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RSPO NOTIFICATION OF PROPOSED NEW PLANTING

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

Date of notification: 11th December 2012

Tick whichever is appropriate

This is a completely new development and stakeholders may submit comments.

This is part of an ongoing planting and is meant for notification only.

COMPANY: PT. Globalindo Alam Perkasa

RSPO Membership No.: PT Agrowiratama 1-0054-08-000-00 [PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa is a subsidiary of PT Agrowiratama who is a member of RSPO]

Location of proposed new planting: description or maps and GPS coordinates.

Company Name : PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa

Company Address : Spring Tower 04-41, Jl. K. L. Yos Sudarso, Tanjung Mulia, Medan Deli, Medan, Sumatera Utara - 20241

Type of business : Oil Palm Plantation & Processing

Status of concession land : Plantation Permitted (Izin Usaha Perkebunan) (No. 525.26/605/X/EKBANG/2005 date 15th October 2005) (Size ± 5,734.84 ha)

Land Title (HGU) (No. 37 date 22nd June 2007) (Size 5,734.84 ha)

SEIA (AMDAL) (No. 126 date 2nd February 2009) (Size 5,734.84 ha)

Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan) (No. 126 date 2nd February 2009) (Size 5,734.84 ha)

Contact Person : Dr Gan Lian Tiong
email: liantiong.gan@musimmas.com

Location : Sub-District of Kota Besi, District of Kotawaringin Timur – Central Kalimantan Province

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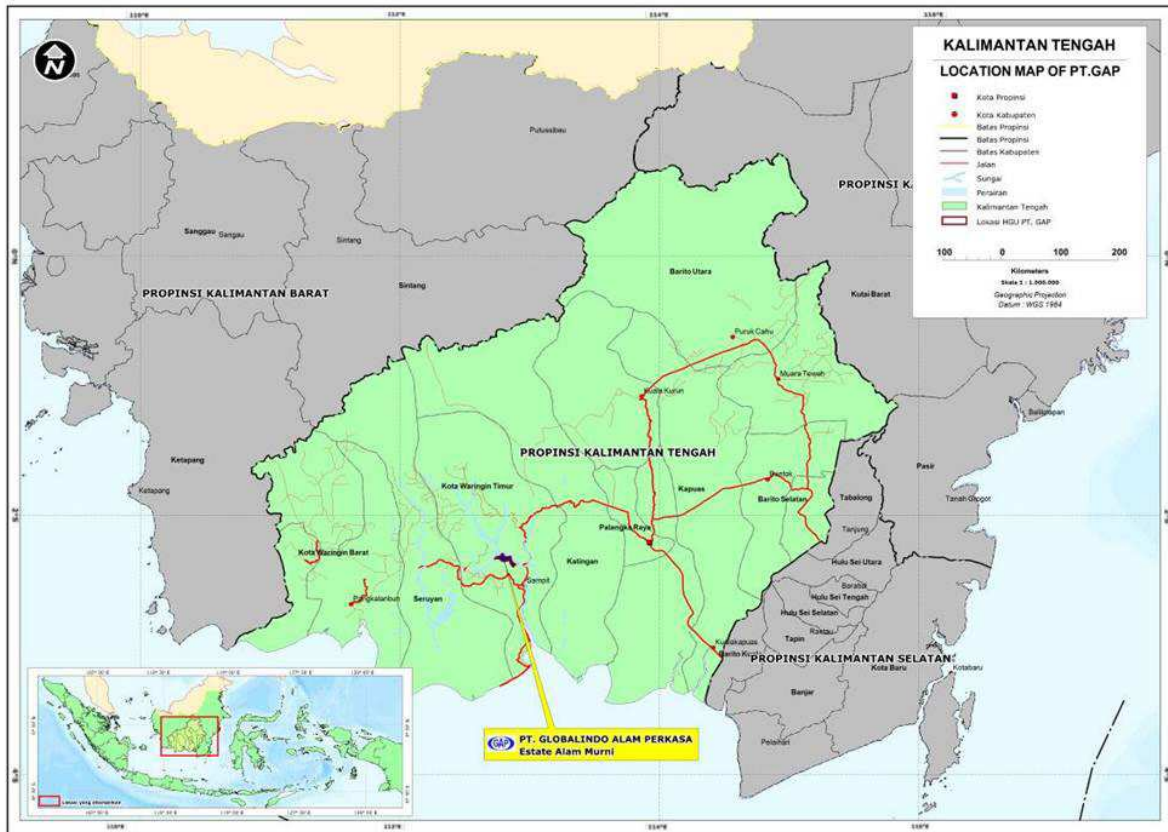
(Detail map See picture 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5).

GPS References	:	112°43'47.81" E – 112°53'26.72" E 02°17'51.21" S – 02°23'53.07" S
North	:	Kandan Village, Camba Village, Soren Village, Simpur Village dan Rasau Tumbuh Village
Surrounding Entities	South	: PT Nusantara Sawit Persada (PT NSP)
	West	: Seranau River, Palangan Village
	East	: UPT Kandan

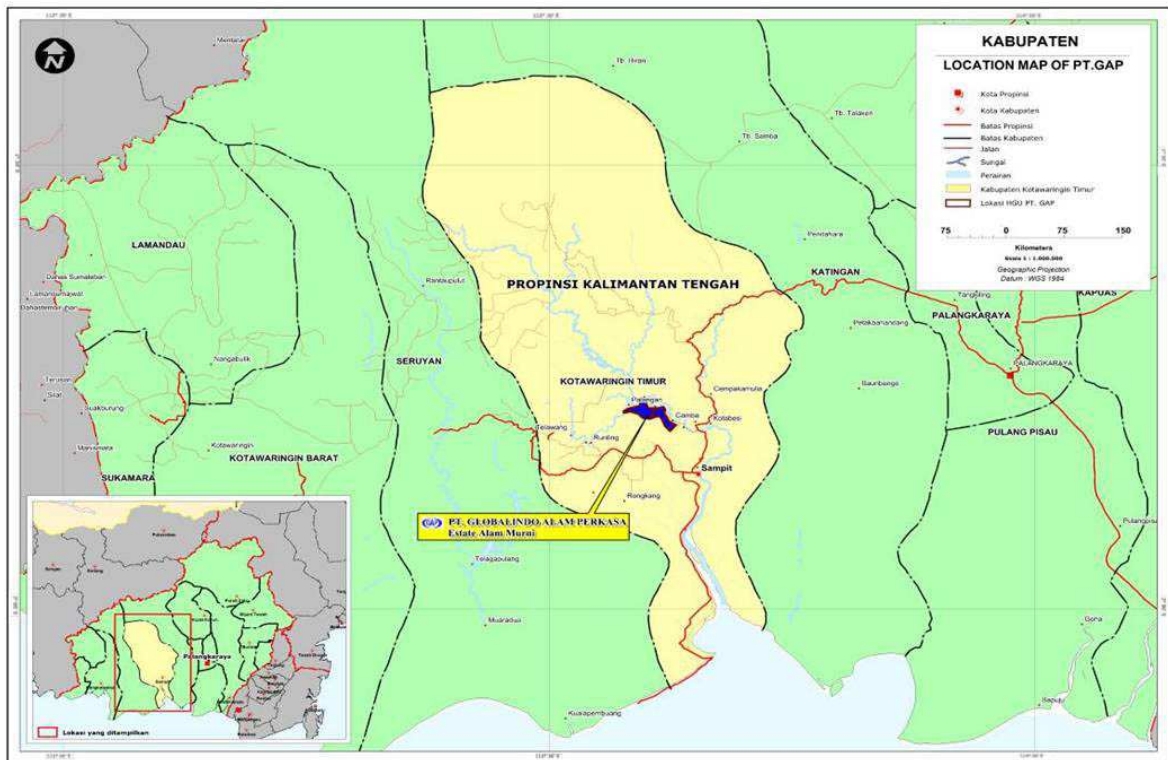


Picture 1. Location of PT GAP (Alam Murni Estate) in Indonesia

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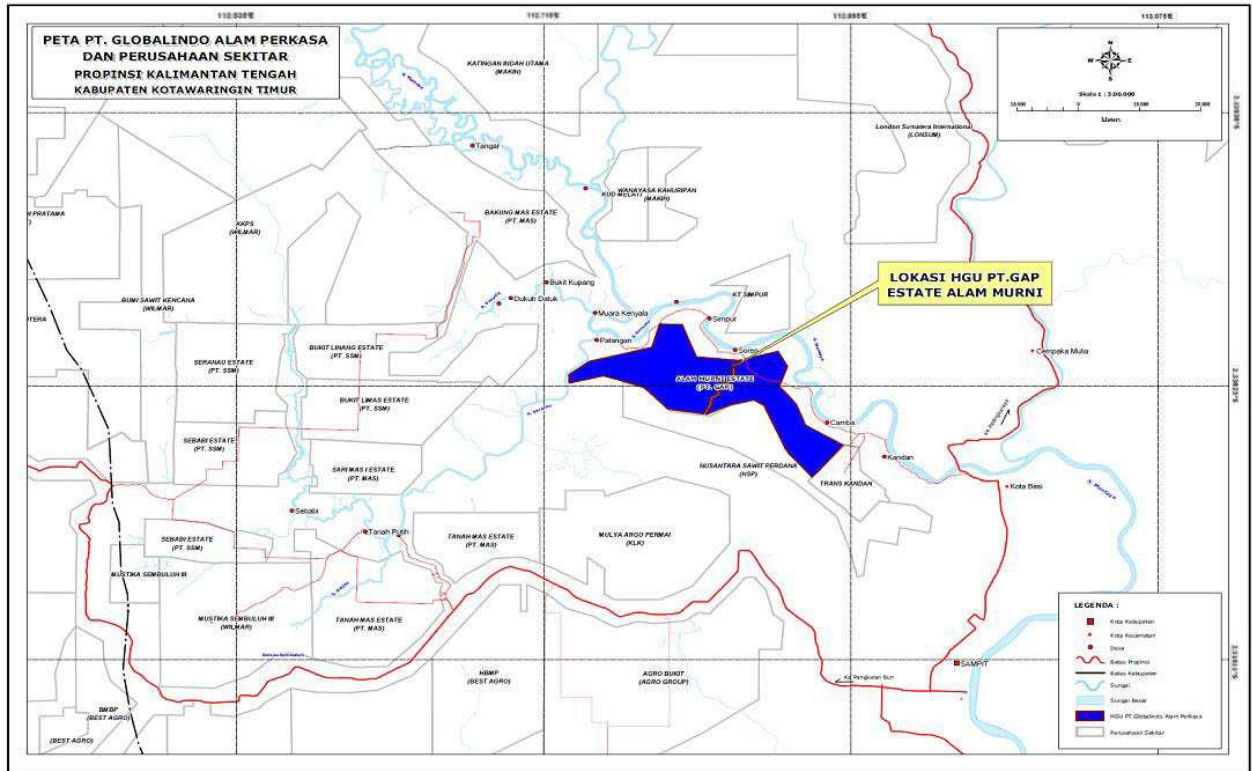


Picture 2. Location of PT GAP (Alam Murni Estate) in Central Kalimantan

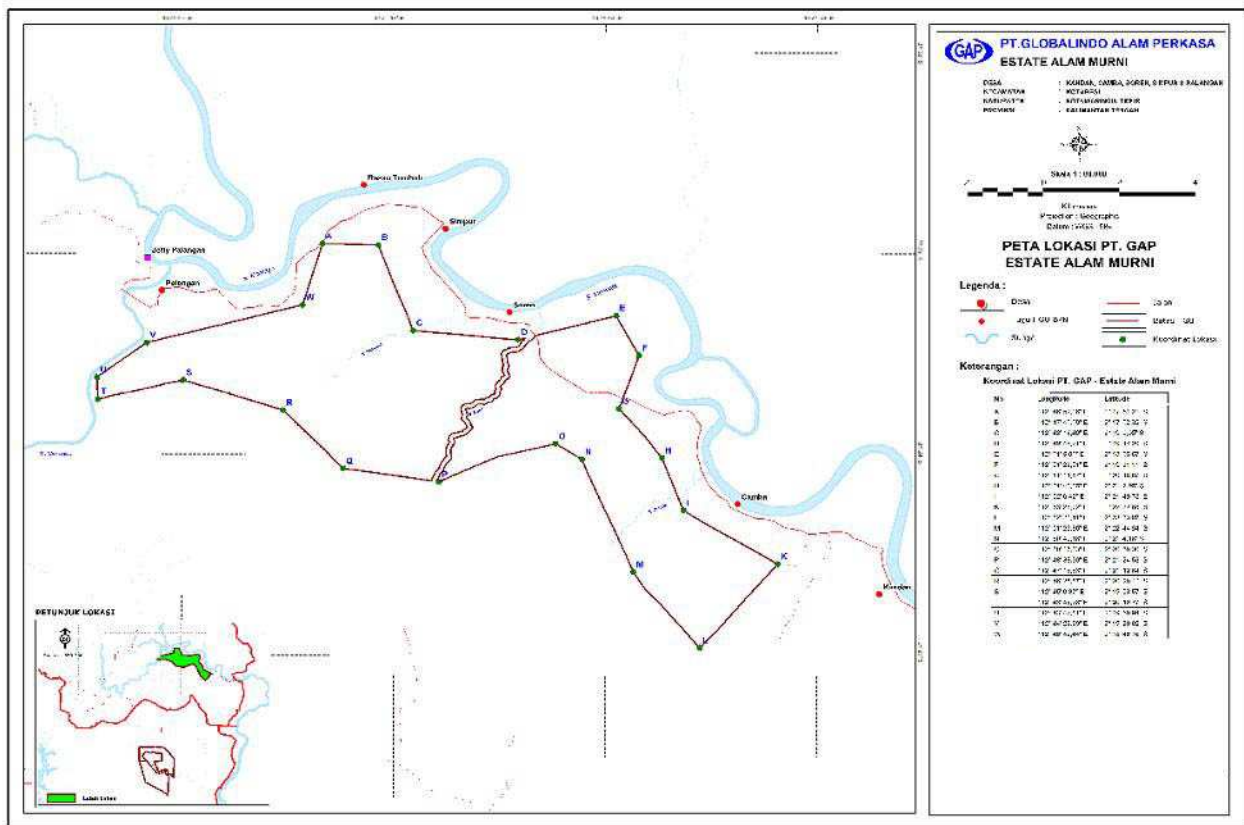


Picture 3. Location of PT GAP (Alam Murni Estate) in Kotawaringin Timur District

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Picture 4. Location of PT GAP (Alam Murni Estate) and its surrounding entities



Picture 5 Location Map of PT GAP (Alam Murni Estate) showing GPS Coordinates

SUMMARY FROM SEI ASSESSMENTS:

Assessors and their credentials:

The Social Impact Assessment in Concession area (HGU No. 37) of PT GAP was carried out by Aksenta which is located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: aksenta@aksenta.com. The key consultants conducting these assessments have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

- 1. Nandang Mulyana** (nandang@aksenta.com), He graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture Graduated from UMJ (Jakarta Muhammadiyah University) – Jakarta majoring in Economics and a Master Degree holder from Bogor Agriculture University. He is experienced in the field of education, environment, socio-environment, and community development programme (CDCSR), collaborated with Unocal Geothermal of Indonesia Ltd and Chevron Geothermal Salak since 2000. Nandang Mulyana wrote a book on “*Membedah UMKM di Indonesia; Sebuah Kajian tentang Strategi Pemberdayaan dan Pengembangan UMKM Indonesia*” published by Lugas. He has conducted several HCV and Social Impact Assessments in oil palm plantations in Indonesia with Aksenta. In year 2010, achieved the RSPO accreditation as Discipline Specialist Social (Participatory rural assessment; socioeconomic or cultural studies; participatory mapping; conflict resolution). His role in this Social Impact Assessment is as The Team Leader focus on social economic and community development assessment. Companies.
- 2. Andri Novi** (andri.novi@aksenta.com) a Literary from Padjajaran University, Bandung with science culture literature and linguistic culture. Experienced in Participatory Action Research and Community Development and was a Capacity Building & Regional Development Training Expert for National Programs of Community Empowerment (PNPM). Has conducted the Social Impact Assessment in several oil palm plantation in Indonesia and in 2010 obtain the accreditation from RSPO as a Discipline Specialist to HCV studies in social and culture. Andri Novi jointly wrote a book name “*Panduan Menakar Otonomi Komunitas (Guideline on Community’s Autonomy)*” which was published by Yappika and wrote an article “*Tata Kehutanan Majemuk; Redistribusi Kekayaan Alam Nusantara (Forestry complex System; Redistribution of National Natural Resources)*” in the Community Forestry Journal. Beside that, Andri Novi has translated the “*Seni Membangun Kapasitas Pelatihan dalam Pengembangan Komuniti Forestri (The Art of Training Development Capacity in Forestry Community)*” which was published by RECOFTC. His role in Social Impact Assessment as a member of the team.

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- 3. Erizal** (erizal.bogor@hotmail.com), is graduated from Forest Resources Conservation Department, Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University. He has the good experienced of work in agriculture, forestry, and the research of biodiversity and social capacity. His activity's concern is "Bina Desa" with the main activity as the emergence of Kader Pelopor in the Village in "*Pelatihan Tokoh Pelopor Desa*". This time, he is participating in the social development and he has ever been the trainer related to the business, the development of bamboo handicraft, such as, working together with Non-Timber Forest Product Indonesia Programme, Forest Department of West Java, DPRD of Bogor Regency, and Cirebon City, DPRD of South Sumatera, UKM Ternate and Bogor Agricultural University. Since 2010, He joined in the Social Impact Assessment Team of PT Gagas Dinamiga Aksenta.

Assessment Methods (data sources, collection, dates, program, and visited places)

Social Impact Assessment on the ground was carried out as bellows:

- 1. Participative;** issues identification and information searching were done in participative way. This participative approach enabled of the participants as the subjects in mapping the social issues they are facing, expressing their opinions and ideas, as well as being involved in designing the administration and changing of the issues,
- 2. Multiparty;** issues identification and information searching were done in multiparty way by involving related parties directly or indirectly in giving or receiving the impacts,
- 3. Rapid and Ex-ante;** issues identification and information searching were done in rapidly and based on the forecast of the changes tendencies that occur rather than the factual and accurate data – as the solution to the Social Impact Assessment approach and time limitation,
- 4. Appreciative;** issues identification and information searching were guided positively, not only to find out the gap on the location but also to collect the data about expectations, potentials, and ideas in order to find out solutions and social issues that happened,
- 5. Social Learning Cycles;** the social impact assessment is not a linear process which is instantly created but a cycled process which functions as the social learning processes to respond the changes in the environment,

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The methods and techniques applied in the Social Impact Assessment were:

1. **Literature Study;** this method was used for the purpose of gathering the understanding on the socio-context and environmental aspect of the location which was evaluated. It was carried out in the early phase-before going to the field and at the result analysis phase (This was described in the SIA report of PT GAP, May 2012 by Aksenta),
2. **Dialogue;** this method was used to identify the nature of the relevant parties, identify the potential issues to impact, gathering information about expectations, ideas, and opinions to bring the solutions for the actual issues. The process was carried out through the meetings both in formal and in non-formal sequence with definite topics (Focus Group Discussion),
3. **Field Observation;** this method was used to understand directly the actual facts which will be indicator of the issues and social impact happened,
4. **In-depth Interview;** it was used to get a deeper understanding about the issues. It was done in-depth by interviewing the key socialite who will act as respondents. The criteria of choosing the respondents were based on the knowledge possessed or their direct experience over the impact or impacts,
5. **Tri Angulations;** the above methods were carried out in integrated way to reciprocally verify the actual issues, opinions, and ideas,
6. **Social Learning Cycle;** the social impact assessment is not a linear process which is instantly created but a cycled process which functions as the social learning processes to respond the changes in the environment.

The findings obtained from the methods above were analyzed. The baseline of the analysis was based on RSPO criteria which relevant to sustainable social aspects. The recommendations also covered other issues which were not entailed in the RSPO criteria, in the form of ideas or aspirations as the result of the field analysis.

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Summary of SEI Findings

SIA results of the study concluded that, in general, PT GAP's existence and plan to develop an oil palm plantation gives social impacts to the local communities. The most essential social impact by the company's existence is sourced from land acquisition activity stage, land clearing as well as facility and infrastructure construction. The social impacts, both positive and negative, coming out from the said impact sources are (a) latent conflicts occurring among village elites; (b) issues rising related to village boundaries; (c) increase of chances to employment for local workforces and contractors; (d) river pollution; (e) decrease of agriculture land size available and village extension area, especially for Soren and Camba Villages; and (f) new chances of starting new kinds of business for the local communities.

The positive things that are owned by the company (from the external), which are:

- Social interaction between the company and the community well established.
- The company has a special unit to manage the relationship and communication with the local community.
- Societies support the company's presence and wait for the company began operations.
- The community has high expectations of the company
- Society in general has the character of an open, pragmatic and cooperative.

SUMMARY FROM HCV ASSESSMENT(S):

Assessors and their credentials

The HCV assessment in the Consession (HGU No.37) of PT GAP by the RSPO accredited assessors. The HCV assessment conducted from 1st – 8th October 2012 in the HGU No. 37 of PT GAP was carried by Aksenta, located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: aksenta@aksenta.com. Key consultants from Aksenta have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

- 1. Resit Sozer** (resit@aksenta.com), Master's degree in Tropical Ecology at the University of Amsterdam (UvA). Have expertise and experience in the field of wildlife management; study habitat and population, as well as wildlife conflict mitigation. Currently, in addition to consulting with HCV, manage wildlife rescue center in Sukabumi. Competence in the assessment of HCV has been recognized by the RSPO and the entry in the list of RSPO HCV Accredited Assessor - Team Leader, and a charge of identifying HCV 1, 2, and HCV3.
- 2. Robert H. Sinaga** (rohansinaga@aksenta.com), Science Scholar in Applied Meteorology in Mathematic and Natural Science Faculty of Bogor Agriculture University. His is experienced in GIS dan Remote Sensing technic to Biology Conservation and land use issues. He has done his research in radiation quantities in the forest and energy using by the forest using the GIS techniques and Remote Sensing. In this assesment, he identified for HCV 4 and mapping of HCV areas. He is approved as RSPO HCV assessor.
- 3. Andri Novi** (andri.novi@aksenta.com) a Literary from Padjajaran University, Bandung with science culture literature and linguistic culture. Experienced in Participatory Action Research and Community Developmentn and was a Capacity Building & Regional Development Training Expert for National Programs of Community Empowerment (PNPM). Has conducted the Social Impact Assessment in several oil palm plantations in Indonesia and in 2010 obtain the accreditation from RSPO as a Discipline Specialist to HCV studies in social and culture. Andri Novi jointly wrote a book name "*Panduan Menakar Otonomi Komunitas* (Guideline on Community's Autonomy)" which was published by Yappika and wrote an article "*Tata Kehutanan Majemuk; Redistribusi Kekayaan Alam Nusantara* (Forestry complex System; Redistribution of National Natural Resources)" in the Community Forestry Journal. Beside that, Andri Novi has translated the "*Seni Membangun Kapasitas Pelatihan dalam Pengembangan Komuniti Forestri*

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(The Art of Training Development Capacity in Forestry Community)” which was published by RECOFTC. As the study team Aksenta SIA (Social Impact Assessment) and the study of HCV 5 and HCV 6.

4. **Muayat Ali Muhshi** (muayat@aksenta.com), He graduated from Faculty of Forestry of Bogor Agriculture University, Department of Forest Resources Conservation (1985 – 1991). Experience as a researcher at Walhi. Experience as a Coordinator Forestry Program Pelangi Indonesia Foundation and carried out a study: “Integration Management Bina Desa in order KPHP” supported by ODA – cooperate with Department of Forestry - UK Tropical Forestry Management Program, and study “Non Timber Forest Products in the framework of Community Based Forest Management” supported by NOVIB – Netherlands (1991 – 1997). Worked 6 years as the Coordinator of the Consortium of National Forest System Supporting Democracy (KpSHK. 1997 – 2003) and for 5 years as Executive Secretary of the Communication Forum for Community Forestry (FKKM, 2003 – 2008). Experience as a consultant in the project : Multi-stakeholder Consultation on Forestry Policy Paper which is supported by the World Bank (September – October, 2004); as Social Forestry Specialist for the ESP Program - USAID and carried out a study “Inisiative Community Forestry” (January – April, 2006). As the study team Aksenta SIA (Social Impact Assessment) and the study of HCV 5 and HCV
5. **Risa Syarif** (risa@aksenta.com), finished Bachelor programme in Bogor Agriculture University (IPB) of Forest Management Department. Her is experienced and had skill of Spatial, like Remote Sensing and Geografis Information Systems (GIS). In this assessment, as GIS Specialist, spatial analysist and mapping of HCV areas.

Assessment Methods (Data sources, data collection, dates, program, and visited places)

HCV Identifying Methods

The assessment covers the Concession (HGU) PT GAP Alam Murni Estate which has been approved as the company’s project area. Assessments also expanded into villages and other areas which could be considerably of relevant importance to the proposed plantation area. The field survey was conducted on 1st – 8th October 2012.

In the process, each observation team was accompanied by the field staff from the company and local representatives who familiar with the site. Besides field activities, the team also collected information from the local people through individualistic interviews, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), as well as public consultations. At the same time, confirmation and cross checking of the findings were carried out with the local people using the technique of

purposive sampling – which included the socialites, the enclaves' owners (if existed), and the related interest parties.

The understanding and scope of HCV for the oil palm plantation sector refers to the HCVF definitions which apply to the forestry sector. The Identification of High Conservation Value in Indonesia was developed by the *Konsorsium Revisi HCV Toolkit Indonesia* (2008) - the toolkit for the revision HCV consortium. Other references are such as IUCN, CITES, and other guidelines as well as the relevant laws of Indonesia were also subjects of consideration in HCV Assessment PT GAP Alam Murni Estate.

Identifying Methods for HCV 1, 2, and 3

The target of HCV 1, 2, and 3 identifying was to find out the areas which have important values in the biological context. Such areas were marked by the location status, the origin of the communities, or the existence of the ecosystem of flora and fauna with high values. The significant values of flora and fauna refer to the status defined by the law, endemics (endemic, limited spread), and scarcity (scarce, facing extinction or almost extinct) was in accordance to the national and international law (IUCN and CITES) which protect such flora and fauna. Moreover, the significance of the value of the wildlife as well as the habitat was also based on the ecology roles from the species and from the cultural and traditional point of view.

The method of inventories was done using reconnaissance survey to analyze the existence of the important flora and fauna. The existence of every fauna was recorded through:

- Direct observation, either through the identification of visual appearance or sound (for both diurnal and nocturnal animals).
- The existence of the marks or residual from the animals' activities in their former habitat (such as tracks, scars on trees, nest, scales, snake skin, bird feathers, or mammal hair, etc.).
- The finding of the residual of animals' body parts (skull, horn, skin, hair, tusk, scales, and other recognized part of the animals' body) which were possibly hunted or caught by the local people in the observed locations. Interviews were carried out to complement the information about the time and location of the hunting activities.
- The secondary information was the existence of the animals which were documented based on external information, such as local people information or the local authorities. The consistency of such information was always monitored through cross checking (check and recheck) with other relevant parties as well as checking the validity of the description on every species of animals from the interviewed people. All information was

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then matched with the natural distribution and the history of the existence of such species in the locations (as mentioned in the literature references). The data was then compared to the type and condition of the habitat at the time when the survey was done. Any mismatching between the description and their natural distribution zone and habitat, will put the existence of such species in doubt.

HCV 4 Identification Methodology

In order to identify the existence of HCV 4 in an oil palm plantation, two approaches were applied. The first approach was analysis to find out the interactions and correlations between the water system and the plantation land in a wide context. The approach also covered the area outside the plantation area. The second approach was another analysis to find out the significant values of such locations and their impacts to the plantation location. Thus, in this analysis, the perspective used was the inside area in the plantation. Based on both approaches, the phases of identifying HCV 4 were analysis of the secondary data, field survey, and the integrated data analysis of secondary data and the field survey. The identification of the HCV 4 areas was done by analyzing the area from the metrology point of view, the soil analysis, topography, watershed, and the field survey and interviews. The field observation was carried out on the chosen locations; i.e. springs, river, river condition, land clearing, plantation in production, and other locations representing the condition of the water management in the plantation.

HCV 5 and HCV 6 Identification Methodology

The focus of the HCV 5 assessment was the area inside the plantation which has significant values to fulfill the basic needs of the local community. The focus of the HCV 6 assessment was the area inside the plantation which has the significant values for identification and sustainability of the tradition or culture living of local community. The methods adopted in the assessment of HCV 5 or 6 are:

- Mapping participation of locations containing elements of HCV 5 and 6,
- Interview the local community, either with individual or Focus Group Discussion (FGD),
- Ground assesment and analysis.

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Summary of HCV Findings

The results of the HCV assessment shown that there is no primary forest in PT GAP Alam Murni Estate (HGU No. 37), there is a quite vast secondary peat swamp forest and a small area of Heath Forest (Hutan Kerangas) within the HGU area. The rest of the area consists of bushes and community's agricultural land.

There are five types of HCV were identified in concession area (HGU) No. 37 PT GAP; these are HCV 1, HCV3, HCV 4, HCV 5 and HCV 6. Through this process, definitive HCV areas were identified with total area (overlay) of $\pm 1,806.3$ ha or which comprised of ± 31.5 % of total PT GAP HGU No. 37. The HCV 1 essential element is related to the existence of endangered species, which are Orang-utan (*Pongo pygmaeus*), Proboscis monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*), Bornean white-bearded gibbon (*Hylobates albibarbis*), and Sunda pangolin (*Manis javanica*). The important elements for HCV 3 are the existence of secondary Peat Swamp Forest and Heath Forest. The HCV 4 existence is related to the flood control, water sources in form of areas essential for water catchments, and erosion-controlling area in form of riverbanks. The important elements for HCV 5 are utilization of natural resources as the basic needs of local communities are not replaceable. The important elements for HCV 6 are Damong Hill as a form of local cultural identity.

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SUMMARY OF PLANS:

Development of HCV and SIA Management Plans

PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa (PT GAP) is located in Kota Besi (Kandan, Camba, Simpung, Soren and Palangan Village) and Mentaya Hilir Utara Sub-District (Natai Baru and Bagendang Tengah Village) Kotawaringin Timur District - Central Kalimantan Province with a total area of 16,062.84 ha is comprised of two Land Title (Hak Guna Usaha/ HGU) No. 44 and No. 37. Planting in PT GAP commenced 2005 in Alam Sahara Estate. Total area planted in PT GAP to date is 2,424.59 ha in Alam Sahara Estate and these plantings have been certified as supply base to PT Maju Aneka Sawit on 17th June, 2011. The unplanted areas in Alam Murni Estate have been scheduled for planting and the RSPO New Planting Procedures which was enforced from 1st January 2010 is adopted. This is part of an ongoing planting and this report is meant for notification only.

Alam Murni Estate situated in Concession HGU No 37 which The Plantation Permit (IUP) approved by The Kotawaringin Timur Regent Decree No. 525.26/605/X/EKBANG/2005 on 15th October 2005 with ± 5,734.84 ha. The Land Investigation Officer “B” approved by National Land Bureau (BPN) (BPN) No. 76/PPTB/X/2005 on 3rd January 2006 with 5,734.84 ha. Land Title (HGU) approved by National Land Bureau (BPN) (BPN) No. 37 date on 22nd June 2007 with 5,734.84 ha. The Social Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) was approved by AMDAL Commission of Kotawaringin Timur District No. 126 dated on 2nd February 2009. The Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan) was approved by Regent of Kotawaringin Timur District No. 126 dated on 2nd February 2009.

The findings on both the HCV and SIA have been incorporated in the oil palm development plan of PT GAP which includes the HCV and SIA management and monitoring plans of PT GAP. Development of the HCV and SIA management and monitoring plans was facilitated by Aksenta team through a workshop for the PT GAP management and sustainability team conducted from 5th - 7th November 2012. The purpose of the workshop on HCV - SIA management and monitoring program for PT GAP was to enable the management team to have a better understanding of the HCV and SIA findings and their related implications so as to provide reference points in developing the operational activities of the company related to the HCV, social managements synergy with the company’s development of oil palm plantation. The results of the assessment and the management plans are documented and presented and discussed in a stakeholders’ consultation on 8th November 2012 in Sampit. The feedback from this stakeholders’ consultation have also been incorporated into the oil palm development plan as well as the HCV and SIA management plan.

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The implementation of the HCV and SIA management & monitoring plans in the field will be implemented by experienced personnel who possessed a high level of dedication of knowledge and special technical skills. Sustainability Staff, Audit & Certification (A&C) Staff, with the assistance of the Public Relation (Humas) Team, stationed at the location, will provide support in these activities. The Estate Manager is directly responsible on the implementation of the plans of management and monitoring. In addition, the Senior Estate Manager is accountable in fulfilling of the requirements for the plan and as well as responsible in analyzing the input results from the monitoring plans. The General Manager is accountable and responsible to ensure that the Overall Development Plan including the management of HCV and SIA is implemented according to the time plan and budget. The management team is supported and supervised by the Regional General Manger. The detail of the responsibilities and roles of the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management plans and monitoring are summarized in the “The Management & Monitoring Plans of HCV/SIA PT GAP” document. The Head Office Estate Department, Public Relation (Humas) Department, and Sustainability Department will provide the overall support in the implementation of the development plan.

Stakeholders to be involved

The process of the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management plans and monitoring PT GAP also involved relevant stakeholders such as governmental offices (Natural Resource Conservation Department-BKSDA) Conservation Section Region II Pangkalan Bun, The Plantation and Forestry Office, local communities, the government of local village and Sub-District, Police Resort of Kotawaringin Timur District, The local NGOs, Academic (Palangkaraya University)

Consultation with the relevant stakeholders to provide opportunities for communication and sharing the informations/opinion/suggestions between the PT GAP and the workers, contractors, suppliers, smallholders (plasma), consumers, government agencies and communities to move forward for the benefit and common progress. 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 GAP and other like the relevant government agencies, Academic (University), NGOs etc.

The Stakeholders’ Consultation was held on 8th November, 2012 in Sampit, Kotawaringin Timur District, Central Kalimantan. There were 59 participants present during this consultation meeting. The details of the Stakeholders Consultation is presented in the “Report of Stakeholders Consultation PT Global Alam Perkasa 2012”. The summary of the

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consultation with highlights of key suggestions from the consultation on HCV and SIA PT GAP with Stakeholder are as follow:

1. The number of stakeholder consultation Participants that conduct by PT GAP at 8th November 2012 in Sampit, Kotawaringin Timur District - Central Kalimantan Province are 59 Participants, consisting of:

Organization	No. of participants
Government Agencies, are: Region II BKSDA Pangkalan Bun (1 participant), Plantation Office (Dinas Perkebunan) Kotawaringin Timur District (1 participants), Forest Office Kotawaringin Timur District (1 Participant), POLRES Kotawaringin Timur (2 participant).	6
Representatives from villages around (subdistrict head, village head, community leaders)	19
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), consist of: BOSF (Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation) 1 Participant, DUTA NGO (8 Participant), TISA NGO (1 Participant) dan LPPLH Green Borneo (1 Participant).	11
Academics : Department of Forestry, Faculty of Agricultural UNPAR (2 Participant)	2
HCV / SIA Assessor	4
Management PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa	17
Total	59

2. The following subject matters were presented to the stakeholder during the Stakeholders' Meeting:
 - a) BKSDA Conservation Section Region II Pangkalan Bun, explanations about Job of BKSDA, the management of conservation areas outside the National Park, conservation and distribution of flora and fauna, forest fire control. BKSDA role in maintaining and improving the quality of the conservation area in the oil palm plantations (HCV).
 - b) Presentation from Aksenta (consultant accredited and approved by RSPO) regarding the results of the HCV (High Conservation Value) Assessment include the management and monitoring plan of HCV in PT GAP.
 - c) Presentation from Aksenta (consultant accredited and approved by RSPO) regarding the results of the SIA (Social Impact Assessment) assessment include the management and monitoring plan of SIA in PT GAP.

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3. Key Issues raised for discussion during the Stakeholders' Meeting include:

Important issues that are related to sustainable development of oil palm plantations in PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa, Kotawaringin Timur District, Central Kalimantan Province in stakeholder consultation activities, are:

- 1) Socialization needs to be continuously and until to village around HGU Company, so that local communities are aware of the overall development plan of PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa.
- 2) Local community in HGU of PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa hoped that the company can immediately doing operational process.
- 3) Local community in HGU of PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa hoped that the company be managed in good way and in accordance with RSPO P&C as the sustainable palm oil plantation and maintain good coordination among the stakeholders (company, community, NGO and government).

Summary of the questions and answers during the stakeholder consultation process are as follows:

No.	Participant's Name	Agency / Adress	Suggestion/Question	Answer/Opinion
1.	Marjono Dirik	Demang Head of Culture (DKA) Kotabesi District	1.1 What if most of the HGU area of PT GAP – Alam Murni Estate reserved as indigenous forest (Hutan Adat).	1.1 (Aksenta) : The proposal must go through several processes such as submission and approval of the Government and Parliament (DPRD) to be determined as indigenous forests (Hutan Adat)
			1.2 For the future, the assessment HCV PT GAP presentation materials distributed before Stakeholder Consultation.	1.2 (PT GAP) : Thank you for suggesting, for the future, we will solve. Before operational commence, PT GAP's will be announcement in RSPO Website (www.rspo.org) for notification.
2.	Iyansen	Secretary of Camba Village	2.1 Before PT GAP commence, so care about biodiversity and the environment. Social impact and environmental impact socialized by PT GAP, what rights and obligations, so that the estates and local community feel belonging. No social conflict.	2.1 (PT GAP) : Company will conduct socialization and regular consultations about HCV related to the local communities, expected to do the management and monitoring participation with the communities.

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3.	H. Syaifudin	Community leader	3.1 PT GAP gives attention to socio-economic aspects of communities in village such as employment, facilities and infrastructure, and if there are problems with the public should be resolved amicably.	3.1 (PT GAP) : The company will be attention to socio-economic the communities around the company with an opportunity to work, beside that CSR also programmed to suit the company conditions, and any issues relating to the community will always have priority to be resolved amicably.
4.	Adrianus S.	Forestry Office	4.1 The company has been no release of forest land, how participation of local communities?	4.1 (PT GAP) : PT GAP has got the concession and in the process of the release of the forest. In the process of SIA and HCV assessment, communities involved either directly or indirectly.
5.	Hilarius Hatu	Head Soren Village	5.1 How if the area of HCV PT GAP – Alam Murni Estate serve as indigenous forests (Hutan Adat)?	5.1 (PT GAP and BKSDA) : To determine the indigenous forest (Hutan Adat) have approved by parliament (DPRD) and government. In Kotawaringin Timur District has regulation No. 6 Year 2012, Governor Regulation No. 13 Year 2009, Local Regulation No. 16 about customary land and forest.
6.	Santosa Yulianto	Forestry from UNPAR	6.1 HCV and SIA assessment materials and presentation PT GAP distributed to the participants before the Stakeholder Consultation, and findings data in the field study need to be communicated to the communities in the around the company.	6.1 (Aksenta) : Presentation at the public consultation HCV assessment last month and at this time, stakeholders' consultation of HCV / SIA part of transparency process. The important points in assessment results need communicated to stakeholders to receive input for consideration in the management and monitoring plan of HCV/SIA. Furthermore periodically, PT GAP Management will conduct information dissemination and consultation HCV to communities in the around the village. Aksenta assessment results were published in the form of Presentation and Public summary RSPO website (www.rspo.org) for notification.

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7.	Hokman Effendy	LPPLH Green Borneo	7.1. In the HCV assessment process are environmental NGO's are involved and where published the results Aksenta assessment.	7.1 (Aksenta) : In the process of assessment of HCV / SIA and Management and Monitoring Plan of HCV / SIA, relevant stakeholders are also involved, including environmental NGOs and social NGOs. Aksenta assessment results were published in the form of Presentation and Public summary RSPO website (www.rspo.org) for notification.
8.	Kisar Odom	BOSF (Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation)	8.1 Follow-up of HCV assessment process needs to be taken care by considering the findings of orangutans in HCV areas	8.1 (Aksenta) : As a follow up of the results of the HCV assessment, Management PT GAP with the consultant (Aksenta) has developed a management and monitoring plan of HCV and SIA.
9.	H. Mislán	Head Simpúr Village	9.1. We expect the company to attention and consider the proposal of Demang Kotabesi sub district related to the customs and culture of local communities.	9.1 (PT GAP) : Proposal of Demang Kota Besi sub district has received and discussed immediately related to the technical implementation. The company had great respect and will follow the customs prevailing in the local area.
10.	Suginaryo	Polres Sampit	10.1 Conflicts between companies and communities related to land issues resulting from the company's operations is expected to always coordinate with the Police and not to take provocative actions and vigilantism.	10.1 (PT GAP) : Input and suggestions will be acted upon.

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SIA Management Plan

PT GAP has developed the plans for the conservation impacts and social impacts as the operational efforts on social and conservation mitigation in the concession area. The SIA development and preparation of management & monitoring plans for PT GAP was mainly based on The Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL) PT GAP was approved by AMDAL Commission of Kotawaringin Timur District No. 126 date on 2nd February 2009 and the SIA Assessment result administered in 1st – 8th October 2012, in corporate with the Aksenta; the RSPO accredited assessor and referred to the related laws in Indonesia.

The steps taken in the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management & monitoring plans were:

1. Determining the strategic issues i.e. land acquisition for plantation, the company's participation in the improvement of human resources in an enterprise environment, Company's participation in strengthening the local economy in an enterprise environment, Strengthening communication and relations with people in the company, Participation increased public health around the company, and Improved infrastructure and the environment.
2. Determining the purposes and desired final condition of the project (vision, practical vision, end-state),
3. Determining targets and objectives to achieve, creating the strategy map to achieve the desired outcome,
4. Identifying the must-do initiatives to achieve the determined targets,
5. Identifying the competency reinforcement for human resources and the supply of the infrastructures so that the implementation of the process can be achieved effectively,
6. Determining effective monitoring activities to analyze the dynamic state of every indicator in order to assess the progress of target – achievement.

Based on the SIA results for PT GAP by Aksenta and the Environmental Management & Monitoring Plans (*Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan / Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan*) of PT GAP document, the management for the Social and Environmental Impacts aimed to be managed consistently with appropriate work performance standards. The scope of the development and preparation of management & monitoring plans included all of the potential impacts by the plantation activities. The development and preparation of management & monitoring plans guidelines include:

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1. Land Acquisition (and Compensation) Participate With Local People Program

The scope for this management and monitoring included the process of land acquisition and land compensation which referred to the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) such as: a) Socialization, b) verification of legalization, c) Socialization land acquisition with standard operational procedure, d) documentation all steps of land acquisition, so every steps of land acquisition hope can be documentation rights.

2. The Management Plans of PT GAP, Participation on Human Resources increasing in Company

The scope for this management and monitoring included the participation of the company in increasing the human resource such as; a) encourage local people which is poor in economic for contionousing education until college with scholarship program, b) giving the opportunity to senior High School of Vocational for (*Praktek Kerja Lapangan*).

3. The Management Plans of PT GAP, Participation of Company in Increasing Local Economic

The scope for this management and monitoring included: a) receive local people as workers accord with the needed of the company, and b) opening opportunity of corporation for contractor and local supplier accord with standard and quality desirable of company.

4. The Management Plans of PT GAP, Reinforcement of Communication and Social Relation of Company

The scope for this management and monitoring included interlacing of harmonic communication with people in a continuous manner.

5. The Management Plans of PT GAP, Participation of Company in Increasing Health People Quality

The scope for this management and monitoring included: a) collaborated with Health Agency to do fogging, b) socialization about healthy life style collaborate with Health Agency, c) participation of mutual assistance activity with village government.

6. The Management Plans of PT GAP, Increasing Infrastructure and Environment

The scope for this management and monitoring included: a) participation of increasing public facility which is giving easy of company and peoples, b) Management and monitoring of water quality, arranging of environmental management & monitoring plans in a continuous manner.

HCV Management Plan

The HCV development and preparation of management & monitoring plans was based on the result of the HCV assessment which was administered in 1st – 8th October 2012 by independent consultants from Aksenta; the RSPO accredited assessor. The HCV development and preparation of management & monitoring plans was implemented with the aim to provide guideline for the company in planning and management of its programs or activities in managing the HCV present within the concession area. The purpose was to enable all the available resources to be focused, integrated and effective in order to achieve the HCV management outcome. The purposes of this management and monitoring document were:

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

The process of the HCV preparation of management plans and monitoring for PT GAP was based on the structure of strategy mapping. In strategy map, the processes were all focused on three fields under the management and responsibility of the plantation management; 1) Stakeholders, 2) Operation, and 3) People & Resources.

Plan for HCV Monitoring and Regular Review of Data

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

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

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Management and mitigation plans for threats to HCV areas.

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

1. Identification, documentation and recondition of baseline HCV elements and that threatents.
2. Socialization to local peoples and people around the HCV area about the existence and importance of protecting HCV areas.
3. Develop dialogue and facilitate people for make like-minded of HCV management.
4. Dialogue with stakeholders, especially government for increasing protecting HCV elements and areas.
5. Maintain the existing peatland.
6. Monitoring of land clearing activity.
7. Avoid/minimizing superficial of river with GAP (Group Agriculture Policy) which is land clearing until maintenance and harvesting.
8. Recondition and making the policy and procedure (SOP) which is supporting efectivity HCV management.

Management plans to enhance or maintain conservation values of identified HCV areas

The process of strategy mapping, the practical vision is defined as the basic targets. Those basic targets include eight ideal states which are going to be achieved through the efforts of HCV protection and management. Those ideal states are:

1. The sustainability of the local habitats is reserved.
2. The existence of the key animals in the area is reserved.
3. Refuge condition of wildlife (refugum) is controlled.
4. The river banks function as the hydrological buffer (the protection for water cycle), ecology (the protection for wildlife species).
5. The erosion state is well minimized.
6. Spring water reserved.
7. Maximum water catchments areas.
8. Preserve the local graveyards and cultural sites.

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Development Plan:

PT GAP's development plan has incorporated the findings from Social Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA - AMDAL), HCV Assessments and Social Impact Assessments for implementing the operational plans. The total area of PT GAP is 16,062.84 ha which comprised of two Land Title (Hak Guna Usaha/ HGU) No. 44 and No. 37. Planting in PT GAP commenced 2005 in Alam Sahara Estate. Total area planted in PT GAP to date is 2,424.59 ha in Alam Sahara Estate. The unplanted areas in Alam Murni Estate have been scheduled for planting, where Alam Murni Estate situated at HGU No. 37 and the RSPO New Planting Procedures which was enforced from 1st January 2010 is adopted. This is part of an ongoing planting and this report is meant for notification only.

Based on the Development Plan of PT GAP Year 2012, the unplanted areas in Alam Murni Estate have been scheduled for planting, where Alam Murni Estate situated at HGU No. 37. The total area in HGU No. 37 is 5,734.84 ha. The HCV management plan has been developed for these areas. The net area for cultivation of oil palm is \pm 1,768.75 ha. The balance areas left out of oil palm planting are \pm 1,806.3 ha of HCV areas and others (enclave, building, nursery, peat, etc) is \pm 2,159.79 ha. In accordance with the operational management of PT GAP land development and plantings will commence in year 2013.

As part of the process of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), procedures to ensure that there is participation in the social and environmental harmony in the development of the oil palm planting project by PT GAP, consultation with the relevant stakeholders is to provide opportunities for communication and sharing the informations/opinion/suggestions between the PT GAP and the the affected stakeholders to move forward for the benefit and common progress. PT GAP has established standard operating procedures for land acquisition and compensation procedures based on the principle of free, prior and informed consent. The company also has established the complaint and grievance procedures so that the problem solving process is done through discussion and mutual deliberation. PT GAP will abide by the requirements in accordance of the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No: P.14/Menhut-II/2011, 10th March 2011 before commencing land clearing. The company will inform in writing to the Forestry Department of Kotawaringin Timur District for assessment of the area (HGU No. 37 PT GAP) on the requirements of the Wood Utilization Permit (Izin Pemanfaatan Kayu).

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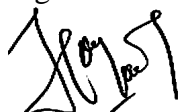
VERIFICATION STATEMENT:

The company opted for a document audit. Control Union Certifications auditors conducted desk study, pre-assessment check, discussions with the management team including the Head of Sustainability, Regional General Manager, Public Relations (Humas) Manager before the main document audit. During the main document audit, two Control Union auditors were present with the management team of PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa at their head office in Medan on 10th – 11th December 2012 to verify and review the relevant documents including interviewing the management team members.

PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa 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 social and environmental assessments were detail, comprehensive and professionally carried out. The management plan has included the findings of the SEIA (AMDAL) conducted by the government approved consultants as well as incorporating the HCV and SIA assessments findings by consultants accredited and approved by the RSPO.

Control Union Certifications confirmed that the assessment and plans are comprehensive, professional and compliant of RSPO principles, criteria and indicators. It is the opinion of the Control Union Certifications auditors that PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa has complied with the RSPO New Planting Procedures enforced on 1st January, 2010. This is part of an ongoing planting and this report is meant for notification only.

Signed on behalf of Control Union Certifications



Haeruddin

Lead Auditor

Date: 11th December 2012

Signed on behalf of PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa



Dr. Gan Lian Tiong

Head of Sustainability Department

Date: 11th December 2012