

RSPO New Planting Procedures

Summary Report of SEIA & HCV Assessment PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari

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RSPO NEW PLANTING PROCEDURES

Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assessment

PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari, Kutai Barat, East Kalimantan, Indonesia.

1. Executive Summary

PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari (PT. KAL) is a subsidiary of First Resources Ltd. The proposed new planting company PT. KAL is the legal entity under First Resources Ltd. as the operating holding company, which has been registered as a member of RSPO since March 11, 2008 with membership number 1-0047-08-000-00. The proposed new planting of PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari was assessed for compliance against the RSPO Procedures for New Oil Palm Planting (RSPO NPP) using the Guidance Document approved in September 2009 by the RSPO Executive Board for implementation from 1st January 2010.

The TUV NORD assessors team confirmed that the required legal documents such as Permitted Area (Ijin Lokasi), Plantation Development Permit (Ijin Usaha Perkebunan) and required environmental and social study documents such as AMDAL (SEIA) which consist of ANDAL, RKL/RPL, also SIA and HCV reports are available. The proposed project area has obtained Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) by Decree of Regent Kutai Barat No. 525.26/K.867/2009 dated on 28 October 2009 for PT Ketapang Agro Lestari with total area \pm 15.025 Ha located in Kiaq Village, Tendiq Village, Penawang Village and Lendian Liang Nayaq Village, Siluq Ngurai District, Kutai Barat Regency, East Kalimantan. Plantation Development Permit (Ijin Usaha Perkebunan) Kelapa Sawit for PT Ketapang Agro Lestari by Decree of Regent Kutai Barat No. 525.26/K.941a/2010 has been obtained on 22 November 2010 with total area 14.440,12 ha after concerning Technical Consideration from Forestry Agency East Kalimantan No.522.22/4627/DK-II/2010 dated on 23 August 2010, regarding to the study of the status and the function of forest area, thus the recommended area is 14,440.12 ha which is classified as Non Kawasan Hutan/ APL or Other Usage Area, in accordance with Maps of Forestry and Waters Area of East Kalimantan as attachment Letter of Forestry Ministry No. 79/Kpts-II/2001 dated on 15 March 2001. The Permitted Area has been revised by Decree of Regent Kutai Barat No. 525.29/K.1013/2011 dated on 25 November 2011, the total conceded area has been deducted to be \pm 14.440,12 Ha.

PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari proposed AMDAL document (SEIA) prepared by approved EIA consultant CV. Unitech Cipta Mandiri, the AMDAL document (Kelayakan Lingkungan Hidup, ANDAL, RKL and RPL) was approved by Decree of Regent Kutai Barat No. 660.5/007/AMDAL/BLH-KBR/VI/2010 dated on 22 June 2010. HCV assessment was done by RSPO approved HCV assessors from YASBI in July 2011, whilst the more comprehensive SIA assessment was carried out by assessors from Department of Forest Resources Conservation, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) in February 2012 to conduct and prepare the necessary assessments and documents to comply with RSPO new planting documents to carry out the New Planting Procedure announcement.

Based on the results of the HCV assessment in the area there are no primary forest. The forests that still exist in the form of secondary forest in Lendian Village and in Penawang Villaget identified as HCV area. These identified area are set aside for conservation by the company. Five types of HCVs are identified within the permitted area of PT Ketapang Agro Lestari, with the total indicative HCV area of 663.84 ha is identified as HCV1, 100 ha as HCV2, 663.84 ha as HCV4, 415.5 ha as HCV5 and 1.53 ha as HCV6. As some areas have been found to contain more than one HCV and overlapping with other HCV types, thus, the total of HCV area

identified in PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari is 992.94 ha or 6.88% of the Permitted Area issued to PT Ketapang Agro Lestari.

No peat soil is present in the Permitted area of PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari. HCV report shows that PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari is situated in land system unit Teweh (TWH), with the dominant soil types are Tropudults Plinthudults, Paleudults and Tropaquepts These types are characterised by hillocky sandy plain and suitable for oil palm cultivation. Local people's land has been identified and classified as customary land, inheritance land and managed land. PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari is aware about the FPIC and transparency in relation to dealings with all local landowners and has incorporated this in its procedures.

2. Scope of The SEIA and HCV assessment

Organisational information and contact persons.

Company Name	PT.Ketapang Agro Lestari, a subsidiary of First Resources Ltd.
Capital Status	Domestic Investment Company (PMDN)
Act of Establishment	No.41 dated on 22 June 2006 issued by Notary Jhonni Marihotua Sianturi, SH, legalized by Ministry of Law and Human Right of Republic Indonesia No. C-21343 HT.01.01.TH.2006 dated 20 July 2006
Tax Notification Number	02.520.566.7-031.000
Company Address	APL Tower –Central Park, 28th Floor Podomoro City, Jl. Letjen. S.Parman Kav.28, Grogol-Petamburan, Jakarta Barat, Indonesia (Corporate Office) Jln.Jend.Sudirman Blok A 12 RT.007 Kel.Kelandangan Ilir-Balikpapan 73113 (Regional Office)
Type of Business	Oil Palm Plantation and Processing
Status of business land	Permitted area (revised) /Izin Lokasi by Decree of Regent Kutai Barat No. 525.29/K.1013/2011 dated 25 November 2011, total area 14,440.12 ha Plantation Development Permit /Izin Usaha Perkebunan by Decree of Regent Kutai Barat No. 525.26/K.941a/2010 dated 22 November 2010, total area 14,440.12 ha
Contact Person	Director – Azaria Yoga Prasetyanto Corporate Sustainability Head – Bambang Dwi Laksono Email Address: bambang.dwilaksono@first-resources.com
Geographical Location	00°43'07" – 00°58'41" South Latitude 115°51'47" – 115°55'08" East Longitude
Region Boundaries	
North side	PT. Munte Waniq Jaya Perkasa
South side	PT. Timber Dana
West side	PT. Roda Mas
East side	PT. Kelawit

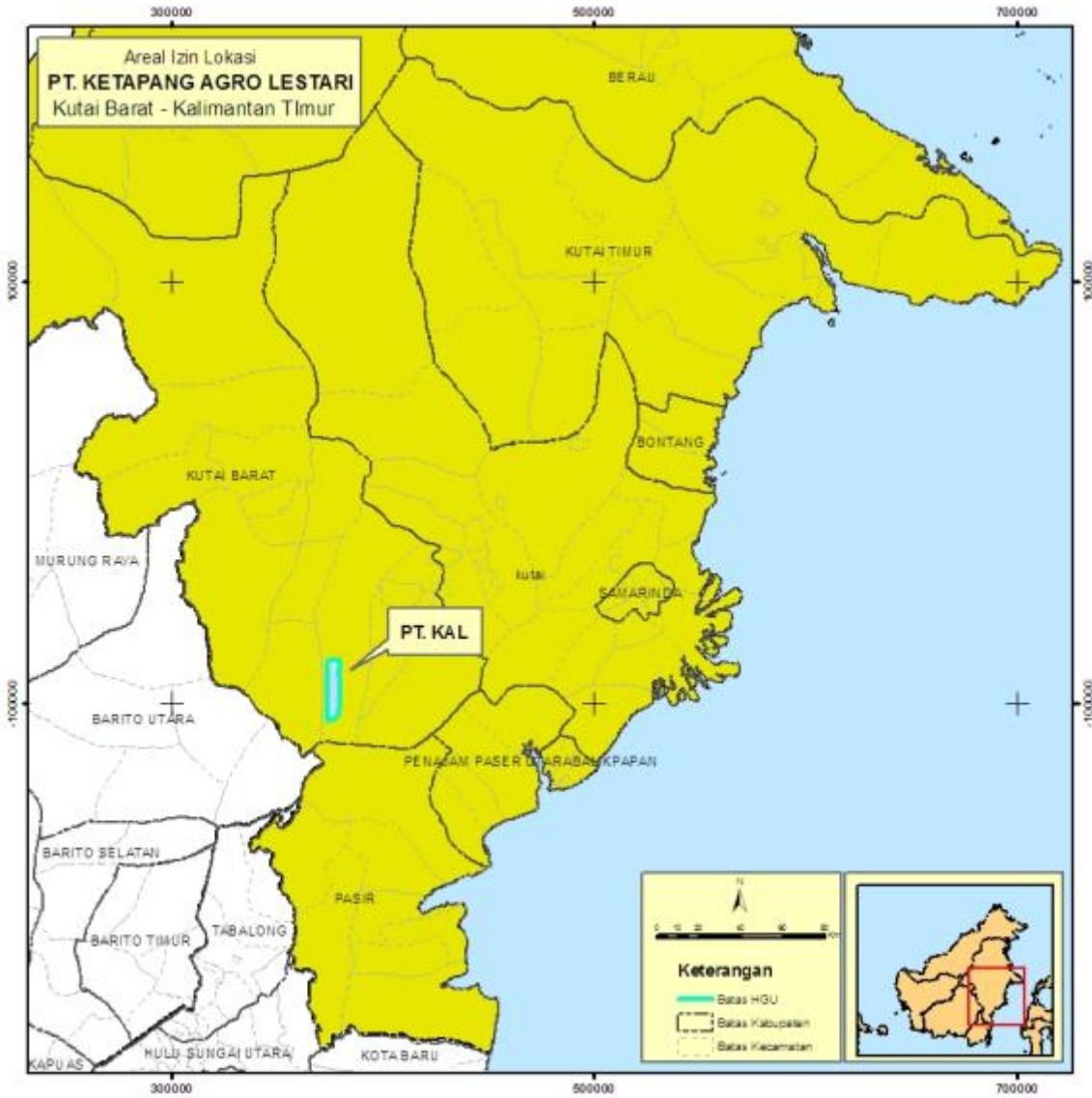
List of Legal documents and regulatory permits and property deeds related to the areas assessed:

The licences/ permits have been obtained by PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari

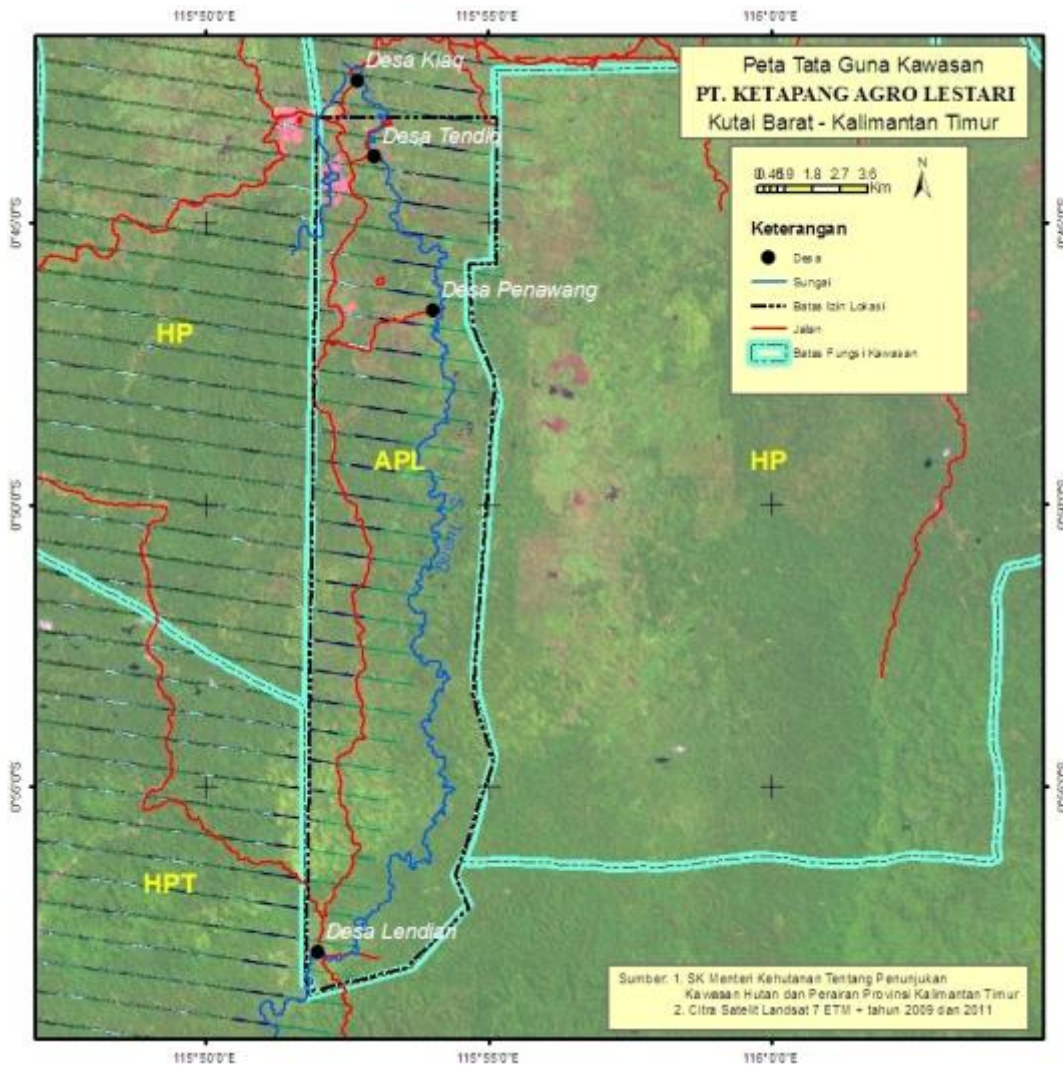
No	Type of Licenses	Issued by	Number and Date
1	Act of Establishment	Notary Jhonni Marihotua Sianturi, SH	No.41 dated on 22 June 2006
2	Legalization Act of Establishment	Ministry of Law and Human Right of Republic Indonesia	No. C-21343 HT.01.01.TH.2006, dated on 20 July 2006.
3	Permitted Area	Regent of Kutai Barat	No. 525.26/K.867/2009, dated on 28 October 2009
4	Frame of Reference Environment Impact (KA-ANDAL)	Head of Environmental Agency Kutai Barat Regency	No. 660.5/019.1/Komdal-KBR/XII/2009, dated on 26 December 2009.
5	Approval of Kelayakan Lingkungan Hidup, ANDAL, RKL and RPL	Regent of Kutai Barat	No. 660.5/007/AMDAL/BLH-KBR/VI/2010, dated on 22 June 2010.
6	Technical Consideration of Status of Forest and Waters Area	Forestry Agency East Kalimantan	No.522.22/4627/DK-II/2010 dated on 23 August 2010,
7	Plantation Development Permit	Regent of Kutai Barat	No. 525.26/K.941a/2010, dated on 22 November 2010
8	Revision of Permitted Area	Regent of Kutai Barat	No. 525.29/K.1013/2011. dated on 25 November 2011

Location maps – both at landscape level and property level.

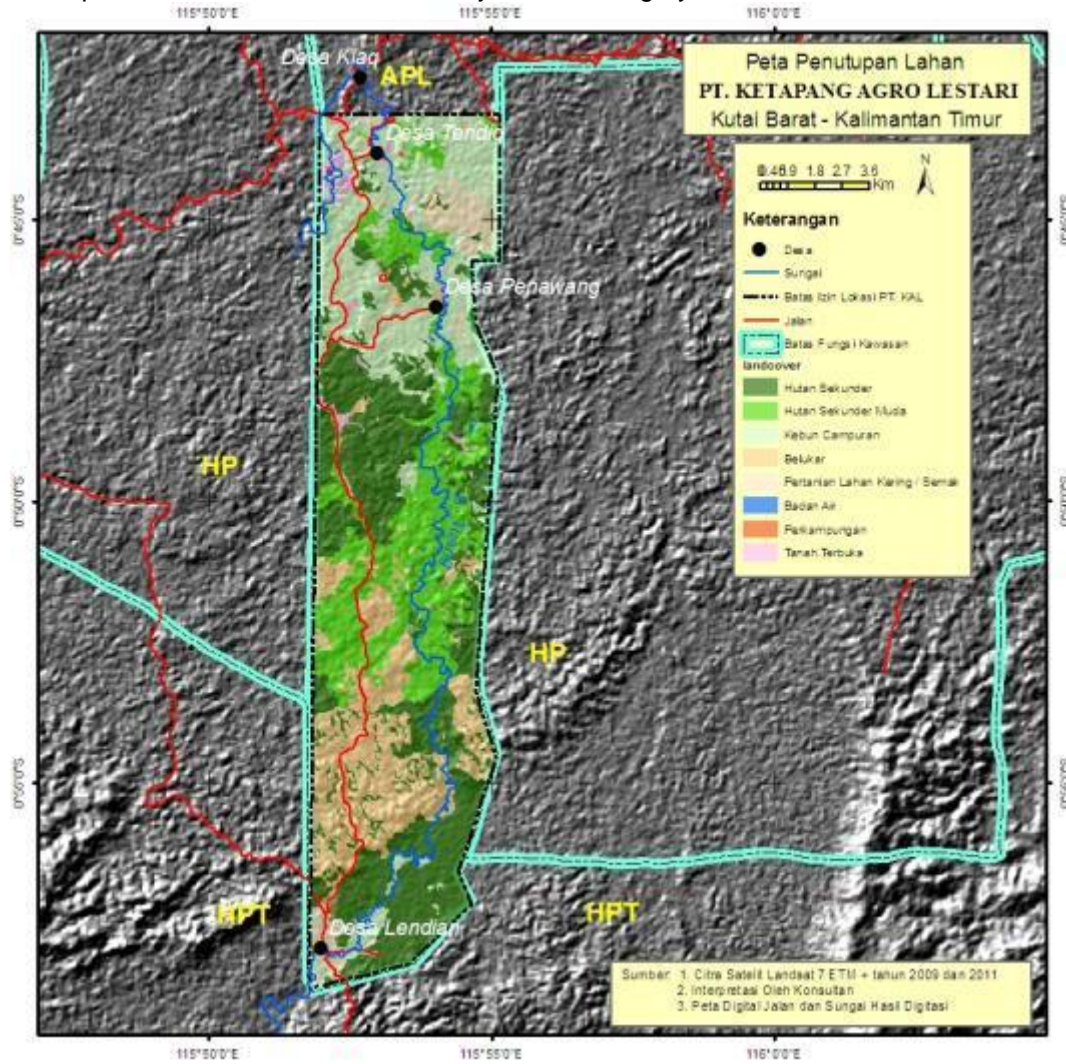
a. Maps of PT. KAL Location in East Kalimantan



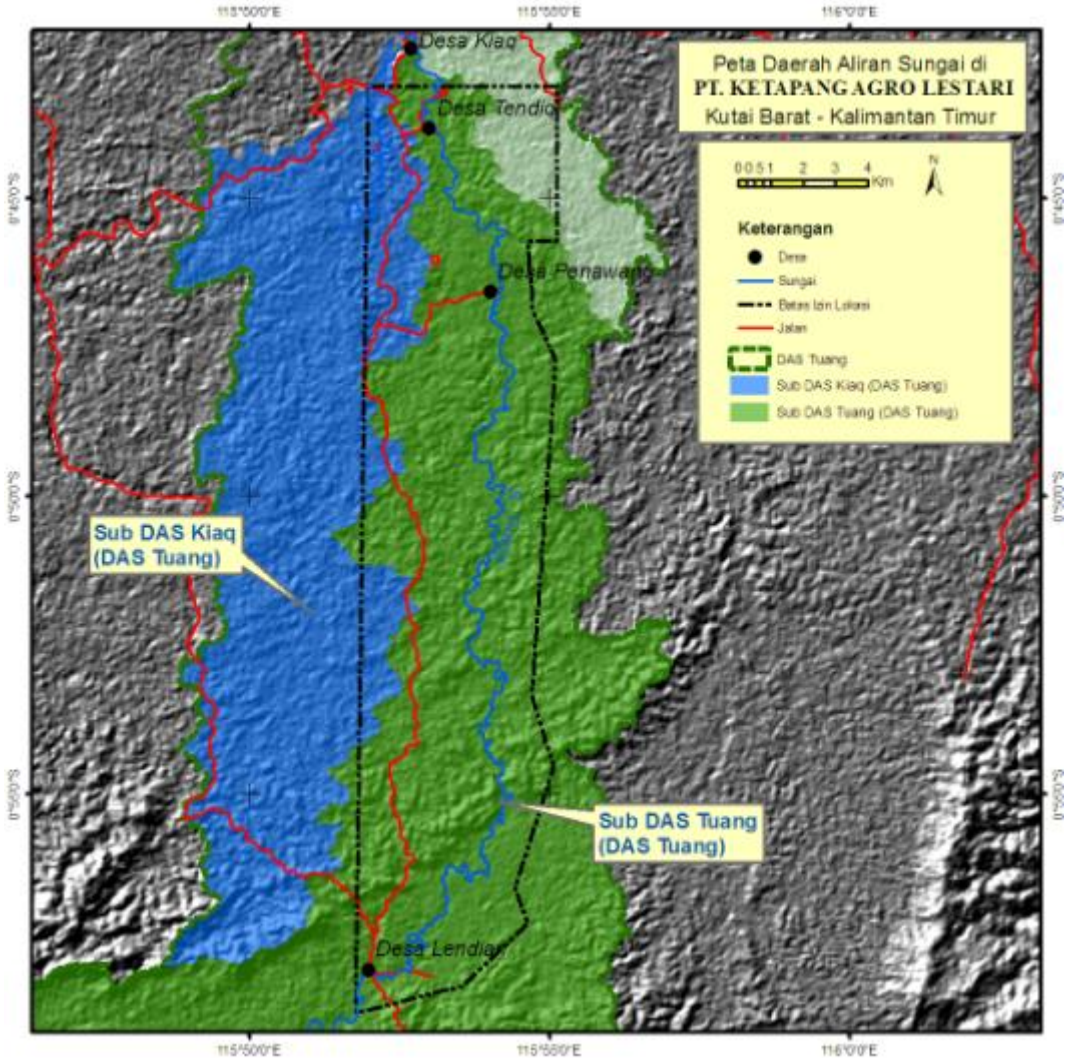
b. Maps Land Use Area of PT. KAL in Kutai Barat Regency



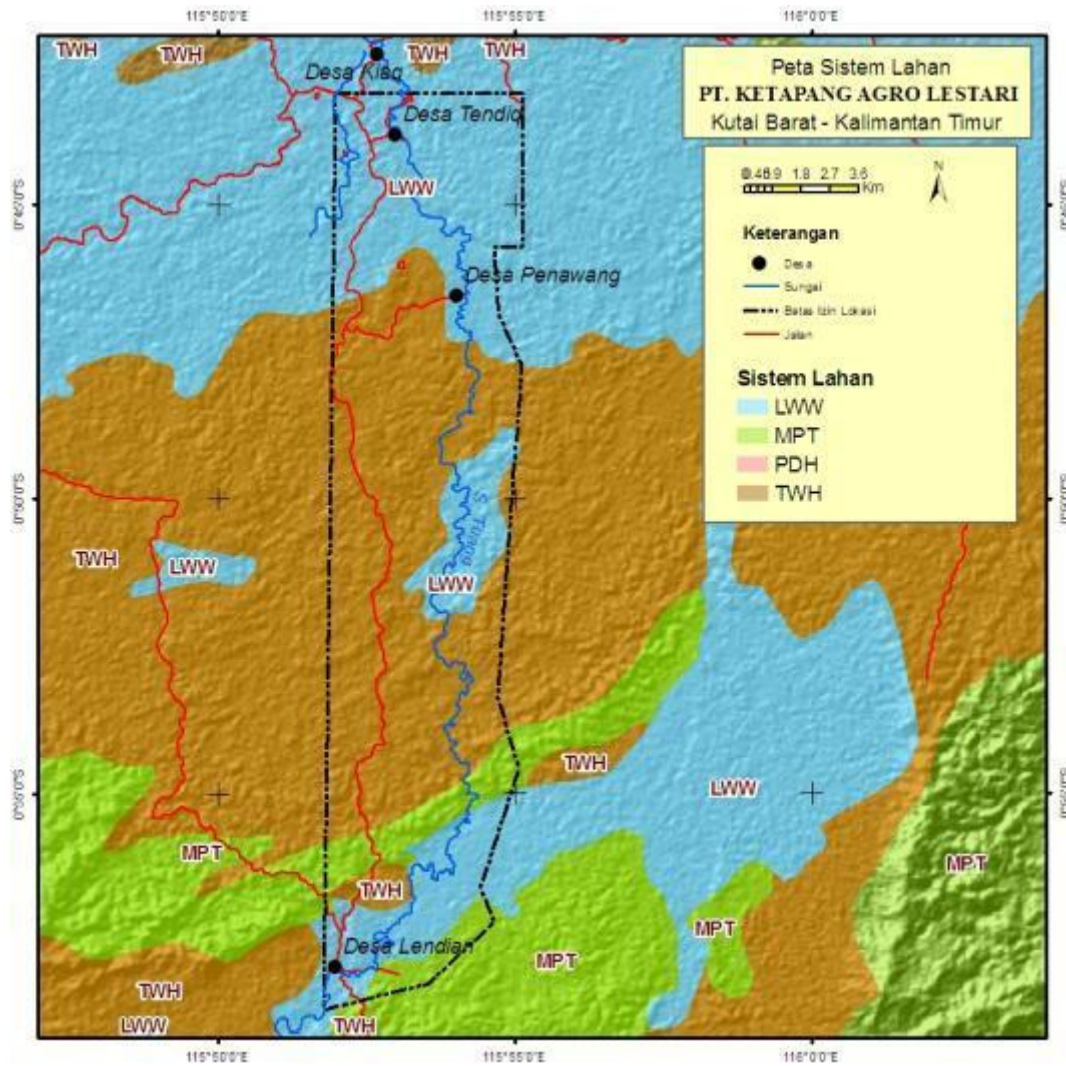
c. Maps Land Cover Area of PT. KAL by satellite imagery Landsat 7 in 2011



d. Maps of watershed area of PT. KAL



e. Maps Land System Unit of PT. KAL



Area of New Plantings and Time-plan for New Plantings.

The proposed new planting area by PT Ketapang Agro Lestari is within the Permitted Area (Ijin Lokasi) which have been agreed by the owners of the land (Report on Land Compensation of PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari) and the area does not contain forests nor any high conservation values.

In accordance with the operational management data, the total estimated new planting area is approximately 12,488.18 ha, comprised of 9,990.54 ha inti (nucleus estates) and 2,497.64 ha plasma estates (smallholders) in order to contribute some income for the community and to maintain harmonious relationship with the local community. The development of plasma plantation in partnership program as stated in document “*Naskah Kerjasama Pembangunan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Program Kemitraan*” dated on 11 October 2010. The proposed time-plan for new planting will commence in April 2012 after receiving notification from CB. The progress of new plantation development is in compliance with RSPO New Planting Procedures.

Activity	2012 (ha)	2013 (ha)	2014 (ha)	2015 (ha)	TOTAL (ha)
1. Land Clearing					
Inti (Nucleus Estates)	1,680.00	2,912.00	3,782.16	1,616.38	9,990.54
Plasma (Smallholders)	420.00	728.00	945.54	404.10	2,497.64
Total Land Clearing	2,100.00	3,640.00	4,727.70	2,020.48	12,488.18
2. Nursery	420,000.00	728,000.00	945,540.00	404,096.00	2,497,636.00
3. Planting					
Inti (Nucleus Estates)	1,500.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	1,490.54	9,990.54
Plasma (Smallholders)	375.00	750.00	1,000.00	372.64	2,497.64
Total Planting	1,875.00	3,750.00	5,000.00	1,863.18	12,488.18

The total land compensated area as of November 2011 are 4,762.36 ha in Penawang Village and in Lendian Liang Nanyuq Village whilst in other villages are still in progress of verification and measurement by independent team from community groups. PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari has established SOP “*Prosedur Pembayaran Tali Asih Pembebasan Lahan*” or Land Acquisition and Calculation dated on 18 January 2010. The TUV NORD assessor team conclude that PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari is aware and carry out the land acquisition resolution with free prior and informed consent based on SEIA report and Minutes of Meetings with Communities on Public awareness of the Project.

3. Assessment process and procedures

Assessor team and their credential

Assessor of AMDAL

The AMDAL document of PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari was prepared by independent and government approved consultant CV. Unitech Cipta Mandiri, the team members include :

1. Team Leader : Fachruddin Azwari, ST, MSi S2 Environmental Science,
2. Head of Sub Team Geo-Physic Chemistry : Ir. Junser Naibaho, Msi Environmental Science
3. Team member : Desiana, SP, MSi S2 Agriculture
4. Head of Sub Team Biology : Ir. Sulaeman, MP S2 Forestry
5. Team member : Agus Nurhadi, S Hut S1 Forestry
6. Head Sub Team Social: Hariyani S Sos S1 Social and Politics
7. Head of Sub Team Public Health : dr. Rivia Gina Rahmawaty S1 Medical practioner.

Assessor of HCV

The HCV assessment was carried out by an independent consultant team from YASBI (Yayasan Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan Indonesia) in July 2011. The team members consist of consultant accredited and approved by the RSPO includes:

1. Ir. Purwo Susanto

As Lead Trainer and Team Coordinator. Graduated from Faculty of Agriculture University Islam North Sumatera, now as the Executive Director Yayasan Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan Indonesia (YASBI) and the Deputy of HCV_RIWG (*RSPO Indonesia Working Group*) to establish HCV Management and Evaluation Guidance in Oil Palm Plantations in Indonesia. Member of *HCVF Network* Indonesia one of *Executive Board RSPO* (2007-2008). A former National Coordinator *Forest Conversion Program World Wide Fund for Nature* (WWF) Indonesia, to support *Best Management Practices* (BMP's) and *High Conservation Value Forest* (HCVF) in oil palm plantation (2003-2009). Have been educated and trained for conservation both in Indonesia and in overseas, involving with RSPO since the beginning. Have conducted training HCVF for about 50 oil palm companies in Indonesia since 2005.

2. Neny Indriyana, S.Hut, MT

As Field Coordinator. Holds Master degree in Industrial Engineering from University of Indonesia and Bachelor degree from Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB). Working experience as an Operational Manager in forestry company PT. Hargas Industries Indonesia, as a Supervisor in state-owned company PT. Inhutani III. Has become a consultant since 2004, she conducts Performance Appraisal in Ecology of Sustainable Natural Forest Management (PHAPL) in Kalimantan and Sulawesi. Besides conducts Gap Analysis for some Oil Palm Plantations and Palm Oil Mill units against RSPO Principle & Criteria in North Sumatera, she also conducts HCV assessments in some oil palm plantations units in North Sumatera, South Sumatera, Riau, Bengkulu, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan.

3. Wawan Gunawan, S.Hut., M.Si.

Team member in Biodiversity aspects. Holds Master degree in Natural Resources and Environmental Management from IPB and Bachelor degree from Faculty of Forestry, IPB and now become a candidate for Doctoral degree in Natural Resources and Environmental Management from IPB. A researcher staff in Loka Litbang Satwa Primata (now Balai Penelitian Teknologi Perbenihan Samboja). Granted for scholarships from Eaurpean Union Eropa/Asialink Project "*Forest Restoration and Rehabilitation in Southeast Asia (FORRSA)*" to join the *visiting student program* for 3 months in *Department of Forest Ecology of the University of Helsinki*, Finland. As an active researcher staff in various biodiversity conservation researches, conservation area management, forest restoration and rehabilitation. He also conducts some evaluation conservation area management activities and HCV assessments for oil palm plantations in Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, West Kalimantan and South Sumatera.

4. Iswan Dunggio, SP, M.Si

A candidate in Doctoral degree in Forestry from IPB, holds Master degree in Forestry from IPB and Bachelor degree in Agriculture from University Sam Ratulangi Manado. Now working as lecturer and researcher staff in University Gorontalo. Granted for scholarships from *Miriam Rostchild Foundation* and as apprentice and researcher in *Wildlife Conservation Research Unit (WILDCRU)* University of Oxford and *Imperial College of Conservation Science (ICCS)* Imperial College London UK in 2009. In 2004 LSO granted for research scholarships from *Darwin Initiative Institute* London, UK to conduct research in Suaka Margasatwa Nantu Gorontalo. Has been involved in some consultation activities such as ecology aspect of Performance Appraisal of Sustainable Natural Forest Management (PHAPL) in East Kalimantan, HCV assessment in oil palm plantation in South Kalimantan and South Sumatra. Some of his works have been published in accredited science journals and presented in posters in *Student Conference on Conservation Science (SCCS)* at University of Cambridge UK in 2009.

5. Bukti Bagja S.Hut, Msi

Team member in Ecology aspect in HCV assessment. Holds a Bachelor degree from Forest Resources Conservation Department, Faculty of Forestry, IPB, now is studying for Master degree in Environmental Science at University Indonesia. Having experience as a consultant for various projects of *Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)* in partnerships with PT. Mitrapacific Consulindo Internasional. As an ecology aspect assessor in PHAPL for PT. Forest Citra Sejahtera (FOCUS) and for PT. Centra Multicon Jaya in 2007. As a GIS specialist for PT. Mitrapacific Consulindo Internasional from 2001 – 2007, and as an expert in various project in GIS such as Forestry Information System Development based on GIS in Aceh from 2008-2010 with ADB loan by the scheme *Earthquake and Tsunami Emergency Support Project*, also Marine Spatial Database Development in South Bangka Regency. Conducts some HCV assessment in oil palm plantation in South Sumatera, Bengkulu, West Kalimantan and South Kalimantan.

6. Keni Sultan, SPt, Msi

Graduated from Faculty of Veterinary, IPB in 2004, and holds Master degree in Primatology, IPB, majoring in primata conservation. He has been working for three years in some research project for Hibah Pasca DIKTI-IPB. As research assistant for some research projects in conservation, such as owa jawa in Mount Slamet, project from National Geography and social community research in villages around Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango.

Assessor of SEIA

The SEIA assessment was carried out by an independent consultant team from Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) in February 2012.

Team Leader : Dr. Ir. Nyoto Santoso, MS

Team member :

1. Ahmad Faisal Siregar, S.Hut
2. Yani Silfariani, SE, Msi
3. Sulfan Ardiansyah, S.Hut
4. Gilang Prastya Pambudi, S.Hut
5. Trismadi Nurbayuto, SE

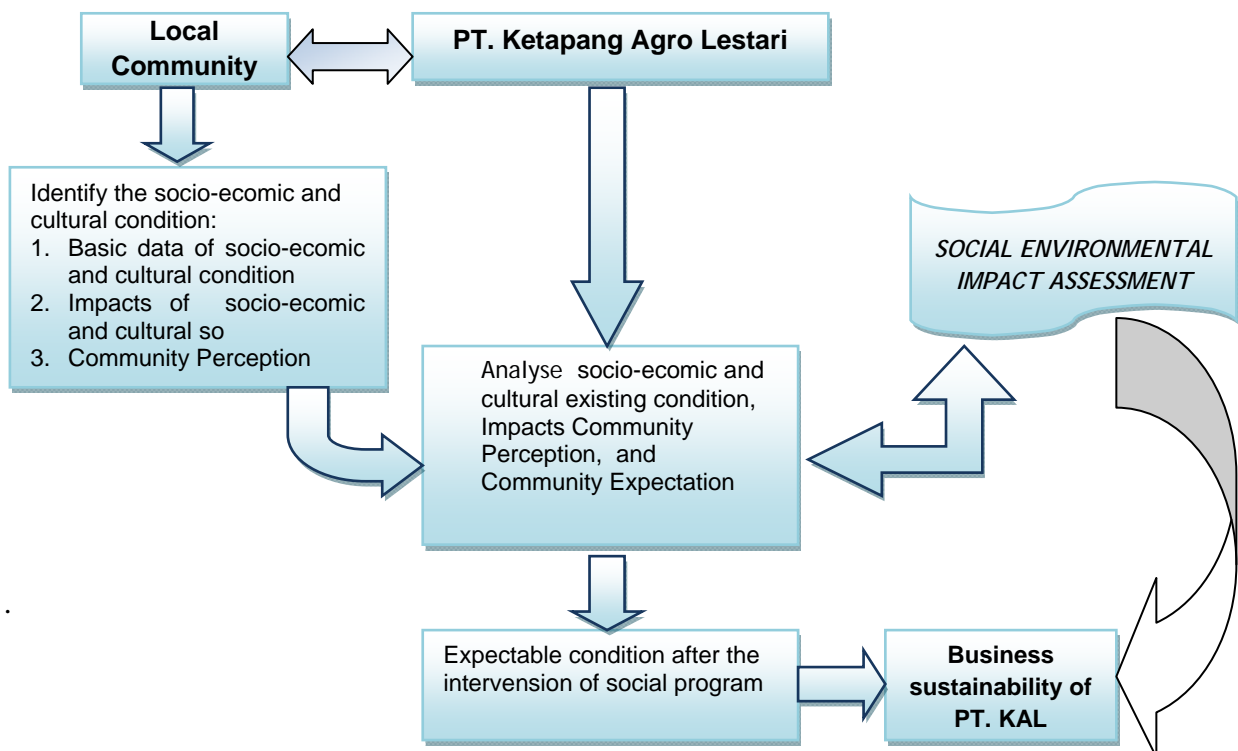
Assessment methods (data sources, collection, dates, program, and visited places)

The scope of Socio-economic Impact Assessment of PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari covers the local social entities within the Permitted Location (Izin Lokasi) area. Thus, the High Conservation Value assessment covers the permitted plantation area. It is also expanded into villages and other areas which considerably important to the proposed surrounding plantation area. A separate historical HCV assessment was carried out to identified any existence of primary forest through satellite imagery analysis.

As the requirements of RSPO P&C and New Planting Procedure (NPP) the Socio-economic Impact Assessment must be carried out before the operational activities of the company begin. The SEIA was conducted following the methods of participatory Socio-economic Impact Assessment. The selection techniques are document review, participatory observation, structured depth interview and focus group discussion. Every information result then checked about the validity by Triangulation Methods.

Framework approach was used to identify the existing condition in PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari area especially the sosio-economic condition, the socio-economic impacts to local communities, the communities perception and expectation. Based on the existing condition, a SEIA document and social management plan is prepared to create ideal condition derived from communities expectation.

Sampling Technique used were *purposive sampling*, as the researchers choosed the sample based on who they think would be appropriate for the study and *simple random sampling* which is selected so that all samples of the same size have an equal chance of being selected from the entire population. Sample size determination concerning the representativeness of population based on characteristic of population. *Purposive* sampling is used to determine the village sample whilst *simple random sampling* is used to determine the selected respondents in village sample. The determination of village sample based on administrative area coverage of the village, characteristic of local communities, accesibility, social vulnerability and feedback from PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari management/ staff. Both secondary data and primary data were analysed with quantitative methods and qualitative methods and validated by triangulation techniques or cross examination that facilitates validation of data through cross verification from more than two methods to increase the credibility and validity of the results. The secondary data source is "Kecamatan dalam Angka". The framework approach of SEIA study in PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari is described as the scheme follow:



HCV Identifying Methods were carried out as follows:

The Indonesian HCV toolkit 2008 was employed for conducting the HCV assessment in PT Ketapang Agro Lestari. The assessment covers the Permitted area which is included into the company's project area and also expanded into villages and other areas which are of considerably importance to the surrounding proposed plantation area. The field survey was conducted in July 2011. The survey area covers representative observation spots. 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 survey, the team also collected information from the local community through interviews of selected individual, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), as well as public consultations.

At the same time, confirmation and cross checking of the findings were carried out with the local community using the technique of purposive sampling – which includes the communities, the land owners (where existed), and the related interested/affected parties. The understanding and scope of HCV for the oil palm plantation was confined to the HCVF definitions which is applicable to the forestry sector as adopted by the RSPO. 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 used include Red list data IUCN, CITES Appendix II, and other guidelines as well as the relevant Laws of Indonesia were also taken into consideration such as PP 7 Year 1999.

Identifying Methods for HCV 1, 2, and 3

Field survey data collected to determine the presence of HCV 1, 2, and 3 were done by selecting the block sampling with respect to the representation of habitat, then in each sample blocks the assessment of flora and fauna species diversity were conducted in a linear transect method. In the study area of PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari some representative observation plots has been selected in specific zone. 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 (PP 7 Year 1999) and international law (Red list data IUCN and CITES Appendix II) which protect such flora and fauna. The significance of the value of the wildlife as well as the habitat was also determined based on the ecological roles from the species and from the cultural and traditional point of view. The method of inventories was carried out using reconnaissance survey to analyze the existence of the importance of flora and fauna. The existence of 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 footprints, claw mark on trees, nest, etc.).
- The presence of residual of animals' body parts (skull, horn, skin, hair, feathers, tusk, scales, snake skin 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 confirmed 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 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 feedback from interviews with the local people. All information was then matched with the natural distribution and the history of the existence of such species in the locations. 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 result the existence such species in doubt.

Identifying Methods for HCV 4.

In order to identify the existence of HVC 4 in area, two approaches were applied in the assessment. The first approach was through analysis of the interactions and correlations between the water catchment system and the proposed plantation land in a wider context. This approach also covered the area outside the proposed plantation area. The second approach was an analysis on the

significant values of such locations and their impacts to the proposed plantation's location. Based on both approaches, the phases of identifying HCV 4 was carried out by doing an integrated analysis of the secondary data, field survey and interviews with relevant stakeholders as respondents such as village chiefs and local community leaders. The field observation was carried out in specific locations; i.e. springs, river, proposed area for land clearing, the current land use in the area, and other locations representing the condition of the water catchment in the area. The secondary data were use of such as watershed and hydrology maps, topographic maps and Digital Elevation Model (DEM) maps, soil and geological maps, satellite images and maps of land cover and spatial maps. Position or location identification performed using Geographic Information System application (GIS) to satellite imagery Landsat 7 ETM+ in 2011.

Identifying Methods for HCV 5.

The focus of the HCV 5 assessment was the area inside the proposed 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 proposed plantation which has the significant values for identification and sustainability of the tradition or cultural living of local community. The methods adopted in the assessment of HCV 5 were:

- Participatory Mapping of locations containing elements of HCV 5.
- Interview with the local community, either with individual or Focus Group Discussions.

The HCV assessment was carried out through a series of phases i.e. Desk Study, Field Survey, Data Analysis, Spatial Analysis of HCV area, and indicative HCV mapping whilst the interviews were performed using the interview forms refer to the Identification Manual of High Conservation Value Areas In Indonesia (2008). Interviews were conducted in four villages in the district Siluq Ngurai visited, namely Kiaq Village, Tendiq Village, Penawang Village, Lendian Liang Nayuq Village.

To obtain the detailed data or information from each village the focus group discussion (FGD) were conducted with each village chiefs and community leaders in each village, followed by ground check. Ground check conducted on the estimated areas indicated as HCV 5 based on FGD result. Ground check done with the help of village heads and staff of PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari as a guide of the area. The information about social, economic and cultural cited in "Kecamatan dalam Angka" used as a secondary data. Subsequently overlay of related information between the real field conditions with secondary information. Position or location identification performed using Geographic Information System application (GIS).

Identifying Methods for HCV 6

The identification method for HCV 6 performed as identification method for HCV 5. Information regarding area that has the function or important values to the cultural identity of traditional / typical local communities obtained from secondary data and government reports, also from PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari. Based on preliminary information indicated HCV 6 the identification was done on the landscape, ecosystem, or component that essential for distinctive cultural identity. Data sources in the assessment of HCV 6 obtained from the subject of local communities : local community leaders and the community itself, as well as information from research, historical documents and other documents available. A depth information collection for the identification of HCV 6 was also done through FGD.

Indicators used to show the distribution of customary area or distribution of communal forest resources associated with individual and collective behavior of the local community to meet their cultural needs, including zoning regulations made under certain culture, the distribution of archaeological sites, the distribution of ritual activities for local communities, the distribution of resources biological to cultural needs.

This assessment was done by involving the management of PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari along with experts from outside and consulted with local community leaders / traditional leaders. In addition, primary data collection purposed to obtain preliminary data whether there is still an area that is recognized as customary area of the indicators developed. Besides identifying the presence of indicators, these indicators were also categorized based on the quality, for example: with three scales, namely: low, medium and high. Furthermore, the local community leaders also asked how importance of these indicators to local community life.

Stakeholder consultation (stakeholders contacted, consultation notices and dates)

Public consultation for HCV, which took place on 14 July 2011 at Siluq Ngurai District Office, Kutai Barat Regency was attended by government agency, local communities, NGO, consultant team and staff of PT. KAL. Public consultation was conducted to obtain feedback toward HCV findings from related parties. On the other hands, public consultation for SEIA based on Focus Group Discussion with community in each villages. The public consultation process and the feedback from the participants was documented to provide inputs in finalization of HCV assessment and SEIA report.

List of stakeholders contacted as shown in the table below:

Government Agency		
No	Position	Location origin
1	Head Section	Siluq Ngurai District Office
2	Head Affairs	Kiaq Village
3	Secretary traditional consultative institution	Lendian Liang Nayug Village
4	Staff traditional consultative institution	Kiaq Village
5	Staff Distric Office	Siluq Ngurai District Office
6	Staff Distric Office	Siluq Ngurai District Office
7	Staff Distric Office	Tendiq Village
8	Head of traditional consultative institution	Tendiq Village
9	Member of traditional consultative institution	Lendian Liang Nayug Village
10	Staff Distric Office	Siluq Ngurai District Office
11	Staff Distric Office	Siluq Ngurai District Office
12	Head of Community institution	Penawang Village
Local Community		
1	Customary representative	Tendiq Village
2	Community	Kiaq Village
3	Customary representative	Lendian Liyang Nayug Village
4	Community leader	Kiaq Village
5	Customary representative	Kiaq Village
6	Community leader	Tendiq Village
7	Community	Lendian Liang Nayug Village
8	Housewife	Kiaq Village
9	Community leader	Tendiq Village
10	Staff lembaga adat (Traditional institution)	Penawang Village
11	Community	Penawang Village
12	Secretary	Lendian Liang Nayug Village
13	Member of Traditional institution	Lendian Liang Nayug Village
14	Community	Lendian Liang Nayug Village
15	Community	Tendiq Village
16	Customary representative	Penawang Village
17	Customary representative	Penawang Village
18	Community	Penawang Village
19	Head Section	Tendiq Village
20	Youth organization Chief	Lendian Liang Nayug Village
21	Customary representative	Lendian Liang Nayug Village
22	Community	Tendiq Village

NGO		
No	Position	Origin
1	NGO	WWF Indonesia
2	NGO	WWF Indonesia
3	NGO	WWF Indonesia
Consultant		
1	Consultant	YASBI
2	Consultant	YASBI
3	Consultant	YASBI
4	Consultant	YASBI
5	Consultant	YASBI
PT. KAL		
1	Sustainability Head	PT. KAL
2	Senior Manager	PT. KAL
3	Conservation Section Head	PT. KAL
4	Deputy General Manager	PT. KAL
5	Coordinator General Manager	PT. KAL
6	General Manager	PT. KAL

List of Legal, regulatory and other guidance referenced

AMDAL documents approved by Regent of Kutai Barat No. 660.5/007/AMDAL/BLH-KBR/VI/2010 dated on 22 June 2010.

4. Summary of Assessment Findings

4a. Summary of assessment findings for SEI assessments

Demography. The composition of the population in Liang Nayuq Lendian village showed there is a high productive age group at the age of 15-64 years with total number of 130 people or 65.99% of the population. Residents of Penawang Village consist of 197 people and 65 households, with a population density of 1.37 people/km². Residents in Tendiq Village are 380 people and 76 households with population density of 2.58%. The structure of the region's population by age group in Tendiq Village are:: the age group of 0-14 years (120 people), the age group of 15-64 years (234 people), the age group > 65 years (26 people). Residents of Kiaq Village are 90 people and 32 households with a composition of 48 males and 42 females. Comparison of sex ratio of men and women for Kiaq Village residents is 1:1. With an area of 73.17 km², the population density is 1.23 people /km².

By ethnicity, the majority population in all villages is Dayak from sub-tribe Dayak Benuaq and Sub-tribe Dayak Bentian, while the others tribes are: Javanese, Bugis, Batak, dan Timor. The majority religion of the residents is Christian besides Islam and Hindu. In general, the education level is low. In Lendian Liang Nayuq Village 80% of total population are elementary graduates, only 13.33% secondary school graduates and uneducted are 6,67%. In Penawang Village there are 50% elementary graduates, 27.78% secondary graduates, 16.67% high school graduates and 5.56% are university graduates., whilst in Tendiq Village 56.67% are elementary graduates, 33.33% secondary graduates, 6.67% high school graduates and 3.33% university graduates. In Kiaq Village the majority population only have elementary education. Education facilities and personnel is insufficient, there are only some elementary schools in Siluq Ngurai District. Health facilities and medical personnel is insufficient too.

Socio-economic aspects

Summary of key findings in respect of socio-economic impacts to country, region and local communities

At the local level, the development of oil palm company is expected to have a significant beneficial outcome.

Landownership of local community

Land ownership in the study area was divided into 3 major groups, namely: (1) Inheritance Land, (2) Managed Land / Garapan and (3) Customary Land / Community. The majority of the people own the land with the status of land inherited from their ancestors who have passed on from generation to generation for many years. Land ownership varies and the average cultivated land per year in the range of an area of 1 ha..

Lands in the study area has a weak legality and generally no legality, especially the customary land and inheritance land. The legality of the land ownership has not been set by the government with the certified land or property, usually the legality of customary land and inheritance land established under the provisions of customs. In addition residents also have managed land while the determination of legality by agreement with the tenants adjacent to the land. In Liang Nayuq Lendian Village legality of land majority is a letter from village (88.89%) and generally the legality of this land comes after the company obtain licenses/ permits hence the land has a value. Others legality are traditional letter or receipt of payment. While in Kampung Penawang, most of the land do not have proof of ownership (60.87%), letter from village (17.39%) and the others are proof of payment, and proof of working and land seal. To mark the boundaries of land ownership, the public usually made of ironwood stakes, concrete, wood and other natural boundaries.

People income

The average income of people in Lendian Liang Nayuq Village is Rp. 1,321,006.67/month whilst the average expenses rate is 1,132,666.67/ month. Eventhough the average income relatively high, it is not balance with the increasing need of the people. The highest income based on main occupation di Penawang Village is Rp. 1,486,250,-/ as employees in other companies, whilst the lowest income based on main occupation is Rp. 250,000,-/month as supporting teacher. The Village chiefs earn Rp. 900,000,-/month from the government. The highest average income based on main occupation in TendiqVillge is Rp. 1,150,000,-/ month as traders and middlemen basic food ingredients and other commodities, whilst the lowest income based on main occupation as Village midwife is Rp. 200,000,-/month. The average expenses of people in Kiaq Village is Rp. 1,000,000,-/month.

It is estimated that development of the project will lead to further changes in the orientation of the livelihoods of resource-based jobs to service sector employment, and trade. Incomes are expected to increase, resulting in a better access to education. However, ownership and control of land by individuals will be reduced, as a consequence of the company purchasing land rights.

Positive impacts.

Based on the interviews in four villages of the study, the local community just obtain direct benefits of employment at the time of the survey and measurement of land, along with other religious social charity. The presence of PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari will potentially have positive impacts associated with the better road accessibility and the village will become more crowded, thus open the opportunity to work and doing business, increasing income from the plasma and various other social activities of companies. PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari will also develop CSR and Community Development program to improve health quality and education level quality.

Negative impacts

Besides the potential positive impact, the existence of PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari also provides the potential negative impacts.. Potential negative impacts include: the behavior of an increasingly consumerist society, the increasing land conflicts between people due to the increasing value of land, changing patterns of community livelihoods, and social disparities between indigenous communities and the migrants.

Summary of key findings in respect of socio-economic impact in respect of emergent communities (workers, suppliers)

The oil palm development will generate direct employment and spin-off service employment opportunities within the region. PT. KAL will give preference to employment of local workers from local community depending of their skills. The employment and business opportunities are expected to have beneficial outcomes for the local economy and there will be development infrastructure such as road access. There are chances of the emergence of social jealousy due to an increase in the local economy in certain villages or between local communities and migrants workers and suppliers.

Environmental Aspects.

Based on interviews with local community the environmental issues in the study area is potentially the reduction of river water quality (more turbid). Decrease in river water quality, not only due to the PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari, but an accumulation of the activities in the upper village. It is associated with more intensive land use in upstream areas (logging, mining and various plantations companies), but it is also influenced by the high rainfall intensity factor and household waste because the local community also using the river as public toilets. This causes the need for clean water that still rely on Tuang River become more limited. The local community also need alum for water purification, while people who own well is still very rare. In addition there are also potential negative impacts to watch out and need to get the attention of the company such as decreasing air quality, increasing noise level if the mill starts to operate.

The presence of PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari is to expected by local community has positive environmental effects to provide clean water and protect the water resources that have been delineated in HCV area.

Issues raised by stakeholders and assessors comment of each issue.

TUV NORD assessors team has reviewed the PT. KAL responses to the issues raised by stakeholders and considers that the company has responded appropriately for the early planning stage of the proposed development.

Some issues have been raised from HCV Public Consultation on 14 July 2011 was summarized as the table below:

Issues by stakeholders	PT. KAL answers	Assessor comments
<p>Head of community institution, Penawang Vilage The communities do want the presence of this oil palm company, but we are worried about the presence of oil palm company can destroy the forest because the oil palm company want the land in entire area, not scattered area.</p>	<p>Land at PT KAL has experienced fires several times. These fires resulted in the formation of several forest spots. That's why we want entire land not scattered land to make sure the forest (secondary) preserved.</p>	<p>Spots of forest is small in terms of conservation value because of the carrying capacity of habitat for the animals survival is small as well.</p>
<p>Head of community institution, Penawang Vilage The first question, what if the land concession of PT. KAL have the status of protection forests (hutan lindung)?</p>	<p>The land use of PT KAL is not in protection forest area, but in other usage area (Area Penggunaan Lain). Currently, we are looking for areas that still have high conservation value outside the rules. If the area is protected by government regulations, of course, we will obey the regulation.</p>	<p>Also, with the public consultation such as this, there was an agreement between the company and the community which area that should be preserved such as rivers, springs and which area for oil palm cultivation.</p>
<p>Head of community institution, Penawang Vilage Second question, how about the presence of wildlife, such as hornbills which is important for our identity animals (Dayak tribes) and the hedgehogs is a pest of oil palm if the company is already running in the future?</p>	<p>For wildlife management, after the identification of high conservation value areas there is the so-called management and monitoring stage. PT KAL has not reached that stage. Currently, we are still in first stage to identify wildlife and define the area. If necessary we will invite people who are experts in their field such as YASBI.</p>	<p>This activity is intended that in the future there is no longer nuisance for wildlife. Both hornbills and hedgehogs need a good habitat. If the habitat is forest spots with small area, the animals fail to thrive. Therefore, the need of a good and preserved forest in entire area not scattered area, so that the hornbills and hedgehogs can develop well.</p>
<p>Head of community institution, Penawang Vilage The third is the expectation of our society. Company would be more responsible in terms of environmental management.</p>	<p>Until now the company has not run any operations. Furthermore we invite consultants to identify areas of HCV to preserve secondary forest as of our good intentions to begin a responsible development for oil palm cultivation. We also need support and input from the stakeholders, such as community, village chiefs, Village Consultative Body (BPD) and NGO to work together to help preserve areas of high conservation value. If the input from the communities, NGOs and consultants as YASBI assessor of HCV areas is scientifically acceptable we will accomodate it. We need to inform that the high conservation of this concept, there is contained within and outside the customs regulations. Therefore, the inputs from the communities are also important.</p>	

<p>Community leader, Kiaq Village In the presence of a new company, will PT KAL use the labor from local community? We have lost about 6 months of work. There are 30 people from the village who do not work.</p>	<p>Now the company is conducting a data collection to build and figure out what is the best method to identify the needs of the community. And we hope soon we've been able to map the needs and empowerment of local communities that are tailored to the company's budget provided.</p>	
<p>WWF Indonesia, NGO I look at the optimization of land 300 m either sides of Tuang river which the cultivation of the land reserves need to be considered by the company. Although based on rules that have been defined only 50 m either sides to be maintained, because the forest is the identity of the Dayak tribe, if the forest is gone, the identity of the Dayak tribe will also lost. Such as shifting cultivation is part of the identity of the Dayak tribe. It should be estimated how much land for a decent backup adjusted to community needs. Do not let any land that is not managed properly, so the optimization of land is not reached.</p>		<p>Regarding the cultural identity of the downstream behind the existing culture in the Dayak tribes, I agree, but this is return to the community. If the company wants to open the land there should be an agreement with free prior and informed consent and approved by all parties.</p>
<p>WWF Indonesia, NGO We also wanted to know if permission is obtained prior to the purchase of the company or get a new license in the same land that overlap with the previous company so that the resulting conflict.</p>	<p>PT. KAL has obtained all the licenses such as Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) by Decree of Regent Kutai Barat on 28 October 2009, Plantation Development Permit /Izin Usaha Perkebunan by Decree of Regent Kutai Barat on 22 November 2010. Our conceded area did not overlap with other company area.</p>	
<p>WWF Indonesia, NGO We also want to know what types of wetlands identified as HCV?</p>		<p>The swamp that have been delineated is not a peat swamp but tidal marsh from the river. With a distance of 50 left and right streams, wetlands are already covered therein.</p>

Strategic issues.

The SEIA assessment by Faculty of Forestry, IPB highlighted that the existence of PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari will have significant social impacts and how the business management influences the key issues in every component of the social sustainability of local community.

There are seven strategic issues identified regarding socio-economic and environmental aspects :

1. Land tenure problems (villages boundaries are not clear)
2. Education level is low
3. Lack of skill and knowledge in agriculture practices.
4. Environmental problems (sanitation and clean water availability)
5. Lack of business opportunities
6. Lack of job opportunities
7. Lack of capital and economical institution

The findings obtained in SEIA assessment will be useful as the source for the company to create social programs / CSR, both short-term program, medium term and long term, based on the aspirations of people around the plantation. Awareness of the project is important and must be ensured through a solid FPIC programme. Expectations of positive socio-economic impacts are high in the local population and should be managed carefully, both through the FPIC process and through transparent Community Development and CSR programmes. As there are many community members who didn't understand well the plasma schemes in the area, the concept of a plasma partnership with the company must be very well developed and explained.

Mitigation plans to minimise negative for socio-economic impacts or environmental effects and management plans to enhance socio-economic contributions or promote positive environmental effects

PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari has developed mitigation plans to minimise negative for socio-economic impacts or environmental effects and management plans to enhance socio-economic contributions or promote positive environmental effects. The steps taken in the SEIA development and preparation of management & monitoring plans are:

- Survey with the related parties on definitive delineation of land ownership
- Improvement on the level of community education
- Increase local communities awareness of good agricultural practice
- Provide clean water for community and protect water resources
- Employment and the creation of new jobs
- Create a community development program through a communication forum
- Development of alternative income by generating activities to safeguard their economic standing after post-development of the project.

4b. Summary of Assessment findings (for HCV assessment)

Overall HCV identification and proposed measures to maintain and enhance those identified

HCV assessment and AMDAL document also identified that there is no primary forest, no peat area, all local people's land has been identified and the land acquisition resolution with free prior and informed consent. A small part of secondary forests are found within the permitted area boundary of PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari in Penawang Village and Lendian Village. Five types of HCVs identified within the permitted area of PT Ketapang Agro Lestari, with the total indicative HCV area of 663.84 ha are HCV 1, 100 ha are HCV 2, 663.84 ha are HCV 4, 415.5 ha are HCV 5 and 1.53 ha are HCV 6. However, some of HCV area are overlapping with other HCV area, thus, the total of HCV area are 992.94 ha.

Based on the observation of vegetation diversity at the site-specific studies on the PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari consists of 180 species, which includes 20 species (11.11%) under plants (shrubs and herbs) and palm; 19 species (10.56%) epiphytes, ferns, and lianas; 94 species (52.22%) of timber-producing trees, and 47 species (26.11%) of fruit-bearing trees and other useful. Of the 94 vegetation trees found there are six species (6.38%) are classified as protected tree vegetation, namely Beremiring/meranti batu (*Shorea uliginosa* Foxw), Durian hutan/ pekawai (*Durio kutejensis* Becc)., Jelm / lemonu (*Canarium pseudodecumanum*), Meranti merah/ jawar (*Shorea ovalis*), Meranti putih/ lempung (*Shorea lamellata*), Ulin/ teluyan (*Eusideroxylon zwageri* T.et B).

Based on the observation of wildlife species diversity at the site-specific studies on the PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari consists of 47 species, which includes 26 species (55.32%) of birds, 14 species (29.79%) of mammals, 5 species (10.64%) reptiles, and two species (4.26%) amphibians. Of the 47 species of wildlife found there are 14 species (29.79%) are classified as protected wildlife.

Elements for HCV 1 are the existence of secondary forest in Penawang, Penawang freshwater spring, riparian Tuang River, and riparian Kiaq River that double up as a corridor for IUCN Endangered species such Trenggiling/ Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*), IUCN Vulnerable species such as Beruang Madu/ Malayan Sun Bear (*Helarcotos malayanus*), Beruk (*Macaca*

nemestrina), Rangkong badak/ Horn bill (*Buceros rhinoceros*) Enggang klihingan (*Anorrhinus galeritus*) and Tiong emas (*Gracula religiosa*) are also present. Element for HCV 2 is the existence of secondary forest in Penawang. Elements for HCV 4 are freshwater spring in Penawang, water catchment and riparian Tuang River, and riparian Kiaq River. These riparian reserves have good forest covers and can become effective fire barrier. Element of HCV 5 is Lendian Forest, elements for HCV 6 are public cemeteries in Penawang Village, Lendian Lian Nayuq Village and Tendiq Village.

PT.Ketapang Agro Lestari has used information from the AMDAL, the HCV assessment and SEIA and information from stakeholder meetings to prepare a management plan to deal with social and environmental aspects and impacts. As a result, TUV NORD assessor team confirmed that the assessment and plan are comprehensive, professional and compliant of the RSPO New Planting Procedures.

Documentation showing of the Obtained Free, Prior and Informed Consent of any indigenous people affected by the development of the concession (part of RSPO requirements).

The HCV assessment and SEIA report includes meetings and consultation held at each villages of the project area cwhich consists of list of attendees with their signatures, information on the issues raised and discussed. There is a proposed smallholder development scheme as stated in "Naskah Kerjasama Pembangunan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Program Kemitraan", which will give eligible local people the opportunity to receive an oil palm block. TUV NORD assessors team concluded the detailed documentation recorded, demonstrates the principles of free, prior and informed consent have been followed.

Data sources and quality

- IUCN Red Data List
- CITES Appendix II
- PP 7 Year 1999

HCV toolkits employed

The Indonesian HCV toolkit 2008 was employed to conducting the assessment.

Decision on HCV status and related mapping

Protected Vegetation Species in Specific area in PT. KAL

No	Local Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status
1	Beremiring/meranti batu	<i>Shorea uliginosa</i> Foxw.	D: IUCN VU
2	Durian hutan/ pekawai	<i>Durio kutejensis</i> Becc.	D: IUCN VU
3	Jelmu/ lemonu	<i>Canarium pseudodecumanum</i>	D: IUCN VU
4	Meranti merah/ jawar	<i>Shorea ovalis</i>	D: IUCN CR
5	Meranti putih/ lempung	<i>Shorea amellata</i>	D: IUCN CR
6	Ulin/ teluyan	<i>Eusideroxylon zwageri</i> T.et B.	D: IUCN VU

Protected Wildlife Species in Specific area in PT. KAL

No	Local Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status
1	Beruang madu	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	D: PP 7/1999, IUCN VU, CITES App I
2	Beruk	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	D: IUCN VU
3	Cucakrawa	<i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i>	D: IUCN VU, CITES App II
4	Elang hitam	<i>Ichthyophaga sp.</i>	D: PP 7/1999
5	Enggang klihingan	<i>Anorrhinus galeritus</i>	D: PP 7/1999, IUCN LC, CITES App II
6	Kancil/ pelanduk	<i>Tragulus sp.</i>	D: PP 7/1999
7	Kijang	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	D: PP 7/1999
8	Kucing hutan	<i>Felis bengalensis</i>	D: PP 7/1999
9	Landak	<i>Hystrix brachyurum</i>	D: PP 7/1999
10	Owa Owa	<i>Hylobates muelleri</i>	D: PP 7/1999
11	Rangkong badak	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	D: PP 7/1999, IUCN LC, CITES App II
12	Rusa	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	D: PP 7/1999
13	Tiong emas	<i>Gracular eligiosa</i>	D: PP 7/1999, IUCN LC, CITES App II
14	Trenggiling	<i>Manis javanica</i>	D: PP 7/1999, CITES App II

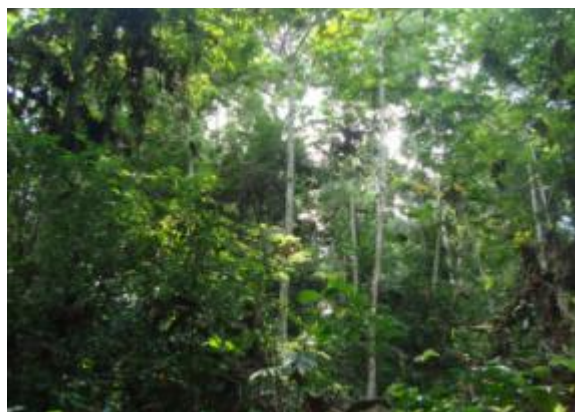
HCV 1 & HCV 4. Riparian buffer zone of Tuang River



HCV 1 & HCV 4. Buffer zone of Penawang Springwater



HCV 1, HCV 2 and HCV 4. Secondary forest in Penawang Village



HCV 5. Secondary forest in Lendian Liang Nayuq Village



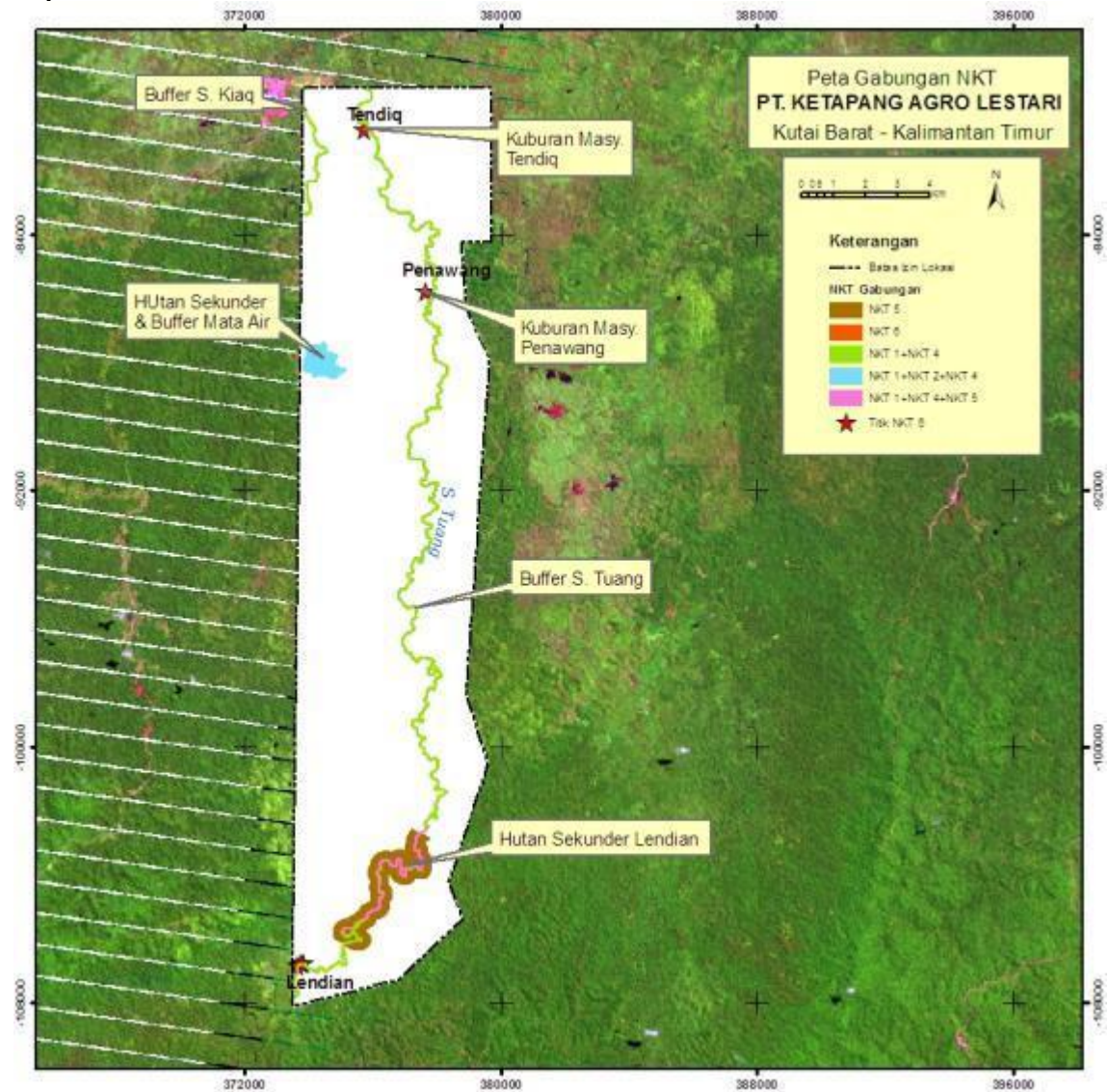
HCV 6. Public cemetery in Lendian Liang Nayuq Village & Tendiq Village



Summary of HCV area in PT. KAL

No.	HCV area	Area		Location of Block/ Grid
		Ha	%	
I HCV 1 : Areas with high level of biodiversity				
1	Riparian Tuang River	518.48	3.59	56A-58A;54B-56B;53C-56C;1C-4C;1D-9D;49D-53D;2E;9E-10E;22E-24E;26E;30E-37E;40E-41E;48E-50E;9F-22F;24F-31F;37F-50F;18G-9G;45G;
2	Riparian Kiaq River	45.36	0.31	1A-9A; 4B-7B
3	Penawang Secondary Forest	100.00	0.69	17-19A;17B-19B;19C
4	Penawang Freshwater Spring*	12.60	0.09	18A-18B
Gross Area of HCV 1		676.44	4,50	
Nett Area of HCV 1		663.84	4,42	
II HCV 2: Important Landscape Area for Natural Ecological Dynamics				
1	Penawang Secondary Forest	100.00	0.69	17-19A;17B-19B;19C
Nett Area of HCV 2		100.00	0.69	
III HCV 3 : - Areas with rare or endangered ecosystem				
		0.00	0.00	
Nett Area of HCV 3		0.00	0.00	
IV HCV 4: Areas which provide natural environmental services				
1	Riparian Tuang River	518.48	3.59	56A-58A;54B-56B;53C-56C;1C-4C;1D-9D;49D-53D;2E;9E-10E;22E-24E;26E;30E-37E;40E-41E;48E-50E;9F-22F;24F-31F;37F-50F;18G-9G;45G;
2	Riparian Kiaq River	45.36	0.31	1A-9A; 4B-7B
3	Penawang Secondary Forest	100.00	0.69	17-19A;17B-19B;19C
4	Penawang Freshwater Springr*	12.60	0.09	18A-18B
Gross Area of HCV 4		676.44	4.60	
Nett Area of HCV 4		663.84	4.68	
V HCV 5: Basic needs of local community				
1	Lendian Secondary Forest**	415.50	2.87	53A-54A;58A;49B-58B;49C-58C; 48D-57D;47E-57E;46F-55F;46G-54G
Nett Area of HCV 5		415.50	2.87	
HCV 6: Traditional culture identity				
1	Public cemetery in Penawang	1.00	0.01	
2	Public Cemetery in Lendian***	0.03	0.00	
3	Public Cemetery in Tendiq	0.50	0.00	
Nett Area of HCV 6		1.53	0,01	
Gross Area of Combined HCV PT. KAL		1,093.47	7.57	
* Overlap Penawang Freshwater Spring & Penawang Secondary Forest		12.60	0,09	
** Overlap Lendian Secondary Forest & Buffer zoneTuang River		87.90	0,61	
*** Overlap Public Cemetery in Lendian & Buffer zone Tuang River		0.03	0.00	
Nett Area of Combined HCV PT. KAL		992.94	6,69	Percentage from the total coverage of concession area of 14,440.12 ha.

Maps of Total HCV area in PT. KAL




5. Internal responsibility
Formal signing off by assessor and company
Statement of acceptance of responsibility of assessment

INTERNAL RESPONSIBILITY

Formal Signing Off by Assessors and Company

This document is the summary of HCV (High Conservation Value) Assessment in PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari and has been approved by the Management of PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari

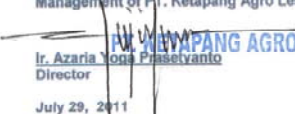
Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Foundation (ISPO/YASBI),



PurwoSusanto
Team Leader of HCV Assessment

July 29, 2011

Management of PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari



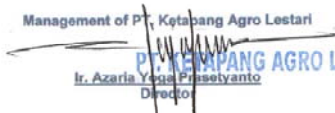
PT. KETAPANG AGRO LESTARI
Ir. Azaria Yuga Prasetyanto
Director

July 29, 2011

Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessments

Assessment result document on High Conservation Value (HCV) Assessment of PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari by Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Foundation (ISPO/YASBI) will be applied as one of the guidelines in managing palm oil plantation in PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari

Management of PT. Ketapang Agro Lestari



PT. KETAPANG AGRO LESTARI
Ir. Azaria Yuga Prasetyanto
Director

July 29, 2011

