

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

New Planting Procedure

Summary Report of Assessments

PT. Agro Manunggal Sawitindo

Nanga Tayap District,

Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province

Indonesia

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**Summary Report of
EIA and HCV Assessments and Social Impact Assessment
PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo, Ketapang Regency,
West Kalimantan Province**

1. Executive Summary

PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo (PT AMS) which is located in Nanga Tayap District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province, 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) using the Guidance Document approved in September 2009 by the Executive Board and which was enforced on 1 January 2010. As part of a sustainable palm oil management system, PT AMS has conducted the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA/AMDAL), High Conservation Value (HCV) identification and Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The HCV and SIA assessment had been conducted from 22 June – 7 July 2012 by the Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara (SAN), an independent and accredited consultants; the key consultants conducting these assessments are approved by the RSPO (refer to **Table 5**. The name of team members Assessor and its approval status).

The Consent License based on Permitted Area (or called Location Permit/Ijin Lokasi) No. 458 year 2011 was approved on 07 November 2011 for an area of ± 11,500 ha.

The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA/AMDAL) was approved by the Governor of West Kalimantan (Surat Kelayakan Lingkungan Number 286 year 2009) on 20 May 2009. On top of fulfilling the regulatory requirements of conducting EIA/AMDAL. The combination of AMDAL together with HCV and SIA provides the geographical information of the area, the biodiversity and natural resources, the required best management practices and therefore provides the management with the platform on which the management plans for new planting will be based on.

The results of the HCV assessment by independent consultants from Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara with team personnels that have been approved by RSPO showed that there is no primary forest in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT AMS. The land cover in PT AMS dominated by secondary forest by 5.32%, Rubber Forest by 73.21%, Resident by 2.28%, Shrub by 15.92% and Land Clearing by 3.26%.

The vegetation cover is dominated by the secondary forrest, rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*), resident, shrub and land clearing. Based on The Report of Semi Detail Soil Survey Assessment by the Research Department of PT BGA, indicated that peatland was not found in the Permitted Area (Location Permit/ Izin Lokasi).

The key elements for HCV 1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1,4), HCV 2 (2.3), HCV 4 (4.1, 4.2), HCV 5 and HCV 6 are area for habitat which has representative population of natural species are riparian belt and secondary forest. HCV 4 are related to the potential damage from riparian belt. 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 significant 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. There are three basic components description for society's social sustainability that influences the planning of the company's future operation.

2. Scope of EIA, SIA and HCV Assessment

2.1. Organizational information / contact person

General Data of the Company

Company Name	: PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo
Deed of Establishment	: Tintin Surtini, S.H., M.H. No : 53 dated on 29 June 2007
Capital Status	: Foreign Investment (Penanaman Modal Asing, PMA)
Taxpayer Notification Number	: 02.596.846.2-703.001
Company Address	: BGA Office, Melawai Street No 10, South Jakarta 12160
Type of Business	: Oil Palm Plantation & Processing
Status of Concession Land	: Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) Number 458 year 2011 dated 07 November 2011 size ± 11,500 Ha. Plantation Business Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan) No. 308/DISBUN-D/2013 dated 17 June 2013, size 10,400 Ha.
Contact Person	: Francisca Damanik
Geographical Location	: 110°30'25.26" – 110°36'47.16" E dan 1°35'0.6" – 1°45'1.44" S See Picture 1, Picture 2, Picture 3 and Picture 4
Surrounding Entities	: North : Bordering the PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit (BGA Group) South : Bordering the Pemahan Village West : Bordering the PT Benua Indah Grup East : Bordering the IUPHHK PT SJM

The scope of the EIA/AMDAL and High Conservation Value Assessment of PT AMS show the local social entities within the Permitted area with area 12,350 ha. It is also expanded into villages and other areas which are considered important to the proposed surrounding plantation area.

Figure 1. Location of PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo in Indonesia



Figure 2. Location of PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo in Kalimantan island

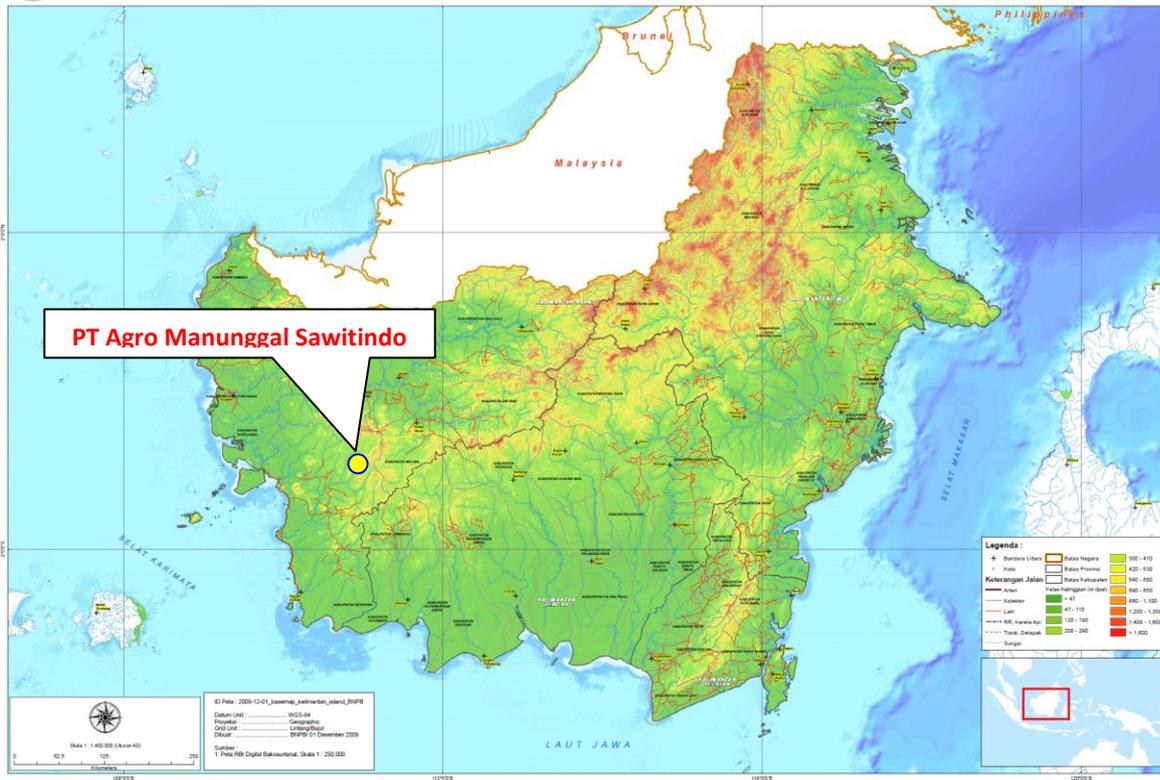
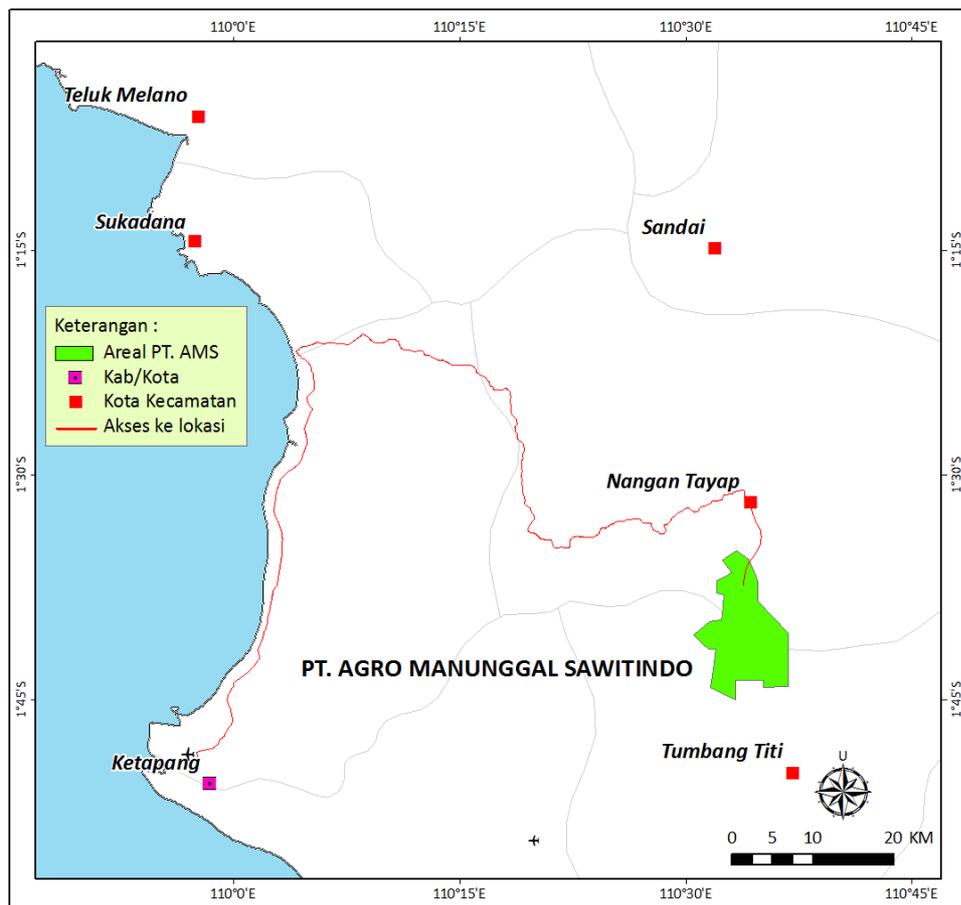


Figure 3. Location of PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo in Ketapang Regency



2.2. List of legal documents, regulatory permits and property deeds

The permits that have been obtained by the company are inclusive of Consent License (Izin Prinsip), Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi), Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL) and Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan and Izin Lingkungan) and the Plantation Business Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan). The followings are the list of the licenses and recommendations :

Table 1. Types of permits and licenses recommendation PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo

No	Licenses and recommendations	Issued by	Number	Note
1.	Deed of Establishment	Tintin Surtini, SH, MH.	53	Registered 29-06-2007
2.	Tax Registration Code Number	Directorate General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance	02.596.846.2-703.001	
3.	Principle approval	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	525/1073/DPU-TR	Registered 04-08-2011
4.	Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi)	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	No.458	Registered 07-11-2011
5.	Plantation Business Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan)	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	No. 308/DISBUN-D/2013 (size ± 10,400 Ha)	Registered 17-06-2013
6.	Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan)	- Governor of West Kalimantan (Gubernur Kalimantan Barat) - Governor of West Kalimantan (through environmental agency)	- No. 286 tahun 2009 size ± 12,350 Ha - No. 660.1/615/BLHD-A size ± 12,350 Ha	- Registered 20-05-2009 - Registered 13-08-2012

2.3. Area and time-plan for new plantings

AMS did the HCV Assessment at 22 June – 7 July 2012. AMS then cleared the land according to the draft indicative map of HCV that have been prepared by SAN. The area of land has been cleared up to the HCV AMS Final Report (October 2012 - April 2013) is 369.20 Ha.

The proposed area for new planting area by PT AMS is in the location of the Plantation Business Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP) which the owners of the land have received the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).

The land development and planting of oil palm will continue in 2014 following the procedures of the RSPO New Planting Procedures (NPP).

Table 2. The summarized of area statements and time-plan for new plantings PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo

Potensial Land (ha)	Year Planting (ha)				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	total
9,393	161	1,243	3,533	3,596	8,533

3. Assessment Process and Procedures

3.1 Environment Impact Assessment

The Environment Impact Assessment of PT AMS was carried out by CV. Inhasa Persada Consultant, with address at Jl. Putri Candramidi No. 57, West Kalimantan (Telephone No: +62 561 731801)

The key consultants conducting these assessments are accredited with the Competency certificate which was approved by The National Association Of Professional Consultants Of Indonesia:

Table 3. Person and Expertise EIA Team Assessor in PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo

Team composition	Name	Specification	Competence certificate
Team Leader	Stefan Agung Dhewardanu Wahyudi, S.Si.	Environment Management	Team Leader (AMDAL B)
Sub Team Geo - Physic – Chemist	ir. Edy Syafril Hayat, MP	Environment Technic	Member
	Yuan Adhi Negara, S.Pi.		Member
	Diana, SP. M, Si.	Agribusiness Technic	Member
	Dian Susanti, ST	Environment Technic	Member
Sub Team Biology	Nurul Pudji Nurwulan, S, Si.	Water Biota	AMDAL B
	Dewi Sartika, S. Hut	Forestry	Member
Sub Team Leader of social culture- community health	Endang Mulyadi, AK., S. Hut., M,Si.	Social	Member
	dr. Eni Nuraen, M.Kes	Public Health	Member

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

The data collection process was strongly associated with the type of data that collected. In generally, studies will be conducted based on primary data and secondary data. Primary data obtained through observation, measurement and field interviews, and secondary data obtained from the literature collected, either from the company, or directly from related institutions in the study of this areal. The methods that were used to collect the data adjusted with components that can be studied. The used data must be accurate and reliable so that it could be use to analyse, measure and observe the environmental components which was predicted would be affected and components of action plan which was predicted to give significant impacts to the surrounding environment. The data were collected was as follow :

- Physic – Chemist Components (Climate, Air Quality and Hydrology, and Soil).
- Biological Components (Vegetation, Animals, and Water Biota).
- Socio-Economic Culture Components (Demography/ Population, Social, Economic, Social and Cultural).
- Environmental Health and Public Health Components (Environmental sanitation, public health level, level of public health services).

Methods of Significant Impact Estimation

Determination of the significant impact to the environment caused by the development activities of the plantation and the palm oil mill is only intended as an attempt to estimate the large and important environmental quality changes that are caused by the plantation development activities and the palm oil mills of PT AMS in Nanga Tayap district, Ketapang Regency. Method of significant impact estimation is by differentiating the magnitude impact and significant impacts.

A. Estimation on the Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude Impact are measured from the environmental quality changes. On estimates of changes in environmental quality are used formal and informal methods.

1. Formal Methods

Formal methods are used to estimate the impact of parameters which the system characteristics can be identified or estimated by using the approach of environmental threshold at national and regional levels.

2. Non Formal Methods

Non-formal method is a method that is based on the professional judgment of experts, logical frame analysis and analogy. This method is use to estimate the environmental parameters which characteristics system finds difficult to identify or estimated by modeling approach such as models, socio-cultural systems.

To simplify estimates of magnitude Impact from changes in quality of the matrix filling, then used the approach of environmental quality assessment scale. Level of environmental quality assessment scale using a scale of 1-5. Based on these figures assessment, environmental quality differentiated as: excellent (5), good (4), fairly good (3), bad (2), and very poor (1).

B. Determination of Important Impact Characteristics

Assessment of the important impact characteristics were in accordance to BAPEDAL decision Number: KEP-056 of 1994 on Guidelines Regarding Significant Impacts size. Meanwhile, in relation to the impact evaluation conducted by Important Impact scaling into two categories: important and less important. Characteristics Impact divided into two groups, negative impacts and positive impacts. It will be regarded as negative if the changes/ impact estimated is get adverse towards the environmental, and it is positive if the changes/ impact estimated giving beneficial to the environment.

C. Methods of Important Impact Evaluation

The Important Impact evaluation explore "holistic causative" against expected environmental components that is affected. For this purpose the supporting tools used is such as interactions matrix. Interactions matrix between activity components and environmental component contain magnitude of Impact and Importance of Impact. This Important Impact evaluation will conduct careful and thorough study to the primary impact (positive / negative) and secondary impacts (positive / negative), and also other derivative impacts on the environment component and activities component.

The study of the important source impact and hypothetical impact can identify the key issues that needs to be managed. Results of the Important impact evaluation are also expected to assist the decision making process in the selection of a viable alternative plan that takes into consideration of the environmental aspects of the proposed area.

3.2 SIA (Social Impact Assessment)

The Social Impact Assessment of PT AMS was carried out by SAN which is located at: Komplek Sari Inten Number. 44 RT 02/RW 09, Ciomas Rahayu, Ciomas, Bogor - West Java, 16610 Telephone. 0251-7521685.

The key consultants conducting these assessments have been accredited and approved by the RSPO. The team members are:

Table 4. Person and Expertise SIA Team Assessor in PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo

No.	Expert Name	Expertise/Position
1	R. Sigit Pamungkas, S. Hut.	Economic Social & Culture
2	Hutrizal Amran, S.Sos.	Legal Labour and sociologist

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

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) on the ground was carried out as bellows :

Method of Executing the Study

The approach framework for SIA was by learning the present existing condition in PT AMS, particularly the socio-economic condition, socio-economic impact of the company toward the surrounding of the community, and the community's perception. Based on the existing condition, preparation and compilation were made with SIA document and social management plan which contain activities that should be carried out in order to create ideal condition (desirable condition).

Multidimensional characteristic of development interventions is urgently needed to identify the potential economic and social impact. The impact of population growth and globalization may have adverse social effects in the form of increased poverty and declining living standards around . SIA can be defined by efforts to assess or estimate , the social consequences of the presence of development activities . Social Impact Assessment is a process that provides a framework to prioritize , collect , analyze , and incorporate the information into the design and make recommendations . SIA study to ensure that recommendations being given are : (i) information that emphasizes social issues that are relevant , and (ii) incorporate strategies that involve the participation of various stakeholders . Social Assessment (SA) , on the other hand , is a process that provides a framework for prioritizing , gathering, analyzing and incorporating social information and participation in the design and implementation of activities (Rietbergen - McCracken and Narayan 1998) .

The method used in the study of social impact assessment (SIA) is the method qualitative collection techniques and data gathering refers to the direction in rapid rural assessment (RRA) , which combines in-depth interviews, focus group discussions (FGD) and observation . To enrich the data, also conducted a secondary data collection, combined with the use of simple quantitative methods to collect data through questionnaires. To ensure the validity of the information, then the principle of triangulation (data source compound) as well as the saturation of data (no more changes in the data collected) used in this study (Denzin and Lincoln , 2000) .

At analytical level, thematic analysis is used in accordance with what is suggested by Miles and Huberman (1994) . Basic theme that being used based on the issues found in preliminary studies and in the field observation . The more informant /stakeholders who confirm an issue , then the theme importance will be increasing . In addition to the thematic , descriptive analysis was also carried out to strengthen the analysis argument.

The findings obtained from the methods above were analyzed. The baseline of the analysis was based on RSPO criteria which is relevant to sustainable social aspects. The recommendations also covered other issues which were not required in the RSPO criteria, in the form of ideas or aspirations as the result of the field analysis.

3.3 HCV Assessment

The key consultants conducting these assessments have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

Table 5. The name of team members Assessor and its approval status

No.	Expert Name	Expertise/Position	Status
1	Ir. Kresno Dwi Santosa, M.Si	Team Leader Socio Economic and Culture Expert	Approved by RSPO
2	Dr. Ir. Harnios Arief, M.Sc.F	Biodiversity (Fauna) Expert	Approved by RSPO
3	Dr. Ir. Rachmad Hermawan, M.Sc.F	Environmental Services Expert	Approved by RSPO
4	Kasuma Wijaya, S.Hut, M.Si	GIS Expert	
5	Ir. Sad Hasto Agus Suprpto	Biodiversity (Flora) Expet	
6	Domi Suryadi	Biodiversity (Flora) Assistant Expert	
7	Ainurrahman, Amd	Biodiversity (Flora) Assistant Expert	
8	A. Yanuar Wicaksono, Amd	Biodiversity (Fauna) Assitant Expert	Approved by RSPO
9	Catur Wiradityo, S.Hut.	Biodiversity (Fauna) Assistant Expert	
10	Berry Lirra Rafiu, S.Hut	Environment Services Assistant Expert	
11	Rikto, S.Hut	Environment Services Assistant Expert	
12	R. Sigit Pamungkas, S. Hut.	Economic Social & Culture Assistant Expert	
13	Hutrizal Amran, S.Sos.	Economic Social & Culture Assistant Expert	
14	Riza Yuhniadi, S.Hut	GIS Assistant Expert	

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

Implementation Method

Date and Location

Identification and analysis of the HCV was carried out in the area of PT AMS at Ketapang District, Ketapang Regency and West Kalimantan Province. The identification and analysis was held on 22 June – 7 July 2012.

Materials and Equipments

Materials used in the identification and analysis include are : AMDAL document, digital elevation model map, landsat image map, land system map/RePProt, indonesia topographical map (Rupa Bumi Indonesia map), forest land use map (TGHK), hydrology map, unit management administration map, IUCN red list of threatened species, The CITES Appendices, Government Regulation of Indonesia Number 7 1999 (PP 7 1999) and materials that used in field survey are Guidance Book on Bird Life in Java, Bali, Sumatera and Kalimantan, a Field Guide to Mammals of Borneo, Payne et al., 1985, published by WWF Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Questioners and tally sheet.

Tools used are GPS, compass, clinometers, camera, and binoculars.

Approach

There are 2 (two) factors that determine the success in maintaining and increasing HCV in the area of PT AMS, namely (1) the availabilities of identification and analysis of documents on the existence of HCV since this will be use as reference in preparing management and monitoring plans, and (2) management documents and monitoring plans for the identified high conservation value area (HCVA) which will be used as a reference in the management and monitoring of HCVA.

The success in the implementation of identification and analysis activities of HCV existing in the area of PT AMS is determined by 2 (two) factors, namely: (1) the availabilities of adequate data and updated secondary and primary data, and (2) proper and systematic documentation of activities in stages. The availabilities of updated and reasonably sufficient data and information are greatly dependent on the activities of field surveys which were carried out systematically, adequately and well planned. In order to conduct a field survey plan as expected, the reviews on the available documents/reports and maps and initial identification of HCV had to be done. Precise and systematic stages of activities to enhance the success of the identification and analysis of the existing HCV included field surveys, data processing, data analysis and synthesis, identification of HCV, analysis of HCV existence, and mapping.

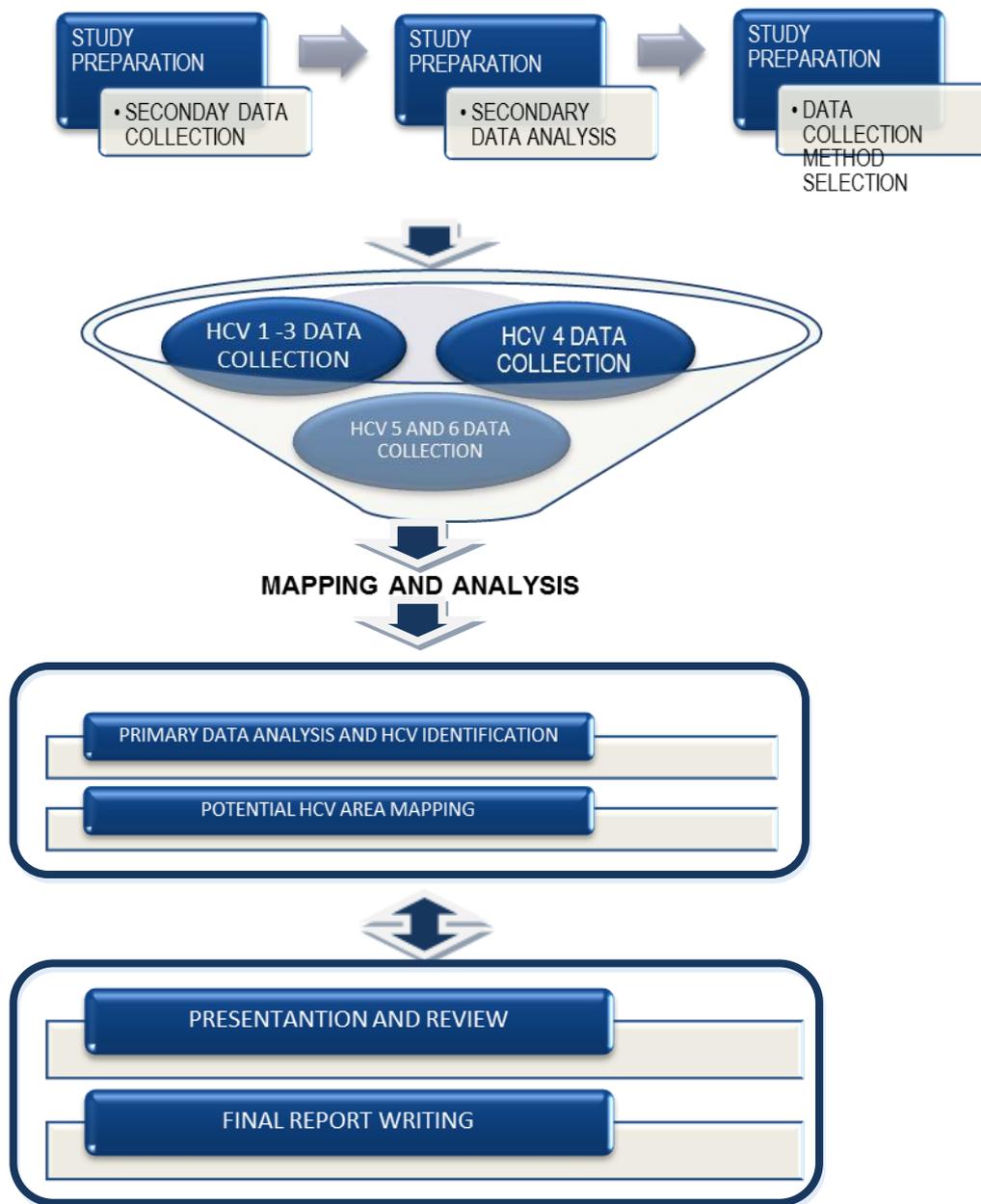


Figure 4. Approach in The Identification and Analysis of HCVs

HCV Identifying Methods

The assessment covers the permitted area for 11,500 ha, which has been approved as the company’s project area. Assessments also expanded into villages and other areas which was to be considered on its of relevance of importance to the proposed plantation area. The field survey was conducted on 22 June – 7 July 2012.

In the process, each observation team was accompanied by the field staff from the company and local representatives who are familiar with the site. Besides field activities, the team also collected information from the local people through individualistic interviews, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), as well as public consultations (the list of stakeholders in the participative process is included in **Appendix 1**). At the same time, confirmation and cross checking of the

findings were carried out with the local people using the technique of purposive sampling – which included the socialites and the related interest parties.

The understanding and scope of HCV for the oil palm plantation sector refers to the HCVF definitions which apply to the forestry sector. The Identification of High Conservation Value in Indonesia was developed by the *Konsorsium Revisi HCV Toolkit Indonesia* (2008) - the toolkit for the revision HCV consortium. Other references used were IUCN, CITES, and other guidelines as well as the relevant laws and regulation of Indonesia (See **Appendix 2**).

4. Summary of Assessment Findings

4.1. Environment Impact Assessment

The development of oil palm plantation and palm oil mill of PT AMS in Nanga Tayap District, Ketapang Regency raises awareness of the environmental impact on the physical-chemical, biological, and social, economic, cultural and local public health, both positive and negative impacts. In the implementation of plantations development and palm oil mill of PT AMS, one aspect of which is the main consideration is the preservation of the environment, to ensure sustainable development.

The EIA study of the plantations activity and palm oil mill of is a single EIA activities / projects. The scoping study of the area boundary for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of Oil Palm Plantation activities consider four (4) factors, namely: limit project / activity, ecological boundaries, social boundaries and administrative boundaries.

Plantation activities and palm oil mill was predicted to impact the environment, so it needs to be explored in depth including the four phases of activities: Pre-Construction Phase, Construction Phase, Operational Phase and Post-Operational Phase.

Magnitude and importance of the impact that needed attention in the study of EIA Plantation and Palm Oil Mill of PT AMS at pre-construction phase, is a change in attitudes and perceptions and containing social unrest. At this phase the identified activities to be explored is the socialization and boundary demarcation and land acquisition.

Magnitude and importance of the impact that needed attention in the construction phase is a decrease in air quality and noise levels, decrease in the quality of surface water, land and forest fire potential, decreased in the diversity of flora and fauna species diversity decreased, increase in jobs and business opportunities, increase in incomes, changes in attitudes and perceptions as well as the decrease in public health. At this stage of identified activities could be the mobilization of heavy equipment, manpower recruitment, land clearing, construction of facilities and infrastructure, seeding and planting, maintenance of immature plants, factory construction and waste water treatment plant, construction of water channels and roads.

Magnitude and importance of the impact that needed attention at the operational phase is the reduction of air quality and increased in noise level, increased job and business opportunities, increase incomes, changing attitudes and perceptions, decreased levels of public health in the study area. At this stage the identified activities could be nursery, FFB harvesting and transport, mobilization of heavy equipment and maintenance of oil palm trees.

Magnitude and importance of the impacts that needed attention at the post operation phase is the reduction of air quality and increased in noise level, decrease of local income, changing attitudes and perceptions, and community unrest. At this phase the identified activities could be labor dismissals, demobilization of heavy equipment, reforestation and revegetation, and also land handover to government and community.

Changes in some aspects of the environment (abiotic, biotic, social, economic, cultural and public health) in District Cempaga Hulu, Kotawaringin Regency, due to these activities require further tightening in the utilization of available natural resources and optimizing the management and monitoring efforts which needed to be integrated into all components of the integrated business.

Magnitude and importance of the impacts that will be managed and monitored in the Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan based on the results of the impact evaluation are: 1) Physical-chemical environment components include air quality, surface water quality, and forest fires potential; 2) Social culture and public health components including : social unrest, job and business opportunities, perceptions, local revenue and public health level.

Environmental management of the environmental components that are experiencing fundamental changes, both positive and negative as a effect of the Oil Palm Development plan of PT AMS to be carried out in terms of the three approaches, are: technological, socio-economic-cultural and institutional.

The implementation of environmental monitoring carried out by PT AMS. The environmental monitoring reports will be submitted annually to the technical adviser of the government agencies

4.2. Social Impact Assessment

Demography and Village Density around PT AMS

The population of Nanga Tayap District based on the data of Nang Tayap District Figures 2011 is 27,490 people. With the population density in the district Nanga Tayap is 16 people/km².

The number of people in a particular region or community will raise the cost of environmental health, which will implicate on the quality of health of each individual in the community.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

issues which occurred in PT AMS classified into two areas:

External Issues

When SIA studie carried on , some CSR programs have been considered to be implemented , for examples open and fixing of village roads, preservation of local indigenous culture and commemuration of religious day. It is to build a good corporate image and positives partnership with communities around the plantations .

- In general, the local livelihoods with rubber and agriculture . This causes the land acquisition process runs slow, because objection of the people to convert their land, which is still productive
- The presence of palm oil companies will open up employment opportunities for people around the company, but potentially reduce rubber agroforestry plantation area that had been cultivated by the community for generations. Moreover, concerns about the difficulty of controlling the workers from outside the region, as well as the risk of pain and destruction of village infrastructur.

Internal Issues

Internal conditions is also important to be considered by the company. Often the oil palm plantation company more responsive to external address issues related to CSR programs primarily due solely intended for social security. On the other hand the internal conditions forgotten in

terms of employees is spearheading a significant effort to determine the sustainability of oil palm plantations.

Tabel 6. Identification of social issues as the impact of the company operation

No	Social Issues
1	PT AMS under Bumitama Agri Limited (BAL) has commitment and good faith in support of sustainable development of palm oil plantations. Concretely, this commitment is shown by do HCV and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) before the newly built plantation
2	There are concern from some people in villages, that the existence of oil palm plantations will displace the rubber forests are still productive. They said (Hamlet Semayuk, Pebihingan; Muara Gerunggang village ; Batu Mas village; Cegolak Village and Tajok Kayong village), rubber farming is a business that they have the knowledge to understand and is a hereditary agricultural activities that exist in their village. Of rubber anyway, they get money every day on average 100.000 - 200.000 IDR per day per family.
3	In focus group discussions at the Degolak and Batu Mas village, there are concerns against the destruction of their village roads. They worried that, if the company has been operating the village roads will fequently passed by trucks palm fruit, which consequently becomes faulty and dusty which will increase the risk of illness in communities
4	Pople from Muara Gerunggang worried about security issues while palm plantation activities in their village. Their village will be open, crowded and therefore vulnerable to security
5	People understanding against land use permits (HGU) of the company still low. In the Cegolak village, there is concern of crops compensation (GRTT) from palm oil companies would remove their rights to land forever
6	Beside the negatve concerns over the impact of PT AMS, there are some hopes from the communitites. They wish that the existence of oil palm pantation in their area could help them to improve the village infrastructure, such as roads and clean

	water facilities.
7	The other hope, that when the oil palm plantation has been operated, the company will hire the employee from local communities, through the selection of employees and would be adjusted between the needs of companies with the capability and expertise of each person
8	They also expect social commitment from the company. They wish company will support to improve the quality of education, health and the preservation of local cultures in their villages
9	Cegolak Village, the village government hopes the company also helps facilitate the issue of village boundaries are increasingly vulnerable and raises the potential for conflict is high. The company is expected to facilitate the issue of the boundaries of this village since the border conflict between these villages appeared one of them triggered by land acquisition issues of corporate
10	Traditional law is still held strongly by the community. Therefore, in every village they have leaders or elders they call Demung Adat. The role of Demung Adat is to lead and coordinate the events and rituals ceremonies / traditions of the local community
11	The health of society is heavily influenced by the condition of "environmental health" is not good, because it was some disease that often appears in the suffering communities and around the estate are location permit ARI (acute respiratory infection), Malaria and Diarrhea
12	Cegolak Village, there is wishes of the people to liberate their land to mining company first, or if it has been released to the oil company, hoped to be transferred to mining companies that give compensation for destroyed crops is higher than oil palm plantations and then submitted to oil companies

4.3. HCV Assessments

Physical

Climatic conditions in the Nanga Tayap District are similar to other tropical areas where condition are classified into rainy and dry seasons. Generally, the rainy season occurs between October to March, while the dry season occurs between April and September. The duration of both of this season fluctuate, at times with longer dry season or a longer rainy season.

The physiography shows a land surface that can be a factor in the process of soil formation, giving effect to the development of land. Based on the slope map, most of the land are flat (0-8%) 38.13% of total the area, undulating (8-15%) cover an area of 46.54% of the total area and moderate step (15-25%) an area of 9.49% of the total area.

The Plantation areas and the Processing Plant of PT AMS are located in an area with a height of 21 – 350 meters above sea level (asl). The important factors in soil formation are the parent material because it influences the physical and chemical structures of the soil. Almost all of the entire studied area is dominated by 3 land class system: Honja cover an area of 82.48% of total area, Ranganbakau covers an area of 7.26% of total area and Lohai covers an area of 9.56% of total area.

The working area of PT AMS includes Pawan River watershed. The rivers that crossed the area are as many as 12 rivers and creeks. Drainage patterns in the area of PT AMS is dominated by one river, the Pemahan. Use of rivers by the community is not still intensive for use.

Biological

Flora

There are 64 species found in the area of PT AMS, Based on the plant class, plant species found in the working area of PT AMS can be categorized based on the habitat, the composition of vegetation in the area can be differentiated into the 4 (four) kinds of shrubs, herbs, lianas and trees.

The assessment identified 4 plant species that are included in the List of the IUCN Red List (2 species is EN / Endangered, 1 species CR and 1 species VU / Vulnerable) with the details as presented in **Table Table 8**.

Table 7. List of Plant Species Found in the Area of PT. AMS Based on Their Status

No	Local Name	Latin Name	Family	Habitus	IUCN	CITES	PP
1	Alang-alang	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Poaceae	Herbs			
2	Ara Daun Kecil	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Moraceae	Tree			
3	Asam Kandis	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Fabaceae	Tree			
4	Asam Kemantan	<i>Dacryodes costata</i>	Burseraceae	Tree			
5	Balam	<i>Palaquium burckii</i>	Sapotaceae	Tree			
6	Bambu	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Poaceae	Tree			
7	Bangkirai	<i>Shorea laevis</i> Ridl.	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree			
8	Cempedak Hutan	<i>Artocarpus venenosus</i> Becc.	Moraceae	Tree			
9	Durian	<i>Durio zibethinus</i>	Bombacaceae	Tree			
10	Harendong	<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>	Melastomataceae	Shrubs			
11	Jabon	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>	Rubiaceae	Tree			
12	Bayur	<i>Pterospermum diversifolium</i>	Sterculiaceae	Tree			

No	Local Name	Latin Name	Family	Habitus	IUCN	CITES	PP
13	Jambu monyet	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree			
14	Jengkol	<i>Archidendron pauciflorum</i>	Fabaceae	Tree			
15	Jihing	<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i>	Symplocaceae	Tree			
16	Kalumpang	<i>Cyathocalyx bancanus</i>	Annonaceae	Tree			
17	Karet	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Tree			
18	Kempas	<i>Koompasia excelsa (Becc.) Taub.</i>	Fabaceae	Tree			
19	Kendondong	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree			
20	Keranji	<i>Dialium indum</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree			
21	Kopi hutan	<i>Tricalysia malaccensis</i>	Rubiaceae	Tree			
22	Laban	<i>Vitex pubescens</i>	Verbenaceae	Tree			
23	Mahang	<i>Macaranga semiglobosa</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Tree			
24	Mangga Hutan	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree			
25	Manggis hutan	<i>Garcinia celebica L.</i>	Clusiaceae	Tree			
26	Mata Kucing	<i>Dimocarpus malesianus</i>	Sapindaceae	Herbs			
27	Matoa	<i>Pometia pinnata</i>	Sapindaceae	Tree			
28	Medang	<i>Actinodaphne procera (Blume) Nees</i>	Lauraceae	Tree			
29	Medang Perawas	<i>Litsea tuberculata</i>	Lauraceae	Tree			
30	Mentangur	<i>Calophyllum grandiflorum</i>	Clusiaceae	Tree			
31	mentawa						
32	Meranti	<i>Shorea teysmanniana</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	EN		
33	Meranti merah	<i>Shorea almon Foxw.</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	CR		
34	Meranti Putih	<i>Shorea dasyphylla Foxw.</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	EN		
35	Mikania	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Asteraceae	Lianas			
36	Nangka	<i>Artocarpus integra</i>	Moraceae	Tree			
37	Nyatoh	<i>Palaquium rostratum</i>	Sapotaceae	Tree			
38	Mahang daun lebar	<i>Macaranga gigantea</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Tree			
39	Paku-pakuan	<i>Nephrolepis radicans</i>	Oleandraceae	Liana			
40	Palas Duri	<i>Licuala spinosa</i>	Arecaceae	herbs			
41	Pandan	<i>Pandanus sp.</i>	Pandanaceae	Herbs			
42	Pekawai	<i>Durio kutejensis Becc.</i>	Bombacaceae	Tree	VU		
43	Pelaik	<i>Alstonia pneumatophora</i>	Apocynaceae	Tree			
44	Pelawan	<i>Tristania obovata</i>	Myrtaceae	Tree			
45	Pete	<i>Parkia speciosa</i>	Fabaceae	Tree			
46	Pisang	<i>Musa paradiscal</i>	Musaceae	shrubs			
47	Pulai	<i>Alstonia scholaris (L.) R.Br.</i>	Apocynaceae	Tree			
48	Puspa/Penago	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Theaceae	Tree			
49	Ubah Merah	<i>Syzygium lineatum</i>	Myrtaceae	Tree			
50	Putat	<i>Planchonia valida</i>	Lecythidaceae	Tree			
51	Putri malu	<i>Mimosa pudica L.</i>	Fabaceae	Herbs			
52	Rambutan	<i>Nephellium lappaceum</i>	Sapindaceae	Tree			
53	Rengas	<i>Gluta renghas</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree			
54	Rengas Manuk	<i>Melanorrhoea walichii</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree			
55	Ribu-ribu	<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	Schizaceae	Herbs			
56	Rokam	<i>Flacourtia rukam</i>	Flacourtiaceae	Tree			
57	Rotan	<i>Calamus caesius Blume</i>	Arecaceae	Liana			
58	Salak	<i>Salacca edulis Reinw.</i>	Arecaceae	Liana			

No	Local Name	Latin Name	Family	Habitus	IUCN	CITES	PP
59	Nasi-nasi	<i>Psychotria viridiflora</i>	Rubiaceae	Tree			
60	Sirih hutan	<i>Piper caducibracteum</i>	Piperaceae	Liana			
61	Sukun	<i>Artocarpus communis</i>	Moraceae	Tree			
62	Sungkai	<i>Peronema canescens</i>	Verbenaceae	Tree			
63	Tempening	<i>Quercus bennettii</i>	Fagaceae	Tree			
64	Terap	<i>Artocarpus rigidus Bl.</i>	Moraceae	Tree			

Wildlife

There were 43 species of wildlife found in the area of PT AMS and grouped in 30 families that consist of Mammals 9 species (6 families), Aves 30 species (19 families) and Reptile 5 species (5 families).

There are 17 species that are protected by Government Rule No 7/1999. Based on CITES, there are 11 species. (see **Table 9**).

Table 8. Wildlife Species in the Area of PT AMS Based on Their Status

No	Name of Species		Family	Conservation status		
	Local Name	Latin Name		IUCN	CITES	PP NO 7
MAMALS						
1	Klampiau	<i>Hylobates sp</i>	Hylobatidae			
2	Lutung kelabu	<i>Presbytis cristata</i>	Cercopithecidae		App II	√
3	Monyet ekor panjang	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Cercopithecidae		App II	
4	Monyet beruk	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	Cercopithecidae	VU	App II	
5	Rusa Sambar	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	Cervidae	VU		√
6	Kijang	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	Cervidae			√
7	Napu	<i>Tragulus napu</i>	Tragulidae			√
8	Berang-berang	<i>Lutra sp</i>	Mustelidae	VU	App II	
9	Babi hutan	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Suidae			
AVES						
1	Elang tikus	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Accipitridae			√
2	Elang brontok	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>	Accipitridae			√
3	Alap-alap capung	<i>Microhierax fringillarius</i>	Falconidae			√
4	Pekaka emas	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	Alcedinidae			√
5	Raja udang meninting	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	Alcedinidae			√
6	Belibis batu	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	Anatidae			
7	Kekep babi	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	Artamidae			
8	Rangkong badak	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	Bucerotidae	NT	App II	√
9	Kangkareng hitam	<i>Anthracoseros malayanus</i>	Bucerotidae	NT	App II	√
10	Kangkareng putih	<i>Anthracoseros albirostris</i>	Bucerotidae		App II	√
11	Delimukan zamrud	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Columbidae			
12	Pergam hijau	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	Columbidae			
13	Punai gading	<i>Treeron vernans</i>	Columbidae			
14	Tekukur biasa	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Columbidae			
15	Gagak hutan	<i>Corvus enca</i>	Corvidae			
16	Bubut alang-alang	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Cuculidae			
17	Bubut besar	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Cuculidae			
18	Layang-layang api	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Hirundinidae			
19	Kucica hutan	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	Muscicapidae			
20	Burung-madu kelapa	<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	Nectariniidae			√

No	Name of Species		Family	Conservation status		
	Local Name	Latin Name		IUCN	CITES	PP NO 7
21	Burung-madu sepah-raja	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	Nectariniidae			√
22	Burung-gereja Erasia	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Passeridae			
23	Betet ekor-panjang	<i>Psittacula longicauda</i>	Psittacidae			
24	Serindit Melayu	<i>Loriculus galgulus</i>	Psittacidae			
25	Cucak kuricang	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	Pycnonotidae			
26	Merbah cerukcuk	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	Pycnonotidae			
27	Kareo padi	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	Rallidae			
28	Tiong emas	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Sturnidae		App II	√
29	Gemak loreng	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	Turnicidae			
30	Kacamata biasa	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	Zosteropidae			
REPTILS						
1	Kobra	<i>Naja sp.</i>	Elapidae		App II	√
2	Biawak	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	Varanidae		App II	√
3	Kadal kebun	<i>Eutrophis multifasciata</i>	Scincidae			
4	Ular pucuk	<i>Ahaetula frasina</i>	Colubridae			
5	Sanca kembang	<i>Python reticulates</i>	Pythonidae		App II	

Environmental Services Aspect

Region or ecosystem that is important as a provider of Water and Flood Control for Downstream Communities.

Region or ecosystem that is found in the area of PT AMS is mainly lowland forest ecosystems and a little peat swamp forests; while the Cloud forest ecosystems, forest ridge and karst ecosystems are not found in the area.

Important Ecosystem and Its Relationship with the various Classes of Land Based on RePPPProT

Ecosystems found in the area of PT. AMS consists of two (2) types, namely lowland forest ecosystems and peat swamp ecosystem. Land classes found in the region consists of 3 (three) types, namely HJA (Honja), Rangkau (RGK), Bulit Pandan (BPD) and Lohai (LHI). However, because the condition of ecosystems has been much damaged (degraded) due to forest exploitation activities (logging) before any fields/cultivation, and forest encroachment activities (illegal logging), then some of the functions and benefits of ecosystems have degraded.

With regard to technical aspects of the management of oil palm plantations, the presence of lowland forest can be utilized as a land of oil palm cultivation. Similarly shallow peat lands, also technically can be used for oil palm cultivation.

But ecologically, particularly in peat ecosystems (with land system under GBT) will need to consider the legal aspects (relating to Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No.14 years of 2009 and Presidential Decree No.32 of 1990), as well as other aspects (Prinsip 7 RSPO).

Regions that serves as a natural insulation to prevent the spread of forest fires and land

Regions that serves as a natural insulation to prevent the spread of forest fires and natural forest land is still in good condition, including swamp forests in the hydrological system (the peat swamp forest is still intact), swamp forest, inundation areas, other wetland and green lanes (green belt) with various types of fire-resistant plants. In the area of PT AMS not still area that can serve as a fire breaker.

Economy, Socio Culture of Local Community

Socio-economic and cultural problems that happened in the villages around the area of PT AMS caused by the emergence of socio-economic gap between villages and government policy of Ketapang Regency about village administrative boundaries. Socio-economic gap between the village emerged as a result of increased economic activity in the presence of village oil palm plantation companies located in the region of four villages, one of which is PT AMS. The operational of oil palm plantations has enhancing economic activities significant for the surrounding villages.

Administratively, oil palm plantation of PT AMS is located in Nanga Tayap District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province. Based on the results of field observation and review of existing maps show that areas of High Conservation Value (HCVA) planned in the area of Oil Palm Plantations in the Area of PT AMS, West Kalimantan Province is 1,202.12 ha, with details as in **Table 11** and **Appendix 3**.

The identification result of HCV availability at PT AMS is detailed in the below **Table 10**.

Table 9. The Identification Result of HCV Availability at PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo Oil Palm Plantation Area

HCV		HCV AVAILABILITY
1	Area Has Important Biodiversity Level	
1.1	Area Posses or Give Supporting Function of Biodiversity for Protected Area and/or Conservation Area	Available
1.2	Critically Endangered species	Available
1.3	Area Has Habitat for Viable Population of Threatened, Circumscribed or Protected Species	Available
1.4	Area Has Temporary Habitat for Species or Group of Species	Available
2	Area Has Important Landscape for Naturally Ecological Dynamics	
2.1	The Area of Wide Landscape which has Capacity to Maintain the Process and Dynamics of Naturally Ecology	Not Available
2.2	The Natural Area which has Two or More Ecosystem with not Fragmented Contour (Continuously)	Not Available
2.3	Area which has Representative Population of Natural Species	Available
3	Area which has Rare or Threatened Ecosystem	Not Available
4	Area Provides Natural Environmental Services	
4.1	Important Area or Ecosystem to Provide Water and Flood Control for Community at Downstream Area	Available
4.2	Important Area to Control Erosion and Sedimentation	Available
4.3	Area which Has Function as Natural Border to Avoid the Spread of Forest Fire	Not Available
5	Natural Area which Has Important Function to Fulfill Basic Needs of Local Community	Available
6	Area has Important Function to Identify Traditional Culture of Local Community	Available

Analysis Result of the Availability of HCV

The area of Oil Palm plantation PT AMS has 1,007.43 ha HCV Area in total area or it is coverage 8.76% out of the total area of Management Unit (11,500 ha). The HCV Area at the area of Oil Palm plantation PT AMS are presented at **Table 11**. The Map of HCV Areas at Oil Palm plantation PT AMS is presented at **Appendix 3**.

Table 10. The HCV Area of PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo Oil Palm Plantation

No	NAME	HCV	WIDE (ha)
1	Sungai Batu benteng	4.1.	8,32
2	Sungai Gerunggang	4.1.	108,80
3	Sungai Keribang	4.1.	23,03
4	Sungai Kerta/Sungai Belantikan	4.1., 5	39,09
5	Sungai Lubang Tapah	4.1., 5	1,72
6	Sungai Parapan	4.1., 5	51,90
7	Sungai Pemahan	1.1., 1.3., 1.4., 2.3., 4.1.	130,03
8	Sungai Pengukuran	4.1.	4,93
9	Sungai Riam Kambing	4.1., 5	28,01
10	Sungai Semayong	4.1.	8,61
11	Sungai Serempang	4.1.	86,77
12	Sungai Sindor	4.1.	41,46
13	Bukit Batu Bolah	1.1., 1.2., 1.3., 1.4., 2.3., 4.1., 4.2.	29,42
14	Bukit Blok C49-51	4.1., 4.2.	31,80
15	Bukit Blok C69-70	1.1., 1.3., 1.4., 2.3., 4.1., 4.2.	15,70
16	Bukit Durian	4.1., 4.2.	62,87
17	Bukit Pebantan	4.1., 4.2.	300,40
18	Bukit Pelingkan	4.1., 4.2.	19,91
19	Bukit Pembuluh	4.1., 4.2.	22,95
20	Bukit Siantau	1.1., 1.3., 1.4., 2.3., 4.1., 4.2.	41,91
21	Bukit Sulung	1.1., 1.2., 1.3., 1.4., 2.3., 4.1., 4.2.	144,47
22	Batu Nunggul	6	0,005
23	Punjung Watu karam	6	0,005
	TOTAL		1.202,12

Internal Responsibility

Formal signing off by assessors and company

This document is the summary of assessment result on High Conservation Value (HCV) in PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo, Ketapang Regency West Kalimantan Province and has been approved by the Management of PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo.

Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara



Kresno Dwi Santosa
Team Leader HCV & SIA
Dated : 20 June 2014

Management
PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo,



Maman Aliman Utardi
General Manager
Dated : 20 June 2014

Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessment

Assessment result document on High Conservation Value (HCV) of PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo by Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara (SAN), will be applied as one of the guidelines in managing Oil Palm plantation in PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo

Management
PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo,



Maman Aliman Utardi
General Manager
Dated : 20 June 2014

Appendix 1 List of respondents and/or informal Focus Group Discussion (FGD) participants on site during the implementation process of social impact



DAFTAR HADIR
SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit PT. AMS

WAKTU : 27 JUNI 2012 , 10.03 WIB

TEMPAT : BALAI DESA BATU MAS

NO	NAMA	INSTANSI	ALAMAT	TTD
01.	MAHFUD ROZIE	KONSULTAN	SEMARANG	[Signature]
02.	F. AHAI	SEK. DES.	DS. BT. MAS.	[Signature]
03	A. ARMONO	LPM	BS BT MAS	[Signature]
04.	T.R. ROSALIA LITA	KAUH Bang	DSN BT. MONGY	[Signature]
05.	OLAK	W. Masya	---	[Signature]
06	f. Suaneu	W. Mulyarokat	DSN. BT. MONGY	[Signature]
07	A.D. HALIM	KADUS.	ASN. PI. HONGE	[Signature]
08	ALON	Kadus	DSN. Sekeloa	[Signature]
09	TAUFIK U.	BGA	---	[Signature]
10.	NARODON P.D.	BGA	NANGA TAYAP	[Signature]
11.	TAUFIK U.	Konsultan	Surabaya	[Signature]



DAFTAR HADIR
SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit PT. AGRO MANUNGGAH SAWITINDO (AMC)

WAKTU : JUM'AT / 29 JUNI 2012

TEMPAT : MUARA GERUNGANG

NO	NAMA	INSTANSI	ALAMAT	TTD
01.	MAHFUD ROZIE	KONSULTAN	SEMARANG	[Signature]
02	Fuad	PT. LGI	Jakarta	[Signature]
03.	Samel	KADES	MT. Gerunggang	[Signature]
04	Nasarudin	RT III	mGerunggang	[Signature]
05	M. SATAR	BPD	mGerunggang	[Signature]
06	MASKI	RT 05	MG	[Signature]
07	IZHARDI	DPD	M9	[Signature]
08	AMURAH	---	M9	[Signature]
09	Sahuti	Kadus.	P. Hilik	[Signature]
10	JAM HURI	RT I	M9	[Signature]
11	SUHERMAN	RT 4	D.M.G.	[Signature]
12	JAMHURI	RT 2.	D.M.G.	[Signature]



DAFTAR HADIR
SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit PT. AMS

WAKTU : 28 JUNI 2012

TEMPAT : RUMAH BPK. KEPALA ADAT, DESA CEGOLAK, NANGIA TAYAP

NO	NAMA	INSTANSI	ALAMAT	TTD
01	MAHFUD ROZIE	KONSULTAN	SEMARANG	[Signature]
02.	Midolis.	Kadus.	Selupuk	[Signature]
03	TRI BAPATA	BGA	---	[Signature]
04.	michel Johnson	MASTARA	Tj. Bayur	[Signature]
05	S. Kullie	HADAT	Tj. Bayur	[Signature]
06	Job's cino	Vote masi	Buru kelanda	[Signature]
07	MOSIS	TJ BAYUR	---	[Signature]
08.	A. Kobi Rautu	KADUS	T. Kange.	[Signature]
9.	TATA WER U.	Konsultan	Surabaya	[Signature]
10.	Bon Surya	Staf Desa	Busun Selupuk	[Signature]
11.	Markus Junaidi	Kepala Desa	Cegolak	[Signature]
12	FLORENTINO MCHU	Selamat	BPD. Cegolak	[Signature]



DAFTAR HADIR
SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit PT. AMS

WAKTU : JUM'AT / 29 JUNI 2012

TEMPAT : MUARA GERUNGANG

NO	NAMA	INSTANSI	ALAMAT	TTD
13	JUNAIIDI	B.P.D.	D.M.G.	[Signature]
14	Pacip.	---	---	[Signature]
15	Aderiono	Kadus.	Panulas	[Signature]
16	A. WAHAB	R.XI I	P. HIRIR	[Signature]
17	RESDIANTO	BPD	P. Hulu	[Signature]
18	MUSTAPA.	BPD	P. Hulu	[Signature]
19	BAKHTIAR	RH. SEKES	P. Hulu	[Signature]
20	AMSTORAH	KAUH	P. Hilik	[Signature]
21	NARODON.P.D.	PT. AMS.	N. TAYAP	[Signature]
22	TAUFIK UWAIDHA	Konsultan	Jateng	[Signature]

Appendix 1 List of respondents Public consultation HCV PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo

sonokeling
Akreditasi Nusantara

DAFTAR HADIR
Konsultasi Publik (Pemaparan Hasil Identifikasi Nilai Konservasi Tinggi)
Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit PT. BEA Group (PT. LCI, PT. AMS, PT. KML)

WAKTU : Jam 09:00 - 11:30 WIB
TEMPAT : Ruang Pertemuan - Hotel Aston Ketapang

NO	NAMA	INSTANSI	ALAMAT	TTD
1	Sudiro	Kader Jempit	Kp. Hala	[Signature]
2	Y. Suwasena	KA-DUC	TEBUKAR	[Signature]
3	Eka Ariana	BKDA Kalbar Seksi Ketapang	Kalinilam	[Signature]
4	Tetuk Sunanti	BPD	BETAMUR	[Signature]
5	Asuiki	KAT BPD	...	[Signature]
6	Fransiska Nelly	Dicbum	Ketapang	[Signature]
7	Rizal Nurhan	PT. SAN	Bogor	[Signature]
8	Grego	Kab. Sptela	Banai Belantak	[Signature]
9	Nornorogah	Pulitana	Bangka Sungai Lela	[Signature]
10	Prayana	BEA	N. Tanjung	[Signature]
11	Hidayat A	BBA-HO	Jakarta	[Signature]
12	Sumaningrao	PT. KALAY	Kalayan	[Signature]

sonokeling
Akreditasi Nusantara

DAFTAR HADIR
Konsultasi Publik (Pemaparan Hasil Identifikasi Nilai Konservasi Tinggi)
Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit PT. BEA Group (PT. LCI, PT. AMS, PT. KML)

WAKTU : 09:00 - 11:30 WIB
TEMPAT : Ruang Pertemuan - Hotel Aston Ketapang

NO	NAMA	INSTANSI	ALAMAT	TTD
13	Mansyur	KA - DUS	SEI - DEMIT	[Signature]
14	Jahid	BASA K	NYANG	[Signature]
15	A. Hakim	Cegolak		[Signature]
16	Fransiskus	Tekoh Bendi	Cegolak	[Signature]
17	A. Kadi Bantus	KA-DUC	Cegolak	[Signature]
18	Midolis	KADUS	Celolok	[Signature]
19	ALAMOLYADID	KADUS	SEI BELING	[Signature]
20	A. Mauli	KADUS	SEI BULAN	[Signature]
21	F. Scafi	KADUS	D. ASAM	[Signature]
22	Kasranan	KADUS TA	K. UDUN	[Signature]
23	Variani	KADUS	ISAN SANGAY	[Signature]
24	REKIDUS	PT. KADUS	K. UGAR	[Signature]

sonokeling
Akreditasi Nusantara

DAFTAR HADIR
Konsultasi Publik (Pemaparan Hasil Identifikasi Nilai Konservasi Tinggi)
Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit PT. BEA Group (PT. LCI, PT. AMS, PT. KML)

WAKTU : 09:00 - 11:30 WIB
TEMPAT : Ruang Pertemuan - Hotel Aston Ketapang

NO	NAMA	INSTANSI	ALAMAT	TTD
25	Sunanto	A. KALBA	Kep. Hala	[Signature]
26	Andriat		Kaga TR	[Signature]
27	Flor Saepudin	DAD NCI	Batang	[Signature]
28	C. Ohyati	KADUS	N. TANJUN	[Signature]
29	R. Puji Rahi	KADUS	SEBELAN	[Signature]
30	Heranus	KADUS	T. KAPP	[Signature]
31	AD. HALIM	KADUS	B. MAS	[Signature]
32	Laurenusius	KADUS	B. U	[Signature]
33	Lufi Fauziah H	LSN - E3	KTP	[Signature]
34	Fuud	KADUS	Batu Mas	[Signature]
35	ANWAR	Camat N. Tanjung	N. Tanjung	[Signature]
36	Rozalia Rahma	LOI - 3	N. Tanjung	[Signature]

sonokeling
Akreditasi Nusantara

DAFTAR HADIR
Konsultasi Publik (Pemaparan Hasil Identifikasi Nilai Konservasi Tinggi)
Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit PT. BEA Group (PT. LCI, PT. AMS, PT. KML)

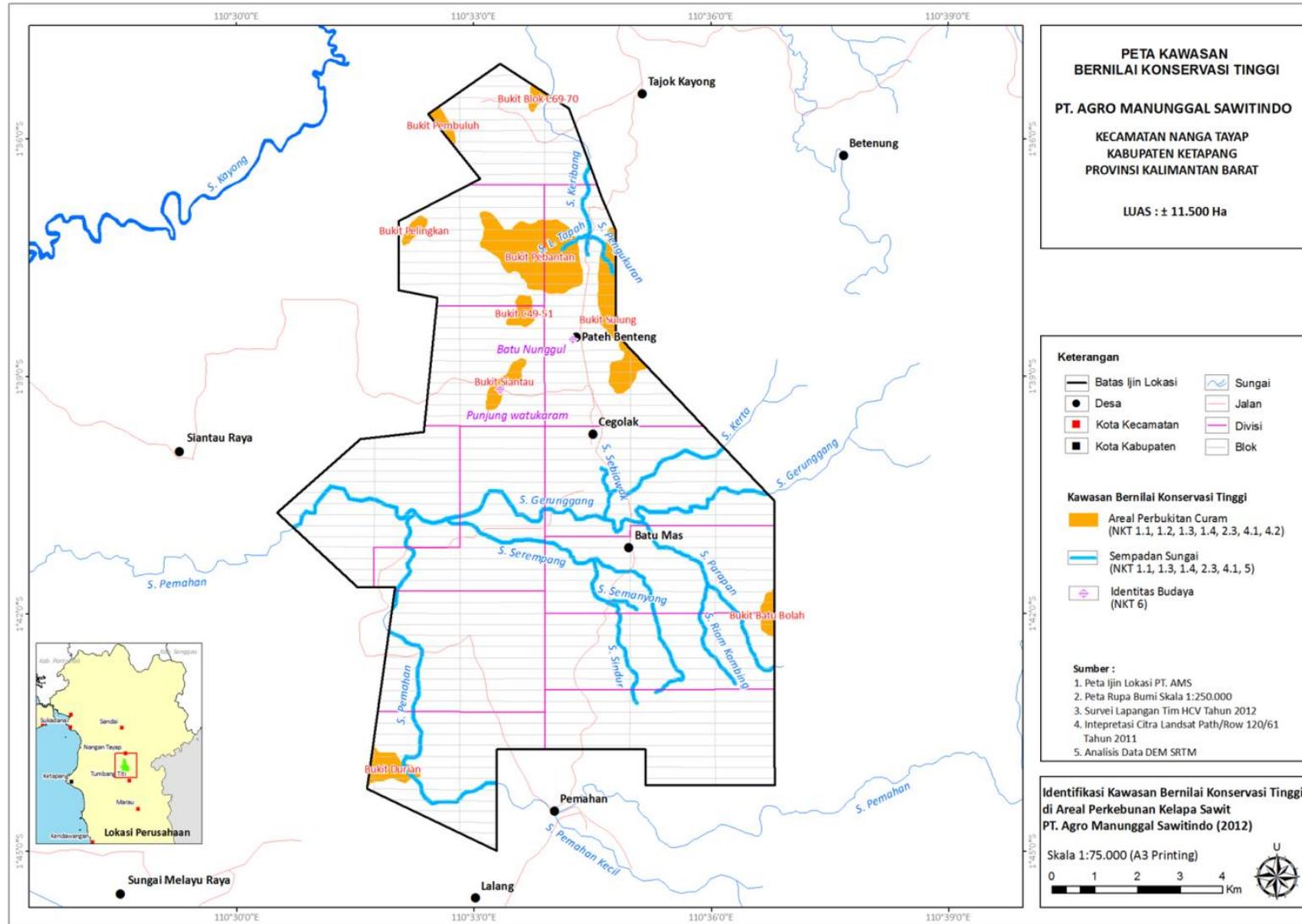
WAKTU : 09:00 - 11:30 WIB
TEMPAT : Ruang Pertemuan - Hotel Aston Ketapang

NO	NAMA	INSTANSI	ALAMAT	TTD
37	M. Manjilana	KADUS	KP. Seban	[Signature]
38	AGUNG MA LOMBAN	LEI, KML	D. Tanjung	[Signature]
39	Riduan	PAD W. B	Tanjung	[Signature]
40	Iwan G.	PAD P.	N. Tanjung	[Signature]
41	ABDUL YS.	K3	D. PAUMAN	[Signature]
42	Hansan	LOI 1	Sagay	[Signature]
43	TANTOED W	Sinoheling	Ketapang	[Signature]
44	Rosi	SONOKELING	SEMARANG	[Signature]
45	E. H. S	PAD. W. B	N. TANJUN	[Signature]
46	Sapriah A. W.	PAD B	N. Tanjung	[Signature]
47	MARYAM	Keppa	Ketapang	[Signature]
48	ABDUL P. D.	PT. LCI	MANJALARA	[Signature]
49	Riko	PT SAN	Bogor	[Signature]

Appendix 2 List of prevailing applicable regulations and some supporting guidelines which used as references in the identification process of HCV and SIA study.

No	List / Type of Reference	Details
1.	Status of vulnerability according to the World Conservation Union (IUCN), 2009	CR : Critically Endagerd EN : Endangered VU : Vulnerable NT : Near threatened
2.	Status in terms of trade of world's wild fauna and flora (CITES), 2009	App. I : list of all plants species and animals which are prohibited to be internationally traded by any means. App. II : list of species that trading required rules to diminish the threats of extinction.
3.	RI State Legislation (Acts):	
	1931 <i>Dierenbeschermings Ordinance</i> (Wild Animals Protection Ordinance) / 1931	Wildlife protection
	1970 Decree of Minister of Agriculture, No. 421/Kpts/Um/8/1970	Wildlife protection
	1973 Decree of Minister of Agriculture, no 66/Kpts / Um / 2 / 1973	Wildlife protection
	1977 Decree of Minister of Agriculture, No. 90/Kpts/Um/2/1977	Wildlife protection
	1978 Decree of Minister of Agriculture, No. 327 / Kpts / Um/5/1978	Wildlife protection
	1979 Decree of Minister of Agriculture No. 247 / Kpts/Um/4/1979	Wildlife protection
	1980 Decree of Minister of Agriculture, No. 716 / Kpts/Um/10/1980	Wildlife protection
	1999 Government Regulation No. 7 of 1999	Wildlife protection
	Government Regulation, PU 63/1993 PU	Determination width of the river riparian
4.	Map of TGHK (Forest Land Use Agreement) and government's official documents concerning the appointment status of forest areas.	To determine the status of an area whether or not in the protected areas.

Appendix 3. HCV Map PT AMS Overlay with Permitted Area (11,500 ha)



Appendix 4. Overlay Map of HCV Area and Planting Plan PT AMS

