

**Summary Report of Planning & Management of
PT Investa Karya Bhakti
Kotawaringin Barat District, Central Kalimantan Province**

1. Executive Summary

PT IKB is situated in Pangkalan Banteng and Kumai Sub-District, Kotawaringin Barat District – Central Kalimantan Province. The Consent License based on Plantation Permit (IUP) No. 525/014/Ek was identified High Conservation Values (HCV) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) from November 2015 and reported in March 2016 by independent consultants from Aksenta, which their assessors has been accredited and approved by HCVRN Assessor License Scheme (ALS).

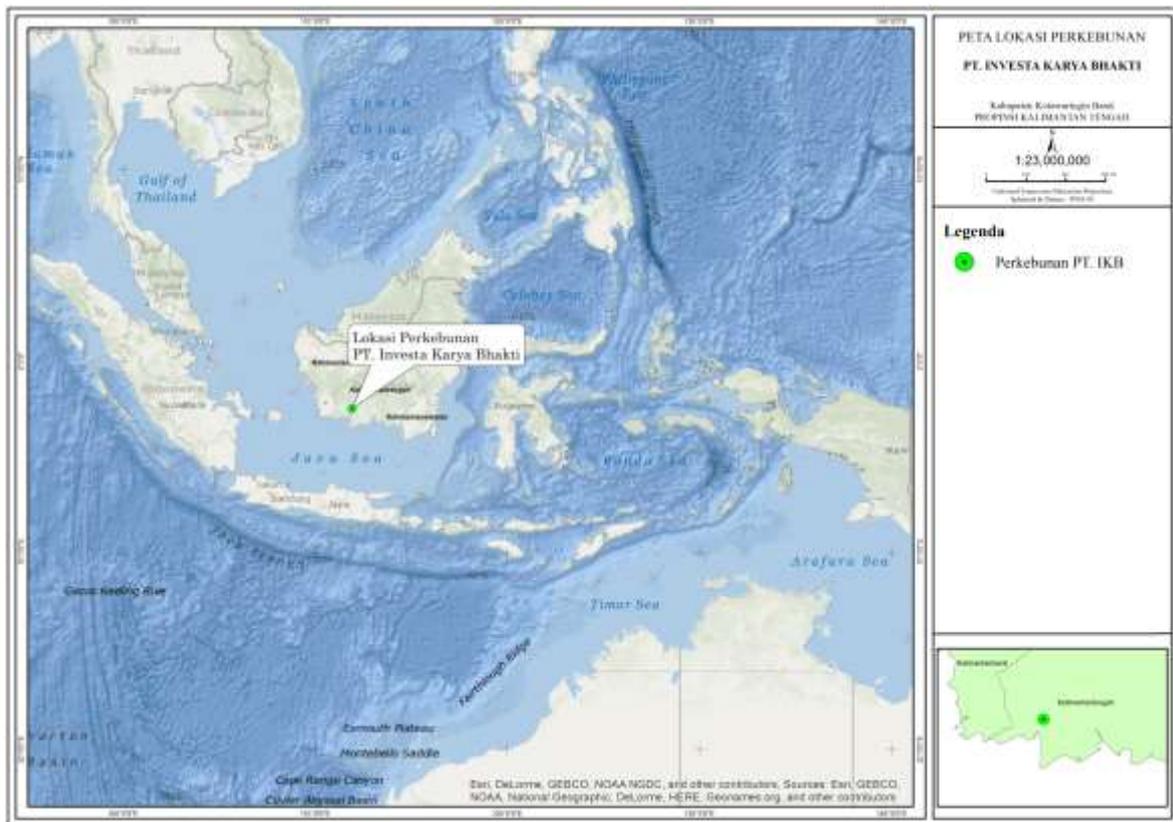
The results of the HCV assessment by independent consultants from Aksenta, have shown that there is no primary forest in the Plantation Permit (IUP) of PT IKB. The vegetation's cover dominated by the oil palm.

As for potential HCV areas, 3 (three) types of HCV were identified by Aksenta; these are HCV 1 (1.2, 1.3 and 1.4), HCV 3 and HCV 4 (4.1 and 4.2). The original HCV area identified was ±349.9 ha (6.1% of Plantation Permit Area). The important elements for HCV 1 are the existence of population and tracks of endangered and vulnerable species such as Orangutan Kalimantan (*Pongo Pygmaeus*), Bekantan (*Nasalis Larvatus*), Kura-kura Ambon (*Cuora Amboinensis*), Kura-kura Pipi Putih (*Siebrenkociella Crassicolis*), and Empuloh Paruh-Kait (*Setornis criniger*). The important elements for HCV 4 are related to the potential damage from river riparian and water catchments area. The HCV areas inside the IUP approved areas will be included in the monitoring and socialization plan with the local communities.

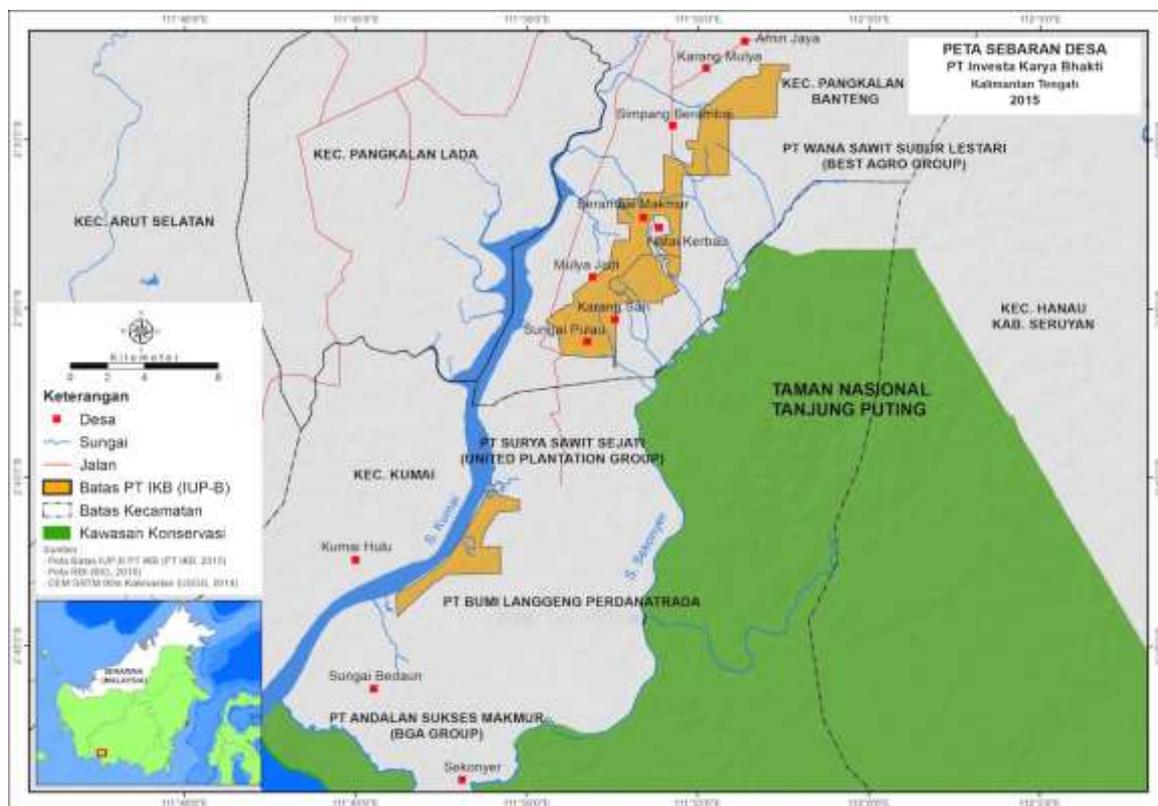
The results of the Social Impact Assessments (SIA) have shown that the company's development of oil palm plantation and palm oil mill production has the positive impacts toward local livelihood and the society's social sustainability. Generally, the communities support the development of oil palm plantation by PT IKB. Expectations of the people the main thing is the creation of jobs for the local community, transparency and clarity of plasma management, the development and improvement of social facilities/ public, improved quality and clean water facilities, construction of lighting facilities, business opportunity or cooperation with the company.

The findings on both the HCV and SIA by independent consultants from Aksenta have been incorporated in the oil palm development plan of PT IKB, which includes the HCV, and SIA management and monitoring plans of PT IKB. Development of the HCV and SIA management and monitoring plans was facilitated by Aksenta team. The purpose of the workshop on HCV - SIA management and monitoring program for PT IKB 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.

Location maps – both at landscape level and property level



Picture 1 Location of PT Investa Karya Bhakti in Indonesia



Picture 2 Location of PT Investa Karya Bhakti in Antang Kalang Sub-district, Kotawaringin Barat Regency, Central Kalimantan Province

2. Reference Documents

2.1 The reference documents are as follow:

1. Social and Environment Impact Assessment Document (SEIA/ AMDAL) was approved by Head of Kotawaringin Barat Regent with Decree number 660/64/BLH/XII/2015 dated 22-12-2015;
2. High Conservtion Value Assessment report for PT Investa Karya Bhakti, February 2016 by GAGAS DINAMIGA AKSENTA (Aksenta);
3. The Peer review HCV Identification document is in the report “HCV Assessment report for PT Investa Karya Bhakti, April 2016 by Kunkun Jaka Gurmaya”;
4. Social Impact Assessment report for PT Investa Karya Bhakti, Februari 2016 by GAGAS DINAMIGA AKSENTA (Aksenta);
5. The Management & Monitoring Plans of HCV PT IKB, March 2016 by GAGAS DINAMIGA AKSENTA (Aksenta),
6. The development plan of PT IKB.

Brief summary of the above

Based on social environment assessment, the positive and negative impacts of the operational activities of PT IKB 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 IKB has also conducted independent High Conservation Values, Land Use Changes Analysis, High Carbon Stock assessments and Social Impact Assessments involving external experts, Gagah Dinamiga Aksenta (Aksenta); the key consultants conducting these assessments have been accredited and approved by HCVRN Assessor License Scheme (ALS). Based on the assessments, PT IKB 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 and other negative impacts as perceived by the communities arising from the new activities PT IKB, 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 Aksenta, have shown that there is no primary forest in the Plantaion Permit Area (IUP) of PT IKB. The vegetation cover was dominated by oil palm owned by the communities.

2.2 Area and time-plan for new plantings

The proposed new planting area by PT IKB is in the location in the Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP) which have been agreed by the owners of the land through the FPIC (free, prior and informed consent). Land development and planting of oil will be following the procedures of the RSPO New Planting Procedures (NPP).

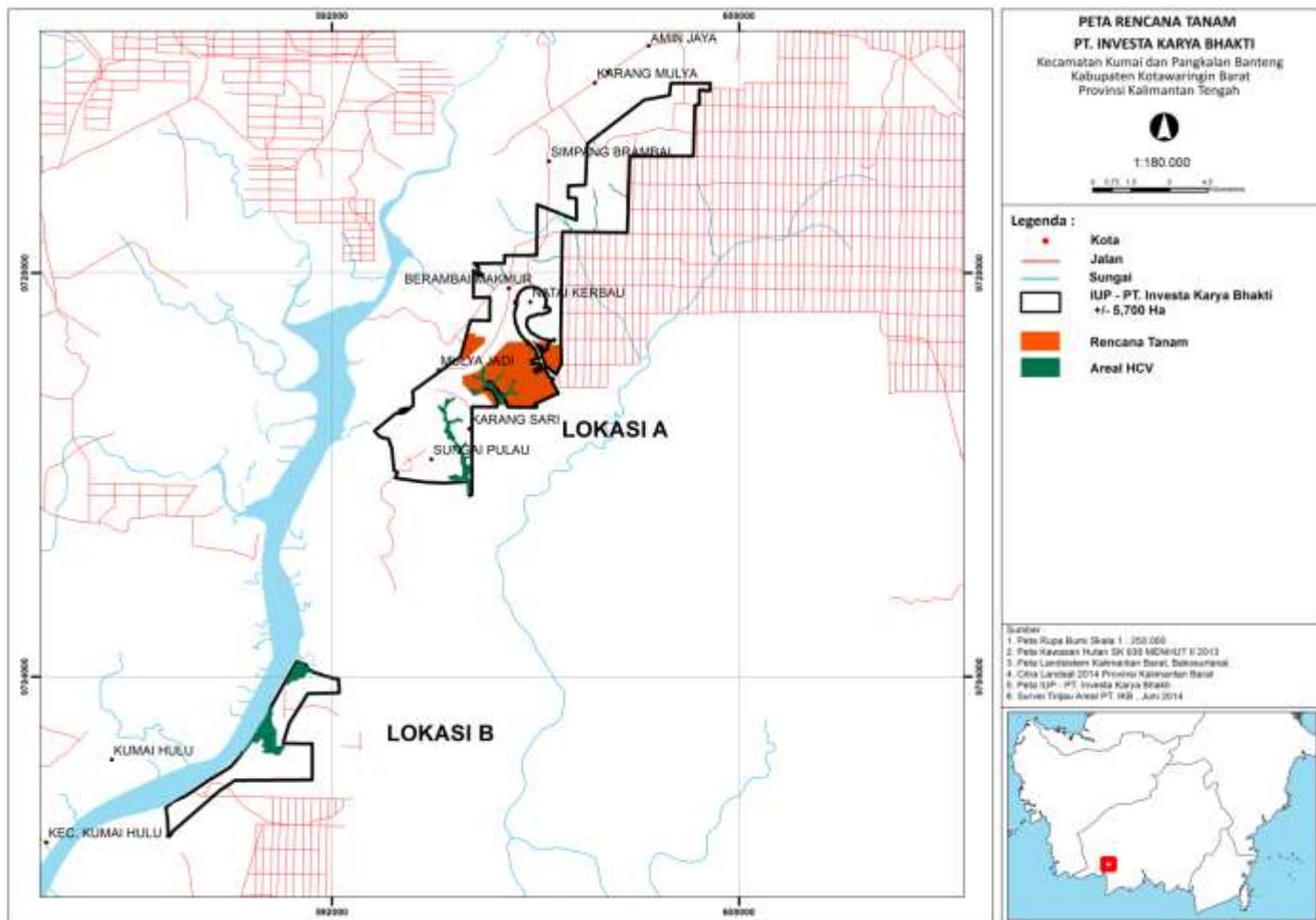
Table 1. Data of Land Use Distribution and Planting Projection

Land Cover	Land Owned by Community, will not taken over by IKB (Ha)	Planting Projection by IKB (Ha)	Total (Ha)
Thicket	141.91	3.68	145.9
Secondary Forest (Nipah)	4.71		4.71
Rubber	354.57		354.57
Oil Palm	3,500.72*		3,500.72
Open Land	241.58	359.58	601.16
Shrubs	87.05	23.81	110.86
Bush	347.18	247.61	594.79
Total Land Cover	4,677.90	634.68	5,312.56
Conservation			
HCV	291.20	58.80	350.00
Total Area	4,968.92	693.48	5,662.40**

Note :

*) The local community had already opened many tracks of the area for oil palm cultivation prior to the concession being given to PT IKB. Accordingly in our LUCA submission we declared that area as a non-commercial planting. This area will be enclave during the HGU application process. However if IKB acquire these planted areas from the smallholders, then the RSPO sanction is applicable.

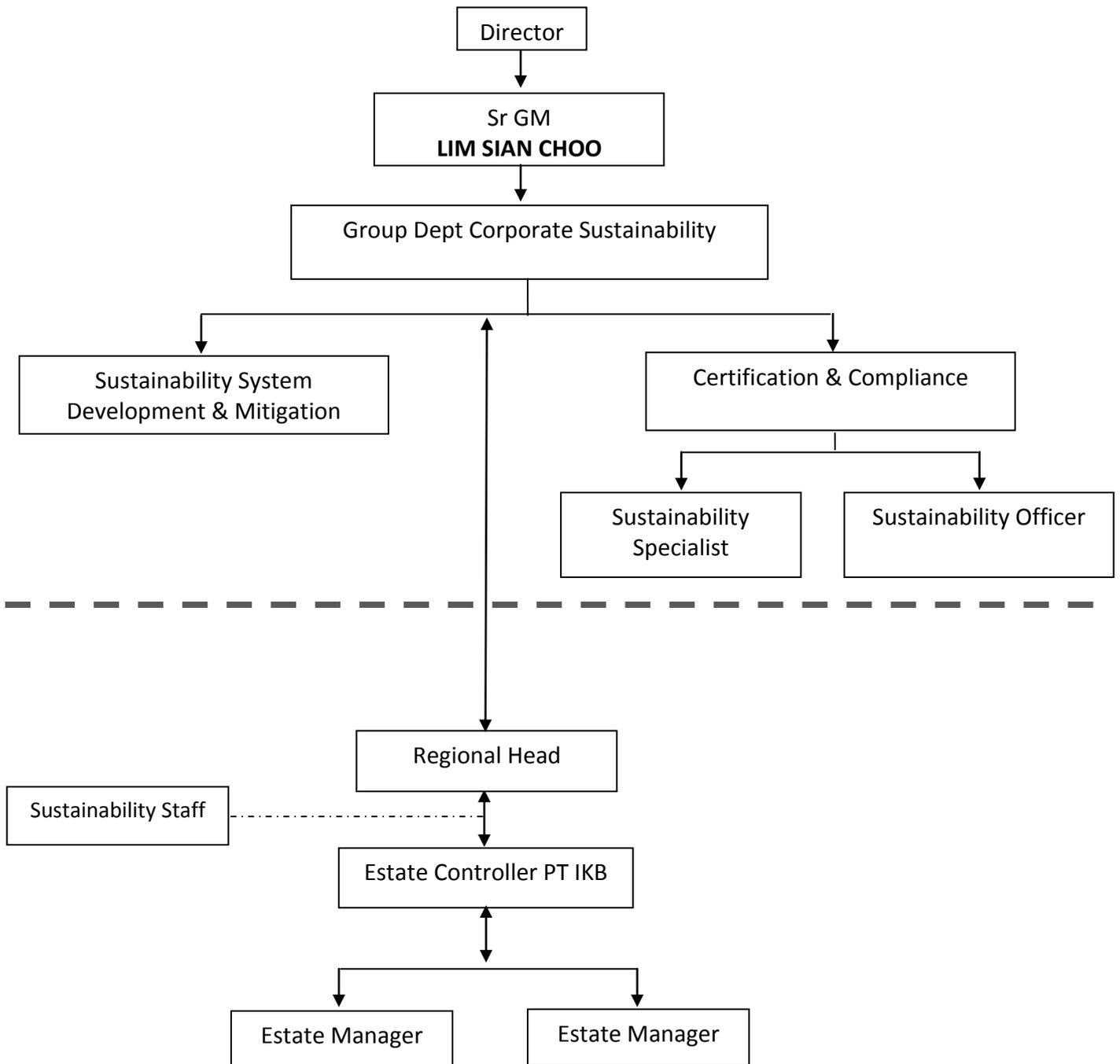
***) we get this number from the .shp file Map from the government.



Picture 4. Plan for Planting Area PT IKB

3. SEIA and HCV Management & Planning Personnel

3.1 Organizational information and contact persons HCV



3.2 Personnel involved in planning and implementation.

The process of HCV and SIA development and preparation of management and monitoring plans for PT IKB was implemented in phases involving several parties: that is Estate Department, the Corporate Social Responsibility Department and Corporate Sustainability Department. The details of the parties involved in the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management and monitoring plans are summarized in **Table 3**.

Table 2. The Participatory List of the HCV and SIA manufacture and preparation of management and monitoring plans for PT IKB

No.	Name	Department/Instansi	Official Role
HCV Management & Monitoring Plan			
1.	Sri Hartono	Region Head	Participant
2.	Lim Sian Choo	Head of CSR & Corp. Sustainability	
3.	Hidayat Aprilianto	EHS Specialist	Participant
4.	Amir Hamzah	EHS Specialist	Facilitator
5.	Ardhan Yeza	EHS Specialist	Facilitator
6.	Saeshaputi Rahmanita P	Sustainability Staff HO	Facilitator
SIA Management & Monitoring Plan			
1.	Sri Hartono	Region Head	Participant
2.	Yohanes Agung Baskoro	CSR Dept. Head	Participant
3.	Nur Aisah Fitri Jamil	CSR Specialist HO	Participant
4.	M. Jauhari	PAD Staff	Participant
Internal Review of the HCV and SIA Reports, Management and Monitoring Plans (at Head Office)			
1.	Mohammad Zazali	Deputy COO	Reviewer
2.	Lim Sian Choo	Head of CSR & Corp. Sustainability	Reviewer
3.	Hidayat Aprilianto	Sustainability Specialist HO	Reviewer

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 IKB also involved relevant stakeholders such as local communities, the government of local village and Sub-District. Focus Group Discussion consisted of people who were respondents (the workers, local communities and local government). It aims to provide the opportunity for the relevant parties to provide information, advice and opinions, and also for good communication between the PT IKB and stakeholders.

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

Important issues that are related to sustainable development of oil palm plantations in PT IKB, Kotawaringin Barat District, Central 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 IKB.
- 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 IKB hope that the development of oil palm plantation will bring positive impacts and minimize negative impacts from oil palm plantation on development of environment (HCV), social (SIA) and DPPL aspects.
- 4) Village community in Permitted Area of PT IKB hoped that the company be managed in good way and in accordance with RSPO P&C as the sustainable oil palm plantation and maintain good coordination among the stakeholders (company, community, NGO and government)

Table 3. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans on Social Impact Assessment

No	Program	Activity	Challenge	Chance	Strategy	Output	Timeline
1	Community Development	Socialization about the potential of community involvement as the company's workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Company's limit to absorb the local labor. b. There are no data collection / potential mapping of skilled and less / not skilled labor in the oil palm plantations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community's spirit in supporting the company to develop oil palm plantation and/or mill • Almost all people wishes to be a company's workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Work with operational unit and HR Dept. to mapping and data collection of the labor needs now up to 5 years b. Conveying the mapping of labor needs to the community/ village figure c. Inform the minimal requirements needed to be processed in the employee selection according to company's need/ formation. 	People will understand the condition and needs of labor from the company	2016
		Socialization of partnership/ plasma program according to FPIC	There's no agreement on the amount of plasma, plasma member and land management of plasma	Community's spirit in supporting the company to develop oil palm plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inform the plasma program to the community/ prospective plasma member transparently b. Encourage the formation of Plasma Cooperatives in locations that require c. Encourage the existing Plasma Cooperative to do transparent management d. Communication & agreements with the communities 	The deal of plasma area, plasma member and plasma managing according to FPIC	2016 – 2017
		Socialization of community economic development program in agriculture, non-oil palm plantation, fisheries, farming and creative economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Community knowledge is limited to only want to work in the palm oil (hard to accept non palm oil business program) b. Baseline data on the economic development of local communities have not been identified in detail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community around the company have long been seeking for agriculture and farming • People condition are feasible on educational level, resident and public facilities • Several villages around the company are trans, which is accustomed to cultivate the land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Offering the businesses which relating to fulfillment company needs (eg: blacksmith) to people who are interested to increase public revenue b. Collaborate with program from local government/ agencies/ related institutions in the development of small and micro enterprises in all fields. c. Provide information about business group mentoring and 	Change of people mindset, that economic opportunities not only as a company's employee and palm oil business. There are many business opportunities in non palm oil to improve social welfare	2016 and continue

No	Program	Activity	Challenge	Chance	Strategy	Output	Timeline
					coaching scheme by the companies		
5	Improvement of Environmental Quality and Social Community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mapping the locations of the axis roads are prone to damage. 2. Repair/ maintenance of axis road infrastructure at the villages surrounding companies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The public demand to the company for repair and maintenance of road infrastructure of the village and the axis road (between villages). b. Company's resource limitations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government programs to improve rural infrastructure through the Department of Public Works. • The village fund budget for each village for the allocation of infrastructure improvements • The road also passed by other companies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Work collaborate with government program, other surrounding company and village fund budget allocation b. Following deliberation of development plan (Musrenbang) at village level, sub-district and district 	Repair/ maintenance of road infrastructure can be done by mutual cooperation with all relevant parties.	

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

The Environment Management & Monitoring Document (EIA/ AMDAL) was approved by Head Regency of Kotawaringin Barat, decree number 660/64/BLH/XII/2015 dated 22 December 2015.

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

No	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
				Plan	Period	Indicator & metode	Period
Construction and Operational Phase							
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Conflict • Attitudes and perceptions of the communities • Changes of culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition • Recruitment of employee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village : Berambai Makmur, Natai Kerbau, Mulyajadi, Sungai Pulau, Karang Sari (Pangkalan Banteng sub-District) • Village : Sungai Bedaun, Kumai Hulu (Kumai Sub-District) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive and continuous socialization before land acquisition • Do FPIC process and persuasive approach in land acquisition, according to regulations • Purpose the information and carry out the land acquisition process transparently by announcing which land is planned to be opened, and no activities before the land clean and clear • pay attention to the culture, develop and manage local wisdom • community development according to community's need • employee recruitment according with the rules and prioritizing local people in accordance with the requirements of the company 	During land acquisitions process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No claims from the public related to the loss of rights and cultural entity • Public perception index questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once per year for taking data from questionnaire
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increment of Job and business opportunities for communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of employee for construction phase, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village : Berambai Makmur, Natai 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • give information on job opportunities transparently in accordance with educational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During recruitment and operational of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of employees from the local population • Changes of People's income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once a month • Yearly

No	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
				Plan	Period	Indicator & metode	Period
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased income 	<p>include plantation and development of infrastructure and facilities plantations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers on this phase also used on operational phase 	<p>Kerbau, Mulyajadi, Sungai Pulau, Karang Sari (Pangkalan Banteng sub-District)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village : Sungai Bedaun, Kumai Hulu (Kumai Sub-District) 	<p>classification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide opportunities priority to directly affected communities to work in the company, according to the skills and needs of employees by companies provide training, entrepreneurial training, business guidance and capital, especially to the affected community about the business opportunities providing easy access for farmers and / or fishermen to sell their farm participate in providing and complementary economy facilities Encourage growth of local bussiness communities. 	<p>plantation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training : once every 6 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> number of local business are around oil plam plantation 	
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land clearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plantation & Around the oil palm plantation area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zero burning policy Providing fire monitoring and fire prevention facilities, such as : fire watchtower, make firebreaks in each block of land/ plantation and some water ponds in fire-prone areas Implementing the fire prevention and land fire control procedure Providing firefighter team and trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During plantation operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No complain related to land fires at company's area SMART patrol in the company area and surrounding villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once every month, more intensive during dry season
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality decreased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Acquisitions Immature plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Block Area of plantation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do land clearing according to the regulations, gradually and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During land clearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no water quality decrease around the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once every 6 month for water

No	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
				Plan	Period	Indicator & metode	Period
		maintenance • Plantation Operations	• River : Dendang, Kumai, Anak Kumai (Around Natai Village), Pulau, Sekonyer	make firebreaks in each block of land/ plantation and some water ponds in fire-prone areas • Maximizing the ecological function of riparian and enrichment with local plants • To control pests and diseases through integrated pest management • Using chemicals, the type and dose allowed by the rules • Implement a waste management system that is appropriate and effective • Water quality test	• During plantation operational • Once every 3 months for clean water source quality test	area. Base on standar PP 82 of 2001 • No complaints from communities who use the water resources, about changes in water quality • No symptoms of disease caused by the degraded water quality (waterbone diseases)	source our surface water • Once a month for wastewater quality During construction & operational phase
5.	• Soil erotion rate and sedimentation • soil destruction	• Land clearing • road building • nursery • Plantation operations	Plantation & Around the oil palm plantation area	• Main road and block road made with slightly convex and given the trenches • Land cover crops for decrease an erotion • Build individual terraces and rorak to reduce the speed of water flow surface and erosion • Preparation of a drainage line (primary line, secondary, and tertiary) to remove excess water and landslides • Socialization to the workers and communities about the risk of erosion for soil fertility	During construction & operational phase, maximal once every 6 months	• Flow rate of water at ground level. • kinetic force of the droplets of rain falling directly to the ground	Once every 6 months during the construction phase
6.	Reduced flora, fauna and aquatic biota around plantation activities	• Land clearing activities • Plantation operations	• Conservation area & around oil plam plantation area	• Do land clearing according to the regulations • Do HCV Assessment before land clearing	• During operational of plantation • Once a month	• Composition species of flora & fauna, variety/ biodiversity and status of protection, (+)dominance of each	Once every 6 months

No	Impact	Source of Impact	Location	Environment Management		Environment Monitoring	
				Plan	Period	Indicator & metode	Period
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plankton benthos: Dendang River, Kumai River, Pulau River, Sekonyer River & Kumai Creek around Natai Kerbau Village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do management and monitoring of HCV Area do not eliminate the existing onservasion area collaboration with government agencies that handles conservation of resources (BKSDA) 	for monitoring the Conservation Area	plankton, benthos and nekton <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct encounter in the conservation area and surrounding Laboratory test of plankton, benthos & nekton 	
7.	Increment of accident potential	Plantation operation	Plantation & Around the oil palm plantation area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do Hazard identification and risk analysis throughtout the workplace and enhance the supervisory function Work according with the procedures Induction and training for new employee Use a PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) according with the job 	Durning plantation operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No/ zero accident during operational of plantation Monitoring of accident data, accident rate Monitoring of PPE usage 	Once every 6 months
8.	Hazardous and toxic waste	Plantation and mill operations, also domestic activities	Plantation & Around the oil palm plantation area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management according with regulations Socialization of waste managemnt to all employee 	Durning plantation operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toxicwaste can be manage properly, conform with regulation There is no indication & reporting related to waste pollution Reporting the waste balance sheet to environmental agencies 	Once every 3 months

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 May 2016 by independent consultants from Aksenta who has been accredited and approved by ALS HCVRN. This process provides data and information related to the presence of the HCV areas in the plantation permitted area (IUP) of PT IKB, 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

Management PT IKB has determined the HCV area to be manage base on it Plantation Permit (\pm 5,700 ha) around 350 ha, as shown at table 5. The basic programs and activities that fulfill the HCV management are in regular monitoring and review. The purpose of review is to measure the achievements, effectiveness, efficiencies, impacts, and sustainability of the programs. Thus, the purpose of monitoring is to evaluate whether the activities run as they are expected; whether the outputs of the process are as they were projected previously; and whether the resources investments (human, fund, time) are as they were planned.

Monitoring and review are aimed to a set of indicators as the key performance indicators and should be managed systematically, consistently, and well documented. The monitoring should be implemented regularly and it is dependent on the classifications of the activities and the target indicator to evaluate The review should be conducted at the end of the management periodical plan, that is in the end of the third years (summative review) and every six months (formative review).

Management and mitigation plans for threats to HCV areas.

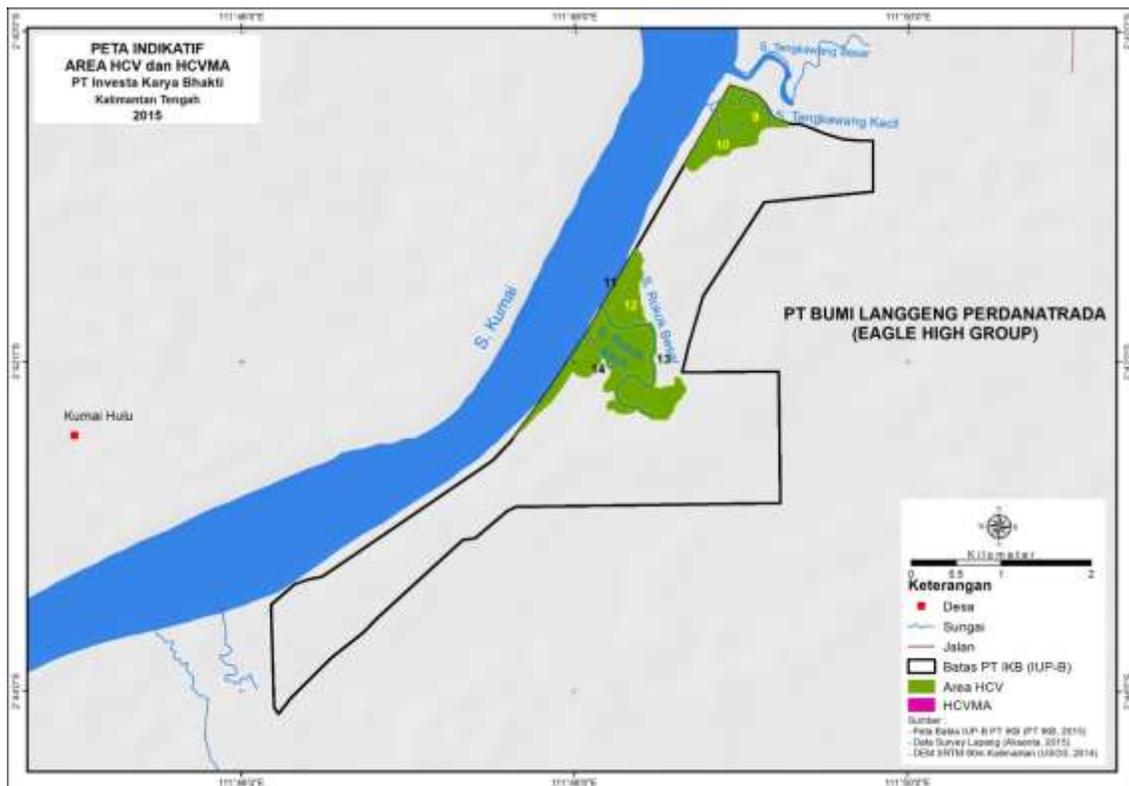
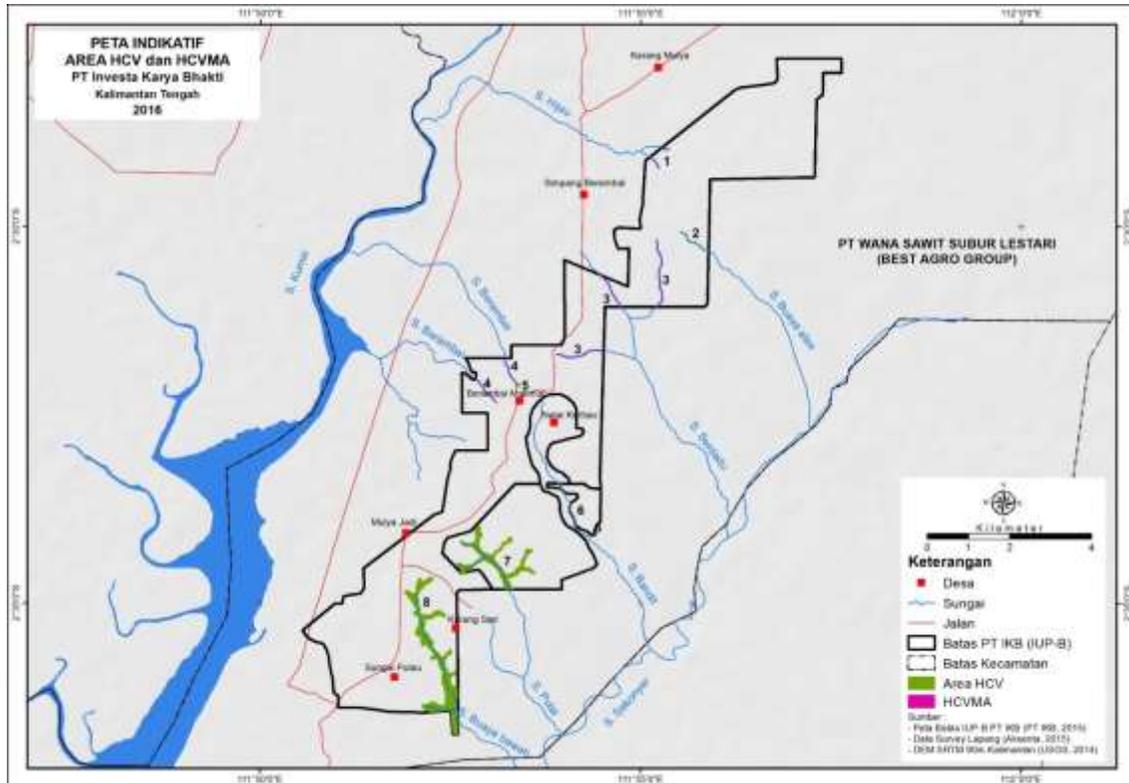
The identified basic activities which are planned to run in order to achieve the basic targets for the enhancement and maintenance of the HCV areas are:

1. Identification, documentation and recondition of baseline HCV elements and that threats.
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 5. HCV Area to be Managed by PT IKB, Central Kalimantan Province

No Indeks	Deskripsi	Tipe HCV	Luas (ha)
1	Hijau River (wide 5-6m), fluctuating debit, dried on dry season. Land cover on the upper part of Hijau River is oil palm, and downstream used for community needs, so it is necessary to be socialised and/or rehabilitated	HCVMA	2.2
2	Buaya River (Upstream, wide 2-3m), fluctuating debit, dried on dry season. Upstream: old grove fragment, Downstream (towards Sekonyer River): oil palm. Serve as water catchment and flood control area.	4.1	3.6
3	Serdadu River (wide 2-3), fluctuating debit, dried on dry season. Upstream at area of PT IKB, land cover : oil palm. Necessary to be socialised and/or rehabilitated	HCVMA	15.8
4	Berambai River (wide 2-3m), fluctuating debit, dried on dry season. Upstream at Belibis Lake, with land cover of riparian are oil palm plant. Serve as water catchment area.	HCVMA	6.1
5	Belibis Lake, with natural swamp vegetation. A feeding grounds and refuge for goose (Burung Belibis). Serve as water catchment and flood control area.	1.4 4.1	1.1
6	Bandit River (wide: 3-5m). Upstream at Natai Kerbau Village, serve as water catchment area and necessary to be socialised and/or rehabilitated	4.1	1.8
7	Fragments of peat swamp vegetation around Pulai River. Land cover: old grove – highly degraded of secondary	1.4 3	57.1

No Indeks	Deskripsi	Tipe HCV	Luas (ha)
	forests. This fragment is a habitat for several species of wildlife, rare ecosystems and the water catchment areas and erosion control	4.1 4.2	
8	Fragments of peat swamp vegetation around Buaya River. Land cover: old grove – highly degraded of secondary forests. This fragment is a habitat for several species of wildlife, rare ecosystems and the water catchment areas and erosion control	1.4 3 4.1 4.2	101.6
9	Mangrove is still natural, but not the primary. Mangrove is habitat for Bekantan and Orangutan track area, rare ecosystems, sedimentation control area as well as flood control.	1.2 1.3 1.4 3 4.1 4.2	40.5
10	Riparian of Tengkawang Kecil River (buffer 20m), natural vegetation (Mangrove), but not primary. This area is the rare ecosystem, habitat for Bekantan, Orangutan track area, sedimentation and flood control area.	1.2 1.3 1.4 3 4.1 4.2	6.0
11	Mangrove at Riparian of Kumai River (buffer 100m), natural vegetation but not primary. Serve as rare ecosystem, habitat for Bekantan, Orangutan track area, sedimentation and flood control area.	1.2 1.3 1.4 3 4.1 4.2	20.1
12	Fragments of mixed vegetation between Nipah swamp forest and Mangrove. Land cover: old grove – highly degraded of secondary forests. This fragments area rare ecosystem, habitat fo Bekantan, Orangutan track area, sedimentation and flood control area.	1.2 1.3 1.4 3 4.1 4.2	76.7
13	Riparian of Rokok Besar River (buffer 20m), natural vegetation but not primary. This area is a rare ecosystem, habitat for Bekantan, Orangutan track area, sedimentation and flood control area.	1.2 1.3 1.4 3 4.1 4.2	15.1
14	Riparian of Rokok Kecil River (buffer 20m), natural vegetation but not primary. This area is rare ecosystem, habitat for Bekantan, Orangutan track area, sedimentation and flood control area.	1.2 1.3 1.4 3 4.1 4.2	2.5
Total of HCV Area (ha)			350.00
Percentage of HCV Area by IUP-B PT IKB (%)			6.1



Picture 4. Map of HCV Area to be Managed by the Company

Table 6. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans on High Conservation Value (HCV)

Criteria of HCV	Threat	Management Plans	Monitored Indicators
1 & 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal Hunting by surrounding community • Land and forest fire due to land clearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination the boundaries of HCV area based on mapping area and Socialization of rear, threatened and endangered protected species to all staff, contractor and surrounding community • Ensure that no illegal hunt of rear, threatened and endangered species by all stakeholders • Reforestation & rehabilitation on identified & defined of HCV Area • Socialization of land clearing without burning • Socialization of the HCV Area, Coordination and work with community • Fire prevention programs, form and train fire fighting team • Inventory of animals to check wildlife populations progress periodically • Build agreements with stakeholders, especially local communities, about the type of rare fauna / protected utilized by local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carried out the patrol & monitoring against ilegal logging and hunting • Intensity of interference to HCV area, including fire hazard • Actual implementation of activities and the survival of rehabilitated land cover • Fires patrol, especially in dry season (June – October), work with villagers, local government.
4	Pollution residue from the application of chemicals (fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides) in rivers in the study area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrictions on the application of fertilizer and the use of herbicides and pesticides in the HCV area • Put of the sign board for the restriction or prohibition of the use of chemicals in the riparian/ HCV Area • Socialization to the workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality testing periodically, once every 6 months (visually and laboratory testing)
	Sedimentation from land and river bank erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation enrichment on the riparian of the river, especially with the local plant or plant that have deep and strong roots and thick • Strengthening the landslide-prone riverbanks with technical civil approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sedimentation rate • number of landslides locations or high attrition
	Land conversion in the riparian area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put the signboard and boundary mark as HCV Area • Socialization to all employees, contractor of land clearing, and surrounding community about boundary of HCV Area and an important fonction of that area • Colaborate & work with communities, villagers, local government, also other third parties about river protection and conservation program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land clearence monitored • The availability and quality of water resources • River width changes • Monitoring of boundary and HCV Area periodically
	Land Subsidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No longer do the drainage of peat area • Retain water level in the community plantation on peat areas which already have trenches (minimum 60 cm from the land surface) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialosation of best management practices on peat and monitoring of peat water level periodically

Internal Responsibility

Document of Identification HCV and Management & Monitoring plan and Document of Social Impact Assesment Management and Monitoring Plan of PT Investa Karya Bhakti has been approved by the management of May 2016.

Proposed and Approved by,



Lim Sian Choo
Head of Corp. Sustainability &
Corporate Social Responsibility
Date: 13 September 2016

Management
PT Investa Karya Bhakti



Sri Hartono
Regional Head

Date: 13 September 2016