

**Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil - New Planting Procedure  
Summary Report of Assessment**

# **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil New Planting Procedures**

## **Summary Report of SEIA AND HCV Assessments**

**PT. BUMI SAWIT SEJAHTERA**

**Kendawangan Distric, Ketapang Regency  
West Kalimantan Province  
Indonesia**

**Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil - New Planting Procedure  
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### **1. Executive Summary**

PT Berkas Sawit Sejati (PT. BSS) is a subsidiary of IOI Group which is an oil palm company have site location in Kendawang District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province. It is one of the Oil Palm plantations companies that has adopted the sustainable palm oil practices based on the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) New Planting Procedures (NPP). As part of a sustainable palm oil management system, PT. BSS has conducted Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL), High Conservation Value (HCV) Assessment, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and semi detail soil survey in compliance with RSPO Criteria 7.1, 7.3 and 7.4 on new planting.

The area of PT BSS undergoing New Planting Procedure is 10.067,21 ha, The proposed project area of PT BSS has been released from Production Forest area, can be converted to oil palm plantations and was approved on 22 July 2012 by the Minister of forestry Republic of Indonesia No SK. 351/Menhut-II/2012. Previous, company has been obtained the permitted area on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2007 by Bupati Ketapang (SK No. 364/2007, 11.000 ha). Approval in principles of forest area has also since 15 October 2009 by Ministry of Forestry (SK No.852/Menhut-II/2009, ± 10.140 ha). In addition, the company has also obtained Plantation Business Permit (Ijin Usaha Perkebunan-IUP) on 25 May 2009 from the Bupati Ketapang (SK No. 215/2009, for 11.000 ha and mill capacity: 45 ton TBS/hour).

HCV and SIA assessment had been conducted from 1 – 9 April 2010 by Aksenta. It was covered Location permit (Ijin Location) No. 364/2007, issued date on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2010 by Bupati Ketapang, 11.000 ha. The key consultants conducting these assessments are approved by the RSPO. On 30 January 2014, HCV definitive has been determined based on Release permit of conversion product forest is 10.067,21 ha (SK. 351/Menhut-II/2012, issued date on 22 July 2012). PT BSS has conducted semi detail soil survey covered Pencandangan lahan untuk perkebunan sawit PT. BSS to identify soil suitability on March 2010.

The Social Environment Impact Assessment (SEIA/AMDAL) was by EIA Assessor Commission of West Kalimantan Province approved on 14 March 2013 and the Environmental Permit (Izin Lingkungan) was approved by the Governor of West Kalimantan Province (SK No.263/BLHD/2013, issued date on 29 May 2013). Environmental Feasibility of Oil Palm Plantation Development Plan and Mill Processing was approved by West Kalimantan Governor on 14<sup>th</sup> March 2013 (SK No. 200/BLHD/2013). Environment management plan and monitoring plan (RKL-RPL) is a part of Environmental Feasibility of Oil Palm Plantation Development Plan and Mill Processing.

Subsequent to the preparation of the plantation development, PT. BSS has commenced a program to socialize information to the local communities on the project and to receive feedback. This started with a meeting 18<sup>th</sup> October 2009 between head village, apparatus, the representatives of local villages (Natai Kuini) and PT.BSS, prior to land development. PT. BSS recorded information on meeting attendees, topics discussed and issues raised.

The information extract from the Laporan survey semi-detail area lokasi pencandangan of PT. BSS describes the existing land condition prior to the development. The summary of land status prior to development among others Degraded swamp forest (4.700 ha – 42.99 %), Secondary degraded swamp forest (1.666 ha – 15.21 ha), Tertiary degraded swamp forest (3.823 ha – 34.9 %), Grassland and ferns (393 ha – 3.58 %), Open space (363 ha – 3.32 %). HCV assessment result shown that the PT.BSS area consist of Alluvial floodplains between swamps (1595.7 ha – 14.5 %), Coalescent estuarine/riverine plains (142.4 ha – 1.3 %), Deeper peat swamps, commonly domed (89.9 ha – 0.8 %), and Peat basin margins swamp (9106.5 ha – 82.7). HCV assessment and semi detail soil survey result showed that there is no primary forest in the Location permit (Ijin lokasi) and also in the Plantation business permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan) of PT BSS.

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Peat land in HCV assessment identified as a secondary peat swamp forest (431.5 ha). Based on semi detail soil survey, there was 1,047 ha estimated land area of peat land and 711 ha is peat of more 3 m totally. It was noted, from 711 ha peat area 296,1 ha was under HCV area (include on 431.5 ha of HCV area), 414,9 ha land suitability analyses on semi detail soil survey was not in line with HCV survey. Identified from company GIS team 197,63 ha is peat >3 m, and those area has been taking out from planting development plan. the area will be protected as deep peat zone regarding government regulation on Keppres No.32 Tahun 1990.

There are eight types of HCV identified by the assessment and these are HCV 1 (1.1, 1.2, and 1.4), HCV 2 (2.2), HCV 3, HCV 4 (4.1, and 4.2) and HCV 6. The key elements for HCV 1 are natural vegetation which have key species. HCV 2.1 is natural area on large landscape which has ecology important value. HCV 3 related to secondary peat swam forest. HCV 4 related to the potential damage from riparian belt. HCV 6 related to cemetery which have spiritual and culture value.

HCV Assessment shown that there was no customary right related to HCV 5. However, land claims of the concession area appeared to be common issue there and is handled through consultation process between company, community representative, religion leader, community leader, Badan Pemerintahan Desa (BPD) and the village head. Since 2010 up to 2013 there was 6724 ha totally have been compensation consist of customary right (5.722, 22 ha, scale map 1: 40.000) and farm community (1.002 ha, scale map 1: 20.000).

The results of the Social Impact Assessments (SIA) has shown that the company's development of oil palm plantation and palm oil mill production has some key issue negative and positive impacts toward the local livelihood and the society's social sustainability. The findings have defined how the company's business has can influence the key issues in the respective component of the social sustainability of the local community.

## **2. Scope of the EIA, SIA and HCV Assessments**

### **2.1 Organizational information and contact person**

Company Name	:	PT. Bumi Sawit Sejahtera
Subsidiary	:	IOI Group
RSPO Membership	:	010-04(O)
Address		Head Office: Level 8, Two IOI Square IOI Resort, 62502 Putrajaya Malaysia.
		Regional and Site Office : Jln. Raya Pasir Panjang No.6A Kec. Arut Selatan, Kotawaringin Barat, Pangkalan Bun, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia
Site Location		Natai Kuini Village, Kendawangan District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan
Geographical location	:	110.42.20°BT- 110.55.05°BT - 2.47.00°LS – 2.57.20°LS
Surrounding Entities	:	<b>North:</b> Production Forest Area and Protection Forest Area of Peat land. <b>East:</b> Conversion product forest area and plantation concession of PT. Kalimantan Prima Agro Mandiri. <b>West:</b> Conversion Production Forest Area, <b>South:</b> Conversion Production Forest Area, Gelinggang Lake, Jelai River and Central Kalimantan Province.
License of Establishment/ Deed in Corporation	:	Notaris Surjadi, SH. No. 34 date on 12 March 2007 and also change of license of establishment Notaris Titik Krisna Murti, SH. No. 40 date on 28 December 2007
Capital Status	:	Foreign Investment (Penanaman Modal Asing, PMA)

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		Letter of approval of status change from Non Foreign Investment (NON PMDN/PMA) to be Foreign Investment (PMA), No. 259/V/PMA/2007, issued date on 19 December 2007 by Badan Koordinasi Pemanaman Modal.
Company Registration (Tanda Daftar Perusahaan)	:	1405.101.00097, until 10 November 2018 by Cooperation, Trading and Industrial Department of Ketapang Regency
Status Business Land	:	Permitted Area - <i>Izin Lokasi</i> ; Extension letter of permitted area - <i>Surat Perpanjangan Ijin Lokasi</i> ; Consent License - Persetujuan Prinsip Usaha Perkebuna ; Reserve Forest Area - <i>Pencandangan Kawasan Hutan</i> ; Release of Forest Area- <i>Surat Pelepasan Kawasan Hutan</i> ; Plantation Business Permit - <i>Izin Usaha Perkebunan</i> ; Technical consideration of land clearing dispensation of Conversion Product Forest Area - <i>Pertimbangan teknis pemberian dispensasi pembukaan lahan areal kawasan hutan produksi yang dapat dikonversi</i> ; Environmental Feasibility of Oil Palm Plantation Development Plan and Processing - <i>Ijin lingkungan atas kegiatan perkebunan dan pengolahannya (pabrik)</i> ; Environmental Permit - <i>Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan</i> ,
New Planting Area	:	±10.067,21 Ha (Base on SK Menhut No.SK351/Menhut-II/2012- Permitted release of conversion forest product area)
Person-In-Charge	:	GOH HOCK SIN
Position	:	DIRECTOR
Phone number	:	0532-224933
Email	:	<a href="mailto:snagroup11@gmail.com">snagroup11@gmail.com</a> ,

**2.2 List of legal documents, regulatory permits and property deeds related to areas assessed**

The followings are the list of the licenses and recommendations:

- License of Establishment/ Deed in Corporation, No. 34 by Notaris Surjadi, SH date on 12 March 2007 and also change of license of establishment No. 40 by Notaris Titik Krisna Murti, SH date on 28 December 2007
- Taxpayer Notification Number, No. 02.596.768.8 – 703.000
- Company Registration (Tanda Daftar Perusahaan-TDP), No 1405.101.00097
- Permitted Area-*Izin Lokasi* , SK No. 364/2007, dated of issue 24<sup>th</sup> September 2007 by Bupati Ketapang (11.000 ha)
- Extension of permitted area - *Perpanjangan Ijin Lokasi*, SK No. 417/2010, dated of issue on 27<sup>th</sup> July 2010 by Bupati Ketapang (± 11.000 ha)
- Approval in principle of forest area - *Persetujuan Prinsip Pencandangan Kawasan Hutan*, SK No.852/Menhut-II/2009, issued date on 15 October 2009 by Ministry of Forestry (± 10.140 ha)
- Plantation Business Permit - *Izin Usaha Perkebunan*, SK No. 215/2009, issued dated on 25 May 3009 by Bupati Ketapang ( ± 11.000 ha and mill capacity : 45 ton TBS/hour)
- Approval of ANDAL framework document - *Pengesahaan Dokumen Kerangka Acuan ANDAL*, No.714/ 2009, issued date on 8 June 2009 by West Kalimantan Governor

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- Technical consideration of land clearing dispensation of Conversion Product Forest Area - *Pertimbangan teknis pemberian dispensasi pembukaan lahan areal kawasan hutan produksi yang dapat dikonversi*, SK No. 51/Dishut-II/Ppk/2010, issued date on 12 January 2010 by Forestry Department of West Kalimantan.
- Release of Forest Area- *Surat Pelepasan Kawasan Hutan*, No SK.351/Menhut-II/2012, dated on 20 July 2012 by Ministry of Forestry (10.067,21 ha)
- SEIA – AMDAL, SK No.200/BLHD/2013, , issued date on 14 March 2013 by EIA Assessor Commission of West Kalimantan Province
- Environmental Feasibility of Oil Palm Plantation Development Plan (10.067,21 ha) and Processing (Mill capacity 45 ton TBS/hour) - *Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan atas pengembangan perkebunan (10.067,21 ha) dan pabrik pengolahannya (kapasitas pabrik 45 ton TBS/jam)*, No. 200/BLHD/2013, dated of issued on 14<sup>th</sup> March 2013 by West Kalimantan Governor
- Environmental Permit - *Ijin lingkungan atas kegiatan perkebunan*, SK No.263/BLHD/2013, issued date on 29 May 2013 by West Kalimantan Governor

### 2.4. Location Map

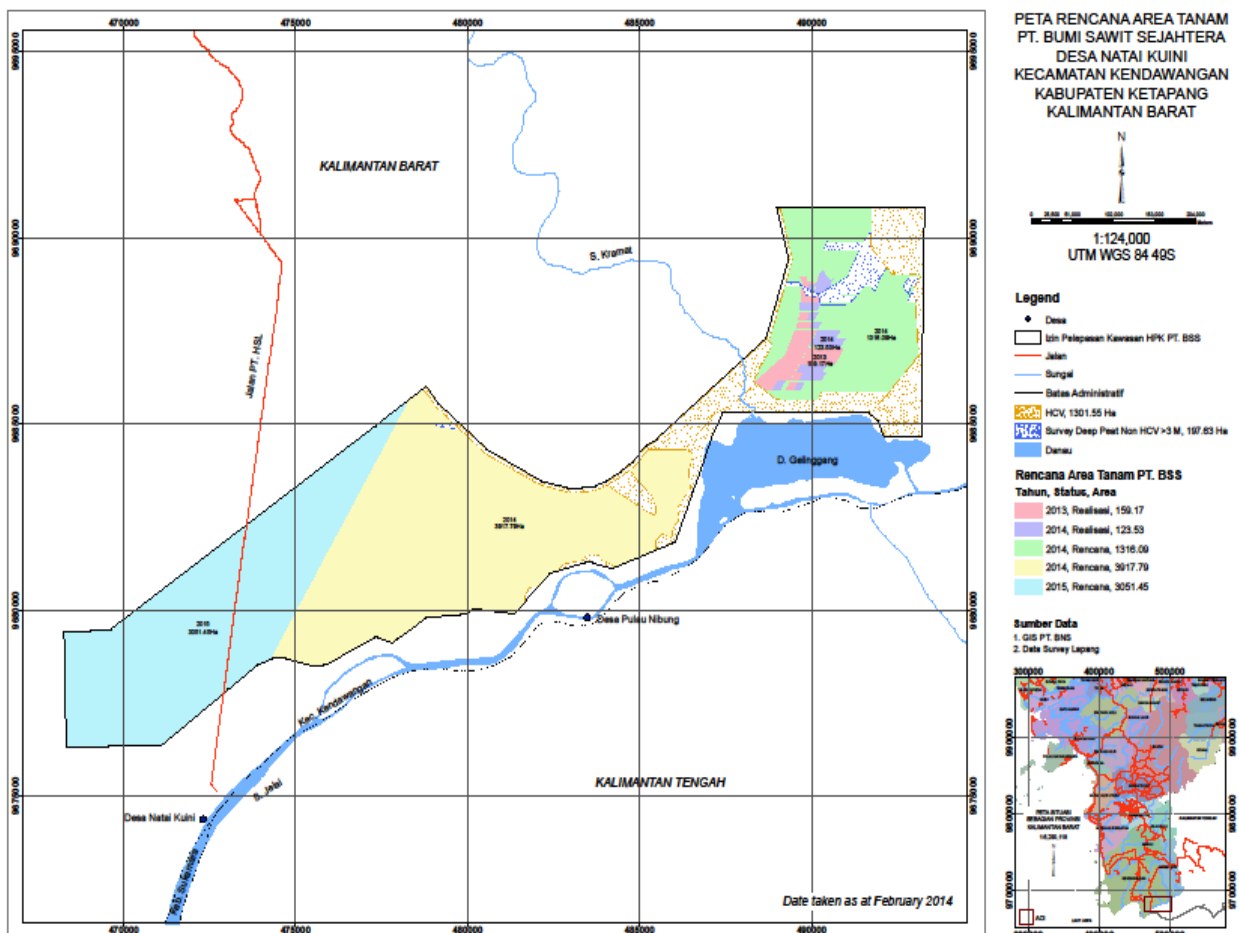


Figure 2. Map of Project Plan Area



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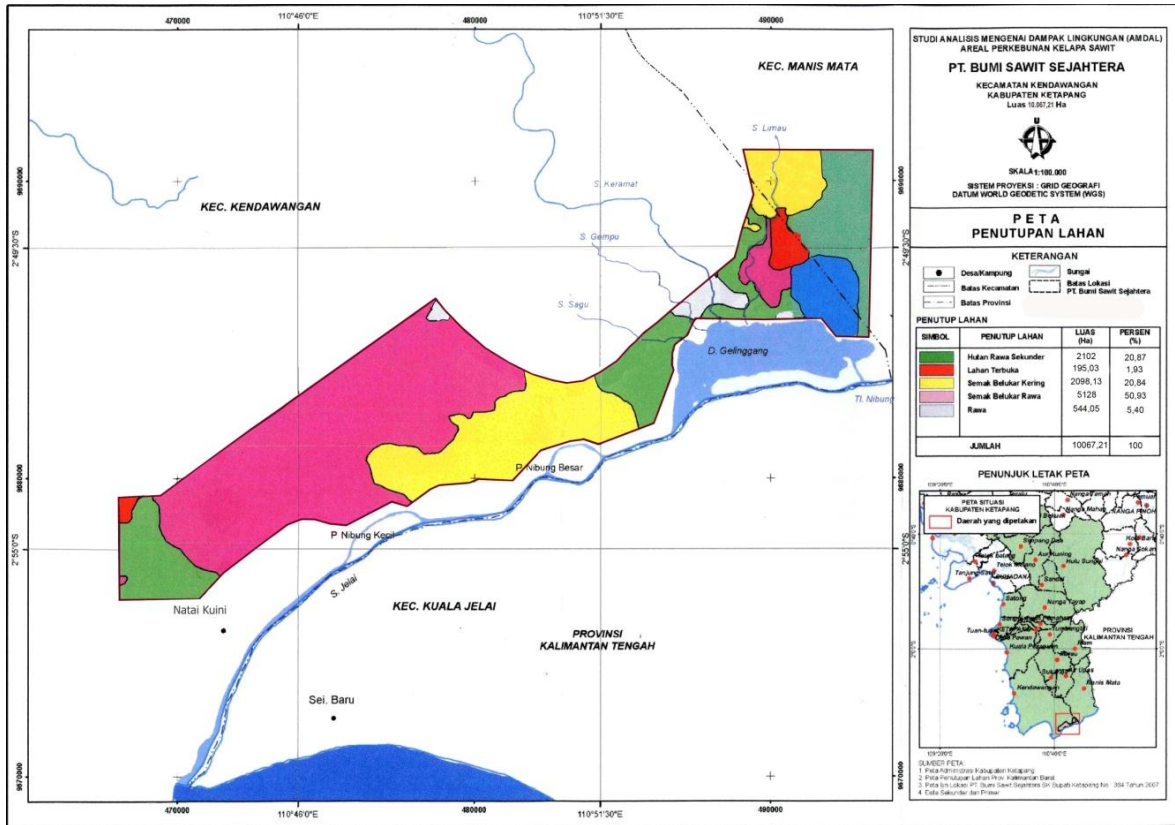


Figure 3 Map of Land cover of PT.BSS concession

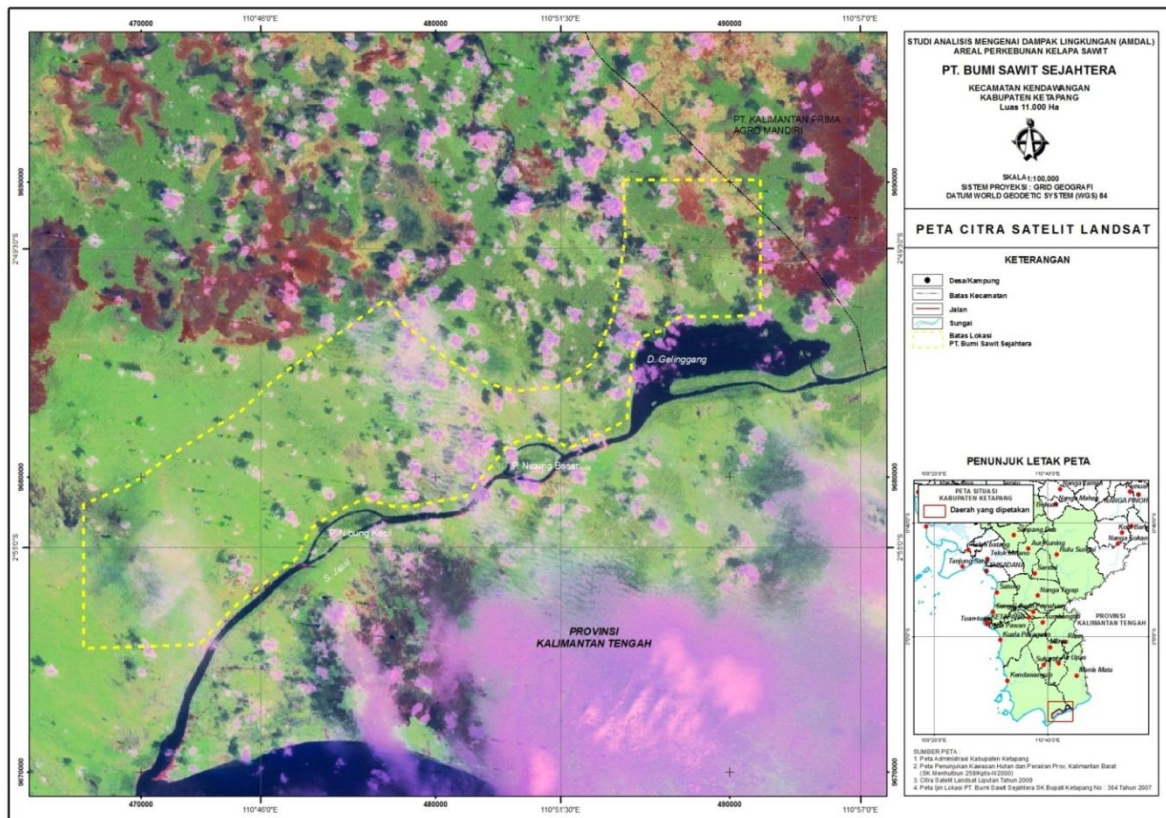


Figure 4. Citra Map of PT. Bumi Sawit Sejahtera concession, 2010

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**2.5. Area of new plantings and time-plan for new plantings**

The proposed new planting area by PT. Berkas Sawit Sejati (PT.BSS) is in the location of Release of conversion product forest area (*SK pelepasan kawasan hutan produksi konversi*) which the owners of the land have received the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). It was noted land preparation has been conducted since 2009. Location permit from Bupati Ketapang has been obtainable since 24<sup>th</sup> September 2007 (SK No.364/2007). Plantation Business Permit has been also obtained since 25 May 2009 by Bupati Ketapang (SK No. 215/2009 for ± 11.000 ha and mill capacity: 45 ton TBS/hour)

Meeting and consultation with community around area to inform land development plan for palm oil has been conducted in village office of Natai Kuini on 18<sup>th</sup> October 2009 and its result showed that the community of Natai Kuini agree and support the palm oil development plan of PT. BSS. Land acquisition of pre-nursery (11 ha) performed based on inventory data by apparatus of Natai Kuini on 20<sup>th</sup> October 2009. Some activities for land preparation since 2009 showed that is part of an ongoing planting and is meant for notification only.

PT.BSS development plan has incorporated the findings from SEIA (AMDAL), HCV Assessments and Social Impact Assessments when implementing the operational plans. Land development and planting of oil palm has been conducted starting October 2013 after company have environment permit and also land compensation of customary right and farm community be solved. Since 2010, there was 6724 ha totally have been compensation consist of customary right (5.722, 22 ha, scale map 1: 40.000) and farm community (1.002 ha, scale map 1: 20.000). Partnership/plasma scheme could be develop 20 % from total area for Natai Kuini community. This was as part of the process of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). Since October 2013 up to 30 January 2014, land clearing has been conducted covering 282,41 ha. Time plan for new plantings is described in table 1

**Table 1.** Estimation of new plantings area and time-plan for new planting PT. BSS

No	Time-plan (Year)		Extents of area (Ha)	Progress land clearing up to 30 January 2014
	Land Clearing	Planting		
1	October 2013- 2014	2013-2014	5.516,58	2013 =159,17 ha 2014 = 123,26 ha
2	2015		3.051,45	

**3. Assessment Process and Procedures**

**3.1 Assessors with their credentials**

**3.1.1 HCV Assessment- Assessors with their credentials**

The HCV assessment of PT. Bumi Sawit Sejahtera conducted by Aksenta which its office located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: aksenta@aksenta.com. The team of assessors who conducted the study have been approved by the RSPO. The team members consist of:

1. **Resit Sozer** ([resit@aksenta.com](mailto:resit@aksenta.com)) .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.



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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.

2. **Robert H. Sinaga** ([rohansinaga@aksenta.com](mailto:rohansinaga@aksenta.com)), A Science Scholar in Applied Meteorology from Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) . He has experience in GIS and Remote Sensing technique in Biology Conservation and land use issues. He has conducted research in radiation quantities in the forest and energy use in the forest using the GIS techniques and Remote Sensing. In this Assessment, his role is to identify the HCV 4 and carry out HCV mapping. He is a RSPO-Approved HCV assessor specialist in ecosystem services of HCV.
3. **Idung Rudiyanto** ([idungris@aksenta.com](mailto:idungris@aksenta.com)), Master degree in Environmental Management Technology in International Program of Bogor Agricultural University (IPB), after he graduated from undergraduate degree of Applied Meteorology in Mathematic and Natural Science Faculty of Bogor Agriculture University (IPB). He started carrier with doing a research about Green House Gasses and water resources together with UNEP and PPLH IPB at 1997. Else, he did many researches with good institutions, such as LIPI, LAPAN, BPPT, and BMKG. Almost his entire work related to the natural resources management especially water resources, land and climate using GIS technology, remote sensing, spatial analysis and modelling. He have experience for doing HCV assessment in plantation sector and also already registered as a RSPO Approved HCV assessor – discipline specialist with specialization HCV 4 (Hydrology and Environmental Services).
4. **Nandang Mulyana** ([nandang@aksenta.com](mailto:nandang@aksenta.com)): He is the member of Aksenta team who is responsible for analyzing the Socio-economic and CD/CSR aspects. Graduated from the University of Muhammadiyah Jakarta (UMJ) majoring in Economics and a Master Degree holder from Bogor Agriculture University (IPB) focuses on Development and Planning Studies (Ilmu Perencanaan Pembangunan Wilayah). He is experienced in the field of socio-environment. He is a RSPO-Approved HCV assessor and in this HCV assessment, his role was to identify social and cultural HCV 5 and 6.

**3.1.2 SIA Assessment-Assessors with their credentials**

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of PT. Bumi Sawit Sejahtera conducted by Aksenta which its office located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: aksenta@aksenta.com.

Assessor team are multidicipline expert whitin socio/economy aspect. They are consist of expert of social assessor, resource economy and social relationship. Two of assessor team who conducted the study have been approved by the RSPO. Table below describes credentials each assessor team and its responsibility.

Name	Skill	Responsibility for SIA
Agus E. Munoraharjo	Cultural antropology, as a facilitator for communication & information based on community, tourism community development.	<i>Socio - culture</i>

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Gena Lysistrata	Practitioners of community development and corporate social responsibility, learning facilitator. She is a RSPO-Approved HCV assessor.	<i>Social welfare</i>
Ganip Gunawan	Social relation, trainer, fasilitator. H is a RSPO-Approved HCV assessor.	<i>Social</i>

**3.1.3 SEIA Assessment-Assessors with their credentials**

Social and Environmental Impact Analyses in the area conducted by PT. Global Estetika which its office located at Jln. R. Suprpto No.17 Ketapang; Telephone: 053432096

**Technic Team for SEIA**

No	Name	Expertise	Function in the team	Accreditation
1	Stefan Agung Dhewandanu W, S.Si	Biology Expert	Team Leader	AMDAL B, PSLH UGM, 2005
2	Wastu Pramudito, ST	Environmental Expert	Team member	
3	Drs. Arief Purwanto	Geophysical-chemical Expert	Team member	
4	Drs. Aswisnus	Socio – Culture Expert	Team member	
5	Ady Setiawan, SPd. M.Kes	Community Health	Team Member	
6	Andy Kurniawan, ST	Field Surveyor	Team Member	
7	Regy Mamonto, ST	Field Surveyor	Team Member	

**3.2 Assessment methods used in the HCV and SEIA (Data sources, data collection, dates, programme, place visited)**

**3.2.1 Methods used in the HCV Assessment**

HCV assessment was performed by Aksenta since 1-9 April 2010 and it was covered the Location Permit (Izin Lokasi) which has been approved as the company's project area. The HCV assessor teams was consisted of experts in the area of biodiversity, Environmental Services, Social and Cultural and supported by a GIS expert. The main sources data and information which used assessment of HCV among others *digital elevation model map, landsat image map* (citra satelit landsat 7 ETM + , April 2010 and citra ASTER DEM with resolution 30x30 meter), *land system map/Repport 1987, Indonesia topographical map (Rupa Bumi Indonesia maps)* ,forest land use map (TGHK), hydrology map, unit management administration map, IUCN red list of threatened species, The CITES Appendices, Government Regulation of Indonesian,

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field survey use Field guide, guidelines as well as the relevant laws of Indonesia and was conducted refers to HCV toolkit. Detail guidance and other references which used for HCV assessment describes in Appendix 1 this report

Definition and scope of HCV assessment used in the palm oil sector is still very much based on the HCV concept applied in the forestry sector. For the purpose of this assessment, HCV Toolkit (2003) of the Proforest was used but also made reference Indonesia HCV Toolkit 2008 [Identification of High Conservation Value Areas in Indonesia developed by the Consortium for HCV Revision Toolkit Indonesia(2008)]. Other references used that are relevant in the assessment also include IUCN, CITES, and other relevant guidelines/regulations in Indonesia.

Assessment process which comprised of all stages in HCV identification among others: Desk study, Data Analysis, Spatial analysis of HCV area and mapping (including participative mapping) of indicative HCV area. Detail stages were shown in Figure 4 below as.

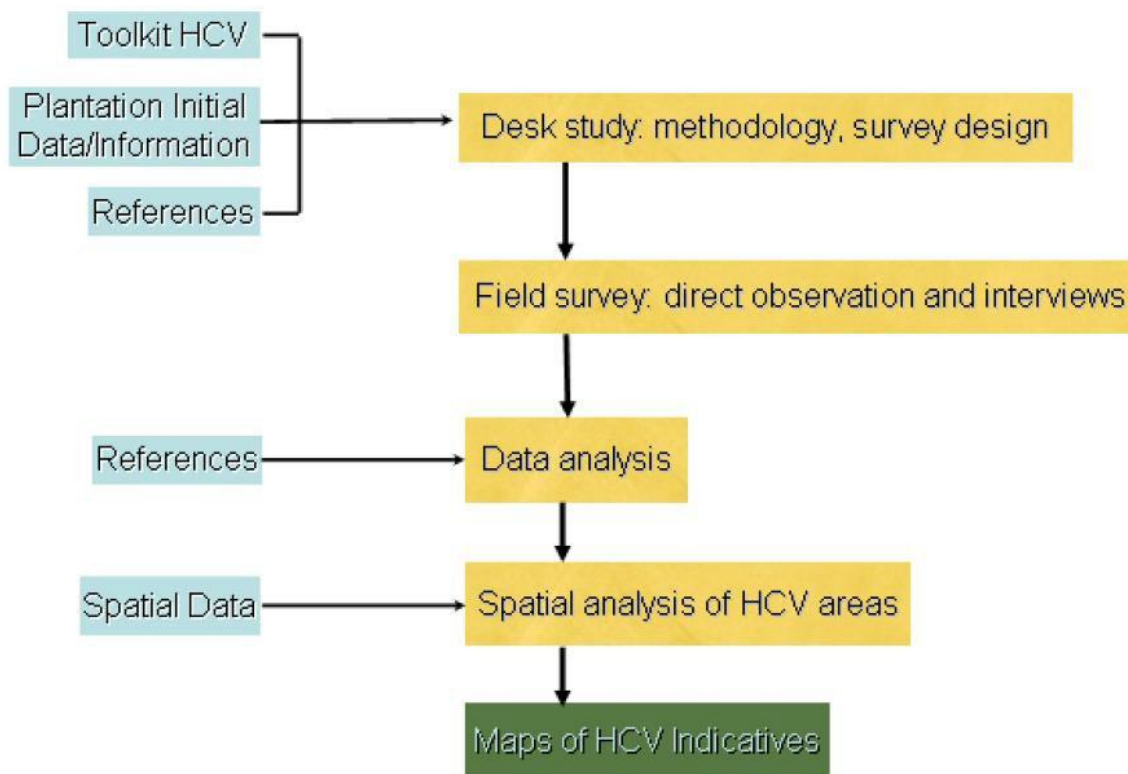


Figure 5. The HCV Assessment Stages

During field surveys were conducted from 2<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> April 2010. Data collection facilitated by staff from the plantation who are knowledgeable of the status of their physical as well as social environment and related issues within the surrounding area. The team also extracted information from the local community in the villages of Pulau Nibung and Natai Kuaini by ways of individual interviews, focus group discussions-FGD (List of participants in Appendix 2), participative mapping, as well as public consultations (List of participants in Appendix 3). The team also performed confirmation and cross-check findings through purposive sampling; i.e., cross-check with community leaders of the related areas.

### Identification Methods for HCV 1, 2, and 3

The target of identification 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

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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) were in accordance to the national and international law (IUCN and CITES) which protect such flora and fauna. Moreover, the important value of the wildlife and its habitat was also based on the ecology roles of the species and in accordance with the cultural and traditional point of view.

To identify whether there are protected area or not it was analysed based on Map of TGHK (Tata Guna Hutan Kesepakatan). If any identified information of protected area, ground check would be done to ensure the boundary of protected area. In addition to map analyses, discussion and interview with staff and worker conducted to collect information of land cover before plantation developed (land cover history), than was performed a participative mapping (map of field situation sketch).

The method of inventories was carried out by 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 footprint 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.

### **Identification Methods for HCV 4**

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

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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.

### **Identification Methods for HCV 5 and HCV 6**

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 assessment and analysis

### **3.2.2 Methods used in Social Impact Assessment (SIA)**

Team of assessor conducted stakeholder identified and its analysed through interview and *participatory workshop (focus group discussion)*. Impact analyses therewith its analyses conducted based on *Pentagon Assets + Di-Access* approach. *Pentagon assets* and *di-access* is a framework to behold sustainable livelihood.

Respondents deliver judgments on the important issue. Then, important issue could be placed on one sustainable livelihood framework thus generated specific impact in the society life. There are five sectors related sustainable livelihood, namely the assets of nature, human, physical, social and financial. Each component identified therewith two sustainable accesses namely politic and information access, it was rated qualitatively as a social reality.

Field assessment conducted since 2 – 8 April 2010 covered villages around concession, namely Kelurahan Kuala Jelai, Pulau Nibung Village in Central Kalimantan Province and Natai Kuini Village including Dusun Maju, Natai Baru, Tanjung Pal and temporary camp of PT. BSS in West Kalimantan Province.

Generally, stage of SIA describes following as:

- Identify and describes the activity which could cause impact.
- Analyze the trends impact and behold how the stakeholders respond the impact.
- Conduct the evaluation and select the alternative ( including the option not to build or there is no intervence)
- Formulate the recommendation and action plan which needed.
- Assess the process and arrange the suggestion to compensation (financial nor non financial).
- Describes the conflict potential between stakeholders and give the suggestion to conflict resolution.
- Provide the contribution for development of community skill and capacity.
- Suggest the institution and stakeholder coordination.
- Plan the implementation and monitoring program.

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**3.3 Stakeholders' Consultation**

Public consultation was conducted to obtain feedback from the findings of HCV and SIA from various interested parties. Consultation with the relevant stakeholders conducted to provide opportunities for communication and sharing the informations/opinion/suggestions. Inputs from the public consultation are documented as evidence in the final HCV and SIA reports. 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.

(Appendix 4) participants present during this consultation meeting. Some issue discussed during consultation following as:

<b>No</b>	<b>Issue which discussed during consultation</b>	<b>Recommendation of Assessor</b>
1	<p><b>Livelihood</b></p> <p>Agriculture and fishing is main livelihood. There are expectation thus given assistance to irrigation system development and enhance agriculture cultivation technique in according to land condition.</p>	<p>a. Village apparatus need to revive the mutual aid activities with participatory community.</p> <p>b. Stakeholders and company expected to manage the mutual aid value.</p> <p>c. Assistance both material technical should be submitted and accepted to encourage independent business growth.</p>
2	<p><b>Urgent problems and need handle immediately</b></p> <p>Clean water became urgent problem. Moreover, lighting problem has been handled with there are solar cell however its capacity still restricted.</p> <p>Lack of paramedic in Pustu so that the society difficult to access health facility.</p>	<p>a. Discuss between stakeholders against clean water technology need to conducted for identify cheap technology.</p> <p>b. Discuss between stakeholders against lighting technology need to conducted for identify cheap technology.</p> <p>c. For short period, meeting with DPRD was necessary to conducted to communicate paramedic needs. For long period, company can support health facility and paramedic for community in Natai Kuini.</p>
3	<p><b>Benefits and concerns related to the existence of the company</b></p> <p>Majority of community expect thus beneficial cooperation between company with community more increased.</p> <p>Availability of jobs is positive impact and It was expected increase the economy of community.</p>	<p>a. Employee recruitment mechanism to consider equity and justice principles.</p> <p>b. Necessary to develop of outsourcing mechanism local community.</p>



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**4. Summary of Assessment Findings**

**4.1 Social Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA/AMDAL and SIA).**

The impacts source's from the project operational and activities shown table below

No	Environmental components	Important Impact of hypothetical
1	Physical – Chemical	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decrease in air quality</li> <li>2. Increase in noise;</li> <li>3. Decrease in surface water quality;</li> <li>4. Increase in the rate of soil erosion</li> <li>5. Sedimentation</li> <li>6. Subsidence of Peat land Disruption of forest</li> </ol>
2	Biology (Flora & Fauna)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decreased diversity of flora;</li> <li>2. Decrease in species diversity of terrestrial fauna;</li> <li>3. Decreased habitat and aquatic species diversity;</li> </ol>
3	Socio – Culture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The increase in people's income Employment</li> <li>2. Business opportunity</li> <li>3. Social conflict</li> <li>4. Behavior patterns of society</li> <li>5. Attitudes and perceptions of community;</li> </ol>
4	Environment and Community Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The decrease in environmental sanitation and disease patterns</li> <li>2. The decrease in the level of public health;</li> </ol>

**4.2 Social Impact Assessment**

The social impact assessment (SIA) was conducted by a group of independent team under banner of Aksenta. The summary of social impact document touched the key elements of assets, namely, the assets of nature, human financial, physical, social and entitlements, followed by the identification of negative and positive impact that can affect or benefit the community, principles of free prior informed consent (FPIC) of community participatory needs, assessment, resource sharing and its monitoring and evaluation. Objective of SIA following as:

- Identify impact/social consequences resulted by palm oil operation and mill on PT. BSS concession.
- Arrange the recommendation to minimise/resolve negative impact and increase the positive impact.
- Communicate the social impact assessment processes to PT. BSS management as a part of social management plan and also to compliance against RSPO P&C 2.1, 6.1, 7.1 criteria and other social criterion.

Based on Social Impact Assessment estimate impact following as:

**Positive Impact**

- Increase the human resource quality
- Increase the community welfare
- Create the new employment

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- Increase the buying ability
- Transportation more smoothly
- Every family have palm oil area
- Education become better (learning facility and welfare of teacher)
- Increase the Health services

### **Negative impact**

- Place of wildlife could be reduced.
- There was contamination from palm oil waste and air pollution.
- Agriculture, aquaculture and embankment area could be reduced.
- Place of looking for fish traditionally could be reduced.
- There are community which is not acquire the palm oil area.
- Threat of flooding because irrigation management is not well yet.
- Increase the insecurity because of urban.
- There are new culture, values and behaviour from urban.
- Reduced the timber for daily needs (such as for house and mosque, etc.)
- Farmland drought because water consumption of palm oil
- There are new regulation which harm community.
- Reduce the village area because converted become plantation.
- There are different between local worker and urban worker.

### **Issues raised by stakeholders**

Key issues identified during assessment, among other:

- Member criteria of partnership have been negotiated.
- Partnership rights for every grower have been defined.
- Partnership scheme management has not been understood by community.
- Period of palm oil management has not been understood.
- Compensation and scheme mechanism has not been agreed and has not known by community.
- Distribution of profits and losses mechanism has not been informed.
- Partnership cooperative has not been cleared.
- Rights and obligations partnership scheme of community with company has not been cleared.
- Partnership scheme has not been negotiated.

### **General Recommendations for Social Impact Management:**

- Land use changes need to be regulated to minimize environment quality degradation.
- Human resource asset could be increased by enhancement of health services, employment and also integrated education for local community.
- Company can cooperated with other company and government to develop clean water services and develop local market. The next stage to develop autonomy energy
- Cooperation between company with government and local community could be strength bases to develop sustainability environment.
- Its action directly will improve the achievement of PT.BSS to compliance P&C RSPO.
- PT Bumi Sawit Sejahtera can be an important facilitator so that positive impact of social change processes could be increased.

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**4.3 HCV Assessment**

HCV Assessment of PT. BSS conducted covered area of location permit (11.000 ha) based on Decision letter No 364/2007 on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2007 by Bupati Ketapang. During field assessment, land status of area is a Conversion product forest. HCV assessment covered activities conducted in the area of Location Permit (Ijin Lokasi) of PT.BSS located in Kendawang District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province. Assessment was conducted on 1-9 April 2010 by HCV Team Aksenta, consisting of four HCV experts.

At 22 July 2012, Ministry of Forestry has been approved release of conversion product forest (10.067, 21 ha) for palm oil development of PT.BSS (Decision letter No. SK.351/Menhut-II/2012). Change of PT.BSS area implicate that there was several HCV identified in out location of PT. BSS. Verification against HCV area delineation identified 7 HCV areas.

The result showed that the Plantation Business Permit (IUP) of PT. BSS is in the lowlands (< 2 % = 8207,03 ha) and other only 2-8 % (2582.5) located at upstream of the Watershed (DAS), namely: DAS Jelai. Moreover, the north of PT. BSS area is bordering with one conservation areas that have been set by the Government, namely Protected Forest of pet land areas. So, protected forest condition would be affected and affect every plantation activity of PT.BSS. The main river in area is Keramat River which protected area of peat land is upstream and Gelinggang Lake is a Downstream.

In the concession area there is still a critical element to HCV biodiversity element namely species that are globally endangered, endemic species or distribution-limited, and the natural ecosystems that threatened with extinction. Based on IUCN status, in the Permitted Area of PT. BSS four species of wildlife found has endangered species globally threatened status, or critical (Critically Endangered). Key species among other: Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*); Owa Kelawat (*Hylobates muelleri*); Bekantan (*Nasalis larvatus*) Beruang Madu (*Helarctos malayanus*); dan Buaya Muara (*Crocodylus porosus*)

The HCV identification study of PT. BSS has eight types of HCVs were identified among others HCV 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 , HCV 2.2, HCV 3, HCV 4.1, 4.2 and HCV 6. Detail of HCV assessment result describes in the table below

**Tabel 4.** Summary of HCV existence in PT Bumi Sawit Sejati

Type of HCV	Existence	Description
HCV 1.1	(+)	There is Peat Protection Forest around PT. BSS concession.
HCV 1.2	(+)	Found several key species in PT. BSS concession such as: <i>Pongo</i> , <i>Hylobates</i> , <i>Nasalis</i> , <i>Helarctos</i> , <i>Crocodylus</i> and other species
HCV 1.3	(-)	There is no area which has high biodiversity.
HCV 1.4	(+)	Concentration location of important and significant temporal fauna, especial of important tracking for fauna.
HCV 2.1	(-)	There is no large landscape of forest area or other ecosystem in PT. BSS concession
HCV 2.2	(+)	There is large landscape which has two different ecosystems consist of Gelinggang lake and around its area.
HCV 2.3	(-)	There is no large natural habitat in the area concession to support population of natural species.

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HCV 3	(+)	There is natural ecosystem which is rare and important, namely: Secondary peat swamp forest.
HCV 4.1	(+)	There are springs and water sources (river, swamp, lake) which used by community or worker.
HCV 4.2	(+)	There are area/ important location as a catchment, flood control, sedimentation and erosion control.
HCV 4.3	(-)	There was no area which has function as firebreaks
HCV 4.4	(+)	There are important locations which could give environmental services for agriculture and fishery.
HCV 5	(-)	There was no area which being bound with community and also there was no area of communal.
HCV 6	(+)	There is area which have spiritual and culture value in estuary of Keramat River (Buffer of Gelinggang Lake).

Remarks: (-) negative, There was no indicate; (+) positive, found indicate

The HCV area is identified in 7 locations. The identified indicative of HCV area was ± 1.301,5 ha or ± 13 % of the total Forest Released area (Pelepasan Kawasan Hutan) of PT. BSS). Description of the HCV location is summarized in Table 1.

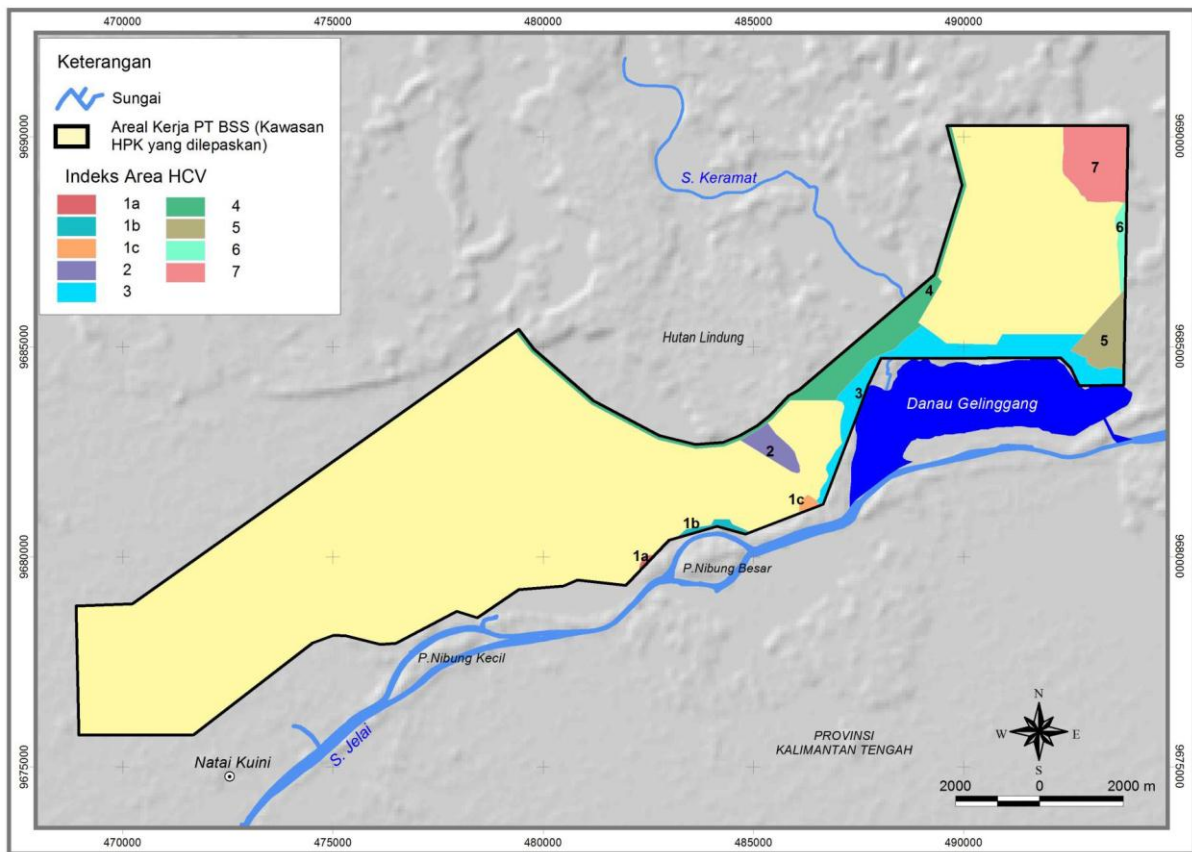


Figure 7. Indicative Map of HCV Area in PT Bumi Sawit Sejahtera

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Table 5. The existence of area of HCV within PT BSS concession

Index	Type HCV	HCV Element	Location (ha)
1a, 1b & 1 c	1.2, 4.1, 4.2	Part of Jelai River Bonder. It is a wildlife moving area such as <i>Nasalis</i> and <i>Pongo</i>	40,9
4	1.1, 4.1, 4.2, 4.4	Buffer of protected forest which immediately adjacent with PT.BSS	375,9
2	1.2	Pocket of natural vegetation in line with Peat protection forest. Important as refugum for <i>Pongo</i> and other wildlife.	71,3
3	1.4, 2.2, 4.1, 4.2, 4.4	Buffer of Gelinggang Lake. It is track wildlife special for key species such as <i>Nasalis</i> and <i>Pongo</i> . It is also part of the unique landscape in Jelai River.	381.9
5	1.2, 3	Secondary peat swamp forest which well condition. It is habitat of <i>Helarctos</i> .	135.4
6	1.4	Natural vegetation mix of secondary peat swamp forest with natai opened, important for wildlife mobilization	38.9
7	1.2, 3	Secondary peat swamp forest which well condition as a habitat of <i>Pongo</i> , <i>Helarctos</i> and other wildlife.	257.2
Total		Proportion of HCV area is 13 % from concession of PT BSS totally (Released of Production Forest area, can be converted to oil palm plantations)	1.301,5

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

Activity below could be threaten HCV area in PT. BSS concession including

1).Conservation and Biodiversity. Hunting and Fishing use poison are a main threaten against conservation and biodiversity. Degradation of *Pongo* habitat cause of logging or farming is Main threaten against HCV 1.

2).Water and land sources (HCV 4). There were two main threaten of HCV 4 among others  
1) plantation activity such as fertilizer and pesticide application, 2) Fishing use poison by local community.

**General Recommendations for HCV Management:**

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

1. Delineation of HCV area, verify the extent of indicative of HCV area, and to determine the end result as definitive HCV Area Map PT BSS.
2. Socializing the presence of HCV areas in the Permitted Area to employees and the surrounding community, especially community groups who are key stakeholders of the existence and the protection and management of HCV.
3. Arrange Management and Monitoring Plan of HCV, as a reference company in protecting and managing the HCV area with consideration following as:
  - a. Connectivity every HCV area with local landscape totally.

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- b. Involve local community within management and monitoring activity
- 4. Strengthening of institution within identification of protection, management and monitoring
- 5. Develop institution to manage HCV.
  - a. Establish management unit to ensure achievement of HCV management objective
  - b. Recruit and training for new staff have responsible to manage of HCV.
  - c. Arrange policy and procedure to achieve HCV management objective.




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**5. Internal Responsibility**

**Formal Sign-off by Assessors and Company**

This document is the Summary of SIA (Social Impact Assessment) and HCV (High Conservation Value) Assessment of PT Bumi Sawit Sejahtera.

**Signing off by HCV Assessors & SIA  
Assessors**



*SVJATMKA*  
(Team Leader/Other)

**Signing off by PT. Bumi Sawit Sejahtera  
Management**



**Bagus Kuncero**  
(EHS Senior Executive)

**Statement of Acceptance of Responsibility for Assessments**

The Assessment Result of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and High Conservation Value (HCV) Assessment of PT Bumi Sawit Sejahtera by Aksenta will be applied as part of the guidelines in developing and managing PT. Bumi Sawit Sejahtera.



(Director/Head Sustainability/Other)

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**Appendix 1. List of Legal, regulatory and other guidance referenced.**

Legal, regulatory and guidance referenced which used to SIA and HCV assessment among other :

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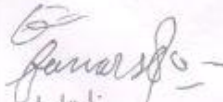


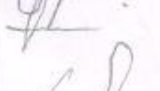
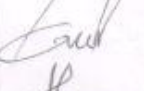

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**Appendix 2 List of respondents and/or Focus Group Discussion (FGD) participants on site during the implementation process of social impact assessment in PT Bumi Sawit Sejati**



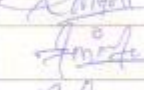




FGD with community of Petani Tambak Tanjung Pal

FGD  
Dusun Tanjung Pal (3 April 2010)

No	Nama	Keterangan (usia + Asal)	TID.
1	Pak Mukit	28 tahun, pati	
2	SUNARSO	45 tahun, Lampung	
3	JALIDI	59 tahun, Nganjuk	
4	Sugeng	32 tahun, Jombang	
5	Arman	30 tahun, Jakarta	
6	Joko	28 tahun, Jombang	
7	Suramin	24 tahun, Pati	
8	Tyan	30 tahun, Lampung	
9	Sentot	55 tahun, Jombang	

FGD with nursery worker – Nursery MN, 05-April 2010

ABSENSI  
FGD Pekerja Pembibitan MN

No	Nama	Keterangan	Ttd
1	Khandik	P. Kuning	
2	HEKRYABI	P. Nibung	
3	B. ARHYAN	P. Nibung	
4	AFRIZAL	P. Mibung	
5	JURAIMI	P. Mibung	
6	MASKUR	ruai kauri	
7	Syidratul Muntaha	"	



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FGD with community – Rumah Kaurbang Desa Natai Kuini di Natai Baru, 6 April 2010

Focus Group Discussion  
SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
NATAI KUINI

NO	Nama / Nomor Telepon	Keterangan / Aktif sebagai	Ttd
1	SURIYANTO	KADUS - N. M.	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	STTI RHOKAYAH	DUSUN N. M.	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	NURHAIDAH	DUSUN N. BARU	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Rusmiati	Dusun N. Baru	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	HENGI-FAUZI	DUSUN N. M.	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	RUSILAWATI	DUSUN - BARU -	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	JEWIYATI	DUSUN - N. M.	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	ALIH.	DUSUN - N. BARU.	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	BAHRUNP	- " -	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	MARLENDI	DUSUN - NAI + BARI	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	NANDANG MULYANA	AKSENTA	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	YUSKARI	KAUR. BANG.	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Bahoul / 081352531410	Guru SD.	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	M. IHRAM	BPD	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	BADRAN.	Masyarakat	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	BUSAIRI	MASYARAKAT	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	PULTAN	MASYARAKAT	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	PAHUR.	MASYARAKAT.	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	MUSTAFA.	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	SALAHUDIN	MASYARAKAT	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	BUSARI	MASYARAKAT.	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	DUGAIA	ANGGOTA BPD	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	SYAFIURRAN	MASYARAKAT	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	AGUS EM	AKSENTA	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	Geni Lysitrata	AKSENTA	<i>[Signature]</i>
26			

**new millennium** Your imagination is wild & deep. Your art expresses everywhere.



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**Appendix 3. List of Informants in the study of HCV and SIA in PT Bumi Sawit Sejati**

Category	No	Name	Profession
Local Government	1	Mursyid S.	Village Head of Natai Kuini
	2	Muhamad Ihram	Head of BPD Natai Kuini
	3	Duanta	Team member of BPD Natai Kuini
	4	Yuskari	Kepala Urusan Pembangunan Desa Natai Kuini
	5	Suryanto	Head of Dusun Natai Maju, Natai Kuini Village
	6	Poltan	Head of Dusun Natai Baru Natai Kuini Village
	7	Husin	Kepala Urusan Pemerintahan Desa Natai Kuini
	8	Muhamad Ilmi	Village head of Pulau Nibung
Community of Dusun Tanjung Pal, Desa Natai Kuini	9	Mukit	Fish farmers, from Pati, at Dusun Tanjung Pal, Natai Kuini Village
	10	Sunarso	Fish farmers from Lampung, di Dusun Tanjung Pal, Natai Kuini Village
	11	Jalidi	Petani Tambak, asal Nganjuk, di Dusun Tanjung Pal, Desa Natai Kuini
	12	Sugeng	Petani Tambak, asal Jombang, di Dusun Tanjung Pal, Desa Natai Kuini
	13	Arman	Petani Tambak, asal Jakarta, di Dusun Tanjung Pal, Desa Natai Kuini
	14	Joko	Petani Tambak, asal Jombang, di Dusun Tanjung Pal, Desa Natai Kuini
	15	Suramin	Petani Tambak, asal Pati, di Dusun Tanjung Pal, Desa Natai Kuini
	16	Tujan	Petani Tambak, asal Lampung, di Dusun Tanjung Pal, Desa Natai Kuini
	17	Sentot	Petani Tambak, asal Jombang di Dusun Tanjung Pal, Desa Natai Kuini
Community of Dusun Natai Baru, Natai Kuini Village	18	Syafiudin	Petani, tukang kayu pembuat rumah
	19	Badran	Farmer and fishing
	20	Damhuni	Farmer
	21	Yako	Head of RT 1 and also as a farmer
	22	Poltan	Head of Dusun, Nelayan Laut and as a farmer
	23	Jabar	Penambang emas, pedagang toko
	27	Mustafa	Farmer and fishing
	28	Bahruni	Farmer and fishing
Community of Dusun Natai Maju, Natai Kuini Village	29	Ahmad Firdaus	Farmer
	30	Dulhadi	Farmer and fishing
	31	Salahudin	Buruh Tambang emas di Air Hitam
	32	Asmoyo	Penampung/pedagang udang sungai
	33	Ibram Syah	Farmer
	34	Suryanto	Head of Dusun, Nelayan Laut, Pedagang ragam komoditi and as a farmer

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	35	Hengki Fauzi	
	36	Busairi	Farmer
	37	Rudi	Nelayan sungai, Pedagang pengepul ikan ke perkampungan Dayak di hulu sungai

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**Appendix 4. Attendance list of HCV and SIA Public Consultation**

KONSULTASI. PUBLIK (HCV & SIA)  
di Natai Kuini  
8 April 2010

NO	Nama	Alamat / NO. telpon	Keterangan	Ttd
1	SARISTA.	Ds. p. nibung.	keperat konsultasi publik	<i>Nice</i>
2	ARNIE	Ds. p. nibung	HCV.	<i>Arn</i>
3	MARLEDA	NATAI BARU		<i>Mar</i>
4	SITI-RHOKAYAH	NATAI MAJU	HCV	<i>Siti</i>
5	MALI LICAH	NATAI BARU	HCV	<i>Mali</i>
6	HALIPAH	NATAI BARU		<i>Hal</i>
7	NURHAIDAH	NATAI BARU	HCV	<i>Nur</i>
8	ALUH.	NATAI BARU	HCV	<i>Alu</i>
9	Rusmiati	Natai Baru	HCV	<i>Rus</i>
10	liti	Natai baru	HCV	<i>Liti</i>
11	DARMA TASYIAH	NATAI BARU	HCV	<i>All</i>
12	Eda Laila	NATAI BARU	HCV	<i>Eda</i>
13	YUSKARI	NATAI BARU	KAWA BANG.	<i>Yus</i>
14	Adit	Natai kuini	pelaut	<i>Ad</i>
15	Rani	RIN	Perwakilan PT. BSS.	<i>Rani</i>
16	Aris humalu	Kab. Kotabung.	perwakilan / Humas PT. BSS	<i>Aris</i>
17	ASMINTA	tanjung pall	mewakili kawan	<i>Asmi</i>
18			dari tembok	
19	JALIDI	tanjung pall	dari tembok	<i>Jalidi</i>
20	AGUNG PRIWINGGONO	NATAI BARU		<i>Agung</i>
21	PULTAN	MASYARAKAT	NATAI BARU	<i>Pultan</i>
22	JABAR			<i>Jabar</i>
23	Agus BAN	AKSENTA	Soc-Bad AKSENTA	<i>Agus</i>
24	Robert H Sinaga	AKSENTA	HCV	<i>Robert</i>
25	RUENTA.	Anggota SPD		<i>Ruenta</i>
26	IBUS.	Kelas RT. 2. N. baru	- / -	<i>Ibus</i>

2000~2999 Your imagination is wide & deep. Your smile is welcome everywhere. Bersambung dibelakang.

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Konsultasi Publik (HCV & SIA)  
di Natal Kuini  
8 April 2010

No	Nama	Alamat/NO. telpon	Keterangan	Ttd
27	BAHRUL	Natali Kuini	Konsultasi Publik HCV	
28	Idung Rishyanto	Amman	ALU	
29	PELMAW SYAH	P. Nibung	Sukades	
30	SUDIEMAN	P. Dibung	suwamasarat	
31	M. IHRAM	NATALI KUINI	BPD	
32	MUKTAFI	"	Masyarakat	
33	FATHUR	NATALI KUINI	FPD	
34	Resit Sizer	AKSENTA - JALARTHA	konsultasi	
35	Gunip Gunawan	Mengk	konsultasi	
36	JASIMAN	PT. BSS	HUMAS	
37	SCINARSO	Tanjung Pat.	Petani Tambak	
38	IMAM KUMARSO	PT. BSS	HUMAS	
39	SUGIONO	PT. BSS	ASKEP	
40	MOHAMMAD.ILMI	Pidan Lebung	Kades	
41	NANDANG MULYATI	AKSENTA		
42	Geni Lysistrata	AKSENTA	konsultasi	
43				
44				
45				
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2051				
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**Appendix 5. Minute meeting of HCV and SIA Public Consultation  
Butir-butir Penting Hasil Konsultasi Publik  
Kajian HCV dan SIA di PT Bumi Sawit Sejahtera**

Tanggal : 8 April 2010 (jam 09.00-12.00 WIB)  
Tempat : Desa Natai Kuini, Kecamatan Kendawangan, Kabupaten Ketapang, Kalimantan Barat  
Fasilitator : Ganip Gunawan (Aksenta)  
Notulen : Nandang Mulyana (Aksenta) dan Gena Lysistrata (Aksenta)  
Peserta : 42 orang; terdiri atas tokoh dan perwakilan masyarakat Desa Natai Kuini dan Desa Pulau Nibung, Tim HCV Aksenta, Tim SIA Aksenta, dan perwakilan dari PT BSS sebagai pengamat (terlampir)

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Konsultasi publik untuk kajian HCV dilaksanakan secara terintegrasi dengan pertemuan dengan wakil-wakil masyarakat untuk kajian dampak sosial (SIA). Berikut ini adalah butir-butir penting yang direkam dalam proses konsultasi publik dimaksud.

**1. Mata pencaharian**

- Mata pencaharian yang dianggap paling penting adalah bertani (termasuk kebun) dan menangkap ikan. Aktivitas sebagai nelayan tidak hanya dilakukan di laut, melainkan juga di Sungai Jelai dan tambak di muara sungai. Atas hal ini, warga mempunyai kekhawatiran terjadinya penurunan kualitas air sungai seiring dengan rencana pembangunan perkebunan kelapa sawit yang dapat mengancam mata pencaharian mereka.
- Minat masyarakat untuk meningkatkan produktivitas lahan pertanian terkendala oleh kondisi lahan yang belum siap dengan sistem irigasi yang baik dan kemampuan teknis intensifikasi pertanian moderen. Oleh karena itu, terdapat harapan agar ada bantuan untuk pembangunan sistem irigasi lahan dan peningkatan kapasitas teknis sistem budidaya pertanian yang sesuai dengan kondisi lahan yang ada. Kesiapan warga untuk menangani kendala tersebut secara gotong-royong, sebagaimana nilai-nilai gotong royong untuk ber-swadaya itu disebut masih cukup baik, namun dalam tingkat pelaksanaan mulai dikeluhkan penurunan frekuensi gotong-royong belakangan ini.

**2. Keberadaan satwa liar (orangutan, bekantan, dan buaya)**

- Masyarakat Natai Kuini dan Pulau Nibung mengakui keberadaan orangutan dan bekantan di wilayah mereka. Sampai dengan saat ini, tidak ada konflik antara masyarakat sekitar dengan keberadaan satwa tersebut. Masyarakat menyatakan kesiapannya membantu perusahaan untuk konservasi orangutan. Hal ini dinyatakan oleh Kades Pulau Nibung yang mengusulkan Pulau Nibung (pulau yang terletak di tengah Sungai Jelai) sebagai pulau untuk konservasi.
- Keberadaan dan kegiatan operasional PT BSS dikhawatirkan akan meningkatkan konflik satwa dengan manusia, terutama isu buaya di sepanjang aliran Sungai Jelai.

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- Konsep HCV dapat diterima masyarakat sebagai salah satu upaya untuk perlindungan lingkungan. Namun demikian, bagi sebagian masyarakat, masih lebih penting untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan dan taraf ekonomi masyarakat. Atas hal ini, masyarakat meminta kepada Perusahaan untuk memberikan penjelasan mengenai skema kemitraan yang akan dilaksanakan oleh PT BSS.

### **3. Perlindungan sempadan sungai**

- Terhadap keberadaan sempadan sungai dan perlindungannya, pada prinsipnya masyarakat mendukung. Masyarakat memahami pentingnya sempadan sungai untuk perlindungan kualitas air sungai. Namun, pada saat bersamaan, masyarakat juga membutuhkan lahan-lahan di sepanjang sempadan sungai untuk digarap atau diusahakan.
- Untuk menemukan jalan tengah untuk kedua tujuan tersebut (Perusahaan untuk perlindungan sempadan sungai dan area HCV berupa sempadan sungai dan masyarakat untuk pendayagunaan lahan untuk usaha pertanian) perlu dilakukan pembicaraan lebih lanjut untuk diperolehnya kesepakatan agar upaya perlindungan lingkungan tidak mengabaikan kepentingan masyarakat dan kepentingan masyarakat tidak mengabaikan upaya perlindungan lingkungan.

### **4. Masalah-masalah yang dianggap mendesak dan perlu ditangani segera**

- Ketersediaan air bersih menjadi masalah yang paling mendesak. Kesadaran bahwa ketersediaan sumberdaya air adalah terbatas, baru dirasakan ketika sumber utama yang selama beberapa puluh tahun dimanfaatkan oleh masyarakat, mengalami kerusakan dan tidak bisa lagi mencukupi kebutuhan air bersih warga Desa Natai Kuini. Solusi yang ditempuh warga dengan semangat menangani persoalan secara mandiri, yaitu membuat sumur gali, tidak membuahkan hasil sesuai dengan harapan, karena kualitas air sama sekali tidak memenuhi syarat, baik untuk keperluan MCK, apalagi untuk air minum.
- Dalam waktu dekat, kendala keterbatasan air bersih masih belum bisa segera diatasi karena, walaupun masalah air bersih dianggap masalah yang mendesak untuk ditangani, tetapi sebagian tokoh masyarakat berpendapat bahwa perbaikan jalan perlu dilakukan terlebih dahulu sebelum menangani perbaikan/pembangunan sumber-sumber air bersih.
- Masalah penerangan yang dianggap mahal sebetulnya telah tertangani dengan adanya bantuan solar cell. Namun, kapasitas dan kuantitas aliran listrik yang dihasilkan belum mencukupi kebutuhan, sehingga lama pemakaian listrik dan anggaran yang dibutuhkan masih terbatas. Warga menilai adanya peningkatan kapasitas dan kuantitas aliran listrik dapat menunjang produktivitas sosial dan ekonomi.
- Ketiadaan tenaga medis di Pustu yang sarananya sudah selesai dibangun sejak 2 tahun lalu, dirasakan sangat menghambat dan menyulitkan warga untuk memperoleh fasilitas kesehatan sebagai pemenuhan kebutuhan dasar yang diwajibkan untuk disediakan oleh pemerintah sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan.

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### **5. Manfaat dan kekhawatiran terkait dengan keberadaan perusahaan**

- Mayoritas warga yang hadir mengharapkan agar kerjasama yang saling menguntungkan perlu dibangun dan terus dipelihara secara berkelanjutan antara perusahaan dan masyarakat. Dalam bahasa populer, warga mengemukakan: “Jangan ada dusta diantara kita,”
- Kerjasama yang diinginkan masyarakat adalah tidak membuat masyarakat menjadi tergantung kepada perusahaan, melainkan berbentuk kerjasama yang dapat makin menumbuhkan kemandirian dan kapasitas warga masyarakat untuk melangsungkan kehidupannya secara berkelanjutan.
- Kerjasama yang baik dapat dimulai dengan upaya-upaya pengelolaan lingkungan yang baik sebagai bentuk pencegahan munculnya dampak lingkungan, karena jika dampak lingkungan itu sampai terjadi maka akan menimbulkan kekhawatiran dan kecurigaan masyarakat.
- Ketersediaan lapangan kerja dipandang sebagai hal yang positif dan diharapkan dapat memperbaiki taraf perekonomian masyarakat pada umumnya. Kendati demikian, adanya lowongan kerja tersebut, jangan sampai meniadakan keberagaman profesi dan bidang – bidang pekerjaan, sehingga menimbulkan beban baru bagi perusahaan, karena tingginya permintaan untuk bekerja di perusahaan, sementara tingkat kapasitas dan produktivitasnya, baik perusahaan maupun masyarakat terbatas.



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**Appendix 6. Attendance list of Participatory Mapping Meeting – Rumah Kades Natai Kuini at Batai Baru**

Pertemuan dengan tokoh masyarakat  
Natai kuini 2 April 2020

NO	Nama	Keterangan	T&D
1.	IMAM KUNARSO	PT. BSS - HUMAS	Kun
2.	Mursyid	KADES	Mursyid
3.	Martoro	Warga M. C.	Martoro
4.	Ari K.	PT. BNI. Humas	Ari K.
5.	Budi Haryanto	PT. SKS. Survey	Budi Haryanto
6.	NANDANG MULYANA	AKSENTA	Mulyana
7.	Agus EM	AKSENTA	Agus EM
8.	Gona Lysistrata	AKSENTA	Gona Lysistrata
9.	Robert Horahman Sinaga	Aksenta	Robert Horahman Sinaga
10.	Jusman	PT. BSS. MANDIRI PAD.	Jusman
11.	HUSIN	Kaur. PEM.	Husin
12.	RESIT SOZER	TIM AKSENTA	Resit Sozer
13.	SYAFIUDIN	MASARAKAT-	Syafudin
14.	BADRAN	Masyarakat.	Badran
15.	LIANTO	Anggota BPD.	Lianto
16.	BUSMARI	Masyarakat.	Busmari
17.	Alamad Firdaus.	Masyarakat.	Alamad Firdaus.
18.	Domhuri	Masyarakat	Domhuri
19.	Dulhadi	masyarakat	Dulhadi
20.	SALAHUDIN	Masyarakat	Salahudin
21.	Beo	Masyarakat	Beo
22.	SURIYANTO	RT - B.	Suriyanto
23.	PULTAN	KADUS	Pultan
24.	M. IHRAM	MASYARAKAT	M. IHRAM
25.	BAHRUL	KEUA BPD	Bahrul
26.	YUSKARI	MASYARAKAT.	Yuskari
27.	Idung R	Kaur. BANG.	Idung R
28.	ASMOYO	Aksenta.	Asmoyo
29.	TAPPA	—	Tappa
40.	DIDI	—	Didi
41.	ADNAN	—	Adnan
42.	HENGHIF.	—	Henghif.



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**Appendix 7. Attendance list of Location Orientation Meeting – Basecamp Natai Maju**

DAFTAR HADIR PERTEMUAN ORIENTASI LOKASI  
NATAI KWINI 2 APRIL 2010

NO	NAMA	KETERANGAN	TTD
01	IMAM K.	PT. BSS - HUMAS	
02	ARIS. K	PT. BNS - HUMAS	
03	NANDANG MULYANA	AKSENTA	
04	Geni Lysistrata	AKSENTA	
05	Agus E. M.	AKSENTA	
06	Robert H Sinaga	AKSENTA	
07	RESIT SÖZER	AKSENTA	
08	Ganip Gunawan	Aksenta	
09	KOK HUI / JASMAN	PT. BSS - Manajer PAD	
10	Mursyids	KADES	
11	BWA Har yanti	PT. SKS	
12	IBRAM. SYAH.	MADATKAT.	