



ROUNDTABLE ON SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL

New Planting Procedure

Summary Report

**Planning and Management of Social and
Environmental Impact and High Conservation Value**

**COOPERATIVE KUNDANGAN MANIS
Scheme Smallholders of PT. Poliplant Sejahtera**

Subsidiary : Alpha Capital Limited

December 2015

**Ketapang District
West Kalimantan
Indonesia**

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Abbreviations

HCV	High Conservation Value
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SEIA	Social Environmental Impact Assessment
PSA	Poliplant Sejahtera
CKM	Cooperative Kudangan Manis
RTRWP	Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Propinsi
HGU	Hak Guna Usaha
AMDAL	Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan
LUCA	Land Use Change Analysis
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
APL	Area Penggunaan Lain
GIS	Geographycal Information System

1. Executive Summary

This report represents the executive summary of the planning and management PT.PSA for an extension of development scheme smallholder land under Cooperative Kundangan Manis (CKM). High Conservation Values (HCV) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) were carried out by Daemeter Consulting in January – July 2015 and in April – July 2015 for PT. Poliplant Sejahtera (PT. PSA) and covered this extension areas.

PT. PSA location permit and extension was legally established under two West Kalimantan Governor Decree, covering a total land area of 39.700 Ha approved by Governor of West Kalimantan on 13 April 1990, and West Kalimantan Governor Decree No. 155 and No. 3793. Land use title of PT. PSA was issued by Badan Pertanahan Nasional on 19 February 1999 as a HGU letter No. 6 (\pm 4.004,05 ha) and remaining 7,746 hectares is held under each individual farmer's name as required under the Smallholder Scheme.

PT. PSA has implemented the existing scheme smallholders – PIR TRANS under principle license from government number: KB.320/701/Mentan/XII/89 dated: 5th December 1989. Currently PT.PSA managed a total planted area of 11,469 hectares, of which all are mature trees. This comprised of 3,794.46 hectares in the nucleus area under the Siriham Estate and 7,746 hectares under the Smallholder scheme in the Siriham Plasma. Most of the planting occurred in 1994.

PT.PSA begin to do extension of this existing scheme smallholder by adding at area of 785, 30 Ha of Cooperative Kudangan Manis (CKM) to fulfill local community demand that has been agreed under mutual agreement between previous company owner, local authorities and local community prior to Cargill acquisition of Poliplant Group in last December 2014. This extension areas of smallholder are located outside of HGU and land title is held under each individual farmers names.

Cargill has agreed to continue this extension of smallholder's scheme partnership takes form of a MoU whereby smallholder produces an exclusive supply of Fresh Fruit Bunches with financial backing (credit) from Bank and will ensure that this extension development is fully align with RSPO NPP requirements. The extension areas of smallholder scheme is located in Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province. PT. PSA has carried out land survey, eligibility study, zero burning land clearing and providing certified palm seed. The smallholder will partake actively in this development as part of knowledge transfer from PT. PSA. As a form of independence, PT. PSA will hand-over the management of plantation to smallholder when it meets technical requirements and or meets the age of 4 years.

The result of HCV assessment that carried out by Daemeter Consulting in 2015 shows that **there is no primary forest** in CKM concession area, general area is so extensively degraded and predominantly community areas. CKM concession area is located at area within classification of other land-use (APL). Based on LUC in PT. PSA, result also shows that there is no primary forest in the in CKM concession area. The satellite imagery showed that rubber, secondary regrowth and grassland are the land cover. In the areas intended for new planting, **no peat soils** were identified. This assessment was carried out from map of soil of the region and during HCV assessment by Daemeter Consulting in 2015.

PT. PSA AMDAL's was then improved on 23 December 2003 by Regional AMDAL Commission of West Kalimantan Province decree no. 660.1/762/Bapedalda-A. This was a revised version of AMDAL No. RC 220/2383/B/XII/1993, on 24 May 1994 and AMDAL No RC 220/902/B/V/1994 due to change of mill lay out, capacity and planting area amendment, on. AMDAL was prepared by an accredited AMDAL consultant and included consideration of both negative as well as positive social

and environmental impacts. The scope of AMDAL included assessment of impacts associated with land development, infrastructure, road access, mill operations and transportation. AMDAL also included assessment of the suitability of soils, topography and drainage and analysis of the land cover vegetation.

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) that carried out by Daemeter Consulting in 2015 was oriented to reach reliable social impact which potentially arises due to development of PT. PSA project. The villages of PT. PSA was dominated by outside inhabitant. Ethnic of Dayak Jelai West Borneo is a local indigeneous people. They already accept presence of outside inhabitant.

PT. PSA in this smallholder's scheme through a MoU with the cooperative, will manages the development, maintenance and production of the planted area. There is no land purchase by PT. PSA. Under this scheme, there will be a loan agreement between the cooperative unions and the bank to finance all costs for plantation development and maintenance. Land certificates are used as guarantee letter for the bank. The cooperatives are then required to sell the FFB to the company

HCV Assessment that conducted by Daemeter Consulting in 2015 have identified HCV areas in different categories. The assessment was carried out covering new planting areas at CKM consesions area. The assessment identified 5 types of HCV. These HCVs are HCV 1, HCV 3, HCV 4, HCV 5 and HCV 6. The assessment also provides recommendation for the company in managing the HCV area. HCV areas are outside of those intended for planting plant of CKM consesions area.

2. Scope of the Planning and Management

2.1. Organizational information and contact persons

Table 1. Organizational information and contact persons

Company Name	Cooperative Kudangan Manis, Scheme Smallholder of PT. Poliplant Sejahtera
Subsidiary	Alpha Capital Limited (RSPO Membership Number : 1-0199-16-000-00)
Company address	Sub-village Sengkuang, Village of Harapan Baru Air Upas Sub District Ketapang District West Kalimantan, Indonesia
Geographical Location	West : 110°42' 24,37"; North : 2°15'7,34" (PSA) West : 110°42' 24,37"; South : 2°23'36,34" (PSA) East : 111°01'36,49"; North : 2°15'7,34" (PSA) East : 111°01'36,49"; South : 2°23'36,34" (PSA) East : 110°50'15,37"- 110°57'01,60" (CKM) South : 02°12'11,26"- 02°17'02,94" (CKM)
Capital Status	Foreign Investment (PMA)
Type of business	Palm oil plantation and milling
Status of land ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PT. PSA own land (Inti), HGU No. 06 (± 4.004,05 Ha) Smallholder PIR-TRANS scheme, Personal Land Use

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> certificate (Sertifikat Hak Milik) Cooperative Kudangan Manis, Statement Letter of Personal Land Ownership (Surat Pernyataan Kepemilikan Tanah)
Contact Person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Director – Anthony Yeow Email Address: Anthony_Yeow@cargill.com Group Sustainability Manager – Yunita Widiastuti Email Address: Yunita_Widiastuti@cargill.com
Total area of new planting	785.30 Ha with clear and clean land ownership (Total Land Bank 1,806.82 Ha)

2.2. Personnel involved in planning and implementation

Planning and implementation plans for new planting involves estate department, plasma department, agronomy service department, GIS, EHS and sustainability department. The overall personnel are shown below.

Table 2. Personnel involved in planning and implementation

Name	Position
Anthony Yeow	President Director
Yunita Widiastuti	Group Sustainability Manager
Ai Darmawan	Chief Estate Manager
Maruhum Gultom	Plasma Manager
Muhamad Rajali	Partnership Manager
Hitler Habeahan	Senior Estate Manager
Yogi Wicaksono	Sustainability Manager
Herwandi Agustian	Agronomy Service Department Manager
Marulak Simanjuntak	GIS Coordinator
Eko Sugiyanto	Estate Manager

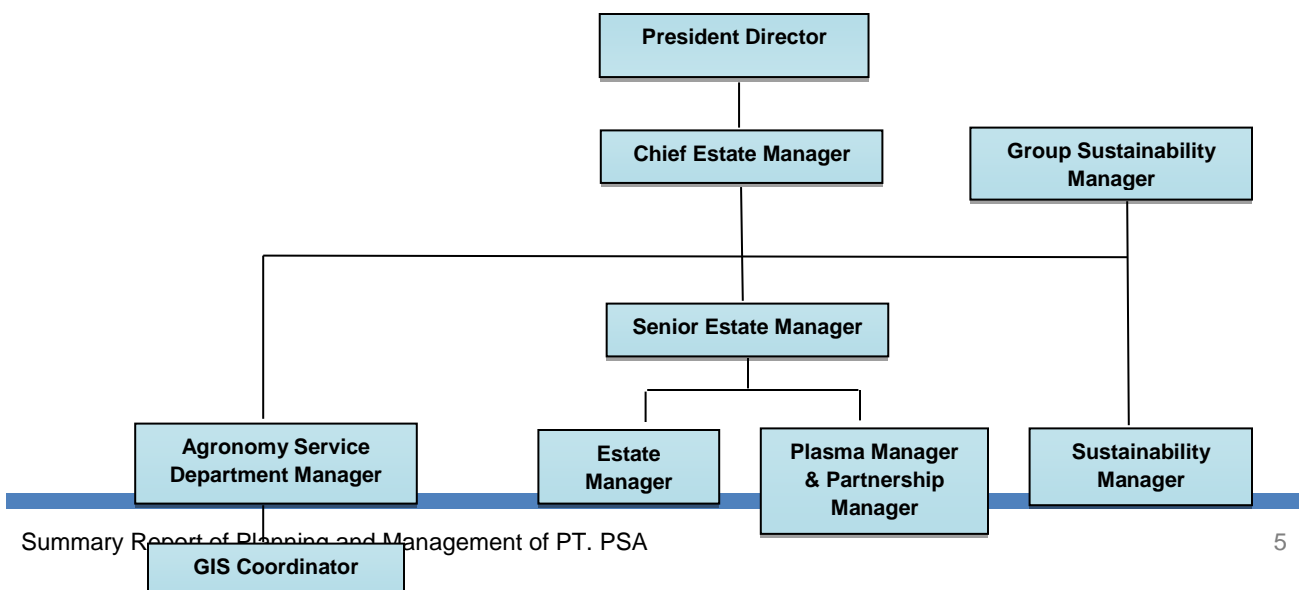


Figure 1. Organization Flowchart

2.3. Stakeholders Consultations

The Stakeholders' consultation was held on 26 Mei 2015 at Air Upas, Ketapang district, West Kalimantan Province. Consultation with the relevant stakeholders was attended by community's leaders, heads of village and cooperatives. The consultation was to provide opportunities for communication and sharing the information / opinion / suggestions between the company and the workers, contractors, suppliers, smallholders, consumers, government agencies and communities to move forward for the benefit and common progress. Also in 17 April 2015 PT. PSA have conducted the Socialization of RSPO New Planting Procedure and Cargill Policy on Sustainable Palm Oil to open the awareness of CKM Members regarding the requirements for new planting. This is also part of the process of free, prior and informed consent procedures to ensure that there is a balance in the social and environmental harmony in the development of the oil palm planting project between PT. PSA and stakeholders.

2.4. Reference Documents

2.4.1. List of Reports

- Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL document) of PT. PSA on 21 December, 1993 (AMDAL No. RC 220/2383/B/XII/1993)
- Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL document) of PT. PSA on 24 May, 1994 (AMDAL No RC 220/902/B/V/1994)
- Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL supplement) of PT. PSA (AMDAL Supplement No 154/BA.5/V/1996)
- Environmental Impact Assessment (Upgraded AMDAL due to change of mill lay out, capacity and planting area amendment) of PT. PSA on 23 December, 2003 (Regional AMDAL Commission of West Kalimantan Province decree No. 660.1/762/Bapedalda-A)
- Report of Identification and Analysis of High Conservation Value of PT. PSA by Daemeter Consulting on January – July 2015.
- Social Impact Assessment (SIA) by Daemeter Consulting on May – July 2015.

2.4.2 List of Legal Documents

List of permit for palm oil plantation and palm oil mill developnt as follow :

Table 3. List of legal document PT.PSA & CKM

Legal Documents	Issued by	Number and date
PT. PSA :		
Taxpayer Notification Number (NPWP)	Ministry of Finance Directorate General of Taxation, Republic Indonesia	01.344757.8-062.000, 05 April 2012
Plantation permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan)	Indonesian Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM)	122/T/PERTANIAN/2002, 04 June 2002
Location permit 39,700 ha , (Izin lokasi)	West Kalimantan Governor	West Kalimantan Governor Degree No. 155, 13 April 1990 West Kalimantan Governor Degree No.3793, 29 April 1993
Land use title (Hak Guna Usaha)	National Land Agency (BPN)	HGU No. 6 , 19 February 1999
Recomendation Letter	Plantation Department (DISBUN)	Letter of plantation department No : 525 / 416 / Disbun – D
CKM :		
Legal Act of Cooperative Badana Hukum Koperasi	Notary Ayu Nurhasanah SH, MKn.	346/BH/XVII.3/2012, 8 March 2012
Latest Amendment of Cooperative Statute(Akta Perubahan Terakhir Anggaran Dasar Koperasi)	Notary Yulina Asmara Dewi, SH.	No. 16, 14 March 2014
Cooperative Official Approval (Pengesahan Koperasi)	Ministry of Cooperative, Republic Indonesia	18/PAD/KOP.UKM& PERINDAG/III/2014, dated 17 March 2014.
Place of Business License (Surat Izin Tempat Usaha/SITU)	Integrated Services of Sub District Ketapang	503/219/SITU/KOP/2014, dated 3 April 2014.
Taxpayer Notification Number (NPWP)	Ministry of Finance Directorate General of Taxation, Republic of Indonesia	61.04.160.160.002.0000.0, 08 March 2012
Company Registration Number (Tanda Daftar Perusahaan)	Department of Cooperative, Trade and Industrial, Sub District Ketapang.	1405 2 01 00243, Dated 8 April 2014
Trading Business License	Integrated Services of Sub District	503/266/SIUP/KECIL/2014, dated 3

(Surat Izin Usaha Perdagangan/SIUP)	Ketapang	April 2014
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2.5 Location Maps

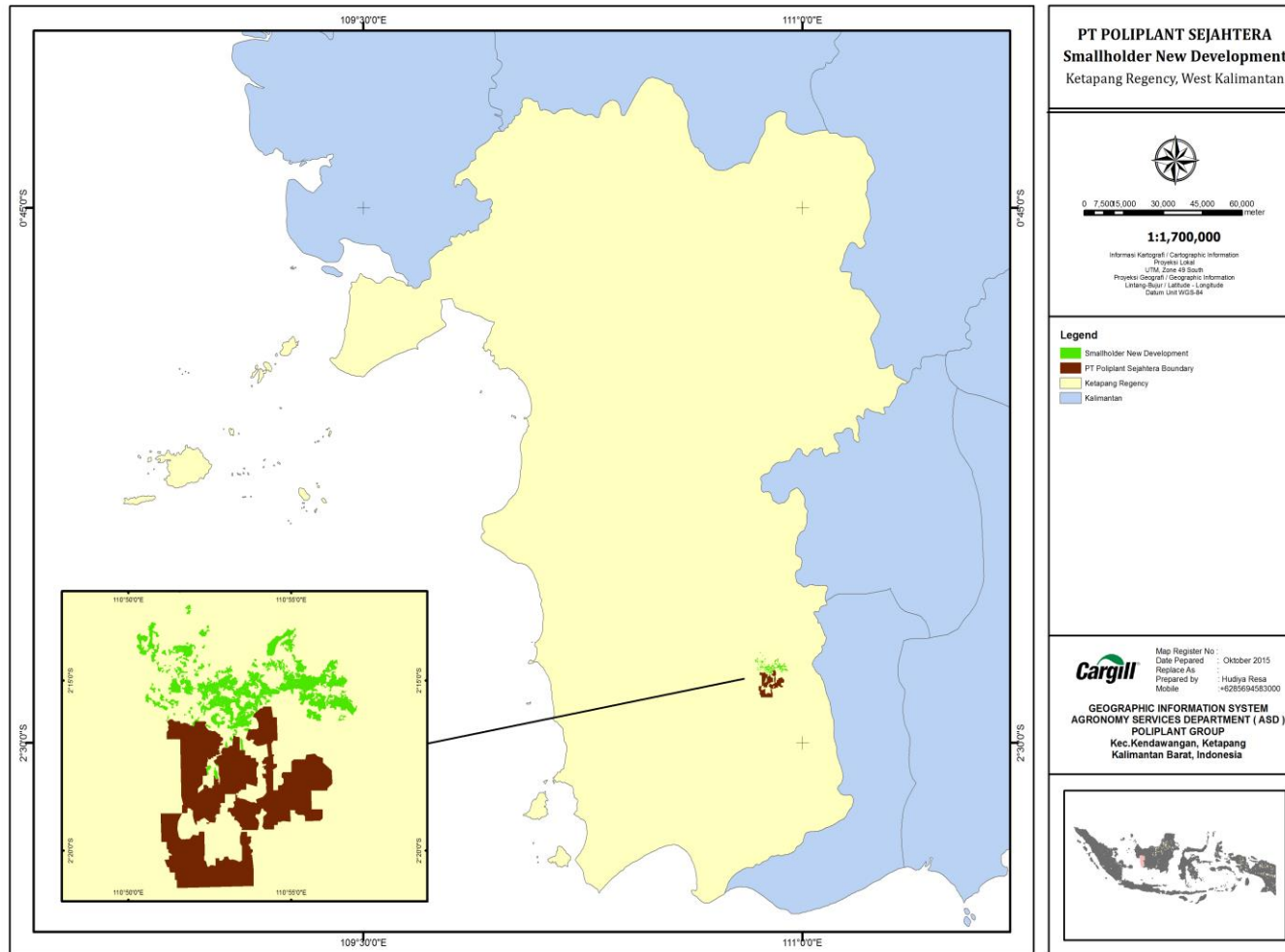


Figure 2. Location map of PT. PSA and CKM consesion area new development in Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan

POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PLASMA MANDIRI PT PSA

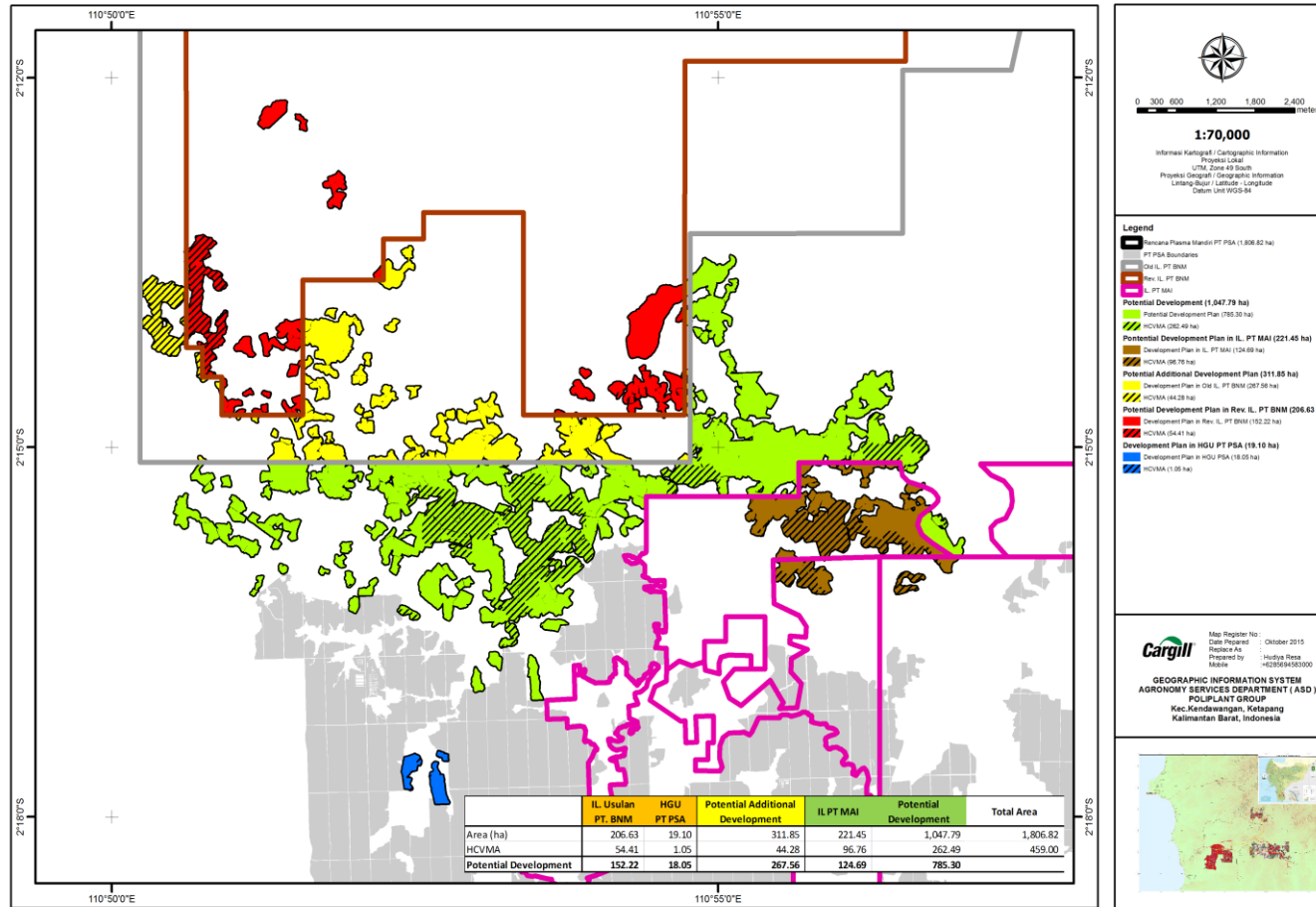


Figure 3. Location map of CKM consesion area new development of 785,30 ha

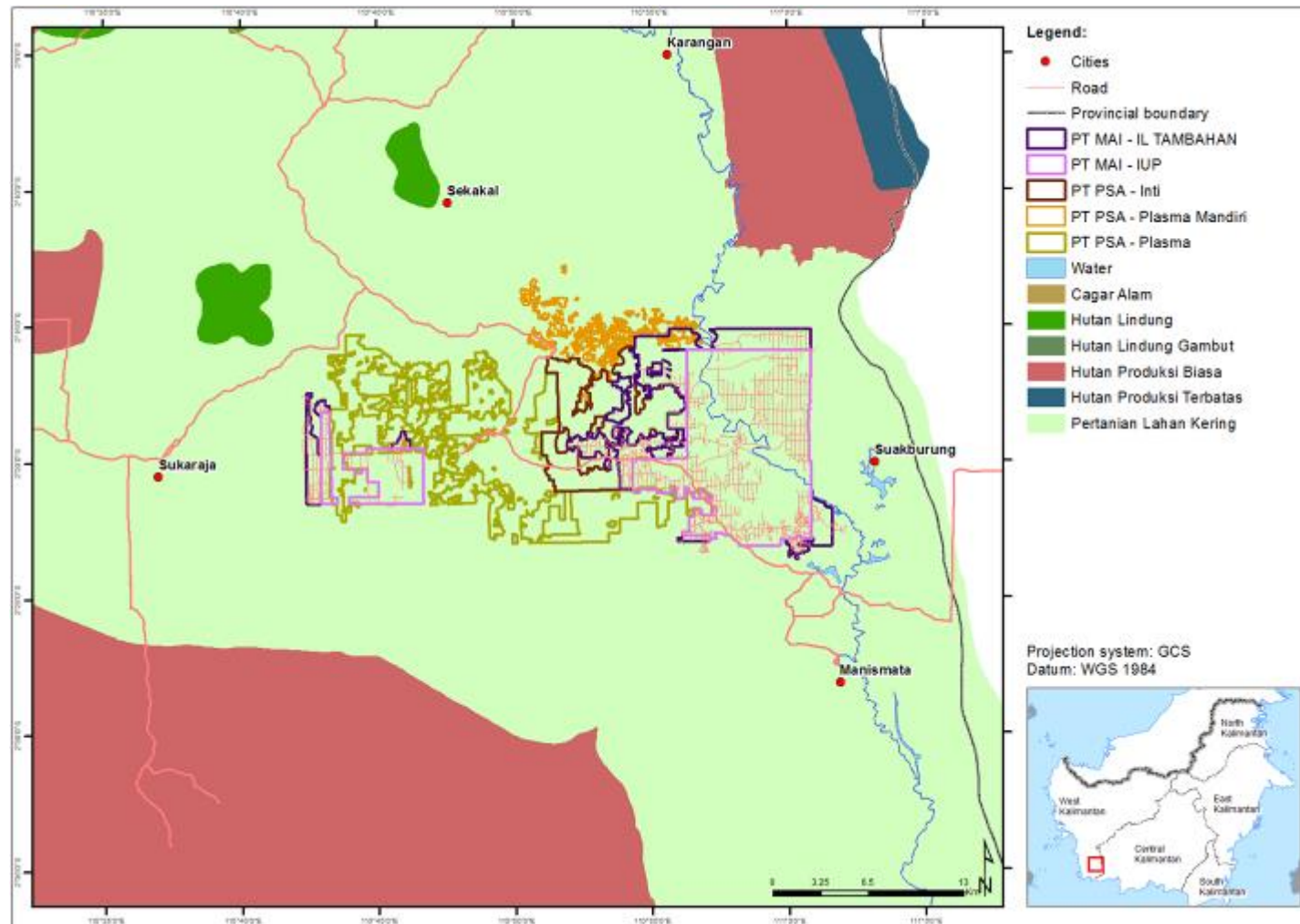
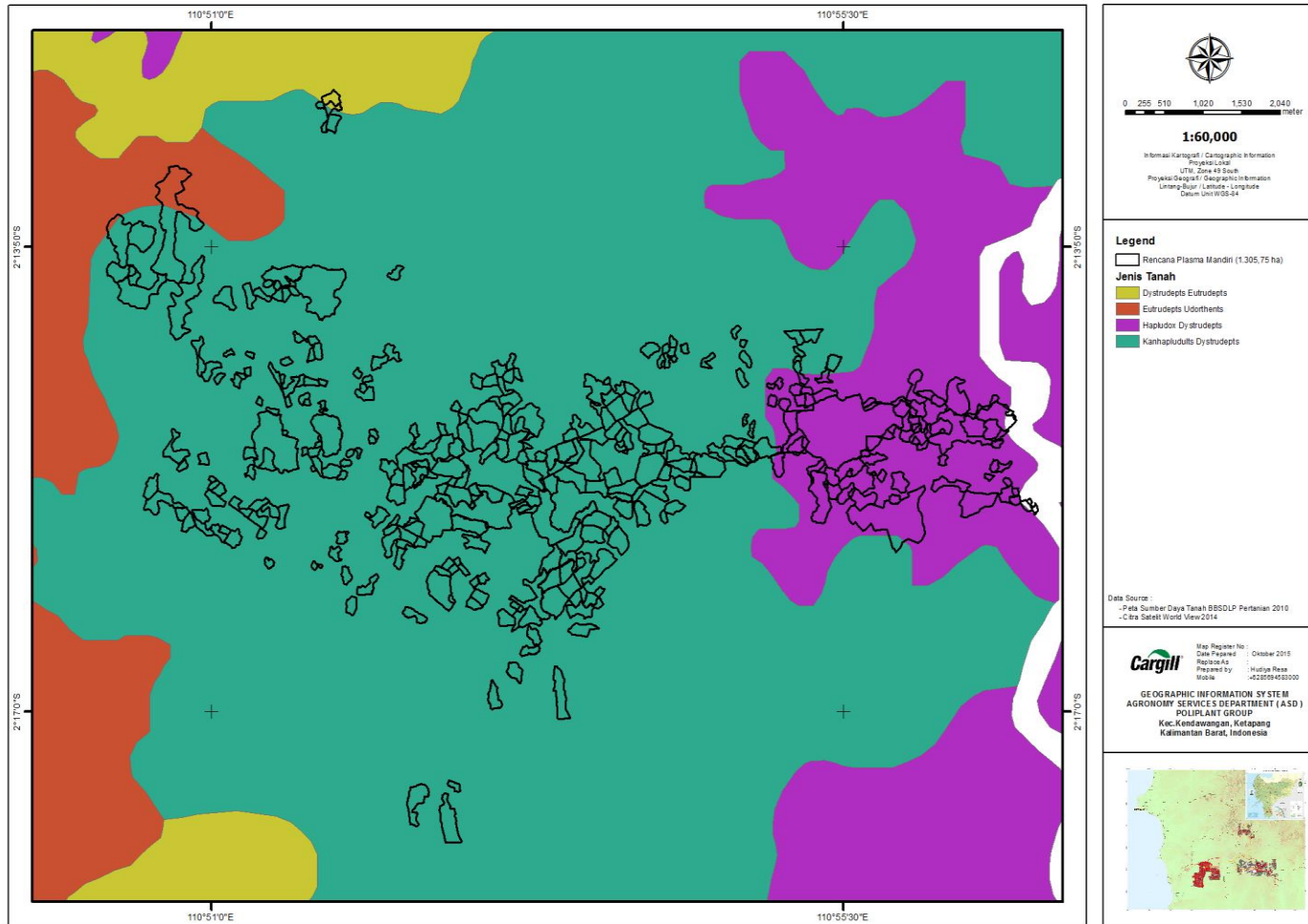


Figure 4. Most recent valid provincial spatial plan (RTRWP) for West Kalimantan (Year 2005)



2.6 Area and time plan for new planting

New planting area of 785,30 Ha is new planting areas for smallholder are located outside of HGU. The detail area and time plan are summarized in table below.

Table 4. Area and time plan for proposed new planting of smallholder

Properties	Location & Land Bank	Overlap with other concession	Indicative Conserve (HCS & HCV Area)	Indicative Develop	Planting Time Table
Cooperative Kudangan Manis	Sengkuang, Harapan Baru Village 1806,82 Ha	562,52 Ha	459 Ha	785,30 Ha	2016

3 Summary of Management and Planning

3.1 Summary of Planning and Programs for Social and Environmental Impacts

The SEIA development and preparation of management and monitoring Plan for PT. PSA is prepared under cooperation agreement between PT. PSA and AMDAL consultant and Daemeter Consulting. The preparation of such report refers to the result of identification and analysis of Social Impact Assessment conducted in April – July 2015 in the area of PT. PSA, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province and the frame of reference of the agreed work.

The following management and mitigation measures are recommended for adoption and implementation, in order to address the significant potential social and environmental impacts and make the project socially acceptable and beneficial.

Table 5. Management and mitigation measures for Social Impact Assessment

No	Potential Impact	Management & Mitigation	Measures Plan
1.	Resources of Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of river riparian including large river and small river Rehabilitation of riparian area (swamp, lake, resource of spring water) Preserve water resources and distributed water with water-channel or bridge as appropriate with capacity and location. Provide emergency pond of POME waste water for preparations of rainy season Land Application (LA) conducted as appropriate with determinate and apply not too 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular water quality test in the water resources Monitoring of riparian area and conservation area Monitoring the impact of POME dan Land Application following with procedure Community Survey Perception Social Program Monitoring

		<p>closed with water body /river/village</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-evaluate Land application and agrochemical in peak of rainy season • Expansion of social program with priority of supplying clean water to the villages that have less water resources by additional appropriate potential water resources such as well, deep well, piping, reservoir, etc) • Increase conservation area that have a function for water infiltration. • Socialization to community and stakeholders about the results of water quality test • Environmental Awareness Campaign to stakeholder. 	
2	Community Agriculture Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Accompaniment program for farmers in CSR programme • In cooperation with the competent institutions in empowering society (NGOs credible and experienced, governments, universities or research institutes, etc.) to assist farmers develop appropriate commodity • Provide Assistance in developing independent Smallholder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Programme Management Report • Community Perceptions Survey
3	Plantation Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of Land Acquisition SOP following result of evaluation • Completing the required documents • Conduct participatory village boundary marking and mapping of conservation area • Intensive support in the process of partnership, both the cooperative and its members • Land Acquisition SOP and Conflict Resolution Mechanism Socialization • In cooperation with the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring the escalation of conflicts • Monitoring the number and frequency of conflict • Monitoring the growth of Conflict • Monitoring the tendency of conflict

		<p>Government Department of Cooperatives to increase the capacity of the Board and Members of the cooperative (Leadership, institutional, administrative)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct FPIC Principles Training • Formed a special team for investigating the conflict • Arranged SOP of conflict resolution • Mechanism of conflict handling Training • The planning of conflict resolution • Handling Conflict accordance with the procedure • Conflict resolution in order of priority (urgent) • Increase the intensity of relationships with key stakeholders 	
4	Community Perception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the procedure of handling conflict mitigation • Dissemination of continuous conflict and build the intensity of relationship quality and sustainable • Establish social formidable team with adequate personnel and budget • Establish social management program according to the priorities of society and using participatory methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Perception Survey • CSR Management Programme Monitoring
5	Manpower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a recruitment system that is transparent and fair and clear criteria • Focus of coaching and motivation to workers who are less able to adapt (local and non-local) • Implement award and sanctions in achieving the results of the enforcement of discipline • Fair treatment for all workers. • System level rise in the status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring worker complaints • The perception survey • Performance Assessment

		<p>of employees according to the law, and according to the results of performance appraisal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage and optimize unions 	
6	Safety and health of employee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve EHS training, completeness APD and the number of staff who handle EHS • Improved quality of roads on a regular basis • Installation of signs for danger signs in areas prone to accidents. • Signage installation of speed limit signs at accident-prone areas • Adding to signs the call for the accident-prone areas • Watering regularly on dusty roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EHS Field Monitoring • Work Health and disease caused due to risk jobs such as sprayers and fertilizer. • Monitoring of workplace accidents

Table 6. Management and mitigation measures for Environmental Impact Assessment

No	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Mitigation	Time Frame
1.	Soil Erosion	Land Clearing Activity, Making the main road and the road blocks	Plantation land that has a slope of 8-18% and other open land around the road network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making swales or terraces on sloping land in the direction of contour • Making the path of water flow on the spot or particular place and dam • Making rorak - rorak (gutter) at certain place. • Land Clearing gradually 	During Construction
2	Changes in Water Quality	Liquid waste processing	WWTP of Mill, Garu River/Silat River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform the processing of liquid waste • In-Housekeeping 	During plant operation

3	Potential of Land Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land clearing activities • Other activities that can lead to fires (the attitude of workers) in the garden already in operation 	Land cleared and plantation road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out land clearing without burning activities in the order: mengimas, cutting, land clearing paths and harvesting path • Setting up a monitoring tower and equipment of fire extinguishers required • Provide a space / road enough to facilitate the movement of the the fire tool • Provide a place - a reservoir of water that can be used to help extinguishing the fire in case of fire • Extension of fire awareness activities to the public 	Continuous during the Plantaion Operation
4	Disruption of vegetation / wildlife protection	Land clearing activity	Hutan Adat (conservation area) and river riparian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial planning • Making a warning board • Provide a conservation area for flora and fauna protected • Do not cut protected trees • Extension to farmers about the ban on disturbing the protected flora and fauna • Promoting a protected plant 	Continuous during the Plantaion Operation

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moving a business mutual partnership with such institutions 	
5	Grasshopper pest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land clearing • Plantation Development 	Focused around plantation area of PT. Poliplant Sejahtera like agricultural field, community plantation in <i>enclave</i> and plantation area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowing the locusts are not disturbed • Eradication of locusts periodically with integrated pest management methods • Monitoring and reporting to the relevant agencies if there are symptoms of an explosion locusts 	Every 6 month
6	Social Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition • Waste treatment plant • Manpower Recruitment 	Villages in the Air Upas, Marau & Manismata sub district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give priority to hiring from the local area according to the needs and qualifications required • Always inform the local authority if there is need for labor • Provide polyclinics, housing infrastructure / education mess, places of worship, sports • Promote the provision of scholarships to school children from the surrounding villages who has high achievement 	Continuous during construction and operational phase
7	Land Conversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of socialization to the farmer on land conversion process • Enclave 	Smallholders Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Socialization on conversion stages • Inventory of land has been 	During the smallholders area have not converted all

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Land 		<p>approaching conversion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the management of oil palm cultivation technology to farmers • Dissemination to farmers on land conversion schedule 	
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The emergence of malaria • The emergence of occupational diseases • The high incidence of diarrhea • Clean water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural activities and oil palm processing • Source of raw water is reduced 	the village in District Water Upas, Marau and Manismata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct regular spraying and the use of mosquito nets • Establish counseling concerning Occupational safety and health • The establishment of occupational health cadre Creation / improvement of toilet / WC family and wells Reduce mosquito nesting sites • Provision of clean water • Installation of dust collector at the factory • Routine counseling on health 	Once a year

3.2 Summary of HCV Management and Mitigation Plans

The result of HCV assessment that carried out by Daemeter Consulting in 2015 shows that there is no primary forest in CKM concession area. CKM concession area are located at area within classification of other land-use (APL). Based on LUCA in PT. PSA, result also shows that there is no primary forest in the in CKM concession area. The satellite imagery showed that rubber, secondary regrowth and grassland are the land cover.

The HCV assessment was conducted by Daemeter Consulting on January – July 2015 using HCV Toolkit year 2008, published by The Consortium Revised HCV Toolkit Indonesia as a guidance to assess the presence of HCV area in concession of PT. PSA, HCVRN, 2013, Common Guidance for the identification of High Conservation Values and HCVRN, 2014, Common Guidance for the management and monitoring of High Conservation Values.

HCV areas identified 459 Ha of smallholder’s land will be protected and excluded for planting. The assessment identified 5 types of HCV in entire PT. PSA and smallholders and provides recommendation for the company in managing the HCV area present within the concession area, also to enable all the available resources to be focused, integrated and effective achieving the HCV management outcome.

The purpose of management and monitoring plan of HCV are:

- To ensure all the identified HCV and all area that assigned as HCV are protected and managed well, so that the HCV functions are well preserved.
- To enhance the administration and documentation of the management and monitoring in the sense that the process carried out is more systematically according to the legal aspects.

The basic programs and activities that fulfill the HCV management are summarized as table below

Table 7. Identification of HCV areas and proposed measure

HCV	Finding	Source	Threat Type	Management Recommendation	Monitoring Recommendation
HCV 1 – Globally, regionally, or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values	Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local community • The Company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of Forest and swamp area to agriculture (VERY HIGH) • Community wildlife exploitation (VERY HIGH) • Timber extraction (HIGH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialization and delineation of HCVMA • Protection of biodiversity from hunting / wildlife trade • Prevention of illegal logging or unsustainable community logging • Restoration and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor HCV1 species in HCVMA • Community surveys to monitor trend in hunting effort and success • Mapping of any further clearing of and restoration activities within

				rehabilitation of degraded local protected areas (e.g. riparian zones)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further identification of threatened species 	<p>HCVMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement of canopy closure and tree growth within HCVMA • Use of Monitoring Results to adapt management recommendations in the future
HCV 2 – Important Natural Landscapes & Processes	Absent	Not Required	No Required	No Required	No Required	No Required
HCV 3 – Rare or Endangered Ecosystems	Present	Threats, management and monitoring follow HCV 1, as HCV 3 areas are habitat for HCV 1 species				
HCV 4 – Areas providing basic services of nature	Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local community • The Company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of existing riparian buffers (VERY HIGH) • Poor construction of roads, bridges and drains (HIGH) • Deterioration of hydrological function, especially in flood plains, due to re-engineering of hydrological flows, construction of dykes, and conversion to oil palm (VERY HIGH) • Lack of understanding of erosion potential by The Companies' staff and steps to be taken to mitigate erosion. (LOW) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas important for regulation of hydrological processes are managed to maintain normal hydrological functions, and where feasible to restore them where they have been degraded or eliminated. • Ensure all roads, drains, bridges and other earthworks are properly constructed and maintained. • Implementation of SOPs relating to roading and water quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement of land use change in riparian areas. • Measurement of forest re-growth in riparian areas, especially where restoration activities are undertaken • Stream water quality and quantity monitoring. • Reporting of damage and subsequent repair of earthworks. • Monitor the success of community engagement initiatives to reduce environmental impacts (e.g., encroachment 	

					into riparian areas) • Use of adaptive management to evaluate and adjust management
HCV 5 - Natural Resources Critical for Meeting Basic Needs of Local People	Present	The Company	Company operations (e.g. land clearing, and clearance of riparian strips) within license area affecting rivers as the source of fish and water (VERY HIGH)	Management and monitoring follow HCV 4	
HCV 6 - Areas and Species critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity	Present	The Company	Disturbance of cultural or burial sites through future conversion or existing plantation operations (HIGH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear demarcation of these areas in the field and education of field staff (as well as other communities potentially unaware of their presence) to ensure these areas are not disturbed. • Marking these areas on all operational maps and stored in Company GIS • Where allowable by communities, demarcate these areas in the field 	Have a regular programme of inspection and reporting to ensure these sites are not disturbed

4. Internal Responsibility

This document is summary of assessment result of HCV, SIA and AMDAL PT. Poliplant Sejahtera and has been approved by the management of PT. Poliplant Sejahtera.

Management PT. Poliplant Sejahtera



Cargill
Anthony Yeow
President Director
PT. POLIPLANT SEJAHTERA