

# 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: 8<sup>th</sup> April 2015**

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 Maju Aneka Sawit**

**RSPO Membership No.:** PT Agrowiratama 1-0054-08-000-00 [PT Maju Aneka Sawit is a subsidiary of PT Agrowiratama who is a member of RSPO]

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

Company Name : PT Maju Aneka Sawit

Company Address : Spring Tower 04-42, Jl. K. L. Yos Sudarso Km. 7.8 Tanjung Mulia, Medan Deli Medan 20241 Sumatera Utara

Type of Business : Oil Palm Plantation & Processing

Contact Person : Dr. Gan Lian Tiong  
email: [liantiong.gan@musimmas.com](mailto:liantiong.gan@musimmas.com)

Location : Sebabi Village, Tanah Putih, Kenyala Village and Hajalipan Village, Subdistrict Besi Township and also Tangar Village and Baampah Village, Mentaya Hulu Sub District, Kotawaringin Timur District, Central Kalimantan Province, see Figure 1,2,3,4 and 5

GPS References : 112°34'8.23" E – 112°44'45.64" E  
2°8'7.49" S – 2°31'23.81" S

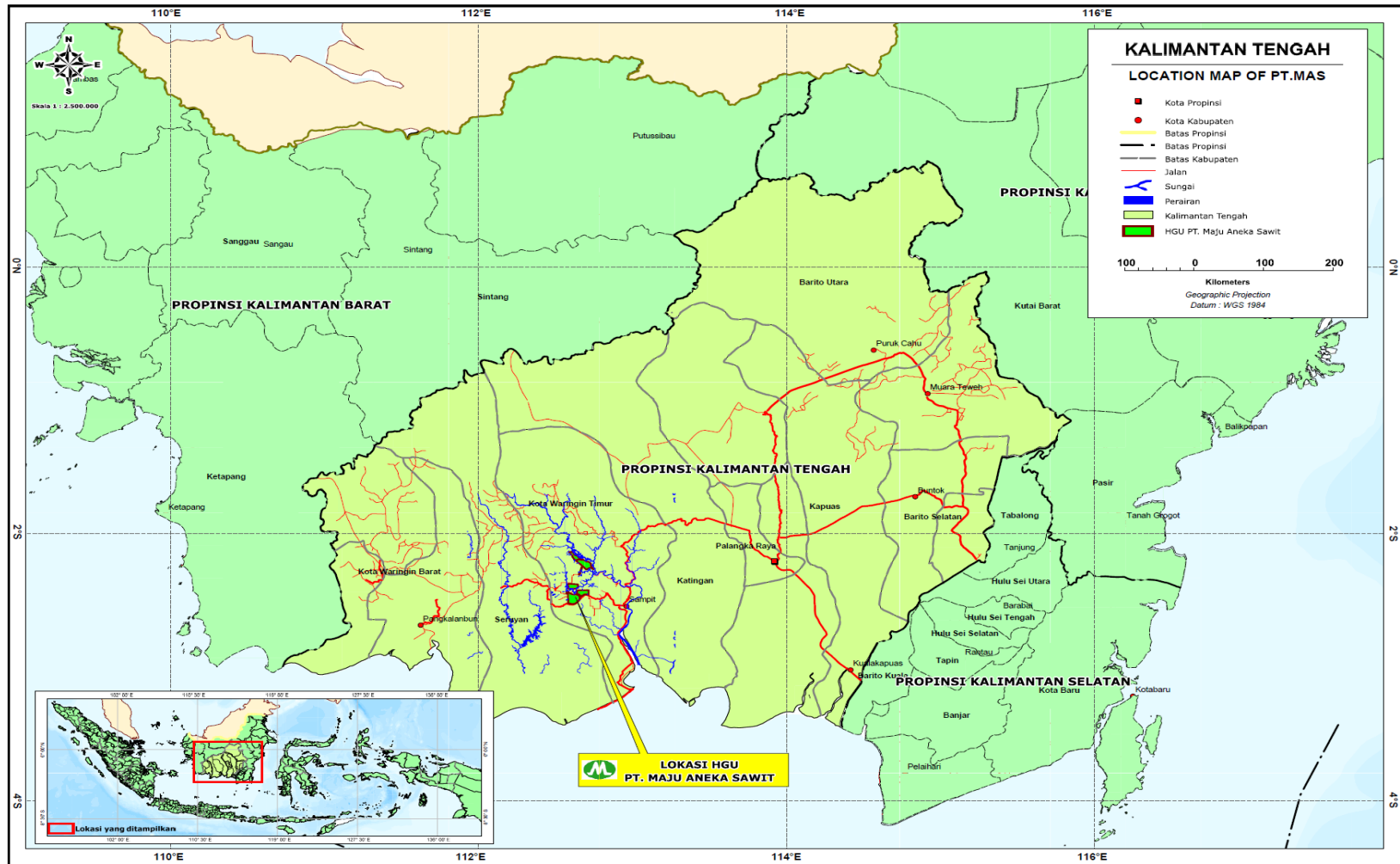
Surrounding Entities : PT. Sukajadi Sawit Mekar, PT. Katingan Indah Utama, PT. Mentaya Sawit Mas, PT. Karunia Kencana Permai Sejati, PT. Mulya Agro Permai, PT. Hamparan Mas Sawit Bangun Persada, PT. Sapta Karya Damai, and PT. Mustika Sembuluh.

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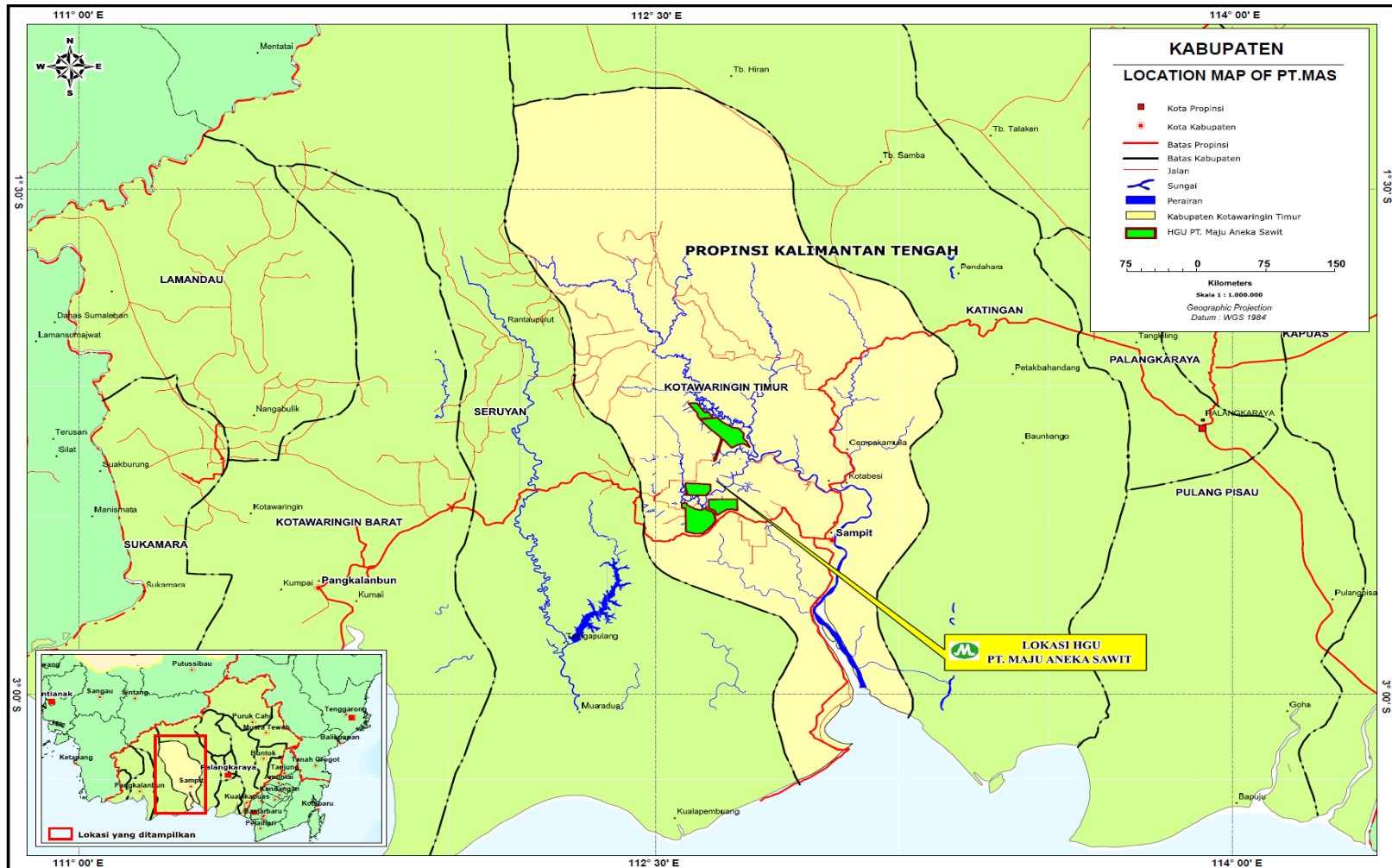
Picture 1 Location of PT MAS in Indonesia

# RSPO



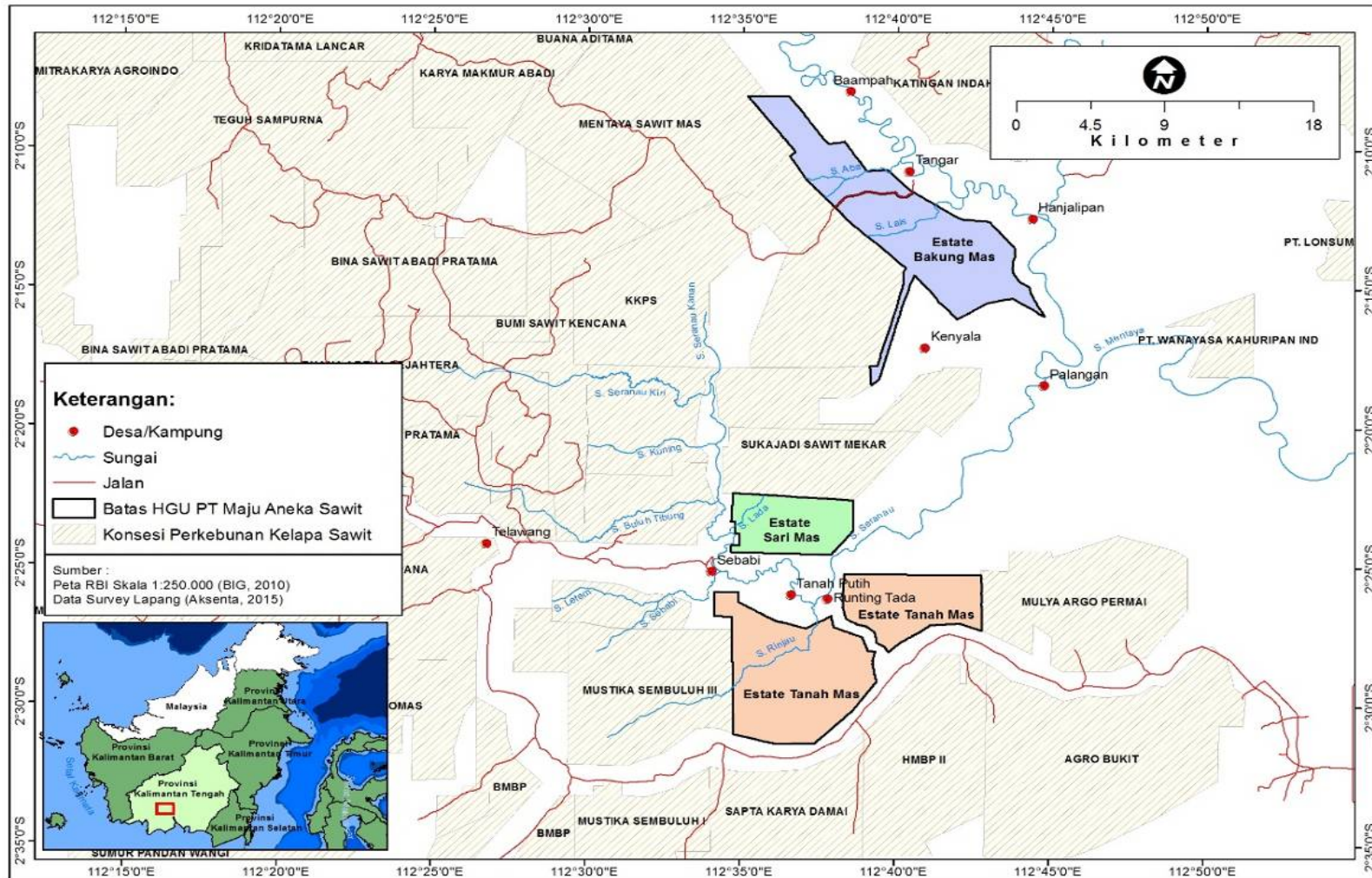
Picture 2 Location of PT MAS in Central Kalimantan

# RSPO



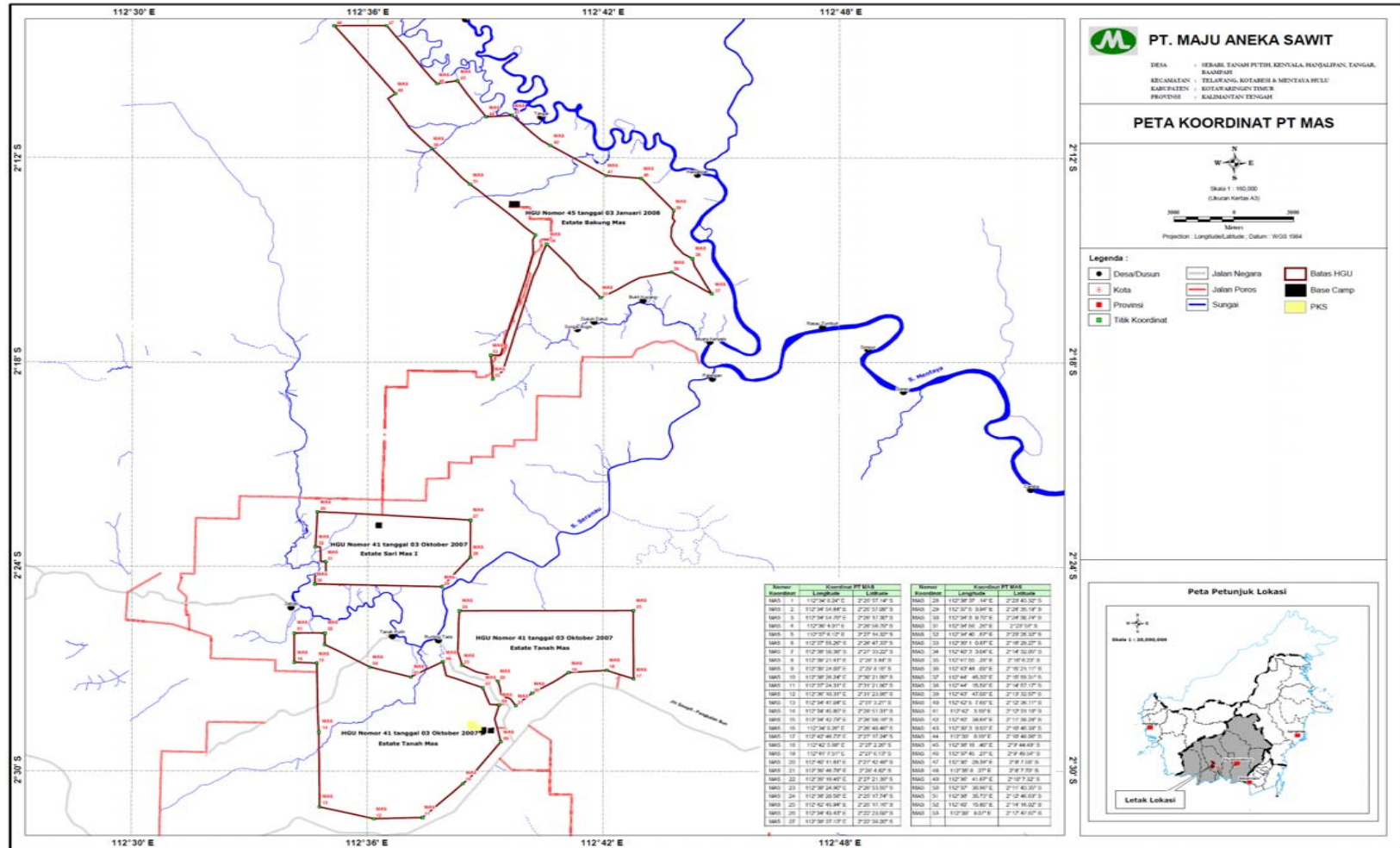
Picture 3 Location of PT MAS in Kotawaringin Timur District

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Picture 4 Location of PT MAS and its surrounding entities

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Picture 5 Location Map of PT MAS with GPS references

## SUMMARY FROM SEI ASSESSMENTS:

### a. SEI Assessment

#### Assessors and their credentials:

The Social Impact Assessment of PT MAS was carried out by Aksenta which is located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: [aksenta@aksenta.com](mailto:aksenta@aksenta.com). The Aksenta team for the Social Impact Assessment consists of members with multi-discipline in the social/economic aspects and professional in social assessment, resource economy and social relationships. The team members are:

Name	Expertise	SIA
Agus E. Munoraharjo	Cultural anthropology, community based information and communication facilitator, community development tourism, and peace studies.	Socio-cultural
Dwi R. Muhtaman	Forest and timber product certification, RSPO certification, coffee certification, social strategy.	Team leader, social auditor, certification
Wara Hapsari	Social relations, employment issues	Social

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

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

#### Data and information collection method

Methods used to collect data and information were:

- a. **Document review.** Conducted for documents available with the company and other documents obtained from other important stakeholders.
- b. **Observation.** Conducted for condition, utilization, and management of land and natural resources, and the community livelihoods.
- c. **Semi-structured interviews.** Conducted for plantation management, staffs, employees, formal and informal leaders, and members of the community.
- d. **FGD (Focus Group Discussion).** Community FGD was conducted included with employee and staff representatives.

- e. **Workshop.** Inter-village workshop.
- f. **Public Consultation.** Public consultation was conducted by inviting main stakeholders.

## **Methods of Data and Information Analysis**

Identify key stakeholders, each stakeholder's interest and vulnerability, and relations within stakeholders. In addition to this analysis, data and information collected are "placed" (mapped) in a four-box matrix that transparently relates one with the other. Vertically it is assumed that there is two ways good internal and external stakeholder relationship. The internal box contains two sub-groups of management and employees, while the external box contains sub-groups of community elites and commoners; there are two horizontal sub-groups as well consisting of management versus community themselves. *Emic* and *etic* approaches, or analyze these data and information. The greatest objectivity possible is expected through using this method.

The SIA for PT MAS is conducted using two combined methodology namely; stakeholders analysis and social impact assessment employing sustainable livelihood framework. Data are compiled through literature study, observation, interview and focus group discussion, thus several important points may be conclude in the letter part. In the focus group discussion, the respondents participative expressed their opinions of important issues are compiled in the framework of sustainable livelihood with the form of asset thus it produces specific impact assessment in the social aspect of communities. Five aspects related to sustainable livelihood, namely human, physical, social, financial and natural assets using the identified components and displayed in matrix table, analyzed and score thus qualitatively and quantitatively.

Activities in this assessment step consisted of the following:

1. Collect preliminary information: this includes data information collection before the team conducted visit.
2. Assessment design,
3. Field assessment
4. Analysis: all data information collected from document review, interview, observation, FGD, mini workshop and public consultations were collected and analyzed to assess the social impact and estimate impact consequences/multiplications if these impacts were not adequately managed.
5. Reporting.



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

## Summary of SEI Findings

This social impact assessment for PT MAS aimed: 1) Collect baseline information on socio-economic and cultural issues of communities in and around the PT MAS concession; 2) Gather information on company employees; 3) Estimate the social impact produced by the establishment and operations of PT MAS; 4) Develop recommendations to manage social impact that have occurred and anticipate potential future social impact.

Based on stakeholders profiling and confirmed from information collected through interviews with village officials and community and focus group discussion, the communities are from seven villages around the concession of PT MAS and those operating in the concession as enclaves with mixed rubber and agriculture crops. The seven villages distributed throughout the PT MAS estate are not entirely inter-connected through the roads. Tangar Village and Baampah Village in Kuwayan District, Penyang Village, Sebabi Village and Tanah Putih Village in Telawang District are all accessible through the land roads. On the other hand, Kenyala Village and Hanjalipan Village – although accessible by land – is easier to access by river.

Generally, the villages in the three districts around PT MAS plantation area are of the same village typology as indigenous villages. Characteristics of indigenous villages are, first, the villages originated from the Dayak tribes' settlements rising from shifting cultivation settling along rivers. Most of these villagers are Dayaks of the Dayak Temuan sub-tribe. Hindu Kaharingan is the oldest religion in the Dayak community, the Kaharingan tradition is still practiced in various rituals, such as the life and death cycle, culminating with the *tiwah* ritual, a ritual to take the spirit of the dead to the eternal world. For the local Dayak tribes, the land (forest) is a source of livelihood, place for shifting cultivation, hunting, and harvesting non-timber forest product, which are then planted with rubber, rattan, and other hardwoods, allowed to grow for years, then utilized for farmlands. This shifting cultivations and farming tradition have created a social and cultural system, such as *handep* or form of mutual cooperation to clear farmlands, and *gawe* or a harvest celebration.

In general, social issues involve land ownership between communities around the concession with the plantations management, issues concerning employee's rights and relation with company or employer, as well as environmental degradation that disturb important sources of livelihood for communities. Several implications created by establishment and operations of

the oil palm plantation involve altered and living resources, land allocations, landscape (ecosystem, vegetation, and infrastructure), as well as displacements of communities and settlements.

This SIA for PT MAS were conducted so that the result could be used by the company in its operational social impact planning and management to ensure future sustainability of the company's operations. Result of this SIA can also used as reference for company planning to achieve oil palm company certification standards.

## SUMMARY FROM HCV ASSESSMENT(S):

### Assessors and their credentials

The HCV assessment in the Land Use Title (HGU) of PT MAS by Aksenta located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: [aksenta@aksenta.com](mailto:aksenta@aksenta.com). The team leader from Aksenta have been licensed by the HCV Assessor Licensing Scheme (Provisional ALS15026PN). The team members are:

Name	ALS License	Institution	Role	Expertise
Pupung F Nurwatha <a href="mailto:pupung@aksenta.com">pupung@aksenta.com</a>	Provisional (ALS15026PN)	Aksenta	Team Leader, Biodiversity Assessment (HCV 1, HCV 2 and HCV 3)	Research and wild animal survey, ornithologist, facilitator of community biodiversity assessment, participative mapping, conduct HCV assessment since 2007
Yanto Ardiyanto <a href="mailto:yanto@aksenta.com">yanto@aksenta.com</a>	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member, Environmental Assessment	Hydrologist, soil conservation, spatial analysis and remote sensing, water management system, conduct HCV assessment since 2010
Nandang Mulyana <a href="mailto:nandang@aksenta.com">nandang@aksenta.com</a>	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member, socio-cultural Assessment (HCV 5 HCV 6)	Regional Planning and Village Development, Community empowerment, Management of Conflict, Participative Mapping, conduct HCV assessment since 2009
Reza Abdillah <a href="mailto:reza@aksenta.com">reza@aksenta.com</a>	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member, GIS Specialist	Experience with GIS since 2013, remote sensing for biological conservation and land use issue

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

### HCV Identifying Methods

The assessment covers of the total area 19,551.559 ha based on The Land Use Title (Hak Guna Usaha) No 41 and HGU No 45. It is also expanded into villages and other areas which considerably important to the proposed surrounding plantation area. HCV reassessment was conducted in February 2015, the assessment consists of three main activities: desk-based study (conducted on 2 – 4 February 2015 in Jakarta), field work (conducted on 6 – 13 February 2015) and stakeholder consultation (conducted on 13 February 2015). Please refer to table 2.

Table 2 Schedule of HCV Assessment in PT MAS

Activities	Time	Location
Pre-assessment & Preparation	2-4 Feb2015	Aksenta Office, Jakarta
Opening meeting	6 Feb 2015	PT MAS
Participatory mapping	6 Feb 2015	PT MAS
Field Survey	6-12 Feb2015	Land Use Title Area of PT MAS and its surrounding landscape, includes 3 estates as follow : Sari Mas, Bakung Mas, Tanah Mas and the surrounding villages
Public Consultation	13 Feb 2015	Training Centre
Closing meeting & interim report	13 Feb 2015	PT MAS

The HCV assessment was conducted based on step-wise screening that harmonizes the required information to the scale reference (see guidance on HCVRN, 2013). The scale reference used for the assessment of HCV 1-3 covers the global, regional and national levels, before ground truthing is conducted. Whilst, the assessment of HCV 4-6 focuses on landscape assessment or local level before ground truthing is conducted. The process of HCV assessment begins with pre-assessment, data collection from the site and public consultation. The collected data and information will be analyzed further and the discovered HCV will be mapped out.

### Pre-assessment

Pre-assessment is the initial process of HCV identification. Pre-assessment covers activities as follow: (i) collect the data and information on the development and the management of the existing estate and management planning, (ii) collect the secondary data and information from various sources (report, journal, book, statistic data, basic map), include information on biodiversity aspect and issue (global, regional, national, even local level), environment

(especially on soil and water conservation) and socio-cultural, and (iii) analyze and validate the collected data and information and spatial analysis of basic map.

## **Data collection**

Data collection in the field focuses on the area potentially classified as HCV area based on pre-assessment result. The collection of data and information is focused on the HCV element and attribute by using the methods as follow:

- 1) Participatory mapping
- 2) Ground truthing

Ground truthing is the field verification of the land cover from the interpretation of landsat satellite that is conducted during pre-assessment. At the same time when ground truthing is conducted, the collection of data and information also being conducted on site. The activity is being done by HCV assessor, either being done as a group per location or parallel for each section of assessment. This depends on the area potentially classified as HCV area.

- 3) Data collection on site

The collection of data on site is being done simultaneously with ground truthing. The purpose of this activity is to verify the existence of HCV element and attribute, in which it will be the basic to determine whether there is HCV in that particular area.

- 4) Interview with the community in the assessed area

Interview with the community or the company worker is being conducted to gain information about the existence of HCV element and attribute.

## **Public Consultation**

Public consultation is a face-to-face meeting with key stakeholders in the assessed area, such as local community, village government, regency government, relevant institutions in the regency and companies operating around the assessed area.

## **Data analysis and HCV mapping**

The data collected on site will be compiled and tabulated based on the area of assessment. Initially, the data collected on site will be compiled and tabulated separately in accordance with each section assessed (biodiversity, environmental service, and socio-cultural). For each section, the HCV element and attribute found on site is listed. Furthermore, analysis will be conducted to justify the existence or non-existence of HCV elements and to determine the boundary of HCV area.

## References

The sources of information collected and analyzed during pre-assessment (Table 3) and being used for HCV assessment in PT MAS are tabulated below:

Table 3 Data and Information collected and analyzed

HCV	Main Sources
1, 2, 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land Use title map of PT MAS in Kotawaringin Timur District, Central Kalimantan (source : PT MAS)</li> <li>• Peta Penunjukan Kawasan hutan dan Perairan Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah (Dirjen Planologi Kehutanan, Departemen Kehutanan, Tahun 2001)</li> <li>• Conservation map of Central Kalimantan Province (BKSDA Kaleng, 2009).</li> <li>• Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah (RTRW) Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur (2012)</li> <li>• Peta Indikatif Penundaan Pemberian Izin Baru (PIIB) Pemanfaatan Hutan, Penggunaan Kawasan hutan dan Perubahan Peruntukan Kawasan Hutan dan Areal Penggunaan Lain versi 6 (2013)</li> <li>• Peatland map, the area and the carbon content in Kalimantan. (Wetland International-Indonesia Program. 2004)</li> <li>• Land covers from landsat satellite imagery 8 (USGS, September 2014).</li> <li>• The Ecology of Kalimantan. Periplus Edition, HK. (MacKinnon, et al., 2006).</li> <li>• Field Guide to The Mammals of Borneo (Payne dkk. 2000)</li> <li>• Birds in Sumatera, Jawa, Bali and Kalimantan (MacKinnon, <i>et al.</i> 2000)</li> <li>• Indonesian and Papua New Guinea Turtle and Crocodile (Iskandar, 2000)</li> <li>• IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. <a href="http://www.iucnredlist.org">www.iucnredlist.org</a></li> <li>• Endemic Bird Area Factsheet: Borneo (BirdLife International, 2012).</li> <li>• Appendices I, II and III, valid from 14 April 2014 (CITES, 2014).</li> <li>• Important Bird Areas in Asia: Key Sites for Conservation (Birdlife International, 2004)</li> <li>• Ramsar area in Indonesia, source: <a href="http://www.ramsar.org">http://www.ramsar.org</a></li> <li>• Kajian Ekosistem Pulau Kalimantan(Prihatna/WWF Indonesia, 2009)</li> <li>• Rapid Assessment of HCV PT MAS, June/July 2007</li> <li>• HCV Identification Report of PT MAS 2009 (Aksenta, 2009)</li> <li>• Management &amp; Monitoring Plan of HCV PT MAS</li> <li>• Report of Implementation Management &amp; Monitoring Plan HCV PT MAS</li> </ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land Use title map of PT MAS in Kotawaringin Timur District, Central Kalimantan (source : PT MAS)</li> <li>• Landsat satellite imagery 8 (USGS, 2014)</li> <li>• Data digital Shuttle Radar Topography Mission Elevation Data (USGS, 2004)</li> <li>• Land System Map (RePPPProt, 1991).</li> <li>• Peta Ketinggian Tempat (hasil pengolahan berdasarkan data SRTM).</li> <li>• Elevation map (hasil pengolahan berdasarkan data DEM SRTM).</li> <li>• Land cover map (hasil pengolahan berdasarkan citra Landsat 8, 2014).</li> <li>• Rapid Assessment of HCV PT MAS, June/July 2007</li> <li>• HCV Identification Report of PT MAS 2009 (Aksenta, 2009)</li> <li>• Management &amp; Monitoring Plan of HCV PT MAS</li> <li>• Report of Implementation Management &amp; Monitoring Plan HCV PT MAS</li> </ul>
5, 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land Use title map of PT MAS in Kotawaringin Timur District, Central Kalimantan (source : PT MAS)</li> <li>• Kotawaringin Timur District in 2013 (BPS Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur, 2014)</li> </ul>

HCV	Main Sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Telawang sub-district in 2013 (BPS Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur, 2014)</li> <li>• Village map in sub-district, regent of Kotawaringin Timur. (Sumber: RBI)</li> <li>• Landsat satellite imagery 8 (Landsat 8, September 2014)</li> <li>• Rapid Assessment of HCV PT MAS, June/July 2007</li> <li>• HCV Identification Report of PT MAS 2009 (Aksenta, 2009)</li> <li>• Management &amp; Monitoring Plan of HCV PT MAS</li> <li>• Report of Implementation Management &amp; Monitoring Plan HCV PT MAS</li> </ul>

## Summary of HCV Findings

Based on landsat satellite imagery in September 2014, the assessed area does not have natural forest. Land Use Change Analysis report shows that since November 2005 the assessed area does not contain primary forest. The current land cover in the assessed area is dominated by oil palm. Whilst, according to Peta Indikatif Penundaan Izin Lokasi Baru (PIPIB) revision VI/2014 by the Ministry of Forestry, there is no area occupied by primary forest within and around the assessed area. The area outside the assessed area is indicated as peatland area. The peatland area is situated in the south-east of Sarimas Estate and South-east Bakung Mas Estate.

The assessed area is situated in the area with low biodiversity, outside the Important Bird Area, Heart of Borneo, and Ramsar area. There is no area determined or recommended as conservation area within the landscape of the assessed area. The closest conservation areas are TN Tanjung Puting, located approximately 50 km in the Southwest and TN Sebangau, located approximately 70 km in the Southeast. Between the concession and the conservation area lies oil palm plantation and agriculture land and there is no corridor connecting the concession to the conservation area.

The summary of results from HCV assessments within the PT MAS concession showed four out of six high conservation values (or HCV) areas, namely HCV 1, HCV 3, HCV 4, HCV 6 are present in PT MAS concession. The important element of HCV 1 is significant concentrations of species RTE (*Orlitia borneensis*, *Amyda cartialginea* and *Cuora amboninensi*) at regional level and corridor of Sun Beer (*Helarctos malayanus*). The important element of HCV 3 is ecosystem of peat swap forest. The HCV 4 related with basic ecosystem for significant erosion control area. Lastly, HCV 6 is identified by places designated as sacred by the community which are found scattered within the concession. The total areas identified as HCV and Management Area (HCV-MA) is 551.72 ha. Potential areas for oil palm plantings as corporate social responsibility (CSR) projects in villages in the

vicinity outside of the HGU do not contain primary forest and the general land covers are cultivated area and shrub mixed with tree crops.

## **SUMMARY OF PLANS:**

### **Development of HCV and SIA Management Plans**

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

### **Stakeholders to be involved**

The process of the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management plans and monitoring PT MAS also involved relevant stakeholders such as governmental offices, The Plantation and Forestry Office, The Office for River Management-BPDAS, local communities, the government of local village and Sub-District, and other company’s (private sector) of Forestry and Plantation include peer review HCV Management & Monitoring by expertise.

Consultation with the relevant stakeholders to provide opportunities for communication and sharing the informations/opinion/suggestions between the PT MAS and the workers, contractors, suppliers, consumers, government agencies and communities to move forward for the benefit and common progress. This is also part of the process of free, prior and informed consent procedures to ensure that there is a balance in the social and environmental harmony in the development of the oil palm planting project between PT MAS and the local communities, the relevant government agencies, concerned stakeholders, NGOs etc.

## **SIA Management Plan**

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

### **1. Land Acquisition (and Compensation) Program Through Sustainable Communication & Relationships**

Based on the Social Impact Assessment has been carried out, the general social conditions PT MAS face social conditions were pretty good. Therefore the emphasis the company in land acquisition program is clear and clean. The scope for this management and monitoring included the process of land acquisition and land compensation which referred to the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) such as: socializing and communicating about activities involving the acquisition of land by the local government, verification of the legality of land ownership, land compensation in accordance with SOP and documenting activities.

### **2. Participation Program Improvement Companies in the Health, Education and Environmental Management Around Good Company**

- a. Health Sector: Generally, most people are very dependent on the quality of river water, given these conditions, the company designing health programs and infrastructure that relies on participation in activities for improved health in the community. Activities in the form of health education and fogging collaboration with the local health agency and participate in the provision of clean water.
- b. Education: The Company recognizes that communities around the company can be said to be prosperous, but because the location is remote to say the very lack of access to education and jobs that require higher education. As a result, the average level of



education is relatively low. The scope for this management and monitoring included the participation of the company in increasing the human resource such as; a) encourage local people who are poor financially to enable continuous education until college with scholarship program, b) participate in increasing the level of basic education (Peduli Pendidikan) and c) giving opportunity to pursue senior High School of Vocational for (*Praktek Kerja Lapangan*).

- c. Field of Environmental Management: neighborhood improvement activities include: river water quality testing and socialization to maintain the condition of river border. Focus of activity in the form of management and monitoring of water quality, preparation and implementation of Environmental Management & Monitoring Plans (RKL & RPL).

### **3. The Management Plans of PT MAS, Participation of Company in Increasing Local Economic**

The scope for this management and monitoring included: a) recruit local people as workers accord with the needed of the company, b). opening opportunity of cooperation for contractor and local supplier accord with standard and quality requirements of the company, c) Participate in the development of local economy and CSR projects such as village oil palm development) organize trainings for communities for capacity building and enhancing capabilities, knowledge and skills to promote local economic growth (sewing, rubber cultivation), e) developing education scholarship program covering wide scope of the communities including elementary to higher education

### **HCV Management Plan**

The HCV development and preparation of management & monitoring plans was based on the recommendations by independent consultants from Aksenta. This process provides data and information related to the presence of the HCV areas in the Land Use Title (HGU), the key HCV elements, the actual conditions included the potential threats, and the recommendations for the management.

### **Plan for HCV Monitoring and Regular Review of Data**

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

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

## Plan for HCV Management and Monitoring

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

HCV	Threat	Management objective	Monitoring
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Animal hunting for food supply</li> <li>○ River fragmentation</li> <li>○ River contamination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that RTE species is not hunted by company staff and workers</li> <li>• Rehabilitate riparian buffer zone, in which the stream passing through the concession</li> <li>• Enhance the river management by acquiring riparian buffer zone within the concession.</li> <li>• Cooperate with local community to protect the river.</li> <li>• Cooperate with local government to protect the river and rehabilitate the riparian buffer zone.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To monitor the situation and to control if there are RTE species being trapped</li> <li>• To monitor fishing activity that can cause damage to biotic</li> <li>• To monitor the illegal hunting and trading of wildlife.</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Logging activity and conversion of peat area</li> <li>○ Fire incident in forest and peat area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocate the secondary forest in peat area in Sari Mas Estate to be a buffer area for the surrounding peat area.</li> <li>• Create signboard to prevent fire</li> <li>• Patrols, especially during dry season</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To monitor any potential disturbance from human to peat area situated within and outside the concession.</li> <li>• To monitor fire hotspot periodically.</li> </ul>
4	Contamination from the application of fertilizer and pesticide in the river.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate distance for the application of herbicide and pesticide is available and to switch to organic fertilizer and pesticide applied around the determined riparian buffer zone area.</li> <li>• Installation of signboard to limit the application of chemical in the particular riparian buffer zone.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water sampling method is conducted once in every 6 months. The sample will be further analyzed in the laboratories to find out the quality and content of the water.</li> </ul>
	Sedimentation from soil erosion and riverbanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enrichment of vegetation in the area located 7 m from River. Proper vegetation would filter the material from soil erosion before getting into the river and prevent the potential of riverbanks erosion.</li> </ul>	
	Uncontrolled logging activity by the community in peat area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create signboard to inform the community, company staff and worker about the value of HCV in the area that has been determined as HCV area.</li> <li>• Actively patrol the concession to monitor logging activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Record any incident regarding HCV</li> <li>• Identify the types of vegetation in the peat area.</li> </ul>
	Fire incident in peat area during dry season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To maintain the peat area in wet condition and to control the water surface level around peat area is in a suitable condition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor the level of water surface in a suitable condition</li> </ul>

HCV	Threat	Management objective	Monitoring
6	Company's operational activity that pays less attention to the existence of HCV 6, especially during land clearing and replanting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct socialization to the community, company worker and staff and contractors regarding the presence, location, and the value of HCV 6, and the company's commitment to sustain HCV 6.</li> <li>To provide access to the community whom would like to pay a visit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the presence and physical condition of area valued as HCV 6</li> <li>Evaluate the effectiveness of managing the HCV 6 area</li> </ul>

In order to make such activities effective, it is required that the reinforcement to the human resources competencies be applied so that they have sufficient knowledge and life skills to implement all the determined activities. Moreover, it is essential to provide appropriate infrastructures so that the implementation of the activities is possible to be effective.

### Development Plan

The total area of PT MAS is 19,551.559 ha. Total planted area in PT MAS is 13,698.97 ha and the HCV areas included Management Area (HCV-MA) of 551.72 ha. HCV management plan has been developed for these areas and implementation is on-going. PT MAS has been certified by RSPO on 17<sup>th</sup> June 2011. The expansion of oil palm areas in PT MAS is an on-going development within the location of the Land Use Title (HGU). These are enclave land of ± 3,400.85 ha which the land owners will be negotiated for land acquisition and compensation to the land owners through Free, Prior and Informed Consent Process. Potential areas for oil palm plantings as corporate social responsibility (CSR) projects in villages in the vicinity outside of the HGU will be included. The enclaves' areas and areas in the vicinity outside the HGU with potential for CSR oil palm development do not contain primary forest and the general land covers are cultivated area and shrub mixed with tree crops.

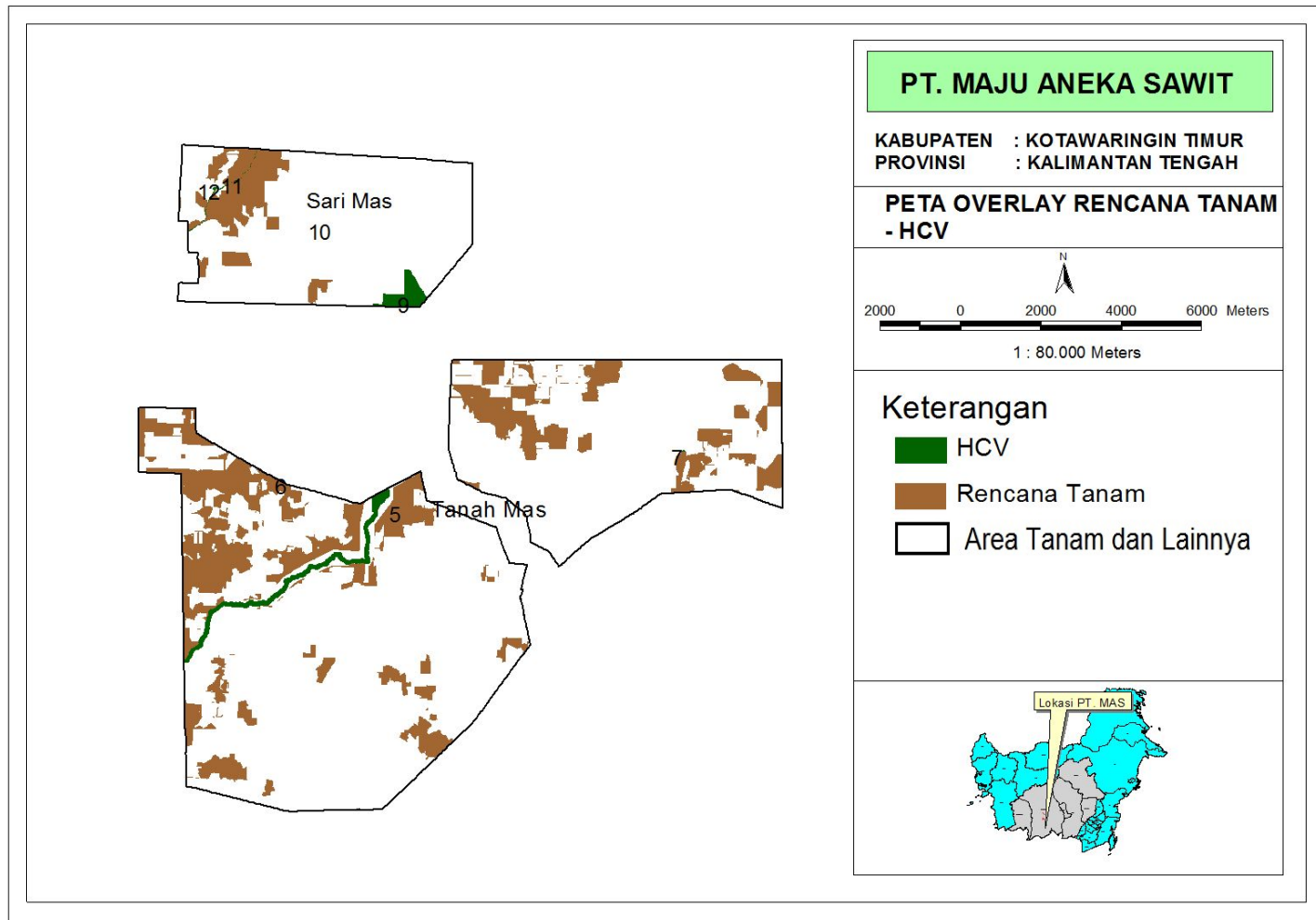
The process of land development and palm oil planting adheres to the procedures of RSPO New Planting Procedures (NPP) for on-going development for notification. The detail of area statements and time-plan for new plantings are presented in report "Development plan of PT Maju Aneka Sawit 2015", and summarized in bellow.

Proposed expansion of oil palm area

Total HGU (ha)	Planted area (ha)	Proposed expansion of oil palm area (Ha)						
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
19,551.559	13,698.97	417.51	562.81	646.07	645.09	584.81	544.56	<b>3,400.85</b>

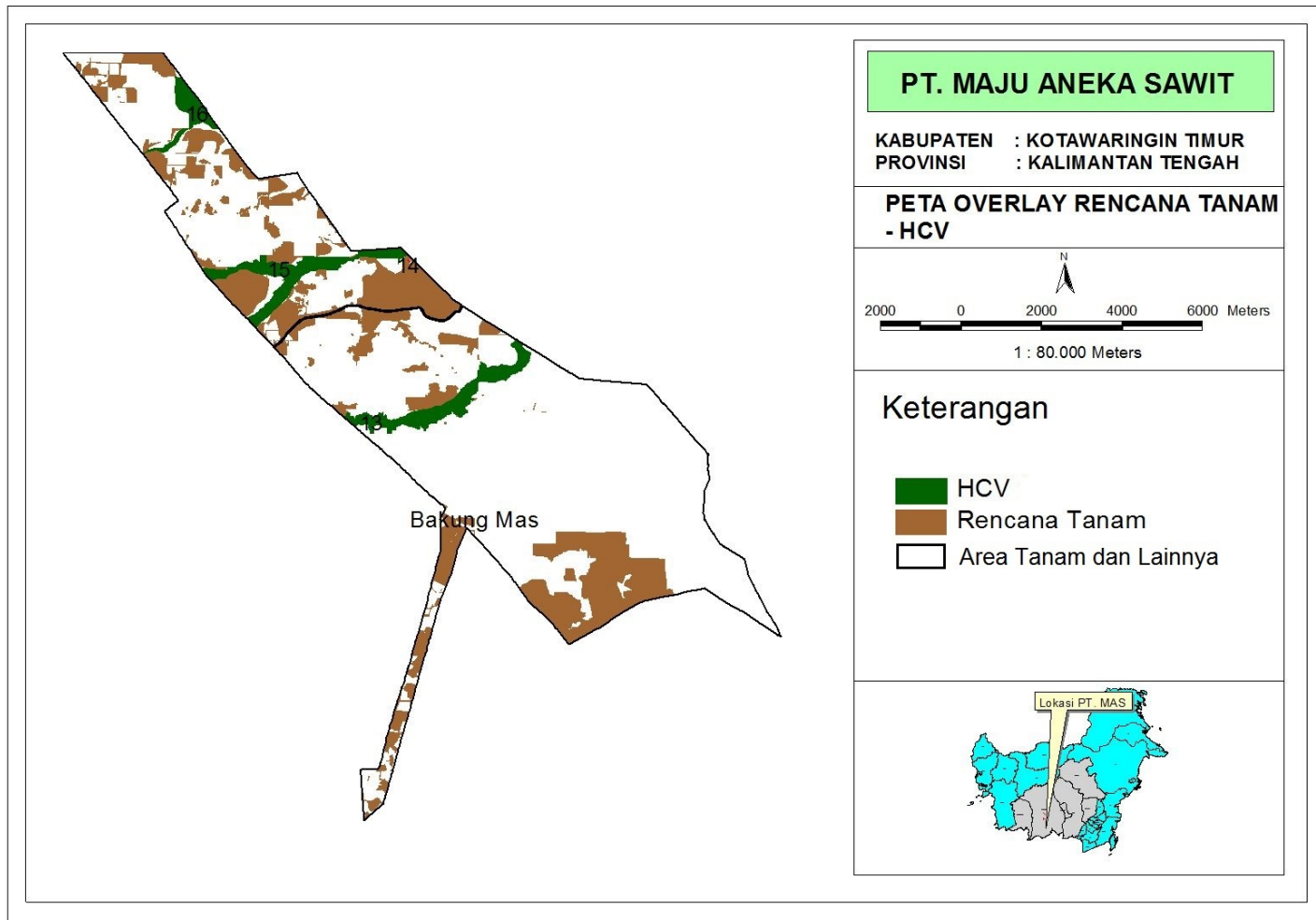
The proposed expansion area along with HCV area is presented in picture 6 & 7.

# RSPO



Picture 6: HCV Area and planned planting area within Tanah Mas & Sarimas Estate - PT MAS

# RSPO



Picture 7: HCV Area and planned planting area within Bakung Mas Estate - PT MAS

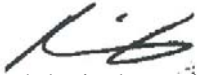
## VERIFICATION STATEMENT:

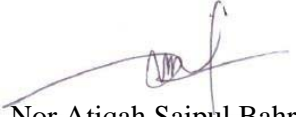
The company opted for a desk-top audit against the relevant documents required by the RSPO NPP. A pre-audit review was carried out and during the document audit, four Control Union auditors were present with the management team of PT Maju Aneka Sawit at their head office in Medan on 7-8 April 2015 to verify and review the relevant documents including interviewing the management team members. Control Union Certifications confirmed the oil palm expansion/new planting plan is part of going planting and is meant for notification only.

PT Maju Aneka Sawit has adhered to the RSPO New Planting Procedures and has documented the assessments and plans according to the RSPO templates issued in May, 2010. The social and environmental assessments were detail, comprehensive and professionally carried out. The management plan has included the findings of the SEIA (AMDAL) conducted by the government approved consultants as well as incorporating the HCV and SIA assessments findings by independent consultants. PT Maju Aneka Sawit has also adhered to the requirements of the RSPO P&C 2013 on analysis of land use change, estimation of carbon stock and calculation of potential GHG emissions using the RSPO Carbon Assessment Tool for New Oil Palm Planting dated December 2014. The latter report is submitted to the RSPO Emission Reduction Working Group separately as per RSPO requirements.


Control Union Certifications confirmed that the assessment and plans are comprehensive, professional and compliant of RSPO principles, criteria and indicators. It is the opinion of the Control Union Certifications auditors that PT Maju Aneka Sawit has complied with the RSPO New Planting Procedures enforced on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2010 and requirements of criterion 7.8 of the RSPO P&C 2013.

Signed on behalf of Control Union Certifications

  
Mohd Rizal Kassim  
Lead Auditor  
Date: 8<sup>th</sup> April 2015

  
Nor Atiqah Saipul Bahri  
Auditor

Signed on behalf of PT Maju Aneka Sawit

  
Dr Gan Lian Tiong  
Head of Sustainability Department  
Date: 8<sup>th</sup> April 2015