



PT GLOBALINDO AGUNG LESTARI

KAPUAS AND BARITO SELATAN REGENCY

CENTRAL KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

INDONESIA

SUMMARY OF HCV AND SEIA REPORTS

APRIL 2014

RSPO NEW PLANTING PROCEDURES

Summary Report of HCV Assessment and SEIA

1. Executive Summary

PT Globalindo Agung Lestari (PT GAL) has obtained the licence area for oil palm plantations covering an area of 34,270 Ha through the Regent Decree of Kapuas No: 222, 2008, covering an area of 24,000 Ha located in Kapuas Murung district, Kapuas Regency and Regent Decree of South Barito, No. 187/2012 dated 21st May 2012 covering an area of 10,270 Ha located in Dusun Hilir District, Barito Selatan Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, Indonesia.

Villages where the assessments were conducted are : Sungai Jaya, Tambak Bajai, Dadahup, Srimulya (F2), Sumber Makmur (F3), Sumber Alaska (G1), Lamunti Permai (A1), Manyahi (A2), Sekata Makmur (A3), Kaladan Jaya (A4), Rantau Jaya (A5), Sriwidadi (B3), Sumber Makmur (B4), Sidomulyo (B5), Harapan Jaya (C1) and Sekata Bangun (C2).

After obtaining the licence area, PT GAL hired a team led by Mr. Kresno Dwi Santosa (of PT SAN), an RSPO-accredited HCV lead assessor, to conduct HCV assessments and SEIA.

Based on the result of the HCV assessment in the area, there are no primary forest. Secondary forests which is located within permit area have been found in the border of Kedauk River, Purun River, Putut River and Lunok River. Previously, this area has been managed under the “Proyek Lahan Gambut (PLG) Sejuta Hektar”(Transmigrasi-Mega Rice Project) before licence area was given to PT GAL to be developed into oil palm plantations.

The entire area in the licence of PT GAL is peat which have been damaged since managed by PLG Project. Currently the peat ecosystem has been damaged and no longer function. Most of the peat in the licence area is not deep peat based on KEPPRES No: 32 Year of 1990, except that contained in the Bakuta area (GAL 2) covering 2307.46 ha, with depths more than 3 meters.

In general, the HCV identification showed covers 3432.32 ha or 11.34 % of the total area, consists of HCV 1, HCV 2, HCV 3, HCV 4, HCV 5 and HCV 6 (overlap) which is shown in detail in the summary of HCV Assessment findings below. Some areas have been found to contain more than one HCV. HCV peer review assessment has been completed.

A desktop historical HCV assessment based on the Minister of Forestry Decree No. 529 year of 2012 map, confirmed that the area of PT GAL mostly is located at Area Penggunaan Lain (APL)/Other Use Area which permits the development of oil palm plantations, except in the north-west where there is a Protected Forest (HL) and Nature Reserve Area which are allocated as protected areas.

The AMDAL (Socio-environmental impact assessment), Izin Lingkungan (Environmental licence), IUP (Plantation Operational licence) and HGU (land use title) have been obtained.

Land System in the area of PT GAL based on Map of Land Systems (RePPProT 1987), is divided into three classes, namely Gambut, Kahayan and Mendawai.

2. Scope of HCV Assessment and SEIA

- Company PT Globalindo Agung Lestari
- Location Mentangai and Kapuas Murung District, Kapuas Regency and Dusun Hilir District, Barito Selatan Regency, Central Kalimantan Province.
- Geographical Location Latitude 114°24'56.6028" to 114°45'42.6132"
Longitude 02°21'23.0256" to 02°40'44.49"
- Surrounding Area
 - a. North : Community land and Forest Reserve
 - b. East : Palm Oil Plantation
 - c. West : Palm Oil Plantation
 - d. South : Palm Oil Plantation
- Permits
 - a. Land Permit:
License area for oil palm plantations covering an area of 24,000 ha through the Regent of Kapuas Decree No: 444/2009, dated 15th October 2009.
License area for oil palm plantations covering an area of 10,270 ha through the Regent South Barito Decree No. 187/2012, dated 21st May 2012.
 - b. Plantation Operational License/IUP: Regent Decree of Kapuas No: 291/Disbunhut/2012 and Regent Decree of South Barito No: 44 /Disbunhut/2007 is in the process of renewal.
 - c. Land Use Title (HGU): In process.

- Location Map: Figure 1 below.

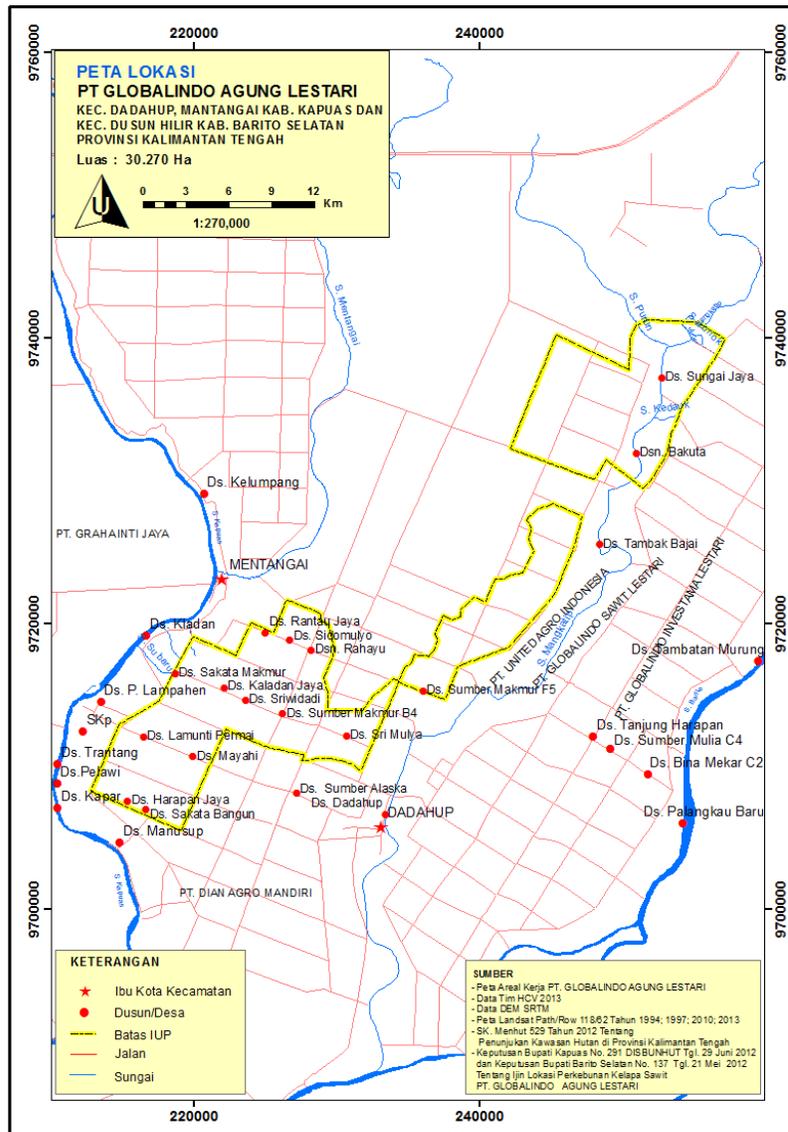


Figure 1. Location map of PT Globalindo Agung Lestari

3. Assessment Methodology

a. HCV Assessment

The HCV assessor team, which involved experts in Biodiversity, Environmental Services, Social and Culture and supported by GIS expert, had conducted field data collection from the third week of October to the first week of November, 2013. Data collection was

facilitated by the staff of the company and assisted by the village community. SEIA assessments were conducted at the same time.

HCV Team Leader: Kresno Dwi Santosa (*RSPO Approved HCV Assessor-Team Leader and Discipline Specialist on Social and Cultural*)

Members : DR. Rachmad Hermawan (*RSPO Approved HCV Assessor- Discipline Specialist on Environmental Services*)

Sad Hasto Agus Suprpto (*RSPO Approved HCV Assessor- Discipline Specialist on Biodiversity and Conservation*)

Yanuar Wicaksono, S.Hut (*RSPO Approved HCV Assessor- Discipline Specialist on Biodiversity and Conservation*)

Ahmad Yudana (*Social and Cultural Expert*)

Kasuma Wijaya (*GIS Specialist*)

Ainur Rahman, A.Md (*Field Assistant for Biodiversity HCV 1 – 3*)

Domi Suryadi, S. Hut (*Field Assistant for Environmental Services*)

Ahdi Muhtadin (*GIS Specialist Assistant*)

Latief Ginanjar, ST (*Field Assistant for Environmental Services*)

Table 2. HCV assessment process, methodology, and data achievement

Assessment Process	Methodology	Data achievement
Mapping and landscape	Field data collection to verify secondary data and information such as protected/conservation areas, road system, river system, boundaries, soil types and classes, topography, and; to conduct a comprehensive overview of the area.	Mapping all data and information found into a map and conducting analyses on it.
Fauna (wildlife) aspect	Qualitative field assessment (<i>rapid assessment</i>). Direct field observation; interview and discussion with stakeholders, such as local community, staffs of the company, and other related parties.	Qualitative condition of the habitat; endangered, critical, and protected wildlife species within the list of IUCN and the prevailing regulation and its distribution; qualitative condition of wildlife species' population (number and status of reproduction); location of wildlife species encounter; species hunted by the community; benefit and disturbance of wildlife species; level of threat and survival opportunity of wildlife species.
Flora aspect	Interview and direct field survey. Initial mapping of ecosystem distribution; observation on forest structure, species density or dominance on each type of ecosystem.	Data of flora with particular status, species protected by the Indonesian government or assumed to be endangered in the IUCN list. Threat and opportunity to maintain the area.

Social, Economic, and Cultural Aspect	Interview and field visit using FGD (<i>Focus Group Discussion</i>), PRA (<i>Participatory Rural Appraisal</i>) and list of structured questions. Collection of data on the village's demography, custom, culture, and community's relation with forest.	Traditionally protected area, level of dependency toward the area, environmental services related to the assessed area.
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b. SEI Assessment

The SEI assessment was conducted in three stages. The first stage was a desktop study to collect existing data from public sources. Further collection of data was conducted in the villages, sub-district and district administration offices. The data collected includes information on public health, villages/sub-district and districts monographies.

The second stage was the field work, which included in-depth interviews, as well as Focus Groups Discussions (FGD) and direct observations. The field work was conducted over ten days in the field, in the sixteen villages interacting with PT GAL [Sungai Jaya, Tambak Bajai, Dadahup, Srimulya (F2), Sumber Makmur (F3), Sumber Alaska (G1), Lamunti Permai (A1), Manyahi (A2), Sekata Makmur (A3), Kaladan Jaya (A4), Rantau Jaya (A5), Sriwidadi (B3), Sumber Makmur (B4), Sidomulyo (B5), Harapan Jaya (C1) and Sekata Bangun (C2)].

The third stage was analysis of the data and preparation of the report. The report was submitted to PT GAL for review and comments before being finalised.

A HCV and SEIA public consultation took place on 4th November 2013 at the Training Centre of PT GAL, Kapuas Regency. Public consultation was conducted to obtain feedback on the HCV findings from the related parties. The process of public consultation, feedback and commentary from the participants were documented to provide inputs in the finalization of HCV and SEIA reports.

The public consultation was attended by the PT SAN team, PT GAL employees, community and traditional leaders, Head of Dusun Hilir, Dadahup and Mentangai District, Environmental Agency, Forestry Agency, local NGO, local press, 16 village heads and the local Agricultural Agency.

- SIA Team Leader: Burhanuddin Gala, MA
- Team Member: Janri Bungatali, MA

4. Summary

a. Summary of HCV Assessment Findings

The licence area of PT GAL covers 34,270 Ha. HCV identification showed that 3432.32 ha or 11.34 % of the area (see Table 3 below), consists of HCV 1, HCV 2, HCV 3, HCV 4, HCV 5 and HCV 6 (overlap) and that some areas contain more than one HCV.

Table 3. Summary of HCV assessment findings at PT Globalindo Agung Lestari

No	HCV Area	HCV Attributes	Ha
1	Sempadan Kanal Utama	1.4; 4.1	94.64
2	Sempadan S. Lunok	1.1;1.2;1.3;1.4;2.3;4.1;5	11.12
3	Sempadan S. Dahirang	4.1	11.37
4	Sempadan Kanal Lunok	1.1;1.2;1.3;1.4;2.3;4.1	18.06
5	Sempadan S. Kedaup	1.1;1.2;1.3;1.4;2.3;4.1;5; 6	15.40
6	Gambut > 3 m (Bakuta - GAL 2)	4.1	2307.46
7	Sempadan S. Mangkatip	1.1;1.2;1.3;1.4;2.3;4.1;4.3;5;6	824.65
8	Sempadan S. Purun	1.1;1.2;1.3;1.4;2.3;4.1;4.3;5	148.60
9	Sempadan S. Putut	1.1;1.2;1.3;1.4;2.3;4.1	1.03
10	Muara Lunok	6	-
11	Muara Purun	6	-
12	Muara Kedaup	6	-
13	Tambak Tunggal	6	-
	Total		3432.32

Education is relatively good, with a good proportion of the younger people reaching high school. Further education opportunities are very limited in the area.

Health facilities are limited, but primary health services (Pustu) is available in each village of the area. The doctor can be found only in the district capital (Dadahup and Mentangai), and the government hospital only in the regency capital, Kuala Kapuas and Buntok. A significant number of villagers are still using the river water, particularly during dry season, when their wells are dry.

Economy. Since the operation of PT GAL, the main livelihood for the majority of the village population is as employees of PT GAL, either as non-permanent employees (KHL), daily permanent employees (KHT) or as permanent staff. Besides being employees in the company, the majority of the village population are also involved in other activities such as gardening or fishing for their daily consumption.

Potential positive and negative developments. The local population have benefited from positive outcomes arising from the presence of PT GAL in the area. These include direct employment and business opportunities. Improved roads would be next outcome for the local population, to improve accessibility to the area, and access to school for the children. Related to this, improved education facilities would be also seen as a positive result of the presence the company, with possibly better school buildings, support to the teachers (allowances) and/or scholarships for children in the area. Improvement in the health sector is also likely to be expected. However, the villagers will be very wary of any perceived water pollution or over-usage of water by the company.

The informal land ownership system in the area is a challenge for the process of land-rights acquisition by the company, as is the case in many other areas in Indonesia. There are some land-rights ownership conflicts, with multiple people claiming ownership of the same plot of land.

Considering the low-medium population density, CSR efforts by the company are expected to have a good impact. The relative amount of money spent per habitant will be relatively high but if it is planned with their participation, the CSR activities are more likely to bring satisfaction to the villagers.

5. Internal Responsibility

Formal sign-off by Assessors and Company.

This document is the Summary of HCV (High Conservation Values) Assessment and SEIA (Social and Environment Impact Assessment) of PT Globalindo Agung Lestari.

PT Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara



Ir. Kresno Dwi Santosa, M.Si
Team Leader HCV

Burhanuddin Gala, MA
Team Coordinator SEIA

Statement of Acceptance of Responsibility for Assessments.

The assessment results of the High Conservation Value (HCV) Assessment and Social and Environment Impact Assessment (SEIA) of PT Globalindo Agung Lestari by PT Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara will be applied as part of the guidelines in developing and managing PT Globalindo Agung Lestari.



Young Lee Chern
Director