



PT. Galempa Sejahtera Bersama
(Austindo Nusantara Jaya Agri Group)
Empat Lawang Regency
South Sumatera Province
Indonesia

Summary of Management Plan
April 2014

Summary of Management Plan

PT. Galempa Sejahtera Bersama – Empat Lawang, South Sumatera, Indonesia

1. Executive Summary

PT Galempa Sejahtera Bersama is a company established in Indonesia for as development of a new concession of 20,000 Ha into a palm oil plantation integrated with the mill. The concession area located in Ulu Musi Sub District, Empat Lawang Regency, South Sumatera Province. The land status is “APL” (“other land use”, allowed for development) according to the current government land use master plan.

PT Galempa Sejahtera Bersama (PT GSB) is a subsidiary of PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Agri, a member of RSPO.

New development plant, PT GSB commit to conduct a HCV and SIA Assessment by hired a Lead Assessor that registered by RSPO. The HCV and SIA Final Report summarized separately and have been integrated with the company management plan.

The company has conduct the socialization to the community about the company operational activity.

2. Reference Documents

- SIA Assessment Report : SIA Assessment PT Galempa Sejahtera Bersama, November 2012 – February 2013, was conducted and prepared by Focus Consulting Group, Indonesia
- HCV Assessment Report : HCV Assessment Report PT Galempa Sejahtera Bersama, November 2012 – February 2013, was conducted and prepared by Focus Consulting Group, Indonesia
- Location Permit : Nomor 525/535/KEP/HUTBUNTAMBEN/2012, date April 20th 2012, covering area of 20,000 Ha
- AMDAL Approval : SK Gubernur Sumatera Selatan No. 210 tahun 2013, tanggal 1 Mei 2013.
- Indonesia HCV Identification Toolkit version June 2nd, 2008 and High Conservation Value Area Development and Monitoring Project Draft issued by HCV RSPO Indonesia Working Group on August 2009

- Indonesia Government Regulation related to conservation management and monitoring, IUCN Red List, CITES and PP No. 7 Tahun 1999
- Location Map
- Development and Planting Map

Figure.1 PT. GSB - Location Map

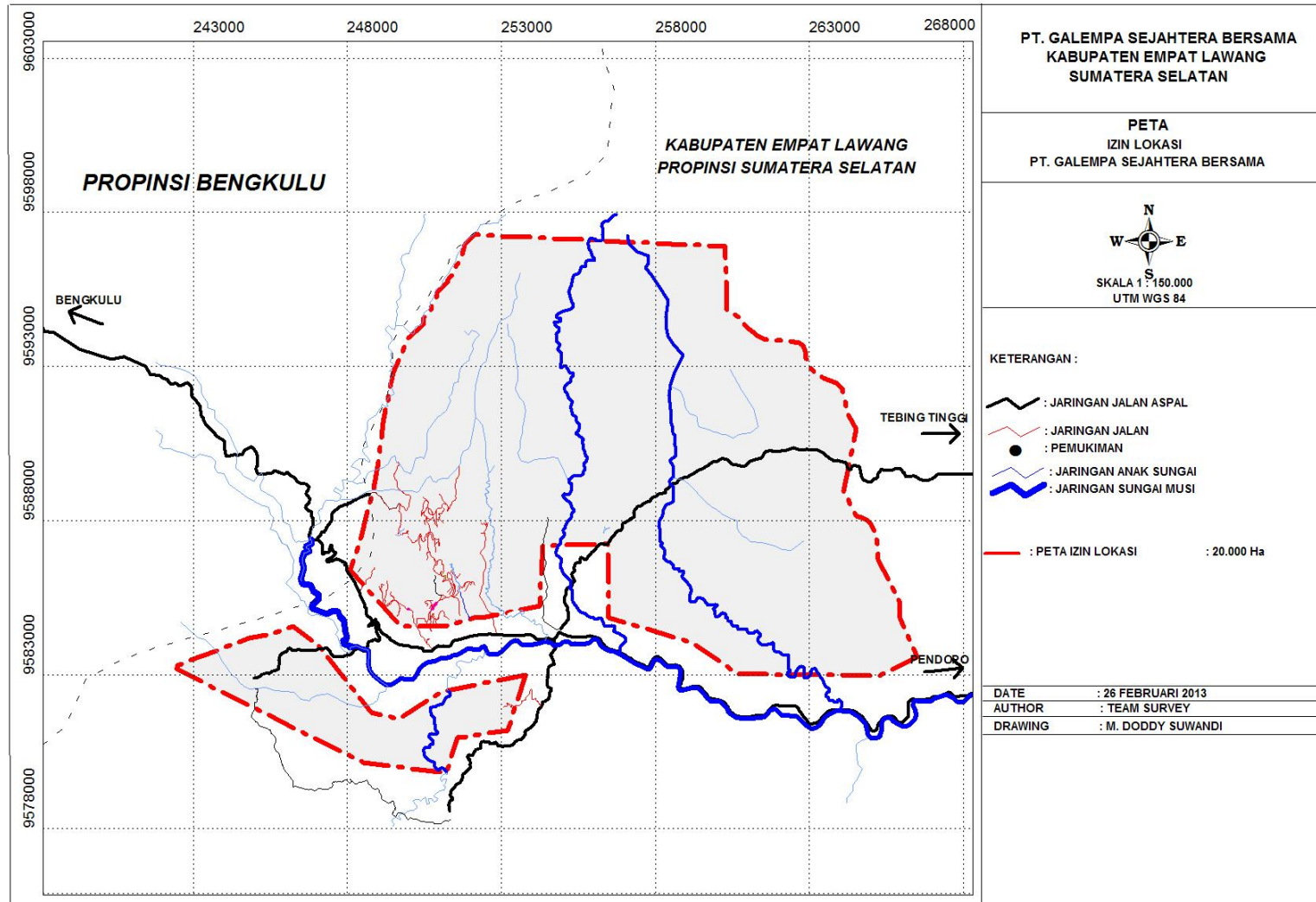
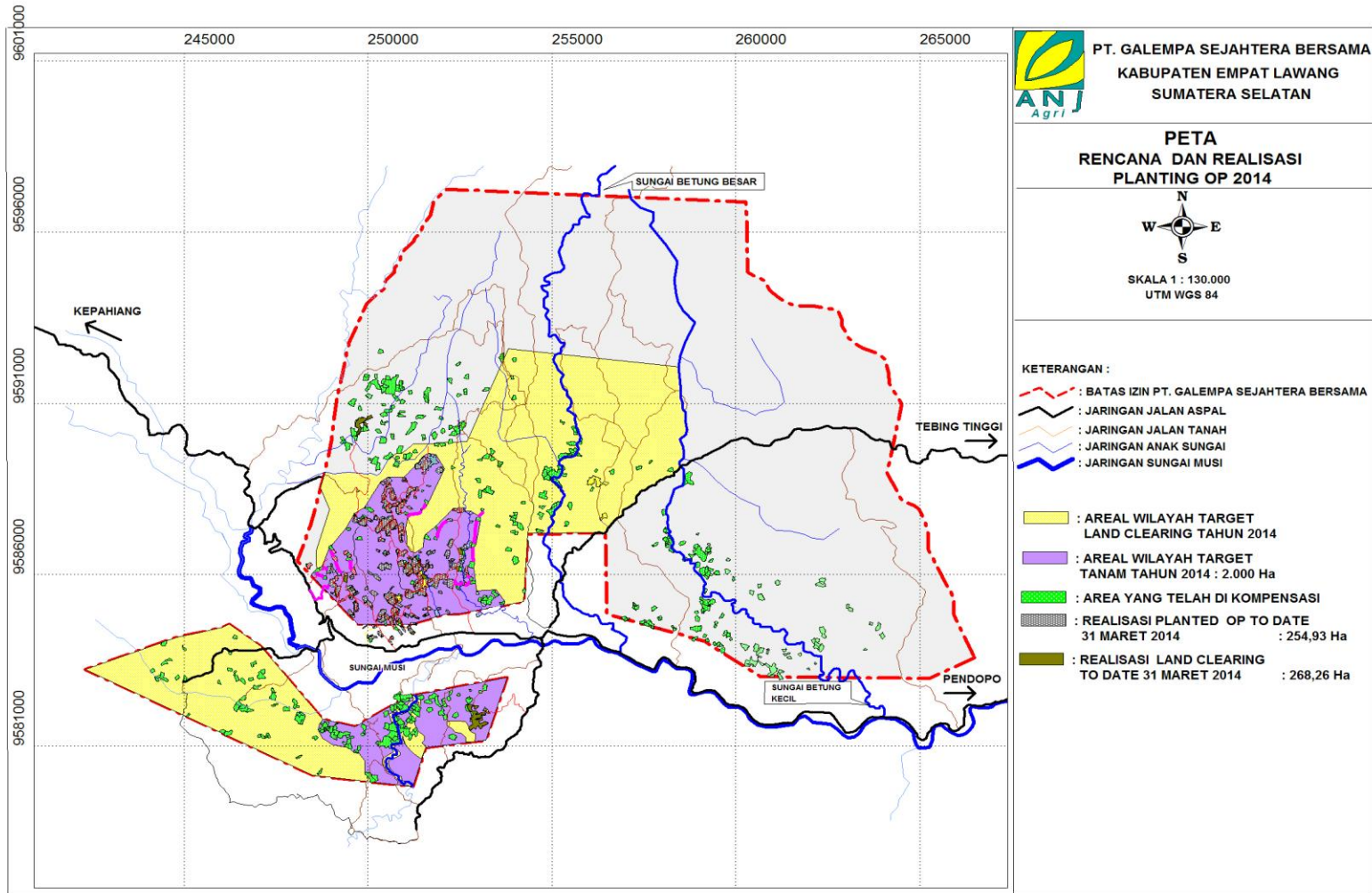


Figure.2 PT. GSB – Development and Planting Map



3. HCV and SIA Management Plan

Company Information and Contact Person

Company Name : PT Galempa Sejahtera Bersama
RSPO Membership Number : 1-0032-07-000-00 (registered as PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Agri)
Capital Status : Foreign Investment
Project Address : Ulu Musi Sub District, Empat Lawang Regency, South Sumatera Province
Head Office Address : Wisma BII, Diponegoro Street No. 18, Medan, North Sumatera Province
Telephone : (061) 4537480
Type of Business : Oil Palm Plantation and Mill
Contact Person : Indra Pangasian Hutabarat (indra.pangasian@anj-group.com)

Personnel involved in planning and implementation:

- Sukrisdianto (General Manager PT GSB)
- Ridwan Damanik (Senior Manager)
- Tri Hidayat (External Affair General Manager)
- Indra Pangasian Hutabarat (Head of Sustainability)

Stakeholders involved during implementation:

- Agriculture Agency
- Environment Agency
- Local Government (Regency, Sub District and Village)
- Partnership Members
- Company employees
- Local community leader

4.a. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plan (SIA)

Strategic issue	Program/activity	Challenge	Change	Strategy	Output	PIC	Time
Most of the villagers have less information regarding company's program	Conducting the socialization gradually, whether in group or individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are still many villagers that do not know entirely about the program of the company • There is no other palm oil company that operating around the Company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the villagers and public figure support the activity of company • Some of people in society or society generally cultivate the palm plantation or has been work in the palm oil plantation even in the outside of the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialization should be conducted gradually, and focus to the owner of land in the company's concession • Socialization that conducted to the people in society who don't have land should be focused on the advantage for the society such as creating job opportunity and increasing economic value for the village • Makes the socialization materials simple and easy to be understood by the society entirely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document of socialization plan for the society 	Div legal and Div External Affairs	Begin on 2012
The owner of land still doubt to release their land because due to their anxious of the lost income source	Conducts the socialization and makes the alternative income program for the famers before the realization of plasma scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of society lands recently are planted with candlenut, coffee, and black or white pepper and if it's given to the Company, they will lost their potential • New palm oil can produce after 3-4 years old. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential income from the palm oil is relative bigger compared with commodity that recently has been planted by society • Palm oil can produce monthly income, besides, the majority of commodity which has been planted by society is the annual trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with the villagers that has 1-2 Ha by making the agreement which contain that if they are willing to release their land, beside getting the plasma, the Company also guarantee they still can work with the company as long as they want to follow the regulation of labor force. • Make the socialization about the advantages of planting the palm compare to other commodity that are being developed by society recently. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document of alternative income program for the owner of lands who release their lands 	MGR plantation and Div External Affairs	2012-forward

The owner of land still doubt to release their land, because they just has small land	Program exchange land for the land owner who has the small land but has strategic location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the society just has the land covering to 1-2 ha, and if it released to company, the villagers convey that the Plasma part is quite small 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The owner of land that located in the middle of Company's land clearing project, who does not want to release their land will get trouble in cultivating their land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducts the communication and discussion together with the owner of land, and gives the better substitution land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document or plan of land substitution 	Manager	Begin in 2012/while the land release begin
Part of Taukeh has the negative view to the company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting the communication and specific socialization with the Taukeh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palm oil plantation can threat the incomes of white or black pepper, candlenut, and coffee Taukeh. The role of Taukeh in the economy of village is strong enough. Taukeh generally also has the large land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The company has obtained the support from the local government and some of public figure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Builds the communication to put the <i>taukeh</i> become the partner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan of partnership with the taukeh 	Manager	Begin in 2012
The owner of land is afraid of losing their land and land position that is not clear after changing to become the palm oil plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping all the land owned by society (basic map)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the owner of land is willing to cooperate with company, with the assumption that after Company obtain the HGU, the land is given back to the villagers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product that has been cultivated by villagers recently is not give the continually income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting the specific socialization and convince the villagers that the company will not take the land from them and if the license is expired it will be returned back to the state and field will be conquered by society Arranges the possessiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document of possessiveness map of land 	External affair and GIS	2012/before land clearing

				map of society's land, so the location of society land become clear, although in the level tapak/border sign has occurred the land usage			
Communication of company with the stakeholders still lack/needs to be improved	Builds the communication and network with the entire stakeholders that related with the company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type and characteristic of stakeholders are diversity The various kind of stakeholder's interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication between the company with the stakeholders have been conducted Village government and some of public figure support the company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes the routine schedule of meeting Determines the theme for every meeting Conducts the documentation to the result of meeting Conducts the follow up for the result of meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Builds the communication and coordination between the company and the entire stakeholders Establishes the same vision and understanding between the company and stakeholder 	Div External Affairs	Begin in 2012
Acceptance of workers from the local society is still less	Increases the involvement of local society as the company employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the society ever work in the palm oil company Needs to cultural adjustment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers is feeling interest to work in the company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mapping of potential worker in the village in surrounding company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning of worker acceptance from local society 	Manager/ personne l	Begin in 2012

Document of social activity or CSR from the company has not been given before	Makes the CSR plan for short, middle and long term.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assistance that is needed by villagers is much enough 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Company has budgeted the specific fund for the CSR purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes the priority scale Social activity is not only charity characteristic but also economic empowerment to increase the society capability which is not only depended on company only. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan Document of social activity in the middle, and long term. 	External affair	2012-forward
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4.b. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plan (HCV)

Types of HCV	Location	Monitored Indicators	Monitoring Objectives	Measures	Monitoring methods	
					Data collection and analysis methods	Monitoring Period
HCV1.1. Areas that contains or provide Biodiversity Support Function to Protection or Conservation Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Betung Riparian (Rip). Latak Rip. Keruh Rip. Betung-1 Hill Kunjung-1 Hill Kunjung-2 Hill Pematang Ngongop Hill Mandi Angin Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensity of disturbance to sites of HCV 1.1, including the danger of fire. Development of land cover conditions in the area that have HCV 1.1. Realization of activities and the survival rate (percentage of living)of rehabilitation and restoration activities in areas containing HCV 1.1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowing the intensity of disturbance to sites of HCV 1.1, including the hazard of fire. Determine the development of land cover conditions periodically at locations which have HCV 1.1. Knowing the realization of activity and the survival rate (percentage of living)of rehabilitation and restoration activities in areas containing HCV 1.1. 	<p>Good:</p> <p>There is no interference and forested areas containing HCV 1.1 has increased.</p> <p>Medium:</p> <p>The Area that contains of disturbed HCV 1.1 are low (<25%), moderate levels of disturbance and remain forested acreage or acreage containing HCV 1.1 are impaired (<50%), low noise level, and the area remains forested.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools and materials: Map of work, GPS, camera, compass, binoculars, tally sheet, tape measure, plastic mines, and stationeries. Measurement methods: direct observation in the region have managed HCV 1.1. Data analysis methods: descriptive analysis of each monitoring period. Methods of inference: If the indicator value by the monitoring result were moderate of 	To the disturbance intensity conducted once a month, while other monitoring indicators conducted once a year and will begin in 2014 RKAP

Types of HCV	Location	Monitored Indicators	Monitoring Objectives	Measures	Monitoring methods	
					Data collection and analysis methods	Monitoring Period
				<p>Worse:</p> <p>The area that contains of disturbed HCV1.1 are large (> 50%), high noise levels, and decreased forested area.</p>	worse, so the management activities in HCV 1.1 areas need to be improve.	
HCV 1.3 Areas which are Habitat for Endangered, Restricted Range or Protected Viable Species Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Betung Rip. • Betung Kecil Rip. • Gaman Rip. • Keruh Rip. • Landai Rip. • Latak Rip. • Betung -1 hill • Betung -2 hill • Betung Kecil hill • Gesam Hill • Latak Hill • Pematang Damar Hill • Pematang Kambing hill • Kunjung-1 hill • Kunjung-2 hill • Pematang Ngongop hill • Mandi Angin hill • Pematang Tewas Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance intensity to sites of HCV 1.3, including the hazard of fire. • Development of land cover conditions in the areas containing HCV 1.3. • Realization of planting activities and the survival rate (percentage of living) of rehabilitation and restoration activities in areas containing HCV 1.3. • Diversity and density/abundance condition of plants species and protected/ endangered wildlife. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowing the disturbance intensity to sites of HCV 1.3, including the hazard of fire. • Determine the development of land cover conditions periodically at locations which have HCV 1.3. • Knowing the realization of planting activity and the survival rate (percentage of living) of rehabilitation and restoration activities in areas containing HCV 1.3. 	<p>Good:</p> <p>Diversity and density/abundance condition of plants and wildlife species that are protected/endangered and its habitat remains or better than the previous condition.</p> <p>Medium:</p> <p>Diversity and density/abundance condition of plants and wildlife species that are protected/endangered and its habitat has decreased by 25-50% compared to the previous condition.</p> <p>Worse:</p> <p>Diversity and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools and materials: Work Map, GPS, camera, compass, binocular, tally sheet, tape measure, plastic mines, and stationeries. • Measurement methods: direct observation in the area that contains of managed HCV 1.3 areas. • Data analysis methods: descriptive analysis of each monitoring period. • Inference Methods: If the indicator value from the monitoring results were moderate and the worse, the management activities in the area consist of HCV 1.3 needs to be improved. 	To the disturbance intensity conduct once a month, while other monitoring indicators conducted once a year and will begin in 2014 RKAP

Types of HCV	Location	Monitored Indicators	Monitoring Objectives	Measures	Monitoring methods	
					Data collection and analysis methods	Monitoring Period
				density/abundance condition of plants and wildlife species that are protected/endangered and its habitat has decreased by > 50% compared to the previous condition.		
HCV1.4. Areas which are Habitat for Temporary Species or Congregations of Species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Betung Rip. Latak Rip. Keruh Rip. Betung-1 Hill Kunjung-1 Hill Kunjung-2 Hill Pematang Ngongop Hill Mandi Angin Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance intensity to sites of HCV 1.4, including the hazard of fire. Development of land cover conditions in the region that contains HCV 1.4. Progress in implementation of the monitoring and security of the area that contains HCV 1.4. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowing the disturbance intensity to sites of HCV 1.4, including the hazard of fire. Determine the development of land cover conditions periodically at areas which contains HCV 1.4. Knowing the actual implementation of the monitoring and security of the area contains HCV 1.4. 	<p>Good:</p> <p>There is no disturbance to the forested area in areas containing HCV 1.4 or forested areas have increased.</p> <p>Medium:</p> <p>The Area that contains of disturbed HCV 1.4 are low (<25%), moderate levels of disturbance and remain forested acreage or acreage containing HCV 1.4 are impaired (<50%), low noise level, and the area remains forested.</p> <p>Worse:</p> <p>The area that contains of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools and materials: Map of work, GPS, camera, compass, binocular, tally sheet, tape measure, plastic mines, and stationery. Measurement methods: direct observation in the region have managed HCV 1.4. Methods of data analysis: descriptive analysis of each monitoring period. Methods of inference: If the value of the indicator is derived from the results of the monitoring were moderate and the worse, the management activities in the region who have HCV 1.4 was done needs to be 	To the disturbance intensity conduct once a month, while other indicators monitoring conduct once a year and will begin in 2014 RKAP

Types of HCV	Location	Monitored Indicators	Monitoring Objectives	Measures	Monitoring methods	
					Data collection and analysis methods	Monitoring Period
				disturbed HCV1.4 are large (> 50%), high noise levels, and decreased forested area.	improved.	
HCV 2.3. Areas that Contain Representative Populations of Most Naturally Occuring Species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Betung Rip. Latak Rip. Keruh Rip. Betung-1 Hill Kunjung-1 Hill Kunjung-2 Hill Pematang Ngongop Hill Mandi Angin Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance intensity to the areas that consists HCV 2.3, including the hazard of fire. Plant species diversity and density Condition of plant. Wildlife species diversity and abundance. Progress in implementation of the activities and the survival rate (percentage of living)of the plants grown in the rehabilitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowing the intensity of disruption to the heath and peat forests, including the hazard of fire. Knowing the condition of plant species diversity and density. Knowing the wildlife species diversity and abundance. Knowing the actual implementation of the activities and the survival rate (percentage of living)of the plants grown in the rehabilitation. 	<p>Good:</p> <p>There is no disruption to the areas containing representative populations of native species that will survive.</p> <p>Medium:</p> <p>Regions that contain representative disturbed populations of native species that survive are low (<25%), moderate levels of disturbance and remain forested acreage or acreage containing HCV 1.4 are impaired (<50%), low noise level, and the area remains forested.</p> <p>Worse:</p> <p>Regions that contain representative populations of native species that will survive which disrupted large (> 50%), high noise levels, and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools and materials: Work Map, GPS, camera, binocular, compass, tally sheet, tape measure, plastic mines, and stationeries. Measurement methods: direct observation in the area is managed. Data analysis Methods: descriptive analysis of each monitoring period. Inference Methods: If the indicator value from the monitoring results were moderate and worse, the area management activities that have been performed should be increased 	To disturbance intensity conduct once a month, while other monitoring indicators conduct once a year and will begin in 2014 RKAP

Types of HCV	Location	Monitored Indicators	Monitoring Objectives	Measures	Monitoring methods	
					Data collection and analysis methods	Monitoring Period
				decreased forested area.		
HCV4.1. Areas or Ecosystems Important for Provision of Water and Prevention of Floods for Downstream communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Berau Rip. Betung Rip. Betung Kecil Rip. Gaman Rip. Keruh Rip. Landai Rip. Langli Rip. Petai Rip. Songsang Rip. Latak Rip. Puluh Rip. Betok Swamp Pematang Tewas Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance intensity to areas that consist of HCV 4.1, including the hazard of fire. Progress in implementation of the activities and the survival plants percentage grown in the rehabilitation. River width changes River water and springs quality changes. Aquatic biota changes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowing the disturbance intensity to areas that consist of HCV 4.1 and water quality changes at each location which consists of HCV 4.1. Knowing the actual implementation of the activities and survival plant percentage grown in the rehabilitation. Knowing the change in width of the river, the river water and spring quality, and river biota. 	<p>Good:</p> <p>The width of the river remains; parameters of river water and spring quality (water pH ranged from 6-9, TSS ≤ 50 mg / l, N-NO 3 ≤ 10 ppm, P-PO4 ≤ 0.5 ppm, and COD ≤ 10 ppm); and aquatic biota in the river remain as or better than before.</p> <p>Medium:</p> <p>The width of the river has increased > 25%, more than 50% of the river water and spring quality parameters (pH, TSS, NH4, N-NO3, P-PO4 and COD) in accordance with the applicable standard under PP. 82 of 2001; aquatic biota in rivers decreased by <25% (worse) than ever before.</p> <p>Worse:</p> <p>The width of the river has decreased; less than 50% of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools and materials: Work Map, GPS, camera, binoculars, compass, tally sheet, tape measure, plastic mines, and stationeries. Measurement methods: direct observation in the managed areas. Data analysis Methods: descriptive analysis of each monitoring period. Inference Methods: If the indicator value from the monitoring results were moderate and worse, the area management activities that have been performed should be increased 	To the disturbance intensity conduct once a month, while other monitoring indicators conduct once a year and will begin in 2014 RKAP

Types of HCV	Location	Monitored Indicators	Monitoring Objectives	Measures	Monitoring methods	
					Data collection and analysis methods	Monitoring Period
				the river water and spring quality parameters (pH, TSS, NH4, N-NO3, P-PO4 and COD) in accordance with the applicable standard under PP. 82 of 2001, and aquatic biota in the river has decreased > 50% (worse) than ever before.		
HCV4.2. Areas Important for the Prevention of Erosion and Sedimentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Betung Rip. • Betung Kecil Rip • Keruh Rip • Langli Rip • Betung-1 Hill • Betung -2 Hill • Small Betung Hill • Gesam Hill • Latak Hill • Pematang Damar Hill • Pematang Kambing Hill • Kunjung-1 Hill • Kunjung-2 Hill • Pematang Ngongop Hill • Mandi Angin Hill • Pematang Tewas Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance intensity to the areas that consists of HCV 4.2, including the hazard of fire. • Development of land cover conditions in the region that consist of HCV 4.2. • Progress in implementation of the activities and the survival rate (percentage of living) of the plants grown in the rehabilitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowing the disruption intensity to "kerangas" forest, containing HCV4.2 region, including the hazard of fire. • Determine the development of land cover conditions periodically at locations which have HCV 4.2. • Knowing the actual implementation of the activities and the survival of the plants grown in the rehabilitation. 	<p>Good:</p> <p>There is no disruption to HCV 4.2 areas and land cover conditions remained or better than the previous condition.</p> <p>Medium:</p> <p>HCV 4.2 disturbed area is low (<25%) and a moderate level of disturbance or areas affected HCV4.2 moderate (<50%) and low noise levels, as well as land closing conditions decreased by 25% compared to the previous condition.</p> <p>Worse:</p> <p>HCV4.2 a large disturbed area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools and materials: Work Map, GPS, camera, binoculars, compass, tally sheet, tape measure, plastic mines, and stationery. • Measurement methods: direct observation in the area is managed. • Data analysis methods: descriptive analysis of each monitoring period. • Inference Methods: If the indicator value from the results of monitoring were moderate and worse, the area management activities that have been performed should be increased 	To the disturbance intensity conduct once a month, while other indicators monitoring conducted once a year and will begin in 2014 RKAP

Types of HCV	Location	Monitored Indicators	Monitoring Objectives	Measures	Monitoring methods	
					Data collection and analysis methods	Monitoring Period
				(> 50%) and high levels of interference, as well as closing conditions land decreased by> 50% compared to the previous condition.		
HCV6. Areas Critical for Maintaining the Cultural Identity of Local Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Puyang Gadis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The disruption intensity to the local community cultural identity. The interaction intensity between society with the HCV 6 area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowing disruption intensity to the local community cultural identity. Determine the level of community interaction with the region having HCV 6. 	<p>Good:</p> <p>There is no disruption to the local community cultural identity.</p> <p>Medium:</p> <p>The affected local community cultural identities are low (<25%) and a moderate level of disturbance or affected local community cultural identities are moderate (<50%) and low noise levels.</p> <p>Worse:</p> <p>Affected local community cultural identities are high (> 50%) and high levels of interference.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools and materials: Work maps, GPS, camera, binoculars, compass, tally sheet, meter, plastic mines, and stationery Measurement Method: Direct observation in the area of managed sacred place Data analysis Methods: Descriptive analysis of each monitoring period Inference Methods: If the indicator value from the monitoring results were moderate and worse, the area management 	To the disturbance intensity conduct once a month, while other monitoring indicators conduct once a year and will begin in 2014 RKAP

Types of HCV	Location	Monitored Indicators	Monitoring Objectives	Measures	Monitoring methods	
					Data collection and analysis methods	Monitoring Period
					activities that have been performed sacred place needs to be improved	

Period and time of management plan (HCV)

No.	HCV Area	Land cover inventory and identification at HCV area (ha)	Boundary designation at HCV area (Km)	Maintenance of boundary designation (km)	Protected area, Flora and fauna				Rehabilitation and enrichment of area HCV (Ha)	Community Socialitation	Training for Staff and worker (people)	Drafting and Revision of SOP	Organization	Stakeholder consultation
					Sign board (buah)	Prohibition Signs for Hunting and cutting Plant	Maintenance of sign board	Patrol (ha)						
1	SS Berau	29,60	12,02	12,02	3	3	6	29,60	29,60	Tanjung Agung, Muara Kalangan, Batu Lintang, Simpang Parigi, Padang Tepong, Galang villages	20	PT. GSB office	PT. GSB office	- Drafting of MoU on wildlife poaching, held at PT. GSB office - Coordination with related stakeholder at the Village, Sub district and Regency level around the concession of PT. GSB, will be held by the Manager
2	SS Betung	135,69	27,54	27,54	4	4	8	135,69	135,69					
3	SS Betung Kecil	209,91	42,54	42,54	4	4	8	209,91	209,91					
4	SS Gaman	12,91	12,96	12,96	2	2	4	12,91	12,91					
5	SS Keruh	77,79	8,80	8,80	3	3	6	77,79	77,79					
6	SS Landai	26,41	10,74	10,74	3	3	6	26,41	26,41					
7	SS Langli	5,03	5,16	5,16	2	2	4	5,03	5,03					
8	SS Petai	13,38	13,48	13,48	2	2	4	13,38	13,38					
9	SS Songsang	10,58	10,72	10,72	2	2	4	10,58	10,58					
10	SS Latak	169,68	34,08	34,08	4	4	8	169,68	169,68					
11	SS Puluh	3,52	3,58	3,58	1	1	2	3,52	3,52					
12	Rawa Betok	3,10	0,70	0,70	1	1	2	3,10	3,10					
13	Bukit Betung-1	71,97	3,39	3,39	3	3	6	71,97	71,97					
14	Bukit Betung-2	20,14	1,80	1,80	3	3	6	20,14	20,14					
15	Bukit Betung Kecil	97,27	3,95	3,95	3	3	6	97,27	97,27					
16	Bukit Gesam	190,06	5,52	5,52	4	4	8	190,06	190,06					
17	Bukit Latak	55,35	2,98	2,98	3	3	6	55,35	55,35					
18	Bukit Pematang Damar	80,44	3,59	3,59	3	3	6	80,44	80,44					
19	Bukit Pematang Kambing	22,61	1,86	1,86	3	3	6	22,61	22,61					
20	Bukit Kunjung-1	54,18	2,95	2,95	3	3	6	54,18	54,18					
21	Bukit Kunjung-2	8,86	1,19	1,19	2	2	4	8,86	8,86					
22	Bukit Pematang Ngongop	137,95	4,70	4,70	4	4	8	137,95	137,95					
23	Bukit Mandi Angin	171,49	5,24	5,24	4	4	8	171,49	171,49					
24	Bukit Pematang Tewas	1801,67	16,98	16,98	5	5	10	1801,67	1801,67					
25	Puyang Gadis	0,00	0,40	0,40	1	0	1	1,00	0,00					
Period and time management of HCV		Only one time in RKAP 2014	Gradually and start in RKAP 2014	Every year and start in 2014	Gradually and start in RKAP 2014	Gradually and start in RKAP 2014	Every year and start in 2014	Every Month, start in RKAP	Gradually and start in RKAP 2014	Twice a year , start in RKAP			Only one time in RKAP 2014	Once a month

No.	HCV Area	Land cover inventory and identfcaton at HCV area (ha)	Boundary designation at HCV area (Km)	Maintenance of boundary designation (km)	Protected area, Folra and fauna				Rehabilitaion and enrichment of area HCV (Ha)	Community Socialitation	Training for Staff and worker (people)	Drafting and Revision of SOP	Organization	Stakeholder consultation
					Sign board (buah)	Prohibition Signs for Hunting and cuting Plant	Maintenance of sign board	Patrol (ha)						
								2014	2014	Only one time in RKAP 2014	Only one time in RKAP 2014			

5. Internal Responsibility

This Summary of Management Plan PT GSB has been approved by the management of PT GSB

April 2014



Sukrisdianto
General Manager PT. KAL



Indra P. Hutabarat
Head of Sustainability Department