



**Summary Report of Planning and Management
PT Dendymarker Indahlestari
Musirawas District – South Sumatera Province, Indonesia**

1. Executive Summary

PT Dendymarker Indahlestari (PT DMIL) is a company in Indonesia which has received an "Izin Lokasi" in April 26th 1995 and revised in October 25th 1995 to use a land area of ± 24,000 Ha become ± 19,000 Ha for Inti and Plasma palm oil cultivation. PT DMIL which share held by PT Agro Investama Gemilang is a registered member of the RSPO with membership number 1-0146-13-000-00.

PT DMIL had conducted a Social and Environmental Impact Assessment carried out by Pusat Penelitian Lingkungan Hidup (PPLH) Universitas Sriwijaya in November 2004.

PT DMIL has conducted HCV Assessment carried out in November 2013 by Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara led by Ir. Kresno Dwi Santosa, M.Si. Ir. Kresno Dwi Santosa, M.Si is an approved RSPO HCV assessor. PT DMIL had also engaged Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara to carry out Social Impact Assessment in November 2013. Result from studies of these SEIA and HCV assessments which have been summarized were used to formulate this management plan.

PT DMIL has also conducted an Social and Environmental Impact Assessment in 2004 and this document has been verified by Badan Lingkungan Hidup Kab. Musirawas No. 660/95/IV/2004 dated on November 9th 2004.

2. Reference Documents

a. SEIA and HCV Assessment Report

- SEIA Report PT DMIL by Pusat Penelitian Lingkungan Hidup (PPLH) Universitas Sriwijaya, November 2004
- HCV Assessment Report PT DMIL by Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara, November 2013
- SIA Report PT DMIL by Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara, November 2013
- Land Permit PT DMIL: SK Kepala BPN Kab. Musirawas No: 003/SK-IL/MURA/1995 dated April 26th 1995 and revised by SK Kepala BPN Kab. Musirawas No: 008/SK-IL/MURA/1995 dated October 25th 1995
- Konsorsium Revisi HCV Toolkit Indonesia, 2008
- Maps of PT DMIL

b. List of Legal Documents and Regularly Permit

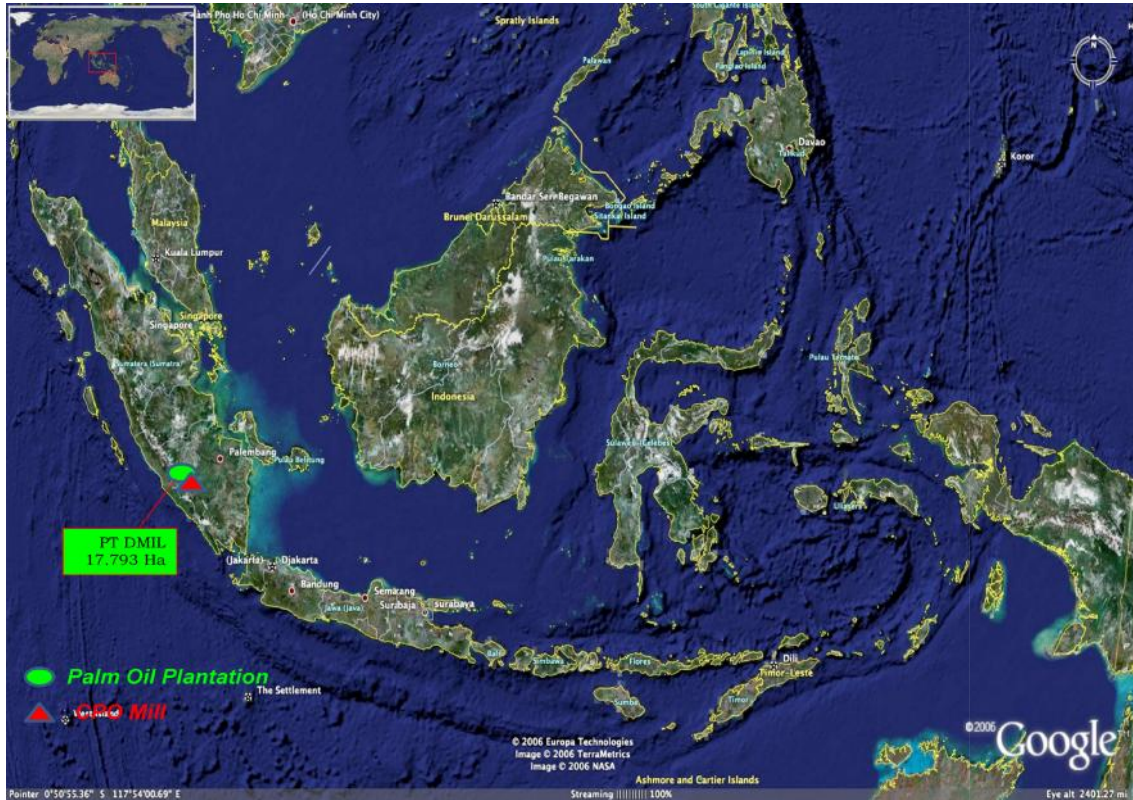
No.	Kind of Permit/ Recommendation	Approved by	No. and Date	Ha
1	Principle Permit	Minister of Agriculture of RI	No: HK.350/E5.770/11.94 24 November 1994	34,000 Ha 120 ton

RSPO

				FFB/Hours
2	Principle Permit	Governor of SUMSEL	No: 593/01771/I 21 April 1995	± 19,000 Ha
3	Location Permit	Head of BPN Kab. Musirawas	No: 003/SK-IL/MURA/1995 26 April 1995	± 24,000 Ha
4	Extension of Location Permit	Head of BPN Kab. MUSIRAWAS	No: 008/SK-IL/MURA/1995 25 October 1995	± 19,000 Ha
5	Extension of Principle License of Plantation Business (PPUP)	Minister of Agriculture of RI	No: HK.350/E5.275/04.96 25 April 1996	
6	Extension of Location License	Head of Land Office Kab. MUSIRAWAS	No: 17/SK-ILP/MURA/1997 14 June 1997	± 19,000 Ha
7	Permit of Releasing Forest Area	Minister of Forestry	No: 3/Kpts-II/1997 5 January 1998	
8	Permit of Timber Utilization	General Directorate of Concession of DEPHUT	No: 372/IV-BPH/1998 6 March 1998	
9	Permit of Timber Utilization	Head of Regional Office of Department of Forestry, SUMSEL Province	No: 107/Kpts/Kwl-1/1998 16 March 1998	
10	Right to Cultivate (HGU)	Land Office in Musirawas Regency	No. 4 Tahun 1998 20 November 1998	17,793.5 Ha
11	Registration of Plantation Business	Minister of Agriculture of RI	Nomor: 83/Mentanhut- VII2000 9 October 2000	17,793.5 Ha 60 ton FFB/Hours
12	Plantation- Cultivation Business License	Regent of Musirawas	Nomor: 576 tahun 2008 28 May 2008	
13	Processing- Plantation Business License	Regent of Musirawas	Nomor: 575 tahun 2008 28 May 2008	

c. Location Maps

RSPO

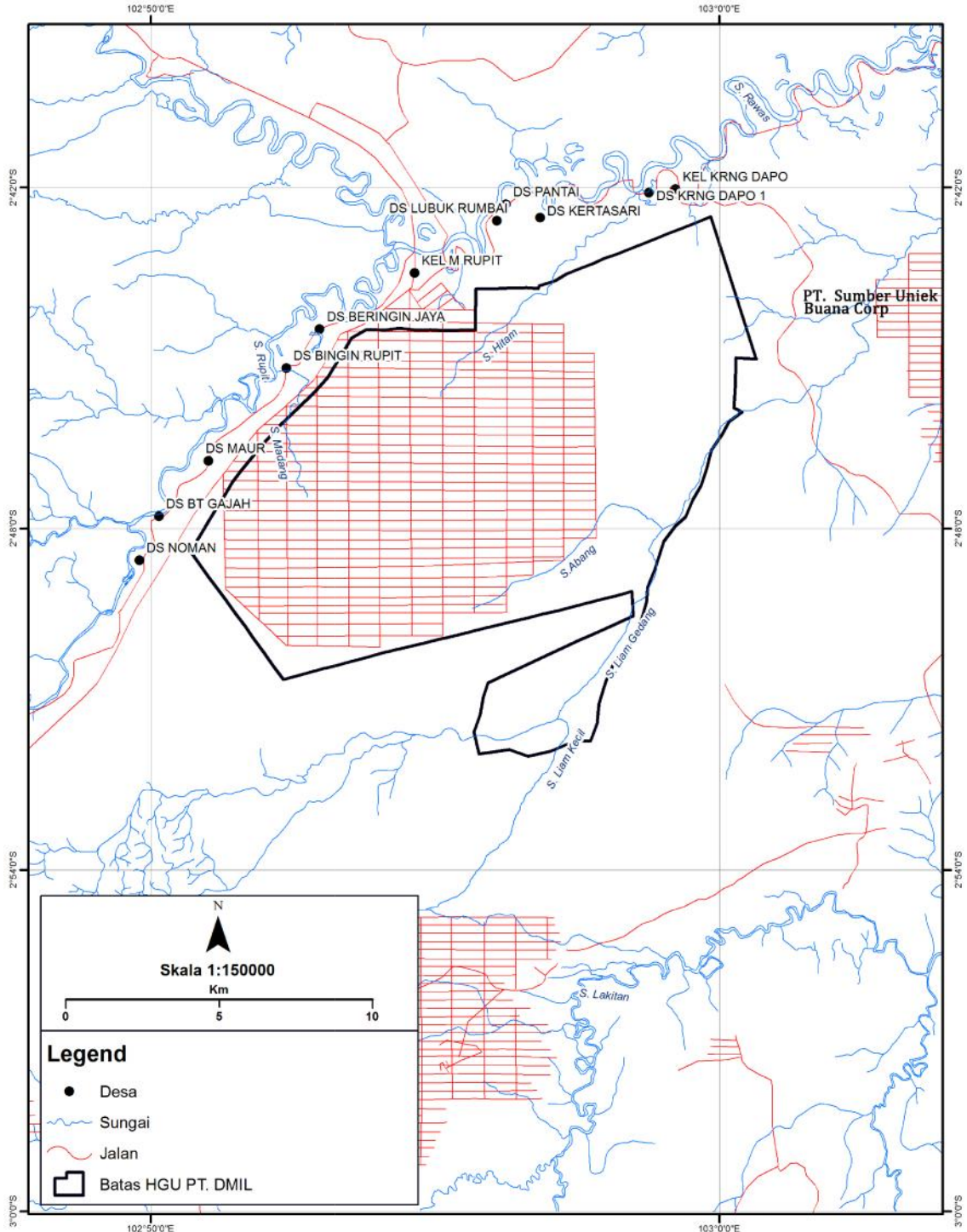


Picture 1. Location of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari in Indonesia



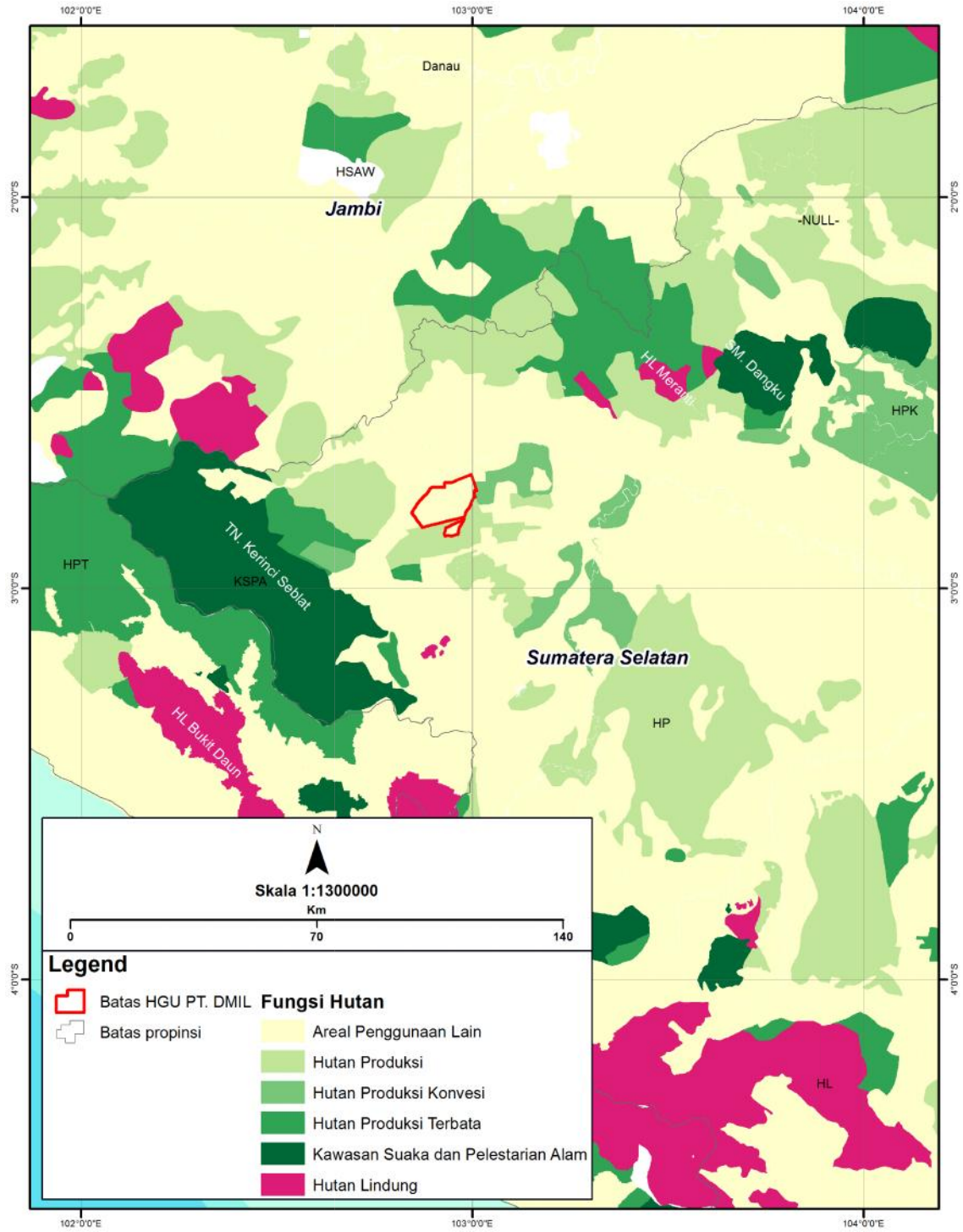
Picture 2. Location of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari in South Sumatra Province

RSPO



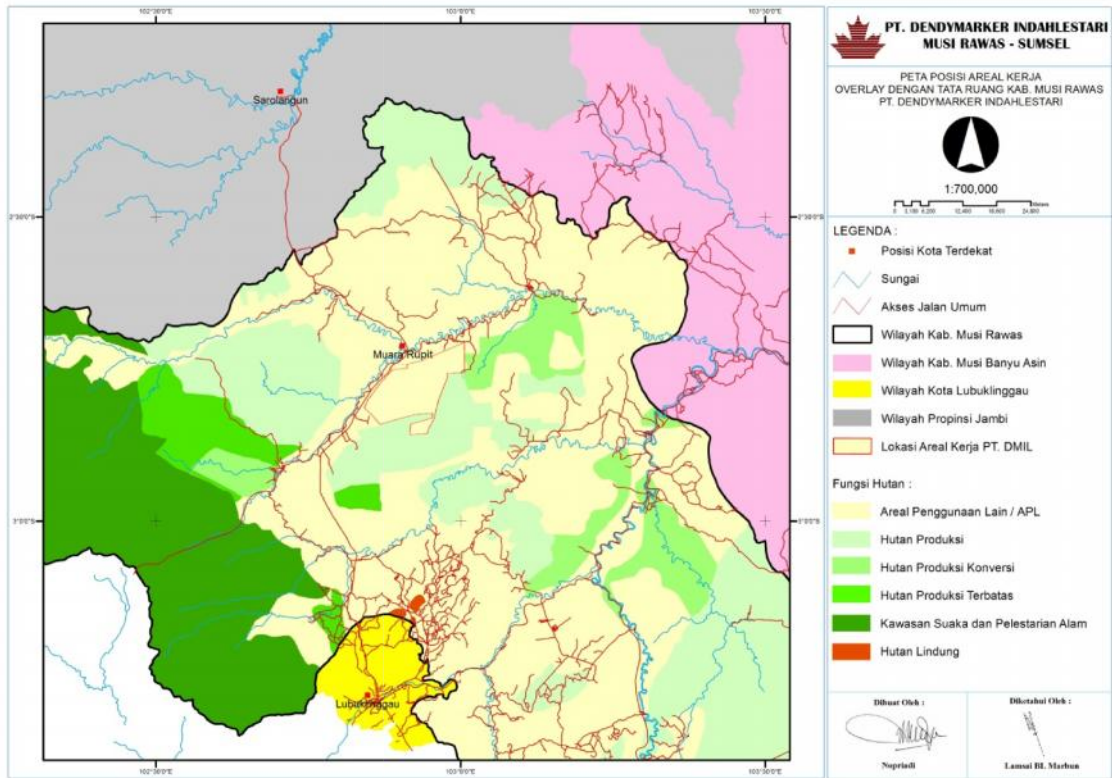
Picture 3. HGU Area of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari in Musirawas District

RSPO



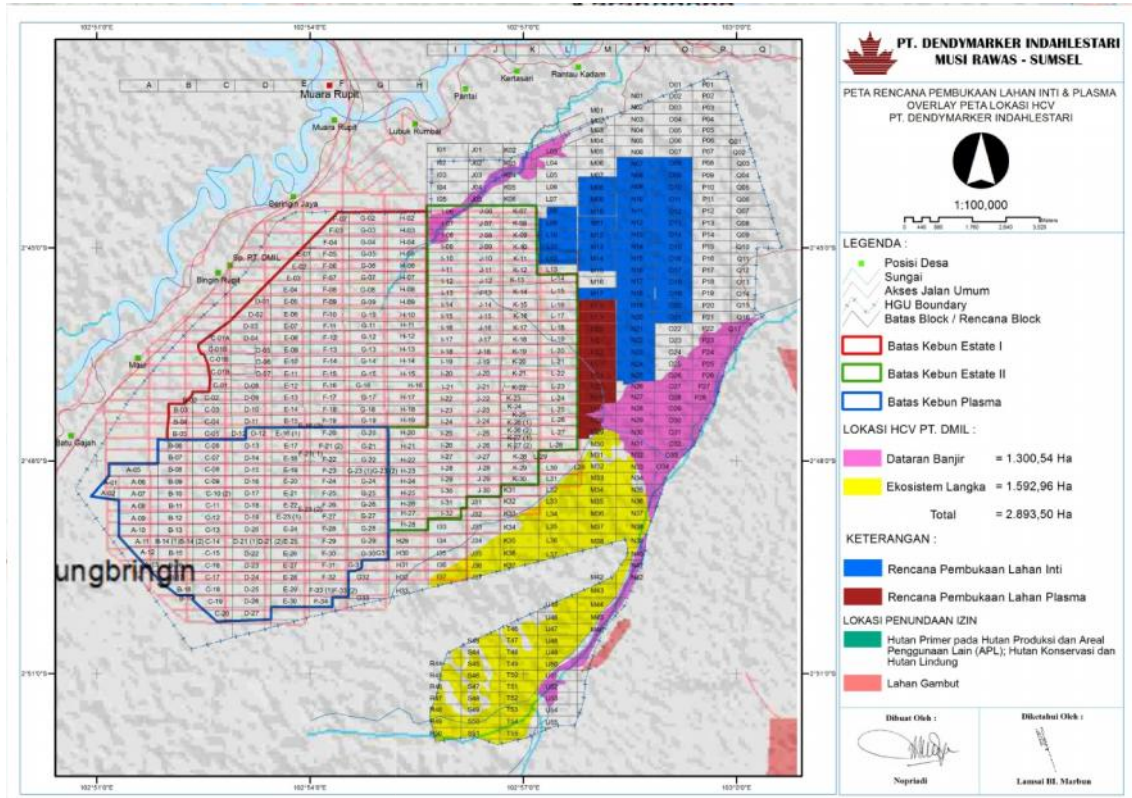
Picture 4. Overlay Map and Status of Forest Plantation PT Dendymarker Indahlestari

RSPO



Picture 5. Overlay Planting Project of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari with RTRWP Musirawas District, South Sumatera Province, Indonesia

RSPO



Picture 6. Overlay Planting Project of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari with Moratorium Revision 5 (13 November 2013), sesuai SK Menhut No. 6018/Menhut-VII/IPSDH/2013

d. Area and Time-plan for New Planting

PT Dendymarker Indahlestari's development plan has incorporated the findings from SEIA (AMDAL) by Pusat Penelitian Lingkungan Hidup (PPLH) Universitas Sriwijaya, and HCV Assessments and Social Impact Assessment by Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara as described above when implementing the operational plans. Management plans for HCV areas and management plans for handling social impacts have been drawn up.

The total area located in HGU of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari is 17,793.50 Ha. The area has been planted since 1996 is 7,740.50 Ha (Inti: 5,037.40 Ha and Plasma: 2,703.10 Ha), proposed new planting areas is ± 6,423.93 Ha (Inti: 6,346.33 Ha and Plasma: 77.60 Ha). The HCV management plan has been developed for these areas ± 2,893.50 Ha and there is unplatable areas around ± 735.57 Ha. According the operational management of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari land development will commence in year 2013.

PT Dendymarker Indahlestari implemented a system smallholder with Inti: Plasma, which is Plasma are managed by KUD.



Summary of Development Plan as described below:

Permit (Ha)	HGU (Ha)	Planted Todate (Ha)			HCV Area (Ha)	Unplan table Area (Ha)	Balance Area to be Planted (Ha)		
		Inti	Plasma	Total			Inti	Plasma	Total
19,000	17,793.50	5,037.40	2,703.10	7,740.50	2,893.50	735.57	6,346.33	77.60	6,423.93

3. SEIA and HCV Management and Key Personal

a. Organizational Information and Contact Persons

Company Information and Contact Person	
Company Name	PT Dendymarker Indahlestari
RSPO Membership No.	1-0146-13-000-00
Capital Status	Domestic Investment (Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri – PMDN)
Type of Business	Oil Palm Plantation and Mill
Address:	
Head Office	Karawaci Office Park, Ruko Pinangsia Blok L No. 38-39, Lippo Karawaci, Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia
Site	Karang Dapo I Desa (village) Karang Dapo sub-district Musirawas District South Sumatera Province, Indonesia
Contact Person	Mr. John M Hutagalung (Operational Director PT DMIL)
Person Involved in Planning and Implementation	Mr. Lamsai BL Marbun
Stakeholders Involved during Implementation	Agriculture and Forestry Department District of Musirawas Department of Environment District of Musirawas District and Village Administration Heads (Camat, Kepala Desa, Ketua BPD/ LPM) Cooperatives (KUD) management representatives and members Heads of Local Village Norms and Customs Company Employees and Contractors

b. Personnel Involved in Planning and Implementation

The implementation of the HCV and SEIA 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. RSPO Team with the assistance of Estate Manager and Document & Legal Department stationed at the location, will provide support in these activities. The General Manager is directly responsible on the

RSPO

implementation of the plans of management and monitoring. In addition, the Operational Director is accountable in fulfilling of the requirements for the plan and as well as responsible in analyzing the input results from the monitoring plans. Chief Executive Officer is accountable and responsible to ensure that the Overall Development Plan including the management of HCV and SEIA is implemented according to the time plan and budget.

c. Stakeholders to be Involved

The stakeholders consultation was held on 8th November 2013 in Aula Kantor Kecamatan Rawas Ulu to provide opportunities for communication and sharing the informations/ opinion/ suggestions.

This is also part of the process of free, prior, and informed consent procedures to ensure that there is a balance in the social and environmental harmony in the development of the oil palm planting project between PT Dendymarker Indahlestari and the stakeholders.

RSPO

4. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plan

a. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plan (SEIA)

Impact Source	Management Purposes	Management Methods	Plan Period
Land property inventory and land release	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To avoid social restlessness and conflict. 2) Project development may give positive effects to people well-being. 3) To get support and participation from all people. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To give counseling to communities about company clarity. 2) To involve communities into land inventory activity. 3) To approach community leaders especially headmen. 4) To make asset inventory list and property letters with relevant parties. 5) To make forum in determining compensation price. 6) To release property together with land certification. 7) To give compensation directly to community members. 8) To cooperate with BPPN of Musiwaras Regency in processing land property evidences. 9) To cooperate with Agencies of Rupit Sub-district, Karang Dapo Sub-district, and Headmen, particularly villages with lands to be released. 	Continuously
Land Clearing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To maintain in order the subsidence is not more than 0.4 cm/year. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To construct individual terraces/hoof on slopes. 2) To make disconnected drainage. 3) To maintain vegetation in conservation areas. 	Continuously

RSPO

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) In order the land clearing will not result in negative impact on flora and fauna around project location, so the preservation kept maintained. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4) To cooperate with Farming Agency of Musiwaras Regency in planning and implementing land clearing activity. 5) To cooperate with Agency of Forestry in Musiwaras Regency in maintaining trees that function as buffers. 1) To keep natural vegetation on 25 metres from right and left sides of rivers. 2) To plant woody vegetation on conservation lands. 3) To give education to communities and employees not to hunt. 	
Employment Receipt	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Employment receipt should follow regulation. 2) Local manpower should be involved in projects. 3) Plantation construction should contribute positively to community well-being. 1) To improve kinship. 2) To avoid the emergence of social conflict and restlessness. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To disseminate job information publicly. 2) To objectively filter manpower. 3) To involve formal community leader. 4) To follow prevailing regulations. 5) To involve local entrepreneurs. 6) To cooperate with Disnakertrans of Musirawas Regency, agencies of sub-districts, and villages in receiving manpower. 1) To respect prevailing norms and customs in villages around the project location. 2) To make hospitality forum to get relationship closer. 3) To cooperate with Employment Agency of Musirawas Regency in processing employment receipt. 4) To respond all complaints from 	Continuously

RSPO

		community wisely and well. 5) To give assistance in constructing public facilities and infrastructures.	
Farm maintenance and result processing	1) To lower negative impacts of activity on decreased water quality around the location. 2) Farm maintenance and result processing do not give negative impact on drainage biota aspect around the location.	1) To overcome pest and diseases through the concept of Integrated Pest Controlling. 2) To Construct Waste Processing Installation with Anaerob/ Facultative Ponding System. 1) To lower a number of chemical usage in maintenance. 2) To arrange water channels continuously and conducively designed for drainage biota. 3) To manage liquid waste optimally so the effluent produced will not decrease the existing water quality.	Continuously
Dryness frequently in every dry season, community's farms, and default factor from employees or certain people in field may cause fire in farms	To avoid fire.	1) To make monitoring towers equipped with telescopes and communication tools. 2) To make retention pools and dam checks. 3) To install warning signs. 4) To give counseling to communities so they do not clear lands by means of fire. 5) To cooperate with Fire Brigade Agency of Musirawas Regency to form and train a company's fire brigade unit.	Continuously

b. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plan (HCV)

No.	HCVA	Threat	Management Recommendation	Monitoring Recommendation	Plan Period
-----	------	--------	---------------------------	---------------------------	-------------

RSPO

1	River Border	<p>1) The community and workers (employees) do not fully understand the importance of High Conservation Value / HCV for sustainable farm management and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>2) The possibility of differences in interpretation of the boundary area identified as HCV. If there are no clear boundaries, this can lead to land clearing in areas that have HCV, because contractors are often more oriented to the target size of the volume of work. For example, the opening made in the area around the river banks.</p> <p>3) Event logging of trees and encroachment on areas containing HCV.</p> <p>4) Activities involving the use of farm chemicals, both</p>	<p>General</p> <p>1) Socialization the identification of high conservation value areas to all parts concerned, ranging from the central level to the managers in the field, so as to have same policy and understanding in the management of high conservation value.</p> <p>2) There needs to be education and outreach to the surrounding community, employees, casual workers and contractors about the importance of the function areas of high conservation value that gives environmental services.</p> <p>3) Arrangement and marking boundaries identified as HCV, which is followed by the installation of information boards HCV location, mounting signs banning and appeal, especially fire prevention and cultivation and harvesting of trees that already exist in the area who have</p>	<p>1) Monitoring the intensity of disturbance (encroachment, logging, fire).</p> <p>2) Monitoring of river discharge and water quality on a regular basis with a certain period.</p> <p>3) Monitoring rehabilitation success rate.</p> <p>4) Monitoring the level of sedimentation in the river.</p> <p>5) Monitor the presence of signs limits and information boards about the location of the HCV 5 order condition remains good.</p> <p>6) Need to monitor the effectiveness of the sanctions that are applied, as well as.</p> <p>7) Make regular reports 3 months once the results of monitoring conducted.</p>	<p>2014</p> <p>2014</p> <p>2014-2016</p>
---	--------------	---	---	---	--

RSPO

		<p>fertilizers and pesticides in the vicinity of the HCV 5 can damage water quality and the impact on people who use the water.</p>	<p>HCV.</p> <p>4) The protections of the area with patrols were carried out on a regular basis. With this event , the efforts that could cause disturbance to areas of high conservation value can be anticipated since Early.</p> <p>5) Control the use of synthetic chemicals (fertilizers and pesticides), especially in the blocks adjacent to the plant bodies of water such as a river, so as not to cause a decline in water quality. The decline in water quality can lead to impacts on humans, given that most people still use water from the river for sanitation purposes. In addition, it can also cause disruption to the presence of water and animal biodiversity can also degrade the quality of the source water animals.</p> <p>6) Cooperating with relevant parties in the management and monitoring of HCV, eg</p>		<p>2014-continuously</p> <p>2014-continuously</p> <p>2014</p>
--	--	---	--	--	---

RSPO

			<p>community leaders, local governments, NGOs, universities, BP DAS.</p> <p>7) To facilitate the management area containing HCV, will need to establish standard procedures that poured into the HCV Management SOP.</p>		2014
			<p><u>Border River</u></p> <p>1) Establishment of border width 50 m for rivers in the area of oil palm plantation PT DEMIL. For the area of the river that borders the road or other facility, then the width of border adapted to existing conditions.</p>		2014
			<p>2) Inventory land cover conditions by categorizing vacant area, shrubs, low density, high density, palm groves. Categorization is meant to be able to know that management actions performed such as rehabilitation, enrichment planting.</p>		2014
			<p>3) Rehabilitation of river border</p>		2014-2015

RSPO

			<p>with the hole system for an existing plant area, preferably using the kinds of native plants and can be combined with other types that have been adapted and are not invasive. Selected types of plants are a type of plant that can provide the functions of biodiversity and soil and water conservation with the stratified canopy.</p>		
			4) To control the pollution of fertilizers and other chemicals into water bodies, then to areas located in the blocks near the river do not do the cleaning cover crop (cover crops) for the blocks that are in the river bank.		2014-2015
			5) To grooves or trenches that are not set the border, the management activities with attention to things like the following: (a) needs to be made levees; (b) controlling the use of synthetic chemicals (fertilizers and pesticides) in order not to get into the flow of		2014-2015

RSPO

2	Forested Areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Encroachment / occupational. 2) Conversion of land due to unresolved compensation process by managers. 3) Fire land, given in the UP area gardens are found in people who often set fires to clear land. 4) Logging and poaching. 	<p>the water: (c) do not do the cleaning cover crop for areas adjacent to waterways / ditches; (d) planting a cover crop for the area adjacent.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Land acquisition of all forms of ownership of land still controlled by third parties. This activity is very important that protected areas have not yet released a clear legal status so that management activities can be carried out in accordance with the functions and objectives can be achieved with either. 2) In order HCVA get a clear legal status by the UP and other relevant parties then HCVA should be established together with the related parties. Inaugural activities such as : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Determination HCVA 1.1. b) Socialization layout, functions and activities within HCVA to all parties, including the public, regional government or management staff. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Inventory of flora and fauna in the permanent sample plots were conducted periodically (at least six months of the time) which can be done by UP together/coordination with relevant parties such as the Forest Service, BKSDA, Environmental Control Agency, College / University and / or NGOs. 2) Registration of a crime related to the use of flora / fauna in the wild, especially in the use of HCVA 1.1. 3) Registration of flammability level, especially around HCVA 	<p>2014-2016</p> <p>2014 2014-2015</p>
---	----------------	---	--	---	--

RSPO

			<p>c) Installation of information boards and signs HCVA, especially in the area around the town / village and roads traversed by the public and staff management unit .</p> <p>d) The arrangement and measurement limits are participatory by involving local government officials, community leaders, and community representatives.</p> <p>e) Piling limits, either in the form of boundary markers and <i>poletan</i> in the stem of the plant.</p> <p>f) Endorsement document boundary protected area is known by the parties.</p>	<p>1.1.</p> <p>4) Recording the location, extent, and model of rehabilitation / enrichment HCVA type in 1.1. Accordance with the Work Plan Management and Monitoring HCVA 1.1.</p> <p>5) Record the type and percentage of plant species growing that plant in HCVA 1.1. according with the directives of Work Management and Monitoring Plan HCVA 1.1.</p>	<p>2014</p> <p>2014</p> <p>2014-2016</p> <p>2015</p>
			<p>3) Preparation of Plan Document Management and Monitoring HCVA integrated with the General Management Plan Gardens in the long run.</p>	<p>6) Monitoring the level of success of outreach programs / environmental education indicated the level of community participation in helping to secure the area and / or actively maintain HCVA 1.1.</p>	<p>2014</p>
			<p>4) Preparation of documents important habitat management in the long term, medium and short. This activity begins with</p>		<p>2014</p>

RSPO

			<p>the preparation of the data / information base (baseline information) obtained from population surveys and habitat with a high sampling intensity (10 % -100 %).</p> <p>5) Security HCVA can be integrated with the security of the UP. This activity is very important for the safety preservation HCVA potential and / or management activities HCVA achieved in accordance with the function and purpose.</p> <p>6) Rehabilitation and / or enrichment type (enrichment planting) and / or conversion of plant rubber trees to local endemic species in protected areas that have been degraded or converted into rubber plantations. The main activities carried out along the river bank when this condition has been relatively open and fragmented that it cannot function as a border and / or wildlife corridor which is very important in supporting the food chain and</p>	<p>7) Inventory of wildlife populations include: a) density, b) distribution and home range / territory, c) the age structure, and d) the sex ratio (especially mammals and primates). Inventory is done in permanent sample plots were conducted each semester (six months one time), especially the population of endangered / protected.</p> <p>8) Inventory Habitat wildlife include:</p> <p>a) Abundance and availability feed wildlife endangered / protected;</p> <p>b) The availability and quality of water resources;</p> <p>c) Percentage of habitat fragmentation;</p> <p>d) Level of human</p>	<p>2014</p> <p>2017</p>
--	--	--	--	---	-------------------------

RSPO

			energy balance.		
			7) Control fires / forest integrated with the MU safety. Control activities can be carried out by the controlled combustion of society so it does not get into the area, preparation of infrastructure and adequate firefighting training firefighting personnel, improvement of early warning systems (early warningsystems) and periodic training toall staff in fire control.	e) Inventory of rare wildlife habitat / protected conducted each semester (six months one time).	2014-2015
			8) Socialization / outreach / environmental education to the stakeholders, especially local communities must continue to be done regularly and in its implementation may coordinate with relevant agencies.	9) Monitoring the percentage of successful management of rare flora / protected.	2014
			9) Preparation of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) SOP as Plant Inventory, Inventory wildlife, Rehabilitation / Enrichment Type, Plant Utilization / wildlife by the parties, HCVA Security, Fire Control, socialization HCVA	10)Monitoring the intensity of disturbance that includes the logging of rare flora / protected and hunting / harvesting of wildlife, and destruction / removal of habitat that is directly or indirectly a potential negative impact on the growth of animal population.	2014

RSPO

			important to the parties.		
--	--	--	---------------------------	--	--

5. Internal Responsibility

This Summary of Planning and Management has been approved by the management of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari.



Beni Hendrawan
Chief Executive Officer