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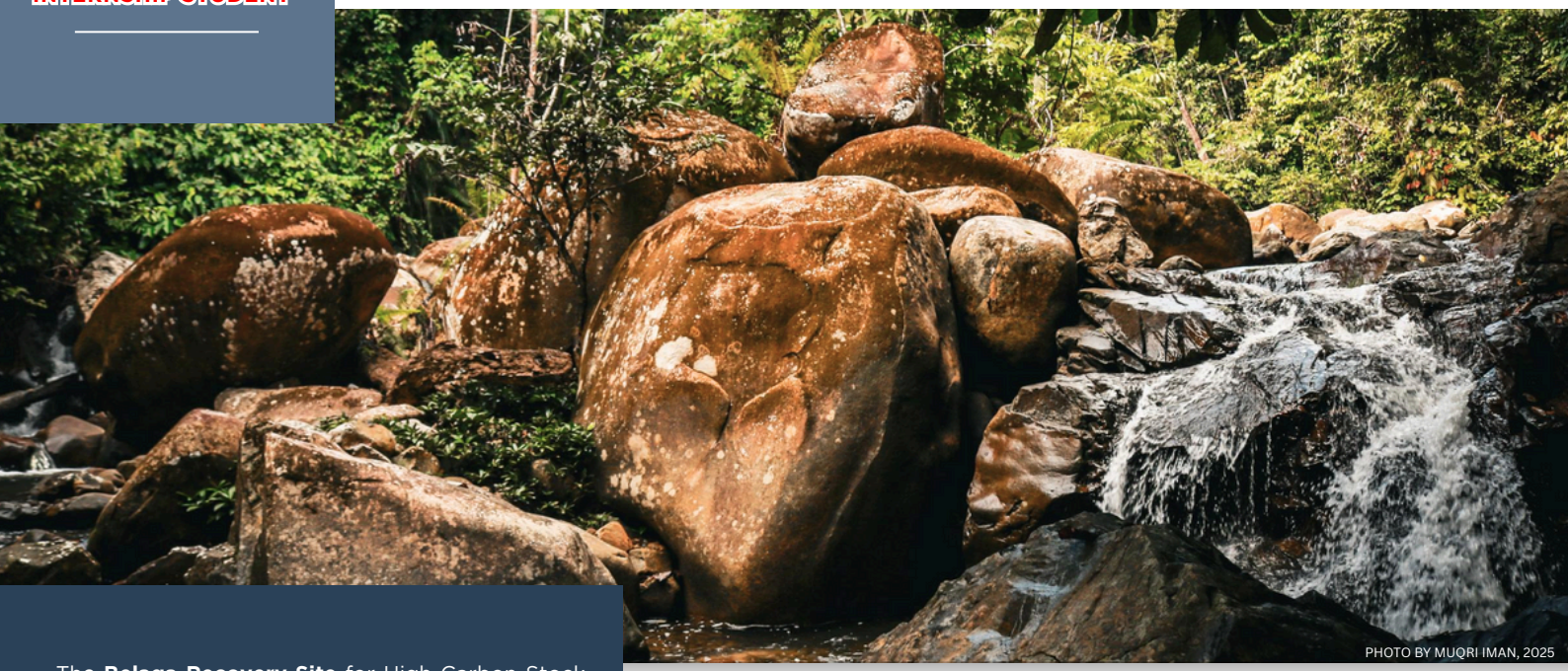
BELAGA RECOVERY SITE

SAMLING



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The **Belaga Recovery Site** for High Carbon Stock (HCS), loss is designed to protect and restore suitable tropical forest areas. This area serves as habitat specific refugia for Rare, Threatened or Endangered species of Flora and Fauna, extending approximately 3,736 ha of mixed hill dipterocarp forests and regenerating secondary forests. Glenealy Plantations Sdn Bhd is always committed to its No Deforestation, No Peat , No Exploitation (NDPE) policy ensuring sustainable oil palm productions.

WHY IT MATTERS ?

The Belaga Recovery Site (BRS) covers 3,736 hectares, more than double the 1,853 hectares of HCS loss. Designated for long-term conservation and rehabilitation, the site supports biodiversity and ecosystem services. GPSB is committed to funding and managing the area to ensure lasting conservation outcomes.

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www.glenealyplantations.com.my

NDPE COMMITMENT

The Belaga Recovery Site was established by Glenealy Plantation Sdn. Bhd. (GSPB) as a proactive step under its NDPE policy – No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation, adopted in April 2020. A land-use study identified key High Carbon Stock areas, leading to the creation of this recovery site. The policy is vital to promoting sustainable land management, protecting biodiversity, and aligning with global environmental standards ensuring responsible growth while conserving nature.

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HOME TO DIVERSE WILDLIFE

The Belaga Recovery Site (BRS) provides a safe habitat for over 220 wildlife species, including birds, mammals, amphibians, fish and insects. Through conservation efforts such as forest restoration, water protection, and community engagement, the area supports the return and survival of native species that depend on healthy ecosystems.

Diversity in Bloom: Signs of Ecological Healing

The BRS exhibits remarkable floristic diversity, with 470 documented tree species across 89 botanical families. Dominant families include Dipterocarpaceae, Annonaceae, Malvaceae, Sapotaceae, Araceae, Rosaceae, Fagaceae, and Euphorbiaceae, among others. This tree diversity is ecologically significant, as it contributes to habitat complexity, supports diverse fauna, enhances ecosystem resilience, and plays a crucial role in natural forest regeneration. The preservation of such botanical richness is essential for the long-term success of conservation and restoration initiatives within the landscape.