

INTRODUCTION

For the third quarter of 2020, we continue to implement our three-year action plan to the best of our abilities in spite of the limitations imposed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. We continue to enforce the COVID-19 Health Protocol across all subsidiaries and our head office. This report will be covering important activities pertaining to our three-year action plan covering our progress on the HCV front, the prevention of wildfires, peat management, GHG emissions reduction, our supply chain and smallholders, and the continuation of our Orang Rimba programs. And with this introduction, we present our targeted achievements throughout the third quarter of 2020.

UPDATE OF HCV REPORTS

HCV Re-assessment for AAL Subsidiaries

A total of 10 subsidiaries are currently undergoing a re-assessment process using the HCRVN, one subsidiary is now preparing a public consultation for its HCV assessment, eight are in the middle of a scoping study stage, and one company is in the pre-assessment stage.

HCV Management

Biodiversity conservation efforts are concentrated towards maintaining natural habitats and protecting umbrella species in concession areas. The following (Table 1) is a summary of specific management efforts in the concession area and the results of the monitoring of key species up to the third quarter of 2020:

Table 1 Umbrella species management in concession areas

SPESIES	STATUS	KEY CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES
 There are 55 individuals which divide into 5 groups consisting of the age structure adults, adolescents and infants with a seratio of 1: 2 [female bias] In each group, it has been identified that are 1-3 individual infants, this shows that existing group has a good breeding rate 		Habitat maintenance and population monitoring
Müller's Bornean Gibbon (<i>Hylobates muelleri</i>)	 It was identified that 70 individuals divided into 32 groups inhabited the patch in the middle of the concession The observed group consisted of the age structure of adults, adolescents to infants with a sex ratio of 1: 1 (monogamous) Based on field observations, it was identified that there were 3 individual infants scattered in the three groups, this proves that the existing habitat can support the species to reproduce 	Habitat maintenance and population monitoring
Hornbill Groups (Bucerotidae) Anorrhinus galeritus, Anthracoceros albirostris, Anthracoceros malayanus, Rhyticeros undulatus, Rhabdotorrhinus corrugatus Buceros rhinoceros, Rhinoplax vigil	 7 species of 8 hornbill were identified on the island of Kalimantan with each population density as follows: Anorrhinus galeritus 0.14 individu/km2; Anthracoceros albirostris 1.54 individu/km2; Anthracoceros malayanus 0.5 individu/km2; Rhyticeros undulatus 0.14 individu/km2; Rhabdotorrhinus corrugatus 0.70 individu/km2; Rhinoplax vigil 0.14 individu/km2. 28 species from 10 families that could potentially feed this species were identified. The plant species in the Moraceae family dominate (10 species), followed by Euphorbiaceae (4 species), and Meliaceae (3 species) 	Routine observation of population, feed adequacy, and habitat

SPESIES	STATUS	KEY CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES
Tonkeana Macaque (<i>Macaca tonkeana</i>)	The population is very small, identified 3 small groups numbering 7-10 individuals with the age structure of adult males (alpha male), adult females, male/female young and adolescents	Monitoring population, feed adequacy, and enrichment of feed types. Several types of trees planted are Eboni (<i>D.celebica</i>), Mango (<i>Mangifera</i> sp.) and Rambutan (<i>N.lappacheum</i>)



Figure 1 Proboscis Monkey (Nasalis larvatus)

FIRE **PREVENTION**

Based on the hotspot monitoring data from the National Aeronautics and Space Agency (http://modis-catalog.lapan.go.id/), as of Q3 2020, no hotspots were identified and field monitoring results showed no fire spots in the concession. These results confirm that our efforts to combat potential fires in our concessions have proven effective.

Fire prevention efforts during the dry season are focused towards three things, namely:

- 1. Strengthening internal support and commitment from management to enable effective fire prevention efforts
- 2. Optimizing our usage of digital technology and drones for fire monitoring both within the concession area and around the concession within a five km radius.
- 3. Involvement of external parties, especially local governments, to verify our prevention and response systems.

The involvement of the authorities including Manggala Agni, the regional police, the district, and provincial environmental services in the efforts to prevent and control land fires is documented in the various media outlets listed below:

- https://www.antaranews.com/berita/1591138/perusahaan-di-kaltim-gunakan-drone-pantau-titik-api-karhutla
- https://kalsel.antaranews.com/berita/183398/pt-subur-agro-makmur-gunakan-teknologi-drone-antisipasi-karhutla-di-masa-pandemi
- https://kalsel.antaranews.com/berita/183402/di-tengah-terjadinya-pandemi-pt-tri-buana-mas-tidak-lengah-antisipasi-karhutla
- https://infobanua.co.id/2020/08/28/pt-tbm-dapat-apresiasi-karena-siaga-terhadapkarhutla/
- https://kaltim.tribunnews.com/2020/07/03/pt-bim-pps-siapkan-antisipasi-pencegahan-kebakaran-hutan-dan-lahan-di-paser
- http://www.portalriau.com/advertorial/kabpelalawan/rpk-pt-sari-lembah-subur-bantu-padamkan-kebakaran-hutan-dan-lahan-di-desa-pangkalan-terap
- https://riau.antaranews.com/berita/145474/meski-jauh-dari-konsesi-pt-ktu-ikut-padamkan-karhutla-di-sungai-apit

Assistance for Local Communities in the Prevention and Management of Fires

In third quarter of 2020, we record that there were 40 firespots outside of our concession within a 5 km radius in the surrounding village community areas. Fire spots reach their peak in August as rainfalls were at the lowest point during this period.

We still have home work in solving the land fire issues in community-run areas. This will no doubt take a considerable amount of time because it involves the complexity of the landscape itself as well as the various socio-cultural-economic aspects that come along with the local communities that reside there. A combination of perseverance and patience is required to assist in the process of transforming traditional villagers, who are not as knowledgeable of the effects and impacts that fires have on the surrounding environment, to becoming more environmentally aware with a better understanding of the landscape and the potential disasters that fires can cause. Our efforts to help the communities around the concession have been ongoing since 2016, with the initiative to establish a MPA community.



Figure 2
The fire team is showing how to operate the water pump to the local communities
(Photo taken before the Covid-19 pandemic)

Strengthening of Fire Care Community (MPA)

As of the third quarter of 2020, the number of MPAs that we have formed totals at 88 groups in fire prone areas. We record that the collaboration program with the local communities has yielded satisfactory results as we have carried out a program to strengthen a number of MPA groups into becoming more self-sufficient. The MPA strengthening program includes a community-based fire prevention and control program by planning and implementing anticipatory and participatory measures, including: 1) an agricultural program without the use of burning, 2) a program for environmentally aware fishermen and fire-free fishermen, 3) a program to turn previously dormant community lands into agriculturally active lands for horticultural crops, 4) Program for the production of wood-based vinegar, 5) Program for improving the economy of MPA groups with a fire-free CSR initiative, 6) Program for providing water sources (water belting, retention basin, water reservoir in the MPA areas, 7) Patrol programs in MPA areas that are prone to fires, 8) Socialization programs by MPA groups toward other community members who are active in vulnerable areas, 9) Providing training and fire suppression facilities to MPA groups. Details on the activities of the MPA strengthening program can be seen in Table 2.

In the landscape where the program was carried out, we recorded that from 2017 up until the third quarter of this year, there had not been any hotspots and/or fire spots detected. However, in other areas where the programs have yet to be implemented, there are still hotspots and fire incidents but the fires that do occur fall under control relatively quickly. We continue to try various approaches to determine the right program best suited in other areas, so that fire incidents can be further reduced in the following years.

Table 2 Example of community development program for MPA groups and their impacts on hotspot records

No.	Community Groups	 	I I I Number I		Hotspot			
		Program - 	of Villages	Location	2017	2018	2019	2020
1.	Lubuk Bunggu Village's Fire Care Fishermen Group	The program to protect river watersheds from fires by The Fishermen's Group through socialization and patrols during the dry season. As well as improving the economy of fishermen with the provision of traditional fishing aids, smoked fish, floating cages, and marketing of catch products.		Pelalawan Regency Riau	0	0	0	0
2.	Mak Teduh Village's MPA Group	Activation of fire prone dormant land in community areas for planting sago.	1 1	Pelalawan Regency Riau	0	0	0	0
3.	Buatan 1 and Kuala Gasib Village's MPA Group	Minimizing fires in fire prone areas through MPA activities that are active in patrolling and improving the economy of MPA members in Buatan 1 and Kuala Gasib Village	2 1	Siak Regency Riau	0	0	0	0
4.	Pangkalan Pisang Village's MPA Group	Activation of dormant land in the community area by making horticultural and secondary crops in Pangkalan Pisang Village		Siak Regency Riau	0	0	0	0
5.	Teluk Rimba Village's MPA Group	Protecting the environment so that landfire does not occur by cultivating honey bees on plantation land and community forests in Teluk Rimba village		Siak Regency Riau	0	0	0	0
6.	Sungai Batu Village's MPA Group	Minimizing fires by making wood vinegar sourced by the community in Sungai Batu village	1 1	Paser Regency East Kalimantan	0	0	0	0
7.	Sawaja Village's Fire Care Fishermen Group	Minimize fires by maintaining water levels so that the area will always be inundated and becomes a place to fish all year round. Provide traditional fishing gear assistance to fishermen members		Tapin Regency South Kalimantan		0	0	0

No	Community Cooper	0	Number	Location	Hotspot			
No.	Community Groups	Program	of Villages	Location	2017	2018	2019	2020
8.	Paminggir Village's Fire Care Fishermen Group	Minimize fires by maintaining the water level so that the area will always be inundated and becomes a place to fish all year round		Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency South Kalimantan	0	0	0	0
	Pulau Damar, Pawalutan, Kaludan besar, Kaludan kecil, Rantau bujur, Karias dalam Village's MPA Groups	, ,	7	Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency South Kalimantan	0	0	0	0
10.	Matialemba Village's MPA Group MPA Group	Converting dormant land into horticultural agriculture by making drainage channels to regulate water levels during the rainy season and dry season so that agriculture can be carried out throughout the year		Poso Regency Central Sulawesi	0	0	0	0
		Total Program	17		0	0	0	0

The collaborative program with Masyarakat Peduli Api (MPA) can be seen in the news below:

- https://m.halloriau.com/read-126093-2020-02-22-para-nelayan-penjaga-lingkungan.html
- https://kalselpos.com/2019/08/03/pt-tbm-bersama-masyarakat-antisipasi-karhutla

Multi-stakeholder Approach Model for Community Fire Management

This multi-stakeholder approach program was initiated due to most of fires occurred on community-run lands (Figure 3). This program involves the local community, local government, community leaders, and the National Police. The community here is a group of people who are active in areas around villages that are prone to fires.



COLLABORATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

- Companies
- Regional Government
- Law Enforcement

- Manggala Agni
- Fire Care Community (MPA)



PROBLEMS ANALYSIS

- Identify fire prone areas
- Planning for fire anticipation program
- Analysing the causes of fires
- Roles and responsibilities when collaborating



IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

- Fire prevention program
- Fire mitigation program



PREVENTION PROGRAM

- Outreach/socialization, training, assembly alert with the community
- Collaborative program converts unproductive land into active agricultural land
- Collaborative program for the empowerment of fishermen who care about the environment
- Collaborative agricultural programs without fires
- Collaborative water sources program (water belting, retention basin, canal blocking) based on landscape



MITIGATION PROGRAM

- Cluster-based fire management program
- Early detection of fires with a fast information communication system between stakeholders Information includes location, area of access, personnel requirements & outage equipment
- Development of a joint post for the handling of fires in vulnerable areas
- Joint patrol program





In carrying out this program, we initiated an agreement between parties for the cooperation of a fire minimization program in the surrounding village area which consists of the following steps:

- a. Identify fire-prone community areas and the causes of fires.
- b Map and analyze social structures (ethnicity, religion, livelihoods, etc.) in fire prone areas and develop an approach to key figures, as well as local governments who are willing to collaborate in fire prevention programs.
- c. Collaborating with stakeholders to facilitate communities in vulnerable areas to form Masyarakat Peduli Api (MPA) groups as a forum for discussion, identifying problems, exchanging ideas and opinions, and dividing the roles and responsibilities of each member of the group in formulating and implementing anticipatory and collaborative steps in an effort to minimize the potential for fire incidents.
- d. Facilitate and provide training for the use of fire suppression technology and improve the economy of MPA members by providing the necessary training and assistance with facilities and infrastructure to improve the economy such as environmentally friendly fishing gear, assistance for agricultural seeds, fish smoking tools, floating cages, and irrigation infrastructure for agriculture.

SUSTAINABLE PEAT MANAGEMENT

In this third quarter, discussions are focused on the progress of the implementation of our three-year action plan in relation with peatland management that is always in accordance with the government regulations.

Survey and Verification Peat Distribution Maps

Until the end of Q3 2020, in accordance with the decree from the Ministry of Forestry and Environment No 14, 2017, we have completed 92% peat mapping with help of BBSDLP (under the ministry of Agriculture) as regulated by the Head of the Geospatial Information Agency's Decree no. 54/2015 for being the Data Trustee on Soil and Peatland. All documents are now under verification by the Ministry of Environment. The rest of peat mapping work are not able to be conducted due to covid pandemic.

Peat Management

Our peat management program is under the supervision of the Government as described in PP 57/2016 jo PP 71/2014 (implementation guide as in Ministerial Decree of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No. 14/2017, No. 15/2017, and No. 16/2017). Some subsidiaries have undergone verification and supervision by the Ministry of Forestry and Environment, with the rest still waiting for supervision following the schedule determined by the Ministry. Our two subsidiaries have received assistance benefits in implementing best peat management practices provided by the Peat Restoration Body.

Research Collaboration

We have been actively involved in peat research collaboration supported by various institutions including the Indonesian Peat Society, Ministry of Agriculture, IPB University, Instiper Yogyakarta and Kyoto University. The research has been taking place in our subsidiary in Riau by involving students from various universities including IPB University, Instiper, Riau University and Kyoto University since 2014. A series of research have been established with funding from various sources including GAPKI, Ministry of Finance (BPDPKS), Ministry of Agriculture, and Astra Agro. As of this quarter, there are 36 scientific reports have been published covering various aspects including peatland hydrology, humidity agronomy and other environmental parameters. Some research activities are still on going on eddy covariance and water footprint. Some scientific publications resulted from these research collaborations can be seen from these following links:

- https://doi.org/10.1016/j.still.2018.10.021
- https://doi.org/10.1080/00380768.2020.1783965

- https://doi.org/10.1080/00380768.2018.1436940
- http://dx.doi.org/10.29244/jpsl.9.3.692-699
- http://www.pertanika.upm.edu.my/Pertanika%20PAPERS/JTAS%20Vol.%2043%20(3)%

Update on Sustainable Peat Management (SPM) Tools

Our process on updated peat management (SPM) tools are described in the following flowchart.

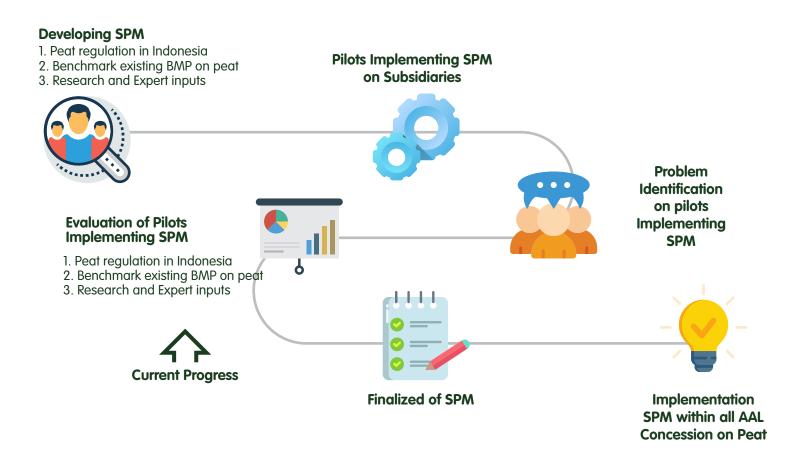


Figure 4 Developing Roadmap of SPM Tools

Currently, the final draft is now being reviewed by outstanding tropical peat experts including Dr. Ir. Basuki Sumawinata, M.Agr (from IPB University) and Dr. Ir. Budi Kartiwa, (from the Center for Research and Development of Water Resources (Balitklimat) under the Ministry of Agriculture).

REDUCING GHG EMISSIONS

GHG emissions are calculated using emission factors issued by the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) and ISCC (International Sustainability and Carbon Certification). Our emission calculations have been verified by both the GHG expert (Prof. Udin Hasanudin) and the Certification Body (Mutu Agung Lestari). We use the 2012-2017 GHG emission baselines for the program to reduce emissions per tonne of CPO for 2018 and beyond. From the baseline GHG emissions data for 2012-2017, the average GHG emissions reached 664 kg CO2eq/ton of dry CPO, where POME contributed 66% followed by fertilizers (24%), fossil fuel (10%), pesticides & herbicides (0, 2%) (Flgure 5). Based on this data, the massive GHG emissions reduction program for all subsidiaries is focused on (1) the efficiency of using chemical fertilizers by 5% through the application of organic fertilizers, namely liquid waste and EFB, (2) a massive diesel substitution program with Biodiesel (B20) has been implemented in all subsidiaries since 2019 and it is expected to reduce emissions by up to 10%.

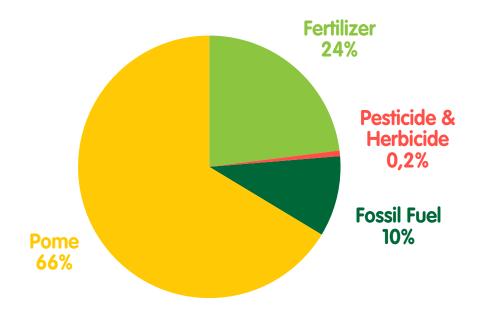


Figure 5 Percentage of GHG emissions contributed by the production of CPO

In an effort to reduce emissions from POME, the company has built two methane capture units as of 2019. From the results of the application in all subsidiaries up to the third quarter of 2020, the efficient use of fertilizers with the LA and EFB application contributed to emissions reduction of 13,393 t CO2eq or about 5, 44%, while the B20 program was able to reduce

emissions by 7,637 t CO2eq or by 11% when using diesel. The company is still evaluating mitigation programs through methane capture to calculate the methane reduction at two subsidiaries. The emission mitigation program implemented by the company has shown positive results as this can be seen from the reduction in total emissions in 2019 by 13% compared to the previous year (Figure 6). Emissions in 2020 are shown in Figure b, but cannot be used as an indicator due to the fact that the calculation data is only up until August 2020.

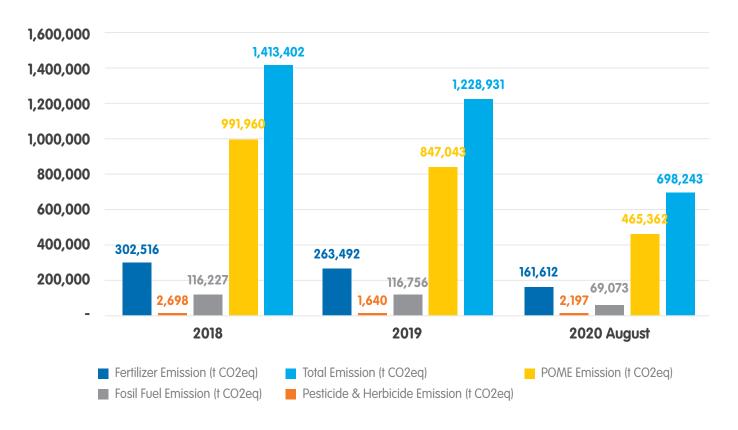


Figure 6 Trend of GHG emissions as a result CPO production activities in 2018 - 2020 August

CPO SOURCING

The main focus was concentrated towards achieving our three-Year Action Plan targets concerning the traceability of our supply chain and support for suppliers in meeting the provisions laid out in our Sustainability Policy.

Traceability of Supply Chain

1. Traceability of CPO Suppliers

As of Q3 2020, all CPO suppliers are 100% traceable and come from 77 mills (18 internal and 59 external). The detailed list of supplier names can be seen at https://astra-agro.co.id/sustainability/register/visitor.

Tabel 3 Traceability of CPO Suppliers as of Q3 2020

		SUPPLIER DESTINATION			
Suppliers (Mill)		Refinery		To a dia a 0	Takal
	Kreasi Jaya Adhikarya	Tanjung Sarana Lestari & Tanjung Bina Lestari	Trading	Trading & Refinery	Total Suppliers
Internal	5	8	0	5	18
External	11	0	44	4	59
			Total		77

2. Traceability of FFB Sources from Third Party Suppliers

In this third quarter period, 70% of CPO suppliers have provided data on their FFB supply with a traceability average of 61%.

Supplier Support Program to Align with Astra Agro's Sustainability Policy

1. Webinar "Strategies for Prevention and Handling of Fires in the Dry Season"

For the third quarter of 2020, the theme featured in our webinar was titled "Strategies for Prevention and Handling of Fires in the Dry Season". The webinar was attended by 51 participants from 31 companies in 29 parent supplier groups. Information was shared pertaining to many new things, especially regarding the use of drones, real-time monitoring, SMS broadcasts and their effectiveness, automatic hotspot monitoring systems and also ways to identify the level of vulnerability in an area around a company.

2. Progress on Sustainability Assessment Tools (SAT)

As of the third quarter, 37% of our total suppliers have conducted SAT assessments independently, and we are still providing guidance for suppliers who have difficulty in utilizing SAT.

3. Specific Support Programs for Priority Suppliers

We are still in the process of identifying the needs of our priority suppliers. The support we have prepared includes training, non-technical assistance, and other types of support according to the needs of the suppliers. One of the most notable emerging needs is the management of HCV at the field level. Intensively, we are trying to further look at what is needed in HCV management, whether it is related to the capacity of human resources, SOPs, or a monitoring model which of course must take into consideration differing regional conditions.

4. Supplier Monitoring

Based on the findings and verifications carried out during Q3 2020, there were no violations committed by direct suppliers in our supply chain or by subsidiaries affiliated in our parent supplier groups. For more detail, the list of complaints and their handling can be seen at:

https://www.astra-agro.co.id/sustainability/complaint.

FFB SOURCING & SMALLHOLDERS

Overall, our FFB up to Q3 2020 has been sourced from nucleus estates at 51%, another 6% from associated plantations, and a further 43% sourced from third party/independent suppliers.

FFB Traceability

By the end of 2020, we are targeting our FFB traceability to reach 90%, and by Q3 it is expected to reach 80%. However, we are currently experiencing a slowdown towards this target due to limited field movement throughout this

pandemic. Because of that, we were only able to achieve a FFB traceability of 79% by the end of Q3 (Figure 7).

Within the context of third-party FFB sourcing, out of a total of \pm 64,000 smallholders, as of this third quarter, \pm 39,242 farmers (\pm 25,000 independent smallholders and 14,242 affiliated smallholders) are traceable. For the past 3 months, the field team has been collecting traceability data for 5,000 smallholders. We still have work pertaining to \pm 25,000 independent smallholders that we need to collect data on.

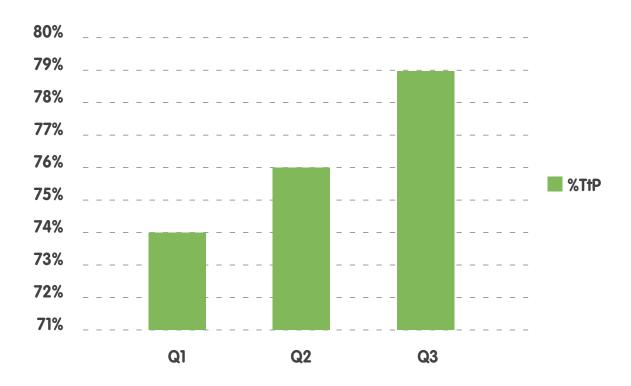


Figure 7 Traceability to Plantation Achievement for the period Q1 to Q3 2020 by volume

FFB Suppliers Support Program

We consistently provide coaching and mentoring activities for both affiliated and independent smallholders to achieve good plantation management (Good Agricultural Practices). For this third quarter period, there was a movement among smallholders in the support

program phase, namely as many as \pm 5,000 independent smallholders who had just been traced into the introduction phase of the support program. Following that, there were as many as \pm 500 independent smallholders who proceeded into the operational guidance & assistance phase (agronomy training, fertilizer support, transport and infrastructure). One of the operational coaching activities during this period was online training related to various aspects of plantation management with the topic being the introduction and control of weeds as well as the institutional aspects of smallholders. Generally, the movement in the number of suppliers participating in the support program can be seen in Figure 8 below:

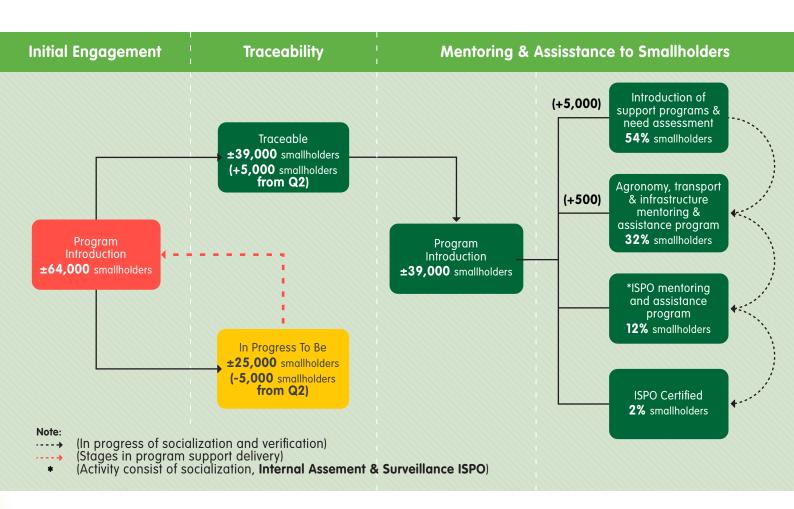


Figure 8 Implementation of FFB Supplier Support Program up to Q3 2020

PROGRAM FOR

ORANG RIMBA

During the Q3 2020 period, work is focused on continuing previous initiatives.

Agricultural Learning Center (ALC)

ALC is a space for improving the skills, knowledge, and communal capacity building process of the Orang Rimba and is concentrated in two areas as expanded upon below.

1. Agricultural Learning Center in the Merangin Area (Sikar Group)

As of the Q3 2020 period, the ALC has entered its third harvest period and since its establishment, it has produced a harvest of 1.18 tons of tubers which have been distributed evenly to all households/families. The involvement of the Orang Rimba continues to increase moving into each period. Initially only 2 families were involved in this process. To date, 23 families have been involved in the process, especially with regard to harvesting activities. So far, these Orang Rimba families gained knowledge (1) on how to plant tubers (spacing, stem length, direction of planting), plant care (fertilizing, weed cleaning, etc.) and harvesting. (2) With the initiatives that have been built, they have planted crops in their yards such as chillies, pineapples and areca nuts. Furthermore, the Orang Rimba families are not the only ones involved in this program as the village government is also involved in every part of the process. The ALC program is also in line with the directions and recommendations put forth by the Orang Rimba Social Development Partnership Forum.

2. Agricultural Learning Center in the Air Hitam Area

The ALC in the Air Hitam area is focused on four Temenggung groups, namely Nggrip, Bepayung, Afrizal, and Nangkus. Overall, there were 8 families who actively participated in this program. This program involves various parties including the National Park, the Tumenggung themselves, and the Village Government. As of the third quarter period, we have entered the second harvest and managed to produce 2.7 tons of tubers which are distributed evenly to all households in 4 groups. Some of the important results of this program are as follows:

- a. Development of various types of agricultural crops, such as chillies, peanuts, long beans and areca nuts. These commodities are selected based on their own needs and wants. The company facilitates the provision of seeds and plant seeds for each household whose land is ready to be planted.
- b. Currently, the seeds have been handed over to the Orang Rimba and are preparing to be planted.
- c. Routine assistance during the planting process. The maintenance and harvesting process will be carried out by the Orang Rimba with the assistance from the Company, the National Park Office, and representatives from the Village Government who also have experience in cultivating crops.



Figure 9 the Orang Rimba are currently harvesting the crops produced from the ALC program

Food Security

Staple foodstuffs were provided to 313 households covering 1,197 people (higher than the target of 217 households). During this pandemic, this program is still implemented to ensure that basic food needs can be met while still implementing health protocols.

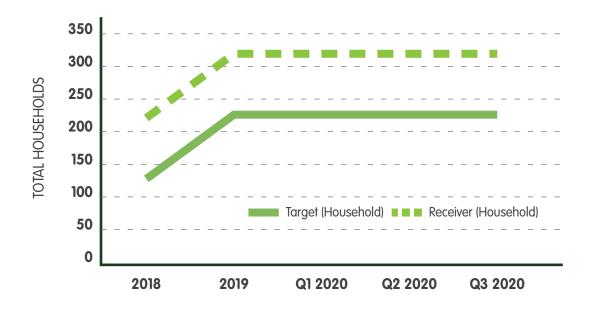


Figure 10 Graphic of Foods Distribution

Educational Services

1. Target Number of Students

Every year, the number of children who enter school increases along with their age, and the number of students enrolling in school programs has also increased from 345 to 352 children from 159 households (Figure 11). This shows the increased willingness and awareness of the importance of education by the parents of the Orang Rimba to send their children to educational programs. Together with the Tumenggung, we continue to socialize this program to Orang Rimba parents.

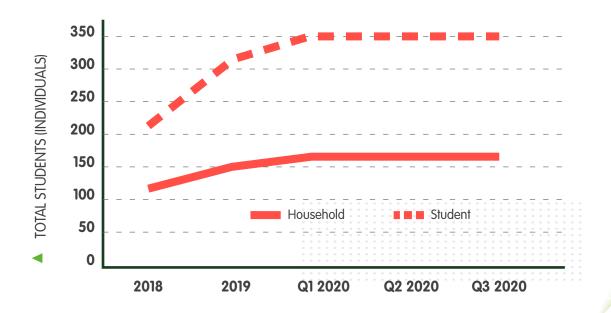


Figure 11 Educational Services Reception Graphic

2. Educational Facilities

We would like to use this chance to describe the access to educational services that have not been conveyed in the previous report. Access to education is provided in three ways (1) providing non-formal education, (2) equalizing education levels according to national standards, and (3) scholarship facilities for formal primary-secondary and tertiary education.

a. Non Formal Educational Facilities

Non-formal education is held in 11 non-formal school units serving 205 (103 boys, 102 girls) children. This non-formal school was formed to accommodate children with the following categories:

- Children who were late in entering formal school (past school age at a certain level) but are not yet able to read, write, and/or count.
- Parents who have not been able to send their children to formal schools (especially for children from distant grades).

Teaching and learning activities were carried out by 17 teachers employed by the Company.

b. Equalization of Education

This education equalization program is to facilitate obtaining a diploma equivalent to primary and secondary schooling. The implementation is carried out in non-formal schools provided by the Company, and the government provides teaching material packages and certificates when the students pass the exam. Currently, the packages being implemented are the preparation of Package A (equivalent to Elementary Schooling) and Package B (equivalent to Junior High/Middle School) for a total of 43 students comprised of 24 male students and 19 female students. The number of female students who received a diploma equivalent to elementary and junior high school, namely 19 students, shows that education for girls is starting to gain attention and traction.

c. Scholarships for Formal Education

Scholarships are given to Orang Rimba children who have had the opportunity to take formal education provided by the government since 2016. Currently, 104 Orang Rimba students from the target

group (67 male students and 37 female students) are pursuing formal education in government-run schools (Table 4). The number of parents is 64 families from the target Orang Rimba group. Most of the 64 Orang Rimba families live in permanent homes and have regular income with a variety of jobs such as business services, plantation work, employed by the Company, and agricultural laborers.

Based on the data above, it can be seen that Orang Rimba parents are becoming more aware of the importance of education for their children. Changes are starting to emerge where girls who are usually not enrolled to school and are married off at a young age are now starting to seek education.

Tabel 4 Total Students Enrolled Formal Schools

Gender	Elementary School	Junior High School	Senior High School	Higher Education
Boys	54	7	3	3
Girls	29	6	2	-
Total	83	13	5	3
Residence				
Household	46	11	4	3
Home	38	10	4	3
Encampment	8	1	-	-

Tabel 5 Scholarships to assist in studies in formal education

Scholarship Facility	Elementary School	Junior High School	Senior High School	Higher Education
Pocket Money	All Students	All Students	All Students	3 College Students
Textbooks	-	All Students	All Students	3 College Students
Uniform/Clothing	All Students	All Students	All Students	3 College Students
Writing Equipment	All Students	All Studentss	All Students	3 College Students
Transportation	Remote School*Afrizal Group	-	-	3 College Students
Residence	Madu Rimbo**	-	4 Students	3 College Students
Tuition	-	-	-	3 College Students
Food Allowance	Madu Rimbo	-	4 Students	3 College Students
Laptop	-	-	-	3 College Students

^{*} Remote classes are for students who live in the forest. Within a week they study at school for 4 days and 2 days at the Study Center which is facilitated by the Company. Total Far Class students are in 2 Groups

• College Scholarships

At the end of the 2019/2020 school year, three students have completed their high school education in Yogyakarta and PT SAL facilitates the three students to continue their education into higher education. Currently, two students are continuing their studies at the Diploma 3 Program at Jambi University; while one other student is continuing their studies at the Bogor Agricultural Development Polytechnic Diploma 4 Program. With the success of these student taking college, the Company hopes that they will be able to motivate other Orang Rimba children to pursue the highest possible education.

Educational Challenges Throughout the Pandemic

During the pandemic, the students' studies were hampered and to reduce risks, we took steps to implement studying from home and

^{**} The company provides Madu Rimbo homesteads for students who study far from their homes. Currently there are 5 elementary school students and 2 high school students

the teaching and learning supervision process was carried out very carefully by adhering to health protocols (3M - washing hands, wearing masks and maintaining distance).

Cooperation with the Government in the Education Sector
 Cooperation in education administration is carried out with the
 Sarolangun Education Office and the Merangin Education Office. To
 equalize education, cooperation was carried out with the local
 Community Learning Activity Center (PKBM). Meanwhile, the
 provision of higher education is carried out in collaboration with the
 Agricultural Development Polytechnic in Bogor City and Jambi
 University.

Acess To Healthcare

1. Access to Curative Health Services

Until the Q3 2020 period, the Company has carried out routine health check service activities for 776 Orang Rimba residents while still adhering the Covid-19 protocol. The following is a graph (Figure 12) showing the number of people covered by the Health program. Health assistance is provided through (1) Health Care Centers established by the Company, (2) meeting centers and (3) directly to accessible residential locations. This Health Monitoring is carried out in coordination with the nearest Local Government Puskesmas.

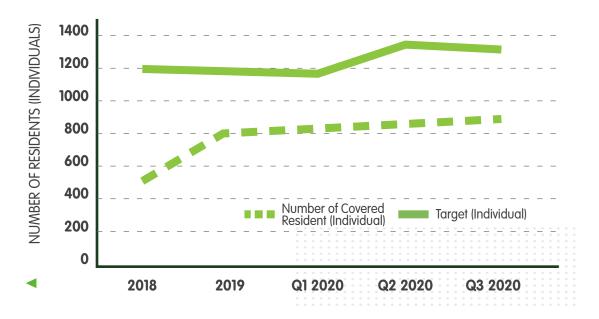


Figure 12 Health Services Reception Graphic

2. Posyandu Program

Together with the local Puskesmas (Clinic), Integrated Service Post (Posyandu) is concentrated on increasing community participation to partake in monitoring the health conditions of infants and pregnant women. As of Q3 2020, six Posyandu had been formed which have served 8 of the total 14 Orang Rimba Sub/Groups however, not all families have used and/or joined this Posyandu. Approximately only 41% of the target numbers so far have benefitted from this program because not all of them have elected to join. This is a challenge for us as we seek to encourage more families to join.

One of the efforts made to increase the number of families involved in this program is through posyandu cadres. Posyandu cadres are appointed from the residents themselves. Currently, of the six fostered posyandu, there are 30 Posyandu cadres, of which 11 cadres are Orang Rimba residents and 19 other cadres are members of other villages and assisted health workers. The participation of Orang Rimba as posyandu cadres cannot be separated from the role of Ibu Susilawati (Posyandu Rafflesia Cadre) from the Nangkus Group who plays a role in encouraging Orang Rimba residents in other groups to enlist as Posyandu cadres. Apart from encouragement, Ibu Susi also acts as a mentor for other posyandu cadres. A cadre's readiness is determined by the willingness and competence he/she has. Each Posyandu cadre who is entrusted has been equipped with basic abilities by health workers such as measuring height and weight, recording to the Card Towards Health (KMS), First Aid for Accidents (P3K), and education on Clean and Healthy Living.

3. Challenges Of Health Services During A Pandemic

The Orang Rimba's awareness regarding the Covid-19 outbreak is remarkably high as those who are sick prefer requesting for medical visitations from the company rather than going to the nearest hospital because of the fear of contracting the Covid-19 virus.



Figure 13 Health Services Process

Information pertaining to basic service fulfilment activities in general carried out by the Company can also be accessed via the following link:

- https://tropis.co/progam-csr-pt-sal-berdampak-positif-bagi-orang-rimba/
- https://www.agrofarm.co.id/2020/05/23356/
- https://jambi.antaranews.com/berita/389824/pt-sal-bantu-jaga-ketahanan-panganorang-rimba
- https://jambiekspres.co.id/read/2020/05/16/32122/pt-sal-bantu-jaga-ketahanan-pangan-orang-rimba

Assistance For Nomadic Orang Rimba

In Q3, PT SAL continues its efforts to help the nomadic group of Orang Rimba (Meriau group) to secure land for a long-term settlement. The effort has been started since March 2019 whereby

PT SAL has secured land for Meriau Group to settle down. Meriau group used the land only for six months then later they moved to other places.

In continuation, Pak Meriau requested to stay inside the National Park near his plantation. This intention had been followed by multistakeholder consultative meeting involving Head of Villagers, Village Official, National Park Officer, Temenggung Nggrip (Ultimate Group Leader of Meriau sub group) and Jenang (Respected traditional advisor for all Temenggung). The meeting agreed on the settlement location for Meriau Group and PT SAL was requested to build bridges in three locations to allow Orang Rimba to transport their harvest and non-forest timber products more easily to the nearest market. However, not all group members joined the consultations, since they are still split up into smaller groups inside the forest during the Covid 19 pandemic. Further consultations are needed to follow up on the next steps and to get the rest of group members informed and involved.

As follow up of the consultative meeting, PT SAL built three bridges at the agreed locations (under the supervision of the National park) and by August 2020 the bridges have fully commissioned and ready to be utilized by the Orang Rimba. At the same time, Pak Meriau and three other families have been settling at the allocated location inside the National Park.

Multistakeholder Approach

Multi-stakeholder cooperation continues even under these unfortunate pandemic conditions. In this report, the progress of multi-stakeholder cooperation is described as follows.

1. Sarolangun and Merangin Regional Government

Cooperation is performed in various fields. In the field of education, PT SAL collaborates with the office of education through the Community Learning Activity Center (PKBM) in the implementation of the catch-up programs of Package A and Package B. In the field of health, posyandu development and health program implementation have been carried out by involving the local Puskesmas (Clinic). In the social sector, the Company also helps facilitate the fulfilment of administrative requirements for acquiring of identification cards in collaboration with the Department of Population and Civil Registry.

2. The National Park

One of the collaborations implemented with the National Park is the provision of residential locations for the

residents of Meriau group. Currently, three bridges have been built to facilitate transportation for members of the Meriau group who wish to stay inside the National Park. In the education sector, the Company and the National Park also provide two study centers in the forest for the Selambai and Bepayung groups.

3. Collaboration With The Bogor Agricultural Development Polytechnic

During the third quarter period of 2020, the Company officially collaborated with the Bogor Agricultural Development Polytechnic (Polbangtan) within the context of organizing higher education for the Orang Rimba. Currently, there is one student from the Nangkus Group who is continuing his education in this Polytechnic. News regarding this information can be accessed via the following link:

https://jambiekspres.co.id/read/2020/11/03/37563/pemuda-dari-suku-anak-dalam-yang-ingin-majukan-pertanian/

4. Collaboration With Jambi University

As an implementation of the Orang Rimba Social Development Partnership Forum, PT SAL and Jambi University have informally agreed to collaborate on the Humanitarian Project in an effort to empower the Orang Rimba community. In addition, this collaboration also focuses on research and internships with the involvement of students. This cooperation adheres with Government policy for improved cohesiveness between the Campus and the private sector in terms of human resource development. News regarding this information can be accessed via the following link:

https://www.jambi-independent.co.id/read/2020/09/03/54610/perusahaan-sawit-sal-dukung-merdeka-belajar-universitas-jambi

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