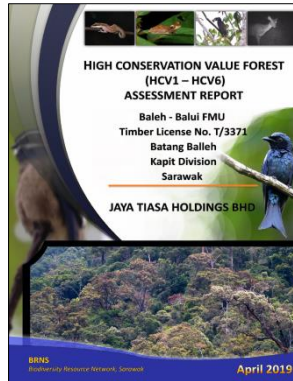


Public Summary
Baleh-Balui FMU (T/3371)
Summary of Identified
High Conservation Value (HCV) Attributes

- An assessment on High Conservation Value (HCV) attributes in Baleh-Balui FMU (T/3371) has been conducted with the guidance provided in WWF-Malaysia’s October 2009 *High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) Toolkit for Malaysia*.
- The final report – *High Conservation Value Forest (HCV 1 – HCV 6) Assessment Report (for) Baleh-Balui FMU, Timber Licence No. T/3371* – was produced in April 2019, of which it has identified the presence of 5/6 HCV; and 1/6 HCV as ‘Possibly Present’. All four attributes in HCV 1 and 6/7 attributes in HCV 4 were ‘Present’ (BRNS, 2019) (**Figure 1**).

Figure 1: The HCV report for FMU T/3371.



- As a precautionary approach, HCV 3 is treated as ‘Possibly Present’, as it has similarity of Hill Mixed Dipterocarp Forest with forest conservation in the form of gazetted Totally Protected Area (TPA) by the Sarawak State Government.
- These findings shall form the baseline for future monitoring of HCV. **Table 1** shows the summary of HCV findings in the FMU.

Table 1: Summary of HCV findings at Baleh-Balui FMU (T/3371)^a.

Category	HCV	Data Source/Attributes	Findings	
HCV 1: Biodiversity Values	1.1 - Protected Areas	Determine if the forest area is adjacent to a legally gazetted protected area listed in the Protected Areas Master List.	Present	
	1.2 - Threatened and Endangered Species	Determine if forest area contains any species of flora and/or fauna categorized by IUCN as CR, EN or VU, CITES Appendix 1 or any species protected under the Malaysian legislation.	Present	
	1.3 - Endemism	Determine if forest area contains endemic species of flora or fauna.	Present	
	1.4 - Critical Temporal Use	Determine if forest area is used by endangered wildlife as critical feeding, nesting/roosting sites, pathways or contains saltlicks.	Present	
HCV 2: Landscape-level Forest	2	Determine if forest area falls within or next to a large forest complex, or forms a critical linkage between large forest complexes. Determine the presence, abundance and persistence of umbrella species in the area, if possible and data is available.	Present Present	
HCV 3: Ecosystems	3	Does the forest contain or is part of a threatened or endangered ecosystem?	Possibly Present	
HCV 4: Services of Nature	4.1 - Watershed Protection	Determine if forest area: 1) has been legally gazetted under the National Forestry Act, 1984 (Peninsular Malaysia), Sarawak Water Ordinance or classified as ‘Terrain Class IV’ (Sarawak); or 2) has been legally gazetted for water protection under any other federal or state legislation; or 3) is a dam catchment area.	Present Present Present	
		4.2 - Erosion Control	Determine if forest area contains riparian area covered under DID guidelines. Sarawak: Determine if forest area is classified as ‘Terrain Class IV’.	Present
		4.3 - Barriers to Destructive Fire	Area prone to fire: Determine if area is prone to fire (e.g. peat swamp and/or forest areas that have been subjected to fire previously. Include the examples of fire-prone areas (e.g. podzolic or edaphic soil). Adjacent HCVs: Determine if area is adjacent to any forests containing any other HCVs. Adjacent plantations or settlements (Sarawak: ‘temuda’): Determine if forest area is adjacent to forest plantation (any plantation-forest edge is susceptible to fire during long dry periods) or settlements (Sarawak: ‘temuda’).	Not Present Present Present
HCV 5: Basic Needs of Local Communities	5	Presence of Settlements: Determine if forest area contains or is adjacent to any settlements. Identify and consult with the relevant communities.	Present	
		Level of Dependence on Forest Produce: Determine the level of dependence of identified local communities on forest produce (e.g. minor forest products) and services for basic subsistence/health needs. Identify and map out specific locations through a participatory approach with the communities in question.	Present	
HCV 6: Cultural Identity of Local Communities	6	Determine if forest contains areas and/or sites important to a local community’s cultural, ecological, or religious activity.	Present	

^a BRNS. 2019. *High Conservation Value Forest (HCV 1 – HCV 6) Assessment Report (for) Baleh-Balui FMU, Timber Licence No. T/3371, Batang Balleh, Kapit Division, Sarawak*. Biodiversity Resource Network, Sarawak. 109 p.

- The HCV Status to-date is as indicated in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Summary of HCV Status (Year 2018 – 2021).

HCV	Definition	HCV Status			
		Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021
1.0	Species Diversity				
1.1	Protected Area	Present	Present	Present	Present
1.2	Threatened and Endangered Species	Present	Present	Present	Present
1.3	Endemic Species	Present	Present	Present	Present
1.4	Critical Temporal Use	Present	Present	Present	Present
2.0	Landscape Level Ecosystem	Present	Present	Present	Present
3.0	Ecosystem and Habitat	Possibly present	Possibly present	Possibly present	Possibly present
4.0	Ecosystem Service				
4.1	Watershed Protection	Present	Present	Present	Present
4.2	Erosion Control	Present	Present	Present	Present
4.3	Area Prone to Fire	Not present	Not present	Not present	Not present
4.3	Adjacent HCV	Potentially Present	Potentially Present	Potentially Present	Potentially Present
4.3	Plantation or Settlement	Present	Present	Present	Present
5.0	Community Needs	Present	Present	Present	Present
6.0	Cultural Values	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present

- The ‘*Forest Management Certification Liaison Committee (FMCLC) and Stakeholder Consultation*’ was chaired by FDS on 12th May 2022 at JTP Putai, where findings; including prescribed management and monitoring action plans on the HCV attributes were presented to; discussed among; and generally been accepted by the affected stakeholders (**Table 3**).

Table 3: List of 16 affected stakeholders invited to the Stakeholder Consultation.

Stakeholders	Address	Contact Information
Forest Department Sarawak (FDS)	Forest Department Sarawak HQ Level 15, East Wing, Bangunan Baitul Makmur II, Medan Raya, Petra Jaya, 93050 Kuching, Sarawak	Tel.: 082 495 111 Fax.: 082 495 200 Email: webmaster@forestry.sarawak.gov.my
Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC)	SFC Corporate Office Lot 218, KCLD, Jalan Tapang, Kota Sentosa, 93250 Kuching, Sarawak	Tel.: 082 610 088 Fax.: 082 610 099 Toll-Free: 1800 88 2526 Email: info@sarawakforestry.com
Kapit Resident Office	Pentadbiran Bahagian Kapit, Aras 8 & 9, Kompleks Kerajaan Negeri, Jalan Bletch, 96800 Kapit, Sarawak	Tel.: 084 796 230 Fax.: 084 796 932
Bukit Mabong District Office	Pejabat Daerah Bukit Mabong Aras 8, Kompleks Kerajaan Negeri, Jalan Bletch, 96800 Kapit, Sarawak	Tel.: 084 796 059 Fax.: 084 796 119
Penghulu Bukit Mabong	Long Busang, Bukit Mabong, 96800 Kapit, Sarawak	Tel.: 013 300 4213 (Penghulu Encik Robinson Oso Lawai)
Land and Survey Department, Kapit Division	Jabatan Tanah dan Survei Sarawak, Bahagian Kapit, Jalan Bletch, 96800 Kapit, Sarawak	Tel.: 084 796 844 Fax.: 084 796 731 Email: landsurvey@sarawak.gov.my
Natural Resources and Environment Board (NREB)	20 th Floor, Menara Pelita, Jalan Tun Abdul Rahman Ya'akub, Petra Jaya, 93050 Kuching, Locked Bag 2103, Sarawak	Tel.: 082 447 488 / 319 500 Fax.: 082 312 800
Long Busang	Long Busang, Bukit Mabong, 96800 Kapit, Sarawak	Tel.: 013 578 5410 (KK Hj. Yusuf Bin Hj. Zawawi)
Long Unai	Long Unai, Bukit Mabong, 96800 Kapit, Sarawak	Tel.: 013 761 9752 (KK Encik Ajang Tivai)
Long Singut	Long Singut, Bukit Mabong, 96800 Kapit, Sarawak	Tel.: 013 7619 752 (KK Encik Ajan Uda)
WWF – Malaysia Kuching	WWF-Malaysia Sarawak Office 7 th Floor, Bangunan Binamas, Lot 138, Section 54, Jalan Padungan, 93100 Kuching, Sarawak	Tel.: 082 247 420 / 257 420 Fax.: 082 241 531 Email: contactus@wwf.org.my
Sarawak Energy Berhad	Sarawak Energy Berhad Menara Sarawak Energy, No. 1, The Isthmus, 93050 Kuching, Sarawak	Tel.: 082 388 388 Fax.: 082 341 063 Email: corpcomm@sarawakenergy.com
Jabatan Bekalan Air Luar Bandar (JBALB), Kapit Division	JBALB Kapit, Aras 4, Kompleks Kerajaan Negeri, Jalan Bletch, 96800 Kapit, Sarawak	Tel.: 084 796 135 Fax.: 084 796 184
Jaya Tiasa Holdings Berhad	Bahau-Linau Forest Plantation (LPF/0024) Curiah Sdn. Bhd. (T/3113) Penuan-Lebuwai FMU (T/3370)	No. 1 – 9, Pusat Suria Permata, Lorong Upper Lanang 10A, 96000 Sibul, Sarawak Tel.: 084 213 255 Fax.: 084 213 855 Email: inquiry@jayatiasa.net

- Details on the prescribed control measures and action taken in safeguarding the identified HCV are summarized as follows:

HCV 1: Biodiversity Values

HCV 1.1 Protected Area

Overview

- The FMU is located on the north of Baleh National Park (BNP; approximately 66,721 ha.; gazetted on 8th November 2017) – been separated by Batang Baleh.
- Part of the FMU is well located within the imaginary corridor of the Heart of Borneo (HoB) initiatives in Sarawak, where the boundary includes some of the still pristine highland forest to containing some endemic or unique plant species. It intends to create a large wildlife corridor connecting to the existing protected areas in the three countries, especially in the conservation of RTE fauna species.

Management and Monitoring Action

- Batang Baleh – with a river width of over 40 m – formed the common boundary between the FMU and BNP. Based on the approved revised GP Map by FDS (dated 7th March 2022), the designated *Baleh HEP Flood Zone Buffer* at 100-m width – from and along the FMU boundary shall be demarcated; including the demarcation of a 50-m width of *Batang Baleh buffer zone* on the FMU side – following NREB’s endorsed ‘*Annex 1: Specific Terms and Conditions*’ of the EIA report approval (dated 20th March 2019). This is to prevent encroachment and also as biodiversity corridor (FDS and SFC, 2018; FDS, 2019b; FDS, 2021); with periodic monitoring shall be done and records are to be made available (FDS, 2019a).
- The Management Action Plans (MAP) for this TPA is shown in **Table 4**.

Table 4: MAP for BNP.

Indicators	Descriptions
O	Planning in Progress
/	Done
X	Put on Hold

Task.	Management Action	Remark	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Information sharing and dissemination	Patrolling Team (Organizational Chart)	O	/	/	
2	Periodic Patrolling	To be advised	X	X	X	
3	Public Awareness (Forest Workers)	Honorary Wildlife Rangers	X	X	/	
4	Public Awareness (Local Communities)	Honorary Wildlife Rangers	X	X	/	
5	Other administrative measures	To be advised	X	X	X	

HCV 1: Biodiversity Values

HCV 1.2 Rare, Threatened and Endangered (RTE) Species

Overview

The objective of HCV 1.2 is to identify any flora and fauna species that is/are subjected to and categorized as either Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) or Vulnerable (VU) on the IUCN Red List, Appendix I of CITES or listed as protected under Malaysian legislation (federal or state). There were 41 fauna and 35 flora species been identified and indicated in the HCV report.

Control Measures and Monitoring

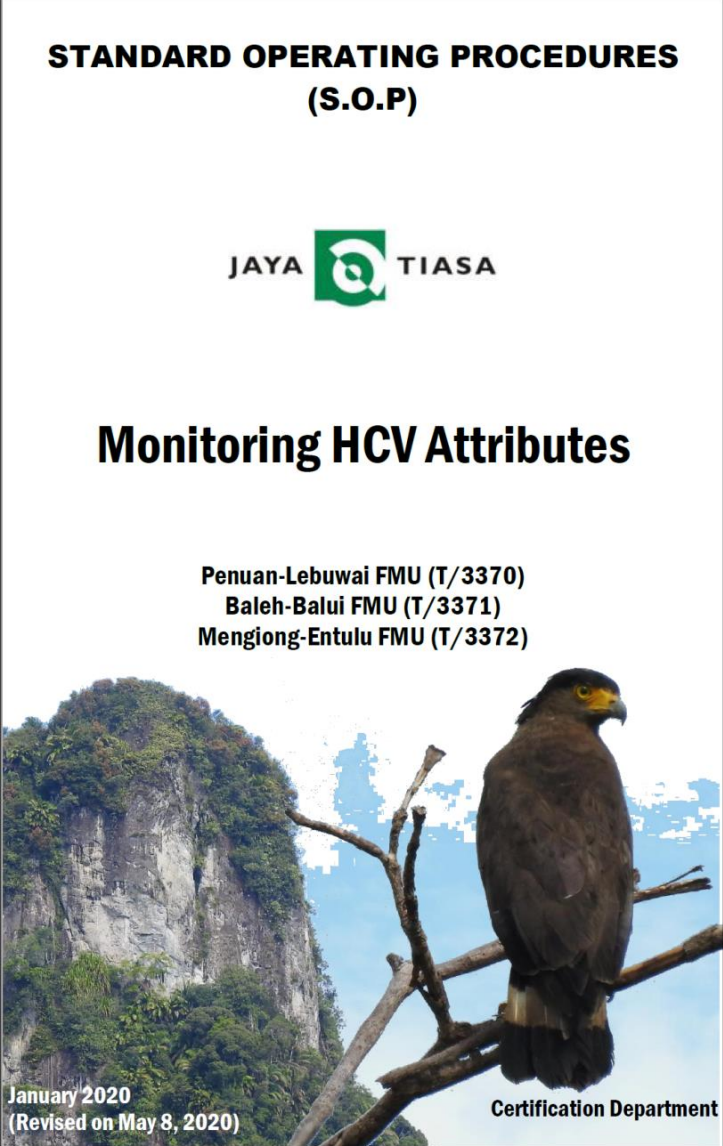
Action Taken / Findings

Flora

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Marking of RTE species. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Pre-Felling inventory record, fig trees and protected trees under the <i>Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (WLPO)</i>; <i>Appendix I of CITES</i>; <i>IUCN Red List of Threatened Species</i>; <i>Malaysian Red Data Book</i> and <i>Sarawak Plant Red List (SPRL)</i> are continuously been marked for protection. RIL assessment output also indicates that these protected trees are reasonably protected from logging damage through directional felling by competent tree feller(s). |
| 2. Training on Tree ID, particularly on RTE species listed in WLPO, CITES and SPRL. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous Tree ID training program has being undertaken by STA Training Sdn. Bhd. (STAT), a training provider accredited by FDS. The FMU will focus on <i>train the in-house trainer</i> with special attention on identifying the RTE species. |

Fauna

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Display the RTE posters, including the ‘No Hunting’ signage at strategic locations and awareness briefing. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RTE posters have been put up at the FMU Office, food board, tuck shop, staff quarters, mobile homes in the logging blocks and local settlements at Long Busang, Long Unai, Long Singut and Rantau Penora. • The ‘No Hunting’ signage has been displayed at main entrance to the FMU. • The awareness briefings have also been carried out to forest workers; the affected local communities were included. |
|---|--|

<p>2. Security post, security boom gate at the entrance of the FMU and patrolling.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The security post at Merirai Check Point is operational <i>circa</i> October 2021; to monitor the vehicle/people movement in and out of the FMU. The ‘SOP on Monitoring HCV Attributes’ was made available in January 2020 (Figure 2). <p>Figure 2: The ‘SOP on Monitoring HCV Attributes’ at FMU level.</p> 
<p>3. Marking of fig trees as food source for the Hornbills.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic patrolling has been carried out by the patrol team, mostly at the active area. In the Pre-Felling inventory record, fig trees have been marked for protection. The RIL assessment output also indicates that these protected trees are reasonably being protected from logging damage.
<p>4. Wildlife survey is to be carried out on annual basis by the internal team at the active coupe or recently completed coupe.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dynamics of the indicators (<i>e.g.</i> Species Diversity, Richness, Evenness, Relative Density, Species Composition) after timber harvesting will be monitored continuously.

- The Management Action Plans (MAP) for these RTE (including Endemic) species is shown in **Table 5**:

Table 5: MAP for RTE (including Endemic) species.

Indicators	Descriptions
O	Planning in Progress
/	Done
X	Put on Hold

Task.	Management Action	Remark	2019	2020	2021	2022
1.	Information Sharing and dissemination; Consultation and Technical Support	12 th November 2019 – Stakeholder consultation with WWF and SFC.	/	X	X	
2.	Formulation of procedure to monitor HCV1.2 and HCV1.3	SOP - Monitoring HCV Attributes	O	/	/	
3.	Re-assessment	Monitor the Status and Population Dynamics	/	X	X	
4.	Wildlife Mapping	RTE and Endemic Fauna distribution map	/	X	X	
5.	Information sharing and dissemination	Patrolling Team (Organizational Chart)	O	/	/	
6.	Periodic Patrolling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife monitoring and patrolling schedules for T/3370 and T/3371 Patrolling Records Security Post based Merirai 	/	/	/	
7.	Public Awareness (Forest Workers)	Honorary Wildlife Rangers	X	/	/	
8.	Public Awareness (Local Communities)	Honorary Wildlife Rangers	X	/	/	
9.	Other administrative measures	To be advised	X	X	X	

HCV 1: Biodiversity Values

HCV 1.3 Endemism

Overview

The objective of HCV 1.3 is quite similar to HCV 1.2; *i.e.* to identify any flora and fauna species that is/are subjected to and categorised as either Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) or Vulnerable (VU) on the IUCN Red List, Appendix I of CITES or listed as protected under Malaysian legislation (federal or state); and it belongs to a specific area with a restricted distribution. There were 37 Bornean endemic flora and 11 endemic fauna species been identified and indicated in the HCV report.

The control measures and action taken in safeguarding HCV 1.3 is similar to HCV 1.2.

HCV 1: Biodiversity Values

HCV 1.4 Critical Temporal Use

Overview

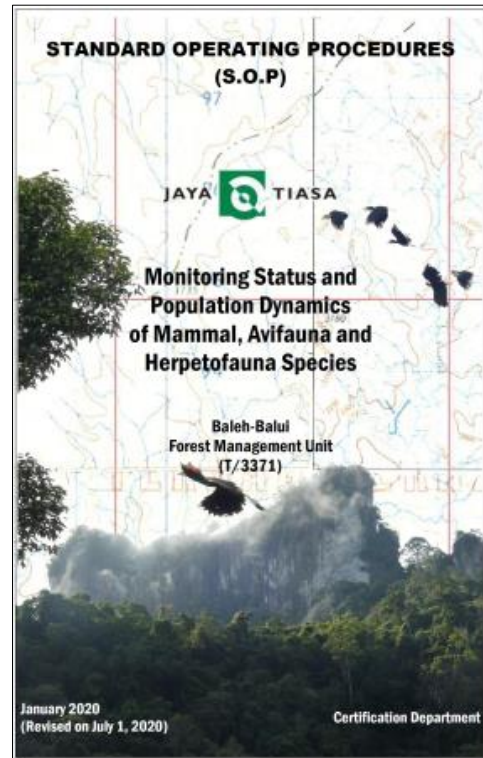
The objective of HCV 1.4 is to locate and identify any salt lick that is available, which is essential for wild animals to supplement its mineral needs. There are two salt licks detected; namely 'Apan Sawa' in Coupe 22A and 'Apan Lubang' in Coupe 24A. Other salt licks in other coupes may also be present, but are yet to be found.

Control Measures and Monitoring

Action Taken / Findings

1. Demarcation of salt lick with appropriate buffer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apan Sawa and Apan Lubang have been located and demarcated in Coupes 22A and 24A, respectively; the same procedure shall follow if other saltlicks are found progressively (in other coupes).
2. Protection of nesting trees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Pre-Felling inventory record, nesting trees have been marked for protection.
3. Monitoring of animal activities in the saltlick(s) can be done periodically (<i>i.e.</i> on biennial basis) by using camera traps to gather information on impact of harvesting activities and population analysis for the RTE species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of animal activities surrounding the salt lick(s) shall adhere to the 'SOP on Monitoring Status and Population Dynamics of Mammal, Avifauna and Herpetofauna Species' (January 2020) (Figure 3).

Figure 3: The 'SOP on Monitoring Status and Population Dynamics of Mammal, Avifauna and Herpetofauna Species' in FMU T/3371.



HCV 2: Landscape-level Forest

Overview

HCV 2 refers to designated forest area as wildlife corridor (*e.g.* buffer zone and/or protected area) that linked to larger forest complexes and serves to facilitate the movement of animals, especially the umbrella species that are sensitive and wide-ranging; and susceptible to forest fragmentation and human population pressures.

Control Measures and Monitoring

- To demarcate and protect riverine reserves from any encroachment.

Action Taken / Findings

- The buffer for river and/or permanent waterway is being marked during Pre-Felling inventory works.
- Upon timber harvesting, RIL assessment shall be carried out to gauge logging damage and/or encroachment at the river buffer by the harvesting teams.

HCV 3: Threatened Ecosystems

Overview

HCV 3 refers to forest area that is threatened or having its ecosystem endangered due to pressure from human activities. *E.g.* Lowland and Hill Mixed Dipterocarp Forests, Kerangas (Heath) Forest, Peat Swamp Forest and limestone habitats.

Control Measures and Monitoring

- To identify and demarcate contiguous area of Sub-Montane or Heath (*Kerangas*) forest.

Action Taken / Findings

- Terrain Class IV, which is potentially contained Sub-Montane area, has been demarcated as 'Protection Area' and protected from encroachment. However, no distinct Heath (*Kerangas*) forest has been identified in the FMU.

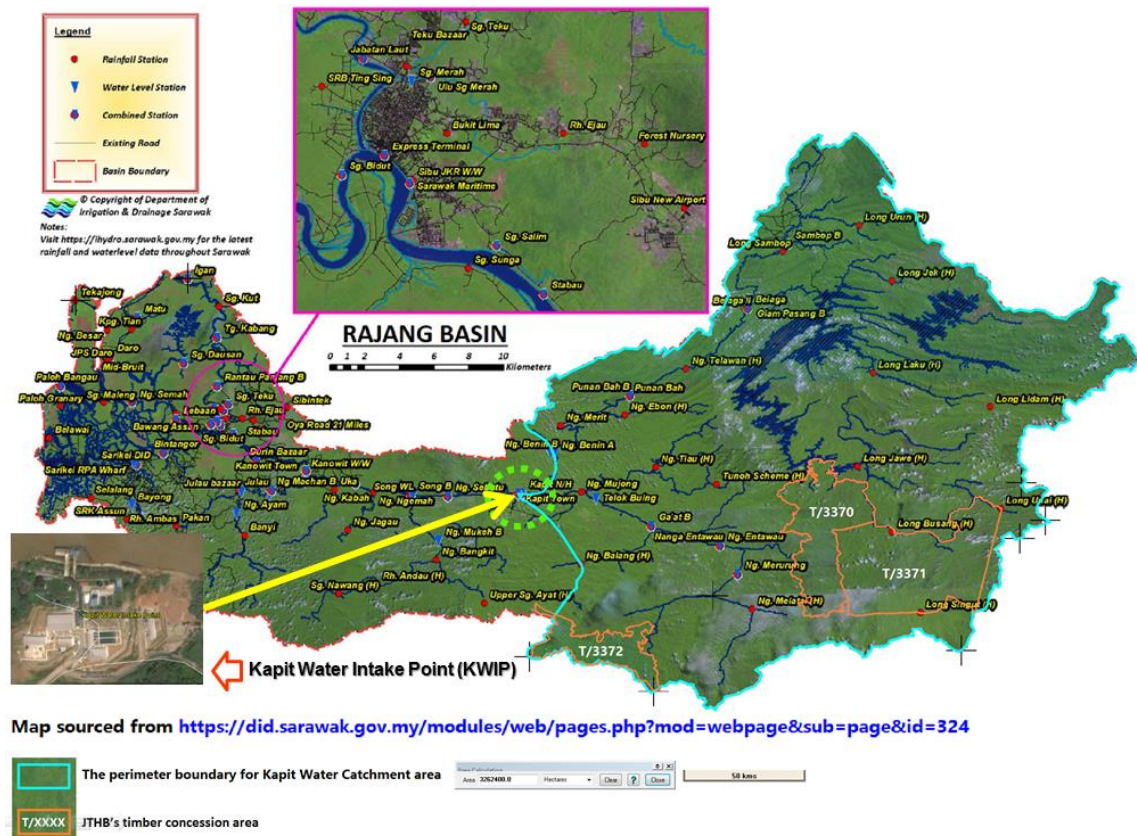
HCV 4: Services of Nature

HCV 4.1 Watershed Protection

Overview

HCV 4.1 is generally refers to gazetted water and hydroelectric dam catchment areas under the relevant laws; this includes the protected Terrain IV in the FMU license area. Another best example refers to the inclusion of FMU T/3370 and other timber licenses in the Kapit Water Catchment (with a total area of about 3.5 million ha. (<https://www.wwf.org.my/?23785/Sustainable-Development-Crucial-In-Upper-Rajang>; *Kapit Water Catchment Area Declaration Order, 2002*)), which is situated at a significant distance from Kapit Water Intake Point (**Figure 4**). Since FMU T/3371 is under the wider landscape of Kapit Water Catchment, it shall be managed based on RIL practices, so as not to diminish its economic water production and quality.

Figure 4: The more than 3.0 million hectares of managed forest area that formed the ‘Kapit Water Catchment’ area.



Control Measures and Monitoring	Action Taken / Findings
1. To map out and demarcate the Terrain IV areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terrain IV areas in the entire FMU have been identified as ‘Protection Area’ in the approved GP Map and FMP. Ground demarcation for Terrain IV, however, has only been carried out in Coupe 01. To-date, no encroachment has been detected.

HCV 4: Services of Nature	
HCV 4.2 Erosion Control	
Overview	
HCV 4.2 refers to gazetted forest areas for soil protection or conservation under the relevant laws; e.g. Terrain IV and riparian areas.	
Control Measures and Monitoring	Action Taken / Findings
1. Adhere to the new <i>RIL Guidelines</i> such as utilizing as much as possible the existing road network and observe the average road density and average skid trail density within the permissible limit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average road density and average skid trail density within the active coupe (Coupe 01) is monitored to be within permissible limit (see <i>Item #6 of ‘Public Summary (for) Baleh-Balui FMU (T/3371): Summary of Monitoring Results on Timber Yield and Forest Conditions’</i>).
2. Regular road maintenance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The physical condition of road network linking main, secondary and feeder roads into Coupe 01 is acceptable, due to regular road maintenance.

HCV 4: Services of Nature	
HCV 4.3 Barriers to Destructive Fire	
Overview	
HCV 4.3 refers to specific areas designated as barriers to protect fire-prone forest areas with high conservation values. In FMU T/3371, no history of forest fire was found; its forest type have very low risk of large forest fire occurrence; and spreading of large forest fire is greatly reduced with fragmentation of forest due to logging road construction.	
Control Measures and Monitoring	Action Taken / Findings
1. Monitor periodically the boundary of identified fire-prone area with FMU T/3370, LPF/0024 and SA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boundary of LPF/0024 has already been demarcated. Creation of new and burning of SA will be monitored, so as not to spread wild fire into the FMU area. Awareness briefings to the locals on potential forest fire hazard generated in SA during the annual paddy planting season.

HCV 5: Basic Needs of Local Communities

Overview

HCV 5 refers to forest area that contains or is adjacent to settlements that relying on produce from that forest for their basic subsistence or health needs. *E.g.* hunting grounds or areas from which minor forest products such as bamboo, rattan and medicinal plants are collected.

There are two local communities residing inside the FMU and are of Kenyah ethnic group:

- a. Long Busang; and
- b. Long Singut.

Outside of the FMU, there are two local communities:

- c. Long Unai (a mixed population of Kenyah and Penan ethnic groups); and
- d. Rantau Penora (of Kenyah ethnic group).

These communities are the affected stakeholders, as their SA areas were found in/or at the edge of the FMU, *i.e.* along Batang Balui and Batang Baleh, including its tributaries.

Control Measures and Monitoring	Action Taken / Findings										
1. To demarcate SA areas after consultation with the local community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA as per GP Map has been identified on the ground. • The SA boundary has not been demarcated; as the request for farm land is yet to be resolved with the governing authorities. 										
2. The FMU shall put mitigation in place to reduce logging impact on rivers and hunting ground like salt lick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RIL practices put in place before, during and after harvesting are reasonably effective to-date. It is partly gauged by the RIL assessment results and verified during ground audits. 										
3. The FMU shall also hold regular dialogues with local community on environmental issues, job opportunities and mutual benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dialogues with local communities on SFM and FMC awareness have been conducted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Long Unai on 12th February 2017 (that was when Bahau-Kahei FMU (T/3236) was still in active operations; ○ Long Busang on 12th August 2018; ○ Rantau Penora on 4th December 2018; and ○ Long Singut on 6th December 2018. • Community Representative Committee (CRC) meetings were held to have updates on identified significant local sites such as water catchment, burial sites and SA area; including social benefits to the community. Therefore, individual Community Representative Committee (CRC) has been established and endorsed by FDS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Long Unai on 24th October 2021; ○ Long Busang on 25th October 2021; and ○ Long Singut on 27th October 2021. • On 13th May 2022, FDS has conducted another dialogue at Long Busang with the affected communities; including relevant government agencies. 										
4. The management and monitoring of timber (for domestic use) and NTFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDS had informed the communities during its SFM Awareness Briefings that they have to obtain permit to i) harvest timber for domestic use; and ii) sell wild animal meat. • On NTFP, the use of herbs, rattans, medicinal plants, <i>etc.</i> is not on a big scale and non-commercial. • Tables 6 – 9 show the planned HCV 5 management and monitoring for Long Unai, Long Busang and Long Singut. <p style="text-align: center;">Table 6: The HCV 5 status to-date.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>YEAR</th> <th>2018 (BASELINE)</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2021</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HCV5</td> <td>PRESENT</td> <td>PRESENT</td> <td>PRESENT</td> <td>PRESENT</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	YEAR	2018 (BASELINE)	2019	2020	2021	HCV5	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT
YEAR	2018 (BASELINE)	2019	2020	2021							
HCV5	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT							

Table 7: The planned HCV 5 monitoring at Long Unai.

Monitoring Year		Mar 2018	Jan 2019	2020	Oct 2021
Monitoring Platform		SIA (N=36)	CRC	N/A	CRC
Basic Needs	Major Threat				
Settlement	Flooding	97% Negative Impact	No serious issue been raised	N/A	No serious issue been raised
Potable Water	Impact Logging or External Factor	92% No impact	No serious issue been raised	N/A	No serious issue been raised
Wild meat	Impact Logging or External Factor	22% Negative impact	No serious issue been raised	N/A	No serious issue been raised
Fish	Impact Logging or External Factor	97% Negative impact	No serious issue been raised	N/A	No serious issue been raised
NTFP	Impact Logging or External Factor	92% Negative impact	No serious issue been raised	N/A	No serious issue been raised
Farming	Impact Logging or External Factor	100% No Impact	No serious issue been raised	N/A	No serious issue been raised

Table 8: The planned HCV 5 monitoring at Long Busang.

Monitoring Year		Aug 2018	Nov 2018	Jan 2019	July 2020	Oct 2021
Monitoring Platform		SIA	CRC	CRC	CRC	CRC
Basic Needs	Major Threat					
Settlement	Flooding	Medium Impact	No serious issue been raised	No serious issue been raised	No serious issue been raised	No serious issue been raised
Potable Water	Impact Logging or External Factor	Low Impact	No serious issue been raised	No serious issue been raised	No serious issue been raised	No serious issue been raised
Wild meat	Impact Logging or External Factor	Medium Impact	No serious issue been raised	No serious issue been raised	No serious issue been raised	No serious issue been raised
Fish	Impact Logging or External Factor	Medium Impact	No serious issue been raised	No serious issue been raised	No serious issue been raised	No serious issue been raised
NTFP	Impact Logging or External Factor	Medium Impact	No serious issue been raised	No serious issue been raised	No serious issue been raised	No serious issue been raised
Farming	Impact Logging or External Factor	Low Impact	No serious issue been raised	No serious issue been raised	No serious issue been raised	No serious issue been raised

Table 9: The planned HCV 5 monitoring at Long Singut.

Monitoring Year		Dec 2018	2019	2020	Oct 2021
Monitoring Platform		SIA	N/A	N/A	CRC
Basic Needs	Major Threat				
Settlement	Flooding	Medium Impact	N/A	N/A	No serious issue been raised
Potable Water	Impact Logging or External Factor	Low Impact	N/A	N/A	No serious issue been raised
Wild meat	Impact Logging or External Factor	Medium Impact	N/A	N/A	No serious issue been raised
Fish	Impact Logging or External Factor	Medium Impact	N/A	N/A	No serious issue been raised
NTFP	Impact Logging or External Factor	Medium Impact	N/A	N/A	No serious issue been raised
Farming	Impact Logging or External Factor	Low Impact	N/A	N/A	No serious issue been raised

HCV 6: Cultural Identity of Local Communities

Overview

HCVF 6 refers to any forest area that has been important for a local community's cultural, ecological, or religious activities. The community may be living either in or adjacent to the forest. *e.g.* burial grounds or sacred areas within that forest area, which cannot be replaced with alternatives and/or would cause drastic cultural change within the community.

Control Measures and Monitoring

Action Taken / Findings

1. To demarcate burial sites after consultation with the local community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The only burial ground found inside the FMU area belonged to the Muslim community of Long Busang, which is situated in the SA area; and bound by Batang Balui. • The following burial grounds are located outside of the FMU area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Long Busang's Christian burial ground at LPF/0024; ○ Long Unai's Christian burial ground at T/3236; and ○ Long Singut's Christian burial ground at BNP.
2. Establishment of CRC to address grievances and conflicts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As mentioned in Item #3 in HCV 5.

References

- BRNS. 2019. *High Conservation Value Forest (HCV 1 – HCV 6) Assessment Report (for) Baleh-Balui FMU, Timber Licence No. T/3371, Batang Balleh, Kapit Division, Sarawak*. Biodiversity Resource Network, Sarawak. 109 p.
- FDS. 2019a. Guideline 5: Guidelines for monitoring of High Conservation values. Pp. 127 – 133. In *The Green Book: Manuals, Procedures and Guidelines for Forest Management Certification in Sarawak (Natural Forest)*. Management and Planning Division, Forest Department Sarawak. 284 p.
- FDS. 2019b. Guideline 8: Guidelines for fauna conservation and ecosystem management. Pp. 183 – 206. In *The Green Book: Manuals, Procedures and Guidelines for Forest Management Certification in Sarawak (Natural Forest)*. Management and Planning Division, Forest Department Sarawak. 284 p.
- FDS. 2021. *Reduced Impact Logging Guidelines for Ground-based Timber Harvesting in the State of Sarawak*. Planning and Management Division, Forest Department Sarawak. 114 p.
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- FDS and SFC. 2018. *RIL Guidelines for ground-based Harvesting System (Part 1)*. Forest Department Sarawak and Sarawak Forestry Corporation. August 2018. 38 p.

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