



Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

RSPO NOTIFICATION OF PROPOSED NEW PLANTING

This notification shall be on the RSPO website for 30 days as required by the RSPO procedures for new plantings (<http://www.rspo.org/?q=page/535>). It has also been posted on local on-site notice boards.

Date of notification: 23rd June 2014

Tick whichever is appropriate

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	This is a completely new development and stakeholders may submit comments.
<input type="checkbox"/>	This is part of an ongoing planting and is meant for notification only.

COMPANY : **BUMITAMA AGRI LIMITED (BAL)**
SUBSIDIARY (If any) : **PT AGRO MANUNGGAL SAWITINDO (subsidiary of BAL)**
RSPO Membership Number : 1-0043-07-000-00 (registered under BAL since October 8th, 2007)

Location of proposed new planting :

- Company Name : PT AGRO MANUNGGAL SAWITINDO (PT AMS)
- Location : Nanga Tayap Village, Nanga Tayap Sub-district, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province, Indonesia.
- Geographical location : 110°30'25.26" – 110°36'47.16" E and 1°35'0.6" – 1°45'1.44" S
- Surrounding Entities : *based on Social Impact Assessment Final Report 2013*
 - a. North : Bordering the PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo (BGA Group)
 - b. East : Production the IUPHHK PT SJM
 - c. West : Bordering the PT Benua Indah Grup
 - d. South : Bordering the Pemahan Village
- New Planting Area : ± 8,533 Ha

List of legal documents, regulatory permits and property deeds

The permits that have been obtained by the company are inclusive of Consent License (Izin Prinsip), Permitted Area (Ijin Lokasi), Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL) and Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan and Izin Lingkungan) and the Plantation Business Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan). The followings are the list of the licenses and recommendations:

Table 1. Types of permits and recommendations PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo

No	Licenses and recommendations	Issued by	Number	Note
1.	Deed of Establishment	Tintin Surtini, SH, MH.	53	Registered 29-06-2007
2.	Tax Registration Code Number	Directorate General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance	02.596.846.2-703.001	
3.	Principle approval	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	525/1073/DPU-TR	Registered 04-08-2011
4.	Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi)	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	No. 458	Registered 07-11-2011
5.	Plantation Business Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan)	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	No. 308/DISBUN-D/2013 (Size ± 10,400 Ha)	Registered 17-06-2013
6.	Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Governor of West Kalimantan (Gubernur Kalimantan Barat) ✓ Governor of West Kalimantan (through environmental agency) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No. 286 tahun 2009 size ± 12,350 Ha ✓ No. 660.1/615/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Registered 20-05-2009 ✓ Registered 13-08-2012

Figure 1. Location Map of PT AGRO MANUNGGAL SAWITINDO in West Kalimantan Island, INDONESIA

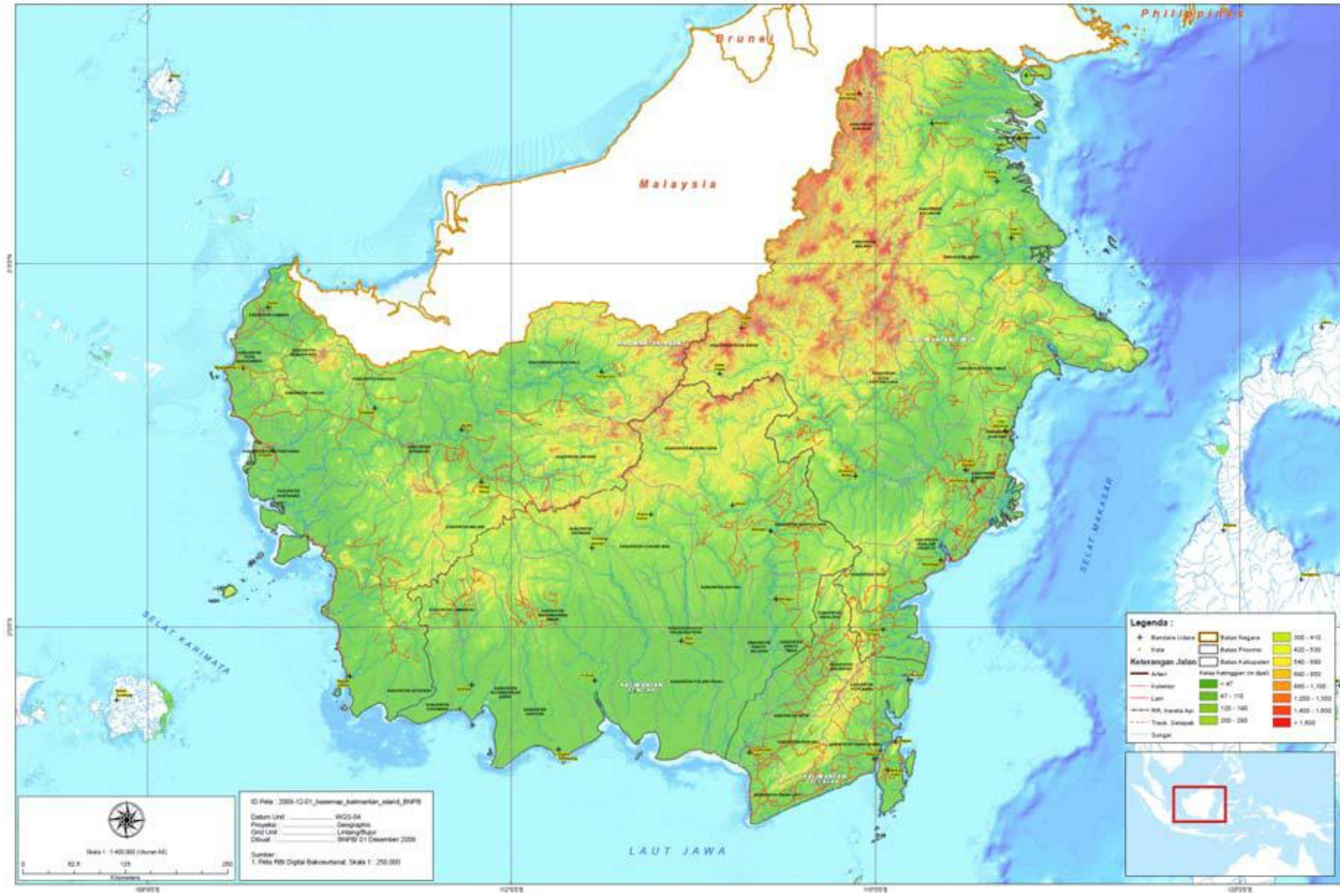


Figure 2. Location Map of PT AGRO MANUNGGAL SAWITINDO in the District of KETAPANG

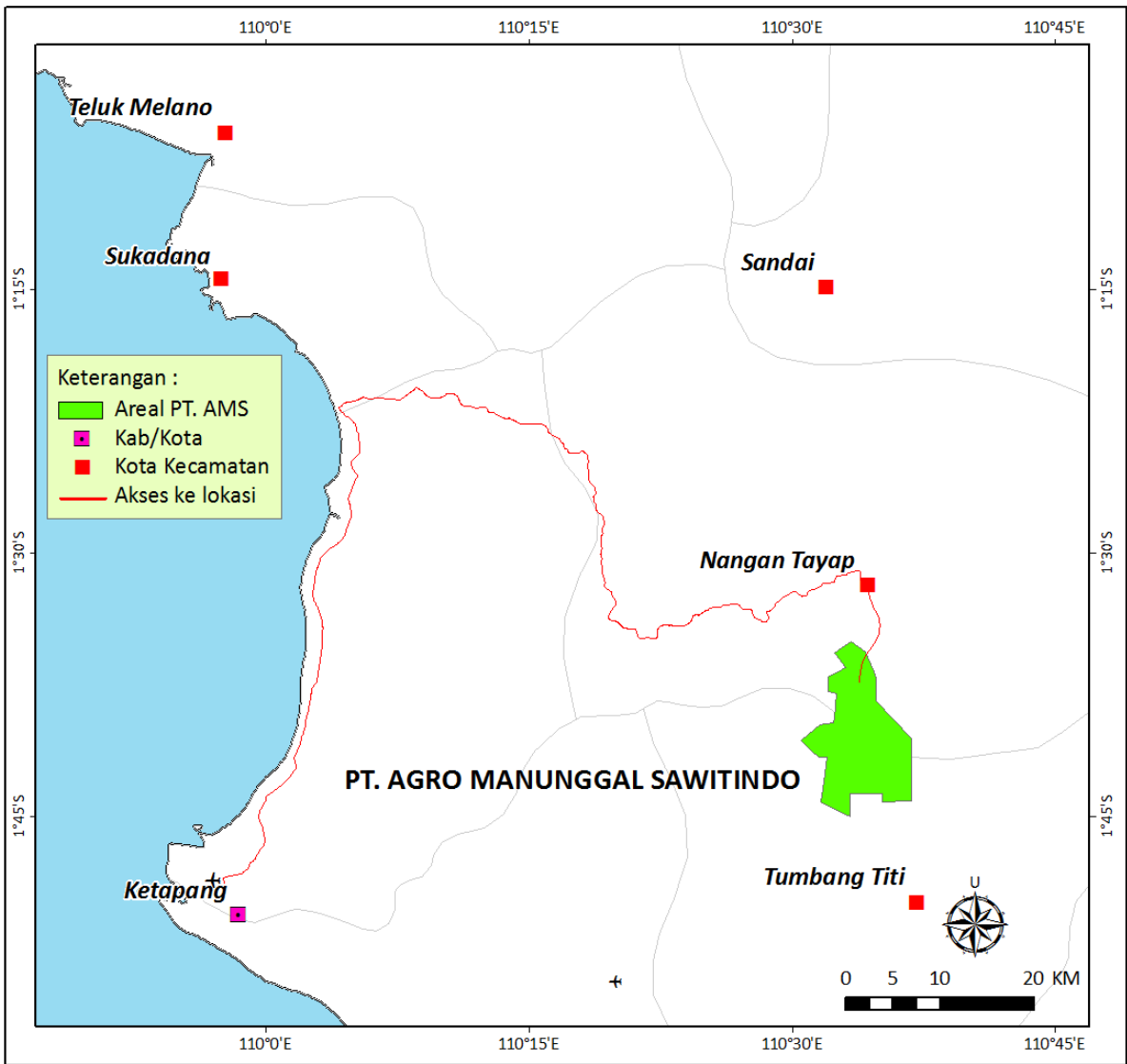
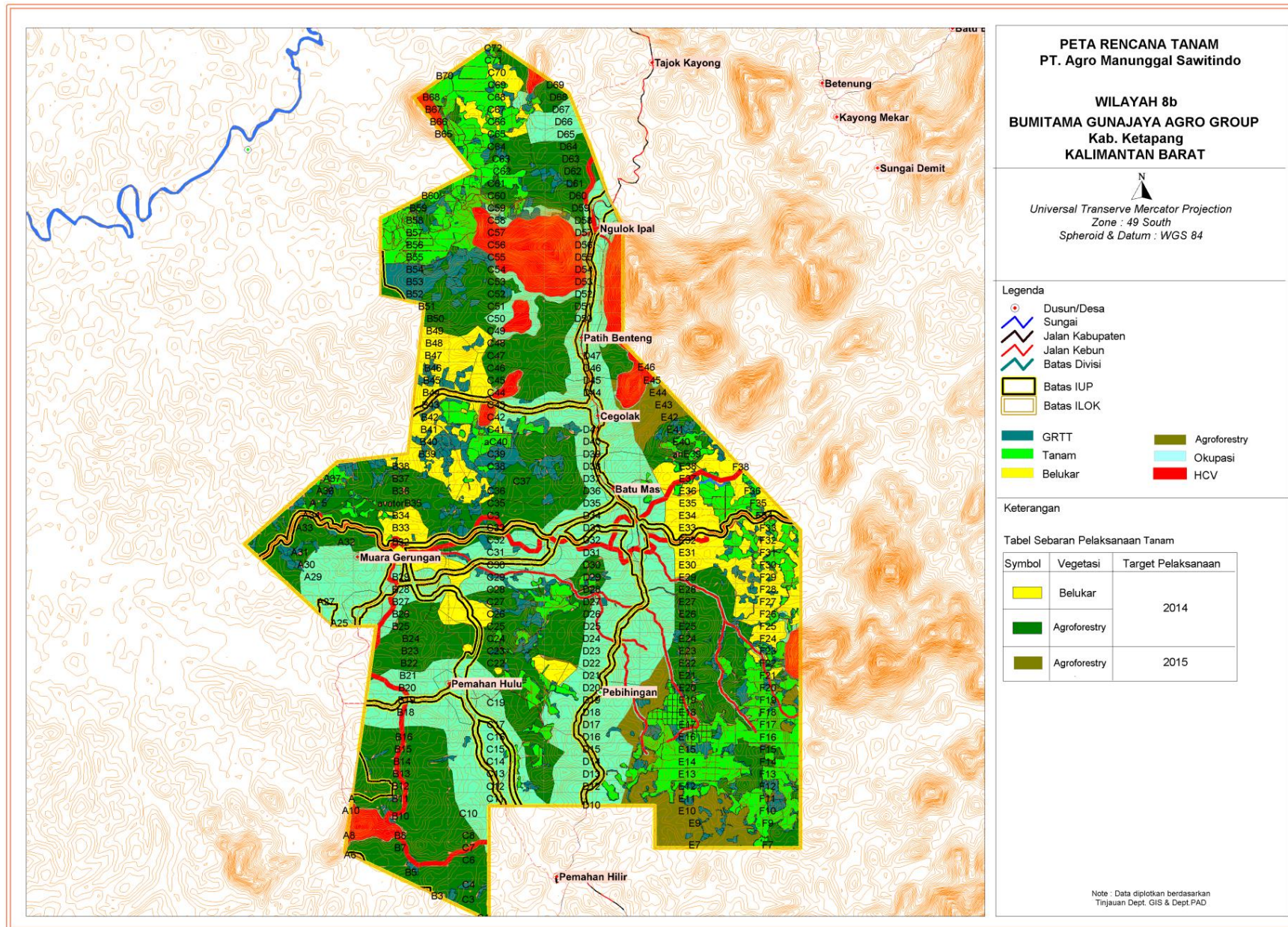


Figure 3. Project Plan Area of PT AGRO MANUNGGAL SAWITINDO



SUMMARY FROM SEI ASSESSMENT:

The Environment Impact Assessment of PT AMS was carried out by CV. Inhasa Persada Consultant, with address at Jl. Putri Candramidi No. 57, West Kalimantan (Telephone No: +62 561 731801)

The key consultants conducting these assessments are accredited with the Competency certificate which was approved by The National Association Of Professional Consultants Of Indonesia::

Table 2. Person and Expertise EIA Team Assessor in PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo

Name	Composiition Team	Specification	Competence certificate
Stefan Agung Dhewandanu Wahyu S,Si	Team Leader	• Environment Management	Team Leader (AMDAL B)
Ir. Edy Syafril Hayat, MP	Sub Team Geo – Physic – Chemist	• Environment Technic	member
Yuan Adhi Negara S.Pi	Sub Team Geo – Physic – Chemist	S1 Perikanan, UMP	
Diana, SP. M.Si	Sub Team Geo – Physic – Chemist	S1 Pertanian UNTAN S2 PSL, IPB AMDAL A, PSL IPB	
Dian Susanti, ST	Sub Team Geo – Physic – Chemist	S1 Teknik Lingkungan, UII, Yogyakarta	
Nurul Pudji Nurwulan S.Si	Sub Team Biology	S1 Biologi UNPAD AMDAL B,PSLH ITB	
Dewi Sartika S.Hut	Sub Team Biology	S1 Kehutanan UNTAN	
Endang Mulyadi AK., S. Hut, M.Si	Sub Team Social Culture – Community Health	S3 Ekonomi Syiah Kuala Aceh	
dr. Eni Nuraeni, M.Kes	Sub Team Social Culture – Community Health	S1 Kedokteran, UNPAD S1 Kedokteran, UNPAD	

Assessment Methods (data sources, collection, dates, program, and visited places)

The data collection process was strongly associated with the type of data that was collected. In generally, studies will be conducted based on primary data and secondary data. Primary data obtained through observation, measurement and field interviews, and secondary data obtained from the literature collected, either from the company, or directly related institutions in the study area. The methods that used to collect the data adjusted with components that can be studied. The used data must be accurate and reliable so that it can be used to analyze, measure and observe the environmental components which predicted will be affected and components of action plan which predicted gets significant impacts and the surrounding environment.

The data collected as:

- Physic – Chemical Components (Climate, Air Quality and Noise, Hydrology, and Soil).
- Biological Components (Vegetation, Animals, and Water Biota).
- Socio-Economic Culture Components (Demography/Population, Social, Economic, Social and Cultural).
- Environmental Health and Public Health Components (Environmental sanitation, public health level, level of public health services).

Methods of Significant Impact Estimation

Determination of significant impacts intended as an estimation attempt of large and importance the environmental quality changes that caused by plantation development activities and palm oil mills of PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo in Nanga Tayap Sub-District, Ketapang Regency. Method of significant impact estimates that will happen approached by differentiating the magnitude impact and significant impacts.

A. Estimation of Magnitude Impact

Magnitude of Impact measured from the environmental quality changes. On estimates of changes in environmental quality is a used formal and informal method.

1. Formal Methods

Formal methods are used to estimate the impact of parameters which the system characteristics can be identified or estimated by using the approach of environmental threshold at national and regional levels.

2. Non Formal Methods

Non-formal method is a method that is based on the professional judgment of experts, Logical Frame Analysis and Analogy. This method is used to estimate the environmental parameters which characteristics system is difficult to identify or estimate by modeling approach such as models, socio-cultural systems.

To simplify estimates of magnitude Impact from changes in quality of the matrix filling, then used the approach of environmental quality assessment scale. Level of environmental quality assessment scale using a scale of 1-5. Based on these figures assessment, environmental quality differentiated as: excellent (5), good (4), fairly good (3), bad (2), and very poor (1). Systematically, environmental quality and assessment scale.

B. Determination of Important Impact Characteristics

Assessment of the important impact characteristics were done according to BAPEDAL decision Number: KEP-056 of 1994 on Guidelines Regarding Significant Impacts size. Meanwhile, in relation to the impact evaluation conducted by Important Impact scaling into two categories: important and less important. Characteristics Impact divided into two groups, negative impacts and positive impacts. Be negative if the changes / impact estimated get adverse the environmental, and is positive if the changes / impact estimated get benefit the environment.

C. Methods of Important Impact Evaluation

SIA (Social Impact Assessment)

The Social Impact Assessment of PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo was carried out by Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara which is located at PT Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara Address : Komplek Sari Inten Number. 44 RT 02/RW 09, Ciomas Rahayu, Ciomas, Bogor - West Java, 16610 Telephone. 0251-7521685.

The key consultants conducting these assessments are:

Table 4. Person and Expertise SIA Team Assessor in PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo

No.	Expert Name	Expertise/Position	Status
1	Ir. Kresno Dwi Santosa, MSi	Team Leader/Social, Economic & Cultural	RSPO registered
2	R. Sigit Pamungkas, S.Hut	Social, Economic & Cultural	RSPO registered since 2013
3	Hutrizal Amran, S.Sos	Social, Economic & Cultural	-

Assessment Methods (data sources, collection, dates, program, and visited places)

Social Impact Assessment on the ground was carried out as bellows :

Method of Executing the Study

Approach framework in the study of Social Impact Assessment was by learning the present existing condition in PT. Agro Manunggal Sawitindo, particularly the condition which was related with socio-economic condition, socio-economic impacts of the company toward the surrounding of the community, and the community's perception. Based on the existing condition, compilation and preparation were conducted for making SIA document and social management plan which contain activities that should be conducted to create ideal condition (desirable condition).

Sampling technique that is being used was purposive sampling (samples were selected on the basis of researcher's judgement which decided that those samples were the most suitable to be selected for the purpose and objectives of the research) and simple random sampling (technique of sample collection which gave the same chance for all population elements to be taken). In determining the distribution of research samples, representativeness of the samples was considered on the basis of population characteristics.

Purposive sampling was used for determining the sample villages, whereas simple random sampling was used for determining respondents which were taken from villages which became the sample. Sample villages were taken on the basis of typology / characteristics of the community, accessibility, social vulnerability and inputs from PT. Agro Manunggal Sawitindo. On the basis of sampling techniques being used and inputs from the company, the villages which became the sample were village of Hamlet Semayuk, Pebihingan, Muara Gerunggang, Batu Mas, Cegolak and Tajok Kayong villages.

Implementation in the field of Social Impact Assessment carried out by following the principles as follows:

1. Participatory: issues and information identification was conducted in a participatory mechanism. This approach used the people as subjects to use their experience for social issues mapping , shared their opinions and aspirations , as well as in designing and managing the changes that will take place
2. Multiparty: issues and information identification was conducted through multiparty approach that involving those party both directly and indirectly give and/or receive the impact.
3. Rapid and Ex - ante ; Issues and information identification were done quickly and based on alleged (forecast) to the change that occur rather than based on accurate factual data - as a solution to the Social Impact Assessment limitations, as well as of the time limitation.
4. Appreciative; issues identification guided information in a positive manner, not only to determine the extent of the gap that happened, but also to explore their expectations, potential, and ideas to find solutions to the social issues that occur.

5. Social - Learning Cycle; social impact assessment is not one linear process but more to a cycle process, which serves as a social learning processes to respond to any environmental changes

COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTIC

Socio-Culture

People in the study of the villages were Dayak Kayong majority. All people live in harmonious society. Resident can practice their faith without interference or threat from any party. Religious tolerance has led to a high quality socially rich life which is going well and in harmony Melayu and Dayak ethnic groups are dominant in the study of the villages. Ethnic immigrants and native around the plantation area of PT. AMS have built up social relationships with each other since the existence of transmigration settlements. One form of activity that have had a positive impact on the relationship between community members is a sport together. The availability of a wide range of sports facilities, especially soccer and volleyball, in addition to meet people's needs in terms of recreation and self-actualization is also an excellent means to accelerate the process of integration in society, both in the groups with similar backgrounds and of different (ethnic, religious, level of education, etc.)

Sosio-Economic

The populations residing in the surrounding villages of PT. AMS in general make their livelihood from agriculture (rice farmers or farming). Another alternative livelihood is gardening, farming or fishing and shellfish, or utilizing other natural products for their own consumption or for sale The business activities of the population around the area of PT. AMS can be classified into two groups, namely groups of non-formal and formal. The formal sector consists of business areas such as Civil Servants (PNS), the military, and employment in a private company in nearby residential population. The informal sector is more open in the population which endeavors in agriculture, the utilization of non-timber forest products, fishing, small-scale trade and the provision of transport services Later the business operation of the PT. AMS and its processing plant is expected to have an impact on changes in livelihoods and communities around the plantation. Livelihoods were previously only on the utilization of non-timber forest products is expected to grow in the presence of employment opportunities and business opportunity, such as wholesale business through contracting, freight services (unloading tbs), provision of daily needs of employees (business stores or kiosks) and other business activities

Demography and Village Density around PT AGRO MANUNGGAL SAWITINDO

Nanga Tayap sub-districts as recorded in 2011 the population reached 27,490 people. Number of families are 7,438 families with 16 people/kilometers square (km²) of population density spread in 18 villages.

In general, population density in the countryside around the village oil palm plantation area of PT. AMS is low in theory and this will not cause problems in the provision of land for housing and farming. Low population density also does not potentially cause health and safety problems, but has the potential lag on various aspects of life Related to this, then PT. AMS will need to pay attention to a variety of socio-economic needs of the villages around the company. Aggravating factors is due to high expectations on the implementation of the community towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to be able to meet the various needs of the community, while mitigating factors is the relatively low number of people and most of purpose is only to fulfill the basic needs such as employment opportunities, development of smallholdings, business opportunities, improving the quality of infrastructure, health care, education, infrastructure and other worship

Potential Conflict of PT AGRO MANUNGGAL SAWITINDO

Identification of social issues through participatory processes with stakeholders indicate that at least there are 4 social issues or conflict potential in communities around PT AMS which may be influential in the PT AMS plantation development.

1. Reducing of productive land like paddy field and plantation due to converted area into community settlements.
2. Reduced availability of clean water. Population growth will also lead to increased demand for clean water, in this case the water supply could potentially decline.
3. Another effect of the current population growth is the increased mobility of people. As a result, necessity for transportation and energy also automatically increases. This causes air pollution and dwindling petroleum supplies.
4. Population growth will increase household waste. This can lead to environmental pollution.

SUMMARY FROM HCV ASSESSMENT:

The key consultants conducting these assessments have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

Table 4. The name of team members Assessor and status approval RSPO

No.	Nama Tenaga Ahli	Bidang	Akreditasi
1.	Ir. Kresno Dwi Santosa, M.Si	Team Leader	Aproved RSPO HCV Assessor
2.	Dr. Ir. Harnios Arief, M.Sc.F	Biodiversity (Fauna) Expert	Aproved RSPO HCV Assessor
3.	Dr. Ir. Rachmad Hermawan, M.Sc.F	Environmental Services Expert	Aproved RSPO HCV Assessor
4.	Ir. Sad Hasto Agus Suprpto	Biodiversity (Flora) Expert	Aproved RSPO HCV Assessor
5.	Kasuma Wijaya, S.Hut, M.Si	GIS Expert	-
6.	Yanuar Wicaksono, Amd	Biodiversity (Fauna) Assistant Expert	Aproved RSPO HCV Assessor
7.	Catur Wiradityo, S.Hut	Biodiversity (Fauna) Assistant Expert	-
8.	Domi Suryadi	Biodiversity (Flora) Assistant Expert	-
9.	Ainurrahman, Amd	Biodiversity (Flora) Assistant Expert	-
10.	Berry Lirra Rafiu, S.Hut	Environmental Services Assistant Expert	-
11.	Rikto, S.Hut	Environmental Services Assistant Expert	-
12.	R. Sigit Pamungkas, S.Hut	Socio Economic and Culture Expert	Aproved RSPO HCV Assessor
13.	Hutrizal Amran, S.Sos	Socio Economic and Culture Expert	-
14.	Riza Yuhniadi, S.Hut	GIS Assistant Expert	-

Assessment Methods (Data sources, data collection, dates, program, and visited places)

Implementation Method

Date and Location

Identification and analysis of the HCV was carried out in the area of PT. Agro Manunggal Sawitindo at Nanga Tayap Sub-District (village of Hamlet Semayuk, Pebihingan, Muara Gerunggang, Batu Mas, Cegolak and Tajok Kayong villages), Ketapang Regency - West Kalimantan Province. The identification and analysis was held on 22 – 7 July 2012.

Materials and Equipments

Materials used in the identification and analysis include are : *digital elevation model map, landsat image map, land system map/RePProt, indonesia topographical map (Rupa Bumi Indonesia map), forest land use map (TGHK), hydrology map, unit management administration map, IUCN red list of threatened species, The CITES Appendices, Government Regulation of Indonesia Number 7 1999 (PP 7 1999) and materials that used in field survey are Guidance Book on Bird Life in Java, Bali, Sumatera and Kalimantan, a Field Guide to Mammals of Borneo, Payne et al., 1985, published by WWF Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Questioners and tally sheet.*

Tools used are GPS, compass (Brunton), plastic rope 50 m (marked at 2, 5, 10 and 20 m), circular/diameter gauge, camera, length gauge, binoculars, and stationeries.

Approach

There are 2 (two) factors that determine the success in maintaining and increasing HCV in the area of PT. Agro Manunggal Sawitindo, namely (1) the availability of identification and analysis documents on the existence of HCV in the area of PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo since this will be used as a reference in preparing the management and monitoring plans, and (2) management documents and monitoring plans for the identified high conservation value area (HCVA) in the area of PT. Agro Manunggal Sawitindo, and this will be used as a reference in the management and monitoring of HCVA.

The success in the implementation of the identification and analysis activities of HCV existing in the area of PT. Agro Manunggal Sawitindo is determined by 2 (two) factors, namely: (1) the availability of adequate data and updated secondary and primary data, and (2) proper and systematic documentation of activities in stages. The availability of updated and reasonably sufficient data and information are greatly dependent on the activities of field surveys which are carried out systematically, adequately and well planned. In order to conduct a well planned field survey, the review of the available documents/reports and maps and initial identification of HCV are required. Precise and systematic stages of activities to enhance the success of the identification and analysis of the existing HCV included field surveys, data processing, data analysis and synthesis, identification of HCV, analysis of HCV existence, and mapping.

Physical

Climatic conditions in the Nanga Tayap District are similar to other tropical areas where condition are classified into rainy and dry seasons. Generally, the rainy season occurs between October to March, while the dry season occurs between April and September. The duration of both of this season fluctuate, at times with longer dry season or a longer rainy season.

The physiography shows a land surface that can be a factor in the process of soil formation, giving effect to the development of land. Based on the slope map, most of the land are flat (0-8%)

38.13% of total the area, undulating (8-15%) cover an area of 46.54% of the total area and moderate step (15-25%) an area of 9.49% of the total area.

The Plantation areas and the Processing Plant of PT AMS are located in an area with a height of 21 – 350 meters above sea level (asl). The important factors in soil formation are the parent material because it influences the physical and chemical structures of the soil. Almost all of the entire studied area is dominated by 3 land class system: Honja cover an area of 82.48% of total area, Ranganbakau covers an area of 7.26% of total area and Lohai covers an area of 9.56% of total area.

The working area of PT AMS includes Pawan River watershed. The rivers that crossed the area are as many as 12 rivers and creeks. Drainage patterns in the area of PT AMS is dominated by one river, the Pemahan. Use of rivers by the community is not still intensive for use.

Biological

Flora

There are 64 species found in the area of PT AMS, Based on the plant class, plant species found in the working area of PT AMS can be categorized based on the habitat, the composition of vegetation in the area can be differentiated into the 4 (four) kinds of shrubs, herbs, lianas and trees.

The assessment identified 4 plant species that are included in the List of the IUCN Red List (2 species is EN / Endangered, 1 species CR and 1 species VU / Vulnerable) with the details as presented in Table Table 5.

Table 5. List of Plant Species Found in the Area of PT. AMS Based on Their Status

No	Local Name	Latin Name	Family	Habitus	IUCN	CITES	PP
1	Alang-alang	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Poaceae	Herbs			
2	Ara Daun Kecil	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Moraceae	Tree			
3	Asam Kandis	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Fabaceae	Tree			
4	Asam Kemantan	<i>Dacryodes costata</i>	Burseraceae	Tree			
5	Balam	<i>Palaquium burckii</i>	Sapotaceae	Tree			
6	Bambu	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Poaceae	Tree			
7	Bangkirai	<i>Shorea laevis</i> Ridl.	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree			
8	Cempedak Hutan	<i>Artocarpus venenosus</i> Becc.	Moraceae	Tree			
9	Durian	<i>Durio zibethinus</i>	Bombacaceae	Tree			
10	Harendong	<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>	Melastomataceae	Shrubs			
11	Jabon	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>	Rubiaceae	Tree			
12	Bayur	<i>Pterospermum diversifolium</i>	Sterculiaceae	Tree			
13	Jambu monyet	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree			
14	Jengkol	<i>Archidendron pauciflorum</i>	Fabaceae	Tree			
15	Jihing	<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i>	Symplocaceae	Tree			
16	Kalumpang	<i>Cyathocalyx bancanus</i>	Annonaceae	Tree			
17	Karet	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Tree			
18	Kempas	<i>Koompasia excelsa</i> (Becc.) Taub.	Fabaceae	Tree			
19	Kendondong	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree			
20	Keranji	<i>Dialium indum</i>	Caesalpinaceae	Tree			

No	Local Name	Latin Name	Family	Habitus	IUCN	CITES	PP
21	Kopi hutan	<i>Tricalysia malaccensis</i>	Rubiaceae	Tree			
22	Laban	<i>Vitex pubescens</i>	Verbenaceae	Tree			
23	Mahang	<i>Macaranga semiglobosa</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Tree			
24	Mangga Hutan	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree			
25	Manggis hutan	<i>Garcinia celebica</i> L.	Clusiaceae	Tree			
26	Mata Kucing	<i>Dimocarpus malesianus</i>	Sapindaceae	Herbs			
27	Matoa	<i>Pometia pinnata</i>	Sapindaceae	Tree			
28	Medang	<i>Actinodaphne procera</i> (Blume) Nees	Lauraceae	Tree			
29	Medang Perawas	<i>Litsea tuberculata</i>	Lauraceae	Tree			
30	Mentangur	<i>Calophyllum grandiflorum</i>	Clusiaceae	Tree			
31	mentawa						
32	Meranti	<i>Shorea teysmanniana</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	EN		
33	Meranti merah	<i>Shorea almon</i> Foxw.	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	CR		
34	Meranti Putih	<i>Shorea dasyphylla</i> Foxw.	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	EN		
35	Mikania	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Asteraceae	Lianas			
36	Nangka	<i>Artocarpus integra</i>	Moraceae	Tree			
37	Nyatoh	<i>Palaquium rostratum</i>	Sapotaceae	Tree			
38	Mahang daun lebar	<i>Macaranga gigantea</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Tree			
39	Paku-pakuan	<i>Nephrolepis radicans</i>	Oleandraceae	Liana			
40	Palas Duri	<i>Licuala spinosa</i>	Arecaceae	herbs			
41	Pandan	<i>Pandanus</i> sp.	Pandanaceae	Herbs			
42	Pekawai	<i>Durio kutejensis</i> Becc.	Bombacaceae	Tree	VU		
43	Pelaik	<i>Alstonia pneumatophora</i>	Apocynaceae	Tree			
44	Pelawan	<i>Tristania obovata</i>	Myrtaceae	Tree			
45	Pete	<i>Parkia speciosa</i>	Fabaceae	Tree			
46	Pisang	<i>Musa paradisacal</i>	Musaceae	shrubs			
47	Pulai	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Tree			
48	Puspa/Penago	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Theaceae	Tree			
49	Ubah Merah	<i>Syzygium lineatum</i>	Myrtaceae	Tree			
50	Putat	<i>Planchonia valida</i>	Lecythidaceae	Tree			
51	Putri malu	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Fabaceae	Herbs			
52	Rambutan	<i>Nephellium lappaceum</i>	Sapindaceae	Tree			
53	Rengas	<i>Gluta renghas</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree			
54	Rengas Manuk	<i>Melanorrhoea walichii</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree			
55	Ribu-ribu	<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	Schizaceae	Herbs			
56	Rokam	<i>Flacourtia rukam</i>	Flacourtiaceae	Tree			
57	Rotan	<i>Calamus caesius</i> Blume	Arecaceae	Liana			
58	Salak	<i>Salacca edulis</i> Reinw.	Arecaceae	Liana			
59	Nasi-nasi	<i>Psychotria viridiflora</i>	Rubiaceae	Tree			
60	Sirih hutan	<i>Piper caducibracteum</i>	Piperaceae	Liana			
61	Sukun	<i>Artocarpus communis</i>	Moraceae	Tree			
62	Sungkai	<i>Peronema canescens</i>	Verbenaceae	Tree			
63	Tempening	<i>Quercus bennettii</i>	Fagaceae	Tree			
64	Terap	<i>Artocarpus rigidus</i> Bl.	Moraceae	Tree			

Wildlife

There were 118 species of wildlife found in the area of PT LGI and grouped in 47 families that consist of Mammals 16 species (11 families), Aves 94 species (31 families) and Reptile 8 species (5 families).

There are 27 species that are protected by Government Rule No 7/1999 i.e. 9 species of mammals, 15 species of birds and 3 species of reptile. Based on CITES, there are 26 species i.e. 6 species of Appendix I, 20 species of Appendix II.

Whereas, 11 species are included in IUCN RED LIST that consist of VU/Vulnerable 7 species and EN/Endangered 4 species (see **Table 6**).

There were 43 species of wildlife found in the area of PT AMS and grouped in 30 families that consist of Mammals 9 species (6 families), Aves 30 species (19 families) and Reptile 5 species (5 families).

There are 17 species that are protected by Government Rule No 7/1999. Based on CITES, there are 11 species. (see Table 6).

Table 6. Wildlife Species in the Area of PT. Agro Manunggal Sawitindo Based on Their Status

No	Name of Species		Family	Conservation status		
	Local Name	Latin Name		IUCN	CITES	PP NO 7
MAMALS						
1	Klampiau	<i>Hylobates sp</i>	Hylobatidae			
2	Lutung kelabu	<i>Presbytis cristata</i>	Cercopithecidae		App II	√
3	Monyet ekor panjang	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Cercopithecidae		App II	
4	Monyet beruk	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	Cercopithecidae	VU	App II	
5	Rusa Sambar	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	Cervidae	VU		√
6	Kijang	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	Cervidae			√
7	Napu	<i>Tragulus napu</i>	Tragulidae			√
8	Berang-berang	<i>Lutra sp</i>	Mustelidae	VU	App II	
9	Babi hutan	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Suidae			
AVES						
1	Elang tikus	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Accipitridae			√
2	Elang brontok	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>	Accipitridae			√
3	Alap-alap capung	<i>Microhierax fringillarius</i>	Falconidae			√
4	Pekaka emas	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	Alcedinidae			√
5	Raja udang meninting	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	Alcedinidae			√
6	Belibis batu	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	Anatidae			
7	Kekep babi	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	Artamidae			
8	Rangkong badak	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	Bucerotidae	NT	App II	√
9	Kangkareng hitam	<i>Anthraceros malayanus</i>	Bucerotidae	NT	App II	√
10	Kangkareng putih	<i>Anthraceros albirostris</i>	Bucerotidae		App II	√
11	Delimukan zamrud	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Columbidae			
12	Pergam hijau	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	Columbidae			
13	Punai gading	<i>Treron vernans</i>	Columbidae			
14	Tekukur biasa	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Columbidae			
15	Gagak hutan	<i>Corvus enca</i>	Corvidae			
16	Bubut alang-alang	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Cuculidae			
17	Bubut besar	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Cuculidae			
18	Layang-layang api	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Hirundinidae			
19	Kucica hutan	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	Muscicapidae			

No	Name of Species		Family	Conservation status		
	Local Name	Latin Name		IUCN	CITES	PP NO 7
20	Burung-madu kelapa	<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	Nectariniidae			√
21	Burung-madu sepah-raja	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	Nectariniidae			√
22	Burung-gereja Erasia	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Passeridae			
23	Betet ekor-panjang	<i>Psittacula longicauda</i>	Psittacidae			
24	Serindit Melayu	<i>Loriculus galgulus</i>	Psittacidae			
25	Cucak kuricang	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	Pycnonotidae			
26	Merbah cerukcuk	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	Pycnonotidae			
27	Kareo padi	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	Rallidae			
28	Tiong emas	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Sturnidae		App II	√
29	Gemak loreng	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	Turnicidae			
30	Kacamata biasa	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	Zosteropidae			
REPTILS						
1	Kobra	<i>Naja sp.</i>	Elapidae		App II	√
2	Biawak	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	Varanidae		App II	√
3	Kadal kebun	<i>Eutrophis multifasciata</i>	Scincidae			
4	Ular pucuk	<i>Ahaetula frasina</i>	Colubridae			
5	Sanca kembang	<i>Python reticulates</i>	Pythonidae		App II	

Environmental Services Aspect

Region or ecosystem that is important as a provider of Water and Flood Control for Downstream Communities.

Region or ecosystem that is found in the area of PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo is lowland forest ecosystems and peat swamp forests; while the Cloud forest ecosystems, forest ridge and karst ecosystems are not found in the area.

Important Ecosystem and Its Relationship with the various Classes of Land Based on RePPPOT

Ecosystems found in the area of PT. Agro Manunggal Sawitindo consists of 2 (two) types, namely lowland forest ecosystems and peat ecosystem. Land classes found in the region consists of 4 (four) types, namely Honja (HJA), Rangankau (RGK, Bulit Pandan (BPD) and Lohai (LHI).

However, because the condition of ecosystems has been much damaged (degraded) due to forest exploitation activities (logging) before any fields/cultivation, and forest encroachment activities (illegal logging), then some of the functions and benefits of ecosystems have degraded.

With regard to technical aspects of the management of oil palm plantations, the presence of lowland forest can be utilized as a land of oil palm cultivation. Similarly shallow peat lands, also technically can be used for oil palm cultivation.

But ecologically, particularly in peat ecosystems (with land system under GBT) will need to consider the legal aspects (relating to Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No.14 years of 2009 and Presidential Decree No.32 of 1990), as well as other aspects (Prinsip 7 RSPO).

Regions that serves as a natural insulation to prevent the spread of forest fires and land

Regions that serves as a natural insulation to prevent the spread of forest fires and natural forest land is still in good condition, including swamp forests in the hydrological system (the peat swamp forest is still intact), swamp forest, inundation areas, other wetland and green lanes (green belt) with various types of fire-resistant plants. In the area of PT AMS not still area that can serve as a fire breaker.

Economy, Socio Culture of Local Community

Socio-economic and cultural problems that happened in the villages around the area of PT AMS caused by the emergence of socio-economic gap between villages and government policy of Ketapang Regency about village administrative boundaries. Socio-economic gap between the village emerged as a result of increased economic activity in the presence of village oil palm plantation companies located in the region of four villages, one of which is PT AMS. The operational of oil palm plantations has enhancing economic activities significant for the surrounding villages.

Administratively, oil palm plantation of PT AMS is located in Nanga Tayap District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province. Based on the results of field observation and review of existing maps show that areas of High Conservation Value (HCV) planned in the area of Oil Palm Plantations in the Area of PT AMS, West Kalimantan Province is 1,202.12 ha, with details as in **Table 7**.

The identification result of HCV availability at PT AMS is detailed in the below **Table 7**.

Table 7. The Identification Result of HCV Availability at PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo Oil Palm Plantation Area

HCV		HCV AVAILABILITY
1	Area Has Important Biodiversity Level	
1.1	Area Posses or Give Supporting Function of Biodiversity for Protected Area and/or Conservation Area	Available
1.2	Critically Endangered species	Available
1.3	Area Has Habitat for Viable Population of Threatened, Circumscribed or Protected Species	Available
1.4	Area Has Temporary Habitat for Species or Group of Species	Available
2	Area Has Important Landscape for Naturally Ecological Dynamics	
2.1	The Area of Wide Landscape which has Capacity to Maintain the Process and Dynamics of Naturally Ecology	Not Available
2.2	The Natural Area which has Two or More Ecosystem with not Fragmented Contour (Continuously)	Not Available
2.3	Area which has Representative Population of Natural Species	Available
3	Area which has Rare or Threatened Ecosystem	Not Available
4	Area Provides Natural Environmental Services	
4.1	Important Area or Ecosystem to Provide Water and Flood Control for Community at Downstream Area	Available
4.2	Important Area to Control Erosion and Sedimentation	Available
4.3	Area which Has Function as Natural Border to Avoid the Spread of Forest Fire	Not Available
5	Natural Area which Has Important Function to Fulfill Basic Needs of Local Community	Available
6	Area has Important Function to Identify Traditional Culture of Local Community	Available

Analysis Result of the Availability of HCV

The area of Oil Palm plantation PT AMS has 1,202.12 ha HCV Area in total area or it is coverage 10.45% out of the total area of Management Unit (11,500 ha). The HCV Area at the area of Oil Palm plantation PT AMS are presented at **Table 8**.

Table 8. The HCV Area of PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo Oil Palm Plantation

No	HCV Area	Area (ha)	HCV Attribute
1	Sungai Batu Benteng	8.32	4.1
2	Sungai Gerunggang	108.80	4.1
3	Sungai Keribang	23.03	4.1
4	Sungai Kerta/Sungai Belantikan	39.09	4.1, 5
5	Sungai Lubang Tapah	1.72	4.1, 5
6	Sungai Parapan	51.90	4.1, 5
7	Sungai Pemahan	130.03	1.1., 1.3, 1.4, 2.3, 4.1
8	Sungai Pengukuran	4.93	4.1
9	Sungai Riam Kambing	28.01	4.1, 5
10	Sungai Semayong	8.61	4.1
11	Sungai Serempang	86.77	4.1
12	Sungai Sindor	41.46	4.1
13	Bukit Batu Bolah	29.42	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.3, 4.1, 4.2
14	Bukit Blok C49-51	31.80	4.1, 4.2
15	Bukit Blok C69-70	15.70	1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 2.3, 4.1, 4.2
16	Bukit Durian	62.87	4.1, 4.2
17	Bukit Pebantan	300,40	4.1, 4.2
18	Bukit Pelingkan	19.91	4.1, 4.2
19	Bukit Pembuluh	22.95	4.1, 4.2
20	Bukit Siantau	41.91	1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 2.3, 4.1, 4.2
21	Bukit Sulung	144.47	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.3, 4.1, 4.2
22	Batu Nunggul	0.005	6
23	Punjung Watu Karam	0.005	6
Total		1,202.12	

Figure 4. HCV Map PT AMS over lay with Permitted Area (11,500 Ha)

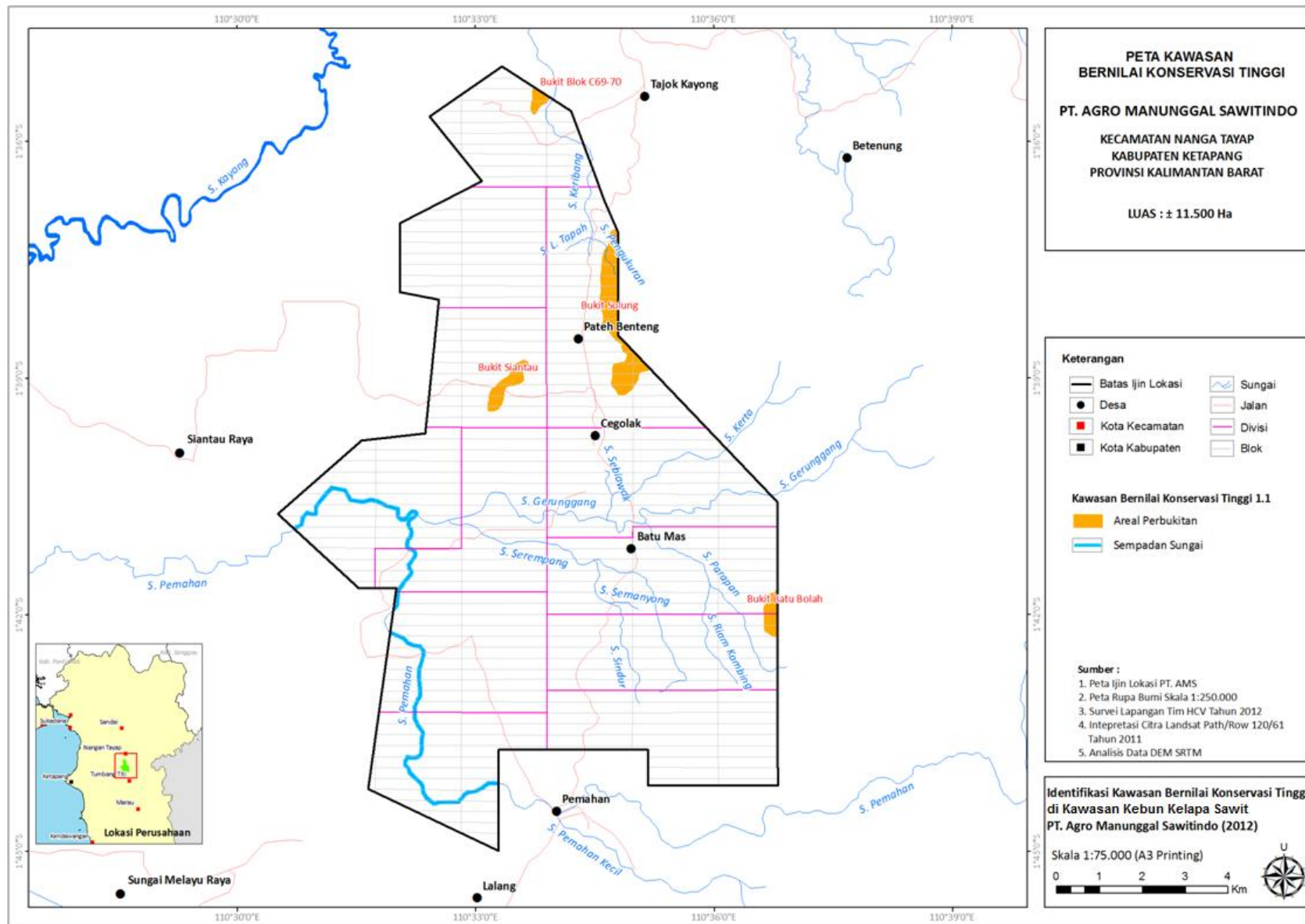
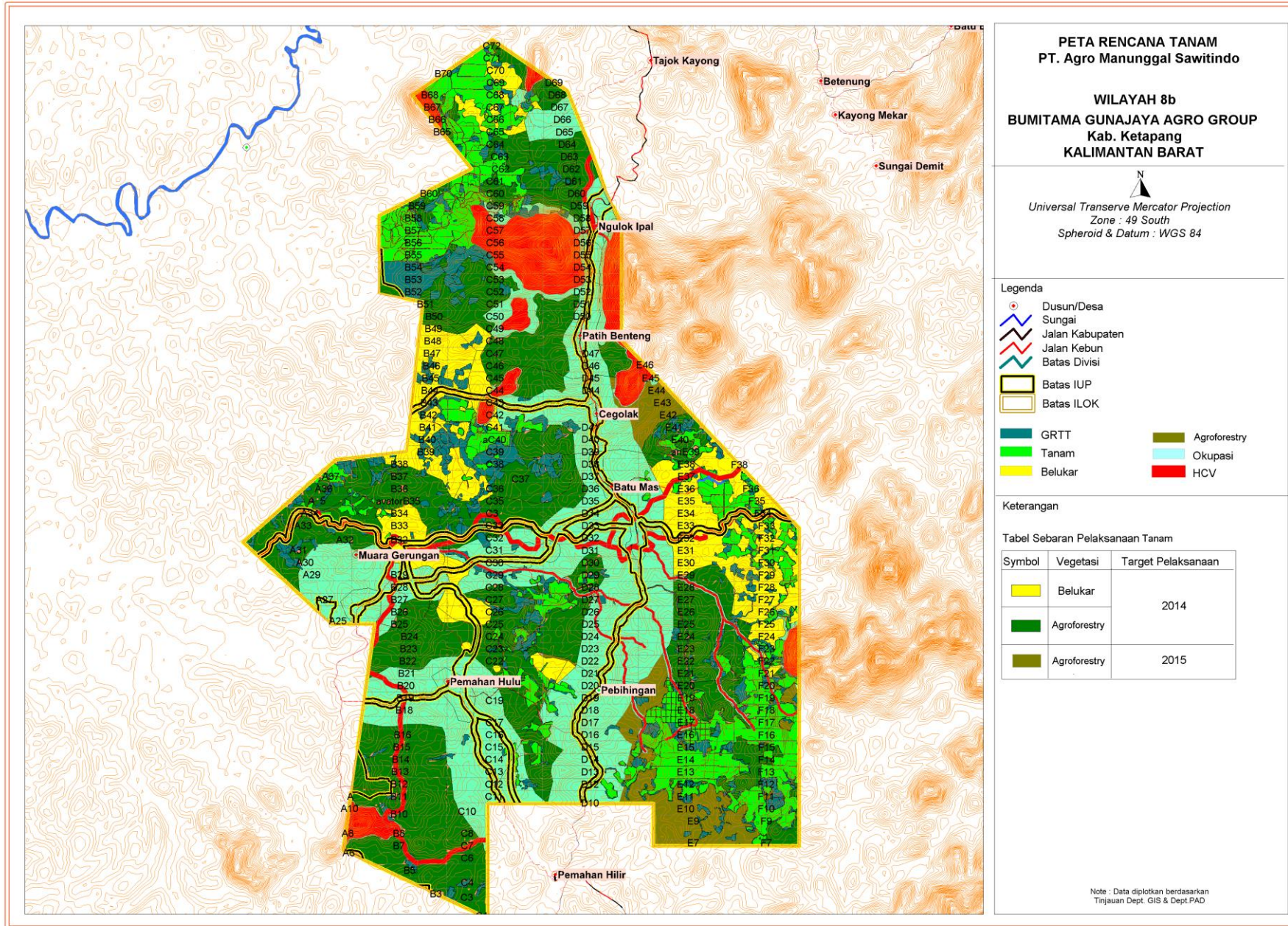


Figure 5. New Planting Plan Map PT. AMS



DOCUMENTATION OF FREE PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSENT

In accordance with RSPO requirements PT AMS needs to obtain free, prior and informed consent from the local community that would be affected by the development of the concession area or land that would be opened. The documents are as follows:

1. Minutes of Socialization Meeting prior OPP development, dated 17 July 2012 and located in Ballroom of Nanga Tayap Sub-district office. This meeting held based on Assignment Letter of Regent Ketapang No: 525.26/967/DISBUN-D dated 16 July 2012 concerning of socialization on Oil Palm Plantation Planning Development of PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo. Participants who are involved are Authority Officer of Sub-District Nanga Tayap, Dayak Customary Board (Dewan Adat Dayak), Head of Village Nanga Tayap, Kayong Utara, Sepakat Jaya, Betenong, Tajok Kayong, Kayong Hulu and related villagers. Conclusion of meeting contains:
 - Statement of area that able to utilize is 7,000 – 8,000 Ha (under Nanga Tayap Sub-district territory)
 - Plantation development of PT AMS will perform as Smallholders schemes with pattern 20% (smallholdings) and 80% (own estates). Smallholder's area planned as ± 2,300 Ha for 6 villages and divided into 2 areas. Status of smallholders land is Land Use Title on behalf of Cooperatives.
 - Relationship between company and community through MoU.
2. Evidence of land acquisitions process on project area of PT AMS as follows:
 - 2012-2013 (Mei – September): compensated (2,463.32 Ha, 1,431 ownership)
 - ownership. All documentations of entire land acquisitions are in place.
 - Land Acquisition Data / List of Ceding Land.
 - Identity of Land Owner. Minutes of Land Measurement (Berita Acara Pengukuran)
 - Location Map of Land Measurement (Peta Lokasi Yang diukur/digantirugi).
 - Minutes of Price Agreement (Berita Acara Kesepakatan Harga)
 - Land Submission Statement (Surat Pernyataan Penyerahan Lahan).
 - Certificate of Land Acquisition Property/ Rights Recognition Letter and Land Tenure (Surat Keterangan Garap (SKGR) Kepemilikan Lahan/Surat Pengakuan Hak Kepemilikan dan Penguasaan Lahan)
 - Land Rights Letter (Surat Penguatan Atas Hak)
 - Origin of Land Letter (Surat Keterangan Asal Usul Tanah)
 - A Brief History of Land Tenure (Riwayat Singkat Penguasaan Tanah)

SUMMARY OF PLAN:

The management New Planting Plan has incorporated the findings from EIA (AMDAL), Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and HCV assessment for implementing the operational plans. Recommendations and also conclusion from the results of EIA and HCV have also been integrated into the management plan and this is consistent with RSPO P&C for New Plantings.

Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans Environment Impact Assessment

Table 9. Summary and Management Plans Environment Impact Assessment

No	Activity	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period
Pre Construction Stage								
1	Socialization	Attitudes and perception, also social conflict between companies and communities	Ignorance and misinformation the public against the company's plans in development of oil palm plantations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pebihingan Village • Muara Gerunggang Village • Semanyok Lama Village • Batu Mas Village • Tebuar Village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting directly with the communities to socialized the oil palm plantation development • Give the informations related with the activity plan by regular meetings in the village • Explain the environmental management efforts will be carried out • Explain the positive impact to the communities through oil palm plantations • Forminf SATLAK and work with TP3K team Ketapang Regency, also community institutions when socialized ti communities 	Socialization the development of oil palm plantation carried out at least 4 months before the opening of the land. And during the pra constuction stage	Direct observation and interviews with the surrounding community by using questionnaires and deep interviews	Every 6 month
2	Land Acquisition	Advent of Negative attitudes and perceptions of society, community dissatisfaction with land compensation, also rise of social conflicts between companies and communties	Process of land acquisition and compensation are harmful to society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pebihingan Village • Muara Gerunggang Village • Semanyok Lama Village • Batu Mas Village • Tebuar Village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take inventory of public lands contained in the project area along with regency officials, district and village • Meetings related to the completion of land • Carry out the land acquisition process and compensations according the agreement • Enclave of existing permissions if the community don't want to exempt land • Documentation all aof land acquisition activity 	During the process of land acquisitions	Direct observation and interviews with the surrounding community by using questionnaires and deep interviews	Every 6 month
Construction Stage								
1	Recruitment	Rise of negative attitudes and perceptions, social conflict and social resentment	Recruitment process without transparency, and do not give priority to local employment, although according with the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tumbang Koling Village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide broad information to the public regardng recruitment • Priority to local employment with the necessary qualifications attention 	During te recruitment process	Direct observation and interviews with the surrounding community by using questionnaires and deep interviews	Every 6 month

No	Activity	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period
			qualification					
2	Mobilization of equipment and materials	Increase of road damage and accidents	Process of transporting equipment and materials during the construction phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Along the road of transport equipment and materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with traffic police to guard during the mobilization of heavy equipment Using the standard trucks according to road capacity to carry the materials Reduce speed when passing through residential areas 	During the process of equipment and materials mobilization	Recording work accident at the time of the mobilization of equipment and materials activities	Every 6 months
		Decrease in air quality and increased noise		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U1= close to mill location project (1°40' 81" S 110° 33' 19,70" E) U2= residential of Selupuk Village (1° 38' 21,97" S 110° 34' 34,34" E) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> election system, method and technology land clearing so it can reduce the rate of dust and noise regulate the speed of the vehicle at the work site socialization to the workers to always use PPE organize cheap medicine to the society, especially for patients with air quality and noise diseases 	Once every 3 months during the construction stage		
3	Open and land clearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smog haze due to land fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lax of the employee who was involved in the clearance when using fire 	Cleared areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land clearing without burning Put a signboard on fire-prone lands and warning signs to be cautious in the use of fire Provide the facilities and infrastructure of fire emergency response Make the water ponds around the plantation as a source of water to extinguish fire in case of fire hazard 	Once every 3 months during the land clearing process	Recorded the occurrence of fire Researching the cause of the fire source	
		Microclimate change	Process of land clearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pebihangan Village Muara Gerunggang Village Semanyok Lama Village Batu Mas Village Tebuar Village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> election system, method and technology land clearing which done in stages with a fixed set of green open space as a buffer area socialization to the workers to use PPE organize cheap medicine to the society, especially for patients with microclimate change disease 	Once every 3 months during the construction stage		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of erosion rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in land cover so the rainwater directly 	Cleared areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cover crop treatments 	during the land clearing	Making level measurement instrument measuring erosion and	Every 6 months

No	Activity	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period
			on the soil surface				erosion rates Sampling properties of the physical properties and chemical analysis	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased flow of runoff 	more solid ground due to opening and development of land, so made lack of water infiltration into the soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A1= Cabang River (1° 36' 40.64" S 110° 32' 36,54" E) A2- Gerunggang River mill project upstream (1° 40' 29,02" S 110° 36' 49,61" E) A3= Pemahan River (1° 44' 21,33" S 110° 34' 6,30" E) A4= Gerunggang River, close to Kumpang River (1° 40' 59,32" S 110° 30' 46,41" E) A5= Gerunggang River, mill project downstream (1° 40' 50,01" S 110° 32' 25,62" E) A6= Gerunggang River, mill outlet (1° 40' 24,76" S 110° 33' 39,98" E) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> makes and maintain protected areas such as riparian belt soil and water conservation no logging of vegetation on conservation site and protected areas makes sedimentary trap cooperate with agencies that deal with environmental problems and conservation socialization to communities 	Once every 3 months during the land clearing		
		Rate of work accident	Plantations and mill operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PT AMS Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socialization to all workers and communities about regulations of safety and health also about work safety Put signboards about safe and secure work and traffic signs along the plantaton area Training and building safety culture within workplace Up board safety and health organization (P2K3) and cooperating with relevant institutions such as clinics or hospitals and Labour Agencies provide PPE for workers and corporate guests 	During plantation and mill are operated		

No	Activity	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period
4	Nursery	Occurrence of eutrophication due to entrainment of partial fertilizer that's not absorbed by the rain to the river	Use of manure that doesn't comply with the dosage and timing of manuring	• Nursery Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research the needs of optimum manure • Provide the right dosage of manure, a measure, quantity and timing • Make the Manuring Procedure • Socialized to the nursery workers about a good and right manuring system 	Twice a year during the Manuring activity	Sampling properties of the physical properties and chemical analysis	Every 6 Month
5	Construction of Plantation Infrastructure	Open up the job opportunities	Labor requirements for the construction and supply of building materials	• Location of plantation development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open up the employment opportunities for local communities • Partnership with the local community in the supply of food • Open opportunities to local communities especially people with carpentry building skills 	Once a year during the plantation development process	counting the number of villagers who are involved directly or indirectly	Every 1 year
6	Immature Plant maintenance	Occurrence of eutrophication due to entrainment of partial fertilizer that's not absorbed by the rain to the river. And water pollution due to use of pesticides that incompatible with the dosage	Use of manure and pesticides that aren't in accordance with the dosage and timing	• Plantation Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research the needs of optimum manure and needs for pesticides for integrated pest control • Provide the right dosage of manure, a measure, quantity and timing • Implement the integrated pest control • Make the Manuring and Usage of Pesticides Procedure • Socialized to the workers about a good and right manuring and pest control system • Conduct biological pest control • 	Twice a year during the Manuring activity	Sampling and measurement of water quality in the Mirah river	Every 6 month
Operational Stage								
1	Mature Plant Maintenance	Occurrence of eutrophication due to entrainment of partial fertilizer that's not absorbed by the rain to the river. And water pollution due to use of pesticides that incompatible with the	Use of manure and pesticides that aren't in accordance with the dosage and timing	• Plantation Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research the needs of optimum manure and needs for pesticides for integrated pest control • Provide the right dosage of manure, a measure, quantity and timing • Implement the integrated pest control • Make the Manuring and Usage 	Twice a year during the Manuring activity	Sampling and measurement of water quality in the Mirah river	

No	Activity	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period
		dosage			of Pesticids Procedure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialized to the workers about a good and right manuring and pest control system • Conduct biological pest control 			
2	FFB Transport	Increase number of work accidents	FFB transportation activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation Areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining damaged roads which dangerous for FFB trucks • Provide traffic signs in the plantation areas • Socialized to the workers and FFB transport contractors • Use nets in a truck so FFB not fall 	Every 3 month	Recording and analyzing workplace accidents	Every 6 month

Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (SIA)

PT AMS has developed the plans for the social impacts as the operational efforts on social mitigation. The SIA development and preparation of management & monitoring plans for PT AMS was mainly based on the SIA result, in corporation with SAN.

The steps taken in the SIA development and preparation of management & monitoring plans were: Based on the SIA results for PT AMS by SAN aimed to be managed consistently with appropriate work performance standards. The scope of the development and preparation of management & monitoring plans included all of the potential impacts by the plantation activities.

Table 10. Impact of Strategic Management Model Plan of PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo

No	Social Issues	Management Plan	Monitored Indicator	Periode
1	PT AMS under Bumitama Agri Limited (BAL) has commitment and good faith in support of sustainable development of palm oil plantations. Concretely, this commitment is shown by do HCV and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) before the newly built plantation	To conduct HCV and SIA assessment prior operational activities	HCV and SIA Report are in placed	2013
2	There are concern from some people in villages, that the existence of oil palm plantations will displace the rubber forests are still productive. They said (Hamlet Semayuk, Pebihingan; Muara Gerunggang village ; Batu Mas village; Cegolak Village and Tajok Kayong village), rubber farming is a business that they have the knowledge to understand and is a hereditary agricultural activities that exist in their village. Of rubber anyway, they get money every day on average 100.000 -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land acquisition process will be focussed on the area without rubber trees / forest, except for the case where community is willing to sell their rubber trees / forest, through FPIC mechanism. - Conduct rubber tree intensification program to increase community's income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The size / extent of land acquisition process that originated from rubber forest - Rubber tree intensification program conducted in those specific villages 	2014 - 2016

No	Social Issues	Management Plan	Monitored Indicator	Periode
	200.000 IDR per day per family.			
3	In focus group discussions at the Degolak and Batu Mas village, there are concerns against the destruction of their village roads. They worried that, if the company has been operating the village roads will fequently passed by trucks palm fruit, which consequently becomes faulty and dusty which will increase the risk of illness in communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seeking the possibility to build alternative road for FFB and heavy equipment transportation - Conduct village road maintenance where the company's vehicle frequently used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alternative road option is available - Village road maintenance plan is available 	<p>2014-2016</p> <p>Continuous</p>
4	Pople from Muara Gerunggang worried about security issues while palm plantation activities in their village. Their village will be open, crowded and therefore vulnerable to security			
5	People understanding against land use permits (HGU) of the company still low. In the Cegolak village, there is concern of crops compensation (GRTT) from palm oil companies would remove their rights to land forever			
6	Beside the negative concerns over the impact of PT AMS, there are some hopes from the communités. They wish that the existence of oil palm pantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct village road maintenance where the company's vehicle frequently used - Conduct CSR Program that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village road maintenance plan is available - CSR program is planned and 	<p>Continuous</p> <p>Continuous</p>

No	Social Issues	Management Plan	Monitored Indicator	Periode
	<p>in their area could help them to improve the village infrastructure, such as roads and clean water facilities.</p>	<p>focussed on clean water supply for the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct CSR Program that supports and contributes on the village's public facility 	<p>budgeted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSR program is planned and budgeted 	<p>Continuous</p>
7	<p>The other hope, that when the oil palm plantation has been operated, the company will hire the employee from local communities, through the selection of employees and would be adjusted between the needs of companies with the capability and expertise of each person</p>	<p>Company's recruitment process will be transparent, showing prioritize for local communities based on the skill and educational level</p>	<p>Composition of worker, based on the place of origin</p>	<p>Continuous</p>
8	<p>They also expect social commitment from the company. They wish company will support to improve the quality of education, health and the preservation of local cultures in their villages</p>	<p>Education, health and local culture preservation is integrated in PT AMS CSR program planning and budgeting</p>	<p>Number of program that related to education, health and local culture preservation</p>	<p>Continuous</p>
9	<p>Cegolak Village, the village government hopes the company also helps facilitate the issue of village boundaries are increasingly vulnerable and raises the potential for conflict is high. The company is expected to facilitate the issue of the boundaries of this village since the border conflict between these villages appeared one of them triggered by land acquisition issues of corporate</p>			

No	Social Issues	Management Plan	Monitored Indicator	Periode
10	<p>Traditional law is still held strongly by the community. Therefore, in every village they have leaders or elders they call Demung Adat. The role of Demung Adat is to lead and coordinate the events and rituals ceremonies / traditions of the local community</p>	<p>Traditional law and Demung adat is preserved under CSR program, especially local culture preservation program</p>	<p>Number of event related with local law / local culture preservation</p>	<p>Continuous</p>
11	<p>The health of society is heavily influenced by the condition of "environmental health" is not good, because it was some disease that often appears in the suffering communities and around the estate are location permit ARI (acute respiratory infection), Malaria and Diarrhea</p>	<p>Health program will be conducted as part of CSR program, this will include mass medication, specific disease control and birth control program</p>	<p>Number of health program being conducted</p>	<p>Continuous</p>
12	<p>Cegolak Village, there is wishes of the people to liberate their land to mining company first, or if it has been released to the oil company, hoped to be transferred to mining companies that give compensation for destroyed crops is higher than oil palm plantations and then submitted to oil companies</p>			

Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (HCV)

The HCV development and preparation of management & monitoring plans

The HCV development and preparation of management & monitoring plans were based on the result of the HCV assessment which was administered in April 2013 by independent consultants from Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara who has been personality accredited and approved by RSPO. This process provides data and information related to the presence of the HCV areas in the Permitted Location (Ijin Lokasi) of PT AMS, the key HCV elements, the actual conditions included the potential threats, and the recommendations for the management.

The HCV development and preparation of management & monitoring plans were implemented with the aim to provide guideline for the company in planning and management of its programs or activities in managing the HCV present within the concession area. The purpose was to enable all the available resources to be focused, integrated and effective in order to achieve the HCV management outcome. The purposes of this management and monitoring document were:

- 1) To ensure that the identified and assigned HCV areas are under protection and in a well managed state so that their HCV functions are well preserved,
- 2) To enhance the administration of the management and monitoring in the sense that the process carried out is more systematically according to the legal procedures.

Plan for HCV Monitoring and Regular Review of Data

The basic programs and activities that fulfill the HCV management are in regular monitoring and review. The purpose of review is to measure the achievements, effectiveness, efficiencies, impacts, and sustainability of the programs. Thus, the purpose of monitoring is to evaluate whether the activities run as they are expected; whether the outputs of the process are as they were projected previously; and whether the resources investments (human, fund, time) are as they were planned.

Monitoring and review are aimed to a set of indicators as the key performance indicators and should be managed systematically, consistently, and well documented. The monitoring should be implemented regularly and it is dependent on the classifications of the activities and the target indicator to evaluate the review should be conducted at the end of the management periodical plan, that is in the end of the third years (summative review) and every six months (formative review).

Management and mitigation plans for threats in HCV areas.

The identified basic activities which are planned to run in order to achieve the basic targets for the enhancement and maintenance of the HCV areas are:

1. Identification, documentation and recondition of baseline HCV elements and that threatents.
2. Socialization to (management, worker, and local peoples) the HCV area regarding the existence and importance of protecting HCV areas.
3. Develop dialogue and facilitate people for making like-minded of HCV management.
4. Dialogue with stakeholders, especially government for increasing protecting HCV element and areas.
5. Monitoring of land clearing activity.
6. Measuring fluctuation activity of water level on rainy season and dry season as *baseline* in rivers which have the important function as the catchment areas.
7. Avoid/minimizing superficial of river with GAP (Group Agriculture Policy) which is land clearing until maintenance and harvesting.
8. Recondition and making the policy and procedure (SOP) which is supporting the effectiveness of HCV management.

There were several oil palm planting on land identified as an HCV Area. Against this, the company will conduct a Land Use Change (LUC) analysis and improvement of rehabilitation on the area by doing enrichment with local plants that have been suggested in the HCV identification report of PT AMS.

Table 11. Area Management Plan HCV PT. AMS

No	HCV Area	Area (ha)	HCV Attribute
1	Sungai Batu Benteng	8.32	4.1
2	Sungai Gerunggang	108.80	4.1
3	Sungai Keribang	23.03	4.1
4	Sungai Kerta/Sungai Belantikan	39.09	4.1, 5
5	Sungai Lubang Tapah	1.72	4.1, 5
6	Sungai Parapan	51.90	4.1, 5
7	Sungai Pemahan	130.03	1.1., 1.3, 1.4, 2.3, 4.1
8	Sungai Pengukuran	4.93	4.1
9	Sungai Riam Kambing	28.01	4.1, 5
10	Sungai Semayong	8.61	4.1
11	Sungai Serempang	86.77	4.1
12	Sungai Sindor	41.46	4.1
13	Bukit Batu Bolah	29.42	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.3, 4.1, 4.2
14	Bukit Blok C49-51	31.80	4.1, 4.2
15	Bukit Blok C69-70	15.70	1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 2.3, 4.1, 4.2
16	Bukit Durian	62.87	4.1, 4.2
17	Bukit Pebantan	300,40	4.1, 4.2

18	Bukit Pelingkan	19.91	4.1, 4.2
19	Bukit Pembuluh	22.95	4.1, 4.2
20	Bukit Siantau	41.91	1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 2.3, 4.1, 4.2
21	Bukit Sulung	144.47	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.3, 4.1, 4.2
22	Batu Nunggul	0.005	6
23	Punjung Watu Karam	0.005	6
Total		1,202.12	

Table 13. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (HCV)

HCV	Location	HCV's Management	Time Plan	Monitored Indicators	Time Plan
<p>HCV 1.1.</p> <p>Areas that contain or provide biodiversity support function to protection or conservation areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian of the Pemahan River • Block C69-70 Hill • Batu Bolah Hill • Sulung Hill • Siantau Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 meters riparian of the Pemahan River determinations • Socialization the HCV 1.1 areas to all staf and stakeholders • Arrangement and measurement of boundary, and also laying demarcation, involving local governmen forces, public figures and community representatives • Authentication of protected area demarcation document known by the related side • Fitting signboards of the HCV 1.1 areas and protected areas, especially in the area around villages and the path traveled by the community and staff • Enrichment of plants in the riparian areas especially with plantf of wildlife feed • Maintenance of demarcations, signboards, and mark on trees periodically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months • Every 1 year • 1 year • 1 year • 3 Years • Every 6 month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance intensity of the HCV 1.1. area, including illegal logging & fire hazard • the effectivity of socialization to communities and participation of community to secure the protected area • Actual implementation and success rehabilitations againts HCV 1.1, including enrichment of plants • Trend changing of flora & fauna, also aquaic biota, monitored in the permanent sample plots with a sampling intensity 0.1% • Qualtiy of boundary and signboards • Water quality, micro climate quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuously in every month • Every 6 month • Every 6 month • Every 1 year • Every 6 month
<p>HCV 1.2.</p> <p>Critically endangered species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meranti merah (<i>Shorea almon</i>) <p>at :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Batu Bolah Hill - Sulung Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do marking on individual plants that can not be cleared • Socialization HCV 1.2 areas to staff and the community • Put signboards HCV 1.2 areas and prohibition to cut down the plants • Make a standard operating procedure to identify and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months • 6 months • 6 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meranti merah (<i>Shorea almon</i>) population periodically • Actual implementation and success rehabilitations and enrichment againts HCV 1.2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every 1 year

HCV	Location	HCV's Management	Time Plan	Monitored Indicators	Time Plan
		<p>protection of flora & fauna are protected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify wildlife periodically Enrichment of plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 1 year Continuous 		
<p>HCV 1.3</p> <p>Area that contain habitat for viable populations of endangered, restricted range or protected species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riparian of the Pemahan River Block C69-70 Hill Batu Bolah Hill Sulung Hill Siantau Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory of flora and wildlife population, include density and distribution of population, also the quality of their habitat Arrangement and measurement of boundary, and also laying demarcation Socialization HCV 1.3 area to staff and the community Put signboards HCV 1.3 areas and prohibition of illegal hunting & wildlife disturbance in that areas. Coordinate with Forestry Agency and regional conservation center for the management of the wildlife population Enrichment of plants in that protected areas, especially with local plants Rehabilitation at the protected areas which has been conversion to palm oil plantation Securing HCV 1.3 areas from land conversion, illegal logging and illegal hunting Maintenance of waters ecosystem, include the depth of the river, water quality, population of aquatic biota Socialization to the worker and communities periodically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 1 year 6 months 6 months 6 months 3 Years Continuous Continuous Continuous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 1.3, including prohibition of illegal hunting & wildlife disturbance, usage of hazardous & toxic materials and also fire hazard Inventory of flora and wildlife habitat Variety conditions and wealth of flora fauna species periodically Presentation growth and death of enrichment plants Actual implementation of activities and the survival of rehabilitated against HCV 1.3 areas Effectivity of securing HCV 1.3 areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 3 month Every 1 year Every 1 year Every 6 month Every 1 year Every 6 month

HCV	Location	HCV's Management	Time Plan	Monitored Indicators	Time Plan
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every 1 year 		
<p>HCV 1.4.</p> <p>Areas that contain habitat of temporary use by species or congregations of species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian of the Pemahan River • Block C69-70 Hill • Batu Bolah Hill • Sulung Hill • Siantau Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrange and measurement of boundary, and also laying demarcation • Socialization the HCV 1.4 areas to all staf and stakeholders, periodically • Put signboards in HCV 1.4 areas • Enrichment of plants in HCV 1.4 area, especially with feed crops • Securing HCV 1.4 areas from land conversion, illegal logging and illegal hunting • Rehabilitation at the protected areas which has been conversion to palm oil plantation • Socialization to the worker and communities pariodically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months • 6 months • Every 1 year • 6 months • 3 Years • Continuous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife Population; density, distribution and teritory, also age and sex ratio • Variety conditions, wealth and habitat of flora fauna species periodically • Water quality • Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 1.4 including prohibiton of illegal hunting & wildlife disturbance, usage of hazardous & toxic materials and also fire hazard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every 1 year • Every 1 year • Every 6 month • Every 3 month
<p>HCV 2.3.</p> <p>Areas that contain two or more contiguous ecosystem</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian of the Pemahan River • Block C69-70 Hill • Batu Bolah Hill • Sulung Hill • Siantau Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrange and measurement of boundary, and also laying demarcation • Socialization the HCV 2.3 areas to all staf and stakeholders, periodically • Put signboards in HCV 2.3 areas • Securing HCV 2.3 areas from land conversion, illegal logging and illegal hunting • Rehabilitation at the protected areas which has been conversion to palm oil plantation • handling of hazardous and toxic materials use in the area near a river bank • Pest eradication Handling that is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months • 6 months • Every 1 year • 6 months • 3 Years • Continuous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife Population; density, distribution and teritory, also age and sex ratio • Variety conditions, wealth and habitat of flora fauna species periodically • Water quality • Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 2.3 including prohibiton of illegal hunting & wildlife disturbance, usage of hazardous & toxic materials and also fire hazard • Monitoring the use of Hazardous Substances Toxic that might contaminate the water district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every 1 year • Every 1 year • Every 6 month • Every 3 month

HCV	Location	HCV's Management	Time Plan	Monitored Indicators	Time Plan
		<p>feed predatory wildlife by not using pesticides and pest populations are still leaving as part of the feed predatory wildlife with a sufficient number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialization to the worker and communities periodically 			
<p>HCV 4.1.</p> <p>Areas or ecosystem important for the provision of water and prevention of flood for downstream communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian of the Gerunggung River • Riparian of the Pemahan River • Riparian of the Kerta/ Belantikan River • Riparian of the Keribang River • Riparian of the Riam Kambing River • Riparian of the Parapan River • Riparian of the Serempang River • Riparian of the Semayong River • Riparian of the Sindor River • Riparian of the Batu Benteng River • Ripaian of the Pengukuran River • Riparian of the Lubang Tapah River • Pebantan Hill • Pembuluh Hill • Pelingkan Hill • Durian Hill • C69-C70 Hill • Batu Bolah Hill • Siantau Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrange and measurement of boundary, and also laying demarcation for HCV 4.1 Areas • 25 to 100 meters riparian determinations • Socialization the HCV 4.1 areas to all staf and stakeholders • Put signboards in HCV 4.1 areas • Inventory physical condition of HCV 4.1 areas • do not do the cleaning cover crop (cover crops) in areas located near the river, in order to control the contamination fertilizers and chemicals • Enrichment of plants in HCV 4.1 area, especially with feed crops • Securing HCV 4.1 areas from land conversion, illegal logging and illegal hunting, usage of hazardous & toxic materials and also fire hazard • Vegetation inventory in HCV 4.1 area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 month • Every 1 year • 6 month • 3 Year • Continuous • Every 1 year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 4.1 (erosion, clearing, logging, fire hazzard) • Implementation of activities and percentage of land cover plant in the area of rehabilitaton, also care monitoring against HCV 4.1 • Debit and water quality of the river, periodically • Erosion rates in steep slope areas • River sedimentation rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every 6 month • Every 1 year • Every 6 month • Every 6 month • Every 6 month

HCV	Location	HCV's Management	Time Plan	Monitored Indicators	Time Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sulung Hill C49-C51 Hill 				
HCV 4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pebantan Hill Pembuluh Hill Pelingkan Hill Durian Hill C69-C70 Hill Batu Bolah Hill Siantau Hill Sulung Hill C49-C51 Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socialization the HCV 4.2 areas to all staf and stakeholders Arrange and measurement of boundary, and also laying demarcation for HCV 4.2 AreasPut signboards in HCV 4.2 areas Securing HCV 4.2 areas from land conversion, illegal logging and illegal hunting, usage of hazardous & toxic materials and also fire hazard Inventory physical condition of HCV 4.2 areas Enrichment of plants in HCV 4.2 area, especially with local plants Implementation of principles of soil and water conservation Making the terraces on the planting area, followed by the planting of cover crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 4.2 (erosion, clearing, logging, fire hazzard) Implementation of activities and percentage of land cover plant in the area of Erosion rates in steep slope areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 6 month Every 1 year Every 6 month
HCV 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobang Tapah River Riam Kambing River Belantikan/ Kerta River Parapan River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socialization the HCV 5 areas also springs as a source of drinking water and sanitation for communities to all staf and stakeholders Arrange and measurement of boundary, and also laying demarcation for HCV 5 Areas Put signboards in HCV 5 areas 25 to 100 meters riparian determinations Securing HCV 5 areas from land conversion, illegal logging and illegal hunting, usage of hazardous & toxic materials and also fire hazard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced conflicts that happens due to implementation of FPIC in land acquisition Monitoring of the result of the agreement partcipitive mapping process in the community areas Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 5 (erosion, clearing, logging, fire hazzard) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

HCV	Location	HCV's Management	Time Plan	Monitored Indicators	Time Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counseling to the worker and communities periodically 			
HCV 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punjung Watu Karam • Batu Nunggul 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform the presence of the sacred area in Pateh Benteng and Cegolak village to the Department of Culture and Tourism of Ketapang. • Maintain and preserve rare and endemic vegetation inside the region • Put signboards related to the presence of HCV 6. • Preserving Gerunggang Dayak culture with traditional ceremony in the Punjung Watu Karam and Batu Nunggul • Socialization the existence of an important area for local cultural identity, trees or plants are rare and significant value customarily to all employees and communities • Participate to promote Gerunggang Dayak culture as an effort to preserve the tradition by developing cultural tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the existence of predefined areal periodically • Improve the areal limits set in a participatory manner when there is a broken and clean acreage from the bush or plant other bushes. • utilization of areal that already established by recording activities customary rituals performed by the local community • effectiveness of counseling and socialization activities performed especially for the employee, contractors and employees, about existence HCV 6 area • Socio-economic conditions and cultures communities monitoring periodically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

VERIFICATION STATEMENT:

PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo is one of subsidiary of oil palm plantations company under Bumitama Agri Limited (member of RSPO). opted for document verification and field observation. Three (3) auditors of PT Mutuagung Lestari have conducted desk study at their office in Jakarta from 10th – 11th February, 2013 and field visit in Nanga Tayap and Pemahan Sub District, Regency of Ketapang, West Kalimantan Province from 12th – 13th December; and also held interviews with the management representatives of PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo and related stakeholders (affected villagers) during the NPP verification.

Based on field verification, auditors found that HCV area was cleared on part of projected plan of PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo. During closing meeting, auditor's team concludes that PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo need corrective action to fulfill New Planting Procedures (NPP). As a conclusion, auditor team stated:

1. The company should have an official policy related to HCV management area which has been cleared and planted with oil palm trees.
2. The company should create demarcation area of the HCV and monitor management plan to ensure that no more clearing on HCV area.
3. The company should communicate with RSPO and remediate on this HCV area.

On 27 February 2014, the company (PT AMS) had communicated with RSPO through email. Conclusion of its email is the RSPO has agreed that NPP submission and LUC analysis be conducted in the same time. RSPO request that Bumitama should include additional information in its NPP notification i.e. important timeline on acquisition, membership transfer, LUC Analysis and compensation plan.

BGA has transferred its membership RSPO to BAL on 6 January 2014. The acquisition of AMS by PT BGA was completed on September 2010. This acquisition covers a concession of 11,400 ha of APL (APL : Area Penggunaan Lain) land. Because the IUP requires for immediate action by the company, the land clearing activity started from October 2012 to March 2013 for an area of 369.20 Ha. The company conducted HCV & SIA Assessment from May 2012 while peer review of HCV Assessment was completed in April 2013. The clearing and planting activity continued to end of 2013 (refer to Table 2, The summary of area statements and time-plan for new planting at Agro Manunggal Sawitindo). As prove of commitment, AMS is committed to conduct LUC analysis and remediate and compensate in accordance to relevant RSPO procedure.

On 28 May 2014, The company sent a reminder email under Internal Office Memo (IOM) No. 002/AMS-Sustainability-RHVA/III/2014 from Bumitama Sustainability Department to the entire regional management team under BGA with regards to ensuring all HCV Area are maintained, monitored and reported accordingly.

On 11 June 2014 another email was sent to the Certification Body, explaining to RSPO the self declaration for Clearance of Land before HCV assessment and NPP process had already been done. Also, explanation of Land Use Change Analysis and Calculation are in progress. The analysis was

presented to the BHCV Working Group meeting in Jakarta on 15 April 2014. A Compensation Panel had been assigned to LGI (BAL). As shared in the BHCV Working Group meeting, all matters related to remedial and compensation will be overseen by this Compensation Panel. AMS is currently preparing a compensation proposal and a remediation management plan which will be submitted to the Compensation Panel for review.

The SEIA (AMDAL) was conducted by the government-accredited consultant whereas the SIA and HCV assessments were conducted by RSPO-approved assessors. Therefore PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo has adhered to RSPO New Planting Procedure. Documentation of assessments and plans are comprehensive and professionally carried out in accordance with RSPO requirements and comply with RSPO Principles and Criteria for new plantings.

Signed on behalf of,

PT. Mutuagung Lestari



Yudwi Wisnu Rahmanto

Lead Auditor
23rd June 2014

PT. Agro Manunggal Sawitindo



Francisca Tiurma Damanik

Group Department Head CCS
23rd June 2014