New Planting Procedure - Summary of Integrated Management Plan

RSPO Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil	KLK	GGC
NPP Reference Number	**GGC-KTU-NPP-2024**	
Country of the NPP submission:	**Indonesia**	
RSPO Membership Number	**1-0014-04-000-00**	
Reference to the management unit management plan	• HCV assessment has reviewed by HCV-RN with satisfactory result by 3 January 2019 • standalone HCS assessment has peer review dated on 3 January 2019 • Environmental impact assessment (EIA) has stated on The environmental management & monitoring effort (UKL-UPL) and it has approved by the relevant government agency • Social impact assessment, FPIC and soil & topography by Remark Asia year 2017 • GHG assessment was carried out in year 2017 and it has re-assessed and re-calculated in year 2024 to reflect the current situation of the development areas.	
Name(s) of estate(s) covered under this management plan:	**Koperasi Tunjung Untung**	

1. SEIA

Action Plan for New Oil Palm Plantation - Social-Environmental Impacts

Potential Impact	Management Recommendations	Timeline	Monitoring Recommendations	Timeline
Socialization of Activities : Changes in society's social and cultural conditions, namely changes in community attitudes and perceptions which has the potential to cause public unrest and potential conflict	• Carry out continuous outreach both formally and non-formally regarding the implementation of environmental management that has been, is being and will be carried out during the activity. • Provide responses and answers to every question from the community during socialization, wisely. • Hold socialization before land clearing activities begin involving land owners, traditional leaders, village consultative bodies (BPD), village officials, sub-districts and the national land agency (BPN) • Carrying out RAT (Annual Member Meeting) which is an obligation for cooperative	Annual Annual Once, before land clearing Annual	Interviews with communities in the study area, data were analysed using simple tabulation and descriptive analysis to assess the effectiveness of monitoring the impact of social jealousy, community unrest and social conflict as a result of land provision in the context of land acquisition for the Tunjung Untung Cooperative plantation	Annual
Land supply - related to land acquisition and compensation : Changes in society's social and cultural conditions, namely changes in community attitudes and perceptions which has the potential to cause public unrest and potential conflict	• Conduct land inventory within the working area of the Tunjung Untung Cooperative oil palm plantation. • Pay land compensation in accordance with applicable agreements and provisions without going through intermediaries and documented in the form of receipts and photo. • Implementation of activities does not begin before the compensation and compensation agreement is completed	Once, unless there is new area Once, unless there is new area Once, unless there is new area		
Employee Recruitment : Public unrest and potential changes in attitudes and perceptions	• Provide regional minimum wage standards. • Report every cooperative employee routinely to the relevant agencies. • Proportionally distribute the acceptance of workers for each village around the activity location • Prioritize local workers from villages around the plasma plantation location. • Provide working opportunity to local community. • Socialization and transparency in workforce recruitment	Annual Annual Annual Annual Annual Annual	• Monitor recruitment data of surrounding community (as workers) / Tunjung Untung Cooperative members as activity managers. • Monitor workers data for operating Tunjung Untung Cooperative palm oil plantation. • Interviews workers and community participants / members of the Tunjung Untung cooperative palm oil plantation	Annual Annual Annual

Potential Impact	Management Recommendations	Timeline	Monitoring Recommendations	Timeline
			regarding recruitment.	
Land Clearing : Loss of vegetation (flora and fauna)	• Installation of markers along the boundaries of the planned land • Conduct land clearing in accordance to planned area, guided by boundary marker • Carry out land clearing for supporting facilities areas in accordance with the needs of estate infrastructure. • Make trenches on the left and right of the location of supporting facilities and infrastructure that lead to primary and secondary drainage. • Land clearing without burning • Create warning signboards on fire-prone land and for employees to be careful in their use fire, especially during the dry season. • Providing emergency response facilities and infrastructure for land fires such as Fire watch tower, etc • Make water reservoirs around the estate as a water source to extinguish the fire if a fire occurs • Carry out tree planting on the land or at the emplacement location. • Maintain riparian as green areas which also serve as wildlife corridor areas • Create corridor spaces where possible to facilitate	Once, unless maintenance is required Once Once Once, unless maintenance is required Once Once, unless maintenance is required Once, unless maintenance is required Once, unless maintenance is required Annual Annual Annual Annual	• Recording of vegetation types • Recording of types and identifying wildlife (encounter scale) • Supervision of land clearing activities by observing the creation of channels and drainage as well as control tanks at each drainage intersection • Maintenance of boundary markers • Supervision of land clearing activities in accordance with the planned land boundary markers, so as not to cut down trees if not needed, especially outside disturbed area • River water sampling is carried out. Samples taken at one point from several depths are combined and then analyzed in the laboratory. The data obtained are compared with river water quality standards according to Class II PP RI Quality Standards No. 82/2001 on key parameters. • Field observations and recording of land fire incidents at the study	Annual Annual Throughout land clearance activity Annual Throughout land clearance actvity Every 6 months Annual

Potential Impact	Management Recommendations	Timeline	Monitoring Recommendations	Timeline
	movement of animals. • Prohibit the capture or hunting of animals by installing signs prohibiting the capture or hunting of animals and prohibiting the destruction of wild animal habitats • Implement BMP SOPs for protected animals found in the activity area • Harden the location of estate facilities and infrastructure with solid material or laterite to reduce the level of erosion. • Carry out tree planting around the location of the estate supporting facilities and infrastructure	Annual Annual Annual	location, both through direct observation and through hotspot information	

2. HCV areas and HCS forests

Action Plan for New Oil Palm Plantation – HCV / HCS areas

HCV Description	Potential Threat to HCV Area	Management Recommendations	Monitoring Recommendations	Timeline
HCV 1,2,3,4,5 Forest area (secondary swamp forest), river and riparian areas, with flora and fauna habitats - River and Riparian areas: Sapiri, Mahawai 1, Mahawai 2, Bakung, Sorie, and Sampiding River	✓ Deforestation, land clearing,and riverbanks opening for production activities and infrastructure i.e. plantation establishment, roads, settlements, etc by communities or cooperation	✓ Inform and communicate with the communities in the surounding about flora and fauna diversity and its environmental services provided by the areas, e.g: aswater provider and fire break ✓ Establish sign boards stating illegal logging and land clearing prohibition across forests and riverbanks in HCV areas. ✓ Develop village regulation/customary regulation that prohibit logging and land- opening in the area of HCV for commercialuse.	✓ Conduct participatory survey /patrol to prevent land opening on the forest areas regularly. ✓ Enforce village /custom regulations to prevent land opening or illegal logging on HCV areas.	Once at time of land opening
	✓ Illegal logging and wild animal hunting in the forest areas or riverbanks	✓ Formulate regulations that prohibit illegal logging and animal hunting around PT KMA's smallholder concession. ✓ Socialization to staff and communities about the importace of flora and fauna diversity: rare species, vulnerable or endangered species or endemic species in the HCV areas expecially for ecosystem stability. ✓ Establish sign boards stating illegal logging and land clearing prohibition across forests and riverbanks in HCV areas	✓ Patrolling periodically and consistently, especially in the area that is prone to illegal logging and animal hunting. ✓ Undertake inventarisation of protected, vulnerable, endangered, and endemic flora and fauna in the area of HCV and around plantation at least once a year	Annual Annual

HCV Description	Potential Threat to HCV Area	Management Recommendations	Monitoring Recommendations	Timeline
	✓ Forest Fire	✓ Capacity building for community representative and cooperative members at forest fire prevention. ✓ To provide fire extinguishers kit supported by PT KMA (such as water pump, hose, etc). ✓ To provide Standard Operational Procedure as forest fire mitigation. ✓ To provide water ponds (embung) ✓ To install sign boards of forest fire hazard ✓ To install index board of forest fire hazard ✓ Socialisation about forest fire, to PT KMA staff and communities around concession area. ✓ Collaborative act between the company and community in form of Masyarakat Peduli Api (forest fire caretaker organization from local people). ✓ Fire Extinguishers training	✓ Patrolling periodically and consistently especially during the dry season. ✓ Hotspot monitoring routinely at the dry season ✓ Renewing index board of forest fire hazard, every changing season (rainy or dry season)	Annual Daily Daily

3. Stakeholder and local people engagement (FPIC process)

Objective(s)	Action(s)	Timeline
Community dependence on companies is not balanced with labor needs	Accelerate the realization of Smallholder plantations to increase employment opportunities and increase income for community members. All heads of families in the village are accommodated as members of the cooperative.	Annual
Lack of communication between management and cooperative members	To accompany and harmonize understanding between the cooperative management and the community. Eg. to provide information in the form of infographics regarding data transparency required by the community	Annual
Information about the scheme for Result	The company must agree with the cooperative regarding the profit-sharing scheme that will be implemented before planting takes place	Annual
Land owners who do not want to carry out land acquisition	The cooperative accompanied by the company create cooperation schemes with potential partner farmers whose oil palm plantations are already established and are not willing to be sold to the cooperative.	Annual
Minimalize conflict with community related to land tenure	Collect data of around community as landowner and smallholder members	Annual

and smallholder management		
Increase capacity of administrator and member of smallholder in smallholder management	Conduct organization training and management/account training to the smallholder administrator	Annual

4. Soil and Topography

Koperasi Tunjung Untung area is dominated by one type of soil which is Ultisol. It has deep soil section (>1m). In general, it falls under S2 class which is deemed suitable for oil palm development.

The topography of this area is flat ground (0-8%) – 66.04 ha, Undulating (8-15%)-16.19 Ha, Rolling (15-25%)-4.05 Ha and Hilly (25-40%) – 1.48 Ha. 70 % of the total NPP area is mainly dominated by flat ground

In general, both Ultisol are soil suitable for oil palm planting. The following are Good Agricultural Practices to promote good oil palm growth and development:

No	Actions	Timeline
1	Place cut fronds which are rich in nutrient & organic matter in both inter-palm/interrow spaces to reduce bare ground and surface run-off	continuous
2	Prohibits throwing cut fronds into drains, sump, silt pits and run-offs	continuous
3	Avoid high thick frond heaps and stack loosely on inter-rows and inter-palm spaces to: • mitigate high fertilizer leaching loss when fertilizers are broadcasted on thick frond heaps. • shield topsoil from surface run-offs as well as promote build-up of organic matter	continuous
4	Apply lime or boiler ash in areas with strongly leached soil and acidic soil (applicable to Ultisol)	when detected
5	Prolong the presence of leguminous cover crop (LCC) and promote establishment of soft grasses in inter-rows for good control of erosion and surface run-off.	continuous
6	Construct terraces at slopes (≥ 25 %) to reduce soil erosion – for rolling and hilly areas	when detected
7	Apply fertilisers efficiently to every palm with the right utensils, proper placement, correct timing and rates to achieve optimum nutrients uptake for good palm growth and yields.	continuous
8	Ensure good planting materials are used and selected for planting	At time of planting / supply

5. **GHG**

Objective	Plan	Action(s)	Timeline
Protection for conservation areas (HCV and HCS areas)	a) Safeguard conservation areas from any disturbance (fire, encroachment, etc.). b) Monitor any land clearing activities near conservation areas. c) Disseminate information on conservation areas and their protection to workers, community and land clearing contractors. d) Establish and maintain conservation area physical boundary markers (demarcation) and information boards in the field. e) Safeguard conservation areas from contamination arising from maintenance activities in plantation areas	a) Monitor the conservation area boundary markers and information boards. b) Monitor land clearing progress. c) Photograph canopy stand cover in monitoring locations in the conservation areas d) Monitor any threats and disturbances to conservation areas through regular patrol. This can also involve workers and community	At time of land clearance and annual
Oil palm biomass growth	a) Optimal oil palm plant maintenance b) Responsively and effectively avoid and/or deal with pest and disease attacks c) Carry out thinning and/or supply when necessary to optimize oil palm growth	a) Optimal oil palm plant maintenance b) Responsively and effectively avoid and/or deal with pest and disease attacks c) Carry out thinning and/or supply when necessary to optimize oil palm growth	Annual
Plantation area safety from fires	a) Deliver training and disseminate information on fire prevention and handling. b) Apply fire prevention action including fire patrol. c) Prepare pools or water sources in distributed locations in the plantation to deal with fire d) Record cases of fire.	Work with associated plantation to : a) Disseminate information on fire prevention and handling. b) Patrol against fire hazard. c) Check water availability in the pools for firefighting d) Organize the fire records	Annual
Fuel consumption in plantation operation	a) Manage fuel consumption through fuel rationing. b) Take generic actions for reducing vehicle fuel consumption (eg regular maintenance).	a) Document fuel consumption b) Document operational vehicles' mileage and maintenance.	Annual
Fertilizer application	Optimal application of fertilizer	a) Monitor and regulate fertilizer application b) On a regular basis, document the dynamics of productivity (as the implication of fertilizer application).	Annual

6	**Acceptance of Management Plans**	**Name of Person Responsible**	Kanapathi Rao Al A Natchana
		Designation	President Director
		Signature	
		Date	31 July 2024