



**TÜVRheinland**<sup>®</sup>  
Precisely Right.

**RSPO**

## RSPO NOTIFICATION OF PROPOSED NEW PLANTING

This notification shall be on 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.

Tick whichever is appropriate

√	<b>This is a completely new development and stakeholders may submit comments</b>
	<b>This is part of an ongoing planting and is meant for notifications only</b>

**Company** : Kalyan AgroVet Investments Limited

**Subsidiary** : -

**RSPO Membership No** : 1-0184-15-000-00 since May 27, 2015

**Location of Proposed New Planting** : Togo, Plateaux & Maritime Region (Province), Agou & Zio District (Prefecture).

**GPS Reference** :

Site	North	South	West	East
Avetonou	<i>Latitude : 6° 44' 33.59" - 6° 50' 0.87" N; Longitude : 0° 47' 42.48" - 0° 54' 42.02" E</i>			
	ITRA- KPOVENOU- ZIO Road	Avetonou- Seva- Vonouba Road	Avetooue- ITRA Road, Farm Lands of Djama Konji	River ZIO
Votrome	<i>Latitude : 6° 47' 59.28" - 6° 49' 17.56" N; Longitude : 0° 46' 24.31" - 0° 47' 40.16" E</i>			
	Farm Lands of Gadjagan	Lome- Kpalime High Way	Farm Lands of Gadjagan	Avetounue Market and Village
Fligbo	<i>Latitude : 6° 49' 49.62" - 6° 50' 32.05" N; Longitude : 0° 45' 05.02" - 0° 46' 34.63" E</i>			
	Farm Lands of Gadjagan	Lome- Kpalime High Way	Notchemonu- Kati Road	Farm Lands of Gadjagan
Tavie	<i>Latitude : 6° 50' 15.19" - 6° 50' 39.53" N; Longitude : 0° 44' 08.16" - 0° 44' 45.80" E</i>			
	Lome- Kpalime High Way	Farm Lands of Gadza Woukpe	Farm Lands of Gadzepe	Farm Lands of Gadza Woukpe
Agou iboe	<i>Latitude : 6° 51' 57.81" - 6° 53' 34.66" N; Longitude : 0° 48' 31.52" - 0° 49' 49.41" E</i>			
	Kati Road	Farms Lands of Djama Kodji	Farm Lands of Ananivi Kodji	Zio River

## Summary of the location of the Proposed New Planting

The location of Kaylan Agrovet Investment Limited is according memorandum of Understanding (MoU) dated on 17 October 2014 between Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Togo and Kalyan Investment Holdings Limited regarding the framework of the agriculture-based investment projects in Togo towards the promotion of strategic sectors are poultry, palm oil, sugarcane, tomatoes and pulses/sesame. Location of oil palm plantation & production processing unit in Agoue areas (article 2.1.b). These MoU has extended until the final agreement in relation to the project are executed and shall become effective upon signature by the parties and shall be valid as if integral part of the original MoU. It has stated on the addendum of MoU dated on July 26, 2016. Based on Kalyan website (Kalyanresources.com) that Kalyan AgroVet Investment Limited a company incorporation of Kalyan Investment Holding Limited.

The project consists in the rehabilitation and expansion of agricultural lands (former oil palm plantation abandoned in 2003 and other agricultural lands) into an oil palm plantation. The proposed concession has a long history of oil palm industry starting back in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, during German colonization. In 1968, to answer the increasing demand in palm oil, the government has created the Sonaph on former colonial plantations. From 1968 to 1975, around 5,500 ha of oil palm are planted in the area. Sonaph has been dissolved by government in 1997 and dismantled between the mill and several *Groupements* : those entities are equivalent of cooperatives of ex-Sonaph workers.

Kalyan AgroVet Investment Limited is developing approximately 7,262.50 ha concession in the Plateaux & Maritime Region, District of Agou & Zio, Togo. The concession allocated to Kalyan is made of 7 blocks such as Agou Iboe, Avetonou 1-4 & Wonougba 71-72, Avetonou 5, Fligbo, Tavie 1, Tavie 2 and Votrome. Whereas, new concession allocated is **6,105 ha** and made 5 blocks such as Agou Iboe, Avetonou (old blocks are Avetonou 1-4 & Wonougba 71-72, and Avetonou 5), Fligbo, Tavie (old block is Tavie 1) and Votrome. Location of the proposed area is presented in **Figure 1** and Comparison map of the new and old concession has shown on **Figure 2**.

**Table 1.** Comparison of total areas (new and old size)

Block name (ex-sonaph)	New Size (ha)	Old Size (ha)	Region	Préfecture
Avetonou 1 to 5 Wonougba 71,72	5,367	6,604.00	Plateaux Maritime	Agou Zio
Agou Iboe	278	204.00	Plateaux	Agou
Votrome	218	141.00	Plateaux	Agou
Fligbo	111	203.00	Plateaux	Agou
Travie 1	41	62.50	Plateaux	Agou
Tavie 2	0	48.00	Plateaux	Agou
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,015</b>	<b>7,262.50</b>		

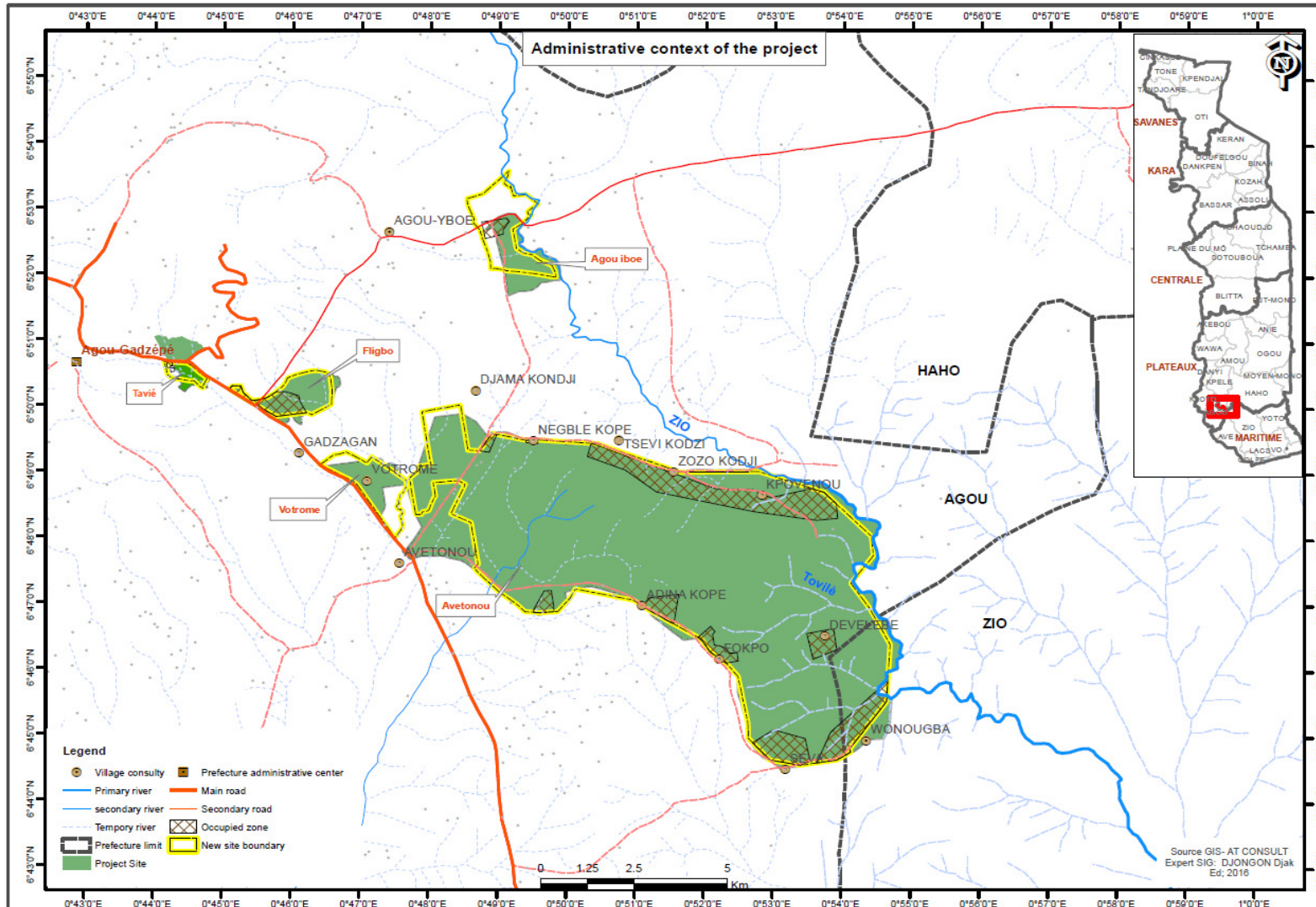
Kalyan AgroVet Investment Limited has obtained some documents relate of legality such as :

1. Umbrella agreement is Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and Kalyan Investment Holdings Limited dated on 17 October 2014 where one of project is oil palm plantation & production processing unit.
2. Environmental permit : Ministry of Environment and Forestry Resources decree no.010/MERF/CAB/ANGE/DEIE/CCE dated on 11 March 2016.

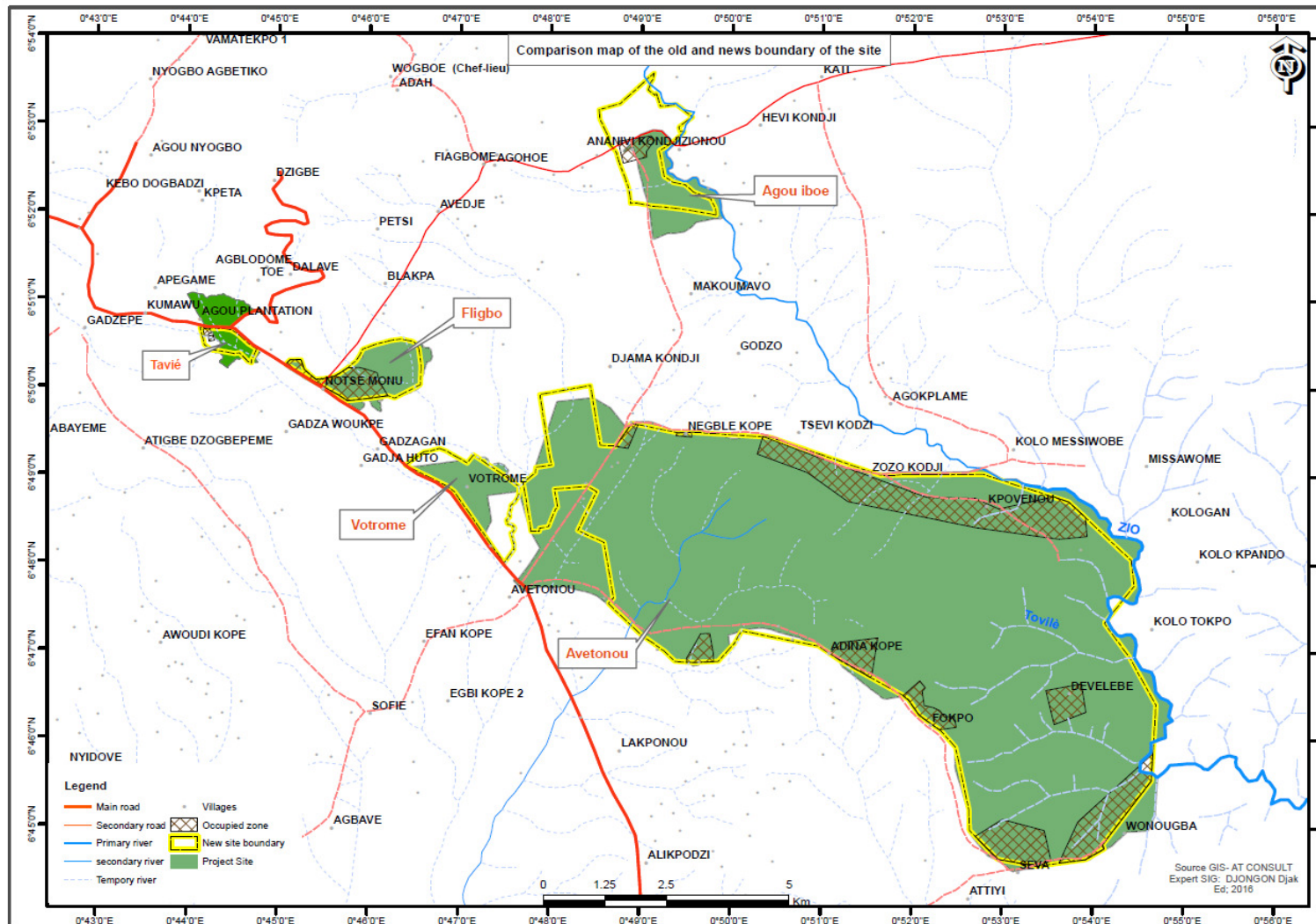
The right to use the land still in-process or has not issued where current condition is was issued addendum/revision of project of management map scale 1;25,000 from Ministry of Agriculture dated on 17 December 2015. The environmental permit has issued so the government will continue land acquisition permit or lease agreement process (the result of interview with Head of Agou District).

A comprehensive and participatory independent Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) and High Conservation Value (HCV) assessment were conducted by RSPO registered assessor from JAT Consulting and Remi Duval and team, which involved internal and external stakeholders. Additional to these assessments, Kaylan AgroVet Investment Limited also conducted Land Use Change Analyses and Land Suitability Assessment. Scope of these assessments is in accordance with the MoU between Kaylan AgroVet Investment Limited and Government of Togo is 7,262.50 Ha. Referring to update progress of land acquisition, the extent and boundary of proposed area was change to about 6,015 Ha as shown in **Figure 2**. The results of HCV and SEIA assessment are incorporated into the operational management planning to develop the new planting.

Location maps were prepared and presented in the SEIA and HCV assessment reports, including all findings and management recommendation from the assessors. The SIA and HCV Summary reports include additional maps showing the topography, soil, landscape, land cover, satellite image and HCV areas.



**Figure 1** Location of Kaylan AgroVet Investment Limited oil palm plantation in as shown in Agou and Zio Prefecture, Togo.



**Figure 2** Comparison map of the old and new boundaries respective to update land acquisition

## **SUMMARY FROM ESI & HCV ASSESSMENTS :**

### **Summary of assessment findings of ESIA**

#### **Assesor and their credentials**

The social and environmental impact assessment of Kalyan's Agou plantation (Kalyan AgroVet Investment Limited) was carried out by an independent consultant i.e JAT Consulting Sarl. The firm has established expertise in the country and is accredited by the Togolese government to undertake ESIA at the national level. JAT Consulting Sarl located at 12 BP 335, Baguida-Lome, Togo. Phone contact : +228 2234 5494 / +228 2336 1881, email : [jatconsulting.ca@gmail.com](mailto:jatconsulting.ca@gmail.com) and website : [www.jatconsultingsarl.com](http://www.jatconsultingsarl.com). The team members consist of consultant as below :

#### **1). Mr. Joël Agbemelo (ESIA coordinator)**

Joël Agbemelo is a leader of JAT consulting, an authorized consultant by Togolese government. His expertise include ESIA, environmental law, social science, threat and assessment. He is an expert in the environment field. He supervises the environmental studies and ensures the management of JAT Staff. He is the main interlocutor of ANGE (*Agence,nationale,de,Gestion,Environmentale*) with which he works in close co-operation. He gained a broad experience in Togo, in various sectors such as mining, agriculture, oil, forest. JAT Consulting is accredited by ANGE to undertake Environmental and Social Impact Assessments in Togo. He holds an MSc in Environment Law and Politics.

#### **2). Mr. Martin Semeglo (Expert Sociologist)**

Martin Semeglo is a sociologist specialized in Environmental and Social Impact Assessments. He is working with JAT since 2009, for which he has coordinated several ESIA in all regions of Togo, which gives him a very solid knowledge of the social and anthropological questions in the country. For this study, he will be in charge of developing the methodology, leading the participatory workshop with the local communities. He will draft the social part of the report, identify the impacts on the local communities and propose mitigation and management measures. He holds an MSc in Sociology and Environmental Impact Assessment.

#### **3). Kofi Semegnon (Sociologist Assistant)**

Mr Semegnon is a sociologist specialized in community capacity building and participatory rural appraisal. He will assist the expert sociologist for the FPIC process and the data collection. He has participated to several ESIA with JAT. Mr Semegnon holds a MSc in Sociology.

#### **4). Wouyo Atakpama (Expert Botanist)**

Wouyo Atakpama is consultant for JAT and also teaches in Lomé University. His competencies cover preparing botanical inventories, analysis and interpretation of vegetation structure and dynamic. He also has robust expertise in social sensitization for vegetation conservation and sustainable management, ecological monitoring, GIS and cartography, ecological modeling. For this assessment, he will coordinate the field inventory team in charge of identifying the botanical species present in the project area, enlightening rare, endemic and threatened species as well as those with etho-botanical or pharmaceutical interest for local communities. Mr Atakpama holds an MSc in Vegtal Biology and prepares a PhD in the same area of expertise.

#### **5). Daborita Koumandiga (Botanist assistant)**

Mr Koumandinga is consultant for JAT. His competencies cover preparing botanical inventories, analysis and interpretation of vegetation structure and dynamic. He holds an MSc in Vegtal Biology and prepares a PhD in the same area of expertise. For this assessment, he will assist the Expert for identifying the botanical species present in the project area.

#### **6). Dr. Gabriel Segniagbeto (Herpetologist/mammal expert)**

Dr Segniagbeto has wide experience in fauna studies. His domain expertise ranges from herpetology to mammals and also ichthyology and ornithology. In particular, he is a member of the group of herpetology specialists for IUCN in Africa and a recognized specialist of Protected Areas management for Togo and West Africa. He holds a PhD in Zoology from the Museum of Natural History of Paris. For this assessment, he will lead the fauna team and proceed to an evaluation of the potential environmental HCVs in the proposed assessment areas.

#### **7). Dede Okagny (Ichthyologist expert)**

Dédé Okagny is a biologist specialist of Ichthyology for Togo. He has a wide experience in halieutic resources and fisheries management and is specialized in conservation of tropical wetlands. He holds an MSc in Natural Resources and Biodiversity Management. He will assist Dr Segniagbeto for all the questions related to his domain of expertise.

#### **8). Delagnon Assou (Ornithologist expert)**

Mr. Assou is a biologist specialist of Ornithology for Togo. He holds an MSc in Natural Resources and Biodiversity Management and in Natural Science. He will assist Dr. Segniagbeto for all the questions related to his domain of expertise.

JAT Consulting worked closely with Rémi Duval (HCV Team Leader) to validate the ESIA methodologies in order to ensure that results were suitable for ESIA and HCV assessment.

### **ESI assessment methods**

Based on environmental and social impact document that ESIA methods are general and specific method. The general methodology is to describe the scientific approach to the conduct of the entire procedure of conducting studies and socio-economic and environmental surveys. It should be clarified that the methodology announced in the Term of Reference is more or less modified especially in the weighting. The general methods are field visit, document verification/research and data processing/treatment. Whereas, the specific methods are identification and assessment of impacts, inquiries of consultation public, characterization of flora & fauna, and identification of risks and hazards.

The general methods as follow :

#### 1. Field visit

The field visit consisted of visits to the project areas in order to make, inventory and take necessary information about the flora, fauna, soil, air, water, socio-economic activities and infrastructure of the areas. Public consultation, interview with peoples and opinion leaders helped complete the data collected during observations.

#### 2. Document verification/research

It was made on the basis of reports and documents drawn up and published by the Ministries involved in the project. This research includes consultation documents available in the office library, including those dealing with poultry projects and publications on the environmental assessment. Internet searches, exchanges with stakeholders and resource persons in this area and analysis of project documents provided by the proponent were part of this. In order to collect all data documentary, it was performed the analysis and selection of relevant information.

#### 3. Data processing/treatment

The results from the research, surveys and field work were consolidated, analyzed and sorted in order of importance and relevance to the project. These data were used in the preparation of this report

The specific methods as follow :

#### 1. Identification and assessment of impact

Identification and assessment of impact such as identification of activities and environmental components, identification and description of impact, and evaluation of impact identified. This is primarily to determine the different activities through project phases may adversely affected biophysical and human components of the environment. It is to know and meet all related activities directly or indirectly to the project that may have a significant environmental impact. The impacts are identified and described following the interactions between sources of business impacts and the element of the affected environment. Identification of impact was made from the Leopold matrix which phase the activities planned for the project with the environmental components (physical components, biological, socioeconomic and cultural). The impact assessment is made using a methodology that incorporates the parameters of the duration, scope, intensity of the impact and value of the affected component. The first three parameters are aggregated into a synthetic indicator to determine the absolute magnitude of the impact. The fourth parameter is added to the absolute magnitude of the impact to give the relative importance of the impact or severity of impact. The significance of an impact is thus a synthetic indicator of overall judgment and not specific to the effect that undergoes environmental component given as a result of activity in a given host environment.

## 2. Inquiries of consultation public

Inquiries of consultation public are collecting preliminary data and literature/document review and field visit. A visit to the project area will be carried out in order to be aware of field realities and guide the development of data collection tools. It will permit to understand the socio-economic factors including habitat areas, ownership and land use, resource use, the main activities in the area, the cultural and religious elements, tombs, monasteries, sacred forests.

The literature/document review, it will be allowed to draw information on the administrative and regulatory framework. In this logic, interviews with officials in charge of institutions and ministries involved in the project will take place.

Field visit will be involved in direct observation, participatory consultation with the populations of the project area and interview guide for administration and questionnaire. Two target groups will be covered by this survey are the population of the villages affected by the project and the owners or operators of the affected area. The information sought will focus on socio-economic, cultural, worship, associations, health and educational life of people in villages. Specific data on households operators, owners or not, are identified and also made subject of great importance. These two categories will be considered as the target group of the investigation of the quantitative and qualitative investigation.

This collection will be made using two interview guides developed for this purpose are one for participatory consultation for village communities and the other for individual interviews for landowners and community leaders.

The qualitative data sought in the villages in the project area and impacted (participatory consultation) will be on the identification of the village, its location, socio-cultural and cultic characteristics, basic socio-community infrastructure, the potential economic and project knowledge and perceptions and expectations on the project.

Consultations always begin with the customary greetings followed by the presentation of the purpose of the meeting and debate. These discussions will be iterative and will collect enough data to further inform communities about the project and the continuation of the process. The attendance list of participants will be annexed to the report. Individual interviews will target the identification of the community leader and the owner and / or operator of land in the ROW, the knowledge and perception of the project, the



position and area of affected land or parcels, livelihoods, identification and inventory of affected assets.

Conflicting censuses will be conducted on each parcel within the right, in the presence of the owner of the property and the presence of two witnesses. After the contradictory statement of assets, a countdown of the minutes will be drawn up with the signature of each party more witnesses. The costing of goods identified were then calculated either, from the economic evaluation of each tree, either through of prices in the area.

**3. Characterization of flora & fauna**

Characterization of flora & fauna are collect of data and analyst of data. It will be stratified sampling, using a plot (50 x 50 m) at which the U-transects were defined to cover the entire study areas and continue to analyst data.

**4. Identification of risks and hazards**

A risk identification matrix allowed through the crossings of the major risk groups and different stages and project activities. These crosses resulted in identifying interactions of each activity with each family risks.

Furthermore, hazardous materials will be stored, handled, transported, processed, etc. as part of project activities and that may be the source of technological and industrial accidents are identified.

Analysis of dangerous substances listed will be based on the following:

- characteristics of materials: flammability, toxicity, corrosively, reactivity, etc.
- quantities;
- incompatibilities between hazardous materials.

Identified products with different MSDS that contain essential information to the knowledge of hazardous materials will also be examined. Activities that can cause dangerous situations and risk health and population and employee safety are identified. These include of handling, storage and transportation. If any of these activities will be linked with the hazardous materials involved. Finally, natural disasters likely to cause accident were identified on the basis of procedure in the field.

**Summary of environmental and social impact**

Positive impacts in project are 1). Reduction in the unemployment rate in the region and increase of income level, 2). Increased public funds, 3).transfer of technology, 4).assistance to subsistence agriculture, and 5).social actions/activities.

Recapitulation of negative impact significant are :

<b>Impact</b>	<b>Importance relative</b>
<b>Land clearing/development phase</b>	
Air quality degradation	Average
Vegetation destruction and threats to biodiversity	Average
Destruction/fragmentation of fauna habitats	Average
Water and soil pollution	Average & Strong
Landscape modification	Average
Soil structure modification	Strong
Damage to property and heritage	Strong
Population displacement	Average
Increase of prevalence of HIV/AIDS	Average
Food security	Strong
Increased vehicle traffic	Average
Noise pollution	Average
<b>Construction phase</b>	

<b>Impact</b>	<b>Importance relative</b>
Air quality degradation	Average
Soil fertility degradation and water pollution	Average
Waste production	Average
Increased vehicle traffic	Average
Increase of prevalence of HIV/AIDS	Average
Disruption of manners	Average
Noise pollution	Average
Landscape modification	Average
<b>Exploitation phase</b>	
Water and soil pollution	Strong & average
Damage to biodiversity	Average
Waste production	Average
Environment management	Average
Decrease of revenue from agriculture	Average
Landscape modification	Average
Land insecurity	Average
<b>End of project phase</b>	
Buildings and construction	Average
Air & water pollution/contamination	Average
Exposure of noise, visual and olfactory	Average

If all the negative environmental and social impact in form of matrix below :

<b>Elements impacted</b>	<b>Impact sources</b>				
	<b>The development phase</b>				
	Land clearing	Windrowing	Material transport	Road network construction	
Air	x	x	x	x	
Water	x	x			
Soil	x	x			
Flora & ecosystem	x	x			
Fauna	x	x			
Landscape	x				
Employees	x	x	x	x	
Local communities	x		x	x	
Land-use, agriculture and food security	x				
Local economy	x	x			
Road traffic	x	x	x	x	
<b>The construction phase</b>					
	Building	Fuel storage	Nursery	Material transport	
Air	x			x	
Water	x	x	x		
Soil		x	x		
Flora & ecosystem		x	x		

Elements impacted	Impact sources				
	Fauna		x	x	
Employees	x	x	x	x	
Local communities		x	x	x	
Local economy	x	x	x	x	
Road traffic				x	
<b>The management phase</b>					
	Administrative tasks	Road maintenance	Chemical storage and handling	Plantation management	FFB harvesting
Air		x			
Water		x	x	x	
Soil		x	x	x	
Flora & ecosystem			x	x	
Fauna			x	x	
Employees	x	x	x	x	x
Local communities		x	x	x	
Local economy	x			x	
Road traffic					x
<b>The end of project phase</b>					
	Material transport	Chemical recycling and handling	Site management		
Air		x			
Water		x	x		
Soil		x			
Employees	x	x	x		
Local communities		x	x		
Road traffic	x	x			

## Summary of assessment findings of HCV Assessments :

### Assesor and their credentials

The High Conservation Value Assessment of KALYAN's Agou Plantation (member of Kalyan AgroVet Investments Limited) was carried out by an independent consultant Rémi Duval with a provisional license (No ALS14002RD) as HCV Team Leader. Contact information [www.forests-and-people.net](http://www.forests-and-people.net), 22 rue de Villiers, 92300 Levallois-perret, France, telephone number +33.6.82.82.82.52 and email: [remi.duval1@gmail.com](mailto:remi.duval1@gmail.com). Final HCV report has been produced on April 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015 and prepared following the new Assessor Licensing Scheme (ALS) with support from various background assessors which come from JAT Consulting and University of Lomé. HCV assessor team composition as below:

- 1). **Mr. Rémi Duval (Team Leader, RSPO-ALS)**

Rémi Duval has a background in quality and environmental management and has specialized in sustainable management of natural resources with more than 8 years of experience. His expertise covers all aspects of the natural resources sector, from forestry and agricultural commodities to conservation, production and supply chain management. He is also known well as an expert in HCV, forest ecology and management, community mapping and participatory rural appraisal in West and Central Africa. He holds a MSc in tropical forestry and MSc in quality management.

## **2). Mr. Joël Agbemelo (ESIA coordinator)**

Joël Agbemelo is a leader of JAT consulting, an authorized consultant by Togolese government. His expertise includes ESIA, environmental law, social science, threat and assessment. He is an expert in the environment field. He supervises the environmental studies and ensures the management of JAT Staff. He is the main interlocutor of ANGE (*Agence nationale de Gestion Environnementale*) with which he works in close co-operation. He gained a broad experience in Togo, in various sectors such as mining, agriculture, oil, forest. JAT Consulting is accredited by ANGE to undertake Environmental and Social Impact Assessments in Togo. He holds an MSc in Environment Law and Politics.

## **3). Mr. Martin Semeglo (Expert Sociologist)**

Martin Semeglo is a sociologist specialized in Environmental and Social Impact Assessments. He is working with JAT since 2009, for which he has coordinated several ESIA in all regions of Togo, which gives him a very solid knowledge of the social and anthropological questions in the country. For this study, he will be in charge of developing the methodology, leading the participatory workshop with the local communities. He will draft the social part of the report, identify the impacts on the local communities and propose mitigation and management measures. He holds an MSc in Sociology and Environmental Impact Assessment.

## **4). Kofi Semegnon (Sociologist Assistant)**

Mr Semegnon is a sociologist specialized in community capacity building and participatory rural appraisal. He will assist the expert sociologist for the FPIC process and the data collection. He has participated to several ESIA with JAT. Mr Semegnon holds a MSc in Sociology.

## **5). Wouyo Atakpama (Expert Botanist)**

Wouyo Atakpama is consultant for JAT and also teaches in Lomé University. His competencies cover preparing botanical inventories, analysis and interpretation of vegetation structure and dynamic. He also has robust expertise in social sensitization for vegetation conservation and sustainable management, ecological monitoring, GIS and cartography, ecological modeling. For this assessment, he will coordinate the field inventory team in charge of identifying the botanical species present in the project area, enlightening rare, endemic and threatened species as well as those with ethno-botanical or pharmaceutical interest for local communities. Mr Atakpama holds an MSc in Vegetal Biology and prepares a PhD in the same area of expertise.

## **6). Dabitora Koumandiga (Botanist assistant)**

Mr Koumandiga is consultant for JAT. His competencies cover preparing botanical inventories, analysis and interpretation of vegetation structure and dynamic. He holds an MSc in Vegetal Biology and prepares a PhD in the same area of expertise. For this assessment, he will assist the Expert for identifying the botanical species present in the project area.

## **7). Dr. Gabriel Segniagbeto (Herpetologist/mammal expert)**

Dr Segniagbeto has wide experience in fauna studies. His domain expertise ranges from herpetology to mammals and also ichthyology and ornithology. In particular, he is a member of the group of herpetology specialists for IUCN in Africa and a recognized specialist of Protected Areas management for Togo and West Africa. He holds a PhD in Zoology from the

Museum of Natural History of Paris. For this assessment, he will lead the fauna team and proceed to an evaluation of the potential environmental HCVs in the proposed assessment areas.

#### **8). Dédé Okagny (Ichthyologist expert)**

Dédé Okagny is a biologist specialist of Ichthyology for Togo. He has a wide experience in halieutic resources and fisheries management and is specialized in conservation of tropical wetlands. He holds an MSc in Natural Resources and Biodiversity Management. He will assist Dr Segniagbeto for all the questions related to his domain of expertise.

#### **9). Delagnon Assou (Ornithologist expert)**

Mr. Assou is a biologist specialist of Ornithology for Togo. He holds an MSc in Natural Resources and Biodiversity Management and in Natural Science. He will assist Dr. Segniagbeto for all the questions related to his domain of expertise.

#### **10). Kokou Djongon (GIS expert)**

Mr. Djongon has a Master Degree in Environment, Land Planning, GIS and Remote sensing analysis. He has in depth expertise in West Africa and Maghreb where his expertise has been used successfully on projects in the mining and oil, forestry, agriculture, hydrology and urban development sectors. Additionally, Mr. Djongon teaches GIS and Geography at Lomé University.

Rémi Duval worked closely with JAT Consulting Sarl because the results from ESIA were one of the primary data sources used for identifying HCVs.

HCV assessment is categorized as Tier rating 1. The HCV Assessment for KALYAN Agou Plantation has been Peer Reviewed by an accredited independent expert namely Mr. Abraham Tumbey Jr on April 2015.

### **HCV assessment method**

Since there is no HCV National Toolkit for Togo, HCV assessment has thus relied on the HCV definitions, methods and interpretations outlined in the *Common Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values* (Brown et. al, 2013) as well as other guidance provided by the HCV Ressource Network (such as the *Common Guidance for the Management, and Monitoring of the High Conservation Values*). To ensure that decisions made regarding HCVs identified are relevant within the national and local context, this assessment process consulted widely with community, government agencies and relevant non-governmental agencies to get inputs into the assessment methodology and the process as well as soliciting inputs into the HCV management and monitoring recommendation. Other references used include, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species (2014) and Global (International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)) and the relevant Laws of Togolese were also taken into consideration.

The assessment covered area of 7,262.50 ha which has made of 7 blocks, and has never been planted with any commercial oil palms. The assessment was also expanded into villages and other areas which are of considerable importance to the surrounding proposed plantation area. The wider landscape analysis was provided both in environmental and socio-cultural context with some important description and maps. Landscape context is also covered regional/national context.

Data collected during this phase has enabled identifying stake-holders and assessment area, training experts on the HCV approach, developing methods for primary data collection, contacting local communities' leaders, organizing public consultations and finally, identifying key ecosystem features and confirming vegetation stratification based on satellite images. Assessment was conducted during December 2014 to April 2015 with detail as follows :

2014			
JUNE	13 <sup>th</sup> NOV	1 <sup>st</sup> DEC	DEC
Beginning of site identification process	Signing MoU with Togolese government	Beginning of HCV assessment	Desk based study Team selection Methodology development
2015			
17 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> DEC	1 <sup>st</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> JAN	5 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> JAN	14 <sup>th</sup> JAN
Scoping visit	Fauna desk-based study by Lomé university specialists	Public announcement of community consultation	Beginning of in-country HCV assessment
2015			
14 <sup>th</sup> -27 <sup>th</sup> JAN	18 <sup>th</sup> JAN – 05 <sup>th</sup> FEB	18 <sup>th</sup> JAN – 27 <sup>th</sup> MAR	MAR - APR
Stakeholder consultation	Community consultations Botanical Inventory	JAT collect legal title of private owners in the assessment area	Report drafting
2015			
11 <sup>th</sup> APR – 17 <sup>th</sup> APR	APR	APR	MAY
Independent Peer-review HCV Resource Network Quality review	SGS NPP review	ESIA Togo Public consultation	RSPO Public consultation

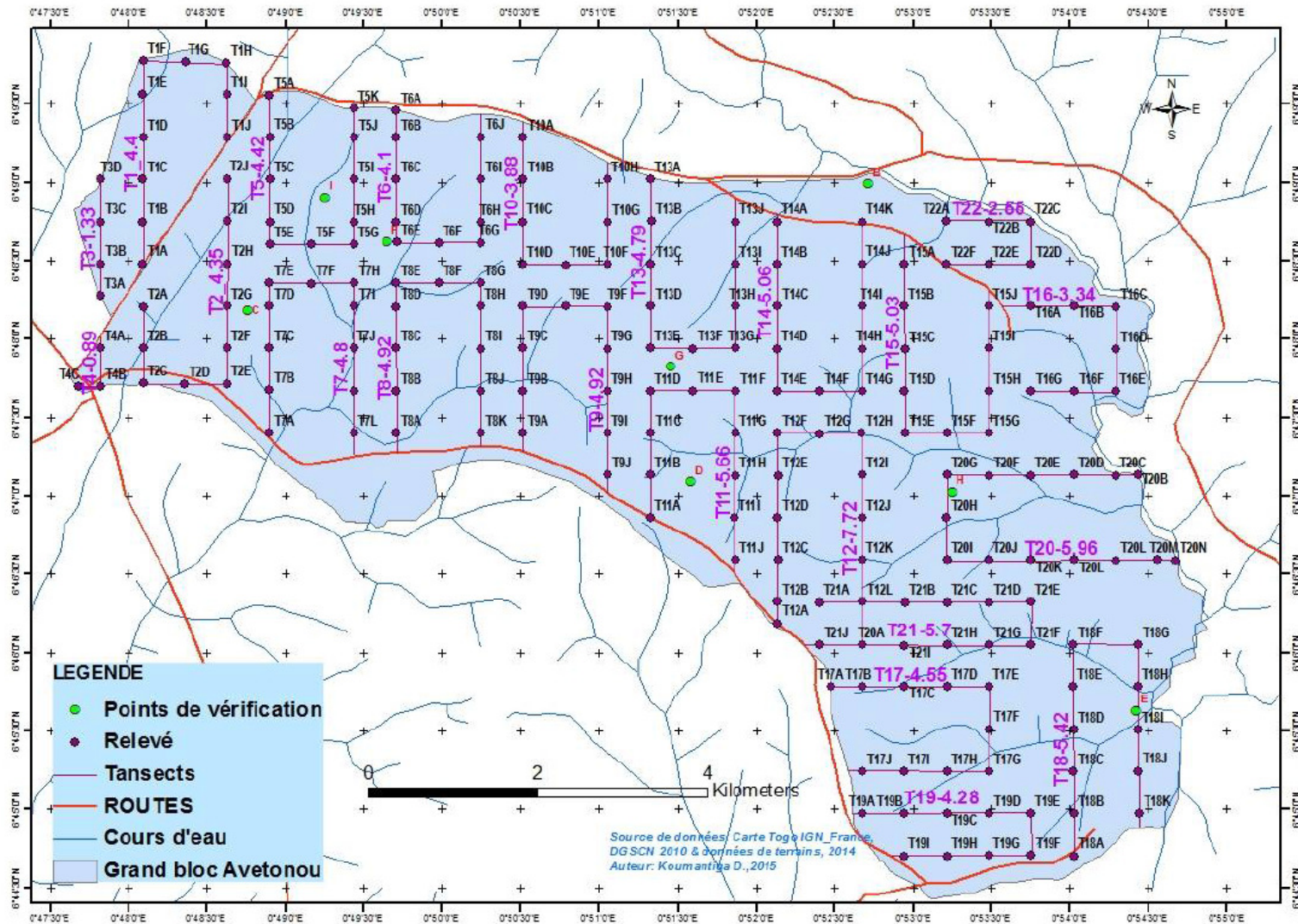
Assessment conducted included a biological assessment of the flora, fauna and the general vegetation and relief of the area as well as a comprehensive socio-economic survey. Details of the data collection process and tools are provided below :

***Botanical inventory :***

A stratified systematic sampling has been undertaken following a 500 x 500 m grid. Size and shape of sampling plots is varying from 50 x 50 m in cultivated areas and fallows, 30 x 30 m in savannas, 20 x 20 m in woodlands and 50 x 10 m in gallery and riparian forests. Botanical inventory as well as fauna assessment was focusing in main block (Avetonou and Wonogba). In total, 209 plots have been inventoried and all trees with a DBH > 10 cm have been identified and measured (diameter and height). Inventory has been completed by interview with local populations to better understand the local use of plants and their socio-economic importance. Maps of the plots location and their GPS references are presented in **Figure 3**.

***Fauna assessment :***

For fauna assessment, secondary data on species potentially present in the assessment area were extracted from literature by Scientifics from Lomé University. These data were augmented by consulting online data sources and outside expertise as deemed necessary. Considering the outputs of the pre-assessment and scoping visit, it has been considered that survey of mammals and other vertebrates of concern could be conducted using a rapid assessment technique, combining i) structured interviews with hunters and local communities, (ii) assessment of habitat quality and forest condition, and (iii) direct (visual) and indirect (prints, calls, scat) sightings whilst undertaking habitat assessments.



**Figure 3.** Layout of sampling for botanical survey

## **Socio-economic survey and FPIC process**

The methodology of the socio-economical assessment has been thought from the inception to respect the FPIC process. More specifically, the social assessment aimed to engage with representative organizations; provide information to allow fair participation and informed consent and identify customary lands and existing conflicts. The socio-economical surveys were conducted to capture social and cultural HCVs (HCV 5 and HCV 6) in the area and covered all the land communities. Data collection involved a series of focus group discussions (FGD), individual interviews and participatory community mapping using high-detail aerial photography. Fourteen villages considered as target of survey namely Tavie, Agou Iboe, Gadzagan (Fligbou and Vetrome), Avetonou, Djama Kondji, Negble Kope, Tsevi Kondji, Zozo Kondji, Kpovenou, Fokfo, Develebe, Adina Kope, Wonougba and Seva. Location and distribution of villages consulted are presented in **Figure 4**.

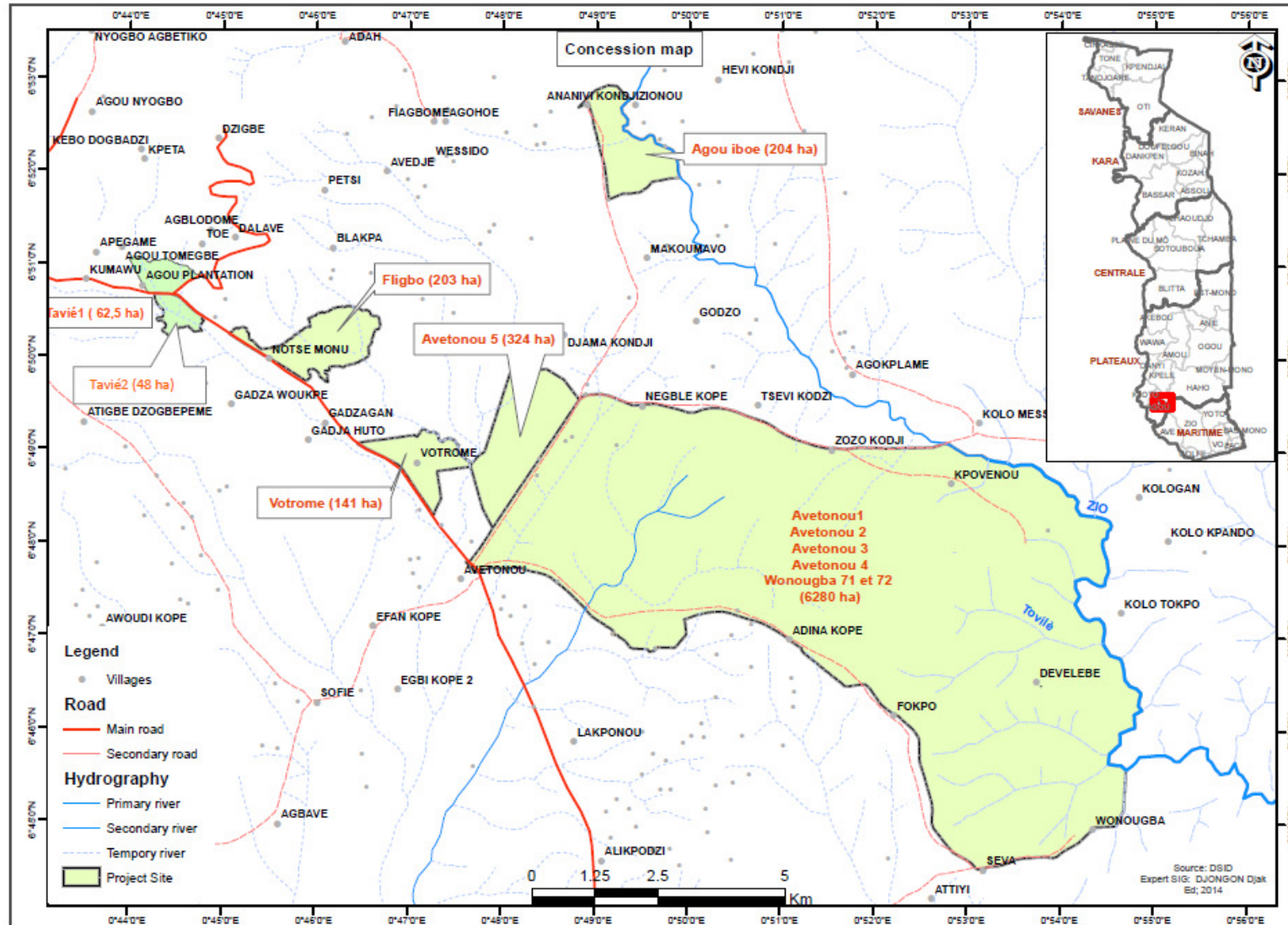
## **The results of HCV Assessment**

The identification and analysis of HCV has been carried out in Kaylan mostly in Plateaux Region - District of Agou and small portion in Maritime Region - Zio District, Togo. Assessment covered of **7,262.50 ha** consist of seven blocks.

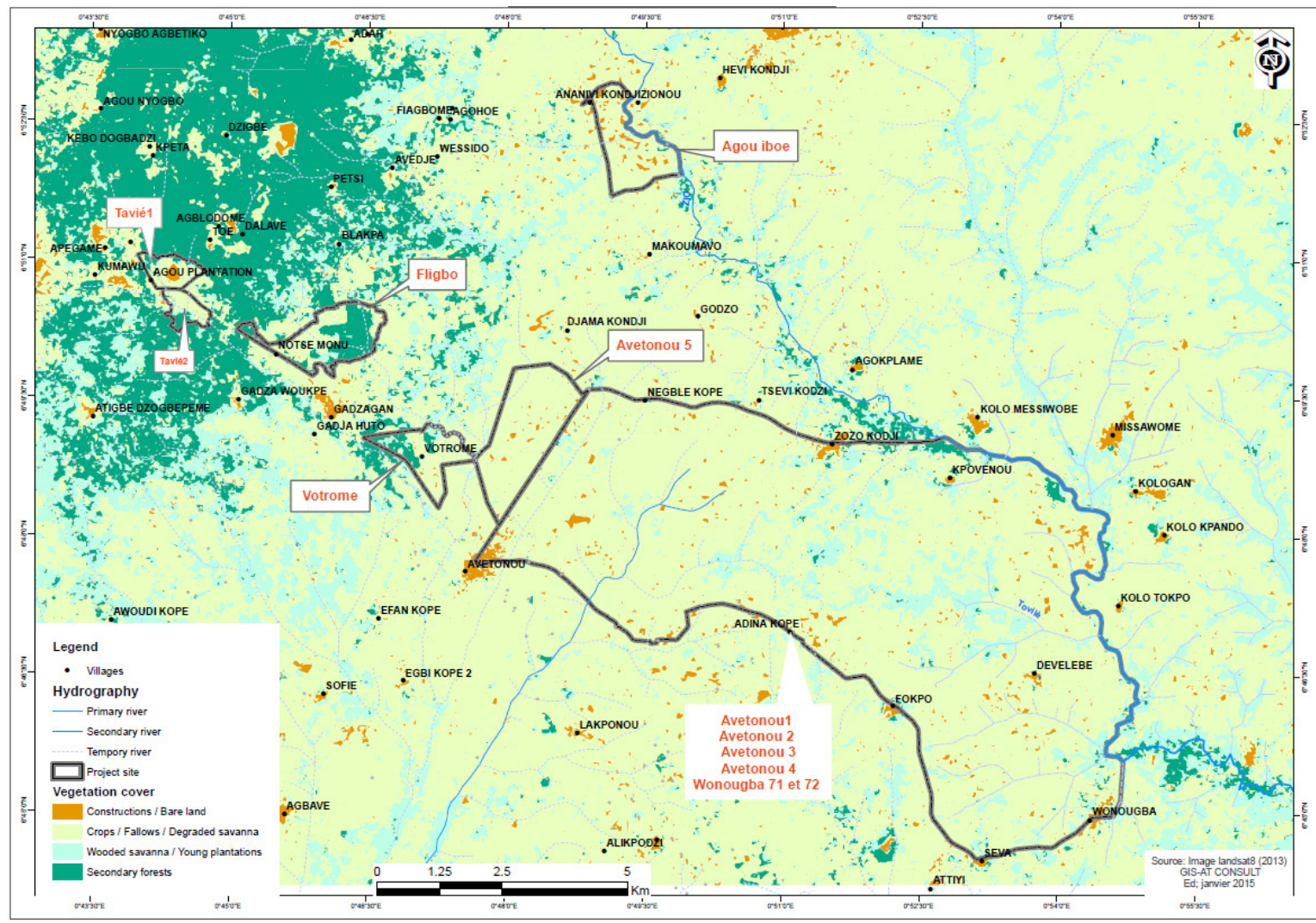
## **LUC Analysis**

Based on field sampling survey and satellite imagery analysis conducted by the assessor consultant, land cover condition over Kaylan concession is dominated by crops/fallow/degraded savannas. Sattellite imagery interpretation by 2013, there are four types of land cover / land use i.e. bare land /construction (274.4 ha), crops/fallows/degraded savannas (5925.8 ha), wooded savannas/ young plantations (799.3 ha) and secondary forest (252.8 ha). Land use /Land cover analysis has been made only in the period before 2005 and 2013. Kaylan cession in 2000 was dominated by wooded savannas/young plantations and crops/fallow land. Distribution of land cover /land use in the proposed area in 2013 are construction/bare land 34.7 ha, crops/fallows/degraded savannnas 3767.2 ha, wooded savannas/young plantation 3767.2 ha, and secondary forests 555.9 ha. Based on land use change described over the priodes, is known that there is secondary forests which has been decreased about 303.1 ha. However the LUCA did not inform exactly when the secondary forest been reduced in the period 2000 to 2013. Secondary forest distributed in Fligbo block and Votrome block, while major blocks are only slightly degraded secondary forest. Map of vegetation stratification in 2013 is presented in **Figure 5**.





**Figure 4** Kaylan proposed area and villages surrounding



**Figure 5.** Vegetation stratification of Kaylan proposed area.

The HCV report said that degradation of secondary forest caused by growing population, leading to the loss of around 300 ha for small-scale agriculture, and based on field verification this secondary forests are sparse. It is mostly *Terminalia superba* and *Celtis* forests. The under- storey of these forests is nearly exclusively occupied by crops. In the relic islets, the under- storey is dominated by *Piper umbellatum*, *Dicranolepis grandiflora*, *Lea guineensis*, *Rothmania longiflora*, *Phaulopsis* spp., and *Pteris togoensis*. The area is also crossed by gallery and riverine forests, which are forested formation which presence, floristic compositions and dynamics are closely related to the presence of watercourse.

In 1968, the government has created a SONAPH, a national society for development of oil palm plantation and tranformation palm oil mill in Agou. From 1968 to 1975, around 5,500 ha of oil palm were planted in the area. In 1997 SONAPH has been dissolved by government due to the falling down of the international palm oil market, and since then the plantation concession were not maintained and resulting in a massive clearing so that leaving only few oil palm trees remains in the assessment area. This explains how the condition of land cover is now dominated by crops/ fallow/degraded savannas.

### Landscape context

The proposed area is located on three bio-geographic zones, which nowadays consist entirely on anthropized and degraded ecosystems such as cultivated areas, fallows, savannas and only few patches of woodland and highly secondarized riparian forests. The blocks overlap with the catchment of two rivers: the Zio which ends up un Lake Togo and few secondary or temporary rivers that ends up in Waya river in Ghana. River Zio is the main river of the assessment area, oriented North to South, with a length of 176 km and a catchment area of around 2 800 km<sup>2</sup>. It is a permanent river that borders the eastern part of the Agou Iboue and main Avetonou blocks. The concession lies on flat plains with slopes inferior to 5 degrees. Soils of the area are mostly typical tropical ferruginous/ferralitic soils (Lamouroux, 1966). The soils of the assessment area are considered adapted for the oil palm culture, with exception of the locals' outcrop of rocks and hard crust. There is no risk of erosion and there are no peat soils. There are no Protected Areas neither Intact Forest Landscape (IFL) or other conservation landscape in the surroundings of the proposed area (UICN/PACO, 2008; Adjonou, 2012; Plantlife, 2015; BirdLife International, 2009).

There are 14 villages located around and in the concession. The population of Gadza *canton* (on which is located most of the proposed area) has been estimated to 19.400 habitants, mostly from *Ewé* (69,8 ), *Kabyé* (16,8 ) and *Tem* (2,1 ) ethnical groups. The density of population is 81 habitants/km<sup>2</sup>, with 94,7 of the population living in rural areas. Around 80 of the population makes a living of cultivation with an average size of the cultivated plot around 1 ha. Hunting and gathering are only marginal activities, as foodTproducing crops or plantations occupy most of the lands, and hunting pressure is very high. Most of the population relies on rivers and water points for potable water because of the deficiency or malfunction of drillings.

### Findings of HCV areas

The findings of HCV assessment show that the proposed area does not contain any primary forest or peat soils areas. However, some HCV areas has been identified within the proposed area namely HCV 1, HCV 4, HCV 5 and HCV 6. Total identified HCV areas is **3,110 Ha** or 42.9% of the total Kaylan proposed area area and most of them in form of HCV 5 (see **Figure 6**).

The important element of HCV 1 refers to areas that contain significant concentrations of biological diversity including rare, threatened, endangered or endemic species, unusual assemblages of ecological or taxonomic groups and extraordinary seasonal concentrations of species. The proposed area does not contain any protected areas; neither is it contained inside a Protected Area, most of fauna present in the proposed area are medium to small

size mammals and no endemic species in the project area. During audit field visit verification that ecosystems are totally anthropized and abandoned. The HCV team conclude by precautionary approach by community information that there is *Osteolaemus tetraspis* (reptile), a crocodylidae listed as Vulnerable in IUCN redlist is present in the Zio river. Eventhough vegetal formation dominated by fallow land or cultivated area, *Vitellaria paradoxa* or shea-butter tree, a species classified as vulnerable by IUCN, has been identified. This species is also protected at the national level as subsistence species together with the Nere (*Parkia biglobosa*). Mature specimens of *Vitellaria paradoxa* and *Parkia biglobosa* will be considered as HCV 1 because their populations are also endangered by over use for charcoal production. All specimens above 10 cm DBH will be considered as mature and of interest for conservation purpose. Those trees are present in low densities, as the project zone is in the southern part of their area of repartition. There are 12 mammals species listed in IUCN Redlist are potentially present in the region area. *Manis tricuspis* (tree pangolin) is considered as vulnerable, *Eidolon helvum* (straw-coloured friut bat is classified as near threatened, and all other species classified as least concern that very little chance to happen in the proposed area. Seven birds listed are potentially present, *Picathartes gymnocephalus* and *Ceratogymna elata* are vulnerable, *Necrocyrtes monachus* (Hooded vulture) is classified as endangered, but these species are forest dependent. There are 34 reptile species are listed in the IUCN Redlist. *Kinixys,homeana* (CR) and *Kinixys,erosa* (EN) as well as 5 species classified as “Vulnerable” are all forests dependent species. *Trionyx,triungais* and *Osteolamus,tetraspis* (VU) are dependent of rivers and water points and could potentially be present in the area. The populations of the other species (listed as “Least Concerned”) can be threatened by the actual human pressure (hunting, commercial captures, burn-beating practices), but are generally well represented on the regional/national territory; 12 amphibian species listed are potentially present in the region. *Conraua,deroii* (CR) and *Hyperolius,torrentis* (EN) are highly dependent of forests ecosystems, thus not present in the assessment area. All the others 10 “Least Concerned” species are also forest dependents.

During audit field verification, it was found *Milicia Excelca* (African teak), a large deciduous tree growing up to 50 metres high in the riparian zone of Zio river, this flora species is also listed by IUCN as Near Threatened (NT).

There are some rivers include Zio river and some small streams exist in and around the concession area. Population of the project areas rely deeply on the water they can collect in all rivers and waterpoints of their environment. The presecense of patches of vegetation in Zio riverbanks is also important since most of the streams of the area end up in the Zio river ends in the lake Togo that is an important area for manatees and fishes populatios that spawn their eggs in its waters. Therefore, it is of very important to ensure that the conversion to oil palm plantation and the daily activities do not impact on water qualilty and flow. All primary, secondary and temporary rivers present in the concession are considered as HCV 4 with total areas of 253.1 ha to be managed.

Basically, all communities in the current situation need lands to continue their agricultural activities and that significant portion of the project area is of utter importance for meeting their basic needs, whether it is for food or for generating cash to buy essentials including medicine, clothes, etc. All communities, except Zozo kondji, Kpovenou and Wonougba, have expressed their attachment to the project. Except for Negble kope and Develebe, community have also admitted that not all their territories fall within the limits of the project area, and therefore, that it would be possible to develop both agro-industrial and traditional activities on the territories they are using, in exchange of employment. Even for Negble kope and Develebe, communities have agreed that some portions of their territories could be used for oil palm plantation if that could generate employment for the community. All lands designated by the local communities as necessary for subsistence agriculture are classified as HCV 5. It is about 2832.9 ha designated as HCV 5, but it is still indicative because HCV 5 delineation has been done roughly in the field, and shall be précised during the FPIC process which is still on going process, thus the HCV 5 area could be renegotiated with local

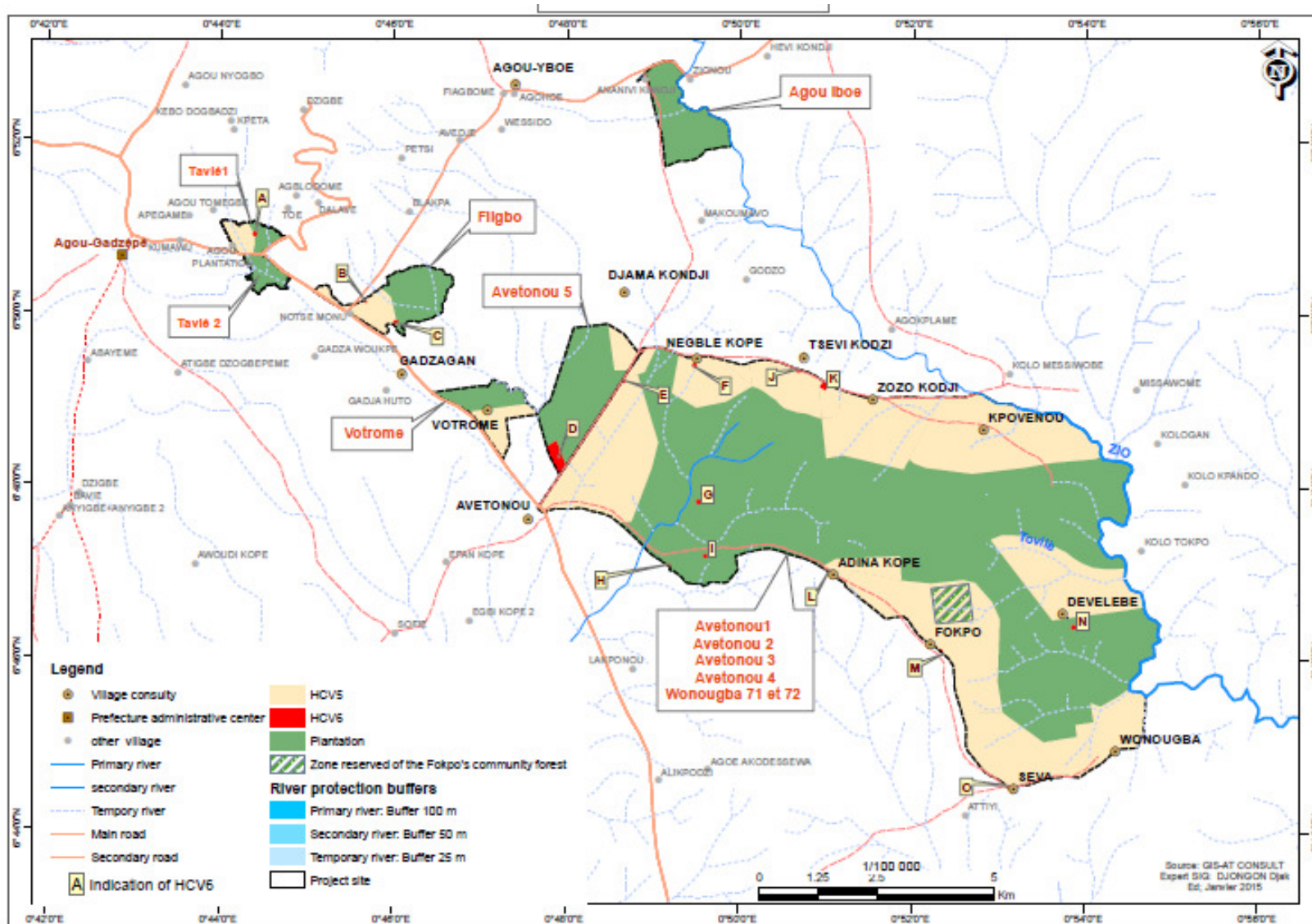
communities if improvement of agricultural practices increase yields and allow communities to better fulfill their basic needs, assuming that the renegotiation follows the FPIC process.

HCV 6 areas are important for the maintenance of traditional cultural identity of local communities. The existence of HCV 6 found as cemetery or sacred site that has strong history relation to the community, and for this assessment school and college are also identified as HCV 6. A total of 11 cemetery sites categorized as HCV 6 distributed in 11 villages, 3 school/college in 3 villages and 1 sacred forest in Avetonou village. Total area of identified HCV 6 is 24 Ha.

The company should ensure HCV 4 and 6 must be protected and managed well and should be clear excluded from land clearing activities. Protected flora and fauna as well as high tree around the Zio rivers should be kept and maintained. Based on land clearing plan map an statement area, all the HCV areas are will be maintained and excluded from planting plan. Figure 4 below shows landclearing plan overlaid with HCV and protected forest buffer inside the proposed area. Assessor recommended the extent of HCV 5 areas could be renegotiated on case by case basis and shall imperatively by done respecting an FPIC process. The areas represented in green on **Figure 6** above represent the sum of all areas designated as possible for the oil palm project in a first time, and nearly 43% of the proposed area is adressed for protection purposes and social value.

## **Stakeholders' Consultation**

While having HCV and SEI Assessments on the field, the process had been through consultation process with various stakeholders. Stakeholder consultation carried out in three stages including the pre-assessment stage, the data collection stage and finalization of the assessment report. The objective was to inform wide range stakeholders of the project and to elicit their inputs into the assessment methodology and the process. It also aimed at collecting vital information and baseline data as well as soliciting their comments and inputs into the recommendations for Kalyan to adopt and implement. Stakeholders consultation held on January to February 2015 attended by various party of community representatives (community/ customary leader, government agency and other private/non-government institutions) where on 24 January 2015 at Zozo Kondji village, on 25 January 2015 at Develebe village, on 20 January 2015 at Avetonou village and Gadza canton, on 19 January 2015 at Tavie canton and Agou Yiboue canton, on 21 January 2015 at Dzama Kondji village, Tsevi kondji and Negblekope village, on 22 January 2015 at Kpovenou village, on 23 January 2015 at Fokpo village, on 5 February 2015 at Seva village, on 04 February 2015 at Adina Kope and on 05 February 2015 at Wonougba, There are some critical issues rised during the stakeholder consultation mainly in social aspect. Minutes of stakeholder consultation presented in **Table 2** below.



**Figure 6.** Summary of HCV areas in Kaylan proposed area.

## The results of verification on-site

The results of interview with stakeholders and field visit are :

<b>VANUE</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>FEED BACK FROM STAKEHOLDERS</b>
Agou Prefecture	Consultation with Chief Konassi IV (Paramount Chief of Agou lboe traditional area)	The chief expressed profound interest in Kalyan oil palm plantation project and pledged the support of him and his people for the project. He had personally worked for over 20 years in the previous oil palm plantation in the same area and was periodically visiting Kalyan project site purposely to share his experience. He was hopeful that The oil palm plantation project when implement would impact positively on the lives of the people of the area. Based on his personal experience he did not envisage any significant environmental of any socio economic problem that would affect the area.
Agou Prefecture	Consultation with some opinion leaders of Gadzagan	The people of Gadzagan had issue with the land tenure system of the intended plantation area. They claimed that they are interested in the Kalyan project but were waiting for the government to have written contract with them in terms of how much or what they will benefit upon the release of land for the project. Their claim is supported by some statement in the ESIA & HCV Summary report that they arbitrated the case before Togo Supreme Court and won in 2006. They claimed 7,000 ha of the proposed oil palm plantation area belongs to the family of Ewe, Agli Awouya and Dzekloe and mentioned Mr. Attrih Kossi Barthelemie as their contact person on the issue.
Zozokondji	Field verification on HCV report, Management Plan, Land Use Change analysis, legality of land, EIA and SIA document.	The chief and elders of the community have been consulted on the project and has also given their free prior informed consent to the project establishment. They were also aware of both the positive and negative Environment and Social impact of the Kalyan project on their lives. One of their main concerns was the reduction of unemployment in the area. They however pleaded for more land and specifically requested" quinze block " (block 15) which is about 90 ha in addition to 131 ha allocated to the community.

VANUE	ACTIVITY	FEED BACK FROM STAKEHOLDERS
Develebe	Field verification on HCV report, Management Plan, Land Use Change analysis, legality of land, EIA and SIA document.	The chief and his elders have given their free prior informed consent to the establishment of the project. Land preparation for planting in the 2016 has begun. The elders however expressed serious desire for more land to be allocated to them for their food crop farming. They stated that land already allocated to them which is approximately 47 hectares was not meant for agriculture activities but for expansion of the community in the future. They also saw the project as food security threat if more land is not released to them. They claimed the land belongs to their forefathers. The HCV found in the community is a community cemetery.
Wonougba	Field verification on HCV report, Management Plan, Land Use Change analysis, legality of land, EIA and SIA document.	The chief and elders of the community have been consulted on the project and has also given their free prior informed consent to the project establishment. They said they did not at any point in time object to the establishment of oil palm plantation by Kalyan as indicated in a section of the ESIA & HCV Summary report. They were also aware of both the positive and negative Environment and Social impact of the Kalyan project on their lives. One of their main concerns was the reduction of unemployment in the area. Some people in the community also saw the project as a threat since it likely to create labor shortage in the area particularly for the aged and commercial farmers who need more hand on their farm.
Fokpo Sacred Forest	Verification of HCV6 and management plan.	The HCV 6 is indicated as a sacred forest. Kalyan at moment do not have adequate information on the resource. Information gathered on site showed that the forest is being managed in collaboration with by Nature Office GmbH, Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources and the local community. Kalyan has expressed interest in supporting this collaboration. The whole forest was burnt by bush fire.



**Table 2.** Minutes of Stakeholder Consultation

Name	Title / Role	Organization	Date	Key concerns and recommendations / assessment team response
Ouro Koura AGADAZI	Minister of agriculture	MAEP	15/01	<p><b>Q:</b> i) it is of primary importance to involve the local populations at each stages of the project; ii) populations are waiting for such projects to resolve the problem of unemployment in the region</p> <p><b>A:</b> i) local populations will be consulted through the initiation of the FPIC process and the assessment of HCVs 4 to 6, it will be the responsibility of the promoter to continue thus process, through the implementation of management of monitoring recommendations of the report; ii) noted</p>
Anani KPADENOU	Chief of income crop and diversification service			
Habi AZOU	Director of information and environmental management	ANGE	15/01	<p><b>Q:</b> i) there is no pre-defined compensation price for culture loss, it has to be defined during consultation; ii) concern about kind of chemicals that will be used in the plantation; iii) importance of keeping patches of original ecosystem if found in assessment to avoid large monoculture area</p> <p><b>A:</b> i) local populations will be consulted through the initiation of the FPIC process and the assessment of HCVs 4 to 6, HCV and ESIA will aim to define a compensation price accepted freely by local populations through their own consultative processes; ii) RSPO is very strict about chemical use and the promoter shall follow carefully all P&amp;Cs related to their use; iii) fine-grained conservation is of course an option that will be considered during the assessment, especially for the protection of animal/vegetal population that are of interest at the national/local level</p>
Agaro SEBABE	Director of Evaluations and Environmental integration			
Sroudy SANUSSI	Chief of ESIA service			
Kouilou SEMEGLO	Chief of PGES monitoring service			
Kotdubja OKOUMASSOU	Responsible of Protected Areas and Fauna	Direction of Forest Resources	16/01	<p><b>Q:</b> i) the anthropogenic pressure on forests is very high in Togo; ii) there is no forests or protected areas in the area of influence of the project; iii) three key elements suggested to protect forests: stop slash and burn agriculture by “sedentarizing” the small scall crops - develop plantation of timber, exotic (teck, eucalyptus, acacia, albizia) or native (anogeisus, khaya) – develop eco-tourism</p> <p><b>A:</b> concern about forest protection and suggestions have been noted. Suggestions for forest protection will be proposed to the promoter in the HCV Management &amp; Monitoring Plan.</p>
Agué AFFO	Responsible of Forest Resources			
Claude NUTSUDZLE	Responsible of biodiversity/forests department	JVE (Jeune Volontaire Environnement)	16/01	<p><b>Q:</b> i) main concern is about local populations: how will the project ensure that their rights to land use is respected, that there is a faire consultation during the process, that promoter will compensate fairly their belongings during land preparation process?; ii) project should pay particular attention to agricultural projects already developed in the area, in particular ZAP (Zone Agriculture Planifiée); iii) no particular assumption that endemic species are present in the area; iv) if patches of intact forests are found, they should be preserved to avoid a continuous monoculture</p> <p><b>A:</b> i) following RSPO P&amp;Cs, NPP procedure and HCV assessment methodology, the social-economical survey will be done in a participatory way and will follow RSPOs and general recommendation on</p>
Mathias APEDOS	Responsible partnership			

**RSPO New Planting Procedure Assessment Report**  
**Kaylan AgroVet Investment Limited, Togo**



Name	Title / Role	Organization	Date	Key concerns and recommendations / assessment team response
				FPIC. HCV Management & Monitoring Plan will include recommendations for the promoter to follow FPIC best practices; ii) noted; iii) in-depth additional faunal studies will be undertaken if there is any assumptions that Rare, Threatened or Endemic species could be found in the are, or if the field study shows the presence of habitat that could support populations of such species; iv) noted. Fine-grained conservation will be a recommendations of the final report
Michel ADOKPA	Secrétaire des mandataires	Collectivités Agli et Awuya	20/01	<p><b>Q:</b> i) <i>collectivités</i> own all the area, no project can be done without the prior agreement of the <i>collectivités</i>; ii) all demands should be addressed to Me Akweté, the lawyer in charge of the dossier</p> <p><b>A:</b> i) the assessors mentioned that they were aware of the <i>Decree</i> of the Supreme Court, but that they could not find any map describing precisely the areas/land/properties concerned by the <i>Decree</i>. The representant repeated that all documents are to be asked to the lawyer; ii) noted</p>
K. Selom AGBAVITO	Directeur	ONG A.V.E.S	20/01	<p><b>Q:</b> i) main concern is about local populations: how will the project ensure that their rights to land use is respected, that there is a fair consultation during the process, that promoter will compensate fairly their belongings during land preparation process?; ii) there is a community forest project in Fokpo, will it be protected?</p> <p><b>A:</b> i) following RSPO P&amp;Cs, NPP procedure and HCV assessment methodology, the social-economical survey will be done in a participatory way and will follow RSPOs and general recommendation on FPIC. HCV Management &amp; Monitoring Plan will include recommendations for the promoter to follow FPIC best practices; ii) of course, if the community require the protection of the project</p>
Mensah K. DJREKE	Directeur	ONG GERAD	22/01	<p><b>Q:</b> i) there are lots of land-use conflicts in the <i>Canton</i>, especially due to unfair appropriation of lands by the <i>Collectivité</i>. The project is expected by lots of local communities to solve those problems and to bring back employment in the region; ii) the project should carefully consult each local communities.</p> <p><b>A:</b> i) Noted. The Team Leader asked Mr Djreke to described more precisely the land-use conflicts that he mentioned. Most important elements have been incorporated in this report; ii) following RSPO P&amp;Cs, NPP procedure and HCV assessment methodology, the social-economical survey will be done in a participatory way and will follow RSPOs and general recommendation on FPIC. HCV Management &amp; Monitoring Plan will include recommendations for the promoter to follow FPIC best practices.</p>
Komi TCHAMDJA	Secrétaire général	FEPH	25/01	<p><b>Q:</b> i) FEPH, representing 35 <i>Groupements</i> (cooperatives) of 700 workers had bought (contract of 10/11/2000) for an amount of 100 millions XOF the plantations of ex-SONAPH. Yet, the <i>Collectivités</i> have expelled the <i>Groupement</i> following the Decree n°11 of 16<sup>th</sup> February 2006, all the oil palm have been cut down but the <i>Groupements</i> have not received any compensation for the loss. Will Kalyan compensate them?</p> <p><b>A:</b> i) Noted. The Team Leader asked Mr Tchamdja to described more precisely the land-use conflicts that he mentioned. Most important elements have been incorporated in this report. The assessment</p>

**RSPO New Planting Procedure Assessment Report**  
**Kalyan AgroVet Investment Limited, Togo**



Name	Title / Role	Organization	Date	Key concerns and recommendations / assessment team response
				team was not able to answer the representant of <i>Groupements</i> as he has no in-depth knowledge of Togo legal aspects. Kalyan has arrived several years after the facts mentioned, the legal solution should be found between the Government of Togo, its legally designated Liquidator and the representatives of <i>Collectivités</i> .
Kwami KPONDZO Kokou AMEGADZE	Expert in conflict management Environmental lawyer	Friend of the Earth Togo	26/01	<p><b>Q:</b> i) Friend of the Earth is fundamentally opposed to any large scale agro-industrial project in Togo as they are a danger to biodiversity and for local populations; ii) the project pose a serious risk to the flora and fauna of the area as it will destroy all biodiversity; iii) the project will pose serious risk for the respect of land-use rights of local communities; iv) local populations will not anymore be able to hunt bushmeat in the area; v) will the project be emitting or storing carbon?</p> <p><b>A:</b> i) Noted. While the project can be considered as large scale and agro-industrial, it has been designed since its inception to take into account the local populations and the fact that Kalyan is willing to follow the highest environmental standards for oil palm should be taken into account. Furthermore, it is the first project of its kind in Togo, which aims to re-establish the independence of the country towards palm oils that are todays imported; ii) areas considered for the project has been selected because of its past history of industrial oil palm cultivation, and actual land-use does not seem to allow maintaining a high level of biodiversity in the area; iii) following RSPO P&amp;Cs, NPP procedure and HCV assessment methodology, the social-economical survey will be done in a participatory way and will follow RSPOs and general recommendation on FPIC. HCV Management &amp; Monitoring Plan will include recommendations for the promoter to follow FPIC best practices; iv) socio-economical assessment did not evaluate bush-meat as an important source of protein for local populations, furthermore an important part of communities territory will be left intact so they will be able to continue hunting activities and, finally, oil palm plantation and designated area for conservation/replanting will serve as fauna reservoir with a high chance of increasing fauna population in and around the project area; v) in the actual case, considering the actual land-use on the project area, the project will be storing carbon.</p>
Knud SCHNEIDER Krystel DOSSOU Kperikouma WALA Amakoé KOUTODJOR	Chief of Mission ProDRA V3 Assistant ProDRAV3 Assistant ProDRAV3 Assistant ProDRAV3	GIZ	27/01	<p><b>Q:</b> i) How will the promoter mobilize populations around this project and how will there be a fair distribution of revenues to communities impacted? ii) How will the promoter ensure that there will be agreements for land-use with communities?</p> <p><b>A:</b> i and ii) the project area has been selected for its past history of oil palm and cash crops cultivation. Local populations have a good knowledge of this industry and most of the peoples that have been working for it are supporting the new project. The FPIC process undertaken to date will allow the promoter to negotiate transparently and fairly with the local populations. Team Leader has noted suggestions that the success of the project will not be possible if the local populations do not see tangible benefits coming from the project (infrastructures, road, electricity, health, education...)</p>

## SUMMARY OF PLANS:

### a. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (ESIA)

The following management and mitigation measures are recommended in order to address the identified social and environmental impacts and make the project socially acceptable and beneficial

- Erosion control on access roads, service roads and planting;
- Avoid contamination of soil and water by residues of herbicides and chemicals;
- Avoid dust emissions on roads near communities;
- Monitoring and promotion of biodiversity and protection of fauna species in the area set-asides for this purpose;
- Protection of rivers a watercourse;
- Health and safety;
- Increasing the use of local public services (health, education, public safety);
- Measures to avoid smallholder dependence on income from palm oil production and to increase food security.

**Table 3.** Environment and social management plan for land preparation phase

ACTIVITIES	NEGATIVE IMPACT	MITIGATION AND COMPENSATION MEASURES	INDICATORS	VERIFICATION
<b>LAND PREPARATION</b>				
	<b>Environment</b>			
Vegetation removal and windrowing	<b>Air quality degradation</b>	Sprinkle water on roads during dry season at proximity of villages	Cistern Truck equipped with sprinklers	Vehicle logbook
Road network creation	<b>Vegetation destruction and threats to biodiversity</b>	Protect buffer zones defined in HCV assessment along rivers and reforest them if needed, with competent NGOs if needed	Buffers protected and reforested  Number of tree planted	Biodiversity reporting  Implementation report
		Maintain Fokpo community forest regeneration project	Area forested	CSR annual report
		Protect specimen	Number of	Biodiversity

ACTIVITIES	NEGATIVE IMPACT	MITIGATION AND COMPENSATION MEASURES	INDICATORS	VERIFICATION
		of <i>Vitellaria Speciosa</i> and <i>Parkia biglobosa</i> above 10 cm DBH	tree protected	reporting  Implementation report
	<b>Destruction / Fragmentation of fauna habitats</b>	Re-forest buffers and unused areas to restore fauna habitats	Re-forested areas	Biodiversity reporting  Implementation report
		Sensitize workers and local communities on hunting regulation and fauna protection.	Number of workers trained, villages sensitized	Sensitization report
		Enforce hunting regulations and prohibit hunting to workers in the concession	Fauna monitoring results	Biodiversity reporting  Implementation report
	<b>Water and soil pollution</b>	Regular revisions of all vehicles to avoid oil spilling	Workshop preventive maintenance plan	Vehicle logbook
		Sensitize drivers and measures to follow in case of oil spilling	Training workshop	Sensitization report
		Products are available to absorb oil in case of spilling	Absorbent product	Monitor consumption
	<b>Landscape modification</b>	Minimize the areas deforested to the minimum, conserve all areas not dedicated for planting. Promote re-forestation along road and villages to avoid a “monoblock” effect	Areas re-forested	Site visit

ACTIVITIES	NEGATIVE IMPACT	MITIGATION AND COMPENSATION MEASURES	INDICATORS	VERIFICATION
	<b>Soil structure</b>	Adjust blade depth and angle (bulldozer) to minimize volume of soils disturbed		Implementation report, site visite
<b>Workers and local communities</b>				
	<b>Food security</b>	Lease / buy parcels belonging to local communities	No complaints	Lease agreements Property proof CSR annual report
		Compensate for perennial crops and buildings destructions	No complaints	Compensation proof CSR annual report Implementation report
		Informed local communities and provisional land preparation schedule so they can harvest their annual crops before the beginning of operations	No complaints	CSR annual report Implementation report
		Implement Communities Development Plan	Plan	CSR annual report Implementation report Agreements with local communities
		Realize social projects with communities as agreed during the FPIC process	Number of project realized and financed Functional infrastructures	CSR annual report Implementation report Agreements with local local communities
		Support the development of agricultural community projects (such as	Number of projects financed Monitoring of	CSR annual report Implementation report

ACTIVITIES	NEGATIVE IMPACT	MITIGATION AND COMPENSATION MEASURES	INDICATORS	VERIFICATION
		Votrome ZAP)	crops production	
		Conserve HCV 5 as defined in HCV report	Areas protected as HCVS	Site visit CSR annual report Implementation report
	<b>Increased vehicle traffic</b>	Install road signage	Panels	Site visit
		Sensitize drivers to traffic regulation	Training session	Training report
	<b>Noise pollution</b>	Regular revisions of all vehicles to reduce engine noise	Workshop preventive maintenance plan	Vehicle logbook
	<b>STD increase</b>	Organize sensitization campaigns with local NGOs for workers and local communities	Nbr of campaigns	Sensitization report

**Table 4.** Environment and social management plan for building phase

ACTIVITIES	NEGATIVE IMPACTS	MITIGATION AND COMPENSATION MEASURES	INDICATORS	VERIFICATION
<b>BUILDING PHASE</b>				
Nursery, workshop, warehouse, offices, oil station and others building construction	<b>Environment</b>			
	<b>Air quality degradation</b>	Sprinkle water on roads during dry season at proximity of villages	Cistern Truck equipped with sprinklers	Vehicle logbook
		Regular revisions of all vehicles to reduce air pollution	Workshop preventive maintenance plan	Vehicle logbook
	<b>Soil fertility degradation and water pollution</b>	Oils and chemical are properly stored	Containers equipped with retention tanks	Site visit
		Collect used oils and chemicals		
		Build retention tank around fuel and oil containers	Tank respecting international norms	Site visit
		Products are available to absorb oil in case of spilling	Absorbent product	Monitor consumption
Vehicle	Oil separator	Site visit		

ACTIVITIES	NEGATIVE IMPACTS	MITIGATION AND COMPENSATION MEASURES	INDICATORS	VERIFICATION
		maintenance is done on area equipped with an oil separator		
	<b>Waste production</b>	Organize waste collect	Proper garbage available per waste category	Site visit
		Build landfill site respecting international best practice	Landfill site	Site visit
		Sensitize workers to waste separation and recycling	Proper garbage available per waste category	Sensitization report
<b>Workers and local communities</b>				
	<b>Increased vehicle traffic</b>	Install road signage	Panels	Site visit
		Sensitize drivers to traffic regulation	Training session	Training report
		Enforce traffic regulation, control drivers and apply sanctions in case of law violation	Nbr of sanctions	Nbr of sanctions
	<b>STD increase</b>	Organize sensitization campaigns with local NGOs for workers and local communities	Nbr of campaigns	Sensitization reports

**Table 5.** Environment and social management plan for exploitation phase

ACTIVITIES	NEGATIVE IMPACTS	MITIGATION AND COMPENSATION MEASURES	INDICATORS	VERIFICATION
<b>EXPLOITATION PHASE</b>				
<b>Environments</b>				
Fresh Fruit Bunches harvesting, plantation management, pest management and all supporting activities	<b>Water and soil pollution</b>	Operators are trained to use fertilizers, pesticides and chemicals and are sensitized to the risk of manipulating those products	Training records	Site visit, work accident records
		Annual water and soil test to monitor level of pollution	Test results	CSR annual report Biodiversity report
		Water effluents are treated according to international best practices	Water purification station	Site visit



ACTIVITIES	NEGATIVE IMPACTS	MITIGATION AND COMPENSATION MEASURES	INDICATORS	VERIFICATION
		Vehicle maintenance is done on area equipped with an oil separator. Oil separators are regularly revised	Maintenance records	Site visit Water test result
		Emergency procedure in case of oil and chemical spilling is known and implemented	Absorbent product	Monitor consumption
		Retention tanks are verified periodically	Verification report	Site visit Quality, Hygiene and Security service annual reports
		No pesticide neither fertilizers use in buffer zone	Workers training	Training report
		Only use fertilizer and pesticide for which it is certain that the harm on environment and person is low	Kind of pesticide	Site visit Chemical list
		Keep all record of phytosanitary products application	Treatment logbook	Annual agronomical report
	<b>Waste production</b>	Identify and classify all waste generated and categorize them (recyclable, dangerous,...)	Waste visit	
		Wastes are stored in the landfill following their different categories. There are special areas dedicated to storage of dangerous waste if they cannot yet be recycled		Site visit
	<b>Environment management</b>	Send annual ESMP implementation reports	report	Site visit Report
		Realize environmental audits every 4 years	Audit report	Site visit Audit report
		Periodic workers sensitization about environment	Training program	Raining report CSR annual report

ACTIVITIES	NEGATIVE IMPACTS	MITIGATION AND COMPENSATION MEASURES	INDICATORS	VERIFICATION
				Implementation report
	<b>Workers and local communities</b>			
	<b>Decrease of revenue from agriculture</b>	Fair repartition of employment between impacted local communities	Employment plan	Working contracts
		Support to local agricultural development programs, including small scale agriculture, catering and pisciculture	Nbr of programs	MoU with NGOs
		Conserve and maintain HCVS as negotiated with local communities	Agreement with local communities No complains	CSR annual report

**Table 6.** Environment and social management plan for end of project phase

ACTIVITIES	NEGATIVE IMPACT	MITIGATION AND COMPENSATION MEASURES	INDICATORS	VERIFICATION
<b>END OF PROJECT PHASE</b>				
	<b>Environment</b>			
Site dismantling and demolition	<b>Buildings and constructions</b>	Dismantle all buildings and construction following international best practices and national laws	Site visit	Implementation report
		Leave all waste that have not been recycled to recycling facilities	Recycling contracts	Implementation report
	<b>Water pollution</b>	Treat waters from all retention tanks and lakes		

The company has issued contract and compensation procedure where include of their timelines and undertaken parties. Major activities on procedure are finalization of the net plantation areas after deducting HCV areas, finalization of compensation and disbursement procedure and lease agreement finalization.

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

Kaylan AgroVet Investments Limited has been establishing HCV management and monitoring plans based on HCV assessment recommendation. Timelines of programs and activities to manage and monitor HCV areas described in the following table:

**Table 7.** Timelines for HCV Management Recommendations And Monitoring

HCV	Management recommendations	Monitoring recommendations	Time Line
HCV1: <i>Osteolaemus tetraspis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of riverbanks and water quality (see HCV4)</li> <li>• Community environmental education: respect of hunting legislation (hunting period, size of captur)</li> <li>• Partnership with NGOs, administrations (MERF) for poaching control</li> </ul>	(See HCV4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fauna survey dedicated to identify if <i>Osteolaemus tetraspis</i> is really present in Zio river and annual crocodile population monitoring reports</li> <li>• Communities environmental training minutes</li> <li>• Partnership documents with interested organizations</li> </ul>	Fauna Survey for presence of <i>Osteolaemus tetraspis</i> - By February 2017
HCV1: <i>V. paradoxa</i> , <i>P. biglobosa</i>	Protection of all specimens above 10 cm DBH before land-conversion (marked by paint, 5 m circular buffer) Plant tree specimens in river buffer zone if appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maps of trees protected (GIS)</li> <li>• Regular monitoring that there has been no illegal harvesting</li> </ul>	From January 2016 , to be done based on progress in clearing
HCV4: River and streams	Delineate buffer prior to land conversion and train bulldozer drivers to respect them Strict respect of buffer around each banks of rivers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Primary river (Zio): 100 m</b></li> <li>• <b>Secondary river: 50 m</b></li> <li>• <b>Temporary river: 25 m</b></li> </ul> Buffer should be both forested and herbaceous to minimize rainwater surface flows and maximize sediments and chemical absorption (these recommendations are based on Togolese legislation and recognized international best practices [Chappel et al, 2004 ; Chappell and Thang, 2007; Syversen and Bechmann, 2003]) River protection buffers should be planted with local species Protect buffers from illegal harvesting and agriculture encroachment Respect of RSPO recommendations for fertilizer, pesticide and herbicide use. Best practices for pest management to minimize pesticide consumption and, when possible, use biological pest control techniques Strict protection shall be applied to buffers, that should be replanted with local species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Map of final river buffers (GIS)</li> <li>• Regular buffer control to check no illegal harvesting or encroachment happen</li> <li>• Regular monitoring of water physico-chemical quality</li> <li>• Annual monitoring of soils and foliar chemical compositions to optimize fertilizer consumption</li> <li>• Monitoring of fertilizer/pesticides consumptions</li> </ul>	Activity start from January 2016 Final River zone buffer map by- 2019 July
HCV5: Areas of primary importance for subsistence agriculture	For each local communities, prior to commencing any operations, the FPIC process should be continued to delineate the areas already identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Villages designate a team that will, under promoter control, delineate the areas that shall be conserved for agriculture (i.e. with poles);</li> <li>• After a certain period (i.e. one</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maps of final agreement for HCV5 areas (GIS)</li> <li>• Community Liaison Officer regularly consults community representatives to understand their problems regarding agreements with Kalyan and prevent conflict</li> </ul>	FPIC process started in Dec 2014.  FPIC process of delineating the areas to be conserved for community agriculture- Ongoing  Finalization of HCV5

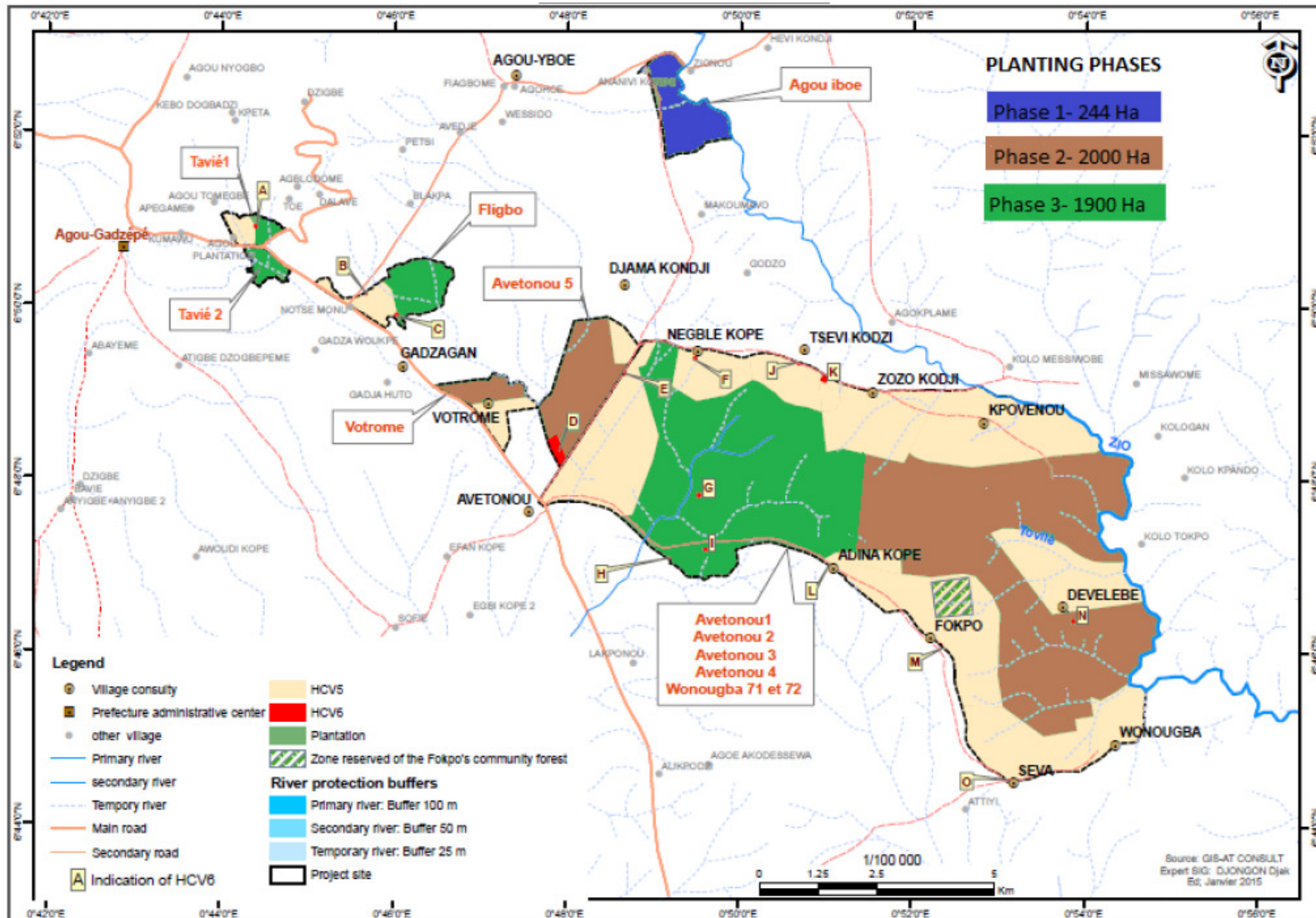
HCV	Management recommendations	Monitoring recommendations	Time Line
	<p>week), if the limit is accepted by all, documents shall be established with each community to describe and sum up areas allocated for oil palm planting, subsistence agriculture and which are the compensations (jobs, infrastructures...);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoter shall identify the best season to run land-clearing together with local communities, so they can harvest their perennial crops;</li> <li>• Crops, housing and other items that are destroyed during land clearing shall be compensated following Togolese legislation and ESIA conclusions;</li> <li>• Jobs should be distributed equitably between each communities impacted by the project based on their population and areas impacted;</li> <li>• A mutually agreed conflict resolution procedure shall be developed and explained to local populations;</li> <li>• There should be a ritualization of the agreements signing and starting of field work.</li> </ul> <p>Strict protection shall be applied to areas identified for subsistence agriculture.</p> <p>Only if the promoter manage to improve agricultural practices in HCV5 areas (i.e. through partnership with NGOs or Government such as for Votrome ZAP) to develop agricultural yields AND that he can reach a new agreement respecting the FPIC process with concerned communities, THEN limits and superficies of HCV5 could be modified to extend oil palm plantations.</p> <p>The promoter shall demonstrate that the change in HCV5 limits does not impact the food security of local populations.</p>		<p>Maps and completion of FPIC process- April/May 2016</p>
<p>HCV6: Cultural values</p>	<p>For each local communities, the FPIC process should be continued to delineate the areas already identified as cultural values: Communities designate a team that will, under promoter control, delineate the areas that shall be conserved for cultural</p>	<p>Maps of final agreement for HCV6 areas (GIS)</p>	<p>Process ongoing to be completed by April/May 2016</p>

HCV	Management recommendations	Monitoring recommendations	Time Line
	purpose (i.e. with poles). Strict protection shall be applied to areas identified. Access shall be authorized to local communities		

Accordance to HCV areas management, Kaylan has drawn up a plan of land clearing phase which demonstrated HCV area will be kept and maintained as shown in **Figure 7**.

Kaylan also has made a number of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) related to the HCV management and monitoring, among others :

- SOP for Trees Species Conservation applicable since March 21<sup>st</sup>, 2016. According to this procedure two protected trees namely *Vitellaria paradoxa* (Shea Butter Tree) and *Parkia biglobosa* (African locust bean tree) are recommended for strict protection. Activities include identification of the location of protected tree species, record keeping, field marking in plants, training and inspection.
- SOP for HCV Prevention of Incursion applicable since March 21<sup>st</sup>,2016. This procedure is intended for protection of HCV area, and regulated activities to avoid incursion against HCV area that includes precaution before clearing, marking of HCV areas and public sensitization.



**Figure 7.** HCV distribution on Kaylan plantation concession overlaid with land clearing phases.

## **VERIFICATION STATEMENT:**

Kalyan AgroVet Investment Limited opted document and field verification to conduct the New Planting Procedure (NPP). Audit team from TUV Rheinland Indonesia have conducted desk study / verification of document and verification to field on 03 – 05 March 2016 in project areas. The auditor team are Hendra Fachrurozy (legal land, company aspect, environment & social aspect) and Riswan (HCV aspect) and 1 (one) local expert is Frank Adu.

The environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA) and High Conservation Value (HCV) were detailed, comprehensive and professionally carried out. The management plan has included the findings of the ESI assessment conducted by the national licensed and HCV assessment conducted by RSPO ALS as well as incorporating in the HCV and ESI assessments findings. Scope of ESI assessment inside ESIA report and HCV assessment inside HCV report is old size (7,262.50 ha or 7.263 ha) so that scope of NPP use old size too.

Kaylan AgroVet Investment Limited has adhered to the RSPO New Planting Procedures and has documented the assessments and plans according to the RSPO templates issued in May, 2010. The opinion of the TUV Rheinland auditors that the HCV & ESI assessment and management plan at Kaylan AgroVet Investment Limited are comprehensive, professional and complied to RSPO principles, criteria and indicators for the new development area.


**Signed on behalf of**  
**TUV Rheinland Indonesia**



**Hendra Fachrurozy**  
**Lead Auditor**  
**Date : 23 May 2016**

On behalf of the company, I acknowledge the responsibilities of the company to implement the management and mitigations plans.

**Signed on behalf of the company,**



**Deepu Oommen**  
**Business Head Agric & Poultry**  
**Date: 23 May 2016**