

RSPO NOTIFICATION OF PROPOSED NEW PLANTING

This notification shall be on the RSPO website for 30 days as required by the RSPO procedures for new plantings (<http://www.rspo.org/?q=page/535>). It has also been posted on local on-site notice boards.

Date of notification: 10 November 2015

Tick whichever is appropriate

<input type="checkbox"/>	This is a completely new development and stakeholders may submit comments.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	This is part of an ongoing planting and is meant for notification only.

COMPANY : Scheme Smallholder of PT. Paramitra Internusa Pratama, “Koperasi Kelapa Sawit Mitra Puyang Gana”

SUBSIDIARY (If any) : GOLDEN AGRI RESOURCES

RSPO Membership Number : 1-0096-11-000-00

Location Of Proposed New Planting :

- Company Name : Scheme Smallholder of PT. Paramitra Internusa Pratama, “Koperasi Kelapa Sawit Mitra Puyang Gana”
- Location : Silat Hilir Subdistricts, Semitau Subdistricts, 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 Areas :
 - a. North : Tua Abang Village
 - b. East : Nanga Lemedak Village
 - c. West : Nucleus of PT. PIP
 - d. South : Nanga Lemedak Village
- New Planting Area : 1,358.46 Ha
- Total Area : 2,700.77 Ha

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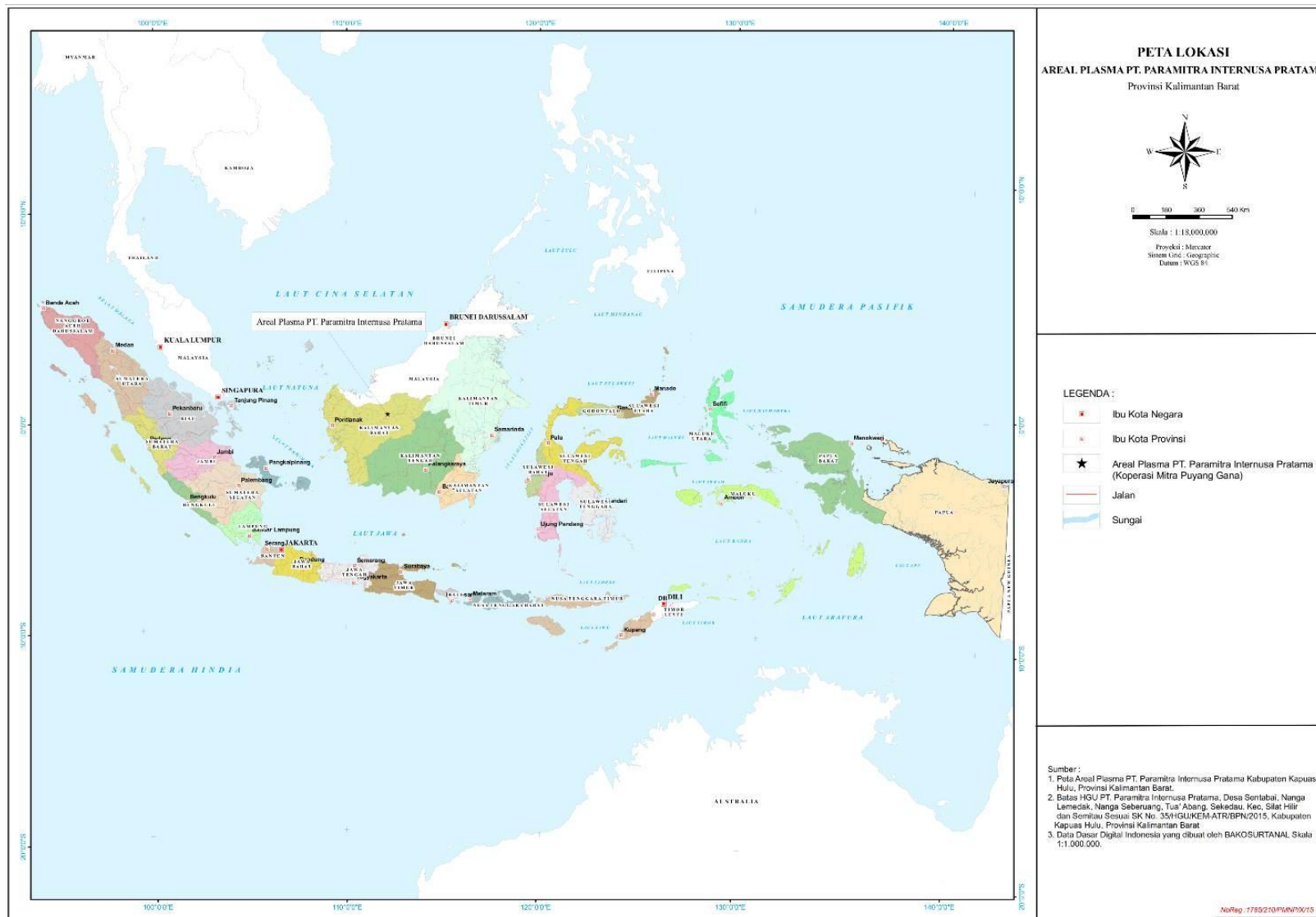


Figure 1. Map of KOPSA MPG Location on Indonesia-Scale

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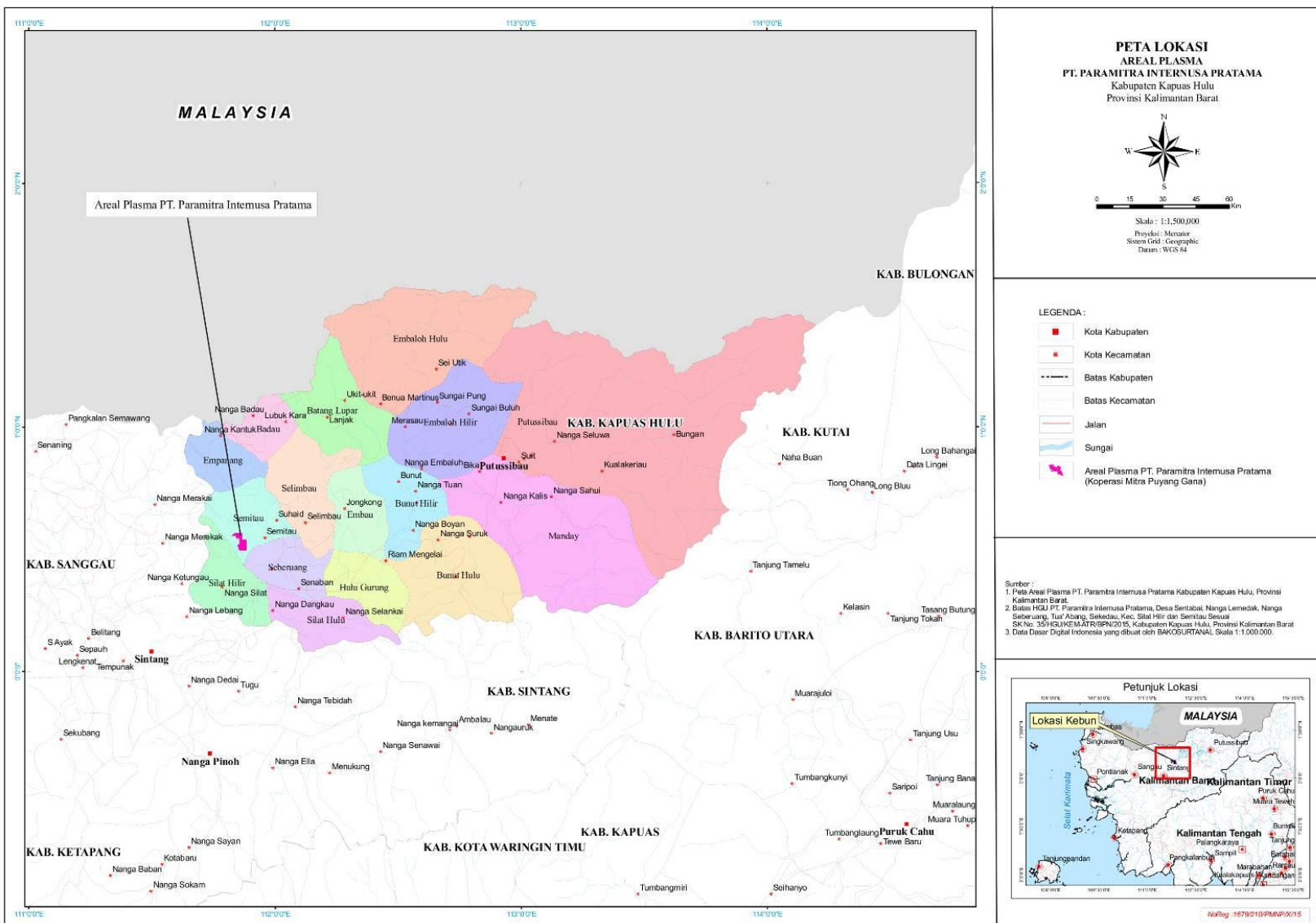


Figure 2. Map of KOPSA MPG location on district-scale

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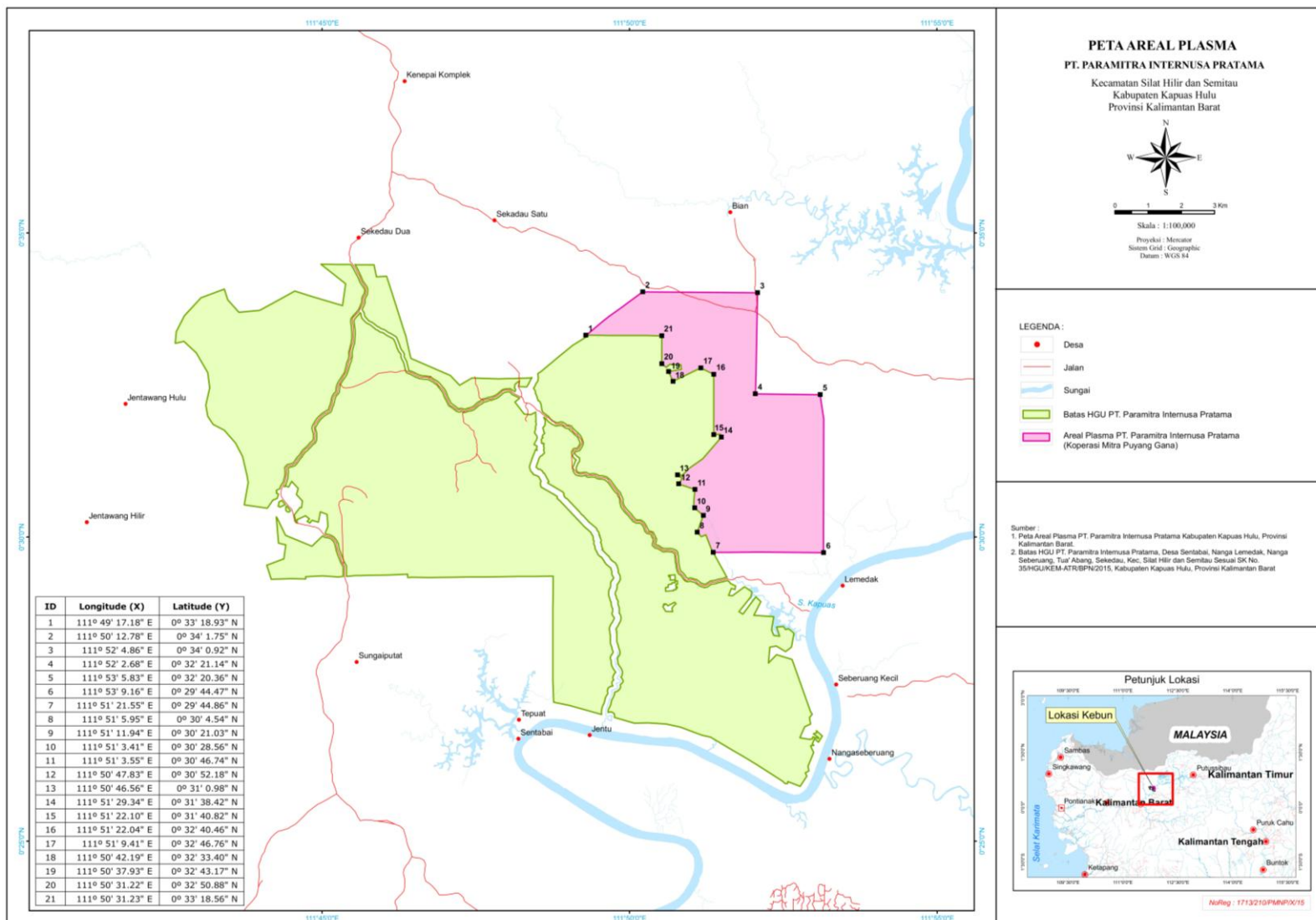


Figure 3. Map of the location of KOPSA MPG area

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

Table 1. 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/B UN-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	
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	

Source: Analysis, 2015.

1. SUMMARY FROM SEI ASSESSMENT

To complete the social studies in the SEIA document, the company conducted a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study for the area of KOPSA MPG. The main objective of the SIA is identification of essential positive and negative impacts. In the study, the company identifies the social impact, and recommends the management plans and monitoring the social impacts. Further negative impacts can be mitigated and positive impacts can be enhanced. Planning and managing important impacts are embodied in the form of social impact management recommendations.

The SEIA study has identified potential environmental impacts, which are:

- Decreasing air quality.
- Increasing rate of erosion and sedimentation.
- Decreasing water quality and aquatic biota.
- Decreasing number of flora and fauna biodiversity.
- Hotspots potential.
- Community dissatisfaction and social conflict.
- Community health problem.

Moreover, the socio-economic study in SEIA document was conducted as an attempt to prevent irreversible impacts. The study was conducted based on social interaction and was supported by the government. The socio-economic approaches taken were as follows:

- Providing fund allocation to environmental management.
- Collecting data on workers availability in PT. PIP, as well as providing information to local community through direct communication as well as relevant institutions with regards to workforce need.
- Prioritizing the use of workforce from local communities in accordance with their expertises and skills.
- Implementing worker's payment system following the manpower regulation.
- Compensating individual lands for business planning or development.
- Establishing harmonious social interaction pattern with local community to prevent social jealousy.
- Conducting training and guidance for local communities to improve human resources and local economy.

PT. PIP conducted a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) by an internal team of PT. SMART Tbk. SIA study in PT. PIP was conducted in 2014, by a team consisting of five persons namely Widodo C Yuwono, Yosaphat Ardhilla Renato, Suma Nugraha, Veranita May and Laurentius Vita Baskara S.Sos. All team members have been trained and experienced in identifying SIA. The SIA also covers the area of KOPSA MPG.

From SIA study, there are a few positive impacts from the presence of PT. PIP:

- The company's concern to the needs of surrounding community. The existence of social assistance, cooperation with local contractors, local purchases, and KOPSA MPG partnerships also encourage people to be able to easily meet the needs of daily life, and can create a harmonious relationship between the company and the community.
- Local employment. The company discloses the information of labor recruitment to the surrounding villages, so that the local workforce will be more absorbed.
- The company's concern to the employees' welfare. The company has been providing living facilities in the form of houses, electricity, and water for employees, educational facilities, sports, and health insurance for employees and their families.

Aside from the positive impacts, there are negative impacts as findings from SIA study:

- Community dissatisfaction related to social assistance, the company is considered slow in responding to the requests for help. There are considerable numbers of people who do not understand the company's procedures for responding the requests. The company has consideration in determining the assistance and required time to process the aid according to the SOP.
- Assistance for artesian well and the church building in the village of Tua Abang remains not eventuated/materialized. The management promised to renovate the Tua Abang Church, but unfortunately until now it has not been realized.
- Civil dissatisfaction and social conflict due to the compensation process and the new land preparation, and recruitment.
- Community health problem due to mobilization of heavy equipment, land preparation, upkeep, and FFB transportation.

By acknowledging the positive and negative impacts to community, company can utilize the knowledge for constructive improvement in the future, for the benefit of community and the company.

2. SUMMARY FROM HCV ASSESSMENT

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 repeated 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.

The HCV assessment team of PT. PIP is coming from the Faculty of Forestry – IPB that consist of various disciplines and expertise with the composition of the team as follows:

Table 2. List of HCV assessor Faculty of Forestry – IPB

NO	NAME	FIELD	DESCRIPTION
1	Dr. Ir. H. Nyoto Santoso, MS (team leader)	Management and conservation of biodiversity	Team Leader RSPO Approved HCV assessor
2	Ir. Siswoyo, MSi	Ecology of flora and fauna	Team Leader RSPO Approved HCV assessor
3	Ir. Heru B Pulonggono, MSc	Hydrology and soil conservation	RSPO HCV Approved Assessor
4	Ahmad Faisal Siregar, S.Hut, M.Si	Social and culture	RSPO HCV Approved Assessor
5	Handian Purwawangsa, S.Hut, MSi	Social and culture	RSPO HCV Approved Assessor

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6	M. Sayidina Ali, A.Md	GIS	RSPO HCV Approved Assessor
7	Sutopo, S.Hut	Ecology of fauna	RSPO HCV Approved Assessor
8	Sulfan Ardiansyah, S.Hut	Ecology of flora	RSPO HCV Approved Assessor

Source: Faculty of Forestry – IPB (2010)

HCV identification was conducted by the Faculty of Forestry – IPB, using “HCV Toolkits 2008” Indonesia version. The components and parameters studied in HCV were:

1) Biodiversity (HCV 1, 2, 3)

The Biodiversity components studied in HCV activities are: (1) The areas that having an important level of biodiversity, (2) the area which is important for the natural dynamics of ecology landscape, and (3) Endangered ecosystems.

2) Environmental aspects (HCV 4)

Aspects of environmental services studied in HCV activities are the identification of areas that provide environmental services experience. Components studied include: soil type, topography and slope of the land, the rate of erosion, river, water resources and their utilization.

3) Social and Cultural aspects (HCV 5 and 6)

Socio-cultural components identify the locations that have an important function to fulfill basic needs of society and the locations that have critical aspect of cultural identity to local community.

The Activities taken in implementing the Identification of HCV in the PT. PIP area consists of:

1. Collecting documents / HCV assessment report.
2. Document Review / HCV assessment report.
3. Collecting data and information.
4. Data Analysis.
5. Field survey.
6. Mapping.
7. Setting up the management and monitoring plan for HCVA identification.

Primary data collected in the field, covering: aspect of physical area, aspect of biological diversity, the environmental value, aspects of social economic, and aspect of society culture. Activity and data retrieval information for each aspect is as following:

1. Mapping and Landscape
2. Assessment of Fauna (wildlife)
3. The assessment of Flora Aspects
4. Assessment of Social, Economic and Cultural Rights

Based on the survey results for HCV area in KOPSA MPG area there are several HCV area that can be identified: HCV1.1, HCV1.2, HCV1.3, HCV2.3, HCV4.1, HCV6 with the total area of 194.66 ha. HCV area in the scheme smallholders' estate is in the form of riverbanks, peatland, swamp area of Lemedak and the sacred area. There are five species of protected flora (under Government Regulation No. 7 of 1999, CITES and IUCN) in the KOPSA MPG area. Further, protected fauna species cannot be found in the KOPSA MPG area during HCV identification survey.

Table 3. Identification results of HCV in KOPSA MPG area

HCV CATEGORY	HCV TYPE	TOTAL AREA (HA)
1.1	Riparian Zone of Tekedan river	18.75
1.1	Riparian Zone of Pelimbus river	35.14
1.1	Riparian Zone of Lemedak river	21.53
1.1	Riparian Zone of Pengumpang Besar river	4.44
1.1	Lemedak Swamp	43.27
1.1	Peatland	57.37
1.2	Riparian Zone of Tekedan river	*
1.2	Riparian Zone of Pelimbus river	*
1.2	Riparian Zone of Lemedak river	*
1.2	Riparian Zone of Pengumpang Besar river	*
1.2	Lemedak Swamp	*
1.3	Riparian Zone of Tekedan river	*
1.3	Riparian Zone of Pelimbus river	*
1.3	Riparian Zone of Lemedak river	*
1.3	Riparian Zone of Pengumpang Besar river	*
1.3	Lemedak Swamp	*
1.3	Peatland	*
2.3	Riparian Zone of Tekedan river	*
2.3	Riparian Zone of Pelimbus river	*
2.3	Riparian Zone of Lemedak river	*
2.3	Riparian Zone of Pengumpang Besar river	*
2.3	Lemedak Swamp	*
4.1	Riparian Zone of Tekedan river	*
4.1	Riparian Zone of Pelimbus river	*
4.1	Riparian Zone of Lemedak river	*
4.1	Riparian Zone of Pengumpang Besar river	*
4.1	Lemedak Swamp	*
4.1	Peatland	*
6	Indigenous forest of Mungguk Linsum	2.27
6	Indigenous forest of Mungguk Nyala	10.71
6	Sacred area of Gupung Temunik Bian	1.18
Total area		194.66

Source: Faculty of Forestry – IPB (2010) and PT. SMART (2014)

NB: (*) = the area subject to overlap

Table 4. List of flora species protected in the KOPSA MPG area

NO	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS		
			PP 7	CITES	IUCN
1.	Perepat	<i>Combretocarpus rotundatus</i>	-	-	VU
2.	Orchid cane	<i>Grammatophyllum speciosum</i> Blume	D	II	-
3.	Kantung Semar	<i>Nepenthes mirabilis</i>	D	II	-
4.	Belangeran	<i>Shoreabalangeran</i>	-	-	CR
5.	Engkabang	<i>Shoreapinanga</i>	D	-	-

Source: Faculty of Forestry – IPB (2010)

3. SUMMARY FROM FPIC

In the land acquisition process, both the company plantation (nucleus) and the scheme smallholders, the company aims to fulfill the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) principles through a participatory and transparent process.

PT. PIP's effort towards the fulfillment of FPIC was shown during the implementation of land acquisition since the Location Permit (ILOK) was obtained at the start of the plantation development with the consent of the community. PT. PIP aims for continuous improvement to cope with the increasingly stringent requirements that must be met by palm oil companies to sell their products to the global market, demand for improvement and wide information coverage, and the greater number of stakeholders involved. However, the current available guidelines and knowledgeable practitioners to fulfill the FPIC process have not been adequate to fulfill the RSPO principles and criteria, especially with regards to the land tenure study and participatory mapping.

In the implementation of FPIC, the company is currently collaborating with Lingkar Komunitas Sawit (LINKS) to construct a Practical Guidance to the fulfillment of FPIC. The practical guidance consists of five steps towards the fulfillment of FPIC:

- Engagement.
- Inventory of Land Tenure System.
- Socialization and Consultation.
- Negotiation and Consent Process.
- Monitoring and Evaluation.

For the development of KOPSA MPG, the fulfillment of FPIC is applied under two different frameworks as follows:

a) Fulfillment of FPIC for lands that have been compensated (*Ganti Rugi, GR*)

The fulfillment of FPIC is conducted for community lands that were handed over for the KOPSA MPG from the period of 1 June 2012 to 1 May 2015. This is conducted to complete the process of land acquisition, especially under the Land Tenure Study and Participatory Mapping.

b) Fulfillment FPIC for the land to be compensated (GR)

Land compensation have not been conducted and still on progress to fulfill the FPIC by following the practical guidance made jointly by GAR / SMART and LINKS. The land compensation will be conducted after consent by the community. In the scheme smallholder's development plan, there are two potential villages for land compensation within the Nanga Bian Subdistrict, Tua Abang Village and Nanga Lemedak Village. Public consultation was conducted in the village of Lemedak on 19 September 2015, while in Nanga Bian Subdistrict, Tua Abang Village was held on 21 September 2015.

4. SUMMARY OF PLANS

Based on the results of the study SEIA, SEIA and HCV, plans had been made for each study.

4.a. Summary of Plan SEIA

The company carries out management plan and environmental monitoring in accordance with the document Environmental Management Plan (RKL) and Environmental Monitoring Plan (RPL), with the aim to increase the positive impacts on the environmental aspects of the Company's activities and mitigate negative impacts, including social aspects; the positive and negative impacts were identified through the study of SIA. Summary of the management plan and environmental monitoring PT. PIP can be seen in the following table.

Tabel 5. Summary of Management and Monitoring of Social & Environmental in PT. Paramitra Internusa Pratama

No.	Components of environmental parameters	Impact Source	Measurement Standart	Goal	Data collection and analisis metode	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	- TSS on water quality <50 mg/L - Limit allowed for	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	Once every six months	- Clearings with manual and mechanical systems - Tree trunks piled with	- HCV Officer

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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
		- Construction of facilities and infrastructure	soil erosion: the slow permeability: <11.21 tonnes / ha / yr; being <13.45 tonnes / ha / yr		thickness of soil erosion Mathematical calculations	road near the stream and on lands open		slopes cut position, 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

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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>Fire Danger 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 community Descriptive - 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

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No.	Components of environmental parameters	Impact Source	Measurement Standart	Goal	Data collection and analysis method	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

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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

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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 HCV Plan

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> in plantation	Socialization is documented in the form of the minutes, attendance list and photos and documented in	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				
			area and its surrounding)	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 / 002/003							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				
			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	
2	Forest Management as Wildlife Habitat	Protecting the area around the forest from activities that disrupt and destroy forests,	Boundary structuring	HCV Signboard installed in accordance with IK / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV /	Riparian zone Lemedak, Pelimbus, Tekedan, Pengumpang						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				
		and to maintain and / or improve biodiversity.		002/001	Besar, peatland, Rawa Lemedak									
			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 sign boards and other dissemination media such as posters,	HCV sign board installed in accordance IK / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/002	Riparian zone Lemedak, Pelimbus, Tekedan, peatland and Pengumpang Besar, peatland,					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				
			leaflets, etc.)		Rawa Lemedak									
			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		
			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		

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No.	Program	Target	Event Phase	Indicator	Location	Year					Person in charge	Implementer	Support team	Note
						1	2	3	4	5				
			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 destroy.	Boundary	HCV signboard installed in accordance with IK / SMART / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/001	Local Forest Area Mungguk Nyala, Traditional Forest Mungguk Linsum and Sacred area of Gupung Temunik Bian					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				
			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		
			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		

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No.	Program	Target	Event Phase	Indicator	Location	Year					Person in charge	Implementer	Support team	Note
						1	2	3	4	5				
			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		
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		

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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	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	
			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	

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No.	Program	Target	Event Phase	Indicator	Location	Year					Person in charge	Implementer	Support team	Note
						1	2	3	4	5				
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 / BCOS-EHSD / SADV / 002/020	All HCVA area									
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	Report on monitoring of documented rehabilitation in accordance with the F / SMART / BCOS-EHSD /	All area of plantation									

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No.	Program	Target	Event Phase	Indicator	Location	Year					Person in charge	Implementer	Support team	Note
						1	2	3	4	5				
			months	SADV / 002/021										
			Secondary monitoring is performed encounter the species											
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.

4.c. 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

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area is 1,358.46 ha. The KOPSA MPG planted area has exceeded the minimum 20% of nucleus plantation as regulated by government.

VERIFICATION STATEMENT:

The company opted for a desk-top and field audit against the relevant documents required by the RSPO New Planting Procedure. A pre-audit review was carried out and during the document assessment, two BSI auditors present at PT Paramitra Internusa Pratama's office in Jakarta on 12th October 2015 to verify and review the relevant documents including interviewing the management team members. The document assessment includes the verification of permits such as: Arahan Lokasi, Izin Lokasi, Izin Usaha Perkebunan, "Daftar Nominatif Penetapan Calon Petani Calon Lahan" by Kapuas Hulu Regent, SEIA documents (AMDAL, RKL and RPL), HCV assessment report, and NPP documents, Land Use Change Analysis and all related documents for the new planting. Based on review of new planting management and planning, it is noted that the new planting plan for proposed on-going planting and is meant for notification only.

BSI team conducted field visit on 20-23rd October 2015 to visit the proposed on-going planting area for scheme smallholder of PT. PIP. BSI team also conduct stakeholder consultation with surrounding community related to the development of scheme smallholder of PT. PIP. It is confirmed no land clearing and/or planting on scheme smallholder area since May 2014 up to date. BSI team also noted that area identified as HCV within the scheme smallholder area is not disturbed.

The auditors conclude that the social and environmental impact assessments and HCV assessment summary are follows the requirements of RSPO New Planting Procedure with details on the assessment result, comprehensive and carried out by qualified professionals with required credibility. The HCV assessment was carried out by approved assessors (verified through HCVRN website) under the HCV Resource Network Assessor Licensing Scheme. The NPP documents prepared by company and in accordance to RSPO New Planting Procedure requirement.

As a commitment to an implementation period for promoting best practices in reporting net GHG emission to RSPO, PT. PIP has completed the requirement of RSPO GHG Assessment Procedure for new planting by producing separate report to comply with the RSPO P&C 2013 criteria 7.8 which require new planting are designed to minimize greenhouse gas emission; covering scheme smallholder area of PT. PIP. PT. PIP has also adhered to the requirements of the RSPO P&C 2013 on analysis of land use change, analysis of high carbon stock. Identification and estimation of potential sources of emission and sinks of carbon associated with the new planting; also covering scheme smallholder area of PT. PIP. During the implementation period until 31st December 2016, the reporting on GHG will be to the RSPO Emission Reduction Working Group.

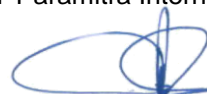
It is the opinion of the BSI auditors that scheme smallholder of PT. PIP has complied with the RSPO New Planting Procedures enforced on 1st January 2010 and confirmed that the assessment and planning are comprehensive, professional and compliant with RSPO requirements.

Signed on behalf of
BSI Malaysia Services Sdn Bhd,



Pratama A Sedayu
Lead Auditor

Signed on behalf of
Scheme smallholders of
PT Paramitra Internusa Pratama,



Dr. Haskarlianus Pasang
Head of Sustainability