

# RSPO

## RSPO NOTIFICATION OF PROPOSED NEW PLANTING

*This notification shall be on the RSPO website for 30 days as required by the RSPO procedures for new plantings (<http://www.rspo.org/?q=page/535>). It has also been posted on local on-site notice boards.*

**Date of notification: 12<sup>th</sup> December 2013**

Tick whichever is appropriate

**This is a completely new development and stakeholders may submit comments.**

This is part of an ongoing planting and is meant for notification only.

**COMPANY: PT Megasurya Mas**

**RSPO Membership No.: 200960800000**

**Location of proposed new planting:** description or maps and GPS coordinates.

Company Name : PT Megasurya Mas

Company Address : Jl. Tambak Sawah Nomor 32 Desa Tambakrejo  
Kecamatan Waru, Kabupaten Sidoarjo, Propinsi Jawa  
Timur, Indonesia

Type of business : Oil Palm Plantation & Processing

Status of concession land : Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) (No. 119 Year 2011, dated  
9<sup>th</sup> May 2011)  
Consent License (Izin Prinsip) (No. 525/237 dated on  
30<sup>th</sup> May 2011)  
Release of Forest Area (No SK.111/MENHUT-II/2012  
date on 21<sup>st</sup> February 2012).  
AMDAL (SEIA) (No. 660.1/01-ANDAL/XII/2012  
dated on 7<sup>th</sup> December 2012)  
Environmental Feasibility of Oil Palm Plantation  
Development Plan and Processing (No 3 year 2013  
dated on 15<sup>th</sup> January 2013).  
Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan)  
(No 6 Years 2013 dated on 16<sup>th</sup> January 2013).

# RSPO

Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan)  
No. 04/94/IUP/PMDN/2013 dated on 11<sup>th</sup> April 2013.

Contact Person : Dr Gan Lian Tiong  
email: [liantiong.gan@musimmas.com](mailto:liantiong.gan@musimmas.com)

Location : District of Kaureh dan Distrik of Airu. Jayapura Regency, Papua Province.  
(Detail map See picture 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5).

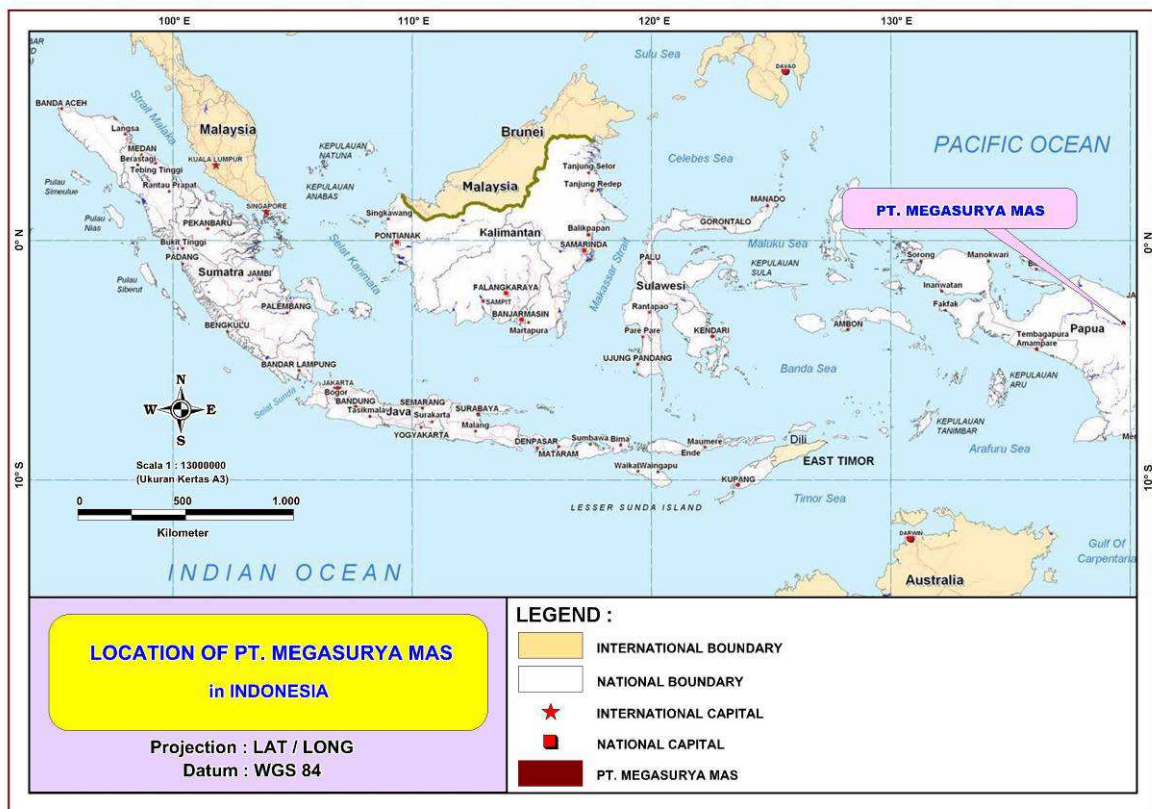
GPS References : 139° 39' 39" E - 139° 47' 51" E  
3° 20' 50" S - 3° 30' 53" S

North : Protected Forest

Surrounding Entities South : Wildlife Conservation Area Mamberamo Foja.

West : Area for other uses (APL, PT Siringo - Ringo)

East : Protected Forest



**Figure 1** Location of PT Megasurya Mas in Indonesia

# RSPO

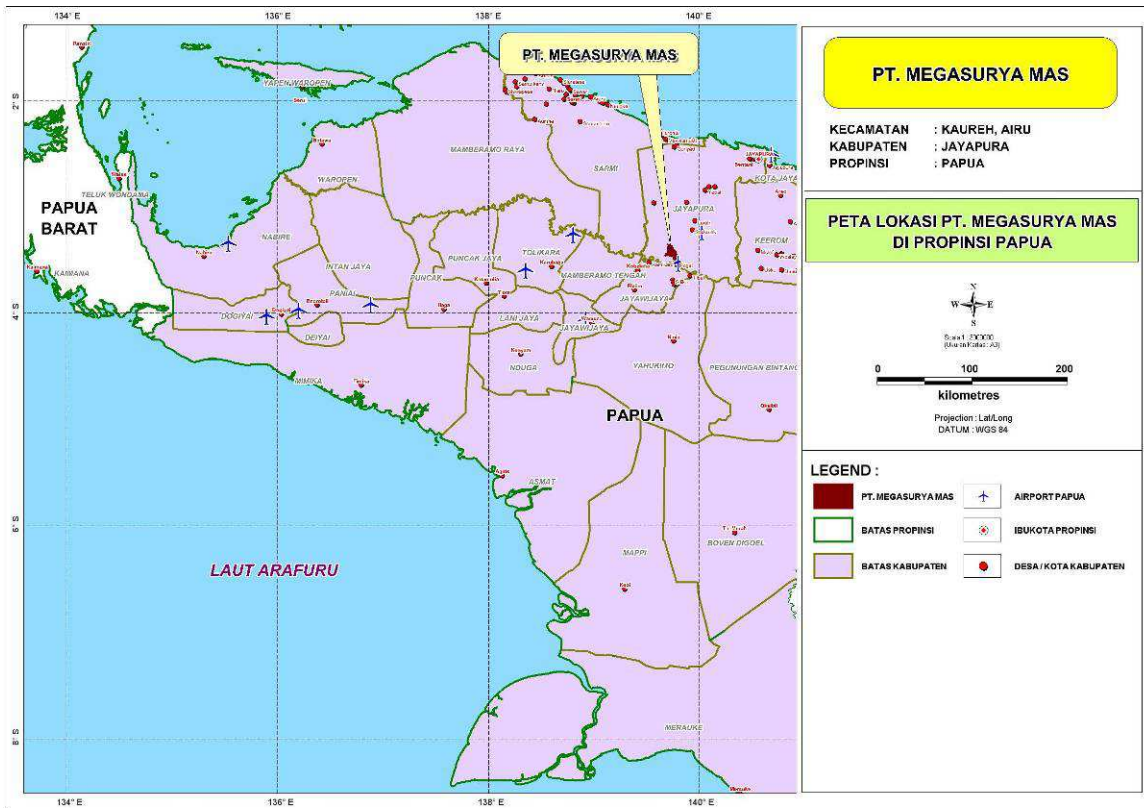


Figure 2 Location of PT Megasurya Mas in Papua Province

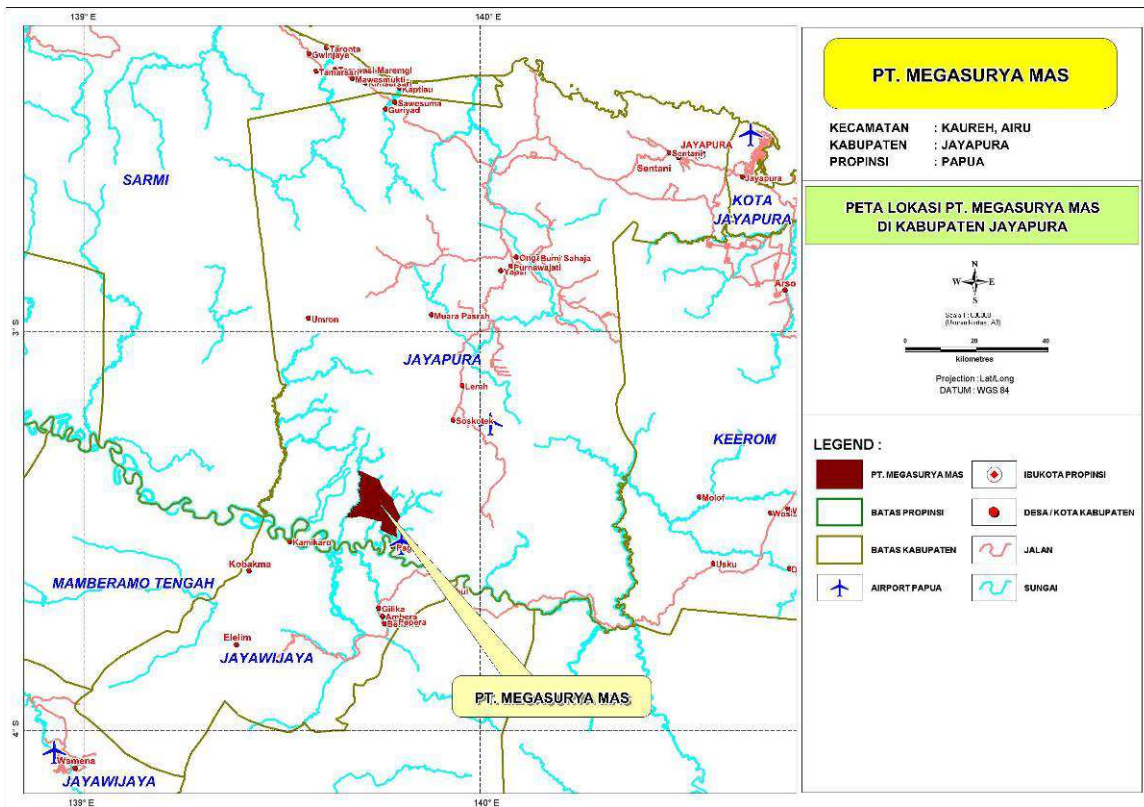
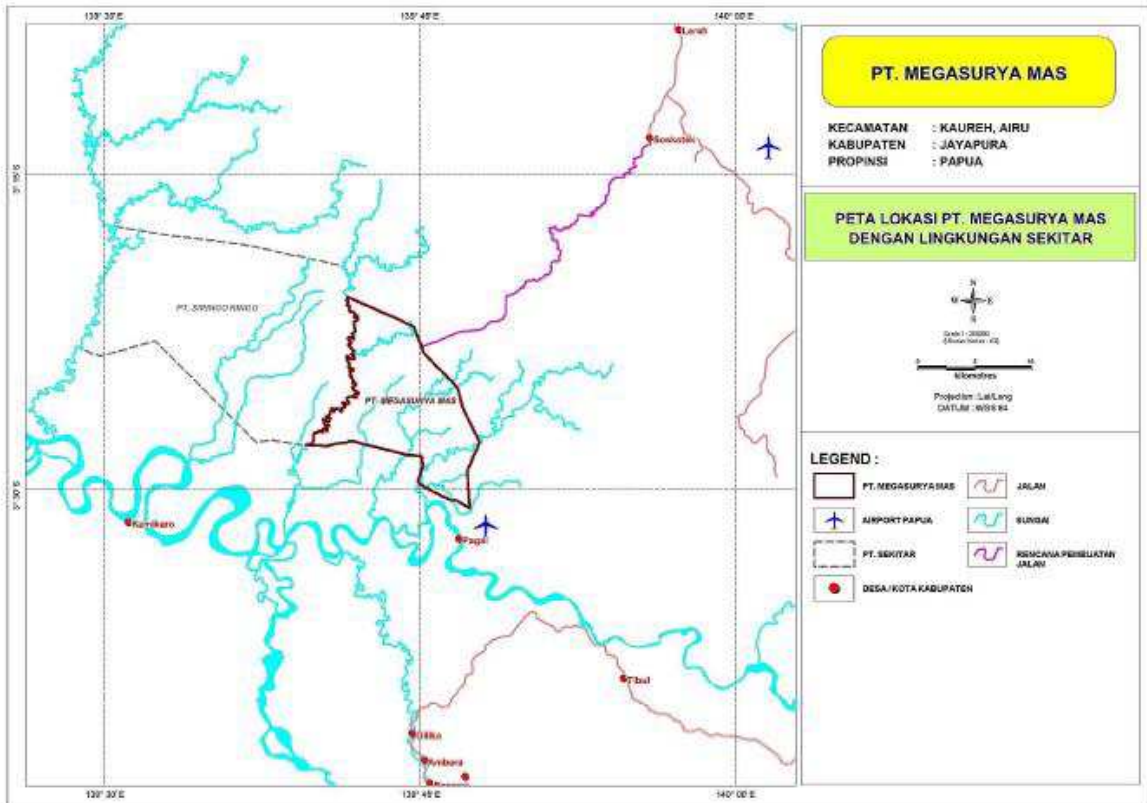
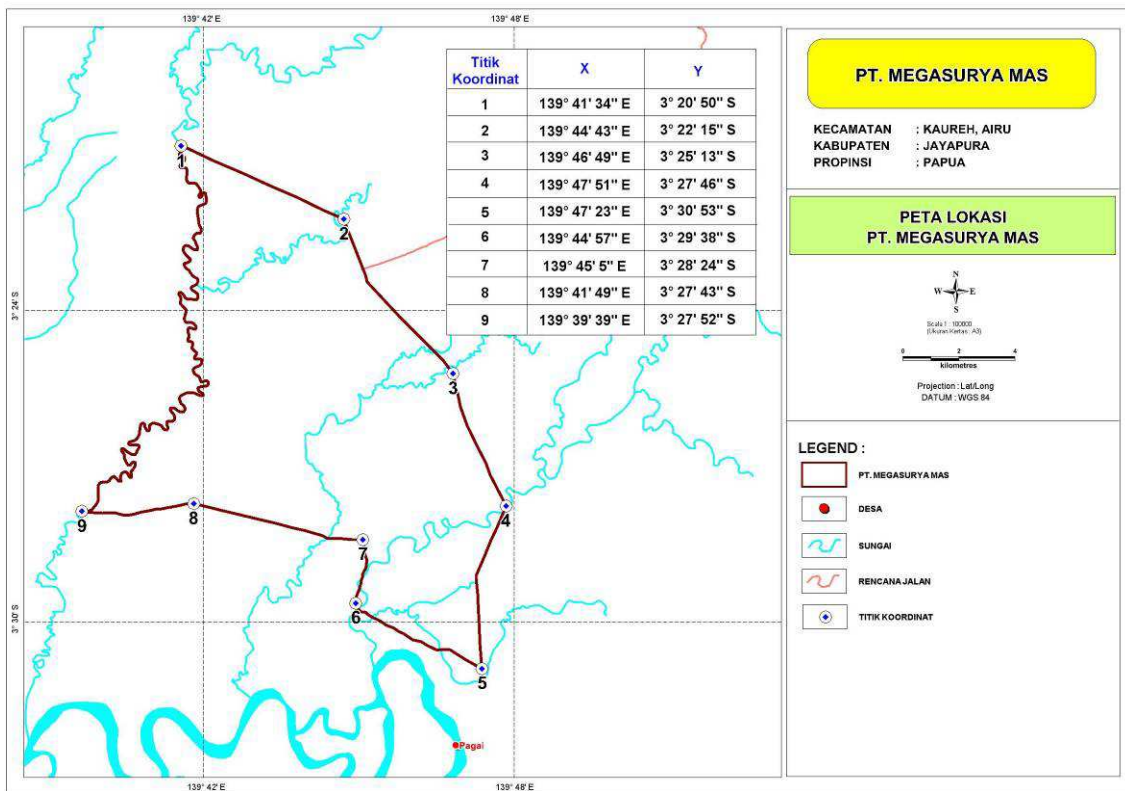


Figure 3 Location of PT Megasurya Mas Jayapura Regency

# RSPO



**Figure 4** Location of PT Megasurya Mas and its surrounding entities



**Figure 5** Map of PT Megasurya Mas showing GPS Coordinates

## SUMMARY FROM SEI ASSESSMENTS:

### Assessors and their credentials:

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

1. **Andri Novi**, a Literary from Padjajaran University, Bandung with science culture literature and linguistic culture. Experienced in Participatory Action Research and Community Development. Participate as a consultant, facilitator and trainer in programs such as Partnership Program for Development (YAPPIKA and CUSO), Building Institutions for Good Governance Conference (ICMA-USAID), Local Governance Support Program (USAID), Health Services Program (USAID) and Cities Poverty Eradication Programme. Involved in program and project management of natural resources such as Berau Forest Management Project, Berau Forest Bridging Project, South Central Kalimantan Production Forest Project, Multistakeholder Forestry Programme and Forest Certification Training Project (TNC & WWF). Accredited by the RSPO as Discipline Specialist with specialization HCV 5 and 6. contact: [andri.novi@aksenta.com](mailto:andri.novi@aksenta.com)
2. **Eko Cahyono**, completed his study at the Ushuluddin Faculty, Islamic University of Yogyakarta (2004) and Master of Science at Rural Sociology graduate Bogor Agricultural University (2012). Becoming a Teacher Team (Diploma Bogor Agricultural University) and teaching assistant at the Faculty of Human Ecology Bogor Agricultural University (2011-2012), courses Social Change, Collaborative Management of Natural Resources, and Social Research Methodology. From 2007-present, a researcher and facilitator empowering rural communities in Sajogyo Institute and a researcher (freelance) in the study of socio-agrarian countryside in some other institutions, the Foundation Silvagama, PSP3-IPB, STPN-Yogya, PSB-IPB, etc.. Some research results published in the media / journals / books (Kontan, Seputar Indonesia, Basis Journal, Journal of Politica, Journal Renai). As an independent consultant, he is experienced in conducting social assessment and facilitation of community development-related themes rural sociology, poverty, agrarian, conflicts, social movements and political ecology. Contact: [eko.cahyono@aksenta.com](mailto:eko.cahyono@aksenta.com)
3. **Sabeni**, completing undergraduate studies at the Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University. In the course of his career was never away from the things related to the environment, forestry and natural resources. His interest in social development, especially

# RSPO

in the processes of community development, he has enriched the sharper will analyze the social impact of the presence of a project. He has extensive expertise and experience in the field of conservation and social-participative decision making, as well as a trainer for the analysis of environmental processes and environmental audits. He is experienced in conducting social analysis in the forestry sector, especially for industrial plantations, and is currently in the process of registration as a disciplin Specialist RSPO accreditation. In this assessment it conducted a study in social institutions and policies. contact: [sabeni@aksenta.com](mailto:sabeni@aksenta.com)

4. **Wahono**, completing undergraduate education Faculty of Agriculture, Plant Protection Bogor Department of Agricultural University. His experience in the field of agriculture and rural environments do with IPM-FAO, Nastari Institute and the People's Coalition for Food Sovereignty through social studies, sustainable agriculture and environmental health as well as info-mobilization for community development. He deepened his expertise in bio-ecology by following Certificate Course for Conservation Biology and People on the Landscape, Center of Environmental Research and Conservation (CERC), Columbia University, New York City. As an independent consultant he experienced in rural social studies, community facilitation and field surveys related to capital socio-ecology, sustainable livelihood and community development. His role in this study was as Chairman of the Social Impact Assessment. Contact: [wahono@aksenta.com](mailto:wahono@aksenta.com)

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

Consistent with the assessment model, and considering the time limit available, SIA assessment using the principles of the methodology of rapid rural appraisal (RRA). One of the principles used in the RRA SIA study is the principle of triangulation (round triangle / check and recheck). This triangulation principle includes three things:

- 1) The composition of the multi-disciplinary team of researchers with scientific.
- 2) Observation units were purposively selected through three types of strata, categories or classes.
- 3) Methods, tools or techniques used in data collection were also done with a variety of techniques. The SIA study using the technique of literature studies, in-depth interviews, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and observations on the ground.

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

1. **Literature Study**; this method was used for the purpose of gathering the understanding on the socio-context and environmental aspect of the location which was evaluated. It

# RSPO

was carried out in the early phase-before going to the field and at the result analysis phase.

2. **Dialogue;** this method was used to identify the nature of the relevant parties, identify the potential issues to impact, gathering information about expectations, ideas, and opinions to bring the solutions for the actual issues. The process was carried out through the meetings both in formal and in non-formal sequence with definite topics (Focus Group Discussion),
3. **Field Observation;** this method was used to understand directly the actual facts which will be indicator of the issues and social impact happened,
4. **In-depth Interview;** it was used to get a deeper understanding about the issues. It was done in-depth by interviewing the key socialite who will act as respondents. The criteria of choosing the respondents were based on the knowledge possessed or their direct experience over the impact or impacts,

The stages in the Social Impact Assessment, are as follows;

- Secondary data analysis (pre-ground)
- Socialization of SIA to the to the management, management unit and staff of the company through presentation and discussion.
- Field Assessment, conducted through interviews and discussions.
- Consult internal and external stakeholder representatives through group discussion.
- Review of relevant documents
- Convey the preliminary result of the study to the management, management unit and staff of the company through presentation, discussion and input

The data obtained from the documents and the field are then processed and analyzed in accordance with the facts and the findings of field resources and supporting field data. The approaches used in this study consist of participatory, consultative and in rapid approach, then part of the analysis process was also carried out with the community. Participatory analysis is conducted primarily with regard to socio-economic conditions in the Permitted Area or around the location of PT Megasurya Mas Summarized the effect of the issue on the ground, and then analyzed using the framework of livelihood sustainability or pentagon capital. 1) *Human capital*, 2). *Natural capital*, 3). *Social capital*, 4). *Physical capital*, and 5). *Financial capital*. Social impact and potential risks assessment arising from the development of oil palm plantations are analyzed with several analysis tools besides stakeholder analysis and social risk analysis.

## Summary of SEI Findings

The SEI was conducted with a social sustainability approach, an approach that includes continuation of social production and reproduction processes. The company's presence and operational processing views affect local communities. The presence and development of oil palm plantations and mills in the Permitted Area of PT Megasurya Mas will have an impact on components of livelihoods assets. 1) Changes in tenure and land use. 2) Open access to the public and trade flows of forest products. 3) Substantial funds for the community as a consequence of compensation, 4) potential rift between tribes / clans and communities because of social resentment.

Stakeholders in the surrounding of permitted area not so many, but keep in mind is the role and strong position of Ondoafi, the chieftain/ clan and head of village. Position in the tradition system makes Ondoafi have a strong effect to mobilize local communities, moreover they have the example of the case of a boycott (bars) in the nearby oil palm companies. Church institution is an institution that has a small interest but with the power and moral effect, these institutions can be partners to anticipate future problems.

Positive perception of most people as well as good communication support from staff in company makes levels of social risk relatively low. Social risks that need to be considered is the risk associated with the issues that arise both because given issue or a new issue due to the presence of the company.

The social risks if not anticipated early will accumulate and bring collective actions of the community. Hence, the communication strategy needs to be designed so that social activities can be carried out effectively without disrupting the production processes of the company. For those reasons, the social management happens to be designed with a more systematically.

A humanist approach and empathy, paying close attention to the actors and the involvement of representatives of the community representative, documenting all agreements that are known by the community, identifying and liaising with institutions that could potentially support program for community development. Therefore, the main recommendations from the results of this study are that the company immediately drew up a social management plan. General checkout process can be started by building bridges of effective communication with the parties and the public key figure.



# RSPO

## SUMMARY FROM HCV ASSESSMENT(S):

### Assessors and their credentials

The HCV assessment in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Megasurya Mas was carried out by the RSPO accredited assessor. The HCV assessment was conducted from 14<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> March 2013 in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Megasurya Mas was carried by Aksenta, located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: [aksenta@aksenta.com](mailto:aksenta@aksenta.com). Key consultants from Aksenta have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

1. **Resit Sozer**, Master's degree in Tropical Ecology at the University of Amsterdam (UvA). Expertise and experience in the field of wildlife management; study habitat and population, as well as wildlife conflict mitigation. Currently, in addition to consulting with HCV, manage wildlife rescue center in Sukabumi. Competence in the assessment of HCV has been recognized by the RSPO and the entry in the list of RSPO HCV Accredited Assessor - Team Leader, and in charge of identifying HCV 1, 2, and HCV 3. Contact: [resit@aksenta.com](mailto:resit@aksenta.com)
2. **Andri Novi**, a Literary from Padjajaran University, Bandung with science culture literature and linguistic culture. Experienced in Participatory Action Research and Community Development. Participate as a consultant, facilitator and trainer in programs such as Partnership Program for Development (YAPPIKA and CUSO), Building Institutions for Good Governance Conference (ICMA-USAID), Local Governance Support Program (USAID), Health Services Program (USAID) and Cities Poverty Eradication Programme. Involved in program and project management of natural resources such as Berau Forest Management Project, Berau Forest Bridging Project, South Central Kalimantan Production Forest Project, Multistakeholder Forestry Programme and Forest Certification Training Project (TNC & WWF). Accredited by the RSPO as Discipline Specialist with specialization HCV 5 and 6. Contact: [andri.novi@aksenta.com](mailto:andri.novi@aksenta.com)
3. **Fersely G. Feliggi**, Bachelor of Geophysics and Meteorology, F-MIPA, Bogor Agricultural University. Active in assessment related to meteorology, climatology and hydrology. Experienced in the field of mapping, spatial analysis, and remote sensing applications for natural resource management, water resource management and watershed management (DAS), and environmental risk assessment. In this study he identifies and handles affairs HCV 4 GIS. Contact: [gets@aksenta.com](mailto:gets@aksenta.com)

# RSPO

4. **Yanto Ardianto**, graduated from agrometeorology IPB, he is now working as GIS officer. His part of job that frequently done related to the spatial modeling to hydrology and agriculture and the analyze system to development the system. The activities that he has done are the system arranging of budget planning information in the Direktorat Jenderal RLPS Forest Department, the Arranging of Spatial Decision Support System to land use arranging (Central Java Province), the Arranging of IWMS (Industrial Waste Monitoring System) to The Ministry of State For The Environment, Critical Land's mapping in the area of BP DAS Sadang, South Sulawesi. In this study he identifies and handles affairs HCV 4 GIS. contact: [yanto@aksenta.com](mailto:yanto@aksenta.com)

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

### **HCV Identifying Methods**

Field surveys were conducted on 14<sup>th</sup> February – 13<sup>th</sup> March 2013, with assistance of PT Megasurya Mas management team. This HCV assessment is generally carried out through a series of phases such as: Desk Study, Field Survey, Data Analysis, Spatial Analysis of HCV area, and indicative HCV mapping. Geographically, the High Conservation Value assessment covers the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Megasurya Mas. HCV assessment in this unopened area (landbank) and are intended to comply with the requirements of the RSPO Criterion 7.3 about New Planting Procedures (NPP). The maps shown are the map based on Forest Release Decree (Surat Keputusan Pelepasan Kawasan Hutan) No. SK.111/Menhut-II/2012.

Based on the scope of the activity stages, HCV study of PT Megasurya Mas is a full assessment, assessment process which comprised of all stages in HCV identification: (i) *desktop study, pre-assessment*, (ii) planning of field activities, (iii) implementation of field activities: HCV Identification, access the current status and the landscape context, and (iv) Report preparation of HCV assessment result.

The understanding and scope of HCV for the oil palm plantation sector refers to the HCVF definitions which apply to the forestry sector. The Identification of High Conservation Value in Indonesia was developed by the Konsorsium Revisi HCV Toolkit Indonesia (2008), *The High Conservation Values Forest Toolkit* (ProForest, 2003); *Good Practice Guidelines for High Conservation Value Assessment: a Practical Guide for Practitioners and Auditors* (ProForest, 2008). Other references are such as IUCN, CITES, and other guidelines as well as the relevant laws of Indonesia were also subjects of consideration in HCV Assessment PT Megasurya Mas.

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

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

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

- Direct observation, either through the identification of visual appearance or sound (for both diurnal and nocturnal animals),
- The existence of the marks or residual from the animals' activities in their former habitat (such as tracks, scars on trees, nest, scales, snake skin, bird feathers, or mammal hair, etc.)
- The finding of the residual of animals' body parts (skull, horn, skin, hair, tusk, scales, and other recognized part of the animals' body) which were possibly hunted or caught by the local people in the observed locations. Interviews were carried out to complement the information about the time and location of the hunting activities.
- The secondary information was the existence of the animals which were documented based on external information, such as local people information or the local authorities. The consistency of such information was always monitored through cross checking (check and recheck) with other relevant parties as well as checking the validity of the description on every species of animals from the interviewed people. All information was then matched with the natural distribution and the history of the existence of such species in the locations (as mentioned in the literature references). The data was then compared to the type and condition of the habitat at the time when the survey was done. Any mismatching between the description and their natural distribution zone and habitat, will put the existence of such species in doubt.

## **HCV 4 Identification Methodology**

In order to identify the existence of HCV 4 in an oil palm plantation, two approaches were applied. The first approach was analysis to find out the interactions and correlations between the water system and the plantation land in a wide context. The approach also covered the area outside the plantation area. The second approach was another analysis to find out the

# RSPO

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.

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

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

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

# RSPO

## Summary of HCV Findings

Based on Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) boundary and map of Forest & Water Bodies (2012), HCV assessment indicated that the concession areas of PT Megasurya Mas is under Area for Other Uses (Areal Penggunaan Lain, APL). The Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL) report also indicated the project area is logged-over ex-convertible production forest (HPK). The Permitted Area of PT Megasurya Mas consists of the logged over area ( $\pm 10,061$  ha), (SK.111/MENHUT-II/2012 The release of the convertible production forest) and primary forest ( $\pm 2,000$  ha). Primary forest in the Decree (SK.111/MENHUT-II/2012) will serve the purpose as wildlife corridors, habitat of protected flora and fauna and also buffer zone of the conservation area. The said primary forest area has been included into the HCV area. The Report of Evaluation on Land Suitability for Oil Palm Plantation by consultant (Aksenta) indicated that the soil of project site comprised of mineral soil 96.3% and peat soil 3.7%.

Permitted Area still holds important HCV biodiversity elements, i.e. species that are globally endangered, endemic species or distribution-limited and natural ecosystems that are threatened with extinction. There are five types of HCV identified in the PT Megasurya Mas, i.e. HCV 1, HCV 3, HCV 4, HCV 5 and HCV 6. The identified HCV area was  $\pm 2,785.9$  ha or  $\pm 20.8\%$  of the total Forest Released area (Pelepasan Kawasan Hutan) of PT Megasurya Mas. The important elements of HCV 1 are a. conservation areas within or adjacent to the Permitted Area PT. Megasurya Mas (HCV 1.1), b. Threatened and endangered species (HCV 1.2), c. Endemic species and restricted range (HCV 1.3), d. Areas that contain habitat of temporary use by species or congregations of Species, such as reproduction and population genetic enrichment (HCV 1.4). The elements of HCV 3 cover the natural ecosystems that are endangered/ threatened like Peat Swamp Forest with still good condition. Key elements of HCV 4 cover water catchments area at hilly area, water source and temporary water catchments area (HCV 4.1), erosion control and sedimentation area (HCV 4.2) and area providing barriers to destructive natural fire (HCV 4.3). HCV 5 covers area). Element HCV 5 covers area fundamental to meet basic needs of local communities. HCV 6 covers area that is sacred to local community.

# RSPO

## **SUMMARY OF PLANS:**

### **Development of HCV and SIA Management Plans**

PT Megasurya Mas is situated at Soskotek Village of Kaureh District and Pagai Village of Airu District, Jayapura Regency - Papua Province. The Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) was approved on 9<sup>th</sup> May 2011 by Jayapura Regent Decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Jayapura) No 119 Year 2011 ± 21,776 ha. The Consent License (Izin Prinsip) for PT Megasurya Mas was approved on 30<sup>th</sup> May 2011 by the Investment Coordinating Board Papua Province No 525/237 with total area 21,776 ha. The proposed project area of PT Megasurya Mas has been released from Production Forest area, can be converted to oil palm plantations and was approved on 21<sup>st</sup> February 2012 by the Minister of forestry Republic of Indonesia (Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan) No SK. 111/MENHUT-II/2012. The Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL) was approved by AMDAL Commission of Jayapura Regency No 660.1/01-ANDAL/XII/2012 dated 7<sup>th</sup> December 2012. Environmental Feasibility of Oil Palm Plantation Development Plan and Mill Processing was approved by Regent of Jayapura Decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Jayapura) No. 3 Year 2013. The Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan) was approved by Regent of Jayapura Decree No. 6 dated on 16<sup>th</sup> January 2013. The Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP) was approved on 11<sup>th</sup> April 2013 by the Investment Coordinating Board Papua Province (Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal) Nomor : 04/94/IUP/PMDN/2013; the total area is 13,389.60 ha. Hence, in the development plan, the Company will only carry out development within the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) which has obtained 'release of forest land', and Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan).

The findings on both the HCV and SIA by RSPO accredited independent consultants from Aksenta have been incorporated in the oil palm development plan of PT Megasurya Mas which includes the HCV and SIA management and monitoring plans of PT Megasurya Mas. Development of HCV and SIA management and monitoring plans was facilitated by Aksenta team through a workshop for PT Megasurya Mas management and sustainability team from 2<sup>nd</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> October 2013 in Head Office Medan. The purposes of this workshop were to enable the management team to have better understanding on the HCV and SIA findings and their related implications that will provide reference points in developing the operational activities. The results of the assessment and management plans are documented, presented and discussed in the stakeholders' consultation on 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2013 in Lereh, District of Kaureh – Jayapura Regency - Papua Province. The feedbacks from this stakeholders' consultation have also been incorporated into the oil palm development plan as well as the HCV and SIA management plan.

# RSPO

The implementation of the HCV and SIA management & monitoring plans in the field will be carried out by experienced personnel who possessed a high level of dedication of knowledge and special technical skills. Sustainability Staff, Audit & Certification (A&C) Staff, with the assistance of the Public Relation (Humas) Team who stationed on site, will provide support in these activities. The Estate Manager is directly responsible on the implementation of the management and monitoring plans. In addition, the Senior Estate Manager is accountable in fulfilling of the requirements for the plan and as well as responsible in analyzing the input results from the monitoring plans. The General Manager is accountable and responsible to ensure that the Overall Development Plan including the management of HCV and SIA is implemented according to the time plan and budget. The management team is supported and supervised by the Regional General Manager. The detail of the responsibilities and roles of the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management plans and monitoring are summarized in the “The Management & Monitoring Plans of HCV/SIA PT Megasurya Mas” document. The Head Office Estate Department, Public Relation (Humas) Department, and Sustainability Department will provide the overall support in the implementation of the development plan.

## **Stakeholders to be involved**

The process of the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management plans and monitoring PT Megasurya Mas also involved relevant stakeholders such as governmental offices (Forest & Conservation Agency of Papua Province, The Plantation Office, The Forestry Office), local communities, the government of local village and District, Army Department (DANRAMIL) and The local NGOs.

Consultation with the relevant stakeholders to provide opportunities for communication and sharing the informations/opinion/suggestions between the PT Megasurya Mas and the workers, contractors, suppliers, smallholders (plasma), consumers, government agencies and communities to move forward for the benefit and common progress. This is also part of the process of free, prior and informed consent procedures to ensure that there is a balance in the social and environmental harmony in the development of the oil palm planting project between PT Megasurya Mas and the local communities, the relevant government agencies, concerned stakeholders, NGOs etc.

The Stakeholders’ Consultation was held on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2013 in Lereh, District of Kaureh, Jayapura Regency-Papua Province. This stakeholder consultation was held simultaneously with PT Siringo - Ringo’s. Both PT Siringo - Ringo and PT Megasurya Mas are managed by same GM and adhere to the RSPO New Planting Procedures. PT Siringo - Ringo is beside PT Megasurya Mas. There were 94 participants present during this consultation meeting. The

# RSPO

details of the Stakeholders' Consultation is presented in the Report of Stakeholders Consultation PT Megasurya Mas, 2013. The summary of the consultation with highlights of key suggestions from the consultation on HCV, SIA, and RSPO P&C are as follow:

1. The number of stakeholder consultation participants that conduct by PT Megasurya Mas at 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2013 in Lereh, District of Kaureh, Jayapura Regency - Papua Province are 94 participants, consisting of:

Organization	No. of participants
Government Agencies, are: Forestry & Conservation Agency of Papua Province (1 participants), Forest Agency of Jayapura Regency (2 participants), DISBUN Jayapura Regency (2 participants), Polsek District Kaureh (3 participants), Koramil District Kaureh (1 participants)	9
Representatives from surrounding villages (head of District & Head of Village, community leaders, local communities)	71
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), consist of: PT PPMA (Perkumpulan Terbatas Untuk Pengkajian dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Adat) 1 participants and SIL ( <i>Summer Institute Linguistic</i> ) 2 participant.	3
HCV / SIA Assessor	3
Management PT Megasurya Mas	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>

2. The following subject matters were presented to the stakeholder during the Stakeholders' Meeting:
  - a) Material from the Department of Forestry and Conservation Jayapura Regency about conservation policy in the area of Papua province associated with potential natural resource in Papua, general conditions, strategic issues of conservation areas, missions, challenges and expectations of the conservation area in Papua province
  - b) Material from Aksenta about the study results of High Conservation Value PT Megasurya Mas, management plans and monitoring of High Conservation Value (HCV) and asked for input and active participation of all stakeholders in order to plan the management and monitoring of High Conservation Value (HCV) PT Megasurya Mas can be implemented.
  - c) Material from Aksenta about the study Social Impact Assessment PT Megasurya Mas, management plans and monitoring of Social Impact and asked for input and active participation of all stakeholders in order to plan the management and monitoring of Social Impact PT Megasurya Mas can be implemented.



# RSPO

### 3. Key issues raised for discussion during the Stakeholders' Meeting include:

Important issues that are related to sustainable development of oil palm plantations in PT Megasurya Mas, Jayapura Regency, Papua Province in stakeholder consultation activities, are:

- a) Communities around the Permitted Area of PT Megasurya Mas hope the company can immediately open the road to the location of the operational permits of PT Megasurya Mas.
- b) Communities around the Permitted Area of PT Megasurya Mas hopes the company doing the compensation procedure clear in order not to cause problems in the future, such as people experience with other companies.
- c) Indigenous peoples and villages will participate and cooperation with the company in managing The HCV and to monitor the impact of the opening of the access so that environmental and social sustainability is maintained.

Summary of the questions and answers during the stakeholder consultation process are as follows:

No.	Participant's Name	Agency / Village	Suggestion/Question	Answer/Opinion
1.	Titus Nakambi	Pagai Village Head	We have given the letter of our request to the company. Some of our requests are the company should not take any land outside the permitted area, involve other related stakeholders and cannot use military or police force during the land compensation process.	<p><b>(Resit, Aksenta)</b> The company is in the process of studying the contents of the said request letter, land compensation mechanism will be socialized by the company to local community.</p> <p><b>(Wahono, Aksenta)</b> The land compensation will be carried out in non-coercive way and mutually agreed by the company and local community. The company will formed land compensation team by taking into consideration of field condition and involve call custom heads, religion head and representatives from local government.</p>
2	Yohanes Sita	Personage of local community at Soskotek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We request the company to carry out land compensation before doing any operation.</li> <li>• We are unhappy with the Jayapura district government because</li> </ul>	<p><b>(Resit Aksenta)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Now the company is studying the problem of land compensation process and to for, land compensation mechanism.</li> <li>• We need to look into road</li> </ul>

# RSPO

			<p>attention they paid on our access road is not enough. That is why we urge the company to construct the said access road sooner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We urge the company to help us to develop school, cooperation, and church in our area, just like what we have seen during comparison study trip at Padang of West Sumatera.</li> </ul>	<p>development seriously especially on the social and environment impact.</p> <p><b>(Wahono, Aksenta) :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Before start for operation, the company will carry out land compensation based on mutual agreement.</li> <li>What you have seen during comparison study visit in West Sumatera is one of the benefit evidences of the plantation company operation.</li> </ul>
3	Musa Sita	Manager of Soskotek church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access road is a very important infrastructure which will support development in our area. We support the company to build the access road in our area sooner.</li> <li>Government has its 'forest reserve' and we also have 'forest reserve' in our customary law. Do both of them carry the same meaning?</li> </ul>	<p><b>(Wahono Aksenta) :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thank you for the support and motivation given to all of us. Let us progress together.</li> </ul> <p><b>(John, Dinas Kehutanan dan Konservasi Provinsi Papua) :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is better that the company to carry out HCV participative mapping, so that the conservation area will not disrupt the land compensation process.</li> </ul>
4	Oscar Sita	Head of Soskotek village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Compensation for road and oil palm plantation development must be carried out carefully.</li> <li>Is the company's land compensation procedure in line with the district government's procedure?</li> </ul>	<p><b>(Wahono, Aksenta) :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The company will form a land compensation team according to field condition and will include ethnic heads, personage of local community, religion head and representatives of local government into the team.</li> <li>The company will always coordinate with local government in land compensation.</li> </ul>
5	Matus Bogogo	Head of Community Custom Institute Kaureh District	<p>It is better not to discuss land compensation first because we are here to understand the environment and social study.</p>	<p><b>(Wahono Aksenta) :</b></p> <p>This stakeholder consultation activity is part of company effort to involve local community in social and environment management process.</p> <p><b>(Resit Aksenta) :</b></p> <p>We are lucky that with this meeting, the company and related stakeholders can discuss openly on the environmental and social issue</p>

# RSPO

6	Marten Sita	Head of Custom, Soskotek	No need for lengthy discussion, we all know the potential of our area. Now we all just plan and execute the project soon.	<b>(Resit Aksenta) :</b> Thank you for the support. Land compensation team will involve the local community.
7	Musa Sita	Manager of Soskotek church	Custom right (hak ulayat) must be embraced into the land compensation. In case any local communities ask for helps during the land compensation activity, we will assist the local community in letter writing, so that the company will not confuse on the their request.	<b>(Wahono Aksenta) :</b> Thank you for the suggestion. The land compensation is non-coercive and mutually agreed between the company and community.
8	Klemens Hamo	Local community, Soskotek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To encourage the influx of investor, it is better to have collaboration between local community and government in managing the forest reserve.</li> <li>Every ethnics who has accepted PT Megasurya Mas can put the agreements into MOU to benefit the local community.</li> <li>We hoped that the access road can be constructed soon so that the company can enter faster and Pagai village won't be isolated again.</li> <li>Is there any small holder scheme (plasma) in the cooperation? Because we have learned a lot from comparison study visit to Padang and it has big impact?</li> </ul>	<b>(John, Dinas Kehutanan dan Konservasi Provinsi Papua) :</b> Forest reserve posses 3 function: conservation, exploitation and sustainability. It does not mean we can not do anything to forest reserve. The local community who live around there can exploit it in systematically way. Exploitation of forest reserve is explained in Local Government Special Autonomy that protects local community livelihood space.  <b>(Resit, Aksenta) :</b> MOU needs to include the cooperation detail between local community and the company <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We need to carefully study the construction of the access road, especially on the social and environment impact.</li> <li>Smallholder scheme which will be implemented here is similar with the company that you visited at Padang</li> </ul>
9	Matus Bogogo	Head of Community Custom Institute Kaureh District	We will coordinate with the respective custom heads (ondoafi) of each ethnic regarding conservation of forest reserve and HCV area because this is responsibility of the custom heads.	<b>(Resit, Aksenta)</b> I would like to thank the local community for their support to safeguard the HCV area and forest reserve.

# RSPO

10	Musa Sita	Manager of Soskotek church	We also understand we cannot open plantations at forest reserve in view of custom and custom heads have to safeguard them.	
11	Titus Nakambi	Head of Pagai village	We will work together with Agriculture Department, Forestry Department and Police Department to safeguard the sustainability of the conservation area. One of the ways is to limit the accessibility.	
12	Klemens Hamo	Local community, Soskotek	Forestry Department must also socialize us the legal and illegal parts of the regulations.	
13	Oscar Sita	Head of Soskotek Village	Forestry Department must explain the positive and negative impact from the development of road construction and oil palm plantation.	<p><b>(John, Dinas Kehutanan dan Konservasi Provinsi Papua) :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest reserve posses 3 function: conservation, exploitation and sustainability. It not means we can not do anything in forest reserve. The local community can exploit it in systematically way. Exploitation of forest reserve is explained in Local Government Special Autonomy which protects local community livelihood space.</li> <li>• The company can organized its own security team to assist in patrolling the said area.</li> </ul>
14	Matus Bogogo	Head of Community Custom Institute Kaureh District	I propose the company to develop the villages similar to what other forestry company (HPH) did before.	<p><b>(Wahono Aksenta) :</b></p> <p>The company will prepare the similar things and still study the best system to be used later.</p>

# RSPO

## **SIA Management Plan**

PT Megasurya Mas has developed the plans for the conservation impacts and social impacts as the operational efforts on social and conservation mitigation. The SIA development and preparation of management & monitoring plans for PT Megasurya Mas was mainly based on the SIA Assessment result administered in 12<sup>th</sup> – 26<sup>th</sup> February 2013, in corporate with the Aksenta; consultant accredited and approved by RSPO and the Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL) was approved by AMDAL Commission of Jayapura Regency - Papua Province, 660.1/01-ANDAL/XII/2012, dated on 07 December 2012, in principle, referred to the related laws in Indonesia.

The steps taken in the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management & monitoring plans were:

1. Determining the strategic issues i.e. land acquisition for plantation, public facilities, environment condition, Health condition, welfare, and company's communications with the local people,
2. Determining the purposes and desired final condition of the project (vision, practical vision, end-state),
3. Determining targets and objectives to achieve, creating the strategy map to achieve the desired outcome,
4. Identifying the must-do initiatives to achieve the determined targets,
5. Identifying the competency reinforcement for human resources and the supply of the infrastructures so that the implementation of the process can be achieved effectively,
6. Determining effective monitoring activities to analyze the dynamic state of every indicator in order to assess the progress of target – achievement.

Based on the SIA results for PT Megasurya Mas by Aksenta and the Environmental Management & Monitoring Plans (*Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan/Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan*) of PT Megasurya Mas document, the management for the Social and Environmental Impacts aimed to be managed consistently with appropriate work performance standards. The scope of the development and preparation of management & monitoring plans included all of the potential impacts by the plantation activities. The development and preparation of management & monitoring plans guidelines include:

### **1. Strengthening Communication and Social Relationships with Communities**

The purpose of this program is the creation of harmonious communication with the public continuously with the scope of activities: Identifying influential local leaders identify local stakeholders, stay in touch informally with local stakeholders, stakeholder consultation.

# RSPO

## 2. Land Acquisition Program

The focus of the company's land acquisition program is clear and clean. The scope of this includes the management and monitoring of land acquisition process to follow and be guided by the rules of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) as: a) identification of the owner of the land, b) socialization, c) land compensation in accordance with the Land Acquisition Procedures standard the company (SOP), d) documenting all stages of land acquisition.

## 3. CSR in the Corporate Environment Program

- a. Encourage local people who are less able to continue their education through college, Includes activities: Developing Policy Scholarship, Socialization, Candidate Screening Scholarship, Scholarship Giving, and Monitoring Activities.
- b. Participate in improving the success of basic education, covering activities: formulating appropriate CSR Education Care Program, surveying / select Candidate School and recipient, inform Care Education Program, conducting, reporting activities.
- c. Increasing the quality of public health and the environment, include: working with the Department of Health conducted fogging, socialization of the Healthy Lifestyle in collaboration with the Department of Health, participated in the clean environment of mutual cooperation, participated in development MCK / village water system, visit the company doctor to village.
- d. Increased religious values in the community include: providing Bible, support religious holidays, houses of worship support.

## 4. Partnership Program in Community Economic Development around the company

- a. Establish smallholder cooperative, these activities include: socialization Development Plan smallholder cooperative, coordination and consultation with stakeholders, facilitating establishment of cooperatives, the Cooperative Institutional Strengthening facilitation, creation of Cooperative and Corporate Partnership MOU.
- b. Opening up employment opportunities for local communities according to the needs include: preparing employees Recruitment Policy identify needs and availability of labor, employment recruitment socialize, conduct recruitment of local workers as needed.
- c. Opening of new business opportunities, for local communities which include: identifying business opportunities for local people socialize the business opportunities, making the Employment Agreement Letter, implement cooperation with the local businesses.

## **HCV Management Plan**

Development and preparation of HCV management & monitoring plans were based on the result of HCV assessment that was conducted on 14<sup>th</sup> February – 13<sup>th</sup> March 2013 by independent consultants from Aksenta who has been accredited and approved by RSPO. The HCV development and preparation of management & monitoring plans was implemented with the aim to provide guideline for the company in planning and management of its programs or activities in managing the HCV present within the concession area. The purpose was to enable all the available resources to be focused, integrated and effective in order to achieve the HCV management outcome. The purposes of this management and monitoring document were:

- 1) To ensure that the identified and assigned HCV areas are under protection and in a well managed state so that their HCV functions are well preserved,
- 2) To enhance the administration of the management and monitoring in the sense that the process carried out is more systematically according to the legal procedures.

The process of the HCV preparation of management plans and monitoring for PT Megasurya Mas was based on the structure of strategy mapping. In strategy map, the processes were all focused on three fields under the management and responsibility of the plantation management; 1) Stakeholders, 2) Operation, and 3) People & Resources.

## **Plan for HCV Monitoring and Regular Review of Data**

The basic programs and activities that fulfill the HCV management are in regular monitoring and review. The purpose of review is to measure the achievements, effectiveness, efficiencies, impacts, and sustainability of the programs. Thus, the purpose of monitoring is to evaluate whether the activities run as they are expected; whether the outputs of the process are as they were projected previously; and whether the resources investments (human, fund, time) are as they were planned.

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

# RSPO

## **Management and mitigation plans for threats to HCV areas.**

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

1. Demarcation of HCV area.
2. Insert HCV maps into the work plan maps and GPS.
3. Maintaining natural vegetation.
4. Installation signboard in a strategic location.
5. Conduct monitoring activities.
6. Conduct regular patrols.
7. Socializing HCV
8. Installation of water gate.
9. Installation monitoring water levels.
10. Agriculture land suitable open Group Agriculture Policy (GAP).
11. Get information from community with participatory manner.
12. Not open sago swamp land and historical places.
13. Minimize the impact of the use of agrochemicals.
14. Minimize erosion and sedimentation.

## **Management plans to enhance or maintain conservation values of identified HCV areas**

The process of strategy mapping, the practical vision is defined as the basic targets. Those basic targets include seven ideal states which are going to be achieved through the efforts of HCV protection and management. Those ideal states are:

1. Secure key species.
2. Buffer Wildlife Refuge and Protected Forest function.
3. Wildlife corridor function properly.
4. Water sources (springs and rivers) are available.
5. Peat swamp ecosystem secured.
6. Maintain historical place.
7. Maintain natural resources.



# RSPO

## **Development Plan:**

The total area allocated in the Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP) is  $\pm 13,390$  ha. No planting area will be carried out in HCV/Conservation area. The HCV management plan has been developed for these areas. The net area for cultivation of oil palm is  $\pm 8,281.34$  ha. The balance areas left out of oil palm planting are  $\pm 2,868.27$  ha of Conservation area - HCV areas (indicative), and others (roads, building, facilities, nursery, boundary, etc) is  $\pm 2,239.99$  ha. Of the total planted area of  $\pm 8,281.34$  ha, 20 % of the land (or  $\pm 1,656.27$  ha) will be allocated to development of smallholder cooperative scheme. The other 80 % of planted areas (or  $\pm 6,625.07$  ha) will be under the estates or *inti*. In accordance with the operational management of PT Megasurya Mas land development will commence in year 2014.

As part of the process of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), the management will ensure that there is participation in the social and environmental harmony in the development of the oil palm planting project by PT Megasurya Mas. Consultation with the relevant stakeholders is also to provide opportunities for communication and sharing the informations/opinion/suggestions between the PT Megasurya Mas and the affected stakeholders to move forward for the benefit and common progress. PT Megasurya Mas has established standard operating procedures for land acquisition and compensation procedures based on the principle of free, prior and informed consent. The company also has established the complaint and grievance procedures so that the problem solving process is carried out through discussion and mutual deliberation. PT Megasurya Mas will abide the requirements the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No: P.14/Menhut-II/2011, 10<sup>th</sup> March 2011 and P.20/Menhut-II/2013, 17<sup>th</sup> April 2013 before commencing land clearing. The company has carried out the assessment/cruising based on the requirements of Wood Utilization Permit (Izin Pemanfaatan Kayu).

# RSPO

## VERIFICATION STATEMENT:

The company opted for a document audit. Control Union Certifications auditors conducted desk study, pre-assessment check, discussions with the management team including the Head of Sustainability, General Manager, Public Relations (Humas) Manager before the document verification. During the document verification, two Control Union auditors were present with the management team of PT Megasurya Mas at their head office in Medan on 11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> December 2013 to verify and review the relevant documents including interviewing the management team members.

PT Megasurya Mas has adhered to the RSPO New Planting Procedures and has documented the assessments and plans according to the RSPO templates issued in May, 2010. The social and environmental assessments were detail, comprehensive and professionally carried out. The management plan has included the findings of the SEIA (AMDAL) conducted by the government approved consultants as well as incorporating the HCV and SIA assessments findings by consultants accredited and approved by the RSPO.

Control Union Certifications confirmed that the assessment and plans are comprehensive, professional and compliant of RSPO principles, criteria and indicators. It is the opinion of the Control Union Certifications auditors that PT Megasurya Mas has complied with the RSPO New Planting Procedures enforced on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2010.

Signed on behalf of Control Union Certifications



Mohd Rizal Kassim  
Lead Auditor  
Date: 12<sup>th</sup> December 2013

Signed on behalf of PT Megasurya Mas



Dr Gan Lian Tiong  
Head of Sustainability Department  
Date: 12<sup>th</sup> December 2013