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**Scheme Smallholder of PT. Paramitra Internusa Pratama
“Koperasi Kelapa Sawit Mitra Puyang Gana“
West Kalimantan Province
Indonesia**

**RSPO NEW PLANTING PROCEDURES
SUMMARY REPORT OF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT**

NOVEMBER 2015

List of Abbreviations

- AD/ART = Statue (Anggaran Dasar / Anggaran Rumah Tangga)
- BPN = Badan Pertanahan Nasional (National Land Agency)
- CPCL = Calon Petani Calon Lahan (Farmer Candidate Land Candidate)
- EIA = Environmental Impact Assessment
- FFI = Fauna & Flora International
- FGD = Focus Group Discussion
- FPIC = Free, Prior and Informed Consent
- GR = Ganti Rugi (Land Compensation)
- HCV = High Conservation Value
- HCVA = High Conservation Value Area
- HCVF = High Conservation Value Forest
- HGU = Hak Guna Usaha (Land Use Rights)
- IPB = Institut Pertanian Bogor (Bogor Agriculture University)
- KOPSA = Koperasi Kelapa Sawit (Oil Palm Cooperative)
- KTP = Kartu Tanda Penduduk (Citizen Identity Card)
- KK = Kartu Keluarga (Family Card)
- KPC = Kartika Prima Cipta
- LINKS = Lingkar Komunitas Sawit
- MPG = Mitra Puyang Gana
- PIP = Paramitra Internusa Pratama
- SEIA = Social and Environment Impact Assessment
- SHM = Sertifikat Hak Milik (Land Title)
- SIA = Social Impact Assessment
- RKL = Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan (Environment Management Plan)
- RPL = Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan (Environment Monitoring Plan)
- RTE = Rare, Threatened and Endangered
- TFT = The Forest Trust

RSPO NEW PLANTING PROCEDURES Summary Report of Planning and Management Scheme Smallholder of PT. Paramitra Internusa Pratama “Koperasi Kelapa Sawit Mitra Puyang Gana“

1. Executive Summary

The Oil Palm Cooperative "Mitra Puyang Gana" (hereinafter referred to as '**KOPSA MPG**') is a scheme smallholder of PT. Paramitra Internusa Pratama (PT. PIP). KOPSA MPG has entered into agreement with palm oil plantation PT. PIP in the "Joint Development and the Management of Partnership Plantation Agreement No.01/PK/KOPSA-MPG/PT. PIP/04-2010. KOPSA MPG area is part of the PT. PIP that has been granted permission by the Kapuas Hulu District Decree No. 14 of 2007 dated 23 January 2007. Location Permit on behalf of PT. PIP for the purpose of palm oil plantation with \pm 20,000 hectares are located in the sub-districts of Silat Hulu and Semitau, Kapuas Hulu District which is then extended back through Kapuas Hulu Regent's Decree No. 305 in 2012. PT. PIP owns concession area of 13,173.93 hectares. KOPSA MPG has had the legality of Kapuas Hulu Regent's Decree based on No. 44 Year 2012 concerning the Stipulation of Nominative List of Farmer-Parties Candidates of Land Revitalization Program of Palm Oil Plantation on 10 February 2012. KOPSA MPG has had the deed by the Letter No. 698/BH/Disperindagkop/Kop/VIII/07 dated 28 August 2007 issued by Ministry of Cooperatives and Small Medium Enterprises.

PT. PIP underwent the study of Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA / AMDAL) in collaboration with CV. Integraha Cipta Persada, and was approved by the Regent of Kapuas Hulu District corresponding the Decree No. 289 of 2006, dated 22 December 2006 on the Environmental Feasibility of PT. Paramitra Internusa Pratama Plantation in subdistrict Silat Hilir and Semitau, Kapuas Hulu. The SEIA includes the area of KOPSA MPG.

In order to improve the quality of social aspect of SEIA, PT. PIP conducted a Social Impact Assesment (SIA) by an internal team of PT. SMART Tbk. SIA study in PT. PIP conducted in 2014 by a team consisting of five persons namely Widodo C Yuwono, Yosaphat Ardhillia Renato, Suma Nugraha, Veranita May and Lawrence Vita Baskara. All team members have been trained and experienced in identifying Sosial Impact Assessment. The SIA also covers the area KOPSA MPG.

PT. PIP conducted an identification of High Conservation Value (HCV) area in March 2010. Identification of HCV area was carried out in collaboration with the Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB). The HCV identification results had been consulted with relevant stakeholders in April 2010. The document of HCV Identification was reviewed by Resit Sozer in November 2010. In the course of the management and monitoring activity of HCV area, found few differences between the results of delineation of the HCV areas with the actual conditions in the field. The difference found was that the river flow position does not fit between the delineation assessment and the river flow in the field. Therefore, in 2014, the HCV identification was verified internally by a team of PT. SMART and received an approval from Faculty of Forestry - IPB. The scope of the study area included the scheme smallholders area of KOPSA MPG. The identification of HCV area in the KOPSA MPG scheme smallholders area consists of HCV1.1, HCV1.2, HCV1.3, HCV2.3, HCV4.1, HCV6. The total area of HCV in KOPSA MPG is 194.66 ha. The public consultation was repeted on 9 December 2014. In an effort to monitor and improve the HCV management, PT. PIP partners with PT. Ekologika Consultants. The partnership began in May 2015.

Based on available studies, it is known that there are no primary forests within the KOPSA MPG area. Additionally, in the Statement Letter for Location Permit issued by Forestry Agency, West Kalimantan Province No. 82/DFS-II/Ppk/2012 dated 16 January 2012, it is stated that as shown by digital assessment on forest and waters map No. 259/Kpts-II/2000, the area of PT. PIP including KOPSA MPG area, is located in Other Purpose Land (*Area Penggunaan Lain, APL*). When overlaid with the most recent forest and waters map of West Kalimantan Province Decree No. 733/Menhut-II/2014, the KOPSA MPG area is located in Other Purpose Land (not the forest area).

In the process of fulfilling the current FPIC, the company cooperates with Lingkar Komunitas Sawit (LINKS). In the KOPSA MPG area, there are areas that have been developed into palm oil plantations and there are areas that not yet planted. A large number of the not yet planted areas are still individually owned, only a small number already compensated by the company. In the KOPSA MPG area that already, KOPSA MPG is applying for land title (*Sertifikat Hak Milik, SHM*).

Table 1. The land title application of will be done through the following steps

NO	Step	Status
1	Submission of required administrative documents (such as ID Card (KTP), Family Card (KK), etc) of the scheme smallholders participants (<i>petani peserta</i>)	Done
2	Producing parcel maps of for the land title	Done
3	Submission of map parcels drafts of KOPSA MPG and PT. PIP to be verified and signed by director	Done
4	Sending the verified and signed parcel maps to PT. PIP and KOPSA MPG	Ongoing
5	Submission of documents for publishing to BPN Kapuas Hulu	Ongoing
6	Land Titles approval by BPN Kapuas Hulu	Ongoing

Source: Analysis, 2015.

Based on SEIA study, SIA study and HCV identification, the management has prepared a management and monitoring plan of each. It is aimed at minimizing negative impacts and enhancing positive impacts including alternative utilization of the HCV area.

2. Reference Documents

2.1. SEIA and HCV Assessment Report

a) SEIA Report

SEIA Document consists of Terms of Reference (TOR) for EIA Documents, EIA Main Report, Environmental Management Plan (Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan, RKL), Environmental Monitoring Plan (Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan, RPL), and Executive Summary. The SEIA Document of PT. PIP was prepared by an environmental consultant of CV. Integraha Cipta Persada. The formulation process took place from August to December 2006 and was approved by the Head of District of Kapuas Hulu corresponding Decree No. 289/2006 dated 22 December 2006.

b) SIA Report

The report was conducted and conveyed in the document titled: PT. PIP, plantations and mills Social Impact Assessment Report, Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan Province. The

study was compiled by Corporate Social Responsibility Department - Sustainability Division, 2014.

c) HCV Report

The report on identification and tracking of HCV for PT. PIP was prepared by assessors from Faculty of Forestry – Bogor Agricultural University in March 2010.

To increase monitoring and management of HCV area, PT. Ekologika Consultant conducted a pre-assessment monitoring of HCV in PT PIP.

2.2. List of Legal Documents, Regulatory Permits and Property Deeds Related to Areas Assessed

Table 2. Legal Documents of KOPSA MPG and PT. PIP

NO	TYPE OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS	ISSUED BY	NUMBER	DATE	SIZE (HA)
1	Principle Letter (Pengarahan Lahan)	Kapuas Hulu District Head	525/993/BANG-I-A	04-Aug-2006	20,000
2	Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") Letter	Kapuas Hulu District Head	289 year of 2006	22-Dec-2006	20,000
3	Plantation Business Permit, or Izin Usaha Perkebunan ("IUP") Certificate	Kapuas Hulu District Head	525/67/Disperhut/Bun-A	22-Jan-2007	18,000
4	Location Permit, or Izin Lokasi ("ILOK")	Kapuas Hulu District Head	14 year of 2007	23-Jan-2007	20,000
5	Revision and ILOK Issuance	Kapuas Hulu District Head	139 year of 2009	12-May-2009	20,000
6	Revision and IUP Extension for Plantation	Kapuas Hulu District Head	236 year of 2010	23-Aug-2010	20,000
7	Status of Forest Area for Palm Oil Plantation	Kapuas Hulu Head of Forestry Agency	525/487/DISPERHUT/BUN-A	19-Dec-2006	20,000
8	Plantation Land Permit Issuance	Kapuas Hulu District Head	239 year of 2012	13-Jul-2012	20,000
9	ILOK Extension	Kapuas Hulu District Head	305 year of 2012	01-Oct-2012	20,000
10	List of Nomination for Farmer Candidate and Land Candidate	Kapuas Hulu District Head	44 year of 2012	10-Feb-2012	
11	Statute (AD/ART) for KOPSA MPG	Legal Entity	698/BH/VXIII.2/2007	28-Aug-2007	

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12	Certificate of Establishment for KOPSA MPG	Decree of Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises, Kapuas Hulu Head of Industry, Trade, and Cooperative.	698/BH/Disperindagkop/Kop/VIII/07	28-Aug-2007	
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Source: Analysis, 2015.

2.1. Location Maps

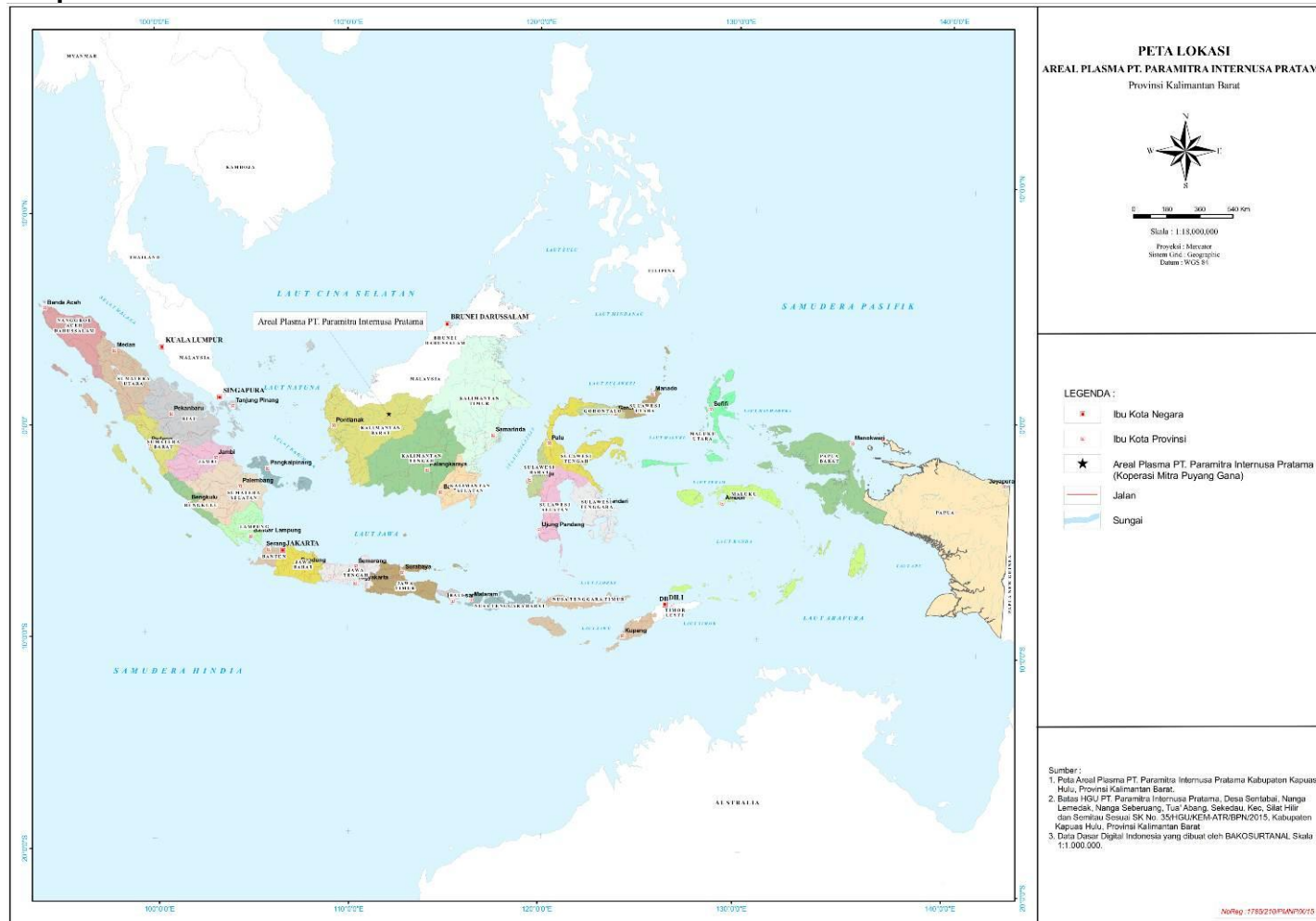


Figure 1. Map of KOPSA MPG Location on Indonesia-Scale

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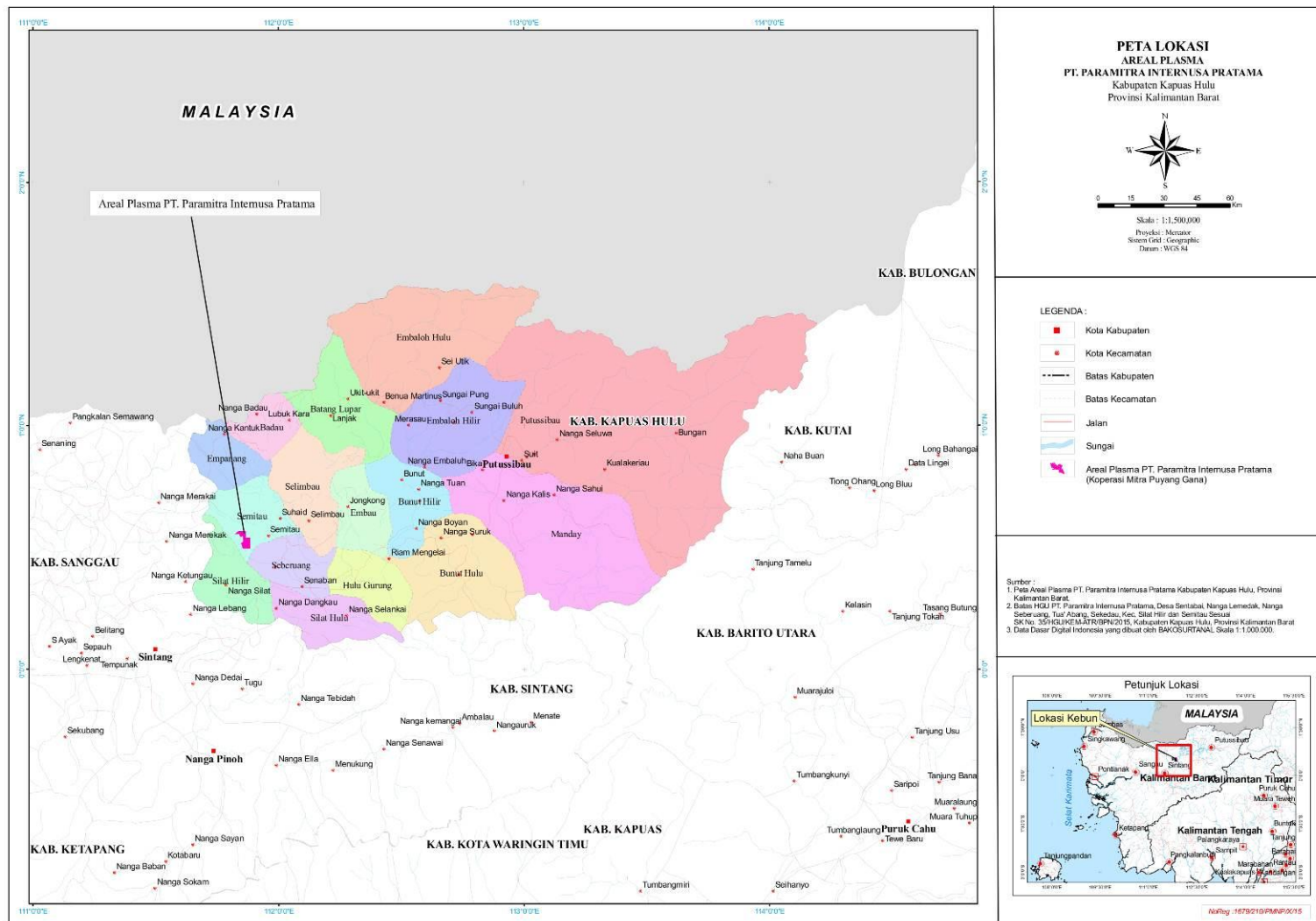


Figure 2. Map of KOPSA MPG location on district-scale

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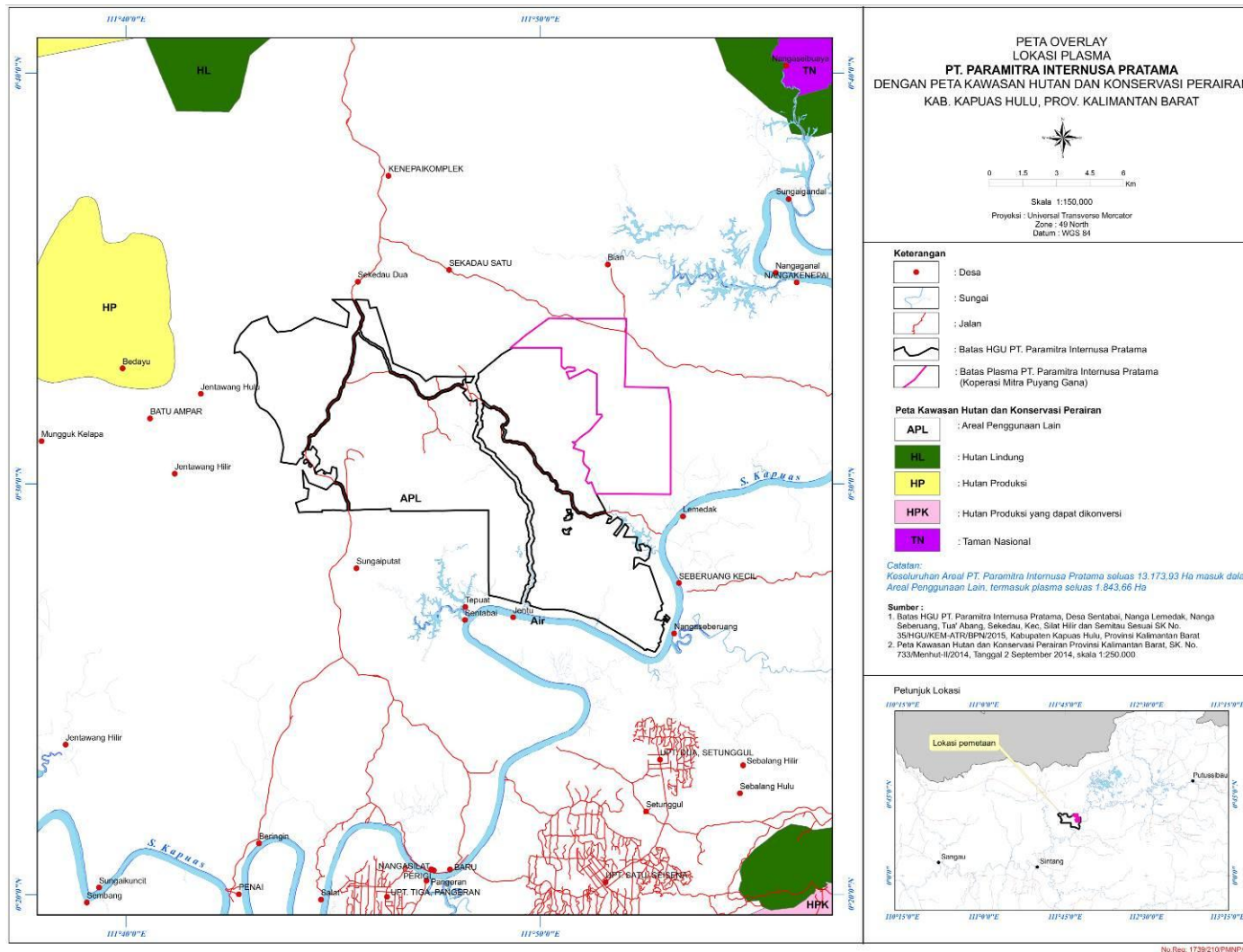


Figure 4. Map of the estate area overlaid with forest area

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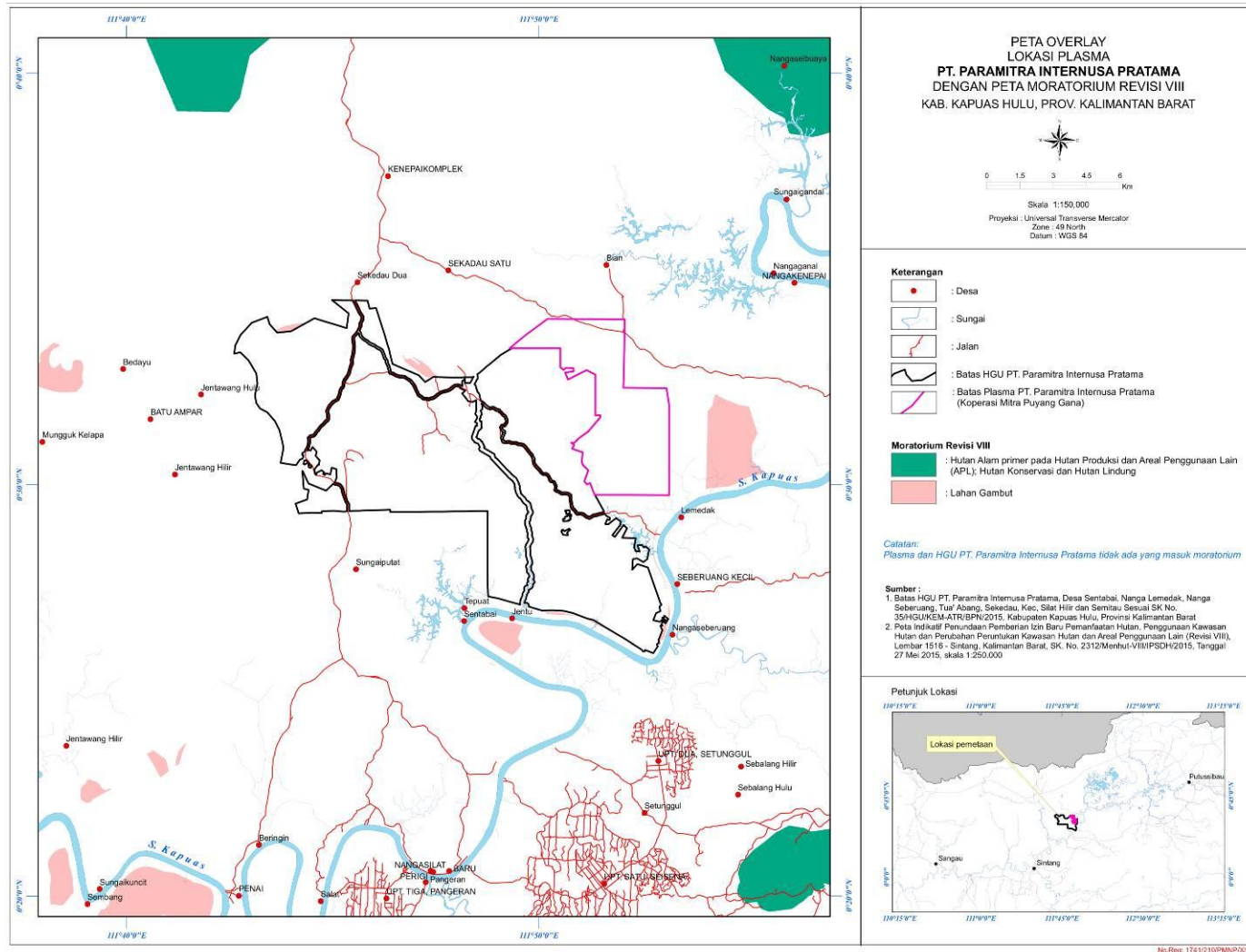


Figure 5. Overlay map of the plantation area with moratorium

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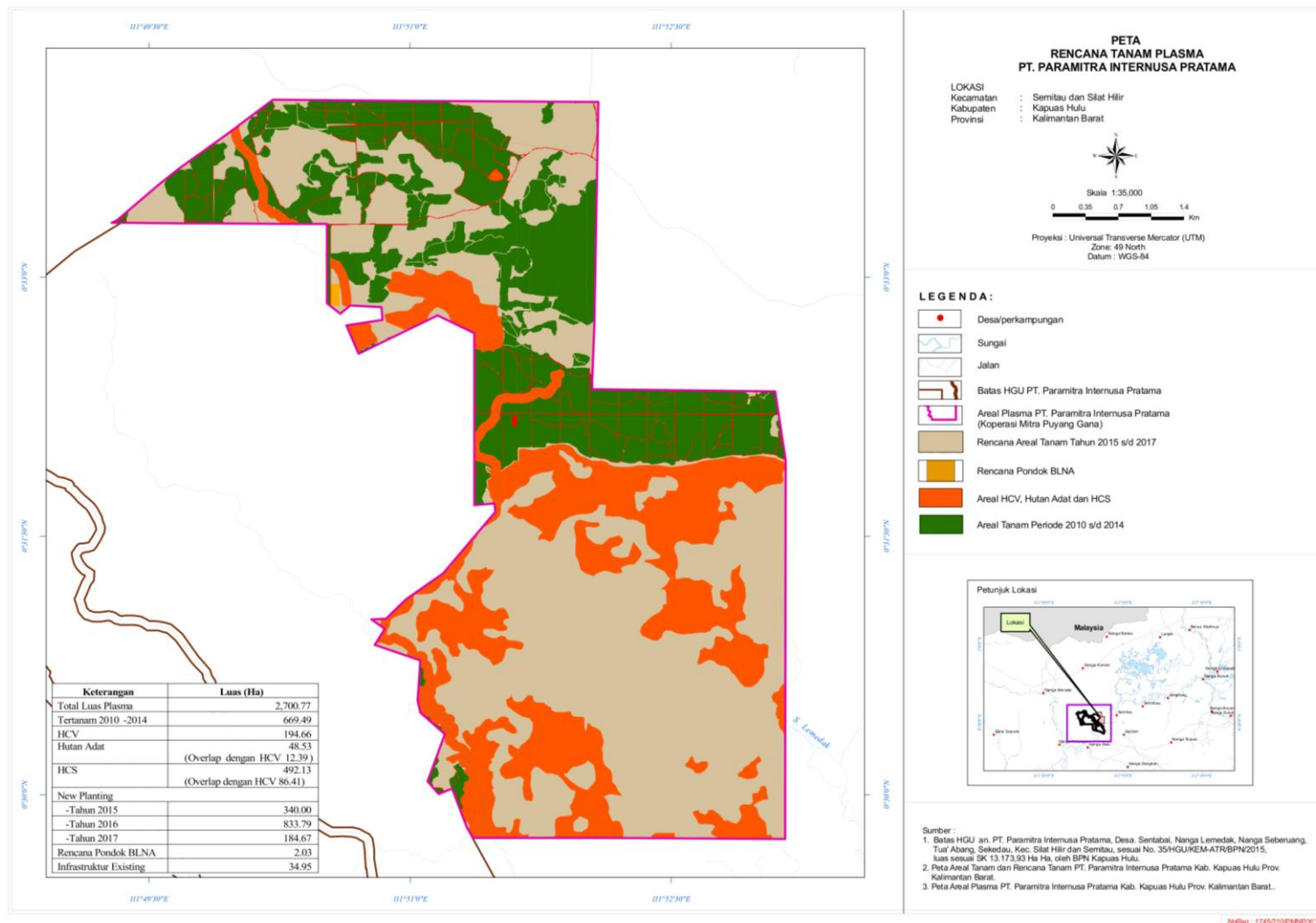


Figure 6. Map of planted area and planting area

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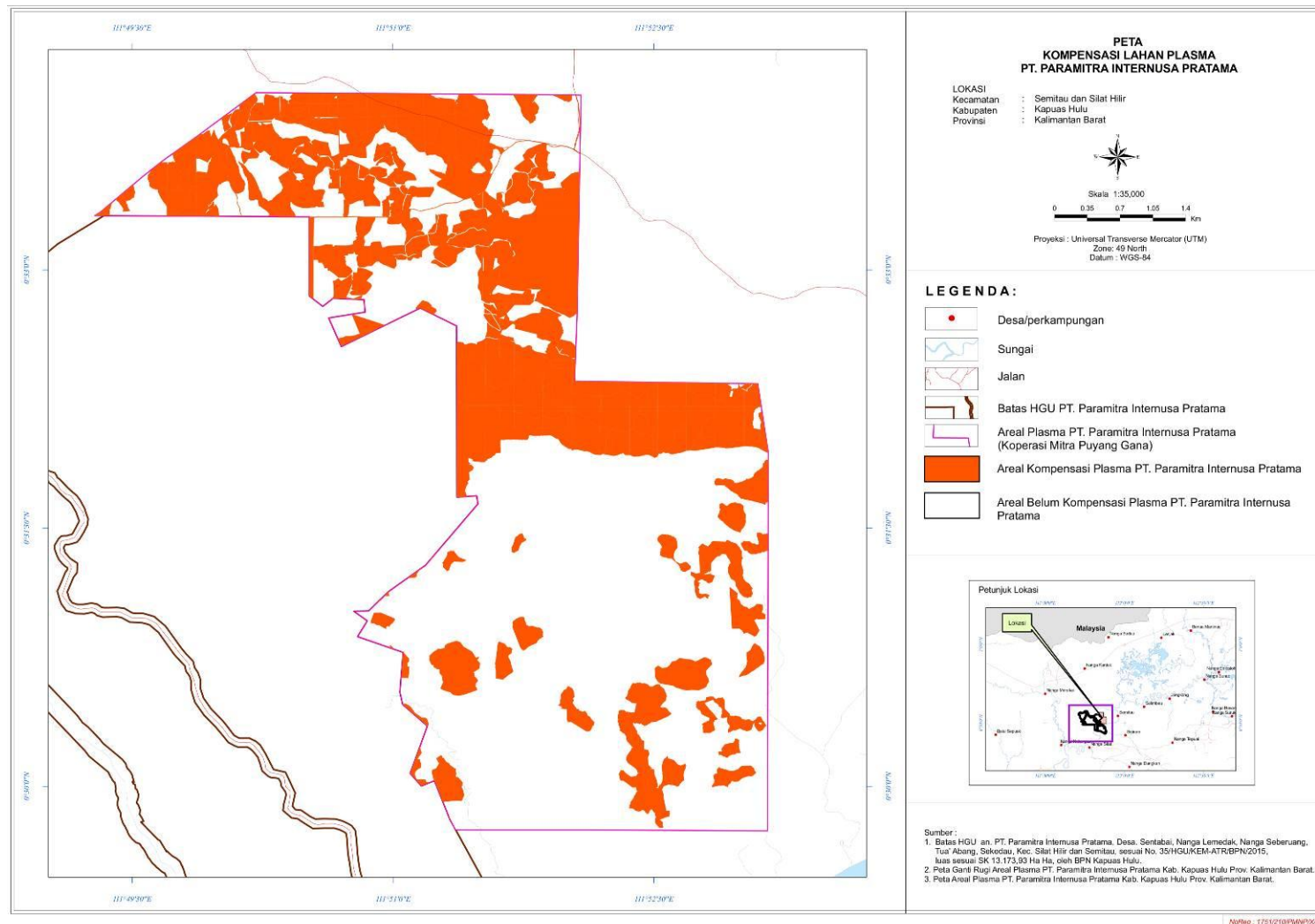


Figure 7. Map of the compensation for KOPSA MPG area

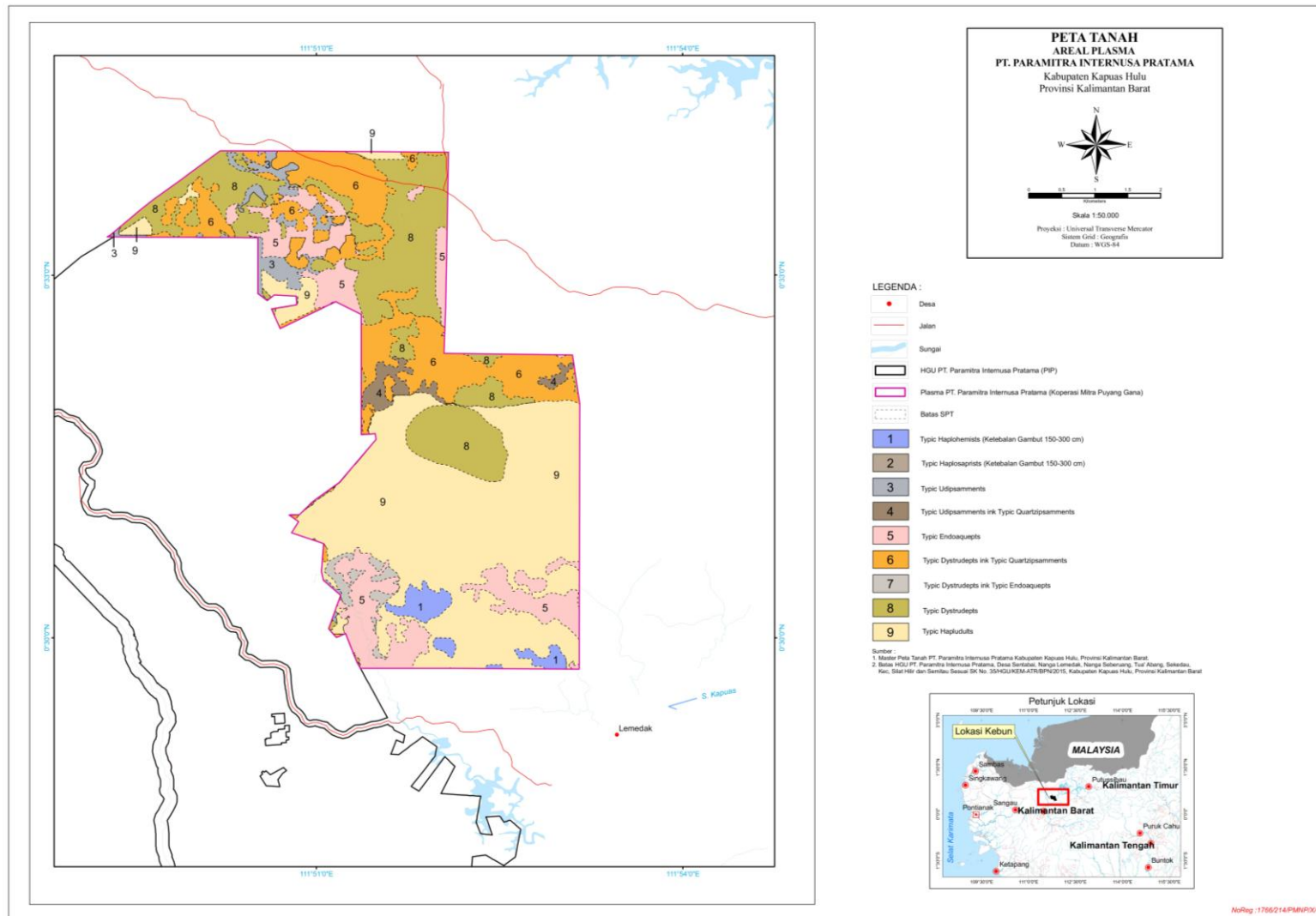


Figure 8. Map of soil type

2.3. Area of New Planting And Time-Plan For New Planting

KOPSA MPG has a total size of 2,700.77 ha. Land preparation has taken place since 2009 and the area has begun planting since 2010-2014.

Table 3. Data of land use distribution and planting projection

NO	REMAKS	SIZE (HA)
1.	Total Planted	669.49
	- 2010	(257.68)
	- 2011	(214.40)
	- 2012	(111.14)
	- 2013	(57.97)
	- 2014	(28.30)
2.	Infrastructure	34.95
3.	Emplacement plan	2.03
4.	HCV	194.66
5.	HCS	492.13
	(overlap with HCV: 86.41)	
6.	Local forest	48.53
	(overlap with HCV: 12.39)	
7.	Planting projection 2015	340.00
8.	Planting projection 2016	833.79
9.	Planting projection 2017	184.67

Source: Analysis, 2015.

Currently, the size of planted area in nucleus the planted estate area of PT. PIP is 5,214.73 ha. On the other hand, KOPSA MPG planted area is 679.20 ha and the planting projection area is 1,358.46 ha. The KOPSA MPG planted area has exceeded the minimum 20% of nucleus plantation as regulated by government.

3. SEIA and HCV Management & Planning Personnel

3.1. Organisational Information and contact persons

Company name	Scheme Smallholders of PT. Paramitra Internusa Pratama "Koperasi Kelapa Sawit Mitra Puyang Gana"
Subsidiary	Golden Agri Resources
RSPO Membership Number	1-0096-11-000-00
Location	Silat Hilir Subdistrict, Semitau Subdistrict, Kapuas Hulu District, West Kalimantan Province
GPS Coordinates	0° 29' 44,5" - 0° 34' 1,80" N and 111° 50' 13,12" - 111° 53' 9,12" E
Surrounding area	North: Tua Abang Village East: Nanga Lemedak Village West: Nucleus of PT. PIP South: Nanga Lemedak Village
Contact persons	Haskarlianus Pasang (Management PT. PIP) Phone : 021-50338899 Fax : 021-50389999

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	Email : haskarlianus.pasang@sinarmas-agri.com
	Website: www.smart-tbk.com
	Riki Darmawan (Management KOPSA MPG)
	Phone : 085822476089
	Address : Semitau Subdistrict, Tua Abang Village

3.2. Personnel Involved in Planning and Implementation

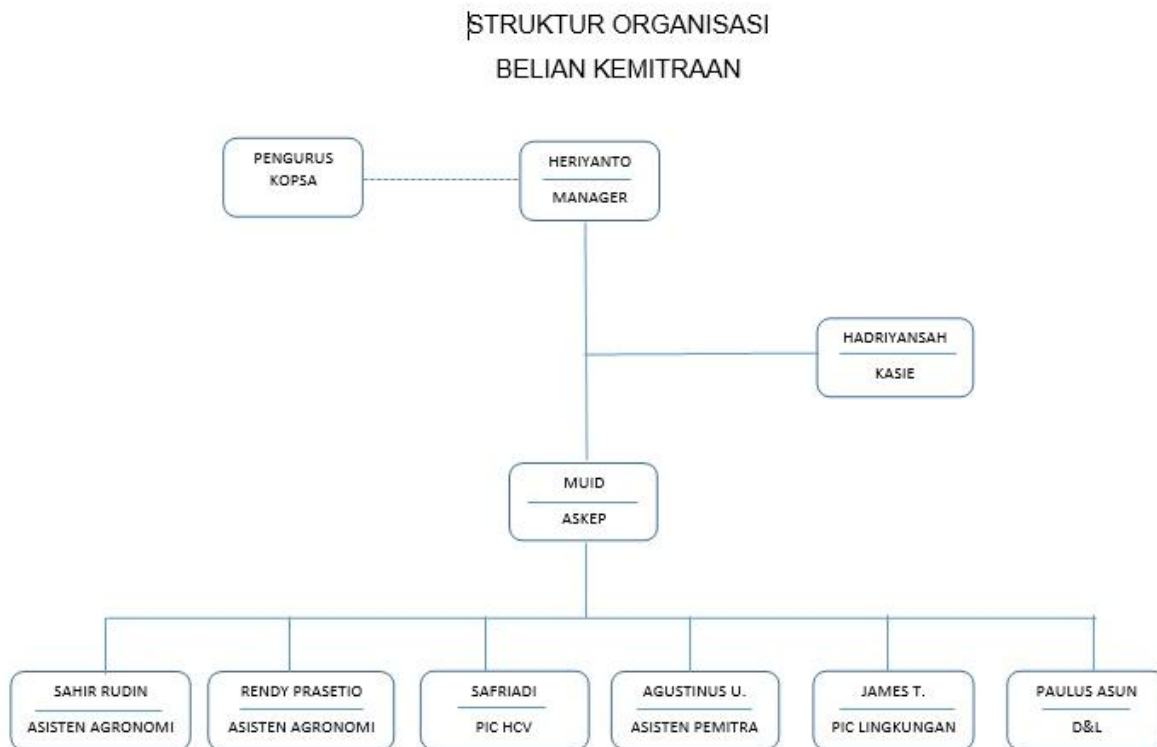


Figure 9. The structure of personnel management scheme smallholders of KOPSA MPG

3.3. Stakeholders to be involved

Table 4. List of stakeholders

No.	Agency
Government	
1.	Environmental Agency
2.	Department of Agriculture and Holticulture
3.	Plantation Agency
4.	Forestry Office
5.	Public Health Office
6.	Camat / subdistrict head of Silat Hilir
7.	Camat / subdistrict head of Semitau
8.	Danramil Silat Hilir
9.	Chief Police of Silat Hilir
10.	Danramil Semitau
11.	Chief Police of Semitau
12.	Head of Nanga Lemedak Village
13.	Head of Nanga Seberuang Village
14.	Head of Sekedau Village
15.	Head of Tua Abang Village
16.	Head of Sentabai Village
Society	
17.	BPD Nanga Lemedak
18.	BPD Nanga Seberuang
19.	BPD Sekedau
20.	BPD Sentabai
21.	BPD Tua Abang
22.	Punggawa Silat Hilir
23.	Punggawa Semitau
24.	Traditional Leader Tua Abang
25.	Traditional Leader Sekedau
26.	Traditional Leader Nanga Lemedak
27.	Traditional Leader Nanga Seberuang
28.	Traditional Leader Sentabai
NGOs	
29.	KABAN
30.	LINKS (Lingkar Komunitas Sawit / Community Circle Oil)
31.	TFT (The Forest Trus)
32.	EKOLOGIKA
33.	FFI (Fauna & Flora International)
34.	PRCF (People, Resources and Conservation Foudation)
35.	RIAK BUMI
36.	GIZ
37.	WWF (Word Wide Fund)

Source: Faculty of Forestry – IPB (2010)

4. Summary of Management

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

The company carried out management plan and environmental monitoring in accordance with the document RKL and Environmental RPL, with the aim to increase positive impacts (the environmental aspects of the Company's activities) and to mitigate negative impacts (including social aspects). Both positive and negative impacts were identified through the study of SIA. Table 5 illustrates the Summary of the management plan and environmental monitoring of PT. PIP.

Table 5. Matrix summary of the management plan and environmental monitoring of KOPSA MPG

No.	Components of Environmental Parameters	Impact Source	Measurement Standart	Goal	Data Collection and Analysis Methode	Location	Location Monitoring and Duration	Environmental Management Plan (RKL)	Person in Charge
A. Construction Phase									
1	Decreasing Air Quality	Mobilization of heavy equipment and material	- Air quality meets the BML (PP No. 41 of 1999) - Noise <55 dBA	- The air quality to remain in the standards (SOx <900 mg / m ³ , NOx <400 mg, m ³ Cox <30,000 mg / m ³ and TSP <150 mg / m ³) - Suppress noise to <55 dBA	Methods of study sampling of secondary data, interviews with employees, community and paramedics. Comparative tabulation and descriptive	Traffic area vehicle and heavy equipment around the settlements bordering the study area	Once every six months	- Lowering the speed of the vehicle - The timing and frequency of mobilization time - Maintenance tools that produce no excessive noise	- Environmental staff - Operational Manager
2	Increasing rate of Erosion and Sedimentation	- Land preparation - Infrastructure development - Construction	- TSS on water quality <50 mg/L - Limit allowed for soil erosion: the	Reduce the rate of erosion to the exposure limit	Observations and direct measurement with the stick erosion Measuring volume /	On sloping land > 40%, on the cliffs along the road near	Once every six months	- Clearings with manual and mechanical systems - Tree trunks piled with slopes cut position,	HCV Officer

No.	Components of Environmental Parameters	Impact Source	Measurement Standart	Goal	Data Collection and Analysis Methode	Location	Location Monitoring and Duration	Environmental Management Plan (RKL)	Person in Charge
		of facilities and infrastructure	slow permeability: <11.21 tonnes / ha / yr; being <13.45 tonnes / ha / yr		thickness of soil erosion Mathematical calculations	the stream and on lands open		thereby reducing run-off - Planting LCC - Making the hoof - Paving the way eroded - Hardening the road with sand and stone materials	
3	Decreasing Water Quality and Aquatic Biota	- Land preparation - Development of plantation	Water Quality Standards under PP81 Year 2001 on the Management of Water Quality and Water Pollution Control	water quality to remain in the environmental standards	- Kapuas river water sampling, Lemedak, and Jentu - Comparative study	- Kapuas River - River Jentu - River Lemedak	Once every six months	- Clearings gradually - Take over management of B3 waste according to the rules - Maintain plants along the river banks	Environment Staff
4	Decreasing number of flora and fauna biodiversity	Clearing	- Reduced flora and fauna that have economic value for society - Reduced flora and fauna of the ecological support for other biota	- To minimize the impact of a decrease in diversified flora and fauna - To Increase the diversity of vegetation types in the plantation floor	- Direct observation method terraced path for the flora and fauna of mammals and transects for IPA for birds Descriptive and mathematical calculations	estate development projects, and area of study	Once every six months	- Providing HCV area and HCS - Warning boards on the prohibition of capture, hunting, preserve protected and endangered species - Preserve riparian zone as a migration path	HCV Officer

No.	Components of Environmental Parameters	Impact Source	Measurement Standart	Goal	Data Collection and Analysis Methode	Location	Location Monitoring and Duration	Environmental Management Plan (RKL)	Person in Charge
5	Hotspots potential	Land preparation	- The frequency of forest fires and plantation	To prevent the occurrence of forest and land in the clearing and preserve immature plants	Field observations Fire Danger Rating System	Throughout the plantation concession	Once a month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting Risk Assessment area of potential fires - Forming a special team of fire-fighting - Facilitating water storage ponds in plantations - Building monitor towers - Providing fire fighting tool - Fire prevention training - Building early warning system of fire (<i>FireDanger Rating</i>) - Creating fire hazard alert warning boards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health and Safety Officer - Operational Manager
6	Community dissatisfaction and social conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation - Recruitment - Public dissatisfaction related to social assistance, the company might take 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The amount of local manpower hired - Acceptance of suitably qualified manpower and needs of the company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local people to involve and to feel the impact of welfare - Local communities to involve in project activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews with the communityDescriptive - Intensive communication and wider related materials that still have misunderstandings - Approaching some community leaders 	The villages on the territories of study	Once every six months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deploying job opportunities - Employment screening openly - Involving formal public figures - The selection of labor objectively according to the specifications of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff Relations - Operational Manager

No.	Components of Environmental Parameters	Impact Source	Measurement Standart	Goal	Data Collection and Analysis Methode	Location	Location Monitoring and Duration	Environmental Management Plan (RKL)	Person in Charge
		sometimes to response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The involvement of public figures - Income levels rise - FPIC process in the scheme smallholders opening - Understanding the aid procedure - Identification of community needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The reception of labor according to regulations - To help people understand the application procedures - To fulfill the Community needs 	to contribute to the dissemination Coordinating with relevant agencies to increase public understanding			work needs of the company <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting CSR - Responding to any dissatisfaction - Quick response to the demand on improving village facilities and strong communications with the government and villagers related to the ability of the company. 	
7	Community Health Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilization of Heavy Equipment - Land preparation - Immature and Mature plant maintenance - FFB Freight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increased frequency of disease vectors such as flies and mosquitoes - Changes in employee and public health conditions 	To maintain and To improve the health of the people around the area of palm oil plantations	Direct observation, interviews and analysis of secondary data Tabulation and descriptive analysis	Villages and districts in the region of study	Once every six months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adjusting the Vehicle Speed - P2K3 formed in plantation - Free treatment for people around the garden - Performing monitoring of rivers Jentu, Lemedak and Kapuas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relations Staff - Operational Manager - Doctor

No.	Components of Environmental Parameters	Impact Source	Measurement Standart	Goal	Data Collection and Analysis Methode	Location	Location Monitoring and Duration	Environmental Management Plan (RKL)	Person in Charge
B. Operational Phase									
1	Air quality	Material and heavy equipment mobilization	Harvest and transport crops	To meet air quality standards based pp No. 41, 1999, Noise <75 dBA To understand the air quality in and around PT Paramitra Internusa Pratama	Sampling methods of secondary data, interviews with employees, community and paramedics. Comparative tabulation and descriptive	Plantations	Once every six months	Lowering the speed of the vehicle, time setting for transports, the organic vehicle maintenance in areas with periodic fertilization	- Enviromental staff - Operasional manager
2	Water quality	Garden maintenance	Water quality standards under Regulation Number 82 of 2001 on water quality management and water pollution control	To monitor changes in water quality associated with waste	Kapuas river water sampling, Lemedak, and Jentu	Kapuas, Lemedak, and Jentu rivers	Once every six months	Undertaking appropriate management rules, fertilizing with a proper dose, pest control and plant diseases with emphasis on biological control, preserving plants along the watershed. Land preparation on.	Environment Staff

No.	Components of Environmental Parameters	Impact Source	Measurement Standart	Goal	Data Collection and Analysis Methode	Location	Location Monitoring and Duration	Environmental Management Plan (RKL)	Person in Charge
3	Soil conditions (Increased erosion)	Replanting	Erosion in the groove and ditch within plantation, as well as the erosion rate to remain in the exposure limit <11.21 tonnes / ha / year. And permeability was <13.45 tonnes / ha / year.	To Monitor the onset of symptoms of actual erosion in plantations	Direct Observations and measurements using sticks erosion. Measurement of volume / thickness of soil erosion grooves and trenches	Land that has a slope> 40%	Once every six months	Land development with zero burning, Land preparation and replanting with mechanical manual system, terracing individual, making the primary drainage channel, pave roads eroded, creating obstacles to prevent run-off, street paving with coral material.	HCV Officer
4	Public health	Plant maintaining, Replanting	Changes in health conditions of employees and local residents who live along the transport route and the use of river water related to 10 critical illnesses that often affects people.	Early detection of health problems of employees and the community as a result of operational TBS	Review of secondary data and interviews with community and employees	People living around the S. Kapuas, Lemedak and Jentu	Once every six months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreasing the vehicle speed when passing through the area of population, road watering regularly during the dry season, greening, mobilization, minimizing the incidence of pollution of water bodies, Land preparation when replanting gradually. - Holding a social service to the community treatment around the garden 	- Operational Manager

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

Based on the results on HCV identification, the HCV management and monitoring plan were designed to enhance the value of each region.

1. Management of HCVA

HCVA management plan consists of management of HCVA at riparian zone, peatland, swamp, and shrines and was conducted to maintain and improve HCV include:

- HCVA sign board installation.
- HCVA sign maintenance.
- Protection of threatened species.
- Rehabilitation and enrichment in HCVA.
- Reaching the community around HCVA.
- Employee training.
- The preparation / revision of HCV Management SOP.
- Organizational management.
- Coordination with relevant agencies.

2. Monitoring HCVA

Monitoring plan is to focus on HCV management activities at each location.

HCVA monitoring activities in the concession area include:

- HCVA intensity threat to the area, including the danger of fire.
- Diversity and density of flora species (including protected and RTE) at HCVA.
- Diversity and abundance of fauna species (including protected and RTE) at the HCVA.
- The realization of the activity and survival rates of plants in rehabilitation activities at HCVA.

Table 6. HCV Management and Mitigation Plans period 2014-2019

No.	Program	Target	Event Phase	Indicator	Location	Year					Person in charge	Implementer	Support team	Note
						1	2	3	4	5				
HCV MANAGEMENT														
1	Management of riparian zone, peatland and marsh	Protecting riparian zone from activity / activities that disrupt and damage the water quality, physical condition of the side and bottom of the river as well as securing the flow of the river, maintaining / improving the biodiversity.	Boundary	HCV boundary markers installed (in accordance with IK / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/001)	Riparian zone Lemedak, Pelimbus, Tekedan, Pengumpang Besar, peatland, Rawa Lemedak						Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping	
			Area limit signs Maintenance	HCV boundary markers maintained once every 3 months and documented (in accordance with F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/005)							Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping	
			Installation of signpost Limit and Sign Cross-Boundary	Spray boundaries signpost and spray boundaries cross, installed (in accordance with IK / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 004/001)							Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping	
			Direct socialization (to staff / employees of <i>stakeholders</i>)	Socialization is documented in the form of the minutes, attendance list and photos and	Plantation offices and surrounding village						Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping	

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No.	Program	Target	Event Phase	Indicator	Location	Year					Person in charge	Implementer	Support team	Note
						1	2	3	4	5				
			in plantation area and its surrounding)	documented in accordance F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/007										
			Indirect Socialization (Installation of sign boards and other dissemination media such as posters, leaflets, etc.)	HCV sign board installed (in accordance with IK / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/002)	Riparian zone at Lemedak, Pelimbus, Tekedan, Pengumpang Besar, peatland, Rawa Lemedak						Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping	
			Maintenance of HCV sign board	HCV sign board is to maintain once every 3 months and documented (in accordance with F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/010)							Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping	
			Rehabilitation (replanting)	Replanting with local plants or plant erosion control (vertiver, guatemala, bamboo, etc.) according to the IK / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV /							Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping	

RSPO

No.	Program	Target	Event Phase	Indicator	Location	Year					Person in charge	Implementer	Support team	Note
						1	2	3	4	5				
				002/003										
			Maintenance of rehabilitated plants	Plants maintained will be done in once every 3 months and documented in accordance to F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/013						Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping		
			HCV security monitoring	Security monitoring will be done by HCV officer along with Kanitpam once every week and documented in accordance F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/015						Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping		
			Conservation of Water Resources	Management and monitoring plan of water resources and realization according to SOP / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 1 / 004						Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping		

RSPO

No.	Program	Target	Event Phase	Indicator	Location	Year					Person in charge	Implementer	Support team	Note
						1	2	3	4	5				
2	Forest Management as Wildlife Habitat	Protecting the area around the forest from activities that disrupt and destroy forests, and to maintain and / or improve biodiversity.	Boundary structuring	HCV Signboard installed in accordance with IK / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/001	Riparian zone Lemedak, Pelimbus, Tekedan, Pengumpang Besar, peatland, Rawa Lemedak						Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping	
			Maintenance of boundary markers	HCV Signboard will be maintained in once every 3 months and documented in accordance F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/005						Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping		
			Direct socialization (to staff / employees of <i>stakeholders</i> around the plantation area and its surrounding)	Socialization is documented in the form of the minutes, attendance list and photos and documented in accordance F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/007	Plantation office and surrounding village						Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping	
			Indirect Socialization (Installation of	HCV sign board installed in accordance IK /	Riparian zone Lemedak,						Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and	

RSPO

No.	Program	Target	Event Phase	Indicator	Location	Year					Person in charge	Implementer	Support team	Note
						1	2	3	4	5				
			sign boards and other dissemination media such as posters, leaflets, etc.)	SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/002	Pelimbus, Tekedan, peatland and Pengumpang Besar, peatland, Rawa Lemedak								Dept.Mapping	
			Maintenance of HCV sign Board	HCV sign boards will be maintained once every 3 months and documented in accordance F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/010						Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping		
			Rehabilitation (replanting)	Replanting with local plants or plant erosion control (vertiver, guatemala, bamboo, etc.) according to the IK / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/003						Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping		

RSPO

No.	Program	Target	Event Phase	Indicator	Location	Year					Person in charge	Implementer	Support team	Note
						1	2	3	4	5				
			Maintenance of rehabilitated plant	Plants will be maintained once every 3 months and documented in accordance F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/013						Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping		
			HCV security	Security monitoring will be done by HCV officer along with Kanitpam once every week and documented in accordance with F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/015						Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping		
			Exotic Plant Control	In HCV area, exotic plant does not interfere with the host plants and documented in accordance with HCV F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/017						Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping		
3	Management of Local Cultural Identity	Protect the local cultural identity of the local area from activities that disrupt and	Boundary	HCV signboard installed in accordance with IK / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV /	Local Forest Area Mungguk Nyala, Traditional					Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping		

RSPO

No.	Program	Target	Event Phase	Indicator	Location	Year					Person in charge	Implementer	Support team	Note
						1	2	3	4	5				
		destroy.		002/001	Forest Mungguk Linsum and Sacred area of Gupung Temunik Bian									
			Area limit signs Maintenance	HCV signboard will be maintained in once every 3 months and documented in accordance F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/005						Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping		
			Direct socialization (to staff / employees of <i>stakeholders</i> around the plantation area and its surrounding)	Socialization is documented in the form of the minutes, attendance list and photos and documented in accordance with F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/007	Plantation office and surrounding village					Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping		

RSPO

No.	Program	Target	Event Phase	Indicator	Location	Year					Person in charge	Implementer	Support team	Note
						1	2	3	4	5				
			Indirect Socialization (Installation of warning boards and other dissemination media such as posters, leaflets, etc.)	HCV sign board installed in accordance IK / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/002	Local Forest Area Mungguk Nyala, Traditional Forest Mungguk Linsum and Sacred area of Gupung Temunik Bian						Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping	
			Maintenance of HCV sign board	HCV sign board will be maintained in once every 3 months and documented in accordance F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/010							Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping	
			HCV security monitoring	Security monitoring will be done by HCV officer with Kanitpam in once every week and documented in accordance F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/015							Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping	

RSPO

No.	Program	Target	Event Phase	Indicator	Location	Year					Person in charge	Implementer	Support team	Note
						1	2	3	4	5				
4	Management of Endangered Species, Threatened and / or Protected	Protect the existence of endangered species, threatened and / or protected from activity / activities that could lead to the extinction of species.	Direct socialization (to staff / employees of <i>stakeholders</i> around the plantation area and its surrounding)	Socialization is documented in the form of the minutes, attendance list and photos and documented in accordance F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/007	Plantation Office and surrounding village						Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping	
			Indirect Socialization (Installation of warning boards and other dissemination media such as posters, leaflets, etc.)	HCV sign board installed in accordance IK / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/002	The strategic location and public areas such as: access roads, post entrances / exits, cottage employees, schools, etc.						Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping	
			Maintenance of HCV Sign Board	HCV sign board will be maintained once every 3 months and documented in accordance F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/010							Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping	

RSPO

No.	Program	Target	Event Phase	Indicator	Location	Year					Person in charge	Implementer	Support team	Note
						1	2	3	4	5				
			HCV security monitoring	Security monitoring will be done by HCV officer with Kanitpam in once every week and documented in accordance F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/015						Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping		
HCV MONITORING														
1	Monitoring of HCV Attributes	HCV attributes installed in the field and in good condition as well as serve as a medium of socialization	Monitoring is done every 3 months at the boundary markers of HCV, HCV warning boards, signs spray boundaries and boundary markers spray	HCV attributes condition maintained and documented in accordance with the F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/019	All HCV Area					Manager	PIC HCV	Dept.Environment and Dept.Mapping		
2	Monitoring of HCVA Condition	HCVA physical condition has increased the quality of land cover and biodiversity	Monitoring is done every 3 months	The description of HCVA conditions and its recommendation if problems occur, presented in the form of a report in accordance with the F / SMART /	All HCVA area									

RSPO

No.	Program	Target	Event Phase	Indicator	Location	Year					Person in charge	Implementer	Support team	Note
						1	2	3	4	5				
				BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/020										
3	Monitoring of endangered, threatened and / or protected	The existence of endangered, threatened and / or protected identified periodically monitored	Establishment of primary observation path The primary monitoring is done every 3 months Secondary monitoring is performed encounter the species	Report on monitoring of documented rehabilitation in accordance with the F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/021	All area of plantation									
4	Monitoring of HCV rehabilitation	Survival rate of rehabilitated plant is above 80%	Monitoring of rehabilitated plants is done every 3 months	Report on the documented utilization of HCV in accordance with the F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/022	All HCV area except HCV6									
5	Monitoring of HCV Utilization	Utilization is done sustainably and noover exploitation which may disrupt / destroy its function	Monitoring carried out whenever there is a utilization of HCV 5 and 6	Report on the documented utilization of HCV area in accordance with the F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/023	HCV6									

- **Development of HCV Management Plan**

PT. PIP collaborated with PT. Ekologika Consultancy in 2015 to strengthen the capacity of the company in managing and monitoring HCV, and improve and complete the results of current HCV identification:

- a) Identification of each HCV category according to the basic principles of HCV.
- b) Determining and establishing management to improve each HCV category.
- c) Monitoring to measure the impact of the management and assessment of the sustainable status of HCV.

The approach began with the processes of Pre-Monitoring, Survey Monitoring and the management development and the management plan.

The Pre-Monitoring activity began in May 2015 and covered a few stages: document and spatial review, environmental reconnaissance, stakeholder engagement towards all the relevant village parties, and Inception Reporting. The output resulting from this activity included several phases: documents' review and spatial planning (*tata ruang*), environmental reconnaissance, stakeholder engagement of the concerned village authorities, and Inception Reporting. The output resulting from these activities are expected as such:

- a) HCV gap analysis identification.
- b) HCV baseline data.
- c) Update analysis of land cover to show the possibility of HCV within the concession and surroundings that may affect HCV.
- d) Reconnaissance of surrounding initial landscape and coverage of present landscape area.
- e) Involvement of community / stakeholders in the HCV monitoring.
- f) HCV monitoring methodology.
- g) Role and responsibility of the company in monitoring.

Ekologika is currently developing involvement with the surrounding community for the monitoring activity. The villages covered in the assessment, agreed to the HCV participatory monitoring of HCV area and committed to a village monitoring team. These villages are Nanga Lemedak village, Nanga Seberuang village, Tua Abang village, Sekedau village, and Sentabai Village. Currently Ekologika is still continuing to monitor HCV in order to develop the HCV monitoring methodology in PT. PIP.

Ekologika established HCV monitoring team in each village around PT. PIP concession during the pre-monitoring stage. The HCV monitoring team consists of a number of local villagers. This was done to ensure communities' involvement in HCV management. Following the pre-monitoring stage, Ekologika undertook monitoring activity. In the monitoring stage, Ekologika organized HCV training with purpose to increase local villagers understanding on HCV monitoring and management. During the training, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted to determine HCV 5 and 6 in Nanga Lemedak and Tua Abang Villages (Bian Hamlet). The results were presented through public consultation in Tua Abang Village on 12 November 2015 and Nanga Lemedak Village on 20 November 2015. The stipulation of HCV 5 and 6 was also referred to the HCV identification and Participatory Mapping (PM) results executed by PT. PIP.

The public consultation aims to:

1. Disseminate information about purpose and objective of HCV monitoring with communities involvement.
2. Socialize about Sustainable Natural Resources Management for the future.
3. Obtain communities consent of HCV 5 and 6 determinations.

The public consultation also discussed about HCV, such as kinds of communities' basic needs, its availability in the village, as well as other alternatives to fulfill the needs. Further, the discussion of HCV 6 area aims to record and review the HCV location list in the village areas.

After communities consent is obtained on the HCV 5 and 6, the public consultation discussed about the communities' expectations and concerns regarding HCV areas.

Overall, the communities expected the company to engage them during the land preparation. They also concerned about their food security if the palm oil plantation development affects the agricultural areas and potential pollution to the rivers caused by company's activities. This might affect communities' water and protein main sources.

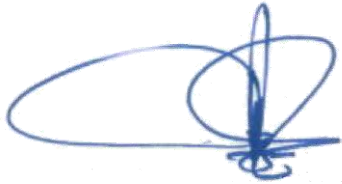
For HCV 5 conservation, the communities expected the company to set aside agricultural areas and rivers to secure their food needs. For HCV 6 conservation, the communities hope that the company will be involved in the conservation efforts.

The existence of HCV 5 and 6 areas have been identified and agreed by the communities during public consultation. However, a ground check activity is required to determine the actual location of the HCV areas. Lastly, the delineation of HCV areas will be conducted and HCV management plan will be prepared through an agreement between the communities and the company.

5. Internal Responsibility

The management of PT. PIP has approved Summary of Planning and Management SEIA and HCV on 10th November 2015

The Management of PT PIP

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several loops and a vertical stroke, positioned above the name Dr. Haskarlianus Pasang.

Dr. Haskarlianus Pasang