



## **RSPO NEW PLANTING PROCEDURES**

### **Summary Report of Planning And Management**

#### **1. Executive Summary**

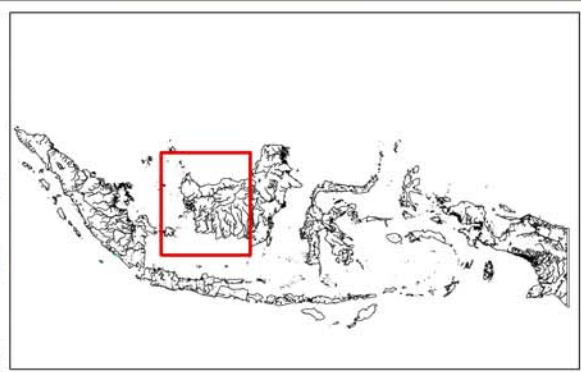
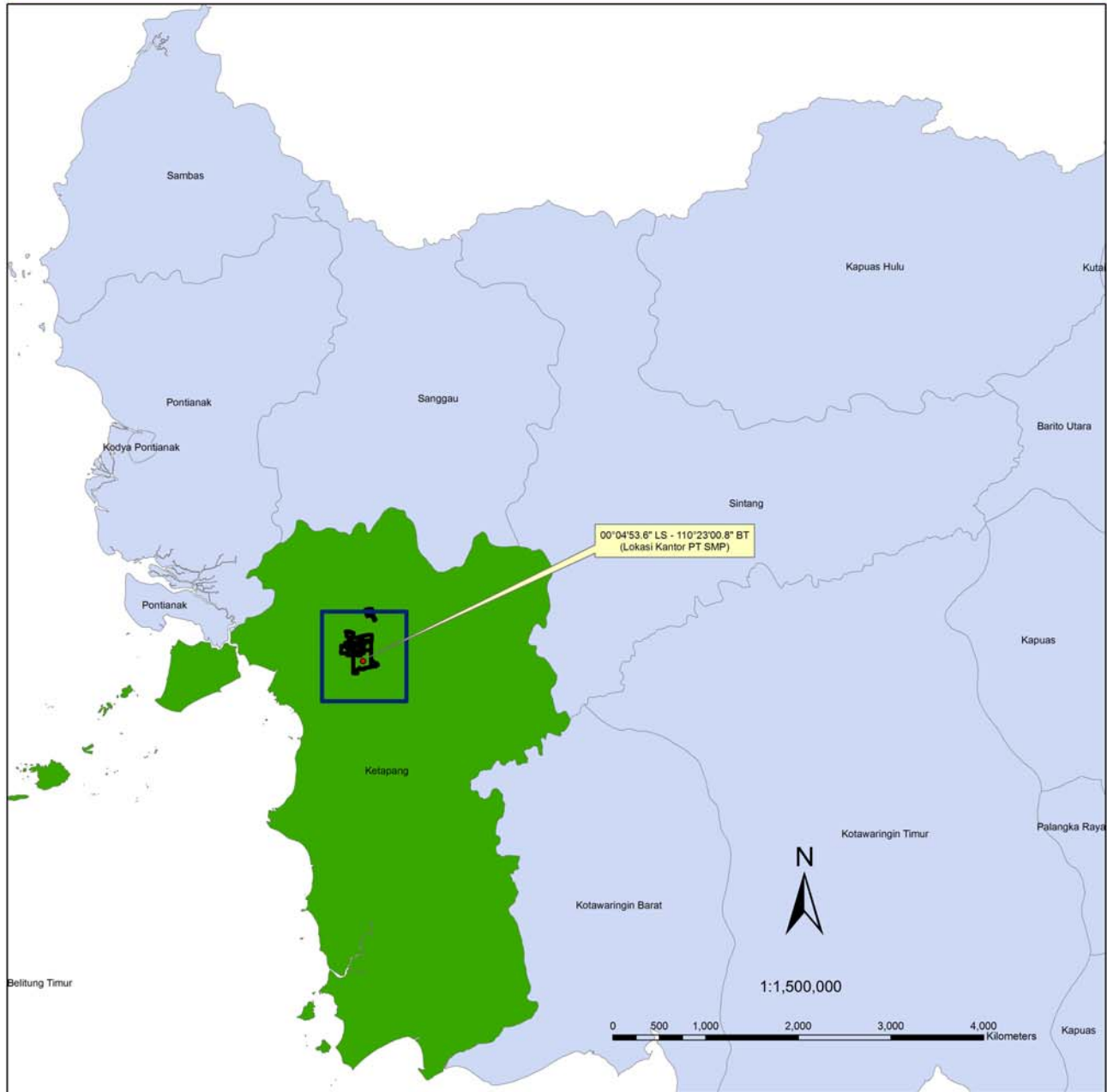
PT Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa, a subsidiary of First Resources Group is developing approximately 21,019 ha of oil palm plantation which 12,384.28 ha is non-planted and divided on to three new development areas. The plantation area located at Sub-District Simpang Hilir, Sub-District Sei Laur and Sub-District Simpang Dua within Ketapang District and Kayong Utara district.

A comprehensive and participatory independent Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) and High Conservation Value (HCV) assessment which include internal and external stakeholders were conducted by RSPO registered assessor from Bogor Agriculture University. The results are incorporated into the operational management planning to develop the new planting. The Independent assessment by RSPO approved/registered assessors results are:

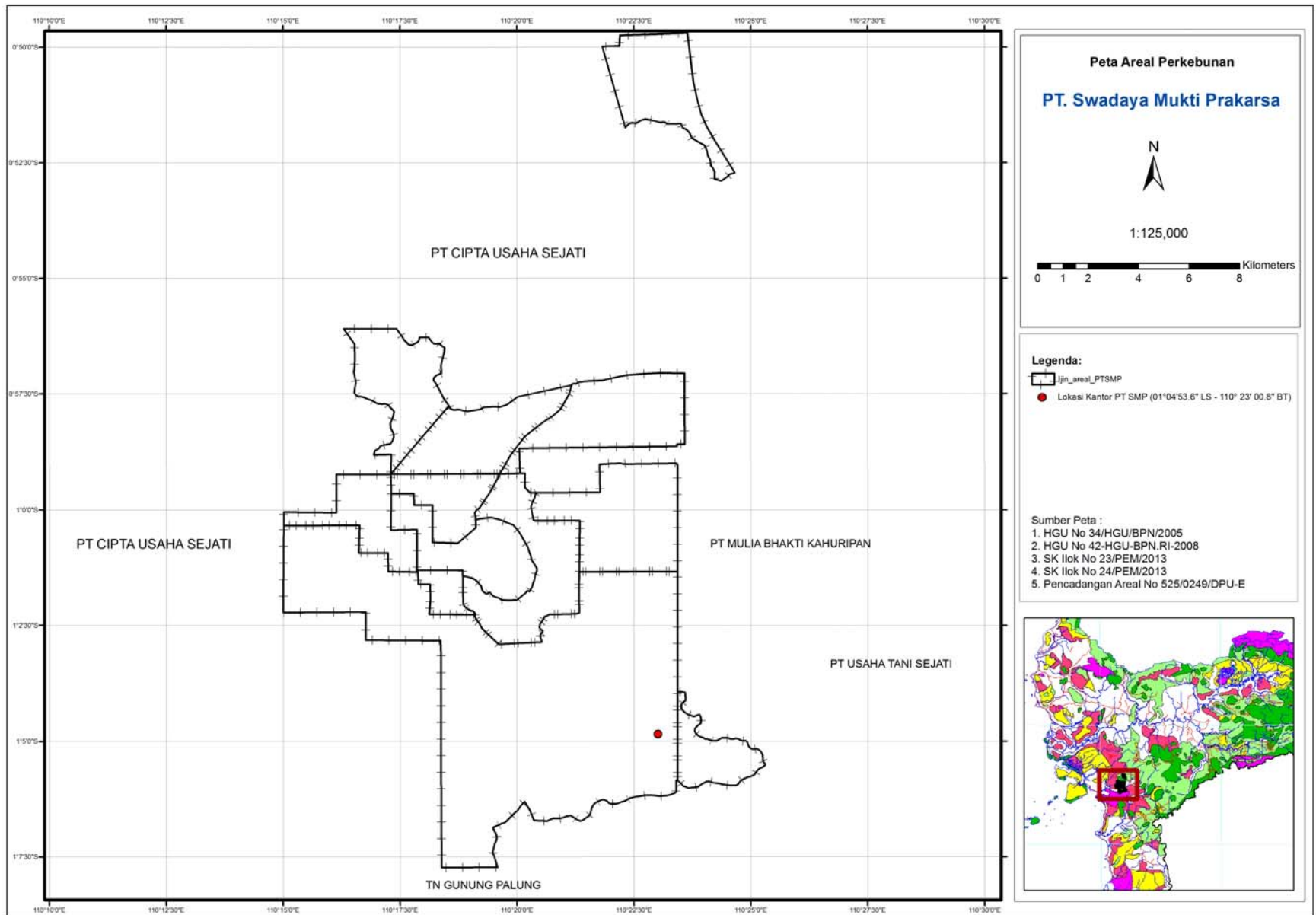
- The condition of land cover over new planting area is no longer Primary Forest
- The area is categorized as secondary forest, mix plantation, dry land agricultural and bare land, and most of them fall in Other Purpose Use Area (APL) and Convertible Production Forest.
- All areas required to maintain or enhance which were identified as HCV
- All local people's land were recognized and involved in SEIA, SIA and HCV field surveys activities

Location maps were prepared and presented in the SEIA and HCV assessment reports include all findings and management recommendation from the assessor. The project location is shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 below The SEIA and HCV Summary reports include additional maps showing the topography, landscape, HCV and compensated land. HCV maps constructed include area for buffer and riparian reserve.

# PETA LOKASI PERKEBUNAN PT SWADAYA MUKTI PRAKARSA



**Figure 1** Location maps – both at landscape level and property level



**Figure 2** Landscape map of PT Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa, Ketapang District and Kayong Utara District, West Kalimantan Province

## 2. Reference Documents

### **SEIA and HCV assessment reports.**

- Environment Impact Assessment (DPPL) for Oil Palm Plantation and Palm Oil Mill for PT SMP at Sub-District Simpang Hilir, Sub-District Sei Laur, and Sub-district Simpang Dua, Ketapang District and Kayong Utara District, West Kalimantan-Indonesia
- Social Environmental Impact Assessment in The Area of PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa, Ketapang – West Kalimantan Province by Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University, 2013
- Identification and Analysis of HCVs Presence In The Area of PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa – West Kalimantan Province by Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University, 2013

### **List of Legal documents and Regulatory permits related to the areas assessed**

- a. HGU Certificate No. 42 with total 10.920,89 ha dated 16 June 2005
- b. HGU Certificate No. 34 with total 2.028,20 ha dated 8 September 2008
- c. Land Reserve from the West Kalimantan Governor No. 525/0248/DPU-E with total 2.900 ha dated 28 March 2013
- d. Extension of Location Permit issued by Bupati Ketapang No. 23/PEM/2013 with total 1.470 ha dated 10 January 2013
- e. Extension of Location Permit issued by Bupati Ketapang No. 24/PEM/2013 with total 3.700 ha dated 10 January 2013
- f. Taking over from previous Group to First Resources by Act No 3 dated 3 January 2013 by Notary Rusnaldy, SH
- g. Government Regulation No. 7 of 1999 regarding Conservation of flora and fauna.
- h. Ministry of Forestry Decree No. 936 of 2013 regarding Change in Designation, Function and Area Appointment for West Kalimantan Province.

The previous management had planted 8274,3 Ha for oil palm and built a palm oil mill, whereas < 2010 covered 7961.7 Ha, and in 2010-2013 planted 312.6 Ha. PT SMP is planning to develop 11.086,03 ha (excluding HCV area) until 2018. The FPIC process is optimally conducted and followed by land compensation program. The proportion of smallholders and nucleus will be in line with existing Ministry of Agriculture Decree and realization of planted area.

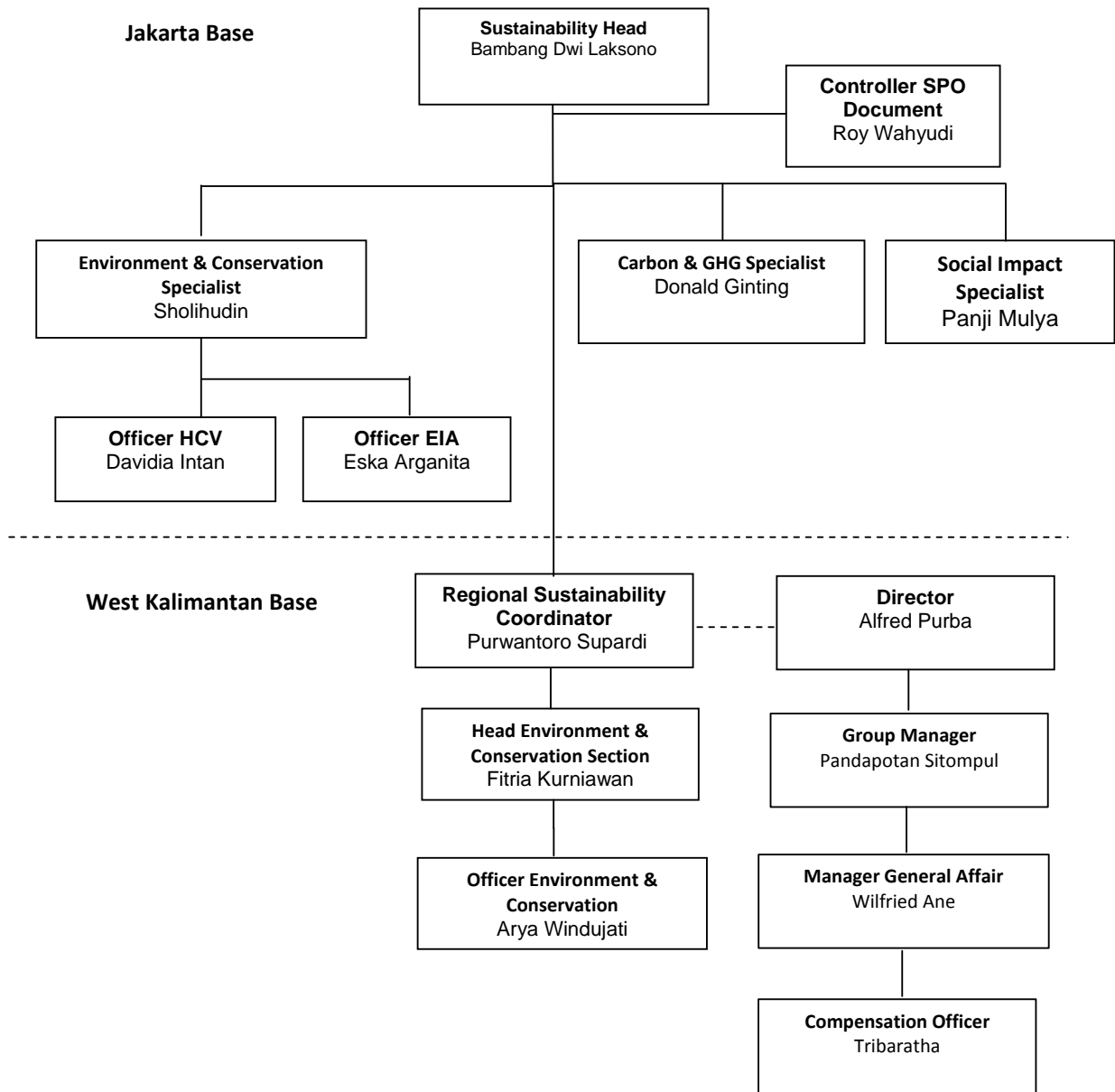
### 3. SEIA and HCV Management & Planning Personnel

Organizational information and contact persons.

**Table 1** Organizational information and contact persons

Name of company	PT. Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa subsidiary of First Resources Ltd
RSPO membership number	1-0047-08-000-00 belong to First Resources Ltd
Government Administration	Sub-District Simpang Hilir, Sub-District Sei Laur, and Sub-district Simpang Dua, Ketapang District and Kayong Utara District, West Kalimantan-Indonesia
Forestry and Agricultural Management Unit	Dinas Pertanian dan Perkebunan (agriculture and plantation agency) Ketapang District Dinas Kehutanan (Forestry agency) Kayong Utara District
Watershed	Laur Matan
Administrative Address Corporate First Resources Office	APL Tower –Central Park, 28th Floor Podomoro City, Jl. Letjen. S.Parman Kav.28, Grogol-Petamburan, Jakarta, Indonesia
Regional Office	Komplek Perdana Square Blok J 8 – 12, Jalan Perdana, Pontianak, West Kalimantan, Indonesia.
Contact Person	Corporate Sustainability Head – Bambang Dwi Laksono Email Address: <a href="mailto:bambang.dwilaksono@first-resources.com">bambang.dwilaksono@first-resources.com</a>
Geo Coordinate	00° 04' 52" to 00° 04' 57" S 116° 22' 30" to 116° 30' 11" E
Tax Registration Number	01.692.327.8-038.000 01.061.916.1.058.000
Boundary	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North PT. Cipta Usaha Sejati Plantation Concession</li> <li>• South Palung Mountain Natinal Park and Matan River</li> <li>• West PT. Cipta Usaha Sejati Plantation Concession</li> <li>• East PT. Mulia Bhakti Kahuripan and PT. Usaha Tani Sejati Plantation Concession</li> </ul>

Personnel involved in planning and implementation.



**Figure 3** Personnel involved in planning and implementation

## Stakeholders to be involved.

**Table 2** Stakeholders to be involved

<i>Stakeholder</i>	<i>Interest</i>
<b>I. Direct involvement</b>	
Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure PT. SMP activities</li> <li>• Legitimate from local people and government</li> <li>• Ensure operational area and business</li> </ul>
Local Government (Sub Village and Village)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jobs for local people</li> <li>• Benefit to increase village deposit</li> <li>• Infrastructure facilities improvement especially land transport</li> </ul>
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living source (social economic and primary needs)</li> <li>• Social support</li> <li>• Smallholder program</li> <li>• Ensure existence of cultural and customary location</li> <li>• compensation as agreement</li> </ul>
<b>II. Indirect Involvement</b>	
Head of Ketapang District and Kayong Utara District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of Administration area</li> <li>• Succeed in political and leadership support</li> </ul>
Plantation Department of Ketapang District and Kayong Utara District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of plantation area</li> <li>• Contribution in local development program</li> </ul>
<b>III. Secondary</b>	
National Government and Province Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment</li> <li>• Plantation management as national and local regulation</li> </ul>
Environmental Bureau of West Kalimantan Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Impact Assessment and progress report</li> <li>• Sustainable environmental management</li> </ul>
Customary Institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve sacred location and other important location needed by local people</li> <li>• Art and culture</li> <li>• Movement setter who have strong influence in society</li> <li>• Effective inter communication between of PT SMP and village people</li> </ul>

## 4. Summary

### a. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (SEIA)

Mitigation plans to minimize negative for socio- economic impacts.

Management plans to enhance socio-economic contributions.

Mitigation plans for negative environmental effects.

Management plans to promote positive environmental effects.

The SIA development and preparation of management & monitoring plans for PT SMP was based on the SIA Assessment findings conducted in 28 November – 4 December 2013 by the RSPO Accredited Assessors from Faculty of Forestry stated as stated on Table IX-1 and Table IX-2 on page IX-3 to IX-16. The management plan may assist in reducing the occurrences of negative impact and promoting positive ones in the future if the company and communities commit to implement the planning consistently.

Environmental management and monitoring program of PT SMP includes the following aspects: land tenure; establishing communication with stakeholders; improving the quality of public education; improving the quality of public health; increase public accessibility; economic empowerment; and environment management program

The schedule of management and monitoring depends on the level of urgency and risk for the company. Aspects of tenure and communication with stakeholders are concerned at all times during the process of liberation and development of the garden. As for the contribution of the social aspects (health, education, community access, community economic and environmental improvement) monitoring scheduled on semester and year basis

Referring to the recommendation arised from SIA of PT SMP, the company needs to disseminate the plasma development program (mechanisms, type of cooperation, schedule), construct communication with relevant villagers related to tenure issue of Batu Daya, encouraging government to resolve the land boundary between villages, prioritize absorption of labor from the village nearby, and improve facilities for employees

During 2013, the company's efforts to manage the positive and negative impacts through:

- Recruitment of local workers of West Kalimantan to work in plantation (reaching 60% of 1471). On the other hand, the mill employed 82 local workers of the total 104 workers (78%).
- Implementation of community development programs in villages around PT SMP, covering five sectors, i.e. social-economy, environment, education, human resources and infrastructure.



**Table 3** PT SMP social management and monitoring program

Program	Management	Output	Purpose	Monitoring	Time
Tenorial	Identification and mapping of land ownership, customary land, land inheritance and collective land inside PT . SMP land use permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land use ownership in PT SMP land use permit</li> <li>Compensation for customary right , inherit or collective right</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To identify position and wide of people's land in PT SMP permit area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Observation and interview with surrounding community</li> <li>Measuring and mapping area together with verification team</li> <li>Socialization the result of measurement to surrounding community (announce at village office)</li> </ul>	Each preparation for land compensation (2014-2013)
	Arrange clear and firm SOP regarding land compensation mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SOP for land compensation claim.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To guide compensation officer team to compensate identified land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>evaluative descriptive analysis method</li> </ul>	2014 and update if needed.
	Make identification , verification and acquisition of land Team	The formation of the team ( identification, verification and acquisition of land Team) in each village	Facilitate the identification of land ownership in the area of PT. SMP come to socialize the company's program.	field observations and interviews with identification, verification and land acquisition team	2014 and update if needed.
	facilitate measurement of boundaries between villages in area of company	agreed the village boundaries	To prevent potential conflicts between villages and between communities	interviews, field observation	Every 6 months from 2014 to the unfinished village boundary

	Documentation legalization processes undertaken by the company	Documentation of all licensing documents and legal aspects of the PT. SMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To prevent the land claim repeated by others</li> <li>• Orderly administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secondary data collection</li> <li>• Descriptive analysis method</li> </ul>	Every 6 months from 2014
Build communication and connection to related stakeholders	Periodical meeting with stakeholder and coordinate with village elder, influenced person, customary leader and village head.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good communication and coordination with stakeholders</li> <li>• Same vision between stakeholders and PT SMP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To build good relation with all stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FGD, field observation</li> </ul>	Every 6 month
	Socialization to land owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collective agreement between community and PT SPM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To stop repeated land claim by other land use right</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FGD, interview, field observation</li> </ul>	Along land compensation (2014-2016)
Improve community education level	Creating appropriate education program as needed by surrounding community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education development program document</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ease PT SMP to implement CSR program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FGD, interview, field observation</li> <li>• evaluative descriptive analysis method</li> </ul>	Each year since 2015
	Giving scholarship and build education infrastructure inside estate area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increasing of community education level</li> <li>• new education infrastructure inside estate area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase PT SMP community education level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FGD, interview, field observation</li> <li>• evaluative descriptive analysis method</li> </ul>	Each year
Increase community health quality	Identify community's health necessity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• decreasing of disease /infection case</li> <li>• Increase live expectation level</li> </ul>	To increase community health service level	interview, field observation	Once a year start in 2015
	Socialization for health program, periodical free health check & medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase community's awareness regarding dangerous disease</li> <li>• Increase community's health quality</li> </ul>	To increase community's health quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• interview, field observation as health transportation facilitator</li> </ul>	Once a year 2014
	Clean water infrastructure support	clean water availability and accessibility	To increase community's health quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• interview, field observation</li> </ul>	Once a year start in 2013-2017

	Development of health infrastructure (policlinic) inside PT SMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polyclinic</li> </ul>	as health facility for worker and community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evaluative descriptive analysis method</li> <li>• field observation</li> </ul>	2018 -2022
Increased public accessibility	Improvement of villages roads	<b>Accessibility of society for the better</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The road can be used by the people all the time, including when the rainy season.</li> <li>• the community's economy can continue to running and an increase</li> </ul>	FGD, interview, field observation	2014
Empowerment of community economic	Economic potential analysis surround PT SMP	Document of economic potential analysis surround PT SMP	To ease PT SMP to implement CSR program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FGD, interview, field observation</li> <li>• evaluative descriptive analysis method</li> </ul>	Once a year start in 2015
	Increase community's agricultural activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create optimal income for nearby community</li> </ul>	To create alternative income source for nearby farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FGD, interview, field observation</li> <li>• evaluative descriptive analysis method</li> </ul>	Once a year from 2017
	Socialization and communication and training to create alternative business opportunity and living source as community's potency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New opportunity for alternative business opportunity and living source as community's potency</li> </ul>	to increase entrepreneurship among community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FGD, interview, field observation</li> <li>• evaluative descriptive analysis method</li> </ul>	Each year since 2017
	Acceptance for local labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acceptance for local labor</li> <li>• increasing of working ethos of local labor</li> </ul>	to increase community's earnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• interview, field observation</li> <li>• evaluative descriptive analysis method</li> </ul>	Every 6 month accepting labor
	Development of smallholder estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• same perception and agreement between company and community (represent by cooperative) regarding smallholder program</li> <li>• Document of location, area, and status of smallholder program</li> </ul>	to develop smallholder estate without overlapping between smallholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• interview, field observation</li> <li>• evaluative descriptive analysis method</li> </ul>	Along land compensation process

Environment Management Program	Mitigate potential river water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effluent fulfill environment water standard</li> <li>• Environment management and monitoring report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To monitor the changes of river water quality at river</li> <li>• to hinder river water surface pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field observation (water sample)</li> </ul>	Every 6 month
	Mitigation potential an increase in the rate of surface erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rate of surface erosion</li> <li>• Monitoring reports of the rate of surface erosion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To monitor the rate of erosion and sedimentation</li> <li>• Preventing the decline in soil fertility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Observation of the trench or the right side of the road, as well as canals / creeks</li> <li>• Install erosion monitoring points</li> </ul>	Every six months
	Campaigning, training and socialization of the 3R (Reduce-Reuse-Recycle) to the community	The realization of the principles of sustainability and synergy with community development efforts	Increase the knowledge environment for employees and the public	FGD, interview, field observation	Every six months

**b. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (HCV)**

Plan for HCV monitoring and regular review of data.

Management and mitigation plans for threats to HCV areas.

Management plans to enhance or maintain conservation values of identified HCV areas.

The HCV management plan Assessment conducted in 30 November 2013 – 3 December 2013 and has been constructed as follow:

1. HCV area protection
  - a. Boundaries marking

Boundaries marking of HCV area will be conducted along outer HCV areas. If there is modification of HCV area, the outer boundary demarcation will be immediately changed so that the width of remain HCV area will be consistent within the limit in the permit area of PT. SMP. Demarcation of the various HCV areas will consider natural boundaries, communication with community, the annual budget, the progress of palm oil palm development, and the permit status of the areas.
  - b. Signboard installment and maintenance

Signboard installment and maintenance at the place HCV present in order to inform the present of HCV to the workers and community surroundings.
  - c. Ground fire controlling and prevention

To avoid land fire spreading within and around PT. SMP, it is planned to build fire tower as early warning system.
2. Activities to maintain HCV functions
  - a. Inventory and identification land cover within the HCV area using satellite imagery periodically, and direct observation to the ground. This activity will conduct on rivers bank and hills area.
  - b. Rehabilitation and species enrichment

Rehabilitation needed to implemented when condition of land cover has degraded at least >25% of total each HCV area and/or there is loss of >25% species that exist in such HCV area.
  - c. Management of protected species:
    - i. Protected Flora Management.

Protected flora management is focusing on tree species that listed in Redlist IUCN such as: *Spathoglottis plicata*, *Dipterocarpus costulatus*, *Shorea gibosa*, *Shorea hopeifolia*, *Shorea kunstlerii*, *Anisoptera grossiveni*, *Dryobalanops beccarii*, *Cantleya corniculata*, *Eusideroxylon zwageri*, *Calophyllum macrocarpum* and *Shorea stenoptera*. In addition to the rare presence, over harvesting thread could be big constrain to preserve those species. Management plan to protect the existence of flora protected species are to:

      - Allocate and management to the local protected areas (HCV)
      - Implement best management practices with low risk to the environment.
      - Improve and maintain stand structure with re-vegetation on bare land and vegetation enrichment.
      - Conduct inventory and mapping activity in order to collect species composition and condition of trees.
      - train the staff on improve species and inventory
      - Build tree nursery as a part of ex-situ conservation.
      - Establish Standard Operating Procedure related to management and monitoring of protected species.
      - Coordination and corporation with the external parties.
      - Education and socialization to the local community around the PT. SMP concession
      - Routinely control and monitor.
    - ii. Protected Wildlife Management.
      - Wildlife management is focusing on maintenance of owa (*Hylobatus agilis*), rangkong (*Buceros rhinoceros*), kuau (*Argusianus argus*), and elang brontok (*Spizaetus cirrhatus*).

- The management plan is to prevent species from disturbance and potential threats such as hunting, and illegal logging on their habitat; and to improve habitat quality with vegetation enrichment

The HCV monitoring plan for the non-planted/cleared area has been constructed as follow:

- Monitoring on boundaries marking of HCV and its change
- Monitoring on biodiversity and density condition of flora and wildlife (protection and RTE (*Rare, threatened, endangered*)) in the HCV area.
- Monitoring on land cover condition
- Monitoring on staff and community perception and knowledge regarding to the HCV protection.
- Monitoring on riverbanks changing and water quality.
- Monitoring on water biota in the river.

**Table 4** PT SMP HCV monitoring program

HCV	Location	Indicator	Purpose	Monitoring	
				Method	Period
HCV 1.1 Areas that Contain or Provide Biodiversity Support Function to Protection or Conservation Areas	KerANJI River Batu Daya Hill	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>intensity of disturbance against sites with HCV 1.1, including the danger of fire</li> <li>The development of land covers conditions in the area that have HCV 1.1.</li> <li>Conditions of biodiversity (flora and fauna) priority species, especially in the area of HCV 1.1</li> <li>Realization of monitoring and security to the areas that have HCV 1.1.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the intensity of disturbance to areas that have NKT1.1 as well as changes in water quality at each location that has NKT1.1.</li> <li>Identify the condition of the diversity and density of species of flora and wildlife conditions that are around the area that has NKT1.1.</li> <li>Identify the realization of activities and percent of land cover in rehabilitation activities, as well as monitoring and safety NKT1.1 area.</li> </ol>	Descriptive analysis on each monitoring period.	For intensity disturbances do every 6 months, while other indicators of monitoring conducted once a year and will start in 2014
HCV12. Critically Endangered Species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SS. 28 (Blok K 43)</li> <li>- SS. Ampak</li> <li>- SS. Batang Bayah</li> <li>- SS. Bayah</li> <li>- SS. Kamra</li> <li>- SS. Kranji</li> <li>- SS. Linggan</li> <li>- SS. Pinangkanak</li> <li>- Bukit 05</li> <li>- Bukit 06</li> <li>- Bukit 07</li> <li>- Bukit 08</li> <li>- Bukit Batu Daya</li> <li>- Bukit Bulobala</li> <li>- Bukit Nibung</li> <li>- Bukit Pakit</li> <li>- Bukit Penyarong</li> <li>- Bukit Sarang Elang</li> <li>- Bukit Sihombing</li> <li>- Bukit Temiang</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number and composition of wildlife species (mammals, reptiles and aves) and flora at each location who have HCV 1.2</li> <li>Distribution and abundance of species at each location who have HCV 1.2;</li> <li>The level of disturbance to the species in each location has HCV 1.2</li> <li>Condition of endangered flora species density</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the development of both the number and composition of species of wildlife and flora at each location who have HCV 1.2 periodically.</li> <li>Identify the development of distribution and abundance of species at each location who have HCV 1.2 periodically</li> <li>Identify the level of interference or pressure on the species found in each location that has HCV1.2 through periodic monitoring;</li> <li>Identify the density of endangered species of flora.</li> </ol>	Descriptive analysis on each monitoring period.	For intensity disturbances do every 6 months, while other indicators of monitoring conducted once a year and will start in 2014

<p>HCV 1.3. Areas that contain habitat for vilable population of endangered, Restricted range or protected species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bukit Batu Daya</li> <li>- Bukit Bulobala</li> <li>- Bukit Sarang Elang</li> <li>- Bukit Nibung</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The intensity of disturbance to areas that have HCV 1.3, including the danger of fire;</li> <li>• Condition of the diversity, abundance of flora and fauna species;</li> <li>• Actual implementation of activities and the survival of the plants grown in the rehabilitation activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the intensity of disturbance to areas that have HCV 1.3 include the danger of fire;</li> <li>• Identify the condition of the diversity of species of flora and fauna on a periodic basis;</li> <li>• Identify the progress in implementation of the activities and the survival of the plants grown in the rehabilitation activities.</li> </ul>	<p>Descriptive analysis on each monitoring period.</p>	<p>For intensity disturbances do every 6 months, while other indicators of monitoring conducted once a year and will start in 2014</p>
<p>HCV 4.1, ecosystems important for the provision of water and and Prevention of Floods for Downstream Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SS. 28 (Blok K 43)</li> <li>- SS. Ampak</li> <li>- SS. Batang Bayah</li> <li>- SS. Bayah</li> <li>- SS. Kamra</li> <li>- SS. Kranji</li> <li>- SS. Linggan</li> <li>- SS. Merambang</li> <li>- SS. O 60</li> <li>- SS. Pambat</li> <li>- SS. Pinangkanak</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The intensity of disturbance to areas that have NKT4.1, including the danger of fire and pollution;</li> <li>• Condition of the diversity and density of species of flora that are around the area that has NKT4.1;</li> <li>• Condition of the diversity and abundance of wildlife species;</li> <li>• Actual implementation of activities and percent of land cover in rehabilitation activities, as well as the monitoring and security of the NKT4.1;</li> <li>• Changes in water quality and the width of the river / lake.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the intensity of disturbance to areas that have NKT4.1 as well as changes in water quality at each location that has NKT4.1;</li> <li>• Identify the condition of the diversity and density of species of flora that are around the area that has NKT4.1;</li> <li>• Identify the realization of activities and percent of land cover in rehabilitation activities, as well as the monitoring and security of the NKT4.1;</li> <li>• Recognize changes in water quality and the width of the river / lake.</li> </ul>	<p>Descriptive analysis on each monitoring period.</p>	<p>For intensity disturbances do every 6 months, while other indicators of monitoring conducted once a year and will start in 2014</p>



HCV	Location	Indicator	Purpose	Monitoring	
				Method	Period
HCV 4.2 Areas Important for the Prevention of Erosion and Sedimentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bukit 05</li> <li>- Bukit 06</li> <li>- Bukit 07</li> <li>- Bukit 08</li> <li>- Bukit Batu Daya</li> <li>- Bukit Bulobala</li> <li>- Bukit Nibung</li> <li>- Bukit Pakit</li> <li>- Bukit Penyarong</li> <li>- Bukit Sarang Elang</li> <li>- Bukit Sihombing</li> <li>- Bukit Temiang</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The intensity of disturbance to areas that have HCV 4.2, including the danger of fire</li> <li>2. Conditions diversity and density of plant species that are in the surrounding area that have HCV 4.2</li> <li>3. Realization of activities and percent of land cover in the rehabilitation, as well as the monitoring and security of the HCV 4.2</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify the intensity of disturbance to areas that have NKT4.2;</li> <li>2. Identify the condition of the diversity and density of species of flora that are around the area that has NKT4.2;</li> <li>3. Identify the progress in implementation of the activities and the survival of the plants grown in the rehabilitation activities, as well as the monitoring and security of the NKT4.2</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Method of measurement: direct observation in an open area</li> <li>• Methods of data analysis: descriptive analysis of each monitoring period</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the interference intensity performed 6 months, while monitoring other indicators do one year and will start in 2014</li> </ul>
HCV 5 Natural areas critical for Meeting the basic needs of local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bukit 05</li> <li>- Bukit 06</li> <li>- Bukit 07</li> <li>- Bukit 08</li> <li>- Bukit Bulobala</li> <li>- Bukit Nibung</li> <li>- Bukit Pakit</li> <li>- Bukit Sihombing</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The intensity of disturbance / level of damage to the areas that have HCV 5;</li> <li>2. The intensity of people's interactions with regions that have HCV 5.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the interference intensity / level of damage that occurs to the areas that have HCV 5;</li> <li>• Identify the level of community interaction with the HCV 5 areas that have</li> </ul>	<p>Method of measurement: direct observation in an open area</p> <p>Methods of data analysis: descriptive analysis of each monitoring period</p>	<p>For the interference intensity performed 6 months, while monitoring other indicators do one year and will start in 2013</p>

HCV	Location	Indicator	Purpose	Monitoring	
				Method	Period
HCV 6 Areas Critical for Maintaining the Cultural Identity of Local Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Makam Batang Bayah</li> <li>- Makam Pasaringgit (Bukit 04)</li> <li>- Makam Komang Kamba (SS Kamra)</li> <li>- Bukit Sihombing</li> <li>- Bukit Pakit</li> <li>- Bukit Penyarongan</li> <li>- Pohon lalau (Mengeris/Sarang Lebah hutan)</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Disturbance intensity / level of damage to the shrine</li> <li>2. The intensity of interaction with people who have HCV 6 area</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control the interference intensity / level of damage to the shrine area</li> <li>• Control the level of interaction with people who have HCV 6</li> </ul>	<p>Method of measurement: direct observation in an open area</p> <p>Methods of data analysis: descriptive analysis of each monitoring period</p>	<p>For the interference intensity performed 6 months, while monitoring other indicators do one year and will start at CBP in 2013</p>

## 5. Internal responsibility

Formal signing off of management and mitigation plans.

We hereby sign off on the above Summary Report of Planning and Management. The above may be amended and clarified for improvement during the development of the plantation but it will remain in accordance with RSPO Principle and Criteria.

On behalf of PT Swadaya Mukti Prakarsa

  
  
**Alfred Lawrence Puchta**  
Director

February 24, 2014