



RSPO NEW PLANTING PROCEDURES

Summary Report of Planning And Management

1. Executive Summary

PT. Cipta Davia Mandiri (CDM) is a subsidiary company of REA Holdings plc, which has been a member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) since November 2007 (membership number 1-0045-07-000-00). PT. CDM is located in both the Muara Ancalong and Long Mesangat sub-districts of the Kutai Timur district in East Kalimantan. Nine villages are located within or in close proximity to the PT. CDM concession: Kelinjau Ulu, Long Nah, Muara Bengkal Hulu, Benua Baru, Batu Balai, Sumber Agung, Sumber Sari, Mukti Utama and Tanah Abang. Four of these villages were created as part of the Indonesian governments transmigration programme, namely: Sumber Agung, Tanah Abang, Sumber Sari and Mukti Utama. Although PT. CDM was issued with a location permit of 22,500Ha by the Head of Kutai Timur district on 9 April 2007 (Keputusan Bupati Kutai Timur Nomor 142/02.188.45/HK/IV/2007), REA Holdings Plc only obtained ownership of this company on 20 March 2008. On 26 April 2010, 9,784 Ha of land within the location permit was converted to a land use title (Decree number 25/HGU/BPN/RE/2010 tanggal 26 April 2010 with certificate number 109, 110 and 111. Following the expiration of the original location permit in 2010, a new location permit covering 6,280 Hectares of the land within the original location permit but outside of the land use title was issued in February 2014 (No. 525.26/K.146/HK/II/2014).

In accordance with Indonesian law, an Environmental Impact Assessment (“AMDAL”) was completed and approved on 21 February 2008, prior to any commercial development of the land within the concession 45/660/BUP-Kutim/II/2009, 21 Februari 2008. In addition to this, conservation reserves were designated as a result of surveys by REA’s conservation team. However, a formal High Conservation Value (HCV) assessment was not completed prior to the initiation of land clearing by REA in April 2008. When in November 2012 it came to REA’s attention that the internal biodiversity assessment conducted may not be sufficient to comply with the requirements of Criterion 7.3, the RSPO secretariat was informed of this potential non-compliance in writing. Following the response from the RSPO secretariat, the RSPO approved HCV assessors the Malaysian Environment Consultants (MEC) were engaged to conduct both an independent HCV assessment and Social Impact assessment (SIA) for the PT. CDM concession. HCV compensation is

being undertaken for all land clearing which took place prior to the completion of this HCV assessment on 15 August 2014. As part of this process, a Land Use Change Analysis (LUCA) to assess REA's HCV Compensation Liability has been completed by the remote sensing specialists SarVision and was submitted to the RSPO secretariat in October 2014.

2. Reference Documents

Table 1 List of Legal documents, regulatory permits and property deeds related to the areas assessed

No	Legal Documents	Issued by	Number and Date
1	Company registration (<i>Tanda Daftar Perusahaan</i>)	Department of Industry and Trade in Samarinda	17.01.1.01.02224 26-Mar-2014
2	Plantation Permit (<i>Izin Usaha Perkebunan</i>)	District Head of Kutai Timur	Decree of District Head of Kutai Timur No. 560/02.188.45/HK/X/2007 29 October 2007
3	Trading business license (<i>Surat Izin Usaha Perdagangan Besar</i>)	Department of Industry and Trade in Samarinda	503/00108/17-01/PB/BPPTSP-C/IV/2014 22 April 2014
4	Domicile permit (<i>Surat Izin Tempat Usaha Umum</i>)	Samarinda government	503/3688/2210.A/BPPT SP-C/X/2013 16 Oct 2013
5	Location Permit +/- 20,000Ha (<i>Izin Lokasi</i>)	District Head of Kutai Timur	142/02.188.45/HK/IV/2007 9 April 2007
6	Extension of Location Permit +/- 20,000Ha	District Head of Kutai Timur	180.4.45/230/HK/IV/2008 30 April 2008
7	Extension of Location Permit +/- 20,000Ha	District Head of Kutai Timur	188.4.45/321/HK/VI/2009 25 June 2009
8	Amendment of Location Permit to 6,280Ha (<i>Izin Lokasi</i>)	District Head of Kutai Timur	No. 525.26/K.146/HK/II/2014 05-Feb-2014
9	Land Use Title (<i>Hak Guna Usaha</i>)	National Land Agency (<i>Badan Pertanahan Nasional</i>)	25/HGU/BPN RI/2010 26 April 2010
10	Approval of Environmental Impact Assessment, Monitoring & Management plans (<i>AMDAL</i>)	District Head of Kutai Timur	45/660/BUP-Kutim/II/2009 21 Februari 2008

PT CIPTA DAVIA MANDIRI
KABUPATEN KUTAI TIMUR, PROVINSI KALIMANTAN TIMUR
PETA LOKASI USAHA PERKEBUNAN

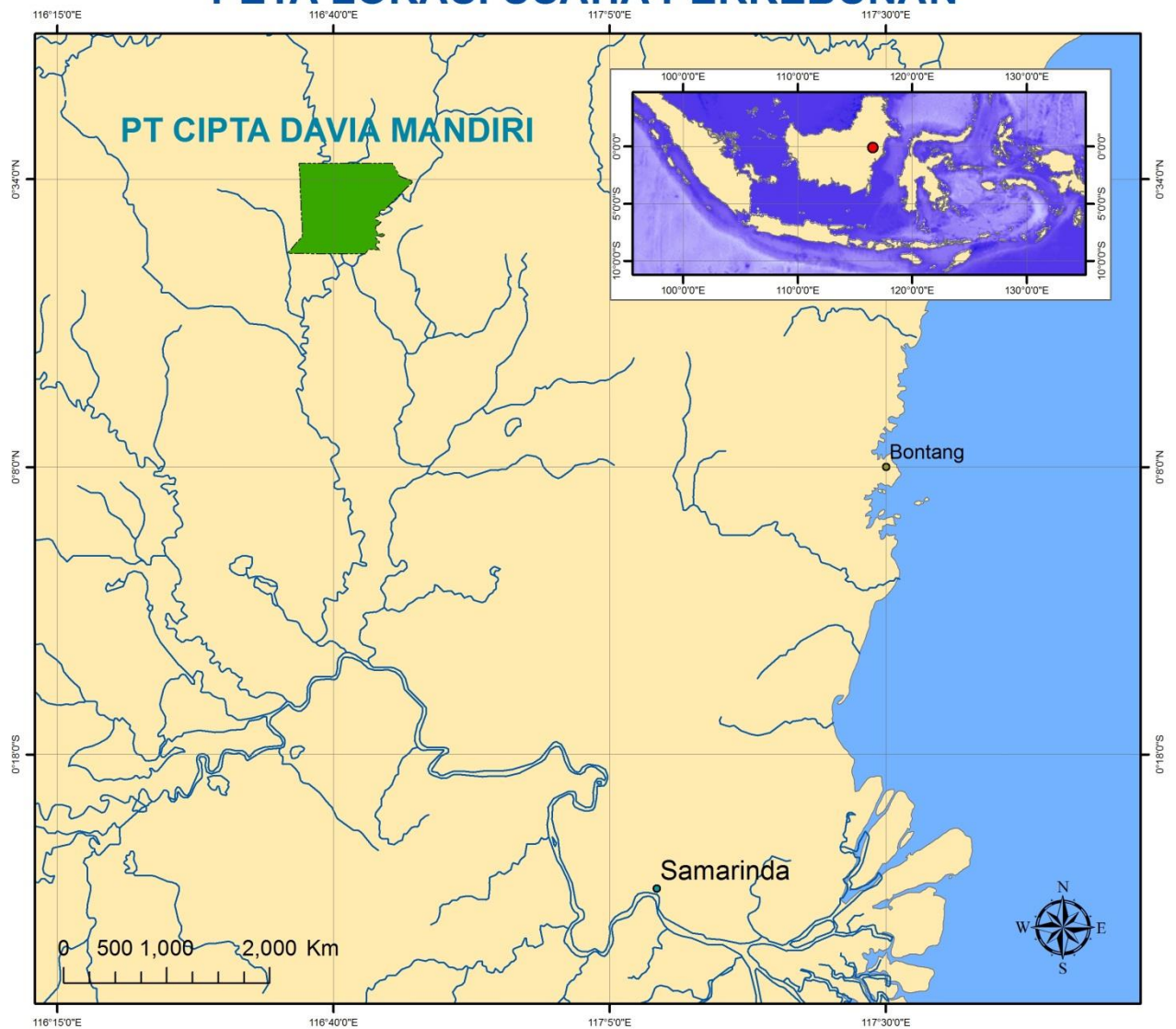


Figure 1 Location maps – both at landscape level and property level

PT CDM proposed New Planting Area as its land use permit: 1,584 ha. New planting area planted > 2015 is 5,010 ha and no high conservation area being planted.

Table 2 Time plan for new planting

	unit	< 2015	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
Land available								
Land Use Right (HGU)	(Ha)							9,784
Location Permit (Izin Lokasi)	(Ha)							6,280
Total	(Ha)							16,064
Planted Area								
Nucleus	(Ha)	1,414						
Smallholders	(Ha)	170						
Total		1,584						
Land Clearing Program								
Nucleus	(Ha)		1,588	941	941	926	556	4,952
Smallholders	(Ha)		295	188	191	191	189	1,054
Total	(Ha)							6,006
Planting programme								
Nucleus	(Ha)		1,085	800	800	800	630	4,115
Smallholders	(Ha)		251	160	161	161	162	895
Total	(Ha)							5,010
Summary of land use								
Nucleus oil palm	(Ha)							5,529
Smallholders oil palm	(Ha)							1,065
Infrastructure	(Ha)							996
Conservation reserves (HCV management areas)	(Ha)							6,831
Areas potentially suitable for development but agronomic, hydrological, environmental & social suitability for development is still being assessment internally	(Ha)							1,643
TOTAL	(Ha)							16,064

PT. CDM is situated situated on the northern branch of the Mahakam river, in the area where the name of the river changes from the *Kelangkepala* to the *Kelinjau*. Though CDM does not share a common boundary with any protected area, it is ecologically connected by the river system and contiguous vegetation. Along the western boundary, the CDM site is separated by a narrow buffer from the boundary with an area of Production Forest (*Hutan Produksi*). The land to the east of the CDM site has been developed for agricultural use by both the local community and commercial plantations. Much of the western section of the CDM site and most of the alluvial plain downstream is swampy. The relatively dry land is on the river berms built up from accreting river sediments and in the north eastern section.

3. SEIA and HCV Management & Planning Personnel

Organizational information and contact persons.

Table 3. Organizational information and contact persons

Name of company	PT. Cipta Davia Mandiri subsidiary of REA Holdings plc
RSPO membership number	1-0045-07-000-00 (REA Holdings plc)
Location	Muara Ancalong and Long Mesangat sub-districts of the Kutai Timur district in East Kalimantan, Indonesia.
Area	22,500 Ha covered by the original location permit, which has now expired 9,784 Ha converted to land title in 2010 6,280 Ha of additional land covered by the current location permit
Administrative Address	Jl. Hasan Basri No,21A, Samarinda 75117, Kalimantan Timur
Tax registration number (NPWP)	01.997.572.1-722.000
Contact Person	Head of Sustainability, REA Kaltim Plantations Group: Purwantoro Email Address: purwantoro@rea.co.id
Geo Coordinate	0° 30' 36.1" S 116° 39' 41.1" E

Personnel involved in planning and implementation.

Figure 2: Personnel involved in planning and implementation

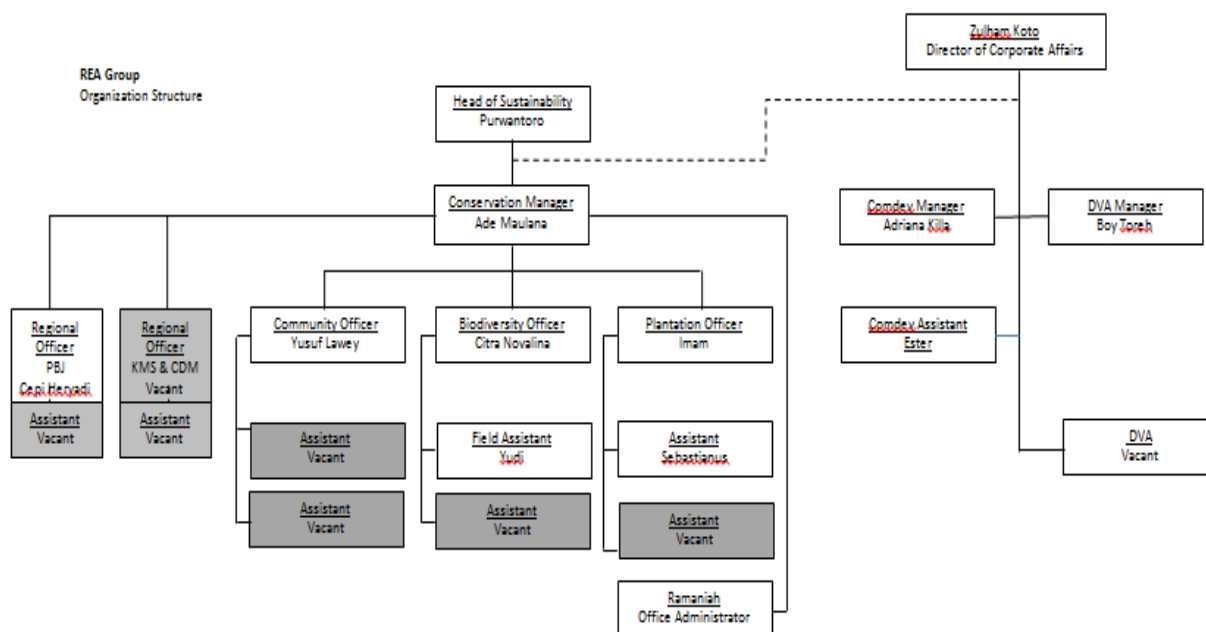


Table 4 Stakeholders to be involved

<i>Stakeholder</i>	<i>Interest</i>
I. Direct involvement	
Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure PT CDM activities • Legitimate from local people and government • Ensure operational area and business
Local Government (Sub Village and Village)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jobs for local people • Benefit to increase village deposit • Infrastructure facilities improvement especially land transport
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living source (social economic and primary needs) • Social support • Smallholder program • Ensure existence of cultural and customary location • compensation as agreement
II. Indirect Involvement	
Head of Kutai Timur District Office of Saaggata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of Administration area • Succeed in political and leadership support
Plantation Department of Sangata District Dinas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of plantation area • Contribution in local development program
III. Secondary	
National Government and Province Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment • Plantation management as national and local regulation
Environmental Bureau of East Kalimantan Province and Sangata District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Impact Assessment and progress report • Sustainable environmental management
Customary Institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve sacred location and other important location needed by local people • Art and culture • Movement setter who have strong influence in society • Effective inter communication between of PT CDM and village people

During New Planting Procedure public notification, PT CDM will communicate with local and international non-government organization i.e. CSG, Yayasan Ulin. YASIWA to participate in the process.

4a. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (SEIA)

Table 5 PT CDM social management and monitoring program

Program	Management Plant	Output activities	Purpose	Monitoring Programme	Timeline
1. Clean water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PT. CDM must implement good waste management to prevent water pollution - Through its CSR programme, the REA Kaltim Plantation Group should aim to ensure that all of the villages in the vicinity of the PT. CDM concession have access to sufficient quantities of clean water as soon as possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No consist waste pollution in CDM - Supply and distribution water from CDM for local people can be going well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the presence of clean rivers such as the Kelinjau and Wahau river its currently each to manage the provision of clean water - The communities are able to make bore holes to get water - Water stock distribution enough for local people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emsure that PT. CDM manages waste well so that pollution of water courses is prevented. - Ensure that PT. CDM's CSR programme is implemented as planned. 	Ongoing during CDM operation

Program	Management Plant	Output activities	Purpose	Monitoring Programme	Timeline
2. The lake and other areas that communities use for fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The company must manage the High Conservation Value (HCV) areas within PT. CDM's concession effectively - A programme to improve the welfare of the families of the fisherman should be implemented as part of the CSR programme 	A portion of the communities in several of the villages in the region of PT. CDM, including Kelinjau Ulu, Muara Bengkal, Benua Baru and Long Nah, are fisherman who search for fish in the lake and areas both within and close to the PT. CDM HGU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish caught using nets (<i>keramba</i>) are currently an important livelihood for many of the communities at present - Ensure management HCV be going well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring HCV Area periodically - Ensure riverine and fish habitat in good condition 	Ongoing
3. Place for herding livestock (cattle)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good management of areas that are important for improving the welfare and income of the communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The communities in nearly all of the villages in the vicinity of PT. CDM rear cattle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cattle are an important source of income in addition to the fish that are caught 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring CSR programme be appropriate with plan. 	During on CSR Programme
4. Designate areas for smallholder oil palm schemes (plasma)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A documented plan for developing plasma should be prepared by the company - A map showing the location of the planned plasma should be finalised by the company and socialised to 	The company should designate land for developing plasma for the communities Smallholders planting map is available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each of the villages located with the PT. CDM area has already formed a co-operative, although the mechanism and plan for the plasma scheme is not yet clear. - Location map understood by stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the development of plasma is implemented according to the plan - Ensure that the results of the mapping of the location for the plasma is socialised to the communities concerned. 	Ongoing during CDM operation

Program	Management Plant	Output activities	Purpose	Monitoring Programme	Timeline
	the communities concerned				
5. Community co-operatives in the villages surrounding PT.CDM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A documented agreement between the co-operatives and PT. CDM relating to the designation of plasma - Provide training to the cooperative management in institutional and financial management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The <i>"Rakat Kelinjau Benua"</i> co-operative was formed in 2008 and is owned by Kelinjau Ulu village. - The <i>"Rakat Benua Bersatu"</i> co-operative was formed by Temaring sub-village in Kelinjau Hulu village - The <i>"Alam Daya Berseri"</i> was formed by Sumber Agung village -The <i>"Alam Daya Berseri Sejahtera"</i> co-operative was formed by Sumber Sari village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A fund can be taken from bank which agreement from smallholders cooperation. - Developing and understanding the member of cooperation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure cooperation agreement in role as agreed - Monitoring activity in Developing and understanding the member of cooperation periodically 	Along compensation process

Program	Management Plant	Output activities	Purpose	Monitoring Programme	Timeline
6. Land acquisition to PT CDM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existence of a clear document on land compensation - Agreement on price on land acquisition - Agreement on the boundaries of the land between the villages , the land belongs to the people and the land that has been bring to other companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The community accepts the presence of PT. CDM and hopes that it's presence will result in improvements to their welfare. - Agreement documents the various parties can be presented in full 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation process is running and relevant documents - Clear boundaries on the land of two (L2) of the transmigration villages for example plasma in one plot communities with easy management and it was clear if not a lot of land that has been sold - Ensure the location and land acquisition have relevant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the land is managed in accordance with the procedure - Ensure that the status of the land acquired from the community is clear . -Ensuring land boundaries remain untreated 	During the land acquisition
7. Competitors of PT. CDM, such as PT.PCS, PT.GSA, Telen, SSA,Astra etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PT.CDM should develop a good programme for the release of land, plasma and employment of local people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the presence of lots of other palm oil companies in the area, the community has a good knowledge of oil palm plantations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PT. CDM should learn from the positive and negative experiences of the other palm oil companies operating in the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the procedures for recruiting employees are good and that employee welfare is looked after well 	During the operations

Program	Management Plant	Output activities	Purpose	Monitoring Programme	Timeline
8. CSR & Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The short term and long term CSR programmes planned by the company should be documented - The socio-economic status and number of inhabitants of each village in the vicinity of PT. CDM should be documented prior to initiating the CSR programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ethnic diversity, number of villages and the large number of companies means that it would make sense for the companies to implement joint CSR programmes - The large number of villages in the vicinity of PT. CDM should make it easier to find labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are lots of companies in the vicinity of PT. CDM that could benefit from the programme - Get more competitive employee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The company should regularly update its data regarding the socio-economic status and number of inhabitants of each village - Ensure that the CSR programme is implemented in accordance with the relevant requirements 	During the operation

Table 6 Actions necessary to mitigate negative socio-economic impacts

Activity/ Stage of development	Impact of oil palm plantation	Locations affected	Predicted response from the community	Mitigation	Time frame
1. Land clearing	Reduced availability of clean water and protein (fish) from the river which is important for community livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Kelinjau river - The Wahau river - The Telen river 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The community will make boreholes, collect rain water and buy more bottled water - The need for protein (fish, prawns etc) will be fulfilled by buying it from tradesman that visit the villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate the provision of clean water to the communities - Encourage efforts to produce alternative sources of protein eg. ; fish ponds and keeping livestock - Manage and monitor the areas which support HCV4 & HCV5 effectively - Manage the buffer zones/riparian zones effectively 	Whilst land clearing is in process

Activity/ Stage of development	Impact of oil palm plantation	Locations affected	Predicted response from the community	Mitigation	Time frame
2. Land Clearing and plantation expansion	Reduced availability of forest resources used by the communities (vegetables, protein, medicine, wood)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The riparian buffer zones along the Kelinjau, Wahau, Telen , Sui Mesangat Ulu , Mesangat Ilir and Tekung Lodoi rivers. - Mesangat Ulu, Mesangat Ilir, Blusuh and Temaring swamps - The Kelinjau, Wahau, Mesangat Ulu, Mesangat Ilir, Tekung Lodoi, Gelumbang and Swi rivers - Swi and Kenohon lakes 	The need for vegetables, rice, medicines, firewood and building materials will be fulfilled by buying it from tradesman that visit the villages	<p>Establish an effective mechanism for monitoring and managing HCV5 (resources which the communities depend on to meet their basic needs)</p> <p>Encourage farmers to establish pilot project vegetable gardens</p>	Throughout the operation of the plantation
3. Nucleus and Plasma oil palm development	Changes in the community economy (alternative sources of income and alternative livelihoods)	Several of the transmigration villages have already planted oil palm independently. Another palm oil company, PT.Telen Prima Sawit, has already developed plasma for Benua Baru village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farming, hunting and gathering of forest resources will be replaced by working on the oil palm plantations and ownership of oil palm smallholdings (plasma) as the major source of income - Through regular/monthly management of income from the plasma (planning of income) - Reduce clearance of forest (for cultivation and wood) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the capacity of the community in relation to oil palm plantation management and agriculture in general in order to improve yields and the quality of the produce - Improve the capacity to manage household incomes sensibly 	Throughout the operation of the plantation

Activity/ Stage of development	Impact of oil palm plantation	Locations affected	Predicted response from the community	Mitigation	Time frame
4. Operation of the plantation (Land clearing, construction of the estates and mill)	Create job opportunities for the local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30% of the community in Kelinjau Ulu are daily workers on oil palm plantations - Muara bengkal Ilir & Benua Baru village has received smallholder oil palm plantings (plasma) from PT.Telen Prima Sawit - Batu Balai village has received smallholder oil palm plantings from PT.CDM - Nearly 60% of the community in the transmigration villages (Sumber Agung, Tanah Abang, Sumber Sari and Mukti Jaya) are employed by palm oil companies and the rest cultivate maize and other crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jealousy of non-local workers - The local community is not properly informed about the employment opportunities with PT. CDM - The opportunity for employment is not controlled and children are employed - The community don't understand safe working practices - The communtiy doesn't under employment contracts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the capacity of local labour - Inform the villages about the employment opportunities available - Company policy not to employ any children (below 18) - Company Health & Safety policy and Standard Operating Procedures - Company policy about contracts for local labour 	Throughout the operation of the plantation
5. Operation of the plantation and mill	- Experience and desire to manage a palm oil business independently	Kelinjau Ulu, Batu Balai, Sumber Agung, Tanah Abang, Sumber Sari, Mukti jaya and Long Nah villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The community already manages and expands land cultivated with oil palm independently - The oil palm seedlings and maintenance of these oil palm 	- Need to provide training to the co-operatives and independent farmers about oil palm agronomy	Throughout the operation of the plantation and mill

Activity/ Stage of development	Impact of oil palm plantation	Locations affected	Predicted response from the community	Mitigation	Time frame
			<p>plantings is not in accordance with best agricultural practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The oil palm cultivated independently by these communities is nearly ready to harvest 		
6. Operation of the plantation and mill	Social interactions relating to the management of an oil palm plantation	All of the villages in the location of the concession	<p>Types of community activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Borrowing & saving money using a co-operative - Groups of plasma farmers - Local contractors assist the company with logistics <p>The intense social interaction can also become a source of conflict in the community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the organisation of community groups. - Provide opportunities to groups of women to earn money. - Strengthen the capacity of local institutions and provide intensive assistance to independent local organisations. 	Throughout the operation of the plantation and mill
7. Operation of the plantation and mill	Decrease in the value of traditional community values	All of the villages in the location of the concession	The decrease in traditional community values (eg. enthusiasm for teamwork) is caused by the community being busy managing their own oil palm plantations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restore the enthusiasm for the local culture that is based on co-operative - Cultural celebrations – relevant stakeholders (local government/village government, companies) 	Throughout the operation of the plantation and mill

Activity/ Stage of development	Impact of oil palm plantation	Locations affected	Predicted response from the community	Mitigation	Time frame
				and other parties) encourage agreed cultural events (local & national)	
8. Land clearing and plans to develop plasma	Conflict in relation to land use rights	All of the villages in the location of the concession	The lack of clarity in the status of the land for plasma – ownership by farmers is unclear	Form a committee to clarify the status of the plasma land Transparency and socialisation of the locations where plasma development is planned (plasma location map)	During land clearing for the development of plasma
9. Land clearing and plans to develop plasma	Increase social conflicts	All of the villages in the location of the concession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plans for a change in lifestyle (traditional to modern) - There is land at stake - The mechanism for developing and allocating plasma is unclear - The community development and plasma staff are not transparent 	<p>Follow the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare the community for the changes to their lifestyles that are going to occur and the implications - Develop a mechanism for allocating plasma - An accountable community development programme and team 	During land clearing for the development of plasma

4b. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (HCV)

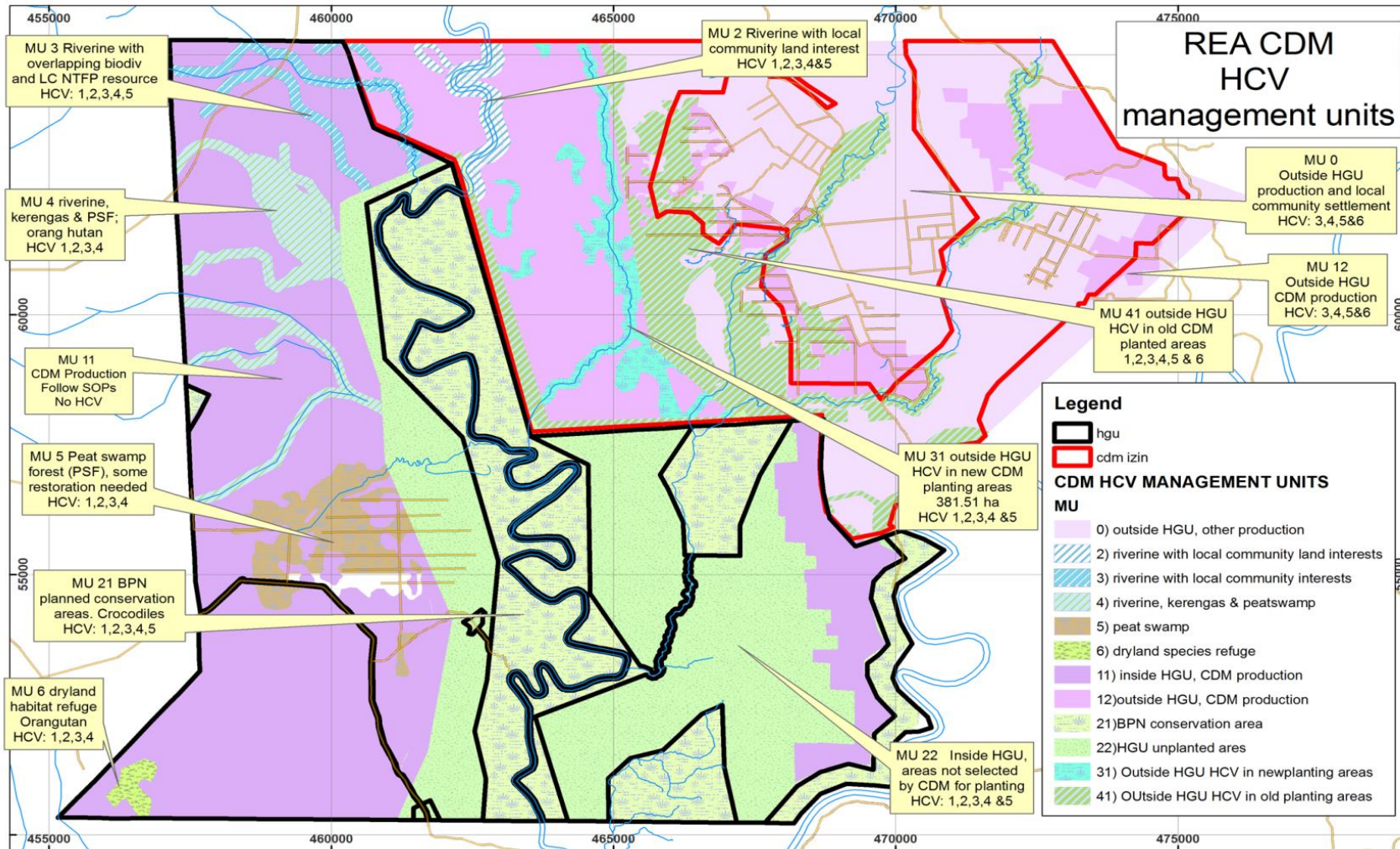


Figure 3: Summary of actions for the management and monitoring of HCV at CDM

Table 7 PT CDM HCV management and monitoring program

Note: Purple indicates potential development areas and green indicates strict conservation areas where plantation development is not recommended

a) MU code	b) Management unit type	c) HCVs present & Threats	d) Stakeholders & interests	e) HCV management objectives	f) Enabling activities	g) Operating activities	h) Indicators and activities for monitoring	i) Review
0	POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT 'GO' AREA Outside CDM's HGU and Izin Lokasi. Suitable for production by other parties. CDM should try to promote supporting actions among neighbouring land users for good agricultural practices.	HCV: 3,4,5,6 Threats: Agricultural chemicals and water contamination, Waste management. Public health, Flood & fire control management	Local community: public health & sustainable cultivation; other plantations: interests for sustainable production; state agencies: agriculture & natural resources management.	Create awareness for: IPM through self-stabilising ecosystems; co-management of environmental benefits - drainage & water security; riverine ecosystems - fisheries, etc.. As well as heritage sites.	Develop mechanism for inter-stakeholder communications; establish parties willing to act as initial drivers and leaders for initial 3 year period; promote common approach to environmental management, especially for streams and sensitive slopes. Draft initial SOPs.	Identify agenda of common interests and pilot areas where initial co-management trials can be undertaken. Develop initial SOPs for common use.	Water quality, trends in infections and public health; agricultural pests; floods	After year 3, review effectiveness of communications activities and SOPs; review costs and benefits and mechanisms to create equitable partnerships, plan for next 3 years.
2	NO DEVELOPMENT, CONSERVE HCV 'NO GO' Riverine areas in CDM Izin Lokasi with local community land interests - the promotion among stakeholders for	HCVs: 1,2,3,4,5 Threats: As for MU0 above; Land take of remnant forest; River bank erosion; Land take and disturbance of	Local community: settlement and cultivation; agencies & stakeholders: concerned with drainage and siltation, species &	Ensure local community retains control over their rights and traditions; protect river banks, control water quality and siltation; secure ecosystems community and habitat for threatened	Develop mechanism to communicate effectively with local community and govt. agencies. Socialise objectives for environmental and biodiversity	Identify the area of land controlled by the CDM, on the basis of mark. Boundary markers that have been identified by government agencies or parties responsible for the	.	After first 3 years review results of monitoring of physical state of MU and effectiveness of communications with local community and govt. agencies

a) MU code	b) Management unit type	c) HCVs present & Threats	d) Stakeholders & interests	e) HCV management objectives	f) Enabling activities	g) Operating activities	h) Indicators and activities for monitoring	i) Review
	practices that sustain riverine quality.	crocodile habitat	ecosystems conservation	species.	conservation. Review local community interests and activities in the MU. Seek agreement in principle for conservation management of site and publish management quality objectives, and draft initial SOPs.	management or general section. Encourage and support the activities of the management of protected areas and conduct periodic monitoring		with management interests. If management objectives are not met, review options with stakeholders to restore environmental, biodiversity, and social quality.
3	NO DEVELOPMENT, CONSERVE HCV 'NO GO' Riverine areas in CDM HGU with local community NTFP interests sustain NTFP use with minimal impact on biodiversity.	HCV: 1,2,3,4,5 Threats: Forest clearance; Roads; Fire; Unsustainable use of NTFP and hunting; Water contamination from agricultural chemicals; Siltation from poor management of soils.	As above and NTFP collection –rattan.	As above with, Sustainable production of NTFP for traditional collectors -rattan. With minimal impact of biodiversity & environment, especially habitat/nesting areas for crocodile.	Identify community with interests in the site and the NTFP resources in use. In consultation with local community stakeholders. Through socialization, promote conservation objectives and review potential issues that threatened objectives. Seek	Mark boundary of site on the ground. Post signboards for site uses. Establish sites for monitoring RTE species other biological indicators.	Collect statistics on NTFP collection and sites harvested. Undertake biodiversity monitoring	By year 3, review NTFP collection for sustainability. IN conjunction with all stakeholders, review monitoring data for the presence and sustainability of site RTEs numbers and habitat quality. Review site use prescriptions if necessary to secure management

a) MU code	b) Management unit type	c) HCVs present & Threats	d) Stakeholders & interests	e) HCV management objectives	f) Enabling activities	g) Operating activities	h) Indicators and activities for monitoring	i) Review
					co-management agreements and draft initial SOPs. Select biological & environmental indicators for monitoring. Secure resources for monitoring. Control effluent from MU 11 & MU 12. Minimise road crossings.			conservation and sustainability objectives.
4	NO DEVELOPMENT, CONSERVE HCV - 'NO GO' - Riverine, kerangas peat swamp inside CDMs HGU – maintain ecotype and protect from clearance and fire.	HCV: 1,2, 3,4 Threats: Fire & clearance; Land take; Roads; Chemical contamination & siltation; Excessive drainage; Unsustainable use of NTFP; Excessive habitat disturbance – human & wildlife	Agencies and stakeholders interested in biodiversity and ecosystems, and local community.	Conserve riverine, swamp ecosystems, and ecotone with <i>Kerangas</i> ; Conserve habitat for threatened species resident; ensure connectivity with protected for to the west and riverine areas to the east.	Through socialization, promote conservation objectives for the site with local community stakeholders. Review site activities by stakeholder's communities with potential impact if any. Open discussions on co-management agreements and draft SOPs including fire prevention.	As above. On-going posting of fire risk assessment and training for fire response	Water table levels, especially during dry periods. Fire incidents.	As above As well as

a) MU code	b) Management unit type	c) HCVs present & Threats	d) Stakeholders & interests	e) HCV management objectives	f) Enabling activities	g) Operating activities	h) Indicators and activities for monitoring	i) Review
					Plan and implement minimum road crossings, & drainage controls & silt traps from MU 11.			
5	NO DEVELOPMENT, CONSERVE HCV - 'NO GO' - Peat swamp inside CDM's HGU – -ecosystems conservation, fire prevention; Restoration of damaged areas.	HCV: 1,2,3,4, Threats: Fire & clearance; Land take; Over-drainage; Contamination by agricultural chemicals;	As above	Ensure drainage activity in the surrounding area does not degrade PSF environmental quality. Conserve peat swamp forest and habitat for threatened species in residence. Maintain connectivity to other wetlands	As above with stress on the fire prevention and response.	As above. On-going posting of fire risk assessment and training for fire response.	As above	As above
6	NO DEVELOPMENT, CONSERVE HCV - 'NO GO' - Dryland species refuge in CDM's HGU – habitat protection for orangutan moving through area.	HCV: 1,2,3,4 Threats: Fire & clearance; Land take; Roads; Chemical contamination & siltation; Unsustainable use of NTFP; Excessive habitat disturbance -	As above And neighbouring plantation management.	Maintain forest fragment as refuge for the benefit of regional orangutan sub-population Maintain connectivity of forest fragment with forest to the south.	Communicate with neighbouring plantation managers and local community on management objectives. Secure technical support from stakeholder experts. Seek collective solutions for site conservation management. Develop initial	Mark boundaries and post signs. Routine boundary patrols to report sightings.	Systematic count for orangutan nests.	Each year review presence/absence of orangutan on site. Review management options to support local population with expert stakeholders.

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		human & wildlife			draft for SOPs.			
11	<p>POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT – ‘GO WITH CAUTION’ & ‘GO’ AREAS</p> <p>Inside HGU–fire control, water and IPM management through stream and gallery forest restoration.</p> <p>And mutual respect & support between CDM and enclaved small holders</p>	<p>HCV: 3,4,5</p> <p>Threats: Natural stream destruction and replacement with drains. Clearance and planting up to stream edges. Repeated fire & clearance; On-going land take; Excessive road crossings of streams; Chemical contamination & siltation; Excessive disturbance preventing regeneration of natural stream buffer vegetation.</p>	<p>Current HGU holder and potential subsequent beneficiaries. Also enclaved local community small holders</p>	<p>Conserve residual soil nutrients from previous land cover; conserve soil water retaining capacity for dry seasons. Control waste disposal and effluent to water. Restore natural streams, to ensure stream water quality. Ensure enclaved local community users enjoy traditional benefits. Support natural ecosystem areas for IPM. Control fire. Seek local community support.</p>	<p>Identify and mark on the ground items for HCV management. Identify potential effects of activities in MU11 which may have an impact on HCV inside and outside the MU. Establish HCV management as a part of plantation best practices. Identify capacity gaps for current staff, and secure expert support for training and SOP development. Identify external stakeholders and mechanism for communication</p>	<p>While undertaking capacity building, implement trial management as part of staff training. Identify, mark and restore buffers along natural streams, as well as any enclaved fragments of natural ecosystems. Promote awareness among local community.</p>	<p>water quality, trends in infections and public health; agricultural pests; floods</p>	<p>After year 3, review effectiveness of communications SOPs; review costs and benefits; and effectiveness of training and support by estate staff and local community.</p>

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12	POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT – ‘GO WITH CAUTION’ & ‘GO’ AREAS – WITHIN & OUTSIDE CDM IZIN LOKASI - same HCV management as potential production areas within CDM HGU (MU11)	<p>HCV: 3,4,5,6</p> <p>Threats: See MU 11 above.</p>	As for MU 0 and MU 11 above.	As above, See communications in MU 0 & MU 11 above. A common approach to HCV management in and outside the HGU	As for MU 0 & MU 11 above	As for MU 0 & MU 11 above	As for MU 0 & MU 11 above	As for MU 0 & MU 11 above
21	NO DEVELOPMENT, CONSERVE HCV - ‘NO GO’ - BPN conservation areas enclaved from CDM’s HGU - River with crocodiles & bat roost. (Note: the extent of conservation management responsibility of CDM for these enclaved areas is not understood.)	<p>HCV: 1,2,3,4,5</p> <p>Threats: Weak management by responsible government agencies increases risk of biodestruction & environmental degradation. Fire; Local extinction of HCV1 species Refuge for</p>	BPN, local community, govt, resource and conservation agencies.	Support the original intent of the BPN landuse planners. For HCV1 threatened species support efforts of Govt agency to protect local population and habitat. For HCV5, support efforts by local community practice sustainable traditional uses. Secure technical support for advice from expert stakeholders for HCV 1 species.	Communicate with BPN for requirements. Identify potential effects and sources of effects from MU12 to MU21. Identify extent and capacity for management by responsible government agencies, and responsibilities of CDM –if any. Consult with resident local community on landuse needs and options for	Mark boundaries and sign post. Routine patrols. As agreed with responsible government agencies.	As agreed with responsible government agencies.	As agreed with responsible government agencies.

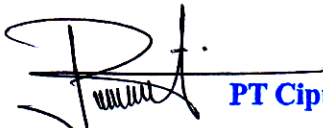
a) MU code	b) Management unit type	c) HCVs present & Threats	d) Stakeholders & interests	e) HCV management objectives	f) Enabling activities	g) Operating activities	h) Indicators and activities for monitoring	i) Review
		agricultural pests and public health vectors.			conservation management. And in consultation with stakeholders outline SOP and select indicators for monitoring			
22	NO DEVELOPMENT, CONSERVE HCV - 'NO GO' -	HCV: 1,2,3,4,5 Threats: Flooding I wet seasons; Fires in dry seasons; Clearance & land take	BPN, local community, govt, resource agencies, as well as project proponent.	Manage for the beneficial services provided by land under natural vegetation – carbon sequestration, water attenuation and quality, Fire mitigation & water management. Support natural revegetation of cleared & abandoned areas, Control land takes outside enclaved areas.	Communications with local community for management support. Identification of enclaves if any. Identify and map areas for ecosystems restoration, fire risk, water management, etc.. , and for HCV refuges habitats. See MU11 for management capacity development Build capacity and SOP for fire response.	Mark and maintain boundary of HCV management areas on the ground and socialize with LC for their support. Establish protocols for enforcement that create support rather than hostility, and seek co-management solutions.	Systematic fire & flood incidence reporting	Annual review and revision of fire& flood management response if needed.
31	NO DEVELOPMENT,	HCV: 1,2,3,4,5	As for MU 2, 3 4, 6 & 6 above.	As for MU 2, 3 4, 6 & 6 above.	As for MU 2, 3 4, 6 & 6 above.	As for MU 2, 3 4, 6 & 6 above.	As for MU 2, 3 4, 6 & 6 above.	As for MU 2, 3 4, 6 & 6 above.


a) MU code	b)Management unit type	c)HCVs present & Threats	d)Stakeholders & interests	e)HCV management objectives	f)Enabling activities	g)Operating activities	h)Indicators and activities for monitoring	i)Review
	CONSERVE HCV - 'NO GO' – inside CDM Izin Lokasi -riverine and lowlying areas	Threat: as for MU 2, 3 4, 6 & 6 above. Priority flood and fire.						
41	NO DEVELOPMENT, CONSERVE HCV - 'NO GO' –some areas inside and some outside CDM's Izin Lokasi -areas where a cooperative understanding with local stakeholders is needed.	HCV: 1,2,3,4,5,6 Threats: Poor communications leading to misunderstandin g suspicion and hostility with neighboring stakeholders, Non-coordination for environmental management of riverine areas.	Local community settlements and production areas, and neighbouring commercial planters	Promote HCV awareness and supporting responsible actions among neighbouring local community and commercial planters.	See MU0. Communications and awareness building with neighboring stakeholders. Mutual agreement on leader/ driver for common initial management trials for SOP.	As for MU 2, 3 4, 6 & 6 above.	As for MU 2, 3 4, 6 & 6 above.	As for MU 2, 3 4, 6 & 6 above.

5. Tanggung jawab Internal

We hereby sign off on the above Summary Reports of Planning and Management, that the information they contain will be used to inform the development and management of PT. Cipta Davia Mandiri. The information contained in this report may be amended or clarified during the process of developing the plantation but it will remain in accordance with the RSPO Principles and Criteria.

On behalf of the management PT Cipta Davia Mandiri


PT Cipta Davia Mandiri
Purwantoro
Management Representative


Murali Tharan
Head of Immature Estate

15th November, 2014