

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:

Tick whichever is appropriate

This is a completely new development and stakeholders may submit comments.

X This is part of an ongoing planting and is meant for notification only.

COMPANY: ASIAN PLANTATIONS LIMITED

RSPO Membership No.: 1 - 0 0 1 3 - 0 4 - 0 0 0 - 0 0

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

Company Name : Asian Plantations Limited Sdn Bhd

Company Address : Centre Point Commercial Centre II, Lot 1437, Jalan Kubu, 98000 Miri, Sarawak.

Type of business : Oil Palm Plantation and Palm Oil Processing

Subsidiary (If any) : Felda Global Ventures Plantations Malaysia Sdn Bhd

Status of concession land : Please refer table 3.1 (Total area and legal status area of FGV-APL operational area)

Contact person : Mr. Alberto Bin Domingo, Chief Operation Officer

Location : Located in the North West Region of Borneo Island, Sarawak is one of the Malaysian States. Long Lama Sub- District administrative territory, Marudi District, Miri Division, Sarawak.

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GPS References : 113°43'07" - 114°43'48"E ; 3°43'02" - 3°17'38"S

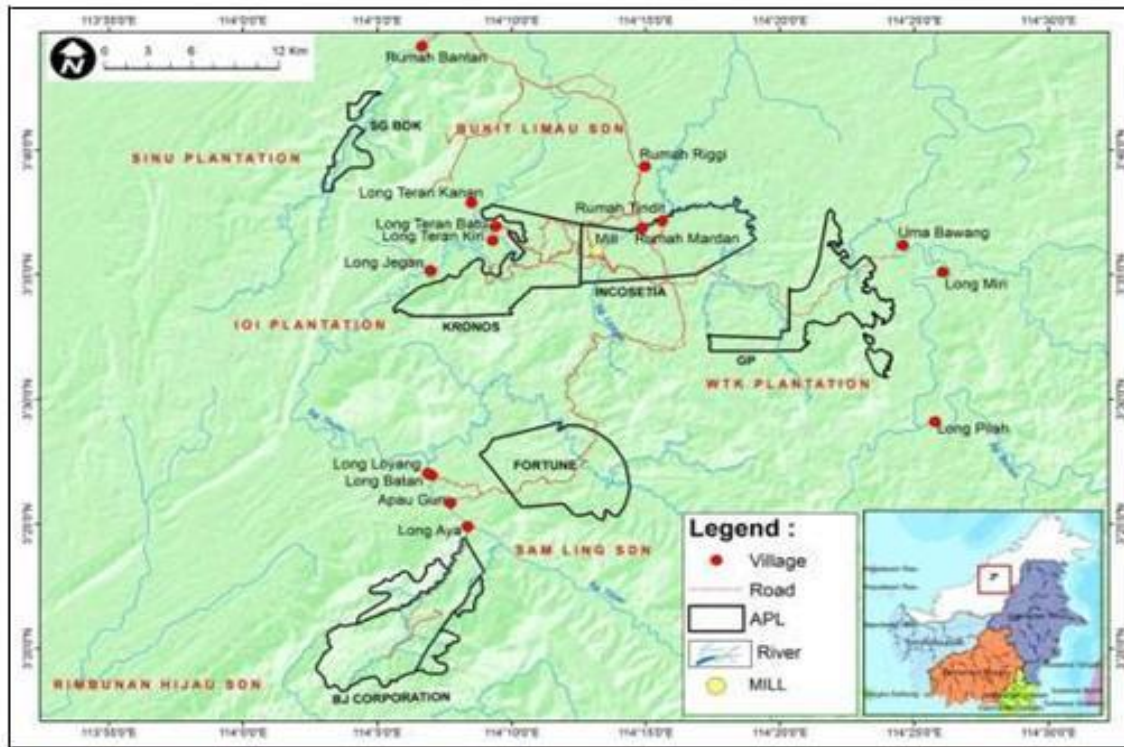
Surrounding Entities : Villages surrounding the concession are distributed across Baram Basin. They are Long Miri, Uma Bawang and Long Pilah along Baram River; Long Aya, Apau Gun, Long Loyang, Long Batan, Long Jegan, Long Teran Batu and Long Teran Kiri along Tinjar River; and Rumah Bantan, Rumah Mardan, Rumah Tindit and Rumah Riggie along Baram River tributaries.

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Picture 1: Location of Asian Plantations Limited in Malaysia

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Picture 2: Villages and palm oil plantations around PL area of FGV-APL

SUMMARY FROM SEI ASSESSMENTS:

a. SEI Assessment

Assessors and their credentials:

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

Name	Expertise	Social Impact Assessment
Miranty Magetsari (Team Leader)	Community development studies and employment.	Coordinator of the team, community development and conflict resolution
Gelar Satya Budhi	Socio-cultural studies and employment	coordinator of the team, community development and conflict resolution studies
Budi Harlend	Economics of Natural Resources and Environment (ESDAL)	Socio-economic and development of the region

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

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

Data and information collection method

Methods used to collect data and information were:

1. **Documents and Secondary Data Search;** This method is used to obtain the recording condition of the implementation and management of the plantation and mill by the company; to obtain village demographic data as background of local communities social life.

2. **Dialogue;** This method is used for the purpose of identifying the parties, exploring issues that become impacts, exploring hopes, ideas and aspirations for solutions to issues that occur. It is conducted through meetings both formal and non-formal and using special topic (Focus Group Discussion).
3. **Field observations;** This method is used to directly understand the field facts that indicate the occurrence of social issues and impacts.
4. **Indepth Interview;** to explore and gain a deeper understanding of the arising issues. In-depth interviews are conducted with selected key figures as informants. The informants selection is based on their knowledge or persons that directly produce or receive an impact.
5. **Triangulation;** combination of the above methods that is integrated conducted to verify each of the issue, opinion, and idea that emerges.

Methods of Data and Information Analysis

The SIA for APL was conducted using five combined methodology as below;

1. **Participatory;** identification of issues and information extraction are participatory conducted. This participatory approach puts the participants as subjects to map the social issues that they experienced, express their opinions and aspirations, as well as being involved in the design of management and change.
2. **Multiparty;** identification of issues and information extraction were done in multiparty by involving the parties directly or indirectly give or receive impact;

⁴ From various sources. See Chamber (1992); Colantonio (2008).

3. **Rapid and Ex-ante**; identification of issues and information extraction were done rapidly and based more on the alleged (forecast) against changes tendencies rather than based on factual data that is accurate - as a solution to the limitations of the Social Impact Assessment approach⁵, as well as to the limited available time.
4. **Appreciative**; identification of issues and information extraction were guided positively, not only to find out the occurring gap but also to explore the expectations, potency, and ideas to find solutions to social issues that occur.
5. **Social-Learning Cycle**; social impact assessment is not a linear process that finished once but cyclical process, which serves as a social learning processes to respond to environmental changes that occur

The steps in SIA implementation include the following, although there were several modifications in the assessment activity:

Identifying and describe activities leading to scoping

Predicting (or analyzing) impact trend and identifying how the parties make their responses

Formulating recommendation and necessary action plan

Assessing the process and preparing recommendations for compensation (financial or non financial)

Describing potential for skill development and capacity building for communities

Recommending institutions and coordination among parties

Planning implementation and program monitoring.

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

Summary of SEI Finding

The villages around BJ Estate, Fortune Estate, Kronos Estate and GP Estate have low physical capital, limited accessibility. These factors lead to human capital, natural capital and financial capital to grow slowly. Different condition happened in the villages around IncoSetia Estate, the social welfare level is relatively good because it has good access and has a productive natural capital for a long time.

- In the slums, development program is very minimal, so people tend to rely on contributions and attention from companies that operate in the village.
- Social environment around the APL plantations is classified as conducive. But there are two major social issues that arise among the community and APL. The issue is that local people feel disappointed with APL who once promised a lot of things but they are not fulfilled and then disappointment rise due to poor communication.
- Social impact of the existence and operation of APL (including companies that manage the plantations before being acquired) has not been significant and has not changed pentagon asset of the surrounding villages in terms of magnitude or intensity of the effect. There are two positive impacts that has occurred, namely the acquisition of new sources of income for the people of Long Loyang and Long Batan village and enhancement of natural capital community of Rumah Tindit and Rumah Mardan.
- The positive impacts are potentially strengthened and expanded. This will happen when the joint ventures palm oil plantations and palm oil plantations of Rumah Mardan and Rumah Tindit are productive.
- During APL interaction and operation, there are no negative impacts. Indeed, there are two APL actions that affect natural capital of the village negatively but not to reducing/destroying its function due fast handling.
- From the surrounding villages, people of Long Teran Kiri is the most vulnerable group, which do not receive APL positive impacts and they have minimum land area.

- The biggest APL social risk is from Long Teran Batu Village community. During this time, they repeatedly blocked Kronos Estate access so the Estate operations are disturbed.
- There are many social issues in the environment of workers which related to immigration of foreign labor, overtime, wages, health and safety. These problems negatively affect workers and in further to the company itself.

SUMMARY FROM HCV ASSESSMENT(S):

Assessors and their credentials

The HCV assessment FGV APL by Aksenta located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: aksenta@aksenta.com. The team leader from Aksenta has been licensed by the HCV Assessor Licensing Scheme (Provisional ALS15025MM). The team members are:

Name	ALS License	Institution	Role	Expertise
Resit Sözer resit@aksenta.com	Provisional License ALS15030RS	Aksenta	Biodiversity Expert Team Leader	Taxonomy, ecology, wildlife management, habitat and population assessment, and wildlife
Robert H. Sinaga rohansinaga@aksenta.com	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member (Hydrology and Soil Expert)	Remote sensing, GIS, soil and water conservation, and HCV assessment and management.
Teuku Ade Fachlevi adhe@aksenta.com	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member (Social, Economy, and Cultural)	Socio-economic fields in natural resources and economic assessments for policy implementation.
Kamaludin Asyaebani kamal@aksenta.com	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member (Mapping and GIS Expert)	Forestry, GIS, Remote Sensing, HCV assessment, and land use change analysis.

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

HCV Identifying Methods

The assessment covers of the total area 25,325 ha. HCV identification was conducted in March 2015, the assessment consists of three main activities: pre-assessment and preparations (conducted on 5-7 february 2015), field work (conducted on 9-15 February 2015) and stakeholder consultation (conducted on 16 February 2015). Please refer to table 1.

Table 1 Schedule of HCV Assessment in Asian Plantations Limited (FGV APL)

Activities	Time	Locatio
Pre-assessment & Preparation	5-7 February 2015	Aksenta Office, Jakarta
Opening meeting	9 February 2015	APL, Miri
Participatory mapping	9 February 2015	APL, Miri
Field Survey	10-15 February 2015	Land Use Title Area of APL and its surrounding landscapen the surrounding villages
Closing meeting	16 February 2015	APL, Miri
Public Consultation	16 February 2015	APL, Miri
Interim report	19 February- 5 March 2015	APL, Miri

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

Pre-assessment

Pre-assessment is the initial process of HCV identification. Pre-assessment covers activities as follow: (i) collect the data and information on the development and the management of the existing estate and management planning, (ii) collect the secondary data and information from various sources (report, journal, book, statistic data, basic map), including information on biodiversity aspect and issue (global, regional, national, even local level), environment (especially on soil and water conservation) and socio-cultural, and (iii) analyze and validate the collected data and information and spatial analysis of basic map.

Data collection

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

- 1) Participatory mapping
- 2) Ground truthing

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

- 3) Data collection on site

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

- 4) Interview with the community in the assessment area

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

Public Consultation

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

Data analysis and HCV mapping

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

References

The sources of information collected and analyzed during pre-assessment (Table 2) and being used for HCV assessment in FGV APL are tabulated below:

Table 2 Data and Information collected and analyzed during HCV pre-assessment

Category	Main Sources
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCV Assessment report for FGV APL February- March 2015 • Land Use change Analysis (LUCA) for FGV APL April 2015. • SIA Assessment report for FGV APL March 2015. • The management and monitoring plan of HCV FGV APL • The management and monitoring plan of social FGV APL • The development plan of FGV APL • The Land use change and greenhouse gas emission (GHG) Analysis using RSPO carbon assessment tool for new oil palm planting dated December 2014 (Separate Document for Submission to RSPO ERWG) .
HCV 1, 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected areas master list • IUCN Guidelines for Management Planning of Protected Areas (2003) • IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. www.iucnredlist.org • Appendices I, II and III, valid from 12 June 2013 (CITES, 2013) • Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1998 • Forest Ordinance 1954 (Cap.126) • Sarawak: Totally Protected and Protected species list • EIA Report of Asian Plantation Limited • Map of Boundaries PL FGV-APL • Protected areas master list • Land Cover: Landsat 8 OLI Imagery (USGS, 2015) • The Ecology of Kalimantan (Mackinnon et. al. 1996)
HCV 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map of Boundaries PL FGV-APL • Land Cover: Landsat 8 OLI Imagery (USGS, 2015) • Soil Map of Sarawak, Malaysia Timur, Department of Agriculture • The Ecology of Kalimantan (Mackinnon et. al. 1996) • EIA Report of Asian Plantation Limited
HCV 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA Report of Asian Plantation Limited • Soil Map of Sarawak, Malaysia Timur, Department of Agriculture • Geological Map of Sarawak, Minerals and Geoscience Department, Malaysia • Data digital <i>Shuttle Radar Topography Mission Elevation Data</i> (USGS, 2004) • Land Cover: Landsat 8 OLI Imagery (USGS, 2015) • Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds, Technical Release 55. (USDA,1986). • Forest Engineering Plan.
HCV 5 & HCV 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map of Boundaries PL FGV-APL • Ethnic Distribution maps in Sarawak, Ethnologue Languages of the World • Ethnic Distribution in Marudi District, State Planning Unit Department, 2012 • GDP Share By Sector In Sarawak, State Planning Unit Department, 2012 • Land Code 1958, Laws Of Sarawak,1999 • On Hunter-Gatherers' Religions In Borneo, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak • Population Distribution in Sarawak, Department of Statistics, 2010

Beside the HCV Assessment, FGV-APL also conducted land use change analysis (LUC) to determine changes to vegetation since April 2015. Land use change analysis is done using satellite imagery. In addition to the spatial data in the form of satellite imagery, Land use change analysis have also used some of the data supporting, that is, (i) land clearing data of FGV-APL, and (ii) legality data of operating areas. Stages and processes land use change analysis-LUCA are as follows:

1. Pre-processing Image
2. Image Classification: Supervised Classification / Visual Interpretation
3. Field Verification
4. Contingency and Accuracy Test matrix with Kappa Index

Summary of HCV Findings

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

During the HCV assessment in the *Provisional Lease* area of Asian Plantations Limited, a total of 35 areas having high conservation value were identified. The size of these areas vary from 1,2 to 1.143,7 hectares. The total size of HCV area for all six estates of Asian Plantations Limited together is 4,717.82 hectares, or 18.1% of the entire *Provisional Lease* area of APL. The HCV types found are: HCV 1, HCV 4 and HCV 6.

Tables and Map of HCV Areas

All HCV areas found are given an identification number (ID), starting with the first letters of the name of the estate (BJ stands for BJ Corporation, FE stands for Fortune Estate, etc.), and then the number of the area. These ID numbers correspond to those on the maps.

Table 7.1 Identification of HCV description and area in Asian Plantation Limited (APL)

No	ID #	Name of location	Description	HCV Type	Size (ha)
1	BJ 1	BJ Corporation, Western part of Lot 20	Steep hilly area, covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, water catchment area of the Aya River and erosion control.	1, 4	1095,02
2	BJ 2	BJ Corporation, Lot C	Steep hilly area, covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, water catchment area of the Belinga and Bia Rivers and erosion control.	1, 4	218,93
3	BJ 3	BJ Corporation, Lot A	Steep hilly area, covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, water catchment area of the Sepaya and Aya Rivers and erosion control.	1, 4	350,21
4	BJ 4	BJ Corporation, Northern part of Lot 20	Steep hilly area, covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, water catchment area of the Aya River and erosion control.	1, 4	215,05
5	BJ 5a	BJ Corporation	The parts of the river banks of the Aya River which are still covered with natural vegetation	1, 4	148,70
6	BJ 5b	BJ Corporation	The parts of the river banks of the Sepaya River which are still covered with natural vegetation	1, 4	11,75
7	BJ 5c	BJ Corporation	The parts of the river banks of the Belinga River which are still covered with natural vegetation	1, 4	9,51
8	BJ 5d	BJ Corporation	The parts of the river banks of the Bia River which are still covered with natural vegetation	1, 4	9,97

No	ID #	Name of location	Description	HCV Type	Size (ha)
9	BJ 5e	BJ Corporation	The parts of the river banks of the Sepidi River which are still covered with natural vegetation	1, 4	9,02
10	FE 1	Fortune Estate	Steep slope area, covered with secondary forest, thickets, bushes and shrubs, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, water catchment area for the housing complex and erosion control.	1, 4	152,62
11	FE 2a	Fortune Estate	The parts of the river banks of Temadoh River which are still covered with natural vegetation	1, 4	10,32
12	FE 2b	Fortune Estate	The parts of the river banks of Ulu Sungai Temadoh (Upper Temadoh River) which are still covered with natural vegetation	1, 4	54,28
13	FE 3	Fortune Estate	Steep slope area, covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, and erosion control.	1, 4	166,83
14	FE 4	Fortune Estate	Steep hilly area, covered with secondary forest in good condition, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, and erosion control.	1, 4	102,81
15	GP 1	Grand Performance	Steep slope area, covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, water catchment area of the Teru and Temahah Rivers, and erosion control.	1, 4	96,01
16	GP 2	Grand Performance	Steep slope area, covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, water catchment area of the Teru River, and erosion control.	1, 4	37,63
17	GP 3	Grand Performance	Small lake (<i>Logan</i>) in hilly area surrounded by natural vegetation (bush and shrubs), habitat of several aquatic species.	1	11,27
18	GP 4a	Grand Performance	The parts of the river banks of Kejin River which are still covered with natural vegetation, functions as wildlife corridor, and control of morpho-erosion, sedimentation, and land slides.	1, 4	29,99
19	GP 4b	Grand Performance	The parts of the river banks of Nyantang River which are still covered with natural vegetation, functions as wildlife corridor, and control of morpho-erosion, sedimentation, and land slides.	1, 4	7,67
20	IE 1	Incosetia	Steep hilly area, covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, water catchment area for water supply of the Rumah Tindit Village.	1, 4	263,76
21	IE 2	Incosetia	The parts of the river banks of Lamah River which are still covered with natural vegetation; control of morpho-erosion and sedimentation.	4	23,47
22	IE 3	Incosetia	Steep hilly area, covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species (wildlife corridor for Gibbon).	1, 4	29,74

No	ID #	Name of location	Description	HCV Type	Size (ha)
23	IE 4	Incosetia	The parts of the river banks of Teru River which are still covered with natural vegetation, functions as wildlife corridor, and control of morpho-erosion, sedimentation, and land slides.	1, 4	14,66
24	KE 1	Kronos	Steep hilly area, partly covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species. Water catchment area for water supply of the Long Jegan Village, and erosion control.	1, 4	1143,70
25	KE 2	Kronos	Steep hilly area, partly covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, and erosion control.	1, 4	38,91
26	KE 3	Kronos	Deep narrow valley in rocky area, covered with natural vegetation. The Merong River flows true this area.	1, 4	32,72
27	KE 4	Kronos	Steep hilly area, partly covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species. Water catchment area for water supply of the Long Teran Batu and Long Teran Kiri Villages (<i>Hutan Gazzete Tadahan Air</i>) and erosion control.	1, 4	148,83
28	KE 5	Kronos	The parts of the river banks of Teran River which are still covered with natural vegetation; control of morpho-erosion, and sedimentation.	1, 4	2,32
29	KE 6	Kronos	Valley covered with secondary forest. Ancestral burial ground of the local community (Long Suku Tribe).	1, 6	37,10
30	KE 7	Kronos	Valley covered with natural vegetation. Ancestral burial ground of the local community (Long Suku Tribe).	6	8,47
31	SB 1	Sungai Bok	Large bat cave, entrance covered with natural vegetation.	1	5,17
32	SB 2a	Sungai Bok	The parts of the river banks of Bok River which are still covered with natural vegetation; control of morpho-erosion, and sedimentation.	1, 4	31,13
33	SB 2b	Sungai Bok	The parts of the river banks of Perayan River which are still covered with natural vegetation; control of morpho-erosion, and sedimentation.	1, 4	1,19
34	SB 2c	Sungai Bok	The parts of the river banks of Sebatu River which are still covered with natural vegetation; control of morpho-erosion, and sedimentation.	1, 4	10,83
35	SB 3	Sungai Bok	Steep hilly area, covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, and erosion control.	1, 4	188,24
35	Total size of indicative HCV areas (ha)				4717,82
	Total size of the Provisional Lease area of APL (ha)				26.068,00
	Percentage of HCV area in the Provisional Lease area of APL (%)				18,1

SUMMARY OF PLANS

Development of HCV and SIA Management Plans

Social Management Plan

Plan	Communicate	Mitigation and Monitor
Internal Policies and framework shall be developed and guidance	Identify the promises that have been submitted to the community (including those met or not yet met) to fulfil or other ways to improve	Identify core problem of the villages of Long Teran Batu , in recognizing the expectations and needs of the village , understand the characteristics of the community and identify the parties that have interest
Planning to conduct social mapping to understand the surrounding villages in depth , identify relevant CSR program and plan to determine the key stakeholders	Improve communication with surrounding communities to reduce disappointments.	Identify the appropriate personnel or neutral parties to facilitate the APL and community communication.
Company social impacts and social roadmap Targets and outcome of the social roadmap.	Communicate and apply FPOV for every interaction with community followed by proper documentation.	Ensure completion of social problems and conflicts are systematically carried out and documented for the whole meeting development for monitoring purposes
Mapping the stakeholders of the company completely and separately between plantation and refinery stakeholders.	Ensure that important information related to APL interests are well distributed to villages and not only to heads of villages alone.	Natural capital and physical capital data of the villages must be collated to improve the condition of the areas.
Improvement of workers conditions	To develop systems and mechanism of delivery and resolutions complaints for the community.	Paying attention of the two villages of Long Teran Kiri and Long Teran Batu to constantly be in touch with them for not creating future problems

HCV Development and preparation of management and monitoring plans.

HCV management aims to protect HCV elements and areas against any damages, as well as to maintain and enhance their values and functions. Such objectives should lead to HCV area and element protection and management.

The threat assessment has provided options of what actions to take to minimise or reduce threats to HCVs. Further, the plantation management should develop a documented plan for maintaining or enhancing HCVs and integrate it into an operational management plan. This plan outlines specific objectives and management strategies for each HCV and carefully takes into account all relevant threat assessment outputs.

Plan for HCV Management and Monitoring

HCV	Threat	Management Recommendation	Monitoring Recommendation
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hunting activities by local community and company workers. Logging activities are distributed around FGV – APL’s PL concession. River Siltation and sedimentation due to land cover changes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that no staffs, workers and surrounding community members commit RTE species hunting. Reforest and rehabilitate the identified HCVAs, particularly the degraded riverbanks in FGV – APL’s PL concession. Work together with local community to protect ricers. Introduce information on RTE species that need protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor hunting activities to prevent RTE species hunting. Monitor fishing activities that may destroy Aquatic biota. Monitor community logging activities to prevent damaged HCVAs

4	<p>Logging agriculture and plantation activities causes loss of land cover, leading to decreasing river water discharge.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrich vegetation around areas of 3 -5 m from the river. It is important to make sure that the plants are of deep and strong root penetration, in addition to vegetative and thick. Akar wangi (vetiver), bamboos and Syzygium can be planted. • Install signboards to indicate HCVs on the ground to introduce information to community and plantation workers. • Conduct regular patrol to monitor community logging activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly monitor water level to identify the water discharge of Aya , Temadoh , Lamaah, Teru , Bok , Teran and Merong Rivers. • Record events of HCVA destruction due to external factors (logging and land clearing for agriculture) . • Patrol against illegal logging.
	<p>Water Pollution from fertiliser and pesticides applications</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict fertilizer and pesticides application (5-10 m from riverbank) and shift to organic material application for fertiliser and pesticides applications around riverbanks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly sample water (3-4 months) for laboratory analysis to identify water quality (particularly the chemical content).

6	The company's operational activities that poorly consider and respect HCV presence especially during land clearing.	<p>Introduce information relating to HCVA 6 locations, forms and important values, as well as the company commitment to conserving it. Such introduction is mainly aimed for land clearing contractors, staffs employee and community.</p> <p>Install signboards of names buried in the burial ground along with HCV 6 that the area has.</p> <p>Make agreement between the company and community members/ beneficiaries in respect to HCV 6 technical aspects of management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor land clearing. • Monitor HCVA 6 presences and its conditions • Evaluate HCVA 6 management effectiveness.
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Plan for HCV Monitoring and Regular Review of Data

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

Development Plan

Development Plan for Asian Plantation Limited Estate in Miri, Sarawak.

Company Details

Company Name: FGV-Asian Plantation Limited

Address: Lot 1437, Centre Point Commercial Centre II, Jalan Kubu, 98000 Miri, Sarawak.

CEO: Mr. Alberto Bin Domingo

Contact Number: 085-410102/410103

Organization Chart ; (Please include as attachment).

Reason to develop the land: Planting Oil Palm

Company commitment to Deforestation: **following FVG guidance.**

APL Area Statement:

No	Estate Name	Perimeter Area (Ha)	Planted Area (Ha)	HCV Area (Ha)	Buffer Zone (Riparian) (Ha)	Steep Area (Ha)	Infrastructure (Ha) (any other area)	Remark
1	Inco Setia	5838.56	2913.84	568.19	747.10	1544.43	65.00	
2	Fortune	5000.00	3750.38	486.86	100.03	631.13	31.60	
3	Kronos	5000.00	2968.28	1412.05	500.00	102.67	17.00	
4	BJ Estate	4795.24	3609.24	951.24	200.00		34.76	
5	Grand Performance	3851.50	2823.93	182.57		805.00	40.00	To be planted
6	Total	24485.30	13241.74	3600.91	1547.13	3083.23	188.36	

Year Of Planting:

No	Estate Name	Year											
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Inco Setia		185.89					289.44	1284.15	274.62	798.41	81.33	
2	Fortune								753.08	1584.6	1370.61	42.09	
3	Kronos	823.00	279.00		243.00	121.00				161.00	1341.28		
4	BJ Estate						1759.13	700.11		502.02	647.98		
5	Grand Performance												
Total		823.00	464.89		243.00	121.00	1759.13	989.55	2037.23	2522.24	4158.28	123.42	

Development Plan for Grand Performance estate.

Project Summary: Development Plan for Grand Performance Estate.

Project Location: Lot 17,18,19Patah Land District, 98050 Baram, Miri, Sarawak

Hectarage: 3851.50 Ha

Person In charge: En. Collin Pantak

Contact Number of Person In charge: 012-8787428

Existing Land Use for Grand Performance. Base on your estimation.

No	Type of Land Cover	Remark (Hectarage)
1	Opened Area	50
2	Low density of Secondary Forest	20
3	Medium Density of Secondary Forest	100
4	Low Density of Swampy Secondary Forest	10
5	Bushes	nil
6	Mix Farming	30
7	Oil Palm Plantation Area	5

Summary Request.

A piece of land owned by Asian Plantation Limited that yet to develop situated at Lot 17, 18 and 19 Patah Land District, Miri Sarawak. The development will consist of Nursery, staff and workers housing as well as other infrastructure such as bridges and road.

Environment Impact Assessment: Conducted by Chemsain Konsultant Sdn Bhd on May 2014.

Staff Recommendation: Estate Manager= 1, Assistant Manager =2, Field Staff=5 , Clerk= 3
11 Units of Executive/Staff Houses.

Workers recommendation: 350 of General workers (Planters=22, Upkeep/Maintenance=176, Harvesters=152)(Estimated until harvesting)

Stakeholder consultation (Community Meetings):

Future community consultation meeting will be held on 4th week of August 2015.

Participatory Mapping:

To conduct participatory mapping on 1st week of September 2015.

Project Development Scheduled.

No	Development Scheduled	2015											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Description											
1	Stakeholder consultation												
2	Participatory Mapping												
3	Demarcation of area boundary (GPS Mapping)												
4	Identification of Nursery Site												
5	Ordering of Seeds												
6	Seed delivery Scheduled												
7	Tender for felling and planting operation												
8	Opening Tender / Job offer												
9	Mobilization of machineries												
10	Staff/workers recruitment												

11	Setting up building infrastructure												
12	Preparation of Nursery site												
13	Ordering and fixing of irrigation												
14	Ordering and fixing of water and Genset												
15	Ordering of polybag												
16	Under brushing, Clearing and Felling												
17	Terracing												
18	Roads Construction												
19	Drains Construction												
20	Legumes Cover establishment												
21	Lining												
22	Field planting												
23	Maintenance												

No	Development Scheduled	2016											
		Month											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Description													
1	Stakeholder consultation												
2	Participatory Mapping												
3	Demarcation of area boundary (GPS Mapping)												
4	Identification of Nursery Site												
5	Ordering of Seeds												
6	Seed delivery Scheduled												

Stakeholder to be involved

Key stakeholders are considered highly influential stakeholders on the operation of the APL or directly affected by the operation of the company. For ease of understanding and determining key stakeholders, the identification and mapping based on the level of influence and level of stakeholder interests with the Company is used.

External key stakeholders established by considering the social conditions surrounding the Company, the dynamics of community and the growing social issues, as well as the interaction of the Company with those parties, as well as the level of interest of the parties to the Company. Identifying key stakeholders and mapping the interests are useful to assist in conflict management and social relations.

<i>Key stakeholders</i>	Roles and interests
Surrounding village officials (not only Chairman)	The village officials (including JKKK and community figure that is trusted by the community) as the party that represent the village community. Company party that deals with this stakeholder group for social assistance, JV, distribution of important information related to APL social Interaction. Thus transparency is needed for the sake of openness in the community.
Officials of Uma Bawang, Long Miri dan Long Pilah	The officials of these villages (including JKKK and community figure) are stakeholder group who will communicate with APL related to the opening of BJ Estate. therefore, FPIC principals need to be implemented.
JV cooperatives management	The party that represent the community of Long Loyang and Long Batan and APL partner in managing partnership cooperatives. Integrity and the management skill of the officials are the main factors of success and benefit of partnership for the village communities. Included in this stakeholder group are candidates of JV cooperatives of Long Teran Batu.
Figure or group that influence Long Teran Batu.	Those who have interests against APL presence and have mass. They must be approached and embraced to relieve their disappointments (long Teran Batu) and to minimize social risks which derived from the village community.

Key stakeholders of surrounding communities of Asian Plantation Limited, Marudi District, Negeri Sarawak

At least there are 251 informants representing various professions and relevant social roles that were found in the field. 36 parties, there are some important parties of informants in the study villages. They are stakeholders for APL. To map the stakeholders and determine key stakeholders, issues, impacts, and social risks related to the presence and operations of the Company need to be reviewed.

SIA Management Plan

FGV-APL has developed the plans for the conservation impacts and social impacts as the operational efforts on social and conservation mitigation. The social development and preparation of management & monitoring plans for FGV-APL was mainly based on SEIA and the Social Impact Assessment, in principle, referred to the related laws in Malaysia.

The scope of the development and preparation of management & monitoring plans included all of the potential impacts by the plantation activities. The development and preparation of management & monitoring plans guidelines include:

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

All of FGV APL estates were obtained from the acquisition of other companies and generally they were former concession of logging companies and stateland. However FGV APL still appreciates community's *temuda* by providing plant and grow compensation called *pampasan* (reparation). The value varies between villages but it is given to each person who cultivate the land. *Pampasan* gives effect to community in terms of financial. Although by the release of the land, most of the villagers still have land for farming elsewhere.

Basically, FGV APL has a pretty good relationship with the surrounding villages, it is visible from the community willing to gather at the request of the FGV APL Management for these study meetings.

FGV APL has been providing social assistance to the surrounding community. Until now, APL build partnerships (joint venture) with the people in Long Loyang village and Long Batan village. Joint venture estate is a 200 ha area that is not productive. Fortune estate is responsible for managing the joint venture. While from the community party, Bajumung Cooperative is the representative. Its membership consists of all the doors in Long Loyang and Long Batan village (in 2012). There is also from the neighboring village, 1 people from the Long Aya village and 5 people of Apau Gun village. The partnership scheme is 60:40.

Since 2012 and as long as the JV estate is not productive, as compensation for land, FGV APL provides a donation of RM 200 per month to the participants of the joint venture. It is estimated that the estate will begin producing next year.

Besides the JV in Fortune estate, there is another JV plan with Long Teran Batu village which will be managed by Kronos Estate. Initially there is an area of 288 ha in the area of PL, but it was steep and could not be planted. Then another area of 500 ha was proposed, it is located closer to Long Teran Batu settlement (in the PL area as well). This area is actually not the NCR shared by the villagers but temuda's cultivated by individuals. By time of this study was conducted, the JV has not yet begun and the partnership schemes are also not discussed further with the people of Long Teran Batu village.

Formerly partnership has also been proposed to the community of Rumah Tindit and Rumah Mardan. There is a village area covering 1.700 hectares in the area of Incosetia Estate PL (according to informants of Rumah Mardan, the border is to the South until APM refinery) but people are not interested in the JV, they are more interested in working on their own.

In the area of GP Estate, there is no NCR in Long Pilah and Uma Bawang village so there are no JV plan. While in Long Miri village, there are NCRs but community mapping and survey parameters are still in progress so it can not be certainty known.

Assistance and attention span give quite an impact and benefits to the community life.

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

a. Health Sector:

- Provide clinical services for free of charge to the community around BJ and Incosetia Estates,
- Conduct visits to provide health services once a month to the villages Around Kronos and Incosetia Estates
- Assist in the provision of village clean water
- Conduct medical examination once every three months for spraying and manuring workers in Incosetia and Kronos Estates.
- Perform a variety of health programs in working and housing environment Incosetia and Kronos Estates.

b. Education :

- People in the village that does not have primary schools usually send their children to the village that has primary schools, such as Long Aya, Apau Gudan Long Batan village which have Sekolah Kebangsaan (SK) Long Loyang (Long Loyang National School) facility (*see Table 5.3*). Generally, that primary school is a boarding school. Only SK Long Miri, SK Uma Bawang and SK Long Pilah have boarding facility.

Comparison of the number of teachers and pupils is 1:7, or one teacher for seven pupils. The highest comparison level is in SK Long Miri, which is 1:10, while the lowest comparison level belongs to SK Uma Bawang, which is 1:1. It describes the effectiveness in teaching process that has been going quite well and with good focus.

For the higher education level (secondary school), the community has to use the education facility in Lapok Town, which is Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan (SMK) Tinjar Lapok (Tinjar Lapok National High school)⁴. There is boarding facility in this school for pupils from remote villages. The next education level, pre-university and university, is only available in the city (*bandar*), such as Miri, Kuching and even Kuala Lumpur.

Table 5.3. Information about education facilities, health facilities, and water source use in villages around PL area of APL.

Village	Education Service			Health Service Clinic	Water Service
	School	Students	Teachers		
Long Aya	SK Long Loyang	100	12	Health Clinic (HC) of Long Loyang	Rainwater; DAM & Pipeline of Bukit Batu Langit
Apau Gun					Rainwater; DAM & Pipeline
Long Loyang					
Long Batan					
Long Miri	SK Long Miri	93	9	HC of Long Miri	Rainwater; DAM & Pipeline Bato Haloq River
Long Pilah	SK Long Pilah	104	11	HC Long Pilah	Rainwater; DAM & Pipeline
Uma Bawang	SK Uma Bawang	17	12	HC of Long Miri, HC of Long	Rainwater ; Baram River
Long Teran Batu	SK Long Teran Kanan	149	15	Hc of Long Teran Kanan	Rainwater; DAM & Pipeline Teran River
Long Teran Kiri					
Long Jegan	SK Long Jegan	113	14	HC of Long Jegan	Rainwater; DAM & Pipeline
Rumah Bantan	SK Sungai Seputi	68	12	HC Long Lama	Rainwater; DAM & Pipeline Penyarok
Rumah Tindit	SK Long Teru	84	12	HC of Long Teru, Clinic of Incosetia Estate	Rainwater; DAM & Pipeline Incosetia Estate (Rehabilitation area)
Rumah Mardan					Rainwater; Lamah River
Rumah Riggie				HC of Long Lama	Rainwater; Lamah River; DAM of Lingat River

Source: Senarai Sekolah Rendah Negeri Sarawak 2013; Senarai Klinik Kesihatan Negeri Sarawak 2013; Field Interview Result, processed by Aksenta Team.

c. Field of Environmental Management:

- Construct/fix the roads leading to the villages
- Assist in the provision of village clean water

3. The Management Plans of FVG APL , Participation of Company in Increasing Local Economic

- The provision of jobs for the surrounding villages community.
- Subsidies of palm oil seedlings at a cheaper price than the market price.
- Some people sell FFB products to APM with a higher purchase price incentives offered in the collection centers.

HCV Management Plan

HCV	Threat	Management Recommendation
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunting activities by local community and company workers. • Logging activities are distributed around FGV – APL’s PL concession. • River Siltation and sedimentation due to land cover changes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that no staffs, workers and surrounding community members commit RTE species hunting. • Reforest and rehabilitate the identified HCVAs, particularly the degraded riverbanks in FGV – APL’s PL concession. • Work together with local community to protect ricers. • Introduce information on RTE species that need protection.
4	Logging agriculture and plantation activities causes loss of land cover, leading to decreasing river water discharge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrich vegetation around areas of 3 -5 m from the river. It is important to make sure that the plants are of deep and strong root penetration, in addition to vegetative and thick. Akar wangi (vetiver), bamboos and Syzygium can be planted. • Install signboards to indicate HCVs on the ground to introduce information to community and plantation workers. • Conduct regular patrol to monitor community logging activities.
	Water Pollution from fertiliser and pesticides applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict fertilizer and pesticides application (5-10 m from riverbank) and shift to organic material application for fertiliser and pesticides applications around riverbanks.
6	The company’s operational activities that poorly consider and respect HCV presence especially during land clearing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce information relating to HCVA 6 locations, forms and important values, as well as the company commitment to conserving it. Such introduction is mainly aimed for land clearing contractors, staffs employee and community. • Install signboards of names buried in the burial ground along with HCV 6 that the area has. • Make agreement between the company and community members/ beneficiaries in respect to HCV 6 technical aspects of management .

Plan for HCV Monitoring and Regular Review of Data

HCV management aims to protect HCV elements and areas against any damages, as well as to maintain and enhance their values and functions. Such objectives should lead to HCV area and element protection and management.

The threat assessment has provided options of what actions to take to minimise or reduce threats to HCVs. Further, the plantation management should develop a documented plan for maintaining or enhancing HCVs and integrate it into an operational management plan. This plan outlines specific objectives and management strategies for each HCV and carefully takes into account all relevant threat assessment outputs.

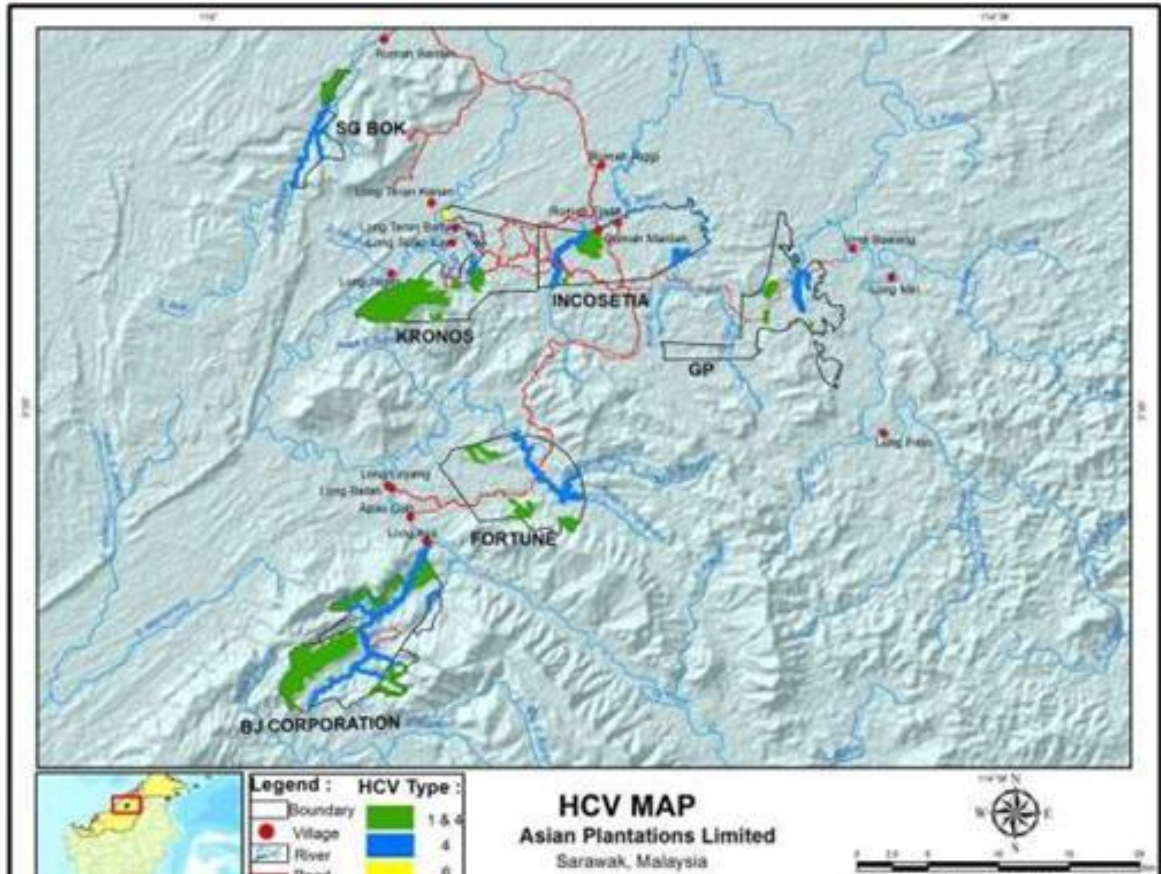
Prior to preparing a more comprehensive management plan, the followings are the management and monitoring recommendations to consider when preparing a comprehensive HCV Management and Monitoring Plan document. This recommendation is yet to be comprehensive as it is only based on the main threats to each HCV category.

Plan for HCV Management and Monitoring

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

HCV	Threat	Management Recommendation	Monitoring Recommendation
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hunting activities by local community and company workers. Logging activities are distributed around FGV-APL's PL concession. River siltation and sedimentation due to land cover changes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that no staffs, workers and surrounding community members commit RTE species hunting. Reforest and rehabilitate the identified HCVA's, particularly the degraded riverbanks in FGV-APL's PL concession. Work together with local community to protect rivers. Introduce information on RTE species that need protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor hunting activities to prevent RTE species hunting. Monitor fishing activities that may destroy aquatic biota. Monitor community's logging activities to prevent damaged HCVA's.
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging, agricultural and plantation activities cause loss of land cover, leading to decreasing river water discharge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enrich vegetation around Areas of 3-5 m from the river. It is important to make sure that the plants are of deep and strong root penetration, in addition to vegetative and thick. <i>Akar wangi</i> (vetiver), bamboos and <i>Syzygium</i> can be planted. Install signboards to indicate HCVA's on the ground to introduce information to community and plantation workers. Conduct regular patrol to monitor community's logging activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly monitor water level to identify the water discharge of Aya, Temadoh, Lamaah, Teru, Bok, Teran and Merong Rivers. Record events of HCVA destruction due to external factors (logging and land clearing for agriculture). Patrol against illegal logging.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water pollution from fertiliser and pesticide applications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrict fertiliser and pesticide application (5-10 m from riverbank) and shift to organic material application for fertiliser and pesticide applications around riverbanks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly sample water (3-4 months) for laboratory analysis to identify water quality (particularly the chemical content).
6	<p>The company's operational activities that poorly consider and respect HCV presence, especially during land clearing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce information relating to HCVA 6 locations, forms and important values, as well as the company commitment to conserving it. Such introduction is mainly aimed for land clearing contractors, staffs employee and community. Install signboards of names buried in the burial ground, along with HCV 6 that the area has. Make agreement between the company and community members/beneficiaries in respect to HCV 6 technical aspects and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor land clearing. Monitor HCVA 6 presence and its physical conditions. Evaluate HCVA 6 management effectiveness.

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



Location of HCV Map of FGV-APL

VERIFICATION STATEMENT:

Two auditors from Control Union have conducted the 1st preliminary desk review of NPP verification of relevant documents including interviewing the sustainability team members at their head office in Kuala Lumpur on 7th August 2015. Thereafter the final desk review of all the 3 sets of documents, SEIA report and management plan was done gradually on 08th September 2015 and 22nd September 2015. Control Union Certifications confirmed the oil palm expansion/new planting plan is part of on-going planting and is meant for notification only.

FGV-APL has adhered to the RSPO New Planting Procedures and has documented the assessments and plans according to the RSPO templates issued in May, 2010. The social and environmental assessments were detail, comprehensive and professionally carried out. The management plan has included the findings of the SEIA conducted by independent consultants.

FGV-APL has also adhered to the requirements of the RSPO P&C 2013 on analysis of land use change, estimation of carbon stock and calculation of potential GHG emissions using the RSPO Carbon Assessment Tool for New Oil Palm Planting dated December 2014. The latter report is submitted to the RSPO Emission Reduction Working Group separately as per RSPO requirements.

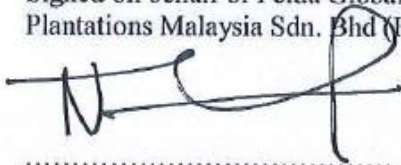
Control Union Certifications confirmed that the assessment and plans are comprehensive, professional and compliant of RSPO principles, criteria and indicators. It is the opinion of the Control Union Certifications auditors that FGV-APL has complied with the RSPO New Planting Procedures enforced on 1st January, 2010 and requirements of criterion 7.8 of the RSPO P&C 2013.

Signed on behalf of Control Union Certifications



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Name: Mahaswaran Maliyapan
Position: Lead Auditor
Date: 24th September 2015

Signed on behalf of Felda Global Ventures
Plantations Malaysia Sdn. Bhd (FGVPM)



.....
NORAZAM ABDUL HAMEED
Name: Head, PSQM Department
(Plantation Sustainability & Quality Management)
Felda Global Ventures Plantations Malaysia Sdn Bhd
Date:

Signed on behalf of FGV-APL

✳ Asian Plantations (Sarawak) Sdn. Bhd.
(770205-W)



.....
ALBERTO BEN DOMINGO
.....
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Name:
Position:
Date: 28/10/15