

## Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assessments PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa Ketapang District, West Kalimantan Province

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### Executive Summary

PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa which is located in Pemahan Sub-District, Nanga Tayap Sub-District and Tumbang Titi Sub-District, Ketapang District - West Kalimantan Province, is one of palm oil plantations companies that adopted the sustainable palm oil practices based on RSPO New Planting Procedures which was enforced 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010. As part of a sustainable palm oil management, PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa has conducted the Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL), High Conservation Value (HCV) identification and Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The HCV and SIA assessment were conducted from 31<sup>st</sup> October – 6<sup>th</sup> November 2010 by Aksenta; the consultants conducting these assessments have been accredited and approved by RSPO.

The Consent License (Izin Prinsip) for PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa was approved on 15<sup>th</sup> January 2010 by the Ketapang Regent decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Ketapang) No. 525 / 32 / DPU-TR; the total area based on Consent License is  $\pm$  13,000 ha. The Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) was approved on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2010 by the Ketapang Regent decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Ketapang) No 73 Year 2010; the total area based on Permitted Area is  $\pm$  13,000 ha. The Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL) was approved by AMDAL Commission of West Kalimantan Province No 92/BLHD/2012 dated on 12<sup>th</sup> January 2012 and for the Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan) was approved by Governor of West Kalimantan Province (Surat Keputusan Gubernur Kalimantan Barat) No. 92/BLHD/2012 dated on 12<sup>th</sup> January 2012. The Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP) was approved on 24<sup>th</sup> February 2012 by the Ketapang Regent decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati) Nomor : 83/DISBUN-D/2012; the total area is  $\pm$  5,478 ha.

The results of the HCV assessment by independent consultants from Aksenta who has been accredited and approved by RSPO have shown that there is no primary forest in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa. Almost the entire land has been opened, the vegetation's cover dominated by the rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*), agroforestry and paddyfield. The Report of Semi Detail Soil Survey and Palm Oil Suitability Assessment of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa 2011 by the consultant (JH – Agriculture Service), indicated that no peatland was found in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi).

As for potential HCV areas, five types of HCV were identified by Aksenta; these are HCV 1, HCV 3, HCV 4, HCV 5 and HCV 6 within the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa. The total HCV area identified was  $\pm$  3,385.98 ha or  $\pm$  26.05 % of the total

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Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) in the assessments by Aksenta. The important elements for HCV 1 are the existence of population and tracks of endangered species such as common Bornean river turtle (*Orlitia borneensis*), sunda pangolin (*Manis javanica*), bornean agile gibbon (*Hylobates albibarbis*) and bornean clouded leopard (*Neofelis diardi* ssp. *borneensis*). The important elements for HCV 3 are related hill dipterocarpa forest. The important elements for HCV 4 are related to the catchment areas, potential damage from erosion, springs, river riparian and firebreaks. The important elements for HCV 5 are related to basic needs of local communities or the main asset of society. The important elements for HCV 6 are related to the traditional and sacred graveyard. The HCV areas outside 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 significant and positive impacts toward local livelihood and the society's social sustainability. The findings have defined how the company's business management can influence the key issues in the respective component of the social sustainability of the local community. There are described in the three basic components for society's social sustainability that influences the planning of future company's operation; they are: 1) *Natural capital*, 2) *Social capital*, and 3) *Physical capital*.

## Scope of SEIA and HCV Assessment

### General Data of the Company

Company Name	:	PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa
Deed of Establishment	:	Notary Hustiati, SH, No : 83 dated on 25 <sup>th</sup> September 2006
Adjustment Article of Association	:	Notary Lili Suryati, SH, No : 1, dated on 1 <sup>st</sup> November 2010
Capital Status	:	Domestic Investment (Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri, PMDN)
Taxpayer Notification Number	:	02.528.801.0 – 112.000
Company Address	:	Spring tower 01 – 16, Jl. KL. Yos Sudarso, Tanjung Mulia, Medan Deli Kota Medan 20241
Type of business	:	Oil Palm Plantation & Processing
Status of concession land	:	Consent License (Izin Prinsip) (No. 525/32/DPU-TR dated on 15 <sup>th</sup> January 2010) (size ± 13,000 Ha) Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) (No. 73 Year 2010, dated 10 <sup>th</sup> February 2010) (size ± 13,000 Ha) AMDAL (SEIA) (Nomor : 92/BLHD/2012 dated 12 <sup>th</sup> January 2012) Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan) (No. 92/BLHD/2012, dated 12 <sup>th</sup> January 2012) Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan) (Nomor : 83/DISBUN-D/2012, dated 24 <sup>th</sup> February 2012) (size ± 5,478 Ha)
Contact person	:	Go Swee Aun
Geographical Location	:	See Picture 1, Picture 2, Picture 3 and Picture 4
Surrounding Entities	:	North: PT Ketapang Agri Pratama South : Permitted area of PT Mentari Pratama and PT Bangun Maya Indah West : Pateh Benteng, Cegolak, and Batu Mas village ; PT Bangun Maya Indah East : Production forest area and Permitted Area PT Mentari Pratama oil palm plantations

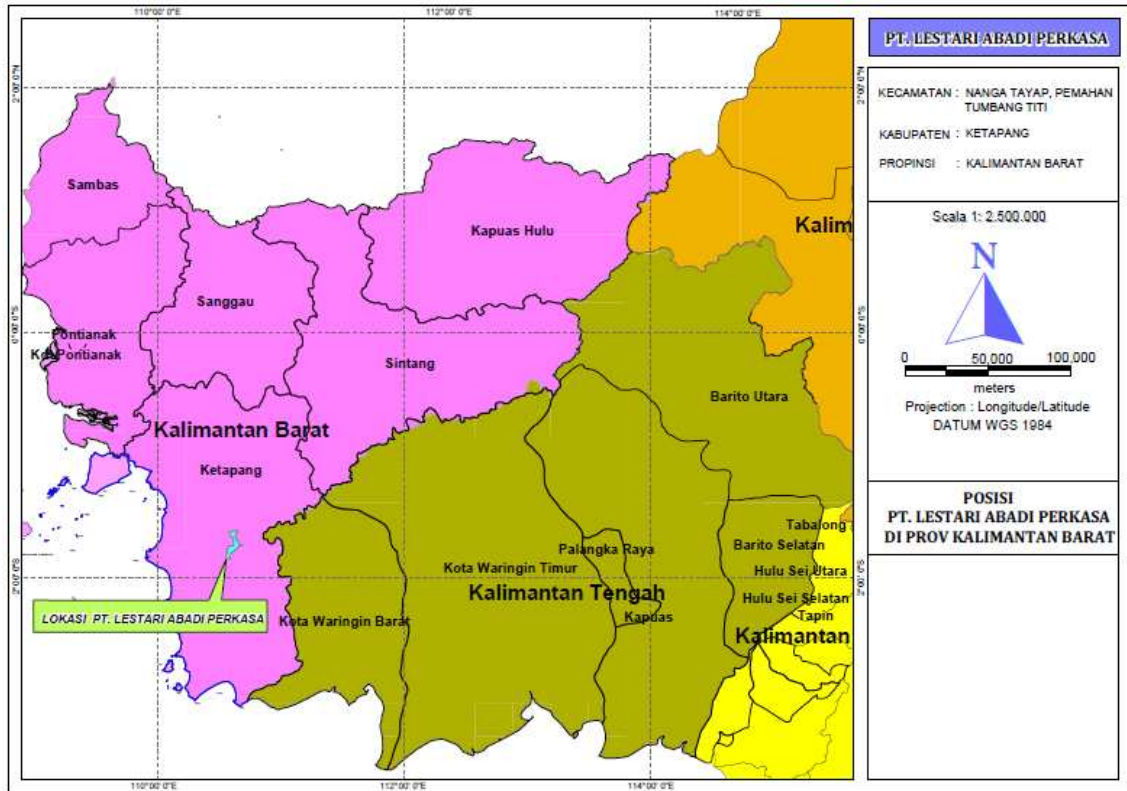
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The scope of Social and Environment Impact Assessment of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa covers the local social entities within the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi). Thus, the High Conservation Value assessment covers the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi). It is also expanded into villages and other areas which considerably important to the proposed surrounding plantation area.

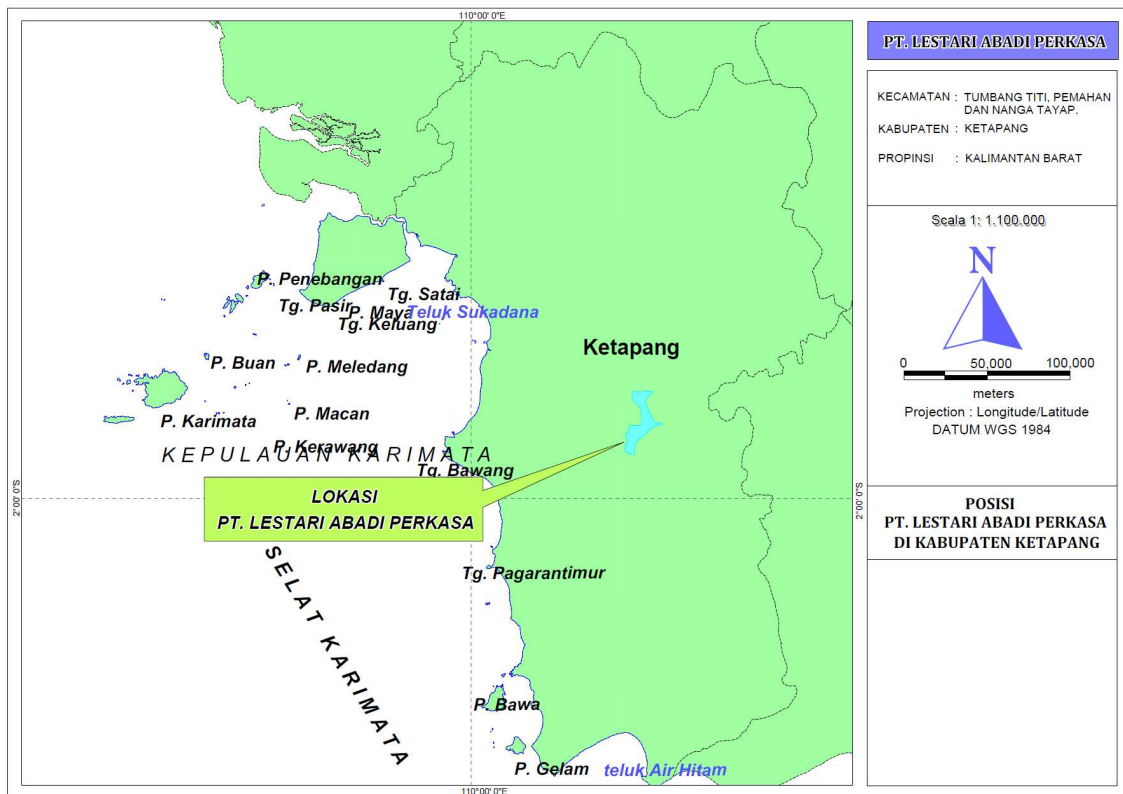


Picture 1. Location of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa in Indonesian

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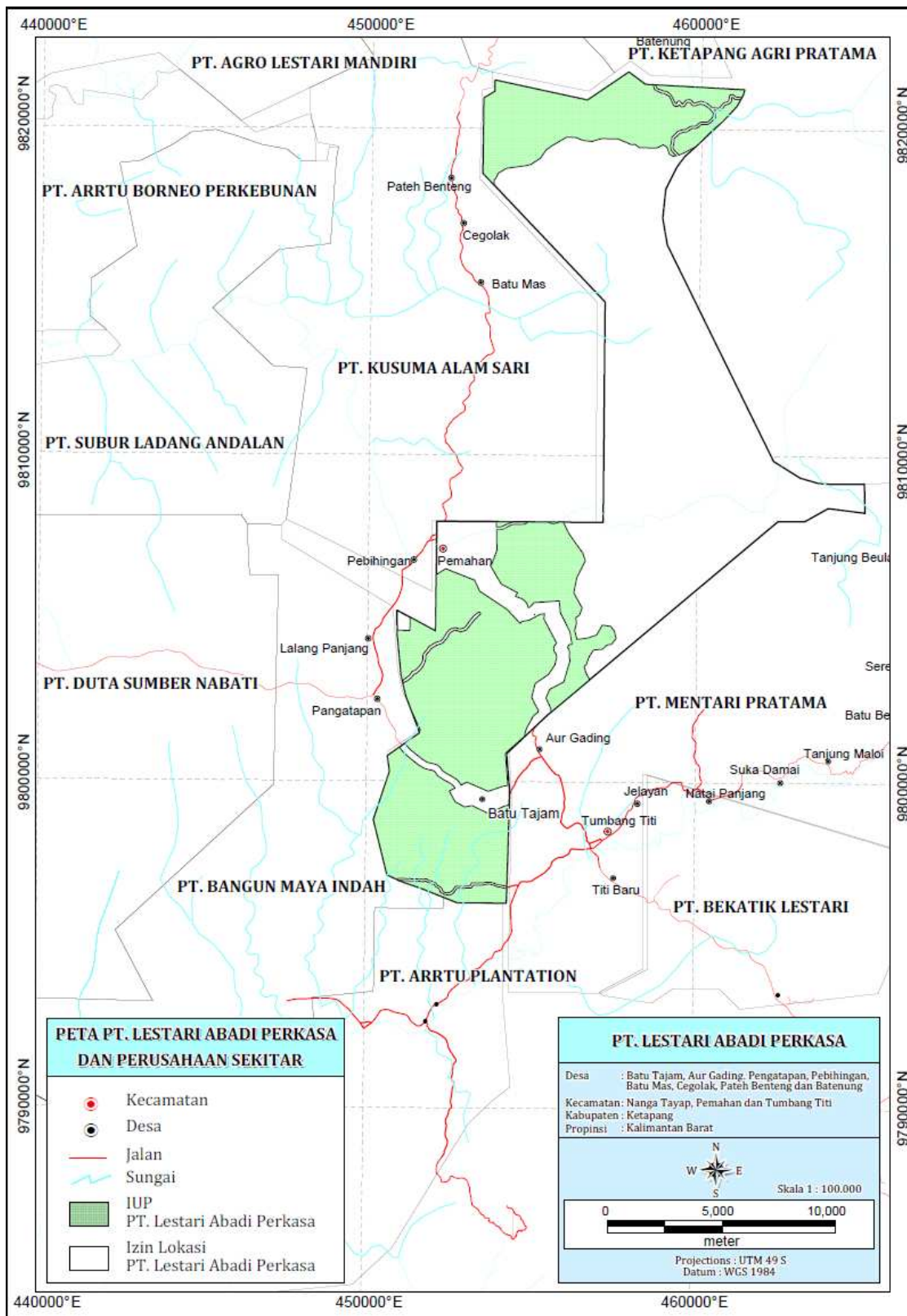


Picture 2 Location of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa in West Kalimantan Province



Picture 3 Location of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa in Ketapang District

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Picture 4. Location of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa and its surrounding entities

## Permits

The permits that have been obtained by the company are inclusive of Consent License (Izin Prinsip), Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi), Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL), Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan) and the Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan). The followings are the list of the licenses and recommendations:

**Table 1.** Types of permits and recommendations PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa

No	Licenses and recommendations	Issued by	Number and date	Note
1.	Deed of Establishment	Notary Hustiati, SH	No. 83 Date: 25 <sup>th</sup> September 2006	
2.	Adjustment Article of Association	Notary Lili Suryati, SH	No. 1 Date: 1 <sup>st</sup> November 2010	
3.	Taxpayer Notification Number	Tax Serve Office	02.528.801.0 – 112.000	Registered 02-04-2007
4.	Consent License (Izin Prinsip)	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	No 525 / 32 / DPU-TR Date: 15 <sup>th</sup> January 2010	± 13,000 ha
5.	Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi)	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	No. 73 Tahun 2010 Date: 10 <sup>th</sup> February 2010	± 13,000 ha
6.	Location Suitability Recommendation with Macro Plantation Development Plan of West Kalimantan Province	Governor of West Kalimantan Province	No. 525 / 18 / Ekbang-A Date: 17 <sup>th</sup> October 2011	± 6,335 ha
7.	Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL)	AMDAL Commission of West Kalimantan Province	No 92/BLHD/2012 Date : 12 <sup>th</sup> January 2012	Approved
8.	Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan)	Governor of West Kalimantan Province	No 92/BLHD/2012 Date : 12 <sup>th</sup> January 2012	Approved
9.	Plantation Permit	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	No 83/DISBUN-D/2012 Date : 24 <sup>th</sup> February 2012	± 5,478 ha

## Area and time-plan for new plantings

The proposed new planting area by PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa is in the location in the Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan) which have been agreed by the owners of the land through the Free, Prior and Informed Consent Process (Report on Process of FPIC – Free, Prior and Informed Consent of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa), and the area does not contain any primary forest. Land development and planting of oil palm will begin in 2012 following the procedures of the RSPO New Planting Procedures (NPP).

## Assessment Process and Procedures

### a. SEI Assessment

#### Assessors and their credentials:

The Social Impact Assessment of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa was carried out by Aksenta which is located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: [aksenta@aksenta.com](mailto:aksenta@aksenta.com). The key consultants conducting these assessments have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

- 1. Dwi R. Muhtaman** ([dwirm@aksenta.com](mailto:dwirm@aksenta.com)), finished his Master Degree in Auburn University, USA. He is now working as the Strategic Social and Environmental Auditor in Aksenta. He has ever been as the consultant in the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) in the project of *Levelling the Playing Field: Fair Partnership for Local Development to Improve the Forest Sustainability in Southeast Asia*. He has ever been worked too as the Technique Adviser for *The Sustainable Supply Chain Linkages Program* in the International Finance Cooperation (IFC), Program for Eastern Indonesia SME Assistance (2005-2006). He is experienced to embrace the issues of forestry policies in the same manner as Chain of Custody (*Lacak balak*) to forest products and done the research in more than 20 wood industry. He has joined in more than 20 assessment's certification between 1996 – 2005 in 17 management of forest concession as the social auditor. Since this last year, he has become the independent auditor to baseline appraisal in some companies that joined into the Nusa Hijau, WWF's programme. At this time, he is active in doing the palm oil assessment (RSPO standards, social and environmental audit) and High Conservation Values areas (HCVF). He is the verifier too to the Café Practice verification program, Scof palm oil. In this activities, He became the team leader to High Conservation Values and Social Impact.
- 2. Sigit Budhi Setyanto** ([sigit@aksenta.com](mailto:sigit@aksenta.com)), He graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture of Universitas Negeri Jember and has been involved in research and has experiences in areas involved with growers and communities development since 1990 (such as, PT Rajawali Corporation Group, PT Bentoel and Philip Morris Inc, Marlboro cigarette product). Sigit become local partner on processing certification Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia for *Communities Forest Supply Chains Unit* project which is funded from PT Kutai Timber Indonesia (Sumitomo Group), as well as an *Agriculture Marketing Specialist* for an international NGO for *Rural Agro-enterprise Development (RAeD)* program. Since 2004 he has been active as the auditor for *CAFÉ Practice Program* in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea as well as. He is experienced in national and international training on *Sustainable Organic*, "*SCS-Starbucks*" *CAFÉ Practice*, "*Rainforest Alliance*" – *Sustainable Agriculture, Forest Management and Chain of*



*Custody*, as well as “*DOEN- Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil*”. His role in this Social Impact Assessment was as one of the team members focusing on the field of socio-economic and social development. In Aksenta, he has carried out assessments on “*Socio – Economic study on palm trees in West Pasaman and Sanggau*”, “*Social Impact Assessment*” and “*High Conservation Value Assessment*” for Indonesian Palm Oil Companies. In March, 2010, He obtained the accreditation from RSPO as the *Discipline Specialist* for Social Assessment on palm oil companies. His role in this Social Impact Assessment was as one of the team members focusing on the field of socio-economic and social development. In Aksenta, he has carried out assessments on “*Socio – Economic study on palm trees in West Pasaman and Sanggau*”, “*Social Impact Assessment*” and “*High Conservation Value Assessment*” for Indonesian Palm Oil Companies.

3. **Nashirul Umam** ([oemamanthrop@yahoo.com](mailto:oemamanthrop@yahoo.com)), born in Tuban, East Java and graduated from major of anthropology, Faculty of socio-political, Airlangga University. Since 2006, Irul became a division leader of research and development in *Lembaga Kajian dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia* Nahdatul Ulama, Tuban. He has engage in research activity in social, economy and politic as soon as development communities activity since 2003. The activity such as, fund by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, PIRAC, Reform Institute, East Java Government, Pengurus Besar Nahdatul Ulama and Airlangga University. Beside assessor of Aksenta, he also a staff in Research and Development Communities Institution in Airlangga University and consultant for Jalin Kesra Pemprov Jatim program.
4. **Erizal** ([erizal.bogor@hotmail.com](mailto:erizal.bogor@hotmail.com)), is graduated from Forest Resources Conservation Department, Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University. He has the good experienced of work in agriculture, forestry, and the research of biodiversity and social capacity. His activity’s concern is “Bina Desa” with the main activity as the emergence of Kader Pelopor in the Village in “*Pelatihan Tokoh Pelopor Desa*”. This time, he is participating in the social development and he has ever been the trainer related to the business, the development of bamboo handicraft, such as, working together with Non-Timber Forest Product Indonesia Programme, Forest Department of West Java, DPRD of Bogor Regency, and Cirebon City, DPRD of South Sumatera, UKM Ternate and Bogor Agricultural University. Since 2010, He joined in the Social Impact Assessment Team of PT Gagas Dinamiga Aksenta.
5. **Andri Novi** ([andri.novi@aksenta.com](mailto:andri.novi@aksenta.com)), Graduated from the Arts, with knowledge of culture, arts and linguistics. Specialist on *Participatory Action Research* and *Community Development* and as consultant for *Capacity Building & Regional Development Training Expert* for Capaciting Community National Programme / Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (PNPM). He has done Social Impact Assessment in some

corporations palm oil in Indonesia and on year 2010, obtained the accreditation from RSPO as the *Discipline Specialist* for High Conservation Value on social and cultural. Andri Novi participate on process of writing book “*Panduan Menakar Otonomi Komunitas*” which is publish Yappika and writing article with the title is “*Tata Kehutanan Majemuk; Redistribusi Kekayaan Alam Nusantara*” for *Community Forestry Journal*. Else, translating book *Seni Membangun Kapasitas Pelatihan dalam Pengembangan Komuniti Forestry* which is publish RECOFTC. His role in this Social Impact Assessment focusing on the field of cultural and social relation, as well as coordination all of activity on the field.

## **Assessment Methods (data sources, collection, dates, program, and visited places)**

Social Impact Assessment on the ground was carried out as bellows:-

1. **Participative**; issues identification and information searching were done in participative way. This participative approach enabled of the participants as the subjects in mapping the social issues they are facing, expressing their opinions and ideas, as well as being involved in designing the administration and changing of the issues. (See **Appendix 1** for the list of stakeholders in participative process),
2. **Multiparty**; issues identification and information searching were done in multiparty way by involving related parties directly or indirectly in giving or receiving the impacts,
3. **Rapid and Ex-ante**; issues identification and information searching were done in rapidly and based on the forecast of the changes tendencies that occur rather than the factual and accurate data – as the solution to the Social Impact Assessment approach and time limitation,
4. **Appreciative**; issues identification and information searching were guided positively, not only to find out the gap on the location but also to collect the data about expectations, potentials, and ideas in order to find out solutions and social issues that happened,
5. **Social Learning Cycles**; the social impact assessment is not a linear process which is instantly created but a cycled process which functions as the social learning processes to respond the changes in the environment.

The methods and techniques applied in the Social Impact Assessment were:

1. **Literature Study;** this method was used for the purpose of gathering the understanding on the socio-context and environmental aspect of the location which was evaluated. It was carried out in the early phase-before going to the field and at the result analysis phase (This was described in the SIA report of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa, January 2011 by Aksenta),
2. **Dialogue;** this method was used to identify the nature of the relevant parties, identify the potential issues to impact, gathering information about expectations, ideas, and opinions to bring the solutions for the actual issues. The process was carried out through the meetings both in formal and in non-formal sequence with definite topics (Focus Group Discussion),
3. **Field Observation;** this method was used to understand directly the actual facts which will be indicator of the issues and social impact happened,
4. **In-depth Interview;** it was used to get a deeper understanding about the issues. It was done in-depth by interviewing the key socialite who will act as respondents. The criteria of choosing the respondents were based on the knowledge possessed or their direct experience over the impact or impacts (see the **Appendix 1** for the list of respondents),
5. **Tri Angulations;** the above methods were carried out in integrated way to reciprocally verify the actual issues, opinions, and ideas,
6. **Social Learning Cycle;** the social impact assessment is not a linear process which is instantly created but a cycled process which functions as the social learning processes to respond the changes in the environment.

The findings obtained from the methods above were analyzed. The baseline of the analysis was based on RSPO criteria which relevant to sustainable social aspects. The recommendations also covered other issues which were not entailed in the RSPO criteria, in the form of ideas or aspirations as the result of the field analysis.

## b. HCV Assessment

### Assessors and their credibilities

The HCV assessment conducted from 31<sup>st</sup> October – 6<sup>th</sup> November 2010 in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa was carried by Aksenta, located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: [aksenta@aksenta.com](mailto:aksenta@aksenta.com). Key consultants from Aksenta have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

- 1. Dwi R. Muhtaman** ([dwirm@aksenta.com](mailto:dwirm@aksenta.com)), finished his Master Degree in Auburn University, USA. He is now working as the Strategic Social and Environmental Auditor in Aksenta. He has ever been as the consultant in the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) in the project of *Levelling the Playing Field: Fair Partnership for Local Development to Improve the Forest Sustainability in Southeast Asia*. He has ever been worked too as the Technique Adviser for *The Sustainable Supply Chain Linkages Program* in the International Finance Corporation (IFC), Program for Eastern Indonesia SME Assistance (2005-2006). He is experienced to embrace the issues of forestry policies in the same manner as Chain of Custody (*Lacak balak*) to forest products and done the research in more than 20 wood industry. He has joined in more than 20 assessment's certification between 1996 – 2005 in 17 management of forest concession as the social auditor. Since this last year, he has become the independent auditor to baseline appraisal in some companies that joined into the Nusa Hijau, WWF's programme. At this time, he is active in doing the palm oil assessment (RSPO standards, social and environmental audit) and High Conservation Values areas (HCVF). He is the verifier too to the Café Practice verification program, Scof palm oil. In this activities, Dwi become the team leader to High Conservation Values and Social Impact Assessment.
- 2. Wibowo A Djatmiko** ([bowie@aksenta.com](mailto:bowie@aksenta.com)), He has the capacity and experience in conservation research, wild life management, habitat and population study, wild life ecology (especially on birds and herpetofauna), and forest ecology (including forests resident) researches. He graduated from Bogor Agriculture University in Forestry majoring in the field of biodiversity conservation. He is also involved and attended courses such as Second Asian School for Conservation Biology (SEAMEO BIOTROP – Bogor) and International Training Course on Practical approach to Management of Biodiversity Conservation (Malayan Nature Society, in Kuala Lumpur). He completed his Master Degree in Biology Conservation at Indonesia University. He is well-experienced as an independent consultant: with wild life ecology specialty, AMDAL-forestry analysis (the analysis of environment impact), mining and transmigration, and assessment of eco-global certification for both commercial and traditional forests. He has conducted many HCV assessments for palm oil plantations since 2006, he achieved the RSPO

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accreditation as *RSPO approved HCV assessor for biodiversity discipline specialist*. In this HCV assessment for PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa, his role is to focus and identify the existence of HCV 1, 2, and 3.

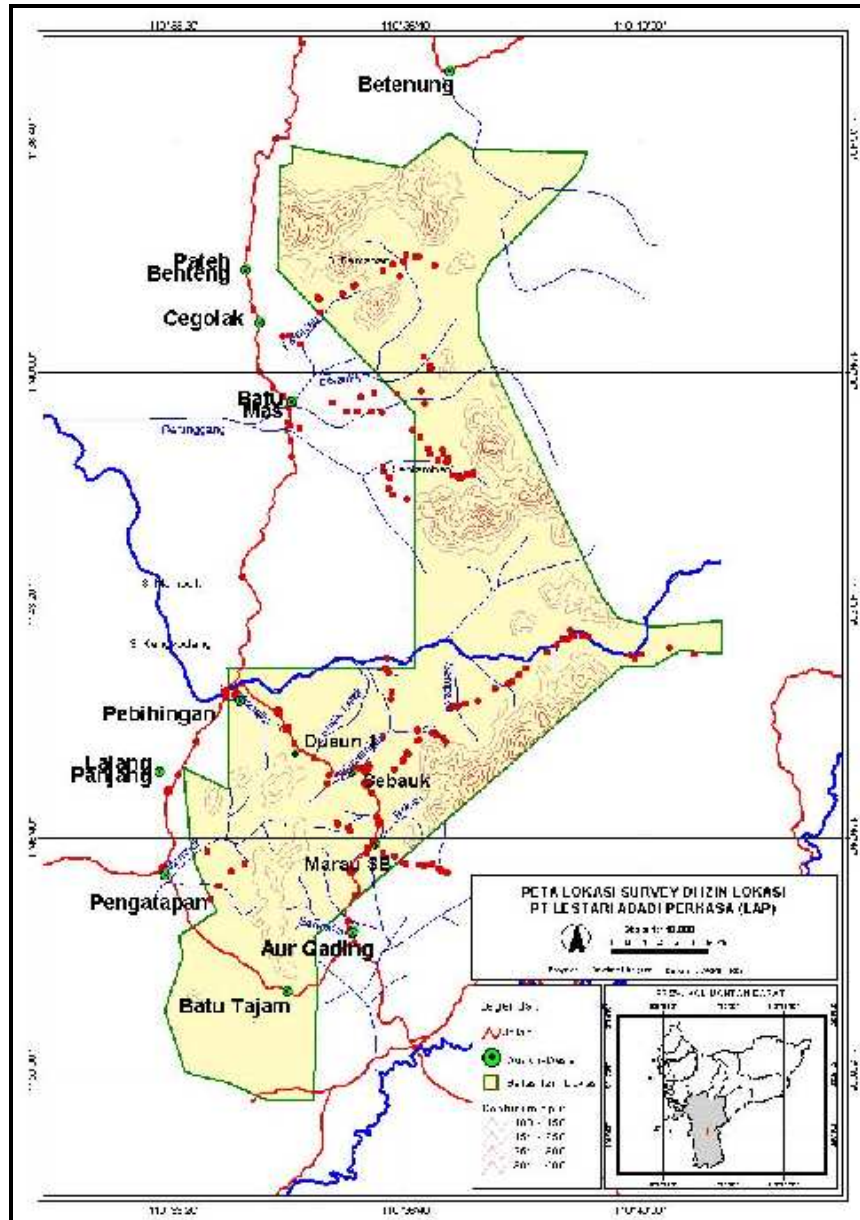
3. **Robert H. Sinaga** ([rohansinaga@aksenta.com](mailto:rohansinaga@aksenta.com)), Experience in GIS dan Remote Sensing technic for Conservation Biology and land use issues. Has conducts his research in the quantity of radiation in the forest and energy using by forest with GIS and Remote Sensing technique. He has experience in analysis of land resources and water management. Robert has considerable study of HCV in five palm oil plantations companies in Borneo. In this assesment, he identified for HCV 4 and mapping of HCV areas.
4. **Wahono**, He graduated from faculty of Agriculture, IPB in mayor Plant Protection. He active working with farmer communities in villages. His experienced in agriculture environment with Nastari Foundation and populace coalition for food sovereignty to carry out considerable study of villages social, sustainable of agriculture and community development. After that, he deepen specialist of bioecology with participate *Certificate Course for Conservation Biology and People on the Landscape, Center of Environmental Research and Conservation (CERC), Columbia University, New York*. As well as be independent consultant, he experienced in assessment of villages social and field survey about *socio-ecology capital, sustainable livelihood* and community development.
5. **Yanto Ardiyanto**, graduated from agrometeorology IPB, he is now working as GIS officer. His part of job that frequently done related to the spasial modeling to hydrology and agriculture and the analyze system to development the system. The activities that he has done are the system arranging of budget planning information in the Direktorat Jenderal RLPS Forest Department, the Arranging of *Spatial Decision Support System* to land use arranging (Central Java Province), the Arranging of IWMS (*Industrial Waste Monitoring System*) to The Ministry of State For The Environment, Critical Land's mapping in the area of BP DAS Sadang, South Sulawesi.

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## Assessment Methods (Data sources, data collection, dates, program, and visited places)

### HCV Identifying Methods

The assessment covers the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) which has been approved as the company's project area. Assessments also expanded into villages and other areas which could be considerably of relevant importance to the proposed plantation area. The field survey was conducted on 31<sup>st</sup> October – 6<sup>th</sup> November 2010. The survey area observations as per **Picture 5**.



**Picture 5** Distribution of the observation spots of Ketapang site (Source: HCV Report of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa, April 2011 by Aksenta, page 2-16)

In this process, each observation team was accompanied by the field staff from the company and local representatives who familiar with the site. Besides field activities, the team also collected information from the local people through individualistic interviews, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), as well as public consultations (the list of stakeholders in the participative process is included in **Appendix 1**). At the same time, confirmation and cross checking of the findings were carried out with the local people using the technique of purposive sampling – which included the socialites, the enclaves’ owners (if existed), and the related interest parties.

The understanding and scope of HCV for the oil palm plantation sector refers to the HCVF definitions which apply to the forestry sector. The Identification of High Conservation Value in Indonesia was developed by the Konsorsium Revisi HCV Toolkit Indonesia (2008) - the toolkit for the revision HCV consortium. Other references are such as IUCN, CITES, and other guidelines as well as the relevant laws of Indonesia were also subjects of consideration (See **Appendix 2**).

### **Identifying Methods for HCV 1, 2, and 3**

The target of HCV 1, 2, and 3 identifying was to find out the areas which have important values in the biological context. Such areas were marked by the location status, the origin of the communities, or the existence of the ecosystem of flora and fauna with high values. The significant values of flora and fauna refer to the status defined by the law, endemics (endemic, limited spread), and scarcity (scarce, facing extinction or almost extinct) was in accordance to the national and international law (IUCN and CITES) which protect such flora and fauna. Moreover, the significance of the value of the wildlife as well as the habitat was also based on the ecology roles from the species and from the cultural and traditional point of view.

The method of inventories was done using reconnaissance survey to analyze the existence of the important flora and fauna. The existence of every fauna was recorded through:

- Direct observation, either through the identification of visual appearance or sound (for both diurnal and nocturnal animals),
- The existence of the marks or residual from the animals’ activities in their former habitat (such as tracks, scars on trees, nest, scales, snake skin, bird feathers, or mammal hair, etc.)
- The finding of the residual of animals’ body parts (skull, horn, skin, hair, tusk, scales, and other recognized part of the animals’ body) which were possibly hunted or caught by the local people in the observed locations. Interviews were carried out to complement the information about the time and location of the hunting activities.

- The secondary information was the existence of the animals which were documented based on external information, such as local people information or the local authorities. The consistency of such information was always monitored through cross checking (check and recheck) with other relevant parties as well as checking the validity of the description on every species of animals from the interviewed people. All information was then matched with the natural distribution and the history of the existence of such species in the locations (as mentioned in the literature references). The data was then compared to the type and condition of the habitat at the time when the survey was done. Any mismatching between the description and their natural distribution zone and habitat, will put the existence of such species in doubt.

#### **HCV 4 Identification Methodology**

In order to identify the existence of HCV 4 in an oil palm plantation, two approaches were applied. The first approach was analysis to find out the interactions and correlations between the water system and the plantation land in a wide context. The approach also covered the area outside the plantation area. The second approach was another analysis to find out the significant values of such locations and their impacts to the plantation location. Thus, in this analysis, the perspective used was the inside area in the plantation. Based on both approaches, the phases of identifying HCV 4 were analysis of the secondary data, field survey, and the integrated data analysis of secondary data and the field survey. The identification of the HCV 4 areas was done by analyzing the area from the metrology point of view, the soil analysis, topography, watershed, and the field survey and interviews. The field observation was carried out on the chosen locations; i.e. springs, river, river condition, land clearing, plantation in production, and other locations representing the condition of the water management in the plantation.

#### **HCV 5 and HCV 6 Identification Methodology**

The focus of the HCV 5 assessment was the area inside the plantation which has significant values to fulfill the basic needs of the local community. The focus of the HCV 6 assessment was the area inside the plantation which has the significant values for identification and sustainability of the tradition or culture living of local community. The methods adopted in the assessment of HCV 5 or 6 are:

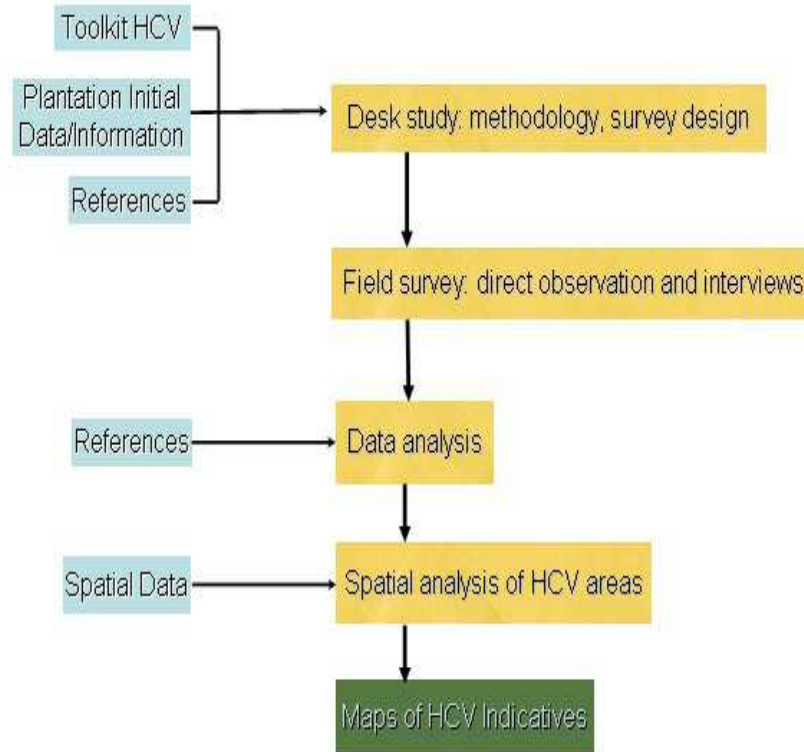
- Mapping participation of locations containing elements of HCV 5 and 6,
- Interview the local community, either with individual or Focus Group Discussion (FGD),
- Ground assesment and analysis.



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## The HCV Assessment Phases

This HCV assessment is generally carried out through a series of phases such as: Desk Study, Field Survey, Data Analysis, Spatial Analysis of HCV area, and indicative HCV mapping as shown in **Picture 6**.



**Picture 6** The HCV Assessment Phases (Source: HCV report for PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa - by Aksenta, p. 2-10)

## Summary of Assessment Findings

### a. SEI Assessment

The SIA was conducted with a social sustainability approach, an approach that includes continuation of social production and reproduction processes. There are two premises or underlying question within this approach, and they are: 1) what is the impact of the palm oil plantation and crude palm oil factory had regarding its surrounding social continuation and 2) the existing natural resource will only last within the act of continuous preservation.

The existence of the company and its developing strategy of oil palm plantation and palm crude oil factory have been considered to pose an impact toward social sustainability of local society and its local plantation. Therefore, there are five key elements of social sustainability. They are *Human Capital*, *Natural Capital*, *Financial Capital*, *Social Capital*, and *Physical Capital*. Each capital itself includes various elements. And the extension and focuses of these elements has played an important role for the *stakeholders*. Identified issues and problem from this party later has lead into a fieldwork and exploration. An important issue is considered (or fall into criteria of) an important issue when it 1) has influenced many people in its magnitude, 2) within a great range of area as its context, and 3) in numerous occasions. With those criteria, the social influence and impact will be categorized into 1) insignificant, 2) quite significant 3) significant; while its significance will be grouped into 1) positive or 2) negative values.

Each key issue that plays a significant impact toward social sustainability had been assessed its relevances with the existing RSPO criteria. RSPO – in this matter – had been a benchmarking tool of assessing the on going and future program has been done accordingly to the sustainability corridor. The benchmarking procedures had been done to value the existing management, and on which issue the management should need an affirming or revitalizing act toward a better management.

On its social context, the SIA includes local social entity; the existing society who inhabited the area of land-use permit given to the oil palm plantation and crude palm oil production and its surrounding. The Social Impact Assessment was conducted as follows:

**Table 2** Scope and result of the field Social Impact Assessment

No.	ASPECT	DETAILS
1.	Numbers of Aksenta's team	4 person
2.	Numbers of day in which the field assessment was conducted	30 October – 8 November 2010 ( 8 day in the field, 2 day travel)
3.	Numbers of reviewed village	9 village in 3 sub-district
4.	Numbers of stakeholder category	19 stakeholder category
5.	Number of field counterpart PT LAP	8 staff of survey and public relation
6.	Numbers of <i>FGD</i>	12 meetings
7.	Numbers participants for formal FGD Meetings	<i>Opening Meeting</i> Pemahaman sub-district (22), Nanga Tayap sub-district (37), Cagolak Village (16), Batu Mas village (23), Pehibingan village (23) dan Pematangan village (9)
8.	Numbers of visited sites	8 village, Nanga Tayap sub-district, Pehibingan sub-district dan Tumbang Titi sub-district in Ketapang district
9.	Numbers of field respondents	152 people (including those involved in FGD, some may be counted twice in different context)
10.	Number of document	8 documents
11.	Number of photo selected	103 photos

The assessment has indicated that 28 key stakeholders have experienced direct and/or indirect impact from the existing operation of the plantation and palm oil factory; while the assessment resulted at least 34 key issues that are considered to be the result of the existing and future operation of oil palm plantation and crude palm oil production on society's social sustainability. Generally, the impact or influence of company's existence and operation of oil palm plantation and palm oil mill production has been significant and positive toward local society's social sustainability. There are three basic components for society's social sustainability that influences the planning of future company's operation; they are: 1) *Natural capital*, 2) *Social capital*, and 3) *Physical capital*. The impact of the company operation toward the surrounding society's *social sustainability* is shown on the following table.

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**Table 3** The impact of the existing oil palm plantation and crude palm oil production toward the society's *social sustainability*: the values of the management and its relevance according to RSPO's criteria

No	Key Issues *)
<b>I Natural capital</b>	
1	Fears of reduced communities land especially rubber plantations as a source of livelihood because of limited land.
2	Fears of reduced quality and availability of clean water.
3	The presence of the company will make palm oil plantations are abandoned to be utilized.
4	Rubber is a business sector that people can still survive and become the main sources of livelihood for generations and are considered sufficient, though this business is greatly influenced by the climate (rainfall), labor and the ups and down-ups of prices.
5	The use of agricultural technology for intensive rice fields using herbicides so that in the long run may pollute the environment.
6	There are still lots of vacant land, but outside the area location permit obtained by the PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa.
7	Traditional activities of fishing and hunting are still ongoing.
8	There is a tendency not to open the rice fields, especially for reasons that do not support the weather and lack of labor and land.
<b>II Human capital</b>	
1	Priority of labor in the village who already have experience in managing oil palm plantations.
2	Potential conflict due to the gap between qualifying performance of companies with low levels of education of local communities.
3	Afraid the company will bring in labor from outside the area.
4	The existence of the opening of new kinds of work and local employment thus improving the regional economy.
5	Communities hope the company can choose public relations officials from local communities so that communication can work better and more effective.
6	Basic education and health services are spread to remote villages and sub-village.
7	Awareness of healthy living habits and sanitation in some villages are still lacking.
8	Generally there are no farmers' groups and individual farmers are still working on their own, although the opening activity in the field usually held communally together with the involvement of relatives.
9.	Available health care centers in almost all villages but the medics are still lacking.
<b>III Social capital</b>	
1	Communities do not understand the work plan of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa and still in doubt about the seriousness company because already many companies that conducted the survey but there is no sequel.
2	The emergence of differences of opinion between the group receiving plan and rejected the presence of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa.
3	Jealousy and suspicion of the group of the community representatives are invited to West Sumatra.
4	A group of villagers Aur Gading Village and Pateh Benteng Village expressed rejection of the survey work and the presence of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa by reason of the village land has been filled rubber plantation communities.
5	The existence of conflicts among groups that accept and reject the plan of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa.
6	There is hope that companies develop partnerships with independent oil palm farmers.
7	Customary in the isolated sub-village effective to solve the problem.
8	The transition process took place in the village government leadership is not smooth, especially in the village of Tumbang Titi, so the legitimacy of the village chief before people become

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	weak and do not have enough data to start on village governance.
<b>IV</b>	<b>Financial capital</b>
1	Additional income for local people to be involved in the survey.
2	Farmers would be willing to plant palm oil purchases from the assurance of the company, in the form of financing contract planting and purchase contract.
3	The presence of CU changing patterns of financial management of local residents and help empower the community.
<b>V</b>	<b>Physical capital</b>
1	The presence of the company can increase access to land with the construction of roads, means of communication, education, health and clean water network.
2	Poor road infrastructure as roads that become damaged. The existence of oil palm can damage the shaft rural road infrastructure.
3	The presence of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa will eliminate the village boundaries that have been defined in SK Regent Ketapang 1979.
4	Telecommunications and clean water supply network extends to most people.
5	There has been no agreement on the village borders, especially between the new villages.
6	Electricity network to reach all villages, but not all villages can be served by the telecommunications network and clean water.

\*) Key issues are taken from the FGD process. The important points of FGD result are summarized in **Appendix 3**.

The social management aspects have both inward and outward significances for the company. According to the assessment conducted, development plan PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa impact fragmentation of local residents in the opinion of the two main opinions, namely that accepting and rejecting the presence of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa. Generally, local communities also see the plan of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa presence as an opportunity to increase their welfare through the opening of new jobs by making use of available land. In addition, they expect the development of plantations will be followed by improvement of road infrastructure, health and education. Communities who refuse the presence of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa is afraid that land for their livelihoods in the form of rubber plantations will be replaced. In addition they are afraid about environmental damage, damage to roads, pollution of water sources and rivers, disruption of customary order, reduced income and agricultural land, and the defeat of the local population in a competition at a new job with labor imported from outside.

## **General Recommendations of social impact management:**

The social impact management is a dynamic that changes accordingly to the changes in environment. Therefore it is needed to be constantly reevaluation. This Social Impact Assessment generally recommends four matters as follows:

- 1) Re-identify the company's stakeholder and prepare the transparent communication systems and effective response to corporate stakeholders.
- 2) Consider community expectations about the partnership scheme with independent oil palm farmers.
- 3) Establish a company representative teams at the local level are competent in establishing communication and participatory social facilitation. The main task of the team running participatory social management, develop and execute communications and consultation that is open and transparent manner, develop procedures for handling complaints, exploring opportunities company's contribution to local development and negotiation of legal documents by the company with local parties. In this case the company may consider the expectations of local residents that public relations officers from the local population.
- 4) Develop a comprehensive information that contains the company profile, the concepts of cooperation that will be developed and adequately and transparently communicate the information and plan activities of the company and every stage of its implementation to the stakeholders of the company.
- 5) Attention needs to be focused on the efforts and locations that are socially and technically feasible. In the area of the republic must consider the sustainability of livelihood sources that already exist. Develop concepts that allow innovative partnerships happened coexistence between the source of life today with oil palm plantations. Community groups that can accept corporate presence can be expanded his base, especially starting from those who already know about the management of oil palm plantations.
- 6) Develop plans and implementation of social management that involves local stakeholders and participatory based on the results of these peer support groups as well as positive impact on local economic development.

## b. HCV assessments

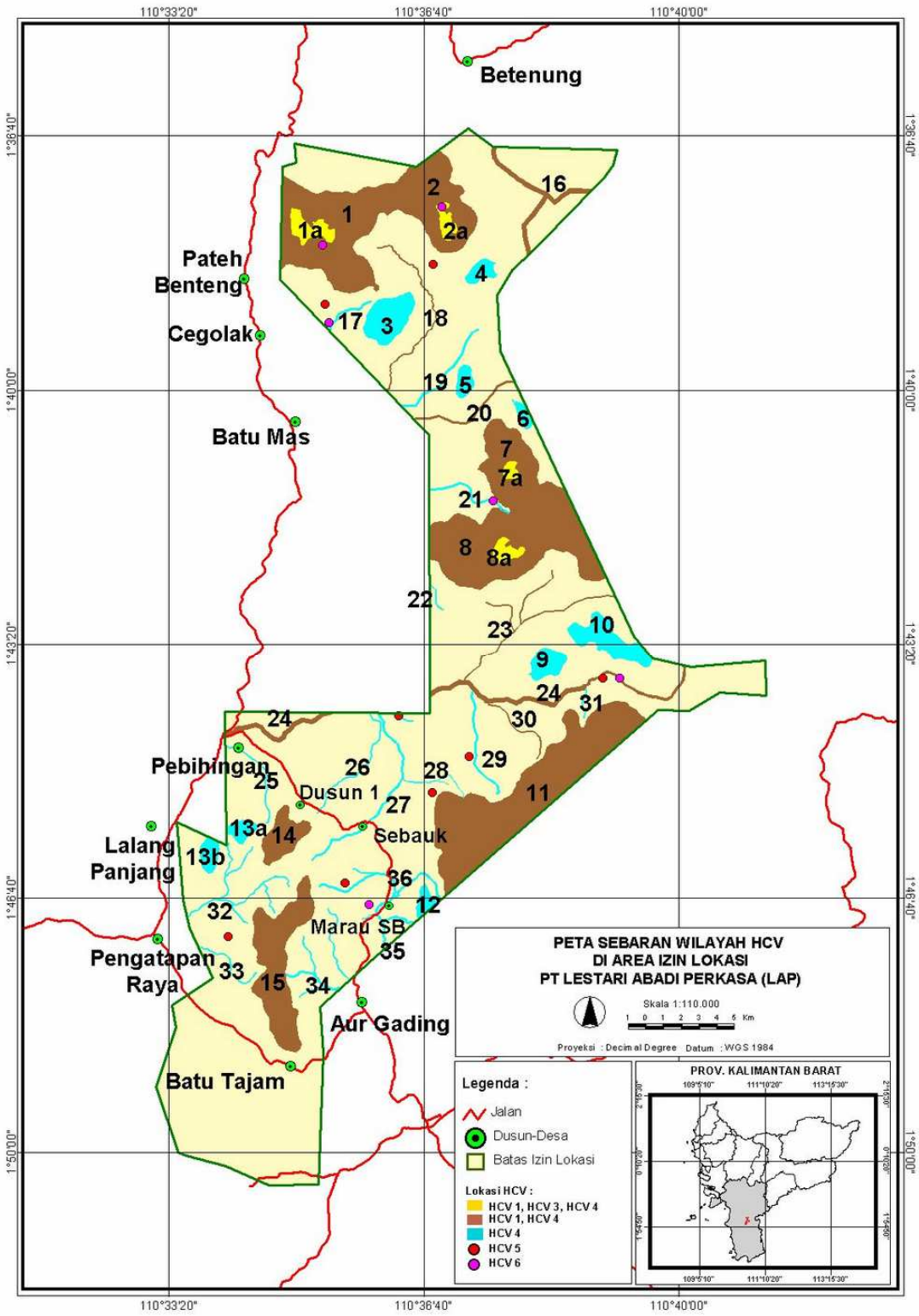
The HCV identification study in the Permitted Areas (Izin Lokasi) of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa has created High Conservation Value areas and has been mapped in accordance with the type and elements of HCV. A verification process of HCV indicative map was carried out to the definitive HCV. Through this process, definitive HCV areas were identified with total area (overlay) of  $\pm 3,385.98$  ha, which comprised of  $\pm 26.05$  % of total PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) from IUP  $\pm 5,478$  ha, HCV areas is  $\pm 1,133$  ha or  $\pm 20.68$  %. Five types of HCVs were identified by Aksenta, i.e. HCV 1, HCV 3, HCV 4, HCV 5, and HCV 6. Within the Permitted Areas (Izin Lokasi), the important elements for HCV 1 are the existence of population and tracks of endangered species such as common Bornean river turtle (*Orlitia borneensis*), Sunda pangolin (*Manis javanica*), Bornean agile gibbon (*Hylobates albibarbis*) and Bornean clouded leopard (*Neofelis diardi* ssp. *borneensis*). The important elements for HCV 3 are related hill dipterocarpa forest. The important elements for HCV 4 are related to the catchment areas, potential damage from erosion, springs, river riparian and firebreaks. The important elements for HCV 5 are related to basic needs of local communities or the main asset of society. The important elements for HCV 6 are related to the traditional and sacred graveyard. The HCV areas outside the IUP approved areas will be included in the monitoring and socialization plan with the local communities. The details of these HCVs are presented in **Table 4**. Mapping details of HCV distribution can be seen in **Picture 8**.

**Table 4** Presence of HCV areas in the Permitted Area of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa

Type HCV	Presence*	Note
1.1	-	The assessment area is not adjacent or near to any Conservation Area or Protection Forest or any proposed Conservation Area or Protection Forest.
1.2	+	Several Endangered wildlife species occur in the area (ERT species).
1.3	+	Several natural areas which function as <i>refugia</i> (refuges) occur in the area, including refuges to important wildlife species (protected, endangered, rare, or threatened).
1.4	+	Areas with temporal use for wildlife species include some riparian forests which function as wildlife corridors.
2.1	-	The area does not consist of forest or natural ecosystems within a wider landscape.
2.2	-	A wide landscape with two or more natural ecosystems (eco-tone) was not found.
2.3	-	A wide natural habitat which supports populations of wildlife species in their natural densities was not found.
3	+	A rare or threatened natural ecosystem was found it is hill dipterocarpa forest.
4.1	+	Areas functioning as important water sources for daily use, springs, wells, or water seepage areas were found.
4.2	+	Important areas for water catchment, flood control, and erosion and sedimentation prevention and in the form of river edges, were present.
4.3	+	There were significant areas or a place that serves as a closure to the land and forest fires.
4.4	+	The use of water for agriculture or fish cultivation was found.
HCV 5	+	Areas important for the livelihood of local communities were found.
HCV 6	+	Important areas for local identity and tradition were present.

\*(+)= found, (-) = not found, Source: HCV Report of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa 2011 by Aksenta.

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Picture 8. Map of HCV areas of the PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa.



## **Several issues which might threaten the HCV areas were identified:**

Some threatness about the existences of HCV in PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa actually and potentially, such as:

- 1) Non-sustainable use of wildlife by communities.
- 2) Fish poisoning and fishing using a stun.
- 3) Mining on Gerunggang's river body.
- 4) Opening new farm with burning of farm from site community.
- 5) Land clearing contractor; its commitment towards HCV areas.

## **General Recommendations for HCV Management:**

Several general recommendation are made, which can immediately be followed up to protect and manage the HCV areas:

- 1) Undertake effective socialization to the community about:
  - a. Information about the company (PT LAP).
  - b. Processes and legal procedures estates ranging from a location permit, various surveys, land acquisition, the acquisition of operating licenses, SEIA stages, HGU to operations, including plans for cooperation mechanism with the community (partnerships).
  - c. Company plans forward at this location (what will be done, when, who will do and how community involvement).
  - d. Asked the local community (as part of the FPIC) for activities planned in point plan of activities above.
- 2) Checking and re-verify the location, the existence and extent of HCV are identified and then set and confirmed HCV became definitive. Next enter the presence of HCV and the management plan as an integrated part of the layout and overall farm management.
- 3) To socialize the entire staff, employees, and residents in the area of permission for setting the location map of HCV, as well as the intent and purpose of establishment of protection areas.

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- 4) Develop Management Plan (Management Plan) of HCV, by considering:
  - a. Aspects of connection (connectivity) between areas of HCV and with the local landscape as a whole.
  - b. Involving local communities, because the interests and benefits from the presence of HCV is the interests and benefits all parties.
- 5) Establish institutional framework for the management of HCV:
  - a. Establish a management unit to ensure management objectives achieved HCV.
  - b. Train or recruit staff with the necessary qualifications for the management of HCV.
  - c. Preparing policies and standard procedures for the achievement of management objectives HCV.
- 6) Establishing institutional capacities in the identification, management, monitoring and evaluation of HCV.

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## Internal responsibility

### Formal signing off by assessors and company

This document is the summary of assessment result on High Conservation Value (HCV) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) in PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa Ketapang Distric West Kalimantan Province and has been approved by the Management of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa.

**Aksenta,**



**Dwi R Muhtaman**

Team Leader HCV & SIA

Date: 5 March 2012

**Management PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa,**



**Go Swee Aun**

General Manager PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa

Date: 5 March 2012

### Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessment

Assessment result document on High Conservation Value (HCV) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa by Aksenta, will be applied as one of the guidelines in managing palm oil plantation in PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa.



**Go Swee Aun**

General Manager PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa

Date: 5 March 2012

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**Appendix 1** List of respondents and/or informal Focus Group Discussion (FGD) participants on site during the implementation process of social impact and HCV assessment in the area of study

No	Name	Occupation	Origin / Address
1.	Arsi	Farmer	Pebihingan Village
2.	Sahruni	Farmer	Pebihingan Village
3.	Suryanto	Farmer	Pebihingan Village
4.	Uha	Farmer	Pebihingan Village
5.	Jamal	Farmer	Pebihingan Village
6.	Sarijo	Civil Servants (PNS)	Pebihingan Village
7.	Alfiandi	Farmer	Pebihingan Village
8.	Syarifudi	Private employees	Pebihingan Village
9.	Tubari	Farmer	Pebihingan Village
10.	Ruyan	Farmer	Pebihingan Village
11.	Yosor	Farmer	Pebihingan Village
12.	Ibnol Hajar	Farmer	Pebihingan Village
13.	Syahril	Farmer	Pebihingan Village
14.	Mustahar	Farmer	Pebihingan Village
15.	Ujang Asli	Farmer	Pebihingan Village
16.	Hendrik	Farmer	Pebihingan Village
17.	Isbun	Farmer	Pebihingan Village
18.	Hasri	Farmer	Pebihingan Village
19.	Jamil	Farmer	Pebihingan Village
20.	Adrianus Ra'at	Head of Sub Village I	Pengatapan Raya Village
21.	Kusanis Loki	Private employees	Pengatapan Raya Village
22.	Ya Gabun	Head of BPD	Pengatapan Raya Village
23.	Joharni	Head of Sub Village III	Pengatapan Raya Village
24.	Y. Mangjayadi	Ketua Umat	Pengatapan Raya Village
25.	Yordanus Sepirun	Head of Sub Village II	Pengatapan Raya Village
26.	Alponsius	Head of Village	Pengatapan Raya Village
27.	Yakobus Marko	Youth Leader	Pengatapan Raya Village
28.	Piet Madan S.	Civil Servants (PNS)	Cegolak Village, Selupuk Sub-Village
29.	Markus Junaidi	Head of village	Cegolak Village, Selupuk Sub-Village
30.	Nani	-	Cegolak Village, Tanjung Bayor Sub-Village
31.	Jauna	-	Cegolak Village, Tanjung Bayor Sub-Village
32.	Agustinus	Farmer garden	Cegolak Village, Selupuk Sub-Village
33.	Lensius	Farmer garden	Cegolak Village, Selupuk Sub-Village
34.	Bernadus Ben Surya	Farmer garden	Cegolak Village, Selupuk Sub-Village
35.	Jamal Arifin	Head of Development Affairs	Cegolak Village, Selupuk Sub-Village
36.	Theodones Puri	Civil Servants (PNS)	Cegolak Village, Selupuk Sub-Village
37.	Michel Johnson	Private employees	Cegolak Village, Tanjung Bayor Sub-Village

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No	Name	Occupation	Origin / Address
38.	Herkulanus Maret	Cheif Society Affairs	Cegolak Village, Selupuk Sub-Village
39.	Bartolomeus Dodi	Head of general affairs	Cegolak Village, Tanjung Bayor Sub-Village
40.	Yulita Suwelia	Head of village	Batu Mas Village
41.	A. Asuen	Cheif Society Affairs	Batu Mas Village, Kampung Baru Sub-Village
42.	A. Teresno	Head of Sub Village	Batu Mas Village, Kampung Baru Sub-Village
43.	Heronimus A.	Head of Sub Village	Batu Mas Village, Batu Monang Sub-Village
44.	Y. Hermanto	Chief Neighboring Affairs	Batu Mas Village, Batu Monang Sub-Village
45.	Kristop Muchsin	BPD secretary	Batu Mas Village, Sungai Kerta Sub-Village
46.	Kuatanius	Communities	Batu Mas Village, Batu Berani Sub-Village
47.	A. Budi	Farmer	Batu Mas Village, Kampung Baru Sub-Village
48.	Adrianus A.	Farmer	Batu Mas Village
49.	M. Akrom	Ketua Umat	Batu Mas Village, Batu Monang Sub-Village
50.	F. Sudiant	Communities	Batu Mas Village, Batu Berani Sub-Village
51.	V. Nurdin	Chief Neighboring Affairs	Batu Mas Village, Batu Monang Sub-Village
52.	Robi	-	Batu Mas Village
53.	Rusdianto	Chief Neighboring Affairs	Batu Mas Village, Batu Berani Sub-Village
54.	A. Astono	Communities	Batu Mas Village, Batu Berani Sub-Village
55.	F. Supardi	Leader communities	Batu Mas Village, Batu Monang Sub-Village
56.	Y. Yudo	Leader communities	Batu Mas Village, Kampung Baru Sub-Village
57.	Timotius	Head of sub village	Batu Mas Village, Batu Berani Sub-Village
58.	Aron	Chief Neighboring Affairs	Batu Mas Village, Sungai Kerta Sub-Village
59.	Simor	Chief of Customary	Batu Mas Village, Sungai Kerta Sub-Village
60.	Oncak	Chief of Customary	Batu Mas Village, Batu Berani Sub-Village
61.	Kusmayadi	Private employees	Batu Mas Village, Batu Berani Sub-Village
62.	Saman	Demung Customary	Sebauk Sub-Village
63.	Angkah	Head of sub village	Sebauk Sub-Village
64.	Kugang	Head of sub village II	Pebihingan Village
65.	Ajumansukardi	Head of sub village III	Pebihingan Village
66.	Asbial	Farmer	Pebihingan Village
67.	Abu Hanifah	Farmer of rubber	Pebihingan Village
68.	Saiman	Farmer of rubber	Pebihingan Village

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No	Name	Occupation	Origin / Address
69.	Uti Aliansya	Head of subdistrict	Nanga Tayap Village
70.	Herkan Yanuari	Secretary of the subdistrict	Nanga Tayap Village
71.	Ikram	-	Nanga Tayap Village
72.	Timotius	Head of Sub Village	Batu Berani Sub-Village
73.	S. Ruhir	-	Cegolak Village
74.	Soliswo	Leader communities	Cegolak Village
75.	Abd. Hamid	Leader communities	Cegolak Village
76.	Jabar	Leader communities	Cegolak Village
77.	Martius	Head of Development	Nanga Tayap Village
78.	Niko	Staff of Subdistrict	Nanga Tayap Village
79.	Salman	Staff of Subdistrict	Nanga Tayap Village
80.	Alexander Nilus	Head of BPD	Cegolak Village
81.	Kristop Muchsin	Chief of Customary	Batu Mas Village, Sungai Kerta Sub-Village
82.	Yulita Suwelia	Head of Village	Batu Mas Village
83.	Krisantus Sumur	Staff BPD	Pateh Benteng Village
84.	Adrianus Halim	Head of Sub Village	Batu Monang Sub-Village
85.	A. Simor	Chief of Customary	Sungai Kerta Sub-Village
86.	Oncak	Chief of Customary	Batu Berani Sub-Village
87.	Kanisius Karyana	Head of Sub Village	Tanjung Bayor Sub-Village
88.	A. Insan	Chief of Customary	Batu Monang Village
89.	Midolis	Head of Sub Village	Cegolak Village
90.	Terominang Ameo	Head of Village Affairs	Batu Mas Village
91.	Bonifasius Samri	Head of BPD	Batu Mas Village
92.	Asuin	Head of BPD	Betenung Village
94.	Robi C	Head of Village	Betenung Village
95.	Marang	Head of Village	Pateh Benteng Village
96.	M. Junaidi	Head of Village	Cegolak Village

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## Appendix 2 List of prevailing applicable regulations and some supporting guidelines which used as references in the identification process of HCV and SIA study.

No	List / Type of Reference	Details
1.	Status of vulnerability according to the World Conservation Union (IUCN), 2009	CR : Critically Endagerd EN : Endangered VU : Vulnerable NT : Near threatened
2.	Status in terms of trade of world's wild fauna and flora (CITES), 2009	App. I : list of all plants species and animals which are prohibited to be internationally traded by any means. App. II : list of species that trading required rules to diminish the threats of extinction.
3.	RI State Legislation (Acts):	
	- 1931 <i>Dierenbeschermings Ordinance</i> (Wild Animals Protection Ordinance) / 1931	Wildlife protection
	- 1970 Decree of Minister of Agriculture, No. 421/Kpts/Um/8/1970	Wildlife protection
	- 1973 Decree of Minister of Agriculture, no 66/Kpts / Um / 2 / 1973	Wildlife protection
	- 1977 Decree of Minister of Agriculture, No. 90/Kpts/Um/2/1977	Wildlife protection
	- 1978 Decree of Minister of Agriculture, No. 327 / Kpts / Um/5/1978	Wildlife protection
	- 1979 Decree of Minister of Agriculture No. 247 / Kpts/Um/4/1979	Wildlife protection
	- 1980 Decree of Minister of Agriculture, No. 716 / Kpts/Um/10/1980	Wildlife protection
	- 1999 Government Regulation No. 7 of 1999	Wildlife protection
- Government Regulation, PU 63/1993 PU	Determination width of the river riparian.	
4.	Map of TGHK (Forest Land Use Agreement) and government's official documents concerning the appointment status of forest areas.	To determine the status of an area whether or not in the protected areas.

## Appendix 3 Notes of Important Results of Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

### Focus Group Discussion Society

Facilitator Team: Andri Novi  
Erizal  
Nashrul Umam

Manajement Team: Jisamsu  
Syafrudin  
Robin  
Imron

**Place:** Meeting Room, Nanga Tayap Sub-District Office

**Day & Date:** Wednesday, on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2010

**Agenda** Question-Answer / Consultation

#### Process

1. Introducing :
  - Betenung village representative by Aswin.
  - Cegolak village representative by A. Hamid, Nilus, Kuher dan Karyama.
  - Batu Mas village representative by Abdul Halim dan Timotius.
2. Information about Betenung Village, there are 4 number of Sub-Village: Sekembar, Sandung Tinggi, Kayong Mekar and Sungai Demit.
3. Information about Cegolak Village, there are 2 number of Sub-Village: Selupuk and Tanjung Bayor. Selupuk Sub-village has 79 patriarch with 302 person. There are church, mosque and posyandu. Source of water come from wells. There are irrigated rice fields, PLN and the village telephone. Tanjung Bayor Sub-Village has 49 families with 171 person. There are primary schools, sources of water come from wells dug, roads are still of land, electricity and telephone are available, irrigation for rice fields. Begin construction of pipeline for drinking water. There is Citya Temple (Buddhist). Religion in the Village Cegolak composition is 80% Catholic, 15% Moslem and Buddhist 5%.
4. The composition of the community's work in the Cegolak Village are the farmers of paddyfields (70%) and 30% rice for family consumption. Harvested once a year. Rubber latex in the capacity of the four reservoirs namely: Mr. Igantius, Edy Karyaman, Gubito



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and Apo, fish pond has reached 17.5 ha. Rubber plantation on average between 5-7 ha holdings, yields on average 20 kg per family (husband and wife)

5. The majority of the members of the CU are CU Semandang Jaya, CU Gemalang (Nanga Tayap), CU Kemising (Cape) and UPK-PNPM. Dayak indigenous majority. Farmer's main job is 95%, 3% (civil servants and merchants) and the Teachers Honor 2%. Telecommunications networks are limited.
6. Batu Mas Village plan a meeting at 9:00 am in the office of the Batu Mas Village represented by the Head of Sub-Village, RT, RW, religious leaders and the Demungs.
7. Batu Berani Village has 63 families with 187 person while Sungai Kerta Sub-Village has 73 households and 237 families in Batu Monang Sub-Village. In Batu Mas Village, there are 3 elementary schools, Junior High School Block Grant Australia, health centers, Polindes, TK, Catholic Church, Protestant Church, the village midwife. PLN has been underserved, poor mobile phone networks. Dayak is a region Gerunggang deployment. Start the water pipeline there. The composition of livelihood, farmers 85%, 10 % Merchants, teachers and civil servants Honorer 5%.
8. Paddy are in the field, paddyfield, and private consumption, there are some farmer's group but not active. Majority of the rubber farmers, have 1-10 ha, the average results of 10 kg per day / person. Gum at capacity in: Sutarman, Ati, F.ahai, Rupinus, H. Tholib, Akuang, Yunan and pren.