



Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

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: 23rd June 2014

Tick whichever is appropriate

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

COMPANY : **BUMITAMA AGRI LIMITED (BAL)**
SUBSIDIARY (If any) : **PT LESTARI GEMILANG INTISAWIT (subsidiary of BAL)**
RSPO Membership Number : 1-0043-07-000-00 (registered under BAL since October 8th, 2007)

Location of proposed new planting :

- Company Name : PT LESTARI GEMILANG INTISAWIT (PT LGI)
- Location : Nanga Tayap Village, Nanga Tayap Sub-district, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province, Indonesia.
- Geographical location : 110°28'47.32" - 110°42'47.11" E and 01°35'30.47" - 01°36'13.18" S
- Surrounding Entities : *based on Social Impact Assessment Final Report 2013*
 - a. North : PT Sepanjang Inti Surya (Oil Palm Plantation Company)
 - b. East : Production Forest
 - c. West : PT Agro Lestari Mandiri (Oil Palm Plantation Company)
 - d. South : PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo (Oil Palm Plantation Company)
- New Planting Area : ± 13,000 Ha (based on Location Permit)

List of legal documents, regulatory permits and property deeds

The permits that have been obtained by the company are inclusive of Consent License (Izin Prinsip), Permitted Area (Ijin Lokasi), Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL) and Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan and Izin Lingkungan) and the Plantation Business Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan). The followings are the list of the licenses and recommendations:

Table 1. Types of permits and recommendations PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit

No	Licenses and recommendations	Issued by	Number	Note
1.	Deed of Establishment	Muhamat Hatta, SH	No : 11	Registered 05-03-2008
2.	Company Approval	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights	No: AHU-21157.AH.01.01	Registered 25-04-2008
3.	Tax Registration Code Number / NPWP	Directorate General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance, Region Kalimantan Barat	02.752.119.4-703.001	Registered 07-03-2012
4.	Principal Permit (Izin Prinsip)	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	No.525/1072/DPU-TR 4 th August 2011 (\pm 13,000 Ha)	Registered 04-08-2011 All area is APL (RTRWP SK.259/Kpts-II/2000, 23 Agustus 2000)
5.	Location Permit (Izin Lokasi)	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	No.459 Year 2011 (\pm 13,000 Ha)	Registered 07-11-2011
6.	Social Environment Impact Assessment/AMDAL	Governor of Kalimantan Barat (Gubernur Kalimantan Barat)	No. 284 year 2009 (\pm 12,677 Ha) under name of PT Sawit Jaya Makmur	Registered 20-05-2009
7.	Referral Statement of AMDAL document (Arahan Dokumen AMDAL)	Head of Environment Agency, Pontianak (Kepala BLHD Pontianak)	No.660.1/614/BLHD-A	Registered 13-08-2012 PT LGI dapat menggunakan AMDAL tersebut sebagai acuan dokumen pengelolaan lingkungan.
8.	Plantation Business Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan)	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	No.307/DISBUN-D/2013 (\pm 11,765 Ha) and Mill capacity 60 tonnes/hour	Registered 17-06-2013
9	Deed of Shareholders Statement (Pernyataan Keputusan Para Pemegang Saham Di Luar Rapat) PT LGI	Andi Gustar, SH	No.14	21 October 2010 Stated that 90% shares held by PT BGA.
10	Acceptance and Announce of Company Data Changes of PT LGI (Penerimaan dan Pemberitahuan Perubahan Data Perseroan)	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights	No: AHU-AH.01.10-30167	24 th November 2010
11	Land Treatise Committee "Risalah Pemeriksaan Panitia-B"	National Land Agency / Kantor Wilayah BPN Prov. Kalimantan Barat	No: 22/R-PGT- BP3/VII/2013	8 July 2013 Proposed area to be approved is \pm 12,565.79 Ha.

Figure 1. Location Map of PT LESTARI GEMILANG INTISAWIT in West Kalimantan Island, INDONESIA

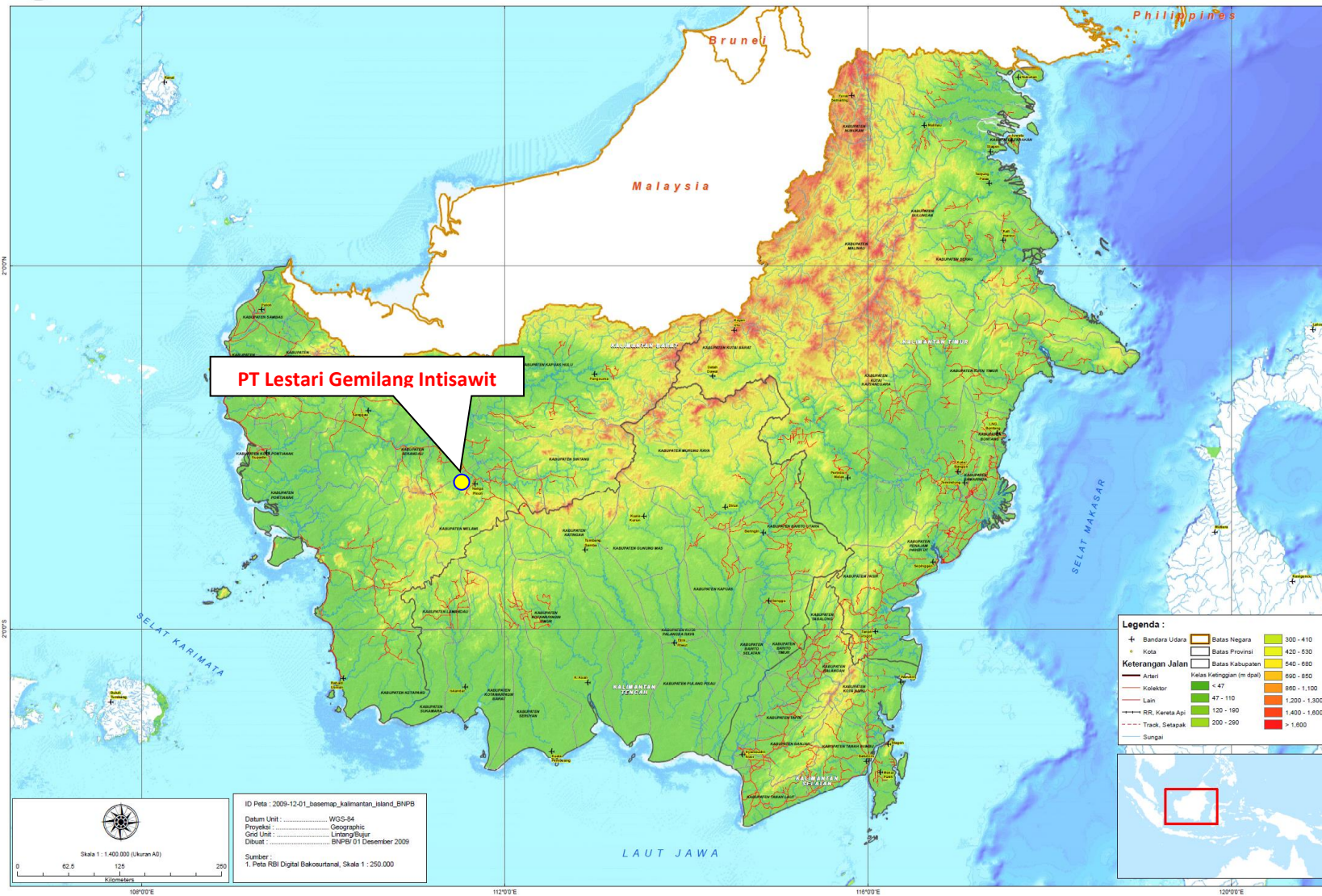


Figure 2. Location Map of PT LESTARI GEMILANG INTISAWIT in the District of KETAPANG

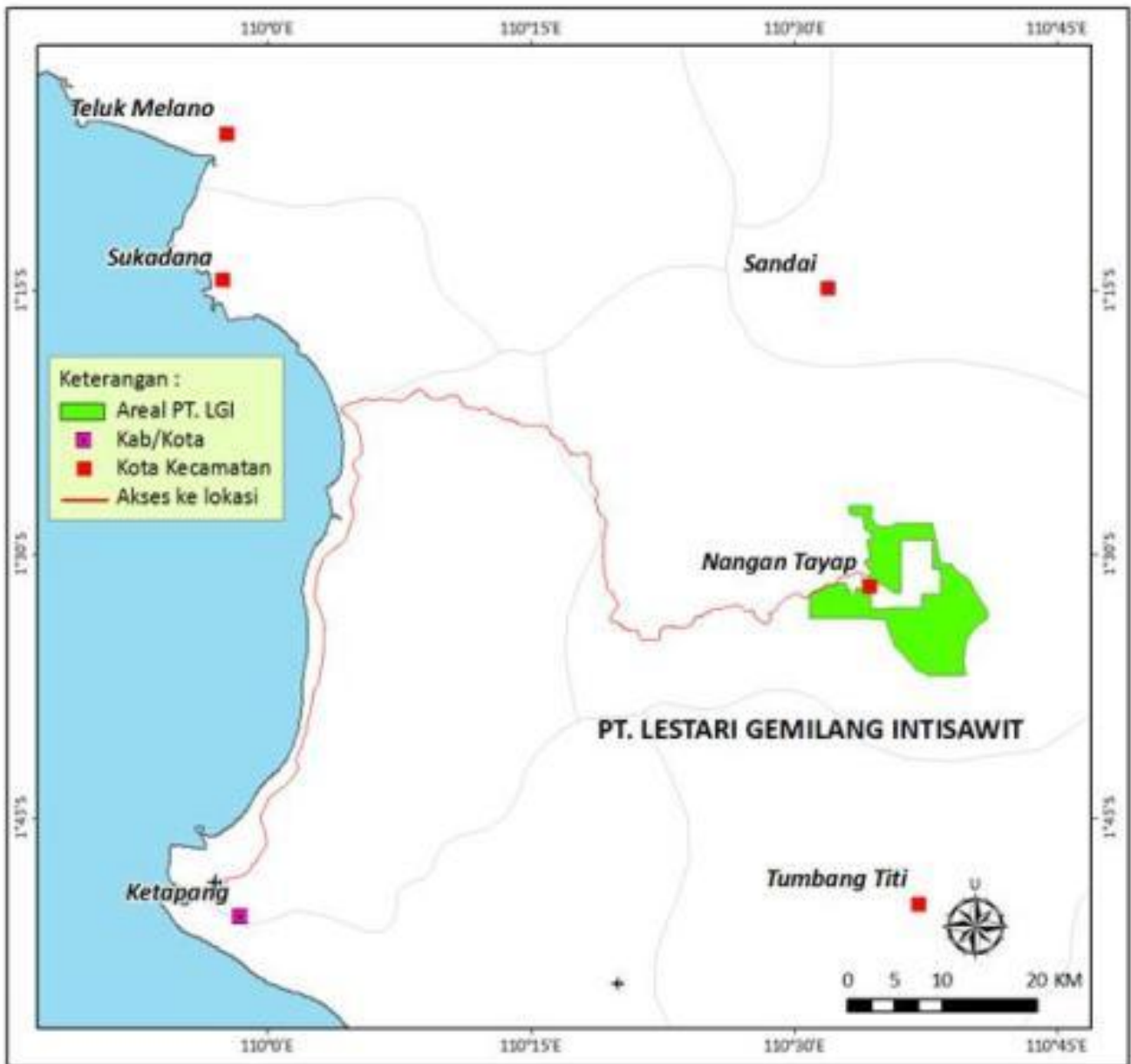
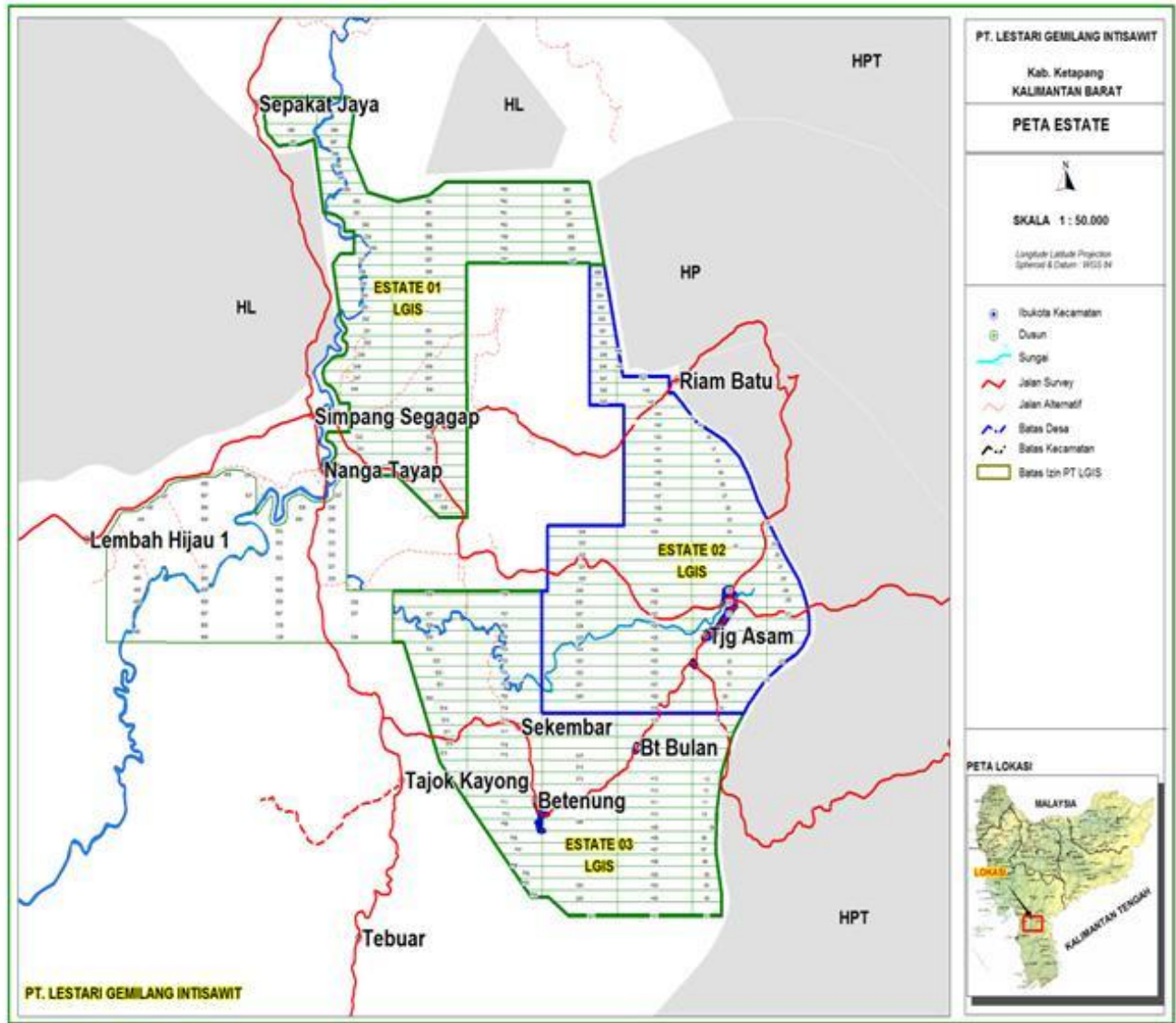


Figure 3. Project Plan Area of PT LESTARI GEMILANG INTISAWIT



SUMMARY FROM SEI ASSESSMENT:

The Environment Impact Assessment of PT LGI was carried out by CV. Inhasa Persada Consultant, with address at Jl. Putri Candramidi No. 57, West Kalimantan (Telephone No: +62 561 731801) The key consultants conducting these assessments are accredited with the Competency certificate which was approved by The National Association of Professional Consultants of Indonesia:

The key consultants conducting these assessments have been accredited with Competency certificate and approved by The National Association of Professional Consultants of Indonesia.:

Table 2. Person and Expertise EIA Team Assessor in PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit

Name	Composiition Team	Specification	Competence certificate
Stefan Agung Dhewardanu Wahyu S,Si	Team Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Management 	Team Leader (AMDAL B)
Ir. Edy Syafril Hayat, MP	Sub Team Geo – Physic – Chemist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Technic 	member
Ir. Sigit Sugiardi, MP		Agribusiness Technology	AMDAL A, B

Yuan Adhi Negara S.Pi			Member
Diana, SP. M.Si		Agribusiness Technology	Member
Dian Susanti, ST		Environment Technic	Member
Nurul Pudji Nurwulan S.Si	Sub Team Biology	Water Biota	AMDAL B
Dewi Sartika S.Hut		Forestry	Member
Endang Mulyadi AK., S. Hut, M.Si	Sub Team Leader of social culture-community Health	Social	Member
Dr. Rahmatullah Rizieq		Economic Social	Member
dr. Eni Nuraeni, M.Kes		Public Health	Member

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

The data collection process was strongly associated with the type of data that was collected. In generally, studies will be conducted based on primary data and secondary data. Primary data obtained through observation, measurement and field interviews, and secondary data obtained from the literature collected, either from the company, or directly related institutions in the study area. The methods that used to collect the data adjusted with components that can be studied. The used data must be accurate and reliable so that it can be used to analyze, measure and observe the environmental components which predicted will be affected and components of action plan which predicted gets significant impacts and the surrounding environment.

The data collected as:

- Physic – Chemical Components (Climate, Air Quality and Noise, Hydrology, and Soil).
- Biological Components (Vegetation, Animals, and Water Biota).
- Socio-Economic Culture Components (Demography/Population, Social, Economic, Social and Cultural).
- Environmental Health and Public Health Components (Environmental sanitation, public health level, level of public health services).

Methods of Significant Impact Estimation

Determination of significant impacts intended as an estimation attempt of large and importance the environmental quality changes that caused by plantation development activities and palm oil mills of PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit in Nanga Tayap Sub-District, Ketapang Regency. Method of significant impact estimates that will happen approached by differentiating the magnitude impact and significant impacts.

A. Estimation of Magnitude Impact

Magnitude of Impact measured from the environmental quality changes. On estimates of changes in environmental quality is a used formal and informal method.

1. Formal Methods

Formal methods are used to estimate the impact of parameters which the system characteristics can be identified or estimated by using the approach of environmental threshold at national and regional levels.

2. Non Formal Methods

Non-formal method is a method that is based on the professional judgment of experts, Logical Frame Analysis and Analogy. This method is used to estimate the environmental parameters which characteristics system is difficult to identify or estimate by modeling approach such as models, socio-cultural systems.

To simplify estimates of magnitude Impact from changes in quality of the matrix filling, then used the approach of environmental quality assessment scale. Level of environmental quality assessment scale using a scale of 1-5. Based on these figures assessment, environmental quality differentiated as: excellent (5), good (4), fairly good (3), bad (2), and very poor (1). Systematically, environmental quality and assessment scale.

B. Determination of Important Impact Characteristics

Assessment of the important impact characteristics were done according to BAPEDAL decision Number: KEP-056 of 1994 on Guidelines Regarding Significant Impacts size. Meanwhile, in relation to the impact evaluation conducted by Important Impact scaling into two categories: important and less important. Characteristics Impact divided into two groups, negative impacts and positive impacts. Be negative if the changes / impact estimated get adverse the environmental, and is positive if the changes / impact estimated get benefit the environment.

C. Methods of Important Impact Evaluation

SIA (Social Impact Assessment)

The Social Impact Assessment of PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit was carried out by Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara which is located at Address : Komplek Sari Inten Number. 44 RT 02/RW 09, Ciomas Rahayu, Ciomas, Bogor - West Java, 16610 Telephone. 0251-7521685.

The key consultants conducting these assessments are:

Table 4. Person and Expertise SIA Team Assessor in PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit

No.	Expert Name	Expertise/Position	Status
1	Ir. Kresno Dwi Santosa, MSi	Team Leader/Social, Economic & Cultural	RSPO registered
2	R. Sigit Pamungkas, S.Hut	Social, Economic & Cultural	RSPO registered since 2013
3	Hutrizal Amran, S.Sos	Social, Economic & Cultural	-

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

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

Method of Executing the Study

Approach framework in the study of Social Impact Assessment was by learning the present existing condition in PT. Lestari Gemilang Intisawit, particularly the condition which was related with socio-economic condition, socio-economic impacts of the company toward the surrounding of the community, and the community's perception. Based on the existing condition, compilation and preparation were conducted for making SIA document and social management plan which contain activities that should be conducted to create ideal condition (desirable condition).

Multidimensional characteristic of development interventions is urgently needed to identify the potential economic and social impact. The impact of population growth and globalization may have adverse social effects in the form of increased poverty and declining living standards around the world. SIA can be defined by efforts to assess or estimate, the social consequences of the presence of development activities. Social Impact Assessment is a process that provides a framework to prioritize, collect, analyze, and incorporate the information into the design and make recommendations. SIA study to ensure that recommendations being given are: (i) information that emphasizes social issues that are relevant , and (ii) incorporate strategies that involve the participation of various stakeholders. Social Assessment (SA), on the other hand, is a process that provides a framework for prioritizing, gathering, analyzing and incorporating social information and participation in the design and implementation of activities (Rietbergen - McCracken and Narayan 1998).

The method used in the study of social impact assessment (SIA) is the method qualitative collection techniques and data gathering refers to the direction in rapid rural assessment (RRA), which combines in-depth interviews, focus group discussions (FGD) and observation. To enrich the data, also conducted a secondary data collection, combined with the use of simple quantitative methods to collect data through questionnaires. To ensure the validity of the information, then the principle of triangulation (data source compound) as well as the saturation of data (no more changes in the data collected) used in this study (Denzin and Lincoln , 2000).

At analytical level, thematic analysis is used in accordance with what is suggested by Miles and Huberman (1994). Basic theme that being used based on the issues found in preliminary studies and in the field observation. The more informant /stakeholders who confirm an issue, then the theme importance will be increasing. In addition to the thematic, descriptive analysis was also carried out to strengthen the analysis argument.

Implementation in the field of Social Impact Assessment carried out by following the principles as follows:

1. Participatory: issues and information identification was conducted in a participatory mechanism. This approach used the people as subjects to use their experience for social issues mapping , shared their opinions and aspirations , as well as in designing and managing the changes that will take place
2. Multiparty: issues and information identification was conducted through multiparty approach that involving those party both directly and indirectly give and/or receive the impact.
3. Rapid and Ex - ante ; Issues and information identification were done quickly and based on alleged (forecast) to the change that occur rather than based on accurate factual data - as a solution to the Social Impact Assessment limitations, as well as of the time limitation.
4. Appreciative; issues identification guided information in a positive manner, not only to determine the extent of the gap that happened, but also to explore their expectations, potential, and ideas to find solutions to the social issues that occur.
5. Social - Learning Cycle; social impact assessment is not one linear process but more to a cycle process, which serves as a social learning processes to respond to any environmental changes

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

COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTIC

Socio-Culture

People in the study of the villages were Dayak Kayong majority. All people live in harmonious society. Resident can practice their faith without interference or threat from any party. Religious tolerance has led to a high quality socially rich life which is going well and in harmony Melayu and Dayak ethnic groups are dominant in the study of the villages. Ethnic immigrants and native around the plantation area of PT. LGI have built up social relationships with each other since the existence of transmigration settlements. One form of activity that have had a positive impact on the relationship between community members is a sport together. The availability of a wide range of sports facilities, especially soccer and volleyball, in addition to meet people's needs in terms of recreation and self-actualization is also an excellent means to accelerate the process of integration in society, both in the groups with similar backgrounds and of different (ethnic, religious, level of education, etc.)

Sosio-Economic

The populations residing in the surrounding villages of PT. LGI in general make their livelihood from agriculture (rice farmers or farming). Another alternative livelihood is gardening, farming or fishing and shellfish, or utilizing other natural products for their own consumption or for sale The business activities of the population around the area of PT. LGI can be classified into two groups, namely groups of non-formal and formal. The formal sector consists of business areas such as Civil Servants (PNS), the military, and employment in a private company in nearby residential population. The informal sector is more open in the population which endeavors in agriculture, the utilization of non-timber forest products, fishing, small-scale trade and the provision of transport services Later the business operation of the PT. LGI and its processing plant is expected to have an impact on changes in livelihoods and communities around the plantation. Livelihoods were previously only on the utilization of non-timber forest products is expected to grow in the presence of employment opportunities and business opportunity, such as wholesale business through contracting, freight services (unloading tbs), provision of daily needs of employees (business stores or kiosks) and other business activities

Demography and Village Density around PT LESTARI GEMILANG INTISAWIT

Nanga Tayap sub-districts as recorded in 2011 the population reached 27,490 people. Number of families are 7,438 families with 16 people/kilometers square (km²) of population density spread in 18 villages.

In general, population density in the countryside around the village oil palm plantation area of PT. LGI is low in theory and this will not cause problems in the provision of land for housing and farming. Low population density also does not potentially cause health and safety problems, but has the potential lag on various aspects of life Related to this, then PT. LGI will need to pay attention to a variety of socio-economic needs of the villages around the company. Aggravating factors is due to high expectations on the implementation of the community towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to be able to meet the various needs of the community, while mitigating factors is the relatively low number of people and most of purpose is only to fulfill the basic needs such as employment opportunities, development of smallholdings, business opportunities, improving the quality of infrastructure, health care, education, infrastructure and other worship

Potential Conflict of PT LESTARI GEMILANG INTISAWIT

Identification of social issues through participatory processes with stakeholders indicate that at least there are 4 social issues or conflict potential in communities around PT LGI which may be influential in the PT LGI plantation development.

1. Reducing of productive land like paddy field and plantation due to converted area into community settlements.
2. Reduced availability of clean water. Population growth will also lead to increased demand for clean water, in this case the water supply could potentially decline.
3. Another effect of the current population growth is the increased mobility of people. As a result, necessity for transportation and energy also automatically increases. This causes air pollution and dwindling petroleum supplies.
4. Population growth will increase household waste. This can lead to environmental pollution.

SUMMARY FROM HCV ASSESSMENT:

The key consultants conducting these assessments have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

Table 4. The name of team members Assessor and status approval RSPO

No.	Nama Tenaga Ahli	Bidang	Akreditasi
1.	Ir. Kresno Dwi Santosa, M.Si	Team Leader	Aproved RSPO HCV Assessor
2.	Dr. Ir. Harnios Arief, M.Sc.F	Biodiversity (Fauna) Expert	Aproved RSPO HCV Assessor
3.	Dr. Ir. Rachmad Hermawan, M.Sc.F	Environmental Services Expert	Aproved RSPO HCV Assessor
4.	Ir. Sad Hasto Agus Suprpto	Biodiversity (Flora) Expert	Aproved RSPO HCV Assessor
5.	Kasuma Wijaya, S.Hut, M.Si	GIS Expert	-
6.	Yanuar Wicaksono, Amd	Biodiversity (Fauna) Assistant Expert	Aproved RSPO HCV Assessor
7.	Catur Wiradityo, S.Hut	Biodiversity (Fauna) Assistant Expert	-
8.	Domi Suryadi	Biodiversity (Flora) Assistant Expert	-
9.	Ainurrahman, Amd	Biodiversity (Flora) Assistant Expert	-
10.	Berry Lirra Rafiu, S.Hut	Environmental Services Assistant Expert	-
11.	Rikto, S.Hut	Environmental Services Assistant Expert	-
12.	R. Sigit Pamungkas, S.Hut	Socio Economic and Culture Expert	Aproved RSPO HCV Assessor
13.	Hutrizal Amran, S.Sos	Socio Economic and Culture Expert	-
14.	Riza Yuhniadi, S.Hut	GIS Assistant Expert	-

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

Implementation Method

Date and Location

Identification and analysis of the HCV was carried out in the area of PT LGI at Ketapang District, Ketapang Regency and West Kalimantan Province. The identification and analysis was held on 22 June – 7 July 2012.

Materials and Equipments

Materials used in the identification and analysis include are : *digital elevation model map, landsat image map, land system map/RePProt, indonesia topographical map (Rupa Bumi Indonesia map), forest land use map (TGHK), hydrology map, unit management administration map, IUCN red list of threatened species, The CITES Appendices, Government Regulation of Indoneisa Number 7 1999 (PP 7 1999) and materials that used in field survey are Guidance Book on Bird Life in Java, Bali, Sumatera and Kalimantan, a Field Guide to Mammals of Borneo, Payne et al., 1985, published by WWF Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Questioners and tally sheet.*

Tools used are GPS, compass, plastic rope 50 m (marked at 2, 5, 10 and 20 m), circular/diameter gauge, camera, length gauge, binoculars, and stationeries.

Approach

There are 2 (two) factors that determine the success in maintaining and increasing HCV in the area of PT. Lestari Gemilang Intisawit, namely (1) the availability of identification and analysis documents on the existence of HCV in the area of PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit since this will be used as a reference in preparing the management and monitoring plans, and (2) management documents and monitoring plans for the identified high conservation value area (HCVA) in the area of PT. Lestari Gemilang Intisawit, and this will be used as a reference in the management and monitoring of HCVA.

The success in the implementation of the identification and analysis activities of HCV existing in the area of PT. Lestari Gemilang Intisawit is determined by 2 (two) factors, namely: (1) the availability of adequate data and updated secondary and primary data, and (2) proper and systematic documentation of activities in stages. The availability of updated and reasonably sufficient data and information are greatly dependent on the activities of field surveys which are carried out systematically, adequately and well planned. In order to conduct a well planned field survey, the review of the available documents/reports and maps and initial identification of HCV are required. Precise and systematic stages of activities to enhance the success of the identification and analysis of the existing HCV included field surveys, data processing, data analysis and synthesis, identification of HCV, analysis of HCV existence, and mapping.

Physical

Climatic conditions in the Nanga Tayap are similar to other tropical areas where conditions are classified into rainy and dry seasons. Generally, the rainy season occurs between October to March, while the dry season occurs between April and September. The duration of both of these seasons fluctuate, at times with longer dry season or a longer rainy season.

The physiographic shows a land surface that can be a factor in the process of soil formation, giving effect to the development of land. Based on the slope map, most of the land is flat (0-8%) an area 52.26% of total the area, undulating (8-15%) cover an area of 41.97% of the total area and moderately steep (15-25%) an area of 5.77% of the total area.

The Plantation areas and the Processing Plant of PT LGI are located in an area with a height of 16 – 281 meters above sea level (asl). The important factors in soil formation are the parent material because it influences the physical and chemical structures of the soil. Almost all of the entire studied area is dominated by 4 land class system: Honja cover an area of 68.64% of total area, Lohai covers an area of 15.53% of total area, Pakalunai covers an area of 9.56% of total area and Ranganbakau covers an area of 6.26% of total area.

The working area of PT LGI includes Pawan River watershed. The rivers that crossed the area are as many as 6 rivers and creeks. Drainage patterns in the area of PT LGI are dominated by two river, the Tayap and Kayong. Use of rivers by the community is not intensively used.

Biological

Flora

There are 96 species found in the area of PT LGI, Based on the plant class, plant species found in the working area of PT LGI can be categorized based on the habitat, the composition of vegetation in the area can be differentiated into the 5 (five) kinds of shrubs, palms, lianas, herbs and trees.

Only one of the flora named above are in the “protected” species under PP. 7 / 1999 is *Shorea palembanica* Miq.. The assessment identified 8 plant species that are included in the List of the IUCN Red List (4 species is EN / Endangered, 2 species CR/ Critical Endangered and 2 species VU / Vulnerable) and 3 species that are included in CITES Appendixes II with the details as presented.

Table 5. List of Plant Species Found in the Area of PT. LGI Based on Their Status

No	Local Name	Latin Name	Family	Habitus	Status		
					IUCN	CITES	PP No 7
A	Tree						
1	Akasia	<i>Acacia mangium</i>	Fabaceae	Tree			
2	Ara Daun Kecil	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Moraceae	Tree			
3	Arang-arang	<i>Diospyros bantamensis Bakh.</i>	Ebenaceae	Tree			
4	Asam Kandis	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Fabaceae	Tree			
5	Bakau	<i>Ixora brachyantha Merr</i>	Rubiceae	Tree			
6	Balam	<i>Palaquium burckii</i>	Sapotaceae	Tree			
7	Balukan seinang	<i>Tricalysia javanica Kds.</i>	Rubiaceae	Tree			
8	Bambu	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Poaceae	Tree			
9	Bangkirai	<i>Shorea laevis Ridl.</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree			
10	Bayur	<i>Pterospermum diversifolium</i>	Sterculiaceae	Tree			
11	Bungur	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa (L.) Pers</i>	Lythraceae	Tree			
12	Cananga	<i>Cananga odorata</i>	Annonaceae	Tree			
13	Cempedak Hutan	<i>Artocarpus venenosus Becc.</i>	Moraceae	Tree			
14	Cempedak	<i>Artocarpus champeden</i>	Moraceae	Tree			
15	Duku	<i>Lansium domesticum</i>	Meliaceae	Tree			
16	Durian	<i>Durio zibethinus</i>	Bombacaceae	Tree			
17	Durian Burung	<i>Durio kutejensis Becc.</i>	Bombacaceae	Tree	VU		
18	Beringin	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Moraceae	Tree			
19	Idat	<i>Cratoxylum glaucum</i>	Hypericaceae	Tree			
20	Jambu Hutan	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae	Tree			
21	Jambu monyet	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree			

No	Local Name	Latin Name	Family	Habitus	Status		
					IUCN	CITES	PP No 7
22	Jambu-jambuan	<i>Syzygium sp.</i>	Apocynaceae	Tree			
23	Jelutung	<i>Dyera costulata</i>	Apocynaceae	Tree			
24	Jengkol	<i>Archidendron pauciflorum</i>	Fabaceae	Tree			
25	Jihing	<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i>	Symplocaceae	Tree			
26	Kalumpang	<i>Cyathocalyx bancanus</i>	Annonaceae	Tree			
27	Kapuk	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Bombacaceae	Tree			
28	Karet	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Tree			
29	Kendondong	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree			
30	Kelat	<i>Syzygium palembanicum</i> Miquel	Apocynaceae	Tree			
31	Kelat Putih	<i>Syzygium inophyllum</i>	Myrtaceae	Tree			
32	KeLingis		Annonaceae	Tree			
33	Kelumpang	<i>Cyathocalyx bancanus</i> Boerl.	Fabaceae	Tree			
34	Kempas	<i>Koompasia excelsa</i> (Becc.) Taub.	Fabaceae	Tree			
35	Kemuning	<i>villebrunea rubescens</i>	Urticaceae	Tree			
36	KerANJI	<i>Dialium indum</i>	Caesalpinaceae	Tree			
37	keruing	<i>Dipterocarpus costatus</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	EN		
38	Kompas bukit	<i>Santiria tomentosa</i> Blume	Rubiaceae	Tree			
39	Kopi hutan	<i>Tricalysia malaccensis</i>	Rubiaceae	Tree			
40	Laban	<i>vitex pubescens</i>	verbenaceae	Tree			
41	Kayu langu	<i>Polyathia glauca</i> Boerl	Annonaceae	Tree			
42	Mahang	<i>Macaranga semiglobosa</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Tree			
43	Mahang daun lebar	<i>Macaranga gigantea</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Tree			
44	Majau	<i>Shorea palembanica</i> Miq.	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	CR		√
45	Mangga Hutan	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree			
46	Manggis hutan	<i>Garcinia celebica</i> L.	Clusiaceae	Tree			
47	Matoa	<i>Pometia pinnata</i>	Sapindaceae	Tree			
48	Medang	<i>Actinodaphne procera</i> (Blume) Nees	Lauraceae	Tree			
49	Medang Perawas	<i>Litsea tuberculata</i>	Lauraceae	Tree			
50	Mentangur	<i>Calophyllum grandiflorum</i>	Clusiaceae	Tree			
51	Meranti batu	<i>Shorea parvifolia</i> Dyer	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree			
52	Meranti Bunga	<i>Shorea teysmanniana</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	EN		
53	Meranti merah	<i>Shorea almon</i> Foxw.	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	CR		
54	Meranti Putih	<i>Shorea dasyphylla</i> Foxw.	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	EN		
55	Nangka	<i>Artocarpus integra</i>	Moraceae	Tree			
56	Nyatoh	<i>Palaquium rostratum</i>	Sapotaceae	Tree			
57	Pasak Bumi	<i>Eurycoma longifolia</i>	Simaroubaceae	Tree			
58	Pelaik	<i>Alstonia pneumatophora</i>	Apocynaceae	Tree			
59	Pelajo/kecapi	<i>Sandocusim koetjape</i>	Meliaceae	Tree			
60	Pelawan	<i>Tristania obovata</i>	Myrtaceae	Tree			
61	Perepat	<i>Combretocarpus rotundatus</i>	Rhizophoraceae	Tree			
62	Pete	<i>Parkia speciosa</i>	Fabaceae	Tree			
63	Tree Madu	<i>Dipterocarpus gracilis</i> Blume	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree			
64	Pulai	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Tree			
65	Punak	<i>Tetramerista glabra</i>	Theaceae	Tree			
66	Puspa/Penago	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Theaceae	Tree			
67	Putat	<i>Planchonia valida</i>	Lecythidaceae	Tree			
68	Rambutan	<i>Nephellium lappaceum</i>	Sapindaceae	Tree			
69	Rengas	<i>Gluta renghas</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree			
70	Rengas Manuk	<i>Melanorrhoea wallichii</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree			
71	Rokam	<i>Flacourtia rukam</i>	Flacourtiaceae	Tree			
72	Simpur	<i>Dillenia excelsa</i> Gilg.	Dilleniaceae	Tree			
73	Sungkai	<i>Peronema canescens</i>	verbenaceae	Tree			
74	Sukun	<i>Artocarpus communis</i>	Moraceae	Tree			

No	Local Name	Latin Name	Family	Habitus	Status		
					IUCN	CITES	PP No 7
75	Tempening	<i>Quercus bennettii</i>	Fagaceae	Tree			
76	Tengkawang	<i>Shorea stenoptera</i> Burck.	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	EN		√
77	Tepus	<i>Eltingera punicia</i>	Zingiberaceae	Tree			
78	Terap	<i>Artocarpus rigidus</i> Bl.	Moraceae	Tree			
79	Ubar	<i>Garcinia balica</i>	Clusiaceae	Tree			
80	Ulin	<i>Eusideroxylon zwageri</i>	Lauraceae	Tree	VU		
B	Tumbuhan Bawah dan Liana						
1	Akar kait	<i>Uncaria glabrata</i> (Bl.) DC.	Rubiaceae	Liana			
2	Angrek	<i>Dendrobium</i> sp.	Orchidaceae	Herba			
3	Harendong	<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>	Melastomataceae	Perdu			
4	Kantong semar	<i>Nepenthes mirabilis</i>	Nepentheceae	Liana		App II	√
5	Kantong Semar	<i>Nepenthes gracilis</i>	Nepentheceae	Liana		App II	√
6	Kantong semar	<i>Nepenthes</i> sp.	Nepentheceae	Liana		App II	√
7	Mata Kucing	<i>Dimocarpus malesianus</i>	Sapindaceae	Herba			
8	Nibung	<i>Oncosperma tigillarum</i>	Arecaceae	herba			
9	Paku-pakuan	<i>Nephrolepis radicans</i>	Oleandraceae	Liana			
10	Palas Duri	<i>Licuala spinosa</i>	Arecaceae	herba			
11	Pandan	<i>Pandanus</i> sp.	Pandanaceae	Herba			
12	Ribu-ribu	<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	Schizaceae	Herba			
13	Rotan	<i>Calamus caesius</i> Blume	Arecaceae	Liana			
14	Rotan lidi	<i>Calamus</i> sp	Arecaceae	Liana			
15	Salak	<i>Salacca edulis</i> Reinw.	Arecaceae	Liana			
16	Sirih hutan	<i>Piper caducibracteam</i>	Piperaceae	Liana			

Wildlife

There were 74 species of wildlife found in the area of PT LGI which are grouped into 41 families that consist of Mammals 45 species (20 families), Aves 21 species (15 families) and Reptile 8 species (6 families).

There are 26 species that are protected by Government Rule No 7/1999. Based on CITES, there are 17 species i.e. 3 species of Appendix I, 14 species of Appendix II. Whereas, 74 species are included in IUCN RED LIST that consist of VU/Vulnerable 5 species and EN/Endangered 3 species (see Table 6).

Table 6. Wildlife Species in the Area of PT. Lestari Gemilang Intisawit Based on Their Status

No	Name		Family	Conservation status		
	Local	Scientific		IUCN	CITES	PP NO 7
A	AVES					
1	Elang tikus	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Accipitridae			√
2	Elang hitam	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	Accipitridae			√
3	Elang brontok	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>	Accipitridae			√
4	Alap-alap capung	<i>Microhierax fringillarius</i>	Falconidae			√
5	Elang-ular bido	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Accipitridae			√
6	Puyuh sengayan	<i>Rollulus rouloul</i>	Phasianidae			
7	Sempidan biru	<i>Lophura ignita</i>	Phasianidae			
8	Sempidan Kalimantan	<i>Lophura bulweri</i>	Phasianidae	VU		√
9	Kuau raja	<i>Argusianus argus</i>	Phasianidae		App II	√
10	Punai kecil	<i>Treron olax</i>	Columbidae			

No	Name		Family	Conservation status		
	Local	Scientific		IUCN	CITES	PP NO 7
11	Punai gading	<i>Treron vernans</i>	Columbidae			
12	Pergam hijau	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	Columbidae			
13	Tekukur biasa	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Columbidae			
14	Delimukan zamrud	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Columbidae			
15	Betet ekor-panjang	<i>Psittacula longicauda</i>	Psittacidae			
16	Serindit Melayu	<i>Loriculus galgulus</i>	Psittacidae			
17	Bubut besar	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Cuculidae			
18	Bubut alang-alang	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Cuculidae			
19	Taktarau Melayu	<i>Eurostopodus temminckii</i>	Caprimulgidae			
20	Cabak maling	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	Caprimulgidae			
21	Kapinis-jarum kecil	<i>Rhaphidura leucopygialis</i>	Apodidae			
22	Raja-udang meninting	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	Alcedinidae			√
23	Pekaka emas	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	Alcedinidae			√
24	Kangkareng hitam	<i>Anthracoceros malayanus</i>	Bucerotidae		App II	√
25	Kangkareng perut-putih	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	Bucerotidae		App II	√
26	Rangkong badak	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	Bucerotidae		App II	√
27	Takur tutut	<i>Megalaima rafflesii</i>	Ramphastidae			
28	Takur warna-warni	<i>Megalaima mystacophanus</i>	Ramphastidae			
29	Pelatuk merah	<i>Picus miniaceus</i>	Picidae			
30	Caladi batu	<i>Meiglyptes tristis</i>	Picidae			
31	Caladi belacan	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	Picidae			
32	Caladi tilik	<i>Picooides moluccensis</i>	Picidae			
33	Layang-layang batu	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>	Hirundinidae			
34	Cucak kuricang	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	Pycnonotidae			
35	Cucak rumbai-tungging	<i>Pycnonotus eutilotus</i>	Pycnonotidae			
36	Merbah corok-corok	<i>Pycnonotus squamatus perplexus</i>	Pycnonotidae			
37	Empuloh irang	<i>Alophoixus phaeocephalus</i>	Pycnonotidae			
38	Srigunting gagak	<i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	Dicruridae			
39	Srigunting batu	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	Dicruridae			
40	Gagak hutan	<i>Corvus enca</i>	Corvidae			
41	Kucica kampung	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Muscicapidae			
42	Kucica hutan	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	Muscicapidae			
43	Seriwang Asia	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Monarchidae			
44	Tiong emas	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Sturnidae		App II	√
45	Pijantung tasmak	<i>Arachnothera flavigaster</i>	Nectariniidae			√
B	MAMALS					
1	Bajing Kelapa	<i>Callosciurus notatus</i>	Sciuridae			
2	Rusa sambar	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	Cervidae	VU		√
3	Kubung Malaya	<i>Cynocephalus variegatus</i>	Cynocephalidae			√
4	Rindil Bulan	<i>Echinosorex gymnura</i>	Erinaceidae			
5	Meong Congkok	<i>Felis bengalensis</i>	Felidae		App II	√
6	Beruang madu	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	Ursidae	VU	App I	√
7	Landak Raya	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>	Hystricidae			√
8	Landak Butun	<i>Hystrix crassispinis</i>	Hystricidae			
9	Berang-berang	<i>Lutra perspicillata</i>	Mustelidae	VU	App II	
10	Monyet Ekor panjang	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Cercopithecidae		App II	

No	Name		Family	Conservation status		
	Local	Scientific		IUCN	CITES	PP NO 7
11	Trenggiling	<i>Manis javanica</i>	Manidae	EN	App II	√
12	Musang leher kuning	<i>Martes flavigula</i>	Mustelidae			
13	Kidang, Muncak	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	Cervidae			√
14	Sigung	<i>Mydaus javanensis</i>	Mephitidae			√
15	Bajing kerdil telinga hitam	<i>Nannosciurus melanotis</i>	Sciuridae			
16	Lutung Kelabu	<i>Presbytis cristata</i>	Cercopithecidae			
17	Lutung merah, Kelasi	<i>Presbytis rubicunda</i>	Cercopithecidae			√
18	Kalong Besar	<i>Pteropus vampyrus</i>	Pteropodidae		App II	
19	Babi Hutan	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Suidae			
20	Orang utan, Mawas	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	Hominidae	EN	App I	√
21	Kancil	<i>Tragulus javanicus</i>	Tragulidae			√
C	REPTILES					
1	Ular Kepala Merah	<i>Bungarus flaviceps</i>	Elapidae			
2	Ular kadut	<i>Homolopsis buccata</i>	Homolopsidae			
3	Kobra	<i>Naja sumatrana</i>	Elapidae		App II	
4	King cobra	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	Elapidae	VU	App II	
5	Ular Sawa	<i>Python reticulatus</i>	Pythonidae		App II	
6	Buaya Senyulong	<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>	Crocodylidae	EN	App I	√
7	Ular Hijau	<i>Trimeresurus albolabris</i>	Viperidae			
8	Biawak Air	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	Varanidae		App II	

Environmental Services Aspect

Region or ecosystem that is important as a provider of Water and Flood Control for Downstream Communities.

Region or ecosystem that is found in the area of PT LGI is mainly lowland forest ecosystems and a little peat swamp forests; while the Cloud forest ecosystems, forest ridge and karst ecosystems are not found in the area.

Important Ecosystem and Its Relationship with the various Classes of Land Based on RePPPOT

Ecosystems found in the area of PT LGI consist of two (2) types, namely lowland forest ecosystems and peat ecosystem. Based on the RePPPOT and HCV Toolkit (June 2008), Land classes found in the region consists of 4 (four) types, namely HJA (Honja), RGK (Rangankau), PLN (Pakalunai) and LHI (Lohai).

However, because of the condition of ecosystems which has been damaged (degraded) due to forest exploitation activities (logging) before any field/cultivation, and forest encroachment activities (illegal logging), some of the functions and benefits of the ecosystems have been degraded.

With regards to technical aspects of the management of oil palm plantations, the presence of lowland forest can be utilized as a land for oil palm cultivation. Similarly shallow peat lands, also technically can be used for oil palm cultivation.

But ecologically, particularly in peat ecosystems (with land system under GBT) will need to consider the legal aspects (relating to Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No.14 years of 2009 and Presidential Decree No.32 of 1990), as well as other aspects (Prinsip 7 RSPO).

Regions that serves as a natural insulation to prevent the spread of forest fires and land

Regions that serves as a natural insulation to prevent the spread of forest fires and natural forest land is still in good condition, including swamp forests in the hydrological system (the peat swamp forest is still intact), swamp forest, inundation areas, other wetland and green lanes (green belt) with various types of fire-resistant plants. In the area of PT LGI still are areas that can still serve as a fire breakers.

Economy, Socio Culture of Local Community

Socio-economic and cultural problems that happened in the villages around the area of PT LGI caused by the emergence of socio-economic gap between villages and government policy of Ketapang Regency around the village administrative boundaries. Socio-economic gap between the villages emerged as a result of increased economic activity in the area of the villages where the oil palm plantation companies are located in the region of four villages, one of which is PT LGI. The operational of oil palm plantations has significantly enhanced the economic activities for the surrounding villages

Administratively, oil palm plantation of PT LGI is located in Nanga Tayap District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province. Based on the results of field observation and review of existing maps show that areas of High Conservation Value (HCV) planned in the area of Oil Palm Plantations in the Area of PT LGI, West Kalimantan Province is 2.466,90 ha.

The identification result of HCV availability at area of Oil Palm Plantation PT LGI is detaily presented bellow **Table 7**.

Table 7. The Identification Result of HCV Availability at PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit Oil Palm Plantation Area

HCV		HCV AVAILABILITY
1	Area Has Important Biodiversity Level	
1.1	Area Posses or Give Supporting Function of Biodiversity for Protected Area and/or Conservation Area	Available
1.2	Critically Endangered species	Available
1.3	Area Has Habitat for Viable Population of Threatened, Circumscribed or Protected Species	Available
1.4	Area Has Temporary Habitat for Species or Group of Species	Available
2	Area Has Important Landscape for Naturally Ecological Dynamics	
2.1	The Area of Wide Landscape which has Capacity to Maintain the Process and Dynamics of Naturally Ecology	Not Available
2.2	The Natural Area which has Two or More Ecosystem with not Fragmented Contour (Continuously)	Not Available
2.3	Area which has Representative Population of Natural Species	Available
3	Area which has Rare or Threatened Ecosystem	Not Available
4	Area Provides Natural Environmental Services	
4.1	Important Area or Ecosystem to Provide Water and Flood Control for Community at Downstream Area	Available
4.2	Important Area to Control Erosion and Sedimentation	Available
4.3	Area which Has Function as Natural Border to Avoid the Spread of Forest Fire	Not Available

HCV		HCV AVAILABILITY
5	Natural Area which Has Important Function to Fulfill Basic Needs of Local Community	Available
6	Area has Important Function to Identify Traditional Culture of Local Community	Not Available

Analysis Result of the Availability of HCV

The area of Oil Palm plantation PT LGI has 2,466.90 ha HCV Area in total area or it is coverage 18.98% out of the total area of Management Unit (13,000 ha). The HCV Area at the area of Oil Palm plantation PT LGI is presented at **Table 8**.

Table 8. The HCV Area of PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit Oil Palm Plantation

NO	NAME	HCV	WIDE (Ha)
1	Penyangga HL Bukit Lempuding	1.1.;	113,52
2	Bukit Sempawan	1.2.; 1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 4.2.;	18,22
3	Bukit Lubang Macan	4.1.; 4.2.;	68,87
4	Bukit Kuntulanak	1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 4.2.;	16,38
5	Bukit Tanjung Asam	4.1.; 4.2.;	158,98
6	Bukit Periuk	4.1.; 4.2.;	615,21
7	Bukit Buluh	4.1.; 4.2.;	29,68
8	Bukit Blok C28-C29	4.1.; 4.2.;	18,95
9	Bukit Blok C31-34	4.1.; 4.2.;	35,26
10	Bukit Jelutung	1.1.; 1.2.; 1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 4.2.;	15,77
11	Bukit Sebek Kuwayan	4.1.; 4.2.;	99,43
12	Bukit Blok E14-E15	4.1.; 4.2.;	15,85
13	Bukit Kincah	1.2.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 4.2.;	67,63
14	Bukit Tempurung	1.2.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 4.2.;	90,61
15	Bukit Keranji	4.1.; 4.2.;	62,48
16	Bukit Kemayoan	4.1.; 4.2.;	2,69
17	Bukit Sengkabut	1.2.; 4.1.; 4.2.;	49,94
18	Bukit Kemparing	4.1.; 4.2.;	15,99
19	Embung Air Desa Sekembar	4.1.; 5.	0,78
20	S. Kayong	1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 5.	564,38
21	S. Tayap	1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 5.	137,67

NO	NAME	HCV	WIDE (Ha)
22	S. Segegap	1.2.; 1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 5.	24,86
23	S. Titi Kayu Are	1.1.; 1.2.; 1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 5.	82,48
24	S. Air Hitam	1.2.; 1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 5.	74,19
25	S. Demit	4.1.;	87,09
	TOTAL		2.466,90

Figure 4. HCV Map PT LGI over lay with Permitted Area (13,000 Ha)

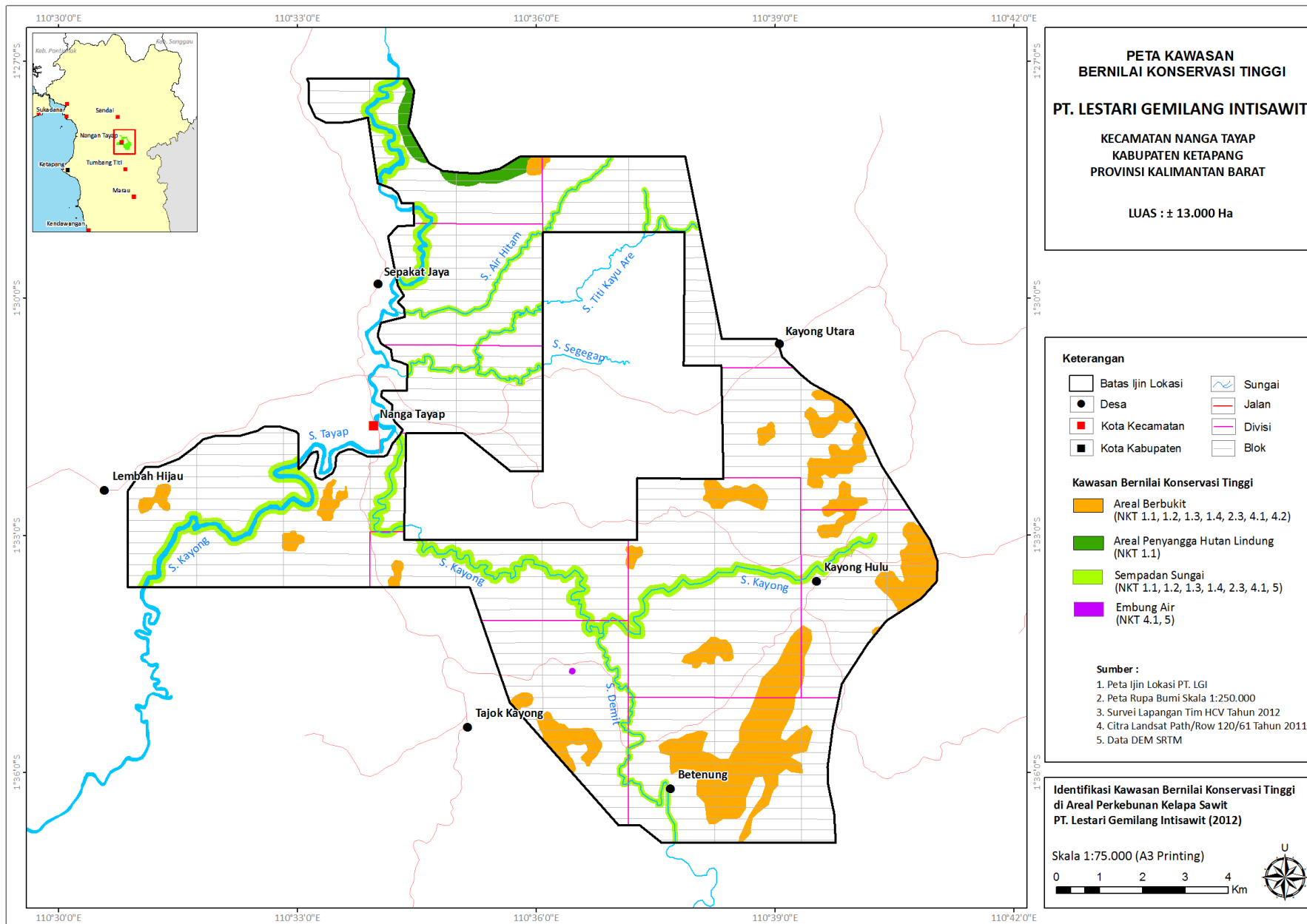
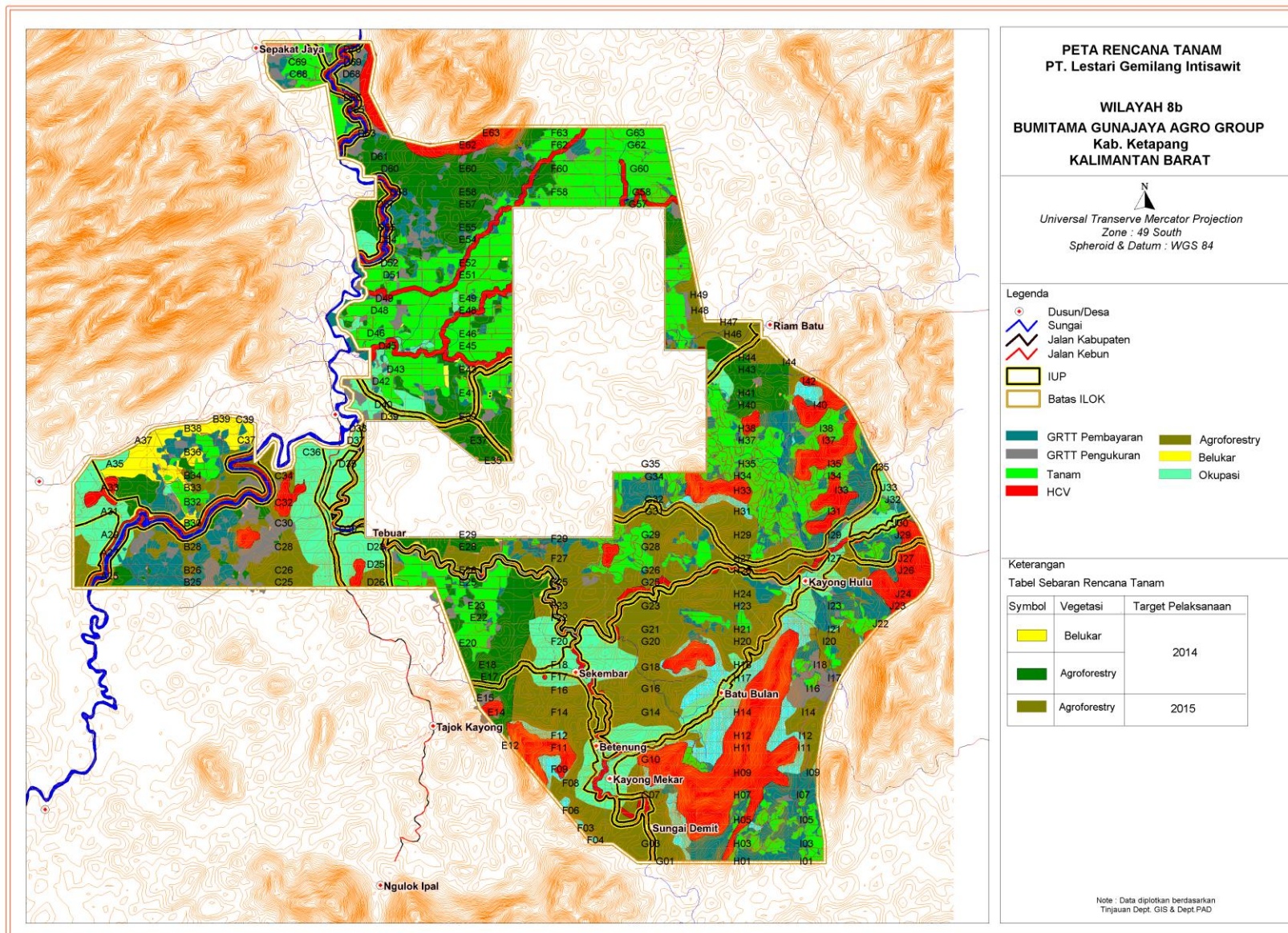


Figure 5. Overlay Map of HCV Area and Planting



DOCUMENTATION OF FREE PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSENT

In accordance with RSPO requirements PT LGI needs to obtain free, prior and informed consent from the local community that would be affected by the development of the concession area or land that would be opened. The documents are as follows:

1. Minutes of Socialization Meeting prior OPP development, dated 17 July 2012 and located in Ballroom of Nanga Tayap Sub-district office. This meeting held based on Assignment Letter of Regent Ketapang No: 525.26/967/DISBUN-D dated 16 July 2012 concerning of socialization on Oil Palm Plantation Planning Development of PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit. Participants who are involved are Authority Officer of Sub-District Nanga Tayap, Dayak Customary Board (Dewan Adat Dayak), Head of Village Nanga Tayap, Kayong Utara, Sepakat Jaya, Betenong, Tajok Kayong, Kayong Hulu and related villagers. Conclusion of meeting contains:
 - Statement of area that able to utilize is 7,000 – 8,000 Ha (under Nanga Tayap Sub-district territory)
 - Plantation development of PT LGI will perform as Smallholders schemes with pattern 20% (smallholdings) and 80% (own estates). Smallholder's area planned as ± 1,400 Ha for 6 villages and divided into 2 areas. Status of smallholders land is Land Use Title on behalf of Cooperatives.
 - Relationship between company and community through MoU.
2. Evidence of land acquisitions process on project area of PT LGI as follows:
 - 2011 (November – December): proposed (239.28 Ha, 79 ownership), compensated (235.16 Ha, 79 ownership)
 - 2012 (January – December): proposed (4,606.62 Ha, 892 ownership), compensated (4,383.66 Ha, 892 ownership)
 - 2013 (January – December): proposed (1,842.14 Ha, 491 ownership), compensated (1,743.08 Ha, 491 ownership). Total area which have been compensated is 6,361.90 Ha with 1,462 ownership. All documentations of entire land acquisitions are in place.
 - Land Acquisition Data / List of Ceding Land.
 - Identity of Land Owner. Minutes of Land Measurement (Berita Acara Pengukuran)
 - Location Map of Land Measurement (Peta Lokasi Yang diukur/digantirugi).
 - Minutes of Price Agreement (Berita Acara Kesepakatan Harga)
 - Land Submission Statement (Surat Pernyataan Penyerahan Lahan).
 - Certificate of Land Acquisition Property/ Rights Recognition Letter and Land Tenure (Surat Keterangan Garap (SKGR) Kepemilikan Lahan/Surat Pengakuan Hak Kepemilikan dan Penguasaan Lahan)
 - Land Rights Letter (Surat Penguatan Atas Hak)
 - Origin of Land Letter (Surat Keterangan Asal Usul Tanah)
 - A Brief History of Land Tenure (Riwayat Singkat Penguasaan Tanah)

SUMMARY OF PLAN:

The management New Planting Plan has incorporated the findings from EIA (AMDAL), Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and HCV assessment for implementing the operational plans. Recommendations and also conclusion from the results of EIA and HCV have also been integrated into the management plan and this is consistent with RSPO P&C for New Plantings.

Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans Environment Impact Assessment

Table 9: Summary of management and Mitigation plans Environment Impact Assesment

No	Activities	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period
Pre Construction Stage								
1	Socialization	Restless, attitudes and perception, also social conflict between companies and communities	Ignorance and misinformation the public against the company's plans in development of oil palm plantations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nanga Tayap Village Kayong Hulu Village North Kayong Village Tajuk Kayong Village Betenung Village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundary area with a removal of conflict area or give the compensation and make a partnership Meeting directly with the communities to socialized the oil palm plantation development Give information related with the activity plan by regular meetings in the village Explain the environmental management efforts that will be carried out Explain the positive impact to the communities through oil palm plantations Form SATLAK team and work with TP3K team Ketapang Regency, also community institutions when socializing to communities 	Socialization the development of oil palm plantation carried out at least 4 months before the opening of the land. And during the preconstruction stage	Direct observation and interviews with the surrounding community by using questionnaires and extensive interviews	Every 6 month
2	Land Acquisition	Advent of Negative attitudes and perceptions of society, community dissatisfaction with land compensation, also rise of social conflicts between companies and communities	Process of land acquisition and compensation are harmful to society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nanga Tayap Village Kayong Hulu Village North Kayong Village Tajuk Kayong Village Betenung Village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take inventory of public lands contained in the project area along with regency officials, district and village Meetings related to the completion of land Carry out the land acquisition process and compensations according the agreement Enclave of existing no permissions if the community don't want to exempt land Documentation of all land 	During the process of land acquisitions	Direct observation and interviews with the surrounding community by using questionnaires and deep interviews	Every 6 month

No	Activities	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period
					acquisition activity			
Construction Stage								
1	Recruitment	Rise of negative attitudes and perceptions, social conflict and social resentment	Recruitment process without transparency, and do not give priority to local employment, although according with the qualification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nanga Tayap Village • Kayong Hulu Village • North Kayong Village • Tajuk Kayong Village • Betenung Village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide broad information to the public regarding recruitment • Priority to local employment with the necessary qualifications 	During the recruitment process	Direct observation and interviews with the surrounding community by using questionnaires and extensive interviews	Every 6 month
2	Mobilization of equipment and materials	Increased of road damage and accidents	Process of transporting equipment and materials during the construction phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Along the road of transport equipment and materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with traffic police to watch over and manage traffic flow during the mobilization of heavy equipment • Using the standard trucks according road capacity to carry the materials • Reduce speed when passing through residential areas 	During the process of equipment and materials mobilization	Recording work accident at the time of the mobilization of equipment and materials activities	Every 6 month
		Decreased air quality and increased noise		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alt1 (Mendauk Hamlet)= 1° 31' 54,10"LS - 110° 33' 12,60"BT) • Alt2 (Sikembar Hamlet)= 1° 28' 34,47"LS - 110° 34' 00,72"BT) • Engkadin Hamlet= 1° 33' 06,393"LS - 110° 39' 39,77"BT) • Tanjung Asam Hamlet= 1° 34' 30,40"LS - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection system, method and technology land clearing so it can reduce the rate of dust and noise • regulate the speed of the vehicle at the work site • socialization to the workers to always use PPE • organize cheap medicine to the society, especially for patients with air quality and noise diseases 	Once every 3 months during the construction stage and reporting once every 6 months during the operational		

No	Activities	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period
				110° 36' 46,17" BT)				
3	Open and land clearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smog haze due to fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lax of the employee who was involved in the clearance when using fire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleared areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land clearing without burning Put a signboard on fire-prone lands and warning signs to be cautious in the use of fire Provide the facilities and infrastructure of fire emergency response Make the water ponds around the plantation as a source of water to extinguish fire in case of fire hazard 	Once every 3 months during the land clearing process	Recorded the occurrence of fire Researching the cause of the fire source	
		Microclimate change	Process of land clearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nanga Tayap Village Kayong Hulu Village North Kayong Village Tajuk Kayong Village Betenung Village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> election system, method and technology land clearing which done in stages with a fixed set of green open space as a buffer area socialization to the workers to use PPE organize cheap medicine to the society, especially for patients with microclimate change disease 	Once every 3 months during the construction stage		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased erosion rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes inland cover so the rainwater directly on the soil surface 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LG11= 1° 35' 32,16"LS - 110° 36' 47,46"BT LG12= 1° 31' 58,09"LS - 110° 31' 49,79"BT LG13= 1° 34' 06,55"LS - 110° 36' 42,47"BT LG14= 1° 31' 14,70"LS - 110° 35' 03,68"BT LG15= 1° 29' 20,76"LS - 110° 34' 23,68"BT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cover crop treatments 	during the land clearing	Making level measurement instrument measuring erosion and erosion rates Sampling properties of the physical properties and chemical analysis	Every 6 month
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased flow of runoff 	more solid ground due to opening and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downstream of Kayong River= 1° 33' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> makes and maintain protected areas such as riparian belt soil and water conservation 	Once every 3 months during the land		

No	Activities	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period
			of land, so made lack of water infiltration into the soil	52,99"LS - 110° 31' 14,90"BT • Downstream of mill project 1 (Kayong River) = 1° 32' 50,48"LS - 110° 32' 41,36"BT • Outlet Mill Project1= 1° 32' 16,807"LS - 110° 32' 56,73"BT • Upstream of Kayong River= 1° 31' 59,72"LS - 110° 33' 40,65"BT • Tayap River= 1° 31' 07,46"LS - 110° 35' 33,73"BT • Upstream Mill Project2= 1° 33' 26,09"LS - 110° 36' 03,78"BT • Outlet Mill Project2= 1° 34' 01,15"LS - 110° 36' 49,38"BT • Demit River= 1° 36' 55,62"LS - 110° 37' 55,49"BT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no logging of vegetation on conservation site • and protected areas • makes sedimentary trap • cooperate with agencies that deal with environmental problems and conservation • socialization to communities 	clearing		
		Rate of work accident	Plantations and mill operations	• PT LGI Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialization to all workers and communities about regulations of safety and health also about work safety • Put signboards about safe and 	During plantation and mill are		

No	Activities	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period
					secure work and traffic signs along the plantation area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and building safety culture within workplace • Up board safety and health organization (P2K3) and cooperating with relevant institutions such as clinics or hospitals and Labour Agencies • provide PPE for workers and corporate guests 	operated		
4	Nursery	Occurrence of eutrophication due to entrainment of partial fertilizer that's not absorbed by the rain to the river	Use of manure that doesn't comply with the dosage and timing of manuring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursery Areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research the needs of optimum manure • Provide the right dosage of manure, a measure, quantity and timing • Make the Manuring Procedure • Socialized to the nursery workers about a good and right manuring system 	Twice a year during the Manuring activity	Sampling properties of the physical properties and chemical analysis	Every 6 Month
5	Construction of Plantation Infrastructure	Open up the job opportunities	Labour requirements for the construction and supply of building materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of plantation development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open up the employment opportunities for local communities • Partnership with the local community in the supply of food • Open opportunities to local communities especially people with carpentry building skills 	Once a year during the plantation development process	counting the number of villagers who are involved directly or indirectly	Every 1 year
6	Immature Plant maintenance	Occurrence of eutrophication due to entrainment of partial fertilizer that's not absorbed by the rain to the river. And water pollution due to use of pesticides that incompatible with the dosage	Use of manure and pesticides that aren't in accordance with the dosage and timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation Areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research the needs of optimum manure and needs for pesticides for integrated pest control • Provide the right dosage of manure, a measure, quantity and timing • Implement the integrated pest control • Make the Manuring and Usage of Pesticides Procedure • Socialized to the workers about a good and right manuring and pest control system • Conduct biological pest control 	Twice a year during the Manuring activity	Sampling and measurement of water quality in the Mirah river	Every 6 month
	Operational Stage							
1	Mature Plant Maintenance	Occurrence of eutrophication due to entrainment of partial fertilizer that s not absorbed by	Use of manure and pesticides that aren't in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation Areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research the needs of optimum manure and needs for pesticides for integrated pest control 	Twice a year during the Manuring	Sampling and measurement of water quality in the Mirah river	

No	Activities	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period
		the rain to the river. And water pollution due to use of pesticides that incompatible with the dosage	accordance with the dosage and timing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the right dosage of manure, a measure, quantity and timing • Implement the integrated pest control • Make the Manuring and Usage of Pesticides Procedure • Socialized to the workers about a good and right manuring and pest control system • Conduct biological pest control 	activity		
2	FFB Transport	Increased number of work accidents	FFB transportation activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation Areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining damaged roads which dangerous for FFB trucks • Provide traffic signs in the plantation areas • Socialized to the workers and FFB transport contractors • Use nets in a truck so FFB not fall 	Every 3 month	Recording and analyzing workplace accidents	Every 6 month
3	FFB processing into a CPO	Decreased air quality and increased noise		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alt1 (Mendauk Hamlet)= 1° 31' 54,10"LS - 110° 33' 12,60"BT) • Alt2 (Sikembar Hamlet)= 1° 28' 34,47"LS - 110° 34' 00,72"BT) • Engkadin Hamlet= 1° 33' 06,393"LS - 110° 39' 39,77"BT) • Tanjung Asam Hamlet= 1° 34' 30,40"LS - 110° 36' 46,17" BT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • socialization to the workers and the activity around to always use PPE • exhaust emissions combustion technology with a chimney • complement chimney with holes for measuring of air quality emissions, measuring instruments, wind speed and ladder safety • sprinkling road periodically • tree planting to control dust 	Once every 3 month and reporting once every 6 months during the operational		
		Decreased of water quality	FFB and Mill waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A1= 1° 33' 52,99"S - 110° 31' 14,90"E • A2= 1° 32' 50,48"S - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strictly manage the disposal of liquid waste • intensive management of pollutant sources • management of water resources in river 	once every 6 months during the operational		

No	Activities	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring		
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period	
				110° 32' 41,36"E • A3= 1° 32' 16,07"S - 110° 32' 56,73"E • A4= 1° 31' 59,72"S - 110° 33' 40,65"E • A5= 1° 31' 07,46"S - 110° 35' 33,73"E • A6= 1° 33' 26,09"S - 110° 36' 03,78"E • A7= 1° 34' 01,15"S - 110° 36' 49,38"E • A8= 1° 36' 55,62"S - 110° 37' 55,49"E • A9= 1° 33' 05,00"S - 110° 40' 08,10"E • A10= 1° 27' 11,28"S - 110° 34' 21,69"E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soil and water conservation • socialization to communities 				

Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (SIA)

PT LGI has developed the plans for the social impacts as the operational efforts on social mitigation. The SIA development and preparation of management & monitoring plans for PT LGI was mainly based on the SIA result, in corporation with SAN.

The steps taken in the SIA development and preparation of management & monitoring plans were:

Based on the SIA results for PT LGI by SAN 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.

Table 10. Management and Mitigation Plans of Lestari Gemilang Intisawit

No	Social Issues	Management Plan	Monitored Indicator	Period
1	PT LGI under Bumitama Agri Limited (BAL) has commitment and good faith in support of sustainable development of palm oil plantations. Concretely, this commitment is shown by doing HCV and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) before the newly built plantation	To conduct HCV and SIA assessment prior operational activities	HCV and SIA Report are in placed	2013
2	The Company currently meets the licensing procedures as required and already have a document Environmental Management Effort (UKL) and Environmental Monitoring Plan (UPL) and implement.	Company will compose and report the business activities and their impact by UKL - UPL	all indicators that must be monitored in UKL - UPL is under the quality standard	Once every 6 months, continuous during the company has operated
3	Most of the people at 5 affected villages said that the company can give added value to the improvement of their socio-economic conditions. But they are also concerned about the environmental damage that occurs eventually threaten their livelihoods	To conduct regular environment monitoring in the villages surrounding PT LGI	Environmental parameter	Continuous
4	Plan for the operational of PT LGI has not been thoroughly socialized but most of people and officials in the 5 affected villages already have a good relationship with PT LGI. In FGD	To conduct regular discussion (formal and/or informal) between PT LGI representatives and Village representative	Number of meeting / discussion	Continuous

No	Social Issues	Management Plan	Monitored Indicator	Period
	in 5 villages, socialization problems become a dominant issue			
5	The land of Sepakat Jaya Village, North Kayong Village, Kayong Hulu Village and Betenung Village included in the permit area but they have not been directly involved in the activities of the company and they expect the company will help them in the construction of roads, health, education and clean water	Infrastructure development, education, health and clean water issue will be integrated in PT LGI CSR program	CSR program that related with infrastructure development, education, health and clean water supply is taken place	Continuous
6	The other hope, that when the oil palm plantation has been operated, the company will hire the employee from local communities, through the selection of employees and would be adjusted between the needs of companies with the capability and expertise of each person	Company's recruitment process will be transparent, showing prioritize for local communities based on the skill and educational level	Composition of worker, based on the place of origin	Continuous
7	The company has a good communication with local government and villagers.	To conduct regular discussion (formal and/or informal) between PT LGI representatives and Village representative	Number of meeting / discussion	Continuous
8	The existence of PT LGI only known by a few people to 5-Affected Villages. There are still many people who do not understand the purpose of the existence of PT LGI and the benefits for them	To conduct regular discussion (formal and/or informal) between PT LGI representatives and Village representative, focusing on specific topic: The benefits of PT LGI for surrounding communities	Number of meeting / discussion	Continuous
9	Traditional law is still held strongly by the community. Therefore, in every village they	Traditional law and Demung adat is preserved under CSR program, especially local	Number of event related with local law / local	Continuous

No	Social Issues	Management Plan	Monitored Indicator	Period
	have leaders or elders they call Demung Adat. The role of Demung Adat is to lead and coordinate the events and rituals ceremonies / traditions of the local community	culture preservation program	culture preservation	
10	The health of society is heavily influenced by the condition of "environmental health" is not good, because it was some disease that often appears in the suffering communities and around the estate are location permit ARI (acute respiratory infection), Malaria and Diarrhea	Health program will be conducted as part of CSR program, this will include mass medication, specific disease control and birth control program	Number of health program being conducted	Continuous
11	Most of the area in the Location Permit PT. LGI in 5 affected villages on the roadside already populated and cultivated by the communities and has been planted with rubber and other crops	<p>- Land acquisition process will be focused on the area without rubber trees / forest, except for the case where community is willing to sell their rubber trees / forest, through FPIC mechanism.</p> <p>Conduct rubber tree intensification program to increase community's income</p>	<p>- The size / extent of land acquisition process that originated from rubber forest</p> <p>Rubber tree intensification program conducted in those specific villages</p>	2014 - 2016
12	Most of land at Location Permit PT LGI, becomes its own problems for 3 affected villages; Hulu Kayong village, North Kayong Village and Betenung Village, it is related to the expansion of the village, so that the boundary between the village and the hamlet unsolved to this day	company will strive to facilitate inter-village community and government officials to resolve the problems of village boundaries		
13	Until now there is no partnership develop as expected			

No	Social Issues	Management Plan	Monitored Indicator	Period
	by the affected villagers. At Kayong Hulu, North Kayong and Sepakat Jaya Village not have the support of PT LGI. While at 2 Villages (Betenung and Nanga Tayap Village) only a small portion of society that feel the partnership with PT LGI			

Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (HCV)

The HCV development and preparation of management & monitoring plans

The HCV development and preparation of management & monitoring plans were based on the result of the HCV assessment which was administered in April 2013 by independent consultants from Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara who has been personality accredited and approved by RSPO. This process provides data and information related to the presence of the HCV areas in the Permitted Location (Ijin Lokasi) of PT LGI, the key HCV elements, the actual conditions included the potential threats, and the recommendations for the management.

The HCV development and preparation of management & monitoring plans were implemented with the aim to provide guideline for the company in planning and management of its programs or activities in managing the HCV present within the concession area. The purpose was to enable all the available resources to be focused, integrated and effective in order to achieve the HCV management outcome. The purposes of this management and monitoring document were:

- 1) To ensure that the identified and assigned HCV areas are under protection and in a well managed state so that their HCV functions are well preserved,
- 2) To enhance the administration of the management and monitoring in the sense that the process carried out is more systematically according to the legal procedures.

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.

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 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).

Management and mitigation plans for threats in HCV areas.

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:

1. Identification, documentation and recondition of baseline HCV elements and that threatens.
2. Socialization to (management, worker, and local peoples) the HCV area regarding the existence and importance of protecting HCV areas..
3. Develop dialogue and facilitate with people so that there will be of one mind in the development of the HCV management.
4. Dialogue with stakeholders, especially government for increasing the protection of the HCV elements and areas.
5. Monitoring of land clearing activity.
6. Measuring fluctuation activity of water level during the rainy season and dry season as *baseline* in rivers which have the important function as the catchment areas.
7. Avoid/minimizing impact of river with GAP (Group Agriculture Policy) from land clearing until maintenance and harvesting.
8. Policy and procedure (SOP) development which supports effective HCV management.

There were several oil palms planting on land identified as an HCV Area. Against this, the company will conduct a Land Use Change (LUC) analysis and improvement of rehabilitation on the area by doing enrichment with local plants that have been suggested in the HCV identification report of PT LGI.

HCV Location to be managed by company

HCV location will be managed by the company is its location within is included in operational as many 2,466.90 ha. That because the location in permit area has some settlement with local people and other use.

Table 12. HCV Area Management Plan PT LGI

NO	NAME	HCV	WIDE (Ha)
1	Penyangga HL Bukit Lempuding	1.1.;	113.52
2	Bukit Sempawan	1.2.; 1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 4.2.;	18.22
3	Bukit Lubang Macan	4.1.; 4.2.;	68.87
4	Bukit Kuntilanak	1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 4.2.;	16.38
5	Bukit Tanjung Asam	4.1.; 4.2.;	158.98
6	Bukit Periuk	4.1.; 4.2.;	615.21
7	Bukit Buluh	4.1.; 4.2.;	29.68
8	Bukit Blok C28-C29	4.1.; 4.2.;	18.95
9	Bukit Blok C31-34	4.1.; 4.2.;	35.26
10	Bukit Jelutung	1.1.; 1.2.; 1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 4.2.	15.77
11	Bukit Sebek Kuwayan	4.1.; 4.2.;	99.43
12	Bukit Blok E14-E15	4.1.; 4.2.;	15.85
13	Bukit Kincah	1.2.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 4.2.;	67.63
14	Bukit Tempurung	1.2.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 4.2.;	90.61
15	Bukit Keranji	4.1.; 4.2.;	62.48
16	Bukit Kemayoan	4.1.; 4.2.;	2.69
17	Bukit Sengkabut	1.2.; 4.1.; 4.2.;	49.94
18	Bukit Kemparing	4.1.; 4.2.;	15.99
19	Embung Air Desa Sekembar	4.1.; 5.	0.78
20	S. Kayong	1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 5.	564.38
21	S. Tayap	1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 5.	137.67
22	S. Segegap	1.2.; 1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 5.	24.86
23	S. Titi Kayu Are	1.1.; 1.2.; 1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 5.	82.48
24	S. Air Hitam	1.2.; 1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 5.	74.19
25	S. Demit	4.1.;	87.09
	TOTAL		2,466.90

Map of HCV area PT LGI

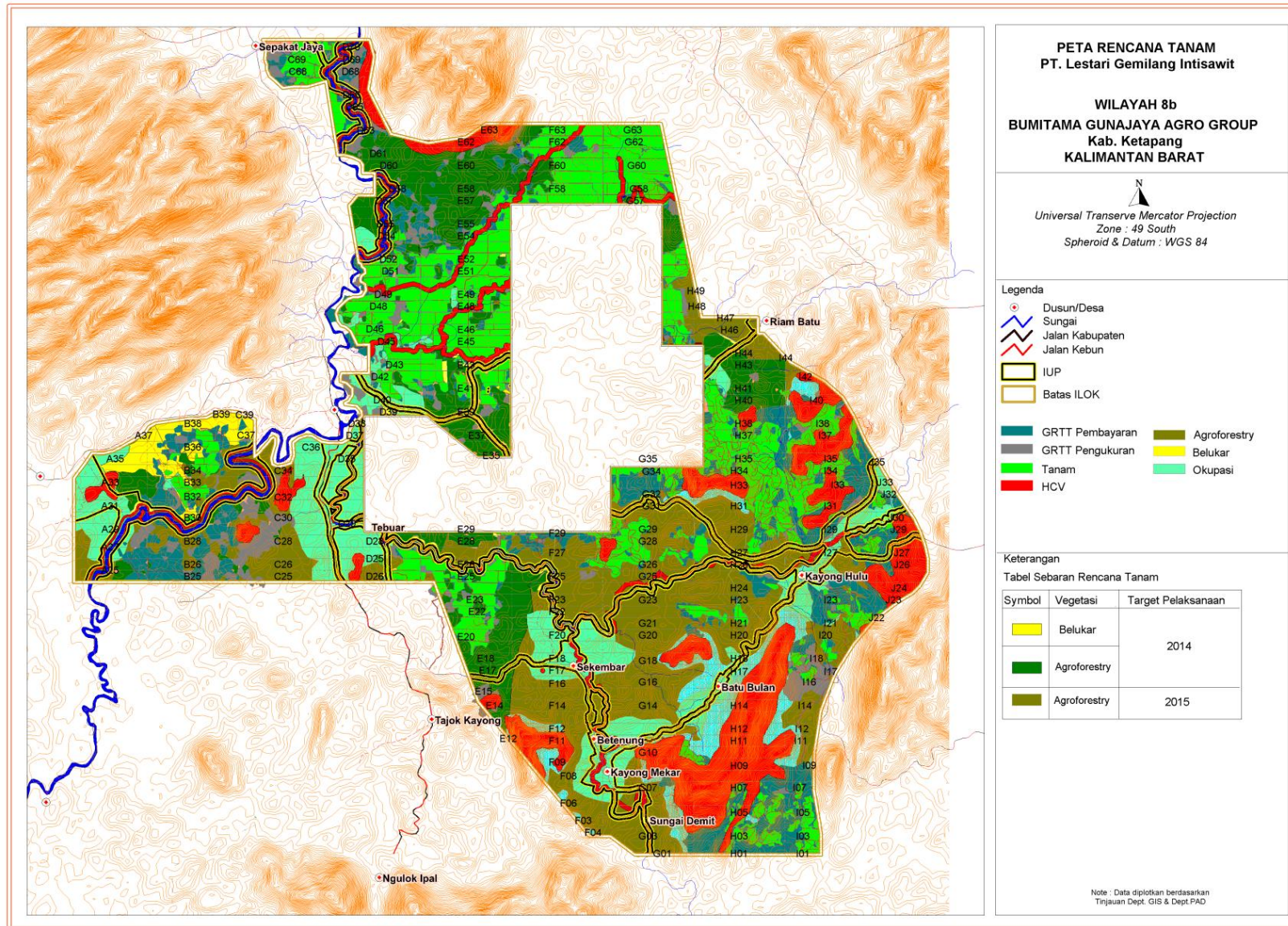


Table 13. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (HCV)

HCV	Location	HCV's Management	Time Plan	Monitored Indicators	Time Plan
HCV 1.1. Areas that contain or provide biodiversity support function to protection or conservation areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riparian of the Titi Kayu Are River Jelutung Hill Buffer Zone of protected forest Lempuding Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 meters riparian determinations Socialization the HCV 1.1 areas to all staff and stakeholders Arrangement and measurement of boundary, and also laying demarcation, involving local government forces, public figures and community representatives Authentication of protected area demarcation document known by the related side Fitting signboards of the HCV 1.1 areas and protected areas, especially in the area around villages and the path travelled by the community and staff Enrichment of plants in the riparian areas especially with plant of wildlife feed Maintenance of demarcations, signboards, and mark on trees periodically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 months Every 1 year 1 year 1 year 3 Years Every 6 month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance intensity of the HCV 1.1. area, including illegal logging & fire hazard the affectivity of socialization to communities and participation of community to secure the protected area Actual implementation and success rehabilitations against HCV 1.1, including enrichment of plants Trend changing of flora & fauna, also aquatic biota, monitored in the permanent sample plots with a sampling intensity 0.1% Quality of boundary and signboards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuously in every month Every 6 month Every 6 month Every 1 year Every 6 month
HCV 1.2. Critically endangered species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> meranti majau (<i>Shorea palembanica</i>) meranti merah (<i>Shorea almon</i>) at : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riparian of the Air Hitam River Riparian of the Titi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do marking on individual plants that cannot be cleared Socialization HCV 1.2 areas to staff and the community Put signboards HCV 1.2 areas and prohibition to cut down the plants Make a standard operating procedure to identify and protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 months 6 months 6 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> meranti majau (<i>Shorea palembanica</i>) and meranti merah (<i>Shorea almon</i>) population periodically Actual implementation and success rehabilitations and enrichment against HCV 1.2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 1 year

HCV	Location	HCV's Management	Time Plan	Monitored Indicators	Time Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kayu Are River - Riparian of the Segegap River - Jelutung Hill - Sempawan Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of flora & fauna are protected • Identify wildlife periodically • Enrichment of plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every 1 year • Continuous 		
<p>HCV 1.3</p> <p>Area that contain habitat for viable populations of endangered, restricted range or protected species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian of the Segegap River • Riparian of the Tit Kayu Ara River • Riparian of the Air Hitam River • Riparian of the Tayap River • Riparian of the Kayong River • Sempawan Hill • Jelutung Hill • Sengkabut Hill • Kincah Hill • Kuntilanak Hill • Tempurung Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of flora and wildlife population, include density and distribution of population, also the quality of their habitat • Arrangement and measurement of boundary, and also laying demarcation • Socialization HCV 1.3 area to staff and the community • Put signboards HCV 1.3 areas and prohibition of illegal hunting & wildlife disturbance in those areas. Coordinate with Forestry Agency and regional conservation centre for the management of the wildlife population • Enrichment of plants in that protected areas, especially with local plants • Rehabilitation at the protected areas which has been conversion to palm oil plantation • Securing HCV 1.3 areas from land conversion, illegal logging and illegal hunting • Maintenance of waters ecosystem, include the depth of the river, water quality, population of aquatic biota • Socialization to the worker and communities periodically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every 1 year • 6 months • 6 months • 6 months • 3 Years • Continuous • Continuous • Continuous • Every 1 year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 1.3, including prohibition of illegal hunting & wildlife disturbance, usage of hazardous & toxic materials and also fire hazard • Inventory of flora and wildlife habitat • Variety conditions and wealth of flora fauna species periodically • Presentation growth and death of enrichment plants • Actual implementation of activities and the survival of rehabilitated against HCV 1.3 areas • Affectivity of securing HCV 1.3 areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every 3 month • Every 1 year • Every 1 year • Every 6 month • Every 1 year • Every 6 month
HCV 1.4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian of the Tayap River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrange and measurement of boundary, and also laying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife Population; density, distribution and territory, also age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every 1 year

HCV	Location	HCV's Management	Time Plan	Monitored Indicators	Time Plan
Areas that contain habitat of temporary use by species or congregations of species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riparian of the Kayong River Riparian of the Segegap River Riparian of the Titi Kayu Are River Riparian of the Air Hitam River Sempawan Hill Jelutung Hill Kuntilanak Hill Kincah Hill Tempurung Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> demarcation Socialization the HCV 1.4 areas to all staff and stakeholders, periodically Put signboards in HCV 1.4 areas Enrichment of plants in HCV 1.4 area, especially with feed crops Securing HCV 1.4 areas from land conversion, illegal logging and illegal hunting Rehabilitation at the protected areas which has been conversion to palm oil plantation Socialization to the worker and communities periodically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 months Every 1 year 6 months 3 Years Continuous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and sex ratio Variety conditions, wealth and habitat of flora fauna species periodically Water quality Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 1.4 including prohibition of illegal hunting & wildlife disturbance, usage of hazardous & toxic materials and also fire hazard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 1 year Every 6 month Every 3 month
HCV 2.3. Areas that contain two or more contiguous ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riparian of the Tayap River Riparian of the Kayong River Riparian of the Segegap River Riparian of the Titi Kayu Are River Riparian of the Air Hitam River Sempawan Hill Jelutung Hill Kuntilanak Hill Kincah Hill Tempurung Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrange and measurement of boundary, and also laying demarcation Socialization the HCV 2.3 areas to all staff and stakeholders, periodically Put signboards in HCV 2.3 areas Securing HCV 2.3 areas from land conversion, illegal logging and illegal hunting Rehabilitation at the protected areas which has been conversion to palm oil plantation Socialization to the worker and communities periodically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 months 6 months Every 1 year 6 months 3 Years Continuous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife Population; density, distribution and territory, also age and sex ratio Variety conditions, wealth and habitat of flora fauna species periodically Water quality Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 2.3 including prohibition of illegal hunting & wildlife disturbance, usage of hazardous & toxic materials and also fire hazard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 1 year Every 1 year Every 6 month Every 3 month
HCV 4.1. Areas or ecosystem important for the provision of water and prevention of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riparian of the Tayap River Riparian of the Kayong River Riparian of the Segegap River Riparian of the Titi Kayu Are River Riparian of the Air Hitam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrange and measurement of boundary, and also laying demarcation for HCV 4.1 Areas 25 to 100 meters riparian determinations Socialization the HCV 4.1 areas to all staff and stakeholders Put signboards in HCV 4.1 areas Inventory physical condition of HCV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 month Every 1 year 6 month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 4.1 (erosion, clearing, logging, fire hazard) Implementation of activities and percentage of land cover plant in the area of rehabilitation, also care monitoring against HCV 4.1 Debit and water quality of the river, periodically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 6 month Every 1 year

HCV	Location	HCV's Management	Time Plan	Monitored Indicators	Time Plan
flood for downstream communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River Riparian of the Demit River Embung Air Sekembar Village Sempawan Hill Jelutung Hill Kuntilanak Hill Kincah Hill Tempurung Hill C28/C29 Hill C31-C34 Hill Buluh Hill E14/E15 Hill Sebek Kuwayan Hill Lubang Macan Hill Keranji Hill Kemparin Hill Periuk Hill Tajung Asam Hill Sengkabut Hill Kemayoan Hill 	<p>4.1 areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enrichment of plants in HCV 4.1 area, especially with feed crops Securing HCV 4.1 areas from land conversion, illegal logging and illegal hunting, usage of hazardous & toxic materials and also fire hazard Vegetation inventory in HCV 4.1 area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Year Continuous Every 1 year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erosion rates in steep slope areas River sedimentation rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 6 month Every 6 month Every 6 month
HCV 4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sempawan Hill Jelutung Hill Kuntilanak Hill Kincah Hill Tempurung Hill C28/C29 Hill C31-C34 Hill Buluh Hill E14/E15 Hill Sebek Kuwayan Hill Lubang Macan Hill Keranji Hill Kemparin Hill Periuk Hill Tajung Asam Hill Sengkabut Hill Kemayoan Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socialization the HCV 4.2 areas to all staff and stakeholders Arrange and measurement of boundary, and also laying demarcation for HCV 4.2 Areas Put signboards in HCV 4.2 areas Securing HCV 4.2 areas from land conversion, illegal logging and illegal hunting, usage of hazardous & toxic materials and also fire hazard Inventory physical condition of HCV 4.2 areas Enrichment of plants in HCV 4.2 area, especially with local plants Implementation of principles of soil and water conservation Making the terraces on the planting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 month 6 month 6 month continuous Every 1 year 3 Year Continuous 1 year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 4.2 (erosion, clearing, logging, fire hazard) Implementation of activities and percentage of land cover plant in the area of Erosion rates in steep slope areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 6 month Every 1 year Every 6 month

HCV	Location	HCV's Management	Time Plan	Monitored Indicators	Time Plan
		area, followed by the planting of cover crops			
HCV 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segegap River • Kayong River • Tayap River • Air Hitam River • Titi Kayu Are River • Embung Sekembar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialization the HCV 5 areas to all staff and stakeholders • Arrange and measurement of boundary, and also laying demarcation for HCV 5 Areas. • Put signboards in HCV 5 areas • Securing HCV 5 areas from land conversion, illegal logging and illegal hunting, usage of hazardous & toxic materials and also fire hazard • Counselling to the worker and communities periodically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 month • 6 month • 6 month • Continuous • Every 1 year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced conflicts that happens due to implementation of FPIC in land acquisition • Monitoring of the result of the agreement participative mapping process in the community areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

VERIFICATION STATEMENT:

PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit is one of subsidiary of oil palm plantations company under Bumitama Agri Limited (member of RSPO) opted for document verification and field observation. Four (4) auditors of PT Mutuagung Lestari have conducted desk study at their office in Jakarta from 10th – 11th February, 2014 and field visit in Nanga Tayap from 12th – 13th February 2014; and also held interviews with the management representatives of PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit and related stakeholders (affected villagers) during the NPP verification.

Based on field verification, auditors found that HCV area was cleared on part of projected plan of PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit. During closing meeting, auditor's team concludes that PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit need corrective action to fulfill New Planting Procedures (NPP). As a conclusion, auditor team stated:

1. The company should have an official policy related to HCV management area which has been cleared and planted with oil palm trees.
2. The company should create demarcation area of the HCV and monitor management plan to ensure that no more clearing on HCV area.
3. The company should communicate with RSPO and remediate on this HCV area.

On 27 February 2014, the company (PT LGI) had communicated with RSPO through email. Conclusion of its email is the RSPO has agreed that NPP submission and LUC analysis be conducted in the same time. RSPO request that Bumitama should include additional information in its NPP notification i.e. important timeline on acquisition, membership transfer, LUC Analysis and compensation plan.

BGA has transferred its membership RSPO to BAL on 6 January 2014. The acquisition of LGI by PT BGA was completed on November 2010. This acquisition covers a concession of 13,000 ha of APL (APL : Area Penggunaan Lain) land. Because the IUP requires for immediate action by the company, the land clearing activity started from December 2011 to April 2013 for an area of 2,064.31 Ha. The company conducted HCV & SIA Assessment from May 2012 while peer review of HCV Assessment was completed in April 2013. The clearing and planting activity continued to end of 2013 (refer to Table 2, The summary of area statements and time-plan for new planting at Lestari Gemilang Intisawit). As prove of commitment, LGI is committed to conduct LUC analysis and remediate and compensate in accordance to relevant RSPO procedure.

On 28 May 2014, The company sent a reminder email under Internal Office Memo (IOM) No. 002/LGI-Sustainability-RHVA/III/2014 from Bumitama Sustainability Department to the entire regional management team under BGA with regards to ensuring all HCV Area are maintained, monitored and reported accordingly.

On 11 June 2014 another email was sent to the Certification Body, explaining to RSPO the self declaration for Clearance of Land before HCV assessment and NPP process had already been done. Also, explanation of Land Use Change Analysis and Calculation are in progress. The analysis was presented to the BHCV Working Group meeting in Jakarta on 15 April 2014. A Compensation Panel had been assigned to LGI (BAL). As shared in the BHCV Working Group meeting, all matters related to

remedial and compensation will be overseen by this Compensation Panel. LGI is currently preparing a compensation proposal and a remediation management plan which will be submitted to the Compensation Panel for review.

The SEIA (AMDAL) was conducted by the government-accredited consultant whereas the SIA and HCV assessments were conducted by RSPO-approved assessors. Therefore PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit has adhered to RSPO New Planting Procedure. Documentation of assessments and plans are comprehensive and professionally carried out in accordance with RSPO requirements and comply with RSPO Principles and Criteria for new plantings.

Signed on behalf of,

PT. Mutuagung Lestari



Yudwi Wisnu Rahmanto

Lead Auditor
23rd June 2014

PT. Lestari Gemilang Intisawit



Francisca Tiurma Damanik

Group Department Head CCS
23rd June 2014