RSPO

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: 28 December 2011

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. Usaha Sawit Unggul

SUBSIDIARY (IF ANY): PT Usaha Sawit Unggul does not have any subsidiary.

RSPO Membership No.: PT. Inti Indosawit Subur 1-0022-06-000-00 (PT. Usaha Sawit Unggul is a subsidiary of PT. Inti Indosawit Subur – a member of RSPO since February 2006)

Location of proposed new planting:

|		
Company Name	:	PT. Usaha Sawit Unggul (PT USU)
Contact person	:	Ms. Asrini Subrata (email: asrini_subrata@asianagri.com).
Geographical Location	:	99° 00' 59" – 99° 03' 43.1" East and 00° 51'32" – 01° 01' 05" North.
Surrounding Entities	:	North : Perlampungan & Batang Gadis river.
		South : Hutan Produksi Terbatas.
		West : Tabuyung River & PT Dinamika Inti Sentosa
		East : PT Alam Plantation
Area of New Planting	:	± 10,000 ha
Time-plan for New Planting	:	January 2012
Location Map	:	Figure 1 and 2 show the location of the proposed new planting in Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra, Indonesia.
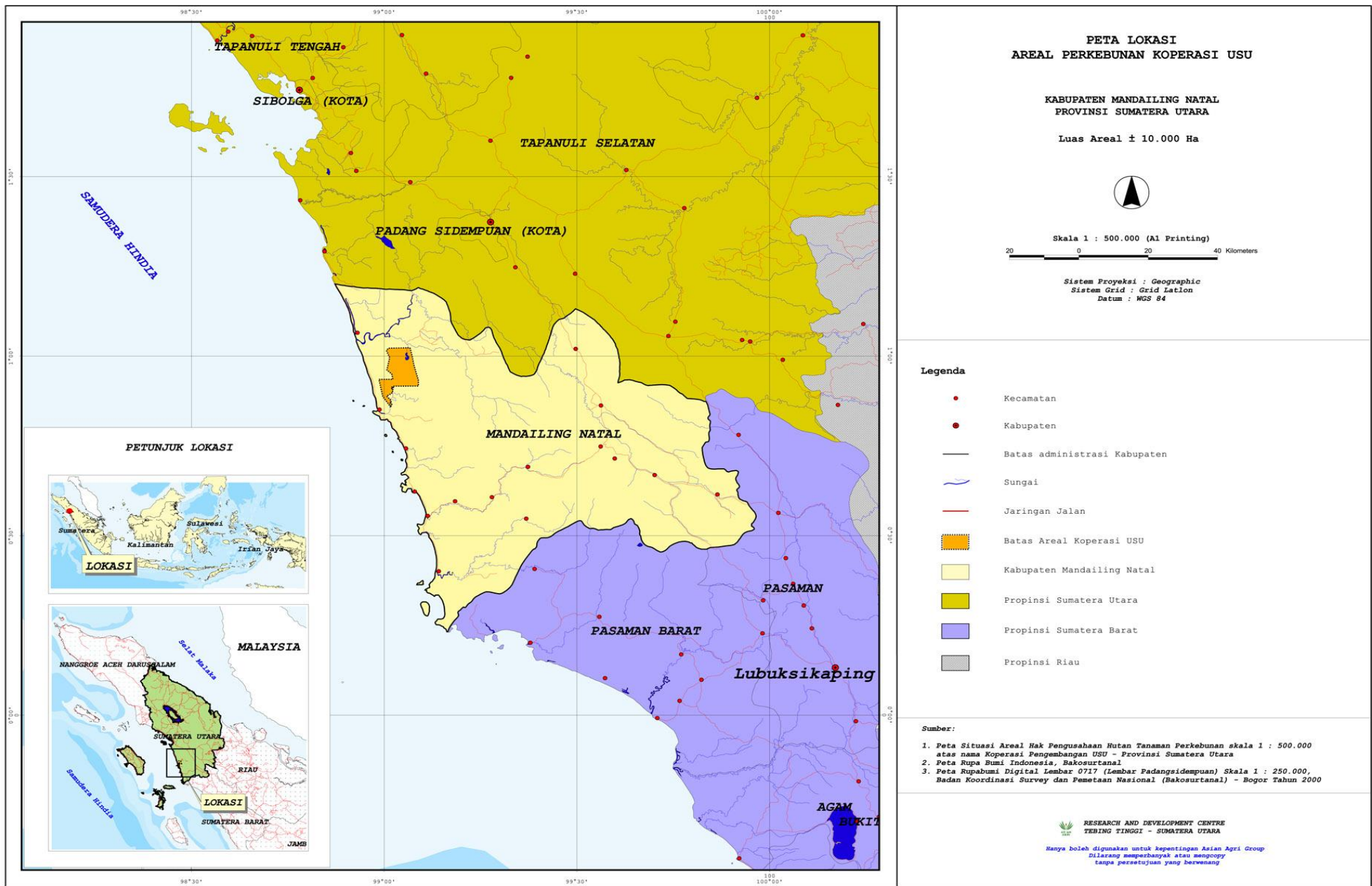
Figure 1: Map showing the location of PT USU new planting area in Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra, Indonesia.
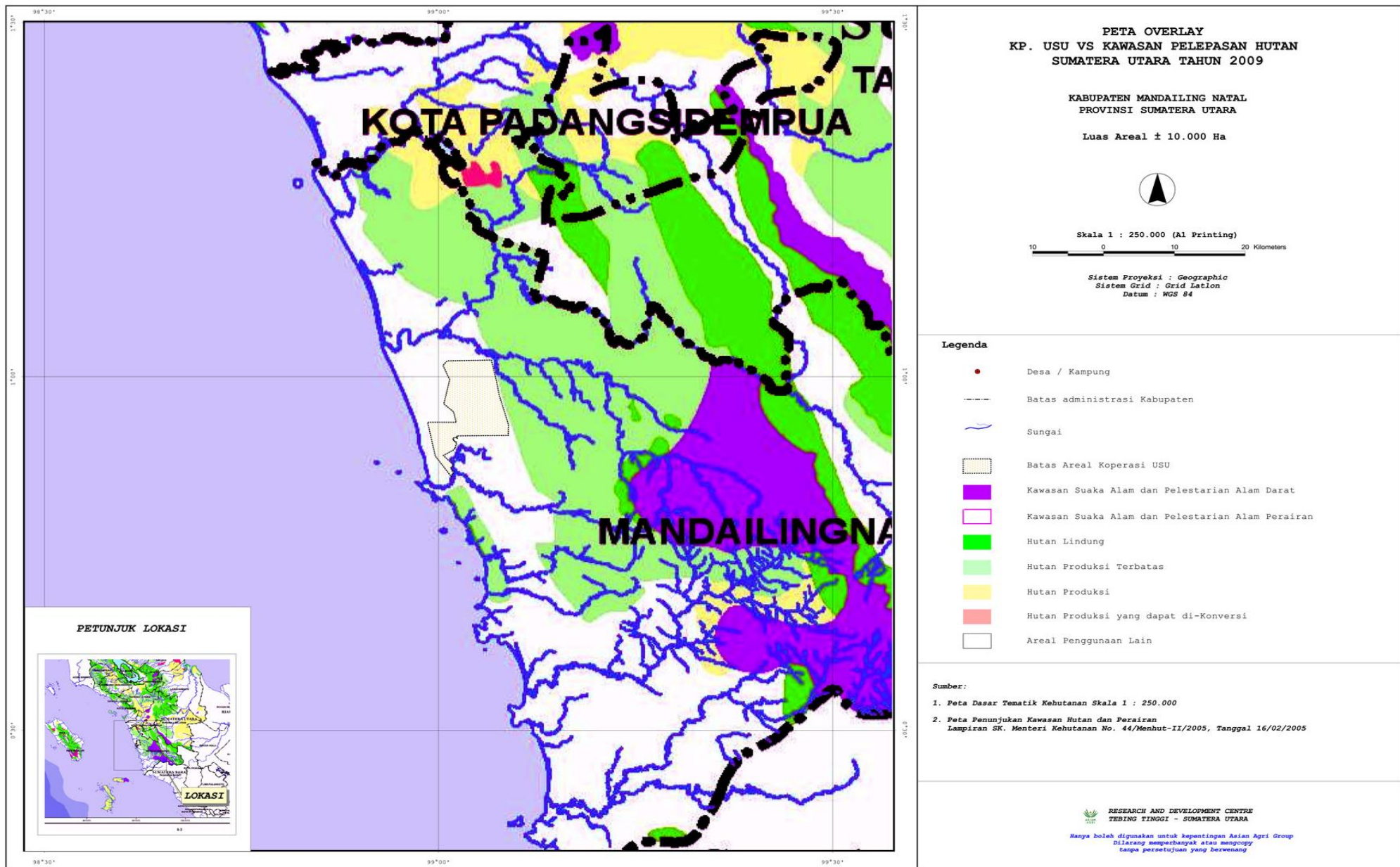
Figure 2: Map showing the location of PT USU new planting area in other land use area (Areal Penggunaan Lain).

SUMMARY FROM SEIA ASSESSMENT:
Assessors and their credentials

The SEIA assessment was carried out by assessors accredited by the National Association of Consulting Professionals Indonesia.

No	Team	Field of Study	Position	Certificate of Accreditation
1	Ir. Hamsyin, MP	Agriculture (SEIA A,B,C)	Team Leader	No. 000292/SKPA/LSK-INTAKINDO/XI/2010
Group Leaders				
1	Nina Hendraswari, SP	Agriculture (SEIA)	Chemical Physic Team	No .000160/SKPA/LSK-INTAKINDO/II/2010
2	Dr. Ir H. Jailani, MP	Hidrology (SEIA A,B,C)	Biology Team	No. 000256/SKPA/LSK-INTAKINDO/X/2010
Team Members				
1	Eddiyanto, S.Si.PhD	Chemical	Chemical Physic	Environmental evaluation aspects
2	Drs. Rudi Kartika, M.Si	Chemical and Biology	Chemical Physic	Environmental evaluation aspects
3	Surya Darma, SP	Agriculture	Chemical Physic	Involve in AMDAL assessment since 2007
4	Prof. Dr. Dwi Suryanto	Biology	Biology	Environmental evaluation aspects
5	Wahid Syahbani, S.Sos	Social and culture	Social, economy and culture	Involve in AMDAL assessment since 2010
6	Dewi Syafitri, SKM	Community Health	Community Health	Involve in AMDAL assessment since 2008

Assessment methods for SEIA (data sources, data collection, dates, programme, places visited)

SEIA assessment was conducted by North Sumatra University (USU) at the proposed new planting area covering surrounding area including three major villages located in the proposed area of the operations. The villages are Singkuang II village, Suka Makmur and Tabuyung village.

Methodology for Impact Assessment:

1. Formal Method

   Formal method is used to anticipate the impact of measured or estimated parameter using mathematical and statistical model

2. Informal Method

   Informal method is based on intuition, analogy and experience and anticipating environment parameter, which are difficult to predicted using mathematic approach. Common approaches for informal methodology are:

   a. Analogy

      This methodology is used to assess environmental problem which emerged in location as a result of various activities and will be used as a base to predict the impact which arise in another location with the same ecosystem.

   b. Environmental standard

      Environmental impact of an activity can be predicted by using the environmental standard and criteria stipulated by the national, sector, regional regulations or other criteria and standard which have been accepted worldwide.

   c. Professional judgment

      This method was used when there is a limited data and information in the field and lack of understanding of the impact.

Data collection was conducted to gather primary and secondary data. Field survey was supported by structured in-depth interview to gather primary data. The assessors were using questionnaire for in-depth interview guidelines. Data from government agency, sampling with purposive proportional sampling, demography, health, social and culture aspect was gathered as secondary data.

Summary of key findings in respect of socio-economic impacts to country, region and local communities.

Positive Impact:

- Positive attitude and perception from the community.

- Increase in job opportunities for the surrounding local communities because of the company operation.

- Increase in community income due to the employment dan service provided due to the company operations.
- Opportunity for the community to involve in the smallholder development whereby 20% of the concession is for the plasma development.
- Opportunity for community to involve in small scale business ventures and transport.

Negative Impact

- Land acquisition and compensation will decrease the availability of land for oil palm cultivation for the community.
- Social conflict may arise among the community who holds the land.
- Increasing land transportation and traffic will increase potential risk to the safety of the community.
- Air and water pollution may occurs and increase the potential risk of the communities health.

SUMMARY FROM HCV ASSESSMENT(S):
Assessors and their credentials

HCV assessment was conducted by RSPO approved assessors for Bogor Agricultural Institute [Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB)]. The HCV team members are:

1. Team Leader – Ir. Nyoto Santoso, MS. (nyotosantoso1962@yahoo.com):
The Social Impact Assessment was conducted by Ir. Nyoto Santoso. He was the Team Leader for the SIA and HCV assessment. He is one of the RSPO approved assessors. His discipline expertise are in biodiversity (plants, mammals and avifauna), hydrology/soil (watershed management, hydrology conservation projects and soil conservation projects) and social (participatory rural assessment, socio-economic or cultural studies, participatory mapping and conflict resolution). His expertise includes managing and conserving biodiversity. He received a Master's Degree in management of natural resources and environment from IPB, Indonesia in 1992. He has been serving as environmentalist since 1987, and is now a lecturer in Forest Resource Conservation and Eco-Tourism Department at IPB. He lectures a number of subjects i.e. ecology and wildlife management; forestry and environmental regulations; conservation and primate ecology under the Forest and Primate Management Study Program for Master Programme at IPB.

2. Ir. Heru Bagus Pulunggono, M.Sc. (heruipb@yahoo.co.id):
He has expertise in hydrology and soil conservation. He obtained master degree majoring in agricultural tropical geography from the University of Kyoto, Japan. His experience in the field of Soil Conservation and Hydrology began in 1999. He is lecturing in the Department of Soil Science and Land Resources, Faculty of Agriculture, IPB, Indonesia. He is one of the RSPO approved HCV assessors with discipline specialities in hydrology/soil (watershed management, hydrology conservation projects, soil conservation projects) and social (particpatory rural assessment).

3. Ahmad Faisal Siregar, S. Hut. (marucok@yahoo.com):

He was born in Tapanuli Selatan on April 9th, 1975, and is a member for HCV Team in Forestry Faculty of IPB. He is involved in the HCV and Social Impact Assessment. His field of expertise is social and cultural aspects. He received a Bachelor's Degree in Forestry (*Sarjana Kehutanan)* from IPB, Indonesia in 1998. In 2008 he was registered to a postgraduate programme in Tropical Biodiversity Conservation at IPB. He has served in social studies since 1997 and been active in Mangrove NGO. He is one of the RSPO approved HCV assessors with discipline specialities in social (participatory rural assessment, socio-economics, cultural studies, participatory mapping and conflict resolution).

4. Eko Adhiyanto, S. Hut. (adhiyanto@yahoo.com):
He was born in Batang on June 3rd, 1978. He serves HCV Team in Forestry Faculty, IPB, Indonesia in assisting assessments of flora aspects. He received his bachelor degree in Forestry (*Sarjana Kehutanan)* in 2001. His first appearance in flora studies was in 2000. He is one of the RSPO approved HCV assessors with discipline speciality in biodiversity (plants).

5. Sutopo, S. Hut. (blitz2005@yahoo.com):
He was born in Purbalingga on July 18th in 1983. He serves as member for HCV Team in Forestry Faculty of IPB with field of expertise in wildlife aspects. His bachelor degree in Forestry (*Sarjana Kehutanan)* was received from IPB, Indonesia in 2008. His first HCV study was conducted in 2007 in KPH Madiun while he was working on his thesis "Biodiversity of Bird Species in Several Habitat Types within the KPH Madiun-Perum Perhutani Unit II-East Java". He is one of the RSPO approved HCV assessors with discipline speciality in biodiversity (plants and avifauna).

6. Sayidina Ali, Amd
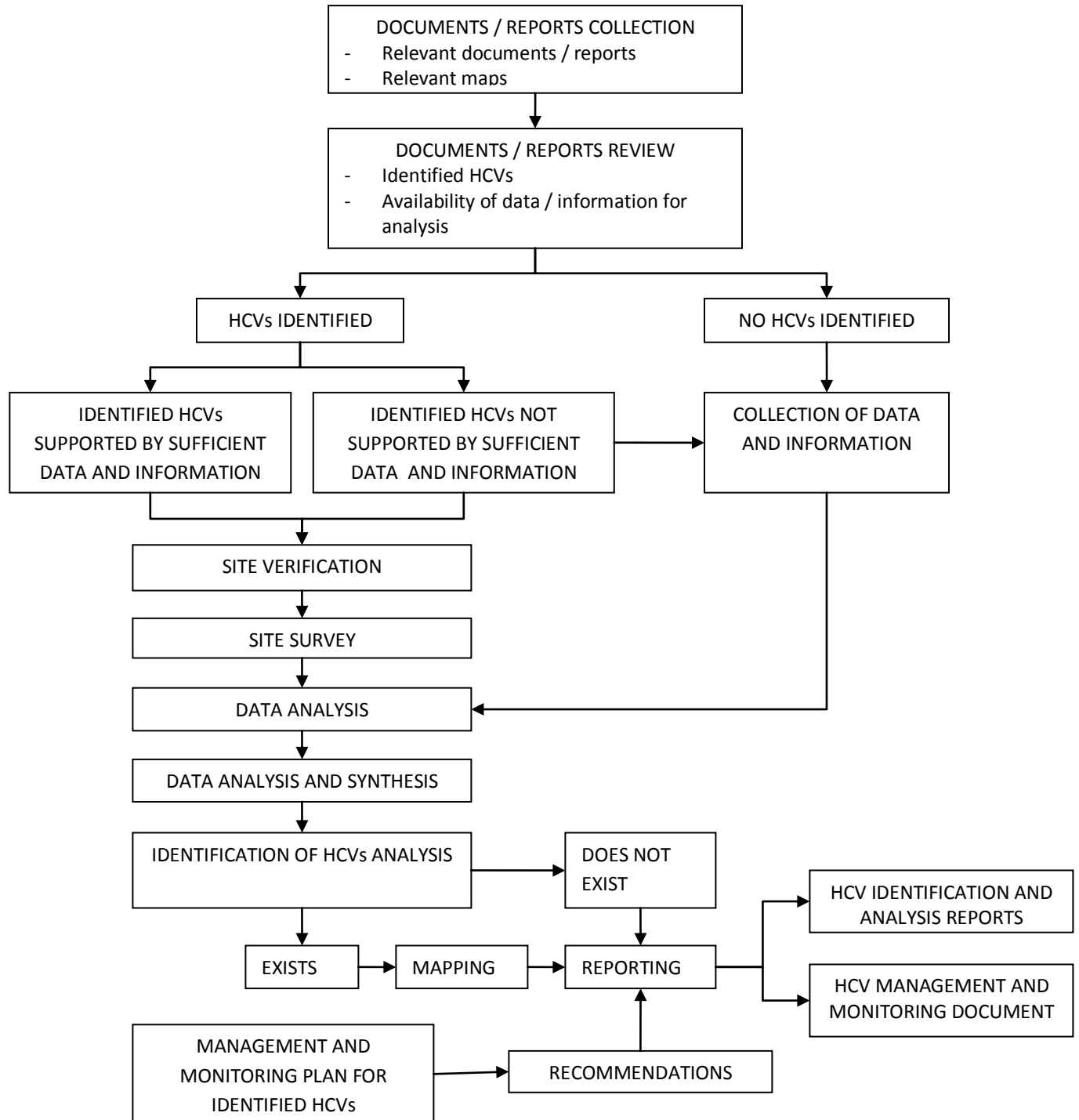Sayidina Ali, Amd was born in Brebes on 6 April 1983. He is also one of the members of IPB HCV Forestry Faculty team as an expert in GIS. Obtaining his degree in Ecotourism in Forest Resources Conservation and Ecotourism, Faculty of Forestry, IPB in 2007. His experience began since 2006. Currently he's continuing his study to get a degree in Forestry at Nusa Bangsa University, Bogor.

Assessment methods (data sources, data collection, dates, programme, places visited)

The site visit to proposed new planting area was conducted on 16-23 October 2011. During the visit the assessors was accompanied by team from KP-USU as well as from PT. AAL.

Figure 3: Flow chart of the methodology used for HCV assessment.

DOCUMENTS / REPORTS COLLECTION
- Relevant documents / reports
- Relevant maps

DOCUMENTS / REPORTS REVIEW
- Identified HCVs
- Availability of data / information for analysis

HCVs IDENTIFIED

NO HCVs IDENTIFIED

IDENTIFIED HCVs SUPPORTED BY SUFFICIENT DATA AND INFORMATION

IDENTIFIED HCVs NOT SUPPORTED BY SUFFICIENT DATA AND INFORMATION

COLLECTION OF DATA AND INFORMATION

SITE VERIFICATION

SITE SURVEY

DATA ANALYSIS

DATA ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS

IDENTIFICATION OF HCVs ANALYSIS

DOES NOT EXIST

HCV IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS REPORTS

EXISTS

MAPPING

REPORTING

HCV MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING DOCUMENT

MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN FOR IDENTIFIED HCVs

RECOMMENDATIONS

Methodology for data collection:

1. Collection of document including reports and relevant maps such as land system map, topography and contour map, land use title map, water course map, etc. Collection of secondary data was used to complete the primary data. Data was also obtained in the Statistic Central Agency (BPS) and Regional Development Planning Agency [Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (Bappeda)] of Mandailing Natal Regency.

2. Document review was conducted in accordance to the relevant document/report/map. This was used as the base in conducting secondary data collection and site visit.

3. Collection of secondary data based on the condition of the proposed new planting (Tabuyung Estate) which includes history of the estate, area, location, border, topography, social, economy and culture, map, and other relevant document. The secondary data collection was conducted through literature study.

4. Site visit to collect the data. The assessor team was divided in two small teams; each consisted of mapping and landscape team (including physical and environmental aspect), flora and fauna team, social and cultural team. The primary data gathered in the field covered physical ecological, biodiversity, environmental, social economy and cultural aspect. The followings are methodology for data collection in each aspect:

    a. Landscape and mapping team was gathering data to verify secondary information such as watercourse, infrastructure, border, type of soil and topography. The team also assisted the other team to map all the findings and new information to the existing map and analyzed it.

    b. Fauna evaluation data gathering was conducted using rapid assessment method to obtain existing information regarding the current fauna condition within and surrounding area. Direct observation and visit as well as interview and in depth discussion with local community staff of KP-USU and PT AAL. The result of this observation is Fauna List Species in every observation location.

    c. Flora evaluation data gathering was conducted by interview and direct observation. The collected data will be used to identify the species status (protected by Indonesian government or endangered in IUCN List). In addition, data and information were used to assist the verification of preliminary mapping of ecosystem distribution within area of operation.

    d. Social, economy and cultural aspect evaluation was done by using in-depth interview and direct observation in the selected locations. The information includes cultural and social aspects, interaction between community and forest as well as the stakeholder and company relationship. The data will be used to analyze the level of interdependency of community to the forest or other areas which relates to their every day lives.

Identification of HCVs was conducted based on the analysis and mapping of the area:

1. HCV 1

    - Mapping of the forest cover and ecosystem in the landscape scale

    - Mapping the existence of primary or conservation forest inside proposed (Tabuyung estate) concession and surrounding landscape, including conservation area identified by the local communities.

    - Determining whether the concession has the potential to provide support to biodiversity of primary or conservation forest within or surround the concession area.

    - Mapping the interdependencies of the landscape which can provide support to the biodiversity within it.

    - Determining existence of the existence, population and distribution of the endangered species within the concession.

    - Determining the condition of the habitat by using qualitative and quantitative analysis of the ability of a population survival rate

- Analysing data on the breeding site, migration, movement, shelter and food availability of a species in the habitat.

2. HCV 2

- Mapping the vegetation cover in the concession area on the landscape scale.
- Mapping the mature forest cover in the concession area on the landscape scale.
- Determining the potential of core and supporting zone in the concession are on the landscape scale.
- Considering the potential scenarios for changes which might occur within the core and border zone based on the land use title.
- Conducting revision of the natural ecosystem map in the landscape level.
- Determining transitional zone of different ecosystems and determining its natural condition.
- Identifying ecosystem which might be direct or indirectly affected by the operations.
- Identifying and evaluating the threat to the existing natural ecosystem.
- Identifying list of species which exist and/or most likely exist within the ecosystem.
- Considering conservation value of the non-natural landscape elements such as: agriculture field, degraded forest.

3. HCV 3

- Identifying rare or endangered ecosystem within the concession e.g. mangrove, deep peat, karst ecosystem, etc.
- Identifying the area and the uniqueness of the rare or endangered ecosystem

4. HCV 4, 5 and 6

- Overlaying the concession border on top of the TGHK, RTRWK and RTRWP map.
- Mapping the watercourses (e.g. rivers) within and the surrounding concession area.
- Identifying the dependency of the community of the water source
- Identifying and delineation of the riparian areas on the map.
- Mapping the ecosystem as previously identified in the HCV 3. If the map is not available, RePPProT map can be used as an indicative map.
- Mapping the hotspot zones
- Producing land-cover / use map based on the field verification and data obtained from the satellite map.

Overall HCV identification and proposed measures to maintain and enhance those identified

No	HCV Areas	Distance (m)	Buffer Zone / Riparian Area width (m)	Total Area (Ha)	HCVs
Local Protected Areas					
1	Riparian zone of Laut Tinggal River	1,790	50	17.91	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1
2	Riparian zone of Sigaraga Kecil River	9,510	25	47.53	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1; 5
3	Riparian zone of Sigaraga Besar River	8,460	50	84.55	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1
4	Riparian zone of Simpang Lambe Godang River	8,600	50	85.98	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1
5	Riparian zone of Simpang	2,770	25	13.83	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1

|	Tolak Menek Kecil River				
6	Riparian zone of Simpang Tolang Menek Besar River	3,640	50	36.43	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1
7	Riparian zone of Simpang Tolang Godang River	0.853	50	3.36	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1
8	Riparian zone of Mannoang River Branch	5,020	25	25.11	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1
9	Riparian zone of Bukit Mandangus River	2,910	50	29.08	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1
10	Riparian zone of Simpang Lambe Menek River	4,380	25	21.91	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1
11	Riparian zone of Tolang Menek (Gajah Menong) River	6,380	25	31.90	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1
12	Riparian zone of Tabuyung River	1,250	100	12.51	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1
13	Buffer zone of Laut Tinggal Lake	7,370	200	147.32	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1; 5
Sub-Total				**557.43**	
Protected Forest					
14	Bukit Sigaraga (Bukit Batu Gantung)			47.06	1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.2
15	Bukit Sungai Pinang			246.47	1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 3; 4.2
16	Bukit Mendungus			1,491.32	1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.2
17	Bukit Danau Tinggal			87.56	1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.2
18	Deep peat forest (peat depth > 3 m)			305.00	1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 3; 4.1
Sub-Total				**2,177.41**	
Total				**2,734.84**	
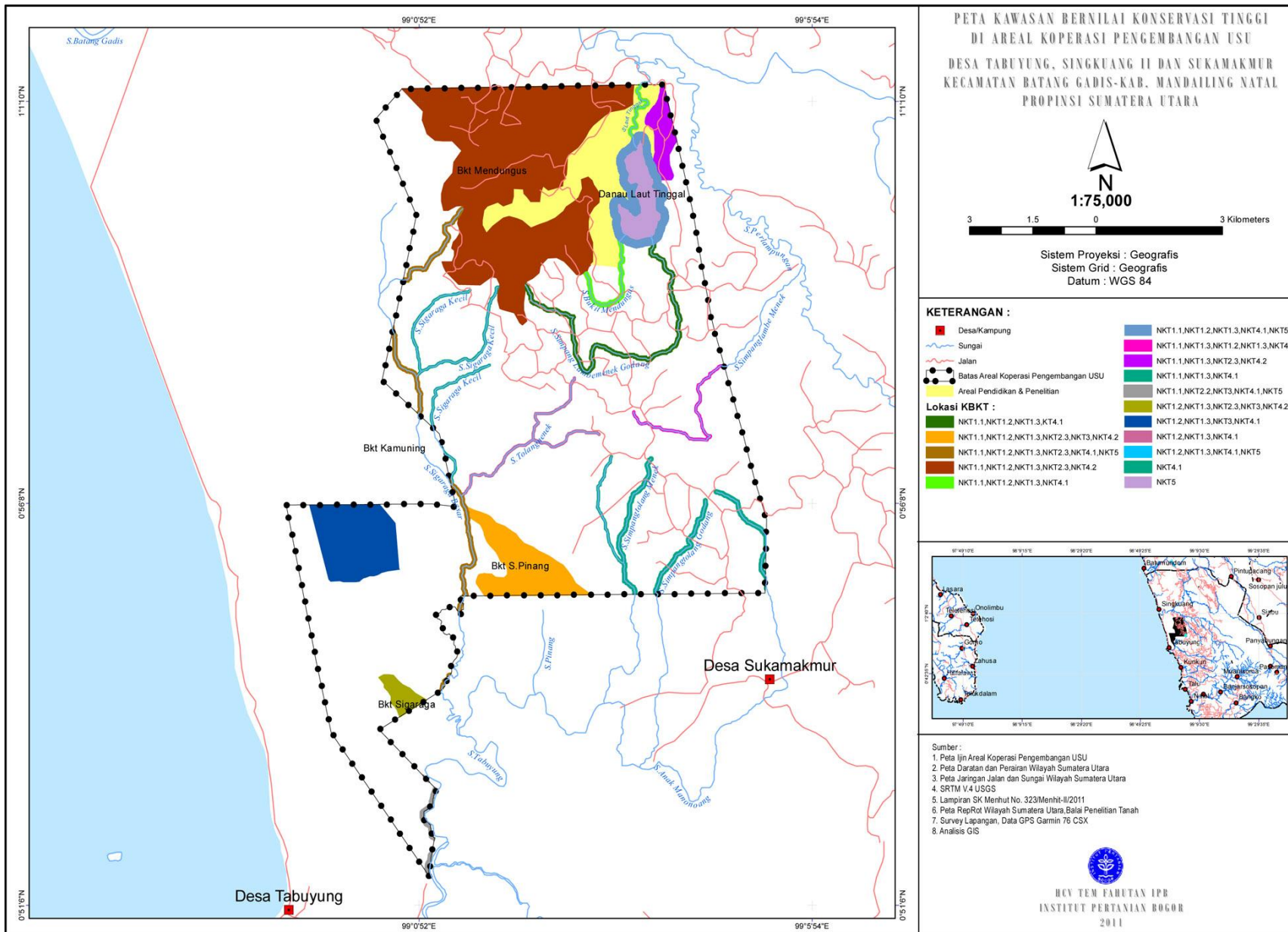
Figure 4: Location of HCV in the proposed new planting area.

SUMMARY OF PLAN(S):

Management and Mitigation Plans (SEIA)

Mitigation and management plans to minimise socio-economic impact.

No.	Issues	Core Issues	Management Plan	PIC	Target
1.	Land conflict	Land enclave	Land inventory	Group Manager, Estate Manager	March 2012
			Land compensation through FPIC process	Group Manager, Estate Manager, SSL	June 2012
			Partnership with the community (cooperatives schemes)	Group Manager, Estate Manager	On Going
			Enclave	Group Manager, Estate Manager, SSL	July 2012
2.	Community Development (CD) or Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	Health and education	Establishment of school and health facilities	Group Manager, Estate Manager	January 2015
			Scholarship programme for the talented children from low income community	Group Manager, Estate Manager	January 2013
3.	Partnership with the community	Membership	List of member of participant will be determined by the regent	Group Manager, Estate Manager	January 2014
4	Community involvement to be employed by PT USU	Employees	Priority will be given to local community	Group Manager, Estate Manager	January 2012

Mitigation and management plans for negative environmental impacts to promote positive environmental impacts.

No.	Issues	Core Issues	Management Plan	PIC	Target
1.	Environment	Surface water pollution	Building waste water treatment plant	Group Manager, Mill Manager	January 2015
			Installation of land application	Group Manager, Mill Manager, Estate Manager	January 2017
		Hazardous waste (B-3)	Storage permit documents	Group Manager, Mill Manager, Estate Manager, SSL	January 2012
			Establishment of identification and management plan for hazardous waste	Group Manager, Mill Manager, Estate Manager	January 2012
		Soil sedimentation	Establishment of terrace planting	Group Manager, Estate Manager	January 2012
		Riparian area	Planting is conducted by considering the distance from the river. Minimum 100 m from the river side & 500 m from the lake	Group Manager, Estate Manager, Head of Environment & Sustainability	January 2012
		Source for clean water	Underground water and water treatment plant in the mill	Group Manager, Mill Manager, Estate Manager	January 2016

No.	Issues	Core Issues	Management Plan	PIC	Target
		Air pollution	Determine the height of the plant chimney based on the existing law and regulations	Group Manager, Mill Manager	January 2015
		Noise pollution	To establish the mill position in the middle of the oil palm plantation (far from the community settlement)	Group Manager, Mill Manager, Estate Manager	January 2015
		Endemic species	Protection of endemic species	Group Manager, Estate Manager, Head of Environment & Sustainability	January 2012

Management and Mitigation Plans (HCV)

The management and monitoring plans of HCVs area within the new planting (Tabuyung estate) was developed based on the result of HCV assessment which was conducted by Bogor Agricultural Institute on 16-23 October 2011 by RSPO approved assessors. Based on the HCV assessment result, HCV 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 has been identified within the concession area.

The guideline for HCV management and monitoring plan was developed together by sustainability team, estate management, as well as the assessor. The HCV management and monitoring document will be part of the integrated strategic plan of Tabuyung estate operations. It is expected that the guideline will assist the company in maintaining and/or enhancing the value of HCV areas within the concession.

To ensure that all the purpose and target is being achieved and implemented successfully, the management plan is integrated with the management plan for oil palm development. Involvement of management are crucial, thus, the management plan will be implemented by involving the estate management team (estate manager and estate assistant), plasma management team, sustainability team (Conservation and HCV coordinator), stakeholder relations team and surrounding stakeholders including community partners.

Plan for HCV monitoring and regular review of data

HCV monitoring plan was designed to evaluate the effectiveness of the management plan. HCV monitoring plans of proposed new planting area (Tabuyung estate) are:

1. Measuring the quality of river water.

    Methodology used:

    a. Measurement of water discharge (debit).

    b. Analysis of the quality of river water by using physical and chemical properties.

2. Monitoring biodiversity.

    Methodology used:

    a. Line transect method for mammals and reptile monitoring.

    b. Index Point of Abundance method for Birds monitoring.

    c. Quadrant method for vegetation monitoring.

    d. Rapid assessment method for habitat monitoring.

3. Protection the conservation area.

    This will be achieved by conducting patrol surrounding the conservation area especially in the critical area with highest disturbances.

4. Monitoring wildlife.

    This will be achieved by recording all the wildlife which are encountered within the production area.

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

HCV management and mitigation plans for the proposed new planting (Tabuyung estate) was developed and designed as follows:

No.	Purpose	Target	Programme	Methodology
1.	Protecting of HCV areas and peat land areas identified within the concession area	To ensure that the function of riparian area is running well and peat area is conserved	HCV area arrangements	Field demarcation by painting the outer trees along the riparian boundary using red paint (The step of this field demarcation is following the operational plan)
				Field demarcation using permanent poles every 200 meters
2.	Enhancing the function of HCV areas on protecting the soil, water, vegetation and willife inside riparian area and buffer zone	Soil, water, natural vegetation and wildlife inside riparian area are preserved	Monitoring of the HCV and awareness campaign on HCV protection	Conduct communication to communities surrounding the company and employees about the presence of HCV area. This includes whIch activities that can be done and cannot be done inside the HCV areas) and also establish sign board in HCV areas.
3.	Assuring the protected conservation area is able to minimize the soil erosion	Minimize the soil erosion within the steep slope areas	Communication of identified HCV areas	Conduct communication to communities surrounding the company and employees about the presence of HCV areas. This includes whIch activities that can be done and cannot be done inside the HCV areas) and also establish sign board in HCV areas.
4.	Protecting of the existence of rare, threaten and/or endangered species identified within the concession	Minimizing the disturbance of endangered species habitat at surrounding and conservation area within the new planting	Communication of identified HCV areas	Conduct communication to communities surrounding the company and employees about the presence of HCV areas. This includes which activities that can be done and cannot be done inside the HCV areas) and also establish sign board in HCV areas.
		Minimize the human – Sumatran tiger conflict	Adopting best management practices for tiger conservation	Conduct collaboration with University and/or NGOs on adopting best management practices for tiger conservation

VERIFICATION STATEMENT:

The HCV, SEIA reports prepared by the assessors, and the Management plans summary report prepared by the PT USU management was checked and verified by BSI (British Standard Institute) auditors through desktop study, document assessment and verified all the related documents. The SEIA and HCV Assessments are comprehensive, professional and comply with the applicable RSPO Principle, Criteria and Indicators for new planting.
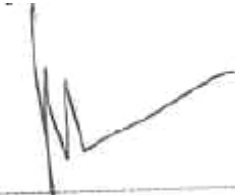
Signed for on behalf of
BSi Group Singapore Pte Ltd

Senniah Appalasamy
Lead Auditor
22nd December 2011

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

Signed on behalf of the Company,

Ir. Simon Sihotang
Regional Head of Plantation I

December 2011