New Planting Procedure - Summary of Integrated Management Plan

NPP Reference Number	MX008
Country of the NPP Submission:	México
RSPO Membership Number	1-0416-22-000-00
Reference to the management unit management plan	Industrias Oleopalma S.A. de C.V. NPP_Oleopalma_15_05_2023_ENG Assesments and management plans summary
Name(s) of estate(s) covered under this management plan:	**Industrias Oleopalma S.A. de C.V.**

Guidance Notes:

This summary management plan shall indicate at a minimum but not be limited to the following:

- Key findings of the various assessments (e.g., potential minor environment and/or social risk requiring mitigation actions; total conservation areas).
- Key mitigation and monitoring regime, covering both the environmental and social aspects.
- Evidence of FPIC and key agreements with local communities (if any).
- An action plan describing operational actions consequent to the findings of the various assessments, referencing the grower's relevant operational procedures.
- Designation of the management team and responsible person for the implementation.

1	SEIA

Table 22 shows the impacts obtained through the participatory dialogue stage between the consulting team and the representatives communities' attendants to the consultation process, there the different social aspects acknowledged and showing greater significance among the actors and the communities are specified, which converge in the presence of impacts as focused on social, economic, and cultural conditions in the territory.

In addition, *Table 23* shows the relationship and communication as an impact identified between the Balancan council and the INDUSTRIAS OLEOPALMA S.A DE C.V., in relation to the establishment of new oil palm plantations, to determine strategies between the parties in favor of the population.

6.2 SIA´s management plans

Name	Objectives	Measure type	Impacts to which it acts	Enforcement place	Responsible	Supervising indicators
Labor entailment	- To link unskilled labor to resident personnel within the direct area of influence of the project. - To offer quality employment for local unskilled labor during all activities of the new oil palm plantations. - To generate employment opportunities for women in accordance with the requirements of the new oil palm plantations.	Control Prevention Mitigation	- Changes in living conditions - Changes in the local economy	- New palm plantations in Las Mercedes and El Llano properties	Responsible for Human Talent or Human Resources at Oleopalma.	- Percentage of local labor hired. - # trainings carried out / # trainings scheduled*100 - # of women hired / # of women estimated to be hired*100. - Percentage of monthly staff turnover.
Community relations: management, communication, information, and community participation	- To provide timely, clear, and transparent information to the communities regarding the company's actions and all issues of community interest and relevance. - To address complaints or	Control Prevention Mitigation	- Changes in living conditions - Changes in the local economy - Civic relations	New palm plantations AOII in Las Mercedes and El Llano properties.	Head of CSR at INDUSTRIA OLEOPALMA S.A DE C.V.	- Percentage of compliance with agreements defined in the plan with communities. - # meetings held / Number of meetings scheduled in the year. - # requests received in the year / # requests attended and closed in the year*100

Name	Objectives	Measure type	Impacts to which it acts	Enforcement place	Responsible	Supervising indicators
	claims, suggestions, requests for information submitted by the community or citizens, providing timely and adequate care. - To implement actions in conjunction with the communities of influence with the aim of minimizing the effects of the establishment of palm cultivation, as well as contributing to the sustainable development of the territory. - To address complaints or claims, suggestions, requests for information submitted by the community or citizens, providing timely and adequate care.					- Number of field visits carried out / Number of scheduled field visits *100
Traffic management	- To implement the necessary preventive and	Control Prevention Mitigation	- Changes in traffic and road infrastructure	New palm plantations AOII in Las Mercedes and	OSH and CSR Headquarters	- # trainings carried out / # meetings scheduled*100

Name	Objectives	Measure type	Impacts to which it acts	Enforcement place	Responsible	Supervising indicators
	corrective measures to avoid and mitigate the impact on existing infrastructure and service networks. - To Identify critical areas where risks of accidents may arise to prevent them. - To generate adequate conditions to reduce the impact due to the increase in heavy-duty vehicles in the area.			El Llano properties.		- Percentage of traffic incidents or accidents annually. - # people treated and corrected for damage / # people with damage report*100

6.3 EIA´s management plans

Name	Objectives	Measure type	Impacts to which it acts	Enforcement place	Responsible	Supervising indicators
Program for the environmental and social management group conformation.	- To ensure compliance and effective development of the actions proposed in the environmental management plan (EMP).	Control	- Does not apply	MUs Las Mercedes y El Llano	Plantations Environmental Chief and OSH Leader	- (# of reports prepared / # of reports scheduled) *100. - (# of trainings developed / # of trainings scheduled) * 100. - (# of PMAs implemented / # of PMAs proposed) * 100. - (# of complaints, concerns or claims resolved / # of complaints, concerns or claims received) * 100.
Environmental and social training program	- To train and sensitize the personnel associated with the project on technical issues, environmental management, safety, occupational health and social responsibility, according to the needs identified in each of the components to be addressed.	Prevention	- Breach of regulations due to ignorance. - Failures in the procedures.	MUs Las Mercedes y El Llano	Environmental manager	- (# of trainings conducted / # of trainings scheduled) *100. - (# of workers trained / total # of workers linked to the project) *100.
Soil resource management program	- To minimize the impacts caused by the activities of pre-planting, construction and adaptation of roads and drainage, application of fertilizers and agrochemical products, among others. - To technically	Control Prevention Mitigation	- Changes in air quality - Changes in soil quality - Changes in surface water quality	MUs Las Mercedes y El Llano	Plantation Leader	- Square meters of intervened areas / Square meters of adequate areas (planted)) *100. - (Volume of material removed / Volume of material recovered) *100.

Name	Objectives	Measure type	Impacts to which it acts	Enforcement place	Responsible	Supervising indicators
	dispose of the material generated in the different stages. - To define and establish the environmentally viable measures and procedures for the development of vegetation cover and stripping removal activities. - To minimize the impacts caused to the atmosphere by the mobilization and transit of vehicles and heavy machinery during the development of the project.					
Integral solid waste management program	- To establish activities to ensure proper management of ordinary, hazardous and special waste, taking into account all management stages: generation (minimization), separation at source, transportation, temporary storage, use, treatment and	Prevention	- Changes in soil quality. - Changes in the soil structure. - Changes in the quality of surface waters. - Changes in groundwater quality. - Changes in air quality.	MUs Las Mercedes y El Llano	Plantation Environmental Leader	- (# ecological points adjusted to the color code/ # ecological points) *100. - (# of trainings carried out / # of trainings scheduled) *100. - (# of workers trained / total # of workers linked to the project) *100.

Name	Objectives	Measure type	Impacts to which it acts	Enforcement place	Responsible	Supervising indicators
	final disposal. - To properly carry out the delivery and/or final disposal of the solid waste generated					- (Kilograms of waste separated at the source/ Kilograms of waste generated) *100. - (# of tires properly disposed / # of tires generated) * 100. - (Kilograms of solid waste generated/ Kilograms of solid waste delivered to the final manager) *100.
Fuel and oil management plan	- To avoid contamination by spills that affect the physical and chemical characteristics of the soil. - To implement adequate practices for the management of oils and fuels in the operation of machinery and equipment	Prevention	- Changes in soil quality. - Changes in the soil structure. - Changes in the quality of surface waters. - Changes in groundwater quality. - Impact on the availability of water resources	MUs Las Mercedes y El Llano	Environmental Leader and OSH Leader	- (# of safety data sheets prepared for oil or fuel used / total # of oils or fuels used) * 100 - (# of controlled spills / # of reported spills) *100 (semester frequency) - (# of Tanking carried out / # of Tanking proposed) *100 (semester frequency) - (# of trainings carried out / # of trainings proposed) * 100

Name	Objectives	Measure type	Impacts to which it acts	Enforcement place	Responsible	Supervising indicators
Program for agrochemical products safely handling	- To establish measures for the storage, transport, handling, and application of the different agrochemical products used in the planting area, so that the occurrence of labor accidents, occupational diseases and damage to the environment can be prevented.	Prevention	- Changes in soil quality. - Changes in the soil structure. - Changes in the quality of surface waters. - Changes in groundwater quality. - Changes in air quality. - Impact on the availability of water resources	MUs Las Mercedes y El Llano	Environmental Leader and OSH Leader	- (# biological beds built / # biological beds scheduled to be built) *100. - (# agrochemical containers used / # agrochemical containers returned) *100. - (# of training sessions on handling and use of agrochemicals / # of proposed training sessions) * 100.
Water resource management program	- To formulate and implement strategies that allow establishing savings and good use of water resources to maintain water availability and protection of ecosystems, minimizing their use as much as possible. .	Prevention	- Changes in soil quality. - Changes in the soil structure. - Changes in the quality of surface waters. - Changes in groundwater quality. - Impact on the availability of water resources	MUs Las Mercedes y El Llano	Plantation Environmental Manager	- (# of implemented strategies / # of proposed strategies) * 100. - (# of trainings carried out / # of trainings proposed * 100.

2	HCV areas and HCS forests

he identification and evaluation of the threats to the HCV areas was carried out considering the present effects on the High Conservation Values identified due to the environmental conditions and the anthropic activities that take place there. These threats were identified considering the time scale in which they occur, finding present threats (in the AOII) and potential ones that come from the proposed activities (new oil palm plantations) or from external activities.

All threats were identified and classified based on the results obtained from the characterization process of the study areas, as well as the findings of the stakeholder consultation. Likewise, the threats proposed by the evaluation team were compiled based on their experience in other evaluations related to the agricultural sector and

specific observations were included considering the field phase. For the above, the guide developed by the Zoological Society of London was taken as a guide. (Zrust, y otros, 2013) for monitoring threats in areas with High Conservation Values; The threats identified for each of the HCVs present are shown in the *Table 34.*

Table 34. Threat assessment for the HCV areas.

HCV Present	Main threats identified
HCV 1 Species diversity	*POTENTIALS:* - Absence of transition or buffer zone between the oil palm and the forest cover, affecting both the cover and the individuals who inhabit or use the forest remnants, both being exposed to the typical tasks of oil palm cultivation. - Little understanding of staff about the value of protected wildlife. - Loss of native fauna and flora due to the application of agrochemical products. - Affectation on the habitat of RAP, endemic and/or migratory species due to the inadequate disposal of solid waste. - Wildlife run over. - Operational threats because of the erroneous development of activities and tasks within the plantations by the workers. *CURRENTS:* - Loss of habitat of RAP, endemic and/or migratory species due to the extraction of forest products in the forest cover. - Wildlife run over. - Hunting of RAP, endemic and/or migratory species for recreational purposes. - Affectation on the habitat of RAP, endemic and/or migratory species due to the inadequate disposal of solid waste. - Fragmentation of the ecosystem and habitat because of the construction of roads, houses and roads by other actors. - Natural, accidental, or provoked forest fires. - Low understanding of the surrounding communities about the importance of the identified HCV areas. - Expansion of the agricultural frontier in natural areas leading to the loss and/or displacement of fauna to other areas.
HCV 3 Ecosystems and habitats	*POTENTIALS:* - Low understanding of company personnel about the importance of the identified HCV areas. - Absence of a transition or buffer zone between the oil palm and the forest cover, affecting both the cover and the individuals who inhabit or use the forest remnants, both being exposed to the typical tasks of oil palm cultivation. - Little understanding of staff about the value of threatened ecosystems. - Affectation and alteration to the phenological cycle of the flora species that make up the

HCV Present	Main threats identified
	protected ecosystems due to the application of agrochemicals. - Operational threats because of the erroneous development of activities and tasks within the plantations by the workers. - Loss of the ecosystem due to the expansion of the agricultural frontier. *CURRENTS:* - Affectation and alteration to the phenological cycle of the flora species that make up the protected ecosystems due to the application of agrochemicals. - Fragmentation of the ecosystem and habitat because of the construction of roads and paths by other actors. - Loss of forest cover due to the extraction of wood for the improvement of farms. - Natural, accidental, or provoked forest fires. - Low understanding of the surrounding communities about the importance of the identified HCV areas. - Expansion of the agricultural frontier in natural areas leading to the loss and degradation of the ecosystem.
HCV 4 Ecosystem services	*POTENTIALS:* - Contamination of water sources due to the use of agrochemical products and/or fertilizers and discharges. - Low understanding of company personnel about the importance of the identified HCV areas. - Operational threats because of the erroneous development of activities and tasks within the plantations by the workers. *CURRENTS:* - Absence of riparian coverage in some riparian areas. - Low understanding of the surrounding communities about the importance of the identified HCV areas. - Conversion of riparian areas to areas for agricultural use. - Increased risk of erosion on the slopes of bodies of water. - Contamination of bodies of water due to the development of agro-industrial and domestic activities that affect aquatic biota. - Reduction in the flow of surface and underground water sources due to water withdrawal for agricultural and industrial use. - Deforestation and/or degradation of riparian zones during the preparation of the land for the expansion of the agricultural frontier. - Natural, accidental, or provoked forest fires that affect the riparian zone.

To guarantee the maintenance of the identified HCVs, a series of management recommendations are suggested aimed at the protection, conservation and improvement of the significant and critical environmental and social values present within the evaluated areas. These recommendations consider the environmental and social characteristics of the study area, the results of the consultation with interested parties and the internal and external threats identified for each HCV.

For HCV 1 and HCV 3 areas considered present in the context of the assessment due to the identification of vegetation cover with the capacity to host significant concentrations of biological diversity, mainly RAP, endemic or migratory species, as well as nationally threatened ecosystems. A buffer strip of 20 meters is proposed around these areas, defined according to the guidelines of (Bentrup, 2008) whose main objective is to protect the concentrations of biological diversity characteristic of these areas, favoring the flows of matter and energy with the surfaces. surrounding natural resources, especially considering the current threats to this environmental value in terms of loss of species and of the ecosystems and habitats in which they reside.

For the areas considered HCV 4, the proposed management corresponds to a water protection round of about 100-meter around the Usumacinta River, as well as the protection and conservation of tulares and bodies of water associated with this coverage. In said round of protection, management must be aimed at conserving the areas of forest cover that are within them and starting a reforestation process with native species in order to guarantee the provision of associated ecosystem services.

Finally, for all HCV areas considered to be present in the Management Units, the delimitation of a 10m differentiated management strip is proposed as an additional management area to the previously mentioned buffer strips and

water protection rounds, in order to generate a transition zone between the cultivation of oil palm and the management and HCV areas, preventing activities related to the development of the crop from negatively impacting the environmental and social values that are sought to be protected and improved.

The management and monitoring recommendations for these HCV areas are shown in *Table 35.*

Identified value	Recommendations and Management Areas	Monitoring recommendations
Forests with High Carbon Stocks (HCS) HCV 1 31.34ha of secondary arboreal vegetation of semi-evergreen forest and body of water, covers in which 26 species of fauna were registered within the Management Units, of which 19 are cataloged as RAP. HCV 3	- A buffer strip of 20 meters is proposed around the HCV 1 and HCV 3 areas identified within the MU. In this strip, the recovery of the natural vegetation is proposed to create a natural barrier between the HCV 1 and HCV 3 areas and the cultivation of oil palm.	- Design a format in which the number of plants to be planted in the buffer strip (HCVMA 1/HCVMA 3) is recorded, accompanied by their respective photographic record that serves as support towards the actions developed. - Frequently monitor the growth of the sown plants, recording the height of the plants, the number of leaves and the size of every six months, to evaluate the evolution of this management action and determine if it is necessary to adjust or implement additional actions.
32.36ha of secondary arboreal vegetation of semi-evergreen forest and secondary arboreal vegetation of oak forest, associated with ecosystems currently threatened at the national level.	- In addition to the buffer strip, it is recommended to delimit a differentiated management strip of 10 m only when oil palm cultivation is adjacent to the buffer strip, to generate a transition zone between the eastern and HCV and HCVMA - In the differentiated management strip, all activities related to oil palm cultivation may be carried out. However, it is recommended that the management in this area be of a cultural nature, reducing the application of agrochemical products and/or fertilizers and opting for the application of organic products, so that disturbances are not generated in the HCVMA or in the HCV areas. .	- Design a format in which to record the management measures that will be carried out within it. - Monitor the productivity and growth of the palms that are there.

Identified value	Recommendations and Management Areas	Monitoring recommendations
	- Clearly demarcate and delimit the HCV 1 and HCV 3 areas and their respective management areas (MAHCV).	- Design a format in which the number of plants to be planted is recorded for the delimitation of the HCV 1/HCV 3 and HCVMA 1/HCVMA 3 areas, accompanied by their respective photographic record that serves as support towards the actions developed. - Monitor the development of the nectar line planted between the plantation and the HCVMA.
	- Design and implement a Conservation Policy that promotes NO deforestation, NO hunting, NO fishing, and NO burning accompanied by internal and external environmental awareness.	- (# divulgation talks held / # divulgation talks scheduled) *100
	- Design and implement a Conservation Policy to penalize hunting, felling, fishing, and burning workers. After the sanction, a plan	- Design a format that records the number of workers sanctioned in a period, for example, one month. - (# awareness talks held / # awareness

Identified value	Recommendations and Management Areas	Monitoring recommendations
	- Install signage on the entrance routes to the plantations that inform about the protection of wildlife.	- # "protect wildlife" signs installed.
	- Provide training with didactic and visual aids to recognize HCV and MAHCV areas present in the MUs.	- (# awareness talks held / # awareness talks scheduled) *100.
	- Design and implement an annual internal monitoring program for fauna and flora, confirming or ruling out the presence of RAP species in the UM.	- Frequently monitor HCV 1 areas to supervise and control the possible extraction of species of fauna and flora. Monitoring must be carried out by a properly trained person. - Carry out annual monitoring of the presence and abundance of species of fauna and flora, and RAP species, endemic or migratory, to generate follow-up and comparison on them in the HCV 1 areas.
	- Design and implement, together with some interested parties and workers, environmental awareness programs on issues related to HCV 1 and HCV 3.	- (# awareness talks held / # awareness talks scheduled) *100. - Attendance lists for awareness talks for both workers and other interested parties.
	- Install signs with the message “Prohibited the application of agrochemicals” in HCV 1 and HCV 3 areas or their respective management areas.	- # of signs "prohibited to apply agrochemicals in the HCV 1/HCV 3 or MAHCV 1/MAHCV 3 areas" installed.
	- Train company employees in the responsible use of agrochemical products.	- (# of training on the handling and use of agrochemical products / # of training scheduled to be carried out) *100. - Training attendance lists.
	- Guarantee that the construction of infrastructure, roads, pathways, irrigation, or drainage lines do not promote the fragmentation of HCV 1/HCV 3 areas or their management areas.	- Design a map – location plan of all the infrastructure to be built in the MUs so that its distance from the HCV 1/HCV 4 areas or their management areas is evidenced.
HCV 4 Water protection rounds that provide support and regulation ecosystem services.	- In accordance with the proposed measures for the management of HCV 4 (HCVMA) areas, a 100 m round of water protection is proposed around the Usumacinta River.	- Design a format that records the number of plants to be planted in the water protection round (HCV 4), accompanied by their respective photographic record that serves as support towards the actions developed.
	- Clearly demarcate and delimit the HCV 4 areas and their respective management areas (HCVMA).	- Frequently monitor the growth of the sown plants, recording the height of the plants, the number of leaves and the size of every six months, in order

Identified value	Recommendations and Management Areas	Monitoring recommendations
		to evaluate the evolution of this management action and determine if it is necessary to make adjustments or implement additional actions.
	- Design and implement a Conservation Policy that promotes NO deforestation, NO fishing and NO burning accompanied by internal and external environmental awareness.	- Design a format in which the number of plants to be planted is recorded for the delimitation of the HCV 4 and MAHCV 4 areas, accompanied by their respective photographic record that serves as support towards the actions developed.
	- Design and implement a Sustainability or Zero Deforestation Policy, raising awareness among workers about its purpose and in the event of any type of affectation, report on the steps to follow and improvement actions that should be implemented.	- Monitor the development of the nectar line planted between the plantation and the MAHCV.
	- Pursuant to this Policy, logging and burning workers must be penalized. After the sanction, a plan must be established in which the worker is made aware, to avoid repeating said actions in the future.	- (# awareness talks held / # awareness talks scheduled) *100
	- Install signage related to the prohibition of logging, fishing, and burning in areas with a high flow of people and where it is considered that there is vulnerability to the areas considered HCV 4.	- Design a format that records the number of workers sanctioned in a period, for example, one month.
	- Install signage in high-traffic areas of people to identify HCV 4 areas. The signage may be accompanied by information panels containing relevant data on what an HCV 4 is, what its importance is and why it is necessary to protect the areas considered with High Conservation Values; These panels may be accompanied by photographs of the bodies of water and the riparian strips present in the Management Unit.	- (# awareness talks held / # awareness talks scheduled) *100
	- Design and implement, together with some interested parties, environmental awareness and training programs on issues related to HCV 4.	- Lists of attendance at awareness talks for both workers and other interested parties.
	- Provide training with didactic and visual aids to recognize the HCV and	- Information on poaching, illegal logging and land use change must be

3	**Stakeholder and local people engagement (FPIC process)**

Consultation to interested parties was oriented under the principles of transparency and respect for free participation and opinion, so it was necessary for the interested parties to approve to take photographs, attendance record (only for adults), and recording of opinions by BioAp SAS consulting team. In addition, from the implementation of the participatory mapping it is identified that the communities have concerns regarding palm crops and their possible effects on the ecosystems present in the area, therefore, they want that according to the results of the studies apply actions to mitigate harmful effects on the environment, as well as this can contribute to the improvement of payment conditions in labor in the area.

On the other hand, the commitment to the participants of the socialization and feedback of the results of the HCV and EISA studies as well as the actions proposed for continuous improvement is verified, this as part of the establishment of a joint work agenda with the parties. interested

Table 18. Land tenure legality

Property	Location	Area (ha)	Registration No.	Deed	Acquisition mode	Comments
El Llano	Rancheria Vicente Guerrero, Municipio de Balancan, Estado de Tabasco	403-41-16	726435	No. 23795 volume 352 del 22-03-2018	Leasing contract between Francisco José Abreu Diaz and Oswaldo Abreu Diaz as lessors and the Sociedad de Palmicultores San Nicolas as lessees.	The lease is given on a fraction of the rustic property called El Llano, with a fraction of 382-00-00 Has. It has a maturity date of 20 years which ends on February 28, 2038.
Las Mercedes	Rancheria Vicente Guerrero, Municipio de Balancan, Estado de Tabasco	343-86-51	726340	No. 23796 volume 352 de 22-03-2018	Lease agreement between Sociedad de Producción Rural de Responsabilidad Limitada de Capital Variable Abreu Agropecuaria lessors and Sociedad de Producción Rural de Responsabilidad Limitada Palmicultores San Nicolas as tenant.	The lease is given on a fraction of the rustic property called El Llano, with a fraction of 300-00-00 Has. It has a maturity date of 20 years which ends on February 28, 2038. There is a limitation of judicial embargo registered preventively by virtue of the fact that the property is in the name of Sociedad de Producción Rural de Responsabilidad Limitada de Capital Variable Abreu Agropecuaria through file number 641/2021 related to the lawsuit in the mercantile executive channel and in execution of the direct exchange action.

Table 19 presents the summary of the participants for the consultation process developed in the field phase, where the number of participants, applied methodological tool and photographic record are specified. In total, the consulting team had 84 participants in the activities carried out; among them: Communities of the area of influence and government entities.

Category	Date	Interested parties	Activity	Participants	Total	Photographic records
Communities	31/01/2021	Vicente Guerrero	Participatory Dialogue	23	83	
	31/01/2021	San Juan	Workshop / Participatory Dialogue	45		
	03/02/2021	Ejido Nuevo Pochote	Workshop / Participatory Dialogue	15		

Category	Date	Interested parties	Activity	Participants	Total	Photographic records
Government entity	03/02/2021	Balancan municipality council.	Interview	1	1	
Total participants: 84						

Source: Biología Aplicada S.A.S (2021)

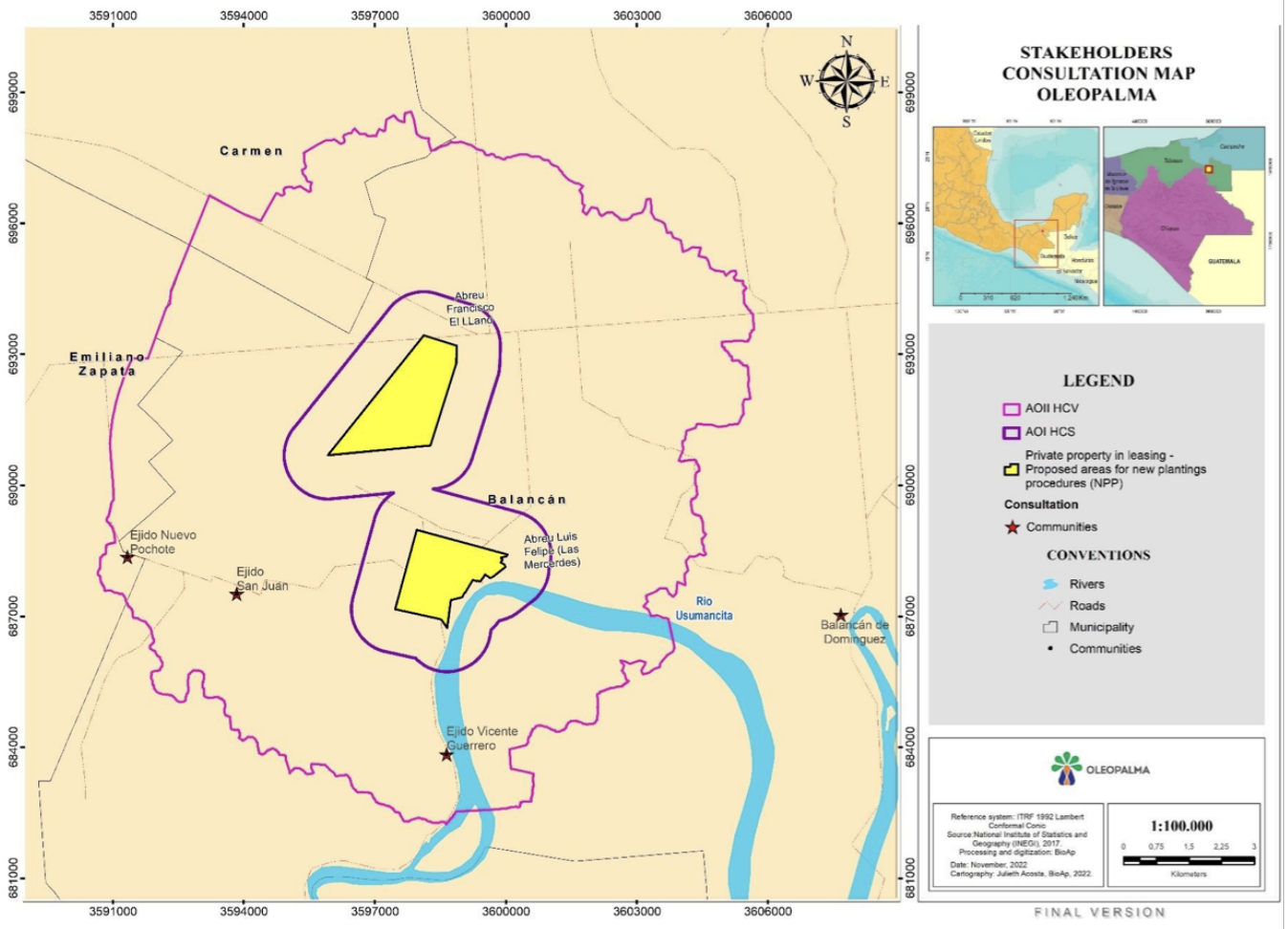


Figure 10. Interested parties' consultation map.

The consultation of interested parties was carried out with a large part of the social actors as established in the agreements defined during the previous approaches and call. However, the meeting with the representation of the Emiliano Zapata council could not take place due to the availability of time of the representatives of the entity; Likewise, in Balancan only the Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development Department participated, finding these two limitations. The foregoing considering the contingency due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the administrative changes due to electoral processes that were taking place during the social field phase.

Title or position	Organization or social group	Consultation Method	Main concerns and/or recommendations	Evaluation team report
Environmental protection and development leader	Balancan council	Interview	- The official reports aspects regarding the vulnerability of the Usumacinta River, due to the high transformation and loss of forest cover and floods. Likewise, he also states that illegal hunting occurs within the territory, for which the administration, together with other local authorities, develops operations to control this activity. - The delegate indicates that palm cultivation has his personal and institutional approval if the company complies with the legal requirements of the municipality. - He affirms that the beginning of the cultivation of the palm carried out extensive activities that negatively affected the natural resources. - The representative also exposed the programs and projects that are being carried out by his agency. These include joint efforts between communities, companies, and the government to promote the conservation of natural resources. - He pointed out that the company is not recognized in the area. - Suggests that institutional support is available to carry out work aimed at conservation and sustainable investment.	According to the interview, HCV 5 and 6 areas are not identified within the AOI, however, the importance of the Usumacinta River as a site that provides ecosystem services within the territory is recognized. In addition, the recommendations regarding the non-affectation of natural areas close to the MUs are considered, within the HCV – HCSA and EISA studies.
Community representatives	San Juan	Workshop	- Participants associate affectations to the lagoon near the community due to its own discharges, which predisposes the supply of fish for sporadic self-consumption purposes. - They recognize the hunting of species such as deer and raccoon, as well as conflicts with residents due to the sporadic consumption of iguanas. - Inform the use of firewood as the main means of combustion, which is extracted from their plots. - They imply the loss of the cultural traditions of the Mayan people (Ch'ol and Tzeltal), despite having a population that self-determines as an indigenous ethnic group. - The community fears that there will be contamination cases	The presence of HCV 5 and 6 within the community territory is ruled out, due to the cultural changes of the Ch'ol population that resides in the Ejido, as well as important areas for the subsistence of the community, since they have alternate sources. In addition, the recommendations regarding the non-affectation of natural

Title or position	Organization or social group	Consultation Method	Main concerns and/or recommendations	Evaluation team report
			affecting water quality and quantity. - They have the expectation that the crop will bring work with good payment conditions to the population. - They signaled that they hope that, if the company starts activities, no harmful chemicals or products are used. - They also indicated their wish that the plantation be established soon. - They pointed out that there is awareness of cases of non-conformity regarding working conditions in the palm industry, in which Oleopalma was identified.	areas close to the MUs are considered, within the HCV – HCSA and EISA studies.
Community representatives	Vicente Guerrero	Participatory dialogue	- The community relates natural areas such as the Usumacinta River and Laguna Perdida, which cause flooding within the community, due to their proximity to them and the connectivity with swampy areas. - The community indicated that they fear that the new plantations will bring foreigners to the area. - They consider that crops can also cause damage to roads and other crops. - They hope that communication channels can be established between the community and the company. - They consider it necessary for the company to open vacancies for the community and offer dignified and legal conditions, in case of establishing the plantations.	The presence of HCV 5 and 6 within the community territory is not identified, due to the changes associated with the establishment of agricultural activities and population migration. In addition, the recommendations regarding the non-affectation of natural areas close to the MUs are considered, within the HCV – HCSA and EISA studies.
Representantes de la comunidad	Ejido Nuevo Pochote	Workshop	- The community hopes that the new plantations that are established will bring with them new job offers for the population. - As they pointed out, it is necessary that if these new positions are created, fair remuneration and decent working conditions should also be considered. - They expect future commitments between the community and the company to be fulfilled. - The community indicated that they are currently having problems	The presence of potential threats to natural areas and the community with the establishment of new oil palm plantations is recognized, which will be integrated into the HCV analysis and the socio-environmental impact assessment of the project.

4	Soil and Topography

Based on the soil chart of the United Mexican States Series II (Chart E15-9) (INEGI, 2002) one soil unit corresponding to Vertisol pelico (Vp) was identified in the Management Units. Vertisol (V) is a type of soil characteristic of temperate and warm climates, especially in areas with a marked dry season and a rainy season; It is characterized by its massive structure and its high clay content that expands when wet, forming sliding surfaces called facets, and because they are collapsible when dry, they can form cracks on the surface or at a certain depth.

They are very fertile soils, but their hardness makes tillage difficult, they have low susceptibility to erosion and high risk of salinization (INEGI, 2002).

On the other hand, the topography of the land made it possible to identify that in both cases the gentle slope, characterized by having inclinations between 0 and 5°, is the one that predominates, occupying 80.47% of the El Llano MU and 76.60% of Las Mercedes MU; This is followed by the moderate slope, where the inclinations are between 5 and 10° and which represents 18.90% of the El Llano MU and 22.29% of the Las Mercedes MU. The other categories (steep and fairly steep slope) occupy less than 1% of the surface area of the MUs.

In accordance with the National Interpretation of the Principles and Criteria for the Production of Sustainable Palm Oil in Mexico (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, 2020), it is indicated in Criteria 7.5, 7.6 and 7.7 that new oil palm plantations should not be developed on steep slopes, on marginal and fragile soils or on peaty soils, regardless of their depth. Annex 1 of this document includes the following definitions:

- Fragile soil: A soil that is susceptible to degradation (reduction in fertility) when disturbed. A soil is particularly fragile if degradation leads rapidly to an unacceptably low level of fertility or if the degradation is irreversible using economically viable management inputs.
- Marginal Soil: A soil that is unlikely to produce acceptable economic returns for the proposed crop based on reasonable projections of crop value and improvement costs. Degraded soils are not marginal soils if their improvement and the resulting productivity is profitable.
- Steep terrain: Surfaces with an inclination of more than 25° or as indicated in a National Interpretation process.

Thus, and considering the identification and soil description for each study MU, no soil units are identified that can be classified as marginal or fragile, peat soils or areas with steep slopes (>25°); however, in areas with a steep slope, the necessary measures must be adopted to ensure the preservation of the soil and prevent its erosion, taking into account the previously mentioned guidelines and definitions within the framework of the RSPO.

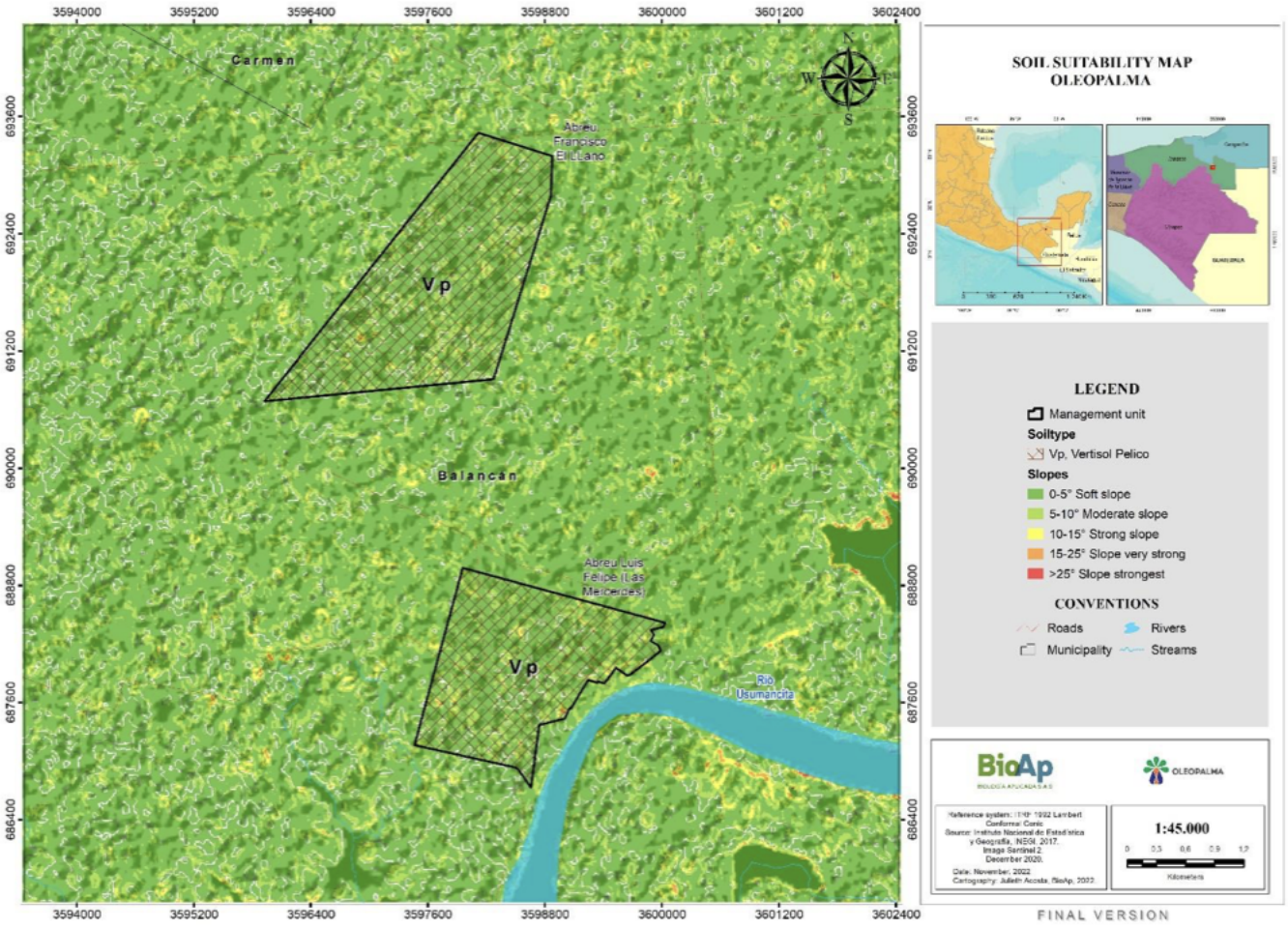


Figure 24. Soil Suitability Map.

5	GHG

Once the information from the HCS and HCV studies is available, the New Development GHG Calculator spreadsheet opens. It is worth mentioning that, when downloading the tool, RSPO gives the option of downloading it in the desired language. For this study it was downloaded in the original version (English), it is important to consider that regardless of the language in which the tool is downloaded, the information that must be filled out remains the same. In this spreadsheet, 16 tabs are presented, of which only 8 must be filled out, in the same way in the tool these tabs are in yellow, it is worth mentioning that for this study the peat tab was not filled out, since it did not its presence was identified in the study areas.

All the information filled in these tabs are the expected values of performance and production for the new development. Additionally, the tab is provided where the summary of the results is presented, and describes:

- Field emissions and basins for small producers.
- Field emissions and basins for use in large-scale operations.
- Emissions generated in the extraction plant.
- Total emissions, tCO_{2e} (field and extractor)

A step-by-step description of how the calculator was achieved is defined as follows.

I. LUC emissions: In this diligence tab, the information on the areas that will be cleared for the establishment of new plantations, as well as the estimated carbon stocks in the existing land cover. If carbon stocks were estimated by indicators using the default values provided in the RSPO GHG Assessment Procedure, then the list of default values provided on the same tab can be selected. However, if measurements were carried out at field scale, the soil cover type and the corresponding carbon reserves must be defined (filling the cells with yellow color).

II. RFF Production: The data of the expected yield of tRFF / ha for the new development must be entered, it is important to highlight that the data of the planted area is entered automatically by the same tool. Therefore, it is important to fill out the LUC tab, since the tool will automatically indicate the final expected yield per ton of fresh fruit bunch per year in the plantations for the new development.

III. Infield Fuel: The expected annual consumption of fuel is indicated, which must include RFFs transportation to the extraction plant, the transport of RFV and/or fertilizers to the field, transport of workers and materials in the field, operation of machinery, such as fertilizer spreaders, fertilizer pumps and turners, and maintenance of infrastructures such as roads and drains for the extractor's own cultivation. Fuel used for land clearing activities (in preparation for new planting) is excluded.

IV. Fertilizers and N_2O: The expected annual fertilizer consumption must be entered, for this data an average of the annual use of fertilizers that are being applied in the plantations that the company already has can be made. This sheet calculates the total CO2e produced from the manufacture, transport, and use of fertilizers. The N_2O produced from the application of fertilizers in the field of RFV, fertilizer and EEAP is also calculated. The tool provides a list of simple fertilizers, however, for compound fertilizers, each user must first add it in the "User-defined fertilizers" sheet. Emissions from the manufacture of compound fertilizers can be estimated using the "User Defined Fertilizers" sheet.

V. seq conservation areas: In this tab it is necessary to enter the total conservation areas, considering the conservation areas established for each scenario and also the areas identified as HCV, once the total area is obtained it is important that the Equation to determine the tC and thus enter it in the average Cseq, this is done in order to be able to calculate the emissions of the entire conservation area (ha). The RSPO default Cseq rate is provided in the same tab. The regional / national / local custom Cseq rate by providing references for that rate may be used.

VI. Extractor Data: If the new development does not include mill operations, it will not be necessary to enter data on this sheet. However, for the company it does apply since it is projecting to send all the fruit that is generated from the new developments to its respective extraction plant, therefore, the projected data of this must be indicated, in terms of CPO and PK production. (t/year), the estimate of methane production from EEAP and the fuel consumption in the extraction plant as well as the consumption of electricity from the grid.

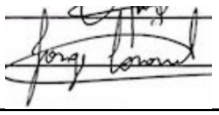
The management plans proposed below are developed to meet the goals established by the RSPO about generating an annual decrease in GHG emissions, which are produced both in plantations and in the mill.

2	Promotion of the use of legume covers to reduce the use of inorganic nitrogen fertilizers		Agronomist Coordinator	2023-2024
3	Carry out the maintenance of weed inside the bowl manually, using either a hoe or a machete, to reduce or eliminate the use of herbicides. If the company continues with the application of herbicides, it must increase the implementation of good agricultural practices.	N_2O emissions reduction.	Field and Agronomist Coordinators	2023-2024
4	Design and implementation of a periodic maintenance plan for machinery and tools that run on fossil fuels.	Reduction of CO_2 emissions, since if you have old machinery or machinery in poor condition, the emissions from these will be higher.	Workshop and machinery attendant	2023-2024
5	Implementation of a saving plan and efficient use of energy in the extraction plant	Know the critical points with high energy consumption to propose environmentally efficient alternatives.	Extraction Plant Coordinator and Environmental Coordinator	2023-2024

Measure type	
Preventive	X
Corrective	X
Mitigation	X
Compensation	

Activities description

No.	Action	Environmental benefit	Responsible	Year
1	On-field implementation of organic fertilizers such as prepared Biofertilizers, to obtain an optimum for the growth of palms, and thus reduce the use of chemical fertilizers in the field.	Optimization of the number of organic fertilizers and reduction in the use of chemical fertilizers, to reduce the associated GHG emissions.	Agronomist Coordinator	2023-2024

6	Acceptance of Management Plans
Name of Person Responsible	Jorge Esteban Coronel
Designation	Sustainability Manager
Signature	
Date	July 11, 2023.