



Samling Plywood (Lawas) Sdn Bhd
A member of Samling Group of Companies

PUBLIC SUMMARY

for

Forest Management Plan

for

Layun Forest Management Unit (T/0405)

for the period 2021 to 2030

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Approved by:

James Ho Yam Kuan
Chief Operating Officer

Introduction

This is the public summary of the Forest Management Plan (FMP) written for the Layun FMU. Layun FMU is licenced under Forest Timber Licence (FTL) No. T/0405 issued to Samling Plywood (Lawas) Sdn Bhd.

The FMP is for the period from 2022 to 2031. There will be a mid-term review in the fifth year to allow any policy changes and developments to be incorporated.

Management Objectives

- to manage the forest resource in an economically viable manner that is ecologically sustainable, socially acceptable and of multiple benefits to the FMU's stakeholders; and in doing so;
- comply with, and be certified under the Principles, Criteria and Indicators of the Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS) which is endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) of well-managed natural forest.

The Resource

The FMU is in the Miri Division, Sarawak. It lies about 80 km from Long Lama town, is accessible from the main logging road which proceeds in a generally easterly direction to the Layun Camp. The Layun Camp serves as the administrative center for the FMU operations. ([Right click here to access Map A-FMU location](#)).

The total area is 142,790 hectares of which 4.0% (5,746 ha) is within the Maringong Protected Forest (PF); 10.4% (14,879 ha) is lies the Telang Usan PF; 58.0% is inside Tutoh-Apoh Forest Reserve; 2.1% (3,048 ha) is within Tenyok Nature Wildlife Reserve (TNWR); 2.1% (3,036 ha) is allocated for Penan Reserve Area and 0.1% (90 ha) is a Communal Forest. The remaining 23.3% (33,237 ha) is State land. ([Right click here to access Map B showing land status](#)).

The elevation ranges from 305m to 914 m amsl. About 0.3% is classed as Terrain Class I, 22.3% as Terrain Class II, 72.9% as Terrain Class III (20°-35° slopes) and a 4.3% in Terrain Class IV (>35°). The remaining 0.2% is Major River.

The Kapit soils is dominant soil which covers approximately 80.2% of the FMU. It is followed by Merit (17.8%) which is having fine particle-size class (35-60% clay). The other soil series i.e. Bekenu/Merit/Nyalau, Kapit/Silantek, Bemang/Bekenu, Meluan and Bemang/Seduau appeared to be minor and together covering about 2.0 % of the FMU.

The FMU has been zoned into: **Protection** (Kerangas, Terrain Class IV, MD1 & MDR1 forests, Water Catchment, TNWR, Buffer zone and Major River), 13,643 Ha (9.6 %); **Community Use**, 20,148 Ha (14.1 %); and **Production**, 108,999 Ha (76.3 %). ([Right click here to access Map H-Forest zoning](#))

Forest Management System

The production forest is managed on a polycyclic system based on prescribed cutting limits (Selective Felling System) with the next harvest, and all subsequent harvests, provided by the residual stems (potential crop trees) and continued recruitment from natural regeneration. Use of a Reduced Impact Logging system, with extraction by modified excavator wincher, minimizes damage to the residual stand. The FMU is divided into 30 coupes of about 3,633 ha/coupe with, nominally, one coupe harvested each year. The FORMIND growth simulation model used by Samling derives a sustainable annual cut (AAC) at an optimal cutting cycle based on the DBH cutting limits currently imposed by FDS of 45cm and 50 cm for non-dipterocarps and dipterocarps, respectively.

Harvesting operation

The use of Reduced Impact Logging (RIL), with break out and extraction by modified excavator wincher, is intended to minimise damage to the residual stand and regeneration both of which will form the next or subsequent harvests. Only trees that have been tagged for harvesting and which are within 60m of the skid trail are felled. Sections of the tree number tags are attached to both ends of the log(s) which are then winched to the skid trail. From there they are skidded by tractor to the landing.

At the landing the logs are measured and the LPI and CB tags are affixed at both ends of every log together with the hammer imprint of the licensee's property mark. The details of logs extracted are recorded on the Daily Production Return form which must be submitted to the One-Stop Compliance Centre and Customer Service Centre of FDS.

The logs are then trucked to the official stumping area - Place of Royalty Measurement (PORM) - where the royalty assessment is undertaken by FDS. As part of the assessment the logs are hammer marked "FD" and tagged. A Removal Pass is then issued by FDS; this serves as a legal permit to transport the logs to the mill or export point. It is the last link in the FMU's chain-of-custody: standing tagged tree to the official log pond.

Forest Resource Assessment

The Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) forms an essential component of forest management planning. All data collected from the SUs shall be entered into the FORMIND Growth and Yield Simulation Model to generate the preliminary Annual Allowable Cut (AAC).

The FRA results are based on data collected from 41 Sampling Units (SUs) from out of a total 119 SUs. On average, 1,257.37 trees/ha were recorded in the 41 SUs, with a standard deviation of 423.49 trees/ha. The average number of Potential Crop Trees (PCTs) is 26.28 trees/ha, with the standard deviation of 13.58 trees/ha. Having an average of 1,529.17 living trees/ha, this resulted a percentage of 1.7% which is considered very low. The average standing volume across all 41 SUs is $214.26 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha}$ with the standard deviation of $82.78 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha}$. In terms of total stem number, the non-commercial tree species form the majority, making up around 70% of the trees and more than 40% of the bole volume, whereas the Dipterocarps forms most of the total bole volume with more than 50%, hence they can be considered to be more dominant in the higher diameter classes.

Allowable Annual Cut

From the net production area of 108,999 ha in the FMU with an average of 3,633.3 ha per Annual Coupe at 12.33 m³/ha, the resulting preliminary Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) is **44,800 m³/year**.

Yield control is primarily by area with one coupe harvested each year with the actual annual production not to exceed the AAC.

Provisions for monitoring forest growth

There are ten (10) Permanent Sample Plots (PSPs) were established in the FMU. The tree growth in these PSPs is recorded at regular intervals at two (2) to five (5) years interval. The subsequent growth increment data from these plots will be used to calculate the future AAC. The final number of PSPs to be established will depend on the variability (coefficient of variance) of the FRA sampling units.

Seven (7) PSPs were re-measured in 2022. The composition of the species is dominated by the Non-Dipterocarps which is 85% whereas the Dipterocarp represent only 15%. By DBH Class, the Non-Dipterocarp in DBH Class (10.0-19.99cm) and (5.0-9.99 cm) shows more trees (264) and (156) in comparison to the Dipterocarp (27) and (17) respectively. It is noticeable that the Non-Dipterocarps and the Dipterocarps are also not evenly represented in the DBH Class (>30cm). Nevertheless, it can be assumed that the future tree crop would be dominated by the Non-Dipterocarps.

Environmental Safeguards

The **first** Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Reports for FTL No. T/0405 (March 2010) was approved by Natural Resources and Environment Board (NREB) on 3rd May 2010. Due to the changes in the Licensed Area, the **new** EIA Reports (August 2022) was approved by NREB on 11th November 2022.

The EIA report includes the study of environmental impact considerations, the conservation of the natural forest, water quality, waste disposal, use of pesticides and biological agents, mitigation measures for road construction and maintenance, tree felling and log skidding by tractors, environmental quality control and non-organic waste disposal, silvicultural management, forest protection/fire prevention, wildlife protection, protection of scenic landscapes and those with recreational potential, and safety and health of workers.

All rivers and streams that flow year-round must have stream buffer reserve (SBR) established the width of which is determined according to NREB specification.

Quarterly Environmental Monitoring Reports (EMRs) are undertaken by external consultants and have been submitted to the NREB regularly following approval of the EIA. The main focus of the Environmental Monitoring Report (EMR) is on water quality and any damage due to the harvesting operations. The monitoring works for damages due to harvesting operations, as provided for under the Forest Ordinance, will continue for at least a year after the blocks are closed.

The FMU has in place the **Waste Management Policy** which is in compliance with the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005 and has developed a **Waste Management Plan for Scheduled & Non-scheduled Waste**.

Fire Management Plan is an essential component for the prevention, suppression and management of fire within forests and adjacent lands. Fire management plan must be part of an overall land-use management plan, e.g. forestry. An effective fire management plan is highly dependent upon broad-based support from all stakeholders.

Climate change mitigation programs (e.g. REDD+) are emerging that can increase the stock of carbon in forests; and that can help the costs of actions (from Carbon Credits) to reduce GHG emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation. Forest management shall assess the cost-effectiveness of climate change adaption and mitigation options and identify the most feasible based on the available technical capacity and supportive policy.

Collaboration on Research

On 26th September 2022, the Samling Group has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with UPM Sarawak Bintulu Campus on collaborative research projects related to forest management certification.

Wildlife

“A Master Plan for Wild Life in Sarawak” was approved by the Cabinet as official policy in January 1997. The Master Plan dealt with the immediate issue of stopping over-exploitation by hunting and the provision of more natural habitats in which wildlife could continue to live. The principal ordinance relevant to the protection, management and conservation of wildlife in Sarawak is the Wild Life Protection Ordinance 1998. Additional measures are the responsibility of the FMU holder, in line with SFC Circular No. 2/2021 dated 21 April 2021, toolbox talks given to staff and workers are designed to increase the level of awareness of the importance of all aspects of wildlife conservation. Posters are displayed at strategic location as visual aids for awareness programs.

Rainfall

The regional rainfall data (2010-2020) are from Long Akah (DID Station No. 3347003), Long Seridan (DID Station No. 3950020), Long Atip (DID Station No. 3847035), Long Luteng (DID No. 3547001) and Long Lama (DID Station No. 3744009).

The lowest mean monthly rainfall in the regions are in July at 92.7 mm. The highest annual total rainfall was 6,057 mm recorded at Long Akah in 2010 whereas the lowest annual total rainfall is 2,535 mm recorded at Long Luteng in 2019. Overall, the wettest year in the region was in 2020 whereas the driest year was in 2019.

High Conservation Value Areas

The HCVF assessment was carried out in phases and the summary of HCV findings is shown below.

HCV	Findings	Management Recommendations	Monitoring Recommendations
1.1 Protected Areas	The FMU is adjacent to Gunung Mulu National Park. (Right click here to access Map HCV 1.1)	To established a 1 km buffer zone along the common boundary of Layun FMU that is adjacent to the Gunung Mulu NP.	Buffer zones should be periodically or regularly monitored. Records of patrols are to be updated, kept and made available.
1.2 Threatened and Endangered Species	Present Fauna: A total of 41 species of fauna consisting of 16 mammals, 20 birds, 4 reptiles and 1 insect were recorded throughout the assessment period.	Fauna: 1. The DF Circular 6/99 and SFC Circular 2/2021 shall be strictly enforced by the camp management. 2. Wildlife Management and Protection Policy should be in place. 3. The Conservation Unit to monitor and manage activity and issue related to wildlife. 4. A gate at the entry point should be in place and manned by a security guard for monitoring the movement in-and-out. 5. Community Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) program shall be conducted by the Honorary Wildlife Ranger. 6. The FMU should consider to maintain the existing ecological connectivity and to exclude it from logging activities.	Fauna: 1. Patrolling should be made periodically and recorded. 2. The list of wildlife found in the FMU is to be kept and frequently updated. 3. Wherever there is any new sighting of wildlife (especially RTE species), the area should be properly marked using GPS, mapped and kept. 4. Record of entry by outsiders and incidents (i.e. illegal hunting) should be kept and extended to the relevant agency. 5. Wildlife caught or killed by hunters should be sent to the relevant agency as part of wildlife monitoring mechanism. 6. Any CEPA activity conducted should be recorded and the report is kept for reference.
1.3 Endemism	Present Fauna: A total of five (5) endemic fauna species consisting of one (1) mammal, one (1) bird, two (2) fish and one (1) insect were recorded.	Fauna: 1. Endemic species live in habitats restricted to a particular area and as such, it is highly recommended for their protection. 2. Camp workers should be trained to identify the endemic species including awareness on wildlife conservation and protection through training program such as Honorary Wildlife Ranger (HWR) and CEPA. 3. The habitats, salt licks and feeding areas especially the fruit trees shall be protected.	Fauna: 1. Long-term monitoring of the endemic species and the data collected is updated accordingly for reference. 2. Important areas used by the endemic species (i.e. saltlicks, wallow, burrow and etc.) should be recorded, mapped and updated accordingly. 3. Any related training or CEPA program should be recorded and kept.
1.4	Present 1. Saltlick: Five (5) saltlicks is		1. Record of the demarcated, marked and mapped CTUs

HCV	Findings	Management Recommendations	Monitoring Recommendations
Critical Temporal Use (CTU)	purportedly located in Long Leng, Long Siang, Long Kawa, Long Latei and Long Kawi.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CTU areas within the Layun FMU should be inventoried, recorded and mapped. 2. CTU sites should be managed and monitored according to the Guidelines for Fauna Conservation and Ecosystem Management for SFM and Guidelines for Monitoring of HCV. 3. A total ban of hunting activity within the buffer zone and inside the CTU sites. 4. A buffer zone of 100 m is to be established around CTU sites. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. should be kept and updated accordingly; 2. Regular patrol to monitor and check the CTUs should be conducted and its status reported. The report should be kept as a record; 3. The use of camera trapping for monitoring and checking the saltlick areas is to be carried out. Records of camera trapping activities and wildlife database should be kept for reference; 4. Any activities around the saltlicks area should be recorded and record to be updated accordingly.
2.0 Landscape-level Forest	<p>Present:</p> <p>The FMU is not located within the HoB Corridor. However, a network of streams with pristine riverine forest reserve serves as a viable wildlife corridor. Furthermore, with the practice of Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) System, the Stream Bank Reserve (SBR) will ensure the riverine forest from not being encroached and damaged. (Right click here to access Map HCV 2)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The buffer zone of 50 m along major river, Btg. Baram and Sg. Apoh, and buffer zone of 20 - 40 m along its main tributaries shall be demarcated and maintained. 2. Any conservation and/or research area, Terrain IV areas and water catchments are to be zoned out for protection. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Periodic compliance assessment to ensure the management prescriptions are abided in carrying out the forest operations. 2. Ensure compliance of practices in accordance to RIL Guidelines Part 1 & Part 2 (2018) during pre-harvesting and post-harvesting inspection. 3. Regular patrolling of the FMU is conducted to ensure that there is no authorised logging in the protection areas, international boundary zone and closed block/coupe.
3.0 Ecosystems	<p>Present</p> <p>The Mixed Dipterocarp Forest (MDF) is the dominant and important forest type found in the FMU. The High and Medium Density Mixed Dipterocarp Forest form the bulk of the timber stand followed by Mixed</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There should be demarcation of protected areas including the Class IV terrain and large stream bank buffers. 2. Protection of the threatened ecosystems and protected areas is to be enforced. 3. Responsible operation of harvesting is done through RIL practices. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The land-use maps are to be updated by acquiring the latest satellite imageries which can show the changes of the forests. 2. There should be pre-harvesting and post-harvesting inspection of the operation areas to ensure compliance.

HCV	Findings	Management Recommendations	Monitoring Recommendations
	<p>Dipterocarp Low Density (MD1) and Kerangas have minor presence. The List of Priority Habitats in Sarawak has accorded the Priority Class 3 protection for the Hill Dipterocarp Forest, Priority Class 2 protection for the Upper Dipterocarp Forest and Priority Class 1 protection for Heath Forest /Kerangas. (Right click here to access Map HCV 3)</p>		
<p>4.1 Watershed Protection</p>	<p>The main natural drainage network is formed by Btg. Baram and its major tributaries such as Sg. Palutan, Sg. Liang, Sg. Patah, Sg. Piping, Sg. Sepayang, Sg. Mahok, Sg. Luteng, Sg. Bunan and Sg. Bioh. Northern part of FMU is formed by Sg. Tutoh, Sg. Apoh, Sg. Layun, Sg. Puak and Sg. Magoh.</p> <p>Water catchment areas are demarcated on the map for the communities inside the FMU. (Right click here to access Map HCV 5)</p> <p>The Long Lama Waterworks is sourcing raw water from Btg.Baram with water intake point (WIP) near its confluence with Btg. Baram. Although the FMU is within the Public water supply catchment (WSC) and</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification and marking of water catchments for the local communities is to be carried out jointly by the FMU and the community leaders. 2. The identification and marking of Class IV terrain is to be clearly depicted on the map at the FMU level. 3. Zoning of water catchments and Class IV terrain is to be clearly depicted in the GP with protection of these areas being enforced. 	<p>Inspection during pre-felling and post-felling is required to be carried out to ensure protection of the identified HCV 4.1.</p>

HCV	Findings	Management Recommendations	Monitoring Recommendations												
	upstream to the intake point, the FMU is more than 85 km upstream along the Btg. Baram. (Right click here to access Map HCV 4.1)														
4.2 Erosion Control	About 95.5% of the FMU is under Terrain Classes I, II and III. The remaining areas of the FMU have very steeply dissected terrain with slopes exceeding 35° which are classified as Terrain Class IV. Such areas are considered too steep for harvesting operation and they are preserved as protected areas for erosion control. (Right click here to access Map HCV 4.2)	<p>1. The Guidelines for Rivers and River Reserves (DID, 2001) as shown below is to be adopted.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>River Width (m)</th> <th>Buffer Width (m)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>>40</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20-40</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-20</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td><5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2. Zoning of Class IV terrain is to be carried out and clearly depicted on map. The protection of this area is to be enforced as the Class IV terrain is prone to soil erosion</p>	River Width (m)	Buffer Width (m)	>40	50	20-40	40	10-20	20	5-10	10	<5	5	<p>1. Pre-felling and post-felling inspection is carried out to ensure compliance with the protection status of identified HCV 4.2.</p> <p>2. After harvesting, water analysis is conducted to test the water quality which can determine the efficiency of mitigation measures through establishment of stream-bank buffers and protection of erosion prone area.</p>
River Width (m)	Buffer Width (m)														
>40	50														
20-40	40														
10-20	20														
5-10	10														
<5	5														
4.3 Barriers to Destructive Fire	There is no incident of any forest fire in the FMU so far. However, precaution is necessary during prolonged drought season for fire-prone areas such as secondary forest or <i>temuda</i> . The presence of the hill MDF and riparian forest plus the river network act as the natural barriers to the spread of forest fire. (Right click here to access Map HCV 4.3) The Sabah-Sarawak Gas Pipeline (SSGP) passes through the FMU. It is underground for the greater part of its length; this, together with reasonably evenly distributed	<p>Continuous maintenance and protection of the riparian buffer zones, the Class IV terrain and other undisturbed natural forest is essential in order to maintain these natural fire break. Furthermore, it is important to set up buffer zone of 50 m along the SSGP to serve as natural barrier for incident of fire caused by pipeline explosion. An emergency response plan is recommended to be in place in case of explosion of the pipeline. This plan is critical to immediately shut down the pipeline system to avoid spreading of fire.</p>	<p>1. Setting-up the Emergency Fire Response Team as a statutory requirement by the Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994.</p> <p>2. Periodic auditing is conducted to ensure the integrity of the buffer zones and the emergency response team to be alert and on standby all the time.</p>												

HCV	Findings	Management Recommendations	Monitoring Recommendations
	<p>monthly rainfall that averages annually in excess of 3,300mm, means that the pipeline should not be considered as a major fire hazard. However, the FMU must always be alert to its potential to be a hazard.</p>		
<p>5.0 Basic Need of Local Communities</p>	<p>Water resource is a crucial element from the forests which meets their basic need in terms of providing clean water for drinking, cooking, bathing and sanitation. The local communities have part of the forest areas demarcated as their water catchment water for their water supply. (Right click here to access Map HCV 5)</p> <p>The nearby forests and the surrounding areas are still important in providing the basic needs such as food (animals and plants) and materials for house building and making handicrafts. Most of the villagers go hunting and gathering jungle produce from the forests. The most commonly sought wildlife species are the wild boar (<i>Sus barbatus</i>), barking deer (<i>Muntiacus sp.</i>) and mouse deer (<i>Tragulus sp.</i>).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any forest area (i.e. Communal Forest Reserve) regularly used by the local communities to gather forest produces, apart from shifting agriculture areas, shall be identified and noted by the FMU management together with the local representative of the affected villages. Thus, the FMU management shall consider the needs of local communities to utilize the areas which have traditionally sustain their dependency on forest resources. 2. Any water catchment for the gravity-feed water supply system shall be demarcated and protected. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Record shall be kept of illegal entry and encroachment by outsiders into the Communal Forest Reserve and the report shall be extended to the relevant agency for action. 2. Monitoring and maintenance of the water catchment areas are carried out periodically by Community Representative Committee (CRC) members from every village to ensure the water quality is well maintained

HCV	Findings	Management Recommendations	Monitoring Recommendations
	Rattan is an important non-timber forest produce which is for making handicrafts such as weaved baskets or carriers, floor mats and other decorative items like bracelets and bangles.		
6.0 Cultural Identity of Local Communities	HCV6 is present in forms of several burial grounds – both old and new - within Layun FMU. Most of these burial sites are located within their shifting agriculture area and nearby their settlements. (Right click here to access Map HCV 6)	Mapping and protection of the burial sites by demarcation of a 50 m buffer zone shall be conducted and deliberated through consultation with the local communities	Regular monitoring by the CRC to ensure no encroachment or disturbance by any outsiders or FMU workers

Social Impact Assessment

In term of continual engagement process, priority would be given for those villages resided within the FMU without compromising the interests of other villages which are located adjacent and/or outside the FMU. The intention is to prevent any conflict arise with the neighbouring forest timber licences.

A Social Impact Assessment (**SIA**) was conducted on 13th to 20st March 2022 the continued on 15th to 24th May 2022 and on 9th April 2023. There are twenty-eight settlements were identified from the SIA which is located within and adjacent to the FMU. The main ethnicity of the communities is Kayan, Kelabit and Penan – most of whom are Christian and belong to the Borneo Evangelical Mission (BEM) which is locally known as Sidang Injil Borneo (SIB). The list of identified/affected local communities was listed in table below and shown on Map 3. ([Right click here to access Map F-Location of settlements](#)).

No.	Name	Ethnicity	Location	
			Within	Adjacent
1	Long Seridan A	Kelabit	✓	
2	Long Seridan B	Kelabit	✓	
3	Long Meraan	Penan	✓	
4	Long Ludin	Penan	✓	
5	Long Lesuan	Penan		✓

No.	Name	Ethnicity	Location	
			Within	Adjacent
6	Long Urang	Penan	✓	
7	Long Leng	Penan	✓	
8	Long Nen	Penan	✓	
9	Long Kerangan	Penan	✓	
10	Long Latei	Penan	✓	
11	Long Jenalong	Penan	✓	
12	Long Kevok	Penan	✓	
13	Long Bedian	Kayan		✓
14	Long Kawa	Penan	✓	
15	Long Siang	Penan	✓	
16	Long Selulung/Puak	Penan	✓	
17	Ba' Barih	Penan	✓	
18	Long Kawi	Penan	✓	
19	Ba' Pakan	Penan		✓
20	Long Lilim	Penan		✓
21	Long Kahoh	Penan		✓
22	Long Luteng	Penan		✓
23	Long Itam Bunau	Penan		✓
24	Long Na'ah	Kayan	✓	
25	Long Sengayan	Penan	✓	
26	Long Liam	Kayan		✓
27	Long Keliman	Kayan		✓
28	Long Maro/Marong	Penan	✓	

The following settlements excluded in from Layun FMU as earlier submission was included due to:

- i) outside the FMU boundary;
- ii) no user right in FMU area;
- iii) inside third-party forest timber license; and
- iv) the Layun FMU forest operation was not directly affecting the communities.

No.	Name	Ethnicity	Headman
1	Long Bemang	Kayan	Usung Deng (KK)

No	Name	Ethnicity	Headman
2	Long Atip	Kayan	Wilson Anyi (KK)
3	Long Watt	Kayan	Anyi Avit (KK- Kenyah), Nawan Deng (KK- Kayan)
4	Long Tujang	Penan	Alung Juk (KK)
5	Long Buang	Penan	Melei Bali (KK)
6	Long Beluk	Penan	Alah Beling (KK)
7	Long Sayan	Penan	Ajang Kiew (P), Kawas Ajang (KK)
8	Long Anyat	Kayan	Johnny Bilong Jau (KK)
9	Long Daloh	Penan	Jackson Luhah Paren (KK)
10	Long Daloh Bestari	Penan	Rayan Layang (KK)
11	Long Lunyim	Penan	Sakai Ding (KK)

Social impact assessment concluded that:

- FMU operations have provide positive impact to the local communities in term of road accessibility.
- FMU has provided job opportunity to the local communities and with the road accessibly it increases the awareness among the community regarding the importance of providing education to their children.
- Co-operation and understanding between the FMU, government agencies and local communities is needed to minimise the negative impact and increases the benefits from the establishment of FMU.

The Conflict Resolution Guidelines for SFM are used for resolution of any conflict that might arise between a community and the FMU management that cannot be resolved informally at FMU camp level. Conflict Resolution Guidelines is available @:

https://www.samling.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/signed-copy_SOP-Conflict-Resolution_Rev3.pdf

Community Liaison and Development

The Community Representative Committee (CRC) and Forest Management Certification Liaison Committee (FMCLC) serve as platforms for achieving a balance of the economic, environmental and social interests. In addition, the committee establishment is also to foster good relationship and facilitate communication between the local communities, the FMU and government agencies. The CRC and FMCLC will provides a forum where discussion can take place between stakeholders to discuss matters of common interests.

Formation of CRC is on the wishes of local communities because some of the community has expressed an interest and some not ready. For those communities not ready to form CRC, the mechanism to resolve disputes will have relied on “*Grievance Form/Borang Keluhan*” only. The

“Complaint Form/Borang Aduan” is available @ <https://www.samling.com/complaint-request-form-en/>.

Assistance for the community development project might come from FDS, the FMU holder and any agency (whether government or non-government) able to provide know-how and/or funds that are not otherwise available to the community.

Health, Safety and Environment

The FMU operates under Samling’s Health, Safety and Environment Policy and follows the Safe Practice Guidelines. In addition to their work instructions and toolbox talks, the workers are either sent for training courses, or trained within the FMU in the prescribed activities (directional felling, the proper usage of chainsaws and safety aspects, log extraction and log loading) by designated trainers. This is periodically reviewed. There is in-house training of occupational safety and health practices for the workers. A Safety and Health Committee (currently suspended as the number of workers and staff is well below the threshold required for this committee) ensures compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994, and the relevant legislative regulations and guidelines that are applicable to the respective workplaces.

Monitoring

Monitoring is required to ensure that the environmental protection measures are implemented and that they are effective and comply with mitigation requirements. The FMU has formulated an Environmental Policy (EP) in compliance with the PEFC-endorsed Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS) for well-managed natural forests.

As mentioned under the section **Provisions for monitoring forest growth** a system of permanent sample plots (PSPs) will, after some years, provide data that allow monitoring of the composition and observed changes in the flora. The PSP data will also provide for the monitoring of forest growth and dynamics in terms of growth rates, recruitment, regeneration and general condition of the forest.

Wildlife monitoring is by observation and recording of sightings. This includes line transects, night-spotting and camera trapping. Wildlife rangers were appointed by SFC to assist the government agencies in implementing the Master Plan. The wildlife rangers also act as facilitators to promote awareness on the need for wildlife protection in their respective areas of responsibility.

The Layun FMU has only recently been established. This means that the monitoring of some of the attributes as required by the MC&I is also a new feature in the FMU’s management portfolio. In this regard the following summary might usefully be noted:

- Yield of forest products (logs) harvested is monitored through the FMU’s production records for royalty assessment held in the camp office.
- Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest together with the composition and change of the flora are monitored through the establishment of permanent sample plots (PSPs). The environmental impact of harvesting on flora will also be captured by PSP data and post-harvest assessment.

- Data from the HCV assessment will be used to assist in monitoring fauna in conjunction with *ad hoc* records of observations by FMU staff. As part of their duties they will be responsible for toolbox talks that will develop staff awareness and competence to assist in observing and recording.
- The HCV assessment (HCV5) suggested varying degrees of dependence by local community on some attributes of the FMU. This dependence and any changes will need to be monitored.
- To protect and demarcate an agreeable boundary of HCV6.
- Costs will be monitored by budgetary controls in which productivity and the efficiency of forest management will of necessity also feature.

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