

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
New Planting Procedure
Summary Report of Planning and Management

PT. Karya Makmur Langgeng

Simpang Hulu & Simpang Dua District,
Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province
Indonesia

List of Content

1.	Executive Summary	1
2.	Reference Documents	3
	2.1 List of Reports	3
	2.2 List of Legal documents, regulatory permits and property deeds	4
	2.3 Area of new plantings and time-plan for new plantings	8
3.	EIA and HCV management and Planning Personnel	9
	3.1 Organizational Information/contact person	10
	3.2 Personnel Involved in Planning and Implementation	10
	3.3 Stakeholder to be Involved	11
4a.	Summary of EIA Management and Monitoring Plan	16
4b.	Summary of HCV management and Monitoring Plan.....	18
5.	Internal Responsibility	25

Summary Report of Planning & Management of PT Karya Makmur Langgeng Ketapang District West Kalimantan Province

1. Executive Summary

This Executive Summary fulfills the RSPO New Planting Procedures Format “Summary Report of Planning & Management” (RSPO latest revision of 5 May 2010).

PT Karya Makmur Langgeng (PT KML) is a subsidiary of PT Bumitama Gunajaya Agro (BGA), a member of RSPO and located in Simpang Hulu and Simpang Dua District, Ketapang regency, West Kalimantan Province. The Consent License based Permitted area (or called Location Permit/Ijin Lokasi) No 293 year 2006 was approved on 13 October 2006, area based on $\pm 19,000$ ha. This year the permit area has been revised by decree No. 525/1513/Ekbang-A/2013 area based on $\pm 19,000$ ha dated on 22 May 2013.

The scope of the HCV Assessment is for PT KML conducted for the Location Permit No. 293 year 2006 which was approved on 13 October 2006, an area based on $\pm 19,000$ Ha. As for potential HCV areas, five types of HCV were identified by Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara (SAN); these were HCV 1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3 & 1.4), HCV 2.3, HCV 4 (4.1, 4.2, & 4.3), HCV 5 and HCV 6 within the Permitted Area (Location Permit/ Izin Lokasi) of PT KML. The original HCV total area identified was $\pm 2,195.72$ ha (11.88 % of the total Permitted Area PT KML).

The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA/AMDAL) was approved by the Governor of West Kalimantan Province (Surat Kelayakan Lingkungan No 201/BLHD/2013 dated on 14 March 2013) and and the Environmental Permit (Izin Lingkungan) was approved by the Governor of West Kalimantan Province (Surat Keputusan Gubernur Kalimantan Barat) Number 262/BLHD/2013 dated on 29 May 2013. Besides fulfilling the regulatory requirements of conducting environmental impact assessment (EIA/ AMDAL), the company has also conducted and completed the High Conservation Values Identification (HCV) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) from June to July 2012 by independent consultants from SAN.

The results of the HCV assessment by independent consultants from SAN with team personnels that have been approved by RSPO showed that there is no primary forest in the Permitted Area of PT KML. The vegetation cover is dominated by the rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*), agroforestry, shrub and degraded forest. Based on The Report of Semi Detail Soil Survey Assessment by the Research Department of PT BGA, indicated that peatland was found in the Permitted Area (Location Permit/ Izin Lokasi).

The important elements for HCV 1 are hills with slope more than 40% and riparian belt. The important elements for HCV 2 are the area for habitat which has representative population of natural species, HCV 4 are related to the potential damage from riparian belt, HCV 5 are river for transportation and area for protein resources. The important elements for HCV 6 are related to the sacred graveyard, ironwood statue, tembawang and scared tree.

The results of the Social Impact Assessments (SIA) have shown that the company's development of oil palm plantation and palm oil mill production has significant and positive impacts toward local livelihood and the society's social sustainability. The findings have defined how the company's business management can influence the key issues in the respective component of the social sustainability of the local community. There are described in the three basic components for society's social sustainability that influences the planning of future company's operation.

The findings on both the HCV and SIA by independent and accredited (by the RSPO) consultants from SAN have been incorporated in the oil palm development plan of PT KML which includes the HCV and SIA management and monitoring plans. Development of the HCV and SIA management and monitoring plans was facilitated by the SAN Team. The purpose of the workshop on HCV - SIA management and monitoring program for PT KML was to enable the management team to have a better understanding of the HCV and SIA findings and their related implications so as to provide reference points in developing the operational activities of the company related to the HCV, social managements synergy with the company's development of oil palm plantation.

2. Reference Documents

2.1. List of reports.

1. Environment Impact Assessment (IA/ AMDAL) was approved Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan) No. 201/BLHD/2013, dated 14 March 2013 and (Izin Lingkungan) No. 262/BLHD/2013, dated 29 May 2013);
2. The HCV Identification document is in the report "HCV Assessment report for PT KML, March 2013 by SAN";
3. The Peer review HCV Identification document is in the report "HCV Assessment report for PT KML, April 2012 by Kunkun Jaka Gurmaya";
4. The SIA report is in "SIA Assessment report for PT KML, July 2012 by SAN";
5. The management and monitoring plans for HCV in the "The Management & Monitoring Plans of HCV PT KML, March 2013 by SAN",
6. The management and monitoring plans for SIA in the "The Management & Monitoring Plans of Social PT KML, approved in July 2012";
7. The development plan of PT KML;
8. HCV Resources Network toolkit Indonesia 2008; and
9. Location Map.

Brief summary

Based on the environment Impact assessment, the positive and negative impacts of the operational activities of PT KML have been identified. The key positive impacts include enhancing the income of the communities and providing more job opportunities to the local communities with the development of the oil palm plantations in the area. The possible negative impacts are threats to the ecology as well as potential conflicts of workforce, socio- cultural balances and land tenure.

In addition to the EIA assessments, PT KML has also conducted independent HCV and SIA involving external experts, SAN; the key consultants conducting these assessments have been accredited and approved by RSPO. Based on the assessments, PT KML has developed management and monitoring plans to mitigate any negative impacts and enhance the positive ones. Management and monitoring of social and environmental impacts are based on the operational activities that can cause impacts during the development as well as during the operational stages and the potential impacts and other negative impacts as perceived by the communities arising from PT KML. The new activities were also identified by the external consultants. By implementing sound social and environmental management practices, it is expected that these conflicts, both of ecology or social, can be minimized and the relationship between the company and local communities can be preserved and harmonized.

The results of the HCV assessment have shown that there is no primary forest in the Permitted Area (Location Permit/ Izin Lokasi) of PT KML. The vegetation's cover is dominated by the rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*), agroforestry, shrub and degraded forest. Based on The Report of Semi Detail Soil Survey Assessment by Research Department of PT BGA, indicated that peatland was found in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi).

As for potential HCV areas, five types of HCV were identified; these are HCV 1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3 & 1.4), HCV 2.3, HCV 4 (4.1, 4.2, & 4.3), HCV 5 and HCV 6 within the Permitted Area (Location Permit/ Izin Lokasi) of PT KML. The original HCV total area identified was $\pm 2,195.72$ ha or ± 11.88 % of the total Permitted Area PT KML in the assessments by SAN.

PT KML development plan has incorporated the findings from EIA (AMDAL), HCV Assessments and Social Impact Assessments as described above when implementing the operational plans. Management plans for HCV areas and management plans for handling social impacts have been drawn up.

2.2. List of Legal Documents, Regulatory Permits and Property Deeds

The permits that have been obtained by the company are inclusive of Permitted Area (Location Permit/ izin Lokasi), Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL), Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan 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 KML

No	Licenses and recommendations	Issued by	Number	Note
1.	Deed of Establishment	Eliwaty Tjitra, SH	No : 71	Registered 19-11-2003
2.	Tax Registration Code Number	Directorate General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance	02.355.723.4-703.001	Registered 09-08-2012
3.	Permitted Area (Location Permit/ Izin Lokasi)	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	No.293 Year 2006 (size ± 19,000 Ha)	Registered 13-10-2006
	Permitted Area an extention	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	No.24 Year 2010 (size ± 19,000 Ha)	Registered 13-01-2010
4.	Plantation Business Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan)	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	No. 551.31/2238/DISBUN-D/2006, (size ± 17,800 Ha)	Registered 04-09-2006
	Plantation Business Permit revised (revisi lazin Usaha Perkebunan)	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	IUP no.510/DISBUN-D/2013 (size ± 16,700 Ha)	Registered 16 - 10 - 2013
5.	Permit Area Revised (revisi izin Lokasi)	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	525/1513/Ekbang-A/2013 (size ± 19,000 Ha)	Registered 22-05-2013 to 22-05-2014
6.	Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan)	Governor of West Kalimantan (Gubernur Kalimantan Barat)	No. 201/BLHD/2013 size ± 18,483.2 Ha	Registered 14-03-2013
7.	Environmental Permit (Izin Lingkungan)	Governor of West Kalimantan (Gubernur Kalimantan Barat)	No. 262/BLHD/2013 size ± 18,483.2 Ha	Registered 29-05-2013
8.	Refference of Plantation Business Permit revised (Surat referensi Izin Usaha Perkebunan dan ijin lokasi)	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	No. 100/1437/PEM/2013, (size ± 19,000 Ha)	Registered 18-07-2013

*1) All legal documents available on Public Affairs Department

Figure 1 Location of PT Karya Makmur Langgeng in Indonesia



Figure 2 Location of PT Karya Makmur Langgeng in West Kalimantan Province

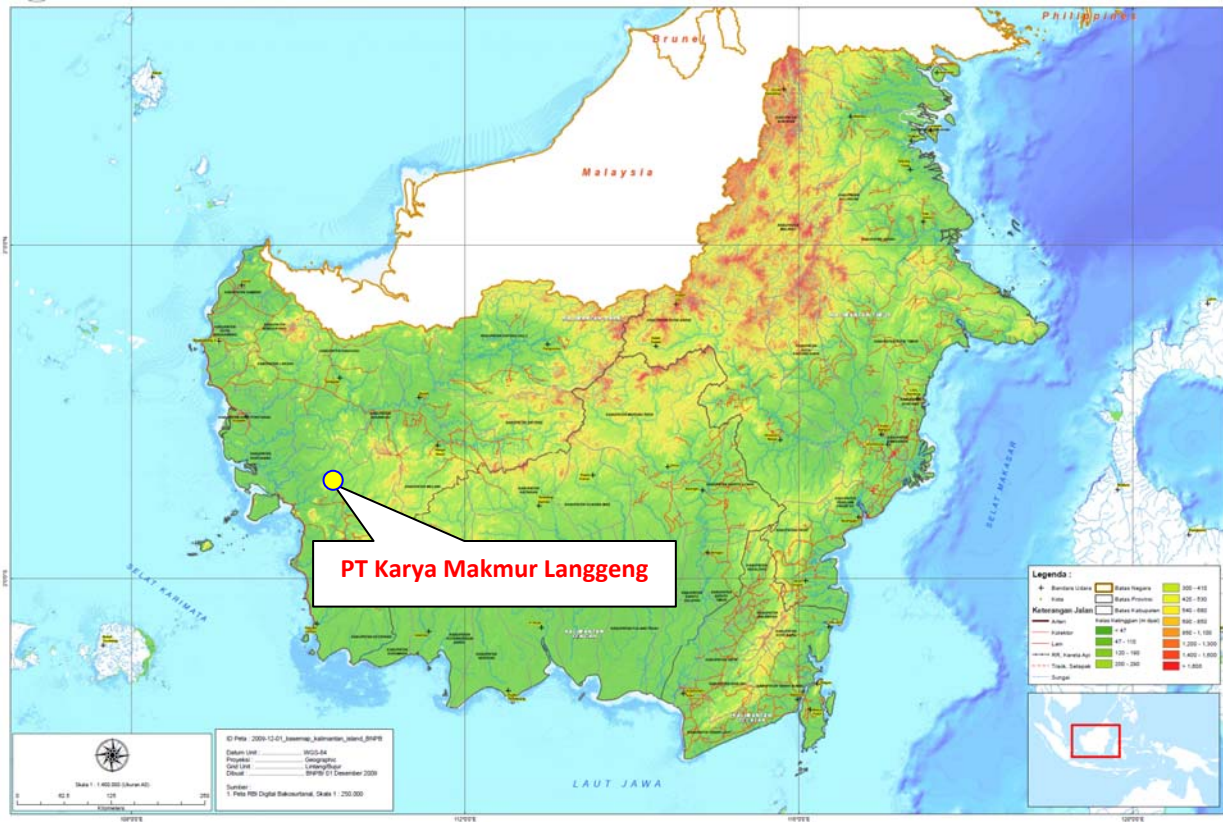
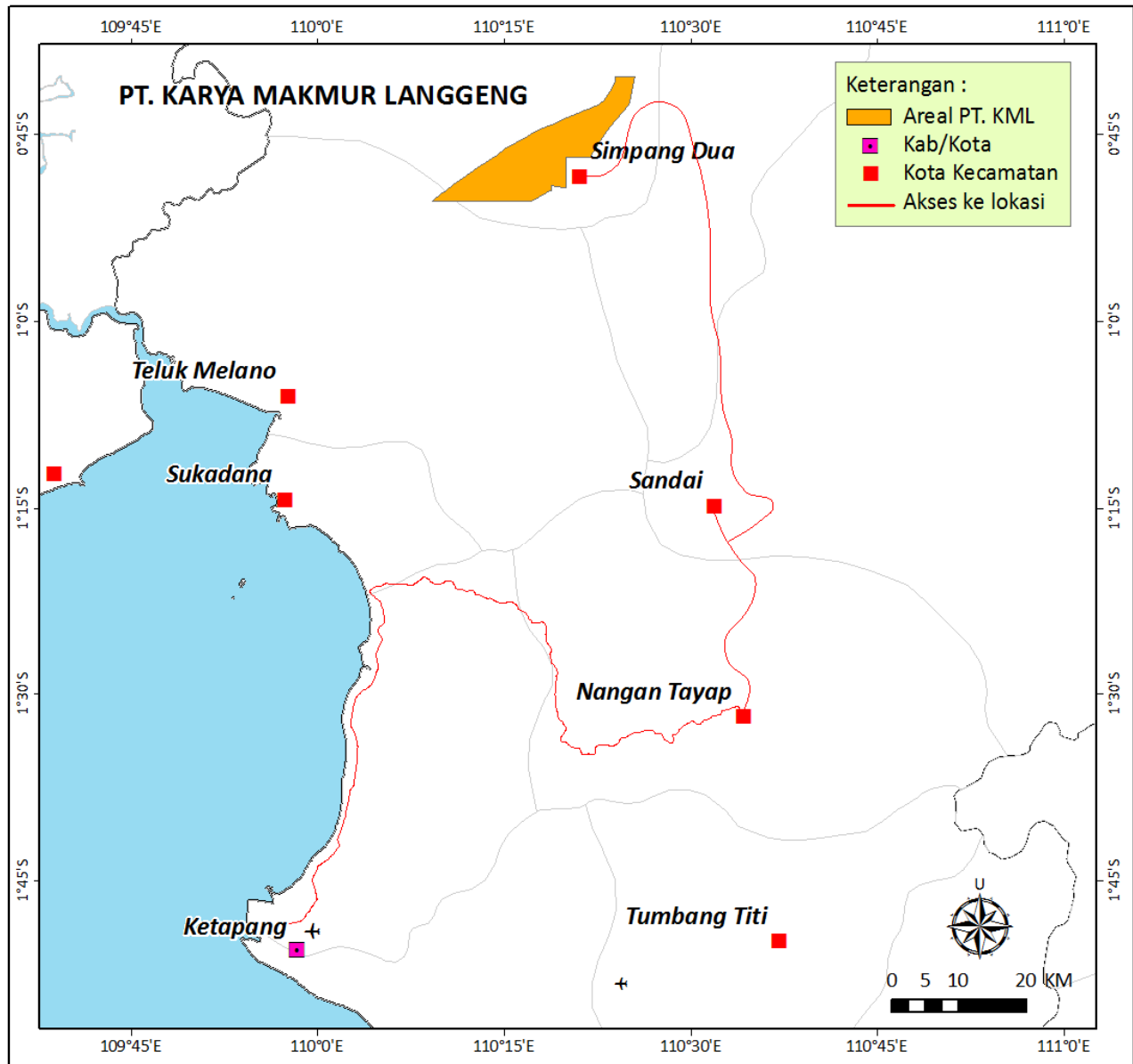


Figure 3. Location of PT Karya Makmur Langgeng in Ketapang District



2.3. Area and time-plan for new plantings

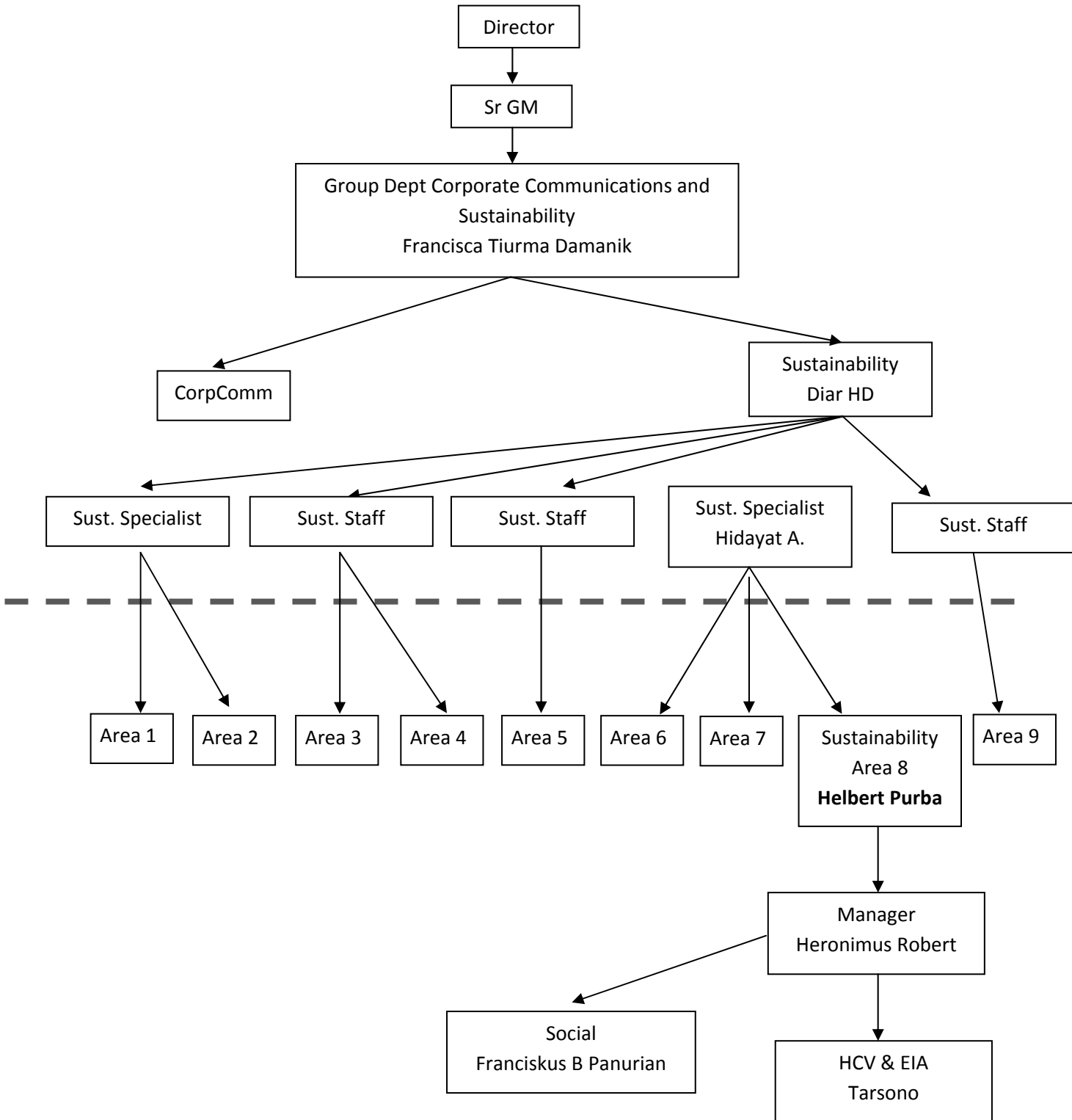
The proposed new planting area by PT KML is in the location of the Plantation Business Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan) which the owners of the land have received the FPIC (free, prior and informed consent). Land development and planting of oil palm will begin in 2014 following the procedures of the RSPO New Planting Procedures (NPP).

Table 2 Estimation of new plantings area and time-plan for new planting Karya Makmur Langgeng

Potential Land	Year Planting (ha)			
	2014	2015	2016	total
12,500	1,500	6,000	5,000	12,500

3. EIA, SIA and HCV Management & Planning Personnel

Organizational information and HCV contact persons



3.1 Organizational Information and Contact Person

Company Name	: PT Karya Makmur Langgeng
RSPO membership number	: 1-0043-07-000-00 registered on 8 October 2007 (as part of BGA)
Capital Status	: Foreign Investment (Penanaman Modal Asing – PMA)
Type of Business	: Oil Palm Plantation and Palm Oil Mill
Adress (Head Office)	: Jl. Melawai Raya No. 10 Kebayoran Baru Jakarta Selatan 12160 Indonesia
Telephone	: (+62-21) 72798418
Website	: www.bumitama-agri.com
Contact Person	: Francisca Damanik (Corporate Communication and Sustainability Group Department Head)

3.2 Personnel involved in planning and implementation.

The process of HCV and SIA development and preparation of management and monitoring plans for PT KML was implemented in phases involving several parties: that is Estate Department, the Public Affairs (PAD Department) and Sustainability Department and the whole process is in accordance with the plans facilitated by the Sustainability department Head Office BGA Group. The details of the parties involved in the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management and monitoring plans are summarized in **Table 3**.

Table 3. The Participatory List of the HCV and SIA manufacture and preparation of management and monitoring plans for PT Karya Makmur Langgeng

No.	Name	Department/Instansi	Official Role
HCV and EIA Management & Monitoring Plan			
1.	Maman Aliman Utardi	GM	Participant
2.	Heronimus Robert	Manager	Participant
3.	Tarsono	Assistant	Participant
4.	Franciskus B Panurian	Assistant	Participant
5.	Francisca Damanik	CCS Group Dept Head	Facilitator
6.	Diar Damanik	Sustainability Manager	Facilitator
7.	Hidayat Aprilianto	Sustainability Specialist HO	Facilitator
8.	Yohannes Agung Baskoro	CSR Dept Head HO	Facilitator
SIA Management & Monitoring Plan			
1.	Maman Aliman Utardi	GM	Participant
2.	Heronimus Robert	Manager	Participant
3.	Tarsono	Assistant	Participant
4.	Franciskus B Panurian	Assistant	Participant
5.	Yohannes Agung Baskoro	CSR Dept Head HO	Facilitator
6.	Agus Wiastono	CSR Specialist HO	Facilitator
7.	Emma Isabella Aeterni Barus	CSR HO	Facilitator
8.	Hidayat Aprilianto	Sustainability Specialist HO	Facilitator
Internal Review of the HCV and SIA Reports, Management and Monitoring Plans (at Head Office)			
1.	Maman Aliman Utardi	GM	Reviewer
2.	Francisca Damanik	Group Dept Head CCS	Reviewer
3.	Diar Damanik	Sustainability Manager	Reviewer
4.	Hidayat Aprilianto	Sustainability Specialist HO	Reviewer

5.	Tengku Muhammad Aka	Sustainability Staff HO	Reviewer
6.	Saeshaputi R.P	Sustainability Staff HO	Reviewer
External Review of the HCV and SIA Reports, Management and Monitoring Plans (at Head Office)			
1	Kunkun Jaka Gurmaya	HCV Assessor approved by RSPO	

The implementation of the EIA, HCV and SIA management & monitoring plans in the field will be implemented by experienced personnel who possessed a high level of dedication of knowledge and special technical skills. Sustainability Staff, CSR Staff, with Plantations Manager Team, stationed at the location, will provide support in these activities. The Estate Manager is directly responsible in the implementation of the plans of management and monitoring. In addition, the Area Controller and Estate Manager is accountable in fulfilling of the requirements for the plans and as well as responsible in analyzing the results of the input from the monitoring plans. The General Manager is accountable and responsible to ensure that the Overall Development Plan including the management of HCV and SIA is implemented according to the time plan and budget. The management team is supported and supervised by the Senior General Manager. The detail of the responsibilities and roles of the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management plans and monitoring are summarized in the “The Management & Monitoring Plans of HCV/SIA PT KML” document. The Head Office Estate Department, Public Affair Department (PAD), and Sustainability Department Head Office will provide the overall support in the implementation of the development plan.

3.3. Stakeholders to be involved

The process of the EIA, HCV and SIA development and preparation of management plans and monitoring PT KML also involved relevant stakeholders such as governmental offices (Natural Resource Conservation Department - BKSDA), The Plantation Office, The Forestry Office, The Office for Environment - BLH), local communities, the government of local village and Sub-District.

Consultation with the relevant stakeholders to provide opportunities for communication and sharing of the informations/ opinion/ suggestions between the PT KML and stakeholders was carried out. Public consultation was carried out at the time of HCV and SIA resource assessment consisting of people who were respondents (the workers, local communities and local government) **Appendix 1**).

Key Issues raised for discussion during the Stakeholders' Meeting include:

Important issues that are related to sustainable development of oil palm plantations in PT KML, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province in stakeholder consultation activities are:

Identification of social issues through participatory processes with stakeholders indicate that at least there are 7 social issues in communities around PT KML and there are 5 given social conditions which may be influential in the PT KML plantation development. A complete list of issues, risks and social conditions are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Issue of Karya Makmur Langgeng

No	Issue
1	PT KML under Bumitama Gunajaya Agro (BGA) Group has shown commitment and good faith in support of sustainable development of palm oil plantations. In physical form, this commitment is shown by studies of HCV and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) conducted before they build the plantation.
2	There are some concerns from people in the targeted villages that the existence of oil palm plantations will displace the productive rubber forests. According to them, rubber farming is a business that they understand and it is a hereditary agricultural activity that exists in their village. From their rubber, the community get on average Rp. 100,000 - 200,000 per day per family. Rubber is the source of their livelihood. Because of it, Sekucing Baru sub Village and Sungai Tontang sub Village (Semandang kanan Village) and Kelipor sub village (Village Paoh Concong) reject the presence of oil palm plantation in their area.
3	In Pantan sub village FGD, some community leaders had a concern regarding "underground movement" by some people who feel close to the company (PT KML). This Movement is quite disturbing for promising a lot of things, as if they are representing the company and sometimes make an advantage by using some community leaders name to gain the approval and signature.
4	Community's understanding regarding of the land Right title (HGU) of companies are still low. In Sungai Tontang sub Village, there are concerns that compensation of crops (GRTT) from palm oil companies will eliminate their rights to land forever. Due to fear of losing their land ownership rights permanently, they offer a partnership with a palm oil plantation system "independent plasma".
5	Some communities in the focus group discussions are not willing to convey their expectations related to the partnership, if there is palm oil in their village. This because since from the beginning they have rejected the presence of palm oil plantation so that they feel there is no need to have any expectation of a partnership with oil palm companies. As in Pantan Sub Village, people still expect that the company would support their development activities if there is any oil palm plantation in their village areas. This Including company's support to improve the quality of education, health and respect for local values and customs.
6	There is another expectation that addressed by Pantan sub village representatives that companies prioritize local employment, in accordance with the needs of the company and matches the skills / expertise of job applicants.
7	Customary law is still held strongly by the community. Companies are expected to increase the awareness to customary law and customary institutions that exist in order to avoid misunderstandings and customs violations which will lead to the payment of customary compensation (jipen)

4a. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans on Environment Impact Assessment

Table 5. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans on Environment Impact Assessment

No.	Types of Impact that Managed	Benchmark Impact	Environmental Management	Location and Management Period	Environmental Monitoring	Location and Management Period
I	PRE CONSTRUCTION PHASE					
	Attitude and Community Perceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The emergence of negative or positive attitude and perceptions from community to plan activities. - The existence of complaints, protests, or lawsuits and negotiation delays because the involvement of third party, consumptive use of money and the existence of vulnerability to crime. - The existence of price deal of the local community land acquisition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socialization and transparency to the community regarding company plan to build Palm Oil Mill and Oil Palm Plantation. - Receiving advice, aspirations and expectations from community. - Strengthen relationships and communication with community. - Engaging relevant agencies in activities of socialization, boundary demarcation and land acquisition. - Forming a counseling team consisting of community leaders / traditional leaders / religious leaders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location of management: Semandang Kanan village and Kampar Sebomban (Simpang Dua sub district) and Semandang Kiri village (Simpang Hulu sub district) - Period of management: at pre construction phase and during the project (if necessary). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews and questionnaires regarding community attitudes and perception, social restlessness and the mindset of community, either positive or negative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location of monitoring: Semandang Kanan village and Kampar Sebomban (Simpang Dua sub district) and Semandang Kiri village (Simpang Hulu sub district) - Period of monitoring: Once at pre-construction phase.
II	CONSTRUCTION PHASE					
2.1.	Improvement of employment opportunities and business, attitude and community perceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing the labor force and business opportunities for community especially to local community that directly affected, which can be known from periodically research regarding per capita income, living cost, and local revenue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing opportunities for local communities who directly affected by oil palm plantation activities, to work as an employee in accordance with qualification. - Providing training, business guidance and business capital to community who directly affected, regarding new business opportunity outside the agricultural sector. - Participate in providing and complement of economy infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location of management: Semandang Kanan village and Kampar Sebomban (Simpang Dua sub district) and Semandang Kiri village (Simpang Hulu sub district). - Period of management: once at the construction phase or continuously adjusted to the needs of labor during ongoing operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews and questionnaires regarding opportunities of employment and business that can be utilized by the local community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location of monitoring: Semandang Kanan village and Kampar Sebomban (Simpang Dua sub district) and Semandang Kiri village (Simpang Hulu sub district). - Period of monitoring: periodically once every 6 months.

No.	Types of Impact that Managed	Benchmark Impact	Environmental Management	Location and Management Period	Environmental Monitoring	Location and Management Period
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The emergence of economic infrastructure and productive activities. - Group or the proportion of for local communities who work in the company. - The occurrence of change in mindset and behavior in community, there are recruitment of manpower. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The participation of local communities in plasma program. - Giving information regarding employment opportunities in a transparent way. - Participating directly in youth activities, arts and sport, by increasing the facilities and infrastructure that support the activities. - Providing the media / means to complaints which come from the local communities. - Providing social assistance, in form of public facilities, religious facilities, and improving rural infrastructure. - Create a forum for discussion with the local communities and doing counseling that useful for society. 			
2.2	Decreasing Air Quality and Increasing Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Regulation no. 41 of 1999 regarding Controlling Air Pollution and Emission. - Decree of the Minister of Environment Number: KEP-48/MENLH /11 /1996, regarding Noise Level threshold. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection of systems, methods and technology of mobilization, land clearing, and construction of facilities and infrastructure which expected can reduce dust levels. - Adjusting the vehicle speed at the location of the project area. - Doing water spraying before the physical working to prevent spread of dust particles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semandang Kanan village and Kampar Sebomban and Semandang Kiri village (Simpang Hulu sub district). - Period of management conducted immediately or maximum two (2) months after mobilization activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measurements and laboratory analysis of air quality and compared to PP. 41 of 1999 which done periodically every 6 months during construction activities. - Measurements of Noise Level and compared to Decree of the Minister of Environment Number: KEP-48/MENLH/11/1996. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The road which used to mobilization that near the local communities settlement and locations that are close to the land clearing and construction of facilities and infrastructure, which located in Semandang Kanan village and Kampar Sebomban and Semandang Kiri villages (Simpang Hulu sub district).
2.3.	The reduced level of public health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The behavior of clean and healthy life in community, number of patients, the number of accidents and the level of health care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Help to increase the frequency of health care for local communities that affected by "water borne diseases" and "air borne diseases". - Development / improvement of health facilities and increasing the number of medical / paramedical. - Providing free health care for local communities who are underprivileged. - Providing counseling regarding behavior of clean and healthy life. - Coordinate with the clinic / local health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semandang Kanan village and Kampar Sebomban (Simpang Dua sub district) and Semandang Kiri villages (Simpang Hulu sub district). - Period of management in the form of education regarding health and environmental sanitation which conducted twice a year; - Management period of medical checks conducted twice a year, or if there are complaints from employee and community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyse data of number and type of disease that suffered by community due to construction activities - Secondary data that related with health problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PT KML Office and sub district health center or clinic that closest to construction activities. - Every 6 months during construction activities

No.	Types of Impact that Managed	Benchmark Impact	Environmental Management	Location and Management Period	Environmental Monitoring	Location and Management Period
			center.	regarding health problems.		
2.4.	Decreasing of water quality surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no decreasing water quality of rivers based on Government Regulation No. 82 of 2001, regarding Management of Water Quality and Water Pollution Control. - There is no complaint from local communities who use the river water. - There is no disease caused by the decreasing water quality of river (waterborne diseases). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintaining green belt area (greenbelt) along the riparian and perform soil and water conservation. - Planting land cover crop that can quickly grow on the banks of steep slope. - Make sedimentation hole along the road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location of management is conducted in the Semandang river and Semandang rivulet. - Communities in the study area or Communities who directly affected by the activities of oil palm plantations. - Period of management are conducted twice a year during construction activities, or if there is reporting or complaints from communities which using the water river. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taking sample of River water and doing analysis laboratory. - Measuring the percentage of open land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semandang river every six month. - Along riparian which set to be protected every 6 months .
2.5.	Fire of forest and land	Increasing of open land and the occurrence of forest and land fires, especially on dry season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct the information spread of forest and land fires. - Procurement of facilities and infrastructure for prevention and control of forest and land fires with a number that customizable to hectarage areal. - Making sign board of fire hazard and make a ban of burning. - Build guard posts and doing patrol activities - Establishment fire fighting team of forest and land in a corporate and community level. - Providing training and counseling to handling forest and land fires to company employee and community by cooperate with relevant agencies regularly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semandang Kanan village and Kampar Sebomban and Semandang Kiri village (Simpang Hulu sub district). - Management period is once every initial of the dry season (between June until August). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of land fires due to company activities and recording of fire management. - Inventory of fire fighting facilities and infrastructure. - Analysis of the amount of training that has been done. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis the reports at the KML Office. - Every 6 months during construction activities.

No.	Types of Impact that Managed	Benchmark Impact	Environmental Management	Location and Management Period	Environmental Monitoring	Location and Management Period
2.6.	Attitude and Community Perceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The occurrence of change in mindset and behavior in community around the study areal, due the land clearing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide media / means to facilitate and accommodate the restlessness and complaints which coming from the local community. - Creating a discussion forum with the community and doing counseling that useful for society. - Make procedures for communication between communities and companies and socialized to the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semandang Kanan village and Kampar Sebomban and Semandang Kiri village (Simpang Hulu sub district). - Period of management conducted one time at the first year of oil palm operational. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews and questionnaires regarding procedures for communication between communities and companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semandang Kanan village and Kampar Sebomban and Semandang Kiri village (Simpang Hulu sub district) - Once during construction activities
2.7.	Decline of Water Biodiversity	Decreased levels of species diversity and abundance of aquatic biota.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make a sign board that contains ban to take / find fish by exploitation of a destructive nature / dangerous for ecosystem balance - Creating wildlife posters. - Training to employees regarding wildlife awareness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location of impact management is rivers at operational areal. - Operational areal of company. - Period of Management conducted at the same period with land clearing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secondary data regarding installation document of sign board. - Training document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At company operational areal - Doing every 6 month. - Conducted once every 6 months.
III	OPERATIONAL PHASE					
3.1.	Decreasing Air Quality and Increasing Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Regulation no. 41 of 1999 regarding Controlling Air Pollution and Emission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection of the system, method and technology of TBS transportation, POM, Transportation of CPO and kernel, which expected can reduce dust levels below the threshold. - Conducting free medical treatment to people who suffer from diseases caused by climate changes as ARI (ISPA), diarrhea and other. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semandang Kanan village and Kampar Sebomban (Simpang Dua sub district) and Semandang Kiri village (Simpang Hulu sub district). - Period of management conducted immediately or a maximum of two (2) months after the factory construction and WWTP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measurements and laboratory analysis of air quality and compared to PP. 41 of 1999. - Measurements of Noise Level and compared to Decree of the Minister of Environment Number: KEP-48/MENLH/11/1996. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emissions: at emission sources (POM, Genset) - Air quality: at settlements which passed by operational activities - Conducted once every 6 months. - Noise level: at noise source and settlement - Conducted once every 3 months
3.2	Improvement of employment opportunities and business, and improvement of community income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing capita income, level of community consumerism, living cost, and local revenue; - Implementation of systems of remuneration issued by the government (Regional Minimum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing opportunities for local community who directly affected by oil palm plantation activities, to work as an employee in accordance with qualification and labor requirements necessary. - Providing training, business guidance and business capital to community who directly affected, regarding new business opportunity outside the agricultural sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semandang Kanan village and Kampar Sebomban (Simpang Dua sub district) and Semandang Kiri villages (Simpang Hulu sub district). - Conducted once at the operational phase or continuously adjusted to the project activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews and questionnaires regarding income, new economic activities, company benefit to the community, proportion of community who get benefit from the company. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semandang Kanan village and Kampar Sebomban (Simpang Dua sub district) and Semandang Kiri village (Simpang Hulu sub district). - Conducted once every years.

No.	Types of Impact that Managed	Benchmark Impact	Environmental Management	Location and Management Period	Environmental Monitoring	Location and Management Period
		<p>Wages), and other allowance that accordance with company financial capability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group or proportion of community that receiving extra income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using labor local maximally and using local businessman. - Providing counseling and training regarding entrepreneurship management to community. - Participate in providing and complement economy infrastructure. - Giving information to community leaders (formal and informal) regarding employment opportunities that necessary. 			
3.3	The reduced level of public health	The behavior of clean and healthy life in community, number of patients, and the level of health servicing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Helps to increase the frequency of health care to community that affected by "water borne diseases" and "air borne diseases". - Development / improvement of health facilities and increasing the number of medic / paramedic. - Providing free health care for local communities who are underprivileged. - Allocate funding to perform free health care activities. - Providing counseling regarding behavior of clean and healthy life. - Coordinate with the clinic / local health center. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location of management: In palm oil mill and oil palm plantation and also in community around study area. - Period of management: Providing counseling regarding health and environmental sanitation periodically twice every year. - Period of management: Providing medical checks periodically twice every year or if there are complaints from employee and community regarding health problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secondary data: report of management activities. - Survey and interview regarding health issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semandang Kanan village and Kampar Sebomban (Simpang Dua sub district) and Semandang Kiri village (Simpang Hulu sub district). - Conducted once every 6 months.

No.	Types of Impact that Managed	Benchmark Impact	Environmental Management	Location and Management Period	Environmental Monitoring	Location and Management Period
3.4	Attitude and Community Perceptions regarding social restlessness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is not restlessness or polemics that develop in community on waste management activities. - The existence of Complaints, protests, or lawsuits and negotiation delays because the involvement of third party, consumptive use of money and the existence of vulnerability to crime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doing transfer of knowledge and technology to community especially in terms of socialization the program of empowerment community. - Doing socialization in form focus group discussion to group of community regarding empowerment community which will be implemented by the company. - Performing approach with participatory methods (Participatory Rural Appraisal). - Perform proactive approach to community leaders and people in form socialization the company planning by transparency. - Facilitate and accommodate the wishes and expectations of community that affected by company activities. - Involving society organizations that located in study areal. - Participating directly in youth activities, arts and sport, by increasing the facilities and infrastructure that support the activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location of management: Semandang Kanan village and Kampar Sebomban (Simpang Dua sub district) and Semandang Kiri villages (Simpang Hulu sub district). - Period of management: periodically once every 6 months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews and questionnaires regarding community attitudes and perception to company. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semandang Kanan village and Kampar Sebomban (Simpang Dua sub district) and Semandang Kiri village (Simpang Hulu sub district). - Conducted once every 6 months.
IV.	POST OPERATIONAL PHASE					
4.1	Decreasing community income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreasing per capita income, level of community consumerism, living cost, and local revenue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing training, business guidance and business capital to community who directly affected, regarding new business opportunity outside the agricultural sector. - Giving information clearly regarding labor dismissals accordance to employment contract. - Providing counseling and training regarding entrepreneurship management to community. - Involving local communities for monitoring and manage the implementation of the project which implemented after operational phase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semandang Kanan village and Kampar Sebomban (Simpang Dua sub district) and Semandang Kiri village (Simpang Hulu sub district). - Conducted once at the post-operational phase or continuously adjusted to the project activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews, questionnaires and analysis related of income and the amount of training that given during the post operational. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semandang Kanan village and Kampar Sebomban (Simpang Dua sub district) and Semandang Kiri village (Simpang Hulu sub district).

No.	Types of Impact that Managed	Benchmark Impact	Environmental Management	Location and Management Period	Environmental Monitoring	Location and Management Period
4.2.	Attitude and Community Perceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The occurrence of change in mindset and behavior in community around areal study, due to labor dismissals. - The existence of Complaints, protests, or lawsuits and negotiation delays because the involvement of third party, consumptive use of money and the existence of vulnerability to crime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide debriefing of entrepreneurship training. - Performing approach with participatory methods (Participatory Rural Appraisal). - Giving information clearly regarding labor dismissals accordance to employment contract. - Providing severance pay and money reward for services to the company, in reasonably and accordance to laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semandang Kanan village and Kampar Sebomban (Simpang Dua sub district) and Semandang Kiri village (Simpang Hulu sub district). - Conducted at the end of the post-operational phase activities and at the expiration of the operational activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews, questionnaires and analysis related of income and the amount of training that given during the post operational. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semandang Kanan village and Kampar Sebomban (Simpang Dua sub district) and Semandang Kiri village (Simpang Hulu sub district).

4b. Summary of management and Mitigation Plans (SIA)

PT KML 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 KML 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 KML 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 6. Management and Mitigation Plans of Karya Makmur Langgeng

No	Recomendation	Management Plan	Time plan	Monitored indicator	Monitoring Period
1	Based on the results of the social impact assessment , companies can formulate an appropriate management plan as a form of Social Responsibility to Corporate Social conditions (Corporate Social Responsibility) in a participatory manner with the involvement of local stakeholders and alignment with local government development plan.	PT KML will conduct Corporate Social Responsibility program in a continuous manner. The program design will be based on local condition and opportunities, and communicated to the community clearly. In order to improve the focus, PT KML will conduct the CSR program in education, local economy development, health and infrastructure.	Continuous	- Number of program - Number of villages included in the program - Number of people involved in the program - Total CSR expenditure being spent	Yearly
2.	Pantan sub village, part of Sebomban Kampar village is a sub village located in the business license of PT KML openly willing to accept the presence of PT KML for oil palm plantations in the area of their village . In the process of compensation of crops (GRTT), they want it to be presented to the public as a fair process and there will be no element of coercion with respect to laws and regulations in force as well as the principle of FPIC (Free and Prior Informed Consent). Procedures and mechanisms of GRTT also consider the readiness of the land owners before they actually release the land for palm oil plantation	PT KML will communicate the process of GRTT to the community in a clear and transparent manner. This activity will involve local government to ensure all the process are aligned with the law and regulation.	Continuous	- Number of meeting being held - Number of people being communicated	6 monthly
3.	Information related to the presence of PT KML considered important by the Pantan sub village community. Therefore, Pantan sub Village community expects PT KML to	PT KML will communicate regularly with the community through both informal and formal mechanism. KML representatives will meet official government (at Dusun level) and/or other stakeholder that considered	Continuous	- Number of meeting	Quarterly

	provide public disclosure to Pantan sub village gradually and when there is a company related information it should be delivered openly and directly, to avoid any misunderstanding between PT KML and the community.	important by the community to share all related information regarding PT KML.			
4.	Need for socialization and education regarding land and community rights (individual and communal/ indigenous/customary) to secure land and natural resources. In this case the company can work with BPN to explain tenure issues and land ownership rights to communities.	PT KML will collaborate with BPN and related government body to do a socialization regarding land and community right.	2013 -2014	- Number of Villages covered - Number of people being socialized	6 monthly
5.	PT KML Social Management Plan have to accommodate the interests of the surrounding community through its development program support in the village either in the form of rural infrastructure such as roads access and the rural economy, as well as clean water for the community. PT KML expected to take a role in a form of programs or efforts to improve the quality of education, health and respect for the values and customs of the local community.	PT KML will conduct Corporate Social Responsibility program in a continuous manner. The program design will be based on local condition and opportunities, and communicate to the community clearly. In order to improve the focus, PT KML will conduct the CSR program in education, local economy development, health and infrastructure. These approach will cover all the basic needs required by the community.	Continuous	- Number of program - Number of villages included in the program - Number of people involved in the program - Total CSR expenditure being spent	Yearly
6.	The company develops recruitment mechanisms in a transparent manner by considering the representation of local culture and background as well as provide ease of the procedure and the acceptance standards of labor from the public regarding the company, who critically need a job.	PT KML will implement a fair and transparent recruitment system, in accordance with applied law and regulation, company requirement and companies need to give priority to the surrounding community.	Continuous	- SOP development and Implementation	Yearly
7.	Companies should respect and support the preservation of the customs and traditions of the people around the plantation. Respect and support of the company will increase public confidence and acceptance on the existence and operation of the company for the future.	PT KML will preserve and support local customs and tradition through its Corporate Social Responsibility Program. It will cope the preservation of local ceremony, relic, and culture.	Continuous	- Number of program being implemented	Yearly

4c. 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 July 2013 by independent consultants from SAN 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 KML, 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 threatents.
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 people for making like-minded of HCV management.
4. Dialogue with stakeholders, especially government for increasing protecting HCV elements and areas.
5. Monitoring of land clearing activity.
6. Measuring fluctuation activity of water level on rainy season and dry season as *baseline* in rivers which have the important function as the catchment areas.
7. Avoid/minimizing superficial of river with GAP (Group Agriculture Policy) which is land clearing until maintenance and harvesting.
8. Recondition and making the policy and procedure (SOP) which is supporting the effectiveness of HCV management.

HCV LOCATION THAT WILL MANAGED BY COMPANY

HCV location that will be managed by company is location which is included in operational as many as 12,500 Ha, not all location in permit area. That because the location in permit area has some settlement with local people.

Table 7. Area Management Plan HCV PT KML

Number	HCV Area	HCV Attribute	Total HCV Area Identified (ha)	HCV Area Managed (ha)
1	Riparian Banjur River	1.1,1,3,1,4, 2,3, 4.1, 5.	108.38	88.28
2	Riparian Bergoram River	4.1	42.87	30.21
3	Riparian Blomah River	4.1	52.06	50.07
4	Riparian Keba River	4.1	28.5	9.47
5	Riparian Lamata River	1.1,1,2,1,3,1,4,2,3, 4.1	80.26	57.30
6	Riparian Menggunung River	4.1	27.14	25.56
7	Riparian Mengkasan River	4.1	47.64	32.15
8	Riparian Mun River	4.1	23.01	6.8
9	Riparian Pelanduk Jirak River	4.1	17.83	3.07
10	Riparian Penyawan River	4.1, 5	67.9	42.01
11	Riparian Raraba River	1.1,1,3,1,4,2,3, 4.1	63.62	50.04
12	Riparian Selerang River	4.1	18.33	0.00
13	Riparian Semandang/Prodan River	1.1, 4.1, 4.3, 5.	893.73	893.73
14	Seriung Hill	1.1, 4.1, 4.2	258.96	0.00
15	Batu Tulus Hill	1.1, 4.1, 4.2	117.94	0.00
16	Dabog Hill	4.1, 4.2	26.11	26.11
17	17 Hill	1.1,1,3,1,4,2,3,4.1, 4.2	64.27	64.27
18	Peat area	4.1.	179.59	62.00
19	Keramat Kompas Kelabo	6	0.005	0.05
20	Tembawang Sekucing Baru	6	47.03	47.03
21	Tembawang Tue	6	21.53	21.53
22	Patung Ulin	6	0.005	0.00
23	Keramat Nabu Putih Nago Ranting	6	0.005	0.00
25	Keramat Jajune	6	0.005	0.00
Total			2,195.72	1,509.68

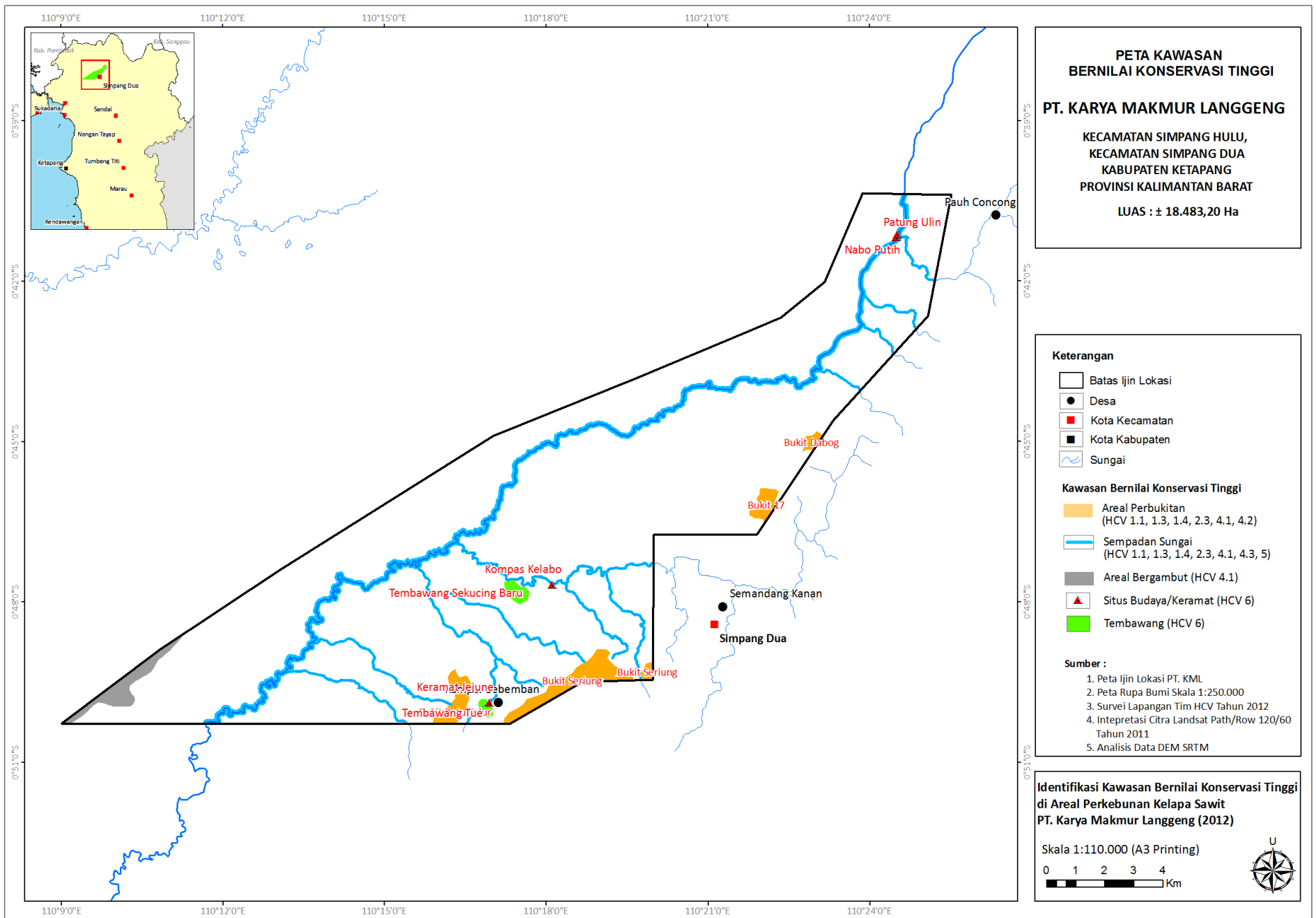


Figure 4 HCV Map PT KML over lay with Permitted Area

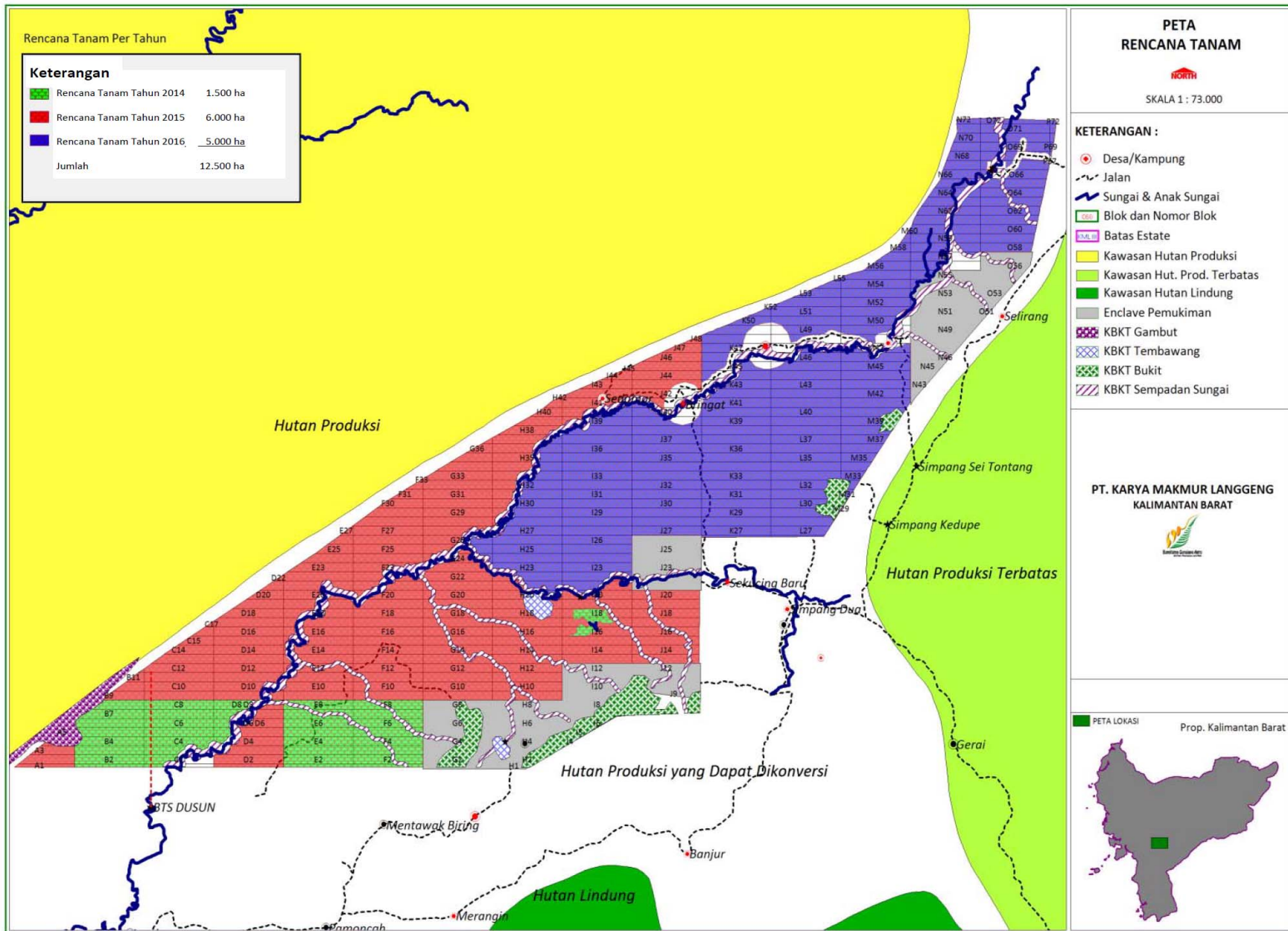


Figure 5 HCV Map PT KML over lay with Permitted Area and management plan for planting

Table 7. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (HCV)

HCV	Location	HCV's Management	Time Plan	Monitored Indicators	Time Plan
<p>HCV 1.1.</p> <p>Areas that contain or provide biodiversity support function to protection or conservation areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian of the Semandang/ Perodam River • Riparian of the Banjur River • Riparian of the Raraba River • Riparian of the Lamata River • T- 17 Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 meters riparian determinations • Socialization the HCV 1.1 areas to all staf and stakeholders • Arrangement and measurement of boundary, and also laying demarcation • Fitting signboards of the HCV 1.1 areas and protected areas, especially in the area around villages and the path traveled by the community and staff • Enrichment of plants in the riparian areas and bawas areas • 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 update condition of buffer zone, including demarcations & signborads • Actual implementation and success rehabilitations againts HCV 1.1, including enrichment of plants • Quality of micro climate • Water quality, especially river water • Trend changing of flora & fauna, also aquaic biota, monitored in the permanent sample plots with a sampling intensity 0.1% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuously in every month • Every 6 month • Every 6 month • Every 1 year • Every 6 month • Every 1 year
<p>HCV 1.2.</p> <p>Critically endangered species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian of the Lamata River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do marking on individual plants that can not be cleared • Put signboards HCV 1.2 areas and prohibition to cut down the plants • Make a standard operating procedure to identify and protection of flora & fauna are protected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 year • 6 months • 6 months 	<p>Shorea almon census population periodically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual implementation and success rehabilitations againts HCV 1.2, including enrichment of plants 	<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"> • Socialization HCV 1.2 areas to staff and the community • Enrichment of plants in that protected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every 1 year • 3 Years 		
HCV 1.3 Area that contain habitat for viable populations of endangered, restricted range or protected species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian of the Raraba River • Riparian of the Lamata River • Riparian of the Banjur River • T- 17 Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialization HCV 1.3 area to staff and the community • Put signboards HCV 1.2 areas and prohibiton of illegal hunting & wildlife disturbance in that areas. Coordinate with Forestry Agency and regional conservation center for the management of the wildlife population • Enrichment of plants in that protected areas, especially with local plants • Securing HCV 1.3 areas from land conversion, illegal logging and illegal hunting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every 1 year • 6 months • 3 Years • Continuous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 1.3, including prohibiton of illegal hunting & wildlife disturbance, usage of hazardous & toxic materials and also fire hazard • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every 3 month • Every 1 year • Every 6 month • Every 1 year
HCV 1.4. Areas that contain habitat of temporary use by species or congregations of species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian of the Raraba River • Riparian of the Lamata River • Riparian of the Banjur River • T- 17 Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a standard operating procedure for HCV Management Program • Arrange and measurement of boundary, and also laying demarcation • Socialization the HCV 1.4 areas to all staf and stakeholders • Put signboards in HCV 1.4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months • 6 months • Every 1 year • 6 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variety conditions, wealth and habitat of flora fauna species periodically • Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 1.4 including prohibiton of illegal hunting & wildlife disturbance, usage of hazardous & toxic materials and also fire hazard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every 1 year • Every 3 month

HCV	Location	HCV's Management	Time Plan	Monitored Indicators	Time Plan
		areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Years • Continuous 		
HCV 2.3. Areas that contain two or more contiguous ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian of the Raraba River • Riparian of the Lamata River • Riparian of the Banjar River • T- 17 Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrange and measurement of boundary, and also laying demarcation • Socialization the HCV 2.3 areas to all staf and stakeholders • Put signboards in HCV 2.3 areas • Securing HCV 1.4 areas from land conversion, illegal logging and illegal hunting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months • Every 1 year • 6 months • Continuous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variety conditions, wealth and habitat of flora fauna species periodically • Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 2.3 including prohibiton 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
HCV 4.1. Areas or ecosystem important for the provision of water and prevention of flood for downstream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian of the Banjar River • Riparian of the Bergoram River • Riparian of the Blomah River • Riparian of the Keba River • Riparian of Lamata River • Riparian of the Menggunung River • Riparian of the Mengkasan River • Riparian of the Mun River • Riparian of the Pelanduk Jirak River • Riparian of the Penyawan River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrange and measurement of boundary, and also laying demarcation for HCV 4.1 Areas • Socialization the HCV 4.1 areas to all staf and stakeholders • Put signboards in HCV 4.1 areas • Enrichment of plants in HCV 4.1 area, especially with feed crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 month • Every 1 year • 6 month • 3 Year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 4.1 (erosion, clearing, logging, fire hazzard) • Implementation of activities and percentage of land cover plant in the area of rehabilitaton, also care monitoring against HCV 4.1 • Debit and water quality of the river, periodically • Erosion rates in steep slope 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every 6 month • Every 1 year • Every 6 month • Every 6 month

HCV	Location	HCV's Management	Time Plan	Monitored Indicators	Time Plan
communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riparian of the Raraba River Riparian of the Selerang River Riparian of the Semandang/ Perodam River Dabog Hill T- 17 Hill Protected Peat Areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Continuous Every 1 year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> areas River sedimentation rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 6 month
HCV 4.2 Areas important for the prevention of erosion and sedimentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dabog Hill T- 17 Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangement and measurement of boundary, and also laying demarcation for HCV 4.2 Areas Socialization the HCV 4.2 areas to all staff and stakeholders Put signboards in HCV 4.2 areas Enrichment of plants in HCV 4.2 area, especially with local plants Securing HCV 4.2 areas from land conversion, illegal logging and illegal hunting, usage of hazardous & toxic materials and also fire hazard Vegetation inventory in HCV 4.2 area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 months Every 1 year 6 months 6 months Continuous Every 1 year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 4.2, natural disturbance and human Implementation of activities and percentage of land cover plant in the area of rehabilitaton, also care monitoring against HCV 4.2 Measurement of erosion rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 6 month Every 1 year Every 6 month
HCV 4.3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangement and measurement of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rainfall measurement Intensity of interference to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 1 month Every 6 month

HCV	Location	HCV's Management	Time Plan	Monitored Indicators	Time Plan
Areas that function as natural barriers to the spread of forest or ground fire		boundary, and also laying demarcation for HCV 4.3 Areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialization the HCV 4.3 areas to all staf and stakeholders • Put signboards in HCV 4.3 areas • Enrichment of plants in HCV 4.3 area, especially with feed crops • Securing HCV 4.3 areas from land conversion, illegal logging and illegal hunting, usage of hazardous & toxic materials and also fire hazard • Vegetation inventory in HCV 4.3 area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every 1 year • 6 months • 3 years • Continuous • Every 1 year 	area which have HCV 4.3 (erosion, clearing, logging, fire hazzard) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement of temperature and humidity on the riparian and palm oil plantations area • Implementation of activities and percentage of land cover plant in the area of rehabilitaton, also enrichment planting against HCV 4.3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every 1 month • Every 1 year
HCV 5 Natural areas critical for meeting the basic needs of local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian of the Banjur River • Riparian of the Penyawan River • Riparian of the Semandang/ Perodam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialization the HCV 5 areas to all staffs and stakeholders, especially the use of water river as a soure of drink and latrines • Make a standard operating procedure for fertilization • Put Signborads for fire prevention and farming, and also water polution due to fishing using poison • Control usage of chemicals (fertilizers and pesticides) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every 1 year • 6 months • 6 months • Continuous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 5 (erosion, clearing, logging, fire hazzard) • Implementation of activities and percentage of land cover plant in the area of rehabilitaton, also enrichment planting against HCV 5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every 6 month • Every 1 year

HCV	Location	HCV's Management	Time Plan	Monitored Indicators	Time Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitations and enrichment of plants in HCV 5 area, especially with feed crops and local plants Securing HCV 4.3 areas from illegal logging and illegal hunting, usage of hazardous & toxic materials and also fire hazard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Years Continuous 		
HCV 6. Areas critical for maintaining the cultural identity of local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keramat Kompas Kelabo Tembawang Sekucing Baru Tembawang Tue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socialization the HCV 5 areas to all staffs and stakeholders Intensity of interference to place of sacred Put signboards against HCV 6 area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 1 year 6 months 6 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensity of interference to place of sacred Interaction intensity between community and HCV 6 area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 1 year Every 1 year

RSPO

Internal Responsibility

Document of Identification HCV and management & monitoring plan PT Karya Makmur Langgeng has been approved by the management in March 2013 and Document of Social Impact Assessment management and monitoring plan has been approved by the management in July 2012.

Proposed by



Diar Hasymi Damanik
Sustainability Dept Head
Date: 16th October 2013



Yohanes Agung Baskoro
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Date: 16th October 2013

Agreed by



Lim Sian Choo
Senior General Manager
Date: 16th October 2013



Francisca Tiurma Damanik
CCS Group Dept Head
Date: 16th October 2013

Approved

Management
PT Karya Makmur Langgeng,



Maman Aliman Utardi
General Manager
Date: 16th October 2013