

**MANAGEMENT PLAN REPORT OF 15,000HA
OF NEW PLANTINGS ASSESSMENT
AT
SIME DARBY (LIBERIA) PLANTATION Inc
Golakonneh and Garwula Districts, Grand Cape Mount County
Republic of Liberia**

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sime Darby (Liberia) Plantation Inc. (Sime Darby) plans to develop 15,000 ha of land to oil palm at Golakonneh, Garwula Districts, Grand Cape Mount County, Liberia. The concession agreement provides for the Government and SIME DARBY PLANTATION (LIBERIA) INC to implement a social and community development program, which includes employee housing, education and medical care. In support of biodiversity conservation in the country, SIME DARBY PLANTATION (LIBERIA) INC is under obligation to carefully preserve original forest, areas of high biodiversity, and sacred community lands located within its proposed project area. A Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) and a High Conservation Value (HCV) Assessment were completed in 2011 which recognised the following:

- There was no primary forest identified
- All areas required to maintain or enhance one or more HCV
- There was no peat soil identified
- All local peoples' land

Maps have been prepared and presented in the SEIA and HCV Reports to identify all of the above findings.

Abbreviations Used

CITES	-	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
HCV	-	High Conservation Value
IUCN	-	International Union for Conservation of Nature
RSPO	-	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
SEIA	-	Social and Environmental Impact assessment
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
SOP	-	Standard Operating Procedure

2.0 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

2.1 *SEIA and HCV Reports*

“Social and Environmental Impact Assessment - Cultivation of 15,000 ha of Land for Oil Palm Plantation Situated in Grand Cape Mount County, Liberia”, prepared by Green Consultancy Inc, Liberia.

“Assessment of HCV sites within Sime Plantations Liberia Inc.” prepared by Dr Yap Son Kheong, S.K. Yap Forestry and Landscape Advisory Services, Malaysia

2.2 *Legal Documents*

Environmental Permit No: EPA/EC/ESIA/001-0410, Issue Date 21/04/2010, EPA Liberia.

Evidence of Land Tenure: Lease of land issued by Government of Liberia in April 2009 for a period of 63 years with an option of renewal for 30 years; Maps and Boundary Markers.

2.3 *Location Maps*

Maps showing the project location, landscape level and property level for the new development area are included as Figures 1, 2 and 3 in this Summary Report. The SEIA Report includes additional maps showing the topography, drainage and land use.

Preliminary maps have been prepared of the new development and include areas set aside for riparian reserves, roads, housing and layout of oil palm blocks.

2.4 *Area of New Plantings and Time-Plan for New Plantings*

The area of the new plantings is 15,000 ha. The new development will commence following the completion of the RSPO public notification period for review by stakeholders and is planned for completion within two years of the commencement date.

Fig. 1 Area of New Plantings:



Fig. 2 Location of the Project Area

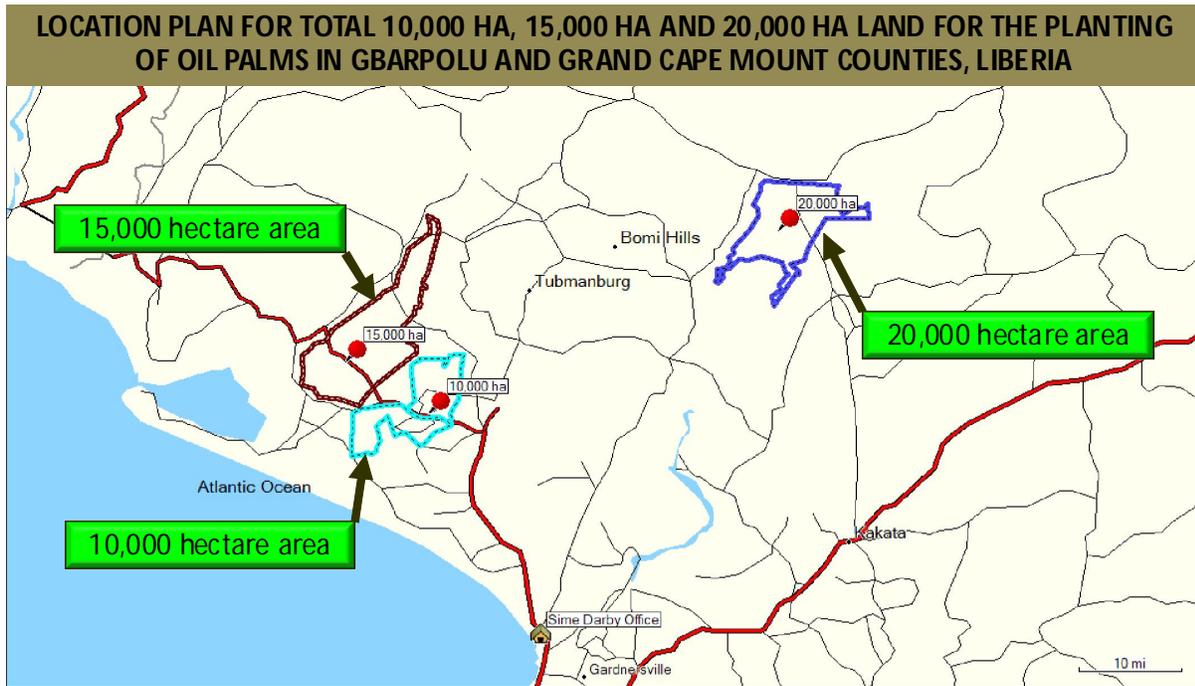
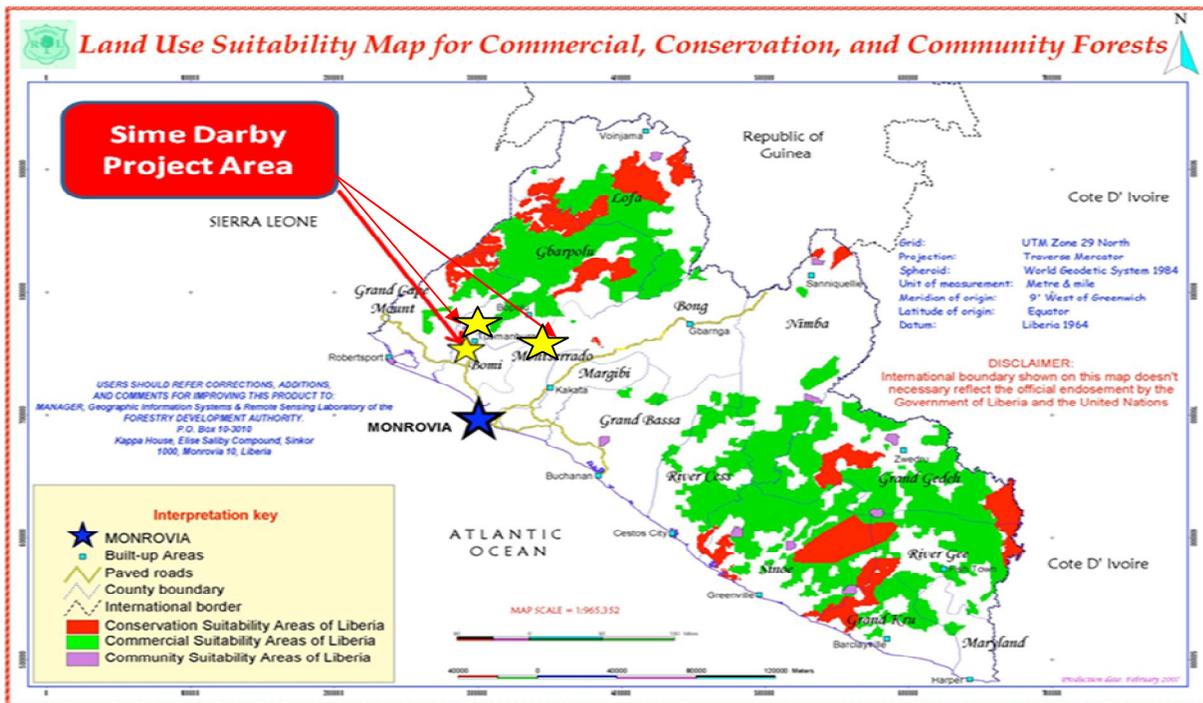


Fig. 3 Landscape map showing forested area



3.0 SEIA AND HCV MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING PERSONEL

3.1 *Organisational Information and Contact Persons*

Sime Darby (Liberia) Plantation Inc is based in Monrovia, Republic of Liberia.

Contact Person : Mr Azmi Jaafar

Phone : + 231 880624228

Email : azmi.jaafar@simedarby.com

3.2 *Personnel Involved in Planning and Implementation*

A. The SEIA was carried out by Green Consultancy Inc of Liberia, whose senior staff Mr Solomon Wright and Mr Abraham Tumbey are licensed by the EPA Liberia as EIA evaluators.

B. The assessment of HCV sites was led by Dr. S.K.Yap with the assistance of a team of biologist, forester, social scientist and GIS scientist:

Dr. S.K.Yap Team Leader, Ecology

Mr. Roslan Yaacob, GIS

Mr. Solomon P. Wright, Social

Mr. E. Abraham Tumbey Jr., Geology/soil

Ms Patience Awhavbera Flora/Fauna

Mr. Ezekiel H. Kpehe Forestry

C. The Sime Darby Management Team involved in the Planning and Implementation are as follows:

Name	Designated	Task
Azmi Jaafar	Vice President I, Sime Darby Liberia	Overall Plantation Management of Liberia
Mohd Zulkifli Isa	Vice President II Operation	Operation and Site Environmental Manager
Norazam Abdul Hameed	Vice President II Plantation Sustainability	Sime Darby Plantation Sustainability and RSPO Officer

4.0 A SUMMARY OF MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION PLAN (SEIA)

The summary of the Management and Mitigation Plan are as follows:

Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Program														
Soil Erosion																
<p>Soil damage & nutrient loss</p> <p>Soil instability</p> <p>Deterioration of water quality</p> <p>Disturbance to aquatic life</p> <p>Increase in sediment loads</p>	<p>Recommended preservation of riparian reserve for plantation</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="573 569 1008 1077"> <thead> <tr> <th>Stream Width</th> <th>Min. Width</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><40m</td> <td>50m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20m – 40m</td> <td>40m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10m-20m</td> <td>20m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5m-10m</td> <td>10m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>< 5m</td> <td>5m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>> 3m</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Dominant drainage paths on cleared areas shall be rehabilitated for areas no longer used with fast growing creeper plants to prevent formation of soil erosion channels.</p> <p>Equipment must be of reasonable size and can be equipped with blade as is standard practice in the industry globally. Equipment</p>	Stream Width	Min. Width	<40m	50m	20m – 40m	40m	10m-20m	20m	5m-10m	10m	< 5m	5m	> 3m	-	<p>Exclusion to be mapped on a 1:33,0000 map scale. Marking on the ground or on the tree at 1.5-m height on the demarcation of riparian reserves.</p> <p>Photo (with date), GPS locations and map to be included in the Compliance monitoring Report.</p> <p>Monitoring of water quality upstream and downstream of the Project site. The parameters include <i>TSS, turbidity, oil and grease</i>. Other information such as GPS location, stream width, surrounding land use must be provided too.</p> <p>Photo (with date) and GPS location of the drainage system.</p> <p>Photo (with date) of machinery used for land clearing and preparation.</p>
Stream Width	Min. Width															
<40m	50m															
20m – 40m	40m															
10m-20m	20m															
5m-10m	10m															
< 5m	5m															
> 3m	-															

Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Program
	will be used and operated to minimize soil disturbance and compaction. The blade should be mostly moved above the ground surface without touching the ground to prevent soil disturbance and forming of rill erosion.	
	Erosion control structures: table drains, culverts and other drainage structures to channel run-off water to road-side filter strips or silt pits prior to entry into streams should be installed concurrently with road construction.	Marking of proposed roads on the map and ground checking for the width of roads, drainage system and gradient. Photo (with date) and GPS location of the filter strips especially in the high-risk area.
	Table drains should be seeded with grass to prevent erosion of drainage banks and to prevent formation of erosion channels.	Site inspection – during rehabilitation works. Any failures should be noted.
	Road grade should not exceed 15% (8°).	Photo (with date), GPS location and mark on map for such structures.
	Roads should not cross main streams unless appropriate crossing structures (e.g. culverts or bridges) are built.	Map showing the road with approximate area for each of them and photo (with date) for structures built across the river.
	Avoid pushing excess spoil into gullies and the edges of road embankments during road maintenance. Spoil should be compacted ' <i>in-situ</i> ', or	Site inspection – during rehabilitation works. Any failures should be noted.

Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Program
	<p>transported to disposal sites away from the road, thus minimizing erosion of roads and sedimentation of waterways.</p>	
	<p>Provide filter strips or silt pits (traps) along the roadsides to help to reduce siltation of river systems and to prevent an increase in the intensity and frequency of peak flows into the river system downstream of the land clearing activities.</p> <p>Where filter strip is not possible, silt trap is encouraged at all drainage outlets, prior to discharge into streams to reduce suspended sediment loading. Silt traps should be maintained regularly. Disposal from silt trap should not be done adjacent to rivers, streams, creeks or any drainage.</p>	<p>Photo (with date) and GPS location of the filter strips and silt traps, especially in the high-risk area.</p>
	<p>All culverts should have cut-off wall to prevent erosion under the pipe. The head and outlet walls of culverts should be stabilized with log or stone pitched walls.</p> <p>Culvert gradients should ideally be 1-3%.</p> <p>Contractors should ensure that proper drainage is installed in</p>	<p>Photo with date and GPS locations of all drainage system including any failures.</p>

Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Program
	order to reduce soil erosion and runoff.	
	Removal of biomass should be carried out during suitable time period, proper methods and procedures and selection of machineries to reduce unnecessary surface erosion.	Photo (with date) and GPS location of the stacking of biomass and the location of burning at the field.
	<p>Soil Protection – Terracing</p> <p>Slope between 120 and 200 should be terraced for better result in the field, improved access and water retention.</p>	<p>Marking of slope between 12° and 20° on the map and in the field.</p> <p>Photo (with date) of terracing in the field.</p>
	<p>Protection of Steep Area</p> <p>The steep areas should be conserved for flora conservation and ecological protection.</p>	<p>Development Plan in 1:33,000 scale maps.</p> <p>Photo with date and GPS locations showing the marking or painting on the trees.</p>
Hydrological Impact	<p>Water Yield Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive land clearing should preferably be carried out during the suitable weather. • Commence planting cover crops soon (e.g. 1 month) after site clearing. • Refrain from clearing of areas where slopes are more than 	<p>Marking on map the boundary of each Project phases. GPS location and photo (with date) showing the land clearing activities carried out in phases.</p> <p>Records of rainfall</p>

Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Program
	<p>25o and soils are shallow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The areas should be limited by heavy machines during land clearing and preparation. • Suspending tractor traffic during wet periods to avoid excessive compaction. • Establish long term rainfall and flow gauging stations to monitor the impact on the river base flow. 	
	<p>Reduction on the flood levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise proper management practices; develop Project area in phases, encouraging natural ground cover immediately after clearing and maintaining adequate streamside buffer strips. 	<p>Map showing details of phased development. Photo (with date) showing natural ground cover establishment and maintenance of riparian reserves and buffer belts.</p>
	<p>Protection of water quality from sediment yield:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop plantation in phases and ideally scheduled over drier period or months. • Lay roads carefully, preferably following the contour and must be far enough from stream. 	<p>Photo (with date) of measures taken to protect water quality from sediment yield.</p>

Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Program
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing should be done parallel to contour lines, starting from high to low ground. • Install cross drains for minimizing overland flow. • Timing of road construction or road upgrading to conform to periods of less rainfall and allowing sufficient time for earthworks to stabilize. • Using the appropriate machineries in the land clearing to minimize disturbance to the soil. • All clearing, grading and stabilization operations would be done before starting the next phase. • Where possible, the stages of development should be from the high to low grounds, so as to take advantage of the present vegetation to act as silt and runoff barriers. • Reduce the duration (max. 3 months) of land exposure to natural elements. • No person shall carry out any tree felling, building or 	

Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Program
	<p>structures erecting and other works within the riparian area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct water resource assessment with the aim of identifying all water resources in the area of operation and identify sampling locations for monitoring. 	
Wildlife and aquatic ecology		
<p>Human impact on wildlife populations Fragmentation of habitat and wildlife ranges Loss of biodiversity</p>	<p>Steep slopes more than 25° must be protected.</p> <p>Retain patches of primary forests stand found in degraded forests areas, in order to serve as wildlife corridors.</p> <p>Conserve riparian management.</p>	<p>GPS location, photo (with date) showing the marking on the trees at 1.5m height at the base limits and map (1:33,0000) showing the surveyed area.</p>
	<p>Discourage hunting or trapping of wildlife within and surrounding the Project area.</p>	<p>Regular check for any sign of hunting activities at all the base camps.</p>
	<p>Directional clearing or felling of trees towards forested area.</p>	<p>Development Plan with direction of clearing shown. Regular ground surveillance especially in the planting areas.</p>
Biomass management		
	<p>Stacking of vegetative waste along the contour</p>	<p>GPS location and photo (with date) showing the stacking of biomass in the cleared area.</p>
	<p>Explore alternative method of</p>	<p>The Project Proponent to look</p>

Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Program
	biomass disposal such as <i>in-situ</i> mulching or chipping.	into these possibilities with consultation with the relevant authority.
Fertilizer Application and Pests and Diseases Management		
Incorrect application of Fertilizers Judicious use of pesticides	Avoid application of fertilizers, pesticides and weedicides during the rainy weather and windy conditions. Fertilizers should also be applied in split doses.	The Project Proponent to closely monitor this by keeping proper records of each application.
	The frequency, dosage and timing of chemical application should be monitored closely. Practice biological control and other environmental friendly methods to control weeds and mammalian pests whenever possible.	The Project Proponent to take into consideration in the development plan, with documentation of consultation with the relevant authority.
Forest Fires		
	Establish an Emergency Response Procedure and an Emergency Response Team	The Project Proponent to take action.
Socio-Economics		
Displacement of people and communities Loss of land and crops	Establishment of Resettlement program in accordance with the terms defined in SIME DARBY PLANTATION (LIBERIA) INC's Concession Agreement Follow the Free Prior Informed	Keep records of all meetings, consultations and negotiation regarding resettlement Keep record of all payments

Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Program
Change in lifestyle and living conditions	Consent (FPIC)	made to resettled persons Monitor the conditions of resettled persons in their new communities Keep records of all complaints and actions taken to address them
Provision of Employment Opportunities for locals Risks to human health at the camps within the project area	Work priority should be given to the suitable qualified local villagers.	Keep a record of workers and their particulars.
	If non-Liberians were employed, proper procedures must be followed.	Relevant authorities to monitor.
	Where practical, workers to go through health check within first year of employment and emphasis on communicable or infectious diseases especially Malaria, TB or others every 6 months	Provide the audit team with non-confidential summary of the worker's health records.
	Provision of basic facilities and utilities in accordance with terms of Concession agreement (potable or clean water, housing and sanitary facilities)	Photo (with date) and GPS location of the camp,
Pollution by improper waste disposal in the project area	Refuse to be disposed off in pits approx. 30m from waterways and above water table. Cover refuse with soil once a week.	Photo (with date), GPS location of the dumping ground and general layout of the camp, name of contractor and plantation areas.
	Storage tank, if any, should be	GPS location and photo (with

Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Program
	constructed on stable ground with bonding and at least 50 m away from waterways.	date) showing the location of the storage facilities.
Water resource degradation and siltation	Ensure good site development practices e.g. conservation of riparian reserves, soil erosion minimization, etc. Cooperate with communities and local authorities on solving water supply issue on the directly affected communities.	Photos (with date) to show good practices on ground.
	Regular monitoring of water quality.	Compliance report to EPAL once in every quarter.
Dust and noise pollution	Proper maintenance of vehicles.	Records of maintenance carried out for vehicles
	Gravelling of roads around the plantation office, village and living quarters. Introduce tree-covered buffer zone around plantation area. Install appropriate signboards and establish speed humps reduce speed.	Photo (with date) and map showing roads, speed humps and tree-covered buffer zone around plantation area, installation of signboards, speed humps
Road Safety	Proper traffic signboard at appropriate spots especially near T-junctions or settlement area.	Photo (with date) and GPS location of the signboard.
	Damage section of road should	Photo (with date) and GPS

Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Program
	be repaired as quickly as is practical and in accordance with company road maintenance procedures.	location of any damaged road.
Project Abandonment		
Disturbance land area	Re-establish all open area with fast growing indigenous species or fruit trees	Project Proponent to take action Photo (with date) and GPS locations showing the reestablishment works on site.
Visual impact on abandoned camps	To be in accordance with the terms of the Concession Agreement. Maybe to include, removal of all building structure to discourage any illegal squatter activities, removal of all solid and liquid waste, rehabilitation of all main roads.	Photo (with dates), GPS location of roads and map for the plantations.
	Remove all machinery and equipment to recover cost.	Project Proponent to take action.
Security of the Project area	Retain the security gates into the plantation areas.	Project Proponent to take action.

4.1.1A Monitoring Program

The monitoring program is designed to evaluate impacts resulting from the development and operation of Sime Darby (Plantation) Liberia project operational activities. Continuous monitoring of the environment will be an integral part of all phases of the project. Monitoring data will provide management with information regarding the effectiveness of environmental

management and mitigation measures and may identify situations requiring corrective measures. Thus, the monitoring program will confirm the environmental stability of the project.

Internal Monitoring Team

Internal Monitoring Team had been set-up to monitor the social and environment compliances of the project. The Personnel and their task are as follows:

No.	Personnel	General Task
1	Project Director/General Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate financial resources as and when required.
2	Environmental Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee the overall management and operation of the environmental requirements. • Supervise and enforce environmental requirement. • Coordinate staff and resources in the delivery of remediation measures. • Advise the Management on the environmental issues. • Liaise with the relevant Government agencies and stakeholders.
3	Environmental Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief the contractors of all the legislative requirements. • Monitor the implementation of all the mitigating measures in all the development area. • Carry out monthly environmental audit for all the plantation area. • Inform the Manager of the potential issues or noncompliance.

External Monitoring

A. Government Agencies

All the relevant government agencies such as the EPAL, Forestry Development Agency, Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Agriculture would carry out regular or random check in on the plantation areas at their discretions.

B. Independent Consultants

Apart from carrying out internal monitoring, the Project will engage an independent environmental consulting firm to carry out environmental auditing and monitoring on a

quarterly basis. A quarterly report should be compiled and submitted to the EPAL. In addition, the Consultant should advise when required during their contract period to ensure environmental compliance and protection. It is also the duty of the Consultant to check the effectiveness of the suggested mitigating measures and recommend, as and when appropriate, additional mitigating measures to ensure the project is implemented in a sustainable manner. The monitoring requirements are presented as follows;

- Riparian Reserve
- Hydrological Impact
- Infrastructure Development
- Access Road
- Base *camp and Workshop*
- Socio-Economics
- Resettlement and Compensation
- Water Supply Source
- Waste Management
- Occupational Safety and Health
- Biomass Management

4.0B SUMMARY OF HCV MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION PLAN

This is to establish an HCV management plan defining specific areas requiring special management and defining appropriate management practices for each HCV found within the project area.

The summary of HCV sites in and the recommended management measures are listed in the Table as below:

HCV	Element	Status	Management measures
1	Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values	←	
1.1	Protection areas Threatened and	Not present within the project site. No IUCN red list animals	Poaching for bush meat is still

HCV	Element	Status	Management measures
1.2	endangered species	Presence of protected animals within the riparian forests	<p>practiced. Inform the Forestry Development Bureau on any cases of poaching that contravene the approved hunting season.</p> <p>Educate plantation workers from encroaching into the protected sites.</p> <p>Erection of signage. Establish no hunting policy within the plantation.</p> <p>Encourage husbandry using chickens and goats</p>
1.3	Endemic species	Not present	
1.4	Critical temporal use	Not present	
2	Globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape-level forests	Not present	
3	Forest areas that in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems	Not present	
4	Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical		

HCV	Element	Status	Management measures
	situations		
4.1	Forests critical to water catchments	Not present	Water catchment outside the project site. The river systems are important sources of water for the local communities.
4.2	Forests critical to erosion control	The main river systems are critical for the local communities as sources of water and food.	Strictly maintain the riparian buffer belts in accordance to width specified in the EIA Report. This is to prevent any soil erosion and increase of total suspended particles in the river water.
4.3	Forests providing barriers to destructive fire	Not present	
5	Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health)	Residual forested areas are critical to local communities as sources of food and wood	<p>Protection of all residual forested sites that may be sources of food, medicines and construction materials for the local communities.</p> <p>Placing of signs to prevent encroachment into forested areas by field workers</p> <p>All identified towns and associated planted land would be excluded from the project activities. The actual area to be excluded shall be determined through prior consultation with each of the communities to arrive at</p>

HCV	Element	Status	Management measures
			informed consent. These areas will have to be demarcated on ground and on maps.
6	Forest areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity	Mosques and churches for local communities within project sites, Burial sites of local communities Social program like schools	Erect signage indicating HCV values. Demarcate on maps and on ground. Consult with local communities on management practices. All identified sites of religious importance to local communities would be excluded from the plantation activities. Monitor progress of education progress in villages

For HCV 4 and HCV 5 sites the management recommended to maintain the existing vegetation in its natural state within the prescribed buffer belt. The process of natural regeneration will encourage introduction of more species. The increase in diversity of plants will also improve the food sources for the animal species and nesting sites. The vegetation cover will also provide a buffer from the surrounding oil palms having any impact on the forested area.

In sites identified to have attributes of HCV 4.1 and HCV 4.2 the existing natural vegetation will be maintained and excluded from the future replanting program.

For all the above HCV sites demarcation on maps and signage on ground will be essential to avoid possible encroachment.

HCV Monitoring

The main objective of monitoring is to determine whether HCV management objectives are met as well as providing the management with up-to-date information on the HCV under its care. This allows intervention or ongoing adjustment of operation plans.

Monitoring plans should be derived from management objectives and written into the management plan. Data gathered during the HCV assessment should be used to determine what should be the generic and specific objectives of the monitoring program. A set of measurable indicators for each key value is to be developed. Monitoring activities can include social and biological surveys and direct and indirect observation.

An outline of the monitoring regimes is presented in the Table as below.

Table: Outline of Monitoring Regime

PARAMETER	LOCATION OF MONITORING	FREQUENCY OF MONITORING	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
<p>HCV 4.2</p> <p>Riparian Reserve (flora/fauna). Determination of boundary of riparian buffer.</p> <p>Assessment of any damages to vegetation</p> <p>Records of sightings of animals</p> <p>Ensure signage demarcating the protected zone</p>	<p>Riparian management zones along river, streams and steep slopes</p>	<p>Quarterly and also regular patrolling of the protected sites</p>	<p>Sime Darby Environmental Unit</p>
			<p>Independent Consultant</p>
		<p>Discretionary</p>	<p>FDA, EPA, MOA</p>
<p>HCV 5</p> <p>Monitor boundary agreed with the local communities</p> <p>Consultations with communities through Liaison Committee</p>	<p>Towns and villages within and at the parameter of the project area</p>	<p>Biannually</p>	<p>Sime Darby Environmental Unit/Personnel Unit</p>
			<p>Independent Consultant</p>
		<p>Biannually</p>	<p>Independent Consultant</p>

PARAMETER	LOCATION OF MONITORING	FREQUENCY OF MONITORING	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
HCV 6 Monitor boundary of all sacred sites Consultations with communities through Liaison Committee	Village churches and mosques Burial ground	Biannually	Sime Darby Environmental Unit/Personnel Unit

Training on the Management and Monitoring of High Conservation Value Sites

To be effective in the maintenance of the high conservation values of the sites identified in the different estates, a monitoring program followed by management practices will be developed.

Scope of a Training Module

A training module will be developed for the management to be able to understand the principles of HCV and techniques to monitor and manage these sites. A practical training in one of the estates will be included.

Scope of a Training Module

1. HCV concept in the Liberian context
 - a. The attributes of HCV
 - b. Relevant regulations and laws related to HCV
 - c. RSPO and HCV identification

2. Determination of HCV sites within the plantation (ecological expertise and stakeholders)
 - a. Documentation and consultation
 - b. Field assessment methodology
 - c. The required expertise
 - d. Information within the estates
 - e. Demarcation and Protection of HCV sites

3. Management practices
4. Monitoring and record keeping
5. Working with other agencies
6. Financial implementat

5.0 INTERNAL RESPONSIBILITY

I hereby sign off on the above Summary Report of Planning and Management. The above may be amended and clarified for improvement during the phased development of the oil palm plantation, but it will remain in accordance with RSPO Standards and Principles.

Signed on July 13, 2011:



Azmi Jaafar
General Manager, Sime Darby (Liberia) Plantation Inc.