



PT. Kayung Agro Lestari
(Austindo Nusantara Jaya Agri Group)
Ketapang Regency
West Kalimantan Province
Indonesia

Summary of Management Plan

January 2014

Summary of Management Plan

PT. Kayung Agro Lestari – Ketapang Indonesia

1. Executive Summary

PT Kayung Agro Lestari is a company established in Indonesia for as development of a new concession of 17.986,90 Ha into a palm oil plantation integrated with the mill. The concession area located in Matan Hilir Utara Sub District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province. The land status is “APL” (“other land use”, allowed for development) according to the current government land use master plan.

PT Kayung Agro Lestari (PT KAL) is a subsidiary of PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Agri, a member of RSPO.

Ongoing to its development, PT KAL commit to conduct a HCV and SEIA Assessment by hired a Lead Assessor that registered by RSPO. The HCV and SEIA 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

1. Location Permit: No. 103 Year 2004, Date April 25, 2004
2. Revision of Location Permit: No.116 Year 2007, Date March 22, 2007
3. Extension of Location Permit: No. 400 Year 2007
4. Renewal Location Permit: No. 62 Tahun 2010, DateFebruar2, 2010
5. SK AMDAL : SK Gubernur Kalimantan Barat No. 123/BLHD/2010 Date March 1, 2010
6. Company Registered Number (TDP): No. 02.12.1.01.19336/1563/1597/1622/05/2011 Date May 24, 2011

7. Plantation Permit (IUP0 : No. 551.131/0562/DISBUN-C, Date March 12, 2004
8. Extension of IUP: No.551.3/0615/Disbun C, Date March 20, 2006
9. Taxes Number (NPWP): No 02,373,109,4-121.000, Date September 15, 2006
10. Pelepasan Kawasan Hutan: No. SK, 643/Menhut-II/2009, Date October 13, 2009
11. Ratification of Company Data: AHU-AH,01,10-445030, Date October 29, 2013
12. SEIA or Environmental feasibility Permit, SK No.123/BLHD/2010, Date March 1, 2010
13. Land Use Right (in progress): No.890/P-61/VI/2012, Date June 29, 2012
: No. 39/HGU-HTPT/BPN/2012, Date June 26, 2012
14. Limited Company Approval Deeds: No: C-23313 HT.0101 TH.2004, Date September 17, 2004
15. Deeds Company Establishment: No.2, Date August 1, 2002

Figure.1 PT. KAL – Location Map

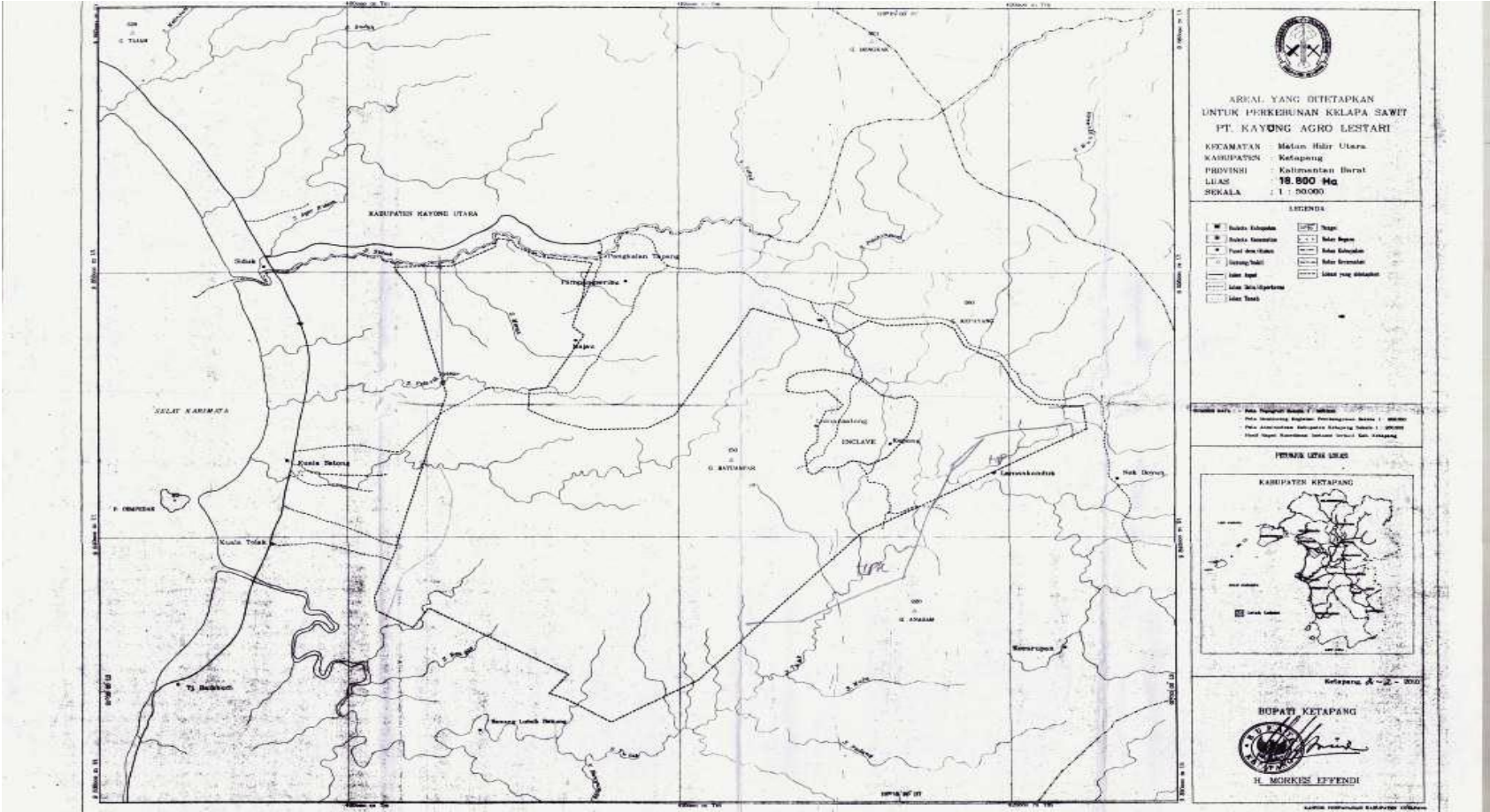
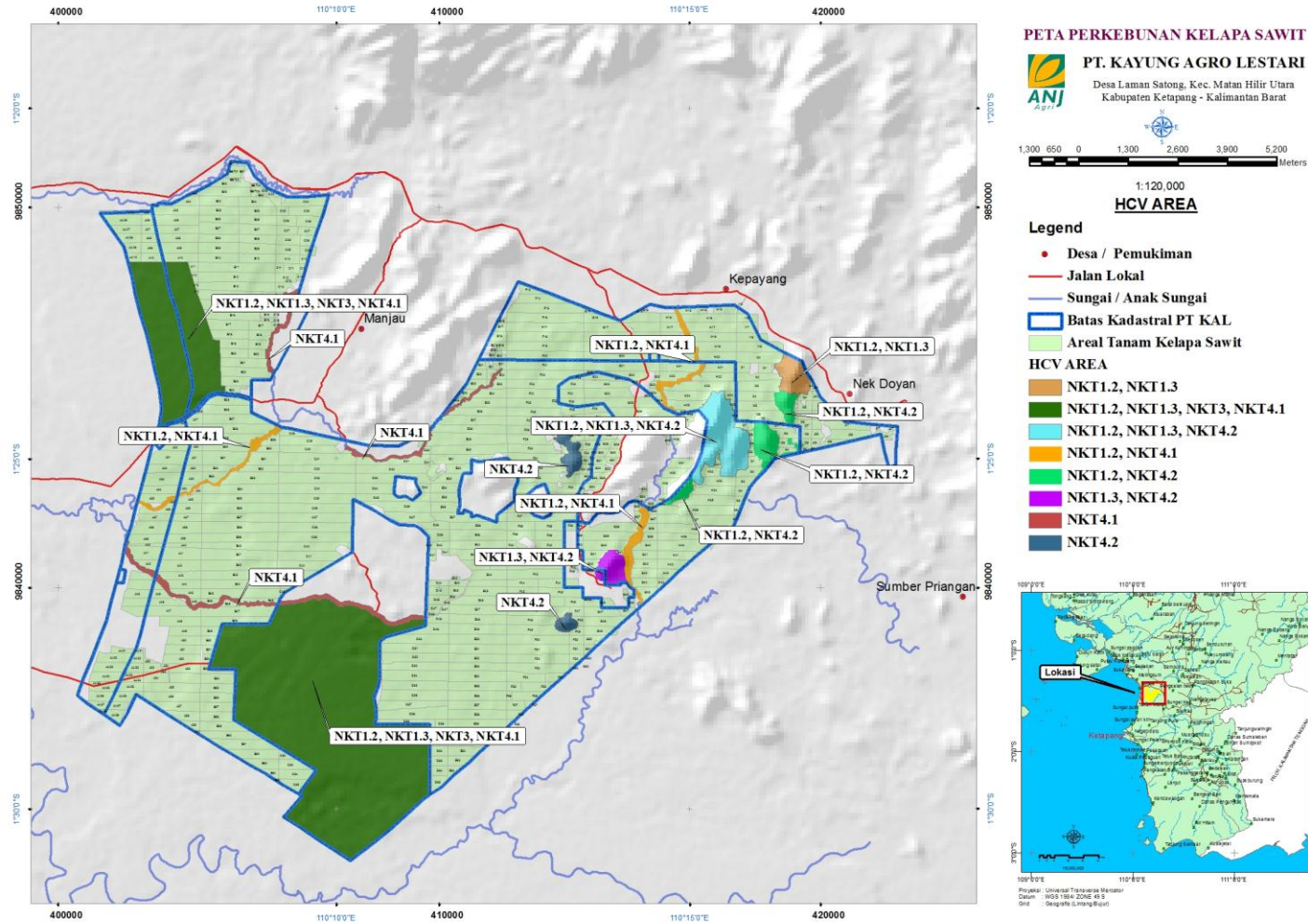


Figure.1 PT. KAL – Development and Planting Map



16. HCV and SEIA Management Plan

Company Information and Contact Person

Company Name : PT Kayung Agro Lestari
RSPO Membership Number : 1-0032-07-000-00 (registered as PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Agri)
Capital Status : Foreign Investment
Project Address : Matan Hilir Utara Sub District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province
Head Office Address : Wisma BII, Diponegoro Street No. 18, Medan, North Sumatera Province
Telephone : (061) 4537480 ext. 534
Type of Business : Oil Palm Plantation and Mill
Contact Person : Antoperis Tarigan (antoperis.tarigan@anj-group.com)

Personnel involved in planning and implementation:

- Juli Wankara Purba (General Manager PT KAL)
- Indra Pangasian Hutabarat (Head of Sustainability Department)
- Nardiyono (Environment Manager)
- Suwarsono (Estate Manager)

Stakeholders involved during implementation:

- Agriculture Agency
- Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BKSDA)
- Local Government (Regency, Sub District and Village)
- Local NGO (Palung Foundation, YIARI)
- Partnership Members
- Company employees
- Local community leader

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

Program	Activities	Challenge	Opportunities	Strategy	Outcomes	PIC	Time
The increase in both intensitas Community Socialization and participants socialization	Socialization to the community about the legality, partnership program, a program of conservation areas, CSR programs and news shows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is completion conflict societies can not understand the legal aspect of PT. KAL • Most people do not know how to palm cultivation • Most people do not know the benefits of the presence of PT. KAL for the development of rural areas and the increase in family economics . • The emergence of issues negatively impact the presence of the oil companies • The emergence of the individuals who feel aggrieved by the existence of PT. KAL • The emergence of land conflicts as a result of the increase in land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Society agrees with the presence of PT. KAL • The community is open to discussion if there are problems that hamper the activities of the PT. KAL • Society is open to any company socialization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conduct a comparative study to the location or area that has been successful in relationship system in every village participants from community representatives, to prove the success rate and the magnitude of the benefits of oil palm plantations partnership program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program outreach to the community 	Div legal and Div External Affairs	2013-2014

Program	Activities	Challenge	Opportunities	Strategy	Outcomes	PIC	Time
		values					
Tenure	Resolution the unfinished conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining the area of the company • The emergence of mass mobilization and make this issue into a public issue of common interest in the community . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land is a company that has worked on land already in compensation. • PT. KAL has SOP land acquisition in accordance with applicable regulations. • The majority of the community supports the existence of PT. KAL • The community is open to discuss find a way out . • PT. KAL has a conflict resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOP document and archive all documents of land acquisition. • Encourage village and sub-district government to resolve this issue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of the process of conflict resolution 	Estate Manager and External Affairs Div	2013
	Facilitation of Inter- Village verification limit in Area Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The boundary between the village Kuala Tolak and Laman Satong yet agreed • Potential emergence of land claims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each party receives a decision village of Ketapang district government • The boundary between the village of Kuala Satong, Laman satong and Kuala Tolak been agreed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process of setting boundaries between villages according to provisions of Regulation Ketapang Regency • Company seeks to accelerate the establishment, because the company also has an interest primarily related to the continuation of the plantation business related land acquisition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The agreement of village boundaries 	Estate Manager and External Affairs Div	2013

Program	Activities	Challenge	Opportunities	Strategy	Outcomes	PIC	Time
				and partnership . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage parties village administration, customs and muspika districts in the implementation on verification in the field 			
Build communication and networking with all stakeholders associated with PT. KAL	Conducting regular meetings and coordination with stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types and characteristics of diverse stakeholders Interest and willingness of each stakeholder quite varied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication between companies and stakeholders has been established All stakeholders support the existence of PT. KAL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a regular schedule meeting Determine a theme for each meeting Documenting the results of the meeting Conduct follow-up results of the meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of communication and coordination between the company with all stakeholders Establishment of a common vision and understanding between companies with existing stakeholders 	Div External Affairs	From 2013
Enhancing the quality of public education	Making educational development plan in accordance with the needs of the community (Improvements and additions to educational facilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational facilities already exist, the dominant primary school facilities Public interest in education is high enough 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The company's commitment is high enough There are people who have the motivation and potential to continue their education to a higher level, because the village had no son to college in Java . Is a national program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generating agent Cooperate and establish communication with the District Education Office Ketapang Provide support to help teachers salaries Making environmental education programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document assessment of education quality development plan for the community in each village Improving the quality of teaching and learning activities 	MGR PT. KAL and Div External Affairs AL	2013-2017

Program	Activities	Challenge	Opportunities	Strategy	Outcomes	PIC	Time
	Provide scholarships for students who excel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can the scholarship be given effective and targeted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are students who have the potential and a strong motivation for continuing education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating SOPs scholarship Make a detailed plan of scholarships Make a selection with the involvement of stakeholders Working with educational institutions / schools superior to receive merit scholarship participants PT. KAL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the quality of education / human in the community 	Div External Affairs	Join the program in 2014
Improving the quality of public health	Conducting counseling, health checks and treatment to the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scarcity of medical or health centers puskesmas Limitations of the type and amount of drug in puskesmas and health centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The company has capabilities in the areas of attention and adequate health There are many partners who may be invited to work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine education materials most needed by society To conduct free medical services in collaboration with local public health / other health institutions. In the form of roving clinic free treatment activities and events mass circumcision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased knowledge of the community against dangerous diseases Increasing the quality of public health 	Div External Affairs	2013-2017
	The provision of clean water infrastructure assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependence on rain water is quite high . Alternative source of water is the fulfillment of the river, but the river water quality has been deemed unfit for drinking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been a community dug wells There is a spring that can be utilized in the Village Laman satong, although limited water discharge . Almost all of the people already have their own sanitary facilities at home. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing assistance dug wells or boreholes and other water facilities performed with priorities and financial capabilities Cooperation and coordination with local governments primarily related offices, such as the Department of Public Works is managing the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The availability of clean water for the people around 	Div External Affairs	From 2014

Program	Activities	Challenge	Opportunities	Strategy	Outcomes	PIC	Time
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are programs help water utility water from government is storage vats 	PAM closest to the village <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct periodic water quality supervision so, DAPT use river water for daily needs . 			
Public economic	empowerment and encourage the development of aquaculture cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It takes intensive training and supporting infrastructure. It takes perseverance and discipline of public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market opportunities at the local level is quite open Doing the public primary needs The availability of ample land There have been people who did cultivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing the institutional and community level organizations Conduct training on the development of plant cultivation and fish farming. Mentoring sustainably Help seedlings . Cooperation marketing The field potential is developed palm oil, rubber, rice and vegetables, while the fisheries potential is developed milkfish farming . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The creation of alternative or additional source of income that is optimal for society 	MGR PT. KAL dnd Div External Affairs	2014-2023
	Counseling and entrepreneurial training in order to create business opportunities and alternative livelihood according	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge and skills in entrepreneurship community is still lacking Creating a potential field - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential for agricultural production activities in large enough Potential business in kerjina and the food is quite large (<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting training for entrepreneurship Facilitation of capital and business equipment Activity continual assistance both in terms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document business development plan public The creation of alternative income 	MGR PT. KAL and Div External Affairs	2014-2018

Program	Activities	Challenge	Opportunities	Strategy	Outcomes	PIC	Time
	to the potential of the community	based business community	webbing, furniture, and food)	of production and marketing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation with relevant agencies and other relevant parties 	opportunities for the community		
	Acceptance of local labor and local contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge, education and skills of the community is still limited Communities are not all used to working with a regular pattern and discipline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities in productive age is quite large People really look forward to working in the company of PT. KAI . There is a local contractor in the village about the company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently the majority of workers coming from villages around PT. KAL Placing local labor according to his ability Increased local capacity through training for the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptance of the local workforce Improved work ethic local workforce 	MGR PT. KAL and Div HRD.	Began operations

Program	Activities	Challenge	Opportunities	Strategy	Outcomes	PIC	Time
Increased accessibility	Repair and maintenance of roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads status need attention, not to break the rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies involved utilizing the road The Company has adequate equipment and committed to accessibility ease. People have a desire to participate in the repair and maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a road improvement program with the community and the company and plan maintenance work after the repair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The creation of a smooth and well access That support economic growth and prosperity 	MGR PT.KAL	From 2013
Environmental Management Program	Conducting campaigns, training and socialization 3R (Reduce - Reuse - Recycle) to the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness of the 3Rs is still minimal Change in behavior is difficult enough 	commitment towards corporate sustainability principles sought	Increasing the awareness and skills of employees and the community in realizing the principles of sustainability	seeks realization of sustainability principles that seeks synergy with community	MGR PT.KAL and Environme nt	2012-2016
	Socialization management areas designated for conservation area of PT. KAL, as well as areas HCVA PT.KAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness of the rules and management of conservation areas and HCVA very less 	Company's commitment to sustainably farm management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating socialization with a variety of methods (appeals board, screenings, pamphlets / leaflets, verbal or socialization) Training of employees in the management of these areas 	The existence of conservation areas and areas HCVA PT.KAL maintained	MGR PT.KAL and Environme nt	Start in 2013

Program	Activities	Challenge	Opportunities	Strategy	Outcomes	PIC	Time
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make a plan to see. 			
	Mitigating the potential contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factors of nature that cannot be predicted 	The company's commitment to environmental care is quite high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct training fertilizing and spraying on employees monitoring of quality river water periodically 	River water that meets water quality standards	MGR Garden and Environment	Starting in 2013
	Watering regularly road (reducing the air pollution, such as dust)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watering during the dry season a high intensity requires. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company has a means support for these activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watering was done in the way preferred axis in the garden For road near the settlement, could be done in cooperation with local authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced air pollution in the form of dust in the dry season 	MGR PT. KAL and Div External Affairs	Starting in 2013

4.b. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plan (HCV)

Component of HCV	Location	Indicator on Monitoring	Aimed	Parameter	Method	
					Method for collection and analysis of data	Periods
HCV1.2. Critically Endangered Species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Riparian of Satong Kiri - Riparian of Satong Kanan - Areal Konservasi 01 - Areal Konservasi 02 - Berambangan hill - Biantang hill - Kasai hill - Berumbang hill - Penakal hill - Kelampai Bawah hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composition and number of species (mammal, reptil and birds) and flora in the area of HCV1.2 • Abundance and distribution species in the area HCV 1.2; • Disturbance intency in the area of HCV1.2 • Flora density especially endangered species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To find out the numbering and composition of species development periodically in the area of HCV1.2; • To find out the species abundance and distribution periodically in the area of HCV1.2; • To find out the disturbance and pressure periodically in the area HCV1.2; • To find out the density of flora endangered species. 	<p>Good: wildlife and flora density (rare; threatened; protection) is constant or increase.</p> <p>Medium: wildlife and flora density (rare; threatened; protection) is decreasing <50%.</p> <p>Bad: wildlife and flora density (rare; threatened; protection) is decreasing >50%.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools and materials: work map, GPS, camera, kompas, tally sheet, roles, and stationary. • Sampling method: field observation in the area of HCV1.2. • Analysis method: descriptif analysis for each monitoring method. • Conlussed method: improvisation management to the HCV1.2 if indicator of monitoring result is medium or bad. 	Six month time for disturbance intency; and another indicator is annual start from RKAP of 2014
HCV1.3 Areas that Contain Habitat for Viable Populations of Endangered, Restricted Range or Protected Species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation area (western block 01) - Conservation area (southern block 02) - Berambangan hill - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance intency in the area of HCV 1.3, and threat from burning • Flora and wildlife density especially endangered species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To find out the disturbance and pressure periodically in the area HCV 1.3 threat from burning; • To find out the density of flora endangered species periodically; 	<p>Good:</p> <p>Area that contains of HCV1.3 in the constant or not alteration.</p> <p>Medium:</p> <p>Wildlife and flora density (rare; threatened; protection) is decreasing <50%..</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools and materials: work map, GPS, camera, kompas, tally sheet, roles, and stationary. • Sampling method: field observation in the HCV area • Analysis method: descriptif analysis for each monitoring method. • Conlussed method: improvisation management if indicator monitoring have medium or bad 	Six month time for disturbance intency; and another indicator is annual start from RKAP of 2014

Component of HCV	Location	Indicator on Monitoring	Aimed	Parameter	Method	
					Method for collection and analysis of data	Periods
				<p>Bad</p> <p>Wildlife and flora density (rare; threatened; protection) is decreasing >50%.</p>		
HCV3. Rare or endangered ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation area (western block 01) - Conservation area (southern block 02) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance intensity in the HCV area, and threat from burning • Diversity condition of flora and wildlife species • Wildlife abundance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To find out the disturbance and pressure periodically in the peat land area and threat from burning • To find out species diversity of flora and wildlife; • To find diversity condition and abundance species of flora and wildlife • To find of land use alteration 	<p>Good:</p> <p>Area that contains of HCV3 in the constant or not alteration.</p> <p>Medium:</p> <p>Area that contains of HCV3 in the constant and has an alteration.</p> <p>Bad:</p> <p>Area that contains of HCV3 has the alteration of total extent area over than > 0,5 meter/year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools and materials: work map, GPS, camera, kompas, tally sheet, roles, and stationary. • Sampling method: field observation in the HCV area • Analysis method: descriptive analysis for each monitoring method. • Concluded method: improvisation management if indicator monitoring have medium or bad 	Six month time for disturbance intensity; and another indicator is annual start from RKAP of 2014
HCV4.1. Areas or Ecosystems Important for the Provision of Water and Prevention of Floods for Downstream communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Riparian of Satong Kiri - Riparian of Satong Kanan - Riparian of Kepayang - Riparian of Malaka - Riparian of Laman 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance intensity in the HCV area, and threat from burning • Diversity condition of flora and wildlife species. • Wildlife abundance. • Realization of land coverage in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To find out the intensity of HCVs disturbance and water quality alteration in the HCV area. • To find out diversity and abundance species of flora and wildlife in the HCV area • To find the Realization of land coverage in 	<p>Good:</p> <p>There isn't disturbance and good on water quality, no have pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools and materials: work map, GPS, camera, kompas, tally sheet, roles, and stationary. • Sampling method: field observation in the HCV area • Analysis method: descriptive analysis for 	Six month time for disturbance intensity; and another indicator is annual start from RKAP of 2014

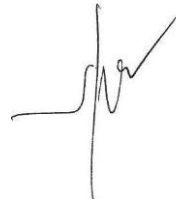
Component of HCV	Location	Indicator on Monitoring	Aimed	Parameter	Method	
					Method for collection and analysis of data	Periods
		rehabilitation activities; patrol and monitoring percentage in the HCV area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The alteration of water body 	rehabilitation activities; patrol and monitoring percentage in the HCV area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To find out the alteration of water body 	Medium: A few on disturbance area and decreasing on water quality and pollution Bad: More disturbance in the HCV area, bad on water quality and have pollution.	each monitoring method. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conlussed method: improvisation management if indicator monitoring have medium or bad 	
HCV4.2. Areas Important for the Prevention of Erosion and Sedimentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Berambangan hill Biantang hill Kasai hill Berumbang hill Penakal hill Kelampai Bawah hill Pinang hill Duri hill Kunyit hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance intecity in the HCVarea, and threat from burning Diversity condition of flora and wildlife species. Wildlife abundance. Realization of land coverage in rehabilitation activities; patrol and monitoring percentage in the HCV area. The alteration of land cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To find out the intecity of HCVs disturbance and water quality alteration in the HCV area. To find out diversity and abundance species of flora and wildlife in the HCV area To find the Realization of land coverage in rehabilitation activities; patrol and monitoring percentage in the HCV area To find out the alteration of land cover 	Good: There isn't disturbance and good on water quality, no have pollution Medium: A few on disturbance area and decreasing on water quality and pollution Bad: More disturbances in the HCV area, bad on land cover and high erossion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools and materials: work map, GPS, camera, kompas, tally sheet, roles, and stationary. Sampling method: field obersvation in the HCV area Analysis method: descriptif analysis for each monitoring method. Conlussed method: improvisation management if indicator monitoring have medium or bad 	Six month time for disturbance intecity; and another indicator is annual start from RKAP of 2014

Component of HCV	Location	Indicator on Monitoring	Aimed	Parameter	Method	
					Method for collection and analysis of data	Periods
HCV6. Areas Critical for Maintaining the Cultural Identity of Local Communities	- The cemetery of Laman Randu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance intensity and damage to the sacred place Peoples interaction intensity with the area contains of HCV6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To find out the disturbance and damage intensity To find out the peoples interaction to the HCV6 	<p>good:</p> <p>there isn't disturbance and damage in the HCV area</p> <p>Medium:</p> <p>Totally area that have damage is < 25% and low on disturbance</p> <p>Bad:</p> <p>Totally area damage is > 50%) and high the disturbance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools and materials: work map, GPS, camera, kompas, tally sheet, roles, and stationary. Sampling method: field observation in the HCV area Analysis method: descriptif analysis for each monitoring method. Conlussed method: improvisation management if indicator monitoring have medium or bad 	Six month time for disturbance intensity; and another indicator is annual start from RKAP of 2014
Wild life corridor	- Palm oil planted area Blok B 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest trees grow at the corridor area which already plant How often wildlife use the corridor to mobilize the other forest across the palm oil plantation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand how fast the forest tree grow at the corridor area To understand how effective this corridor for wildlife 	<p>Low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are small number of trees species (< 25) grow in corridor are There are small number of wildlife find inside the corridor (< 5 individual) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field observation in the corridor area Set camera trap to monitor the wildlife. 	1 time a month

5. Internal Responsibility

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

January 2014



Juli Wankara Purba
General Manager PT. KAL



Indra P. Hutabarat
Head of Sustainability Department