# Scheme Smallholder of PT. Paramitra Internusa Pratama "Koperasi Kelapa Sawit Mitra Puyang Gana" West Kalimantan Province Indonesia

## RSPO NEW PLANTING PROCEDURES SUMMARY REPORT OF SEIA & HCV ASSESSMENTS

**NOVEMBER 2015** 



#### List of Abbreviations

AD/ART = Statue (Anggaran Dasar / Anggaran Rumah Tangga)
 BPN = Badan Pertanahan Nasional (National Land Agency)

CPCL = Calon Petani Calon Lahan (Farmer Candidate Land Candidate)

• EIA = Environmental Impact Assessment

FFI = Fauna & Flora InternationalFGD = Focus Group Discussion

FPIC = Free, Prior and Informed Consent
 GR = Ganti Rugi (Land Compensation)

HCV = High Conservation Value
 HCVA = High Conservation Value Area
 HCVF = High Conservation Value Forest
 HGU = Hak Guna Usaha (Land Use Rights)

• IPB = Institut Pertanian Bogor (Bogor Agriculturel University)

KOPSA = Koperasi Kelapa Sawit (Oil Palm Cooperative)
 KTP = Kartu Tanda Penduduk(Citizen Identity Card)

KK = Kartu Keluarga (Family Card)

KPC = Kartika Prima Cipta
 LINKS = Lingkar Komunitas Sawit
 MPG = Mitra Puyang Gana

• PIP = Paramitra Internusa Pratama

• SEIA = Social and Environment Impact Assessment

SHM = Sertifikat Hak Milik (Land Title)
 SIA = Social Impact Assessment

• RKL = Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan (Environment Management

Plan)

• RPL = Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan (Enviroment Monitoring Plan)

• RTE = Rare, Threathened and Endangered

• TFT = The Forest Trust

# RSPO NEW PLANTING PROCEDURES Summary Report of SEIA & HCV Assessments Scheme Smallholder of PT. Paramitra Internusa Pratama "Koperasi Kelapa Sawit Mitra Puyang Gana"

#### 1. Executive Summary

The Oil Palm Cooperative "Mitra Puyang Gana" (hereinafter referred to as 'KOPSA MPG') is a scheme smallholder of PT. Paramitra Internusa Pratama (PT. PIP). KOPSA MPG has entered into agreement with palm oil plantation PT. PIP in the "Joint Development and the Management of Partnership Plantation Agreement No.01/PK/KOPSA-MPG/PT. PIP/04-2010. KOPSA MPG area is part of the PT. PIP that has been granted permission by the Kapuas Hulu District Decree No. 14 of 2007 dated 23 January 2007. Location Permit on behalf of PT. PIP for the purpose of palm oil plantation with ± 20,000 hectares are located in the sub-districts of Silat Hulu and Semitau, Kapuas Hulu District which is then extended back through Kapuas Hulu Regent's Decree No. 305 in 2012. PT. PIP owns concession area of 13,173.93 hectares. KOPSA MPG has had the legality of Kapuas Hulu Regent's Decree based on No. 44 Year 2012 concerning the Stipulation of Nominative List of Farmer-Parties Candidates of Land Revitalization Program of Palm Oil Plantation on 10 February 2012. KOPSA MPG has had the deed by the Letter No. 698/BH/Disperindagkop/Kop/VIII/07 dated 28 August 2007 issued by Ministry of Cooperatives and Small Medium Enterprises.

PT. PIP underwent the study of Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA / AMDAL) in collaboration with CV. Integraha Cipta Persada, and was approved by the Regent of Kapuas Hulu District corresponding the Decree No. 289 of 2006, dated 22 December 2006 on the Environmental Feasibility of PT. Paramitra Internusa Pratama Plantation in subdistrict Silat Hilir and Semitau, Kapuas Hulu. The SEIA includes the area of KOPSA MPG.

In order to improve the quality of social aspect of SEIA, PT. PIP conducted a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) by an internal team of PT. SMART Tbk. SIA study in PT. PIP conducted in 2014 by a team consisting of five persons namely Widodo C Yuwono, Yosaphat Ardhilla Renato, Suma Nugraha, Veranita May and Lawrence Vita Baskara. All team members have been trained and experienced in identifying Sosial Impact Assessment. The SIA also covers the area KOPSA MPG.

PT. PIP conducted an identification of High Conservation Value (HCV) area in March 2010. Identification of HCV area was carried out in collaboration with the Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB). The HCV identification results had been consulted with relevant stakeholders in April 2010. The document of HCV Identification was reviewed by Resit Sozer in November 2010. In the course of the management and monitoring activity of HCV area, found few differences between the results of delineation of the HCV areas with the actual conditions in the field. The difference found was that the river flow position does not fit between the delineation assessment and the river flow in the field. Therefore, in 2014, the HCV identification was verified internally by a team of PT. SMART and received an approval from Faculty of Forestry - IPB. The scope of the study area included the scheme smallholders area of KOPSA MPG. The identification of HCV area in the KOPSA MPG scheme smallholders area consists of HCV1.1, HCV1.2, HCV1.3, HCV2.3, HCV4.1, HCV6. The total area of HCV in KOPSA MPG is 194.66 ha. The public consultation was repeted on 9 December 2014. In an effort to monitor and improve the HCV management, PT. PIP partners with PT. Ekologika Consultants. The partnership began in May 2015.

Based on available studies, it is known that there are no primary forests within the KOPSA MPG area. Additionally, in the Statement Letter for Location Permit issued by Forestry Agency, West Kalimantan Province No. 82/DFS-II/Ppk/2012 dated 16 January 2012, it is stated that as shown by digital assessment on forest and waters map No. 259/Kpts-II/2000, the area of PT. PIP including KOPSA MPG area, is located in Other Purpose Land (*Area Penggunaan Lain, APL*). When overlaid with the most recent forest and waters map of West Kalimantan Province Decree No. 733/Menhut-II/2014, the KOPSA MPG area is located in Other Purpose Land (not the forest area).

In the process of fulfilling the current FPIC, the company cooperates with Lingkar Komunitas Sawit (LINKS). In the KOPSA MPG area, there are areas that have been developed into palm oil plantations and there are areas that not yet planted. A large number of the not yet planted areas are still individually owned, only a small number already compensated by the company. In the KOPSA MPG area that already, KOPSA MPG is applying for land title (Sertifikat Hak Milik, SHM).

Table 1. The land title application of will be done through the following steps

NO	Step	Status
1	Submission of required administrative documents (such as ID	Done
	Card (KTP), Family Card (KK), etc) of the scheme smallholders	
	participants (petani peserta)	
2	Producing parcel maps of for the land title	Done
3	Submission of map parcels drafts of KOPSA MPG and PT. PIP to	Done
	be verified and signed by director	
4	Sending the verified and signed parcel maps to PT. PIP and	Ongoing
	KOPSA MPG	
5	Submission of documents for publishing to BPN Kapuas Hulu	Ongoing
6	Land Titles approval by BPN Kapuas Hulu	Ongoing

Source: Analysis, 2015.

#### 2. Scope SEIA dan HCV Assessment

#### 2.1. Organisational Information and Contact Persons

Company name	Scheme Smallholders of PT. Paramitra Internusa Pratama
	"Koperasi Kelapa Sawit Mitra Puyang Gana"
Subsidiary	Golden Agri Resources
RSPO Membership Number	1-0096-11-000-00
Location	Silat Hilir Subdistrict, Semitau Subdistrict, Kapuas Hulu District, West Kalimantan Province
GPS Coordinates	0° 29' 44,5" - 0° 34' 1,80" N and 111° 50' 13,12" - 111° 53' 9,12" E
Surrounding area	North: Tua Abang Village East: Nanga Lemedak Village West: Nucleus of PT. PIP South: Nanga Lemedak Village



Contact persons Haskarlianus Pasang (Management PT. PIP)

Phone: 021-50338899 Fax: 021-50389999

Email: haskarlianus.pasang@sinarmas-agri.com

Website: <u>www.smart-tbk.com</u>

Riki Darmawan (Management KOPSA MPG)

Phone: 085822476089

Address: Semitau Subdistrict, Tua Abang Village

### 2.2. List of Legal Documents, Regulatory Permits and Property Deeds Related to Areas Assessed

Table 2. Legal Documents of KOPSA MPG and PT. PIP

NO	TYPE OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS	ISSUED BY	NUMBER	DATE	SIZE (HA)
1	Principle Letter (Pengarahan Lahan)	Kapuas Hulu District Head	525/993/BANG-I-A	04-Aug-2006	20,000
2	Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") Letter	Kapuas Hulu District Head	289 year of 2006	22-Dec-2006	20,000
3	Plantation Business Permit, or Izin Usaha Perkebunan (" <b>IUP</b> ") Certificate	Kapuas Hulu District Head	525/67/Disperhut/Bun-A	22-Jan-2007	18,000
4	Location Permit, or Izin Lokasi (" <b>ILOK</b> ")	Kapuas Hulu District Head	14 year of 2007	23-Jan-2007	20,000
5	Revision and ILOK Issuance	Kapuas Hulu District Head	139 year of 2009	12-May- 2009	20,000
6	Revision and IUP Extension for Plantation	Kapuas Hulu District Head	236 year of 2010	23-Aug-2010	20,000
7	Status of Forest Area for Palm Oil Plantation	Kapuas Hulu Head of Forestry Agency	525/487/DISPERHUT/BUN-A	19-Dec-2006	20,000
8	Plantation Land Permit Issuance	Kapuas Hulu District Head	239 year of 2012	13-Jul-2012	20,000
9	ILOK Extension	Kapuas Hulu District Head	305 year of 2012	01-Oct-2012	20,000
10	List of Nomination for Farmer Candidate and Land Candidate	Kapuas Hulu District Head	44 year of 2012	10-Feb-2012	
11	Statute ( <b>AD/ART</b> ) for KOPSA MPG	Legal Entity	698/BH/VXIII.2/2007	28-Aug-2007	

12	Certificate of Establishment for KOPSA MPG	Decree of Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises, Kapuas Hulu Head of Industry,	698/BH/Disperindagkop/Kop/ VIII/07	28-Aug-2007	
		Trade, and			
		Cooperative.			

Source: Analysis, 2015.

#### 2.3. Location Maps

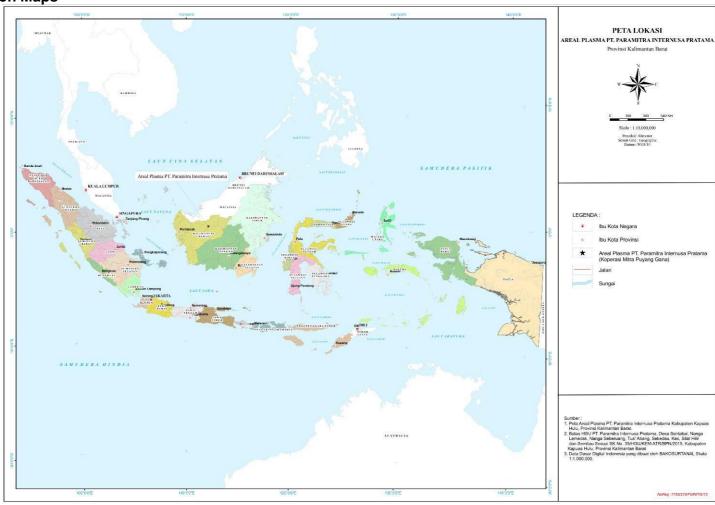


Figure 1. Map of KOPSA MPG Location on Indonesia-Scale

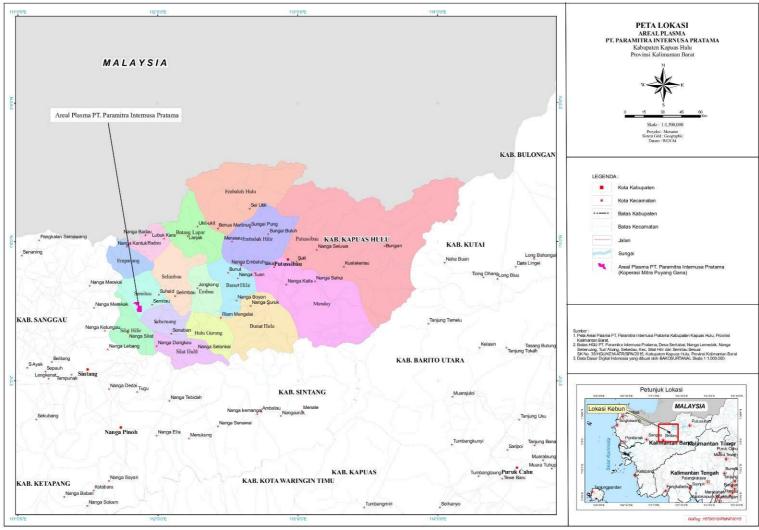


Figure 2. Map of KOPSA MPG location on district-scale

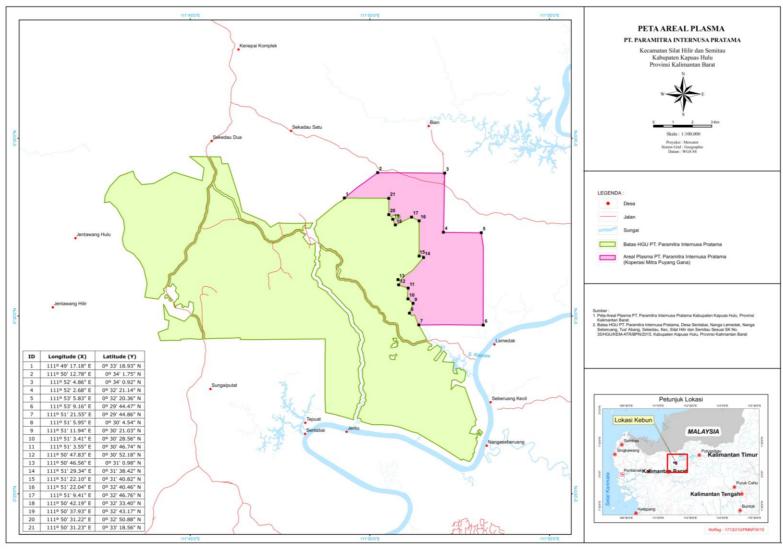


Figure 3. Map of the location of KOPSA MPG area

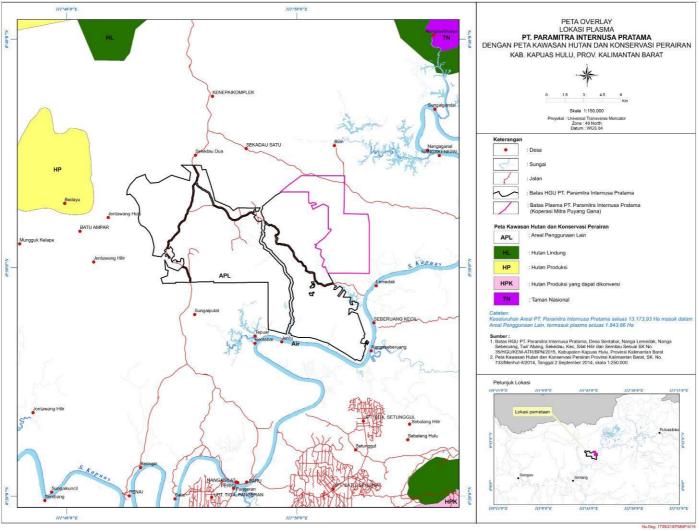


Figure 4. Map of the estate area overlayed with forest area

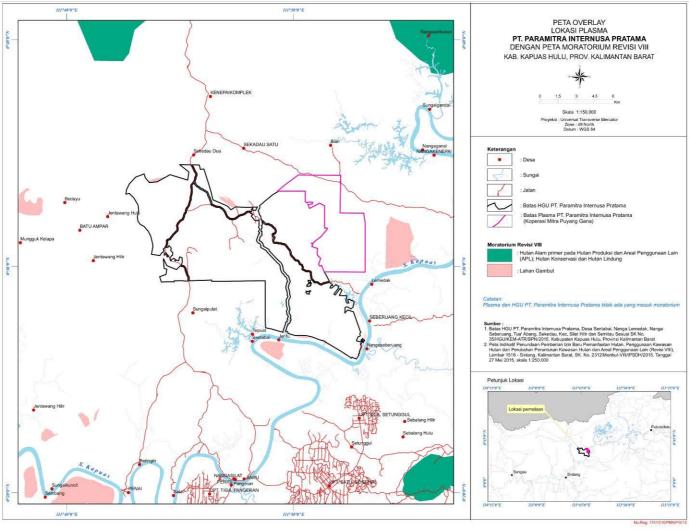


Figure 5. Overlay map of the plantation area with moratorium

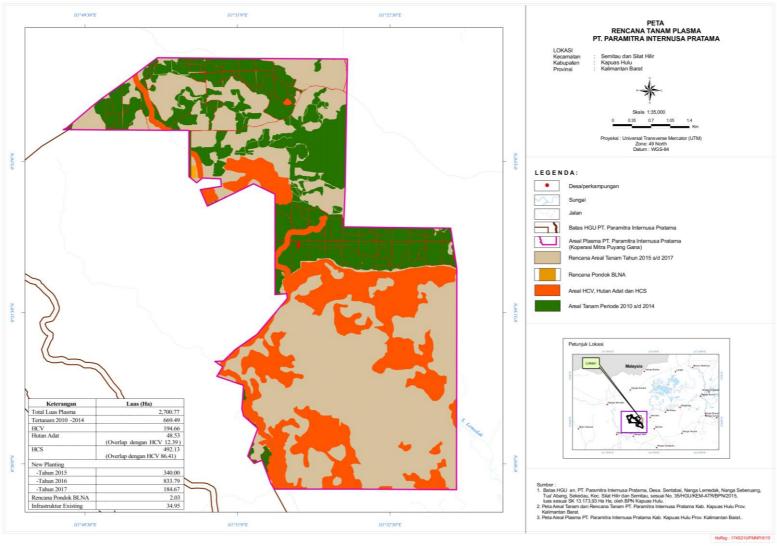


Figure 6. Map of planted area and planting area

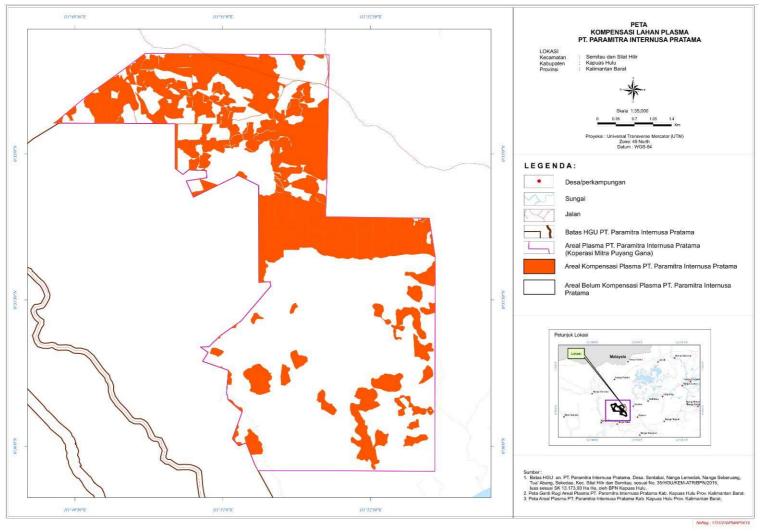


Figure 7. Map of the compensation for KOPSA MPG area

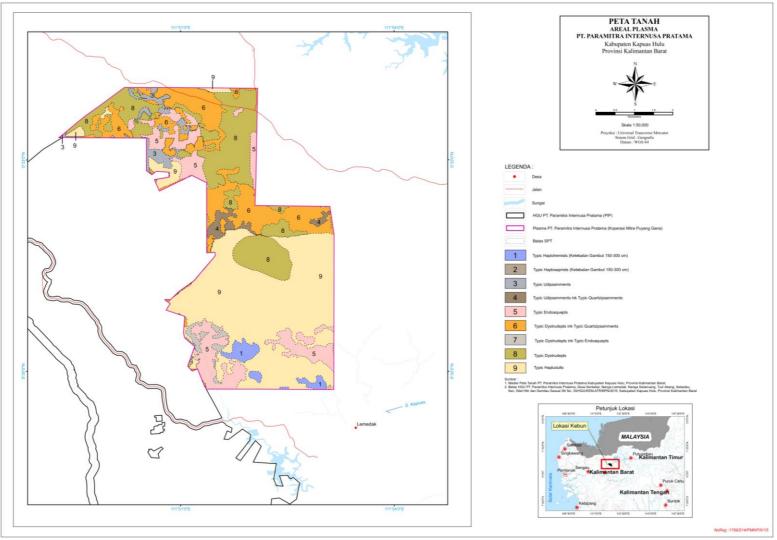


Figure 8. Map of soil type



#### 2.4. Area of New Planting And Time-Plan For New Planting

KOPSA MPG has a total size of 2,700.77 ha. Land preparation has taken place since 2009 and the area has begun planting since 2010-2014.

Table 3. Data of land use distribution and planting projection

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NO	REMAKS	SIZE (HA)
1.	Total Planted	669.49
	- 2010	(257.68)
	- 2011	(214.40)
	- 2012	(111.14)
	- 2013	(57.97)
	- 2014	(28.30)
2.	Infrastructure	34.95
3.	Emplacement plan	2.03
4.	HCV	194.66
5.	HCS	492.13
		(overlap with HCV: 86.41)
6.	Local forest	48.53
		(overlap with HCV: 12.39)
7.	Planting projection 2015	340.00
8.	Planting projection 2016	833.79
9.	Planting projection 2017	184.67

Source: Analysis, 2015.

Currently, the size of planted area in nucleus the planted estate area of PT. PIP is 5,214.73 ha. On the other hand, KOPSA MPG planted area is 679.20 ha and the planting projection area is 1,358.46 ha. The KOPSA MPG planted area has exceeded the minimum 20% of nucleus plantation as regulated by government.

#### 3. Assessment Process and Procedures

#### 3.1. Assessors and Their Credentials

#### 3.1.1. Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA)

The SEIA document of PT. PIP was prepared by an environmental consultant of CV. Integraha Citra Persada. The document had undergone examination and assessment process by SIEA Commission of Kapuas Hulu District. The document was approved by the Kapuas Hulu Regent's Decree No. 289 of 2006, dated 22 December 2006 on the Environmental Feasibility of PT. PIP in Silat Hilir and Semitau sub-district, Kapuas Hulu District. The Study of SEIA in PT. PIP also covers the KOPSA MPG area.

The SEIA team is led by Mr. Ir. H. Fahrizal, MP who has a certification as a team leader. The following are the achieved certificates of SEIA team leader:

- Certificate of SEIA A from Center for Environmental Study University of Indonesia, Jakarta.
- Certificate of SEIA B from the Center for Environmental Study University of Indonesia, Jakarta.
- Certificate of management system from Airlangga University Surabaya.
- Total quality management certificate from the University of Indonesia, Jakarta

With various working experiences as follows:

- 1. 2006. Team leader of the SEIA Preparation of Plantation and Palm Oil Processing Plant PT. Sepanjang Inti Surya Utama 2, District of Sanggau, West Kalimantan.
- 2. 2006. Team leader of the SEIA Preparation of Plantation and Palm Oil Processing Plant PT. Sepanjang Inti Surya Abadi, District of Sanggau, West Kalimantan.
- 3. 2006. Team leader of the Preparation of the SEIA HPH PT. Sari Bumi Kusuma, District of Sintang, West Kalimantan.

#### 3.1.2. Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

The SIA study of PT. PIP was conducted internally by a team from PT. SMART Tbk with members consist of five individuals:

- 1) Yosaphat Ardhilla Renato S.Ant.
  - He was born in Yogyakarta, 5<sup>th</sup> February 1987, an expert in the field of social and cultural Anthropology. He earned his Bachelor Degree of Anthropology in the faculty of Science study of Anthropology from the University of Gadjah Mada (UGM) in 2010. He worked as Expert Staff to assist the street children in NGO HUMANA and data editors for World Bank Survey Project in Bolaang Mongondow, North Sulawesi. He participated in the FPIC training, Social Management Planning, and Legal and Land Rights Handling. He has experiences in conducting studies of Social Impact Assessment in PT. SMART Tbk North Sumatra in 2010, PT. Buana Wiralestari Riau in 2010, PT. Buana Adhitunggal and PT. Buana Artha Sejahtera East Kotawaringin In 2011, PT. Sinar Kencana Inti Perkasa Papua in 2013, Mapping Social activities at PT. Bangun Nusa Mandiri Ketapang in 2014, Participatory Mapping in PT. PIP Kapuas Hulu in 2015, PT. Buana Adhitunggal West Kotawaringin in 2015. He has been registered as RSPO Approved HCV assessor (participatory rural assessment, socioeconomic or cultural studies, participatory mapping, conflict resolution).
- 2) Laurentius Vita Baskara S.Sos.
  - He was born in Yogyakarta, 29<sup>th</sup> April 1987. He is a staff Dept. of CSR, experts in the field of social development and welfare. He obtained his social degree at the Faculty of Social and Political Science in 2010 from the University of Gadjah Mada. He participated in the training of Free, Prior, Informed, Consent (FPIC) and Social Mapping, ISPO Auditor, Social Impact Assessment and Management. He has experiences in several studies of Social Impact Assessment in PT Satya Kisma Usaha South Tapanuli In 2010, PT. Kresna Duta Agroindo Jambi In 2012, PT. Sinar Kencana Inti Perkasa Papua In 2013, PT. Kartika Prima Cipta Kapuas Hulu in 2015, the participation of social activities mapping in PT. Bangun Nusa Mandiri Ketapang in 2014, and Participatory Mapping PT. Kartika Prima Cipta and PT. PIP Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan in 2015.
- 3) Veranita Mei Pratiwi S.Ant.
  - She was born in Magelang, 16<sup>th</sup> May 1987. She is the staff of CSR Dept, expert in social and cultural Anthropology. She earned a Bachelor of Anthropology in science study program in Cultural Anthropology from the University of Gadjah Mada (UGM) in 2010. Her experience in social studies started since 2010, joining the Independent Research Institute Surveymeter study covering social issues. Her research produced baseline data in anthropological studies related to eruptions of Merapi in collaboration with the Laboratory of Anthropology for Action and Research (LAURA). She was involved in the studies of Social Impact Assessment in PT. Sumber Indah Perkasa Lampung In 2011, PT. Foresta Lestari Dwikaryav East Belitung In 2012, PT. Djuanda Sawit Lestari Musi

Rawas in 2014, and the activities of Participatory Mapping in PT. PIP – Kapuas Hulu in 2015.

#### 4) Suma Nugraha, SE, MM

He was born in Garut, 7<sup>th</sup> July 1984. He is the staff of CSR Dept, experts in the field of socio-economic politics. He earned a degree in economics at the Faculty of Economics and Management in Bogor Agriculture University (IPB) in the year of 2008. In 2015, he obtained a master's degree from the University of Trisakti in CSR management. His experience in social studies has been started since 2005 related to the evaluation study of several governments welfare programs in collaboration with LPPM-IPB. He was a supervisor in the World Bank Survey Project. He was involved in the several acivities of the Social Impact Assessment survey in PT. Sawit Mas Sejahtera – Palembang in 2013, PT. PIP – Kapuas Hulu in 2013, PT. Maskapai Perkebunan Leidong West Indonesia - Bangka in 2014, engaging in Participatory Mapping in PT. PIP and PT. Kartika Prima Cipta (KPC) – Kapuas Hulu in 2015.

#### 5) Widodo C Yuwono

He currently serves as a Social Impact Assessment Section Head. With the educational background of the Department of School Education of the Jakarta State Teacher Training Institute, he began his career as a Training Officer in Training & Development Dept. He is in charge of making training plan, training syllabus and the evaluation of the training then transfer to HRD as Employee Relations to handle the problems of employees and industrial relations. Before serving as Social Impact Assessment & Grievance Section Head, since 2009 is trusted to establish the CSR activities of Company CSR as Section Head, with the task, among others, identify needs and planning the company's CSR activities in West Kalimantan. Experience conducting Social Impact Assessment in PT SMART Tbk in 2010, Editor report SIA for PT. Foresta Lestari Dwikarya – Belitung In 2013, PT. Kresna Duta Agroindo – Jambi in 2014, participated in social activities mapping in PT. Bangun Nusa Mandiri – Ketapang in the Year of 2014, and participatory mapping PT. PIP – Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan in 2015.

#### 3.1.3. High Conservation Value (HCV)

The HCV identification team of PT. PIP is coming from the Faculty of Forestry – IPB that consist of various disciplines and expertise with the composition of the team as follows:

Table 4. List of HCV assessor Faculty of Forestry - IPB

NO	NAME	FIELD	DESCRIPTION
1	Dr. Ir. H. Nyoto Santoso,	Management and	Team Leader RSPO
	MS (team leader)	conservation of biodiversity	Approved HCV assessor
2	Ir. Siswoyo, MSi	Ecology of flora and fauna	Team Leader RSPO
			Approved HCV assessor
3	Ir. Heru B Pulonggono,	Hydrology and soil	RSPO HCV Approved
	MSc	conservation	Assessor
4	Ahmad Faisal Siregar,	Social and culture	RSPO HCV Approved
	S.Hut, M.Si		Assessor
5	Handian Purwawangsa,	Social and culture	RSPO HCV Approved
	S.Hut, MSi		Assessor
6	M. Sayidina Ali, A.Md	GIS	RSPO HCV Approved
			Assessor

7	Sutopo, S.Hut	Ecology of fauna	RSPO HCV Approved Assessor
8	Sulfan Ardiansyah, S.Hut	Ecology of flora	RSPO HCV Approved Assessor

Source: Faculty of Forestry – IPB (2010)

#### Curiculum Vitae of HCV Assessor Team, Faculty of Forestry - IPB

#### 1) Dr. Ir. H. Nyoto Santoso, MS

The team leader of HCV Faculty of Forestry – IPB, is specializing in the management and conservation of biodiversity. He is an expert in the field of environment which was started since 1987. Currently, he is also a lecturer in the Department of Forest Resources Conservation and Ecotourism Faculty of Forestry – IPB, for several subjects such as: ecology and management of wildlife, forest and environmental policy, conservation of important ecosystems and ecology of primates (science courses forestry management and primates - master program IPB). He is the Executive Director of the Institute for Research and Development of Indonesian Mangrove, Mangrove National Expert Council member, as well as member of the Board of Experts for Strategic Sustainable Development Forum Plantation. He is the Chairman of the Supervisory Board of HCV - NI since 2011 until now. He has been registered as a Team Leader RSPO Approved HCV assessor.

#### 2) Ir. Siswoyo, MSi

He was born in Purbalingga, 8<sup>th</sup> February 1965. He is a member of the Faculty of Forestry HCV teams with expertise as an ecologist flora. He got a master's degree in forestry management science Faculty of Forestry in 1999. His experience in the field of study of HCV, especially in terms of ecology flora has been started since 2000. In addition, he is also a lecturer in the faculty of forestry majoring in flora psychology. He has been registered as a Team Leader RSPO Approved HCV assessor.

#### 3) Ir. Heru B Pulonggono, MSc

He is a HCV team member of Faculty of Forestry - IPB specialized in the field of hydrology and soil conservation. Currently, he is also a lecturer in the Department of Soil Science and Land Resources, Agriculture Faculty of Forestry - IPB since 1985. He has the experience to conduct research related to soil in many areas of Indonesia. He has been registered as RSPO Approved HCV assessor.

#### 4) Ahmad Faisal Siregar, S.Hut, M.Si

He is a part of HCV team and SIA Members of the Faculty of Forestry- IPB with expertise in social and cultural. He has experience in social studies starting from 1997. Since 1998 up till now, he joined NGOs at the Institute of Research and Development of Mangrove. In 2006 - 2008 he was selected as Batu Ampar demosite Manager of the Project UNEP / GEF / SCS "Reversing Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand, component mangrove in Indonesia". He has been registered as an RSPO Approved HCV assessor.

#### 5) Handian Purwawangsa, S.Hut, MSi

He was born in Cipanas, 1<sup>th</sup> January 1979. He is a member of HCV Team Faculty of Forestry with expertise in social and cultural fields. He holds master degree in Forest Science Program, IPB in 2008. His experience in social studies began in 2002. He has been registered as an RSPO Approved HCV assessor.

#### 6) M. Sayidina Ali, A.Md

He is a member of HCV Faculty of Forestry with expertise in GIS. He has experience in the study of HCV as the power of GIS since 2007. He has been registered as an RSPO Approved HCV assessor.

#### 7) Sutopo, S.Hut

He was born in Purbalingga, 18<sup>th</sup> July 1983. He is a member of HCV Team Faculty of Forestry with expertise in ecology of fauna. He has been registered as an RSPO Approved HCV assessor.

#### 8) Sulfan Ardiansyah, S.Hut

He was born in Jember, 27<sup>th</sup> August 1983. He is a member of HCV Team Faculty of Forestry with expertise in ecology of fauna. He has been registered as an RSPO Approved HCV assessor.

#### 3.2. Assessment Methods

#### 3.2.1. Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA)

In general, the studies are conducted based on primary data and secondary data. The primary data obtained through observations, measurements and interviews in the field, while the secondary data obtained from the literature / literature compiled from both companies, agencies or directly in the study area. The data collected includes:

- 1. Physical components chemical.
  - Climate.
  - Air Quality and Noise.
  - Hydrology.
  - Land.
- 2. Biological components.
  - Vegetation / Flora.
  - Animals.
  - Biota water.
- 3. Socio-economic cultural component.
- 4. Components of environmental health and public health.

The scope of the study area is located in the Semitau Subdistrict and Silat Hilir Subdistrict, Kapuas Hulu District, East Kalimantan. The period of document preparation until the document is legalized is from August to December 2006.

PT. PIP took an environmental management and monitoring program in accordance to the environmental management and monitoring plan documents.

#### 3.2.2. Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

In order to improve the quality of social aspect of SEIA, PT. PIP conducted a SIA study. In this SIA study, the company is identifying the social impact and recommending the management and monitoring plans of social impacts. The main objective is to identify the importance of positive and negative impacts. Further negative impacts can be mitigated and the positive impact can be improved. Planning and managing important impact is embodied in the form of social impact management recommendations.

The method used to obtain the data situation of social, economic, cultural villages around PT. PIP is qualitative and quantitative approaches. The purpose for using the qualitative

approach is to understand the situation, event, or a particular social interaction, especially the development of the in-depth understanding of the company's activities carried out within the framework of the implementation of the management of the SIA as a form of corporate social responsibility.

The type of data collected is primary and secondary data. Primary data is the source of the data obtained directly from the source, either individually or in groups. Collecting primary data is using the method of observation, in-depth interviews using an interview guide, and a Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Secondary data is the data that is obtained indirectly through an intermediary medium, which is generally in the form of evidence, records, archives, historical or published reports. Collection of secondary data can be conducted through library or literature. The Reading material that is being used is document of Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA), The Study of identification of High Conservation Value (HCV), literature and local government pages, notes from the implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), as well as internal data of other companies.

Field data collection was performed at 26<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> February 2013 in five villages and two districts as the area of study, involving 52 respondents and Participatory Mapping (PM) which has been implemented within the period of January to April 2015 along with five teams from the village and state in PT. PIP.

#### 3.2.3. High Conservation Value (HCV)

In March 2010, HCV identification was conducted by the Faculty of Forestry – IPB, using "HCV Toolkits 2008" Indonesia version. The components and parameters studied in HCV were:

- 1) Biodiversity (HCV 1, 2, 3)
  - The Biodiversity components studied in HCV activities are: (1) The areas that having an important level of biodiversity, (2) the area which is important for the natural dynamics of ecology landscape, and (3) Endangered ecosystems.
- 2) Environmental aspects (HCV 4)
  - Aspects of environmental services studied in HCV activities are the identification of areas that provide environmental services experience. Components studied include: soil type, topography and slope of the land, the rate of erosion, river, water resources and their utilization.
- Social and Cultural aspects (HCV 5 and 6)
   Socio-cultural components identify the locations that have an important function to fulfill basic needs of society and the locations that have critical aspect of cultural identity to local community.

The Activities taken in implementing the Identification of HCV in the PT. PIP area consists of:

- 1. Collecting documents / HCV assessment report.
- 2. Document Review / HCV assessment report.
- 3. Collecting data and information.
- 4. Data Analysis.
- 5. Field survey.
- 6. Mapping.
- 7. Setting up the management and monitoring plan for HCVA identification.

Primary data collected in the field, covering: aspect of physical area, aspect of biological diversity, the environmental value, aspects of social economic, and aspect of society culture. Activity and data retrieval information for each aspect is as following:

#### 1) Mapping and Landscape

The landscape and mapping team was conducting a data collection to verify the data and the secondary information such as the rivers network, road networks, borders, soil type and characteristic, topography, and conducting a region *overview* which was assessed as a whole. In addition, this team assists other teams to map all of the findings of new data and information into a map and analyze it.

#### 2) Assessment of Fauna (wildlife)

The data collection activities in the field were conducted with *rapid* field qualitative observations (*Rapid assessment*) aimed at getting the actual information in the field regarding the current condition of wildlife in and around the research area. This activity is a direct review / observation in the field, interviews and discussions with stakeholders, including local communities, staff of PT. PIP, and the concerned parties. The Results from this study is a form List Type (*List of Species*) of wildlife on every location observed.

The data collected is the qualitative conditions of habitat in and around the study area, the type and distribution of wildlife, the qualitative condition of populations of wildlife species, wildlife encounters' location, the types of wildlife commonly hunted by the people, and the wildlife benefits for the people and also the wildlife that might cause disturbance. After the data collected and then the data is analyzed which is intended to provide an overview of qualitative condition of the habitat in and around PT. PIP as well as a description of the type of species, the number of species, the distribution of a type in every ecosystem.

#### 3) The assessment of Flora Aspects

The data collection in field for the flora's team was conducted through direct interviews and surveys in the field. The data collected is then being used to identify the status of the species (protected by Indonesian government or those considered threatened by IUCN). In addition, the data and information that is analyzed to help to verify the results of the initial mapping of the distribution of ecosystems (HCV2 and HCV3) in the study area. Several other analyzes that can be done to support the quantitative analysis is forest structure, type of density or dominance in each type of ecosystem.

#### 4) Assessment of Social, Economic and Cultural Rights

The Field data collection was conducted by using interviews and direct observation at selected locations. Structured set of questions was being used to guide the interviews. The Information gathered from the interview process, including how to meet the everyday needs of people, the customs and culture of the society, their relationship with the forest, and public relations with the company. Once the data and the information are collected, then an analysis is conducted to analyse the community dependence on the forest and the importance of forest or other areas as their daily life and their cultural identity.

#### 3.3. Stakeholder Consultation

#### 3.3.1. Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA)

PT. PIP held a public consultation for SEIA drafting plan on 16<sup>th</sup> December 2006 at the Environmental Agency Office of Kapuas Hulu district. The public consultation was attended

by the SEIA Assessor Commission of Kapuas Hulu district, relevant agencies, and representative of communities as well as director of PT. PIP. The public consultation resulted to several conclusions as follows:

- Kapuas Hulu district government and the communities support PT. PIP's SEIA drafting.
- PT. PIP shall pay attention to people live around the SEIA area.
- PT. PIP shall prioritize the surrounding community when recruiting workers.

#### 3.3.2. Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

The result of SIA study has been shared to the relevant stakeholders through public consultation forums that attended by local government's representatives, related departments or local agencies, community representatives, the management of scheme smallholder cooperative, traditional leaders, community leaders, youth leaders, women representatives, and the employee's representatives. The public consultation held on 9<sup>th</sup> December 2014 in Semitau. This public consultation covers aspects of EIA, SIA and HCV. The list of attendance, minutes of meetings and notes of the public consultation are provided in the appendix.

#### 3.3.3. High Conservation Value (HCV)

In addition to the public consultation (that was conducted in conjunction with the SEIA and SIA), the results of HCV field surveys have also been presented during the public consultation on 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2010 in the village of Nanga Seberuang. The attendance list and minutes of meeting are in the appendix.

The public consultation is also implemented with the involvement of relevant stakeholders, local government's representatives, related departments or local agencies, community representatives, the management of scheme smallholder cooperative, traditional leaders, community leaders, youth leaders, women representatives, and the employee's representatives, indegenous leaders and NGOs.

Table 5. List of stakeholders on Public Consultation

No.	Agency	
	Government	
1	Environmental Agency	
2	Department of Agriculture and Horticulture	
3	Plantation Agency	
4	Forestry Office	
5	Public Health Office	
6	Camat / subdistrict head of Silat Hilir	
7	Camat / subdistrict head of Semitau	
8	Danramil Silat Hilir	
9	Chief Police of Silat Hilir	
10	Danramil Semitau	
11	Chief Police of Semitau	
12	Head of Nanga Lemedak Village	
13	Head of Nanga Seberuang Village	
14	Head of Sekedau Village	
15	Head of Tua Abang Village	
16	Head of Sentabai Village	

	Society
17	BPD Nanga Lemedak
18	BPD Nanga Seberuang
19	BPD Sekedau
20	BPD Sentabai
21	BPD Tua Abang
22	Punggawa Silat Hilir
23	Punggawa Semitau
24	Traditional Leader Tua Abang
25	Traditional Leader Sekedau
26	Traditional Leader Nanga Lemedak
27	Traditional Leader Nanga Seberuang
28	Traditional Leader Sentabai
	NGO's
29	KABAN
30	LINKS (Lingkar Komunitas Sawit / Community Circle Oil)
31	TFT (The Forest Trus)
32	EKOLOGIKA
33	FFI (Fauna & Flora International)
34	PRCF (People, Resources and Conservation Foudation)
35	RIAK BUMI
36	GIZ
37	WWF (Word Wide Fund)

Source: Faculty of Forestry – IPB (2010)

#### 3.4. List of Legal, Regulatory and Other Guidance References

Table 6. List of related regulations SEIA, SIA and HCV

No	Regulation Number	Description
1	Law No. 5 of 1990	Conservation of natural resources and ecosystems
2	Act No. 27 of 1999	Environmental Impact Analysis
3	Act No. 25 of 2007	Capital investment
4	Act No. 40 of 2007	Limited liability company
5	Act No. 14 of 2008	Public Disclosure
6	Act No. 32 of 2009	Protection and Environmental Management
7	Presidential Decree No. 32 of 1990	Management of protected areas
8	Government Regulation No. 7 of 1999	Preservation of plants and animals
9	Government Regulation No. 38 of 2011	River
10	Government Regulation No. 27 of 1999	EIA
11	LH decree No. 11 of 2006	Type of business and / or activities that must be completed by EIA
12	Red List of IUCN (The International Union of Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	The list of species threatened with extinction
13	Identification of High Conservation Values in Indonesia Guidelines, 2008	
14	Law No. 5 of 1990	

Source: Analysis, 2015.

#### 4. Summary of Assessment Findings

#### 4.a.1. Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA)

The SEIA study has identified potential environmental impacts, which are:

- Decreasing air quality.
- Increasing rate of erosion and sedimentation.
- Decreasing water quality and aquatic biota.
- Decreasing number of flora and fauna biodiversity.
- Hotspots potential.
- Community dissatisfaction and social conflict.
- Community health problem.

Moreover, the socio-economic study in SEIA document was conducted as an attempt to prevent irreversible impacts. The study was conducted based on social interaction and was supported by the government. The socio-economic approaches taken were as follows:

- Providing fund allocation to environmental management.
- Collecting data on workers availability in PT. PIP, as well as providing information to local community through direct communication as well as relevant institutions with regards to workforce need.
- Prioritizing the use of workforce from local communities in accordance with their expertises and skills.
- Implementing worker's payment system following the manpower regulation.
- Compensating individual lands for business planning or development.
- Establishing harmonious social interaction pattern with local community to prevent social jealousy.
- Conducting training and guidance for local communities to improve human resources and local economy.

From SIA study, there are a few positive impacts from the presence of PT. PIP:

- The company's concern to the needs of surrounding community. The existence of social assistance, cooperation with local contractors, local purchases, and KOPSA MPG partnerships also encourage people to be able to easily meet the needs of daily life, and can create a harmonious relationship between the company and the community.
- Local employment. The company discloses the information of labor recruitment to the surrounding villages, so that the local workforce will be more absorbed.
- The company's concern to the employees' welfare. The company has been providing living facilities in the form of houses, electricity, and water for employees, educational facilities, sports, and health insurance for employees and their families.

Aside from the positive impacts, there are negative impacts as findings from SIA study:

- Community dissatisfaction related to social assistance, the company is considered slow in responding to the requests for help. There are considerable numbers of people who do not understand the company's procedures for responding the requests. The company has consideration in determining the assistance and required time to process the aid according to the SOP.
- Assitance for artesian well and the church building in the village of Tua Abang remains not eventuated / materialized. The management promised to renovate the Tua Abang Church, but unfortunately until now it has not been realized.
- Civil dissatisfaction and social conflict due to the compensation process and the new land preparation, and recruitment.
- Community health problem due to mobilization of heavy equipment, land preparation,



upkeep, and FFB transportation.

By acknowledging the positive and negative impacts to community, company can utilize the knowledge for constructive improvement in the future, for the benefit of community and the company.

#### 4.a.2. Issues raised by stakeholders and assessor comments on each issues

Table 7. Public consultation minutes of meeting on 9th December 2014

	7. Public consultation minutes of meeting on 9" December 2014				
NO	ISSUE	STAKEHOLDERS	COMMENTS		
1	SEIA socialization has not been conducted to the community     Incompensated land designated as HCV areas	Community of Sentabai and Lemedak Village	<ul> <li>The SEIA Socialization will be done through today's public consultation</li> <li>HCV area identification was carried out by consultants based on a map of the location permit regardless of the tenure. Based on the RSPO Principles and Criteria, the compensated HCV area will be managed by the company. The company only obligated to install sign boards in the not yet compensated identified HCV area. The identified HCV area is still under the individual owner responsibility.</li> </ul>		
2	<ul> <li>Information about HCV1.4 for PT PIP &amp; PT PGM</li> <li>Waste management of the existing mill in PT PIP is managed.</li> <li>Lake Sentarum National Park (LSNP) encourages the company to collaborate in preventing and controlling fire.</li> <li>LSNP has Application Weather Station (AWS), the LSNP encourages synergy with the company to submit information about vulnerability</li> </ul>	Lake Sentarum National Park (LSNP)	<ul> <li>No HCV 1.4 in PT PIP and PT PGM area</li> <li>Related to forest fire prevention and control, the company has an emergency response team to prevent forest fires, but the team still needs adequate training. Looking forward, the company hopes that LSNP team can facilitate capacity building of the emergency response team.</li> <li>The Company requested LSNP teams to share information related to AWS application</li> </ul>		

	level of the detected fire in the company's plantation		
4	<ul> <li>Procedure for proposal submission as the response from the company sometimes slow.</li> <li>The village requested the company to coordinate prior to implementing activities.</li> </ul>	Community of Sentabai Village, Sungai Putat	<ul> <li>The company has         Communications &amp;         Consulting SOP for         assistance request,         maximum 30 days for         company to respond.</li> <li>The company will initiate         an active communication         with the communities         related to future activities.</li> </ul>
5	Confirmation on waste that goes into Jentu river	Lembaga Adat Sungai Seberuang	<ul> <li>POME contains high organic substances the company implements waste management system according to government standards. To monitor the waste quality, the company sends periodic sample to the laboratory.</li> <li>The Silat Hilir subdistrict head has facilitated community meeting to address this matter. There is an agreement in that meeting and several points of the agreement have been implemented.</li> </ul>
6	According to HCV requirement, the riparian areas has to be managed, but some riparian areas in Sentabai Village are not managed yet.	Sentabai village	The company started its operation since the year 2007 - 2008 and HCV area identification were carried out in 2010. This led to many HCV areas that is not identified by the company and has been planted by oil palm. The company will conduct remediation activities and compensation.
7	<ul> <li>Appreciation to the company that has been conducting a public consultation</li> <li>The company's SEIA management plan only limited on river area and do not cover subriver/creeks.</li> </ul>	Silat Hilir Subdistrict	In terms of the riparian zone, the company only needs to manage two rivers based on government recommendation. The Company asks the surrounding community to participate in managing

	Company should consider to open/to improve the road that connects the plantation areas to district capital to minimize the risk of using klotok (that might over capacity) for staff transport.		and monitoring the subriver / creeks.  Company is still using klotok for staff to cross the river due to a crossing-point (Sungai Penyengat Bridge) was not operated. The company has repaired the bridge and road; however the current bridge is deteriorating.
10	The mill brings several negative environmental impacts such as waste that overflows into rivers.	Community Leader of Nanga Seberuang	The utilization of waste in Land Application is still in assessment process. After the assessment results obtained, water waste can be stored and managed in accordance with the environmental documents.
11	<ul> <li>Land preparation is not in accordance with the buffer zone regulation, several activities also conducted along the riparian zone.</li> <li>The transportation of laterite (due to dust) creates health problems.</li> <li>Related to compensation document, the village head signed the document while witnessed by a boundary expert.</li> <li>Sungai Putat hamlet of Sentabai village has not received the company's CSR programs.</li> </ul>	Sentabai village	<ul> <li>Some locations are prepared for roads.         However the riparian zone was accidentally opened due to human error (operator). The area will not be planted and will be restored to the original function.</li> <li>Related to the laterite transportaion, the company has ordered operators to reduce the speed to minimize the dust. During dry season, the company will also water the road.</li> <li>CSR program in the Sentabai village will be reviewed to adjust for the needs of the community.</li> </ul>
14	The company should build gutters using small-dam to prevent waste overflows from the mill. In addition, the waste should go through neutralizing process to avoid harmful effects to fish in the river.	Communities around Jentu River	During rainy season, the LA will be applied around riparian zone to avoid overflow of the waste into the water body.

	Associated with the land that has been compensated, the land is not owned by the company, but moved to the company's governance.		
15	The company should provide access to health facility. Currently, the village has a dengue outbreak due to murky water (does not relate to the company)	KOPSA MPG	The company will check the dengue outbreak area to enable the company to coordinate with the health agency for the purpose of fogging.

Source: Faculty of Forestry – IPB (2010)

#### 4.b. High Conservation Value (HCV)

HCV Survey in PT. PIP is already including KOPSA MPG area. The assessor of the HCV survey is from Faculty of Forestry – IPB in March 2010. Because of the difference in delineation result with the actual condition in the field in 2014, the verification of HCV area was repeated by PT. SMART team with the approval of the assessor from Faculty of Forestry - IPB. The difference found was that the actual river flow position does not fit with the delineation assessment. Based on the survey results for HCV area in KOPSA MPG area there are severeal HCV area that can be identified: HCV1.1, HCV1.2, HCV1.3, HCV2.3, HCV4.1, HCV6 with the total area of 194.66 ha. HCV area in the scheme smallholders' estate is in the form of riverbanks, peatland, swamp area of Lemedak and the sacred area. There are five species of protected flora (under Government Regulation No. 7 of 1999, CITES and IUCN) in the KOPSA MPG area. Further, protected fauna species cannot be found in the KOPSA MPG area during HCV identification survey.

Tabel 8. Identification results of HCV in KOPSA MPG area

HCV CATEGORY	HCV TYPE	TOTAL AREA (HA)
1.1	Riparian Zone of Tekedan river	18.75
1.1	Riparian Zone of Pelimbus river	35.14
1.1	Riparian Zone of Lemedak river	21.53
1.1	Riparian Zone of Pengumpang Besar river	4.44
1.1	Lemedak Swamp	43.27
1.1	Peatland	57,37
1.2	Riparian Zone of Tekedan river	*
1.2	Riparian Zone of Pelimbus river	*
1.2	Riparian Zone of Lemedak river	*
1.2	Riparian Zone of Pengumpang Besar river	*
1.2	Lemedak Swamp	*
1.3	Riparian Zone of Tekedan river	*
1.3	Riparian Zone of Pelimbus river	*
1.3	Riparian Zone of Lemedak river	*
1.3	Riparian Zone of Pengumpang Besar river	*
1.3	Lemedak Swamp	*
1.3	Peatland	*
2.3	Riparian Zone of Tekedan river	*

2.3	Riparian Zone of Pelimbus river	*
2.3	Riparian Zone of Lemedak river	*
2.3	Riparian Zone of Pengumpang Besar river	*
2.3	Lemedak Swamp	*
4.1	Riparian Zone of Tekedan river	*
4.1	Riparian Zone of Pelimbus river	*
4.1	Riparian Zone of Lemedak river	*
4.1	Riparian Zone of Pengumpang Besar river	*
4.1	Lemedak Swamp	*
4.1	Peatland	*
6	Indigenous forest of Mungguk Linsum	2.27
6	Indigenous forest of Mungguk Nyala	10.71
6	Sacred area of Gupung Temunik Bian	1.18
	Total area	194.66

Source: Faculty of Forestry – IPB (2010) and PT. SMART (2014)

NB: (\*) = the area subject to overlap

Tabel 9. List of flora species protected in the KOPSA MPG area

NO	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS		
NO	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PP 7	CITES	IUCN
1.	Perepat	Combretocarpus rotundatus	-	-	VU
2.	Orchid cane	Grammatophyllum speciosum	D	II	-
		Blume			
3.	Entuyut	Nepenthes mirabilis	D		-
4.	Belangeran	Shorea balangeran	-	-	CR
5.	Engkabang	Shorea pinanga	D	-	-

Source: Faculty of Forestry – IPB (2010)

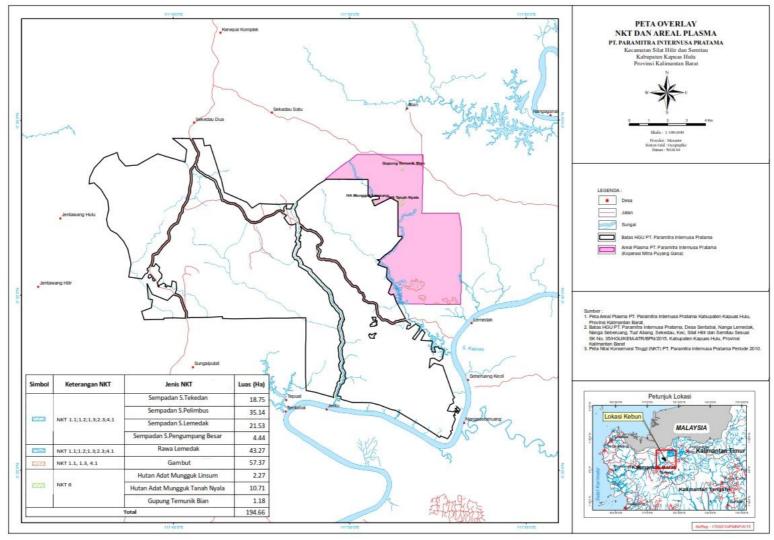


Figure 9. HCV area map of KOPSA MPG



#### • Development of HCV Management Plan

PT. PIP collaborated with PT. Ekologika Consultancy in 2015 to strengthhen the capacity of the compay in managing and monitoring HCV, and improve and complete the results of current HCV identification:

- a) Identification of each HCV catefory according to the basic principles of HCV.
- b) Determining and establishing management to improve each HCV category.
- c) Monitoring to measure the impact of the management and assessment of the sustainable status of HCV.

The approach began with the processes of Pre-Monitoring, Survey Monitoring and the management development and the management plan.

The Pre-Monitoring activity began in May 2015 and covered a few stages: document and spatial review, environmental reconnaissance, stakeholder engagement towards all the relevant village parties, and Inception Reporting. The output resulting from this activity included several phases: documents' review and spatial planning (*tata ruang*), environmental reconnaissance, stakeholder engagement of the concerned village authorities, and Inception Reporting. The output resulting from these activites are expected as such:

- a) HCV gap analysis dentification.
- b) HCV baseline data.
- c) Update analysis of land cover to show the possibility of HCV within the concession and surroundings that may affect HCV.
- d) Reconnaissance of surrounding initial landscape and coverage of present landscape area.
- e) Involvement of community / stakeholders in the HCV monitoring.
- f) HCV monitoring methodology.
- g) Role and responsibility of the company in monitoring.

Ekologika is currently developing involvement with the surrounding community for the monitoring activity. The villages covered in the assessment, agreed to the HCV participatory monitoring of HCV area and committed to a village monitoring team. These villages are Nanga Lemedak village, Nanga Seberuang village, Tua Abang village, Sekedau village, and Sentabai Village. Currently Ekologika is still continuing to monitor HCV in order to develop the HCV monitoring methodology in PT. PIP.

Ekologika established HCV monitoring team in each village around PT. PIP concession during the pre-monitoring stage. The HCV monitoring team consists of a number of local villagers. This was done to ensure communities' involvement in HCV management. Following the pre-monitoring stage, Ekologika undertook monitoring activity. In the monitoring stage, Ekologika organized HCV training with purpose to increase local villagers understanding on HCV monitoring and management. During the training, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted to determine HCV 5 and 6 in Nanga Lemedak and Tua Abang Villages (Bian Hamlet). The results were presented through public consultation in Tua Abang Village on 12 November 2015 and Nanga Lemedak Village on 20 November 2015. The stipulation of HCV 5 and 6 was also referred to the HCV identification and Participatory Mapping (PM) results executed by PT. PIP.

The public consultation aims to:

- 1. Disseminate information about purpose and objective of HCV monitoring with communities involvement.
- 2. Socialize about Sustainable Natural Resources Management for the future.
- 3. Obtain communities consent of HCV 5 and 6 determinations.

The public consultation also discussed about HCV, such as kinds of communities' basic needs, its availability in the village, as well as other alternatives to fulfill the needs. Further, the discussion of HCV 6 area aims to record and review the HCV location list in the village areas.

After communities consent is obtained on the HCV 5 and 6, the public consultation discussed about the communities' expectations and concerns regarding HCV areas.

Overall, the communities expected the company to engage them during the land preparation. They also concerned about their food security if the palm oil plantation development affects the agricultural areas and potential pollution to the rivers caused by company's activities. This might affect communities' water and protein main sources.

For HCV 5 conservation, the communities expected the company to set aside agricultural areas and rivers to secure their food needs. For HCV 6 conservation, the communities hope that the company will be involved in the conservation efforts.

The existence of HCV 5 and 6 areas have been identified and agreed by the communities during public consultation. However, a ground check activity is required to determine the actual location of the HCV areas. Lastly, the delineation of HCV areas will be conducted and HCV management plan will be prepared through an agreement between the communities and the company.

### 4.c. Documentation Showing the Obtained Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Any Indigenous Peoples

In the land acquisition process, both the company plantation (nucleus) and the scheme smallholders, the company aims to fulfill the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) principles through a participatory and transparent process.

PT. PIP's effort towards the fulfilmetnt of FPIC was shown during the implementation of land acquisition since the Location Permit (ILOK) was obtained at the start of the plantation development with the consent of the community. PT. PIP aims for continuous improvement to cope with the increasingly stringent requirements that must be met by palm oil companies to sell their products to the global market, demand for improvement and wide information coverage, and the greater number of stakeholders involved. However, the current available guidelines and knowledgeable practitioners to fulfill the FPIC process have not been adequate to fulfill the RSPO principles and criteria, especially with regards to the land tenure study and participatory mapping.

In the implementation of FPIC, the company is currently collaborating with Lingkar Komunitas Sawit (LINKS) to construct a Practical Guidance to the fulfillment of FPIC. The practical guidance conssits of five steps towards the fulfillment of FPIC:

- Engagement.
- Inventory of Land Tenure System.
- Socialization and Consultation.
- · Negotiation and Consent Process.
- Monitoring and Evaluation.

For the development of KOPSA MPG, the fulfillment of FPIC is applied under two different frameworks as follows:

a) Fulfilment of FPIC for lands that have been compensated (Ganti Rugi, GR)



The fulfillment of FPIC is conducted for community lands that were handed over for the KOPSA MPG from the period of 1 June 2012 to 1 May 2015. This is conducted to cpmplete the process of land acquisition, especially under the Land Tenure Study and Participatory Mapping.

b) Fulfilment FPIC for the land to be be compensated (GR)
Land compensation have not been conducted and still on progress to fulfill the FPIC by
following the practical guidance made jointly by GAR / SMART and LINKS. The land
compensation will be conducted after consent by the community. In the scheme
smallholder's development plan, there are two potential villages for land compensation
within the Nanga Bian Subdistrict, Tua Abang Village and Nanga Lemedak Village.
Public consultation was conducted in the village of Lemedak on 19 September 2015,
while in Nanga Bian Subdistrict, Tua Abang Village was held on 21 September 2015.

#### Land Use Change (LUC) Methodology And Result

PT. PIP conducted land use change (LUC) analysis in the location for KOPSA MPG development to determine the changes in vegetation since 2005. LUC Methodology refert to RSPO Compensation Procedure, 2014. LUC analysis was conducted through spatial data in the form of satellite images. Analysis was also conducted through supporting data:

- a) Land preparation data of PT. PIP.
- b) PT. PIP legal documents.

Assessment was conducted through a combination of methodology:

- a) Remote sensing and spatial analysis.
- b) Ground truthing.
- c) In-depth interviews.
- d) Documents reviews.

The process and assessment stages are as such:

- a) Processing of satellite image.
- b) Satelite image data classification: Supervised classification / visual interpretation.
- c) Field verification:
  - Point Sampling.
  - Ground trothing.
  - In-depth interviews.
  - Document reviews.
- d) Contingency and accuracy matrix.

Cleared area without prior HCV assessment is 277.31 hectares. The total conservation liability area is 58.14 hectares. Based on LUC analysis, the result is mentioned below:

Vegetation Coefficient	November 2005 to November 30, 2007	1 Dec.2007 to 31 December 2009	January 1, 2010 to May 9, 2014 (date of introduction of the compensation mechanism)
Coefficient 1.0	-	-	-
Coefficient 0.7	-	-	43.08
Coefficient 0.4	-	-	69.96
Coefficient 0	-	-	164.27
Sub-total	-	-	277.31

Source: LUC analysis report of PT. PIP

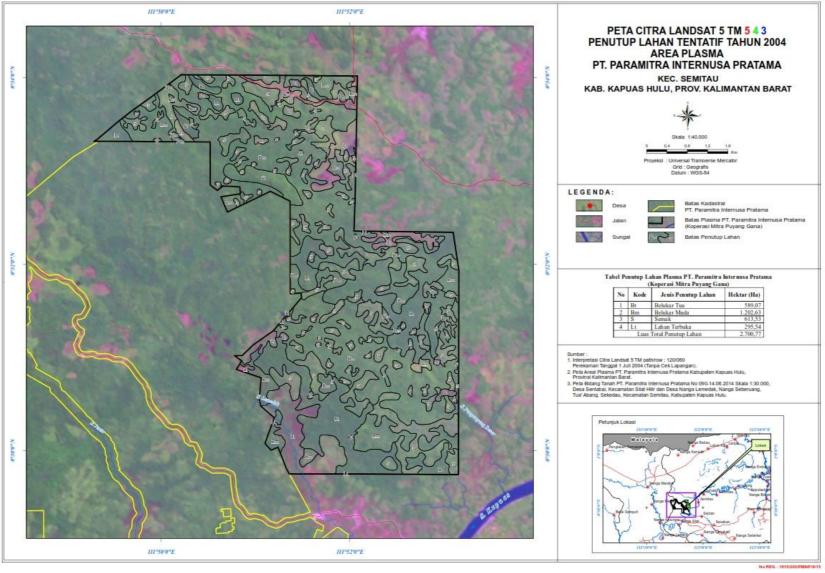


Figure 10. Land Use Map 2005 of KOPSA MPG area

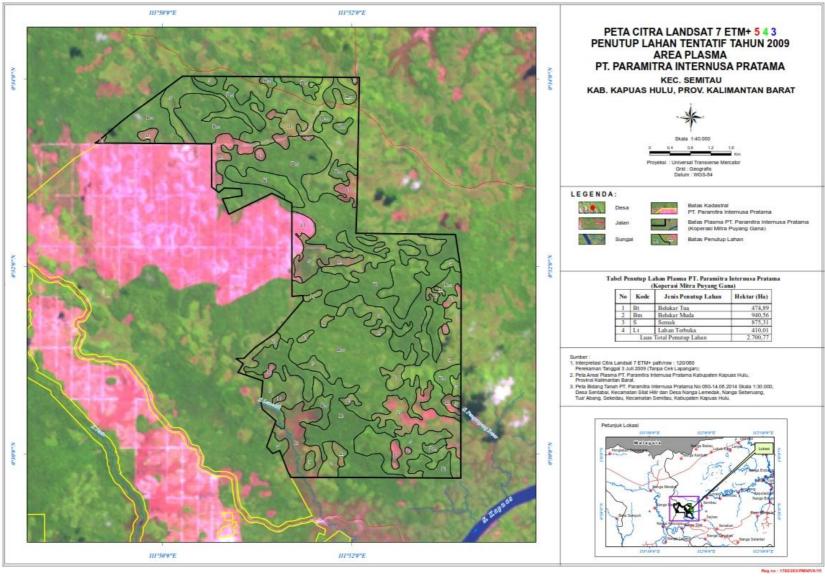


Figure 11. Land Use Map 2009 of KOPSA MPG area

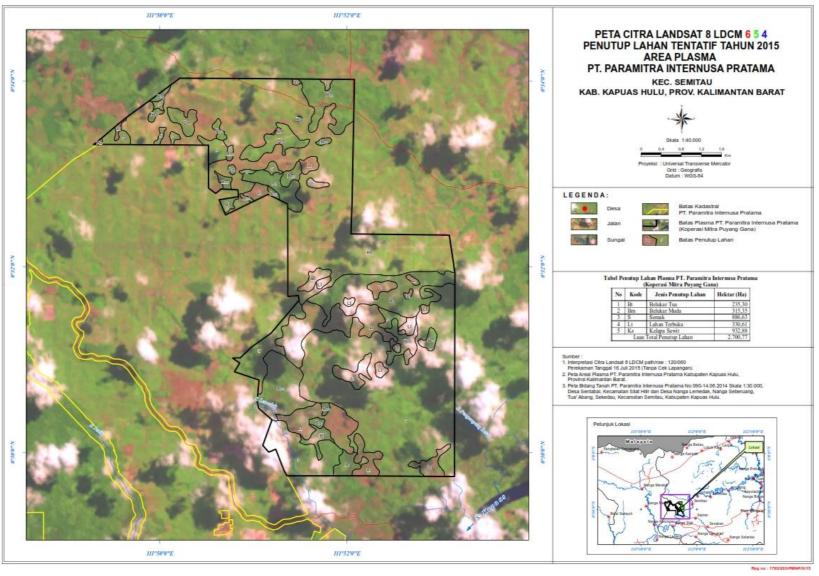


Figure 12. Land Use Map 2015 of KOPSA MPG area

#### 5. Internal Responsibility

#### Formal signing off by assessors and company

This document is a summary of the assessments results on Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) and High Conservation Value (HCV) in PT. Paramitra Internusa Pratama located in the Subdistrict of Silat Hilir and Semitau, District of Kapuas Hulu, West Kalmantan Province and has been approved by the Management of PT. Paramitra Internusa Pratama.

Dr. Ir. H. Nyoto Santoso, MS

Team Leader HCV

Yosaphat Ardhilla Renato

Team Leader SIA

#### Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessment

The document of the assessment results on Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) by the Company's internal team of PT. SMART and the High Conservation Value (HCV) by the Faculty of Forestry - Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) will be implemented as one of the guidelines in managing the palm oil plantation of PT. Paramitra Internusa Pratama.

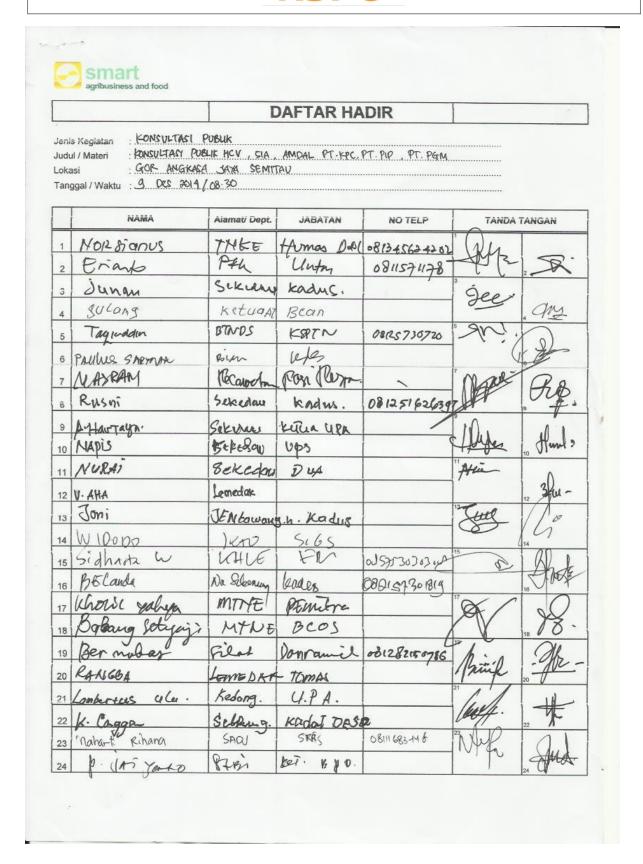
PT. Paramitra Internusa Pratama

Dr. Haskarlianus Pasang

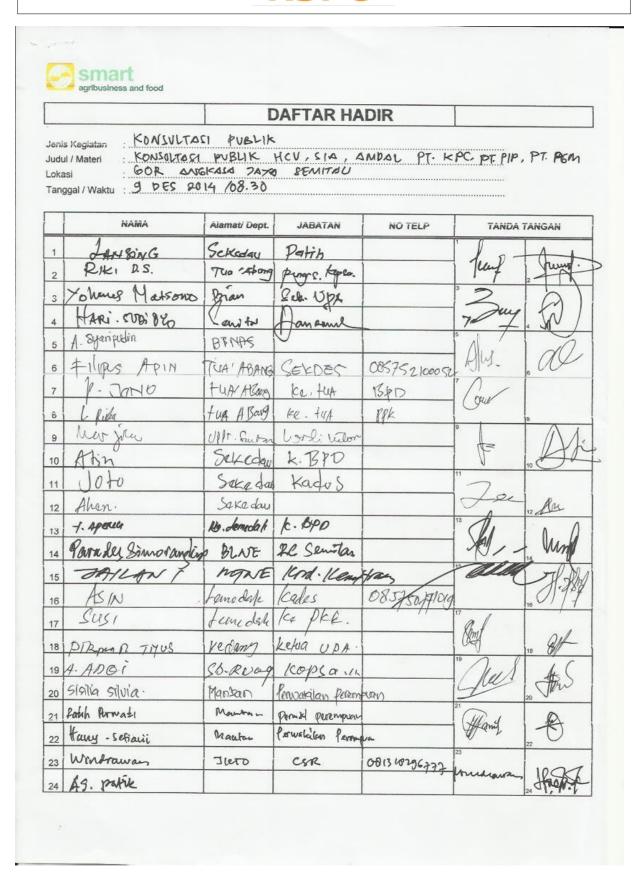


### Attachment 1. List of attendees of SEIA, SIA and HCV public consultation on 9 December 2014

		1	DAFTAR HA	ADIR		
ludu .oka	s Kegiatan Konsulfasi II / Materi Fousulfosi Isi Gor Angkara Iggal / Waktu 9 December	bublik Vublik Hve. Senilau Dow	- SIA - ÁMDÁL	PT. Lepc · PT. PIP	A-Pon	
	NAMA	Alamat/ Dept.	JABATAN	NO TELP	TANDA T	ANGAN
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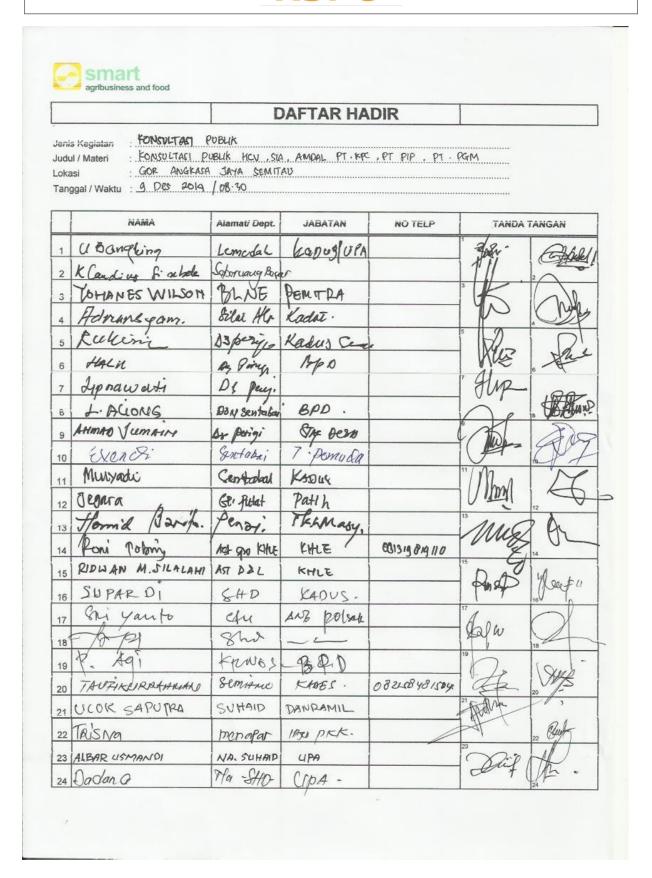
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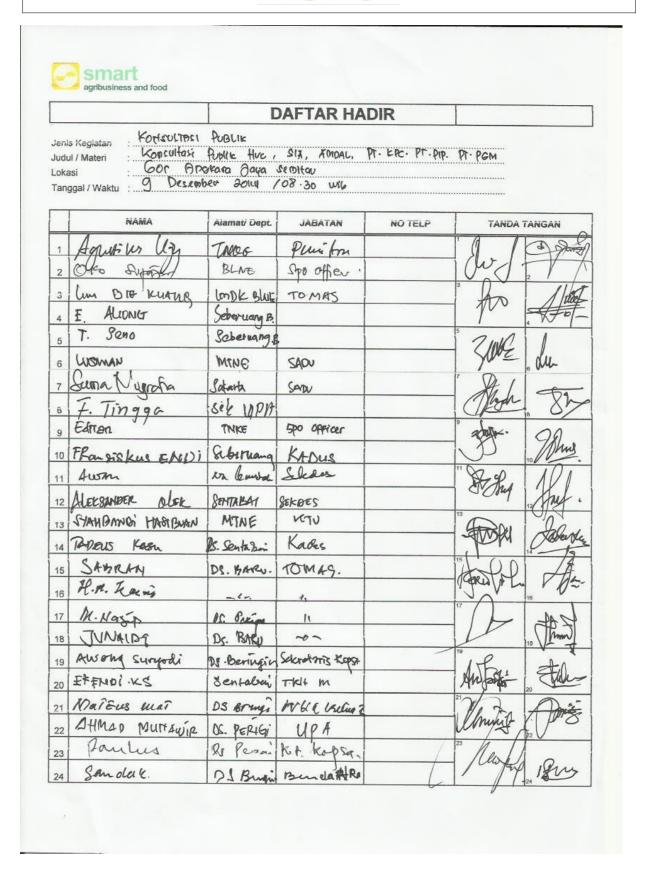
Jenis Kegiatan : FONSULTASI PUBLIK

Judul / Materi : KONSOLTACI PUBLIK HCV . SIA , AMDAL PT . KPC , PT - PIP , PT . PEM
Lokasi : GOR ANGKASA JAYA SEMITAV

Tanggal / Waktu : 9 00 204 (08-30

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#### Attachment 2. Public consultation statement of SEIA, SIA and HCV on 9 December 2014



#### BERITA ACARA KONSULTASI PUBLIK NKT, SIA & AMDAL

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini menyatakan bahwa,

Pada hari ini : Selasa

Tanggal

: 09 Desember 2014

Tempat : Gor Semitau

Telah dilakukan konsultasi publik NKT, SIA & AMDAL PT PIP, PT PGM & PT KPC di GOR Semitau. Dimana pada NKT turut dijelaskan fungsi NKT, Master Plan pengelolaan areal NKT, rencana pemantauan NKT

> Selasa, 09 Desember 2014 Diketahui oleh,

Universitas Tanjung Pura,

TAG WORN, S. HUF M.P NUP. 19740628 1999031002

Perusahaan

(RC Semitau)

Muspika Semitau,

Muspika Suhaid,

Muspika Silat Hilir

#### Attachment 3. List of attendees public consultation of HCV in 3 April 2010

No.	Nama	Alamat	Jabatan	Tanda	tangan
1.	Diman	Dusun jentu	masmukat	1. N/4	
2.	APENG	D. NG. SEBERUANG. 6		Him	2001
3.	INDAH	J. NG. SEBERUANG . B	MASYARAKATI	3. 4/1 1.	Line
4.	ANAA	DSN Jeperung Ber	Man Symm Kart	Man	4. 1
5.	FENDÍ	DSN 816eRung M	masakakat	5.	James 1
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5.	F. CANGGAN	GEBERUAND KECIL		25.	Sauk /
6.	9. Mgadan	Seberuang kecil	Vadus Sebercana V.	1.	28. 10.
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34.	HANDING: S	hormul -02/sty	Am Kniel -oz.	34.	101
35.	P. Abu	Lewita	Kepu bayu	35. JOH	989
36.	Situin Hano	Sakadall-I	Cates Na 1 Alang	36.	itim-
37.	P. MANG KU	JEHTU	KADES (7B	37	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
38.	Sunang	DSon	maskakat	38.	(VQV
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43.	Antonius Sami	- n -'	~ u_	43. Tams	1000
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