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Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assessments PT Unggul Lestari Kotawaringin Timur District, Central Kalimantan Province

Executive Summary

This Executive Summary fulfills the RSPO New Planting Procedures Format “Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assesment” (RSPO latest reversion of 5th May 2010).

PT Unggul Lestari (PT UL) is located in the Tumbang Boloji Village, Tumbang Sepayang Village, Sei Hanya Village, and Bukit Indah Village, Antang Kalang Sub District, Kotawaringin Timur District, Central Kalimantan Province. The Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) was approved by the Kotawaringin Timur Regent decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Kotawaringin Timur) No 377.460.42 dated on 28 April 2005 (Size \pm 14,500 ha). Plantation Bussines Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan/ IUP) was approved by Kotawaringin Timur Regent decree No. 525.26/701/IX/EKBANG/2006 dated on 4 September 2006; the total area based on IUP is 14,445 ha. Land Use Title (HGU) issued by head of National Land Bureau (BPN) Kotawaringin Timur District No. 42 dated on 3 October 2007 (size 14,445 ha).

PT UL is committed to develop a sustainable palm oil management system and was RSPO certified on 04th September 2012. As part of sustainable palm oil management, PT UL has conducted the Social Environment Impact Assessment, High Conservation Value (HCV) identification and Social Impact Assessment (SIA). HCV assessment in PT Unggul Lestari was conducted in June/July 2007 using HCV Toolkit 2003, and more detailed survey and comprehensive HCV Assessment was conducted by Aksenta in March-April 2009. In addition, land cover and planting assessment was conducted in June/July 2007 using satellite data, field assessment and verification with the FPIC document for land use right compensation. The land use change and green house gases emission (GHG) analysis is updated using RSPO Carbon Assessment Tool for New Oil Palm Planting dated December 2014. The latter report will be submitted to the RSPO Emission Reduction Working Group separately as per RSPO requirements.

Based on HCV and land cover assessments and land use change analysis there was no primary forest and peat swamp forest in the HGU of PT UL. Almost the entire land consisted of previously cultivated, shrub land and open land areas. Based on the Report of Semi Detailed Soil Survey and Palm Oil Suitability Assessment of PT UL it is concluded that no

RSPO

peat soil is present in PT UL. The summary of results from HCV assessments within the PT UL concession showed four out of six high conservation values (or HCV) areas, namely HCV 1, HCV 4, HCV 5, and HCV 6 are present in PT UL concession. The important element of HCV 1 is the existing Agile Gibbon (*Hylobates agilis*) populations as well as other wildlife species that falls under HCV 1 category, such as Malayan Sun Bears and indications of Orangutan corridors. HCV 4 area relates to erosion, springs, and river banks. HCV 5 is identified based on utilization of land by the community which is usually marked by plantations and houses. HCV 6 is identified by places designated as sacred by the community which are found scattered within the concession.

PT UL's presence and operations in general contribute positive social impact to economic condition and regional development such as: land acquisitions for plantation area have been well executed. The direct impacts are local manpower absorption and new business opportunities. The potential negative social impact is related to the company's operations such as, the rivers which are used by the village communities may be polluted by the company's activities. Causes which may have impact on the social relation between the company and the local communities will have to be attended adequately and the consistency in safeguarding and maintaining relation with the communities must be established.

Scope of SEIA and HCV Assessment

General Data of the Company

Company Name	: PT Unggul Lestari
Deed of Establishment	: Eddy Simin, SH; No: 48 dated on 29 October 2004
Adjustment Article of Association	: Eddy Simin, SH; No: 115 dated on 27 September 2010
Capital Status	: Foreign Investment (<i>Penanaman Modal Asing</i>)
Taxpayer Notification Number	: 01.880.411.2.123.000
Company Address	: Spring Tower 04 - 44, Jl. K.L. YosSudarso, Tanjung Mulia, Medan Deli, Medan, Sumatera Utara
Type of business	: Oil Palm Plantation & Processing
Status of concession land	: Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) No 377.460.42 dated on 28 April 2005 (Size ± 14,500 ha) Plantation Business Permitted (Izin Usaha Perkebunan/IUP) No. 525.26/701/IX/EKBANG/2006 dated on 4 September 2006 (Size ± 14,445 ha) updated on 25 th July 2014, 188.45/297/Huk-Ek.SDA/2014 Land Use Title (HGU) No. 42 dated on 3 October 2007 (size 14,445 ha).
Contact person	: Yee Yung Cheong
Geographical Location	: See Picture 1, Picture 2, Picture 3 and Picture 4
Surrounding Entities	: PT. UL plantation is located in the vicinity of Tumbang Boloji Village, Tumbang Sepayang, Sei Hanya, and Bukit Indah Village. PT. UL's direct borders are with Bukit Indah Village, Sei Hanya Village, Tumbang Sepayang Village, and Tumbang Boloji Village. PT. UL plantation borders with other entities: PT. Karya Makmur Palm Oil Plantation, PT. Buana Adhitama Palm Oil Plantation, and Cooperation Efforts.

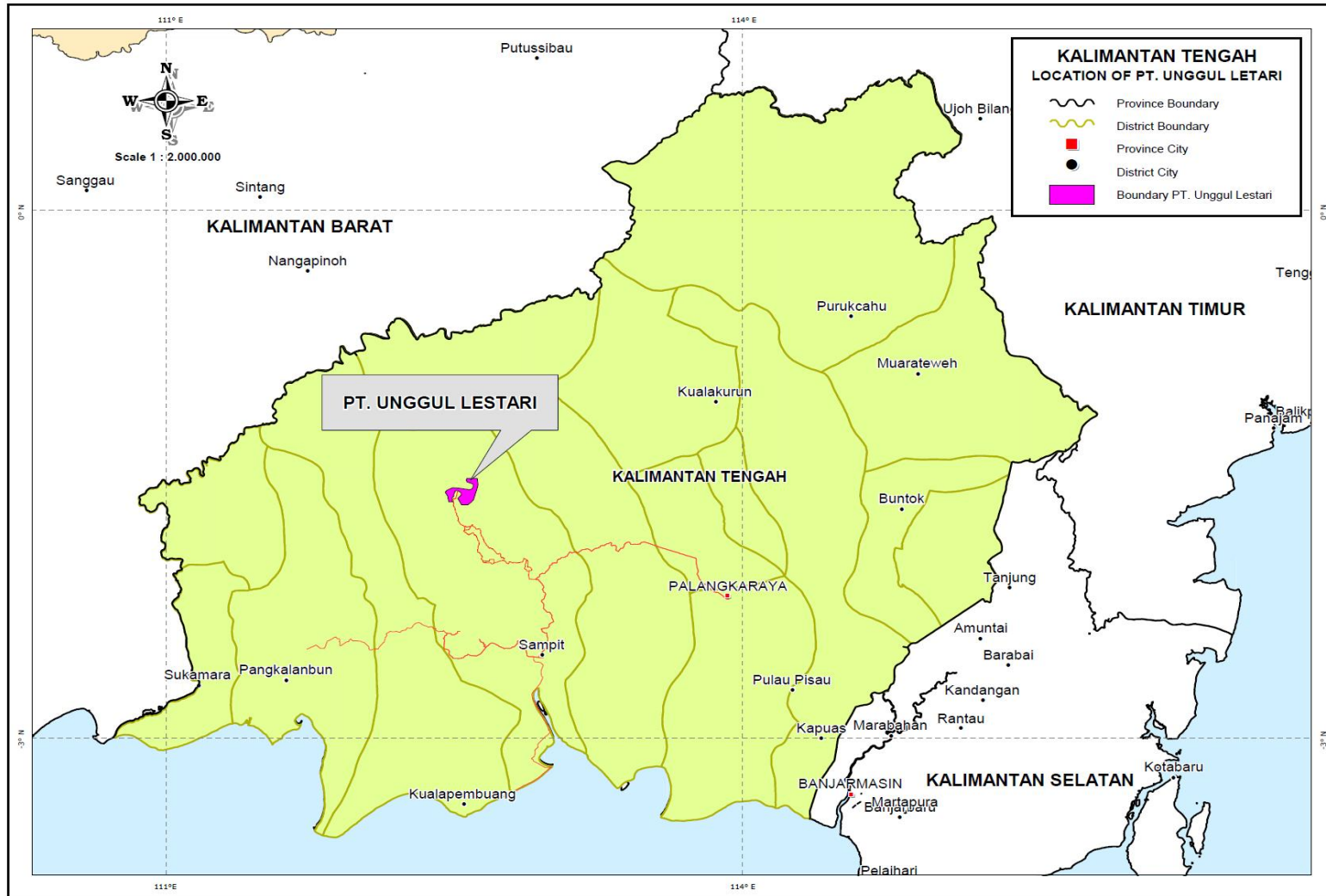
The scope of Social and Environment Impact Assessment of PT UL covers the local social entities within the Land Use Title (HGU No 42) area and around the plantation. Thus, the High Conservation Value assessment covers the Land Use Title (HGU No 42) or formal area boundary into an area of corporate governance. The HCV assessment also covers landscape level including areas outside the HGU expanded into villages and surrounding areas which have considerable importance for the assessment of HCV values. Potential areas for oil palm plantings as part of corporate social responsibility (CSR) projects in villages in the vicinity (outside) of the HGU when opportunity arises are included.

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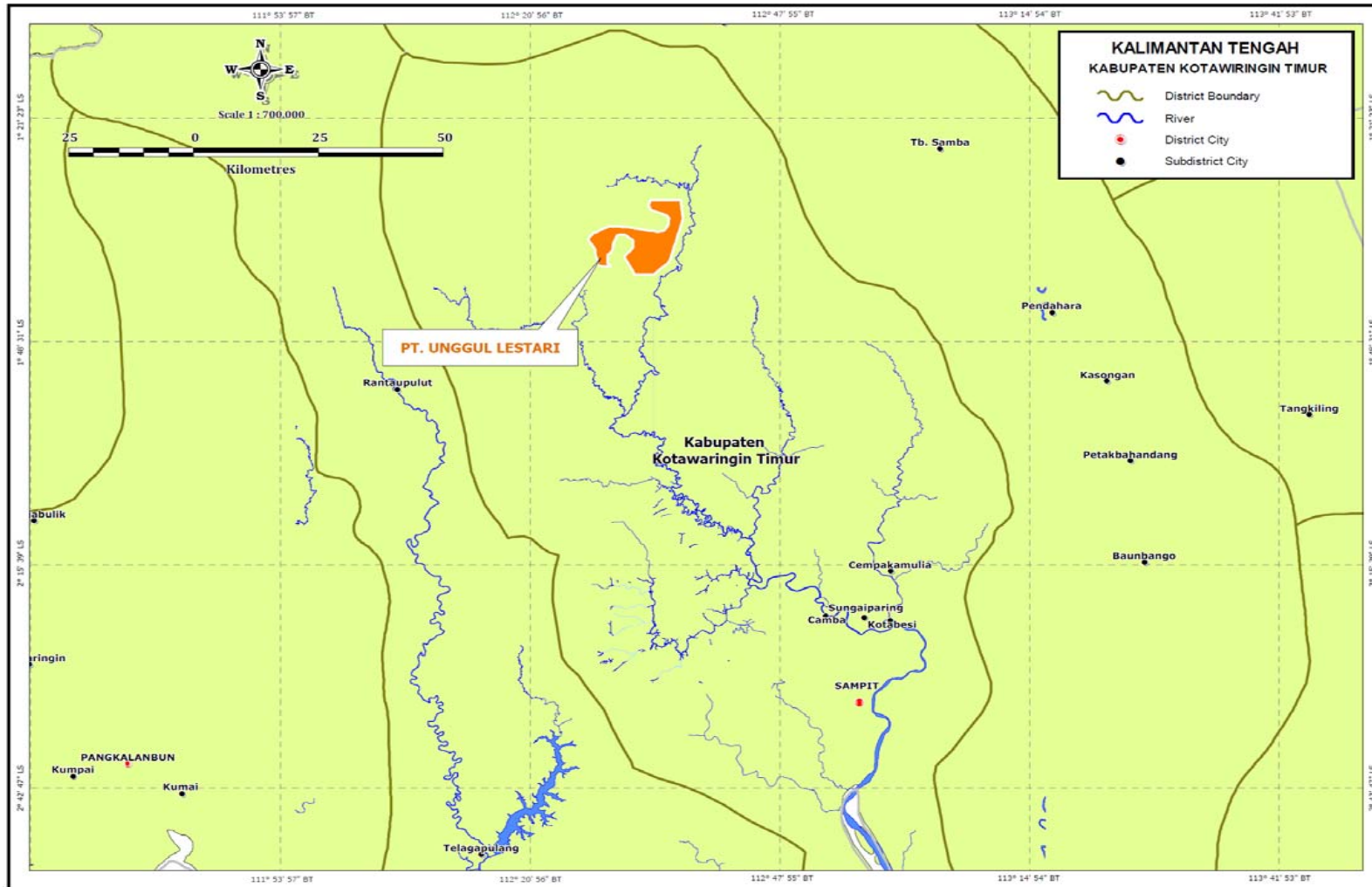
Picture 1 Location of PT Unggul Lestari in Indonesia

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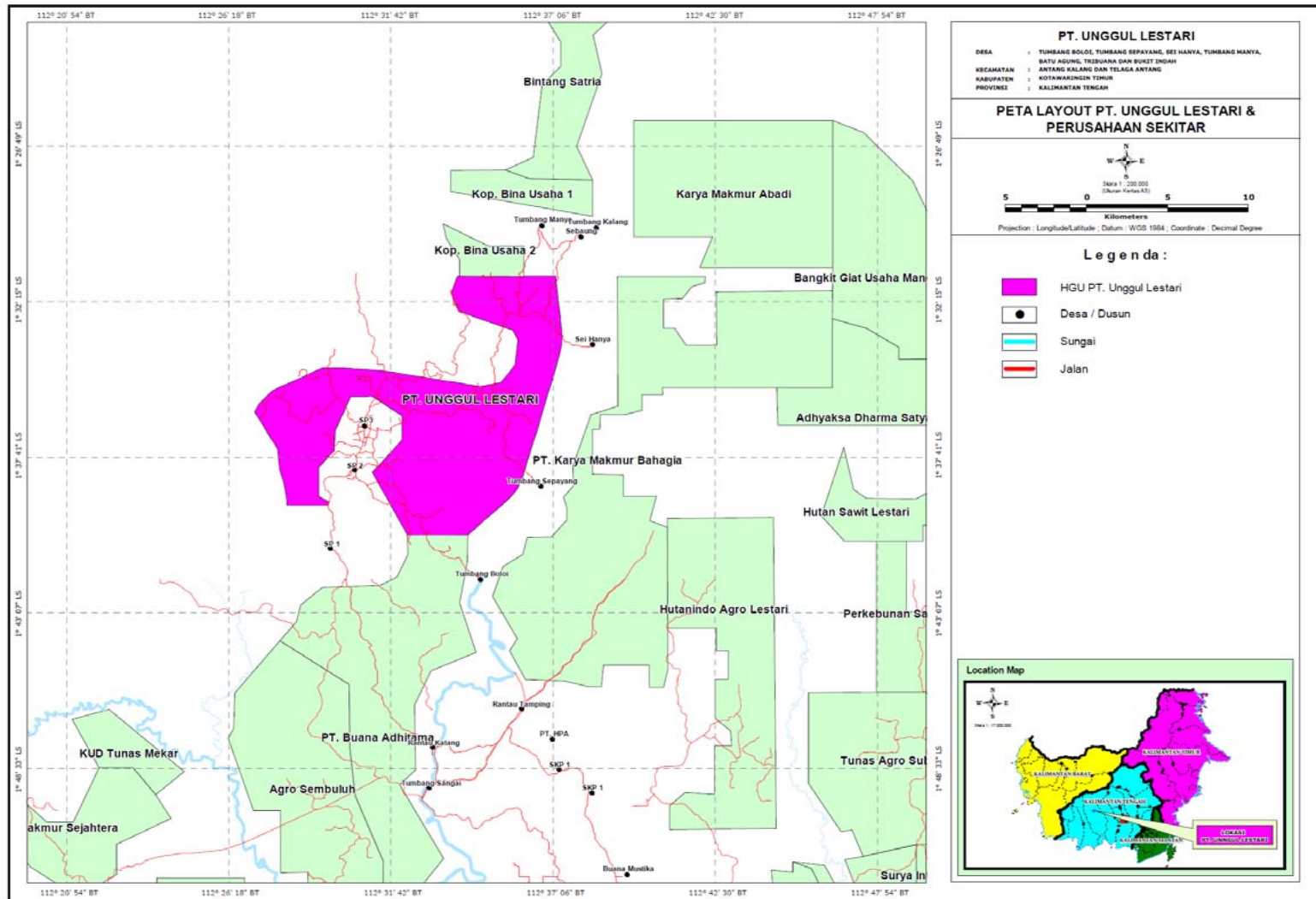
Picture 2 Location of PT Unggul Lestari in Central Kalimantan Province

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Picture 3 Location of PT Unggul Lestari in Kotawaringin Timur District

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Picture 4 Location of PT Unggul Lestari and its surrounding entities

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Permits

The permits that have been obtained by the company are inclusive of Location Permit (Izin Lokasi), Social Environment Impact Assessment (DPPL), and the Plantation Business Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan) and Land Use Title. The followings are the list of the licenses and recommendations:

Table 1. Types of permits and recommendations PT Unggul Lestari

No	Licenses and recommendations	Issued by	Number and date	Note
1.	Deed of Establishment	Eddy Simin, SH	No : 48 dated on 29 October 2004	
2.	Adjustment Article of Association	Eddy Simin, SH	No : 115 dated on 27 Septemebr 2010	
3.	Taxpayer Notification Number	Tax Serve Office	01.880.411.2.123.000	Registered 26-07-2005
4.	Location Permit (Izin Lokasi)	Regent of Kotawaringin Timur (Bupati Kotawaringin Timur)	No 377.460.42 dated on 28 April 2005	± 14,500 ha
5.	Social Environment Impact Assessment	Regent of Kotawaringin Timur (Bupati Kotawaringin Timur)	No. 160 tahun 2010 dated 23 April 2010	
6.	Plantations Business Permit (IUP)	Regent of Kotawaringin Timur (Bupati Kotawaringin Timur)	525.26/701/IX/EKBANG/2006 dated on 4 September 2006 Updated: 188.45/297/Huk.Ek.SDA/2014 dated 25 th July 2014	14,445 ha 90 tFFB/hr
7.	Land Use Title (HGU)	Head of National Land Bureau (BPN) Kotawaringin Timur District	No. 42 dated on 3 October 2007	14,445 ha

Area and time-plan for new plantings

The proposed new planting area by PT UL is from the balance of unplanted non-HCV areas in the HGU which will be based on agreement by the owners of the land through the FPIC (free, prior and informed consent) process. New oil palm plantings as CSR projects in villages in the vicinity outside of the HGU when opportunity arises are included. Land development and planting of oil palm are following the procedures of RSPO New Planting Procedures. This is part of an ongoing planting and the NPP documents are meant for notification only. Activities that will be undertaken are land acquisition or compensation to the land owners through the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process. Socialisation and engagement with the communities on village oil palm development plan will also be undertaken. HCV management and monitoring activities that have been put in place will continue to be enforced.

Assessment Process and Procedures

a. SEI Assessment

Assessors and their credentials:

The Social Impact Assessment of PT Unggul Lestari 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. The team members are:

Name	Expertise	Social Impact Assessment
Dwi R. Muhtaman	Forest and timber product certification, RSPO certification, coffee certification, social strategy.	Team leader, social auditor, certification
Agus E. Munoraharjo	Cultural anthropology, community based information and communication facilitator, community development tourism, and peace studies.	Socio-cultural
Sujatnika	Social relations, human resource management, collaboration management, training facilitator.	Employment issues, social relations, process facilitation.

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

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

Data and information collection method

Methods used to collect data and information were:

- a. **Document review.** Conducted for documents available with the company and other documents obtained from other important stakeholders.
- b. **Observation.** Conducted for condition, utilization, and management of land and natural resources, and the community livelihoods.
- c. **Semi-structured interviews.** Conducted for plantation management, staffs, employees, formal and informal leaders, and members of the community.
- d. **FGD (Focus Group Discussion).** Community FGD was conducted in Sei Hanya and Tumbang Sepayang Villages. Another FGD was conducted with employee and staff representatives.

- e. **Workshop.** Inter-village workshop (attended by representatives from 5 villages) was held in Sei Hanya Village.

Methods of Data and Information Analysis

- Analysis is focused on key stakeholders who are most likely to succeed or fail and/or parties who receive the greatest impact, whether in intensity or magnitude. This analysis included: 1) identification of key stakeholders and their relations with the existence (establishment and operations) of PT Unggul Lestari; 2) identification of each stakeholder's position, orientation, interest, and concerns; and 3) mapping of the relationship tendencies of each stakeholder with PT Unggul Lestari and among stakeholders.
- To better understand the position, orientation, interests, and concerns of each key stakeholder, analysis was conducted for stakeholders' roles, including: responsibilities, rights, and (expected) benefits received by the relevant stakeholders, and relationships with other stakeholders
- Cause-effect analysis. Mapping the relationships between cause factors and effect indications. This map illustrates the implications or consequences from a choice of action (may be activities, attitudes, behaviors) whether direct or indirect toward the community (including company employees). Indications of the effects (implications/consequences) focused on points related with the five key elements of the community' lives.

Activities conducted in the social impact assessment include:

1. Collect preliminary information: This includes data and information collection before the team conducted field visit. Data was collected from the company and other resources.
2. Study design: A meeting was held by the Assessment Team to discuss preliminary data and information, identification of data and information needed before field assessment, design field study method and techniques, and determine assessment schedule.
3. Field assessment: Field assessment was conducted to collect data and information, record opinions and situations, identify key issues, and begin to analyze situations occurring in the study site. Field activities were conducted through the following steps:
 - Opening meeting. Meeting was conducted between study team and company to discuss the study team's activities while in the field, determine company counterparts, agree on schedule, and discuss items regarding team transportation and logistics.

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- Document review. Data and information were collected from company documents and other supporting documents in the company.
 - Field activities. Collecting field data and information, obtained directly through observations and indirectly, through meetings with the community, company management, or company employees.
 - Closing meeting. This meeting was held between the study team and the company. The study team presented the assessment findings, and together discussed and clarified key issues, and field assessment follow-up activities, whether from the study team as well as the company.
4. Analysis. All data and information, whether from document review, interviews, observations, FGD, or study team's notes on field finding and key issues, were compiled and analyzed to understand the current situations and predict the social impacts.
 5. Reporting. A step to reconstruct the situation, develop analytical frame, understand cause-effect and feedback relationships, and develop social impact frame, in a systematical report.

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

b. HCV Assessment

Assessors and their credentials

The HCV assessment in the Land Use Title (HGU No 42) of PT Unggul Lestari by Aksenta located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: aksenta@aksenta.com. The team members are:

1. **Pupung F. Nurwatha.** In this HCV Assessment, responsible for identification of HCV 1, 2, and 3. Education: BSc in Biology. Has great expertise and experience in wildlife management, habitat and population assessment, as well as wildlife conflict mitigation and wildlife rescue. Contact: pupung@aksenta.com
2. **Bambang Widyatmiko,** Team member from Aksenta responsible for identification of HCV Currently working on his doctorate degree in spatial planning. Has extensive

expertise and experience in water and land management as well as spatial analysis.

Contact: bambang@aksenta.com

3. **Ganip Gunawan**, team member from Aksenta responsible for identification of HCV 5 and 6. Education: MSc in Geography. Has extensive expertise and experience in socio-environmental studies, and in social management related to the environment.
4. **Dwi R Muhtaman**, team leader from Aksenta. Education: MSc in Public Administration. Field of expertise: Certification and social auditor. Has extensive expertise and experience in research and assessment for certification system for forest management as well as forestry and plantation products including oil palm and coffee.

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

HCV Identifying Methods

The assessment covers the Land Use Title (HGU) 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 26 March – 2 April 2009.

In the process, each observation team was accompanied by the field staff from the company and local representatives who are familiar with the site. Besides field activities, the team also collected information from the local people through individualistic interviews, as well as public consultations. Verification through confirmation and cross checking with the local people based on 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 HCVPF definitions which apply to the forestry sector. The Identification of High Conservation Value guidelines developed from ProForest 2008, HCV Toolkit 2003, and HCV toolkit 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.

Identifying Methods for HCV 1, 2, and 3

The target of identification of HCV 1, 2, and 3 is to find important biodiversity areas. These important areas are distinguished by the status of area, the authenticity of the community or ecosystem, as well as presence of important flora and fauna species. The importance of the species refers to the legal and endangered status of the species (rare, endangered, or critically endangered) in accordance with national as well as international regulations (IUCN and

CITES) flora and fauna conservation. In addition, importance values of wildlife and habitat can also be based on the ecological roles of the species in the tradition and culture of the indigenous peoples.

Reconnaissance survey was conducted to rapidly survey the presence of important flora and fauna species. The presence of a species was recorded through:

- Direct observation, whether through visual observation or calls (diurnal or nocturnal species),
- Indirect observation such as evidence of wildlife activities in its habitat (such as prints, trails, scratch marks on tree trunks, nests, scales, snake skin, bird feather or mammal hair, and such).
- Wildlife parts (skull, horn, skin, feather/hair, teeth, scales, and other recognizable body parts) hunted or caught by the community in the surveyed areas. Interviews were conducted to complete the information on the location, hunting time or time of the wildlife capture.
- Secondary information, or the presence of wildlife based on the community's information, including locals or field staff. Secondary information was always verified to check the reliability of the information through additional sources. All collected secondary information was then validated by comparing with natural history and distribution of the species in the location (through literature review) as well as comparing with the habitat condition and type during the survey. Any discrepancies between the wildlife description with its natural distribution or current habitat condition of the species determined as absent in the study site.

All field findings were analyzed and presented as a species checklist with a short description and spatial distribution.

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 HCV 5 is an area or site within a concession with important values in provision of the needs of the local community. There are three aspects to consider in the assessment:

1. Importance value. A site or area is categorized as HCV 5 if its importance values cannot be replaced by its owners or users.
2. Basic needs. A site or area is categorized as HCV 5 if it contains one or more functions in basic need provision for its owners or users as: main source of carbohydrates, main source of animal proteins, main source of potable water and water for daily needs, main source of building/housing and household materials, main source of energy for light or cooking, main source of medicines, main source of basic childhood education.
3. Owners, users, or beneficiaries. An area or site categorized as HCV 5 if is the source of basic needs provisions for its owner or users. Owners, users, or beneficiaries may be households, groups, or local communities, including plantation communities (company staff and their families who live in the plantation vicinity).

HCV 6 focuses on sites or areas inside a concession of important tradition/cultural identity for the local community. There are two points assessed:

1. Importance value. A site or area is categorized as HCV 6 if its importance values cannot be replaced by indigenous peoples or the tradition/culture of the local community.
2. Tradition/cultural identity and continuity. An area or site is categorized as HCV 6 if it contains one or more of the following functions:
 - Historical functions; such as presence of a historical site or artifact;
 - Spiritual functions; such as sacred or forbidden areas;
 - Customary/traditional functions, such as the presence of plants, animals, or other materials used for traditional ceremonies/rituals, including purification baths;
 - Areas or sites recognized by the government as traditionally protected sites; such as one site in Musi Rawas Regency designated to protect the Anak Dalam Tribe.

The HCV Assessment Phases

This HCV identification assessment was conducted following the steps below:

1. Literature review, to develop HCV methods for oil palm plantation adapted from ProForest and supplemented with field survey, and to collect information on the company, including site and land use maps.
2. Conducted opening meeting, to present the aim and objective as well as overview of the HCV identification and management processes, as well as the scope of work and reporting. During the opening meeting, additional information was collected on the company profile; documents including available maps, as well as planned field survey schedule along with field assistance, accommodations and logistics. Opening meeting was conducted on 27 March 2009 in Bukit Indah Estate and attended by company staff.
3. Field survey, conducted consecutively from all estates. Reconnaissance survey was conducted from 26 March - 2 April 2009 to study the areas in need of re-checking (sites surveyed attached). In addition to conducting direct field observations, information was collected from employees, field staff, as well as the farming community.
4. Participatory mapping, or mapping based on the participation of field staff, LC field assistant, and field survey assistant, Human Resources Assistant, and Survey Assistant from each estate. This workshop was conducted on 31 March in Estate Office. The map included land cover, wildlife distribution, river system, swamps, water sources, fire prone areas, hills, shelters, villages, and sacred sites.
5. Results of field survey conducted by the Aksenta team with the company field assistants were then analyzed using the basic HCV map to produce initial indicative HCV areas. These initial findings were then discussed with the company during the Closing meeting to clarify and submit the immediate necessary actions for the company to conduct in relevance to these initial findings.
6. Further analysis of the field findings and discussion results of the closing meeting will be presented as a full report.

Summary of Assessment Findings

a. SEI Assessment

The SIA was conducted with participatory social impact assessment approach. Choice of technique study carried out among others is document review, participatory observation, structured depth interview and focus group discussion. The technique is selected in order for any information generated can be verified through triangulation method, a method that combines several methods of social research for Social Impact Assessment.

Based on stakeholders profiling and confirmed from information collected through interviews with village officials and community and focus group discussion, the communities are from seven villages around the concession of PT Unggul Lestari and those operating in the concession as enclaves with mixed rubber and agriculture crops. The villages are: Bukit Indah, Tumbang Manya, Tumbang Kalang, Sei Hanya, Sungai Sepayang, Batu Agung Village, and Tumbang Boloji Villages. Based on the villages' origin, and related to the dominant ethnic groups of the villagers, the five villages are categorized as "indigenous villages" and two others are categorized as "transmigrant villages". The characteristics of the "indigenous" villagers include: dominated by Dayak tribe; practices shifting cultivation; main source of livelihood is from farming, rubber tapping, and rattan harvest; river provides source of clean water and transportation. Characteristics of the "transmigrant" villagers include: dominated by Javanese and few Sundanese, main source of livelihood is farming.

Based on the field data, information, and observations, as well as analysis and synthesis of the main issues and predicted impact, the following conclusions can be made:

- The villages surrounding PT Unggul Lestari concession are all categorized as underdeveloped villages. Several characteristics observed of these villages include relatively low level of education (elementary school graduate), limited educational facilities (number of buildings, classrooms, teaching media, number and quality of teachers), limited health facilities (no Integrated Community Health Center, those present are without nurses, or nurses not equipped with adequate health equipments and supplies, or clinics have nurses and adequate supplies and medicine but lack routine doctor's visits), lack of electricity, low quality and very limited transportation infrastructure (roads are dusty in the dry seasons and muddy in the rainy seasons), limited economic infrastructure (small shops or kiosks).
- Activities that are predicted to create positive impact in the lives and livelihoods of the community include 1) Community Development and CSR activities related to the

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company's views on sustainability. Opportunities for oil palm development as CSR projects to enhance village development when opportunity arises should be considered.

- Impact prediction, assessment, and management plan map to increase positive social impacts and minimize negative impacts are important preliminary immediate action plan that can be carried out by the company.
- Activities predicted to create negative impacts in community lives and livelihoods include: 1) socialization: completed although only involved Muspika, district officials, and several village officials and villagers; 2) land acquisition: rushed, weak verification, lack of dialog processes; 3) land clearing: hasty, disturbs or changes hydrological functions, degrades clean water sources; 4) recruitment: lack of transparency, staffs and other higher levels of employment are dominated by HO.
- Related to RSPO mission that emphasizes sustainability and that company sustainability (economic sustainability) will be ensured when the sustainability of the lives and livelihoods of surrounding communities are improved and employees rights are fulfilled (social sustainability), social impacts must be seriously, strategically, and sustainably anticipated and managed. For this mission, PT Unggul Lestari needs to develop a Social Management Plans in a participatory way.

General Recommendations of social impact management:

This Social Impact Assessment for PT Unggul Lestari plantations and its factories were conducted so that the results could be used by the company in its operational social impact planning and management to ensure future sustainability of the company's operations. Results of this Social Impact Assessment can also be used as reference for company planning to achieve oil palm company certification standards based on the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO).

General recommendations are:

1. The company's vision is "To be a fully integrated palm oil corporation that is renowned for the quality of its people and its products." This vision includes a social vision within "the quality of its people." This social vision needs to be realized by PT Unggul Lestari.
2. PT Unggul Lestari management unit has created a clear and measurable strategy for social management. This strategy is the main foundation in developing social management programs.

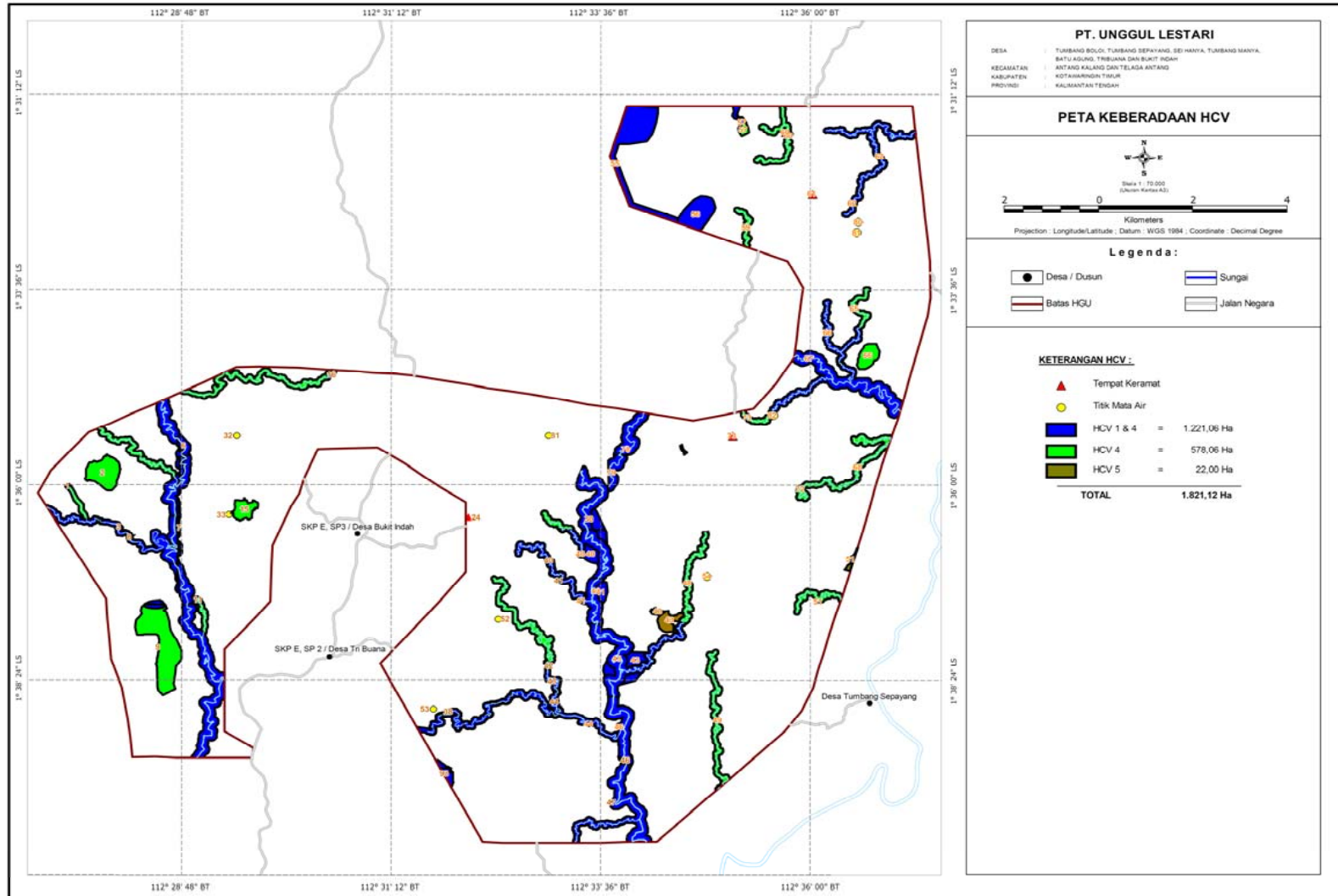
3. Develop participatory approaches for socially-relevant activities: from planning, implementing, and monitoring/evaluation. Community participation must be included in planning company vision, mission, and social strategy.

b. HCV assessments

Rapid assessment of HCV in PT Unggul Lestari (PT. UL) was conducted to identify if any potential HCV areas are present in the concession of PT. UL. The assessment was conducted in June-July 2007 to evaluate the land covers in the concession of PT. UL as well as to conduct a rapid assessment on the potential of HCV areas. The objective of this assessment was to map out any land cover with potential HCV areas or primary forests in PT. UL so as to provide information to the management in land development planning. The assessment of potential HCV areas conducted by rapid assessment using the guidelines developed from HCV Toolkit 2003 (www.hcvnetwork.org) showed that no primary forest and in PT. UL there are presence of HCV 1, HCV 4, and HCV 6. The presences of these HCVs in this rapid assessment were reconfirmed with more details survey and comprehensive study.

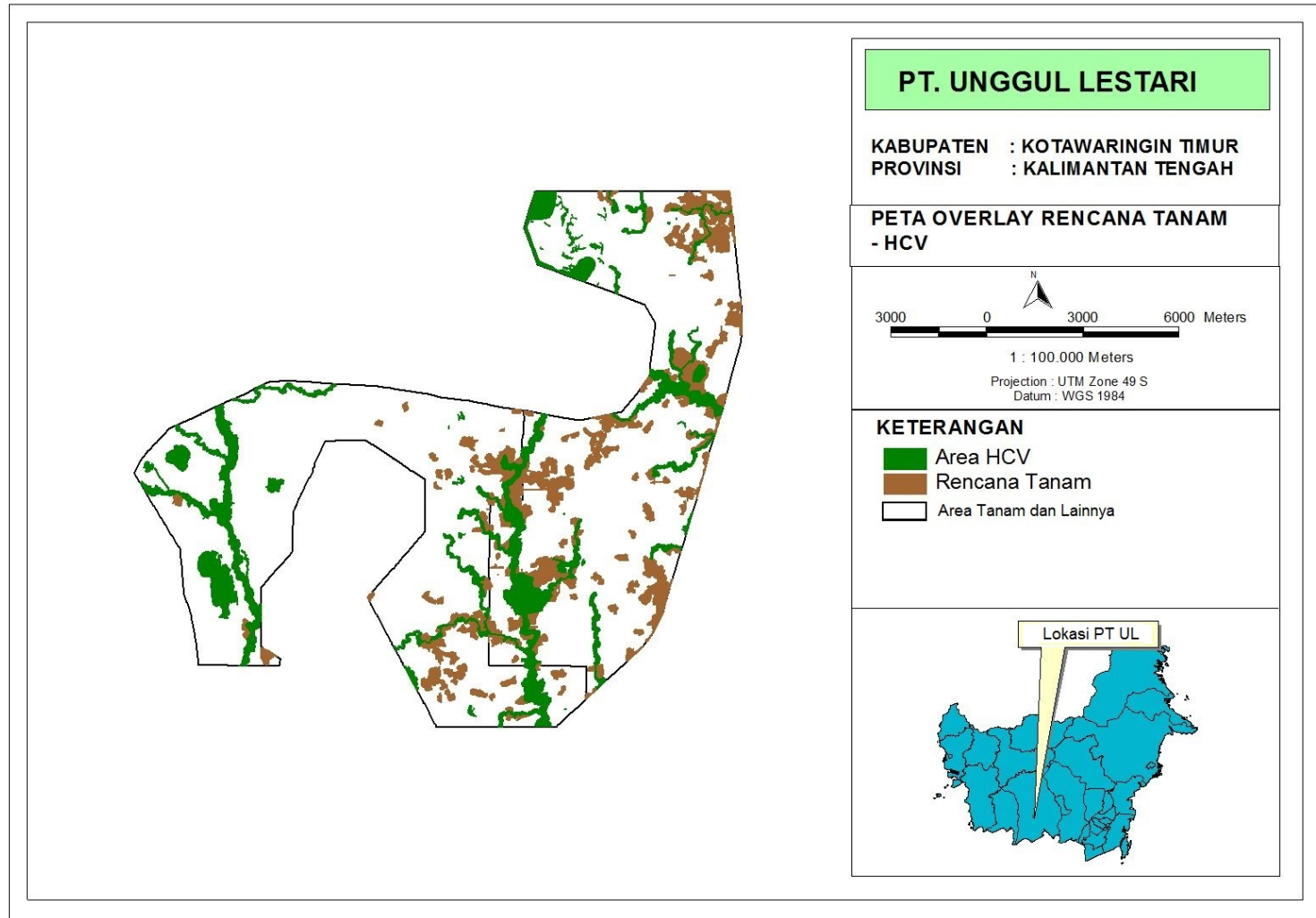
Based on HCV Assessment by Aksenta in 26 March – 2 April 2009 confirm that, within the PT UL concession are found four out of six high conservation values (or HCV) areas, namely HCV 1, HCV 4, HCV 5, and HCV 6. The important element of HCV 1 is the existing Agile Gibbon (*Hylobates agilis*) populations as well as other wildlife species that falls under HCV 1 category, such as Malayan Sun Bears and indications of Orangutan corridors. HCV 4 area relates to erosion, springs, and river banks. HCV 5 is identified based on utilization of land by the community which usually marked by plantations and houses. Lastly, HCV 6 is identified by places designated as sacred by the community which are found scattered within the concession. The total HCV area identified was $\pm 1,821$ ha or ± 12.6 % of the total Land Use Title (HGU) in the assessments by Aksenta. Total HCV 1 & 4 is 1,221.06 ha, HCV 4 is 578.06 ha and HCV 5 is 22 ha. The summary of HCV area in HGU PT UL is picture 5, the type HCV indicated by ID Number in the map (reference of the respective ID number presented in table 2). he HCV area and proposed expansion of oil palm area in PT UL shown in Picture 6.

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Picture 5 Map of HCV areas in PT Unggul Lestari

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Picture 6 Location of HCV & HCV-MA and planned planting area within PT Unggul Lestari

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Table 2 Presence of HCV areas (indicated by ID Number) in PT Unggul Lestari.

ID	Description	Size (Ha)	HCV Type
1	Shrubland and water catchment area.	8.71	4.1, 4.2
2	Hill area and water catchment area.	39.26	1.4, 4.2
3	Fire break.	25.23	1.4, 4.3
6	Riparian zone.	36.55	1.4, 4.3
	Riparian zone, fire break and important water source for agriculture and fishery.	32.17	4.2
7	Mix rubber and shrubland on side Batu River. Riparian zone function as fire break and important water source.	15.55	1.4, 4.3
8	Riparian zone.	37.74	1.4, 4.3
9	Secondary forest on very disturbed hills. These areas function as water catchment.	100.3	1.4, 4.2
11	Riparian zone with natural conditions.	172.91	1.4, 4.3
	Riparian zone function as fire break and important water source for agriculture and fishery.	10.87	4.2
15	Water catchment area.	17.85	4.2
16	Riparian zone function as fire break and important water source for agriculture and fishery.	54.25	1.4, 4.3
24	Rubber cultivation, there is a sacred area.	0	6
30	Small population of Gibbons	55.73	1.2
	Riparian zone Mawei river and Engen river.	10.28	4.2
31	Water spring.	0	4.1
32	Water spring.	0	4.1
33	Water spring.	0	4.1
38	Natural vegetation on riparian zone, the passage of small Gibbons population.	24.39	1.4, 4.3
40	Small Gibbons population and other animals, habitat such as mix rubber cultivation/old shrubland on side Mawei river (Mawei river bridge). Riparian zone, fire break and important water source for agriculture and fishery.	86.43	1.4, 4.3
41	Corridors of small Gibbons population and other animals on Riparian zone. Riparian zone, fire break and important water source for agriculture and fishery.	48.72	1.4, 4.3
42	Riparian zone function as fire break and important water source for agriculture and fishery.	46.83	4.2, 4.3
43	Small population Gibbons and Kelasi, <i>Manis javanica</i> , Sun Bear track. Habitat such as old rubber cultivation, old shrubland with rattan already to harvest on riparian zone. Riparian zone, fire break and important water source for agriculture and fishery.	123.63	1.2, 1.4, 4.3
	Landowners are very depending on their land for livelihood.	3	5
		15	5
44	Gibbons corridors, habitat such as old shrubland on riparian zone. Riparian zone, fire break and important water source for agriculture and fishery.	42.97	1.4, 4.3
46	Gibbons corridors, habitat such as old shrubland on riparian zone. Riparian zone, fire break and important water source for agriculture and fishery.	73.51	1.4, 4.2, 4.3
47	Gibbons corridors, habitat such as old shrubland on riparian zone. Riparian zone, fire break and important water source for agriculture and fishery.	84.07	1.4, 4.2, 4.3

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48	Riparian zone function as fire break and important water source for agriculture and fishery.	31.21	4.2, 4.3
49	Riparian zone function as fire break and important water source for agriculture and fishery.	46.01	4.2
51	Watershed of Sempayang river	24.02	4.1, 4.3
	Landowners (Mr.Pemilu) do not want to sell his land. He is depending on their land for livelihood.	3	5
52	Water spring	0	4.1
53	Water spring	0	4.1
54	Water spring	0	4.1
55	Water catchment and Gibbon corridors	85.64	1.2, 4.2
56	Found 2 Gibbons on the habitat mix rubber cultivation and old shrubland. Old shrubland, water catchment.	39.57	1.4, 4.2
57	Gibbon corridors, especially in old shrubland block.	10.01	1.4, 4.2
59	Shrub, fields, is a watershed.	13.55	4.2
60	Manya river.	32.98	4.2
	Sacred, such as Pantar (R 10).	0	6
61	Sandung (grave) on above hill.	0	6
62	Old shrubland, mix rubber cultivation and fields, small Gibbons population and Kelasi still found. Riparian zone, fire break and important water source for agriculture and fishery.	63.1	1.2, 4.3
65	Potential as a corridor of wild animals, the watershed of Samai river.	16.04	1.4, 4.2
6 6	Gibbons corridor on young shrubland area. Hil areal on nature land cover vegetation, potential as a habitat of animals.	31.36	1.4
	Hill area on nature land cover vegetation, water catchment.	19.69	4.2
67	The area along Samai River, potential as animals track and important animals place protect in the habitat river and riparian zone.	111.35	1.4, 4.3
68	Riparian zone and Kedoran river watershed.	29.95	4.2
72	Potential as wild animal's corridor. Riparian zone and Kedoran river watershed.	25.31	1.4, 4.2
73	Karuk river is an area potential as HCV 4 area.	11.68	4.2
	Sandung (grave)	0	6
77	Maintained land owner, did not want to sell the land to the company.	1	5
78	Riparian zone of Mawei river function us habitat corridor of wild animals.	33.07	1.4, 4.2
79	Riparian zone of Mawei river function us habitat and corridor of wild animals.	18.11	1.4, 4.2
93	Steep slope of the hill outside part of the concession as a water catchment.	8.52	4.2
Total HCV		1,821.12	HCV 1, 4, 5 & 6

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Several issues which might threaten the HCV areas were identified:

Some threatens about the existences of HCV in PT Unggul Lestari actually and potentially, such as:

- 1) Land Clearing.
- 2) Hunting of wildlife animals.
- 3) Logging in riparian zone.
- 4) Poisoning fish by local people in river upstream.

General Recommendations for HCV Management:

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

- 1) Conducting comprehensive survey to delineate potential indicative HCV areas and its necessary transformation toward definitive HCVs.
- 2) After the establishing HCV areas, immediately compiling a HCV Management Plan.
- 3) The HCV conservation and management must consider connectivity between HCV areas with the overall local landscape.
- 4) HCV protection and management needs to involve the local communities, since most of the HCV area is managed by the community and the HCV's interests and benefits are the interests and benefits of all stakeholders.

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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 Unggul Lestari – Kotawaringin Timur District Central Kalimantan Province and has been approved by the Management of PT Unggul Lestari.

Aksenta,



Pupung Firman Nurwatha

Date: 31 March 2015

Management PT Unggul Lestari,



Yee Yung Cheong

General Manager PT Unggul Lestari

Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessment

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



Yee Yung Cheong

General Manager PT Unggul Lestari

Date: 31 March 2015