

**Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil**  
**New Planting Procedure**  
**Summary Report of Planning and Management**

**PT. ANDALAN SUKSES MAKMUR**

**Kumai Sub-District,**  
**Kotawaringin Barat Regency, Central Kalimantan Province**  
**Indonesia**

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# **Summary Report of Planning & Management of PT Andalan Sukses Makmur Kotawaringin Barat District Central Kalimantan Province**

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## **1. Executive Summary**

This Executive Summary fulfills the RSPO New Planting Procedures Format “Summary Report of Planning & Management” (RSPO latest revision of 5 May 2010).

PT Andalan Sukses Makmur is a subsidiary of PT Bumitama Agri Limited (BAL), a member of RSPO (membership previously under subsidiary: PT. Bumiatama Gunajaya Agro) and located in Kumai District, Kotawaringin Barat regency, Central Kalimantan Province. The Consent License based Permitted area No 525/68/XII/2012 year 2012 was approved on December 2012 area based on  $\pm$  9,276.5 ha. This year the permit area has been increased status with the issuance of the Plantation Business Permitted by decree No. 525/308/EK area based on  $\pm$  7,000 ha and 45 MT/Hr mill capacity dated on 26 November 2013.

Scope HCV Assessment consists of company that conducted the Permitted area No. 525/68/XII/2012 year 2012 was approved on 18 December 2012, area based on  $\pm$  9,278 Ha. As for potential HCV areas, only two types of HCV were identified by Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara; these are HCV 1 (1.1, & 1.3) and HCV 4 (4.1), no finding of HCV 2, HCV 3, HCV 5 and HCV 6 in the the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Andalan Sukses Makmur (ASMR). The original HCV total area identified was  $\pm$  930.83 ha (10.03 % of the total Permitted Area PT ASMR).

The document of Social Environment Impact Assessment (SEIA/AMDAL) was approved by Head of Badan Lingkungan Hidup (BLH) Kotawaringin Barat Regency (Surat Persetujuan Dokumen ANDAL, RKL, RPL PT. Andalan Sukses Makmur No 660/698/BLH.II/X/2013 dated on 23 October 2013) and furthermore was published the Environmental Permit (Izin Lingkungan) was approved by Head of Kotawaringin Barat Regency (Surat Keputusan Bupati Kotawaringin Barat No. 660/18/BLH/X/2013 dated on 28 October 2013. In order to fulfill the regulatory requirements of conducting social environmental impact assessment (SEIA/ AMDAL), the company has also conducted and completed the High Conservation Values Identification (HCV) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) April 2013 by independent consultants from Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara.

The results of the HCV assessment by independent consultants from Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara who team person have been approved by RSPO have shown that there is no primary forest in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Andalan Sukses Makmur. The vegetation's cover dominated by the scrub and degraded forest with poles and seedlings.

Based on Ministry of Forestry decree no. 6018/menhut-VII/PSDH/2013 about map use of suspension granting of new forest land licences, and new landuse allocation changed of forest land for other use (moratorium) dated on 13 November 2013, and overlay with PT. ASMR licensing permit map showed 43 ha only was identified as moratorium. This is consistent with identified result conducted by the Center for Research and development of Agricultural Land Resources, Ministry of Agriculture stated in the response letter from the Director General of Forestry Planning no. S.1181/VII-IPSDH/2013 dated on 12 September 2013.

The important elements for HCV 1 are the existence of population of endangered species such as *Pongo pygmaeus* and HCV 4 are related to water supply for village community and erosion controller. The High Conservation Value (HCVA) area which has been established should be maintained or increased value and functionality by proper management. In managing HCV should pay attention to the threats and opportunities available. Threats, both internal and external must be minimized so that the expected targets can be achieved in the management. HCV supported opportunities should be fully utilized. Management activities should always be followed by adequate monitoring activities in order to know the development of the conditions of a period to period, so that the management on track in achieving its objectives.

The results of the Social Impact Assessments (SIA) have shown that the company's development of oil palm plantation and palm oil mill production has significant and positive impacts toward local livelihood and the society's social sustainability. The findings have defined how the company's business management can influence the key issues in the respective component of the social sustainability of the local community. The company will integrate and synergize the two models, namely managing the impact sustainability strategic and potential conflicts managements.

The findings on both the HCV and SIA by independent consultants from Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara who team person has been accredited and approved by RSPO have been incorporated in the oil palm development plan of PT ASMR which includes the HCV and SIA management and monitoring plans of PT ASMR. Development of the HCV and SIA management and monitoring plans was facilitated by Sonokeling Team. The purpose of the workshop on HCV - SIA management and monitoring program for PT ASMR was to enable the management team to have a better understanding of the HCV and SIA findings and their related implications so as to provide reference points in developing the operational activities of the company related to the HCV, social managements synergy with the company's development of oil palm plantation.

## **2. Reference Documents**

### **2.1. List of reports.**

1. Social Environment Impact Assessment (SEIA/ AMDAL) was approved Environmental Permit (Izin Lingkungan) No. 660/18/BLH/X/2013 dated on 28 October 2013 and approved of AMDAL-RPL-RKL Document (Persetujuan Dokumen AMDAL, RKL & RPL) No. 660/698/BLH.II/X/2013 dated on 23 October 2013);
2. The HCV Identification document is in the report “HCV Assessment report for PT Andalan Sukses Makmur, October 2013 by Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara”;
3. The Peer review HCV Identification document is in the report “HCV Assessment report for PT Andalan Sukses Makmur, August 2012 by Kunkun Jaka Gurmaya”;
4. The SIA report is in “SIA Assessment report for PT Andalan Sukses Makmur, June 2013 by Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara”;
5. The management and monitoring plans for HCV in the “The Management & Monitoring Plans of HCV PT ASMR, October 2013 by Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara”,
6. The management and monitoring plans for SIA in the “The Management & Monitoring Plans of Social PT ASMR, approved in June 2013”;
7. The development plan of PT ASMR;
8. HCV Resources Network toolkit Indonesia 2008; and
9. SK. Menhut no. 6018/menhut-VII/PSDH/2013 dated on 13 November 2013.
10. Overlay map of SK. Menhut no. 6018/menhut-VII/PSDH/2013 and Location permit.

### **Brief summary**

Based on the social environment assessment, the positive and negative impacts of the operational activities of PT ASMR have been identified. The key positive impacts include positive communities perception of infrastructure building, enhancing the income of the communities, road accessibility, providing more job opportunities and Community Development/Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme to the local communities with the development of oil palm plantations in the area. Possible negative impacts are threats to the ecology as well as potential conflicts of workforce, socio-cultural balances and land tenure.

In addition to the SEIA assessments, PT ASMR has also conducted independent high conservation values assessments and social impact assessments involving external experts, Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara; the key consultants conducting these assessments have been accredited and approved by RSPO. Based on the assessments, PT ASMR has developed management and monitoring plans to mitigate any negative impacts and enhance the positive ones. Management and monitoring of social and environmental impacts are based on the operational activities that can cause impacts during the development as well as during the operational stages. Potential impacts and other

negative impacts as perceived by the communities arising from PT ASMR. The new activities were also identified by the external consultants. By implementing sound social and environmental management practices, it is expected that these conflicts, both of ecology or social, can be minimized and the relationship between the company and local communities can be preserved and harmonized.

The results of the HCV assessment by independent consultants from Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara who team person has been accredited and approved by RSPO have shown that there is no primary forest in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Andalan Sukses Makmur. The vegetation's cover dominated by the scrub and degraded forest. Based on The Report of Semi Detail Soil Survey Assessment by Research Department PT BGA, indicated that peatland was found in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi).

As for potential HCV areas, two types of HCV were identified by Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara; these are HCV 1 (1.1 & 1.3) and HCV 4 (4.1), no finding of HCV 2, HCV 3, HCV 5 and HCV 6 in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Andalan Sukses Makmur (ASMR). The original HCV total area identified was ± 930.83 ha (10.03 % of the total Permitted Area PT ASMR) in the assessments by Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara.

PT ASMR development plan has incorporated the findings from EIA (AMDAL), HCV Assessments and Social Impact Assessments by Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara as described above when implementing the operational plans. Management plans for HCV areas and management plans for handling social impacts have been drawn up.

## 2.2. List of Legal Documents, Regulatory Permits and Property Deeds

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

**Table 1.** Types of permits and recommendations PT ASMR

No	Licenses and recommendations	Issued by	Number	Note
1.	Deed of Establishment	Tintin Surtini, SH. MH. MKn	No : 46	Registered 29-06-2007

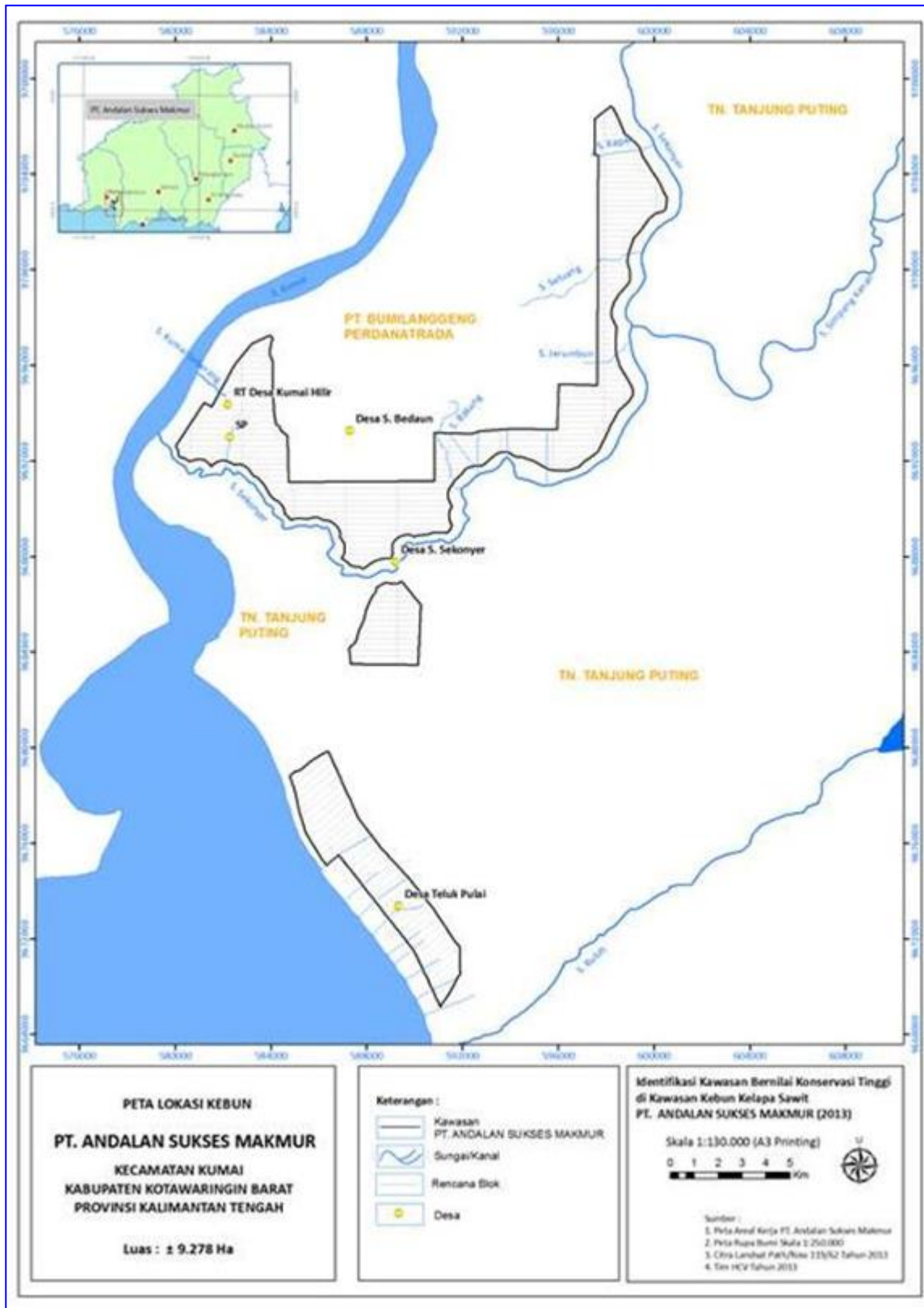
2.	Company Registration Number	Cooperation, UMKM and trade Agency of Jakarta Province	No. 12920-04/PM/P/1.824.271	Registered 03-09-2013
3.	Tax Registration Code Number	Directorate General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance	02.596.860.3-064.000	Registered 20-07-2007
4.	Consent License (Izin Prinsip)	Regent of Kotawaringin Barat (Bupati Kotawaringin Barat)	No.590/105/Pem-XI/2012 Year 2012 (size ± 9,000 Ha)	Registered 21-11-2012
5.	Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi)	Regent of Kotawaringin Barat (Bupati Kotawaringin Barat)	No.525/68/XII/2012 Year 2012 (size ± 9,276.5 Ha)	Registered 18-12-2012
6.	Environmental Permit (Persetujuan Dokumen ANDAL, RKL & RPL)	Head of BLH (BLH Kotawaringin Barat)	No. 660/698/BLH.II/X/2013	Registered 23-10-2013
7.	Environmental Permit (Izin Lingkungan)	Regent of Kotawaringin Barat (Bupati Kotawaringin Barat)	No.660/18/BLH/X/2013 size ± 9,276.5 Ha	Registered 28-10-2013
8.	Plantation Business Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan)	Regent of Kotawaringin Barat (Bupati Kotawaringin Barat)	No.525/308/EK (size ± 7,000 Ha)	Registered 26-11-2013

\*) All legal documents available on Public Affairs Department





**Figure 3.** Location of PT Andalan Sukses Makmur in Kotawaringin Barat District



### 2.3. Area and time-plan for new plantings

The proposed new planting area by PT Andalan Sukses Makmur is in the location of the Plantation Business Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan) which the owners of the land have received the FPIC (free, prior and informed consent). Land development and planting of oil palm will begin in 2014 following the procedures of the RSPO New Planting Procedures (NPP).

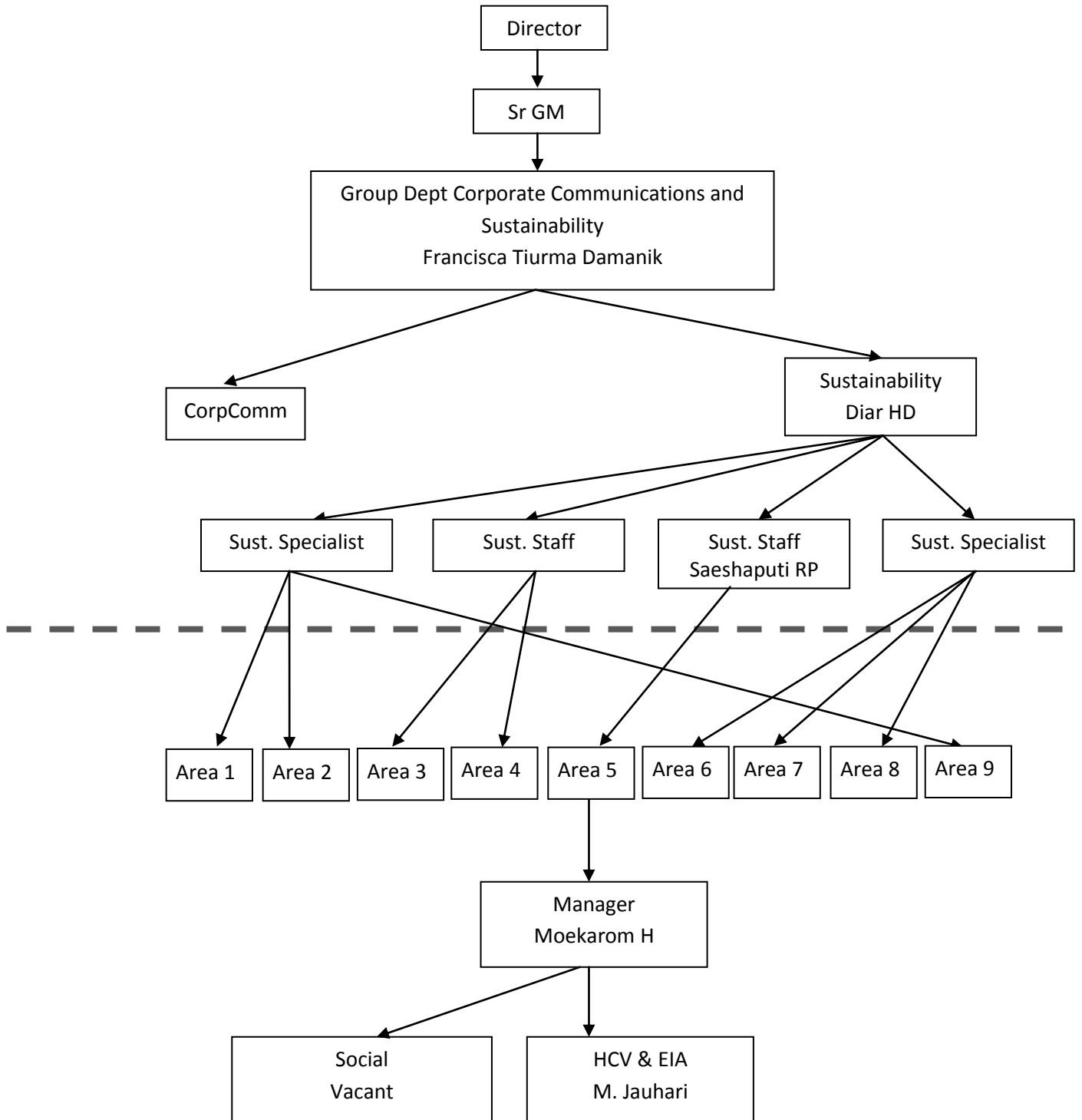
**Table 2** Estimation of new plantings area and time-plan for new planting Andalan Sukses Makmur

Potential Land	Year Planting (ha)			
	2013	2014	2015	total
± 7,300	0	± 3000	± 4300	± 7,300

Note : Total New Planting consisting of Inti and Plasma

### 3. EIA, SIA and HCV Management & Planning Personnel

#### Organizational information and contact persons HCV



### 3.1 Organizational Information and Contact Person

Company Name	: PT Andalan Sukses Makmur
RSPO membership number	: 1-0043-07-000-00 registered on 8 October 2007 (as part of BAL)
Capital Status	: Foreign Investment (Penanaman Modal Asing – PMA)
Type of Business	: Oil Palm Plantation and Palm Oil Mill
Adress (Head Office)	: Jl. Melawai Raya No. 10 Kebayoran Baru Jakarta Selatan 12160 Indonesia
Telephone	: (+62-21) 461 6555
Website	: www.bumitama-agri.com
Contact Person	: Francisca Damanik (Corporate Comunication and Sustainability Group Department Head)

### 3.2 Personnel involved in planning and implementation.

The process of HCV and SIA development and preparation of management and monitoring plans for PT ASMR was implemented in phases involving several parties: that is Estate Department, the Public Affairs (PAD Department) and Sustainability Department and the whole process is in accordance with the plans facilitated by the Sustainability Department Head Office BGA Group. The details of the parties involved in the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management and monitoring plans are summarized in **Table 3**.

**Table 3** The Participatory List of the HCV and SIA manufacture and preparation of management and monitoring plans for PT Andalan Sukses Makmur

No.	Name	Department/Instansi	Official Role
<b>HCV and EIA Management &amp; Monitoring Plan</b>			
1.	Wedy Sulisty	GM	Participant
2.	Moekarom H	Manager	Participant
3.	Kurniawan S	Kasie	Participant
4.	Agus Budianto	Assisten GIS	Participant
5.	Francisca Damanik	CCS Group Dept Head	Facilitator
6.	Diar Damanik	Sustainability Dept. Head	Facilitator
7.	Hidayat Aprilianto	Sustainability Specialist HO	Facilitator
8.	Yohannes Agung Baskoro	CSR Dept Head HO	Facilitator
9.	Saeshaputi Rahmanita P	Sustainability Staf	Facilitator
<b>SIA Management &amp; Monitoring Plan</b>			
1.	Wedy Sulisty	GM	Participant
2.	Moekarom H	Manager	Participant
3.	Kurniawan	Kasie	Participant
4.	M. Jauhari	Assisten	Participant
5.	Francisca Damanik	CCS Group Dept Head	Facilitator
6.	Diar Damanik	Sustainability Dept. Head	Facilitator
7.	Hidayat Aprilianto	Sustainability Specialist HO	Facilitator
8.	Yohannes Agung Baskoro	CSR Dept Head HO	Facilitator

<b>Internal Review of the HCV and SIA Reports, Management and Monitoring Plans (at Head Office)</b>			
1.	Wedy Sulistyo	GM	Reviewer
2.	Francisca Damanik	Group Dept Head CCS	Reviewer
3.	Diar Damanik	Sustainability Manager	Reviewer
4.	Hidayat Aprilianto	Sustainability Specialist HO	Reviewer
5.	Tengku Muhammad Aka	Sustainability Staff HO	Reviewer
<b>External Review of the HCV and SIA Reports, Management and Monitoring Plans (at Head Office)</b>			
1	Kunkun Jaka Gurmaya	HCV Assesor approved by RSPO	

The implementation of the EIA, HCV and SIA management & monitoring plans in the field will be implemented by experienced personnel who possessed a high level of dedication of knowledge and special technical skills. Sustainability Staff, CSR Staff, with manager plantations team, stationed at the location, will provide support in these activities. The Estate Manager is directly responsible in the implementation of the plans of management and monitoring. The General Manager is accountable and responsible to ensure that the Overall Development Plan including the management of HCV and SIA is implemented according to the time plan and budget. The management team is supported and supervised by the Senior General Manger. The detail of the responsibilities and roles of the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management plans and monitoring are summarized in the “The Management & Monitoring Plans of HCV/SIA PT Andalan Sukses Makmur” document. The Head Office Estate Department, Public Affair Department (PAD), and Sustainability Department Head Office will provide the overall support in the implementation of the development plan.

### **3.3. Stakeholders to be involved**

The process of the EIA, HCV and SIA development and preparation of management plans and monitoring PT Andalan Sukses Makmur also involved relevant stakeholders such as governmental offices (Environmental Agency - BLH, The Plantation Office, The Forestry Departement – Dishut, and Tanjung Putting National Park – TNTP), local communities, Non-Government Organization and the government of local village and Sub-District.

Consultation with the relevant stakeholders to provide opportunities for communication and sharing the informations/opinion/suggestions between the PT Andalan Sukses Makmur and stakeholder. Public consultation to be done at the time of HCV and SIA resource assessment consisted of people who were respondents (the workers, local communities and local government) **Appendix 1**).

**Potential conflict Issues raised for discussion during the Stakeholders' Meeting include:**

The company is committed to implementation of the principle of sustainable development is to carry out the identification of Social Impact Assessment (SIA), both effects are expected to be positive or negative value that could potentially social conflict in the as well as negative impacts estimated potential social conflicts on the working area of oil palm plantations managed by the company in the future.

Based on the typology of social conflict in the oil palm plantations are usually:

1. Reclaiming land-based conflicts are resolved by a form of power / force of law through advocacy for siding with the marginalized people around the plantation ( subordinated )
2. Overcome economic disparities based conflict with other forms of economic empowerment of the community, including the Community Development (Community Development) / Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).
3. Conflict -based social inequality, which is addressed by the socialization of labor recruitment mechanisms and plantation program activities and social approach
4. Conflict-based health care, which is addressed with particular care in the form of complementary infrastructures and facilities needed by the community

## 4. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans

### 4.1. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans Environment Impact Assessment

**Table 4:** Summary of management and Mitigation plans Environment Impact Assessment

No.	Types of Impact that Managed	Benchmark Impact	Environmental Management	Location and Management Period	Environmental Monitoring	Location and Management Period
I	<b>PRA CONSTRUCTION PHASE</b>					
	Attitude and Community Perceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The emergence of negative or positive attitude and perceptions from community to plan activities.</li> <li>- Providing insight to the public on the activities of oil palm plantations and mills along its impact.</li> <li>- Reducing the negative and increasing the positive attitudes and perceptions of the community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Socialization and transparency to community regarding company plan to build Palm Oil Mill and Oil Palm Plantation.</li> <li>- Receiving advice, aspirations and expectations from community.</li> <li>- Strengthen relationships and communication with community.</li> <li>- Engaging relevant agencies in activities of socialization, boundary demarcation and land acquisition.</li> <li>- Forming a counseling team consisting of community leaders / traditional leaders / religious leaders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of management: Sekonyer, Teluk Pulai and Kumai Hilir villages (Kumai sub district)</li> <li>- Period of management: at pre construction phase and during the project (if necessary).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews and questionnaires regarding community attitudes and perception, social restlessness and the mindset of community, either positive or negative.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of management: Sekonyer, Teluk Pulai and Kumai Hilir villages (Kumai sub district)</li> <li>- Period of monitoring: periodically once every 6 months</li> </ul>
II	<b>CONSTRUCTION PHASE</b>					
2.1.	Improvement of employment opportunities and business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing the labor force and business opportunities for community especially to local community that directly affected, which can be known from periodically research regarding per capita income, living cost, and local revenue.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Providing opportunities for local communities who directly affected by oil palm plantation activities, to work as an employee in accordance with qualification.</li> <li>- Facilitating and prioritizing to the community who directly affected regarding employment opportunities.</li> <li>- Giving information regarding employment opportunities in a transparent way.</li> <li>- Giving information regarding employment opportunities to the formal and informal community leaders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of management: Sekonyer village, Teluk Pulai village and Kumai Hilir villages.</li> <li>- Period of management: once at the construction phase or continuously adjusted to the needs of labor during ongoing operations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct observation, Interviews and questionnaires regarding opportunities of employment and business that can be utilized by the local community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of management: Sekonyer village, Teluk Pulai village and Kumai Hilir village</li> <li>- Period of monitoring: once at the construction phase</li> </ul>

No.	Types of Impact that Managed	Benchmark Impact	Environmental Management	Location and Management Period	Environmental Monitoring	Location and Management Period
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participate in forming village organizations or divisions in the environmental management which is responsible on economic growth in the communities surrounding the study area.</li> </ul>			
2.2	Decreasing Air Quality and Increasing Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decree of Ministry of Environment no. KEP-45/MENLH/10/1997</li> <li>- Government regulation no. 41 of 1999 regarding Controlling Air Pollution and Emission.</li> <li>- Decree of the Minister of Environment Number: KEP-48/MENLH /11 /1996, regarding Noise Level threshold.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adjusting the vehicle speed and equipment at the location of the project area.</li> <li>- Conducting free medical treatment to people who suffer from diseases caused by micro-climate changes such as respiratory diseases, hearing diseases, diarrhea and others</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of management : Residential areas in mobilization pathways and mill plan area</li> <li>- Period of management : three (3) months after operational regarding activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Measurements and laboratory analysis of air quality and compared to Decree of Minister of Environment Number: KEP-02/MENLH/1998</li> <li>- Measurements of Noise Level and compared to Decree of the Minister of Environment Number: KEP-48/MENLH/11/1996.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The road which used to mobilization that near the local communities settlement and locations that are close to the land clearing and construction of facilities and infrastructure, which located in Sekonyer village, Teluk Pulai village and Kumai Hilir village.</li> <li>- Period of monitoring: Every 6 months during construction activities</li> </ul>
2.3.	The reduced level of public health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of accidents, respiratory diseases and hearing loss</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development / improvement of health facilities and increasing the number of medical / paramedical.</li> <li>- Scheduling medical check up once every 1 month</li> <li>- Using masks for road users</li> <li>- Providing free health care for local communities.</li> <li>- Allocate funding to carry out the activities</li> <li>- Coordinate with the clinic / local health center to cope often disease appears in public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of management : Residential areas resident who are in mobilization pathways and mill area plan</li> <li>- Period of management : three (3) months after operational regarding activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct observation in the field</li> <li>- Collecting data from surrounding clinic</li> <li>- Analyse data of number and type of disease that suffered using statistical descriptive method</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of monitoring: residential area in mobilization pathways and mill.</li> <li>- Every 6 months during construction activities</li> </ul>
2.4.	Decreasing of water quality surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is no decreasing water quality of rivers based on Government Regulation No. 82 of 2001, regarding Management of Water Quality and Water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintaining green belt area (greenbelt) along the riparian and perform soil and water conservation.</li> <li>- Planting land cover crop that can quickly grow on the banks of steep slope.</li> <li>- Conduct outreach to communities around the plantations regarding the importance of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of management is conducted in Kumai and Sekonyer rivers in the study area</li> <li>- Period of management are conducted twice a year during construction activities, or if there is reporting or complaints from</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Taking sample of River water and doing analysis laboratory.</li> <li>- Analyse data compare to PP no. 82 th 2001</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kumai and sekonyer river</li> <li>- Once during construction activities</li> </ul>



No.	Types of Impact that Managed	Benchmark Impact	Environmental Management	Location and Management Period	Environmental Monitoring	Location and Management Period
		<p>Pollution Control.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is no complaint from local communities who use the river water.</li> <li>- There is no disease caused by the decreasing water quality of river (waterborne diseases).</li> </ul>	<p>the protection and preservation soil and water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordinate with the local village institutions in an effort to optimize conservation and environmental management</li> </ul>	<p>communities which using the water river.</p>		
2.5.	Attitude and Community Perceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The emergence of negative or positive attitude and perceptions from community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide media / means to facilitate and accommodate the restlessness and complaints which coming from the local community.</li> <li>- Creating a discussion forum with the community and doing counseling that useful for society.</li> <li>- Make procedures for communication between communities and companies and socialized to the community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of impact management is Sekonyer, Teluk Pulau and Kumai Hilir villages.</li> <li>- Period of management conducted one time at the first year of oil palm operational.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct observation in the field</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of monitoring: residential area in mobilization pathways and mill.</li> <li>- Conducted once every 6 months</li> </ul>
2.6.	Decline of Water Biodiversity	<p>Decreased levels of species diversity and abundance of aquatic biota.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make a sign board that contains ban to take / find fish by exploitation of a destructive nature / dangerous for ecosystem balance</li> <li>- Creating wildlife posters.</li> <li>- Training to employees regarding wildlife awareness.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of impact management is rivers at operational area.</li> <li>- Operational area of company.</li> <li>- Period of Management; conducted at every six (6) months.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Taking sample of River water and doing analysis laboratory.</li> <li>- Interview and recording of the different types of fish caught by communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of monitoring: River at the location of activity</li> <li>- Conducted once every 6 months.</li> </ul>
2.7	The potential occurrence of floods and inundations, Increased erosion and sedimentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- River water discharge maximum and minimum and sedimentation</li> <li>- Soil solum thickness level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparation of primary drainage and sediment storage ponds with a filter</li> <li>- Planted on marginal soil with pioneer tree</li> <li>- Maintaining drainage and roads by hardening and smoothing road surface</li> <li>- Conduct outreach to community resident around the plantation regarding the important of the protection and conservation of soil and water</li> <li>- Zero burning in land clearing operation</li> <li>- Pileed tree trunks, cut slopes to hold runoff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of impact management is land clearing area.</li> <li>- Operational area of company.</li> <li>- Period of Management; conducted at every six (6) months</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Measuring of water level with measuring device in rainy weather</li> <li>- Collecting composite data sampling and analysis using PP no. 82 th 2001</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of monitoring: Sekonyer, Teluk Pulau and Kumai Hilir Villages and River at the location of activity</li> <li>- Period of monitoring: beginning and the middle of rainy weather</li> <li>- Once during construction activities</li> </ul>

No.	Types of Impact that Managed	Benchmark Impact	Environmental Management	Location and Management Period	Environmental Monitoring	Location and Management Period
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>and erosion and sedimentation</li> <li>Covercrop planting</li> </ul>			
2.8	Decreasing vegetation /flora and fauna	Reducing types of flora and fauna that serves the ecological life support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting the types of flora and fauna and ecology of economically important in around the study area</li> <li>Making a signboard to protecting conservation area</li> <li>Planting and maintaining the types of vegetation that serves wildlife ecology</li> <li>Supplying area as a corridor forest of fauna movement</li> <li>Coordinate with the relevant technical agencies in an effort protection and preservation of species (BKSDA etc).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location of impact management ; whole site study of the affected company activities, riparian, and areas considered with high biodiversity.</li> <li>Period of Management; Since land preparation and performed continuously for the company operates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collecting and analysis of biodiversity index data using the exploration and terraced paths</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location of monitoring: Riparian and other areas in the potential decline in the diversity of flora and fauna</li> <li>Period of monitoring: conducting in every 6 months after construction phase.</li> </ul>
<b>III</b>	<b>OPERATIONAL PHASE</b>					
3.1.	Decreasing Air Quality and Increasing Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decree of the Minister of Environment number KEP-45/MENLH/10/1997</li> <li>Decree of the Minister of Environment number KEP-48/MENLH/11/1996</li> <li>Government regulation number 41 th 1999</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjusting the vehicle speed and equipment at the location of the project area</li> <li>Conducting free medical treatment to people who suffer from diseases caused by climate changes as ARI (ISPA), diarrhea and other.</li> <li>Broadleaf tree planting to absorb road noise during transport FFB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location of management : Residential areas in mobilization pathways and mill plan area</li> <li>Period of Management; conducted at every six (6) months</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measurements and laboratory analysis of air quality and compared Decree of the Minister of Environment number KEP-02/MENLH/1998.</li> <li>Measurements of Noise Level and compared to Decree of the Minister of Environment Number: KEP-48/MENLH/11/1996.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emissions: at emission sources (POM, Genset)</li> <li>Air quality: at settlements which passed by operational activities</li> <li>Noise level: at noise source and settlement</li> <li>Conducted once every 6 months</li> </ul>
3.2	Improvement of employment opportunities, business and community income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing capita income, level of community consumerism, living cost, and local revenue;</li> <li>Implementation of systems of remuneration issued by the government (Regional Minimum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing opportunities for local community who directly affected by oil palm plantation activities, to work as an employee in accordance with qualification and labor requirements necessary.</li> <li>Providing training, business guidance and business capital to community who directly affected, regarding new business opportunity outside the agricultural sector.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location of impact management is Sekonyer, Teluk Pulau and Kumai Hilir villages.</li> <li>Conducted once at the operational phase or continuously adjusted to the project activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interviews and questionnaires regarding income, new economic activities, company benefit to the community, proportion of community who get benefit from the company.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sekonyer, Teluk Pulau and Kumai Hilir Villages (Kumai sub district).</li> <li>Conducted once during operational phase.</li> </ul>

No.	Types of Impact that Managed	Benchmark Impact	Environmental Management	Location and Management Period	Environmental Monitoring	Location and Management Period
		<p>Wages), and other allowance that accordance with company financial capability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Group or proportion of community that receiving extra income.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Using labor local maximally and using local businessman.</li> <li>- Providing counseling and training regarding entrepreneurship management to community.</li> <li>- Participate in providing and complement economy infrastructure.</li> <li>- Giving information to community leaders (formal and informal) regarding employment opportunities that necessary.</li> </ul>			
3.3	The reduced level of public health	The behavior of clean and healthy life in community, number of patients, and the level of health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Helps to increase the frequency of health care to community that affected by "water borne diseases" and "air borne diseases".</li> <li>- Development / improvement of health facilities and increasing the number of medic / paramedic.</li> <li>- Providing free health care for local communities who are underprivileged.</li> <li>- Allocate funding to perform free health care activities.</li> <li>- Providing counseling regarding behavior of clean and healthy life.</li> <li>- Coordinate with the clinic / local health center.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of management: In palm oil mill and oil palm plantation and also in community around study area.</li> <li>- Period of management: Providing counseling regarding health and environmental sanitation periodically twice every year.</li> <li>- Period of management: Providing medical checks periodically twice every year or if there are complaints from employee and community regarding health problems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct observation in the field</li> <li>- Collecting and analysis data at surrounding clinic using descriptive statistical method</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of monitoring: residential area in settlement area of study.</li> <li>- Conducted once every 6 months.</li> </ul>

No.	Types of Impact that Managed	Benchmark Impact	Environmental Management	Location and Management Period	Environmental Monitoring	Location and Management Period
3.4	Attitude and Community Perceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The emergence of anxiety in communities in study area due to a shift in values and norms in the communities around the study area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Doing transfer of knowledge and technology to community especially in terms of socialization the program of empowerment community.</li> <li>- Doing socialization in form focus group discussion to group of community regarding empowerment community which will be implemented by the company.</li> <li>- Performing approach with participatory methods (Participatory Rural Appraisal).</li> <li>- Perform proactive approach to community leaders and people in form socialization the company planning by transparency.</li> <li>- Facilitate and accommodate the wishes and expectations of community that affected by company activities.</li> <li>- Involving society organizations that located in study area.</li> <li>- Participating directly in youth activities, arts and sport, by increasing the facilities and infrastructure that support the activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of impact management is Sekonyer, Teluk Pulai and Kumai Hilir villages.</li> <li>- Period of management: periodically once in operational phase.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct observation in the field.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of monitoring: Sekonyer, Teluk Pulai and Kumai Hilir Villages (Kumai sub district).</li> <li>- Conducted once during operational phase.</li> </ul>
<b>IV.</b>	<b>POST OPERATIONAL PHASE</b>					
4.1	Decreasing community income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decreasing per capita income, level of community consumerism, living cost, and local revenue.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Providing training, business guidance and business capital to community who directly affected, regarding new business opportunity outside the agricultural sector.</li> <li>- Giving information clearly regarding labor dismissals accordance to employment contract.</li> <li>- Providing counseling and training regarding entrepreneurship management to community.</li> <li>- Involving local communities for monitoring and manage the implementation of the project which implemented after operational phase.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of impact management is Sekonyer, Teluk Pulai and Kumai Hilir villages.</li> <li>- Conducted once at the post-operational phase or continuously adjusted to the project activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews and collecting secondary data (UMR)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of monitoring: Sekonyer, Teluk Pulai and Kumai Hilir Villages (Kumai sub district).</li> <li>- Period of monitoring: Conducting in the end of operational phase.</li> </ul>

No.	Types of Impact that Managed	Benchmark Impact	Environmental Management	Location and Management Period	Environmental Monitoring	Location and Management Period
4.2	Decreasing of opportunity work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The loss of local workforce and non-formal employment in the business process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Providing counseling and training regarding entrepreneurship management to community.</li> <li>- Providing severance pay and appreciation for the dedication service in accordance with government regulations</li> <li>- Involve local communities together to perform monitoring and management of the implementation of the postoperativ phase</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of impact management is Sekonyer, Teluk Pulai and Kumai Hilir villages.</li> <li>- Conducted once at the post-operational phase</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct observation, supported by secondary data</li> <li>- Conducting regular research on community income, level of consumerism, living expenses and local revenue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of monitoring: Sekonyer, Teluk Pulai and Kumai Hilir Villages (Kumai sub district).</li> <li>- Period of monitoring: Conducting in the end of operational phase.</li> </ul>
4.3.	Attitude and Community Perceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The emergence of anxiety in communities in study area due to a shift in values and norms in the communities around the sutdy area.</li> <li>- The occurrence of change in mindset and behavior in community around areal study, due to the end of company operation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide debriefing of entrepreneurship training.</li> <li>- Performing approach with participatory methods (Participatory Rural Appraisal).</li> <li>- Giving information clearly regarding labor dismissals accordance to employment contract.</li> <li>- Providing severance pay and money reward for services to the company, in reasonably and accordance to laws.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of impact management is Sekonyer, Teluk Pulai and Kumai Hilir villages.</li> <li>- Conducted once at the post-operational phase.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews, questionnaires and analysis related of income and the amount of training that given during the post operational.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of monitoring: Sekonyer, Teluk Pulai and Kumai Hilir Villages (Kumai sub district).</li> <li>- Period of monitoring: Conducting in the end of operational phase.</li> </ul>

## 4.2. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (SIA)

Based on the identification of impacts assessment predicted to arise from the activities of oil palm plantations PT. ASMR, the major impact is predicted negative perceptions of citizens related to the presence of plantations and palm oil mill. The negative perceptions such as : (1) negative perceptions of causing damage to the ecosystem, especially the destruction of water catchment sources, (2) the negative perception that land acquisition would be detrimental to the community, (3) the potential for social unrest as a result of a variety of things that people will happen with the operation of oil palm plantations and processing plants, and (4) the social changes in the surrounding communities .

To overcome the negative impacts and potential conflicts are predicted, PT. ASMR will conduct two approaches impact management models, namely: (1) the impact of strategic management and (2) based on the potential impact of conflict management.

Table 5. Impact of Strategic Management Model Plan of Andalan Sukses Makmur

No.	Prepared Components	Strategy and Activitiy Alternatives
1.	Land acquisition mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare a team with competent human resources in community approach</li> <li>- Prepare a land acquisition system with socio-cultural and economic condition consideration and align with the purpose of local governmetdevelopment programs</li> </ul>
2.	Plantation Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintenance the balance of planning and implementation of the oil palm plantation development</li> <li>- Establish open communication with stakeholders, especially recipients of social impacts both positive and negative</li> <li>- Implementing management, leadership, and decision-making mechanisms effectively to build a working relationship with the entire labor intensive</li> <li>- Develop procedures on routine task and input from workers</li> <li>- Set up a system and mechanism on industrial relationship by form a labour union or others</li> </ul>
3.	Management and Labor Recruitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Providing employment opportunities to the surrounding community consistently</li> <li>- Conducting education/training on employee skill, knowledge and attitude improvement as company required</li> </ul>
4.	Wages / Salaries System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Applying the wage system as the standard regional wage (UMR) consistently</li> <li>- Made an open communication to the workers regarding remuneration system and standard</li> <li>- Set up a standard mechanism on career and promotion of employees</li> <li>- Set up a standard mechanism an socialize welfare allowances</li> </ul>
5.	Contributing on Community Development (CSR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop CSR mechanism with integrated schemes, sustainable, and transparent by involving the public directly from three villages</li> <li>- The company plans to continuously community development through CSR programs by forming a kind open communication forum to community participation.</li> </ul>
6.	Environmental Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The company applies the principles of conservation in particular maintenance of watersheds and springs.</li> <li>- Develop a transparent mechanism to guarantee the maintenance of environment with the participation of local residents.</li> <li>- Consistent on conservation of endangered species (orangutan) around the plantation and build effective communication with relevant stakeholder</li> </ul>
7.	Socio-Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Committed to community development around the plantation by conducting education</li> </ul>

	Development	<p>and training management of oil palm plantations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Designing mechanism of community development in an integrated manner based on local resources and needs community</li> </ul>
8.	Smallholder Plantation Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordinate with BPN and others related agencies for spatial development plan and development of smallholdings</li> <li>- Approach the community especially through the figures to formulate a partnership scheme on plasma development</li> <li>- Made a plasma execution plan in a participatory manner by involving all relevant stakeholders</li> </ul>

Table 6. Potential Conflict Impact Management Model Plans of Andalan Sukses Makmur

No	Potential Conflict Description	Activity Alternative	Parties Involved	Expected Results	Time Frame	
1.	Road conditions between village and plantations predicted to trigger respiratory diseases or accident. Needed anticipation to avoid vertical conflict local communities and company rised.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Planning to supplying hydrant water for watering when dry</li> <li>- Road compacting on road with high intensity use by company.</li> <li>- Conductiing medical and assistance of public health.</li> </ul>	Company, Community, Local Government, Pukesmas and village government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community participated in addressing the dust</li> <li>- Reducing the dust</li> <li>- Preventing respiratory diseases affects society</li> </ul>	- Continued	
2	Boundaries between Sekonyer and Kumai Hilir villages are still a secondary forest and potentially can cause boundaries conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legal certainty between villages</li> <li>- Facilitate or mediate the boundary demarcation</li> <li>- Company must be netral</li> </ul>	Company, community leaders, local govermnet	BPN, local parties	The achievement of village boundaries definitively recognized all parties	Beginning on land preparation
3	Plantation development realization disinformation that uncertainty will trigger an attitude of resistance, defiance and rejection of the company.	Company immediately establish communications with the community intensively to clarify information about the realization of plantation development.	Company, community and local govermnet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disinformation immediately resolved</li> <li>- Increased community confidence in the company</li> </ul>	Priority (within 1-3 months) and continued with schedule planning with communities	
4	The weak bargaining position of labor due to be opening up alternative employment could lead to the fulfillment of vertical conflict between the company and the conflict between the local community with a workforce from outside the village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Company proactively developing educational activities /training for skill and capacity society building</li> <li>- Education/ training event packaged as part of the CSR scheme is communicated openly wth the community.</li> </ul>	Company, Disnaker, and local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased community knowledge and skill</li> <li>- More work opportunity for community to work in the company</li> </ul>	Will be done periodically as company needed	
5.	Company Strategic approach followed to establish institutional and leadership pattern without considered to the social dynamics that occur can lead to the tension and the conflict between elite groups at the village level with the reformer movement that emerged in the village.	- The company must develop open mechanism with the community and be neutral/fair in developing communication strategies with communities around the plantation	Company, Dinkes, and local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased community confidence in the company</li> <li>- Horizontal potential conflict resolved</li> </ul>	Priority (within 1-3 months) and continued	
6.	When health services provided to the public is not programmed properly then it implies the potential to trigger social conflict to be spawned resistance and rejection of public attitudes toward the company.	- Company to design a mechanism for public health services through CSR schemes that will large impact to the community.	Company, Dinkes, and local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community will get sustainable health services</li> <li>- The company will increase the CSR mechanism of charitable towards a sustainable model</li> </ul>	Conducted regularly and continuously	



### **4.3. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (HCV)**

#### **The HCV development and preparation of management & monitoring plans**

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

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

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

#### **Plan for HCV Monitoring and Regular Review of Data**

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

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

### **Management and mitigation plans for threats in HCV areas.**

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

1. Improving quality and safety of the conservation area is in the area of the management unit.
2. Restore and improve the function of protected area that has been disturbed.
3. Structuring and tagging boundaries were identified as HCV area.
4. Identification, documentation and recondition of baseline HCV elements and that threatents.
5. Socialization to (management, worker, and local peoples) the HCV area about the existence and importance of protecting HCV areas.
6. Develop dialogue and facilitate people for making like-minded of HCV management.
7. Dialogue with stakeholders, especially government for increasing protecting HCV elements and areas.
8. Managing protected areas and improving the function of peat with rehabilitation and proper water management
9. Recondition and making the policy and procedure (SOP) which is supporting the effectiveness of HCV management.

### **HCV Location to be managed by company**

HCV location will be managed by the company is its location within is included in operational as many 7,000 ha. That because the location in permit area has some settlement with local people and other use.

Tabel 7. HCV Area Management Plan PT ASMR

No	HCV Area	HCV Attribute	Total HCV Area Identified (Ha)	HCV Area Managed (Ha)
1	Sempadan S. Seluang	1.3, 4.1	15.32	15.32
2	Sempadan S. Kapak	4.1	17.94	17.94
3	Sempadan S. Bakung	4.1	23.22	23.22
4	Sempadan S. Kumai Seberang	4.1	3.49	3.49
5	Sempadan S. Jerumbun	1.3, 4.1	9.93	9.93
6	Sempadan Kanal 4	4.1	1.63	1.63
7	Sempadan Kanal 3	4.1	0.94	0.94
8	Sempadan Kanal 2	4.1	1.41	1.41
9	Sempadan Kanal 1	4.1	1.78	1.78
10	Sempadan Kanal Trans	4.1	1.48	1.48
11	Sempadan Kanal Maru	4.1	1.17	1.17
12	Sempadan Kanal Marjan	4.1	0.87	0.87
13	Sempadan Kanal Samsuri	4.1	0.63	0.63
14	Sempadan Kanal Kamis	4.1	0.68	0.68
15	Sempadan Kanal Imin	4.1	1.67	1.67
16	Sempadan Kanal Aspawi	4.1	1.71	1.71
17	Sempadan Kanal Rambai	4.1	0.91	0.91
18	Sempadan Kanal Pulut	4.1	2.28	2.28
19	Ekosistem Nipah Mangrove	4.1	34.78	34.78
20	Areal Feeding Orangutan	1.1,1.3	809.00	Planned to be returned to the government
<b>Total</b>			<b>930.83</b>	<b>121.83</b>

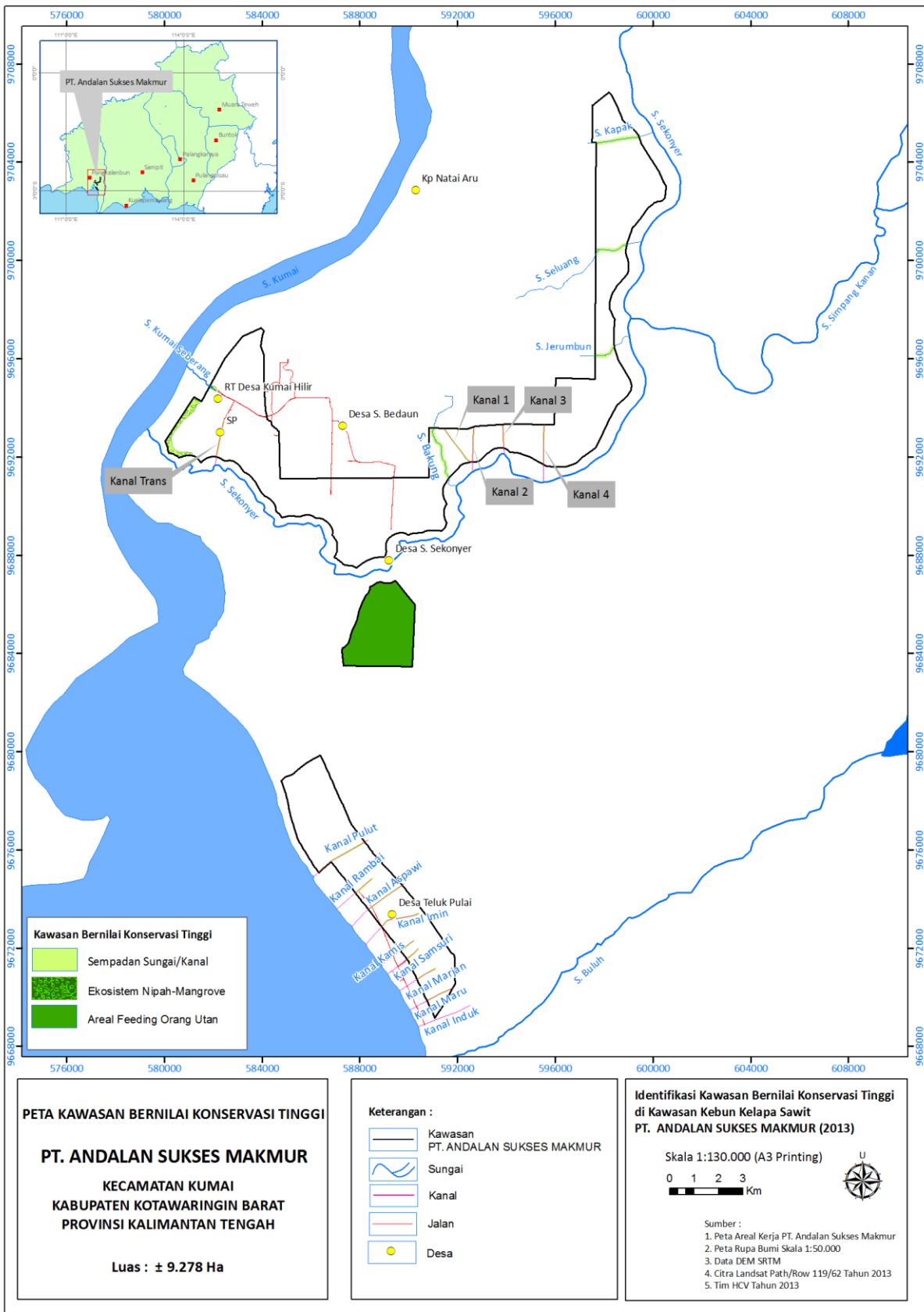


Figure 4 HCV Map PT ASMR over lay with Permitted Area (9,276.5 Ha)

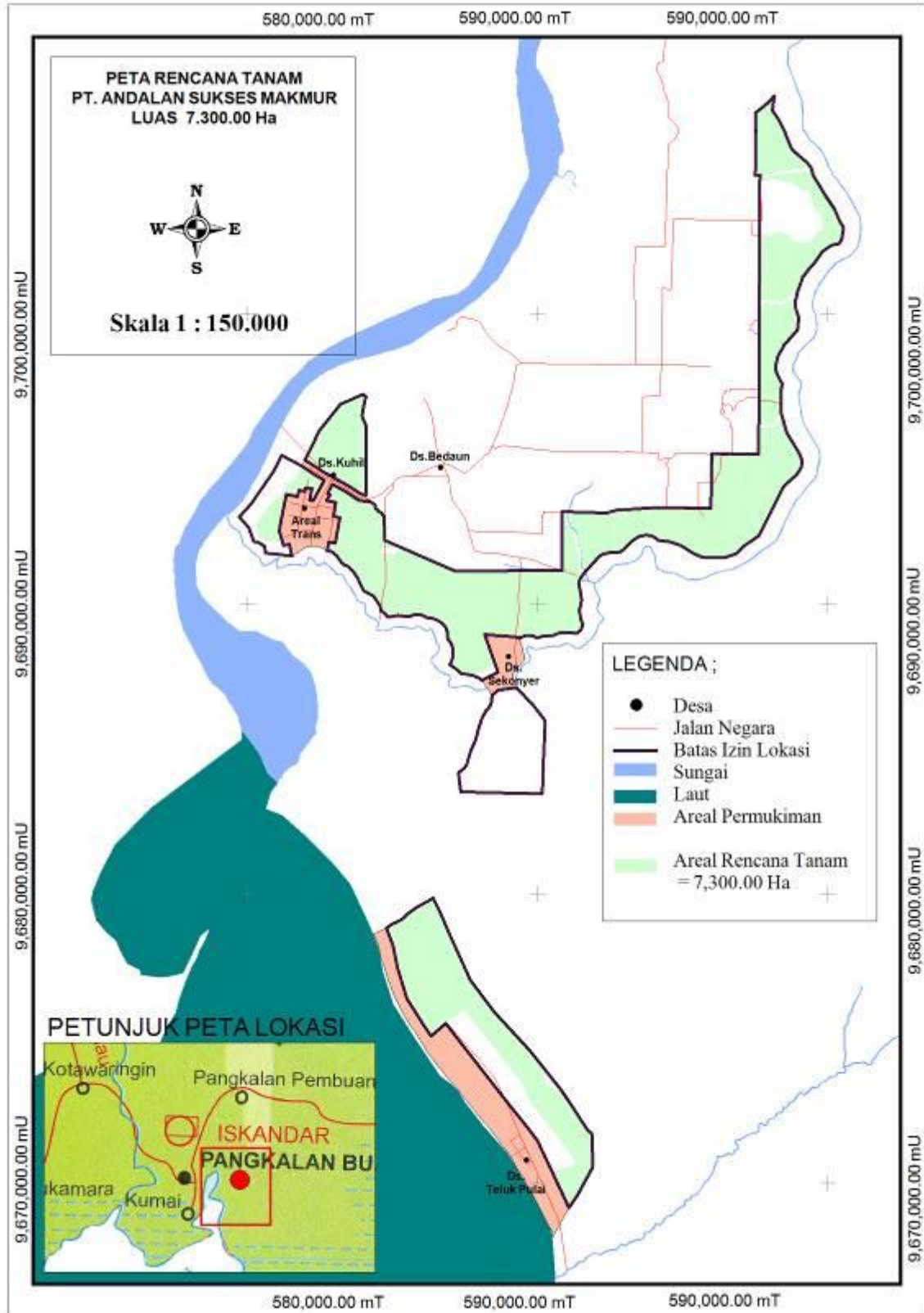


Figure 5 New Planting Inti and Plasma Plan Map of PT ASMR

**Table 8. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (HCV)**

HCV	Location	HCV's Management	Time Plan	Monitored Indicators	Departement in Charge
HCV 1.3  Area that contain habitat for viable populations of endangered, restricted range or protected species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Riparian of the Seluang River</li> <li>Riparian of the Jerumbun River</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Socialization HCV 1.3 area to staff and the communities</li> <li>Put signboards HCV 1.3 areas and prohibiton of illegal hunting &amp; wildlife disturbance in that areasCoordinate with Forestry Agency and regional conservation center for the management of the wildlife population</li> <li>Enrichment of plants in that protected areas, especially with local plants</li> <li>Securing HCV 1.3 areas from land conversion, illegal logging and illegal hunting</li> <li>Made a SOP of HCV</li> <li>Cooperation with related stakeholders to HCV 1.3 &amp; 4.1 Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every 1 year</li> <li>6 month</li> <li>3 Year</li> <li>Continous</li> <li>1 month</li> <li>Temporary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>intensity of interference to area which have HCV 1.3, including prohibiton of illegal hunting &amp; wildlife disturbance, usage of hazardous &amp; toxic materials and also fire hazard</li> <li>variety conditions and wealth of flora fauna species periodically</li> <li>Presentation growth and death of enrichment plants</li> <li>Actual implementation of activities and the survival of rehabilitated against HCV 1.3 areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estate Manager &amp; Sustainability Team</li> <li>Sustainability Team</li> <li>Estate Manager &amp; Sustainability Team</li> <li>Sustainability Team</li> <li>Sustainability Team</li> <li>Estate Manager &amp; Sustainability Team</li> </ul>
HCV 4.1.  Areas or ecosystem important for the provision of water and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Riparian of the Seluang River</li> <li>Riparian of the Kapak River</li> <li>Riparian of the Bakung River</li> <li>Riparian of the Kumai Seberang</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arrange and measurement of boundary, and also laying demarcation for HCV 4.1 Areas</li> <li>Socialization the HCV 4.1 areas to all staf and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 month</li> <li>Every 1 year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>intensity of interference to area which have HCV 4.1 (erosion, clearing, logging, fire hazzard)</li> <li>Implementation of activities and percentage of land cover plant in the area of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GIS &amp; Sustainability Team</li> <li>Sustainability Team</li> </ul>

HCV	Location	HCV's Management	Time Plan	Monitored Indicators	Departement in Charge
prevention of flood for downstream communities	River <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Riparian of Jerumbun River</li> <li>• Riparian of the Kanal 1</li> <li>• Riparian of the Kanal 2</li> <li>• Riparian of the Kanal 3</li> <li>• Riparian of the Kanal 4</li> <li>• Riparian of the Kanal Trans</li> <li>• Riparian of the Kanal Maru</li> <li>• Riparian of the Kanal Marjan</li> <li>• Riparian of the Kanal Samsuri</li> <li>• Riparian of the Kanal Kamis</li> <li>• Riparian of the Kanal Imin</li> <li>• Riparian of the Kanal Aspawi</li> <li>• Riparian of the Kanal Rambai</li> <li>• Riparian of the Kanal Pulut</li> <li>• Mangrove Palm Ecosystem</li> </ul>	stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Put signboards in HCV 4.1 areas</li> <li>• Enrichment of plants in HCV 4.1 area, especially with feed crops</li> <li>• Securing HCV 4.1 areas from land conversion, illegal logging and illegal hunting, usage of hazardous &amp; toxic materials and also fire hazard</li> <li>• Vegetation inventory in HCV 4.1 area</li> <li>• Cooperation with related stakeholders to HCV 1.3 &amp; 4.1 Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 month</li> <li>• 3 Year</li> <li>• Continous</li> <li>• Every 1 year</li> </ul>	rehabilitaton, also care monitoring against HCV 4.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• debit and water quality of the river, periodically</li> <li>• Erosion rates in steep slope areas</li> <li>• River sedimentation rates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainability Team</li> <li>• Estate Manager &amp; Sustainability Team</li> <li>• Sustainability Team</li> <li>• Sustainability Team</li> <li>• Estate Manager &amp; Sustainability Team</li> </ul>

Note : Orangutan feeding area (HCV 1.1 & 1.3) planned to be returned to the government

## Internal Responsibility

Document of Identification HCV and management & monitoring plan PT Andalan Sukses Makmur has been approved by the management in August 2013 and Document of Social Impact Assessment management and monitoring plan has been approved by the management in July 2013.

Proposed by

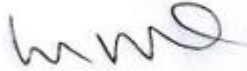


Diar Hasymi Damanik  
Sustainability Dept Head  
Date: 05<sup>th</sup> December 2013



Yohanes Agung Baskoro  
CSR Dept Head  
Date: 05<sup>th</sup> December 2013

Agreed by



Lim Sian Choo  
Senior General Manager  
Date: 05<sup>th</sup> December 2013



Francisca Tiurma Damanik  
CCS Group Dept Head  
Date: 05<sup>th</sup> December 2013

Approved

Management  
PT Andalan Sukses Makmur,






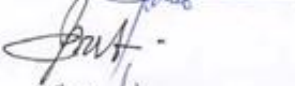
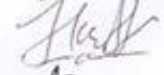




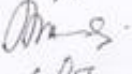






Wedy Sulistyono  
Director  
Date: 05<sup>th</sup> December 2013



**Appendix 1** List of respondents and/or informal Focus Group Discussion (FGD) participants on site during the implementation process of social impact

ABSENGI FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD)  
 SELASA, 16 APRIL 2013  
 DESA TELUK PULAI, KEC. KUMAI HILIR

No.	Nama	Tanda Tangan
1.	Abdurahman,	
2.	Madi.	
3.	Sutrisudina.	
4.	Andi	
5.	Vamhari	
6.	YANSAH	
7.	A. Puana	
8.	Ardiansyah	
9.	MASITAH.	
10.	ABO. BANA	
11.	CSAMSID.	
12.	NASIR	
13.	Syaini	
14.	Jamhadi	
15.	Muniri	
16.	Rupni	
17.		

VISUM KUNJUNGAN

Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit PT Andalan Sukses Makmur

NO	TANGGAL	URAIAN	DITERIMA OLEH	TTD
1	13/4 '13	FGD SIA	Kelua RT 17 MUDHONOR	
2	13/4 '13	FGD SIA	Kelua RT 18 MAKHMUR	
3	13/4 '13	FGD SIA	Kelua RT 20 WAYAN Y.	

VISUM KUNJUNGAN

Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit PT Andalan Sukses Makmur

NO	TANGGAL	URAIAN	DITERIMA OLEH	TTD
1	14/3 '13	Kunjungan SIA	Kelua Selangor	
2	14/3 '13	Kunjungan SIA	Kelua Selangor	
3	14/3 '13	Kunjungan SIA	Kelua Selangor	
4	14/3 '13	Kunjungan SIA	Kelua Selangor	
5	14/3-13	Kunjungan SIA	Kelua Selangor	
6	16/4 '13	Kunjungan SIA	Kelua Teluk Pulai	

**Appendix 2** List of respondents Public consultation HCV PT Andalan Sukses Makmur



**BERITA ACARA KEGIATAN**

Pada hari ini, Senin, tanggal Dua Puluh Tiga Bulan Mei Tahun Dua Ribu Tiga Belas (23.05.2013), telah dilakukan **Konsultasi Publik** hasil Identifikasi Nilai Konservasi Tinggi di Kawasan Kebun Kelapa Sawit PT Andalan Sukses Makmur, bertempat di Aula Kec. Gumai, Kabupaten Kotawaringin Barat, Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah yang dilaksanakan oleh PT Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara.

Proses ini merupakan salah satu tahap dalam Penilaian NKT sebagai bagian dari proses penyusunan identifikasi NKT di Kawasan Kebun Kelapa Sawit PT Andalan Sukses Makmur.

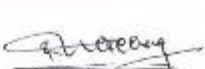
Demikian Berita Acara ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Mengetahui,

PT Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara

PT Andalan Sukses Makmur

  
Ir. Kresno Dwi Santosa, M.Si  
 Direktur Utama

  
M. H. H. H.

**DAFTAR HADIR KONSULTASI PUBLIK  
IDENTIFIKASI NILAI KONSERVASI TINGGI**

Hari Senin Tanggal 23 Mei 2013

No	Nama	Alamat/Instansi	TTD
1	A. BAHARUdin	Teluk Pulaui	
2	AGUS BUDIANTO	KSMR	
3	Yusran	T. Pulaui	
4	M. Taufik	Balai TNT	
5	Budi Setianto	Kumai Hilir	
6	ZIEL DANI	Kumai Hilir	
7	TAUFIK	T. PULAI	

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IDENTIFIKASI NILAI KONSERVASI TINGGI

Hari Kamis Tanggal 23 Mei 2013

No	Nama	Alamat/Instansi	TTD
15	Kahrisal Fitri	BLH Kediri	[Signature]
16	Wahyu	Biliket Inbar	[Signature]
17	DAHER. Y.	Kumai / Bani Kumai	[Signature]
18	Kurnia	Polsek Kumai	[Signature]
19	Andi Cahawanti	Pzq Adm Prose	[Signature]
20	HADETA Sani	Kumai Kibin	[Signature]
21	H. Nurdin Pamli	Kumai Kibin	[Signature]
22	Said Spaswabin nur.	Lung K. Kibin	[Signature]
23	ABDUL GAFUR	SEKWA K. Kibin	[Signature]

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IDENTIFIKASI NILAI KONSERVASI TINGGI

Hari Kamis Tanggal 23 Mei 2013

No	Nama	Alamat/Instansi	TTD
1	MORSAKI	Kesayon	[Signature]
2	Taufiq	Sekayon	[Signature]
3	M. J. B. S.	KT. RT 0 I	[Signature]
4	RUSTAM	Sekayon	[Signature]
5	ARAB	Sekayon	[Signature]
6	SYAHRUM	Sekayon	[Signature]
7	padli	" "	[Signature]
8	Haedmad.	Sekayon	[Signature]
9	MUDIONO	K. Seberang	[Signature]
10	Zaini	K. Seberang	[Signature]
11	EDI SUSANTO	K. Seberang	[Signature]
12	MUMANG	K. Seberang	[Signature]
13	GATIMINAN	K. Seberang	[Signature]
14	M. Bahruni	T. Pulau	[Signature]