal pass that contains all the necessary information for tracking purposes, such as tree number, species, log length, licence number, and date of production. Verification of the removal pass, as well as on the closed harvesting area, confirms that the information was correctly recorded.</p> <p>Monitoring results have been considered and incorporated into the Midterm Review of the FMP. Among the results that have been incorporated include the analysis of growth and yield, wildlife inventory analysis, soil and water quality analysis, social impact analysis and social, environmental, and economic cost-benefit analysis.</p> <p>A summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2, has been confirmed to be publicly available through: https://forestry.johor.gov.my/perhutanan/pembangunan/pensijilan/mc-i.</p>	
Principle 9 Maintenance of High Conservation Values	<p>The assessment to identify high conservation value areas (HCVA) in Johor FMU was confirmed has been adequately conducted, as evidenced by the HCVA report titled “Rancangan Pengurusan Kawasan yang Mempunyai Nilai Pemeliharaan yang Tinggi HVCF Negeri Johor, 2014-2023”. A total of 2 HCVAs have been established in Johor FMU, with an additional 6 HCVs being proposed for establishment. Stakeholder consultations was confirmed to have been conducted with various stakeholders such as Unit Perancang Ekonomi Negeri Johor, PERHILITAN Johor, JAKOA Johor, District Officer, Faculty of Forestry-UPM, UKM, Malaysian Nature Society (MNS), and WWF-Malaysia.</p> <p>Measures to demarcate, maintain, and/or enhance the attributes of HCVAs have been confirmed to be properly documented in the FMP and have been effectively implemented. Site inspections on 3 HCVAs confirmed that the boundaries are well-maintained and marked. A summary of the HCV measures has been confirmed to be publicly accessible through: https://forestry.johor.gov.my/hcvf.</p> <p>Annual monitoring on the effectiveness of the implemented measures has been confirmed to have been conducted by the</p>	

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	FMU, evidenced by the HCVA monitoring reports and during site inspections. Results of the monitoring have also been confirmed to have been incorporated into the Johor FMU's FMP.	

Map of Johor Forest Management Unit



Experiences and Qualifications of Audit Team Members

Names of Audit Team	Role	Qualification and Experience
Mohd Razman Salim	Assessment Team Leader / Forester	<p>Academic Qualification: B. Sc. of Forestry (Forest Production), University Putra Malaysia.</p> <p>Work Experience: Five years of experience as a Research Officer at the Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM) since 2007 in various areas such as ecological research for lowland and hill dipterocarp forests, Geographic Information Systems, forest inventories, forest harvesting and forest management system (SMS). Participate in organizing committee members, division-level activities and projects. Coordinate and collaborate on a long-term ecological plot and inventory data for about 25 years at the Pasoh, Negeri Sembilan with Negeri Sembilan Forestry Department, universities (local & international) and NGOs. Published and presented research findings at seminars and conferences. Currently an 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 45000.</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)] 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. • Auditor Training Course on MC&I Sustainable Forest Management organized by MTCC, 18 August 2020.
Mohd Annas Amin Hj Omar	Auditor/ Forester	<p>Academic Qualification: <i>Diploma in Forestry, UPM</i> <i>B. Sc. In Forestry, UPM</i></p> <p>Work Experience: Six years as Assistant Forest Officer at Perak State Forestry Department from 2013-2018. Main responsibility is Assisting District Forest Officers in administrative work, forest development and forest operations. Investigation Officer in a case involved Ayer</p>

		<p>Chepam Forest Reserve and cased Prosecuted in Court.</p> <p>Training / Research Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program of MTCS Training Course (MC& I) In Kuantan, (9-12 July 2018) • Lead Auditor ISO 9001, ISO 14001 & ISO 45001 Exemplar Global Certified (13-18 Ogos 2018) • Auditor Training Course on MC&I Sustainable Forest Management organized by MTCC, 18 August 2020.
Puteri Arlydia Abdul	Auditor/Forester	<p>Academic Qualification:</p> <p>B.Sc of Forestry (Forest Production), University Putra Malaysia.</p> <p>Work Experience:</p> <p>1 year with Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia (JPSM) 2007- 2008, 3 years with Forest Plantation Development Sdn Bhd (Wholly owned by MTIB) 2008 – 2011, 1 year with Transparency International Malaysia 2011-2012, 3 years with Intertek Certification International Sdn Bhd 2012-2015 and with Sirim QAS International from 2015 onwards. Her working experience cover forest elements among others, Geographic Information System, Remote Sensing, Forest Governance Integrity and Local Communities programs and auditing in ISO 9001 (Quality), ISO 14001 (Environment), PEFC Chain of Custody and PEFC MC&I (both Natural and Plantation Forest).</p> <p>Training / Research Areas:</p> <p>Was attending and pass in the following training programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISO 9001: 2008 Lead Auditor Course dated 19-23/03/2012 • MC&I (Natural and Plantation) Lead Auditor Course 9-10/07/2015 • Training on ISO 9001:2015 (final version) dated 21/09/2015 • ISO 14001: 2004 Lead Auditor Course dated 18-22/05/2015 • Aspect and Impact Mitigation and Environmental Laws dated 27/05/2016 • Schedule Waste Handling dated 1/06/2016. ISO 14001:2015 dated 18/09/2017 • PEFC CoC by MTCC dated 6 & 14/12/2017

Comments Received from Stakeholders and Responses by Audit Team Leader

No.	Stakeholder	Comments/Issues Raised	Response by Audit Team
1	Stakeholder 1 - Jabatan Tenaga Kerja Negeri Johor	Jabatan ini mengharapkan pihak pemaju memberi perhatian terhadap kepentingan dan kebajikan pekerja semasa proses pembangunan dijalankan.	<p>The uniformed staff members of the union, '<i>Kesatuan Pegawai-Pegawai Hutan Melayu Semenanjung Malaysia</i>' (KPHMSM) (Peninsular Malaysia's Malay Foresters Union). For forest workers hired by the logging contractors, they were employed in accordance to the Employment Act 1955.</p> <p>The workers' rights to employment benefits and social protection the staff and workers of the Johor FMU and logging contractors were covered by laws and/or regulations included (i) Employment Act, 1955, (ii) Employees Provident Fund Act, 1991 (Workers' and employers' contribution), (iii) Employees' Social Security Act, 1969 (Employers' Contribution), (iv) Employees' Social Security (General) Regulations, 1971, (v) Industrial Relations Act, 1967 (Section 4 & 13) and (vi) Trade Unions Act, 1959 (Act 262).</p> <p>Logging contractors has facilitated their employees on EPF, EIS, SOCSO deduction and others.</p> <p>Grievances and complaints raised by Johor FMU employees were brought to and resolved by the Departmental Joint/Consultative Council (<i>Majlis Bersama Jabatan</i> or MBJ).</p> <p>Grievances and conflicts raised by contract workers employed by the harvesting contractors were brought directly to their employers to be discussed and to reach a mutual agreement as per interview with workers at licence JS01/B/2/23 Compartment 287A Sungai Pulai PRF and licence JS01/B/1/21 Compt. 155 Sg. Johor PRF.</p>
2	Stakeholder 2	1. Pihak Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor giat di dalam mengurus sumber hutan serta hutan simpanan kekal yang terdapat di negeri Johor daripada pencerobohan daripada pihak tidak bertanggungjawab. Sejauh manakah verifier di dalam Kriteria dan Petunjuk Persijilan Pengurusan Hutan membantu	1. Encroachment, illegal harvesting, hunting, and settlement, and other unauthorised activities in the FMU had been controlled by the Johor FMU through scheduled Monitoring/Enforcement activities on a monthly basis. The monitoring/enforcement activities carried out by Johor FMU and inter-agency enforcement activities were implemented in year 2022 (7 series) and 2023 (3 series) called Operasi Khazanah (OBK). Forest Monitoring using Remote Sensing (FMRS Plus) was effective in detecting and

		<p>pihakPengurusan serta penguatkuasa terutama berkaitan isu pencerobohan ini? Adakah perincian langkah mitigasi pencerobohan di dokumenkandidalam Rancangan Pengurusan Hutan 2016-2025?</p> <p>2. Pada April 2023 terdapat laporan berkaitan pencerobohan 10 Hutan Simpan Negeri Johor oleh Persatuan Pengguna Pulau Pinang (CAP), apakah tindakan maklumbalas susulan yang telah diambil oleh pihakJabatan Hutan berkaitan isu ini? Adakah laporan pencerobohan telah disediakan (sekiranya ada) dan apakah langkah mitigasi yang diambil.</p> <p>3. Pada Januari pihak Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor telah memaklumkan Taman Eko Rimba (TER), Taman Hutan Taman Negeri (HTN), trek pendakian dan laluan trek sukan 4x4 seluruh Negeri Johor ditutup kepada orang awam sebagai langkah berjaga-jaga bagi mengelak sebarang kejadian atau kemalangan yang tidak diingini pada musim tengkujuh. Apakah pelan mitigasi berkaitan keselamatan yang telah diambil oleh pihak Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri selain daripada penutupan kepada tumpuan ini?</p> <p>4. Kebakaran hutan adalah antara ancaman utama kepada Hutan Paya Gambut, oleh yang demikian</p>	<p>monitoring illegalencroachment and unauthorized activities. Johor FMU has included risks and mitigation plan concerning illegal encroachment and unauthorized activities within the '<i>Semakan SemulaSeparuh Penggal Rancangan Pengurusan Hutan (RPH) Negeri Johor</i>2016-2025' (FMP-Midterm Review).</p> <p>2. A letter from Persatuan PenggunaPulau Pinang (Consumers Association ofPenang - CAP) dated 22 September 2022(CAP/JOH/Kluang/Musang King/22/ZY) was received by Johor FMU on 2 October2022. The letter titled 'Projek Tanaman Durian Musang King di kaki Gunung Lambak Kluang, Johor'. Johor FMU has replied to the CAP with a letter titled 'Maklum Balas Projek Tanaman Durian Musang King di kaki Gunung Lambak,Kluang' dated 27 October 2022. Frominvestigation, the durian farm project atthe Gunung Lambak is an alienated landunder Steadfast Properties Sdn. Bhd. (PTD 6251 – PTD 6258, PTD 6260 – PTD 6265 and PTD 6270 – PTD 6272) covered an area of 92.059 acres (37.255 hectares). Therefore, the development of the mentioned area is not under the management of Johor State Forestry Department.</p> <p>3. As verified at the Taman Eko Rimba Gunung Pulai, Sistem Amaran Awal Kepala Air (SAAKA) developed by UTM is being used to trigger early emergency notification to the visitors through mobile phone app if the river water level increases from normal level. The system will be benefitted to prevent potential danger to visitors. However, the recreation forest will be temporarily closed to all visitors during monsoon season to avoid any unwanted incidents.</p> <p>4. Forest fire and hydrology management of peat swamp forest in Johor FMU had been addressed and implemented as stated in the Rancangan Pengurusan Hutan Paya Gambut Negeri Johor (2021- 2030), midterm</p>
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	<p>pengurusan berkaitan hidrologi gambut perlu ada untuk mengelakan kebakaran dan dalam masa sama untuk pemulihan Hutan Paya Gambut secara semula jadi ataupun penanaman. Apakah langkah-langkah yang telah / sedang diambil oleh Jabatan Hutan Negeri berkaitan isu kebakaran ini.</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>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 di ambil oleh pihak Jabatan Hutan?</p> <p>7. Dalam SFM serta Persijilan Pengurusan Hutan, elemen sosial juga di titik beratkan. Adakah kajian impak sosial kepada orang awam yang tinggal berhampiran kawasan hutan simpan ini atau penduduk yang bergantung kepada hutan dibuat?</p> <p>Soalan lain yang berkaitan dengan perngurusan di negeri Johor:</p>	<p>review report 'Semakan Semula Separuh Penggal Rancangan Pengurusan Hutan (RPH) Negeri Johor 2016-2025' and Pelan Pengurusan Kebakaran Hutan Paya Gambut. Among the actions taken are (i) fire break (ii) water catchment/tube well (iii) drainage system (iv) FDRS signboard (v) Pizometer water level, and (vi) fire tower. Maintenance of these forest fire equipment and facilities were carried out annually.</p> <p>5. Audit scope of Johor FMU only covered all natural forests within permanent reserve forest that covers 284,957.80 hectares after exclusion of forest plantations (established after 1 July 2012) and non-forest uses including oil palm plantation as refer to the initial certification in year 2020.</p> <p>6. Audit scope of Johor FMU only covered all natural forests within permanent reserve forest that covers 284,957.80 hectares after exclusion of forest plantations (established after 1 July 2012) and non-forest uses including oil palm plantation as refer to the initial certification in year 2020.</p> <p>7. The assessment of social elements using the 'Form E' [Panduan Maklumat/Borang kajian Impak Sosial dan Alam Sekitar Dalam Sektor Pembalakan] was conducted for active harvesting area licenses at three phases; (i) before harvesting (ii) during harvesting and (iii) after harvesting.</p> <p>This activity was carried out by Johor FMU as verified through document review, site inspection and consultation with the affected local community and indigenous peoples during the audit.</p> <p>8. The 'Development Master plan - Panti Conservation Area (PIPPCA)' was an initiative from conservation program between Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) and Johor FMU on conservation of Panti PRF. A report</p>
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	<p>8. Sehingga kini diakhir pusingan fasa Rancangan Pengurusan Hutan Negeri Johor 2016-2025, sejauh mana penemuan-penemuan terkini hasil dari R&D telah digunakan dalam menambahbaik kaedah dan sistem pengurusan hutan di Negeri Johor dan mohon disenaraikan juga R&D yang telah digunapakai.</p> <p>9. Berdasarkan kepada penemuan kepada semakan kepada Dokumen Rancangan Pengurusan Hutan Negeri Johor 2016-2025 yang telah dibuat didalam menguruskan kawasan berhutan di Negeri Johor. Apakah perancangan serta tindakan yang telah diambil oleh pihak jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor bagi menangani perancangan serta tindakan yang telah didokumenkan bagi fasa 10 tahun ini?</p>	<p>by the Malaysian Nature Society (MNS) titled "Panti Scientific Expedition" based on the scientific expedition was also sighted.</p> <p>9. The midterm review report 'Semakan Semula Separuh Penggal Rancangan Pengurusan Hutan (RPH) Negeri Johor 2016-2025' has confirmed that Johor FMU has improved on social impact assessment, mapping of the latest forested area within the State of Johor, wood-based industry, eco-tourism, socio-economy of community living within and adjacent to the permanent reserve forest. Targets for 10 years period was achieved on annual allowable cutting limit, inventory before harvesting (Pre-F), inventory after harvesting (Post-F), silviculture treatment, conservation of HCV area in Panti PRF, EIA requirements, Central Forest Spine (CFS) project, forest fire, and certified on MC&I SFM. Refer to the mid-term report at Johor FMU website https://forestry.johor.gov.my/perhutanan/pembangunan/pensijilan</p>
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Surveillance 03 Audit Plan

DAY	TIME	PROGRAM		
		AUDITOR (1) Razman	AUDITOR (2) Annas	AUDITOR (3) Puteri Arlydia
Day 0 Sunday (18/6/2023)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel to Johor Bahru • Audit team stay at Trinidad Puteri Harbour Suites Hotel • Briefing by Audit Team Leader on the surveillance audit plan 		
Day 1 Monday (19/6/2023)	9.00 am – 1.00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Meeting with representatives of FMU • Briefing session by Forest Manager of the FMU • Evaluation of changes to the management of the FMU • Check on progress of planned activities aimed at enhancing the operation system to achieve improvement in overall performance • Check on complaints and follow-up actions • Verification of NCRs raised during the previous audit. 		
	2.00 pm – 5.00 pm	Documentation and records review: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principle 5 – Benefits from the forest • Principle 8 – Monitoring and Assessment 	Documentation and records review: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principle 1 – Compliance with Laws • Principle 6 – Environmental Impact • Principle 9 – Maintenance of High Conservation Value Areas 	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 • Principle 7 – Management Plan • Interview session with Workers Representative KPPHMSM
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Day 1 Findings by Audit Team Leader • All auditors overnight at Trinidad Puteri Harbour Suites Hotel 		

Day Tuesday (20/6/2023)	2	8.00 am – 5.00 pm	AUDITOR (1) Razman	AUDITOR (2) Annas	AUDITOR (3) Puteri Arlydia
			Site Visits: <u>Johor Selatan</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting area – Mangrove Compt. 155 Sg. Johor PRF (JS01/B/1/21) Forest Checking Station – Sub Renj.Kong Kong External Boundary – Sg. Johor PRF Silviculture / enrichment planting – Post Harvest Mangrove Compt. 52, Sg. Johor PRF (JS01/B/1/16) 	Site Visits: <u>Johor Selatan</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> External Boundary –Kemudi-Bahan PRF, Compt. 1. Harvesting area – Mangrove Compt. 287A Sg. Pulau PRF (JS01/B/2/23) Forest Checking Station – Renj. GelangPatah Rehabilitated area /Degraded area – Compt. 1 Gunung Pulau PRF TER Gunung Pulau(Sistem SAKA) 	Site Visits: <u>Johor Selatan</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aborigines Settlement – Kg. Orang Asli Simpang Arang, Gelang Patah (Compt. 287A Sg. Pulau PRF) Local communities – Kg. Kong Kong Laut (Compt. 155 Sg. JohorPRF) Permit Penggunaan Samudra Vista, PantiPRF
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Day 2 Findings by Audit Team Leader Auditor 1 & 2 overnight at Trinidad Puteri Harbour Suites Hotel Auditor 3 overnight at Hotel Seri Malaysia, Mersing 		
Day Wednesday (21/6/2023)	3	8.00 am – 5.00 pm	AUDITOR (1) Razman	AUDITOR (2) Annas	AUDITOR (3) Puteri Arlydia
			Site Visits: <u>Johor Tengah / Johor Selatan</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degazettement area – Compt. 462Sg. Pulau PRF & Compt. 5 SedenakPRF External boundary – Bukit Payong PRF VJR – Compt. 8Renggam PRF Nursery Kg. Gajah,Kluang 	Site Visits: <u>Johor Selatan /Johor Tengah</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Forest Spine(CFS) – JPL-2 Panti PRF HCV – Damar Hitam Telepok, Compt. 124Ulu Sedili PRF Forest Fire Management – HTNayer Hitam Utara Nursery – BukitGambir 	Site Visits: <u>Johor Timur</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VJR – Compt. 9 Gunung Arong PRF Local community –Kg. Tengku Batu 6, Mersing External boundary -Boomgate, Compt. 136 Lenggong PRF Aborigines Settlement – Kg.Orang Asli Peta
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Day 3 Findings by Audit Team Leader All auditor overnight at Prime City Hotel, Kluang 		

Day	4	AUDITOR (1) Razman	AUDITOR (2) Annas	AUDITOR (3) Puteri Arlydia
Thursday (22/6/2023)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document and records review Closing Meeting and presentation of findings of audit and discussion on follow-up activities Adjourn Closing Meeting 		

- End of Report -