

**Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
New Planting Procedure**

**Updated Summary of
Management and Monitoring Plan**

PT. Henrison Inti Persada

**District of Klayili, Klamono and Sayosa
Sorong Regency, West Papua
Indonesia**

Prepared by
Faculty of Forestry - Bogor Agricultural University
With Cooperation of PT. Henrison Inti Persada
2014

**Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil - New Planting Procedure
Summary Report of Management and Monitoring Plan**

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1 Executive Summary

1.1 Summary of Assessment Findings

PT. Henrison Inti Persada (PT. HIP) is a company engaged in oil palm plantation and its processing. It is located in Sorong Regency, West Papua Province. PT. HIP is committed to meet RSPO principles and criteria for supporting the sustainable management of palm plantations. PT. Henrison Inti Persada is a RSPO member through its holding company, Noble Plantations, which is listed as a member since 31 October 2011 with a membership number 1-0108-11-000-00

PT. HIP has obtained location permit for oil palm plantation business. The location permit approved by Bupati Sorong with decree of Bupati Sorong No. 22/KPTS/BSRG/2004 dated 5 November 2004 concerning permit of oil palm plantation for PT Henrison Inti Persada; PT HIP obtained a decree from the Forestry Minister No. SK 409/Menhut-II/2006 juncto No. SK.41/Menhut-II/2009 dated 9 February 2009 releasing 32.546,30 ha of convertible production forest (HPK). The permit area for PT. HIP is located in district of Klamono, Sayosa and Makbon, Sorong Regency, West Papua Province. PT HIP obtained HGU certificate for total area of 22.752Ha with HGU Decree No.54-HGU-BPN RI-200 = 13.955 Ha, HGU Decree No.53/HGU/BPN RI/2010 = 3.177 Ha, HGU Decree No. 02/HGU/BPN.92/2011 = 109 Ha, HGU Decree No. 03/HGU/BPN.92/2011 = 46 Ha, HGU Decree No.4/HGU/BPN.92/2011 = 48 Ha and HGU Decree No.127/HGU/BPN RI/2013 = 5417 Ha.

The geographical coordinates for the location are 1°00' - 1°10' South and 131°30' - 131°40' East. Based on Forest Use Spatial Agreement, the entire area as per the location permit of 32,546.30 ha is designated as Conversion Production Forest (HPK). The boundary on the northern side is Production Forest (HP) of PT Intimpura Timber Co.; southern side is HPK; eastern side is HP and HPK and on the west side is Nature Reserve Area and HP. PT. HIP implements the environmental and social management plans that have been recommended in Review of High Conservation Value (HCV) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report. The Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) has been completed separately by Research Institution - University of Cendrawasih, Jayapura. The HCV and SEIA study was conducted by Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University on July 20 - 30, 2010.

The necessary legal documents such as location permits, RKL / RPL (Environmental Management and Environmental Monitoring Work plan Exercise), HCV and SIA document are available. AMDAL studies with RKL and RPL has been approved by the AMDAL commission of Sorong Regency at 2006, with decree no 660/137 dated 30 October 2006.

Planted area and the new development area are not primary forest area but an ex-conversion production forest (HPK) area. Minister Of Forestry agreed to release the ex-conversion production forest with decree No. SK 409/Menhut-II/2006 juncto No. SK.41/Menhut-II/2009 dated 9 February 2009. Assessment shows the area is secondary forest. Based on the observation and interpretation of Landsat imagery 2010, the condition of land cover in the areal study is secondary forest, bush and palm oil. Soil types in the area are gray hidromart and yellow-brown podsolik. Geologically, the study area form is of ruts sediment / tertiary sediment with rock type clay and sand sediment (95%), and also formed by basalt rock frozen, abdesit, gabra, diabas, serpentin teritary and granit.

Based on identification and analysis, the total area that has been identified as HCV is 4.696.89 Ha, consisting HCV1.1; HCV1.2, HCV1.3, HCV2.3, HCV4.1, HCV4.2, HCV5 and HCV6. Components HCV1 up to HCV4 were found on riversides (SS), hills; forest conservation area and the sacred place of Gisim Clan; HCV5 consist of sago area and HCV6 of the sacred places of the Gisim Clans, Batu Pusaka, Kafir, Mala Gulu and Muara Klawang. The critically endangered species identified

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are Kangaroo tanah (*Thylogale brujnii*) and Kus-kus (*Spilocuscus rufoniger*). Areas that have been identified as HCV are in good vegetation condition and suitable as a habitat for the biodiversity in the area. There were no rare or endangered ecosystems identified in the permit area of PT Henrison Inti Persada.

The important component associated with HCV4.1 pertains to water supply and flood control for public communities. In PT HIP this primarily related to riversides (SS) which are, SS Klalobo, SS Anak Kлага, SS Anak Klawilis-1, SS Anak Klawilis-2, SS Anak Klawilis-3, SS Anak Klawilis-4, SS Anak Klawilis-5, SS Klalene, SS Klalin, SS Klasok, SS Klatis, SS Klawali, SS Klawanis, SS Blok D-44, SS Kladelek, SS Kladu, SS Kлага, SS Klagak, SS Klagalan, SS Klagomos, SS Klalehet, SS Klalobo, SS Klasai, SS Klamin, SS Klamemak, SS Klamamuk-Maladofo, SS Klami, SS Klasafet, SS Klasaga, SS Klasilin, SS Klasiwen, SS Klatelik, SS Klaulum. People use Klasafet and Klawilis rivers that are in and around the area of PT. Henrison Inti Persada . for transportation, fishing and sanitation.

The important component associated with HCV4.2 pertains to prevention of erosion and sedimentation. These are identified according to the results of the calculation and analysis of the Erosion Hazard Rate (TBE) in hills with Slope > 25% The analysis in the areas reveals TBE is 4.32 ton/ha/year and it under the threshold as stipulated by PP RI Nomor 150 tahun 2000 7 – 9 ton/ha/years, and conducting land clearing and replanting the TBE rate will be under the threshold.

The important component related to HCV5 pertains to the sago area; and important component associated with HCV6 pertains to sacred place on Keramat Gisim, Batu Pusaka, Kafir, Mala Gulu and Muara Klawang.

SIA study generally has concluded two impacts of company development. The impact is explained in the SIA Study Executive Summary..

1.2 Assessment Result

The SEIA (AMDAL) was prepared by Lembaga Penelitian /Research Institution of University of Cendrawasih. This Research Institution is government approved consultants. The HCV and SIA assessments conducted by RSPO accredited and approved assessors. PT HIP adhered the RSPO New Planting Procedure. The documentation assessments and plans are comprehensive and professionally carried out according to RSPO standard and comply with the applicable RSPO Principles, Criteria and Indicators for new plantings.

2. Reference Documents:

2.1 List of Reports

- a) Report of Social and Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) of PT. Henrison Inti Persada by Lembaga Penelitian/Research Institution University of Cendrawasih, Jayapura 2006.
- b) Report of RKL/RPL (Environmental Management and Environmental Monitoring Workplan Exercise) PT. Henrison Inti Persada by Lembaga Penelitian/Research Institution University of Cendrawasih, Jayapura 2006.
- c) Report of identification and analysis of High Conservation Value (HCV) presence in the area of PT. Henrison Inti Persada by Faculty of Forestry – Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor 2010.
- d) Report of Social Impact Assessment PT. Henrison Inti Persada by Forestry Faculty of Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, 2010.

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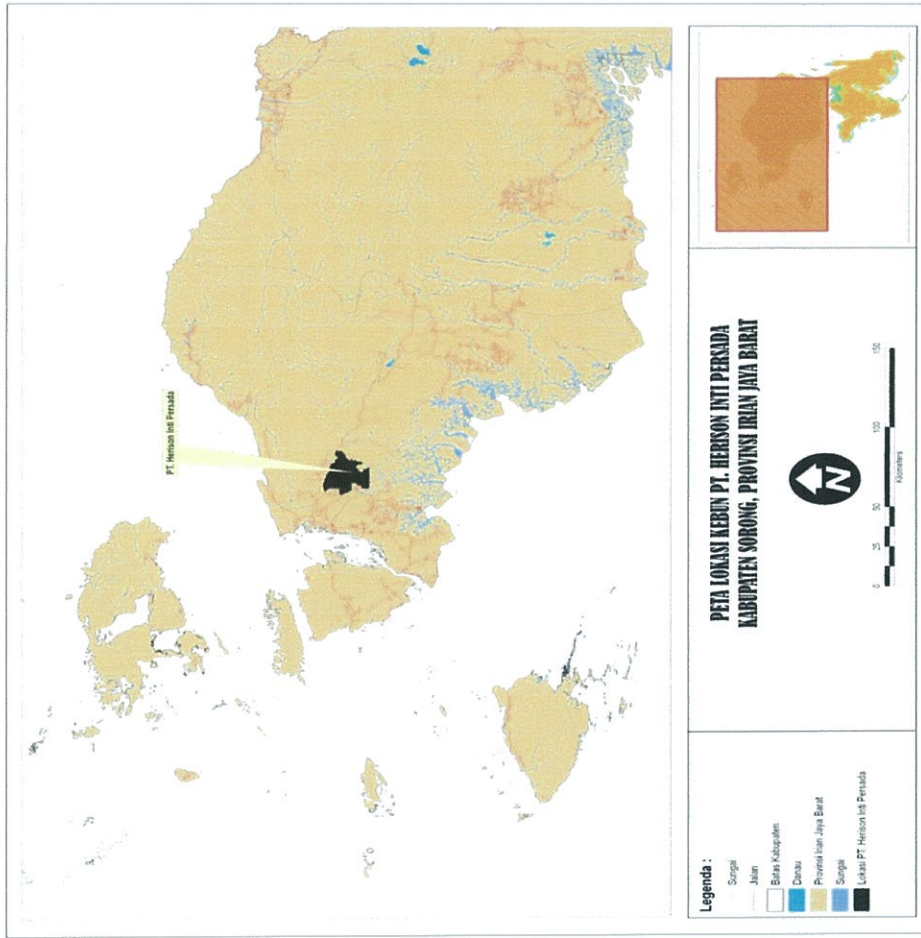
2.2 List of legal documents, regulatory permits and property deeds related to the areas assessed:

Legal documents before operational as follows:

- a) Location Permit from Bupati Sorong with decree No. 22/KPTS/BSRG/2004 dated 5 November 2004, No. 256/KPTS/BSRG/2007 dated -, No. 245 of 2009 dated 19 August 2009, and No. 525/89A of 2012 dated 16 July 2012
- b) Ministry of Forestry Decree No. SK 409/Menhut-II/2006 releasing of forest conversion production area of 32.546,30 Ha located in forest area of Klasofo - Klawilis river, the district of Klamono, Sayosa and Makbon, Sorong Regency, West Irian Jaya Province.
- c) Letter of Bupati Sorong No. 503/360, June 27, 2007 granting permit for plantation business (IUP).
- d) Decree Ministry Of Forestry No. SK.41/Menhut-II/2009, February 9, 2009, amending the decree no. SK.409/MENHUT-II/2006, 27 July 2006. The plantation area is HGU
- e) Laws No. 32 Tahun 2009 on Management and Environmental Protection.
- f) Government Regulation No. 82, 2001 on Water Quality Management and Pollution controls.
- g) Regulation of Environmental Minister No. 5, 2012 on Business Plan and/or operational must have Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL).
- h) Regulation of Environmental Minister No. 16, 2012 on The Guidance of Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL).
- i) Regulation of Environmental Minister No. 45, 2005 on Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (RKL/RPL) Report.
- j) Decree of head Agency of Environmental Control Impact No. Kep-015, 1997 regarding Implementation Guidance of Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (RKL/RPL).

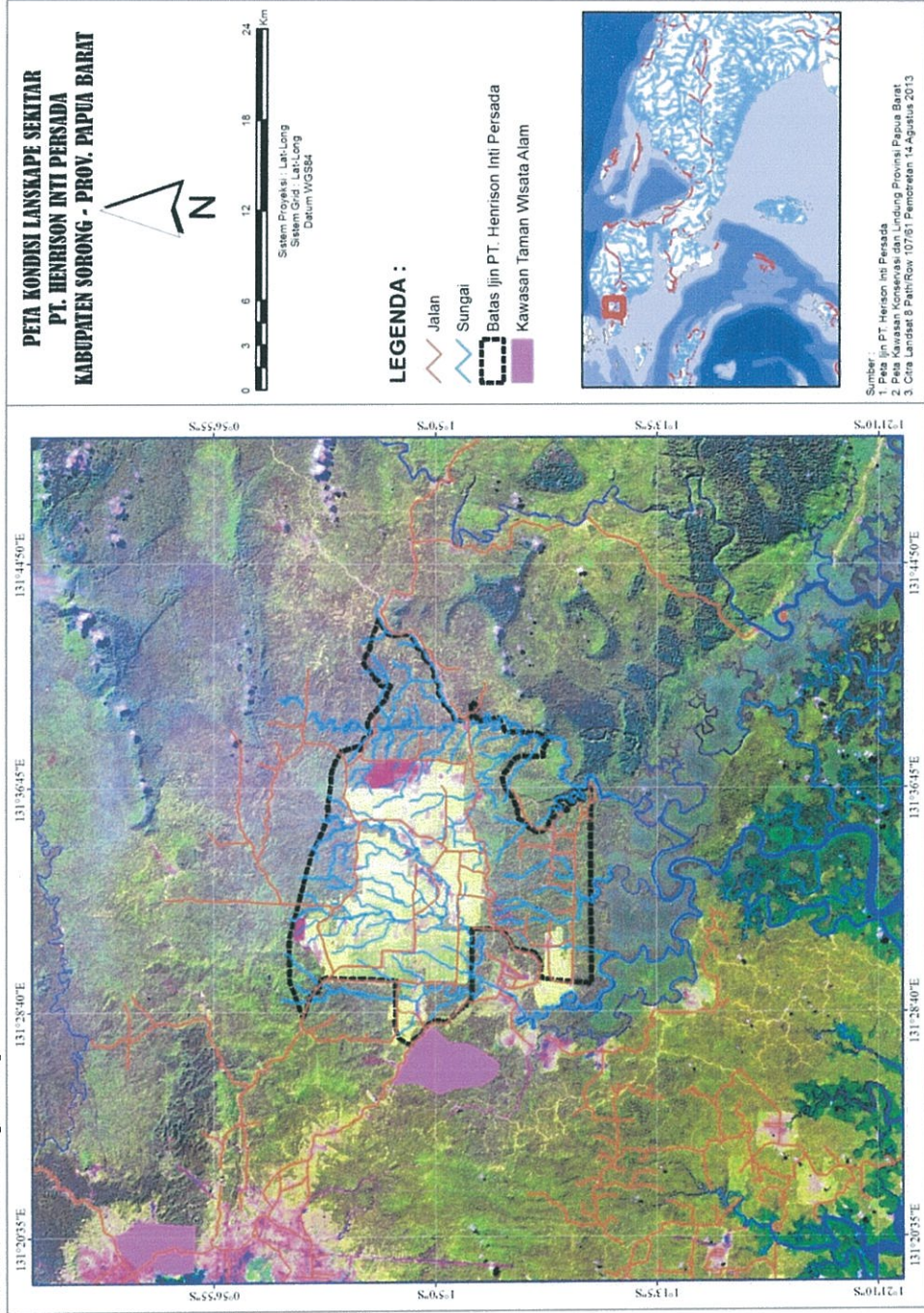
**2.3 Location maps – both at landscape level and property level:
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a). PT HIP location in Sorong Regency, West Papua Province – Indonesia



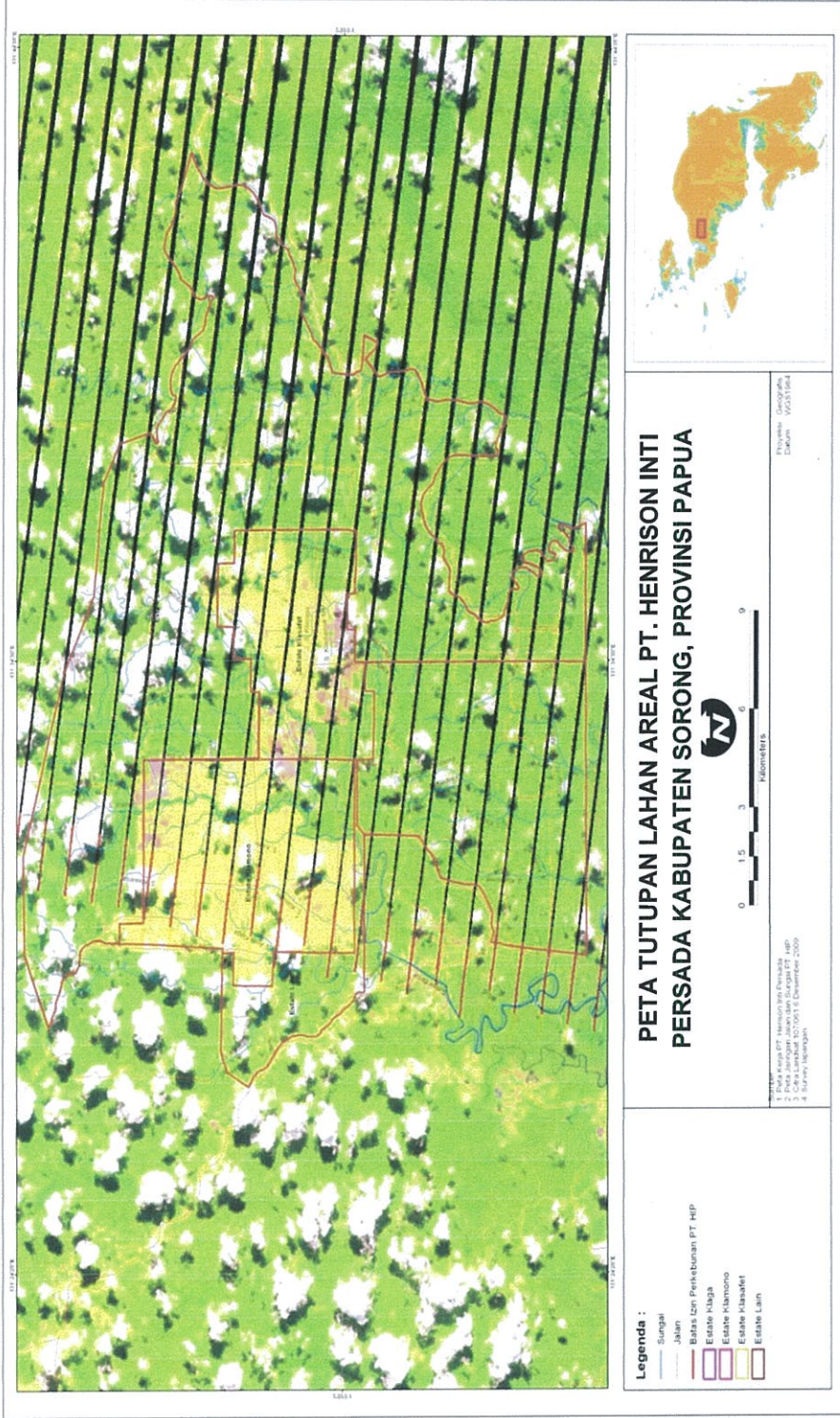
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b). PT HIP Landscape map



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c). PT HIP Satellite Imaginary



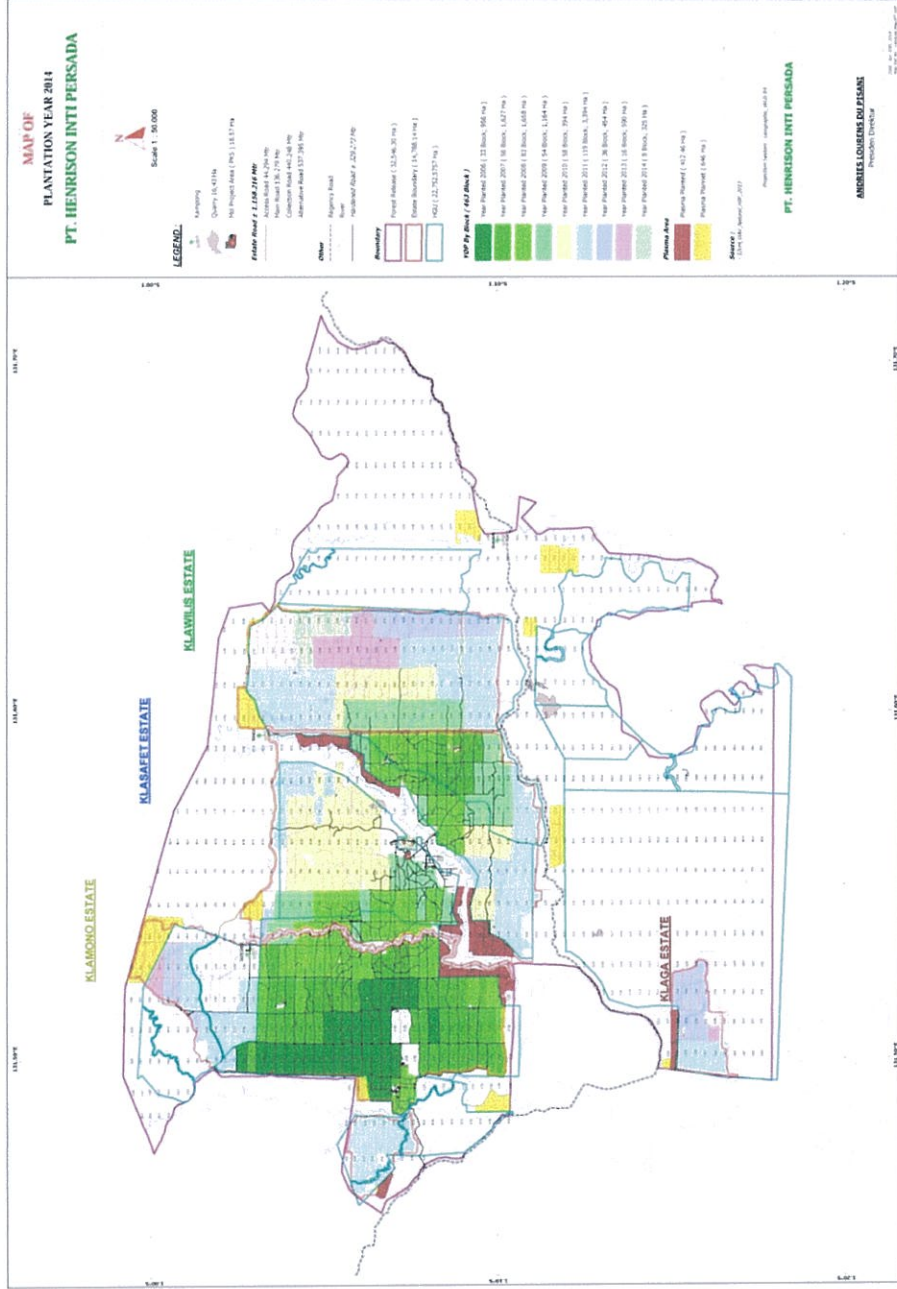
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2.4 Area of New Planting and time-plan for new planting

To carry out planting activities, PT HIP has secured Location Permit from Bupati Sorong . At the time of study the company has not yet done any physical activities at new development area. Activities undertaken are land acquisition or compensation to land owners and socialization of plantation development plan. Areas of development are not in primary forest but on the conversion production forest area. The majority areas are secondary forest. . At this time total Inti planting is 10,624 Ha, and in the plasma area is 432 Ha.

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Map of development plan 2014, PT. Henrison Inti Persada



3. EIA, SIA and HCV Management and Planning personnel:

3.1 Organisational Information/Contact Person

Contact details of the company are as follows:

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Company name | : | PT. Henrison Inti Persada |
| Address | : | Jl. Sorong Klamono KM.42 District of Klamono, Sorong Regency, West Papua |
| Contact person | | Roslan Othman (RoslanOthman@indopalmoils.com) |
| Deed in Corporation | | Notary R. Widyarso Kurniadi, SH No 7, dated 10 September 1996 |
| Capital Status | | Penanaman Modal Asing (PMDA)/ Foreign Investment |
| Status Business Land | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location Permit from Bupati Sorong with decree No. 22/KPTS/BSRG/2004 dated 5 November 2004, No. 256/KPTS/BSRG/2007 dated -, No. 245 of 2009 dated 19 August 2009, and No. 525/89A of 2012 dated 16 July 2012 Location Permit for palm oil plantatin for PT Henrison Inti Persada • Decree Ministry of Forestry No. SK 409/Menhut-II/2006 on releasing forest convection production area with 32.546,30 Ha located in forest area of Klasofo - Klawilis river, the disrict of Klamono, Sayosa and Makbon , Sorong Regency, West Irian Jaya Province. • Letter of Bupati Sorong No. 503/360, June 27 , 2007 on permit fo plantation business (IUP). • Decree Ministry Of Forestry No. SK.41/Menhut-II/2009, February 9, 2009, on amendment of decree No. SK.409/MENHUT-II/2006, 27 July 2006. |
| Total Area | : | 22.752 Ha |

3.2 Personnel Involved in Planning and Implementation

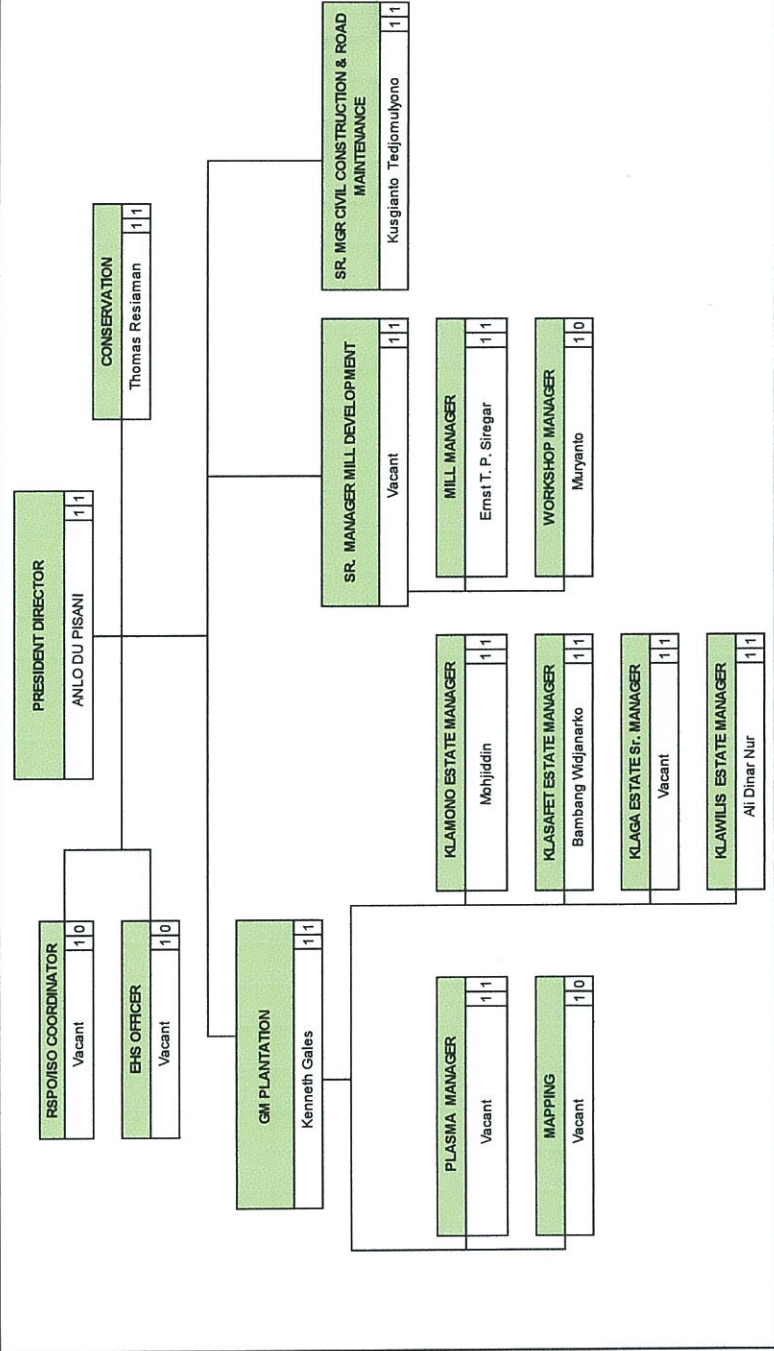
Surveillance committee will be headed by the President Director or the highest level management in the company. This Surveillance committee is supported by Plantation General Manager, Mill General Manager, Civil Construction and Road Maintenance Manager. Those involved in the planning and implementation will be the RSPO/ISO coordinator, EHS Officer and Conservation Division. The Planning and Implementation Committee will be assisted by plantation division in each estate area.

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Core personnel in surveillance, planning and implementation



CORE FUNCTION MASTER ORGANIZATION CHART



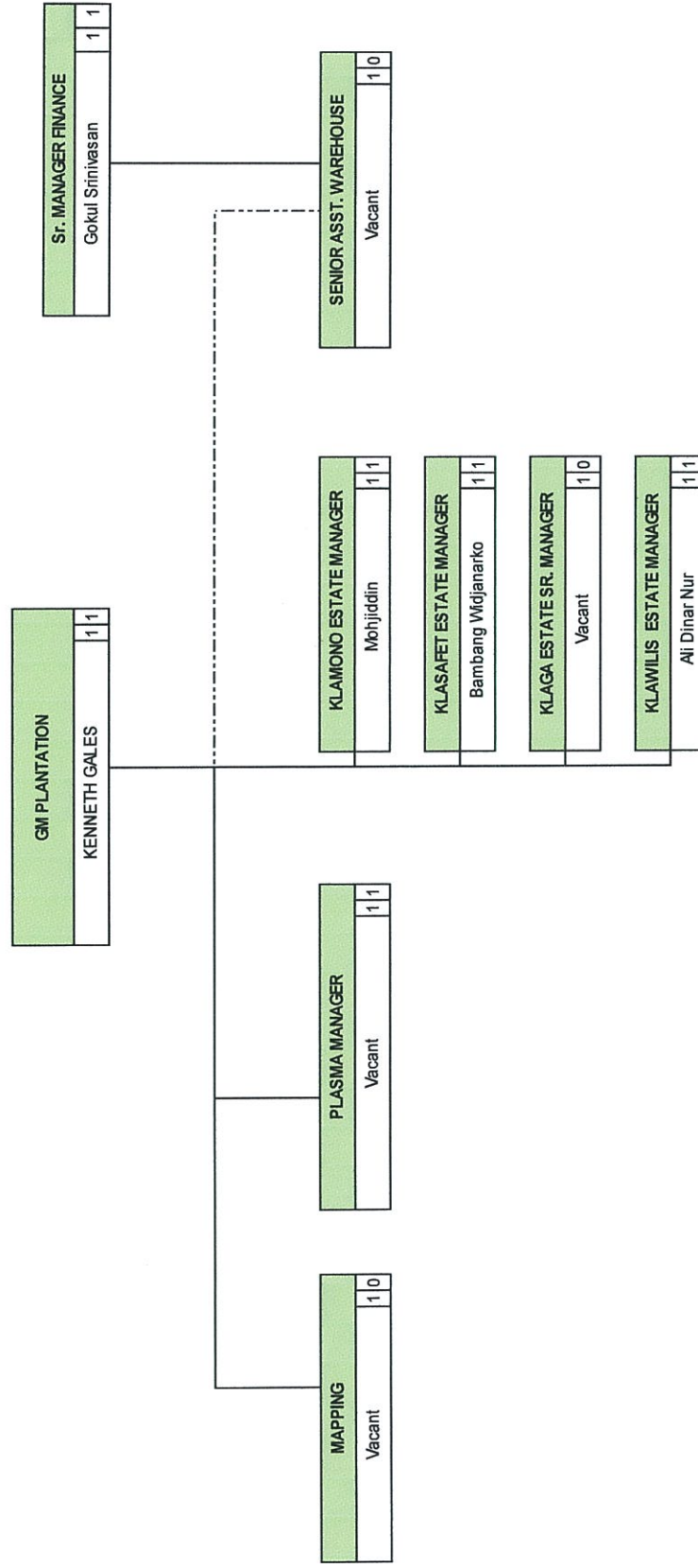
Supporting team or assistant in their management and mitigation of HCV and SEIA

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PT. Henrison Inti Persada

PLANTATION ORGANIZATION CHART



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3.3. Involved Stake Holder

Local communities that are affected by the development of PT. Henrison Inti Persada as identified in the Social Impact Assessment report i.e. Relevant government department will also be involved, head of the village, ethnic/clan leader, land owner, plasma farmer, Forestry and Plantation Agency, Environment Agency, Bappeda, Koramil/Danramil (Military Department) and Police.
Following are involved stake holder in the area PT. Henrison Inti Persada.

| Stakeholders | Stakeholders Details |
|-------------------------|--|
| Statutory Body | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plantation Department of Sorong 2. Environmental Department of Sorong 3. Labour Department of Sorong 4. Forestry Department of Sorong 5. Land Agency of Sorong 6. Kapolres Sorong 7. Kapolsek Klamono 8. Danramil Klamono 9. District Head 10. Village Hea |
| Company Management | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mill Management 2. Inti Plantation Management 3. Plasma Plantation Management |
| Employee/Labour | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KHT & KHL 2. Union Worker |
| Peoples/local community | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plasma Farmer Group 2. Cooperative Management 3. Indigenous Peoples |
| Supplier/Contractor | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CV Lingua (House Building, Culvert) 2. PT TMM (Road Hardening, Bridge Repairing) 3. PT. Borneo Indonusa (Land Clearing) |

4. Summary of EIA and SIA Management and Monitoring Plan

The assessment of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) in the executive summary of AMDAL, RKL/RPL and SIA (Social Impact Assessment) studies identified negative and positive impacts on the environment and surrounding community of PT. HIP. PT HIP have secured Location Permit from Bupati Sorong with decree No. 22/KPTS/BSRG/2004 dated 5 November 2004. PT HJP have also secured Plantation Business Permit (IUP) from Bupati Sorong No. 503/360 dated 27 June 2007.

Principally PT HIP development plan has to comply with government regulations. The preparation and management plans on HCV and SIA monitoring are as follow:

4.1 Company's Social Impact Management for Social Sustainability of Local Communities

a). Impact to People

- 1) Doing formal and informal socialization especially to people who are expected to be directly affected by the company activity.
- 2) Accommodating peoples' aspiration through community development / CSR.
- 3) Conducting an inventory of land ownership in the community prior to land acquisition
- 4) Cooperating with the village to promote and socialize business activity plan
- 5) Cooperating with tribal elders and community leaders and community members

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on the mechanism of ownership in land compensation

b). Employment Opportunities

- 1) Prioritize company labor and management recruitment from the community surrounding PT HIP.
- 2) Not all lands will be planted so that people still have an alternative livelihood.
- 3) Salaries adjusted to UMP Sorong Regency, so there is no exploitation of low wage labor, and minimize the negative public perception of the company.
- 4) Cooperation with the village for announcements and information for recruitment in the company
- 5) Cooperation with public figures and leaders, and people for the information on the recruitment.
- 6) Transparent recruitment selection to avoid negative public perception.

c). Changes in living standard

- 1) PT HIP will develop schools for employee children and people children surrounding area
- 2) Cooperation with Health Department on improving and developing the clinics
- 3) Cooperation with Industrial and Trade Department on hand craft marketing
- 4) Introducing the banking system for people savings.

d). Changes in disease patterns

- 1) Provide mosquito nets to communities and plantation workers.
- 2) Doing activities such as mosquito eradication by reducing still water in residential.
- 3) Introduce and distribute crop seeds such as anti-mosquitoes plants such as Zodia (Evodia suaveolens), Lavender (Lavandula angustifolia), Geranium (Geranium phaeum) to communities around the area.
- 4) Educating the community about the dangers of malaria and how to stop the life cycle of malaria vector.
- 5) Encourage people to use sleeping nets at bedtime.
- 6) Encourage people to keep the surrounding environment clean.
- 7) The company, through its officers routinely checks the surrounding area to avoid malaria mosquito to develop.
- 8) Train employees on environmental management for malaria vector prevention and help provide mosquito nets to the community.

e). Impact On Nature.

Water quality changes

One of main causes of water quality deterioration associated with oil palm plantation development activities are erosion and sedimentation. Therefore erosion and sedimentation control methods can also be used for water quality management.

- 1) Land clearing in stages according to the work plan with retaining buffers (buffer zone) that are along the river with radius of 50-100m.
- 2) Reducing surface water runoff and capture sediment drift along the water flow.
- 3) Making drains to remove excess water, controlling the water speed and direction of water flow. Connecting with the drainage pond sediment catcher
- 4) Making fishing pond
- 5) Immediate planting of cover crops (land cover crop) to avoid erosion.
- 6) Land clearing done in line with the slopes.

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Reducing erosion and sedimentation

- 1) immediate planting cover crops (Leguminosae cover crop) to reduce the amount of erosion
- 2) Land clearing done in line with the slope
- 3) Planting cover crop 50m both side of the roads

f). Biodiversity Reduction

- 1) Conduct an inventory of species at regular intervals to determine the increase or decrease of the biodiversity
- 2) Socializing or to counsel within the boundary of the biodiversity in the area
- 3) Protection efforts by persuasion and preventive

g). Impact to Community

Detail and Comprehensive information about plantation development plans to the local communities

- 1) Conducting the FPIC process with local communities
- 2) Conducting CSR program for local communities
- 3) Community Development

Increased of Social Interaction with local firms

- 1) Create a communication forum
- 2) Conduct communication with local communities
- 3) Mutual understanding and respect the rights of indigenous community customs and rules of the company
- 4) Settlement of complaints/social conflicts (if any)
- 5) Create a community development program through a communication forum

4.2 Social Impact Management to Social Sustainability of Internal Estate Communities

a). Impact to Human Capital Components

Creation of Safe and healthy working site

- 1) Identification of the hazard-risk of each type of job
- 2) Determination of hierarchical control measures (from engineering, administration, up to the procurement of PPE)
- 3) To conduct HIRARC (Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Risk Control)
- 4) Chemical Health Risk Management by Certified Doctor (CHRA)
- 5) Investigation of work accidents
- 6) Assessments of environmental factors that influence the safety aspect. (e.g. fire during drought).
- 7) Procurement of emergency response equipment
- 8) Training and awareness campaign on health and safety matters.
- 9) Simulation of the emergency response plan
- 10) Supervision of health and safety implementation in workplace.
- 11) Evaluation of the effectiveness of health and safety management system
- 12) Cooperate with related parties to publicize about health care to workers and their families.
- 13) Build clinic and provision of doctor/nurse
- 14) Create a sanitation improvement program in housing

Strengthening the staff cooperation functions for the welfare of the members

- 1) Fostering the cooperative management.
- 2) Help to create access to new businesses opportunity.
- 3) Providing soft loans to cooperatives.

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- 4) Monitoring the development of cooperatives and providing assistance as needed

b). Impact to Nature

Participation of company in maintaining the river water quality by:

- 1). Managing the waste water per government regulation.
- 2). Monitoring the quality of waste water discharge into main drainage.
- 3). Hold dialogues with community on waste handling technique.
- 4). Monitor the changes of the river.
- 5). Work together with local community to manage the riparian areas (in coordination with the village officials)

Company does land acquisition through legal means and shall also obtain the community approval

- 1). Conduct an inventory of community land ownership (size of land, proof of ownership).
- 2). Coordination with village officials regarding the agrarian inventory in the village (boundary between regions).
- 3). Survey with the related parties in on definitive delineation of land ownership for the purpose of acquisition.
- 4). Create a land acquisition agreement with their respective legal owner of the land without any pressure/coercion.
- 5). To involve other related parties (e.g. Government) to solve problematic land acquisitions

c). Impact to Social Capital Component

Provision of tools for workers on freedom to associate

- 1) Facilitating workers to unite and form unions.
- 2) Conducting regular meeting with unions
- 3) Improve in the union staff skill through training
- 4) In the event the union is not formed, have a bi-partite body to solve problem related to industrial relations.

Increase social interaction among workers, and/or between companies and workers

- 1) Facilitate the establishment of social clubs of committee in each housing location
- 2) Putting up an information board
- 3) Putting up suggestion box
- 4) Organizing event to build togetherness.

5. Summary of Management and Monitoring Plans (HCV)

5.1. HCV Management Plan

Based on Identification and analysis of HCV in the area of PT. Henrison Inti Persada in the area 32.546,30 Ha has been identified 8 (eight) of HCV i.e. HCV1 (HCV1.1; HCV1.2 and HCV1.3), HCV2.3, HCV4 (HCV4.1 and HCV4.2) HCV5 and HCV6.

- 1). Riverside (SS) 3.646 Ha including: SS Klalobo (101.43 Ha), SS Anak Klaga (91.4 Ha), SS Anak Klawilis-1 (36.58 Ha), SS Anak Klawilis-2 (94.22 Ha), SS Anak Klawilis-3 (37.15 Ha), SS Anak Klawilis-4 (45.22 Ha), SS Anak Klawilis-5 (150.8 Ha), SS Klalene (22.43 Ha), SS Klalin (27.91 Ha), SS Klasok (39.96 Ha), SS Klatis (45.21 Ha), SS Klawali (171.4 Ha), SS Klawanis (5.55 Ha), SS Blok D-44 (65.71 Ha), SS Kladelek (23.21 Ha), SS Kladu (11 Ha), SS Klaga (22.16 Ha), SS Klagak (187.8 Ha), SS Klagalan (22.5 Ha), SS Klagomos (45.63 Ha), SS Klalehet (25.4 Ha), SS Klalobo (62.49 Ha), SS Klasai (151.69 Ha), SS Klamin (34.99 Ha), SS Klamemak

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(71.15 Ha), SS Klamamuk-Maladofo (194.8 Ha), SS Klami (16.04 Ha), SS Klasafet (1231.5 Ha), SS Klasaga (82.63 Ha), SS Klasilin (10.31 Ha), SS Klasiwen (7.04 Ha), SS Klatelik (427.51 Ha) SS Klaulum (32.9 Ha).

- 2). Klalobo hill and slope \geq 25% total 204 Ha.
- 3). Sago area is 0.4 Ha.
- 4). Sacred places area with total is 69,5 Ha, i.e. Keramat Gisim (68.7 Ha), Batu Pusaka (0.02 Ha), Kafir (0.01 Ha), Mala Gulu (0.025 Ha), Muara Klawang (0.65 Ha)

The mitigation and management plans for each of HCV in the PT. Henrison Inti Persada are asf:

5.2. Management and Mitigation plan for HCV1.1

- 1) Boundary marking and its maintenance
- 2) Conducting surveilance and patrolling the area which contains HCV1.1
- 3) Create and maintain flora and fauna inventory

5.3. Management and Mitigation Plan for HCV1.2

- 1). Determining the borders of HCV1.2 areas and constructing the boundary.
- 2). Setting up information board (HCV1.2 sign boards and prohibition boards on hunting animals and damaging protected flora).
- 3). Extensive Communication to the local communities and PT. HIP employees regarding the understanding of HCV1.2 so that the understanding and implementation of HCV1.2 preservation can be improved and maintained. Socialization and extension activities can be followed by distributing/putting up of posters and leaflets on types of protected wildlife species and flora.
- 4). Monitoring of HCV1.2 areas and giving sanctions for any individual destroying and disrupting these areas
- 5). Monitoring protected wildlife in the criteria of HCV1.2 in collaboration with local communities and relevant institutions around the areas of PT. HIP

5.4. Management and Mitigation Plan for HCV1.3

Protecting habitats for endangered species populations, for species with limited distribution or for protected species that are able to survive.

- 1) Conducting extension for the communities regarding the importance of habitat preservation for endangered species populations, for species with limited distribution or for protected species that are able to survive.
- 2) Training employees to improve the skill.
- 3) Formulating Standard of Procedure (SOP) for the management of habitats of endangered species populations, for species with limited distribution and for protected species including cultivation and/or enrichment of plants for wildlife feeds.
- 4) Monitoring the habitat for endangered species populations, for species with limited distribution or for protected species.
- 5) Monitoring species diversity and amount of wildlife populations especially types of protected / rare wildlife

5.5. Management and Mitigation plan for HCV4.1

- 1) Prevent disruption in the area that has HCV4.1, including the fire danger
- 2) Protect diversity and density of plant species around the area that has HCV4.1.
- 3) Monitor conditions of species diversity and abundance of wildlife.

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5.6. Management and Mitigation plan for HCV4.2

- 1) Maintenance of tagging and marking
- 2) Prepare an inventory and identify land cover conditions in the area containing HCV4.2 areas.
- 3) Conduct communication to the community regarding the importance of conservation areas with slopes > 25%.
- 4) Training employees to improve the quality of understanding conservation concepts.
- 5) Prepare SOP for Management of Protected Areas with aim to establish protected areas. The scope of this SOP shall include establishing protected areas, inventory, installation of signage and warning and reporting.
- 6) Restore habitat in areas that have a slope of > 25% that have been damaged in order to maintain the ecological functions and simultaneously create habitat for wildlife.
- 7) Monitor the area containing HCV4.2 to detect and prevent HCV degradation through logging and clearing of land without regard to the aspect of conservation.

5.7. Management and Mitigation plan for HCV5

- 1) Boundary area and installation delineate signage/HCV 5 nameplate area.
- 2) Socializing and education to public community and employees PT. HIP on importance of preserving HCV5 area
- 3) Actively protecting the area.
- 4) Make SOP, Management and Monitoring HCV5
- 5) Rehabilitation and/or restoration vegetation, HCV5 area the open land cover.
- 6) Training employees to improve the understanding and skill, especially in relation to the management and monitoring of HCV5

5.8. Management and Mitigation plan for HCV6

- 1) Boundaries, delineate and signage installation location HCV6 area
- 2) Maintain and enhance communication and coordination with relevant stakeholders, particularly prior to land clearing.
- 3) Perform regular maintenance.
- 4) Conduct communication to the community and the employees of PT. HIP, on the sustainable importance of HCV6.

6. Plan for HCV Monitoring and Regular Review Data

Monitoring activities focused on several aspects such as: 1). Monitoring the condition area (border areas, biodiversity and HCV area object, change width of river), 2). Monitoring the Disturbances (fires, pests, water pollution, habitat destruction, wildlife poaching and toxic materials use and stun to catch fish), 3). Monitoring Land Cover percentage, 4). Monitoring level of awareness and knowledge of the participants understanding of counseling and training,

In general, the method comprises monitoring tools and methods. Tools such as working map, GPS, camera, compass, tally sheet, tape, and stationery. Methods used is the analysis of Landsat imaginary for monitoring of land cover as well as the direct observation in the field for each condition HCVA in the area. Once the monitoring data is collected, it needs to be evaluated and action plan for maintenance and improvement done and implemented. Evaluation needs to be done every 6 months.

INTERNAL RESPONSIBILITY

Formal Signing Off by Assessors and Company

This document is the updated summary of HCV (High Conservation Value); EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) and SIA (Social Impact Assessment) in PT. Henrison Inti Persada and has been approved by Management PT. Henrison Inti Persada



Bogor Agricultural University,

Dr. Ir. Nyoto Santoso, MS
Team Leader of HCV and SIA Assessment
30 April 2014

Management of PT. Henrison Inti Persada



Vinesh Rasik Suchak
Finance Director

30 April 2014

Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessments

Assessment result document on High Conservation Value (HCV); Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of PT. Henrison Inti Persada by Faculty of Forestry - Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) will be applied as one of the guidelines in managing palm oil plantation in PT. Henrison Inti Persada

Management of PT. Henrison Inti Persada



Vinesh Rasik Suchak
Finance Director

30 April 2014