

New Planting Procedure – Notification Statement

RSPO

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil



NPP Reference Number	GGC-J4-NPP-HOP	
Country of the NPP Submission:	Papua New Guinea	
RSPO Membership Number	1-0008-04-000-00	
Name of Subsidiary (if any):	New Britain Palm Oil Ltd	
Name of Management Unit:	NBPOL – Higaturu Oil Palm Ltd	
Name(s) of Estate(s) covered under this management plan:	Proposal	
	1. Andogorari	
	2. Bafera	
	3. Bakito Extension	
	4. Beririta	
	5. Borari	
	6. Boruga Pusute Extension	
	7. Buro (Portion 911)	
	8. Dara Pema	
	9. Darau Extension	
	10. Ewasasaru	
	11. Gajarepa	
	12. H.Hombokapa	
	13. Hajojo	
	14. Haugapa	
	15. Hiroipa	
	16. Hofita	
	17. Hombare	
	18. Houembo Kosote	
	19. Houpa Extension	
	20. Hungoro	
	21. Isugahambo (Portion 951)	
	22. Jajama	
	23. Javunipa	
	24. Kajma Estate	
	25. Kesiha	
	26. Kofureta	
	27. Korofurukari	
	28. Kovenopa Sambura	
	29. Mende (Portion 914)	

	<table border="1"> <tr><td>30. Owate</td></tr> <tr><td>31. Papaki Extension</td></tr> <tr><td>32. Perombata Ext. (Haintapa Clan)</td></tr> <tr><td>33. Perombata Ext. (Sorupa Clan)</td></tr> <tr><td>34. Portion 2</td></tr> <tr><td>35. Pupu</td></tr> <tr><td>36. Saura (Portion 919)</td></tr> <tr><td>37. Serembe - Arehu Oga</td></tr> <tr><td>38. Serembe - Ohogo</td></tr> <tr><td>39. Sifia</td></tr> <tr><td>40. Siko</td></tr> <tr><td>41. Topiripa Extension</td></tr> <tr><td>42. Wanipa Extension</td></tr> </table>	30. Owate	31. Papaki Extension	32. Perombata Ext. (Haintapa Clan)	33. Perombata Ext. (Sorupa Clan)	34. Portion 2	35. Pupu	36. Saura (Portion 919)	37. Serembe - Arehu Oga	38. Serembe - Ohogo	39. Sifia	40. Siko	41. Topiripa Extension	42. Wanipa Extension																				
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Location of NPP area:	Papua New Guinea, Oro Province																																	
Address of NPP area:	Sime Darby Plantation – NBPOL Higaturu Oil Palm Address: POPONDETTA, ORO PROVINCE, PAPUA NEW GUINEA.																																	
Business/operation Permit Reference Number and Issuing Authority:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Site Ref.</th> <th>Proposed Estate</th> <th>Tenure¹</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ND01</td> <td>Topiripa Extension</td> <td>SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ND02</td> <td>Hougapa</td> <td>SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ND03</td> <td>Perombata Extension</td> <td>SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ND04</td> <td>Perombata Extension</td> <td>SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ND05</td> <td>Kovenopa Sambura</td> <td>SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ND06</td> <td>Owate</td> <td>SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ND07</td> <td>Sefia</td> <td>SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ND08</td> <td>Kofureta Handiria</td> <td>SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ND09</td> <td>Pupu</td> <td>SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ND10</td> <td>Houembo Kosote</td> <td>SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Site Ref.	Proposed Estate	Tenure ¹	ND01	Topiripa Extension	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG	ND02	Hougapa	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG	ND03	Perombata Extension	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG	ND04	Perombata Extension	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG	ND05	Kovenopa Sambura	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG	ND06	Owate	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG	ND07	Sefia	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG	ND08	Kofureta Handiria	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG	ND09	Pupu	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG	ND10	Houembo Kosote	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
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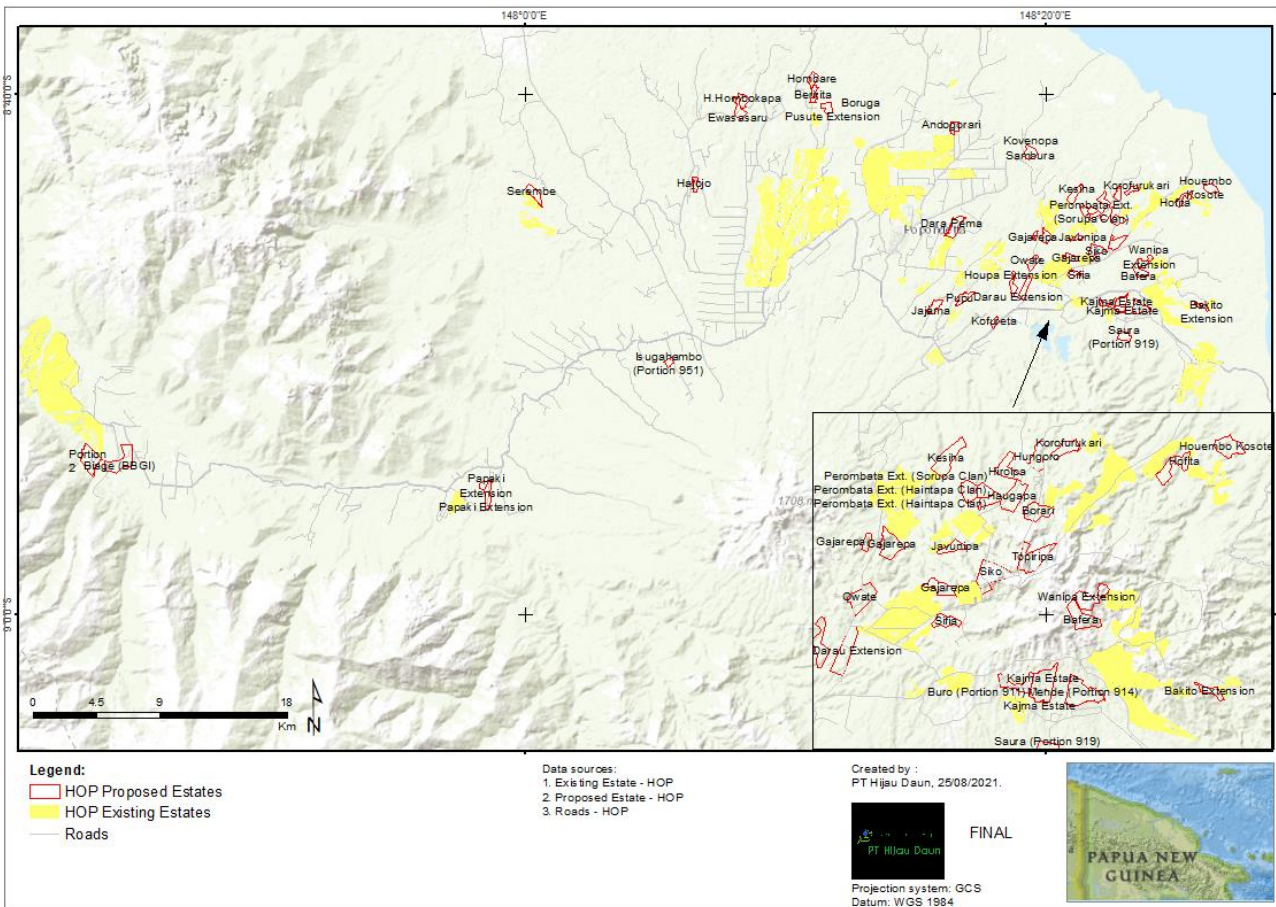
¹ CL = Customary Land, SL = State Lease, LTC = Land Tenure Conversion (customary land but with clear title usually registered to a single clan member rather than communal or clan name (ILG))

	ND11	Jajama	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND12	Portion 2	SL
	ND13	Dara Pema	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND14	Darau Extension	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND15	Javunipa	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND16	Bakito Extension	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND17	Mende (Portion 914)	State Lease
	ND18	Buro (Portion 911)	State Lease
	ND19	Saura (Portion 919)	State Lease
	ND20	Wanipa Extension	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND21	Bafera	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND22	Korofurukari	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND23	Hungoro	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND24	Borari	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND25	Siko	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND26	Hiroipa	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND27	Hofita	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND28	Kesiha	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND29	Gajarepa	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND30	Houpa Extension	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND31	Boruga Pusute Extension	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG

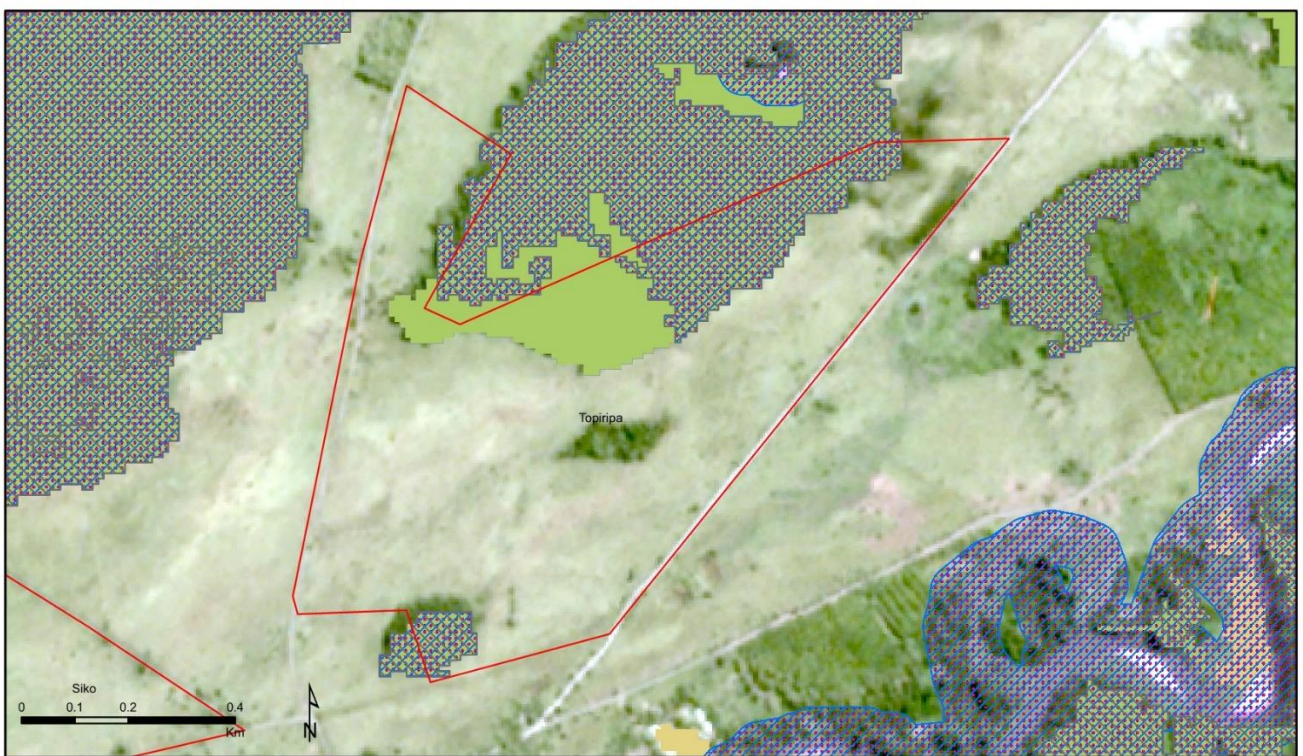
	ND32	Beririta	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND33	Hombare	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND34	Handari Hombukapa	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND35	Ewasasaru	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND36	Hajojoo	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND37	Andogorari	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND38	Serembe	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND39	Isugahambo (Por 951 LTC)	Private lease with an owner with a Freehold title (LTC)
	ND40	Papaki Extension	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND41	Papaki Extension	SUB- LEASED THROUGH AN ILG
	ND42	Kajma Estate	State Lease
Size information (ha)	a) Total area as per permit:		2,256.54 ha
	b) Area for new planting:		1,843.75 ha
	c) HCV area (if any):		206.77 ha
	d) HCS forest (if any):		226.57 ha
	e) Peatland (if any):		0
	f) Steep terrain (if any):		0
	g) Riparian buffer (if any):		204.69 ha
	h) Marginal and fragile soil (if any):		0
Projected GHG emissions	(-0.84 in tonne CO ₂ e)		
Geospatial Coordinates	8°45' 42" S ; 148° 14' 14"E		

Boundary Maps

All Locations of NPP



1. Topiripa Extension (ND01-69.18 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCS Forest
 - HCV1
 - HCS Community Use
 - HCV2
 - 2km buffer
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6

Data sources:
 1. Existing Estate - HOP
 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

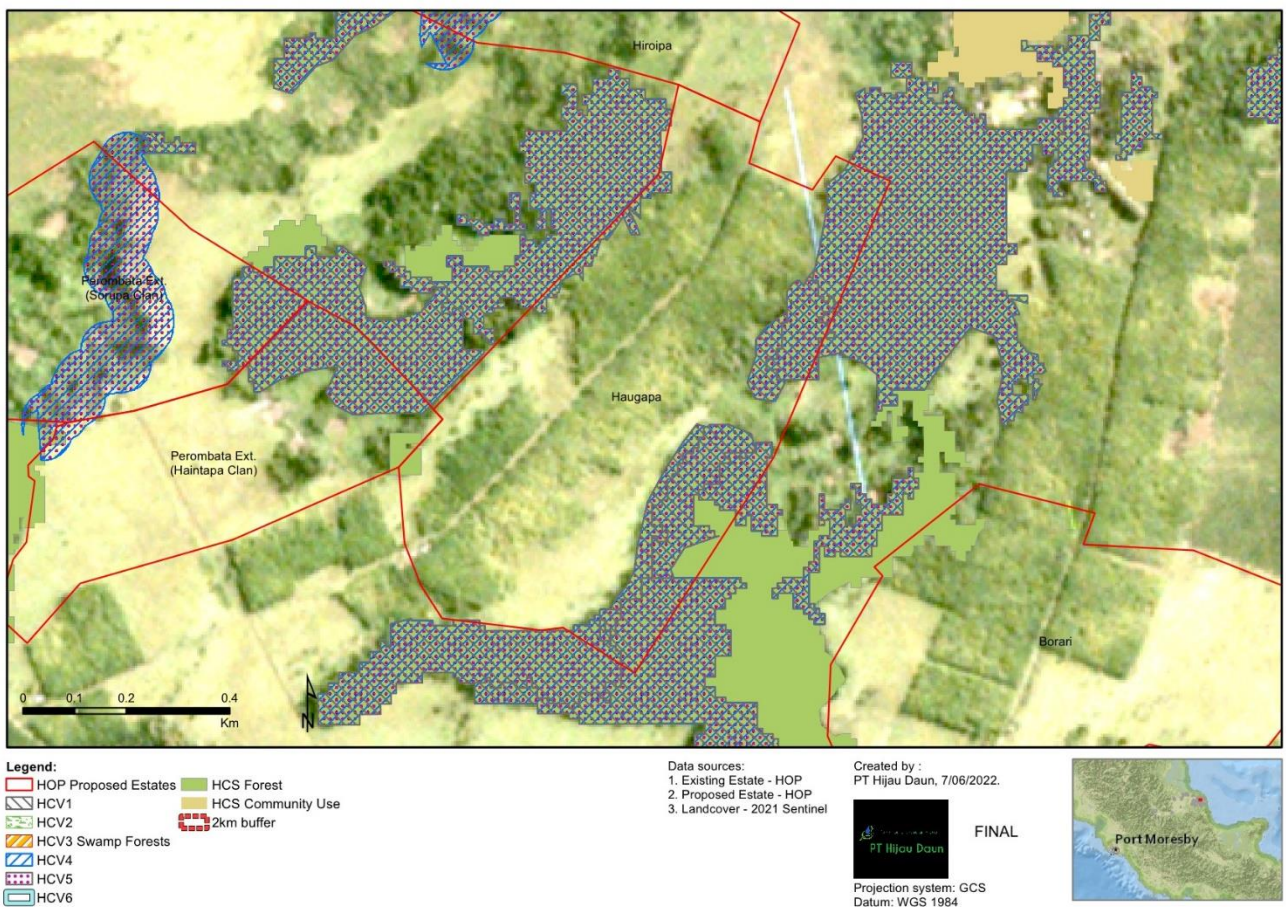
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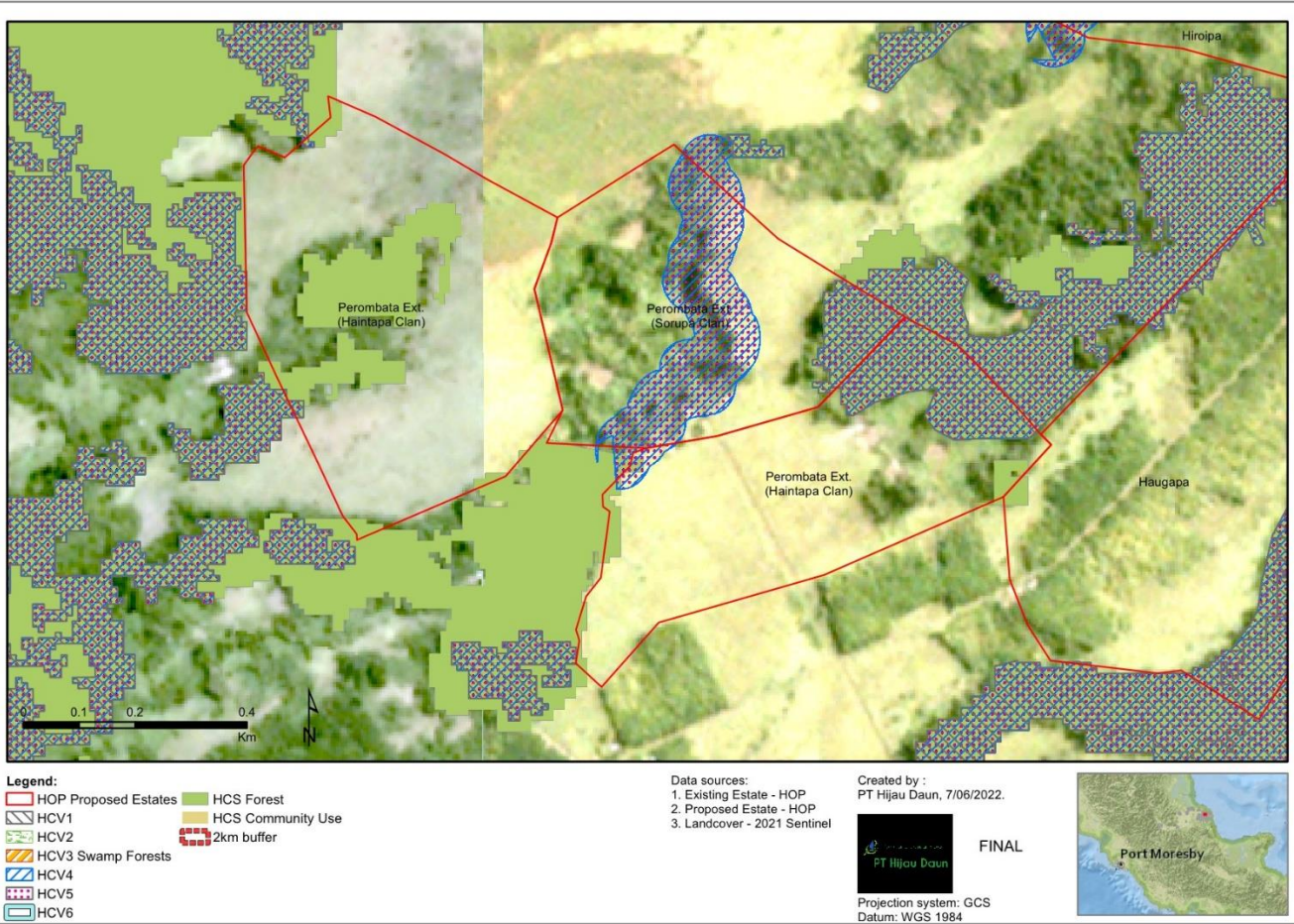
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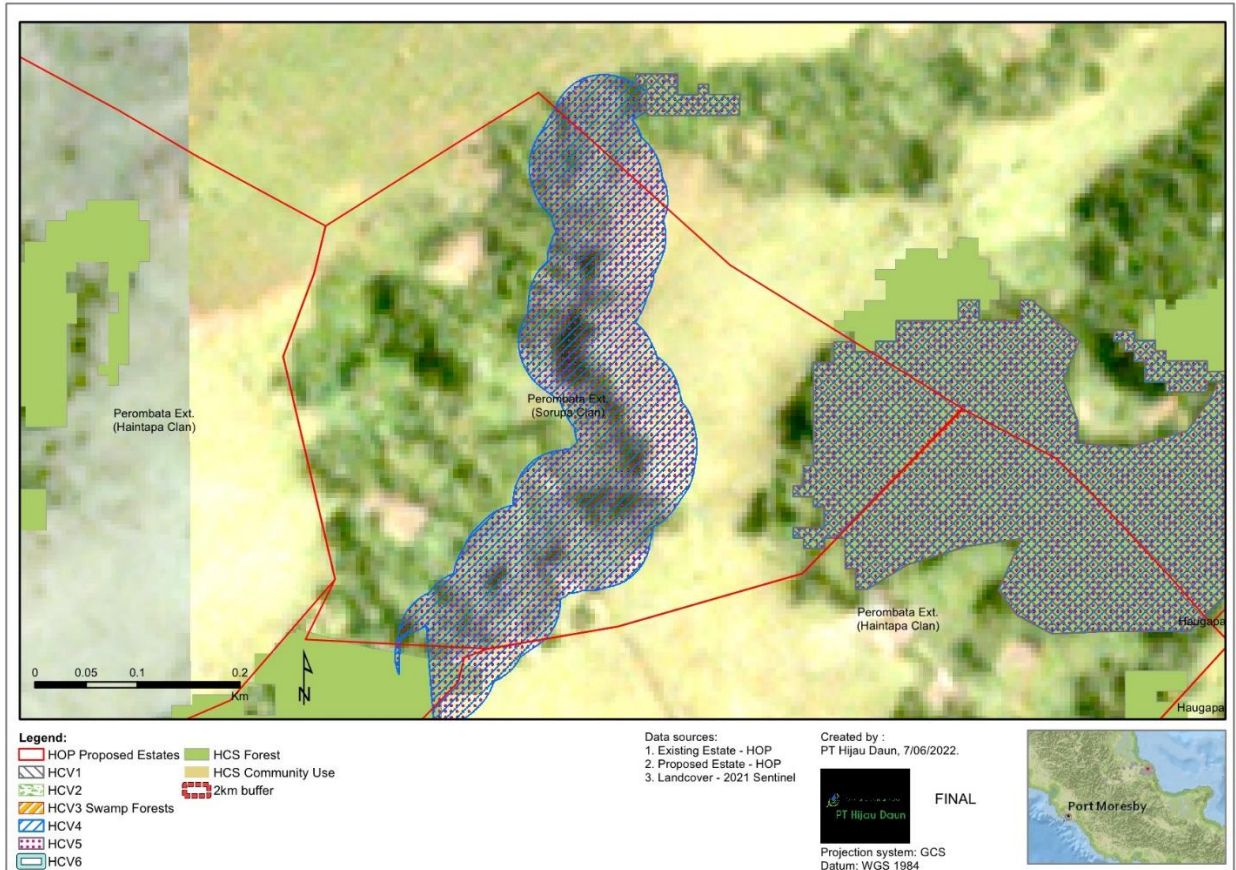
2. Haugapa (ND02-54.59 Ha)



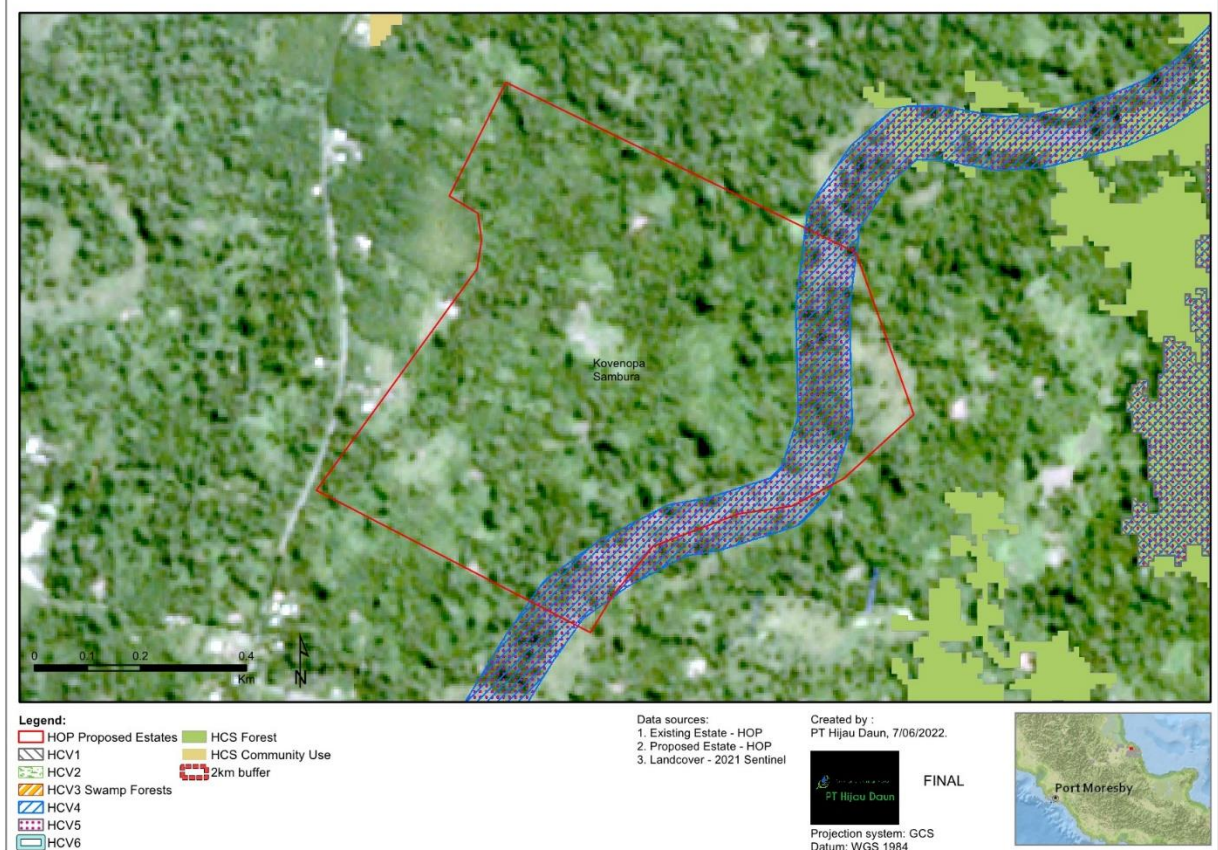
3. Perombata Ext (Haintapa Clan) (ND03-54.47 Ha)



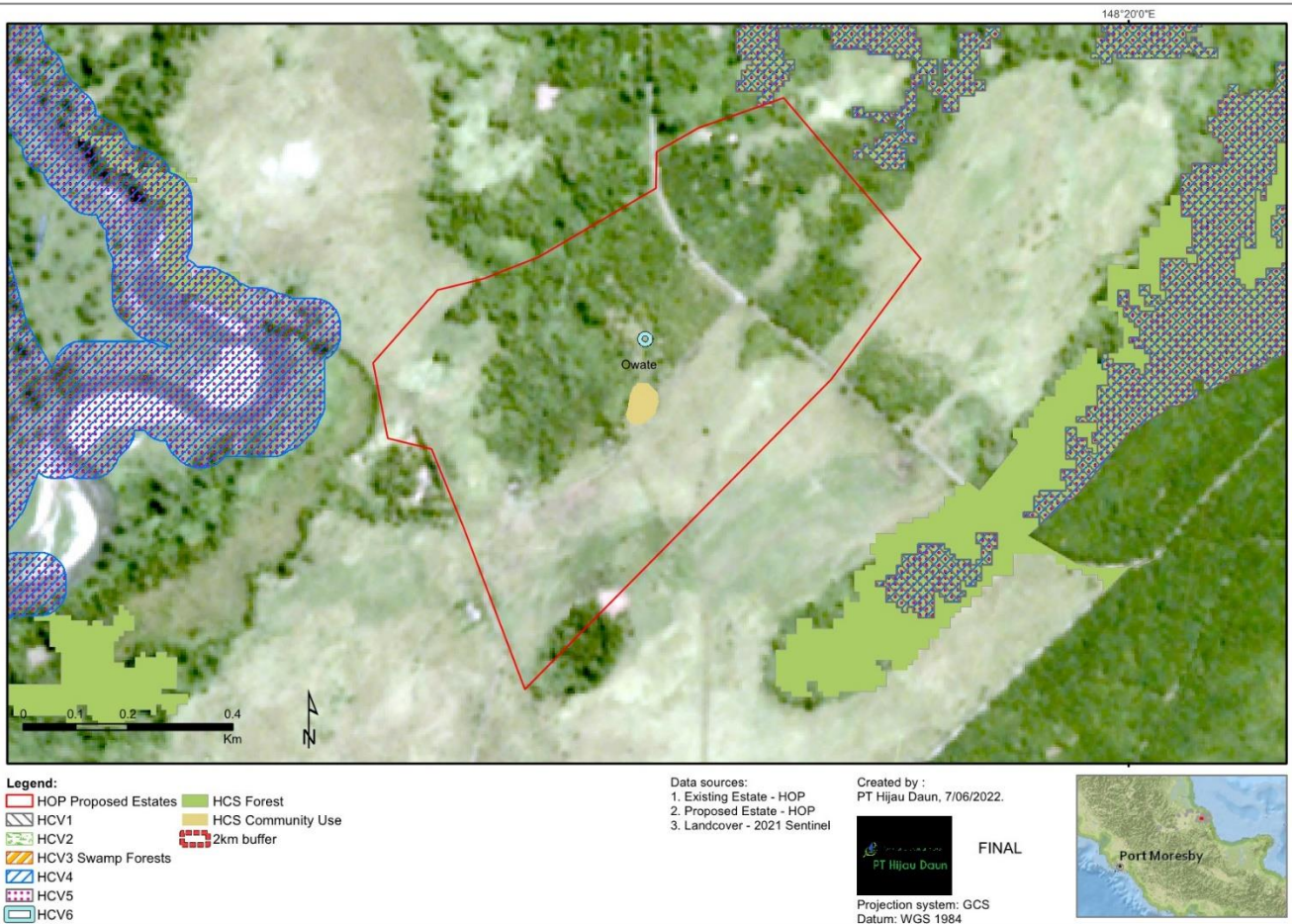
4. Perombata Ext (Sorupa Clan) (ND04-21.83 Ha)



5. Kovenopa Sambura (ND05-61.54 Ha)



6. Owate (ND06-56.00 Ha)



7. Sifia (ND07-28.26 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - 2km buffer
 - HCV1
 - HCV2
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6
 - HCS Forest
 - HCS Community Use

Data sources:
 1. Existing Estate - HOP
 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

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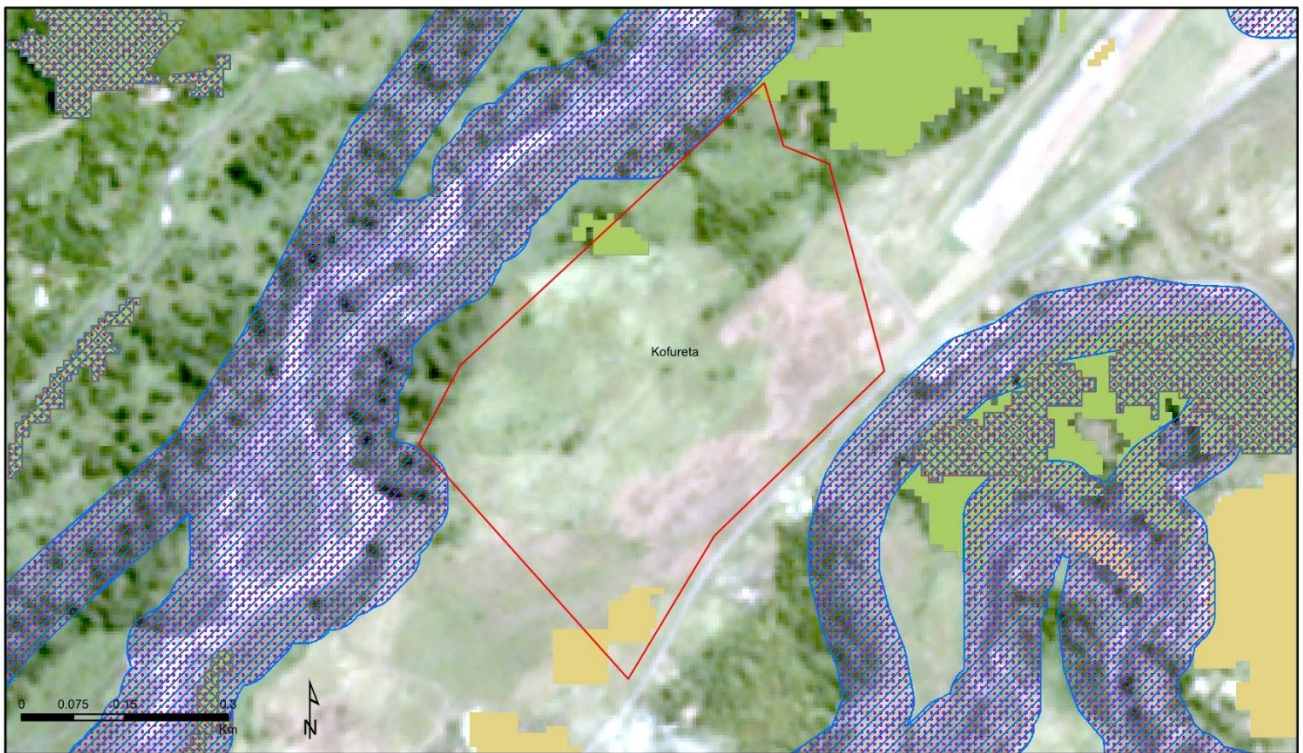


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 Datum: WGS 1984



8. Kofureta (ND08-28.61 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCV1
 - HCV2
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6
 - HCS Forest
 - HCS Community Use
 - 2km buffer

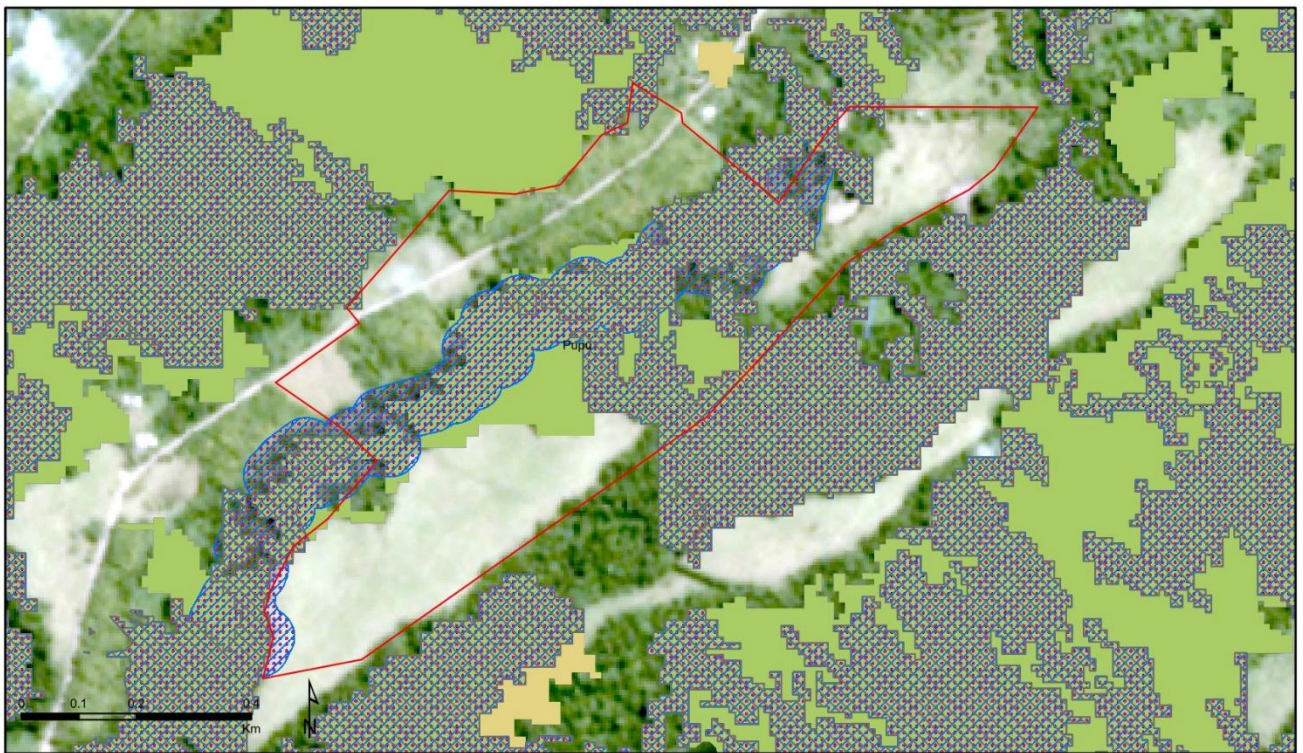
Data sources:
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 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
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9. Pupu (ND09-55.11 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCV1
 - HCV2
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6
 - HCS Forest
 - HCS Community Use
 - 2km buffer

Data sources:
 1. Existing Estate - HOP
 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

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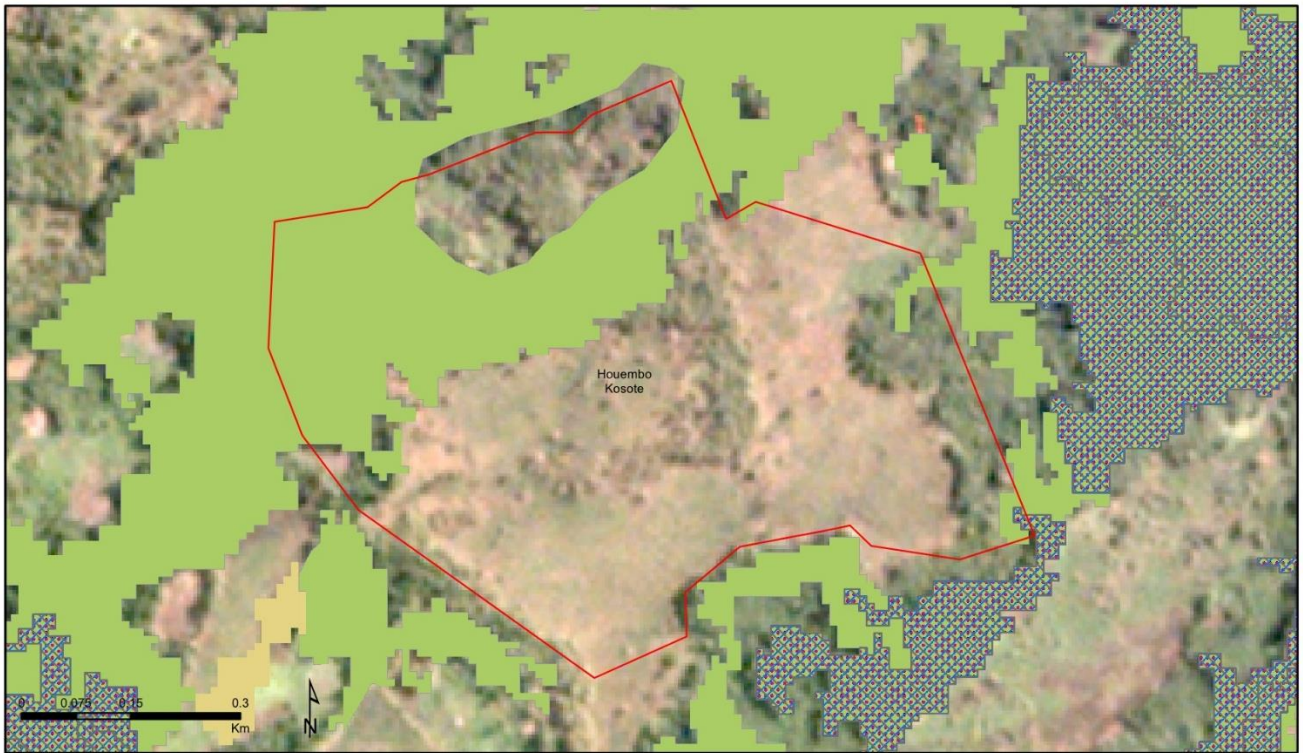


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10. Houembo Kosote (ND10-49.78 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCS Forest
 - HCV1
 - HCS Community Use
 - HCV2
 - 2km buffer
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6

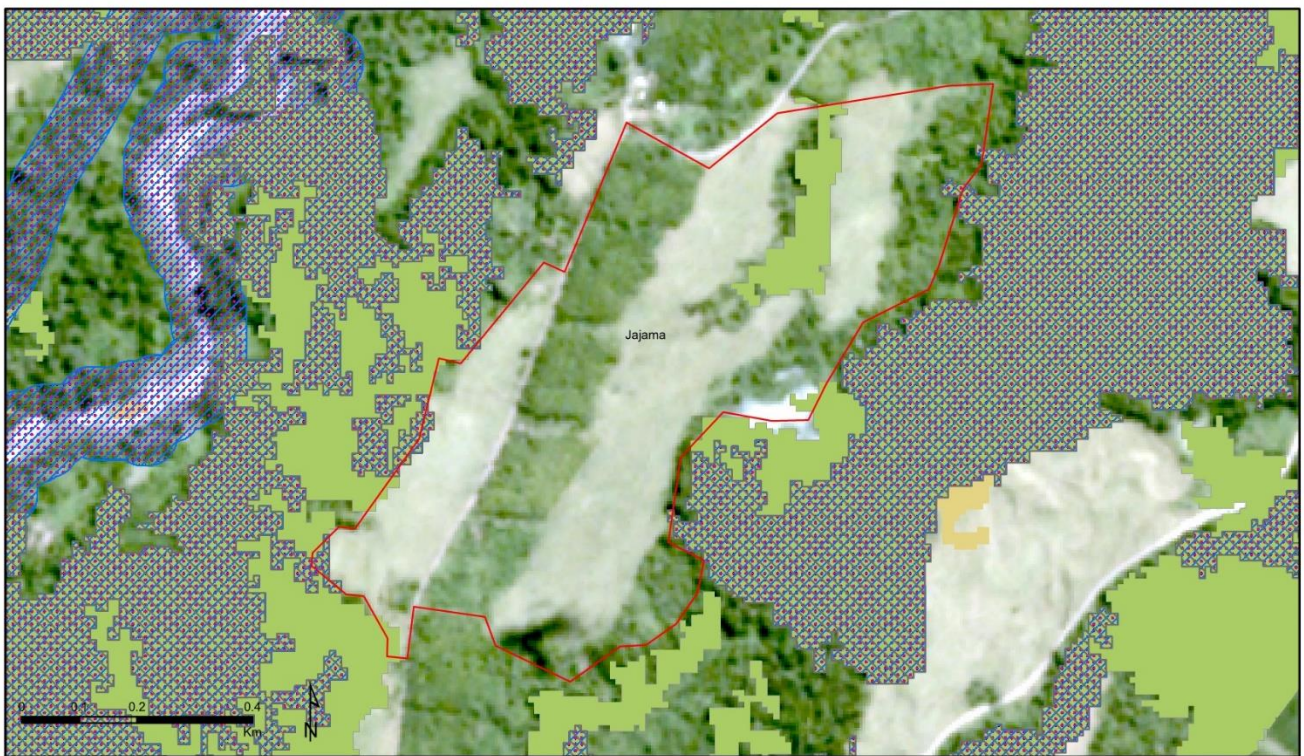
Data sources:
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 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

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 Datum: WGS 1984



11. Jajama (ND11-54.72 Ha)



Legend:

- HOP Proposed Estates
- HCS Forest
- HCS Community Use
- HCV1
- HCS Community Use
- HCV2
- 2km buffer
- HCV3 Swamp Forests
- HCV4
- HCV5
- HCV6

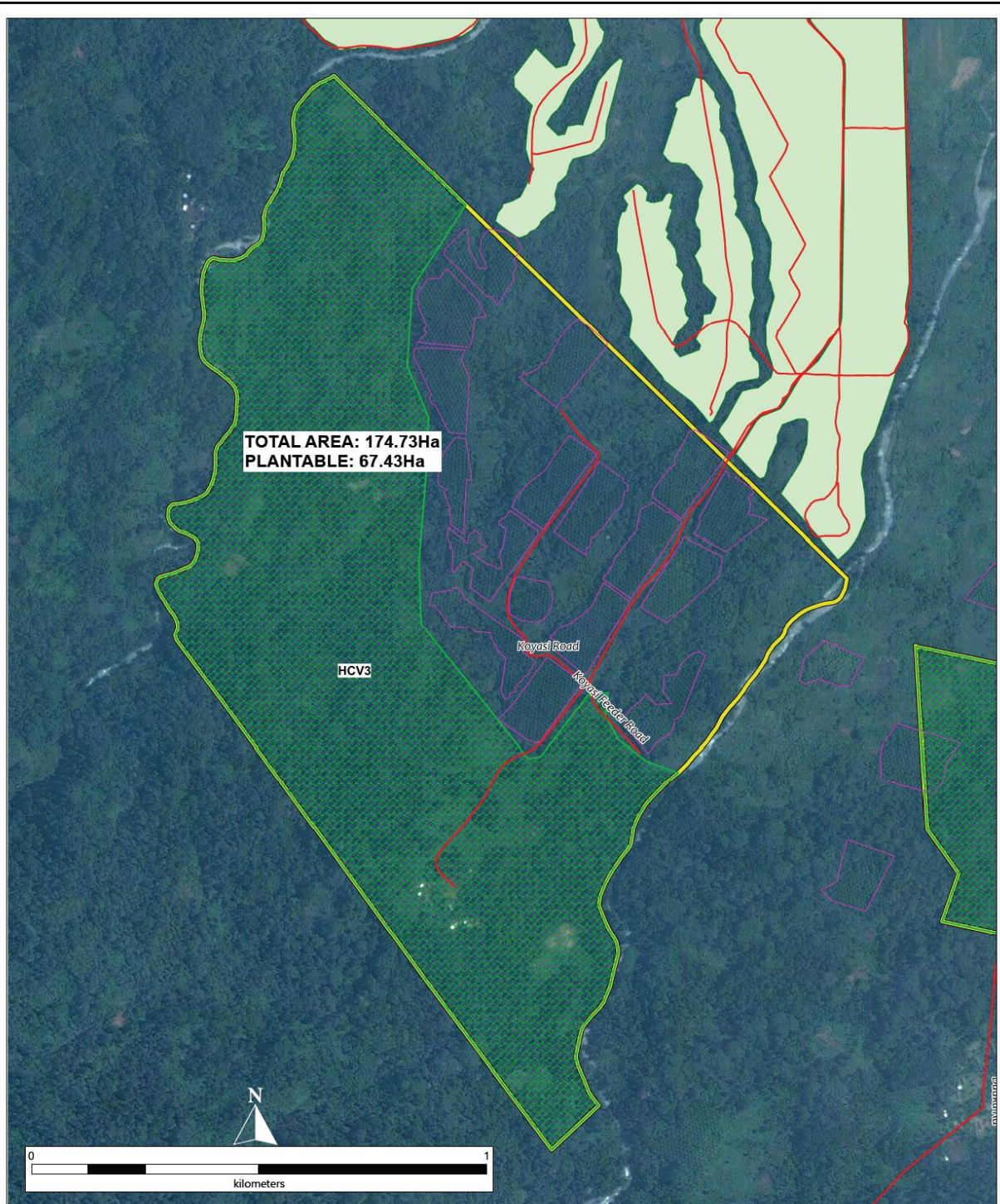
Data sources:
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 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

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 Datum: WGS 1984








12. Portion 2 (ND12-173.60 Ha)



PORTION 2

Legend

-  New Development Proposal
- New Dev Unplantable_200830 by HCV-HCS**
-  HCV3
-  Road
-  Smallholder Block
-  HOP Estate

DATASETS:

PROJECTION:
System: Universal Transverse Mercator
Zone 55 - Southern Hemisphere
Datum: World Geodetic System - 1984

COMPILATION:
Map Register No:
Author: Field Technical Services Division
Compiled: GIS & Mapping Unit
Date: 07/09/2020
Revised Map No: New

NBPOL - Higaturu Oil Palms
Portion 54 | Milinch of Sangara | Fournal of Buna
P.O. Box 28, Popondetta, 241
Northern Province, Papua New Guinea
Tel: +675 623 7177
website: www.nbpol.com.pg



**New Britain
Palm Oil
Limited**

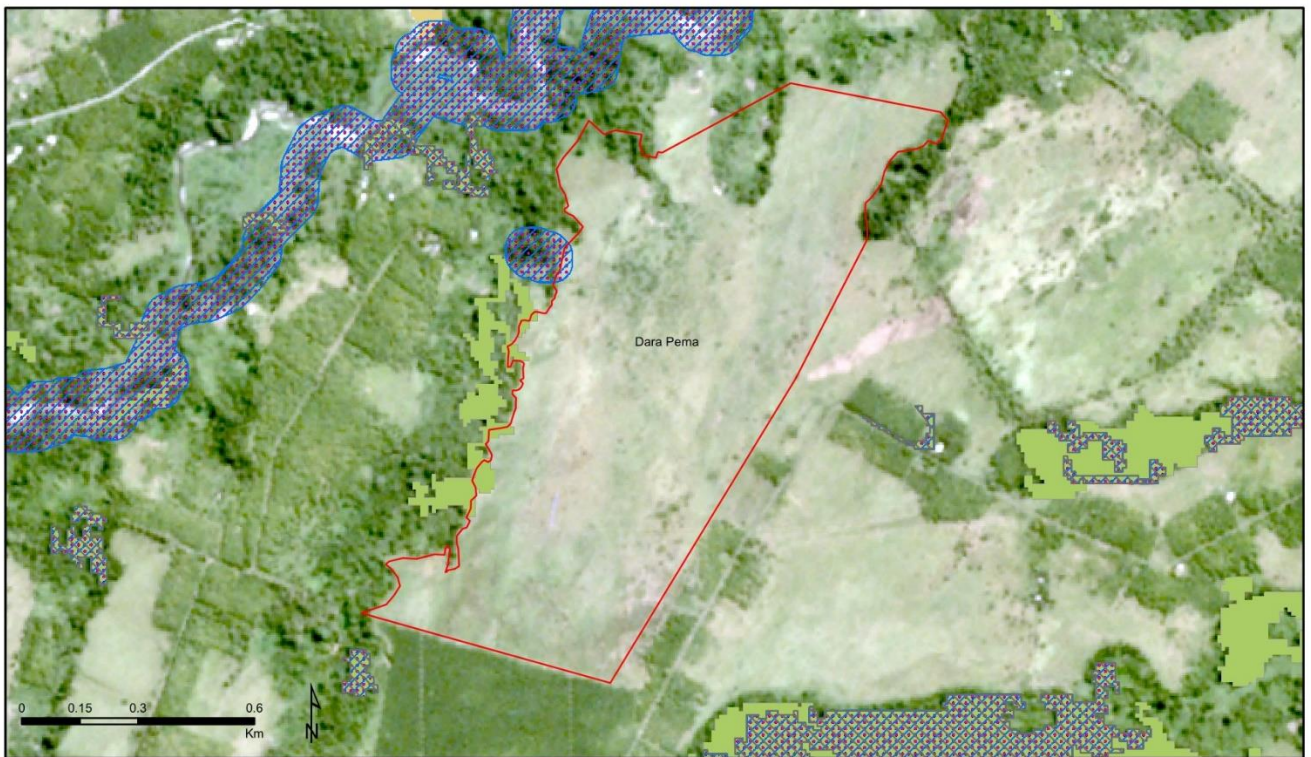
A Sime Darby Plantation Company



Developing
Sustainable
Future

Plantation

13. Dara Pema (ND13-99.81 Ha)



Legend:

- HOP Proposed Estates
- HCS Forest
- HCV1
- HCS Community Use
- HCV2
- 2km buffer
- HCV3 Swamp Forests
- HCV4
- HCV5
- HCV6

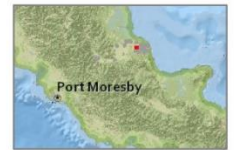
Data sources:
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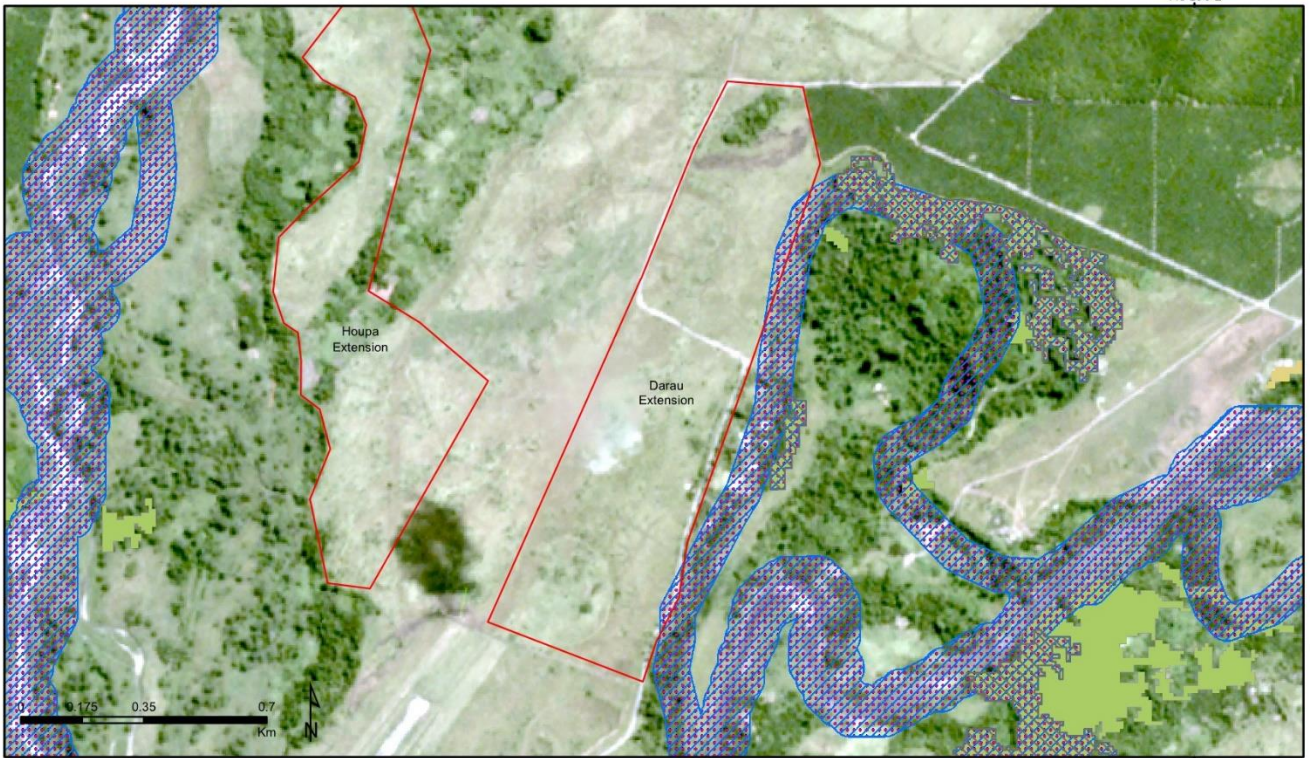
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Projection system: GCS
 Datum: WGS 1984



14. Darau Extension (ND14-66.16 Ha)

148°20'0"E



Legend:

- HOP Proposed Estates
- HCS Forest
- HCV1
- HCS Community Use
- HCV2
- 2km buffer
- HCV3 Swamp Forests
- HCV4
- HCV5
- HCV6

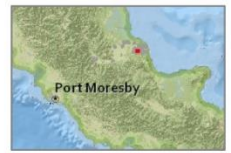
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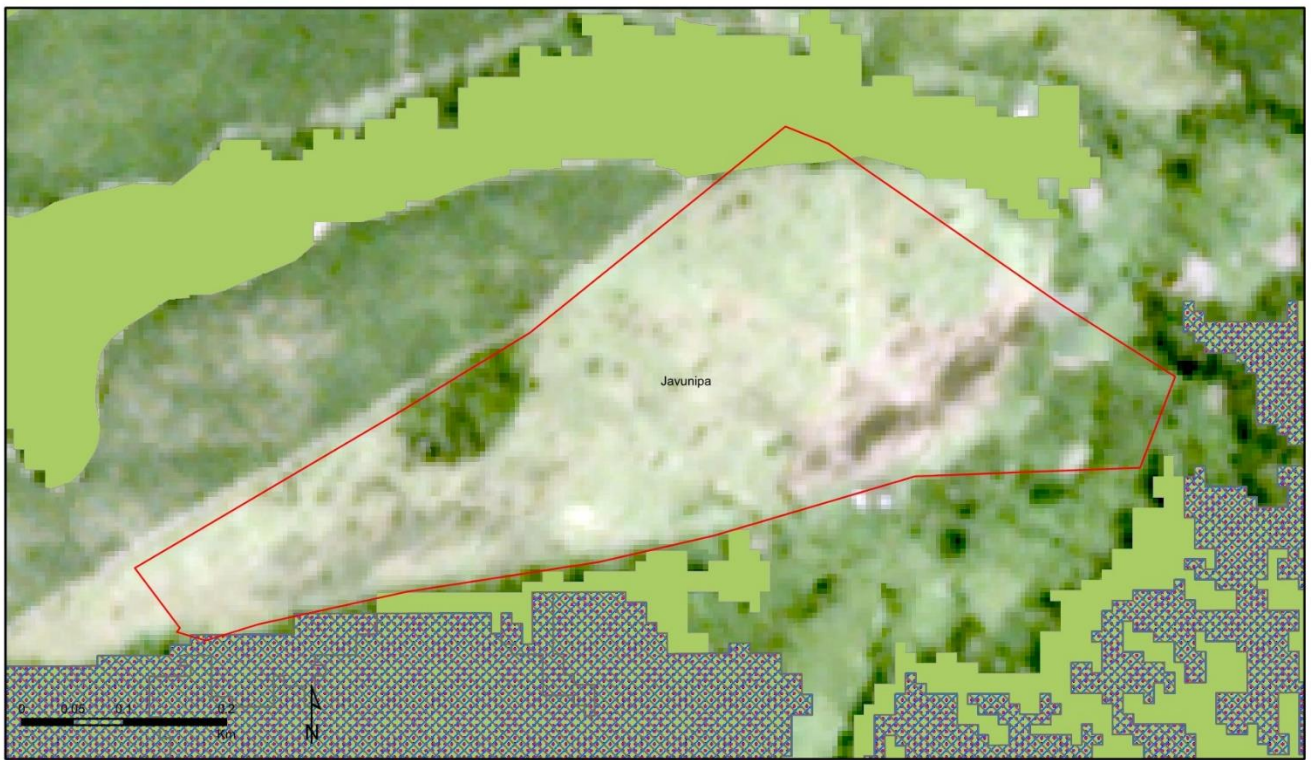


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 Datum: WGS 1984



15. Javunipa (ND15-23.49 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCS Forest
 - HCV1
 - HCS Community Use
 - HCV2
 - 2km buffer
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6

Data sources:
 1. Existing Estate - HOP
 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

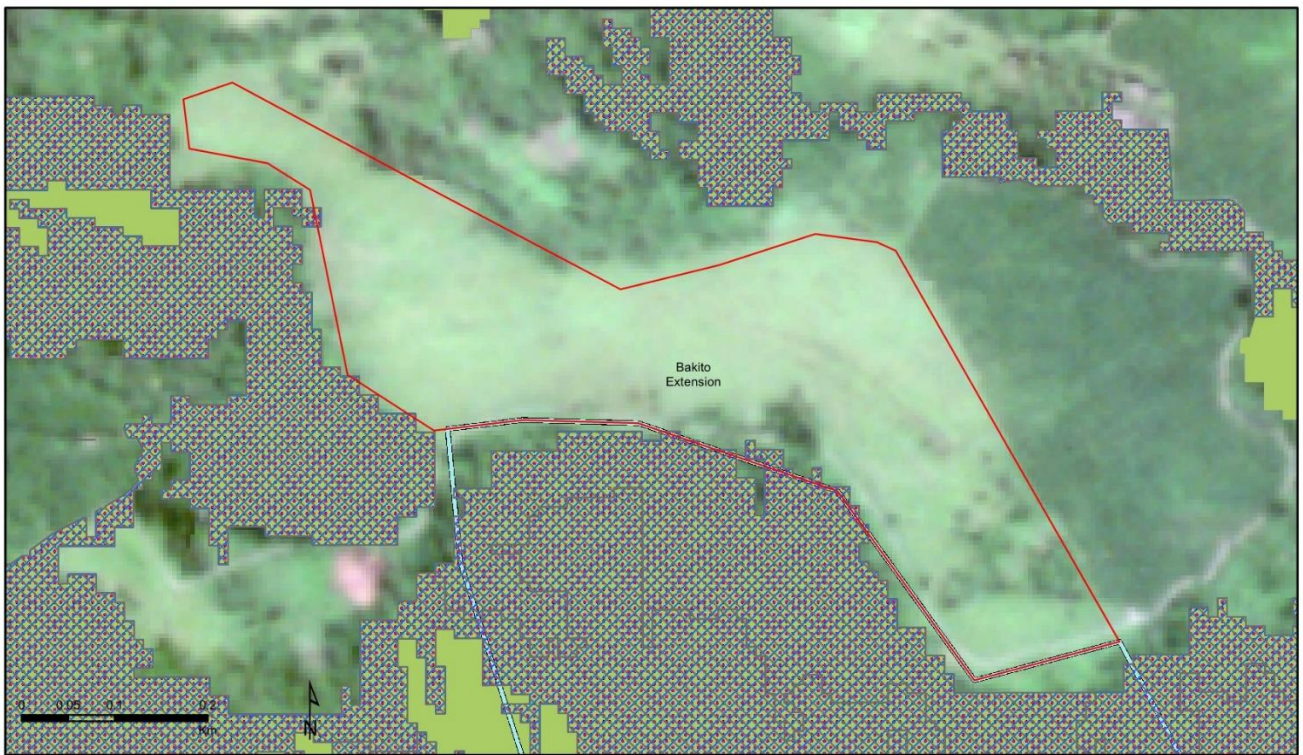
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 Datum: WGS 1984



16. Bakito Extension (ND16-19.47 Ha)



Legend:

-  HOP Proposed Estates
-  HCV1
-  HCV2
-  HCV3 Swamp Forests
-  HCV4
-  HCV5
-  HCV6
-  HCS Forest
-  HCS Community Use
-  2km buffer

Data sources:
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 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

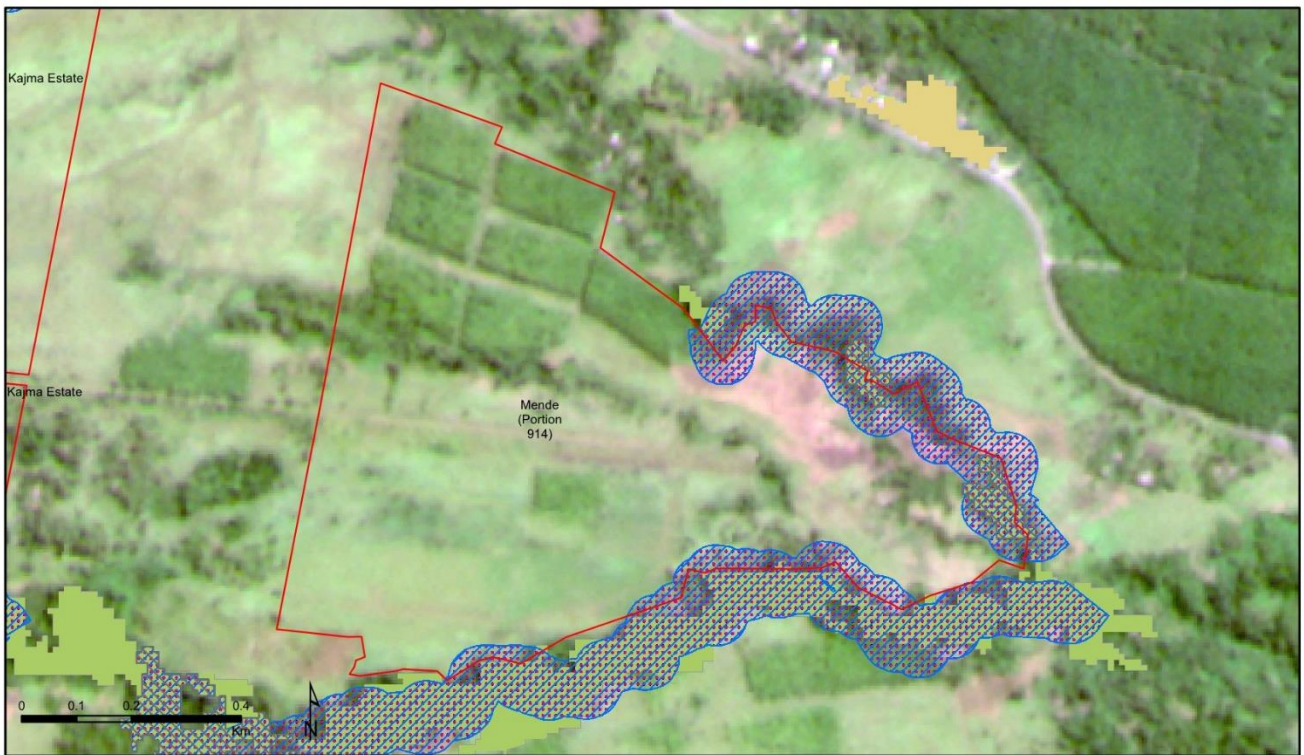
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 Datum: WGS 1984



17. Mende (Portion 914) (ND17-78.36Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCV1
 - HCV2
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6
 - HCS Forest
 - HCS Community Use
 - 2km buffer

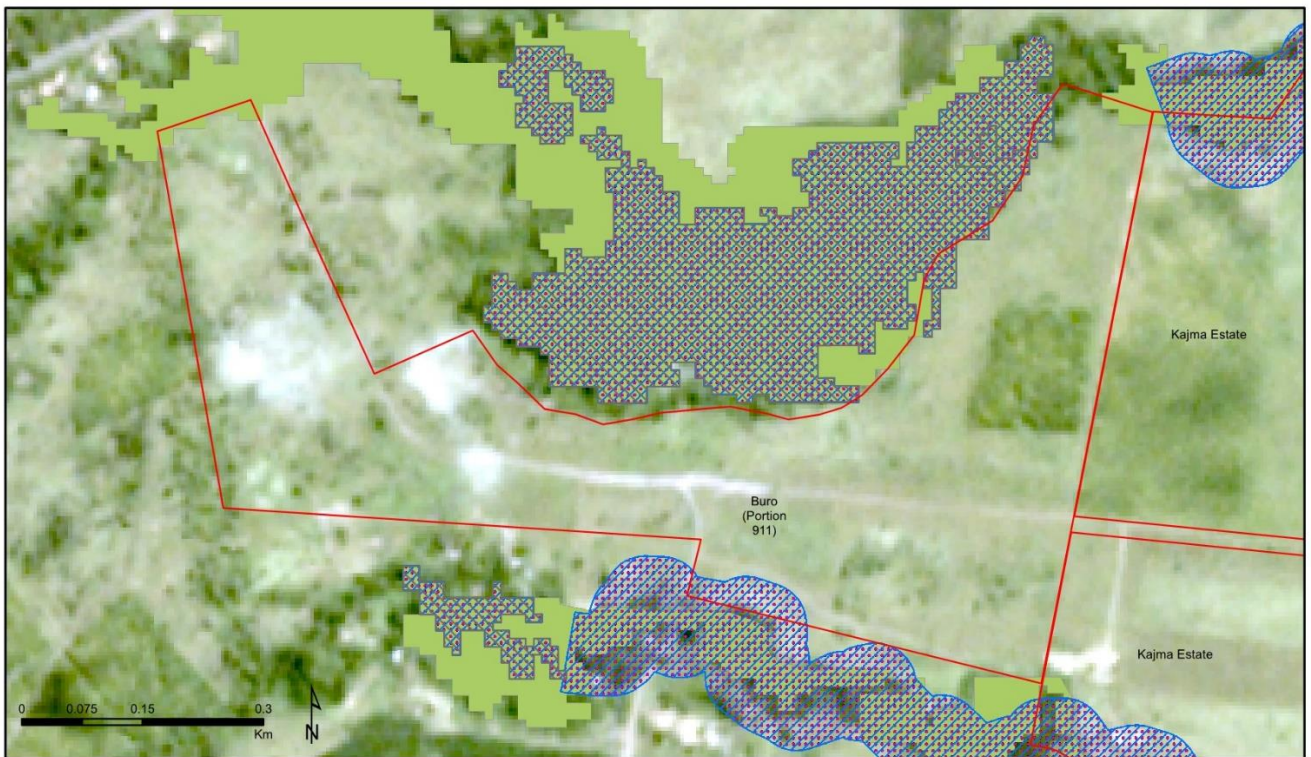
Data sources:
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 Datum: WGS 1984



18. Buro (Portion 911) (ND18-36.78 Ha)



Legend:

- HOP Proposed Estates
- HCS Forest
- HCV1
- HCS Community Use
- HCV2
- HCV3 Swamp Forests
- HCV4
- HCV5
- HCV6

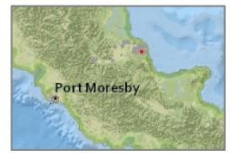
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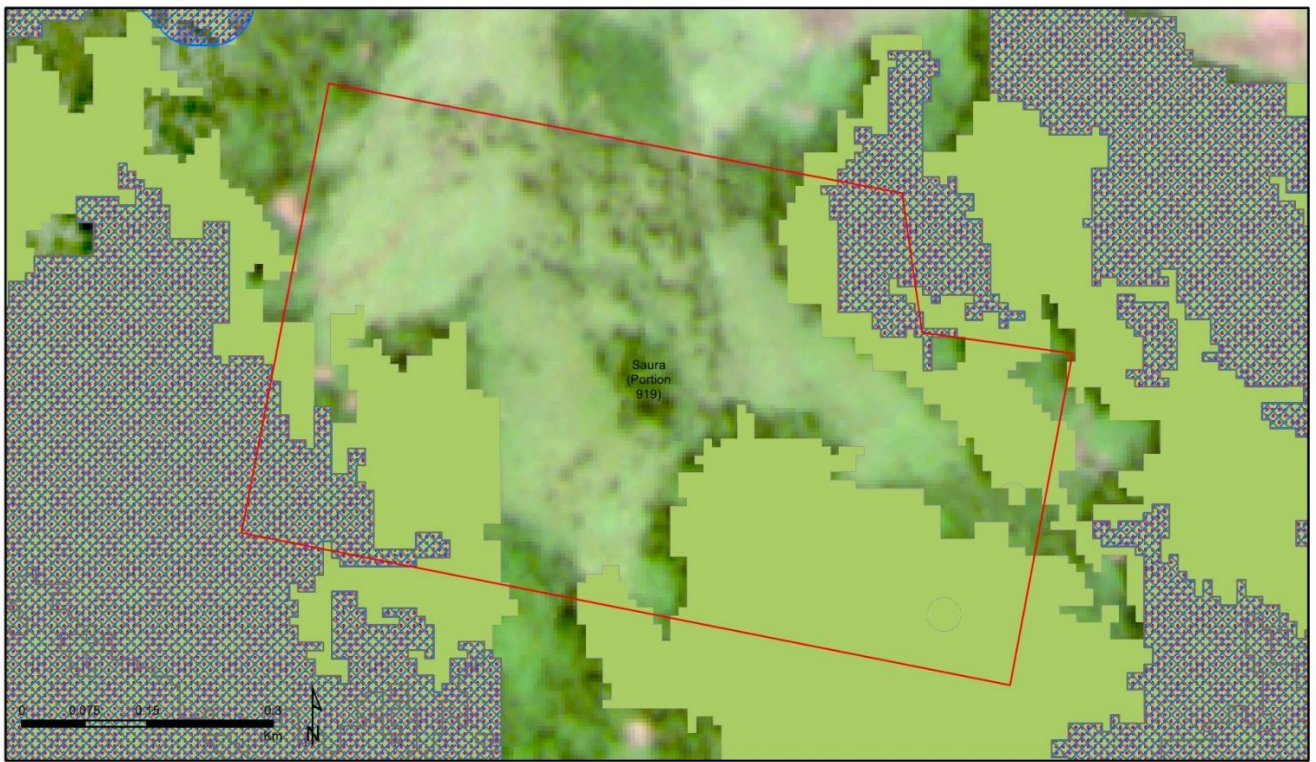


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19. Saura (Portion 919) (ND19-47.41 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCS Forest
 - HCV1
 - HCS Community Use
 - HCV2
 - 2km buffer
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6

Data sources:
 1. Existing Estate - HOP
 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

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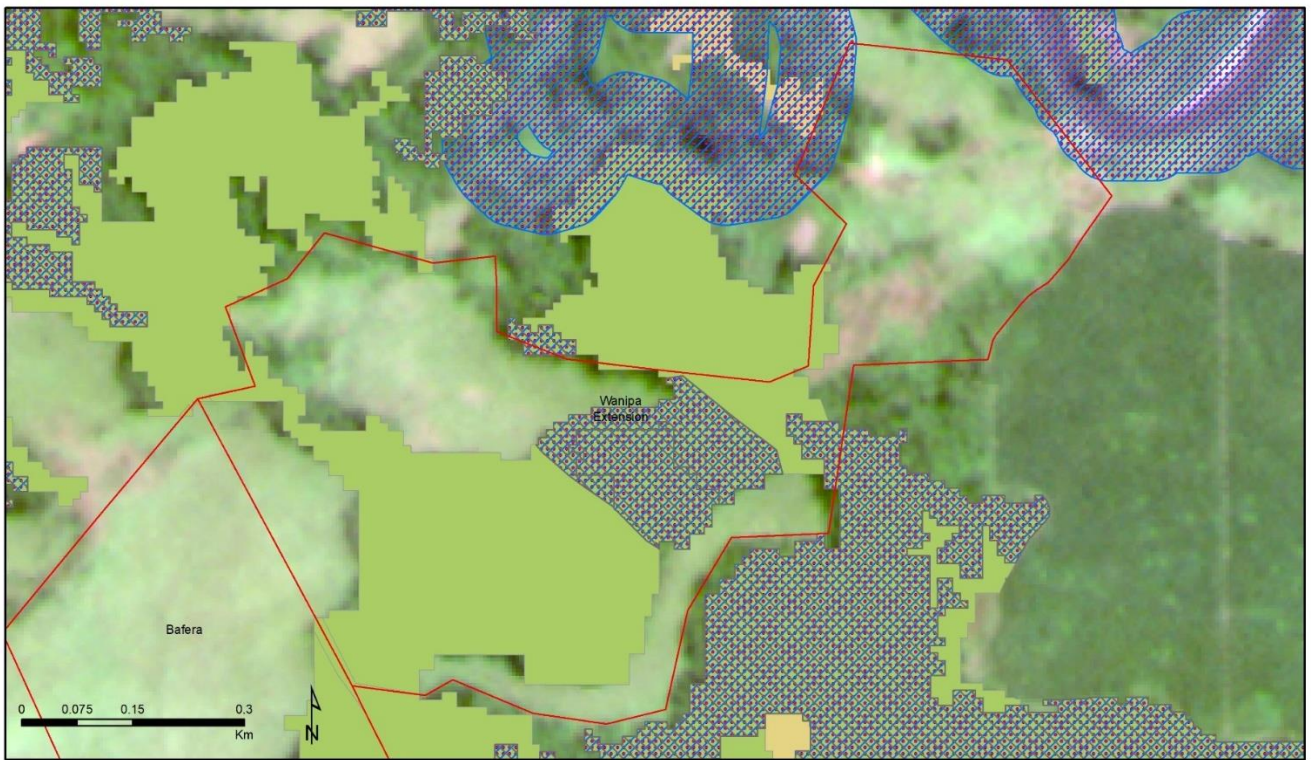


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20. Wanipa Extension (ND20-47.16 Ha)



Legend:

- HOP Proposed Estates
- HCS Forest
- HCV1
- HCS Community Use
- HCV2
- 2km buffer
- HCV3 Swamp Forests
- HCV4
- HCV5
- HCV6

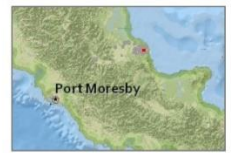
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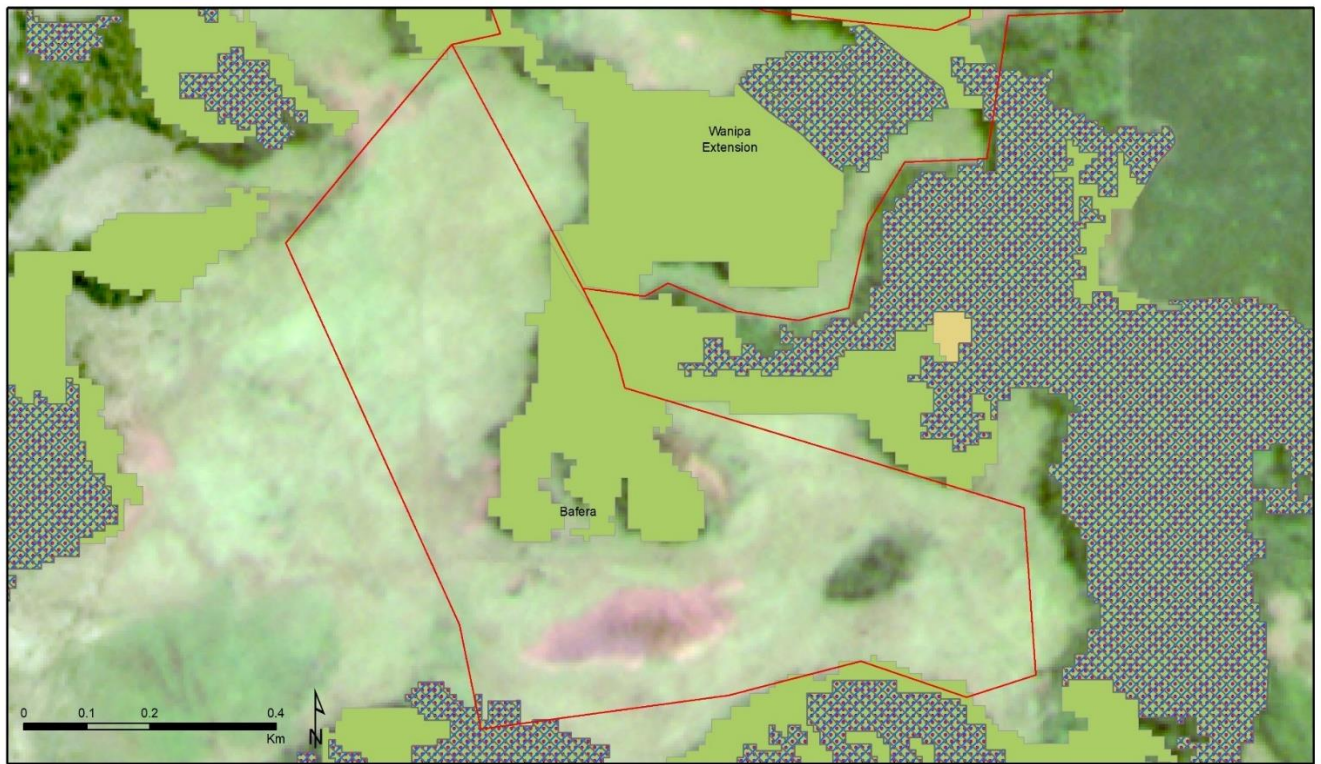


FINAL

Projection system: GCS
 Datum: WGS 1984



21. Bafera (ND021-56.76 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCS Forest
 - HCV1
 - HCS Community Use
 - HCV2
 - 2km buffer
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6

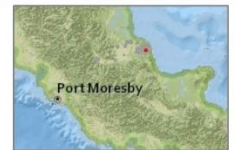
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22. Korofurukari/Ungurapa (ND22-31.45 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCS Forest
 - HCV1
 - HCS Community Use
 - HCV2
 - 2km buffer
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6

Data sources:
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 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

Created by :
 PT Hijau Daun, 7/06/2022.

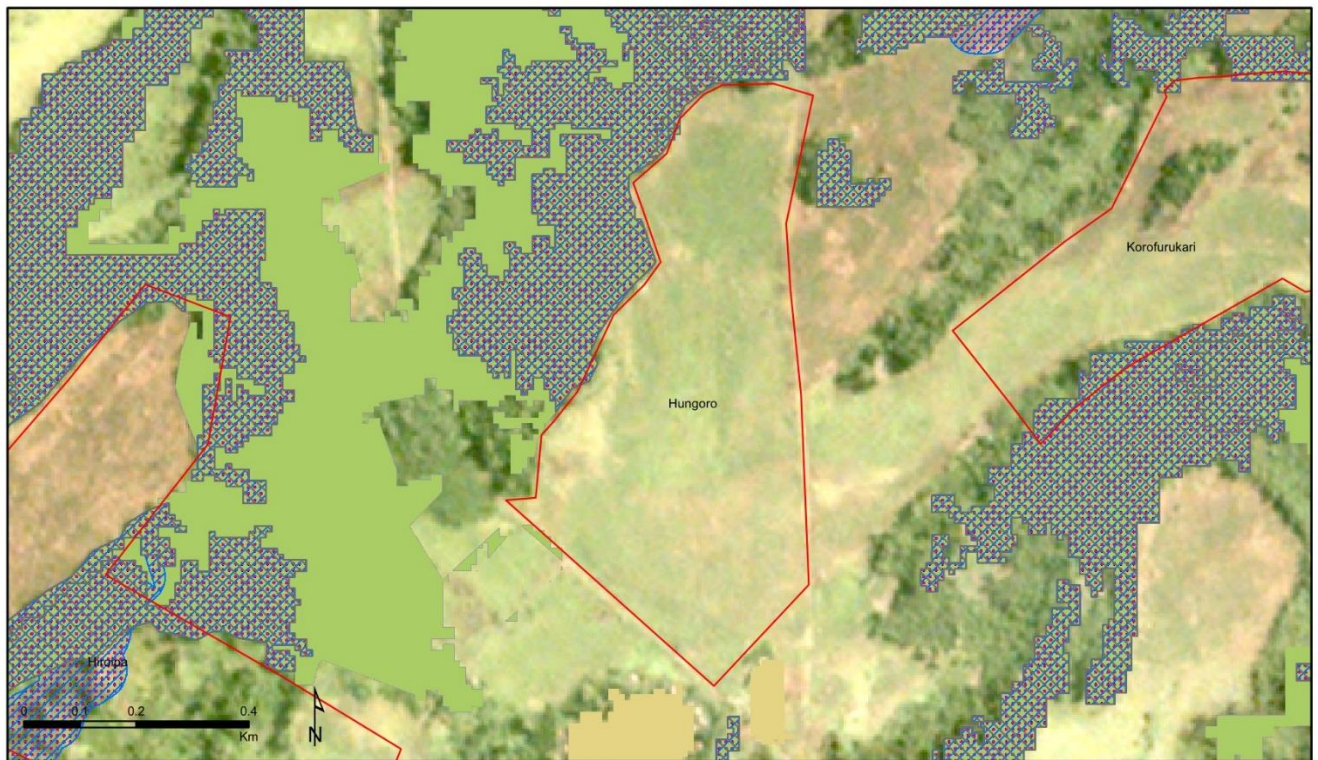


FINAL

Projection system: GCS
 Datum: WGS 1984



23. Hungoro (ND23-33.28 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCS Forest
 - HCV1
 - HCS Community Use
 - HCV2
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6
 - 2km buffer

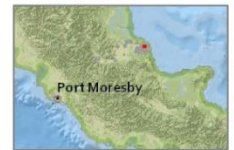
Data sources:
 1. Existing Estate - HOP
 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

Created by :
 PT Hijau Daun, 7/06/2022.



FINAL

Projection system: GCS
 Datum: WGS 1984



24. Borari (ND24-42.57 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCV1
 - HCV2
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6
 - HCS Forest
 - HCS Community Use
 - 2km buffer

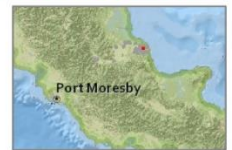
Data sources:
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 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

Created by :
 PT Hijau Daun, 7/06/2022.

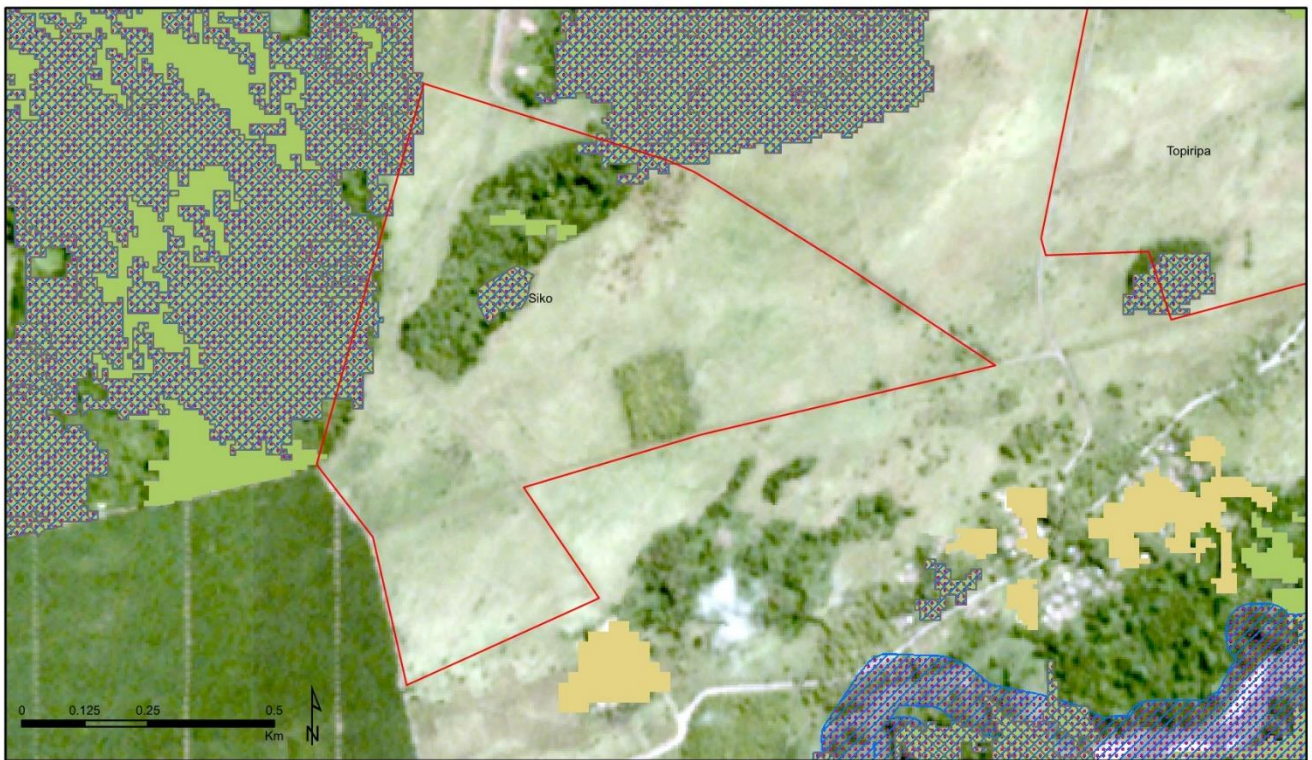


FINAL

Projection system: GCS
 Datum: WGS 1984



25. Siko (ND25-72.06 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCS Forest
 - HCV1
 - HCS Community Use
 - HCV2
 - 2km buffer
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6

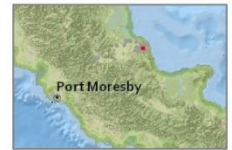
Data sources:
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 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

Created by :
 PT Hijau Daun, 7/06/2022.

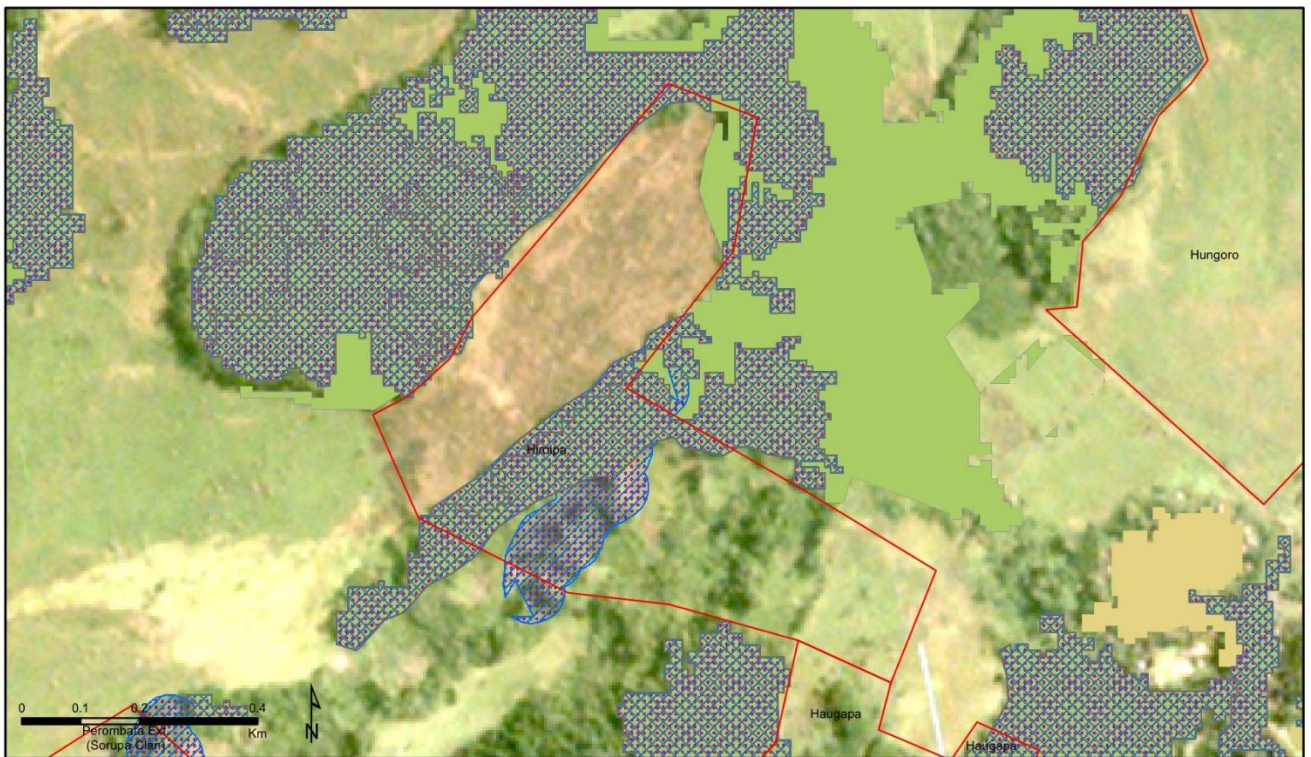


FINAL

Projection system: GCS
 Datum: WGS 1984



26. Hiroipa (ND26-39.33 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCS Forest
 - HCV1
 - HCV2
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6
 - HCS Community Use
 - 2km buffer

Data sources:
 1. Existing Estate - HOP
 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

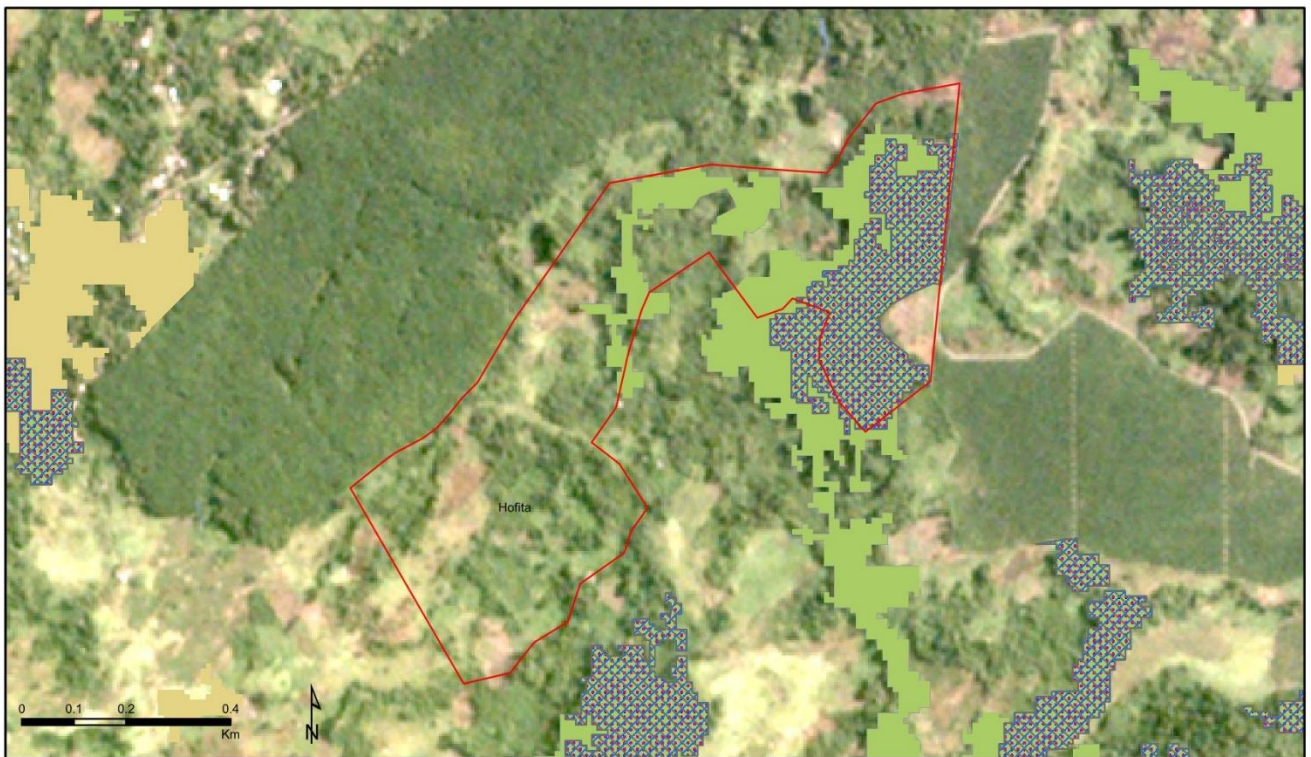
Created by :
 PT Hijau Daun, 7/06/2022.



Projection system: GCS
 Datum: WGS 1984



27. Hofita (ND27-47.28 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCS Forest
 - HCV1
 - HCS Community Use
 - HCV2
 - 2km buffer
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6

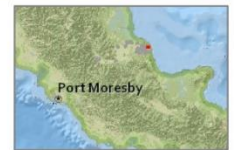
Data sources:
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 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

Created by :
 PT Hijau Daun, 7/06/2022.

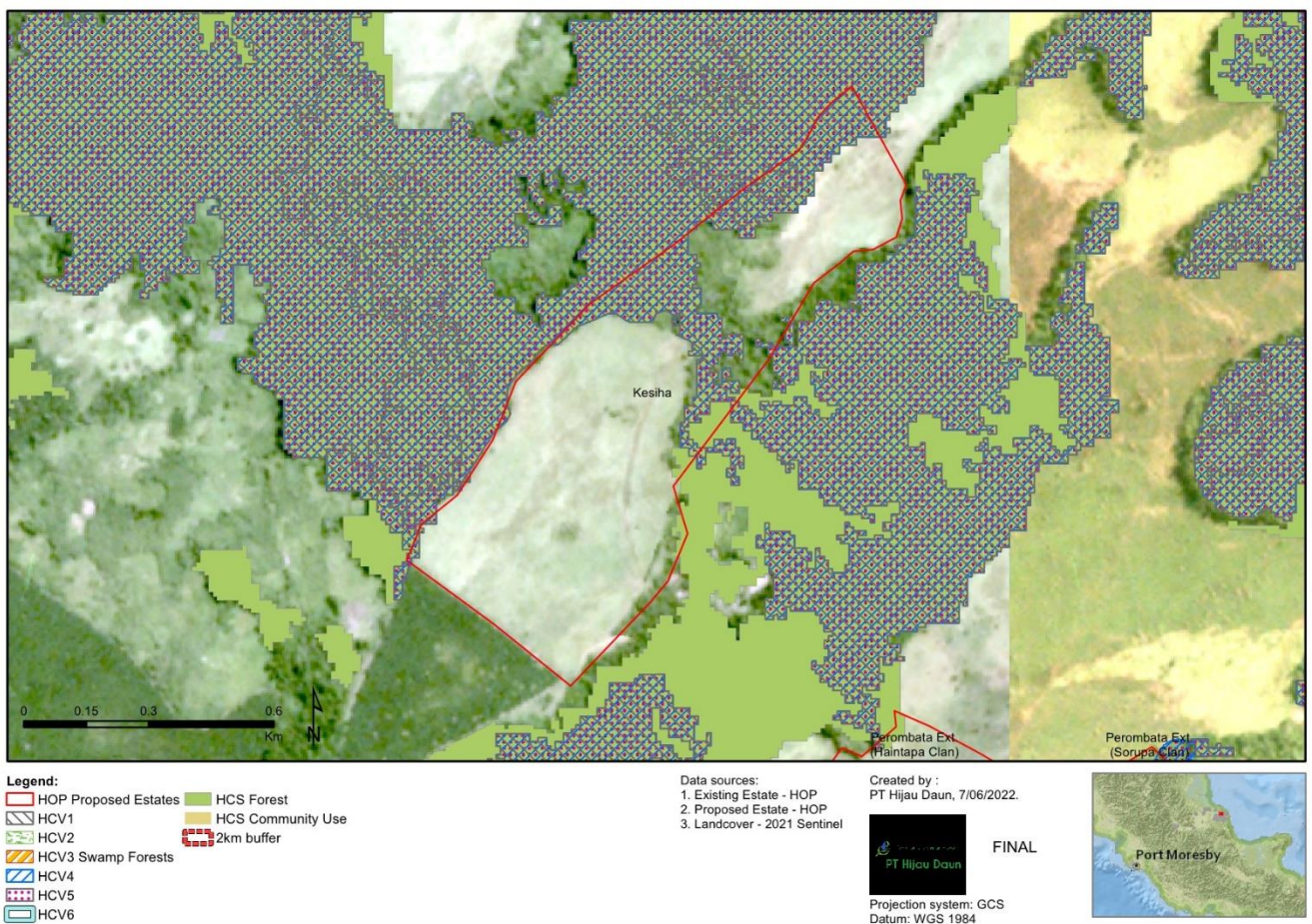


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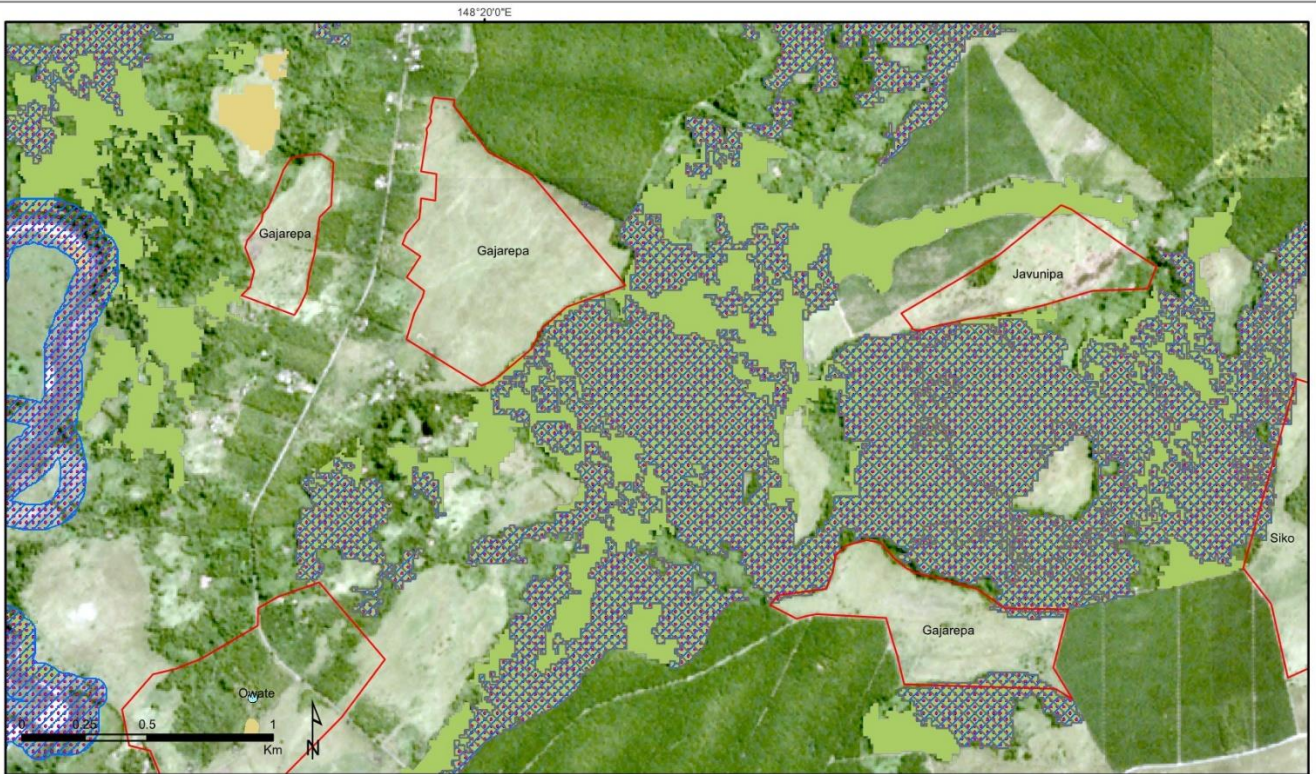
Projection system: GCS
 Datum: WGS 1984



28. Kesiha (ND28-60.50 Ha)



29. Gajarepa (ND29-99.23 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCS Forest
 - HCV1
 - HCS Community Use
 - HCV2
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - 2km buffer
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6

Data sources:
 1. Existing Estate - HOP
 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

Created by :
 PT Hijau Daun, 7/06/2022.



FINAL

Projection system: GCS
 Datum: WGS 1984



30. Houpa Extension (ND30-47.83 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCS Forest
 - HCS Community Use
 - HCV1
 - 2km buffer
 - HCV2
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6

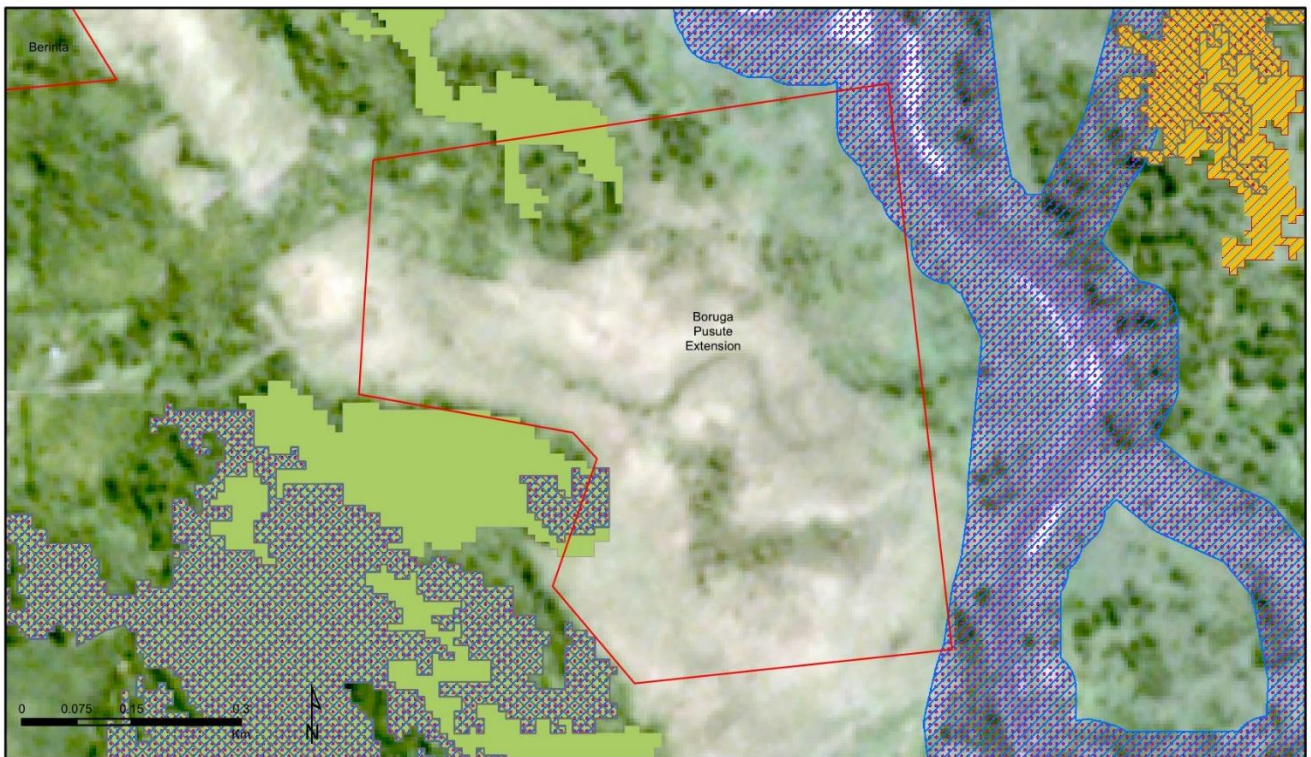
Data sources:
 1. Existing Estate - HOP
 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

Created by :
 PT Hijau Daun, 7/06/2022.

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 Projection system: GCS
 Datum: WGS 1984



31. Boruga Pusute Extension (ND31-45.83 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCS Forest
 - HCS Community Use
 - HCV1
 - HCV2
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6
 - 2km buffer

Data sources:
 1. Existing Estate - HOP
 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

Created by :
 PT Hijau Daun, 7/06/2022.



FINAL

Projection system: GCS
 Datum: WGS 1984



32. Beririta ND32-40.16 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCS Forest
 - HCV1
 - HCV2
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6
 - HCS Community Use
 - 2km buffer

Data sources:
 1. Existing Estate - HOP
 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

Created by :
 PT Hijau Daun, 7/06/2022.



FINAL

Projection system: GCS
 Datum: WGS 1984



33. Hombare (ND33-45.91 Ha)



Legend:

- HOP Proposed Estates
- HCS Forest
- HCV1
- HCS Community Use
- HCV2
- 2km buffer
- HCV3 Swamp Forests
- HCV4
- HCV5
- HCV6

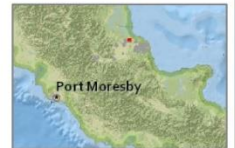
Data sources:
 1. Existing Estate - HOP
 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

Created by :
 PT Hijau Daun, 7/06/2022.

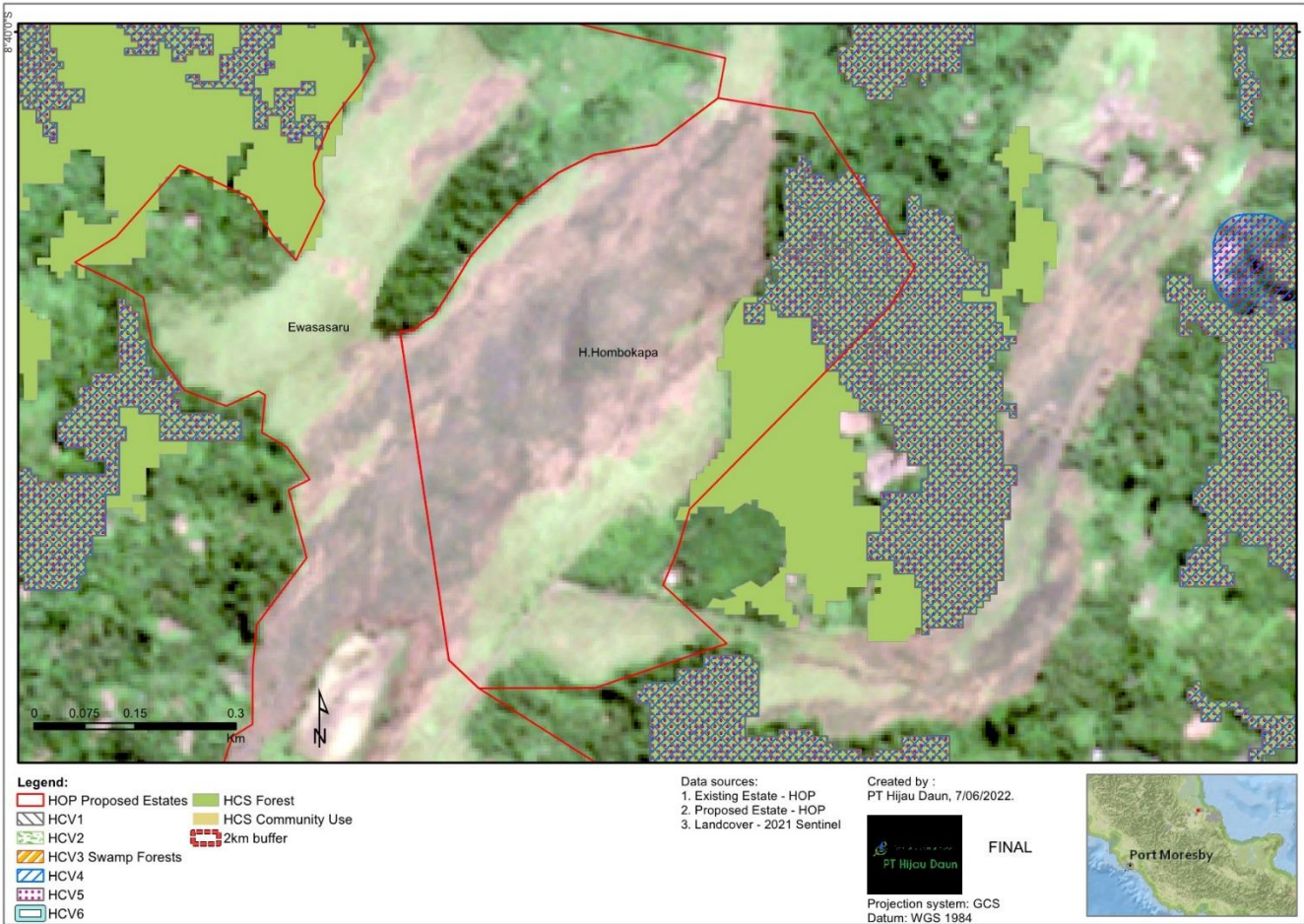


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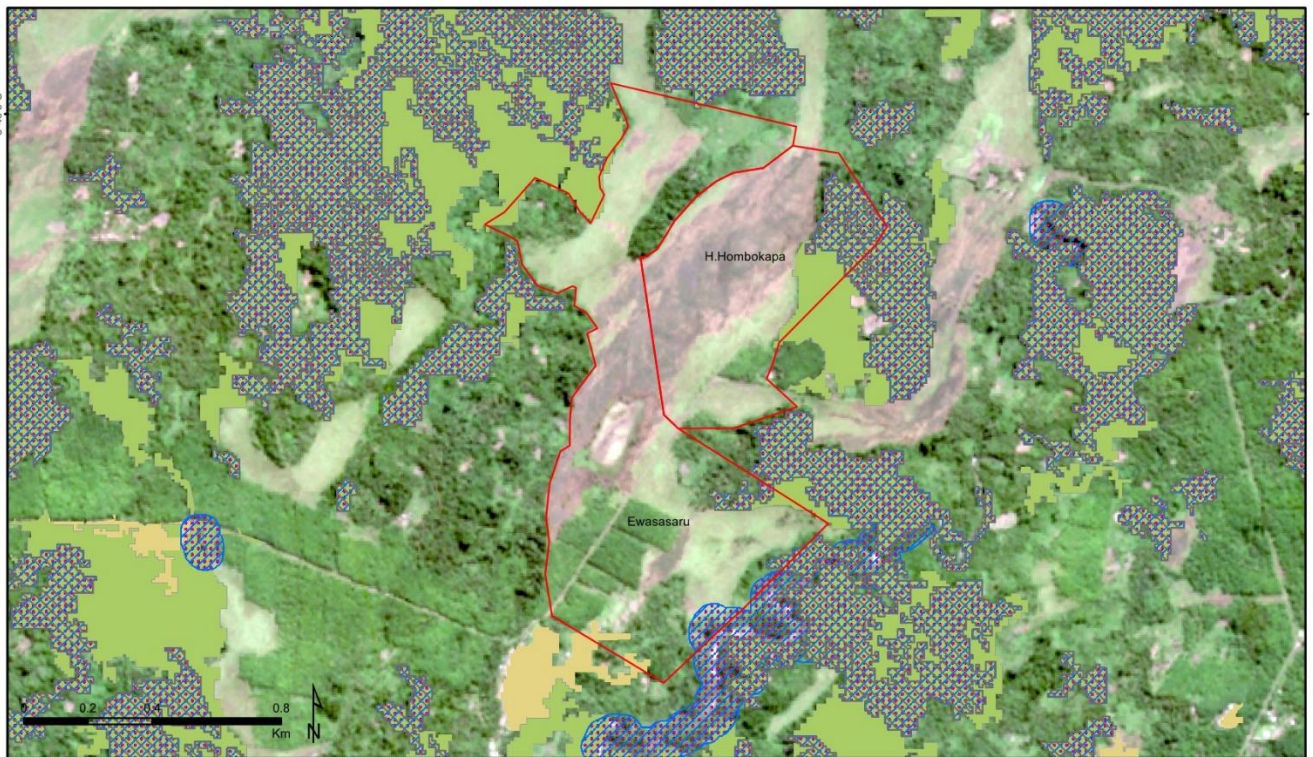
Projection system: GCS
 Datum: WGS 1984



34. Handari Hombokapa (ND34-40.08 Ha)



35. Ewasasaru (ND35-80.14 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCV1
 - HCV2
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6
 - HCS Forest
 - HCS Community Use
 - 2km buffer

Data sources:
 1. Existing Estate - HOP
 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

Created by :
 PT Hijau Daun, 7/06/2022.

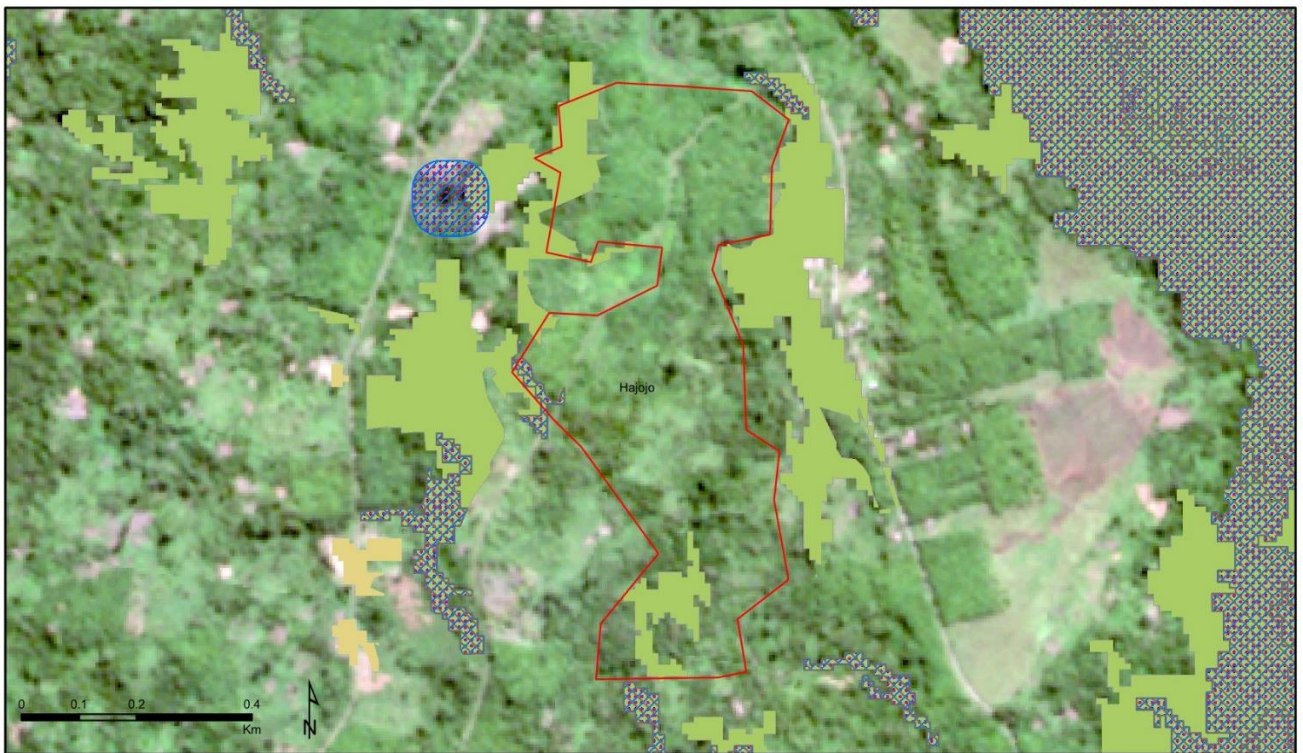


FINAL

Projection system: GCS
 Datum: WGS 1984



36. Hajojo (ND36-29.89 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCS Forest
 - HCV1
 - HCS Community Use
 - HCV2
 - 2km buffer
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6

Data sources:
 1. Existing Estate - HOP
 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

Created by :
 PT Hijau Daun, 7/06/2022.

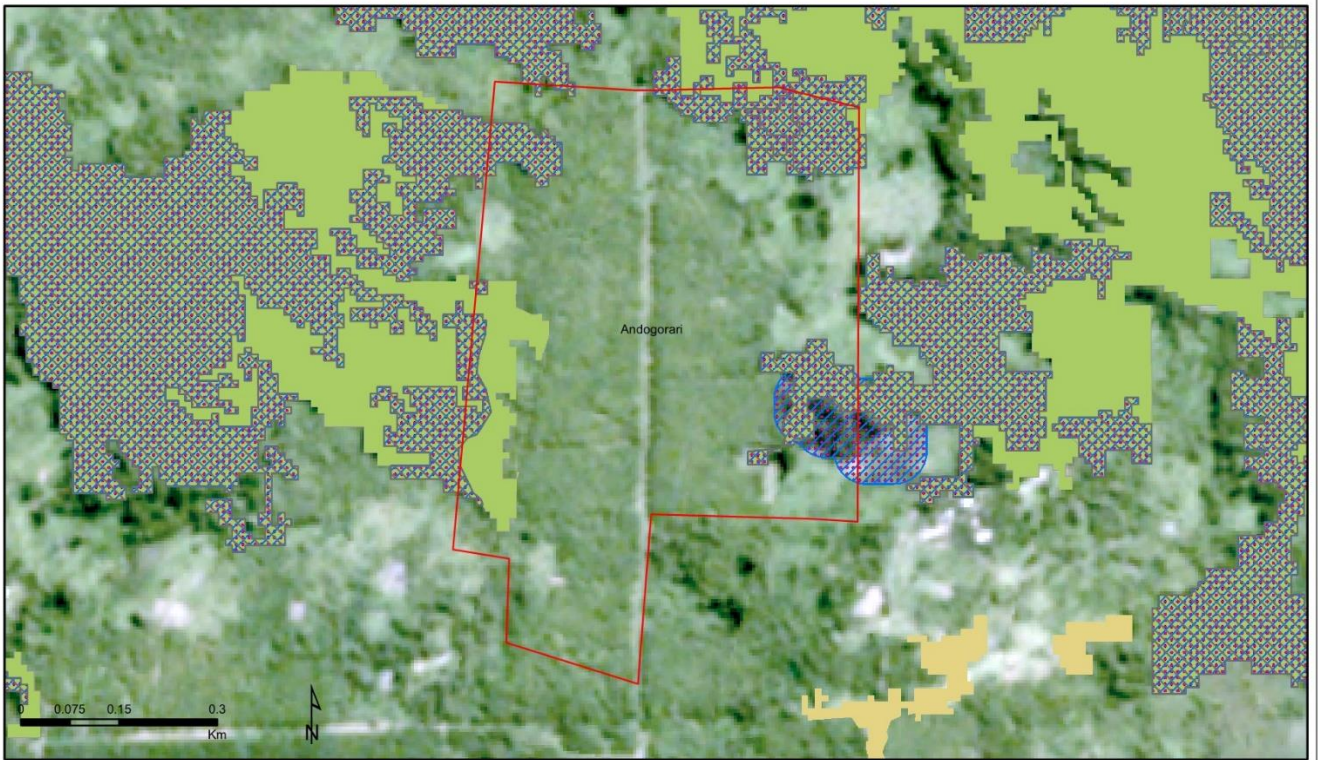


FINAL

Projection system: GCS
 Datum: WGS 1984



37. Andogorari (ND37-42.67 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCS Forest
 - HCV1
 - HCS Community Use
 - HCV2
 - 2km buffer
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6

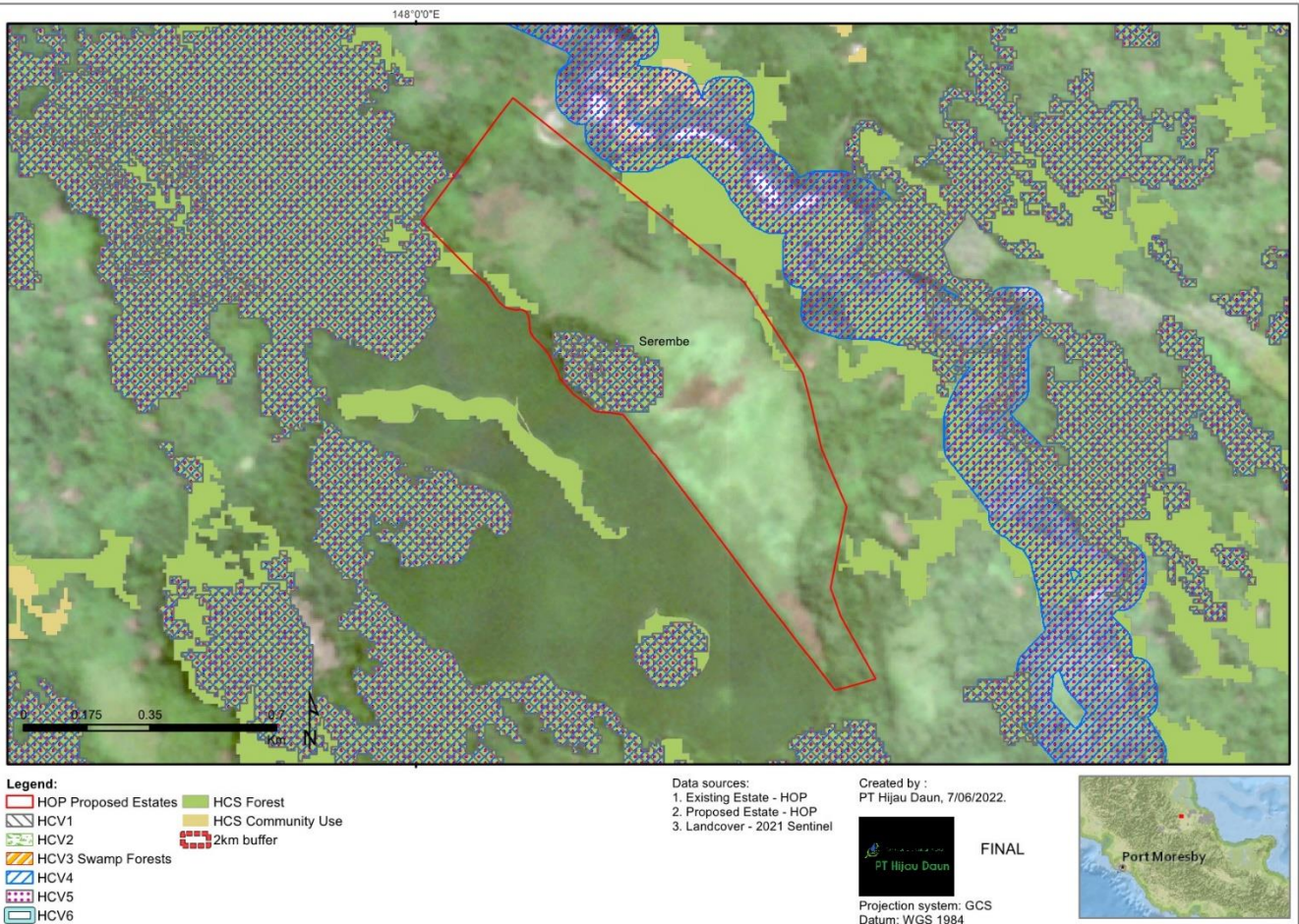
Data sources:
 1. Existing Estate - HOP
 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

Created by :
 PT Hijau Daun, 7/06/2022.

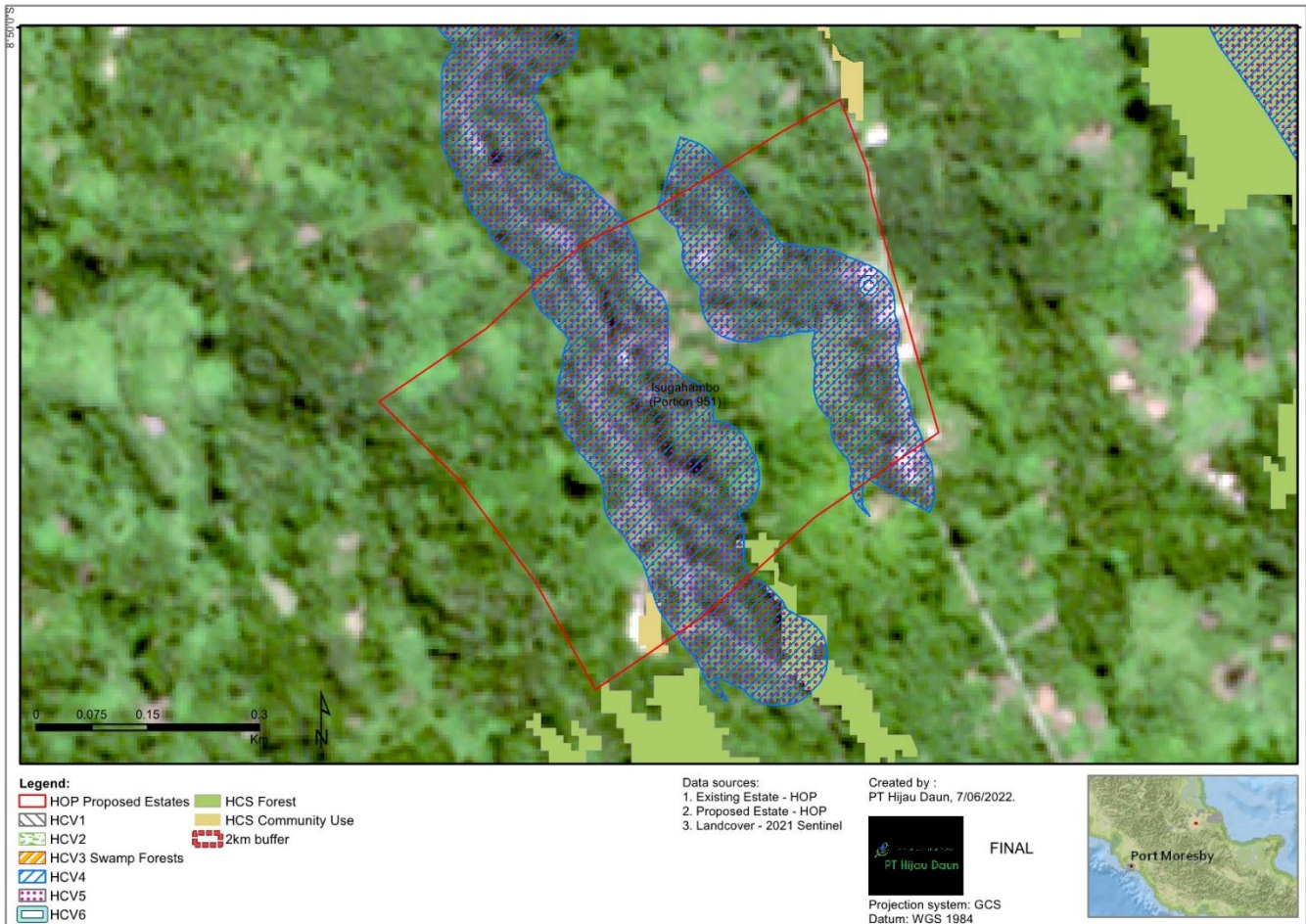
 **FINAL**
 Projection system: GCS
 Datum: WGS 1984



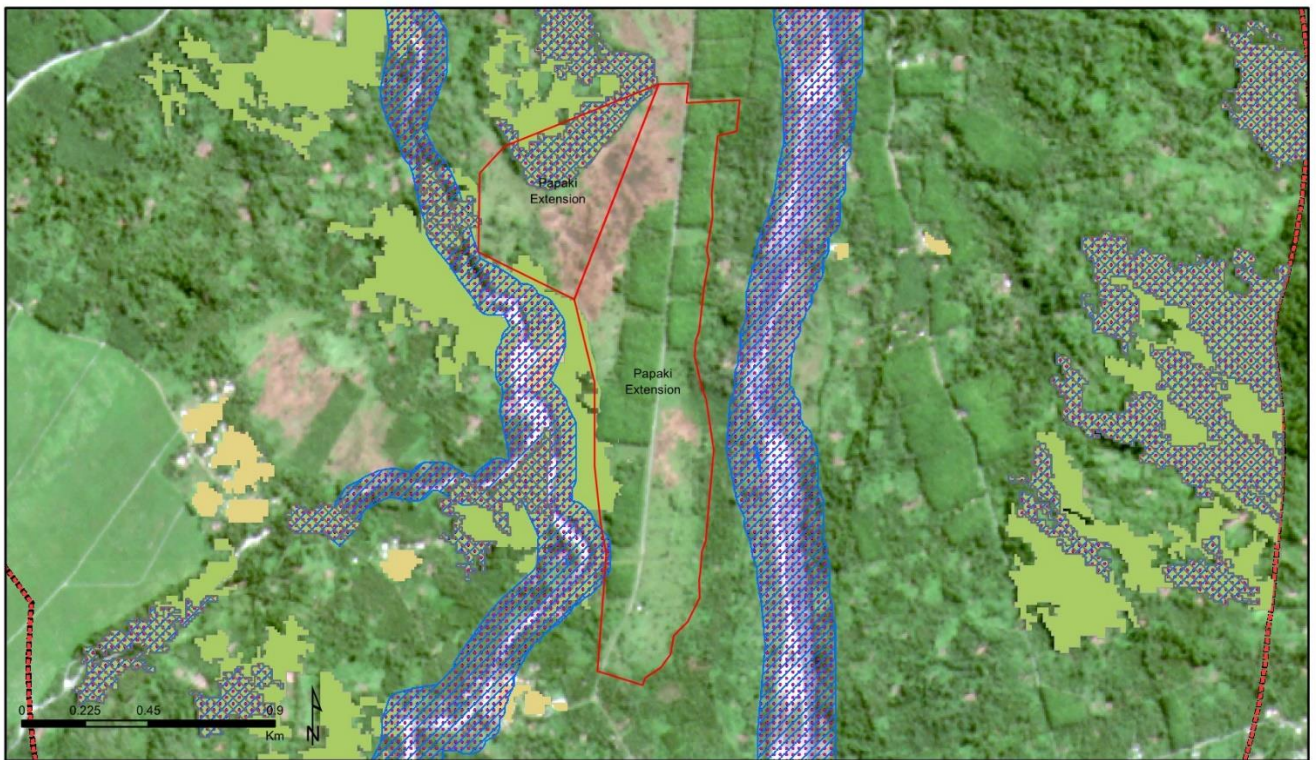
38. Serembe – Ohogo & Arehu Oga (ND38-70.16 Ha)



39. Isugahambo (Portion 951) (ND39-30.06 Ha)



40. Papaki Extension (ND40 & ND41 – 99.77 Ha)



- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCS Forest
 - HCV1
 - HCS Community Use
 - HCV2
 - 2km buffer
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6

Data sources:
 1. Existing Estate - HOP
 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

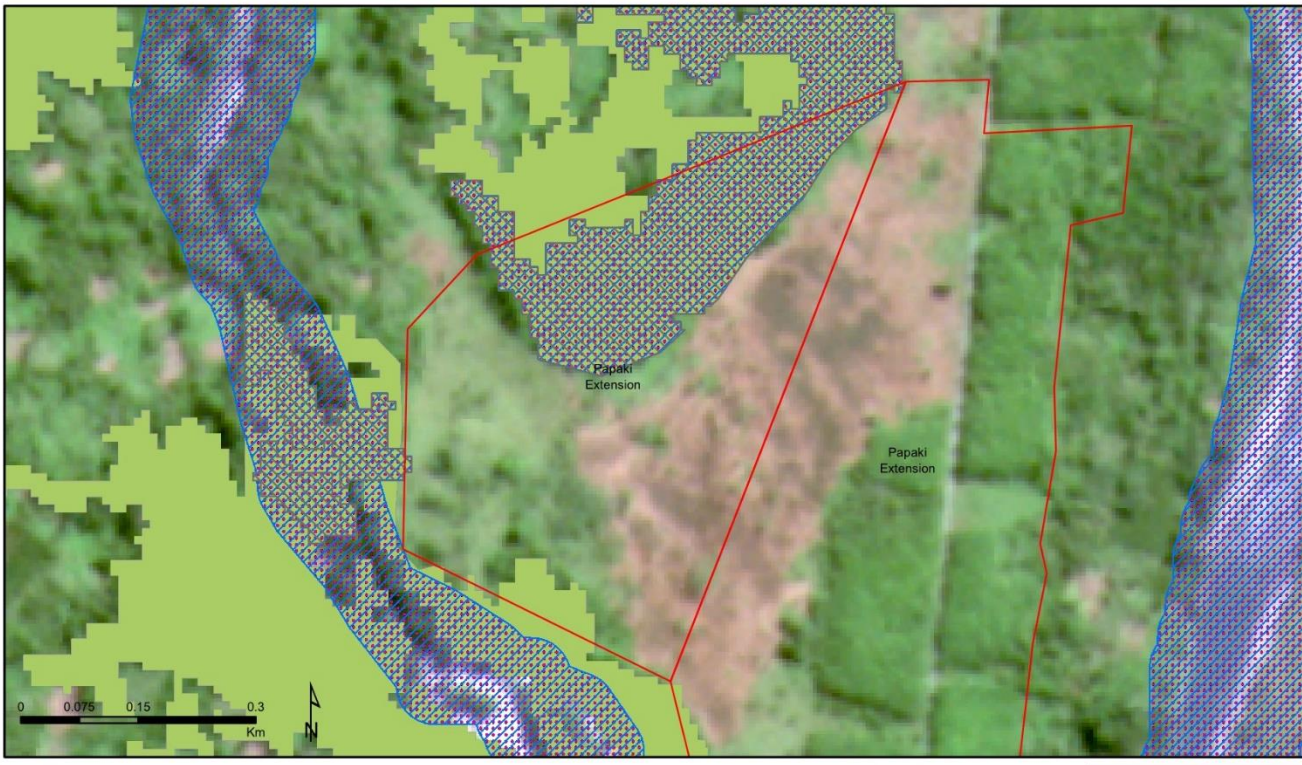
Created by :
 PT Hijau Daun, 7/06/2022.



FINAL

Projection system: GCS
 Datum: WGS 1984





- Legend:**
- HOP Proposed Estates
 - HCS Forest
 - HCS Community Use
 - HCV1
 - HCV2
 - HCV3 Swamp Forests
 - HCV4
 - HCV5
 - HCV6
 - 2km buffer

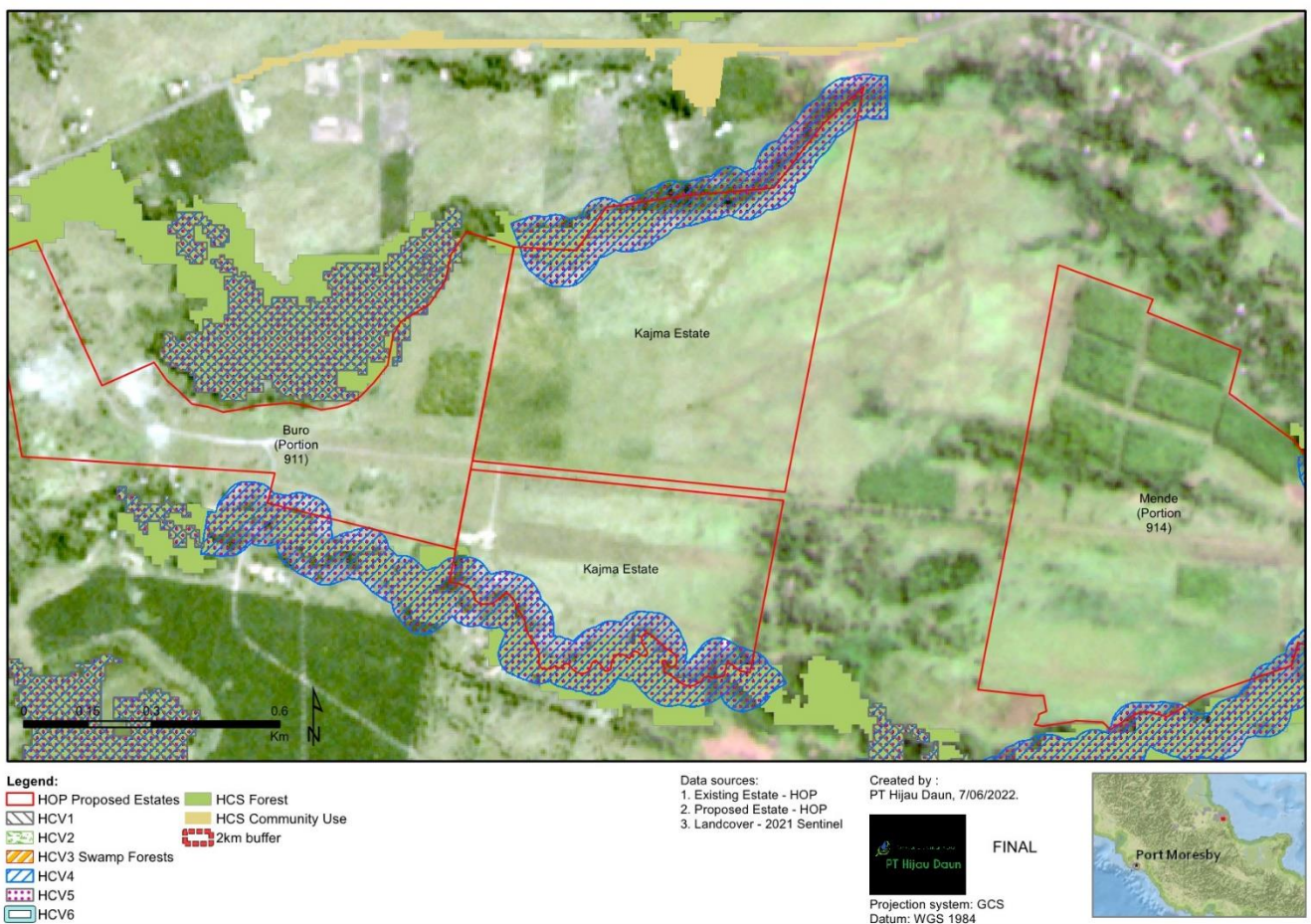
Data sources:
 1. Existing Estate - HOP
 2. Proposed Estate - HOP
 3. Landcover - 2021 Sentinel

Created by :
 PT Hijau Daun, 7/06/2022.

 **FINAL**
 Projection system: GCS
 Datum: WGS 1984



41. Kajma Estate (ND42-76.16 Ha)



Areas and proposed time for new planting

Mini Estate	Area (ha)	Development Year	Development Month
Andogorari	34.65	2025	November
Bafera	48.47	2024	April
Bakito Extension	19.31	2024	April
Beririta	39.61	2026	February
Borari	41.27	2025	May
Boruga Pusute Extension	43.44	2026	January
Buro (Portion 911)	35.51	2024	February
Dara Pema	98.62	2024	October
Darau Extension	64.73	2025	October
Ewasasaru	75.50	2026	May
Gajarepa	96.26	2024	June
H.Hombokapa	33.63	2026	April
Hajojo	26.83	2026	June

Haugapa	42.15	2023	October
Hiroipa	29.53	2025	July
Hofita	33.48	2025	August
Hombare	28.00	2026	March
Houembo Kosote	36.89	2026	July
Houpa Extension	47.83	2025	September
Hungoro	33.20	2025	April
Isugahambo (Portion 951)	15.48	2024	November
Jajama	51.49	2024	September
Javunipa	23.10	2024	May
Kajma Estate	64.27	2024	January
Kesiha	49.36	2024	May
Kofureta	27.73	2024	August
Korofurukari	27.63	2025	April
Kovenopa Sambura	53.56	2023	December
Mende (Portion 914)	70.93	2024	February
Owate	55.21	2024	July
Papaki Extension	89.84	2025	January-Feb
Perombata Ext. (Haintapa Clan)	44.16	2023	November
Perombata Ext. (Sorupa Clan)	13.58	2023	November
Portion2	45.46	2025	March
Pupu	32.30	2024	August
Saura (Portion 919)	26.95	2024	March
Serembe-Ohogo	64.02	2025	December
Sifia	27.17	2024	July
Siko	68.87	2025	June
Topiripa Extension	55.59	2023	October
Wanipa Extension	28.14	2024	March
Grand Total	1,843.75		

Note: Please add rows if there are more locations planned. This section is an indicative plan by RSPO members on the land clearing that will be conducted. This information is also useful for growers to monitor their own progress and to plan for their Time-bound Plan for certification.

Summary of the NPP Verification by CB

The auditor conducted on site NPP verification for 4 days (8-11 May 2023) using the Reference Standard: RSPO New Planting Procedure 2021 (NPP 2021) Endorsed by the Board of Governors on 10th June 2021. The verification method used is document verification, interviews with directly affected parties and field visits in the area that will be developed for an oil palm plantation under the "Mini Estate" scheme.

Note: Mini Estate is a scheme developed by NBPOL in which indigenous peoples as land owners receive a monthly land lease and a monthly share of FFB production of 10% of the production value. The "Mini Estate" scheme is fully managed by NBPOL Management.

Field visits and interviews with land owners were carried out in 42 locations that would become "Mini Estate" projects.

Verification is carried out on mandatory indicators as stipulated in Appendix 3 of the RSPO New Planting Procedure 2021, with the following results:

Indicator		Checklist	Finding
Legal Requirement(s)			
2.1.1	(C) The unit of certification complies with applicable legal requirements.	a. Is the complete list of legal requirements available? b. When was the list updated? c. Is there evidence of compliance to the applicable legal requirements?	<p>The company's legal requirement has been established as per document No. HOPRSPO-Doc- 02 (Identification, Access & Evaluation On Compliance To Legal & Other Requirements) version 7.0 dated 01/11/2021.</p> <p>The Sustainability Manager is responsible to ensure that the overall legal aspects and other requirements related to management system have been identified. Method to identify regulation and other requirements may be obtained by accessing websites of certain organizations/institution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.paclii.org/pg/legis/consol_act/ • https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/papua.php • http://www.parliament.gov.pg/bills-and-legislation • http://www.fao.org/faolex/country-profiles/general-profile/en/?iso3=PNG • http://www.rspo.org/ • https://www.rainforest-alliance.org • http://www.iso.org/ • http://www.nbpol.com.pg
2.1.3	Legal or authorised boundaries are clearly demarcated and visibly maintained, and there is no planting beyond these legal or authorised boundaries.	a. Is there a map showing location of boundary markers? b. Is there physical presence of boundary markers? c. How does the company maintained its boundary markers? Note to auditor: Ground verification of	<p>The procedure for marking of new boundaries as per documented in NBPOL - MG 01A: New Development Practices. The objective is to identify the lease boundary of the Project to ensure that all available land is utilized and to ensure no conflicts arise from landowners.</p> <p>Maps of boundary markers are available during audit. Series of boundary surveys have been conducted by the company to ensure all boundaries are clearly marked. Sighted survey map for Dara Pema, SF No. 15923(E). As of todate, there are 12 NPP areas have been completed the boundary survey. As per verified during site visit, no planting has been initiated by the company. Plantings will be done within the legal boundaries.</p>

		<p>boundary markers using GPS should be conducted. Priority should be on boundaries with other estates, community areas, protected area and rivers</p> <p>d. Any planting beyond these legal or authorised boundaries? How was this verified?</p>	<p>For the proposed mini estates, boundary stones have been verified by auditors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ND 15 (-8.756255, 148.353126) 2. ND 03 (-8.746457, 148.360836) 3. ND 05 (-8.698777, 148.321156) 4. ND 29 (-8.757328, 148.327039)
Development Planning			
3.3.1	(C) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the unit of certification are in place.	<p>a. Are the SOPs for mills and plantation documented?</p> <p>b. Are the SOPs appropriate and adequately cover all estate and mill processes and activities? Provide examples of SOPs established in the estate and mill.</p> <p>c. Are the SOPs dated and approved by the management?</p> <p>d. Is a copy of the latest version of the SOP available on site and is</p>	<p>SOPs have been developed by the management of NBPOL. Sighted copy of SOP such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NBPOL – MG 01A: New Development Process, revision no. 1 dated 15/10/2018. It includes procedures for boundary establishment, determination of topography, road and drainage alignment, buffer zone establishment, etc. 2. MG 01B - Replant Practices, Revision 8, dated 23/10/2018. 3. NBPOL – EI - MG 02: Oil Palm Nursery Practices, revision 8 dated 23/10/2018. It includes procedures such as site selection & preparation, irrigation, main nursery establishment, planting germinated seed, Pre-nursery culling, etc. 4. NBPOL – EI - MG 03: Pesticide Practices, Revision 8 dated 23/10/2018. 5. NBPOL – EI - MG 04: Upkeep practices, revision 7 dated 23/10/2018. It includes procedures for weeding, roads/bridges maintenance, soil conservation, Boundary marking, Palm removal (thinning), Pruning, sanitation, Pest & Disease, etc. 6. NBPOL – EI - MG 05: harvesting Practices, revision 8, dated 24/10/2018. It is for the Harvesting, Collection and Organising of FFB and Loose fruit for transportation to the mills consistent with standards intended under RSPO Principles & Criteria. 7. NBPOL – EI - MG 14: Compound upkeep, revision 7 dated 25/10/2018.

		<p>it documented in an appropriate language?</p> <p>e. Are the SOPs made available at the appropriate location accessible by the workers?</p> <p>f. Is there evidence that SOPs are implemented and understood by workers?</p>	<p>8. NBPOL – EMP –MG21: Lands & Mini Estate Guidelines, Land Acquisition Practices, version 3, June 2014.</p>
3.3.2	Mechanism to check consistent implementation of procedures is in place.	<p>a. What are the mechanisms established to check consistent implementation of procedures in the unit of certification?</p> <p>b. Are the mechanisms implemented?</p>	<p>The company is conducting annual audit quarterly to ensure its implementation of the procedures are in place. The latest internal audit sighted for Sangara Estate was on 28/09/2022 by Esther Wafiware, Sylvester Dira and Stephanie Pokowas. During this audit, there were 14 findings identified during this audit for correcting. All the issues have been corrected by the estate management and has been reviewed by SQM Manager on 08/10/2022.</p>
4.5.7	New lands will not be acquired for plantations and mills after 15 November 2018 as a result of recent (2005 or later) expropriations in the national interest without consent (eminent domain), except in cases of	<p>a. Is there any new land acquired after 15/11/2018 for plantations and mills?</p> <p>b. Have the local communities consented and/or compensated prior to acquisition</p>	<p>A total of 42 blocks of lands to be developed by NBPOL with a total area of 2256.54 hectares. All the communities involved have written to NBPOL and formally requested development of their land.</p> <p>Series of FPIC meetings have been held with all the communities where the whole development process was explained including all the company policies and procedures. Sighted minutes of meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 03/05/2021, proposed estate: Hiroipa (39.33 ha) signed by the representative Clan of Javiripa. 2. 08/03/2021, proposed estate: Siko (72.06 ha) signed by representative Clan of Topiripa and Hougapa. 3. 08/06/2020, proposed estate: Kajma (76.16 ha) signed by representative, Mr. Justo Raepa.

	smallholders benefitting from agrarian reform or anti-drug programmes	of the land?	<p>4. 14/10/2020, proposed estate: Wanimpa (47.16 ha) signed by representative from clan Wanipa.</p> <p>5. 14/10/2020, proposed estate: Korofurukari (31.45 ha) signed by representative from Clan Ungurapa.</p> <p>6. 11/06/2020, proposed estate: Darau – Extension (66.16 ha) signed by representative from Clan Hougapa.</p> <p>7. 03/06/2020, proposed estate: Papaki - extension (99.77 ha) signed by representative from Clan Afurafu.</p> <p>All the local communities will be compensated as per reference to “Direct Benefits to Landowners: stated in NBPOL – EMP – MG21: Lands & Mini Estate Guidelines Land Acquisition Practices. NBPOL will pay rental to owners based on planted hectares and FFB Royalties (paid monthly in arrears), calculated as a percentage of the value of the crop harvested from the Mini Estate for the month. Official agreement will be established between the company and land owners once the NPP is approved.</p> <p>As of the date of meeting with the land owners, they have already signed a “Preliminary Agreement” for the development of customary land into oil palm mini estate signed by the chief (land owners) for each proposed mini estate. Copy of the agreement is kept by the chief and evident during the site verification.</p>
4.5.8	(C) New lands are not acquired in areas inhabited by communities in voluntary isolation		<p>FPIC procedures are contained in NBPOL document “MG 21 Land Acquisition Practices”. This describes the process for the company to develop mini-estates. These mini-estates rely on “leasing” land and not actually acquiring it. The landowners have a good understanding of the requirements and benefits of development.</p> <p>Primarily, it involves assisting the villagers / clans to form an ILG (Incorporated Land Group) which gives the clan a legal entity to be able to lease land to NBPOL. The process of formation of an ILG mirrors the FPIC process, ensuring that all the members of the ILG are informed and agreed to the scheme. An ILG can only lease land, it cannot sell the land. Therefore, the community maintains their land rights and cannot result in landlessness.</p>
Continuous Improvement			
3.2.1	(C) The action plan for continuous improvement is implemented, based on consideration	<p>a. Is there any community in voluntary isolation being identified?</p> <p>b. Is there any new land acquired in area</p>	<p>The action plan has been identified as per report on Social and Environmental Impact Assessment of Proposed New Development Areas at Higaturu Oil Palms.</p> <p>Example management plan for potential environmental impacts:</p>

	of the main social and environmental impacts and opportunities of the unit of certification.	with communities in voluntary isolation? Note to auditor: There should be direct verification of above with the local communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct a freshwater fish survey before site preparation within the oil palm footprint area and devise a management plan for the fishery in general. 2. Demarcation of buffer zones 3. Enrich species diversity in the buffer zones and ensure their interconnectivity. 4. Use machinery that is in good working order so that noise level and hydrocarbon spillage are minimized. 5. Ensure proper design, construction and maintenance of roads, drains, bridges and culverts. 6. Ensure proper application of agrochemicals by appropriately trained and equipped personnel. <p>Management plan for potential socio-economic aspects such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct RSPO awareness in each prospective ILG community. 2. Verify that all clan members are kept informed of agreement negotiations. 3. Evaluate increases in land rental and FFB royalty rates that would lead to improved socio-economic welfare in each ILG community. 4. Ensure priority for employment and contracts is given to each ILG community.
Mapping			
4.4.3	(C) Maps of an appropriate scale showing the extent of recognised legal, customary or user rights are developed through participatory mapping involving affected parties (including neighbouring communities where applicable, and relevant authorities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Is there a map of the extent of legal, customary or user rights? Is this map of appropriate scale? b. Was the map produced through participatory mapping involving affected parties (including neighbouring communities where applicable, and relevant authorities)? c. Are the maps accepted by the relevant communities? 	<p>Based on document verification, it shows that the unit of certification has shown proof of making maps of the blocks of oil palm planting plans (Smallholder Scheme) for each (42 locations) and currently the mapping and installation of boundary markers has been completed for 12 locations, the results of the installation of boundary markers HGU is stated in the document "SURVEY OF PORTION" with a scale of 1:4000. The document explains how many boundary stakes have been installed, the land owner, the land area and the coordinates of the land.</p> <p>For the proposed mini estates, boundary stones have been verified by auditors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. ND 15 (-8.756255, 148.353126) 6. ND 03 (-8.746457, 148.360836) 7. ND 05 (-8.698777, 148.321156) 8. ND 29 (-8.757328, 148.327039) <p>Forms of land ownership in PNG can be divided into 2, namely "State Land" and "Customary Land".</p> <p>"Customary Land" is customary land owned by each clan.</p>

		<p>Note to auditor: Actual ground verification showing the accuracy of the dispute map should be conducted</p>	<p>"Land Estate" is state land that has been given management rights to citizens for a period of 99 years, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Agricultural Lease Under Section 56 Document, Volume 29 Folio 70549 (Portion 911), dated 25 October 1976 with an area of 73.7 Ha which was given to the Kombega Clan. The document is accompanied by a map with a scale of 1:15,000. b. Document Agricultural Lease Under Section 87, Volume 20 Folio 039 (Portion 912), dated 17 August 2012 with an area of 76.5 Ha which was given to Kajma Estate. The document is accompanied by a map with a scale of 1:15,000 <p>Based on a field visit to "State Land" which will be participating in the "Mini Estate" program, it shows that all of the land has been marked with "Cement Stakes".</p> <p>The "Mini Estate" project is a project that is offered to the community clans that are around the company and have expressed their consent to participate in the project in the "Preliminary Agreement" document. Based on interviews with all land owners stated that they had signed the agreement and received copies of the document. The "Mini Estate" project will be fully managed by NBPOL management. The agreement for the "Mini Estate" project is signed by the head of the clan concerned as a member representative. Physical boundaries in the field before participatory measurements are taken in the form of natural boundaries of rivers, ditches, plants or footpaths. At the time of making the detailed map, each block had to set up land ownership boundaries which were carried out in a participatory manner between the two land-owning clans.</p> <p>Based on interviews with the clan leaders of the landowners, it was stated that during the preparation of the 'Mini Estate' plan map, the landowner or other adjacent landowners were involved, including during the determination of the plantation block plan.</p>
Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA)			
3.4.1	(C) In new plantings or operations including mills, an independent SEIA, undertaken through a	1) Is there any new plantings or operations, or expanding existing ones by the company? If Yes, what is the size of the	<p>As per the report, "Scheme Smallholders are referred as Mini – Estate" which is a common NBPOL HOP's internal understanding regardless of crops that produced by a smallholder.</p> <p>Based on the report, a total of 42 community base groups.</p>

<p>participatory methodology involving the affected stakeholders and including the impacts of any smallholder/ outgrower scheme, is documented.</p>	<p>new development i.e. new planting area or operation or expansion?</p> <p>2) Has an independent social and environmental impact assessment (SEIA) been documented for the new plantings or operations (i.e. existing planting)?</p> <p>3) Are the impact assessments prepared by accredited independent experts?</p> <p>4) Are all environmental and social impact (positive and negative) adequately identified?</p> <p>5) Is the SEIA undertaken based on the scope of operation?</p> <p>6) Is the SEIA undertaken in a participatory manner, including the relevant affected stakeholders?</p> <p>7) Is the SEIA assessment include and as a minimum:</p>	<p>Based on interviews with Clan Chairman’s and members during on-site NPP verification, all the clans have ample land that for other cash crop uses or be it as grassland.</p> <p>The breakdown of the smallholders is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 – State Lease Holders • 1 – Freehold Landlord • 36 – Customary Landowning <p>According to the Sustainability Manager, during the HCV assessment (which after the SEIA) there is a change in the number of scheme smallholders as 1/6 of the State Lease Holder with land area of 199.80Ha has withdrawn from the assessment.</p> <p>Therefore, the total scheme smallholders involving in the NPP as at NPP Verification dated 08/05/2023 was 42 with combined land of 2263.80 Ha.</p> <p>There is a 3rd party’s (Narua Lovai – Freelance Environmental Management Consultant) “Report on Social and Environmental Impact Assessment of Proposed New Development Area at Higaturu Oil Palms”.</p> <p>Based on the report, the assessment was carried out from 08/08/21 – 24/09/2021 and the final report dated on 09/02/2022. The assessment covers a total land area of 2,463.60Ha was done against RSPO NPP 2021 requirements.</p> <p>The Sustainability Manager had shared the profile of the assessor, Narua Lovai:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bachelor of Science Degree in Applied Chemistry from PNG University of Technology, - Master of Engineering Science Degree in Hydrology and Water Resources Management from University of Adelaide, Australia - Diploma in Professional Writing and Editing from Australian College QED, Sydney, Australia. <p>He was formally employed by the PNG Department of Environment and Conservation, South Pacific Brewery and the International Waters Programme (Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme).</p> <p>Since mid-October 2006, he has been working as a Freelance Environment Management Consultant.</p> <p>Some of the clients he has served as a consultant includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Pacific Applied Geosciences Commission, - PNG Sustainable Development Limited, Oil Search Limited, - ExxonMobil PNG Limited,
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		<p>i. Assessment of the impacts of all major planned activities, including land clearing, planting, replanting, pesticide and fertiliser use, mill operations, roads, drainage and irrigation systems and other infrastructure</p> <p>ii. Assessment of the impacts on HCVs, biodiversity and RTE species, including beyond concession boundaries and any measures for the conservation and/or enhancement of these</p> <p>iii. Assessment of potential effects on adjacent natural ecosystems of planned developments, including whether development or expansion will increase pressure on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - British Standards International, - New Britain Palm Oil Limited - PNG Power Limited. <p>His expertise and skills include strategic planning, outcomes-based project management, policy formulation and revision, waste management and cleaner technology, water pollution assessment and mitigation, integrated catchment management, biophysical environment impact assessment, socio-economic impact assessment, environmental compliance and audit monitoring, stakeholder engagement for community development, and professional writing and editing.</p> <p>Since 2007 he has undertaken various RSPO related Social and Environment Impact Assessments (SEIA) plus certification audits for Hargy Oil Palm Limited in West New Britain Province (WNBP) as well as RSPO related SEIA, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) plus certification audits for NBPOL operations in WNBP, Ramu (Morobe Province), Poliamba (New Ireland Province), Milne Bay Estates (Milne Bay Province) and Higaturu (Northern Province).</p> <p>As per page 65 of 156 of the SEIA report, point 8.1 refers to 10 types of management of potential environmental impacts and point 8.2 on 7 types of management of potential socio-economic aspects.</p> <p>These are connected to Section 7.0 on page 61/156 that relates to aspects & potential impacts register that corresponding to 4 phases of scheme smallholder development & operations. As for the pre-planting site evaluation and land use agreement negotiation seen the focus on ensuring FPIC (as per RSPO and ILG Act).</p> <p>This was again cross checked in page 149/156 (Appendix 5.0) for social and environmental monitoring and management plans that were matching.</p> <p>Higaturu Oil Palms complex is an RSPO certified member of NBPOL group. Higaturu complex consists of 2 palm oil mills, 11 estates (6 own estates and 5 scheme smallholders = mini-estates), a centralize nursery and a bulking station that with 40KM distance away. All the 42 community base groups that relates to NPP were engaged.</p> <p>Aside from the 42 community base groups (since it is not declared as mini-estate), the SEIA report gathered information through meetings & interview, literature searches, stakeholders, surrounding local community / village leaders / members of ward development committees' engagements as well as officials from Oro Provincial Administration and Adventist</p>
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		<p>nearby natural ecosystems</p> <p>iv. Identification of watercourses and wetlands and assessment of potential effects on hydrology and land subsidence of planned developments. Measures should be planned and implemented to maintain the quantity, quality and access to water and land resources</p> <p>v. Baseline soil surveys and topographic information, including the identification of steep terrain, marginal and fragile soils, areas prone to erosion, degradation, subsidence, and flooding</p> <p>vi. Analysis of type of land to be used (forest, degraded forest, peatlands, cleared land, etc.)</p> <p>vii. Assessment of land</p>	<p>Development and Relief Agency. The attendance list and interview registers seen attached to the assessment report.</p> <p>In page 58/156, among the impacts outlined were roads to remote communities, HOP workers selling pesticides to local villagers, sewage effluent discharge with improper treatment system, safe & reliable water supply system, pollution the mouth of rivers by agrochemicals, EFB causes flies, dust pollution due to plantation roads may cause traffic hazard during dry season and etc.</p> <p>Integrated High Conservation Value / High Carbon Stock Approach Assessment Report by PT. Hijau Daun Konsultan, indicates the assessment started in Sept 2021 and ended in 10/8/2022. The assessment report page 356 – 359 indicates the impacts of HCV 1, HCV 4 and HCV 6. As per the report, the total Conservation Area (HCV or HCS or community use) 487.45ha.</p> <p>The statement in the report (page 37) that “The assessor was able to verify that the communities had been informed of the proposed project by NBPOL and that they had understood the location, scale and objectives of the proposed development and conservation and had given their consent to the HCV-HCSA assessment” was verified with all the interviewed Clan Chairmans / Chief / Secretary found the answers was “Yes”.</p> <p>Summary of Basic Needs for each village / clan and the score of importance of the natural ecosystem as a source of basic needs sighted in page 193 of the assessment report. This was established based on responses to direct questions posed to the village groups at the proposed development areas.</p> <p>During the interview with all 42 community groups on the statement per the HCV report page 330, “Where community customary use (HCV 5) and HCS forest overlap, such as in Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) areas, they will be proposed for conservation with continued customary use”, they agreed and mentioned this was clarified earlier by the assessor and the company.</p> <p>This was cross verified with NBPOL HOP Land Manager that the management had agreed to preserve what terms to be customary use by the landowners at proposed areas.</p> <p>As per the assessment report page 205, there is a natural waterway flowing in the proposed area (Isugahambo – ND 39). The river called “Auga River” is used for washing and laundry.</p> <p>Based on site visit during NPP verification at the proposed area, aside of unmapped small streams / waterways / creeks that could have major impacts on water quality, the main rivers in the landscape are the Kumusi River and the Mamba River</p>
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		<p>ownership and user rights</p> <p>viii. Assessment of current land use patterns</p> <p>ix. Assessment of impacts on people's amenity</p> <p>x. Assess impacts on employment, employment opportunities or from changes of employment terms</p> <p>xi. A cost-benefit analysis on social aspects</p> <p>xii. Assessment of potential social impacts on surrounding communities of a plantation, including an analysis of potential effects on livelihoods, and differential effects on women versus men, ethnic communities, and migrant versus long-term residents</p> <p>xiii. Assessment of salient risk of human rights violations</p> <p>xiv. Assessment of the</p>	<p>(starting at Kokoda). The control measures are mentioned in page 164.</p> <p>Locations of soil and topography observation points are reported in "New Planting Procedure - Summary of Assessments" page 75 & 76. Based on the HCV report, in Popondetta generally there are slightly dissected volcanic plains north-east of Mt. Lamington with black, sandy volcanic soils under grassland. This was cross checked with SEIA report page 28 mentioned "Most the soils in the area are unweathered sandy volcanic soils with black topsoils. They are deep, loose, coarse sands to loamy sands with sandy and loam topsoils".</p> <p>Aside in HCV assessment report seen the control measure on clearing of buffers and steep areas will result in erosion and stream pollution.</p> <p>In page 272 of HCV assessment report and page 80 of the New Planting Procedure - Summary of Assessments, it mentioned no peat was found in any other assessment areas by the biodiversity team.</p> <p>Based on HCV assessment report and site visit during NPP verification found the proposed development areas are grasslands / scrub (which tended to be ex-garden) that are only used for hunting bandicoots. There are some patches of forest within the proposed area (1 km from ND 12 & ND 42, 2 km from ND 19 and 2.7 km from ND 41 Extension) which are recommended by assessors to be set aside from development.</p> <p>As per RSPO NPP 2021 Summary of Assessments page 87, a table explains on analysis of the landcover 2005 – 2021 shows that there has been very little change over of forest area during this period and no conversion to oil palm.</p> <p>The lands under customary ownership are areas that the clans have ear-marked for new oil palm development. Land ownership is attributable to the respective clan / community groups.</p> <p>The breakdown of the smallholders is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 – State Lease Holders • 1 – Freehold Landlord • 36 – Customary Landowning (none of the Clan received official land title from local land department. Customary land ownership and land boundaries are determined through traditional mediation processes used by customary landowners). <p>In HCV assessment report page 113 – 120 stated on Land use and development trends.</p>
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		<p>impacts on all dimensions of food and water security including the right to adequate food, and monitoring food and water security for affected communities</p> <p>xv. Assessment of activities which may impact air quality or generate significant GHG emissions</p> <p>8) Are there schemed smallholders/otgrowers involved?</p> <p>9) Are they considered and involved in the whole process of the SEIA?</p> <p>10) What are the main impacts affecting these smallholders/otgrowers?</p> <p>11) Is the assessment involved consultation with the affected parties? Who are the affected parties?</p> <p>12) What are the main findings of the assessment?</p>	<p>As per in the SEIA report page 45-46, mentioned “Within the areas marked for ME development from Oro Bay to Papaki, the vegetation is primarily grassland only or grassland with forest patches, and grassland with regenerating secondary regrowth and VOP blocks which in many instances will be integrated into the ME set-up”.</p> <p>The statement in SEIA page 50 “The alternative land uses for the ME areas by the landowners are to venture into more VOPs, expand cultivation of other cash crops such as cocoa, rubber and vanilla, or maintain the status quo, i.e., not proceed with the ME development”, was cross verified with all interviewed Clan Chairmans / Chief / Secretary and visit to their proposed land found to yes.</p> <p>In page 179 & 180, mentioned on the local people’s basic needs. While the project will bring cash into the economy and will effectively reduce the reliance on traditional forms of attaining basic needs,</p> <p>Based on the RSPO Summary Assessment Report page 28, mentioned during site preparation and planting, employment opportunities of unskilled workers should be given to the ILG community and nearby villages.</p> <p>Sampled the draft copy of the “Agreement for Development of Customary Land between Kula Palm Oil Limited – Higaturu and Sauha Sigopapa Clan the Customary landowners, the Clause 16 (2) mentioning the “Developer shall give preference to the Owners in the awarding of Small Contracts for the development of the land provided....”</p> <p>As per the SEIA report, page 65 on bullet 8.2 refers to potential social-economics aspects. Example, evaluate increase in land rental and FFB royalty rates that would lead to improved socio-economic welfare in each ILG community.</p> <p>Sighted the SEIA report, page 149 on social and environmental monitoring and management plan. Examples such as Clan boundaries disputed by neighboring Clans, disputes over eligibility for membership may arise, members of ILG community not given the opportunity to hear from existing Mini-Estate landowners and etc.</p> <p>As per SEIA report page 50 mentioned, the clans are unable to meet the initial expenses associated with ILG registration and the land title application process, so they are using the ME partnership with NBPOL HOP to cover these costs. This was verified through interview with Clan Chief / Chairman / Secretary found to be true.</p> <p>The interview results also prove that the social life of the landowners in the proposed land area will be improved as the</p>
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		<p>13) Are the findings of the SEIA found any negative impacts? If yes, is there a management and monitoring plan developed to mitigate the negative impacts?</p>	<p>selling price of FFB compared to other crops is much higher and eventually will be a cost-benefit for them.</p> <p>Aside the clan members feel the high cost of utilities including water supply and electricity will be likely reduced with the conversion of their grassland into mini-estate.</p> <p>Some of the clan members agree that they may make an effort to provide better education to their children, better or grand ritual celebrations, access to better health facilities and possible access to better telecommunication facilities.</p> <p>As per interview with clan members and observations during visit to proposed land area, the livelihood activities of community groups involved are consisted of subsistence agriculture, hunting, and fishing.</p> <p>Based on the geographical and social culture of the visited sites, it is unlikely that livelihood choices and patterns will change greatly in the near future.</p> <p>The are possibilities some of the clans who lives in very remote area may have limited gardening area following development who are dependent entirely on the forest for their livelihood and do not want it developed for oil palm.</p> <p>In the SEIA report page 36 mentioned “The womenfolk do most of the work in the gardens, carry water containers, gather firewood, cook, and attend to the small children. Men on the other hand, prepare new garden sites, build and repair houses and take care of cash crops. Most villagers pointed out that there is currently a positive noticeable trend whereby more men are assisting their wives in subsistence garden maintenance, firewood collection, water cartage, and looking after young children”. This was cross check with clan female members, at which some agrees and some not.</p> <p>In page 34 of HCV report mentioned on the SDP – NBPOL HOP’s Human Right Policies. During interview with clan members, the verifier asks examples of human rights violations which they were able to tell 1 or 2.</p> <p>Since the company has not planned their detail programs for briefing on the Human Right Policies, therefore the verifiers understand the respond from clan members. The company will engage the community groups upon signing the Development Agreement.</p> <p>Most villagers cultivate a range of cash crops, and everyone have two or more. All families have subsistence food gardens in which they grow various carbohydrates, vegetables, and fruits.</p>
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		<p>Some families raise chicken and pigs as animal protein sources. Most of the pigs and chickens are consumed during custom ceremonies and feasts.</p> <p>It is evident that the produce grown in food gardens is critical to the welfare, health and survival of the local communities potentially affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>Based on the proposed land area, some clans mentioned the sago starch serves as the dominant source of carbohydrate. Aside, there are other garden foods crops are planted, such as sweet potato, banana, coconut, pumpkin and variety of green vegetables.</p> <p>As per stated in SEIA, EFB that use for boiler furnace sometimes causes smoke emission that need adequate measure to control. In page 154, the environmental aspect identified the waste management could cause emission of offensive smoke and odour.</p> <p>In Table 29 of RSPO NPP Summary of Assessment indicates the results of the greenhouse gas emissions scenario modelling. Field emissions and sinks assume average growth for oil palms, used by large scale operations. Data derived from RSPO GHG Calculator (RSPO-PRO-T04-003 V2.0 ENG).</p> <p>Yes, there are 42 Scheme Smallholders (proposed mini-estates) involved in the HCV/HCS and SEIA assessments. This was verified against the attendance list and through interview with clan members.</p> <p>Yes, the whole assessment of HCV and SEIA is done for the Mini Estate (Scheme Smallholders).</p> <p>Examples of potential impacts are resistance by some landowners against the proposal to enter Mini Estates development venture with HOP, land use agreement not understood by the landowners, allegation over water contamination due to use of agrochemicals by HOP and noise nuisance during pre-development / land clearing.</p> <p>The SEIA sighted interviewed all the 43 Clans and this was cross verified with all the 42 community base groups visited during NPP verification.</p> <p>For SEIA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Collaborative assistance for improved community water supply and sanitation.
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			<p>II. Better partnership to improve delivery of education and health services.</p> <p>III. Assistance with financial literacy and small business management training</p> <p>IV. Better management of buffer zone.</p> <p>V. Enhanced support towards QABB recovery on the Popondetta Plains.</p> <p>As mentioned in page 156 of HCV report,</p> <p>“The company’s plans (no conversion had taken place at the time of the assessment) to convert, after sub-lease agreements had been signed. The communities’ agreement with this plan had been noted along with a number of issues of concern (which would be entered into the management and monitoring recommendations). An example was re-establishment of the riparian buffers and setting aside areas for birds in Portion 2.</p> <p>The SEIA report mentioned on the Social and Environmental Monitoring and Management Plan in page 149 to 156. It covers the activities such as expression of interest from land owners, notification to CEPA, land boundary survey, study of ILG Genealogy, construction of access roads, land clearing, fertilizer application, pest control and etc.</p>
3.4.2	For the unit of certification, a SEIA is available and social and environmental management and monitoring plans have been developed with participation of affected stakeholders.	<p>a. Is the SEIA management and monitoring plan developed with participation of affected stakeholders?</p> <p>b. Is the above plan implemented?</p> <p>c. Is there any documented record to outline the plan on mitigation, implementation and monitoring according to the SEIA report?</p>	As per the Sustainability Manager, some of the Social and Environmental Monitoring and Management Plan in page 149 to 156 been already incorporated into the existing management programs. The others which only connecting to the proposed area will be included upon starting of the project.
3.4.3	(C) The social and environmental management and	a. Is the review of the management and monitoring plan conducted	As per interview with Sustainability Manager, it is the company policy to review the management and monitoring plan of SEIA on annual basis or as and when there is a need. This is also part of the exercise before the external audit of RSPO P&C audits.

	<p>monitoring plan is implemented, reviewed and updated regularly in a participatory way.</p>	<p>regularly? How frequent was the review? b. Was the review done internally or externally? c. Is the plan updated as necessary (i.e. in cases where the review has concluded that changes should be made to current practices)? d. Is there evidence that the review has been done in a participatory way? e. When was the last reviewed done? f. Was the process recorded/docu mented?</p>	<p>The review is conducted by the Sustainability members with Sustainability Manager who then reports of the review output with HOP General Manager.</p> <p>As for the proposed area, there is no review done for new inclusions that in reference to the land development. It will be reviewed and documented upon signing of the Development Agreement.</p> <p>The initial review is expected by 3rd quarter of 2023. As per Sustainability Manager, all the group communities will be engaged.</p>
<p>Human Rights</p>			
<p>4.1. 2</p>	<p>The unit of certification does not instigate violence or use any form of harassment, including the use of mercenaries and paramilitaries in their operations.</p>	<p>a. Is there mercenaries and paramilitaries use in the operations of the company? If yes, what is the scope of their work? b. Does the interviews with the relevant stakeholders (workers and local communities) or online search reveal use of violence by/in the unit of certification?</p>	<p>NBPOL does not instigate violence or use any form of harassment including the use of mercenaries and paramilitaries in their operations. For security purposes, they are using their own employee to guard and control their assets and workers.</p> <p>The company has established Human Rights Policy (HOP-RSPO-Pol-04) to focus on three core areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free, Prior and Informed Consent • Right to Health • Rights to Workers <p>The policy was signed by the General Manager, Vijou Vergis in October 2022.</p> <p>As per interview with the stakeholders, they have confirmed that no violence is practiced among the NBPOL employees.</p>

		c. If there are reported cases or interviews reveal used of violence by/in the unit of certification, please verify with relevant stakeholders.	
4.2.1	(C) The mutually agreed system, open to all affected parties, resolves disputes in an effective, timely and appropriate manner, ensuring anonymity of complainants, HRD, community spokespersons and whistleblowers, where requested, without risk of reprisal or intimidation and follows the RSPO policy on respect for HRD	<p>a. Is there a system in place to deal with complaints and grievances for all affected parties?</p> <p>b. Does the system allow for the complainant to agree on the process of the grievance mechanism?</p> <p>c. Does the system allow for the protection of the anonymity of the complainant if requested?</p> <p>d. How is a complaint or grievance investigated, addressed and resolved?</p> <p>e. Is the system effective to ensure complaints or grievances are addressed or resolved in an effective, timely and appropriate manner?</p> <p>f. Is there a non-retaliation or</p>	<p>The company has established “Complaints & Grievance Procedure”, version 13, dated 26/10/2022. The procedure has been explained to all affected parties through series of FPIC meetings conducted by the company.</p> <p>Complaints are lodged using the incident report SHEQ001. This procedure respects the anonymity and protects complainant where requested.</p> <p>If the grievance requires another department to address, then the SHEQ001 form will be registered by Sustainability Social Officer and forwarded to the respective Supervisor, Line Managers, Head of Department or the General Manager for action on the complain or grievance.</p> <p>As per stated in the procedure, the complainant has the option of seeking access to independent legal and technical advice and or choosing individuals or groups to support them and or to act as observers as well as the option of third party mediator.</p>

		<p>non-reprisal policy that protects complainants or whistle-blowers?</p> <p>g. Does the complainant know that his/her anonymity will be protected if requested?</p> <p>h. Where a resolution is not found mutually, is there a process for complaints to be brought to the next level e.g. RSPO Complaints System?</p>	
Sustainable Development			
4.3.1	Contributions to community development that are based on the results of consultation with local communities are demonstrated	<p>a. Have the local development needs been identified in consultation with local communities?</p> <p>b. Are there any contributions made to the local development? If yes, are they in accordance with what have been agreed during the consultation?</p>	<p>Local contributions have been actively made by the company to its local stakeholders. Most of the contributions made were according to requests received from the surroundings. Sighted "Master Request & Response Register 2022". Example contribution made such as:</p> <p>Date Request received: 06/04/2022 Request from: Baptist Church- School Mr. Beggai Description: Requesting for Water Pods 1000L for hand washing Action taken: Pod was supplied Action by: Benjamin Osa SQM HOD</p> <p>Date Request received: 03/08/2022 Request from: Higaturu Dart Association Description: Requesting HOP to assist with Sponsorship Action taken: Matter referred to HRM Action by: Benjamin Osa HOD SQM</p> <p>Date Request received: 07/09/2022</p>

			<p>Request from: Sangara Technical High School Manager: Mr. James Viambu</p> <p>Description: Requesting for Gravel loads</p> <p>Action taken: Gravels were provided by Road Fleet Section</p> <p>Action by: Richard Taudevan</p>
Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)			
4.4.1	(C) Documents showing legal ownership or lease, or authorised use of customary land authorised by customary landowners through a Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process. Documents related to the history of land tenure and the actual legal or customary use of the land are available	<p>a. Are there documents showing legal ownership or lease of the land available? (e.g. land titles, lease documents)</p> <p>b. Is there legitimate claim from the stakeholders?</p> <p>c. Has the claim been identified and assessed through the FPIC process?</p> <p>d. Are there documents showing history of land tenure available? (e.g. legal documents showing land status change, SIA and EIA reports, HCV assessment reports)</p> <p>e. Who was the previous land owner of the unit of certification?</p>	<p>As per the document verification, all the 5 – State Lease Holders and 1 – Freehold Landlord has the legal ownership documents. As for the 36 – Customary Landowners has no legal documents. The state lease land title will be having to be formally replaced before sub-lease discussions with HOP can proceed.</p> <p>As mentioned in page 40 of SEIA, “HOP and each customary land-owning clan will sign a Development Agreement to enable registration of the respective ILG as per the ILG (2009 amendment) Act and issuance of a customary land title under the Customary land Registration (2009 amendment) Act prior to land lease negotiations between the two parties”.</p> <p>The above statement was checked with interviewed Clan representatives found; they want the proposed area to be start operation the soonest as they are waiting for the confirmation since 2019. This will enable them to secure an official land document.</p> <p>Based on site observation, typically, boundaries are based on physical features such a rivers or ridges, in other places marked out by particular species of plants (a variety of cordyline is a common marker).</p>
4.4.6	There is evidence that implementation of agreements negotiated through FPIC	a. Is there evidence that the implementation of agreements negotiated through FPIC is	<p>The proposed project is yet to start and is expected to commence after this NPP verification. However, the company has done the FPIC process separately from SEIA assessment. When interview with clan members, found the FPIC process was done with involvement from every community groups and they agreed it was done ethically and transparently.</p>

	is annually reviewed in consultation with affected parties	<p>annually reviewed in consultation with affected parties?</p> <p>b. When was the reviewed conducted? Note to auditor: interviews with affected parties to be conducted to verify the occurrence of the process.</p>	
4.5.1	(C) Documents showing identification and assessment of demonstrable legal, customary and user rights are available	<p>a. What are the documents showing identification of legal, customary and user rights?</p> <p>b. Does the SEIA include the identification and assessment of legal, customary and user rights of the area?</p>	<p>As mentioned in page 40 of SEIA, “HOP and each customary land-owning clan will sign a Development Agreement to enable registration of the respective ILG as per the ILG (2009 amendment) Act and issuance of a customary land title under the Customary land Registration (2009 amendment) Act prior to land lease negotiations between the two parties”.</p> <p>The above statement was checked with interviewed Clan representatives found; they want the proposed area to be start operation the soonest as they are waiting for the confirmation since 2019. This will enable them to secure an official land document.</p>
4.5.2	(C) FPIC is obtained for all oil palm development through a comprehensive process, including in particular, full respect for their legal and customary rights to the territories, lands and resources via local communities’ own representative	<p>a. Is comprehensive FPIC process carried out for all oil palm development including in particular, full respect for their legal and customary rights to the territories, lands and resources via local communities’ own representative institutions?</p>	<p>HOP has complied with FPIC since its initial response to the expressions of interest lodged by the landowners. A copy of the FPIC meetings that have been held with all the communities where the whole development process was explained including all the company’s policies relating to this assessment were explained.</p> <p>There is a sign-off letter and meeting attendance register attached to each document. The villages had been visited several times by NBPOL staff. NBPOL had assisted the villages to form an ILG, which was either complete or in the final steps.</p> <p>Initial FPIC was done by the company. See Appendix Error! Reference source not found. where the company explained many things to the community about the development process, including the HCV assessment. Which would involve a social and biodiversity assessment. By signing this document the landowners agreed for the process to go ahead and allow</p>

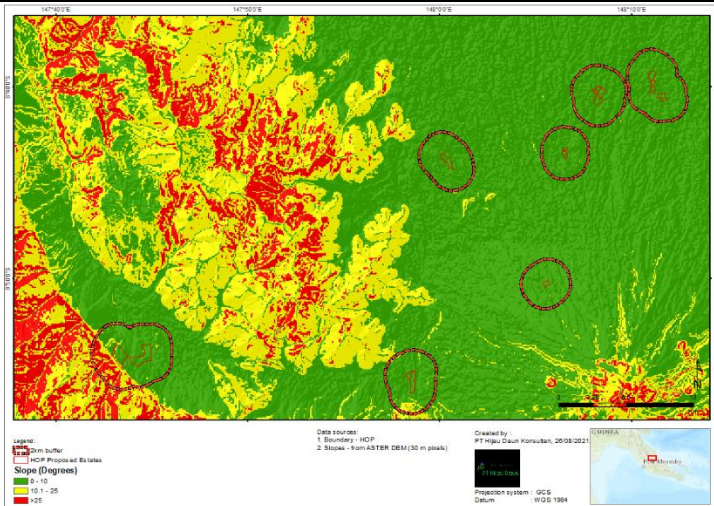
	<p>institutions, with all the relevant information and documents made available, with option of resourced access to independent advice through a documented, long-term and two-way process of consultation and negotiation</p>	<p>b. What evidences are available to support (a)?</p>	<p>people to come onto their land and undertake social work in their villages. All the landowners had signed these documents.</p> <p>An interview during the full assessment was held with the affected communities. The assessor asked about the information that had been provided about the survey by NBPOL. The assessor noted that the community had an adequate understanding of the assessment process and understood that the area may be converted to OP. The assessor asked these parties whether the assessment team had the community's consent to start working on their lands and engaging with them.</p> <p>The customary landowners are always mindful of their need to preserve some of their land for subsistence gardening and other domestic needs. NBPOL and the assessors have ensured this is also conveyed in the FPIC meeting with the communities.</p>
<p>4.5.3</p>	<p>Evidence is available that affected local peoples understand they have the right to say 'no' to operations planned on their lands before and during initial discussions, during the stage of information gathering and associated consultations, during negotiations, and up until an agreement with the unit of certification is signed and ratified by these local peoples.</p>	<p>a. Has it been communicated to the community that they have the right to say 'no' to the proposed development at all stages, up until the agreement with company is signed? What evidence was sighted?</p> <p>b. Is there evidence to demonstrate that the consent/agreement has been given prior to new operations?</p> <p>c. Is the negotiated agreements made without coercion and entered into</p>	<p>As per Land Manager, the company never requested any landowners to lease their land to company. It is the land owners through "Expression of Interest" will submit their request. This was checked with all the 42 community groups found they are aware on the process.</p> <p>Since this NPP process at the beginning stage, all the 42 community members has signed the Preliminary Agreement with HOP. A copy of the agreement was verified during site verification.</p> <p>The Preliminary Agreement for development of customary land into oil palm mini estate has information on name of the project, name of the clan, the area to be lease, their concern to HOP to feasibly explore and develop their customary land into mini-estate, landowner's agreement to vacate their land and grant full unrestricted access of land to the developer and it's agent freely and carry out any preliminary works, to facilitate preparation of all necessary documents required for the application. Finally, the consent from clan members for the proposal.</p>

	Negotiated agreements should be non-coercive and entered into voluntarily and carried out prior to new operations	voluntarily and carried out prior to new operations? If yes, what documents to support this?	
4.7.1	(C) A mutually agreed procedure for identifying people entitled to compensation is in place	<p>a. Does the company have a documented system or procedure in place to identify people and/or community groups entitled to compensation?</p> <p>b. Is the procedure agreed by the affected parties?</p>	<p>The procedure HOP-SOP 01/2023 (Assessment & Payment of Compensation Claims) is addressing compensation claims or grievances by aggrieved parties.</p> <p>Since there is no on-going process for compensation for land leasing or new acquisition, therefore this could not be verifiable.</p>
Affected Stakeholders			
4.6.1	(C) A mutually agreed procedure for identifying legal, customary or user rights, and a procedure for identifying people entitled to compensation , is in place	<p>a. Is there documented system in place for identifying legal, customary or user rights, and a procedure for identifying people entitled to compensation?</p> <p>b. Is the documented system agreed by the affected parties? Note to auditor: There should be direct verification of</p>	<p>NBPOL HOP has a procedure on Lands & Mini Estate Guidelines - Land Acquisition Practices (NBPOL – EMP –MG21) identifying the land rights. The procedure HOP-SOP 01/2023 (Assessment & Payment of Compensation Claims) is for addressing compensation claims or grievances by aggrieved parties.</p> <p>Based on interview with Sustainability Manager, land owners and grievance log book, there is no evidence of land disputes in the proposed development area which the Development Agreement yet to be sign.</p>

		above with the affected parties	
4.8.1	Where there are or have been disputes, proof of legal acquisition of title and evidence that mutually agreed compensation has been made to all people who held legal, customary, or user rights at the time of acquisition is available and provided to parties to a dispute, and that any compensation was accepted following a documented process of FPIC	<p>a. Are there, or have there been any land disputes?</p> <p>a. Note to auditor: Due diligence should be conducted on the management to provide evidence that there has been no historical or current land dispute</p> <p>b. If there are or have been disputes, are there:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents to proof legal acquisition? - Records of FPIC process including resolution of the dispute? <p>c. If there has been acquisition involving compensation, are there:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records that fair compensation has been provided and accepted by parties involved? - Records that all affected parties are consulted and 	<p>Based on interview with Sustainability Manager, land owners and grievance log book, there is no evidence of land disputes registered. Sighted the HCV/HCS assessment has done the due diligence (page 35) on demonstrated legal right over or permission to explore the area of interest.</p> <p>Sighted the grievance log book with no indication of land dispute reported by stakeholders.</p> <p>This is (proposed project) is the 4th batch of mini estate. The previous (3rd Batch) of the NPP was in 2016 involved 31 community groups. There is no outstanding payment by the company. During interview with 42 community groups, found they are aware the company has no outstanding payment within their clan or others.</p>

		<p>represented ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents of negotiations /discussion available? <p>Note to auditor: There should be direct verification of above with the affected parties</p>	
4.8.2	<p>(C)Land conflict is not present in the area of the unit of certification. Where land conflict exists, acceptable conflict resolution processes (see Criteria 4.2 and 4.6) are implemented and accepted by the parties involved. In the case of newly acquired plantations, the unit of certification addresses any unresolved conflict through appropriate conflict resolution mechanisms</p>	<p>a. Does the company have cases of land conflict? (i.e. preventing the company from operating normally)</p> <p>b. If the company has cases of conflict, are records of the following available?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Status of land conflict - SOP/ mechanism for conflict resolution - Implementation of SOP/mechanism - Acceptance of the procedures by all parties - Records of conflict resolution 	<p>Based on interview with Sustainability Manager, the company (NBPOL HOP) has not received, nor the Mini Estate land owners been raised issue on land disputes. This was cross checked with land owners during interview found no land disputes with company.</p> <p>NBPOL HOP has a procedure on Lands & Mini Estate Guidelines - Land Acquisition Practices (NBPOL – EMP –MG21), page 25 refers to handling of land owner grievances. Based on interview with Sustainability Manager, land owners and grievance log book, there is no evidence of land disputes registered.</p>
4.8.3	<p>Where there is evidence of acquisition through dispossession or forced</p>	<p>a. Is there evidence that the land has been acquired through dispossession</p>	<p>As per interviewed with all 42 community base groups during this NPP Verification found, the land owners still holding their land until the Development Agreement sign by both parties. This was cross verified with Sustainability Manager found tally of information.</p>

	abandonment of customary and user rights prior to the current operations and there remain parties with demonstrable customary and land use rights, these claims will be settled using the relevant requirements (Indicators 4.4.2, 4.4.3 and 4.4.4)	or forced abandonment of customary and user rights prior to the current operations? b. Are there any parties who can establish legitimate rights on the land? c. If so, are the requirements in 4.4.2, 4.4.3 and 4.4.4 been met?	<p>All the 42 community base groups mentioned their Clan Chief has the legitimate rights on the land upon consulting with clan members.</p> <p>Based on interviews with the community, the landowner stated that NBPOL did not practice coercion or intimidation for the "Mini Estate" development plan.</p> <p>NBPOL has shown evidence of the implementation of FPIC on the "Mini Estate" development plan for all customary community groups who own land and this was also confirmed when the auditor conducted interviews with the 42 community groups.</p>
Environmental			
7.5.1	(C) Maps identifying marginal and fragile soils, including steep terrain, are available.	Are there maps identifying marginal and fragile soils, including steep terrain and peat soils?	<p>Based on document verification, it shows that NBPOL has conducted a soil suitability study including identifying marginal soil types, fragile soils and areas with steep slopes (Steep Terrain).</p> <p>Based on the verification of the document "Soil Suitability and Topographic Survey of Higaturu Oil Palms - Papua New Guinea, New Britain Palm Oil Limited (2022)" stated that no marginal and fragile soil was found. All of the studied land is suitable for planting oil palm, although it requires special treatment, such as intensive fertilization. Based on the document, there are no indications of land with steep slopes (Steep Terrain) or peat soil types (Peat Land).</p>
7.5.3	There is no new planting of oil palm on steep terrain.	Is there new plantings on steep terrain?	<p>Based on the verification of the document "Integrated High Conservation Value / High Carbon Stock Approach Assessment Report, Higaturu Oil Palms – Papua New Guinea, New Britain Palm Oil Limited, 2022 explains that there is no land classification with a slope above 25% as shown below:</p>



All land that will be used as a “Mini Estate” project has been well mapped including its slope class.

Based on interviews with all landowners as well as visits to 42 prospective "Mini Estate" project locations, it was shown that these lands have a flat slope, except for areas along river banks which show that some locations have quite steep slopes. NBPOL has designated these areas as HCV areas that will not be cleared for oil palm plantation development (See Figure below).





The degree of slope in the riparian buffer.



The condition of the riparian buffer zone in Block ND39 (Isugahambo)

The average condition of the area in the field is as shown below:



Block ND 38 (Serembe Ohogo)



Block ND36 (Hajojo)



Block ND 21 (Bafera)



Block ND 21 (Bafera)

7.6.1

(C) To demonstrate the long-term suitability of land for palm oil cultivation, soil maps or soil surveys identifying marginal and fragile soils, including steep terrain, are taken into account in plans and operations.

- a. Has the unit fo certification submitted NPP to RSPO? If no, how does the unit conducted its soil maps or soil surveys identifying the marginal and fragile soil, including the steep terrain?
- b. Are the soil maps or soil surveys taken into account in plans and operations of the estates to ensure long term suitability of land for palm oil cultivation?
- c. Are the maps used to identify areas that are inappropriate for planting?
- d. Are there any new planting on unsuitable area

NBPOL has conducted a land suitability study in 2022. The study was carried out in collaboration with PT Hijau Daun where field verification was carried out in February 2022 for 3 weeks and the results were set forth in the document "Soil Suitability and Topographic Survey, Higaturu Oil Palms - Papua New Guinea, New Britain Palm Oil Limited".

The purpose of the soil suitability and topographic survey is to enable NBPOL to comply with RSPO requirements, which necessitate all new oil palm developments to undertake the aforementioned survey prior to development (the overall purpose is to comply with RSPO new planting procedures). This is done to ensure that planting is not undertaken on fragile soils or unsuitable terrain in the assessment area. Fragile soils or unsuitable terrain must be identified and mapped prior to development to ensure that land clearing and planting does not take place on these areas. Standardized, open, transparent and credible methods are used to identify these areas. The soil suitability and topographic survey includes the following steps:

- Compiling and analyzing available primary and secondary data relevant to identifying fragile soils or unsuitable terrain in a pre-assessment.
- Undertaking a field survey to verify the data that has already been obtained.

The results of the soil suitability and topographic survey studies are as follows:

Criteria	Description	Observation
Fragile Soils	A soil that is susceptible to degradation	Based on interviews with the community, there was no mention

		as identify in the soil map?		(reduction in fertility) when disturbed. A soil is particularly fragile if the degradation rapidly leads to an unacceptably low level of fertility or if it is irreversible using economically feasible management inputs.	of soils that met these criteria. Indeed agricultural studies have labelled these soils as some of the best in PNG.
			Marginal Soils	A soil that is unlikely to produce acceptable economic returns for the proposed crop at reasonable projections of crop value and costs of amelioration. Degraded soils are not marginal soils if their amelioration and resulting productivity is cost effective.	In all the community interviews, it was mentioned that the area could be comprehensively cropped and there was no mention of areas or soil types that were routinely avoided because of low yields for Oil Palm . Note that the grassland areas have been routinely burnt which has led to very low levels of soil carbon. This means that large amounts of particularly nitrogen fertiliser will be needed. These can be seen as degraded soils not marginal soils.
			Peat	A soil with cumulative organic layer(s) comprising more than half of the upper 80 cm or 100 cm of the soil surface containing 35% or more of organic matter (35% or more Loss on Ignition) or 18% or more organic carbon.	There was no peat observed in the area nor was it mapped in any of the soil data sets.
			Steep soils	Soils over 25 degrees	No areas over 25 degrees were noted.

7.6.3	Soil surveys and topographic information guide the planning of drainage and irrigation systems, roads and other infrastructure	<p>a. Are the areas where planting was carried out require drainage or irrigation?</p> <p>b. If yes, is there topographic information and soil surveys to guide the planning of drainage and irrigation system?</p> <p>c. Is the topographic information and best practices taken into consideration during the development of roads and infrastructure?</p>	<p>Based on a study of the Soil Suitability and Topographic Survey documents, it shows that there is a classification of Depositional landforms (Fluvial - recent plains – 22) that require good drainage. In detail, the types of landform in the NPP area are as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="687 443 1453 2009"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="687 443 836 533">Landform Number</th> <th data-bbox="836 443 1018 533">Landform group</th> <th data-bbox="1018 443 1177 533">Landform name</th> <th data-bbox="1177 443 1453 533">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="687 533 836 2009">3</td> <td data-bbox="836 533 1018 2009">Depositional landforms</td> <td data-bbox="1018 533 1177 2009">Beach Ridge complexes and beach plains</td> <td data-bbox="1177 533 1453 2009">Beach ridge complexes consist of long parallel ridges and swales often extending for several tens of kilometres along the coast. The relief is mostly 2-3 m and gradually decreases inland. If there is no discernible relief the complex is called a beach plain. Beach ridge complexes are formed by sand transported by lung-shore drift and are most common where there is strong wave transport. Beach ridge complexes often occur at the mouths of estuaries along the south coast and are the most favoured areas of human settlement. They are, however, also common along the north coast where their material is generally coarser, reflecting the greater sediment supply from the inland rivers due to the continuous uplift of the area.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Landform Number	Landform group	Landform name	Description	3	Depositional landforms	Beach Ridge complexes and beach plains	Beach ridge complexes consist of long parallel ridges and swales often extending for several tens of kilometres along the coast. The relief is mostly 2-3 m and gradually decreases inland. If there is no discernible relief the complex is called a beach plain. Beach ridge complexes are formed by sand transported by lung-shore drift and are most common where there is strong wave transport. Beach ridge complexes often occur at the mouths of estuaries along the south coast and are the most favoured areas of human settlement. They are, however, also common along the north coast where their material is generally coarser, reflecting the greater sediment supply from the inland rivers due to the continuous uplift of the area.
Landform Number	Landform group	Landform name	Description								
3	Depositional landforms	Beach Ridge complexes and beach plains	Beach ridge complexes consist of long parallel ridges and swales often extending for several tens of kilometres along the coast. The relief is mostly 2-3 m and gradually decreases inland. If there is no discernible relief the complex is called a beach plain. Beach ridge complexes are formed by sand transported by lung-shore drift and are most common where there is strong wave transport. Beach ridge complexes often occur at the mouths of estuaries along the south coast and are the most favoured areas of human settlement. They are, however, also common along the north coast where their material is generally coarser, reflecting the greater sediment supply from the inland rivers due to the continuous uplift of the area.								

			13	Depositional landforms (recent plains)	Composite alluvial plains	Complex alluvial plains or basins consisting of a central flat to gently undulating meander floodplain with meandering channels, low discontinuous levees, meander scrolls and oxbows, which merge into poorly drained flanking back plains and back swamps and/or higher well drained terraces.
			21	Depositional landforms	Back plains	Fossil beach ridges are those which are some distance inland and separated from the present beach ridge complexes. In the strict sense, of course, only the very first beach ridge of a complex is active and all the successively older beach ridges behind it are inactive. However, because of the very limited extent of these land forms it was not possible to map this kind of detail. Relict beach ridges are clear indicators for seaward extension of the land.
			22	Depositional landforms (Fluvial - recent plains)	Back swamps	Extensive marshy semi-permanently to permanently inundated depressed areas of floodplains with drainage impounded or impeded by a

					central levee or meander plain. These freshwater swamps are maintained wherever land gradients and drainage outlets are inadequate to disperse the rain and run-on water. The depth of standing water and duration and depth of flooding is highly variable throughout PNG and depends entirely on local conditions.	
			25	Depositional landforms (Fluvial - recent plains)	Braided Flood-plains or Bar Plains.-	Braided flood-plains are distinctly different from the plains mentioned above. They are characterized by numerous braiding shallow channels, sand bars, and mud bars which are constantly shifting. The channels are very shallow and unnavigable by even small craft. The gradients are high (0.5-3 %) even for larger rivers and large quantities of sediment are moved rapidly during flood.
			30	Depositional landforms (Fluvial - recent plains)	Relict fans	Relict fans are basically similar to relict plains but form a segment of a cone with its apex at the point where the stream leaves the mountains. They consist of irregularly bedded sediments
			31			

						of silt, clay, and gravel unconformably overlying planed surfaces of older beds. Fans are typical features of tectonically active areas. The relief gives an approximate indication of the degree of dissection. Undissected fans have a relief of 0-10 m, while the dissected fans have a relief of 10-30 m or 30 - 100 m.
			32	Volcanic landforms (Fans and footslopes)	Little dissected volcanic footslopes and volcano-alluvial fans	A variety of undissected to little dissected landforms generally surrounding young or recently active volcanoes and including partially dissected extensive coalescing volcano-alluvial fans of slightly concave profile. Fans are dissected by shallow, frequently steep sided radiating valleys separated by either long low ridges with accordant crests or by undulation plains at lower altitudes and slopes.
			33	Volcanic landforms (Fans and footslopes)	Dissected volcanic footslopes and volcano-alluvial fans	Dissected volcanic footslopes and former volcano-alluvial fans of slightly concave profile, formed of intercalated fluvial, lahric (mudflow) and

						<p>nee (avalanche) deposits with superficial ash. On the flanks of major volcanoes, they are dissected by numerous radiating streams to form a pattern of long, radiating or sub-parallel ridges and narrow, steep sided valleys.</p>
			35	Volcanic landforms (Fans and footslopes)	Volcano-alluvial plains	Actively forming very low angle volcanic plains which may take various forms.
			51	Erosional landforms (mountains and hills)	Mountains or hills with weak or no structural control	<p>Mountains and hills of high to very high relief (greater than 100m) with weak or no structural control, steep escarpments and narrow sharp crested ridges separated by V-shaped valleys with steep river gradients.</p> <p>Mountains and hills with weak or no structural control on soft fine-grained sedimentary rocks such as marl, mudstone and siltstone. They are characterized by a very dense dissection pattern and highly irregular slopes with great variability in slope steepness because of frequent slumping and intense gullying. Slopes can vary from</p>

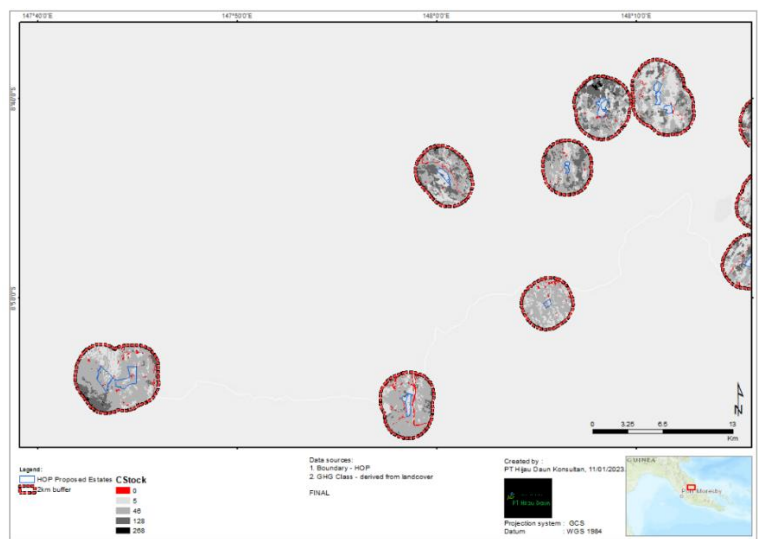
			<div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #e0e0e0; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 10px;"> 50° at slump headwalls to a few degrees at slump toes. Weathering is mostly shallow and immature. </div> <p>There were no indications of steep slopes in the entire NPP area, so there was only one recommendation published in the study, namely that cover crop planting (<i>Mucuna</i> spp) should be carried out immediately after land clearing activities in preparation for planting oil palm.</p> <p>Based on interviews with all landowners as well as visits to all prospective locations for the "Mini Estate" project, it was shown that these lands have a flat slope, except for areas along river banks which show that some locations have quite steep slopes. NBPOL has designated these areas as HCV areas where land clearing will not be carried out for the development of oil palm plantations.</p>
7.7.1	(C) There is no new planting on peat regardless of depth after 15 November 2018 in existing and new development areas.	Is there peat in the unit of certification? If yes, please refer to RSPO Peat Audit Guidance for P&C 2018	Based on document reviews as well as interviews with landowners and visits to all samples (42 locations) it shows that there is no indication of the existence of peatlands in the area.
7.1.0.1	(C) GHG emissions are identified and assessed for the unit of certification. Plans to reduce or minimise them are implemented, monitored through the Palm GHG calculator and	a. Are all sources of GHG emissions identified? b. Is the GHG emissions for the unit of certification calculated using the latest version of RSPO Palm GHG calculator? c. Are there plans to reduce or minimise the	<p>The NBPOL (NPP Project) has carried out GHG calculations, the results of which are described in the document "Greenhouse Gas Report, Higturu Oil Palm-Popondette, Papua New Guinew, NBPOL" which will be carried out in 22 January – 13 February 2022. This calculation is carried out in collaboration with PT Hijau Daun with a team of experts who have the following competencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jules Crawshaw: Lead of HCV and HCV-HCSA Assessments. Forest Inventory and GIS 2. Jeffery Lawrence: Tree identification expert <p>The preparation of this document refers to the RSPO document (2016) 'RSPO GHG Assessment Procedure for New Development', (Rev: 3, October).</p>

	publicly reported.	<p>GHG emissions? Is this publicly reported?</p> <p>d. Are the plans being implemented? Was there any changes? Is it justified?</p> <p>e. Is there a system in place to monitor emission of greenhouse gases from estate (plantation) and mill operations?</p> <p>f. Is there regular reporting of the monitoring outcomes?</p>	<p>The GHG calculation is based on the RSPO-PRO-T04-003 V3.0 ENG document.</p> <p>The document is also equipped with a GHG Management Plan which outlines plans to minimize the impact of Greenhouse Gases as follows:</p> <p>NPP NBPOL GHG Management Plan</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="687 456 1453 2027"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="687 456 810 707"><i>Parameter to be monitored</i></th> <th data-bbox="810 456 938 707"><i>Proposed Enhancement / Mitigation Measures</i></th> <th data-bbox="938 456 1018 707"><i>Location</i></th> <th data-bbox="1018 456 1134 707"><i>Measurement</i></th> <th data-bbox="1134 456 1225 707"><i>Frequency</i></th> <th data-bbox="1225 456 1342 707"><i>Responsibility</i></th> <th data-bbox="1342 456 1453 707"><i>Estimated Time-frame for completion of task</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="687 707 810 1016">Mitigate net GHG emissions associated with oil palm cultivation</td> <td data-bbox="810 707 938 1016">Implementation of the HCV and HCSA prior to development. No conversion of HCV areas</td> <td data-bbox="938 707 1018 1016"><i>NBP OL Estate</i></td> <td data-bbox="1018 707 1134 1016">GIS Map</td> <td data-bbox="1134 707 1225 1016"><i>Once</i></td> <td data-bbox="1225 707 1342 1016"><i>Sustainability Manager</i> <i>Field Manager</i></td> <td data-bbox="1342 707 1453 1016"><i>Completed</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="687 1016 810 1648">Enhancement of Carbon Stocks</td> <td data-bbox="810 1016 938 1648">All HCV/HCS areas within the estates to be managed as conservation areas to allow for carbon sequestration. Ensuring there is no access to settlers into the area.</td> <td data-bbox="938 1016 1018 1648"><i>NBP OL Estate</i></td> <td data-bbox="1018 1016 1134 1648">GIS Map Field inspection</td> <td data-bbox="1134 1016 1225 1648"><i>Quarterly</i></td> <td data-bbox="1225 1016 1342 1648"><i>Sustainability Manager</i> <i>Field Manager</i></td> <td data-bbox="1342 1016 1453 1648"><i>Following Development</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="687 1648 810 2027"></td> <td data-bbox="810 1648 938 2027">Awareness to be carried out on the importance of maintaining HCV/HCS areas identified. This is to</td> <td data-bbox="938 1648 1018 2027"><i>NBP OL Estate</i></td> <td data-bbox="1018 1648 1134 2027">GIS Map Field inspection</td> <td data-bbox="1134 1648 1225 2027"><i>Annual</i></td> <td data-bbox="1225 1648 1342 2027"><i>Sustainability Manager</i> <i>Field Manager</i></td> <td data-bbox="1342 1648 1453 2027"><i>Following Development</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Parameter to be monitored</i>	<i>Proposed Enhancement / Mitigation Measures</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Measurement</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Estimated Time-frame for completion of task</i>	Mitigate net GHG emissions associated with oil palm cultivation	Implementation of the HCV and HCSA prior to development. No conversion of HCV areas	<i>NBP OL Estate</i>	GIS Map	<i>Once</i>	<i>Sustainability Manager</i> <i>Field Manager</i>	<i>Completed</i>	Enhancement of Carbon Stocks	All HCV/HCS areas within the estates to be managed as conservation areas to allow for carbon sequestration. Ensuring there is no access to settlers into the area.	<i>NBP OL Estate</i>	GIS Map Field inspection	<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>Sustainability Manager</i> <i>Field Manager</i>	<i>Following Development</i>		Awareness to be carried out on the importance of maintaining HCV/HCS areas identified. This is to	<i>NBP OL Estate</i>	GIS Map Field inspection	<i>Annual</i>	<i>Sustainability Manager</i> <i>Field Manager</i>	<i>Following Development</i>
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7.1 0.2	(C) Starting 2014, the carbon stock of the proposed development area and major potential sources of emissions that may result directly from the development are estimated and a plan to minimise them prepared and implemented (following the RSPO GHG Assessment Procedure for New Development)	<p>a. Has the unit of certification identified and estimated carbon stock of the proposed development area?</p> <p>b. If yes, what are the potential major sources of emissions that may result directly from the development?</p> <p>c. Is there a plan to minimise the emissions? If yes, is the plan following the RSPO GHG Assessment Procedure for New Development</p> <p>d. Is the plan implemented and monitored?</p>	<p>In completing the NPP requirements, NBPOL has carried out a GHG calculation, the results of which are described in the document “Greenhouse Gas Report, Higaturu Oil Palm-Popondette, Papua New Guinew, NBPOL” which will be conducted in 2022. The document has described the Carbon Stock assessment activities as follows::</p> <p>Summary of carbon stocks (above and below ground) per vegetation class</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Land cover class</th> <th>Area (ha)</th> <th>Mean Carbon stock (tC/ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Disturbed Forest</td> <td>103.55</td> <td>128</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grassland</td> <td>1,628.47</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shrub land</td> <td>715.06</td> <td>46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>3.06</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not to be developed</td> <td>5.26</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grand Total</td> <td>2,455.39</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Table summarising the total development area (ha) and carbon stock estimate per land cover.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Land cover class</th> <th>Area (ha)</th> <th>Mean Carbon</th> <th>Total Carbon stocks (tC)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Land cover class	Area (ha)	Mean Carbon stock (tC/ha)	Disturbed Forest	103.55	128	Grassland	1,628.47	5	Shrub land	715.06	46	Other	3.06	0	Not to be developed	5.26	0	Grand Total	2,455.39		Land cover class	Area (ha)	Mean Carbon	Total Carbon stocks (tC)				
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		stock (tC/ha)	
Disturbed Forest	103.55	128	13,254
Grassland	1,628.47	5	8,142
Shrub land	715.06	46	32,893
Other	3.06	0	0
Not to be developed	5.26	0	0
Grand Total	2,455.39		54,290

Carbon Stock map – West



Carbon Stock map – East

			<p>Legend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HOP Proposed Estates 2km buffer CStock 0 5 45 128 288 <p>Data sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Boundary - HOP GHG Class - derived from landcover <p>FINAL</p> <p>Created by : PT H&B Daun Konsultan, 11</p> <p>Projection system : GCS Datum : WGS 1984</p>
<p>7.1 1.1</p>	<p>(C) Land for new planting or replanting is not prepared by burning.</p>	<p>a. Does the company has a zero burning policy or any statement on zero burning?</p> <p>b. Has the policy been implemented throughout the operations?</p> <p>c. Is there any new planting or replanting takes place? If yes, how was the land prepared?</p>	<p>NBPOL already has a policy regarding the prohibition of using fire in land preparation activities which is written in the document “Zero Burning Policy-HOP-RSPO-Pol-03, October 2022”. The document states that: New Plantings or Re-Planting: Use of fire for new plantings or re-planting for land clearing is strictly not allowed. Use other alternative methods which will have minimal effect on the environment.</p> <p>NBPOL already has land preparation procedures (New Development Practices Document: NBPOL - MG 01A, Rev. 1, dated 15/10/2018). The document includes explaining the procedures for land preparation carried out mechanically and chemically (Herbicides-Glyphosate). Based on field visits throughout the NPP area, it was shown that there were no indications of operational activities in the field including land preparation. Based on interviews with land owners, it was shown that they had understood the company's policy regarding the prohibition of the use of fire in land preparation activities.</p>
<p>7.1 1.3</p>	<p>The unit of certification engages with adjacent stakeholders on fire prevention and control measures.</p>	<p>a. Has the company made engagement with adjacent stakeholders on fire prevention and control measures?</p>	<p>The entire NPP (Mini Estate) area is planned to be fully managed by NBPOL including efforts to prevent and control land fires.</p> <p>Based on interviews with management, it shows that they already have a Fire Fighter Team (EHS Committee) which will carry out activities to prevent and control land fires.</p> <p>Based on field visits throughout the NPP area, it was shown that there were no indications of operational activities in the field including land preparation.</p>

		b. What type of engagement is agreed?	Based on interviews with land owners, it was shown that they had understood the company's policy regarding the prohibition of the use of fire in land preparation activities.																				
7.1 2.1	(C) Land clearing since November 2005 has not damaged primary forest or any area required to protect or enhance HCVs. Land clearing since 15 November 2018 has not damaged HCVs or HCS forests. A historic Land Use Change Analysis (LUCA) is conducted prior to any new land clearing, in accordance with the RSPO LUCA guidance document.	<p>a. Since November 2005, have any new plantings replaced primary forest, or any area required to maintain or enhance one or more High Conservation Values (HCVs)? If yes, was an adequate HCV assessment carried out prior to clearing the land.</p> <p>b. Has the unit of certification submitted the Disclosure form and LUCA to RSPO?</p> <p>c. Does the disclosure form reported any land liability?</p> <p>d. Since 15 November 2018, have any new plantings been done? If yes, was a HCV-HCSA assessment conducted and passed through the HCVRN ALS quality review process prior to any land clearing.</p>	<p>NBPOL has prepared documents that are required for the NPP, namely:</p> <p>a. Integrated High Conservation Value/High Carbon Stock Approach Assessment Report, Higaturu Oil Palm-Papua New Guinea, New Britain Palm Oil Limited". The study was carried out in collaboration with PT Hijau Daun Konsultan with the following team members:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="686 638 1452 1881"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Assessment role</th> <th>Qualifications</th> <th>Experience with HCV and HCS / Languages</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jules Crawshaw</td> <td>Lead Assessor and Social Team Leader</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> B.For.Sc., M.Bus.Sys ALS Fully Licensed Assessor (ALS14006JC) HCS Register Practitioner. </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PNG, Indonesia, Solomon Is, Myanmar, Malaysia English, Indonesian </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rahmat</td> <td>GIS Expert²</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> B.For.Sc GIS Expert for HCV assessments throughout Indonesia LUCA Assessments </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia English, Indonesian </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jeffery Lawrence</td> <td>Vegetation Expert Forest Inventory</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BSc Degree in Forestry Expert in tree identification FSC experience HCV and HCS experience </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PNG English, Tok Pisin </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Juliana Mohe</td> <td>Social Expert³</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BSc Degree in Geography and Environmental Science </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PNG English, Tok Pisin </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Assessment role	Qualifications	Experience with HCV and HCS / Languages	Jules Crawshaw	Lead Assessor and Social Team Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B.For.Sc., M.Bus.Sys ALS Fully Licensed Assessor (ALS14006JC) HCS Register Practitioner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PNG, Indonesia, Solomon Is, Myanmar, Malaysia English, Indonesian 	Rahmat	GIS Expert ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B.For.Sc GIS Expert for HCV assessments throughout Indonesia LUCA Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia English, Indonesian 	Jeffery Lawrence	Vegetation Expert Forest Inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BSc Degree in Forestry Expert in tree identification FSC experience HCV and HCS experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PNG English, Tok Pisin 	Juliana Mohe	Social Expert ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BSc Degree in Geography and Environmental Science 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PNG English, Tok Pisin
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² The GIS Expert did the land cover classification. All the other GIS work was done by the lead assessor who is an HCS Registered Practitioner.

³ The lead assessor, who is an HCS Registered Practitioner, joined the social team.

		<p>e. Where HCVs & HCS forests have been identified on the land that is intended for new plantings, have new plantings been planned and managed to best ensure the HCVs & HCS forest identified are maintained and/or enhanced. Note to Auditor : Refer to Interpretation of Indicator 7.12.2 and Annex 5</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience with social research and social surveys 							
			Lewi Kari	Social Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSST. (2010) in Spatial Information Science Technology from the University of Southern Queensland , Toowoomba, Australia • Feasibility Studies • Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNG • English, Tok Pisin 						
			Pita Amick	Mammals Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masters Degree in Science • rapid assessments on mammals • SEIAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNG • English, Tok Pisin 						
			Bradley Gewa	Birds Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B Sc. • Biodiversity surveys using focal insect, mammal, birds and plant groups. • Ecological research involving insects, mammals, birds and plant taxonomy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNG • English, Tok Pisin 						
<p>The HCV-HCS field assessment for identification was carried out for 15 days from 8 – 22 August 2021, in detail the field activities are as follows:</p>												
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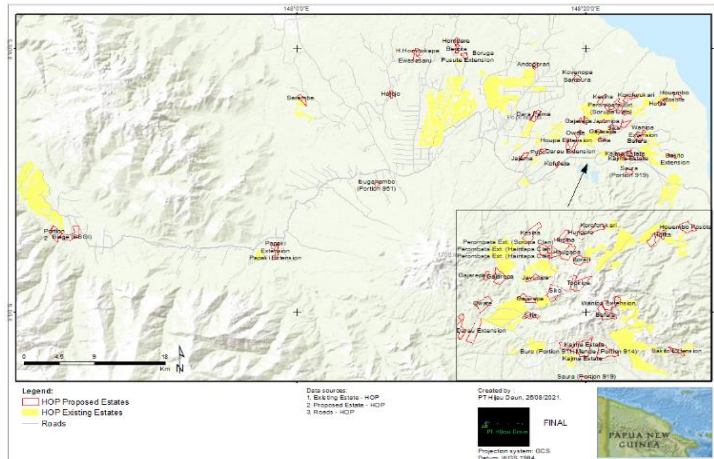
			ND0 1	Topiripa Extension	Dobuduru	✓	10.8.2021	6
			ND0 2	Hougapa	Ango	✓	10.8.2021	30
			ND0 3	Perombata Extension	Ango	✓	11.8.2021	32
			ND0 4	Perombata Extension	Ango	✓	11.8.2021	
			ND0 5	Kovenopa Sambura	Soputa	✓	11.8.2021	30
			ND0 6	Owate				
			ND0 7	Sefia	Urio	✓	11.8.212	2
			ND0 8	Kofureta Handiria				
			ND0 9	Pupu	Tombata	✓	12.8.2021	6
			ND1 0	Houembo Kosote	Hariko	✓	9.8.2021	22
			ND1 1	Jajama	Tombata	✓	12.8.2021	2
			ND1 2	Portion 2				
			ND1 3	Dara Pema	New Soputa	✓	12.8.2021	15
			ND1 4	Darau Extension				
			ND1 5	Javunipa	Dobuduru	✓	11.8.2021	2
			ND1 6	Bakito Extension	Kararata	✓	13.8.2021	8
			ND1 7	Mende (Portion 914)				
			ND1 8	Buro (Portion 911)				

			ND1 9	Saura (Portion 919)	Sori	✓	13.8.202 1	4
			ND2 0	Wanipa Extension				
			ND2 1	Bafera				
			ND2 2	Korofuruk ari	Ango	✓	10.8.202 1	9
			ND2 3	Hungoro	Ango	✓	10.8.202 1	15
			ND2 4	Borari	Ango	✓	10.8.202 1	9
			ND2 5	Siko	Dobudur u	✓	10.8.202 1	2
			ND2 6	Hiroipa	Ango	✓	10.8.202 1	9
			ND2 7	Hofita	Siremi	✓	10.8.202 1	25
			ND2 8	Kesiha	Dobudur u	✓	11.8.202 1	10
			ND2 9	Gajarepa				
			ND3 0	Houpa Extension				
			ND3 1	Boruga Pusute Extension	New Warisota	✓	16.8.202 1	10
			ND3 2	Beririta				
			ND3 3	Hombare				
			ND3 4	Handari Hombuka pa				
			ND3 5	Ewasasar u	Sehoru	✓	16.8.202 1	20
			ND3 6	Hajojoo	Jajau	✓	17.8.202 1	22
			ND3 7	Andogora ri				

			ND3 8	Serembe	Serembe	✓	17.8.2021	19
			ND3 9	Isugahambo (Por 951 LTC)	Handaritururu	✓	18.8.2021 – site visit 20.8.2021 – mapping done with estate owner	1
			ND4 0	Papaki Extension	Papaki	✓	18.8.2021	29
			ND4 1	Papaki Extension	Papaki	✓	18.8.2021	29
			ND4 2	Biage	Higaturu Office	✓	19.8.2021 – no show by participants for meeting – death in community 20.8.2021 – only mapping done by chairman	1
			ND4 3	Kajma Estate				
<p>In this activity FPIC was also carried out to explain the aims and objectives of the "Mini Estate" project to be carried out by the company. Based on interviews with the landowners, it was shown that they stated that they had given approval for the plan to develop oil palm plantations by NBPOL on their land and had signed the "Preliminary Agreement" document which contained the approval of the landowners for the project.</p> <p>In this activity, public consultation was also carried out, consisting of:</p>								


Organisation	Date	No Attending
ADRA (Kokoda Station)	19.8.2021	2
Dept of Lands (Popondetta)	20.8.2021	1
National Forest Authority (Popondetta)	20.8.2021	1

In this assessment, the HCVRN Common Guidance (CG) for HCV Identification is used. There is a PNG HCV toolkit, however this toolkit pre-dates the CG. Therefore, the CG is used as the primary resource and unless specifically stated otherwise, it should be assumed that the CG has been used for HCV identification. HCS guidance is based on version 2 of the HCS toolkit which was released dated May 2017 (HCSA,2017). Locations Identification includes 43 locations but in the current NPP only 42 locations have been proposed.



This report has been supplemented with results of identification of protected species of wildlife and plants by the IUCN redlist, CITES and laws and regulations in Papua New Guinea. This study has also identified the types of threats to the existence of HCVs as well as recommendations for their management and monitoring. NBPOL has also prepared an "Integrated Management Plan-Mini Estates" document which describes the environmental management and monitoring plan including the management and monitoring of HCV areas.

This document has gone through a review process at HCVRN and was declared passed on October 28, 2022, see <https://www.hcvnetwork.org/reports/hcv-hcsa-higaturu-oil-palms-smallholder-assessment>

			 <p>Based on field visits to 42 locations where mini estates are planned, it shows that there has been no land clearing activity carried out by NBPOL.</p> <p>b. NBPOL in collaboration with PT Hijau Daun has conducted a "Land Use Change Analysis/LUCA" the results of which are described in the document "Reporting Template for Land Use Change Analysis and Compensation Liability Calculation" with a study scope of 2,455.39 Ha. The report has used the LUCA Annex 3a Version August 2019 Template. The report has described land liability. Complete report as in attachment 2.</p>
7.1 2.2	7.12.2 (C) HCVs, HCS forests and other conservation areas are identified as follows:		
	7.12.2 a) For existing plantations with an HCV assessment conducted by an RSPO-approved assessor and no new land	<p>a. Is there any land clearing after 15 November 2018? If yes, go to 7.12.2b)</p> <p>b. Who conducted the HCV assessment?</p>	<p>Based on the field visit, it was shown that there were no indications of land clearing activities being carried out by NBPOL management in the area that was the candidate for Mini Estate (42 locations).</p> <p>In detail, fulfillment of the requirements in preparing the HCV-HCS Identification document has been described in indicator 7.12.1.</p>

	<p>clearing after 15 November 2018, the current HCV assessment of those plantations remains valid.</p>	<p>c. Is the HCV assessment covers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of protected areas that could be significantly affected by the grower or miller; - Conservation status (e.g. IUCN status), legal protection, population status and habitat requirements of rare, threatened, or endangered (RTE) species that could be significantly affected by the grower or miller. - Identification of HCV habitats, such as rare and threatened ecosystems, that could be significantly affected by the grower or miller; <p>d. Was the HCV assessment performed in consultation with relevant stakeholders?</p>	
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		<p>e. Does the HCV assessment include checking of available biological records?</p> <p>f. Does the HCV assessment include both the planted area itself and relevant wider landscape-level considerations (such as wildlife corridors)?</p> <p>g. Was the HCV assessment performed in accordance to the latest methodology available at global and national level?</p> <p>h. For existing plantation going for certification after 15 November 2018, are the applicable requirements in Annex 5 fulfilled?</p>	
	<p>7.12.2 b) Any new land clearing (in existing plantations or new plantings) after 15 November 2018 is preceded by an HCV-HCS assessment, using the HCSA Toolkit</p>	<p>a. Is there land clearing after 15 November 2018?</p> <p>b. If Yes to (a), does it fall into any of the scenarios in Annex 5 and the 'RSPO Interpretation of Annex 5 & indicator</p>	<p>Based on the field visit, it was shown that there were no indications of land clearing activities being carried out by NBPOL management in the area that was the candidate for Mini Estate (42 locations).</p> <p>In detail, fulfillment of the requirements in preparing the HCV-HCS Identification document has been described in indicator 7.12.1</p>

	<p>and the HCV-HCSA Assessment Manual. This will include stakeholder consultation and take into account wider landscape-level considerations .</p>	<p>7.12.2' document? c. If Yes to (b), are the applicable requirements for the scenario in Annex 5 fulfilled? d. If No to (b), was a HCV-HCSA assessment conducted prior to any land clearing? e. Is the HCV-HCSA assessment passed the ALS quality control? How was this confirmed? f. Was the HCV-HCSA assessment conducted in consultation with stakeholders and take into account wider landscape-level considerations?</p>	
<p>PROCEDURAL NOTE for 7.12.2: For details of transitional measures, refer to Annex 5: RSPO transition from HCV assessments to HCV-HCS Assessments.</p>			
<p>7.1 2.3</p>	<p>(C) In High Forest Cover Landscapes (HFCLs) within HFCCs, a specific procedure will apply for legacy cases and development by indigenous peoples and local communities with legal or customary</p>	<p>This checklist will be provided once the procedure by the "No Deforestation Joint Steering Group" is finalised.</p>	<p>In detail the results of the identification of HCV-HCS have been described in indicator 7.12.1 including the FPIC process and the Preliminary Agreement with the community who owns the land.</p> <p>Based on interviews with the community, the landowner stated that NBPOL did not practice coercion or intimidation for the "Mini Estate" development plan.</p> <p>NBPOL has shown evidence of the implementation of FPIC on the "Mini Estate" development plan for all customary community groups who own land and this was also confirmed when the auditor conducted interviews with the 42 community groups.</p>

	rights, taking into consideration regional and national multi-stakeholder processes. Until this procedure is developed and endorsed, 7.12.2 applies.		NBPOL has conveyed information about the negative and positive impacts that may be caused by the "Mini Estate" development plan to the customary community who own the land. Based on interviews with customary community groups, this has also been confirmed.															
PROCEDURAL NOTE for 7.12.3: There should be demonstrable benefits to the local community; clear recognition of legal and customary lands based on participatory land use planning; development should be proportional to the needs of the local community; with a balance between conservation and development. This procedure will also cover planting on previous or abandoned agricultural land / plantations. All other P&C requirements apply, including FPIC and HCV requirements.																		
7.1 2.4	(C) Where HCVs, HCS forests after 15 November 2018, peatland and other conservation areas have been identified, they are protected and/or enhanced. An integrated management plan to protect and/or enhance HCVs, HCS forests, peatland and other conservation areas is developed, implemented and adapted where necessary, and contains monitoring	<p>a. Has the unit of certification identified the HCV, HCS, peatland and other conservation areas? This is applicable for both existing and new planting areas.</p> <p>b. Where (a) have been identified on the land that is intended for new plantings, have new plantings been planned and managed to ensure the identified HCVs are maintained and/or enhanced.</p> <p>c. Is there an integrated management plan to protect and/or enhance HCVs, HCS forests,</p>	<p>Based on the verification of the HCV-HCS documents, identification and LUCA documents show that there is no indication of the presence of peat soil types in the 42 locations where oil palm plantations (Mini Estate) will be developed.</p> <p>Based on the verification of the document "Soil Suitability and Topographic Survey Higaturu Oil Palms - Papua New Guinea, New Britain Palm Oil Limited (2022)" stated that no peat soil types were found in 42 locations where oil palm plantations were planned to be developed (Mini Estate).</p> <p>Indicative soils (great soil groups) found within the study areas, derived from PNGRIS (2008).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="686 1332 1460 2022"> <thead> <tr> <th>Order</th> <th>Suborder</th> <th>Great soil group</th> <th>Brief description</th> <th>Erosion risk (PNGRIS 2008)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Inceptisols</td> <td>Andepts</td> <td>Dystrandeps</td> <td>Moderately weathered, well drained soils that are formed on volcanic ash.</td> <td>Very low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inceptisols</td> <td>Tropepts</td> <td>Dystropepts</td> <td>Relatively young, moderately well-drained soils with moderately high bulk densities. Low in amorphous clay minerals.</td> <td>Moderate</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Order	Suborder	Great soil group	Brief description	Erosion risk (PNGRIS 2008)	Inceptisols	Andepts	Dystrandeps	Moderately weathered, well drained soils that are formed on volcanic ash.	Very low	Inceptisols	Tropepts	Dystropepts	Relatively young, moderately well-drained soils with moderately high bulk densities. Low in amorphous clay minerals.	Moderate
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<p>requirements. The integrated management plan is reviewed at least once every five years. The integrated management plan is developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders and includes the directly managed area and any relevant wider landscape level considerations (where these are identified).</p> <p>d. Is the integrated management plan developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders and includes the directly managed area and any relevant wider landscape level considerations (where these are identified)?</p> <p>e. Is the plan reviewed by the unit of certification? When was the last reviewed conducted?</p>	<p>peatland and other conservation areas developed, implemented and adapted where necessary? Is the plan contains monitoring requirements?</p>	Inceptisols	Andepts	Eutrandepts	Moderately weathered, well drained soils that are formed on volcanic ash.	Very low
		Entisols	Aquepts	Fluvaquepts	Poorly to very poorly drained soils found on the flood plains of major rivers. Organic carbon content relatively high.	Moderate
		Mollisols	Ustolls	Hapludolls	Moderately well drained soils from humid climates. Profile unlikely to dry out for more than 90 days (cumulative) per year.	Low
		Inceptisols	Tropepts	Humitropepts	Have >12 kg/m ² organic carbon in the soil to a depth of 1 m and less than 50% base saturation.	Moderate
		Entisols	Aquepts	Hydraquepts	Dominated by fine textured alluvial soil	Moderate
		Histosols	Fibrists	Tropofibrists	Little decomposed organic soils (peats). Saturated with water for at least 6 months, black and organic matter cannot easily be destroyed by rubbing.	Very low
		Entisols	Fluents	Tropofluents	Moderately well	Moderate

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Inceptisols	Andepts	Vitrandepts	Little or un-weathered Andepts. Gravelly or sandy textures.	Very low														
7.1 2.8	(C) Where there has been land clearing without prior	a. Is there land cleared since November 2005 without prior	Based on field visits to 42 locations where oil palm plantations (mini estates) are planned to be developed, it shows that there has been no land clearing activity carried out by NBPOL.															

	<p>HCV assessment since November 2005, or without prior HCV-HCSA assessment since 15 November 2018, the Remediation and Compensation Procedure (RaCP) applies.</p>	<p>HCV assessment?</p> <p>b. Is there land cleared since 15 November 2018 without prior HCV-HCSA assessment?</p> <p>c. If (a) or (b) above applies, has the unit of certification undergone the RaCP process?</p> <p>d. If (c) applies, is there evidence that compensation plan for the affected area has been approved by the RSPO?</p> <p>Note to auditor: Certificate shall not be issued until the Compensation Plan is approved.</p>	<p>NBPOL has conducted an HCV-HCS study by taking into account the fulfilment of the requirements in the preparation of the HCV-HCS Identification document as described in indicator 7.12.1</p> <p>NBPOL in collaboration with PT Hijau Daun has conducted a "Land Use Change Analysis/LUCA" the results of which are described in the document "Reporting Template for Land Use Change Analysis and Compensation Liability Calculation" with a study scope of 2,455.39 Ha. The report uses the LUCA Annex 3a Version August 2019 Template. Based on a review of the document, it states that there are no indications of land clearing by companies in 42 locations prior to the HCV-HCS Assessment.</p>
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In general, the NPP verification results are as follows:

- a. NBPOL has completed the NPP submission requirements for verification in the form of: Preparation of Integrated HCV-HCS identification documents, Social Environment Impact Assessment (SEIA), Carbon Calculation using the updated method, Integrated Management plan and provision of maps required by the RSPO New Planting Procedure 2021.
- b. There were no indications that NBPOL had carried out operational activities in the field including land clearing, construction of infrastructure, or other operational activities required for the development of oil palm plantations except for fulfilling the permissible requirements such as carrying out FPIC, measuring land and marking boundaries on some of the land that will be used as the "Mini Farm" project. Estates".
- c. There is no indication of the presence of peat soil types in the entire area that will be used as the "Mini Estate" project.
- d. There is no indication that NBPOL has committed any practices that violate human rights, indigenous peoples' rights, habitat protection and protected species of wild animals/plants.
- e. NBPOL has been equipped with good operational procedures in conducting oil palm plantation development activities.

A summary of the oil palm plantation development plan under the "Mini Estate" scheme by NBPOL is as follows:

	HCV1	HCV 2	HCV 3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV 6	Community Use	HCS	Total Conservation	Develop Area	Total Area
Andogorari	4.73			5.61	5.61			7.15	8.02	34.65	42.67
Bafera	0.25			0.25	0.25			8.29	8.29	48.47	56.76
Bakito Extension	0.16			0.16	0.16	0.00		0.16	0.16	19.31	19.47
Beririta	0.26			0.26	0.26			0.55	0.55	39.61	40.16
Borari	0.08			0.08	0.08			1.31	1.31	41.27	42.57
Boruga Pusute Extension	0.31			1.36	1.36			1.34	2.40	43.44	45.83
Buro (Portion 911)	0.40			0.90	0.90	0.01		0.78	1.27	35.51	36.78
Dara Pema				0.23	0.23	0.13		0.83	1.19	98.62	99.81
Darau Extension				1.43	1.43		0.57		1.43	64.73	66.16
Ewasasaru	1.14			2.62	2.62	0.25		2.34	4.64	75.50	80.14
Gajarepa	2.71			2.71	2.71			2.97	2.97	96.26	99.23
H.Hombokapa	3.99			3.99	3.99			6.44	6.44	33.63	40.08
Hajojo	0.19			0.19	0.19			3.06	3.06	26.83	29.89
Haugapa	11.40			11.40	11.40	0.13		12.38	12.50	42.15	54.65
Hiroipa	6.01			8.71	8.71			7.11	9.80	29.53	39.33
Hofita	7.57			7.57	7.57			13.81	13.81	33.48	47.28
Hombare									17.91	28.00	45.91
Houembo Kosote	0.04			0.04	0.04	0.13		17.91	12.89	36.89	49.78
Houpa Extension									0	47.83	47.83
Hungoro	0.07			0.07	0.07			12.77	0.07	33.20	33.28
Isugahambo (Portion 951)				14.20	14.20	0.35	0.18	0.07	14.58	15.48	30.06
Jajama	0.42			0.42	0.42			0.12	3.23	51.49	54.72
Javunipa	0.01			0.01	0.01			3.23	0.39	23.10	23.49
Kajma Estate				11.81	11.81			0.39	11.89	64.27	76.16
Kesiha				10.08	10.08			2.83	11.14	49.36	60.50
Kofureta	10.08			0.02	0.02		0.55	11.14	0.88	27.73	28.61
Korofurukari	3.69			3.69	3.69	0.13		0.31	3.82	27.63	31.45
Kovenopa Sambura				7.58	7.58	0.13		3.69	7.71	53.56	61.27
Mende (Portion 914)	0.97			7.40	7.40			1.04	7.43	70.93	78.36
Owate	0.02			0.02	0.02	0.16	0.37	0.02	0.54	55.21	55.75
Papaki Extension	6.41			6.67	6.67			9.68	9.93	89.84	99.77
Perombata Ext. (Haintapa Clan)	3.85			4.21	4.21			9.80	10.07	44.16	54.23
Perombata Ext. (Sorupa Clan)	1.76			8.15	8.15			1.76	8.15	13.58	21.73
Portion 2	3.08			39.73	39.73	0.50	112.71	1.53	128.14	45.46	173.60
Pupu	9.81			18.08	18.08			19.37	22.81	32.30	55.11
Saura (Portion 919)	3.54			3.54	3.54	0.25		20.39	20.46	26.95	47.41
Serembe - Ohogo	4.53			4.53	4.53			6.14	6.14	64.02	70.16


Sifia	0.92			0.92	0.92			0.96	0.96	27.17	28.13
Siko	2.75			2.75	2.75			3.19	3.19	68.87	72.06
Topiripa Extension	7.96			7.96	7.96			13.59	13.59	55.59	69.18
Wanipa Extension	4.46			5.35	5.35	0.01	0.01	18.12	19.02	28.14	47.16
Grand Total	103.55			204.69	204.69	2.15	114.39	226.57	412.79	1,843.74	2,256.54

Total Area : 2,256.54 Ha

Conservation Area : 412.79 Ha

Oil Palm Development Area : 1,843.75 Ha

Acknowledgement by RSPO Member	NBPOL – Higaturu Oil Palms Ltd of Sime Darby Plantation acknowledges that this NPP submission had been conducted in accordance with the New Planting Procedure 2021. All assessments had been carried out accordingly and without any prejudice. Sime Darby Plantation will ensure all legal requirements are continuously met pre, during and post development of this NPP area.
Confirmation by Certification Body	The work recorded in this NPP submission by Higaturu Oil Palms, Popondetta has been verified by GGC and has been carried out in accordance with the requirement of the RSPO New Planting Procedure 2021 for the time being in force and in that respect that this area is considered satisfactory for development of new plantings.

Signatures	RSPO Members: NBPOL – Higaturu Oil Palms Ltd of Sime Darby Plantation	Certification Body: Global Gateway Certifications
	Name of Person Responsible: Benjamin Osa	Name of Lead Auditor: Nanang Mualib
	Designation: Sustainability Manager	Designation: Lead Auditor
	Signature: 	Signature: 
	Date: 21 st May 2024	Date: 21 st May 2024