

# RSPO

## Summary Report of Planning & Management of PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang Ketapang District, West Kalimantan Province

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### 1. Executive Summary

This Executive Summary fulfills the RSPO New Planting Procedures Format “Summary Report of Planning & Management” (RSPO latest revision of 05-05-10).

PT GKG is situated in Kendawangan Sub-District, Ketapang District – West Kalimantan Province. The Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) No. 294 dated 13-10-2006 (size ± 13,000 Ha).

The Consent License based Cultivate Right title (HGU) No 67 was Conservation Values Identification (HCV) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) from 12 – 18 April 2011 by independent consultants from Bogor Agricultural Institute who has been accredited and approved by RSPO.

The results of the HCV assessment by independent consultants from IPB who has been accredited and approved by RSPO have shown that there is no primary forest in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT GKG. The vegetation's cover dominated by the herb, liana, epifit, scrub and degraded forest.

Scope HCV assessment consists of company that conducted the permitted area based on 13,000 ha. As for potential HCV areas, there were three types of HCV were identified by Bogor Agricultural Institute Team; these are HCV 1 (1.1, 1.2, and 1.3), HCV 4 (4.1) and HCV 6, no findings of HCV 2, HCV 3 and HCV 5 in the Permitted Area of PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang. The original HCV total area identified was 114.80 ha (1.15% of the permitted area or 1.59% of the total Land right tittle).

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 consultants from Bogor Agricultural Institute who has been accredited and approved by RSPO have been incorporated in the oil palm development plan of PT GKG which includes the HCV and SIA management and monitoring plans of PT GKG. Development of the HCV and SIA management and monitoring plans was facilitated by IPB team. The purpose of the workshop on HCV - SIA management and monitoring program for PT GKG 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 The reference documents are as follow:

1. Environment Monitoring & Management Document (DPPL) was approved by Governor of West Kalimantan Decree number 561/BLHD/2010 dated 13-12-2010
2. The HCV Identification document is in the report "HCV Assessment report for PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang, October 2012 by Bogor Agricultural Institute",
3. The Peer review HCV Identification document is in the report "HCV Assessment report for PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang, August 2012 by Kunkun Jaka Gurmaya",
4. The SIA report is in "(SIA Assessment report for PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang, October 2012 by Bogor Agricultural Institute"
5. The management and monitoring plans for HCV in the "The Management & Monitoring Plans of HCV PT GKG, October 2012 by Bogor Agricultural Institute
6. The management and monitoring plans for SIA in the "The Management & Monitoring Plans of Social PT GKG, approved in October 2012",
7. The development plan of PT GKG.

### Brief summary of the above

Based on social environment assessment, the positive and negative impacts of the operational activities of PT GKG 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 oil palm plantations in the area. 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 SEIA assessments, PT GKG has also conducted independent high conservation values assessments and social impact assessments involving external experts, Bogor Agricultural Institute; the key consultants conducting these assessments have been accredited and approved by RSPO. Based on the assessments, PT GKG 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. Potential impacts and other negative impacts as perceived by the communities arising from PT GKG 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 by independent consultants from IPB who has been accredited and approved by RSPO have shown that there is no primary forest in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT GKG. The vegetation's cover dominated by the herb, liana, epifit, scrub and degraded forest.

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As for potential HCV areas, three types of HCV were identified by Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural Institute; these are HCV 1 (1.1, 1.2 & 1.3, HCV 4 (4.1), and HCV 6. The original HCV area identified was  $\pm$  114.80 ha or  $\pm$  1.15 % of the total Permitted Area in the assessments by Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural Institute. The important elements for HCV 1 *and* 4 are the existence *riparian* and *swamp*. The important elements for HCV 6 are related maintaining the cultural identity of local communities.

## 2.2 List of Legal Documents and Regulatory Permits Related to the Areas Assessed

The permits that have been obtained by the company are inclusive of Consent License (Izin Prinsip), Environment Management & Monitoring Document (DPPL), and the Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan). The followings are the list of the licenses and recommendations:

Tabel 1. List of Legal Documents

No	Licenses and recommendations	Issued by	Number and date	Note
1.	Deed of Establishment	Eliwaty Tjitra, SH	No : 63 dated on 13-04-2004	
2.	Approval the deed of Establishment	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights	C-18466 HT.01.01.TH.2004 dated on 23-07-2004	
3.	Approval the deed of Establishment Changes	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights	AHU-60049.AH.01.02 Tahun 2010 dated on 27-12-2010	
4.	Company Registration Number	Cooperation, UMKM and Trade Agency of Jakarta	09.03.1.10.70125 10-07-2013	
5.	Tax payer Notification Number	Tax Serve Office	02.355.986.7-064.000 16-04-2004	
6.	Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi)	Ketapang Regent Decree	294 Tahun 2006 13-10-2006	$\pm$ 13,000 ha
7.	Prolonged Permitted Area (Perpanjangan Izin Lokasi)	Ketapang Regent Decree	23 Tahun 2010 13-01-2010	$\pm$ 13,000 ha
8.	Plantation Permit (IUP)	Ketapang Regent Decree	551.31/2240/DISBUN-D 04-09-2006	12,600 ha 60 MT/Hr
9.	Document of Environmental Management & Monitoring (DPPL)	Governor of West Province	561/BLHD/2010 13-12-2010	Area : 10,000 ha Mill : 60 MT/Hr
10.	Cultivation Rights Decree (SK HGU)	National Land Agency	67/HGU/BPN RI/2013 18-07-2013	7,261.89 ha
11.	Plantation Grade Assessment	Ketapang Regent Decree	No. 664/DISBUN-E/2013 23-12- 2013	Grade II

\*All legal documents available on Public Affairs Departement

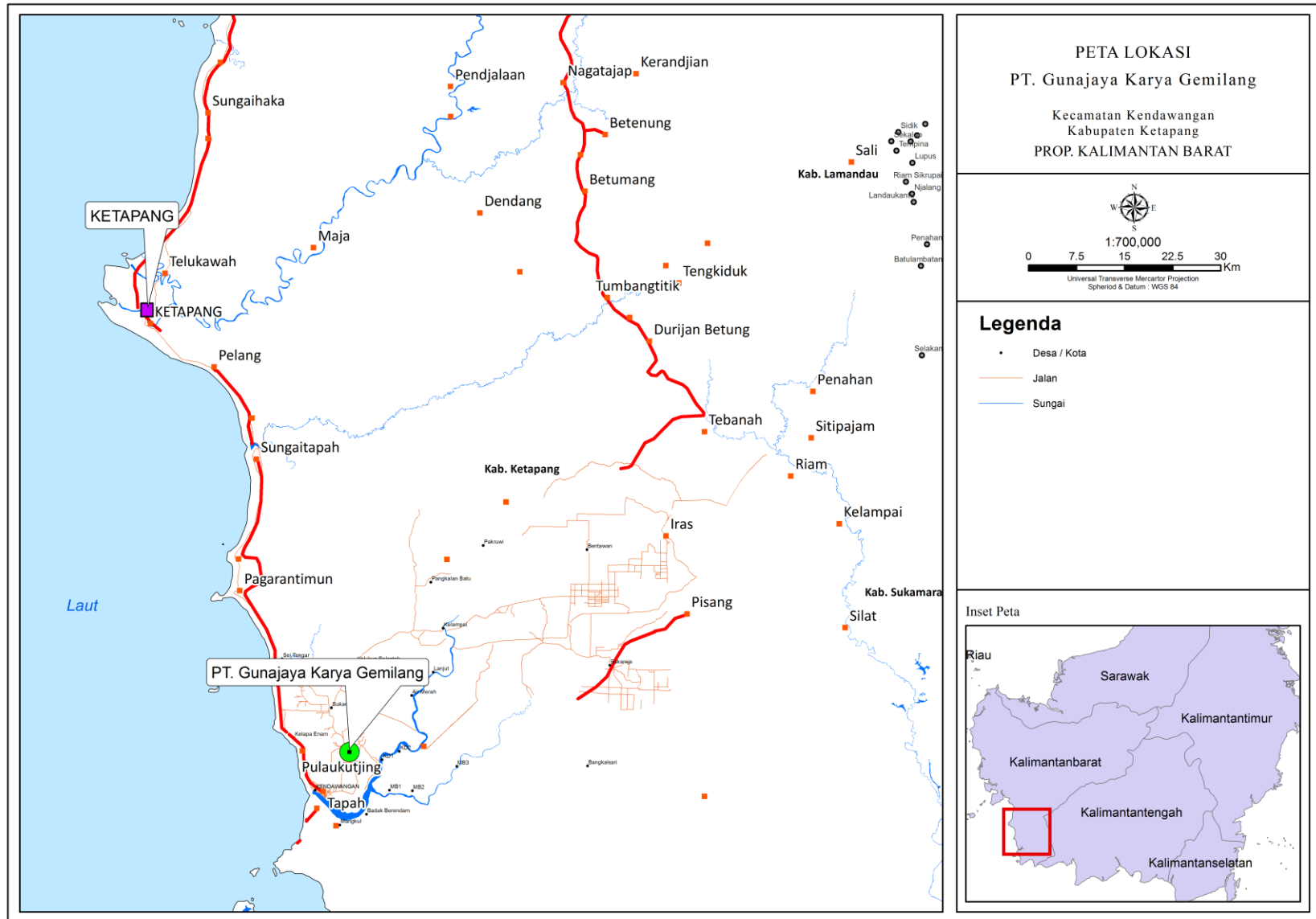
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Location maps – both at landscape level and property level



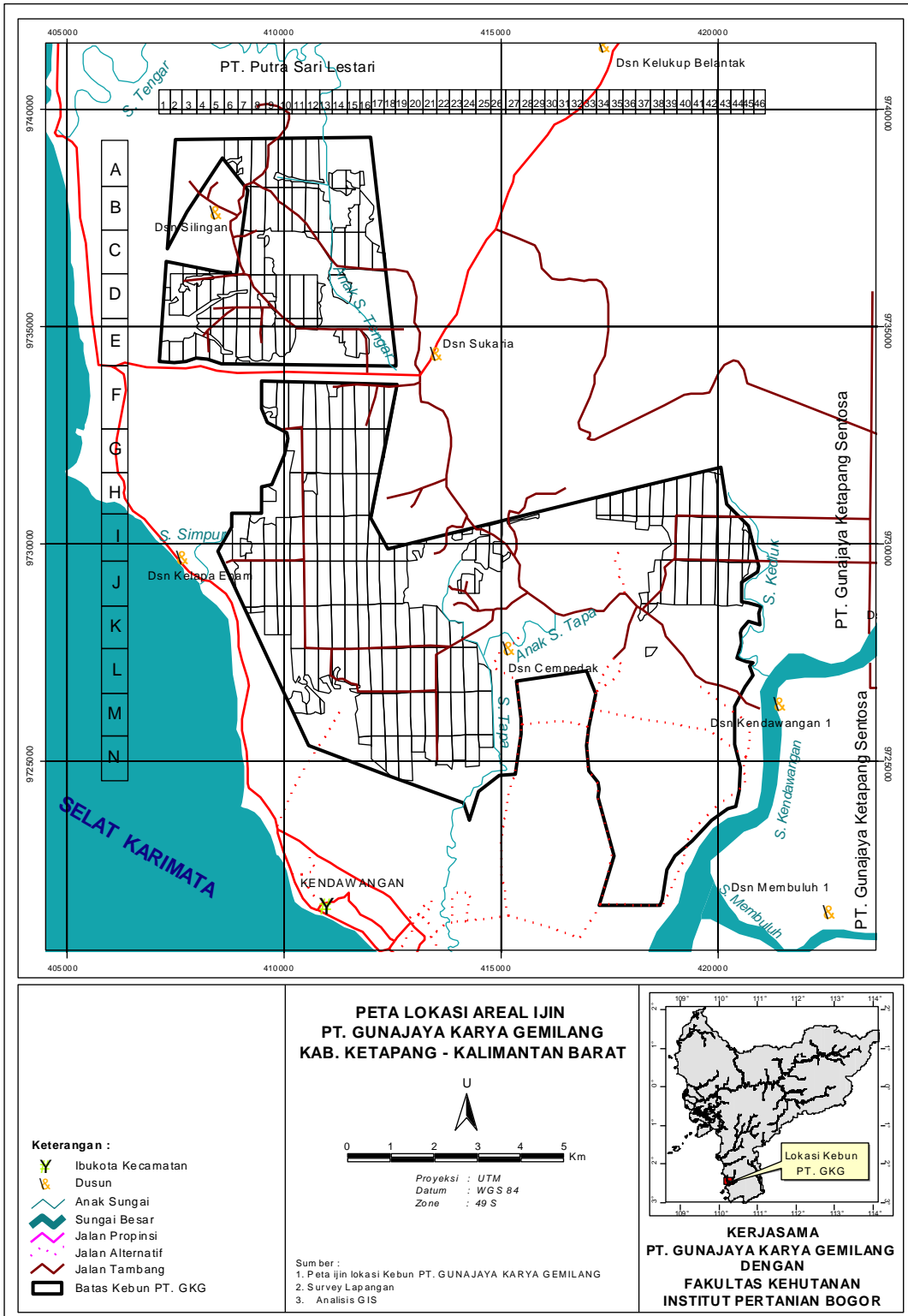
Picture 1 Location of PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang in Indonesia

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**Picture 2** Location of PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang in West Kalimantan Province, Ketapang Regency

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Picture 3 Location of PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang



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## 2.3 Area and time-plan for new plantings

The proposed new planting area by PT GKG is in the location in the Land Right Title (Haku Guna Usaha, HGU) which have been agreed by the owners of the land through the FPIC (free, prior and informed consent). Land development and planting of oil palm have begun in 2007 and done in 2013 following the procedures of the RSPO New Planting Procedures (NPP) in category on going procces.

**Table 2.** The summarized of area statements and time-plan for new plantings

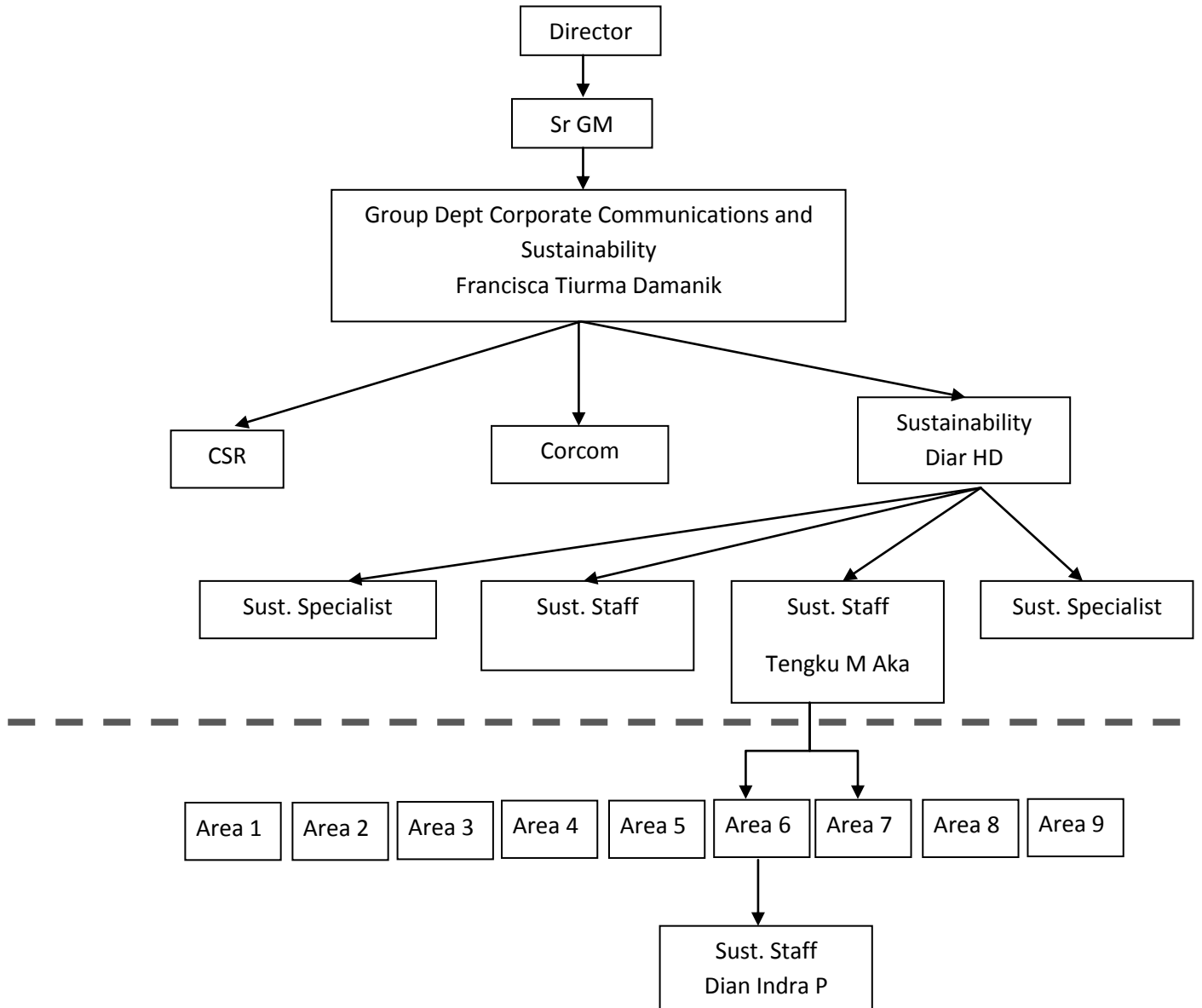
Potential Land (Ha)	Year Planting (Ha)							TOTAL (Ha)
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
<b>7,261.89</b>	800	784	1,111	765	359	568	65	<b>4,451</b>

\*) The area lefts are an enclave with the community, such as farm land

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## 3. SEIA and HCV Management & Planning Personnel

### 3.1 Organizational information and contact persons HCV





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## 3.2 Personnel involved in planning and implementation.

The process of HCV and SIA development and preparation of management and monitoring plans for PT GKG 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 an 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 4**.

**Table 3** The Participatory List of the HCV and SIA manufacture and preparation of management and monitoring plans for PT GKG

No.	Name	Department/Instansi	Official Role
<b>HCV Management &amp; Monitoring Plan</b>			
1.	Sri Indranto	GM	Participant
2.	Zaenal Mustopa	Area Controler	Participant
3.	Guntur Triadi	Pjs. Manager Estate KNDE	Participant
4.	Sahata Oloan Simatupang	Pjs. Manager Estate MUTE	Participant
5.	Satijo	Assisten KNDE	Participant
6.	Irwansyah P Sitompul	Assisten MUTE	Participant
7.	Dian Indra Praja	Sustainability Assistant	Participant
8.	Candra Yogi	GIS Assistant	Participant
9.	Diar Damanik	Sustainability Manager	Facilitator
10.	Saeshaputi Rahmanita P	Sustainability Staff HO	Facilitator
<b>SIA Management &amp; Monitoring Plan</b>			
1.	Sri Indranto	GM	Participant
2.	Zaenal Mustopa	Area Controler	Participant
3.	Guntur Triadi	Pjs. Manager Estate KNDE	Participant
4.	Sahata Oloan Simatupang	Pjs. Manager Estate MUTE	Participant
6.	Rangga Hendrawan	Assisten CSR	Participant
7.	Pamungkas Wicaksono	Assisten PAD	Participant
8.	Y Agung Baskoro	CSR Dept. Head	Facilitator
9.	Agus Wiastono	CSR Specialist HO	Facilitator
<b>Internal Review of the HCV and SIA Reports, Management and Monitoring Plans (at Head Office)</b>			
1.	Mubarak Ahmad	GM	Reviewer
2.	Francisca Damanik	Group Dept Head CCS	Reviewer
3.	Diar Damanik	Sustainability Manager	Reviewer
5.	Hidayat Aprilianto	Sustainability Specialist HO	Reviewer
6.	Daniel Dwimiarto	Sustainability Staff HO	Reviewer
<b>External Review of the HCV and SIA Reports, Management and Monitoring Plans (at Head Office)</b>			
1	Kunkun Jaka Gurmaya	HCV Assesor approved by RSPO	

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## 4. Summary Planning for Environment, Social Impact Assessment and High Conservation Value

### 4.1 Social Impact Assessment Planning Management

#### Stakeholders to be involved

The process of the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management plans and monitoring PT GKG also involved relevant stakeholders such as local communities, the government of local village and Sub-District.

Consultation with the relevant stakeholders to provide opportunities for communication and sharing the informations/opinion/suggestions between the PT GKG and stake holder. Focus Group Discussion consisted of people who were respondents (the workers, local communities and local government).

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

Important issues that are related to sustainable development of oil palm plantations in PT GKG, Ketapang District, west Kalimantan Province in stakeholder consultation activities, are:

- 1) Socialization activity need to be continuously carried out in transparent way, so that local communities are aware of the overall development plan of PT GKG.
- 2) Land acquisition (and compensation) procedure are to be carried out with FPIC, When any problems occur, it must be settled with agreement of parties concerned.
- 3) Local community in Permitted Area of PT GKG hoped that the development of palm oil plantation will bring positive impacts and minimize negative impacts from palm oil plantation on development of environment (HCV), social (SIA) and DPPL aspects.
- 4) Village community in Permitted Area of PT GKG hoped that the company be managed in good way and in accordance with RSPO P&C as the sustainable palm oil plantation and maintain good coordination among the stakeholders (company, community, NGO and government)

Tabel 4. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans on Social Impact Assessment

Program	Activities	Strategic	Output	Timeline
Social Community	Resolving tenure issues around company	a. Socialization of compensation due to company regulations b. double claims inventory and problem solving c. Involving village officials, community leaders and law	a. Document resolving cases of land claims b. tenure issues in the working area of PT. Gunajaya Gemilang work	2012 - 2013

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Program	Activities	Strategic	Output	Timeline
		enforcement agencies in the resolution of cases	can be solved	
	Realization of Smallholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Setting a a partnership scheme</li> <li>b. Socialization of partnership scheme to all stakeholders;</li> <li>c. Improving the participation of cooperative partners</li> <li>d. Involving communities, traditional figures and village governments in the implementation of the inventory</li> </ul>	Plasma development plan documents prepared in a participatory	2012 - 2013
	Economic empowerment of communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Potential in villages identification around PT. Gunajaya Karya Gemilang</li> <li>b. Increasing the role of participatory rural communities around</li> <li>c. Engaging a consultant of economic development of rural communities</li> <li>d. capacity building</li> <li>e. Technical guidance</li> <li>f. Trainings (home industry, goats, vegetable cultivation, etc.)</li> <li>g. Build a network of market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Community development plan documents around PT GKG (CSR Program)</li> <li>b. Increased business opportunities</li> </ul>	2012 - 2013  2012 - continuous
	Improved quality of public education	Involving the government (technical office) and public figures in education development plan	Education development plan document for the communities around PT GKG	2012 - 2013
	Increased the availability of clean water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Inventory of water resources and water quality within the working area of PT GKG</li> <li>b. Management / conservation of ground water</li> </ul>	Maintaining the availability of groundwater	2012 - continuous

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Program	Activities	Strategic	Output	Timeline
Strengthening of Stakeholders	Build communication with stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Setting a a pattern of communication with stakeholders</li> <li>b. Increase the intensity communicates with stakeholders</li> <li>c. Strengthening of the function / role of CSR and corporate Partnership Department</li> <li>d. The existence of job descripton and clear output delivery</li> </ul>	Harmonious interaction between the company and all stakeholders	2012 - continuous
social culture	Improving the preservation of local culture community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Inventory of sites / places that have local cultural values</li> <li>b. Involving community members, traditional figures, village officials in determining inventory and maintenance plan for the future</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Documentation of the inventory results and the maintenance and development plan</li> <li>b. Documentation of indigenous involvement activities</li> </ul>	2012 - continuous
employment	Improving socialization of labor regulations		An understanding employment legislation	2012 - continuous
	Facilitate the formation of labor unions		The formation of labor unions	2012 - continuous
	Improving the safety of employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. SOP on work safety</li> <li>b. Supply of PPE (Personal Protection Equipment)</li> </ul>	Increased safety of employees	2012 - continuous
	Improving the quality of education for children of employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The need for standardization of the quality of teachers (bachelor degree)</li> <li>b. The need for standardization of teachers' salaries;</li> <li>c. Accelerated development of the building and the provision of facilities</li> <li>d. Improved quality of the educational curriculum</li> <li>e. Coordinating the company with the Education Department</li> </ul>	Improved quality of education	2012

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Program	Activities	Strategic	Output	Timeline
	Improving Healthcare Quality of Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. SOP on the handling of employee health</li> <li>b. Accelerated development of the company's health facilities</li> <li>c. Involve employees in the social security program</li> </ul>	Maintained medical condition of employees	2011 dan seterusnya a
	Improvement in the quality of residential facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Implementation of rehabilitation program in the metro (including in schools, houses of worship) and in a residential neighborhood</li> <li>b. Land use around residential for vegetable farmers program</li> <li>c. Implementation of Family Medicinal Plants programs</li> </ul>	The creation of a healthy environment and a comfortable residential	Setiap tahun, mulai tahun 2011

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## 4.2 Summary of management and Mitigation Plans Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

The Environment Management & Monitoring Document (DPPL) was approved by Governor of West Kalimantan Governor decree number 561/BLHD/2010 dated on 13-12-13.

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

No	Activity	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period
1.	Pra Construction Phase	Arise social unrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in community activities that have an impact on social unrest.</li> <li>Land acquisition activities associated with land owned by the community as customary law</li> </ul>	Around the palm oil plantation area	<p>Technology approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restructuring definitive boundary with troubled land issue</li> <li>Inventory of land ownership project-affected communities and implement compensation agreed by both parties</li> <li>Do not disrupt land that became the main source of people's livelihood such as rubber plantations and rice fields</li> <li>Enclave of land that are not handed over by the community.</li> </ul> <p>Socio-Economic Approach :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>proactive approach and intensive socialization about the planning of plantation operational to the community leaders and residents</li> <li>Accommodate labor tenants who had lost his job to become workforce accordance with the requirements and skills</li> </ul>	Once every 3 month during pra construction phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Controlling the level of social unrest due to changes in traditions and values</li> <li>Monitoring the community development activities</li> </ul>	Once every 3 months, during the pra-construction phase

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No	Activity	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community development program to increase the capacity of community such as: training and skills both in agriculture and non-agriculture</li> </ul> Institutional approach : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participate in activities of the village community institutions</li> <li>Establish community development officer who handles the organizational structure of PT GKG</li> </ul>			
2.	Construction Phase	Decrease in Air Quality and Noise Increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>gas emissions from the mobilization of heavy equipment and transportation during land clearing and preparation</li> </ul>	Around the palm oil plantation area	Approach Technology : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce vehicle speed 30-40 km/hour when passing around the population.</li> <li>Set the frequency of mobilization of equipment once a day depending on the amount of equipment to be transported</li> <li>Time settings for the mobilization of the community there was not much activity in the way that is used as the mobilization.</li> <li>Watering roads regularly at least once a day during the dry season, so the flying debris can be localized.</li> <li>Planting perennials along the road in accordance with the road conditions.</li> </ul> Socio-Economic Approach : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Socialization to workers to</li> </ul>	Once every 3 month during construction & operational phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noise &lt; 75 dBa</li> <li>Air quality standards BML based on Government Regulation No. 41 of 1999</li> </ul>	Once every 6 month during construction & operational phase



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No	Activity	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period
					<p>comply with the provisions set speed by management</p> <p>Institutional Approach :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involving local communities through community institutions in preventing environmental pollution due to the mobilization of equipment to the Oil Palm development projects of PT GKS</li> </ul>			
		decrease in river water quality	Land clearing, road building, construction of facilities and infrastructure	Around the palm oil plantation area	<p>Technology approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain the green belts along rivers and planting cover crops with nuts.</li> <li>Maintain the drainage and road facilities through the road surface hardening that has suffered damage/ erosion.</li> <li>Put a sign board about ban on logging and rivers if it done in the riparian area</li> <li>Gradually and no-burns of land clearing</li> </ul> <p>Socio-Economic Approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Taken together to keep the area along the river and its constituent components.</li> <li>Giving help to communities in the project sites as needed and the ability of the company</li> <li>Increasing concern for public health services through provision of clinic companies</li> </ul>	Once every 6 month during construction & operational phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no water quality decrease at Kendawangan River, Membuluh River and other tributaries around the project area. Base on standar PP 82 of 2001</li> <li>No complaints from communities who use the water resources, about changes in water quality</li> <li>No symptoms of disease caused by the degraded water quality (waterbone diseases)</li> </ul>	Once every 6 month during construction & operational phase

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No	Activity	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period
					Institutional Approach : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• coordinate with the local village institutions to optimize conservation and environmental management</li> <li>• Briefing to employees regarding management competence and environmental preservation are implemented by relevant agencies</li> <li>• Working with Government agencies (West Kalimantan provincial administration and local government Ketapang) and university (UNTAN) to implement the environmental management. In this case, PT GKS act as executor and the relevant authorities to act as a supervisor</li> <li>• Monitored the implementation of water quality management by the relevant authorities.</li> <li>• Periodically Reporting the water test results to agencies.</li> </ul>			
		Increase of soil erosion rate	Land clearing, road building, nursery	Plantation & Around the palm oil plantation area	Technology approach : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main road and block road made with slightly convex and given the trenches</li> <li>• Land cover crops for decrease an erosion</li> <li>• Build individual terraces and rorak to reduce the speed of water flow surface and</li> </ul>	During construction & operational phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• flow rate of water at ground level.</li> <li>• kinetic force of the droplets of rain falling directly to the ground</li> </ul>	Once every 6 months during the construction phase

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No	Activity	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period
					erosion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of a drainage line (primary line, secondary, and tertiary) to remove excess water and landslides</li> <li>• Gradually land clearing activities</li> </ul> Socio-economic approach : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socialization to the workers and communities about the risk of erosion for soil fertility</li> <li>• Trained the workers</li> </ul> Institutional approach : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call for assistance related agencies in minimizing soil erosion and in collaboration with university (UNTAN).</li> <li>• Monitoring of the implementation of the management of soil erosion by the competent authority</li> </ul>			
		Land fires potential	Land clearing	Plantation & Around the palm oil plantation area	Technology Approach : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land clearing without burning ("zero burning") in accordance SK Dirjen Perkebunan No. 38 / KB.110 / SK / DJ.BUN / 05.95</li> <li>• Build the water reservoir at capacity, which in case of emergency, the water reservoir can be used for fire fighting process</li> <li>• Formed a special team of Firefighters at all levels of workers</li> </ul>	During construction & operational phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the frequency of occurrence of fires and fire-scale land and plantation</li> </ul>	Once a month

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No	Activity	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide water tankers are equipped with pumps to transport water from the water source if the location of the fire far from the availability of water.</li> <li>• Provide adequate fire extinguishers to isolate the spread of flames.</li> <li>• Build the control tower is seen at strategic places (higher elevation) in the area of plantation, so it can be used to monitor the possibility of a fire hazard and build the early warning systems</li> <li>• Creating firebreaks (trench) at a location bordered to other areas as well as the location of the enclave.</li> <li>• Mapping fire-prone</li> </ul> <p>Socio-economic Approach :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involving communities around oil palm plantations to participate actively in the management of land fires.</li> <li>• Establish a harmonious interaction with the surrounding community of plantation in order to prevent land fires.</li> <li>• Support fire extinguishers facility in accordance with the ability of the company</li> </ul> <p>Institutional Approach :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In cooperation with the</li> </ul>			

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No	Activity	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period
					Forest Agencies in the Ketapang district of land fire management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reporting on the results of periodic management to related agencies</li> </ul>			
		Reduction in Diversity of Flora and Fauna	Land Clearing	Plantation & Around the palm oil plantation area	Technology Approach : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To protect against flora which has ecology and economic value around the plantation with no logging</li> <li>Planting and maintaining vegetation types / flora which have ecological function for wildlife there, so it has room for feeding, covering, breeding</li> <li>Provide conservation area for flora and fauna</li> <li>make prohibition signboards of illegal logging and illegal hunting, and socialize to the public</li> </ul> Socio-Economic Approach : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do a persuasive approach to communities, to take no action that causes loss of species of flora and fauna are protected and ecological function, in the plantation area, riparian of the river, and the area bordering the protected area.</li> <li>Involving the community around the plantation in order to actively participate in environmental management</li> </ul>	During construction & operational phase	Existence, species diversity, vegetation and wildlife populations decreased	Once every 6 months

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No	Activity	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period
					Institutional Approach : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To coordinate with various technical agencies due to protection and conservation of protected species of flora around plantation area.</li> <li>• Working with Government agencies (West Kalimantan provincial administration and local government Ketapang) and university (UNTAN) to jointly implement environmental management</li> </ul>			
		Increase of Job Opportunities and business opportunities, and also people's income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making roads, culverts and drainage.</li> <li>• Development of infrastructure and facilities plantations.</li> <li>• Planting plantation</li> <li>• Development of palm oil mill.</li> <li>• Construction of a dock</li> </ul>	Villages around palm oil plantation	Technology Approach : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide job skills training for local residents who will be employed on PT GKS</li> <li>• Fostering local residents who are willing to become smallholders.</li> <li>• Encourage growth of local bussiness communities.</li> <li>• Provide entrepreneurial training</li> <li>• Set standards for OHS</li> </ul> Socio-Economic Approach : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide assistance / loans to the community around the project that requires.</li> <li>• Help shape and develop existing cooperation, and formed a partnership</li> <li>• Employee salaries base on UMP.</li> <li>• Buying local products required by the company</li> </ul>	During construction & operational phase.  Training : once every 6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of employees from the local population</li> <li>• Changes of People's income</li> <li>• number of local business are around oil plantam plantation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once a month</li> <li>• Yearly</li> </ul>

# RSPO

No	Activity	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period
		Disruption of public health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilization of heavy equipment and land clearing</li> <li>• Construction of palm oil mill</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plantation Area and watershed of Kendawangan River &amp; Membuuh River</li> <li>• Mill construction location and transportation route for construction materials</li> </ul>	<p>Technology Approach :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of heavy equipment and periodic inspections</li> <li>• wastewater from a vehicle workshops (residual used oil) were collected in drums and taken by collector oil</li> <li>• Provides temporary trash shelter then transport to landfills.</li> <li>• Checking employee wellness periodically at the company clinic</li> <li>• Eliminate the mosquito population with regular spraying at maximum mosquito population.</li> <li>• Reduce mosquito breeding places such as standing water, shrub and around the house.</li> <li>• Provision of clean water</li> </ul> <p>Socio-economic Approach :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide counseling to the workers to use the OHS facility (PPE, etc) to avoid potential emergence of disease symptoms in the location of activities.</li> <li>• Actively participate in health education services to rural communities which potentially affected</li> <li>• Free health services on company clinic for the communities and employees who suffer health problems.</li> </ul>	During construction & operational phase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilization of heavy equipment that causes a decrease in air quality that can disrupt the public health</li> <li>• Increasing the cause of disease vectors such as malaria, diarrhea, respiratory infections and skin diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once every 6 months</li> </ul>



# RSPO

No	Activity	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
					Plan	Period	Plan	Period
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage community participation to control the environmental impact</li> </ul> <p>Institutional Approach :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To coordinate with the clinic / local public health center to tackle all the disease that often appears in public</li> </ul>			
		Social unrest	mobilization of labor and land clearing for oil palm plantation	Villages around palm oil plantation	<p>Technology Approach :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give opportunities for communities who are directly affected by the activities of Oil Palm Plantation to be working as an employee in accordance with the qualifications of labor required</li> <li>Provide training, businesses guidance and capital to affected communities regarding new business opportunities outside the agricultural sector</li> </ul> <p>Socio-economic Approach :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formed and development of social institutions in the community.</li> <li>Provide assistance to the social and religious facilities.</li> <li>Maintain a cohesive bond with the local community while avoiding acculturation conflict with the immigrant population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During construction &amp; operational phase.</li> <li>Training : twice a year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of local workforce</li> <li>conflict between the local workforce with immigrants</li> <li>conflicts between local citizens with the company</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Once every 6 months</li> </ul>

## 4.3 Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans of High Conservation Value (HCV)

### **The HCV development and preparation of management & monitoring plans**

The HCV development and preparation of management & monitoring plans was based on the result of the HCV assessment which was administered in October 2012 by independent consultants from IPB who has been accredited and approved by RSPO. This process provides data and information related to the presence of the HCV areas in the permitted area (Ijin Lokasi) of PT GKG, 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 was 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).

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## Management and mitigation plans for threats to 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 about the existence and importance of protecting HCV areas.
3. Develop dialogue and facilitate people for make 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. Avoid/minimizing superficial of river with GAP (Group Agriculture Policy) which is land clearing until maintenance and harvesting.
7. Recondition and making the policy and procedure (SOP) which is supporting efectivity HCV management.

Table 6. Identification of HCV Area at PT. GKSG

No	Name	Criteria of HCV	Width (Ha)
1	Tapa Riparian	1.1; 1.3; 4.1	35.84
2	Anak S Tapa Riparian	1.1; 1.3; 4.1	15.17
3	Tengar Riparian	1.1; 1.3; 4.1	29.67
4	Anak S Tengar Riparian	1.1; 1.3; 4.1	10.86
5	Swamp block I23 – I25	1.2; 1.3; 4.1	23.21
6	Kayu Ara	6	0.05
<b>HCV TOTAL</b>			<b>114.80</b>

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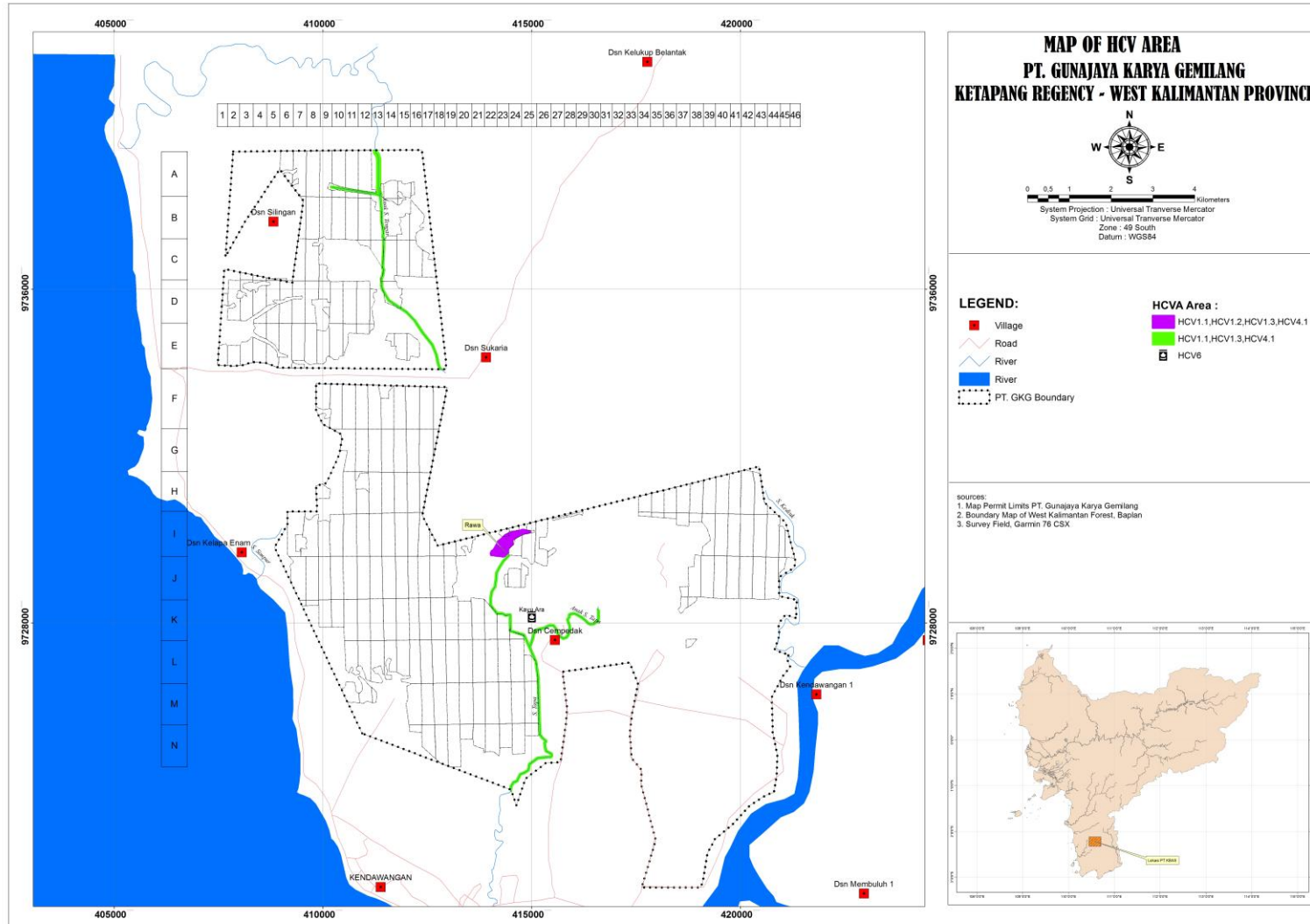


Figure 4. HCV Map of the Area Permit of PT. Gunajaya Karya Gemilang, West Kalimantan

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Table 7. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans on High Conservation Value (HCV)

HCV	Location	Monitored Indicators	Monitoring Purposes	Benchmark	Monitoring Methods	
					Data Analysis Method	Monitoring Period
<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"> <li>Riparian of the Tapa River</li> <li>Riparian of the Anak Tapa River</li> <li>Riparian of the Tengar River</li> <li>Riparian of the Anak Tengar River</li> <li>Swamp Block I23 – I25</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 1.1, including fire hazard</li> <li>Update conditions of Land cover</li> <li>Update conditions of Buffer zone</li> <li>Update conditions of interaction between HCV 1.1 area to area around</li> <li>Actual implementation and monitoring also safeguards againts HCV 1.1.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know the disturbance intensity of the HCV 1.1. area, including fire hazard</li> <li>To know update conditions of land cover periodically</li> <li>To know the update conditiona of buffer zone</li> <li>To know Update conditions of interaction between HCV 1.1 area to area around</li> <li>To know Actual implementation and monitoring also safeguards againts HCV 1.1</li> </ul>	<p><b>Good :</b></p> <p>No adverse update disorders and various indicators are monitored in good condition at tha location that has HCV 1.</p> <p><b>Moderate :</b></p> <p>Wide location and other indicators monitored in the trobled region of HCV 1.1 is lo (&lt; 25%) and a medium interference or site area impaired HCV 1.1 is medium (&lt; 50%) and low leves of interference</p> <p><b>Poor:</b></p> <p>Wide and other broad indicators are monitored within the affectd location HCV 1.1 large (&gt; 50%) and high levels of interference</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tools and materials : map work, GPS, camera, compass, binoculars, tally sheet, meter gauge, plastic fares rope, stationery.</li> <li>Methods : Observation in the area that has managed HCV 1.1.</li> <li>Data analysis methods : descriptive of each monitoring period</li> <li>Conclusion Method : if the indicator values is derived from the result of monitoring including average and poor, the management activities in the area which have HCV 1.1 was done needs to be improved</li> </ul>	<p>For the intensity of interference monitoring done once a month, while other indicators monitoring conducted once year and will begin in RKAP 2013</p>
<p>HCV 1.2.</p> <p>Critically endangered species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Swamp Block I23 – I25</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The amount and composition of fauna species (mammls, ,reptiles, and aves) and flora at each location</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know the amount and composition of fauna species (mammls, ,reptiles, and aves) and flora at each location</li> </ul>	<p><b>Good :</b></p> <p>Variety of fauna and flora (including protected and RTE) in location has vixed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tools and materials : map work, GPS, camera, compass, binoculars, tally sheet, meter gauge, plastic fares rope, stationery.</li> </ul>	<p>For the intensity of interference monitoring done once a month, while other</p>

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HCV	Location	Monitored Indicators	Monitoring Purposes	Benchmark	Monitoring Methods	
					Data Analysis Method	Monitoring Period
		who have HCV 1.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution and wealth of species at each location who have HCV 1.2</li> <li>• The level of interference to the species in each location that has HCV 1.2</li> <li>• Density conditions of endangered flora</li> </ul>	periodically <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know distribution and wealth of species at each location periodically</li> <li>• To know The level of interference to the species in each location through periodic monitoring</li> <li>• To know density conditions of endangered flora</li> </ul>	or increased <p><b>Moderate :</b> Variety of fauna and flora (including protected and RTE) in location has decreased &lt; 50%</p> <p><b>Poor :</b> Variety of fauna and flora (including protected and RTE) in location has decreased &gt; 50%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Methods : Observation in the area that has managed HCV 1.2.</li> <li>• Data analysis methods : descriptive of each monitoring period</li> <li>• Conclusion Method : if the indicator values is derived from the result of monitoring including average and poor, the management activities in the area which have HCV 1.2 was done needs to be improved</li> </ul>	indicators monitoring conducted once year and will begin in RKAP 2012
HCV 1.3  Area that contain habitat for viable populations of endangered, restricted range or protected species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Riparian of the Tapa River</li> <li>• Riparian of the Anak Tapa River</li> <li>• Riparian of the Tengar River</li> <li>• Riparian of the Anak Tengar River</li> <li>• Swamp Block I23 – I25</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 1.3, including fire hazard</li> <li>• Variety conditions and wealth of flora fauna species</li> <li>• Actual implementation of activities and the survival of rehabilitated land cover</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 1.3, including fire hazard</li> <li>• To know Variety conditions and wealth of flora fauna species periodically</li> <li>• To know Actual implementation of activities and the survival of rehabilitated land cover</li> </ul>	<p><b>Good :</b> The conditions of HCV 1.3 area was persist or no change</p> <p><b>Medium :</b> HCV 1.3 area not increased with a width of &lt; 0.5 meter/ year</p> <p><b>Poor :</b> HCV 1.3 area increased with a width of &gt; 0.5 meter/ year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tools and materials : map work, GPS, camera, compass, binoculars, tally sheet, meter gauge, plastic fares rope, stationery.</li> <li>• Methods : Observation in the area lowland forest</li> <li>• Data analysis methods : descriptive of each monitoring period</li> <li>• Conclusion Method : if the indicator values is derived from the result of monitoring including average and poor, the management activities in the lowland forest area was done needs to be improved</li> </ul>	For the intensity of interference monitoring done once a month, while other indicators monitoring conducted once year and will begin in RKAP 2012
HCV 4.1.  Areas or ecosystem important for the provision of water and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Riparian of the Tapa River</li> <li>• Riparian of the Anak Tapa River</li> <li>• Riparian of the Tengar River</li> <li>• Riparian of the Anak Tengar River</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 4.1, including fire hazard</li> <li>• Variety conditions and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know Intensity of interference to area which have HCV 4.1 also water quality changes in each locations</li> </ul>	<p><b>Good:</b> Water pH ranged 6 – 9, TSS ≤ 50 mg/L, N-NO<sub>3</sub> ≤ 10 ppm, P - PO<sub>4</sub> ≤ 0,5 ppm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tools and materials : map work, GPS, camera, compass, binoculars, tally sheet, meter gauge, plastic fares rope, stationery.</li> </ul>	For the intensity of interference monitoring done once a month, while other

# RSPO

HCV	Location	Monitored Indicators	Monitoring Purposes	Benchmark	Monitoring Methods	
					Data Analysis Method	Monitoring Period
prevention of flood for downstream communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Swamp Block I23 – I25</li> </ul>	<p>wealth of flora fauna species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actual implementation of activities and percent of land cover plant in the area of rehabilitaton, also care monitoring of HCV 4.1</li> <li>River width changes</li> <li>Aquatic biota</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know Variety conditions and wealth of flora fauna species periodically</li> <li>To know actual implementation of activities and percent of land cover plant in the area of rehabilitaton, also care monitoring against HCV 4.1</li> <li>To know changes of river width and aquatic biota</li> </ul>	<p>and COD <math>\leq</math> 10 ppm</p> <p><b>Moderate :</b></p> <p>More than 50% water quality parameters (pH, TSS, NH<sub>4</sub>, N-NO<sub>3</sub>, P-PO<sub>4</sub> and COD) according to the quality standar PP No. 82 tahun 2001.</p> <p><b>Poor :</b></p> <p>Less than 50% water quality parameters (pH, TSS, NH<sub>4</sub>, N-NO<sub>3</sub>, P-PO<sub>4</sub> and COD) according to the quality standar PP No. 82 tahun 2001</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Methods : Observation in the management area</li> <li>Data analysis methods : descriptive of each monitoring period</li> <li>Conclusion Method : if the indicator values is derived from the result of monitoring including average and poor, the management activities in the lowland forest area was done needs to be improved</li> </ul>	<p>indicators monitoring conducted once year and will begin in RKAP 2012</p>
HCV 6.  Areas critical for maintaining the culultural identity of local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pohon Beringin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensity of interference to place of sacred</li> <li>Interaction intensity between community and HCV 6 area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know Intensity of interference to place of sacred</li> <li>To know Interaction intensity between community and HCV 6 area</li> </ul>	<p><b>Good :</b></p> <p>There is no interference to the shrine</p> <p><b>Moderate :</b></p> <p>There is low interference to the shrine (&lt; 25%) and medium of disturbance of all total shrine</p> <p><b>Poor :</b></p> <p>There is high interference to the shrine (&gt; 50%) and high disturbance of all total shrine</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tools and materials : map work, camera, compass, and stationery</li> <li>Methods : Observation in the shrine area</li> <li>Data analysis methods : descriptive of each monitoring period</li> <li>Conclusion Method : if the indicator values is derived from the result of monitoring including average and poor, the management activities in the shrine area was done needs to be improved</li> </ul>	<p>For the intensity of interference monitoring done once a month, while other indicators monitoring conducted once year and will begin in RKAP 2012</p>



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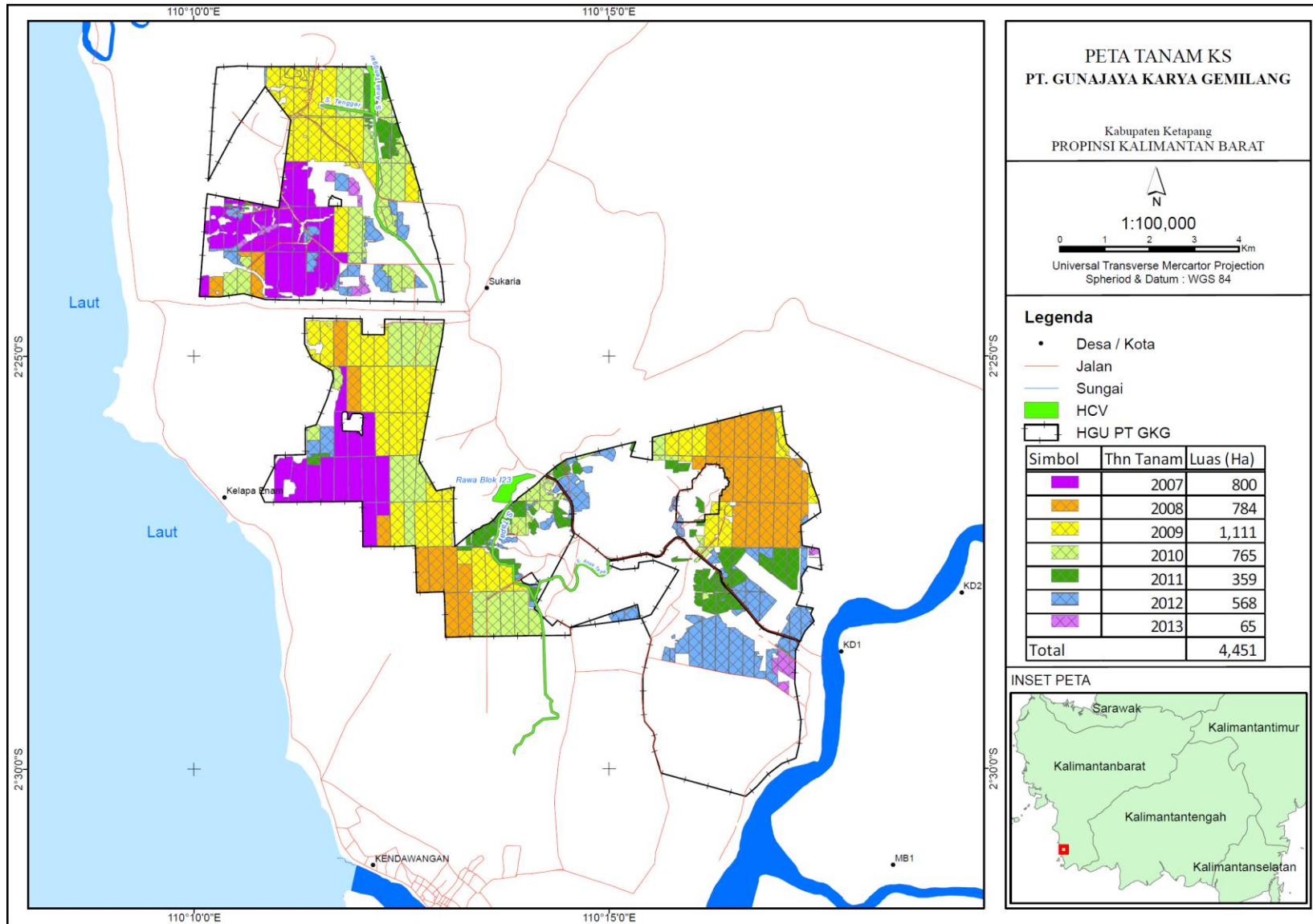


Figure 5. HCV Map PT GKG over lay with Land Right Title (HGU) and planting area

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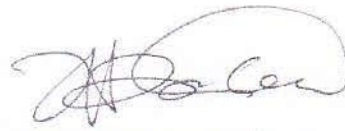
## Internal Responsibility

Document of Identification HCV and Management & Monitoring plan and Document of Social Impact Assesment Management and Monitoring Plan of PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang has been approved by the management of October 2012.

Proposed by



Diar Hasymi Damanik  
Sustainability Dept Head  
Date: 18 December 2014



Yohannes Agung Baskoro  
CSR Dept Head  
Date: 18 December 2014

Agreed by




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Sri Indranto  
General Manager  
Date: 18 December 2014