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RSPO NOTIFICATION OF PROPOSED NEW PLANTING

This notification shall be on 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:

Tick whichever is appropriate

<input type="checkbox"/>	This is a completely new development and stakeholders may submit comments
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	This is part of an ongoing planting and is meant for notifications only

Company: Noble Plantation Pte.Ltd

Subsidiary: PT Henrison Inti Persada

RSPO Membership No.:1-0108-11-000-00

**Location of Proposed New Planting:Klamono, Sayosa and Makbon
Distric, Sorong Regency, West Papua province , Indonesia**

GPS Reference : 1°00' to 1°10' South and 131°30' to 131°40' East

Location of the Proposed New Planting

PT Henrison Inti Persada, a subsidiary of Noble Plantation Pte Ltd, is developing approximately 22,000 ha of oil palm plantation located at Sub District Klamono, Sayoso, and Klalili, Sorong District, West Papua Province Indonesia.

General company location information is:

Description	Information
Geography	1°00' LS – 1°10' South and 131°30' – 131°40' East
Altitude	105 meters above sea level
Government Administration	Sorong District (Sayosa, Beraur dan Distrik sub District) West Papua Province.
Forestry/Plantation Administration	Dinas Kehutanan Kabupaten Sorong District Forestry Officer and Sorong District Plantation Officer.
Watershed (DAS)	Klasafet Watershed
Boundary :	
North	PT Intimpura Timber Co Production Forest
East	Production Forest and Convertible Production Forest
South	Convertible Production Forest
West	Protected Forest and Convertible Production Forest.

From the total area for the new development, 18,700 ha area is allocated for Inti plantation area and 4,300 ha area is for plasma smallholder. There are 4,697 ha area identified as High Conservation Area, in PT Henrison Inti Persada permit area.

A comprehensive and participatory independent Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) and High Conservation Value (HCV) Assessment which include internal and external stakeholders were completed by RSPO approved assessor from Bogor Agriculture University. The results are incorporated into the operational management planning to develop the new planting. The Independent assessment by RSPO approved assessors results are:

- The condition of land cover throughout all permit areas is no longer Primary Forest (Virgin Forest)
- The area is categorized as logged over forest and consist of convertible production forest
- All areas required to maintain or enhance one or more HCV were identified as conservation area.
- All local people's land were recognized

Location maps were prepared and presented in the SEIA and HCV assessment report to include all the above findings and recommendation from the assessor. Location maps showing the project location and HCV are in the attached figure below. The SEIA and HCV summary report includes additional maps showing the topography, landscape, HCV and land compensated. HCV maps prepared to include area for buffer and riparian reserve.

1. Company's location in Papua Island:

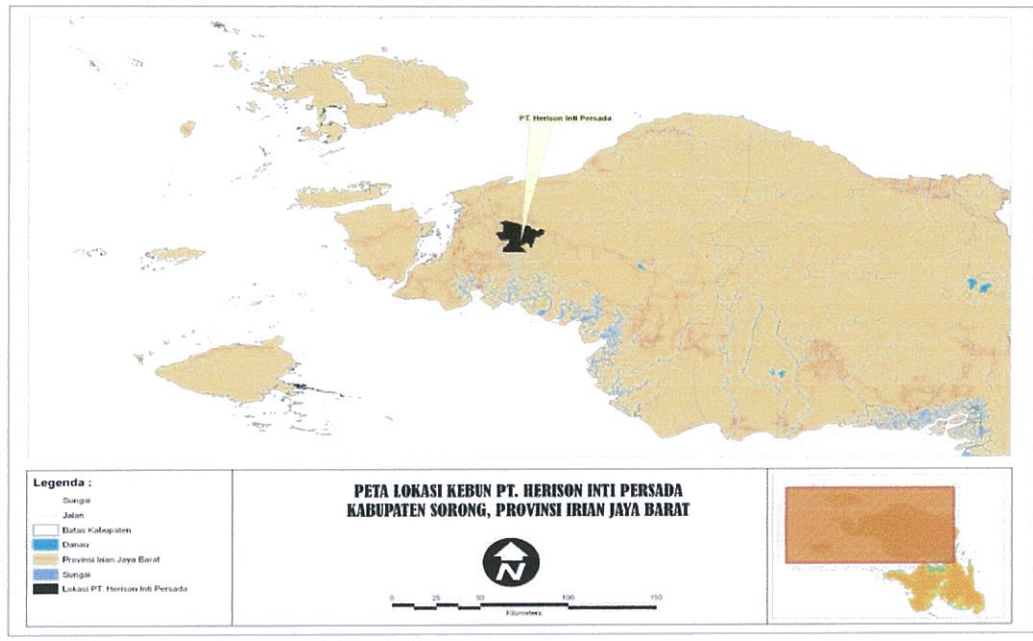


Figure 1. Location of PT Henrison Inti Persada oil palm plantation in Sorong District as shown in West Papua Island

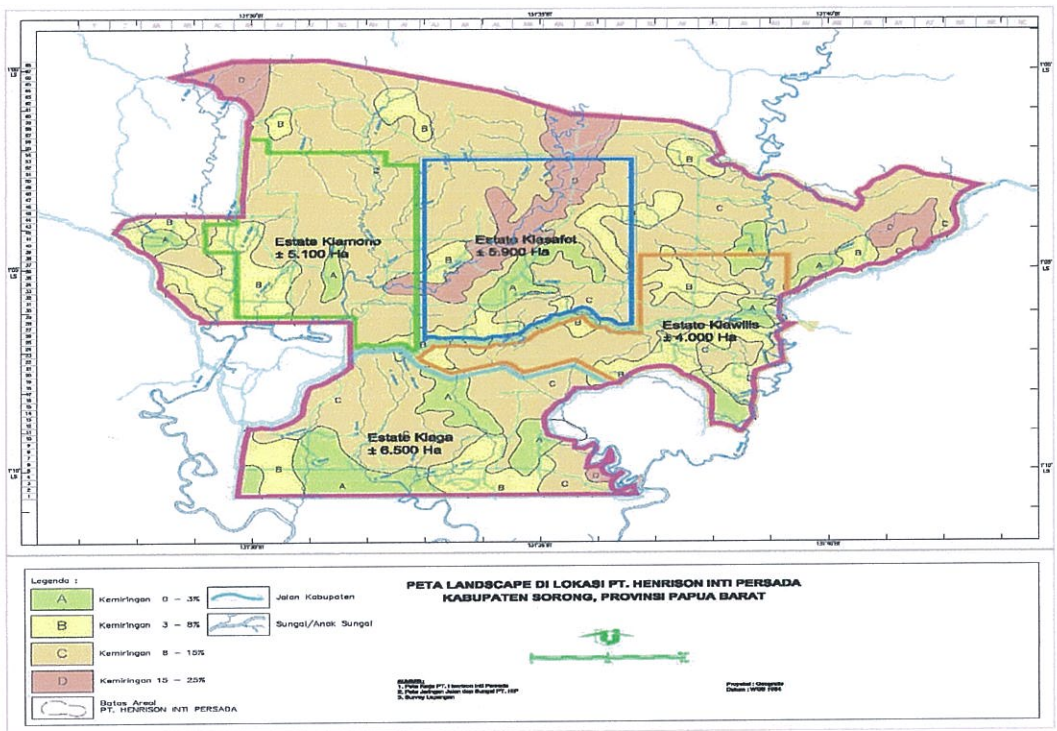


Figure 2. Landscape map PT Henrison Inti Persada, Sorong District, West Papua Province

SUMMARY FROM SEI ASSESSMENTS:

The Social Impact Assessment in area of PT. Henrison Inti Persada was carried out by an independent consultant from Fakultas Kehutanan Institute Pertanian Bogor, Kampus IPB Darmaga-Bogor, Kabupaten Bogor-provinsi Jawa Barat Indonesia 16001, Telepon 62-251-621947, Fax 62-251-621947, E-mail: fahutan@ipb.ac.id . The team consists of consultants accredited and approved by the RSPO:

- a. **Ir. H. Nyoto Santoso, MS.** is HCV team leader of faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University. He is an expert in the field of management and biodiversity conservation and holds a Master of Science in natural resource management in the environment from IPB in 1992. He has been an expert in environment issues since 1987 and a faculty member in the Department of Forest Resources Conservation and Ecotourism Faculty of Forestry – IPB for ecology, wildlife management, forestry, environmental regulations, conservation and ecology of primates (forestry management science courses and master programs primate-IPB).
- b. **Handian Purwawangsa, Shut, MSI** (RSPO HCV registered auditor), HCV team member from Faculty of Forestry IPB, expert in social and culture. He holds magister from Bogor Agriculture Institute, Faculty of Forestry received in 2008 and has experience in social research since 2002 and conducted activities as flora expert since year 2003.
- c. **Udi Kusdinar, S Hut.** HCV team member from Faculty of Forestry IPB, expert in social and culture. He holds magister from Bogor Agriculture Institute Faculty of Forestry obtained in 2009 and has experience in social research since 2006. He has been conducting SIA and HCV activities as social expert since 2009.
- d. **Azhari Purba Trafsila,** HCV team member from Faculty of Forestry IPB, expert in social and culture. He holds magister from Bogor Agriculture Institute Faculty of Forestry obtained in 2009 and has experience in social research since 2009. Azhari conducts SIA and HCV activities as social expert since 2009.
- e. **Jimmy Syhrasid,** HCV team member from Faculty of Forestry IPB, expert in social and culture and has experience in social research since 2009 as well as conducting SIA and HCV activities as social expert since 2009.

Addendum of Social Impact Assessment document conducted by:

Susetiyaningsih S. She has over 20 years' experience in social and environmental field in forestry and palm oil industries. From a foundation that is rooted in the private sector and state owned companies, her focus has been to support the deployment of improved management systems and best practices throughout the forestry and palm oil mill activities. She is active in forestry management, oil palm plantation and industry assessment. She is member of the working group of Pan ASEAN Timber Certification since 2003 in Philipine, Vietnam (2007) Myanmar (2008) and Brunei Darussalam (2009). She is a member of Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), an international organization based in Germany, since 2005. She has been listed RSPO-HCV Auditor since 2010. She graduated with Master Degree (Natural Resources & Environmental Management Science) from Bogor Agricultural InSTITUTE Major in Social Forestry.

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

The primary and secondary data required in the preparation of this study was collected from different sources which including from relevant government agencies as well as the Company and supported by field data verification.

1. Secondary Data

Secondary data from various sources, this data is needed to make the identification and analysis of social sustainability at PT Henrison Inti Persada, such as Monograph of District, Sub District, Villages from Central Statistical Body, and Company's social activities data, company's manpower data, as well as the environmental management and monitoring plan of PT Henrison Inti Persada.

2. Primary Data

Primary data collection was conducted by survey method. The basic representation of socio-economic aspects, work areas, as well as patterns of interaction with the company which is focused on Community perception, community dependence/interaction to forest, social-custom, land legallity, and company impacts The location surveys were Malalilis Village, Klawana Village, Klamono Village and Maladofok Village.

3. Field Observation

Field observation was used to observe the real conditions on the ground in order to:

- a. Ensure that obtained data same is not materially different to the reality on the ground.
- b. Obtaining more detailed information through direct observation in the field about various aspects related to socio-economic conditions in and around PT Henrison Inti Persada area.

4. Interview

Interviews were conducted by using 2 (two) approaches:

a. Semi structured interviews

Semi structured interviews conducted with key person (key person interviews) with the purpose to obtain more detailed information and understanding in accordance with the field of expertise or authority of each respondent (key person). Therefore, the more appropriate selection method of respondents for key person interviews was by purposive sampling rather than random sampling

b. Structured interviews

Structured interviews conducted by using an interview questionnaire as a guide. Additionally the SIA addendum was conducted by participatory approach such as: focus groups discussion with employees, small holder and contractors. The selection of respondents in the interviews was conducted using simple random sampling technique.

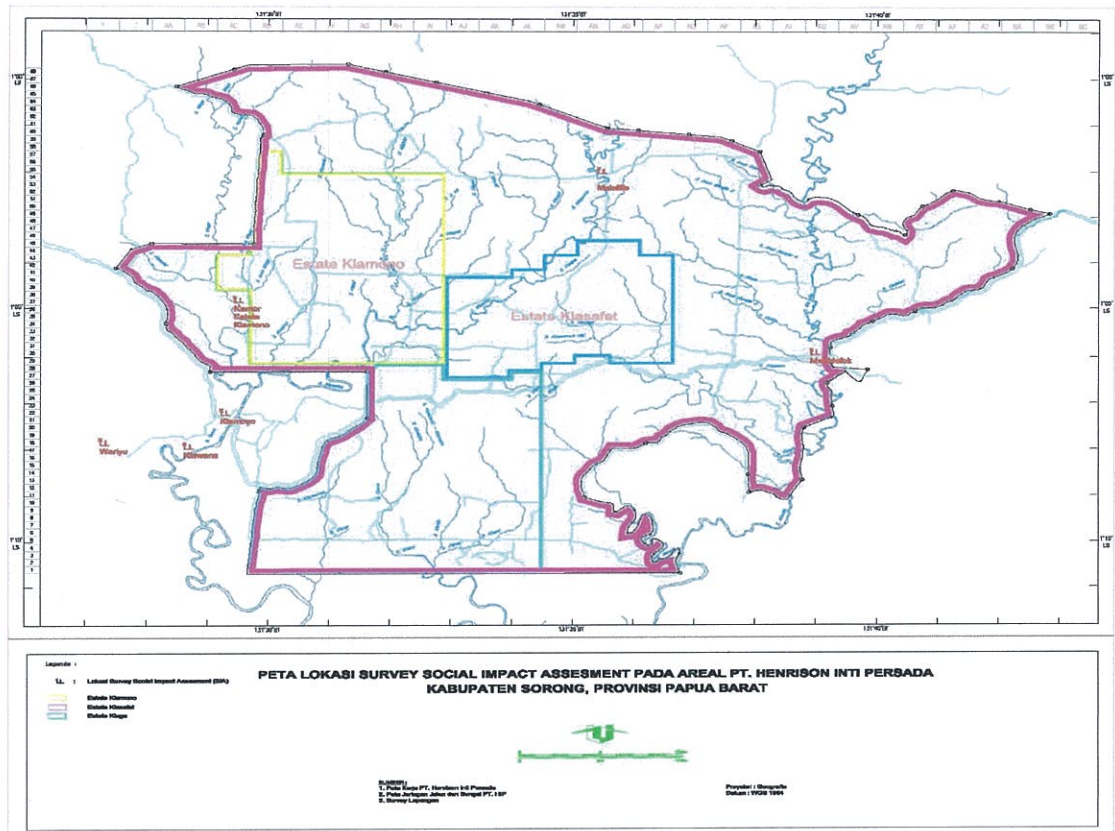


Figure 3. The location for social impact assessment can be seen on the following map

Summary of assessment findings for SEI assessments

The findings from the Environmental Impact Assessment in the AMDAL document as well as SIA assessment identify both positive and negative impacts from the proposed operational activities of PT Henrison Inti Persada. The positive impacts of the activities identified are uplift of the local people's financial income, opening of more job opportunities and development of the local community and area. The negative impacts that might occur are the threats to the existence of the ecology, potential conflict of workforce, and socio-cultural disturbance. The SIA study result by RSPO Accredited Assessors stated that the existence of PT Henrison Inti Persada has a significant positive social impact to the basic requirement of social sustainability of the local community. Those findings have determined how the company's management responses to address the key issues in the respective components of the social sustainability of local community. This is detailed in the SIA report of PT Henrison Inti Persada.

The result of positive social impacts identification that occur on the identified parties such as:

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No.	Impact Parameter	Identified parties				
		Employee	Smallholder	Subcontractor	Government	Local Communities *
1.	Job opportunities	x	x			x
2.	Occupational and health safety	x		x		x
3.	Facility and benefit for workers	x				
4.	Workers stability	x				
5.	Business opportunities	x	x	x		x
6.	Local income				x	
7.	Communication	x	x			
8.	Family income	x	x	x		x
9.	Institutional	x	x	x		
10.	Perception to company	x	x	x		x
11.	Changes on social culture		x			x
12.	Communities helats	x	x			
13.	Land Tenure		x		x	x

Note: Klawana village, May Desa Mayilis village, Klamono village, Wariau Village and Maladofok village.

The level of impact that might occur have been described in SIA document. Beside positive impacts there are also some identified perceived negative impact that might occur such as:

- Animals to be hunted might reduced, and distance to hunting locations increase.
- Water pollution on the river.
- Non-timber forest product such as ratta, sago, lokal rambutan etc might decrease.
- Possible climate changes.
- Bird paradise (Cendrawasih) habitat might decrease.
- Conflict potential among clans caused discrepancy in land compensation.
- Possible loss of riparian area causing flooding.

SUMMARY FROM HCV ASSESSMENT:

The HCV assessment at PT. Henrison Inti Persada was carried out by a consultant from Bogor Agricultural University which is located in Kampus IPB Darmaga-Bogor, Kabupaten Bogor-provinsi Jawa Barat Indonesia 16001, Telepon 62-251-621947, Fax 62-251-621947, E-mail: fahatan@ipb.ac.id . Bogor Indonesia .The team members consist of consultants accredited and approved by the RSPO include:

- a. Ir. H. Nyoto Santoso, MS. (RSPO HCV registered auditor) is HCV team leader of faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University. He is an expert in the field of management and biodiversity conservation and holds a Master of Science in natural resource management in the environment from IPB in 1992. He has been an expert in environment issues since 1987 and obtained faculty member in the Department of Forest Resources Conservation and Ecotourism Faculty of Forestry – IPB for ecology, wildlife management, forestry,

- environmental regulations, conservation and ecology of primates (forestry management science courses and master programs primate-IPB).
- b. Handian Purwawangsa, Shut, MSI (RSPO HCV registered auditor), HCV team member from Faculty of Forestry IPB, expert in social and culture. He holds magister from Bogor Agriculture Institute Faculty of Forestry received in 2008 and has experience in social research since 2002 and conduct activities as flora expert since year 2003.
 - c. Eko Adhiyanto, S.Hut (RSPO HCV registered auditor). HCV team member as flora expert and holds bachelor degree from forestry conservation of forest resources obtained from Faculty of Forestry IPB.
 - d. Sutopo, S. Hut (RSPO HCV registered auditor). HCV team member and Fauna/wild life expert and holds Bachelor from Forest Resources Conservation and Ecotourism Faculty of Forestry IPB obtained in 2007.
 - e. M. Sayidina Ali, AMd. HCV team member from Faculty of Forestry Bogor Agriculture Institute with GIS expertise and holding Bachelor degree on Ecotourism Forest Resources and Ecotourism Faculty of Forestry IPB. He has been a GIS expert since 2007.
 - f. Sulfan Ardiansyah, S.Hut. HCV team member from Faculty of Forestry Bogor Agriculture Institute as Flora ecology expert and holding Bachelor decree from Faculty of Forestry majoring in Ecotourism Forest Resources and Ecotourism Faculty of Forestry IPB obtained in 2008. He has experience in HCV assessment in ecological issues since 2009.

HCV Identifying Methods on the ground was carried out as follow

The Indonesian HCV toolkit was employed for HCV assessment conducted at PT HIP. The assessment covers the permitted area which is included into the company's project area. The assessment was also expanded into villages and other areas which are of considerable importance to the surrounding proposed plantation area. The field survey was conducted during July 2010. The survey area covered 47 observation spots (location map of observation spots is presented in HCV report of PT Henrison Inti Persada, July 2010). In the process, each observation team was accompanied by field staff from the company and local representatives who are familiar with the site. Besides field survey, the team also collected information from the local community through individual interviews, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), as well as public consultations (the list of stakeholders in the participative process is presented in HCV report of PT. Henrison Inti Persada by consultant).

At the same time, confirmation and cross-checking of the findings were carried out with the local community using the technique of purposive sampling – which includes the communities, the enclaves' owners (where they existed), and the related interested/affected parties. The understanding and scope of HCV for the oil palm plantation is confined to the HCV definitions which are applicable to the forestry sector as adopted by the RSPO. The Identification of High Conservation Value in Indonesia was developed by the Konsorsium Revisi HCV Toolkit Indonesia (2008) (the toolkit for the revision HCV consortium). Other references used include IUCN, CITES, and other guidelines as well as the relevant Laws of Indonesia were also taken into consideration.

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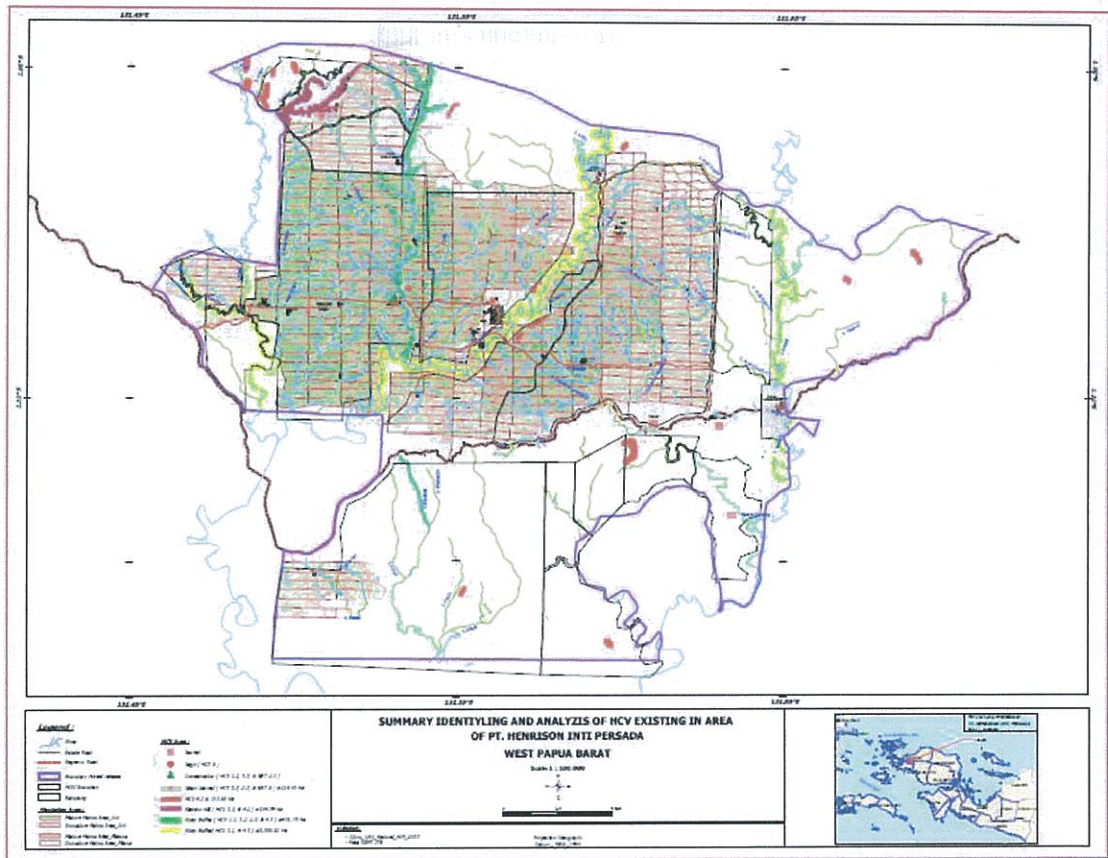


Figure 4. Overlay identified HCV area and plantation area until year 2014 in PT HIP

Summary of assessment findings (For HCV assessments)

The condition of land cover throughout all concession areas is no longer Primary Forest (Virgin Forest). According to soil and land system maps of PT Henrison Inti Persada attached on the HCV assessment document, there is no peat land present in all company's proposed new planting area. The UKL/UPL document study and HCVF assessments conducted in various concessions state explicitly that the majority of the concession areas were degraded land or shrub areas it was most likely an area of shifting cultivation. This cannot be classified as a forest.

Total HCV area included in concession area of PT HIP is 4,696.89 ha. HCV locations are distributed in all the company's locations.

There are 5 categorized HCV in the company's location, i.e. HCV 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. The important element of HCV 1 especially HCV 1.2 and 1.3 are existence of species according to IUCN, CITES and Indonesia government PP No. 7 year 1999 and its habitat. There are 9 flora species identified include in Red List IUCN i.e. 1 species categorized endangered (EN), 1 species near threatened (NT), 1 species vulnerable (VU) and 6 low risk (LR) such as *Anisoptera grovsivena* (EN), *Aglaila argentea* (LR), *Alstoniascholaris* (LR), *Callophylum*

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inophyllum (LR), Calophyllum soulatri (LR), Homalium foetdum (LR), Octomeles sumatrana (LR), Cyca rumphii (LR), Instia bijuga (VU) distributed in 16 locations in company's area.

There are 37 fauna protected by Indonesia regulation PP No. 7 year 1999 (6 mammals, 29 aves, 1 reptile, and 1 fish). The highest species found is SS Klasafet, SS Klain, SS Kiawali and the lowest in Customary forest (Hutan adapt) Gisim 8 species. There are 15 species listed on CITES appendix I and II (2 mammals species, 10 aves), while fauna include in red list IUCN are 64 species i.e. 1 species categorized as Data Deficient (DD), 50 species Least Concern(LC), 1 Low Risk species, 4 Near Threatened species(NT), 6 Vulnerable species(Vu) and 2 Critically Endanger(CR).

The important element for HCV 2, especially HCV 2.3 because some location in company's area has a predator population which still actively reproducing. There is no other species that are known to require extensive space habitat to survive because it lives in low density naturally. There are 3 categorized as predator species i.e. 1) Baza Pasifik (*Aviceda subcristata*) is found in SS Klatelik and SS Klaulum; (2) Alap-alap Coklat (*Falco berigora*) is found in SS Klasafet; (3) Elang Ekor Panjang (*Henicopernis longicauda*) is found in SS Klasafet; and (4) Rajawali Papua (*Harpyopsis novaeguineae*) is found in SS Klasafet, these location are categorized as HCV 2.3.

The important elements for HCV 4 are related to the potential damage from erosion because of topographic condition in the location permit area, the springs, water catchment such Sungai Klalobo, Sungai Anak Kлага, Sungai Klawilis 1 to 5, Sungai Klalene, Sungai Klalin, Sungai Klask, Sungai Klatis, Sungai Klawali, Sungai Klawanis, Sungai Blok D-44, Sungai Kladelek, Sungai Kladu, Sungai Kлага, Sungai Klagak, Sungai Klagalan, Sungai Klagomos, Sungai Klahalet, Sungai Klasai, Sungai Klamin, Sungai Klamemak, Sungai Klammuk-Maladofo, Sungai Klami, Sungai Klasafet, Sungai Klasaga, Sungai Klasilin, Sungai Klasiwen and Sungai Klatelik, Sungai Klaulum.

Element for HCV 5 is based on interviews with local communities and characteristics data analisis from communities in villages surrounding company's area such as Klawana Village, Klamono Village, Malayilis Village, and Village Wariyu Maladofok can be concluded that, some company's location has an important function for the basic needs of local communities (NKT.5), i.e. Areas of sago.

The important element for HCV 6 in PT HIP area is the areas that have important function for local communities culture is sacred forest (Hutan Keramat) Gisim clan with total area 68.7 ha. The other sacred area found are a sacred stone heritage, Sacred Karir in the form of graves, Sacred Mala Gulu in the form of forested hills and Muara Klawang sacred caves that is birds paradise nesting place.

Stakeholders' Consultation

The process of the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management plans and monitoring PT Henrison Inti Persada involved consultation with the relevant stakeholders such as governmental offices, the local community, the government officials of local villages and sub-district, the local NGOs, independent consultant and the local existing plantation companies. A stakeholders' consultation of the HCV and SIA management plan involving the stakeholders from local communities, village heads, government agencies, NGOs, other surrounding plantation companies, PT Henrison Inti Persada, Management team and RSPO accreditation assessors from Bogor Agriculture Institute was held at Klamono estate on July 30, 2010.

In a revised social impact document prepared during October 2011, there are several evidence of stakeholder consultation conducted by companies and communities in some villages including their workers and staff. As seen on the attendance list of FGD Company conduct stakeholder consultation on September 27, 2011 in Klamono estate, and October 4, 2011 with their subcontractor in Klasafet estate. Communication with the stakeholders concerned was in the form of information, interaction, and inputs exchanges between the company and the stakeholder's in order to achieve understanding of the management plans for the stakeholders. The issues raised during the workshop were: Communication issues between the stakeholder and information sharing (socialization) is about labor absorption and creation of new jobs. (The question and answer records are summarized in the report on stakeholders' consultation workshop in SIA document).

SUMMARY OF PLANS:

a. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (SEIA)

Positive and negative impact that has been identified from the results of the Social Impact Assessment in 2010 and the Addendum to Social Impact Assessment in 2011 include: employment, health and safety, employment rights and benefits, communication and consultation of workers, employment stability, business opportunities, local revenue, household income, institutional, perceptions on corporate, social and cultural change, employee health and tenure.

Based on the Social Impact Assessment Addendum document in 2011, the social management plan and monitoring was made for 5 years ie 2012-2016.

The company make RKL and RPL report every semester to report the performance of environmental and social impact management and monitoring in accordance with Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in 2006. In the first and second 2013 RKL and RPL report, presented the company's efforts to manage the social impacts include:

- The health impacts of air quality, noise and dust. The health impact of air quality, noise and dust are monitored regularly every 17th of each month, the company organizing immunization of infants, health posts and counseling for pregnant women, lactating mothers and children under five years.

- Community revenue. Land compensation payment, implementation of community development programs as well as program implementation plasma.
- Jobs and business opportunities. Employment opportunities, to establish working contract/agreement system, internships and training. Targeted local people who work in PT HIP is 15%. According to data from HR, native Papuan workers currently reaches 49%.
- Public perception. The Sources of impact was a disappointment to the cooperation agreement between the community and PT HIP. Actions taken are giving priority to local workforce and provide adequate facilities for employees.
- Social Conflict. Derived from anxiety due to oil palm development. Actions taken are giving priority local labor and land acquisition with reasonable compensation. The company also conducted an inventory of complaints and conflicts that have occurred.
- Mobilization of the population. Source of impact is the presence of immigrants who worked in PT HIP. The action taken is to give priority employment of the village around the company.
- Socio-cultural change. Source of impact of the deployment of manpower is transmitting a particular work culture. The action taken is;
 - 1) Conflict tenure with the owner of the clan land area into an area concession company has strived resolved. In year 2012 and 2013 the company have made cooperation agreements with 12 clans to settle a land area of 27.526 ha. Compensation awarded is a social contribution fund allocation, homes and smallholdings program.
 - 2) Associated plasma plantation development, on 26-27 February 2014 held at Aimas Sorong, the company has conducted training for Basics Cooperatives with "Koperasi Mitra" as partners of PT HIP.
 - 3) For operations smallholder scheme, PT HIP has signed a partnership in 2013 with three cooperatives which are Sinifagu Klagima Cooperative, Klimagasi Pawbili and Klagilim Sinagi Cooperative.

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

The HCV development and preparation of management and monitoring plans was based on the result of the HCV assessment which was completed in July 2010 by the RSPO Accredited Assessors from IPB. i.e.:

1. Technological approaches

1.1. Inventory and identification of land cover conditions

Inventory and identification of land cover conditions in the area HCV be conducted in accordance with existing land cover. This activity will be carried out in the area riparian river, the area around the lake, the hill, a buffer zone of protected forests, forest conservation, and tombs / graves / shrines.

1.2. The marking of boundaries

- Riparian River

- Demarcation of riparian areas along the outer border was done. If there is riverbank abrasion, the outer boundary demarcation immediately changed

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so that the width remains consistent within the limit in the permit area of PT. Henrison Inti Persada.

- Demarcation of the various river banks will be done by placing boundary markers of the wooden beams as high as 1 meter from the ground, where the bottom is painted white and the top painted red
 - Demarcation of riparian areas is done by using markers to be communicative and in accordance with the rules in force in the area of oil palm plantations.
- Hill
- Demarcation Hill conducted along the outer boundary.
 - Demarcation of the various Hill will be done by placing boundary markers of the wooden beams as high as 1 meter from the ground, where the bottom is painted white and the top painted red
 - Demarcation Hill performed using markers to be communicative and in accordance with the rules in force in the area of oil palm plantations.
- Forest Conservation
- Demarcation of forest conservation is done along the outer boundary.
 - Demarcation of protected forests and conservation areas will be done by placing boundary markers of the wooden beams as high as 1 meter from the ground, where the bottom is painted white and the top painted red
 - Demarcation of forest conservation is done by using markers to be communicative and in accordance with the rules in force in the area of oil palm plantations.
- The Meeting Areas for Basic Needs of Local People
- Demarcation of areas meeting the basic needs of local communities conducted along the outer boundary.
 - Demarcation of the various areas of the fulfillment of the basic needs of local communities will be done by placing boundary markers of the wooden beams as high as 1 meter from the ground, where the bottom is painted white and the top painted red
 - Demarcation of areas meeting the basic needs of local communities is done by using markers to be communicative and in accordance with the rules in force in the area of oil palm plantations.

The study of HCV finding the Regions Critical for Meeting the Basic Needs of Local Communities (HCV 4.5) and the Regions Critical for Local Communities Cultural Identity (HCV 4.6) . Villagers around the Village Klawana companies , Klamono , Malayilis , Maladofok and Wariyu still have a dependency with sago area which is the basic consumption needs of an area of 0.4 ha . While customs and culture related functions , a number of sacred sites have been identified and conserved by the company include sacred forests covering an area of 68.7 hectares Gisim , a sacred heirloom stone boulders, a sacred grave , Sacred Mala Gulu form of wooded hills and estuary Kramat Klawang cave where birds of paradise nest . The total area of the sacred area is 69.41 ha . To maintain the sacred forest Gisim , the company has made a signboard

that shows the area of the region include Block AE039 and AE040. Location HCV 5 and 6 have also been included in the HCV area map made in 2010.

- Sacred/Shrines place
 - Demarcation shrine carried along the outer boundary.
 - Demarcation of the various sacred places will be made by placing a wooden block boundary marker of 1 meter from the ground, where the bottom is painted white and the top painted red
 - Demarcation of sacred places is done by using the boundary markers that are communicative and in accordance with the rules in force in the area of oil palm plantations.

1.3. Maintenance of boundary markers

- Maintenance outer marker riparian areas, hills, forest conservation, areas meeting the basic needs of local communities and sacred sites will be carried out on areas that have been delineated.
- Maintenance of boundary markers will be carried out on areas that have been delineated, especially in locations that are prone to interference.

1.4. Protection of areas, flora and fauna

- Install the nameplate indicates the function of riparian areas, hills, forest conservation, areas meeting the basic needs of local communities and sacred sites as protected areas and must not interfere with the call for HCVA area . Signboard measuring 120 cm x 80 cm, white base paint , and red writing .
- Install the board ban on hunting and damaging flora in areas that are prone to interference HCVA.
- Maintaining nameplate riparian areas, hills, forest conservation , areas meeting the basic needs of local communities and sacred sites ; board ban on hunting ; and board ban on damaging flora .
- Conducting security patrols riparian areas, hills, forest conservation , areas meeting the basic needs of local communities and sacred sites , as well as species of flora and fauna , especially in areas that are prone to interference .

1.5. Rehabilitation and enrichment in areas HCVA

- Rehabilitation and enrichment of riparian areas, hills, areas meeting the basic needs of local communities and forest conservation will be carried out in areas that have been damaged HCVA.
- Planting systems that will be used in the rehabilitation is “hole in hole” system and avoid the use of insecticides or other chemicals.
- In the event palm oil has been planted at HCV area, there is no need to fall it. It should be left on the ground without maintenance. Rehabilitation plants planted at in between and surrounding the palm tree. This condition is to shown to the people surrounding the HCV area the company existence and to avoid people to clear the HCV area. Seeds used should come from local types that have a high between 30-60 cm.

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- The types of plants that should be planted are native types, but can also be used non-native plants; by considering the function of the hydrologist, flora and fauna RTE (Rare, Threatened, and Endangered), as well as social, economic and cultural surrounding communities.
- Enrichment of vegetation types of wildlife food resources, especially wildlife which includes RTE.
- The types of recommended plants grown in the area either on acreage HCVA Riparian Rivers and forests and lowland heath or other HCVA area needed to do rehabilitation and enrichment.

2. Institutional Approach

2.1. Preparation / Repair Standard Operation Procedure

Development of Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) required managing and monitoring HCVA area; while the improvements made to the SOP that has been available to the end that can be used as a reference in the area of management and monitoring activities HCVA.

2.2. Organizational

Optimize the function of the environment officer with the other departments involved in the implementation and management of biodiversity HCVA area.

2.3. Coordination with relevant agencies

- Develop MOU on prohibition and prevention of hunting of wildlife activities between PT Henrison Inti Persada, BKSDA Sub-District and District PERBAKIN.
- To coordinate with community leaders, village heads, district, local government Sorong Regency, West Papua provincial government (particularly the Department of Plantations), BKSDA (Natural Resources Conservation Officer) and Environmental NGOs.

VERIFICATION STATEMENT:

The social and environmental assessments were detailed, comprehensive and professionally carried out. The management plan has included the findings of the SEIA (AMDAL) conducted by the government approved consultants as well as incorporating the HCV and SIA assessments findings by consultants accredited and approved by the RSPO. PT Henrison Inti Persada has adhered to the RSPO New Planting Procedures and has documented the assessments and plans according to the RSPO templates issued in May, 2010. TUV Rheinland auditors conducted desk study and review relevant documents was done on 15 to 16 September 2011 and verification document of progress New development area on May 16 & 17, 2014 . The company opted for a document audit. Two TUV Rheinland auditors were present with the management team of PT Henrison Inti Persada at their head office in Jakarta on that time to verify the findings of the desk study and held further discussions on the review and verification conducted. It is the opinion of the TUV Rheinland auditors that PT Henrison Inti Persada has complied with the RSPO New Planting Procedures enforced on 1st January, 2010. TUV Rheinland confirmed that the assessment and plan are comprehensive, professional and compliant of RSPO principles, criteria and indicators for the ongoing plantation activities in PT Henrison Inti Persada.

**RSPO New Planting Procedure Assessment Report
PT Henrison Inti Persada – West Papua**



**Signed on behalf of
TUV Rheinland Malaysia**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dian S. Soeminta'.

**Dian S. Soeminta
Lead Auditor
Date: May 21, 2014**

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

Signed on behalf of the company,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Vinesh Rasik Suchak', with a blue circular stamp or seal partially visible behind it.

**Vinesh Rasik Suchak
Finance Director
Date: 26/05/2014**