

## RSPO NEW PLANTING PROCEDURES

### Summary Report of SEIA and HCV assessments

#### PT. Usaha Sawit Unggul – Tabuyung Estate, North Sumatra

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### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PT. Usaha Sawit Unggul (PT. USU) is the subsidiary of PT. Asian Agro Lestari (PT AAL). Both companies are subsidiaries of PT. Inti Indosawit Subur (PT. IIS). PT. USU is the legal entity under PT. IIS which will manage the new planting of Tabuyung estate, North Sumatra. PT. IIS, as the operating holding company, is registered as a member of RSPO in February 2006. As a member of RSPO, PT. IIS and its subsidiaries are committed to comply with the RSPO New Planting Procedure and RSPO Principles and Criteria.

#### Description of Project Area and Location

The project area comprised of land totaling approximately 10,000 ha which located in Tabuyung, Pasar II Singkuang and Suka Makmur Village, Muara Batang Gadis District, Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra, Indonesia. Currently the project area is owned by Development Cooperative of North Sumatra University [Koperasi Pengembangan Universitas Sumatra Utara (KP-USU)]. A Joint Venture company PT USU is formed between KP-USU and PT. AAL to develop New Planting under the management of PT. USU. Thus, this summary report was prepared by the assessors to comply with the RSPO New Planting Procedure and notification.

Currently all the legal documents are under KP-USU while legal documents of PT. USU are still in the process. Once the legal documents for PT. USU has been settled, all legal documents under KP-USU will be transferred to PT. USU, which is the joint venture company as stated above.

The new planting area has obtained Consent License (Ijin Prinsip) No. 1368/Menhutbun-IX/1998 on 11 December 1998 and issued by Ministry of Forestry and Plantation. Permitted Area (Ijin Lokasi) No. 525.25/105/K/2009 was obtained and issued by Mandailing Natal Regency on 28 January 2009. Plantation Permit (Ijin Usaha Perkebunan) No. 525.25/484/Disbun/tahun2004 was obtained and issued by Mandailing Natal Regency on 27 August 2004. KA-ANDAL for the development of the proposed new planting and palm oil mill has been developed under the North Sumatra University for the 10,000 ha dated November 2011. The KA-ANDAL includes the development of the new palm oil plantation and palm oil mill. Stakeholder consultation was completed on 5<sup>th</sup> December 2011. Final AMDAL is in the process of final presentation at the provincial level and approval is expected by January 2012.

The concession area received recommendation and approval from Ministry of Forestry No. S.583/Menhut-VII/1005. The area is not a forest land. This has been confirmed based on the Ministry of Forestry Decree No. SK-44/Menhut-II/2005 on 16 February 2005.

This is consistent with the HCV assessment finding by the RSPO approved assessor which was conducted from 16-23 October 2011. Based on the HCV assessment result, HCV 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 have been identified in Tabuyung estate new concession area. These are:

1. HCV 1. Area which has or provides support system for conservation area / primary forest. This covers riparian, peat land forest, valley, protected species which includes 12 plants, 8 mammals, 13 birds and 2 reptiles.
2. HCV 2. Area which contains population of natural species, riparian, peat land forest and valley.
3. HCV 3. Area of threatened / endangered ecosystem which was found at Cave at Sigaragara valley.
4. HCV 4. Area which provides source of water and flood prevention for the community, area which is vital for erosion and sedimentation prevention, riparian areas of the rivers identified within the concession area.

5. HCV 5. Area which has vital role in supporting primary needs of the local community i.e. Laut Tinggal Lake & Segaragara River.

A total of 2,734.84 ha of HCV and conservation areas (around 27.34% of total area) were identified within Tabuyung estate concession through the HCV assessment by the RSPO approved assessors.

Social assessment was done by North Sumatra University [Universitas Sumatra Utara (USU)]. The assessment identified positive and negative impacts of the operations. Issues raised by stakeholders will be addressed by the company throughout its operations.

## SCOPE OF THE SEIA AND HCV ASSESSMENTS

The project area comprised of land totaling approximately 10,000 ha which located in Tabuyung, Pasar II Singkuang and Suka Makmur Village, Muara Batang Gadis District, Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra, Indonesia. Location is shown in Figure 1 below. Currently the project area is owned by Development Cooperative of North Sumatra University [Koperasi Pengembangan Universitas Sumatra Utara (KP-USU)]. To manage the land, a Joint Venture is formed between KP-USU and PT. AAL to develop New Planting under the management of PT. USU as stipulated in the agreement No. 01/SPJ/LEG-AAL/I/11. Thus, we are planning to do the New Planting Procedure announcement.

Currently all the legal documents are under KP-USU while legal documents of PT. USU are still in the process. Once the legal documents for PT. USU has been settled, all legal documents under KP-USU will be transferred to the new Joint Venture company, PT. USU.

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### Organisational and project information

Company Name	: PT. Usaha Sawit Unggul
Contact person	: Ms. Asrini Subrata (email: <a href="mailto:asrini_subrata@asianagri.com">asrini_subrata@asianagri.com</a> )
Geographical Location	: 99° 00' 59"- 99° 03' 43.1" East and 00° 51'32" - 01° 01' 05" North
Surrounding Entities	: North : Perlampungan & Batang Gadis river South : Hutan Produksi Terbatas West : Tabuyung River & PT Dinamika Inti Sentosa East : PT Alam Plantation
Area of New Planting	: ± 10,000 ha
Time-plan for New Planting	: January 2012
Location Map	: Figure 1 and 2 show the location of the proposed new planting in Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra, Indonesia.

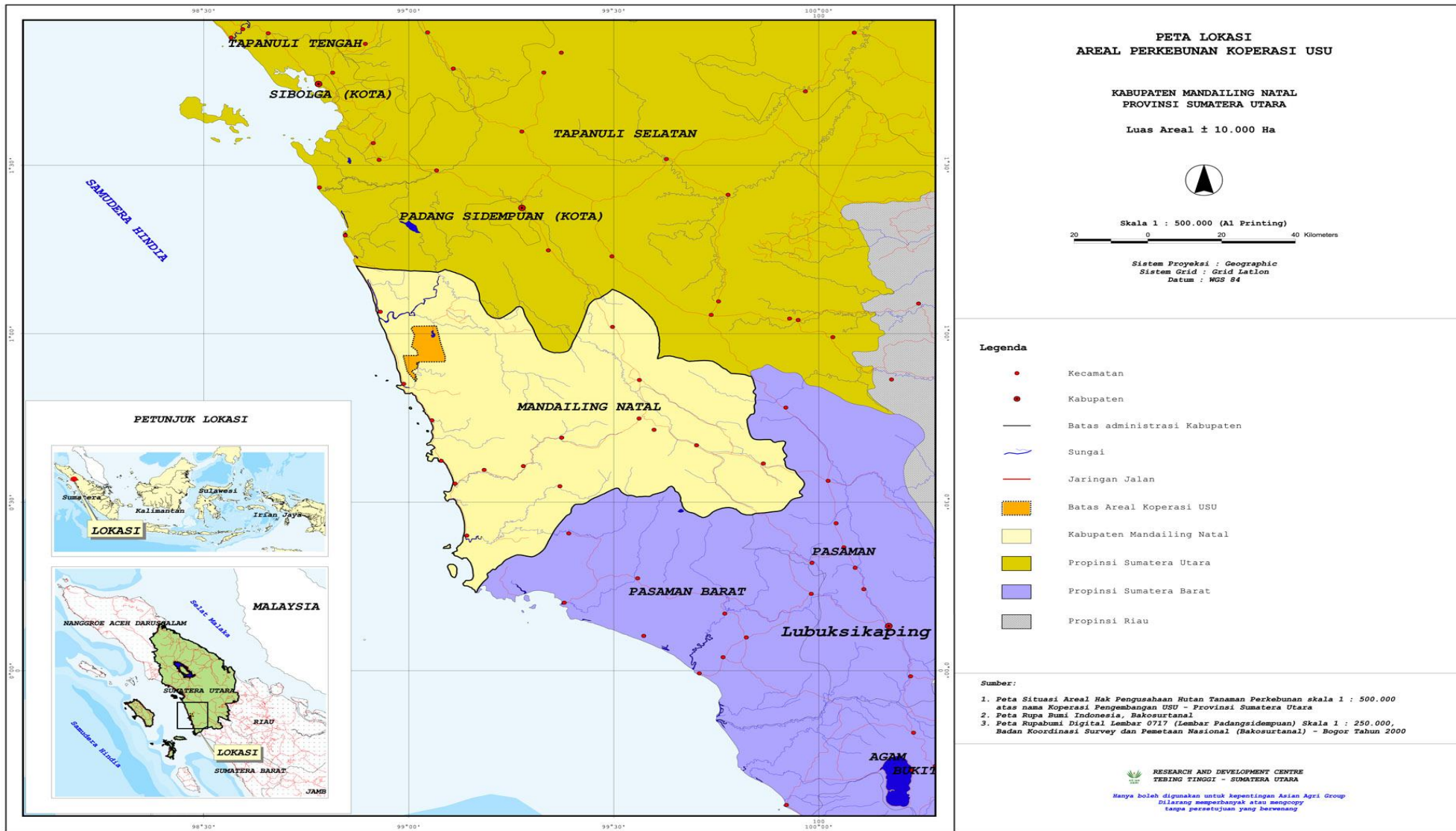
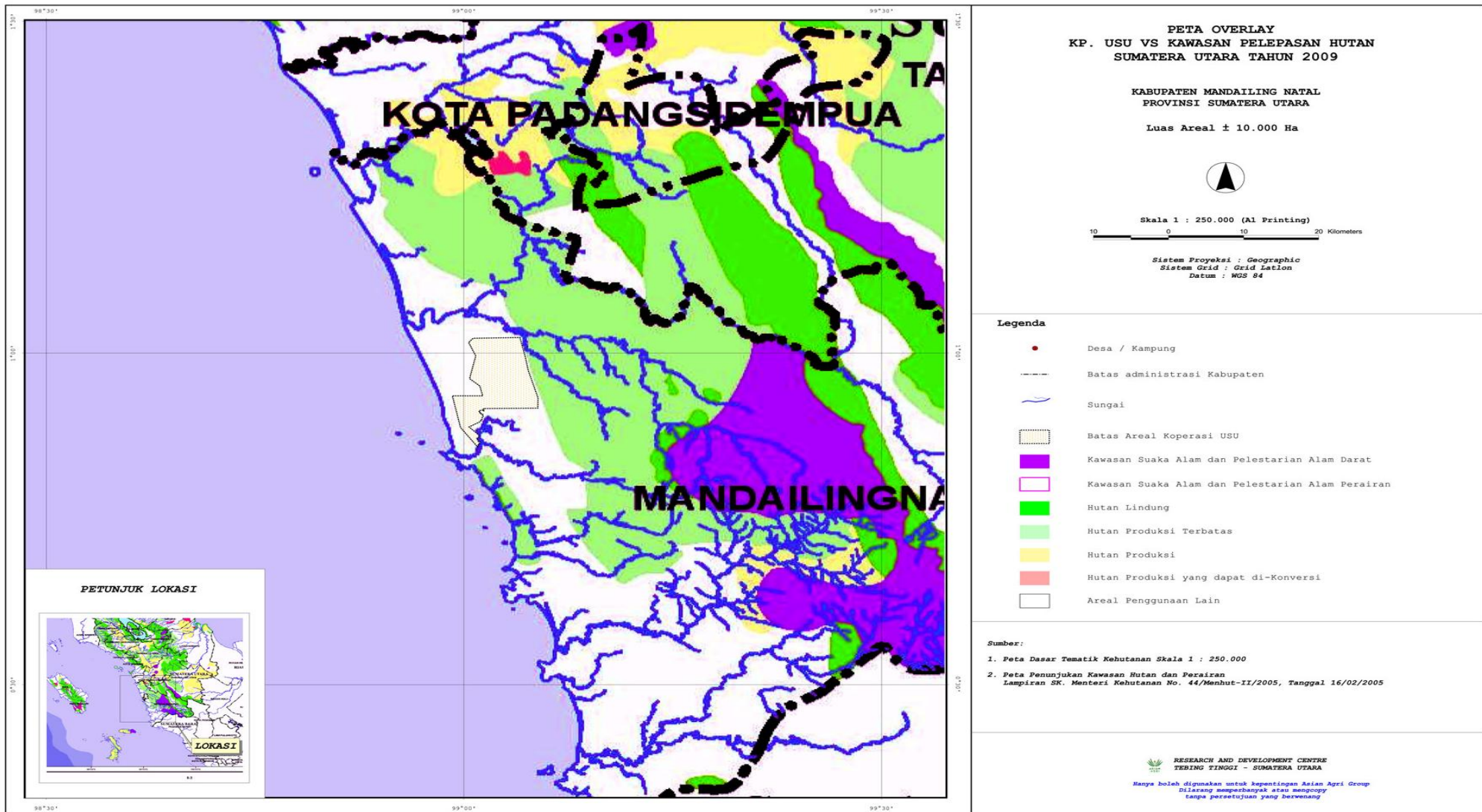


Figure 1: Location of PT USU proposed new planting in Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra, Indonesia.



**Figure 2:** Map showing the location of PT USU new planting area in other land use area (Areal Penggunaan Lain).

## ASSESSMENT PROCESS AND PROCEDURES

### Assessment Process and Procedures for SEIA assessment

#### Assessors and their credentials

No	Team	Field of Study	Position	Certificate of Accreditation
1	Ir. Hamsyin, MP	Agriculture (SEIA A,B,C)	Team Leader	No. 000292/SKPA/LSK-INTAKINDO/XI/2010
<b>Group Leaders</b>				
1	Nina Hendraswari, SP	Agriculture (SEIA)	Chemical Physic Team	No .000160/SKPA/LSK-INTAKINDO/II/2010
2	Dr. Ir H. Jailani, MP	Hidrology (SEIA A,B,C)	Biology Team	No. 000256/SKPA/LSK-INTAKINDO/X/2010
<b>Team Members</b>				
1	Eddiyanto, S.Si.PhD	Chemical	Chemical Physic Team	Environmental evaluation aspects
2	Drs. Rudi Kartika, M.Si	Chemical and Biology	Chemical Physic Team	Environmental evaluation aspects
3	Surya Darma, SP	Agriculture	Chemical Physic Team	Involve in AMDAL assessment since 2007
4	Prof. Dr. Dwi Suryanto	Biology	Biology Team	Environmental evaluation aspects
5	Wahid Syahbani, S.Sos	Social and culture	Social, economy and culture team	Involve in AMDAL assessment since 2010
6	Dewi Syafitri, SKM	Community Health	Community Health Team	Involve in AMDAL assessment since 2008

#### a) Ir. Hamsyin, M.P (Team Leader)

Ir. Hamsyin, M.P was born in Long Iram, Indonesia on 2 February 1962. He graduated in Agricultural (majoring in Geology) from Mulawarman University, Indonesia in 1988. In 1994 he obtained Master in Agriculture from University of Padjadjaran, Indonesia. His experience in the SEIA assessment started in 1989. He is one of the SEIA certified assessor by the National Association of Consulting Professionals Indonesia. He is the team leader in SEIA assessment. Currently he's also working as Dean in Agriculture Faculty at University of Mulawarman, Samarinda, Indonesia.

#### b) Nina Hendraswari, S.P (Sub – group Leader)

Nina Hendraswari, S.P was born in Balikpapan, Indonesia on 13 December 1984. She graduated in Agriculture from University of Mulawarman, Indonesia majoring in Geology. She has been involved in various SEIA assessments as part of the team member and leading a group of assessors. He is one of the SEIA certified assessor by the National Association of Consulting Professionals Indonesia and has experienced in SEIA assessment since 2007.

#### c) Dr. Ir. H. Jailani, MP (Sub – group Leader)

Dr. Ir. H. Jailani, MP was born in Bebatu, Tana Tidung Regency, Indonesia on 14 October 1960. He has been working as the Head of Dean in Faculty of Fishery and Marine at University of Mulawarman, Indonesia since 1988. He is one of the SEIA certified assessor by the National Association of Consulting Professionals Indonesia and has experienced in SEIA assessment since 2007.

The above three accredited assessors was assisted by six team members who has experience in conduction of socio-economic and environmental assessment in Indonesia.

#### Assessment methods (data sources, data collection, dates, programme, places visited)

SEIA assessment was conducted by North Sumatra University [Universitas Sumatra Utara (USU)] at the proposed new planting area covering surrounding area, including three major villages. The villages are Singkuang II village, Suka Makmur and Tabuyung village.

## Methodology for Impact Assessment:

### 1. Formal Method

Formal method is used to anticipate the impact of measured or estimated parameter using mathematical and statistical model.

### 2. Informal Method

Informal method is based on intuition, analogy and experience and anticipating environment parameter, which are difficult to predicted using mathematic approach. Common approaches for informal methodology are:

#### a. Analogy

This methodology is used to assess environmental problem which emerged in location as a result of various activities and will be used as a base to predict the impact which arise in another location with the same ecosystem.

#### b. Environmental standard

Environmental impact of an activity can be predicted by using the environmental standard and criteria stipulated by the national, sectoral, regional regulations or other criteria and standard which has been accepted world wide.

#### c. Professional judgment

This method was used when there is a limited data and information in the field and lack of understanding of the impact.

Data collection was conducted to gather primary and secondary data. Field survey was supported by structured in-depth interview to gather primary data. The assessors were using questionnaire for in-depth interview guidelines. Data from government agency, sampling with purposive proportional sampling, demography, health, social and culture aspect was gathered as secondary data.

## Stakeholder consultation

Stakeholder consultation of SEIA assessment was conducted from 27-29 July 2011 at Singkuang II, Tabuyung and Suka Makmur Villages. Below is the attendance of the stakeholders.

### 1. 27 July 2011 – Singkuang II Village

Participants	Institution	Number of participants
Government	Local Parley Agency (Badan Permusyawaratan Desa)	1
Community leader	Village Head and prominent figures from Singkuang II Village	6
Community	With various occupation e.g. farmers, fishermen, entrepreneurs	26
Assessors	North Sumatra University	4
Independent Body	Village Consultative Committee	2

### 2. 28 July 2011 – Tabuyung Village

Participants	Institution	Number of participants
Government	Local Public relation Officer	1
Community leader	Village Head and prominent figures from Tabuyung Village	3
Community	With various occupation e.g. farmers, fishermen, teacher, entrepreneur, etc	31
Assessors	North Sumatra University	4

### 3. 29 July 2011 – Suka Makmur Village

Participants	Institution	Number of participants
Government		2
Community leader	Village Head and prominent figures from Suka Makmur Village	1
Farmers	With various occupation e.g. farmers, entrepreneur, etc	26
Assessors	University of North Sumatra	4

## **Assessment Process and Procedures for HCV assessment**

### **Assessors and their credentials**

HCV assessment was conducted by RSPO approved assessors for Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB). The HCV team members are:

#### **1. Team Leader – Ir. Nyoto Santoso, MS. ([nyotosantoso1962@yahoo.com](mailto:nyotosantoso1962@yahoo.com)):**

The Social Impact Assessment was conducted by Ir. Nyoto Santoso. He was the Team Leader for the SIA and HCV assessment. He is one of the RSPO approved assessors. His discipline expertise are in biodiversity (plants, mammals and avifauna), hydrology/soil (watershed management, hydrology conservation projects and soil conservation projects) and social (participatory rural assessment, socio-economic or cultural studies, participatory mapping and conflict resolution). His expertise includes managing and conserving biodiversity. He received a Master's Degree in management of natural resources and environment from IPB, Indonesia in 1992. He has been serving as environmentalist since 1987, and is now a lecturer in Forest Resource Conservation and Eco-Tourism Department at IPB. He lectures a number of subjects i.e. ecology and wildlife management; forestry and environmental regulations; conservation and primate ecology under the Forest and Primate Management Study Program for Master Programme at IPB.

#### **2. Ir. Heru Bagus Pulungono, M.Sc. ([heruipb@yahoo.co.id](mailto:heruipb@yahoo.co.id)):**

He has expertise in hydrology and soil conservation. He obtained master degree majoring in agricultural tropical geography from the University of Kyoto, Japan. His experience in the field of Soil Conservation and Hydrology began in 1999. He is lecturing in the Department of Soil Science and Land Resources, Faculty of Agriculture, IPB, Indonesia. He is one of the RSPO approved HCV assessors with discipline specialities in hydrology/soil (watershed management, hydrology conservation projects, soil conservation projects) and social (participatory rural assessment).

#### **3. Ahmad Faisal Siregar, S. Hut. ([marucok@yahoo.com](mailto:marucok@yahoo.com)):**

He was born in Tapanuli Selatan on April 9<sup>th</sup>, 1975, and is a member for HCV Team in Forestry Faculty of IPB. He is involved in the HCV and Social Impact Assessment. His field of expertise is social and cultural aspects. He received a Bachelor's Degree in Forestry (*Sarjana Kehutanan*) from IPB, Indonesia in 1998. In 2008 he was registered to a postgraduate programme in Tropical Biodiversity Conservation at IPB. He has served in social studies since 1997 and been active in Mangrove NGO. He is one of the RSPO approved HCV assessors with discipline specialities in social (participatory rural assessment, socio-economics.cultural studies, participatory mapping and conflict resolution).

#### **4. Eko Adhiyanto, S. Hut. ([adhiyanto@yahoo.com](mailto:adhiyanto@yahoo.com)):**

He was born in Batang on June 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1978. He serves HCV Team in Forestry Faculty, IPB, Indonesia in assisting assessments of flora aspects. He received his bachelor degree in Forestry (*Sarjana Kehutanan*) in 2001. His first appearance in flora studies was in 2000. He is one of the RSPO approved HCV assessors with discipline speciality in biodiversity (plants).

**5. Sutopo, S. Hut. ([blitz2005@yahoo.com](mailto:blitz2005@yahoo.com)):**

He was born in Purbalingga on July 18<sup>th</sup> in 1983. He serves as member for HCV Team in Forestry Faculty of IPB with field of expertise in wildlife aspects. His bachelor degree in Forestry (*Sarjana Kehutanan*) was received from IPB, Indonesia in 2008. His first HCV study was conducted in 2007 in KPH Madiun while he was working on his thesis “ Biodiversity of Bird Species in Several Habitat Types within the KPH Madiun-Perum Perhutani Unit II-East Java”. He is one of the RSPO approved HCV assessors with discipline speciality in biodiversity (plants and avifauna).

**6. Sayidina Ali, Amd**

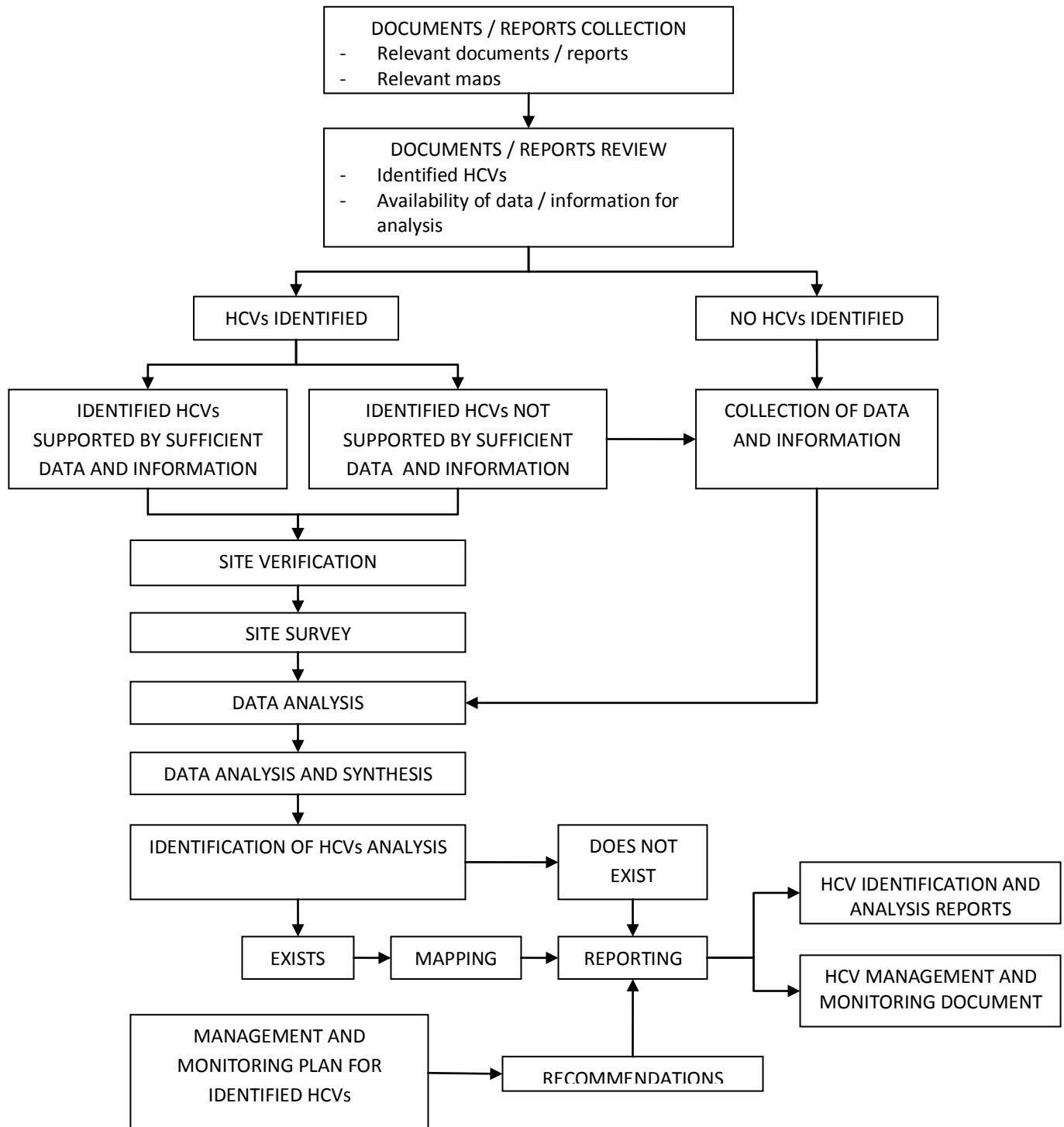
Sayidina Ali, Amd was born in Brebes on 6 April 1983. He is also one of the members of IPB HCV Forestry Faculty team as an expert in GIS. Obtaining his degree in Ecotourism in Forest Resources Conservation and Ecotourism, Faculty of Forestry, IPB in 2007. His experience began since 2006. Currently he's continuing his study to get a degree in Forestry at Nusa Bangsa University, Bogor.



**Assessment methods (data sources, data collection, dates, programme, places visited )**

The site visit to proposed new planting area was conducted on 16-23 October 2011. During the visit the assessors was accompanied by team from KP-USU as well as from PT. AAL.

**Figure 3:** Flow chart of the methodology used for HCV assessment.



### **Methodology for data collection:**

1. Collection of document including reports and relevant maps such as land system map, topography and contour map, land use title map, water course map, etc. Collection of secondary data was used to complete the primary data. Data was also obtained in the Statistic Central Agency (BPS) and Regional Development Planning Agency [*Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah* (Bappeda)] of Mandailing Natal Regency.
2. Document review was conducted in accordance to the relevant document/report/map. This was used as the base in conducting secondary data collection and site visit.
3. Collection of secondary data based on the condition of the proposed new planting (Tabuyung Estate) which includes history of the estate, area, location, border, topography, social, economy and culture, map, and other relevant document. The secondary data collection was conducted through literature study.
4. Site visit to collect the data. The assessor team was divided in two small teams; each consisted of mapping and landscape team (including physical and environmental aspect), flora and fauna team, social and cultural team. The primary data gathered in the field covered physical ecological, biodiversity, environmental, social economy and cultural aspect. The followings are methodology for data collection in each aspect:
  - a. Landscape and mapping team was gathering data to verify secondary information such as watercourse, infrastructure, border, type of soil and topography. The team also assisted the other team to map all the findings and new information to the existing map and analyzed it.
  - b. Fauna evaluation data gathering was conducted using rapid assessment method to obtain existing information regarding the current fauna condition within and surrounding area. Direct observation and visit as well as interview and in-depth discussion with local community staff of KP-USU and PT AAL. The result of this observation is Fauna List Species in every observation location.
  - c. Flora evaluation data gathering was conducted by interview and direct observation. The collected data will be used to identify the species status (protected by Indonesian government or endangered in IUCN List). In addition, data and information were used to assist the verification of preliminary mapping of ecosystem distribution within area of operation.
  - d. Social, economy and cultural aspect evaluation was done by using in-depth interview and direct observation in the selected locations. The information includes cultural and social aspects, interaction between community and forest as well as the stakeholder and company relationship. The data will be used to analyze the level of interdependency of community to the forest or other areas which relates to their every day lives.

Identification of HCVs was conducted based on the analysis and mapping of the area:

#### **1. HCV 1**

- Mapping of the forest cover and ecosystem in the landscape scale.
- Mapping the existence of primary or conservation forest inside proposed (Tabuyung estate) concession and surrounding landscape, including conservation area identified by the local communities.
- Determining whether the concession has the potential to provide support to biodiversity of primary or conservation forest within or surround the concession area.
- Mapping the interdependencies of the landscape which can provide support to the biodiversity.
- Determining the existence, population and distribution of the endangered species within the concession.
- Determining the condition of the habitat by using qualitative and quantitative analysis of the ability of a population survival rate.
- Analysing data on the breeding site, migration, movement, shelter and food availability of a species in the habitat.

## 2. HCV 2

- Mapping the vegetation cover in the concession area on the landscape scale.
- Mapping the mature forest cover in the concession area on the landscape scale.
- Determining the potential of core and supporting zone in the concession area on the landscape scale.
- Considering the potential scenarios for changes which might occur within the core and border zone based on the land use title.
- Conducting revision of the natural ecosystem map in the landscape level.
- Determining transitional zone of different ecosystems and determining its natural condition.
- Identifying ecosystem which might be direct or indirectly affected by the operations.
- Identifying and evaluating the threat to the existing natural ecosystem.
- Identifying list of species which exist and/or most likely exist within the ecosystem.
- Considering conservation value of the non-natural landscape elements such as: agriculture field, degraded forest.

## 3. HCV 3

- Identifying rare or endangered ecosystem within the concession e.g. mangrove, deep peat, karst ecosystem, etc.
- Identifying the area and the uniqueness of the rare or endangered ecosystem

## 4. HCV 4, 5 and 6

- Overlaying the concession border on top of the TGHK, RTRWK and RTRWP map.
- Mapping the watercourses (e.g. rivers) within and the surrounding concession area.
- Identifying the dependency of the community of the water source
- Identifying and delineation of the riparian areas on the map.
- Mapping the ecosystem as previously identified in the HCV 3. If the map is not available, RePPProT map can be used as an indicative map.
- Mapping the hotspot zones
- Producing land-cover / use map based on the field verification and data obtained from the satellite map.

## Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholder consultation was conducted during the process of collecting data. The following stakeholders were consulted:

No.	Name	Gender	Age	Job	Address
1	Darhusin Nasution	Male	54	Entrepreneur/Ex-employee of PT. Keang Nam Development	Mandailing Natal Regency
2	Ikhsan Nasution	Male	30	PT. Alam employee	Sengkuang II Village
3	Yusra	Male	52	Farmer	Sengkuang II Village
4	Kazman Daulay	Male	32	Farmer	Sengkuang II Village
5	Nasdin Nasution	Male	80	Fisherman	Sengkuang II Village
6	Thamrin Nasution	Male	27	Fisherman	Sengkuang II Village
7	Sholihin Nasution	Male	44	Fisherman	Sengkuang II Village
8	Akwan Pranab Nasution	Male	36	Construction worker	Sengkuang II Village
9	Zukril Nasution	Male	37	Warung owner	Sengkuang II Village

No.	Name	Gender	Age	Job	Address
10	Nibun Haribuan	Male	70	-	Sengkuang II Village
11	Marjan Nasution	Male	53	Fisherman	Sengkuang II Village
12	Muhammad Takdir	Male	51	Fisherman / Farmer	Sengkuang II Village
13	Sudirman Hutabarat	Male	53	Fisherman	Sengkuang II Village
14	Amri Nasution	Male	50	Fisherman / Farmer	Sengkuang II Village
15	Mulyadi Hasibuan, SH	Male	55	Village Secretary / Teacher	Sengkuang II Village
16	Ardin Siregar	Male	39	Fisherman	Sengkuang II Village
17	Marwin Hasibuan	Male	44	Farmer	Sengkuang II Village
18	Jamil Hasiholan	Male	38	Fisherman	Sengkuang II Village
19	Agus Salim Nasution	Male	38	Fisherman	Sengkuang II Village
20	Mustajab Singan	Male	100	Farmer	Sengkuang II Village
21	Syamsul Bakri Hasibuan	Male	39	Farmer	Sengkuang II Village
22	Barda Dulay	Male	39	Farmer	Suka Makmur Village
23	Bangun Tubis	Male	57	Farmer	Suka Makmur Village
24	Lamuddin Daulay	Male	35	Farmer	Suka Makmur Village
25	M. Yunus Lubis	Male	44	Farmer	Suka Makmur Village
26	Syamsul Nasution	Male	53	Farmer / Rubber Harvester	Suka Makmur Village
27	Ali Nafsir Pulungan	Male	44	Farmer / Rubber Harvester	Suka Makmur Village
28	Hasan Ashari Rangkuti	Male	26	Rubber	Suka Makmur Village
29	Hambat Solih Nnasution	Male	45	Rubber	Suka Makmur Village
30	Abdul Halim Nasuha	Male	31	Rubber	Suka Makmur Village
31	Samsul Bahri Nasution	Male	40	Rubber	Suka Makmur Village
32	Perlin Nasution	Male	32	Rubber / <i>Warung</i> owner	Suka Makmur Village
33	Rustam Nasution	Male	50	Rubber	Suka Makmur Village
34	Haryanto Nasution	Male	29	Employee	Suka Makmur Village
35	Abdul Hayat Nasution	Male	28	Rubber	Suka Makmur Village
36	Hairum Nasution	Male	51	Village Head	Suka Makmur Village
39	Singene Jambak	Male	40	Fisherman	Tabuyung Village
40	Rustam Jambak Nasution	Male	50	Rattan Specialist	Tabuyung Village
41	Nurbay Nasution	Male	51	Fisherman	Tabuyung Village
42	Jupry Daulay	Male	51	<i>Warung</i> owner	Tabuyung Village
43	Darhusin Siregar	Male	55	Planter / Ex-employee of PT. Keang Nam Development	Tabuyung Village
44	Nasrun Nasution	Male	54	Worker/ Trader	Tabuyung Village
45	Irpan Nasution	Male	38	Employee	Tabuyung Village
46	Jalaluddin Chaniago	Male	40	<i>Warung</i> owner	Tabuyung Village
47	Akmal	Male	40	Worker / Fisherman	Tabuyung Village
48	Amrus Galingging	Male	63	Fisherman	Tabuyung Village
49	Zulkipli Batubara	Male	42	Farmer / Worker	Tabuyung Village
50	Fajri Nasution	Male	40	<i>Warung</i> owner	Tabuyung Village
51	Suhardi Tamfing	Male	39	Farmer / Worker	Tabuyung Village

No.	Name	Gender	Age	Job	Address
52	Mazli Lubis	Male	38	Farmer / Worker	Tabuyung Village
53	Bakhtiar Tanjung	Male	56	Fish Drying	Tabuyung Village
54	Giman Siregar	Male	56	Fisherman / Farmer	Tabuyung Village
55	Amril Piliang	Male	59	Fisherman / Fish dryer worker	Tabuyung Village
56	Zudman Nasution	Male	51	Fisherman / Fish dryer worker	Tabuyung Village
57	Jasnuddin Siregar	Male	40	Government employee / Farmer	Tabuyung Village
58	Alamsyah Lubis	Male	45	Fisherman / Fish dryer worker	Tabuyung Village
59	Mailes Tubis	Male	51	Farmer / Fisherman	Tabuyung Village
60	Salim Nasution	Male	54	Fisherman	Tabuyung Village
61	Saripudin Nasution	Male	50	Fisherman	Tabuyung Village

## SUMMARY OF SEIA ASSESSMENT

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

#### Positive Impact:

- Positive attitude and perception from the community.
- Increase in job opportunities for the surrounding local communities because of the company operations.
- Increase in community income due to the employment dan service provided due to the company operations.
- Opportunity for the community to involve in the smallholder development whereby 20% of the concession is for the plasma development.
- Opportunity for community to involve in small scale business ventures and transport.

#### Negative Impact

- Land acquisition and compensation will decrease the availability of land for oil palm cultivation for the community.
- Social conflict may arise among the community who holds the land.
- Increasing land transportation and traffic will increase potential risk to the safety of the community.
- Air and water pollution may occurs and increase the potential risk of the communities' health.

### Summary of issues raised by stakeholders and assessors comments on each issue

No	Category	Issue raised by	Issue raised	Comments from the Assessors
1	Existence of the operations	Singkuang II Village	Operations cannot start until the concerns from community have been addressed.	Concerns should be communicated to KP-USU. The management willing to have discussion through effective communication.
		Singkuang II Village	If the operation creates more negative impacts than the positive ones, then the oil palm development cannot be done.	Company and community leader must communicate the AMDAL to its community members.
		Tabuyung Village	AMDAL document must be available for public.	AMDAL will be given to the local government.
2	Land use change	Singkuang II Village	If there's a land enclave within the location permit, it must be solved through discussion.	If there's a land enclave, company will approach the owner of the land and offer partnership under KKPA programme by providing the land.
		Singkuang II	Land compensation must	If the land owner is not willing to join

No	Category	Issue raised by	Issue raised	Comments from the Assessors
		Village	be done based on the agreement of both parties.	the partnership under KKPA programme, company will proceed with land compensation according to the compensation mechanism based on regional regulations and through FPIC process.
		Tabuyung Village	Land acquisition must be settled before the operation began.	If the land owner is not willing to join the partnership under KKPA programme, company will proceed with land compensation according to the compensation mechanism based on regional regulations and through FPIC process.
		Suka Makmur Village	Border between Suka Makmur and KP-USU has been verified between both parties. If KP-USU violates the agreement, then the enclaved land will be given to Suka Makmur Village.	If there compensation mechanism and offer for KKPA programme is not acceptable, the land will be enclaved.
3	Operations	Singkuang II Village	Operations may pollute the lake	There's a possibilities it may happen. However the risk is low. Thus, AMDAL team encourages community to provide inputs for the AMDAL so that the assessment result can represent community needs.
4	Community development	Singkuang II Village	In providing job opportunities, first priority should be given to the community of Singkuangng I, II, Tabuyung, Suka Makmur and other villages in Muara Batang Gadis.	Local communities will considered as the first priority in providing job opportunities.
		Singkuang II Village	Provide opportunities for partnership through plasma scheme.	The concerns will be communicated to KP-USU. This new development includes smallholder cooperative as well.
		Singkuang II Village	KP-USU should give money (IDR 1 million per family) (total family 350 families).	Head of District were asking to cancel out the request for money. Instead of money, Head of District suggesting that the company can launch CSR programme for the whole surrounding communities to improve infrastructure which will have a positive impact in a long term.
		Tabuyung Village	Open opportunities to participate in PIR-Trans scheme	Participation is decided by the government. Community advised to contact the government.
		Tabuyung Village	Money for community should be distributed equally and in a transparent manner.	The income generated from KKPA programme will be transferred to each Cooperative to be distributed to its members according to the Cooperative's Articles of Association.
		Tabuyung Village	To consider families left out from the PT Alam KKPA scheme when PT USU	Every request for KKPA scheme must be supported by a written proposal and agreement from the

No	Category	Issue raised by	Issue raised	Comments from the Assessors
			KKPA scheme is developed.	local community as well as approval from local government representative.
		Tabuyung Village	Sports buildings	This idea was generated by the village community. Company will launch CSR programme in a larger scale e.g. Head of District proposed for health clinics.
		Tabuyung Village	Need to form CSR team by collaborating with KP-USU for Tabuyung village and its surrounding	CSR is for the benefit of the community and it is the responsibility of a company.
		Tabuyung Village	If it is possible, the company to provide more than 20% for plasma scheme	This is a suggestion from the village. Company will still follow the existing law and regulations.
		Tabuyung Village	Company should provide scholarship for talented (high ranking) students	This refers to the company and KP-USU commitment for the community education development especially for children who is capable in their study and provides easy access to study in the North Sumatra University.
		Tabuyung Village	Company needs to develop plasma scheme concept arrangement between KP-USU and community.	This is still in the process of discussion, either it's KKPA and/or Plasma programme.
5	Community aspiration	Singkuang II Village	If community would like to give their aspirations, they are able to communicate it through NGOs, government and university for assistance and support	It is their right to communicate this to anyone. However, since it's related to KKPA programme, they should communicate this to the Village Head which will highlight their request to the company.

## SUMMARY OF HCV ASSESSMENT

The HCV assessment was conducted by RSPO approved assessors from Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB). Overall HCV identification and proposed measures to maintain and enhance those identified is included in the HCV assessment report for the management

### Physical Condition

The annual rainfall is about 2,477mm with 136 days/day. Under the Schmidt-Ferguson classification system, the proposed area fall under tropical wet climate with 12 months of wet condition. Based on geological condition, the proposed area contains sandy Aluvium soil. Majority of the area is below 8% slope. The soil types of the proposed area are histosols, entisols, inceptisols and ultisol.

### Hydrology

The proposed location is located in the water ways of Tabuyung. Rivers in the surrounding area is used for transportation, washing and fishing purpose.

### Flora

There are 193 types of plants identified during the assessment. 189 was identified with the scientific name and 4 types were not identified with the scientific name. Majority of the plants are dominated in the Sigara buffer area. There are 6 types of vegetation identified are listed in Appendix II of the CITES and 30 types are listed in Red List of IUCN whereby 4 types are under CR (critically endangered), 2 types under EN (endangered), 1 type under VU (vulnerable), 16 types LR (low risk) and 1 type under LC (least concern).

## Fauna

There was 99 types identified comprised of 25 mammals, 57 birds and 17 reptiles. Most of the fauna is dominant around the Laut Tinggal Lake which has been identified as a conservation area. Least population found around the Gajah Menong river riparian area. Reference to local wildlife protection regulation, there are 30 protected species which include 12 mammals, 16 birds and 2 reptiles. Based on IUCN guidance, 3 species fall under CR (critically endangered).

## Socio-economic and cultural aspects

The proposed area is under the administrative of Singkuang II Village, Tabuyung and Suku Makmur, Muara Batang Gadis district, Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra, Indonesia. There are many types of source of income for the community at the moment. Majority of the community involve in fishing in the sea as a fisherman. The lake located in the proposed location is also used as a source of fishing area and is identified as conservation area through this assessment.

Summary of the HCV and biodiversity area identified in this assessment is listed in the table below.

No	HCV Areas	Distance (m)	Buffer Zone / Riparian Area width (m)	Total Area (Ha)	HCVs
<b>A. Local Protected Areas</b>					
1	Riparian zone of Laut Tinggal River	1,790	50	17.91	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1
2	Riparian zone of Sigaraga Kecil River	9,510	25	47.53	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1; 5
3	Riparian zone of Sigaraga Besar River	8,460	50	84.55	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1
4	Riparian zone of Simpang Lambe Godang River	8,600	50	85.98	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1
5	Riparian zone of Simpang Tolak Menek Kecil River	2,770	25	13.83	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1
6	Riparian zone of Simpang Tolang Menek Besar River	3,640	50	36.43	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1
7	Riparian zone of Simpang Tolang Godang River	0.853	50	3.36	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1
8	Riparian zone of Mannoang River Branch	5,020	25	25.11	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1
9	Riparian zone of Bukit Mandangus River	2,910	50	29.08	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1
10	Riparian zone of Simpang Lambe Menek River	4,380	25	21.91	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1
11	Riparian zone of Tolang Menek (Gajah Menong) River	6,380	25	31.90	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1
12	Riparian zone of Tabuyung River	1,250	100	12.51	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1
13	Buffer zone of Laut Tinggal Lake	7,370	200	147.32	1.1;1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.1; 5
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>557.427</b>	
<b>B. Natural Conservation Area</b>					
14	Bukit Sigaraga (Bukit Batu Gantung)			47.06	1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.2
15	Bukit Sungai Pinang			246.47	1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 3; 4.2
16	Bukit Mendungus			1,491.32	1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.2
17	Bukit Danau Tinggal			87.56	1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 2.3; 4.2
18	Deep peat area (peat depth > 3 m)			305	1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 3; 4.1
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>2,177.41</b>	
<b>Total</b>				<b>2,734.84</b>	



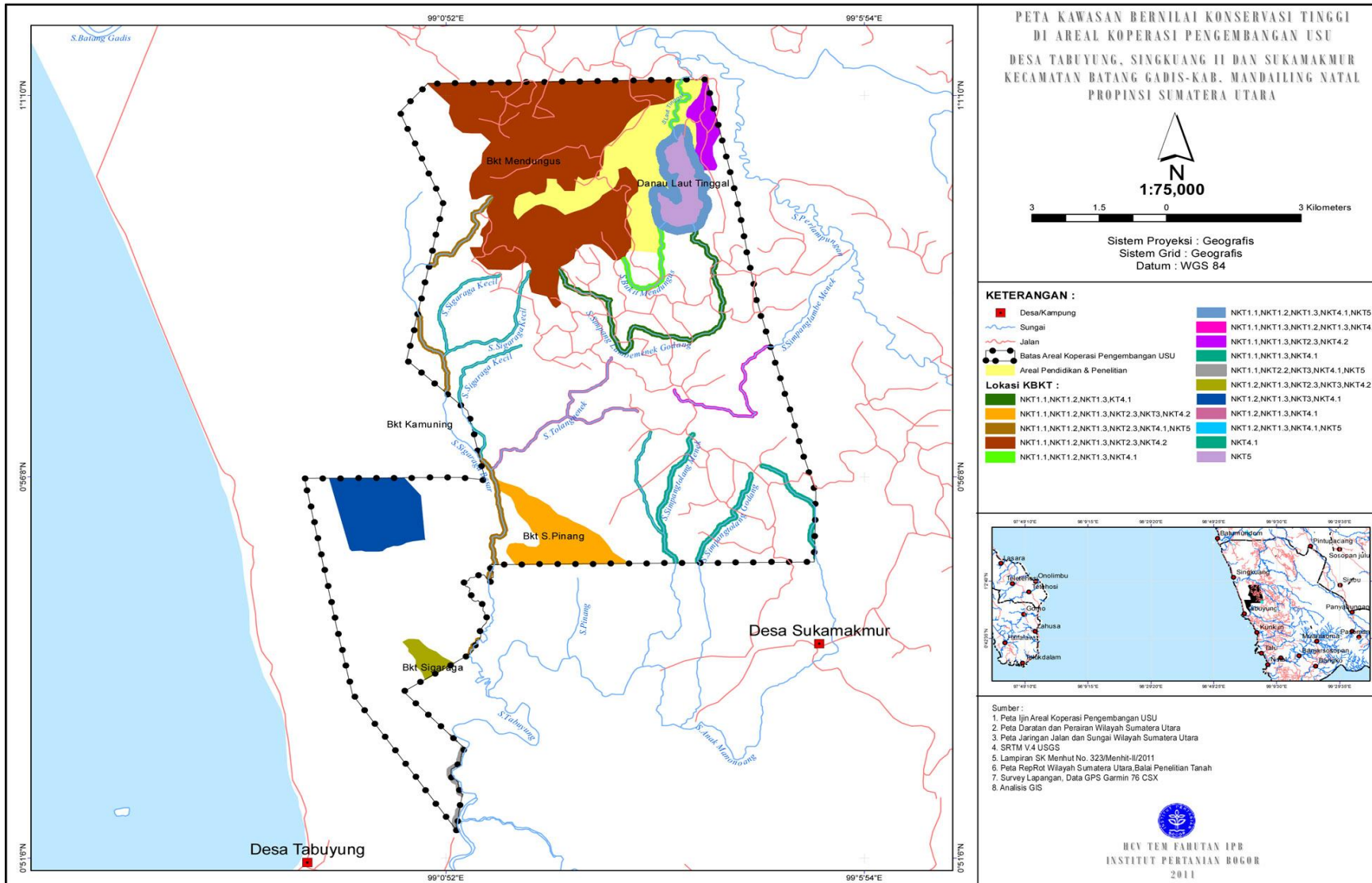


Figure 4: Location of HCV in the proposed new planting area.

## List of Regulatory and Reference

No.	Reference	Details
1	Status of vulnerability according to the world Conservation Union (IUCN) Redlist	Protected vegetation and wildlife
2	Status in terms of trade of world's wild fauna and flora (CITES)	Rule on trade (usage) of vegetation and wildlife
3	HCV Toolkit	Guidance on High Conservation Value Area Identification
4	UU No. 32 thn 2009	Protection and Management of the Environment ( <i>Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup</i> )
5	UU No. 41 tahun 1999	Forestry
6	UU No. 5 Tahun 1990	Nature Resource and Ecosystem Conservation
7	UU No. 9 Tahun 1985	Fisheries
8	UU No. 11 Tahun 1974	Irrigation
9	PP No. 7 Tahun 1999	Protected vegetation and wildlife list
10	PP No. 35 Tahun 1991	River
11	Presidential Decree No. 32 th 1990	Management of Protected Area

### Abbreviations used

- CITES : Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
- CR : Critically Endangered
- DAS : *Daerah Aliran Sungai*
- DD : Data deficient
- EN : Endangered
- HCV : High Conservation Area
- IUCN : The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
- LR : Less concern
- Vu : Vulnerable

## INTERNAL RESPONSIBILITY

### Formal Signing Off by Assessors and Company

This document is the summary of SEIA (Social & Environmental Impact Assessment) and HCV (High Conservation Value) Assessment in PT. Usaha Sawit Unggul and has been approved by the Management of PT. Usaha Sawit Unggul

**Bogor Agricultural Institute,**



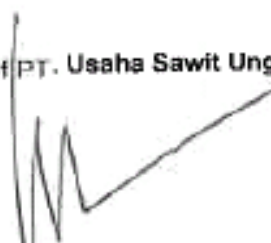
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Team Leader HCV Assessment  
December 2011

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Team Leader SIA  
December 2011

Management of PT. Usaha Sawit Unggul



**Ir. Simon Sihotang**  
Regional Head of Plantation I  
December 2011

### Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessments

Assessment result document on Social & Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) and High Conservation Value (HCV) Assessment of PT. Usaha Sawit Unggul by Bogor Agricultural Institute and North Sumatra University, will be applied as one of the guidelines in managing palm oil plantation in PT. Usaha Sawit Unggul

Management of PT. Usaha Sawit Unggul



**Ir. Simon Sihotang**  
Regional Head of Plantation I  
December 2011