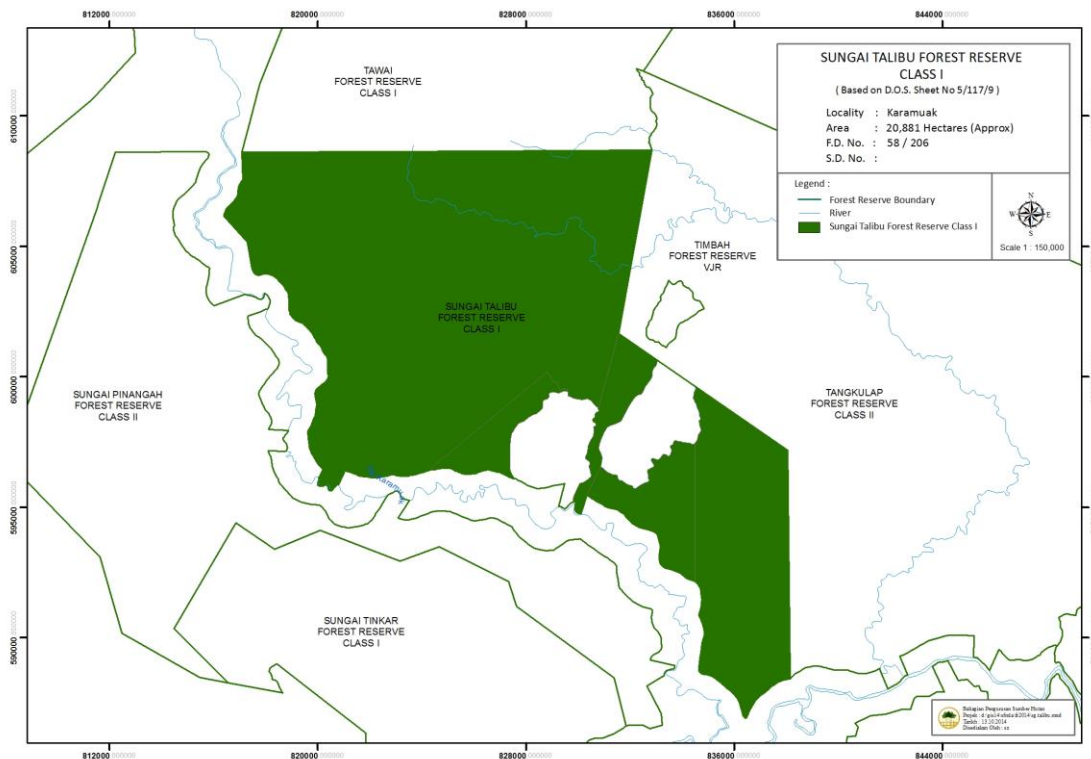


1.0 FOREST OPERATIONS

FMU 17A formerly consisted of 3 forest reserves namely, Tangkulap FR (Class II), Sg. Pinangah FR (Class II) and Timbah FR (VJR). However, in October 2014, Tangkulap FR and part of Sg. Pinangah FR were re-gazetted as Class I forest reserves and, Sg. Pinangah FR was subsequently renamed as Sg. Talibu FR. Some 2,000 hectares allocated to Maxland S/B and Lebihasil S/B remained as Sg. Pinangah FR (Class II).

The focus of management in FMU 17A has shifted towards conservation. Forest operation in FMU 17A centres on the enhancement of the forest ecosystem through silviculture treatment (climber cutting, forest restoration and rehabilitation), whilst intensifying forest protection activities and wildlife monitoring within the reserves.



Map 1: Sg. Talibu F.R formerly known as part of Sg. Pinangah F.R.

1.1 Silviculture Treatment

Climber cutting and/or removal of climbing bamboos and woody vines is a silvicultural treatment undertaken by FMU 17A to enhance the growth of trees. This work was undertaken by Fresh Mumus S/B, a local entrepreneur which employs the local communities, at a cost of **RM713,720** covering a total of **2,039.2** hectares. As of 2014, **29,752.2 hectares** have been treated at a cost of **RM10,383,220**.

Year	Compartment No	Area Treated (ha)	Contract Fee (RM)
2004	12	143	50,000
2005	12,13,14,15	2,000	700,000
2006	1,2,3,16,32,33,49	4,000	1,400,000
2007	32,33,49,50,60,51,48,52 (AWP 2007)	4,000	1,400,000
	52,36,46 (additional)	1,295	453,250
2008	36,46,45,44,7,22,23,37	4,000	1,400,000
2009	5,6,8,9,24,25,26,40	4,000	1,400,000
2010	18,19,20,21,34,43,53,57,58	4,000	1,400,000
2011	61,62,29	1,308	457,800
2012	84,63,41, 26	955	334,250
2013	27,66,69	2012	704,200
2014	29,38,39 & 64	2039.2	713,720
TOTAL		29,752.2	10,383,220

Table 1: Silviculture tending achievement and costs to date.

1.2 Forest Rehabilitation

Forest rehabilitation involves enrichment planting of commercial indigenous species, mainly dipterocarps, fruit trees and fast growing indigenous tree species in poorly stocked areas.

There was no planting after 2012. Only maintenance of planted areas were carried out in 2014.

Compt. #	Planting Block	Size (ha)	Species	Year Planted
22		12	Blnuang, Laran & Sepat	2006
15		4	Sentul, Bako-bako, Keranji, Obah, Mata kucing, Kayu malam, Kerudung and Sengkuang	2006
47	A	37	Mixed (Dipterocarps & fast growing indigenous)	2007
47		241.16	Mixed (Dipterocarps & fast growing indigenous)	2008
35		258.84	Mixed (Dipterocarps & fast growing indigenous)	2009
35		250	Mixed (Dipterocarps & fast growing indigenous)	2010
17		27	Mixed (Dipterocarps & fast growing indigenous)	2011
76		35.4	Mixed (Dipterocarps & fast growing indigenous)	2012
TOTAL		865.4		

Table 2: Planting record.

1.3 Intensive Forest Restoration

Another form of forest restoration is the mosaic planting of which two companies were awarded with long term licences to fully manage on areas of 2000ha within FMU 17A. Mosaic planting utilizes fast growing local species planted in severely degraded forest areas within a defined licensed area while protecting better-stocked forest areas that can rehabilitate naturally.

1.3.1 The involvement of private companies

Since 2005, two private companies, Lebihasil S/B and Maxland S/B were given SFMLA licences to conduct restoration of highly degraded areas with the forest landscape of FMU 17A. Planting was carried out in this degraded forests with a mixed of fast growing native and non-native species (Blnuang, Laran, Batai, etc), with good natural forest stands maintained and enhanced within these patchwork of planted forest. Wildlife were seen to be re-colonising the intensively restored degraded areas. Orang Utans were building their nest on the planted laran trees. This proves that these degraded areas are morphing to good forests.

1.3.2 Extension area for restoration project

In 2014, new areas were awarded to Maxland Tree Plantation Sdn Bhd and Lebihasil Sdn Bhd to conduct intensive forest restoration in highly degraded forests in FMU 17B of Sg. Pinangah FR. This brings the total area managed under the two SFMLA holder to 3,000 hectares respectively.

A small area of 90 hectares was awarded to a private company called Warisan Majuria within FMU 17B and was planted and maintained with a mixed of rubber and other high value timber tree species.

Company	Licence No	Area	Ha (Approx)
Lebihasil Sdn Bhd	SFMLA 01/2005	B	1000
	SFMLA 01/2005	C	1000
	SFMLA 05/2011	Warisan Majuria	90
Maxland Tree Plantation S/B	SFMLA 01/2007	B	1000
	SFMLA 01/2007	C	1000

Table 3. List of areas for both companies

To date, all areas were planted except for Area C for Lebihasil Sdn Bhd where the area is currently undergoing re-alignment of its boundary through ground truthing. All areas were planted with fast growing indigenous species except for Warisan Majuria Sdn Bhd.

Company	Area	Planted Area (ha)	Month/Year Commenced Planting	Month/Year Concurred Planting
Lebihasil	A	731.00	July 2007	Dec 2008
	B	220.81	July 2011	Mar 2013
Warisan Majuria (Lebihasil)		80.85	Oct 2012	Jan 2014
Maxland Tree Plantation	A	388.30	July 2008	Sept 2009
	B	426.59	Jun 2010	Oct 2011
	C	415.50	Feb 2012	Feb 2013
Total		2,263.05		

Table 4 : Planting data for both Maxland and Lebihasil.

1.4 Forest Protection

To ensure security of the FMU, a protection plan was formulated which identified areas of high risks to poaching and encroachment that requires intensive ground, riverine and aerial patrolling. hence the higher intensity of patrolling in identified high risk areas.

The main logging road (Yayasan Sabah/Maxland OP) which runs through Tangkulap Forest Reserve and part of Sg. Pinangah Forest Reserve provides easy access to poachers. To curb

illegal hunting, all access road in the forests are gated and scheduled ground patrolling is carried out by the management of Deramakot Forestry District and FMU 17A range office.

Except for a detection of suspected illegal agarwood collection activity in cpt 82, there was no other reported case in 2014.

1.5 Wildlife Monitoring

Dr Marc Ancrenaz, a renowned primatologist was brought in to review and enhance the Wildlife monitoring procedures for both FMU 17A and FMU 19A.

Another collaboration that is currently ongoing between SFD and the Leibniz Institute for Zoo and Wildlife Research of Germany is the Biodiversity Monitoring Project headed by Dr Andreas Wilting. This project focuses on the monitoring of wildlife diversity in 3 forest reserves (Tangkulap, Deramakot and Kuamut) using a unique DNA fingerprinting of wildlife blood extracted from blood sucking leeches. This research is the first of its kind in Malaysia and is entirely funded by the German Institution. This project will shift its focus FMU 17A by 2015.

Wildlife monitoring in FMU 17A that is undertaken by SFD as of to date focus on Orang Utan nest census and opportunistic sightings.

1.5.1 Orang Utan Nest Census

Orang utan, an iconic species listed by IUCN as globally endangered is closely monitored by regular aerial nest counts.

Date of Census	# of Individuals/km ²
May 2009	0.96
Nov., 2009	1.10
June 2010	0.55
Oct., 2010	2.06
July 2011	0.31
Dec., 2011	1.44
May 2012	1.06
Dec., 2012	0.69
July 2013	0.48
Feb., 2014	1.55
July 2014	1.76

Table 5 : Orang utan population (Aerial Orang Utan Nest Census) in both Tangkulap and Sg. Talibu F.R since 2009.

The results (Table 5) of the long term data do not show any clear population trend but rather indicates a resilient population.

1.4.2 Opportunistic Sightings

Opportunistic sightings is the simplest form of monitoring the presence of wildlife through direct (physical form) or indirect (scent, footprints, scats) sightings.

Since 2005, 72 wildlife species have been recorded through opportunistic sightings of which 24 species are globally threatened. Interestingly, more than 30% of wildlife recorded are globally threatened.

GLOBALLY THREATENED			
No	Species (Vernacular)	Scientific Name	Frequency of Sighting
1	Bay Cat	<i>Pardofelis badia</i>	0
2	Banded Palm Civet	<i>Hemigalus derbyanus</i>	8
3	Bearded Pig	<i>Sus barbatus</i>	77
4	Binturong or Bearcat	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	3
5	Borneon Gibbon	<i>Hylobates muelleri</i>	14
6	Borneo Peacock Pheasant	<i>Polyplectron schleiermacheri</i>	0
7	Clouded Leopard	<i>Neofelis diardi</i>	5
8	Flat-headed Cat	<i>Prionailurus planiceps</i>	4
9	Grey Leaf Monkey	<i>Prsbytis hosei</i>	3
10	Hairy Nosed Otter	<i>Lutra Sumatrana</i>	1
11	Marbled Cat	<i>Pardofelis marmorata</i>	0
12	Orang Utan	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	8
13	Oriental Small Clawed Otter	<i>Aonyx (Amblonyx) cinerea</i>	4
14	Otter Civet	<i>Cynogale bennettii</i>	1
15	Pangolin	<i>Manis javanica</i>	6
16	Pig Tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	27
17	Proboscis Monkey	<i>Narsalis larvatus</i>	11
18	Pygmy Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus borneensis</i>	70
19	Smooth Coated Otter	<i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i>	1
20	Storm's Stork	<i>Ciconia stormii</i>	1
21	Sun Bear	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	2
22	Sambar Deer	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	71
23	Slow Loris	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i>	0
24	Tembadau/Banteng	<i>Bos javanicus</i>	2

Table 6 : Endangered wildlife sighted in 2014.

NOT THREATENED			
No	Species (Vernacular)	Scientific Name	Frequency of Sighting
1	Asian Black Hornbill	<i>Anthracosceros malayanus</i>	3
2	Banded Linsang	<i>Prionodon linsang</i>	0
3	Black Cobra	<i>Naja sumatrana</i>	2
4	Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malaiensis</i>	0
5	Borneon Falconet	<i>Microhierax latofrons</i>	0
6	Borneon Yellow Muntjac	<i>Muntiacus atherodes</i>	5
7	Brown Wood Owl	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	0
8	Buffy Fish Owl	<i>Ketupa ketupu</i>	1
9	Bushy Crested Hornbill	<i>Anorrhinus galeritus</i>	11
10	Chestnut Necklaced Partridge	<i>Arborophila charltoni</i>	0
11	Collared Scoops Owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	0
12	Common Palm Civet	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	59
13	Common Porcupine	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>	15
14	Crested Fireback	<i>Lophura ignita</i>	1
15	Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spirionis cheela</i>	15
16	Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	0
17	Flying Lemur/Colugo	<i>Galeopterus variegates</i>	0
18	Giant Squirrel	<i>Ratufa affinis</i>	0
19	Great Argus Pheasant	<i>Argysianus argus</i>	3
20	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	15
21	Greater Mouse Deer	<i>Tragulus napu</i>	32
22	Helmeted Hornbill	<i>Rhinoplax vigil</i>	2
23	Hill Myrna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	11
24	Horsfield's Fying Squirrel	<i>Lormys horsfieldi</i>	0
25	Large Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus vampyrus</i>	0
26	Leopard Cat	<i>Felis bengalensis</i>	61
27	Lesser Fish Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	0
28	Lesser Mouse Deer	<i>Traulus javanicus</i>	24
29	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	0
30	Long Tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	19
31	Long Tailed Porcupine	<i>Trichys fasciculate</i>	3
32	Malay Badger	<i>Mydaus javanensis</i>	19
33	Malay Civet	<i>Viverra zangalunga</i>	7
34	Masked Palm Civet	<i>Paguma larvata</i>	0
35	Monitor Lizard	<i>Varanus</i>	1
36	Moon Rat	<i>Echinosorex gymnurus</i>	9
37	Oriental Pied Hornbill	<i>Anthrococeros albirostris</i>	0

38	Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melannogaster</i>	6
39	Red Leaf Monkey	<i>Presbytis rubicunda</i>	6
40	Red Giant Flying Squirrel	<i>Petaurista petaurista</i>	0
41	Reddish Scops Owl	<i>Otus brookii</i>	0
42	Reticulated Python	<i>Phyton reticulatus</i>	6
43	Rhinoceros hornbill	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	19
44	Red Jungle Fowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	0
45	Short Tailed Mongoose	<i>Herpestes brachyurus</i>	0
46	Thomas's Flying Squirrel	<i>Aeromys thomasi</i>	1
47	Yellow Throated Marten	<i>Martes flavigula</i>	1
48	Wreathed Hornbill	<i>Rhyticeros Undulatus</i>	1

Table 7 : Common wildlife sighted in 2014.

In 2014, 3 out of the 18 threatened species previously sighted were not sighted this year. They are :

1. Bay Cat (*Pardofelis badia*)
2. Borneo Peacock Pheasant (*Polyplectron schleiermacheri*)
3. Marbled Cat (*Pardofelis marmorata*)

The common species not sighted in 2014 are:

1. Banded Linsang (*Prionodon linsang*)
2. Black Eagle (*Ictinaetus malayensis*)
3. Bornean Falconet (*Microhierax latifrons*)
4. Brown wood owl (*Strix leptogrammica*)
5. Chestnut Necklaced Partridge (*Arborophila charltoni*)
6. Collared Scops Owl (*Otus bakkamoena*)
7. Crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*)
8. Flying Lemur/Colugo (*Cynocheilus variegates*)
9. Giant Squirrel (*Ratufa affinis*)
10. Horsfield's Flying Squirrel (*Lornys horsfield*)
11. Large Flying Fox (*Pteropus vampyrus*)
12. Lesser Fish Eagle (*Ichthyophaga humilis*)
13. Little Egret (*Egretta fascicularis*)
14. Masked Palm Civet (*Paguma larvata*)
15. Oriented Pied Hornbill (*Anthrococeros albirostris*)
16. Red Giant Flying Squirrel (*Petaurista petaurista*)
17. Reddish Scops Owl (*Otus brookii*)
18. Red Jungle Fowl (*Gallus gallus*)
19. Short tailed Mongoose (*Herpestes brachyurus*)
20. Slow Loris (*Nycticebus coucang*)

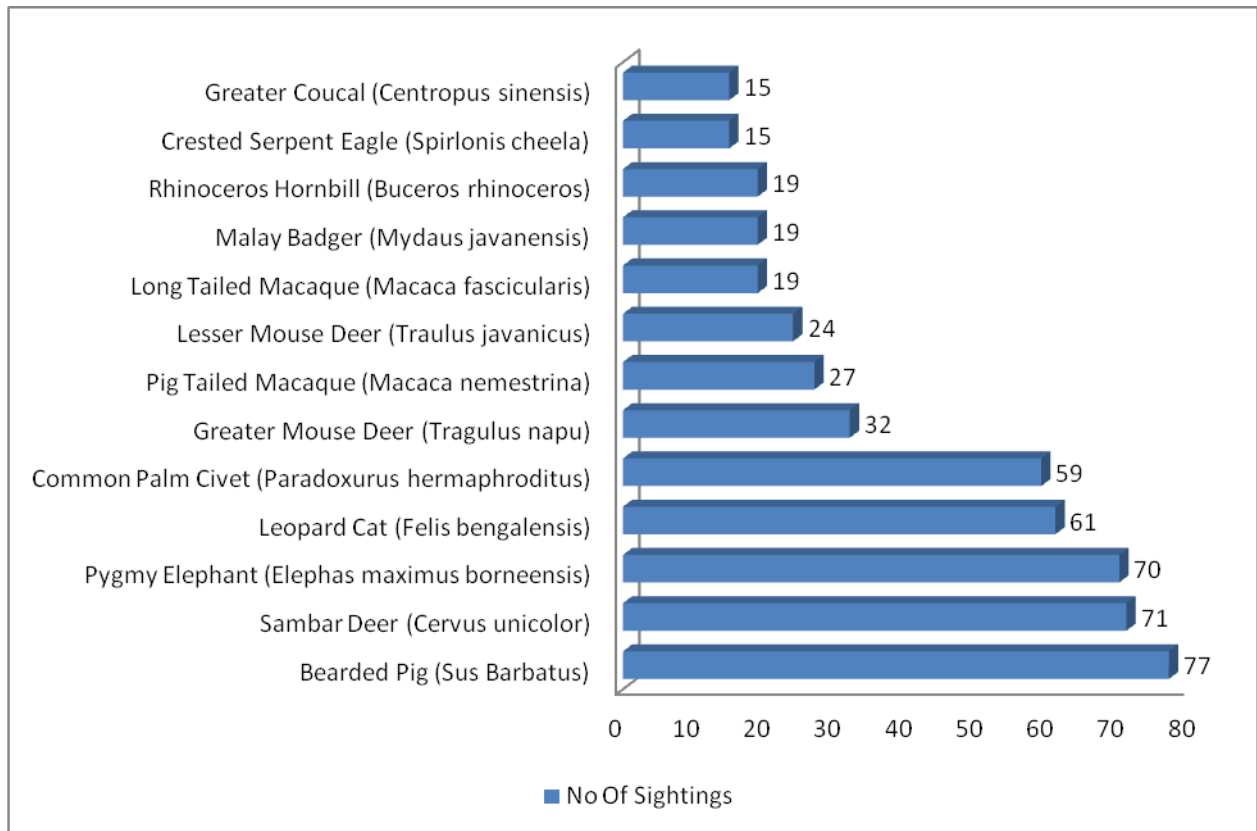


Table 8 : Top 10 most sighted wildlife in 2014.

Most sighted wildlife species are the bearded pig (*Sus barbatus*) of 77 sightings, followed closely by the Sambar Deer (*Cervus unicolor*) and Pygmy Elephant (*Elephas maximus borneensis*) of 71 and 70 sightings each (Table 8).

2.0 FOREST ROAD & OCCUPATION PERMIT (O.P)

Forest road is important because it provides access to carry out the various planned management activities i.e fire protection, silviculture, ecotourism, enforcement and etc..

There were no new road established in 2014. The main Road 1 and Secondary Road Kun Kun were regularly maintained by the road unit of Deramakot Forestry District. From the road analysis, it is clear that the road density in FMU 17A is still on the low side (table 9).

FOREST ROAD TYPE	LENGTH (km)	LENGTH (m)	HECTARE (ha)	HECTARAGE per FMU 17A. area	DENSITY (%)	DENSITY (m/ha)
Main Roads	66	6,600	66	0.0013	0.13	1.32
Secondary Roads	83.80	83,800	67.04	0.0013	0.13	1.67
TOTAL	148.97	148,970	133.04	0.0026	0.26	2.99

Table 9. Road Density in FMU 17A to date.

Occupations Permit or OPs were issued mainly for roads approved for private usage by the various companies. The northern and especially the southern part of FMU 17A is surrounded by oil palm estates hence access by plantation owners to use roads inside the FMU to cut down on distance and travelling time to the mills. Other type of O.Ps issued are logging roads, nurseries, stumpings and infrastructural site such as quarters, office and sawmill building to a logging company operating nearby.

The maintenance cost of these roads is shouldered by the respective OP holder.

No	OP No	Purpose	Location (FR)	Ha	Validity	
					From	Until
1	JP(DFR)OP 01/2014	Resthouse	Sg Talibu	0.095	17.04.2014	16.04.2015
2	JP(DFR)OP 02/2014	Green House Site	Sg Talibu	1.00	21.07.2014	20.07.2015
3	JP(DFR)OP 03/2014	Access Road T	Sg Talibu	10.9	21.07.2014	20.07.2015

Table 10 : OPs issued in 2014.

No	OP No	Purpose	Location (F.R)	Ha	Validity	
					From	Until
1	JP(DFR)OP 01/2004	Logging Road	Tangkulap & SG Talibu	37.00	12.03.2014	11.03.2015
2	JP(DFR)OP 02/2004	Stumping Point	Sg Talibu	2.04	19.08.2014	18.08.2015
3	JP(DFR)OP 01/2005	Log Extraction	Tangkulap & SG Talibu	79.50	21.03.2014	22.03.2015
4	JP(DFR)OP 04/2006	Gate House	Tangkulap	1.08	23.03.2014	22.03.2015
5	JP(DFR)OP 04/2007	Nursery & Camp Site	Sg Talibu	2.40	28.05.2014	27.05.2015
6	JP(DFR)OP 02/2013	Workers Quarter	Sg, Pinangah	0.18	27.02.2014	26.02.2015
7	JP(DFR)OP 04/2011	Logging Road	Tangkulap	17.47	01.01.2014	31.12.2015
8	JP(DFR)OP 01/2007	Sawmill, Camp & Stumping Site	Sg. Talibu	1.99	11.04.2014	10.04.2015
9	JP(DFR)OP 02/2007	Nursery Site	Sg. Talibu	0.99	11.04.2014	10.04.2015
10	JP(DFR)OP 03/2007	Stumping	Sg Talibu	3.50	22.05.2014	21.05.2015
13	JP(DFR)OP 03/2011	Stumping Point	Sg Talibu	1.86	01.01.2014	31.12.2014
14	JP(DFR)OP 02/2005	Sawmill & Landing Site	Tangkulap	2.18	01.04.2013	31.03.2014
15	JP(DFR)OP 01/2006	Nursery	Tangkulap	1.26	21.03.2014	20.03.2015
16	JP(DFR)OP 02/2010	Access Road	Sg Talibu	7.00	19.02.2013	18.02.2014
17	JP(DFR)OP 01/2012	Access Road	Sg Talibu	29.00	20.02.2013	19.02.2014
18	JP(DFR)OP 02/2012	Access Road	Sg. Pinangah	7.46	13.07.2014	12.07.2015
19	JP(DFR)OP 01/2013	Office/Nursery	Tangkulap	1.00	10.12.2013	09.12.2014
20	JP(DFR)OP 03/2013	Access Road	Sg Talibu	62.00	10.05.2013	09.05.2014
21	JP(DFR)OP 04/2013	Gravity Piping Alignment	Sg Talibu	2.07	18.12.2013	17.12.2014
22	JP(DFR)OP 01/2014	Resthouse	HS SG.Pinangah	0.095	17.04.2014	16.04.2015
23	JP(DFR)OP 02/2014	Green House Site	Sg Talibu	1.00	21.07.2014	20.07.2015

Table 11 : Valid O.Ps in 2014

A total of **RM26,250.00** was collected in 2014, which includes the issuance of 3 new Ops and renewals of expired permits. Since 2005, a total of **RM684,414.08** in fees has been collected.

Year	Fees (RM)
2005	86,914.08
2006	81,500.00
2007	91,750.00
2008	63,500.00
2009	75,750.00
2010	80,000.00
2011	75,750.00
2012	61,750.00
2013	37,250.00
2014	26,250.00
Total	680,414.08

Table 12 : Revenue collected from "Occupation Permit" since 2005

3.0 FOREST CERTIFICATION AND AUDITING

Forest certification demonstrates transparency in the management of the forests through best practices fulfilling the social, environmental and economic responsibilities.

FMU 17A is certified as a “Well Managed Forest” by Scientific Certification Systems (SCS) under the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC® [SCS-FM/COC-00136N]) certification scheme in 01 June 2011 and valid for five years and subjected to annual surveillance audits. The certificate will lapse in 2016 where FMU 17A will undergo major reassessment for re-certification.

The surveillance audit carried out in 2014 accorded 3 majors, 2 minors and 2 observations as shown in table 13 below :

No	Status	Non Conformity	FSC Indicator
2014.8	Major	Off-site disposal of chemical and solid non-organic waste had been arranged with the approval of the Department of Environment. The same procedure of disposal had not been imposed on the contractors operating within the FMU	6.7.3
2014.7		Workers of contractors were only able to present their grievances to their employers through direct meetings. There were no documented procedures for conflict resolution for workers of contractors to ensure that issues and grievances raised by workers would be investigated promptly and in a manner that demonstrates fairness and objectivity.	4.3.2
2014.6		The approval conditions of the EIAs submitted for restoration planting within the FMU had specified the submission dates for the Environmental Compliance Reports to be 30 January, 30 May and 30 September for Maxland. The second quarterly report Y2/2013 February to May 2013 was only submitted on 28 June 2013 while the last quarter report was still pending submission. For Lebihasil the Environmental Compliance Report Y3/2013 was only submitted on 28 January 2014. The reports for the year were also not consistent on the compliance to the need for construction of oil traps at the scheduled waste store. It was reported in Y1/2013 that this condition was complied with while the Y2/2013 and Y3/2013 reports indicated noncompliance.	8.1.2
2014.5	Minor	Riparian buffer belts had been demarcated along waterways and mapped following surveys conducted. The sign boards erected were not correctly labelled according to the widths of the buffer belts and not placed at appropriate sites.	6.5.5
2014.4		Nesting and feeding sites of rare species had been identified in the restoration planting areas within the FMU. These sites had been demarcated for protection but the level of management and protection sufficient to ensure that viable populations were maintained or restored had not been determined.	6.2.5

2014.3	Observation	Forest managers had engaged in regular communication with the neighbouring local communities. This was confirmed during the consultation with two of the local communities. Documentation of these consultations not maintained.	4.2.6
2014.2		Up to date records of worker safety statistics were compiled by the forest managers. An accident was documented on December 2013 for a worker of Lebihasil. The minutes of the Health and Safety Committee meeting held in accordance to the requirement of Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 on 30 December 2013 did not discuss the root causes of the accident and mitigation measures to be taken to prevent reoccurrence.	4.2.6
2014.1		Written copies of the FSC Principles & Criteria were made available to all management and field personnel. Consultations with staff and contractors indicated that there were still misunderstandings with requirements of some of the criteria and indicators. The understanding of the specific requirements of the P & C could be enhanced.	1.6.2

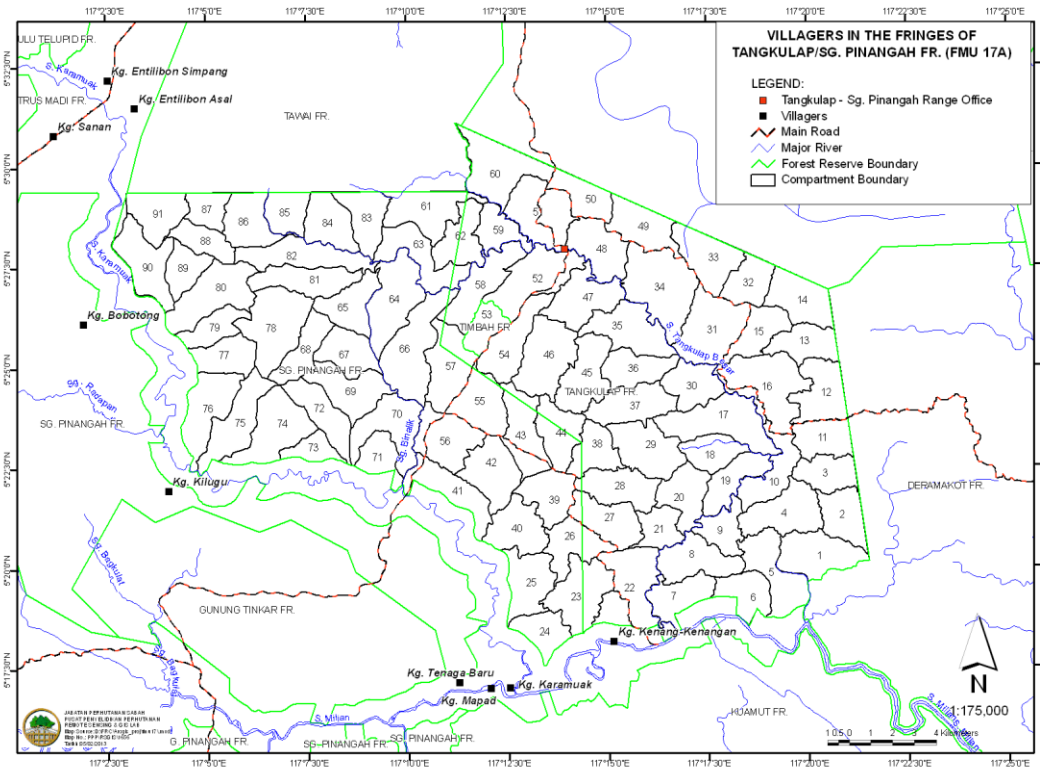
Table 13 : Accorded CARs in 2014 from FSCsurveillance auditing.

All accorded CARs were successfully closed in the same year.

The two extension areas of Maxland Tree Plantation and Lebihasil Sdn. Bhd. in FMU 17B was also subjected to 3rd party auditing Global Forest Services (GFS) Sdn Bhd of which both companies scored 100%.

4.0 SOCIAL FORESTRY

The Tangkulap/Pinangah F.R FMU17A Social Forestry Committee was formed in 2007. Its members comprises of SFD, 4 villages located on the fringe of the Forest Reserve of FMU 17A (Kg. Tamoi or Kenang-kenangan, Kg. Keramuak Dalam, Kg. Keramuak Luar and Kg. Tenaga Baru), as well as other government departments and NGOs. The Social Forestry Committee convened twice in 2014 to discuss the various social issues.



Map 2 - Villagers in the fringes of FMU 17A

The purpose in the forming the committee is to promote awareness on forest conservation and protection of FMU 17A. The Social Forestry Committee also serves as an avenue to enhance their economic livelihoods of these communities.

In 2014, the management provided gravel to improve access to 3 villagers (Keramuak Dalam, Keramuak Luar and Tenaga Baru) as well as polypipes for replacing existing pipes in their respective water gravity feed system. First Aid Course was organized by SFD in 2014 which was attended by representative from all 4 villages. In late 2014, a roadshow was conducted in Kg. Kenang Kenangan to bring awareness on the implementation of the Heart of Borneo Initiative for Sabah. Villagers from Kg. Kenang Kenangan also benefitted from the award of contracts for boundary maintenance of approximately 9.6 km in the southern part of FMU 17A. To date 51 villagers are employed by Maxland Tree Plantation and Lebihasil Sdn Bhd.

5.0 INFRASTRUCTURE

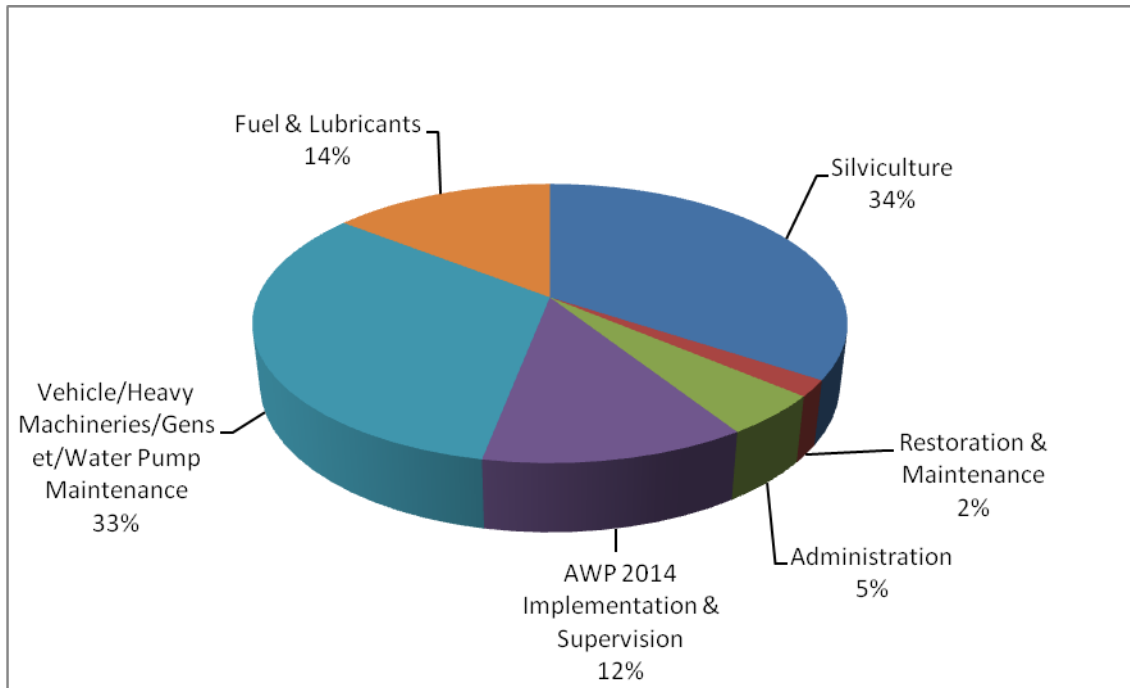
Infrastructure is vital to cater for the managerial needs and administration of FMU 17A. There was no new infrastructure built in 2014 due to budget constraints.

The existing infrastructure for the FMU 17A consist of:

- Generator shed with 2 Yanmar (20KW and 35KW) diesel powered generators.
- Water tank (7,000 litres).
- Pump house with 15 HP electrical pump.
- 20,000 litres holding tank for diesel complete with bunker and oil storage bunker.
- 2 Single Cabin Toyota Vigo pick-ups and 1 Toyota Hilux Double Cabin pick-up.
- 1 Fibreglass boat fitted with 35hp Yamaha outboard engine.
- Maxis Satellite phone with Internet.
- Staff's quarter
- Office building
- Forest Checking Station at Tamoi

6.0 COST AND REVENUE

The government allocated budget for the year is **RM 2,080,000.00** which is also the actual costs of maintaining all forest management activities in FMU 17A (refer **Pie Chart**). Revenue from Occupation Permit fees is **RM 26,250.00**



Pie Chart: Expenditure by Activity FMU 17A 2014