



**Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assessments  
PT Dendymarker Indahlestari  
Musirawas District – South Sumatera Province, Indonesia**

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## **1. Executive Summary**

PT Dendymarker Indahlestari (PT DMIL) which share held by PT Agro Investama Gemilang has been registered as a member of the RSPO (membership number 1-0146-13-000-00).

PT Dendymarker Indahlestari received licenses (Izin Lokasi) to use land areas of  $\pm$  24,000 Ha through SK Kepala BPN Kab. Musirawas No: 003/SK-IL/MURA/1995 dated April 26<sup>th</sup> 1995 and revised by SK Kepala BPN Kab. Musirawas No: 008/SK-IL/MURA/1995 dated October 25<sup>th</sup> 1995 become  $\pm$  19,000 Ha. Izin Usaha Perkebunan/ IUP (Operational Plantation Permit) for this Izin Lokasi were obtain through IUP-B: Surat Keputusan Bupati Musirawas Nomor: 576 tahun 2008 (28 Mei 2008) and IUP-P: Surat Keputusan Bupati Musirawas Nomor: 575 tahun 2008 (28 Mei 2008).

Location of PT DMIL is at S 02°48'24,1" and E 102°50'41,6", S 02°41'31,0" and E 103°02'22,5", S 02°44'57,7" and E 103°02'14,4", and S 02°52'00,0" and E 102°56'38,1", in the province of South Sumatera, Indonesia. Administratively the areas are located in Karang Dapo sub-district, consisting of ten desas (villages) namely Noman Baru, Batu Gajah Baru, Maur Baru, Bingin Rupit, Beringin Jaya, Muara Rupit, Lubuk Rumbai, Pantai, Kertasari, and Karang Dapo. For daily operational PT DMIL divided in to Three Estate namely Bingin Rupit-I (BR-I), Bingin Rupit-II (BR-II), Bingin Rupit-III (BR-III), and Plasma for smallholder.

PT DMIL has conducted HCV Assessment carried out in November 2013 by Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara (socio-enviro management consulting) from Indonesia led by Ir. Kresno Dwi Santosa, M.Si, who is an RSPO-accredited HCV lead assessor. The scope of the HCV assessment in PT DMIL was carried out on 17,793.50 Ha within the boundary of the HGU Area. Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara has carried out HCV Assessment comprehensively for PT DMIL using Konsorsium Revisi HCV Toolkit Indonesia (2008).

From the HCV assessment, it was found that the area consists of HCV 1, HCV 3, HCV 4, and HCV 5. Some of HCV areas are overlapping with other HCV area and as such total HCV areas in PT DMIL is 2,893.50 Ha (16.26%) of the HGU Area. There were no HCV 2 and HCV 6 found in the area.

## **2. Scope of the SEIA and HCV Assessment**

### **a. General Data of the Company**

Company Name : PT Dendymarker Indahlestari

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License of Establishment : Notary Ichsan Tedjabuana, SH No: 49, dated April 26<sup>th</sup> 1993, approval of Keputusan Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia Nomor: C2-16.649 HT.01.01.Th.94

Capital Status : Domestic Investment (Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri – PMDN)

Tax Payer Notification Number : 01.633.536.6-057.000

Company Address : **Head Office:**  
Karawaci Office Park, Ruko Pinangsia Blok L No. 38-39, Lippo Karawaci, Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia  
**Site:**  
Karang Dapo I Desa (village) Karang Dapo sub-district Musirawas District South Sumatera Province

Type of Business : Oil Palm Plantation & Mill

Status of Concession Land and Permit :

No.	Kind of Permit/ Recommendation	Approved by	No. and Date	Ha
1	Principle Permit	Minister of Agriculture of RI	No: HK.350/E5.770/11.94 24 November 1994	34,000 Ha 120 ton FFB/Hours
2	Principle Permit	Governor of SUMSEL	No: 593/01771/I 21 April 1995	± 19,000 Ha
3	Location Permit	Head of BPN Kab. Musirawas	No: 003/SK-IL/MURA/1995 26 April 1995	± 24,000 Ha
4	Extension of Location Permit	Head of BPN Kab. MUSIRAWAS	No: 008/SK-IL/MURA/1995 25 October 1995	± 19,000 Ha
5	Extension of Principle License of Plantation Business (PPUP)	Minister of Agriculture of RI	No: HK.350/E5.275/04.96 25 April 1996	
6	Extension of Location License	Head of Land Office Kab. MUSIRAWAS	No: 17/SK-ILP/MURA/1997 14 June 1997	± 19,000 Ha
7	Permit of Releasing Forest Area	Minister of Forestry	No: 3/Kpts-II/1997 5 January 1998	
8	Permit of Timber Utilization	General Directorate of Concession of DEPHUT	No: 372/IV-BPH/1998 6 March 1998	

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9	Permit of Timber Utilization	Head of Regional Office of Department of Forestry, SUMSEL Province	No: 107/Kpts/Kwl-1/1998 16 March 1998	
10	Right to Cultivate (HGU)	Land Office in Musirawas Regency	No. 4 Tahun 1998 20 November 1998	17,793.5 Ha
11	Registration of Plantation Business	Minister of Agriculture of RI	Nomor: 83/Mentanhut-VII2000 9 October 2000	17,793.5 Ha 60 ton FFB/Hours
12	Plantation-Cultivation Business License	Regent of Musirawas	Nomor: 576 tahun 2008 28 May 2008	
13	Processing-Plantation Business License	Regent of Musirawas	Nomor: 575 tahun 2008 28 May 2008	

Contact Person : Mr. John M Hutagalung (Operational Director PT DMIL)

Geographical Location : S 02°48'24,1" and E 102°50'41,6"  
S 02°41'31,0" and E 103°02'22,5"  
S 02°44'57,7" and E 103°02'14,4"  
S 02°52'00,0" and E 102°56'38,1"

Surrounding Entities :  
North : PT Agro Muara Rupit  
South : Liam River  
West : Noman Desa (village) Area  
East : PT Sumber Uniek Buana Corp Plantation Area

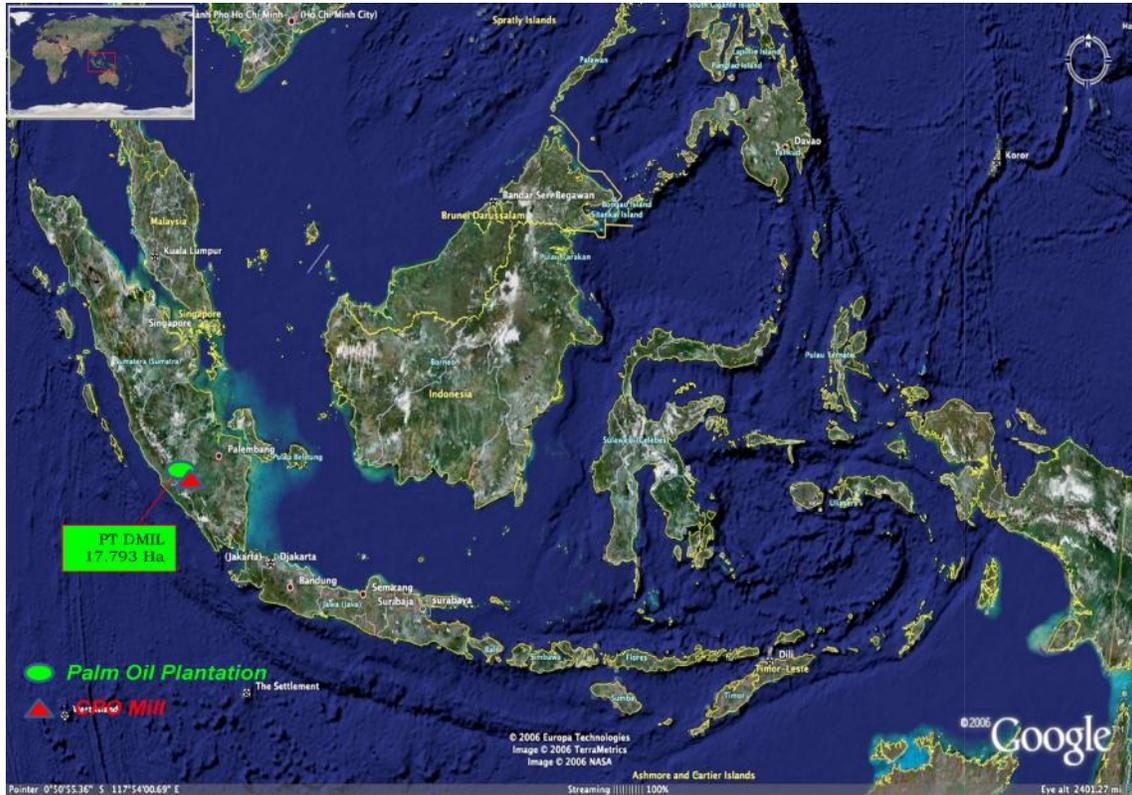
The scope of Social and Environment Impact Assessment of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari cover the HGU Area and the villages surrounding the project.

## b. Legal Documents

The permits that have been obtained by the company as mentioned above.

## c. Location Maps

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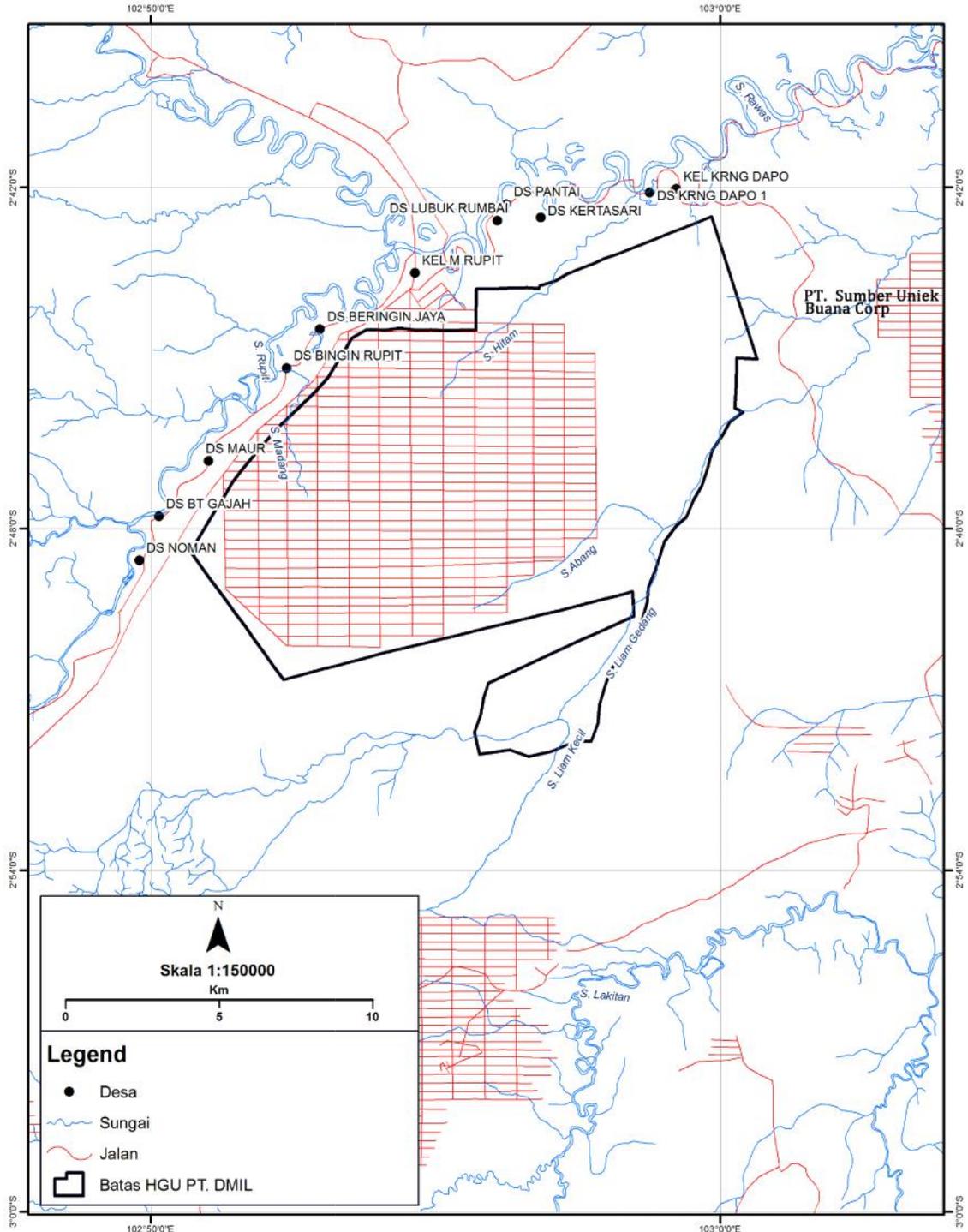


Picture 1. Location of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari in Indonesia



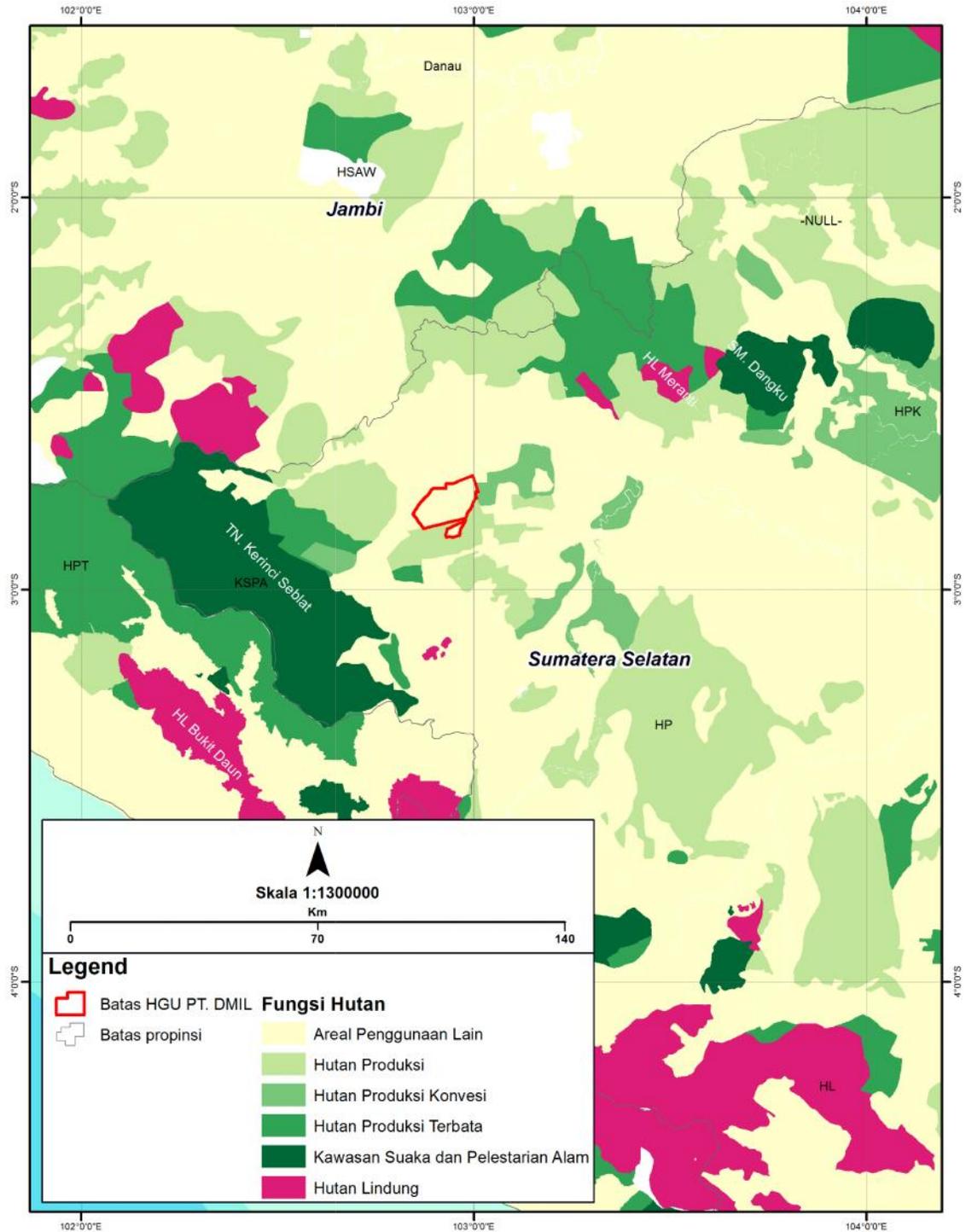
Picture 2. Location of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari in South Sumatra Province

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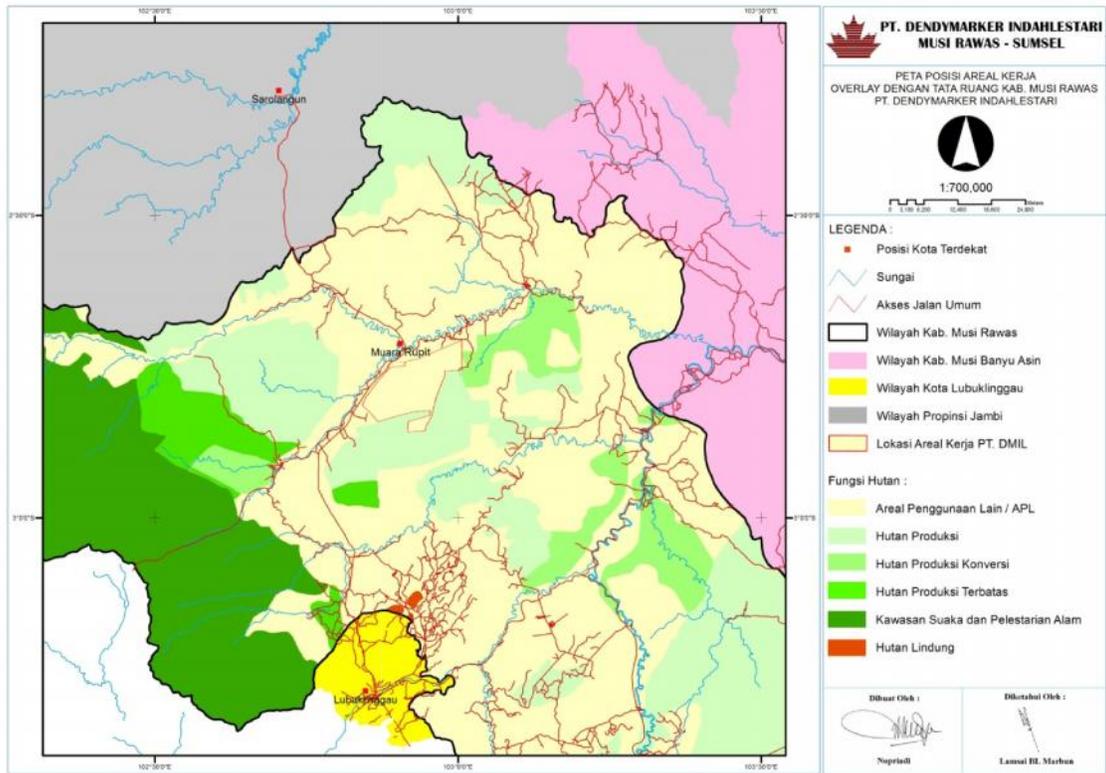
Picture 3. HGU Area of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari in Musirawas District

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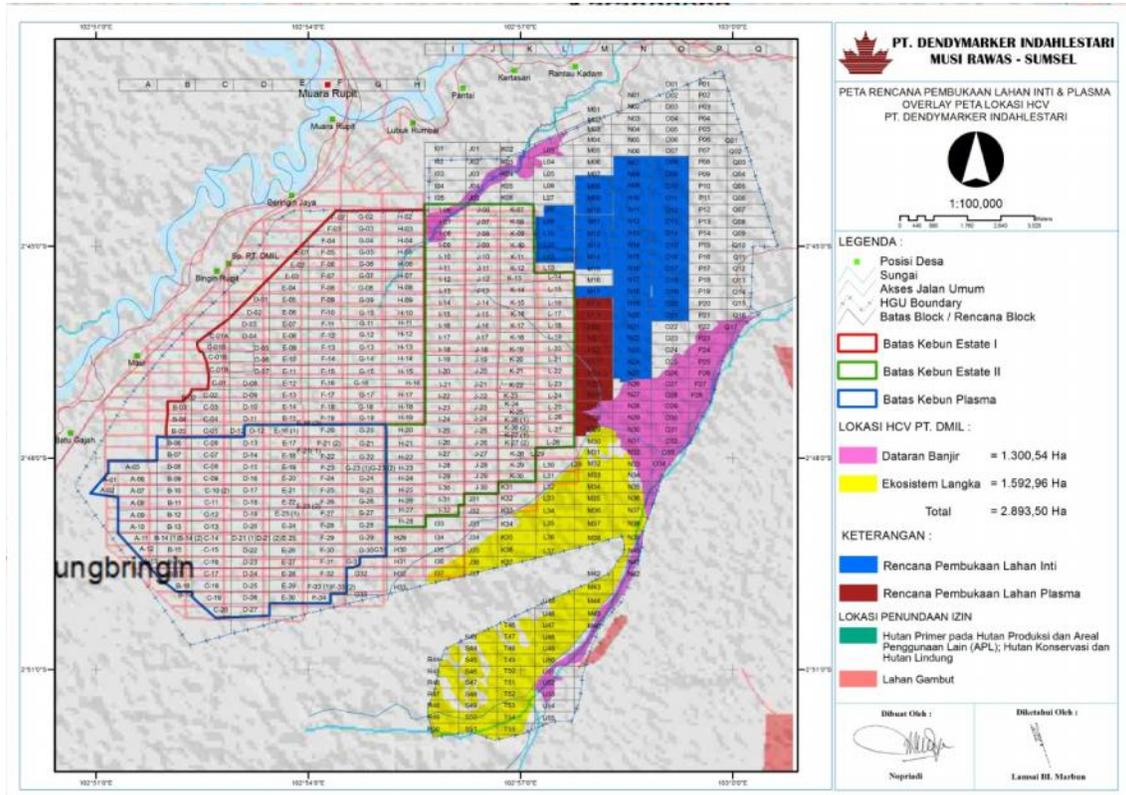
Picture 4. Overlay Map and Status of Forest Plantation PT Dendymarker Indahlestari

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Picture 5. Overlay Planting Project of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari with RTRWP Musirawas District, South Sumatera Province, Indonesia

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Picture 6. Overlay Planting Project of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari with Moratorium Revision 5 (13 November 2013), sesuai SK Menhut No. 6018/Menhut-VII/IPSDH/2013

## d. Area and Time-plan for New Planting

PT Dendymarker Indahlestari development plan has incorporated the findings from SEIA (AMDAL) by Pusat Penelitian Lingkungan Hidup (PPLH) Universitas Sriwijaya and HCV Assessments and Social Impact Assessments by Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara as described above when implementing the operational plans. Management plans for HCV areas and management plans for handling social impact have been drawn up.

The total area located in HGU of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari is 17,793.50 Ha. The areas has been planted since 1996 is 7,740.50 Ha (Inti: 5,037.40 Ha and Plasma: 2,703.10 Ha), proposed new planting areas is ± 6,423.93 Ha (Inti: 6,346.33 Ha and Plasma: 77.60 Ha). The HCV management plan has been developed for these areas ± 2,893.50 Ha and there is unplatable areas around ± 735.57 Ha. According the operational management of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari land development will commence in year 2013.

## 3. Assessment Process and Procedure

### a. Assessor and Their Credential



## HCV Assessor and Their Credential

The HCV assessment in the HGU Area of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari by the RSPO accredited assessors. The HCV assessment conducted from 1<sup>st</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> November 2013 in the HGU Area and villages surrounding area was carried by Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara, located at Komplek Sari Inten No. 44 RT 02 RW 09, Ciomas Rahayu, Ciomas sub-district, Bogor District, 16610, West Java. Key consultants from Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

- **Ir. Kresno Dwi Santosa, M.Si (Team Leader / Expert in Sosekbud)**

Approved RSPO HCV Assessor.

Finishing Master of Science of Natural Resource and Living Environment Management, 1999IPB Graduation.

In 2008 – present, working with Tropenbos International Indonesia Program as Forest Management Specialist and HCVF Coordinator. Within the period, he has performed activities of evaluation and training of High-Conservation Valued Area in HPH, HTI, and Plantation. He has been active in arranging Revised Evaluation Guide of High-Conservation Valued Area in Indonesia (HCVF Toolkit Indonesia) and in many meetings in the context of HCVF development in Indonesia. February 2003 – 2007, working with CIFOR under Directorate of Forest and Livelihood Program as Researcher and Project Officer in ITTO PD 39/00 Rev. 3 (F): “Sustainable Collaborative Forest Management: Meeting the Challenges of Decentralization in the Bulungan Model Forest”. 2001 – 2003, working in BAPPENAS under Directorate of Natural Resource and Environment Directorate as Project Assistant in the Project of Integrated Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP)-BSAP TF 023957-IND, GEF World Bank, funded by Global Environment Facility.

1996 – 2001, studying S2 and as part-time researcher in Centre of Coastal Area and Marine Study of Fishery Faculty of IPB. *Pre-Assessment* HCVF HTI PT Sumalindo Lestari Jaya Site Batuputih, East Kalimantan. *Pre-Assessment* HCVF of Oil Palm Plantation of PT Rea Kaltim Plantations, Kutai Kertanegara, East Kalimantan. *Risk Rapid Assessment* HCVF HTI PT RAPP Estate Tasik Belat- Teluk Meranti Gulf in Kampar Peninsula. *Full Assessment* HCVF of Landscape Level in Kampar Peninsula, cooperating with TBI-APRIL-Badan Litbang Kehutanan. *Full Assessment* HCVF HTI PT RAPP Estate Tasik Belat-Teluk Meranti Semenanjung Kampar. *Reviewer Risk Rapid Assessment* HCVF HTI PT RAPP Estate, Padang Islan. Instruktur Training HCVF as Technical Evaluator cooperating between TBI-WWF-TNC and INSTIPER.

Since December 2011, he has been registered in RSPO as Socio-Economic and Culture Specialist as Team Leader.

- **Kasuma Wijaya, S.Hut, M.Si (Expert in GIS and Mapping)**

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Master of Science of Study Program of Forest Management, Post Graduate IPB and Scholar of Forestry from IPB Forestry Faculty.

Actively involved in many studies of HCV as expert team member of GIS and Pemetaan, i.e. HCV identification and management in oil palm farm area of PTPN III North Sumatra (Serdang District 1, Asahan District, Labuhan Batu Districts 2 and 3, South Tapanuli District). Sinar Mas Group farm area in West Kalimantan (PT Anugerah Makmur Sejati, PT Perkasamas Langgeng) and Central Kalimantan (PT Agrokarya Primalestari, PT Mitrakarya Agroindo, PT Aditunggal Mahajaya). Farm area of PT PP London Sumatera in East Kalimantan (site Issuy Makmur Estate and Pahu Makmur Estate). Farm area of Bumitama Gunajaya Agro Group in West Kalimantan (PT. Lestari Gemilang Intisawit, PT. Agro Manunggal Sawitindo, PT. Karya Makmur Langgeng. Farm area of Green Eagle Group in West Kalimantan of PT. Arrtu Energie Resource, PT. Arrtu Borneo Perkebunan, PT. Arrtu Plantation, PT. Arrtu Agro Nusantara).

Since 2013, he has been a Training Instructor of HCVF as Technical Evaluator, cooperation between TBI and INSTIPER. He has graduated and been accredited by KAN as Auditor ISPO Auditor since February 2013.

- **Fauzan Syamsuri, S.Hut, M.Si (Expert of Kehati Aspect)**

Magister of Science of Study Program of Biologi Konservasi Universitas Indonesia's Conservation Biology and Bachelor of Forestry from IPB.

Having experience in conservation and ecology: working as a consultant of PHAPL in ecology for PT Inacon Luhur Pertiwi. Consultant of carbon estimation for MRPP (Merang REDD Pilot Project). As a book editor of Keragaman Hayati Pulau Siberut for Siberut Conservation Project-Tropical Forest Conservation Action (TFCA). For HCV, he was involved as an expert in KEHATI area, including HCV identification in five companies; HTI Sinar Mas Forestry Group in Riau Province, oil palm Farm of PT AMR in South Sumatra Province and an HCV facilitator for PT Ekologika.

- **Hutrizal Amran (Expert in Social Area)**

Bachelor of Communication Science, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung.

Active in social and culture areas on studying High Conservation Value Area/Forest (HCVA/F) Identification. Having some experiences in HCV Study: PT Nusa Lestari, PT Perkasamas Langgeng, PT Bersama Sejahtera Sakti, PT Ladangrumpun Suburabadi, PT Bahari Gembira Ria, PT Bina Sains Cemerlang, PT Bukit Raya Mudisa, PT Jaya Mandiri Sukses, PT Suryabumi Tunggal Perkasa, PT Manunggal Adi Jaya, PT Mandiri Kapital Jaya, PT Sawit Sukses Sejahtera, PT Arrtu Plantations, PT Arrtu Borneo Perkebunan, PT Arrtu Energie Resources, PT Gawi Bahandep Sawit Mekar, Sawit PT Arrtu Agro Nusantara, PT Sawit Multi Utama, PT Tanjung Sawit Abadi, PT SMU dan TSA, PT Karya Makmur Langgeng, PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo, PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit, PT KML, AMS dan LGI (BGA Group), PT Bumi Sawit Utama, Sawit PT Agro Lestari Kencana Makmur, PT Satria

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Manunggal Sejahtera, PT LGI II (BGA Group), PT KBAS III (BGA Group), PT Bumuhutani Lestari, PT Adyaksa Darmasatya, PT Bumilanggeng Perdanatrada.

- **Dandun Sutaryo, S.Si (Expert in Environment Service)**

Accomplishing his Bachelor study from Biology faculty of University of Gadjah Mada.

He was an assessor of biodiversity aspect for gap study in several aquaculture cultivation locations in Aceh, East Java, East Kalimantan and South Sulawesi to follow ASC standard and Global Gap. An assessor of HCV4 in the company of HTI on PT Arara Abadi; PT Satria Perkasa Agung; PT Riau Abadi Lestari; PT SPA Serapung and KTH Sinar Merawang in Riau Province, PT Wirakarya Sakti; PT Tebo Multi Agro and PT Rimba Hutani Mas in Jambi Province, PT Finnantara Intiga in West Kalimantan Province and PT Sumalindo Hutani Jaya in East Kalimantan Province. An assessor of HCV 4 in permitted area of oil palm farm of PT Agro Muara Rupit in Musirawas Regency.

- **Rahmat, Amd (Assistant expert of GIS and Mapping)**

Diploma 3 (D3) of Forestry, Department of Silviculture, Bogor Institute of Agriculture.

Actively involved in many HCV studies as a member of expert team of GIS and mapping i.e. activity and management of HCV in oil palm Farm Area, Industrial Plant Forest (*Hutan Tanaman Industri* /HTI), Natural Forest (*Hutan Alam* /HPH) and Mine.

HCVA/F activities ever performed are:

1. Companies of Industrial Plant Forest (HTI) and Natural Forest (HPH): PT Korintiga Hutani (Korindo Group) (Central Kalimantan), PT Arara Abadi (Riau), PT Satria Perkasa Agung (Riau), PT Riau Abadi Lestari (Riau), PT SPA Serapung (Riau), PT KTH Sinar Merawang (Riau), PT Wirakarya Sakti (Jambi), PT Finnantara Intiga (Central Kalimantan), PT Rimba Hutani Mas (Jambi), PT Tebo Multi Agro (Jambi), PT Salaki Summa Sejahtera (West Sumatera).
2. Companies of Oil Palm Farm: PT Guntung Idaman Nusa (Riau), PT Agro Palindo Sakti (South Sumatra), PT Agro Muara Rupit (South Sumatra).
3. Companies of Coal Mine: PT Daya Bumindo Kurnia (Central Kalimantan).

- **Yanuar Wicaksono, Amd (Expert in Biodiversity)**

Approved RSPO.

Graduated in 2003 from Diploma III Program of Forest Resource Conservation of the Faculty of Forestry, IPB.

Has worked as a lecturer's assistance in subjects related with Wild Animals Ecology and Ecotourism at the Department of Forest Resource Conservation and Ecotourism, Faculty of Forestry, IPB and at the Ecotourism Diploma Program, IPB. He has also worked as co-assistant in various student's research for final examination in 2002 – 2009.

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In 2003 – 2006, he has been active in natural tourism activities, such as in Carita Natural Tourism Park, Banten; Curug Nangka Forest Tourism, Bogor; Cimanggu Natural Tourism Park and several forest tourisms in South Bandung, a cooperation of Diploma III Program in Forest Resource Conservation and Ecotourism and Unit III Jabar-Banten of the General Company of Perhutani.

Since 2010 – now, he has been active in assessment activities of High Conservation Value both in forestry (HPH/HTI) and palm oil plantation. Other than being involved in the HCV assessment team, he has also been active in HCV trainings, both as executor and as manager.

Since December 2011 he has been listed in RSPO as specialist in Biodiversity discipline.

- **Rahman Fero Balfas, Amd (Assistant of Biodiversity Aspect)**

Accomplishing Diploma 3 (D3) Program of Forestry in Department of Forest Resource and Ecotourism Conservation, Bogor Agriculture Institute.

Active in study of Biodiversity and Environmental Service in focus of High Conservation Value Area/Forest (HCVA/F) Identification. Some experiences of HCV study ever performed are:

Study of High **Conservation Value Area (HCVA) Identification** in oil palm farm area in PT Agro Muara Rupit, Musirawas Regency, South Sumatera.

Identification result of HCV PT DMIL involved public consulting process at 8 November 2013 and Peer Review by a party other than Assessor i.e. Ir. Rachmad Hermawan, M.ScF (approved RSPO HCV Assessor).

## **SEIA Assessor and Their Credential**

The Social Impact Assessment of PT DMIL was carried out by Pusat Penelitian Lingkungan Hidup Universitas Sriwijaya. The key consultants conducting these assessments have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

- **Ir. M. Idris Naning**

Accomplishing bachelorship in Study of Geology of Sriwijaya University in 1983.

Having competence of AMDAL A and B. Experience more than 15 years in AMDAL and other living environments.

- **Dr. Ir. M. Said, M.Sc**

Finishing Doctoral in study of Chemical Engineering of Tennessee Technology University, USA in 1993. Previously, he took Master in the same university and the

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same study and finished it in 1990. He took bachelor 1 for Chemical Engineering of Sriwijaya University in 1985.

Having competence of AMDAL A and B. Experience more than 15 years in AMDAL and other living environments.

- **Drs. Marzuki Ab Yass, SU**

Finishing his Master in UGM Yogyakarta, study of Social Science and Humanities in 1985.

Having competence of AMDAL A and B. Experience more than 10 years in AMDAL and other living environments.

- **Drs. M. Endri Junaidi, M.Si**

Finishing Master in ITB Bandung of study of Biological Resources and Tropic Living Environment Management in 2000. Previously, he took bachelorship in Biology of Unand Padang in 1992.

Having competence of AMDAL A and B. Experience more than 10 years of AMDAL and other living environments.

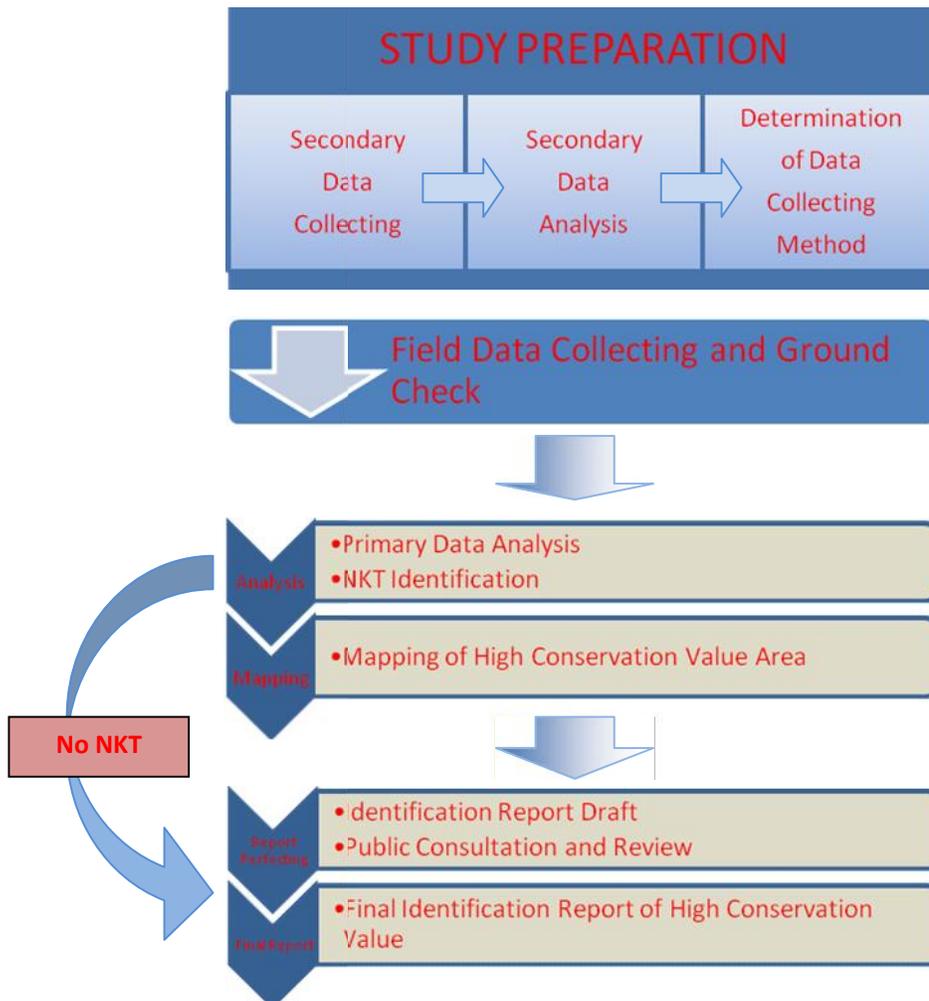
AMDAL Document has been approved by Living Environment Institution of Musirawas Regency with No. 660/95/IV/2004 dated 9 November 2004.

## **b. Assessment Methodology**

### **HCV Assessment Methodology**

Generally, identification and analysis of existence of NKT 1 – NKT 6 in oil palm farm area of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari, with activity phase are presented in Picture 7 and Picture 8.

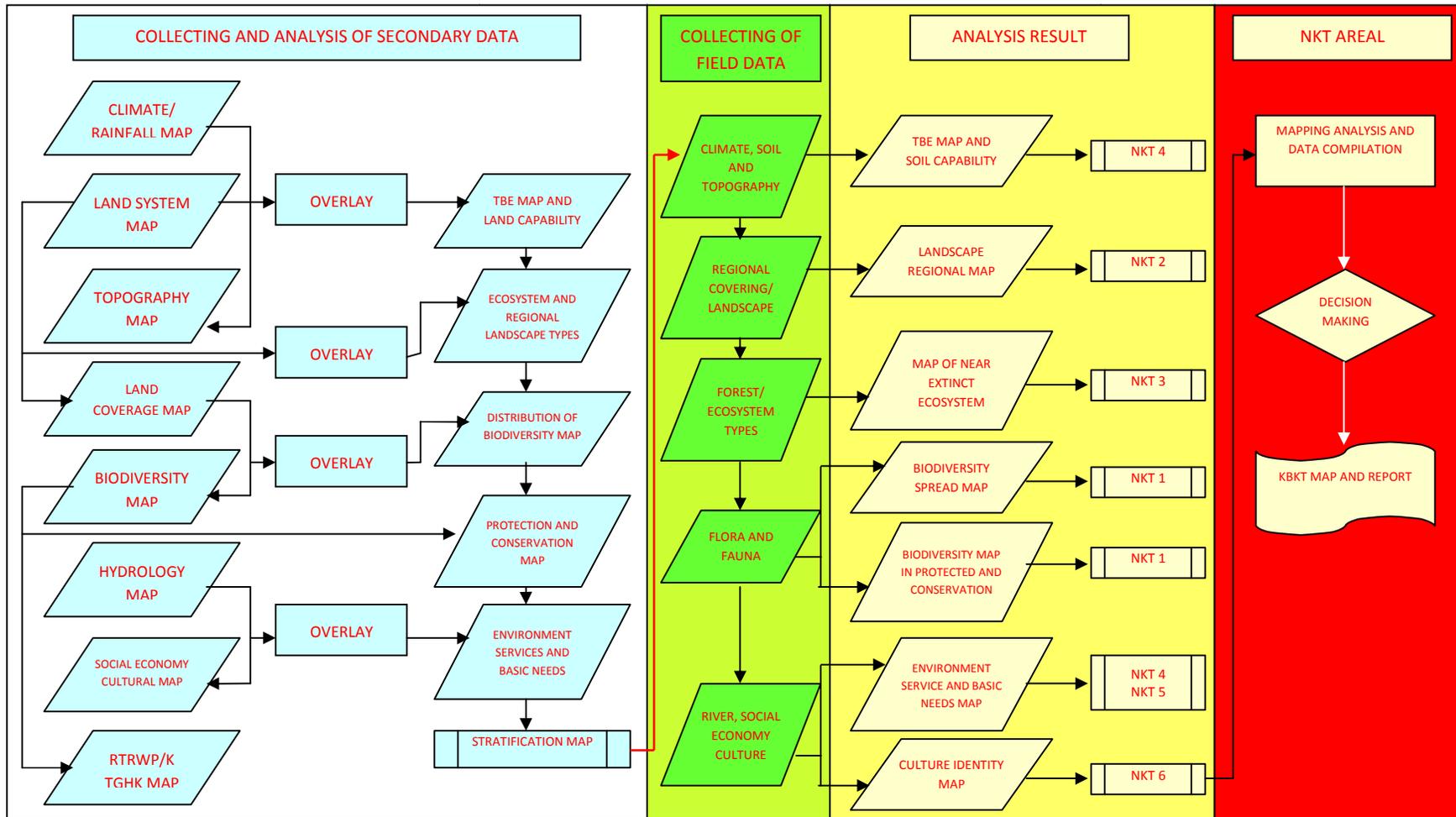
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Picture 7. Identification Process of High Conservation Value of Oil Palm Farm Area in PT Dendymer Indahlestari

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Picture 8. Spatial Analysis Process of Relevant Maps to Support Initial Analysis of Potential High Conservation Value

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## SEIA Assessment Methodology

The method is performed in the collection and analysis of data for PT Dendymarker Indahlestari are:

- a. Study Approach
- b. Data Collection and Analysis
  - Plan Data Collection Activities
  - Environmental Data Collection Component
- c. Data Analysis
  - Geophysical Data Analysis Component-Chemistry
  - Biology Components Data Analysis
  - Social Economic and Culture Component Data Analysis
- d. Impact Forecast and Large Impact Determination and Important
  - Mathematical
  - Analogy
  - Matrix
  - Experts Assessment (Professional Judgment)
- e. Large Impact Evaluation and Important

## 4. Summary of Findings

### a. Summary of Assessment Findings for HCV Assessment

From the HCV assessment, it was found that the area consists of HCV 1, HCV 3, HCV 4, and HCV 5. Some of HCV areas are overlapping with other HCV area and as such total HCV areas in PT DMIL is 2,893.50 Ha (16.26%) of the HGU Area. There were no HCV 2 and HCV 6 found in the area.

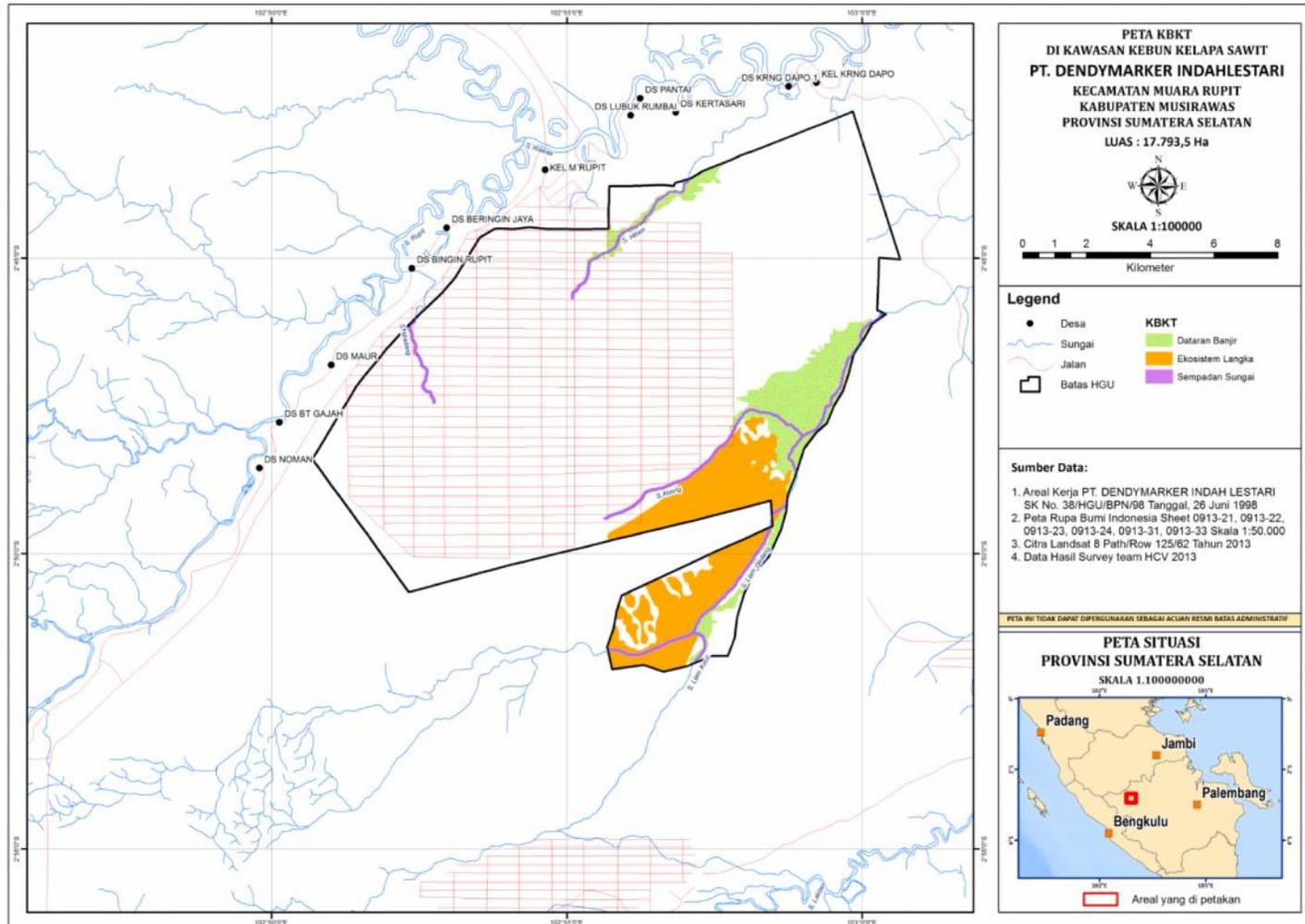
Table 1. High Conservation Area in PT DMIL Palm Oil Plantation

Location	Name	Attribute HCV	Hectare (Ha)
Border River	Medang River	4.1, 1.1	32.29
	Liam Gedang River	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.1, 4.2, 5	10.41
		1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3, 4.1, 4.2, 5	62.48
	Liam Kecil River	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.1, 4.2, 5	11:56
		1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3, 4.1, 4.2, 5	1:52
	Abang River	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3, 4.1, 4.2	3.68
		1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3, 4.1, 4.2	11.47
		1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.1, 4.2	36.78
1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3, 4.1, 4.2		1.84	
Flood plains	Flood plains	3, 4.1, 4.2	175.91
		3, 4.1, 4.2	81.06
		4.1, 4.2	731.66
	Hitam River	4.1, 4.2	43.13
	Liam Gedang River	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3, 4.1, 4.2, 5	4.84
		1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.1, 4.2, 5	24.98
1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3, 4.1, 4.2, 5		39.28	

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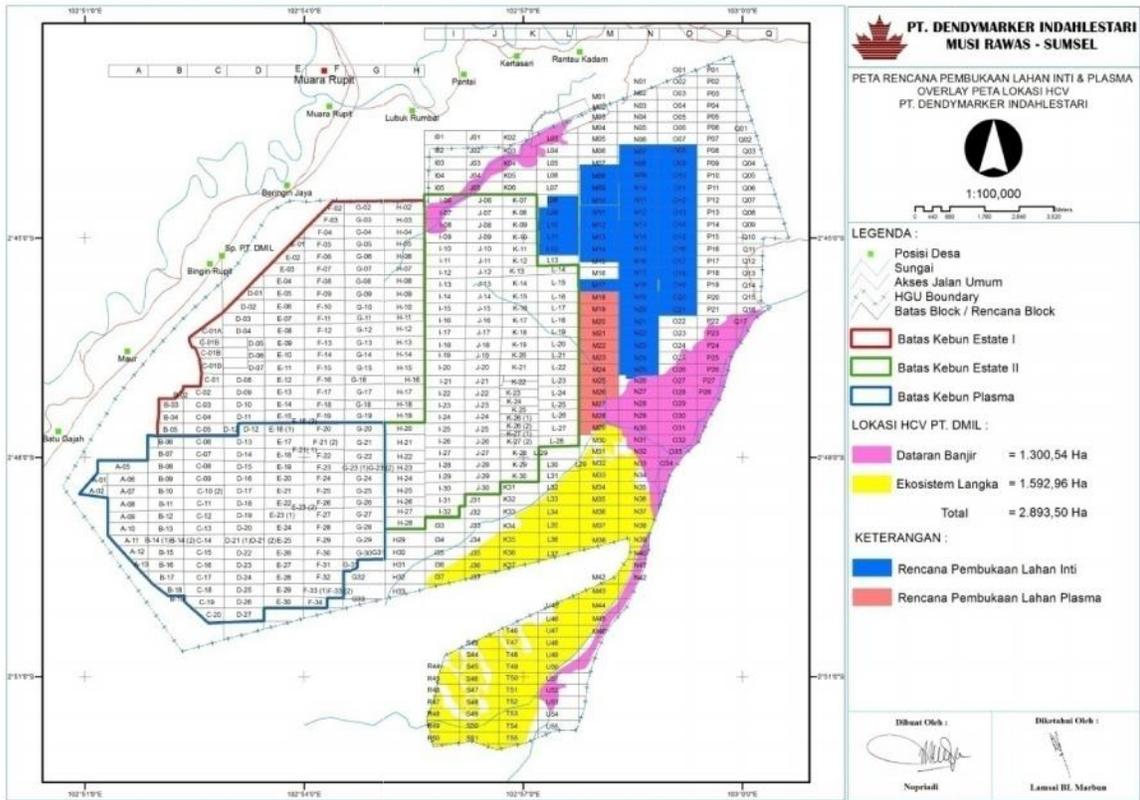
	Abang River	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3, 4.1, 4.2	8.06
		1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.1, 4.2	10.53
		1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3, 4.1, 4.2	9.05
Rare Ecosystem	Secondary Freshwater Swamp Forests	3	273.33
	Forest Rubber Mix	3	1,301.75
	Clearing	3	17.88
Total			2,893.50

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Picture 9. Identification HCV Area and Plan Project Area of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari

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Picture 10. Overlay HCV Area and Planting Project in HGU Area of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari

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Table 2. Summary of Management and Monitoring Recommendations

No.	HCVA	Threat	Management Recommendation	Monitoring Recommendation
1	River Border	<p>1) The community and workers (employees) do not fully understand the importance of High Conservation Value / HCV for sustainable farm management and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>2) The possibility of differences in interpretation of the boundary area identified as HCV. If there are no clear boundaries, this can lead to land clearing in areas that have HCV, because contractors are often more oriented to the target size of the volume of work. For example, the opening made in the area around the river banks.</p> <p>3) Event logging of trees and encroachment on areas containing HCV.</p> <p>4) Activities involving the use of farm chemicals, both fertilizers and pesticides in the vicinity of the HCV 5 can damage water</p>	<p>General</p> <p>1) Socialization the identification of high conservation value areas to all parts concerned, ranging from the central level to the managers in the field, so as to have same policy and understanding in the management of high conservation value.</p> <p>2) There needs to be education and outreach to the surrounding community, employees, casual workers and contractors about the importance of the function areas of high conservation value that gives environmental services.</p> <p>3) Arrangement and marking boundaries identified as HCV, which is followed by the installation of information boards HCV location, mounting signs banning and appeal, especially fire prevention and cultivation and harvesting of trees that already exist in the area who have HCV.</p> <p>4) The protections of the area with patrols were carried out on a regular basis. With this event , the efforts that could cause</p>	<p>1) Monitoring the intensity of disturbance (encroachment, logging, fire).</p> <p>2) Monitoring of river discharge and water quality on a regular basis with a certain period.</p> <p>3) Monitoring rehabilitation success rate.</p> <p>4) Monitoring the level of sedimentation in the river.</p> <p>5) Monitor the presence of signs limits and information boards about the location of the HCV 5 order condition remains good.</p> <p>6) Need to monitor the effectiveness of the sanctions that are applied, as well as.</p>

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		<p>quality and the impact on people who use the water.</p>	<p>disturbance to areas of high conservation value can be anticipated since Early.</p> <p>5) Control the use of synthetic chemicals (fertilizers and pesticides), especially in the blocks adjacent to the plant bodies of water such as a river, so as not to cause a decline in water quality. The decline in water quality can lead to impacts on humans, given that most people still use water from the river for sanitation purposes. In addition, it can also cause disruption to the presence of water and animal biodiversity can also degrade the quality of the source water animals.</p> <p>6) Cooperating with relevant parties in the management and monitoring of HCV, eg community leaders, local governments, NGOs, universities, BP DAS.</p> <p>7) To facilitate the management area containing HCV, will need to establish standard procedures that poured into the HCV Management SOP.</p> <p><u>Border River</u></p> <p>1) Establishment of border width 50 m for</p>	<p>7) Make regular reports 3 months once the results of monitoring conducted.</p>
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			<p>rivers in the area of oil palm plantation PT DEMIL. For the area of the river that borders the road or other facility, then the width of border adapted to existing conditions.</p> <p>2) Inventory land cover conditions by categorizing vacant area, shrubs, low density, high density, palm groves. Categorization is meant to be able to know that management actions performed such as rehabilitation, enrichment planting.</p> <p>3) Rehabilitation of river border with the hole system for an existing plant area, preferably using the kinds of native plants and can be combined with other types that have been adapted and are not invasive. Selected types of plants are a type of plant that can provide the functions of biodiversity and soil and water conservation with the stratified canopy.</p> <p>4) To control the pollution of fertilizers and other chemicals into water bodies, then to areas located in the blocks near the river do not do the cleaning cover crop (cover crops) for the blocks that are in the river bank.</p>	
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# RSPO

2	Forested Areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Encroachment / occupational.</li> <li>2) Conversion of land due to unresolved compensation process by managers.</li> <li>3) Fire land, given in the UP area gardens are found in people who often set fires to clear land.</li> <li>4) Logging and poaching.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5) To grooves or trenches that are not set the border, the management activities with attention to things like the following:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) needs to be made levees;</li> <li>(b) controlling the use of synthetic chemicals (fertilizers and pesticides) in order not to get into the flow of the water;</li> <li>(c) do not do the cleaning cover crop for areas adjacent to waterways / ditches;</li> <li>(d) planting a cover crop for the area adjacent.</li> </ol> </li> <li>1) Land acquisition of all forms of ownership of land still controlled by third parties. This activity is very important that protected areas have not yet released a clear legal status so that management activities can be carried out in accordance with the functions and objectives can be achieved with either.</li> <li>2) In order HCVA get a clear legal status by the UP and other relevant parties then HCVA should be established together with the related parties. Inaugural activities such as :             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Determination HCVA 1.1.</li> <li>b) Socialization layout, functions and activities within HCVA to all parties, including the public, regional</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Inventory of flora and fauna in the permanent sample plots were conducted periodically (at least six months of the time) which can be done by UP together/coordination with relevant parties such as the Forest Service, BKSDA, Environmental Control Agency, College / University and / or NGOs.</li> <li>2) Registration of a crime related to the use of flora</li> </ol>
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# RSPO

			<p>government or management staff.</p> <p>c) Installation of information boards and signs HCVA, especially in the area around the town / village and roads traversed by the public and staff management unit .</p> <p>d) The arrangement and measurement limits are participatory by involving local government officials, community leaders, and community representatives.</p> <p>e) Piling limits, either in the form of boundary markers and <i>poletan</i> in the stem of the plant.</p> <p>f) Endorsement document boundary protected area is known by the parties.</p> <p>3) Preparation of Plan Document Management and Monitoring HCVA integrated with the General Management Plan Gardens in the long run.</p> <p>4) Preparation of documents important habitat management in the long term, medium and short. This activity begins with the preparation of the data / information base (baseline information) obtained from population surveys and habitat with a high sampling intensity (10 % -100 %).</p>	<p>/ fauna in the wild, especially in the use of HCVA 1.1.</p> <p>3) Registration of flammability level, especially around HCVA 1.1.</p> <p>4) Recording the location, extent, and model of rehabilitation / enrichment HCVA type in 1.1. Accordance with the Work Plan Management and Monitoring HCVA 1.1.</p> <p>5) Record the type and percentage of plant species growing that plant in HCVA 1.1. according with the directives of Work Management and Monitoring Plan HCVA 1.1.</p> <p>6) Monitoring the level of success of outreach programs /</p>
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# RSPO

			<p>5) Security HCVA can be integrated with the security of the UP. This activity is very important for the safety preservation HCVA potential and / or management activities HCVA achieved in accordance with the function and purpose.</p> <p>6) Rehabilitation and / or enrichment type (enrichment planting) and / or conversion of plant rubber trees to local endemic species in protected areas that have been degraded or converted into rubber plantations. The main activities carried out along the river bank when this condition has been relatively open and fragmented that it cannot function as a border and / or wildlife corridor which is very important in supporting the food chain and energy balance.</p> <p>7) Control fires / forest integrated with the MU safety. Control activities can be carried out by the controlled combustion of society so it does not get into the area, preparation of infrastructure and adequate firefighting training firefighting personnel, improvement of early warning systems (early warning systems) and periodic training to all staff in fire control.</p>	<p>environmental education indicated the level of community participation in helping to secure the area and / or actively maintain HCVA 1.1.</p> <p>7) Inventory of wildlife populations include: a) density, b) distribution and home range / territory, c) the age structure, and d) the sex ratio (especially mammals and primates). Inventory is done in permanent sample plots were conducted each semester (six months one time), especially the population of endangered / protected.</p> <p>8) Inventory Habitat wildlife include:</p> <p>a) Abundance and availability feed wildlife endangered / protected;</p> <p>b) The availability and</p>
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# RSPO

			<p>8) Socialization / outreach / environmental education to the stakeholders, especially local communities must continue to be done regularly and in its implementation may coordinate with relevant agencies.</p> <p>9) Preparation of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) SOP as Plant Inventory, Inventory wildlife, Rehabilitation / Enrichment Type, Plant Utilization / wildlife by the parties, HCVA Security, Fire Control, socialization HCVA important to the parties.</p>	<p>quality of water resources;</p> <p>c) Percentage of habitat fragmentation;</p> <p>d) Level of human activity; and</p> <p>e) Inventory of rare wildlife habitat / protected conducted each semester (six months one time).</p> <p>9) Monitoring the percentage of successful management of rare flora / protected.</p> <p>10) Monitoring the intensity of disturbance that includes the logging of rare flora / protected and hunting / harvesting of wildlife, and destruction / removal of habitat that is directly or indirectly a potential negative impact on the growth of animal population.</p>
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## **b. Summary of SEIA Findings**

### **Large and Necessary Effects (Positive)**

- Workers may be local people who look for occupation.
- Recruitment can decrease a number of unemployment in the villages around the activity locations.
- People's incomes will increase, thus allowing them funding education, and levels of educations and quality of human resource will improve and the presence of people who open businesses in non-formal area, such as service and trading, will promote economy sector.

### **Large and Necessary Impacts (Negative)**

- Land inventory will cause conflict or controversy with local community, local government, and central government.
- Social gap and discomfort from local community would be very easy to trigger undesirable actions.
- Possible land and farm fire.

Environment management plan includes regional limit of environment management which becomes responsibility of PT DMIL, including: project limit, administrative limit, social limit, and ecologic limit. Environment components necessarily to be paid attention are geophysic-chemical aspect (water quality, hydrology and soil water, soil and land), biological aspect (animals, fauna, aquatic biota), and socio-culture aspect and socio-economic aspect (work opportunity, economic activities, people health, livelihood, income, people perception).

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Table 3. Management Summary

Impact Source	Management Purposes	Management Methods
Land property inventory and land release	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) To avoid social restlessness and conflict.</li> <li>2) Project development may give positive effects to people well-being.</li> <li>3) To get support and participation from all people.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) To give counseling to communities about company clarity.</li> <li>2) To involve communities into land inventory activity.</li> <li>3) To approach community leaders especially headmen.</li> <li>4) To make asset inventory list and property letters with relevant parties.</li> <li>5) To make forum in determining compensation price.</li> <li>6) To release property together with land certification.</li> <li>7) To give compensation directly to community members.</li> <li>8) To cooperate with BPPN of Musiwaras Regency in processing land property evidences.</li> <li>9) To cooperate with Agencies of Rupit Sub-district, Karang Dapo Sub-district, and Headmen, particularly villages with lands to be released.</li> </ol>
Land Clearing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) To maintain in order the subsidence is not more than 0.4 cm/year.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) To construct individual terraces/hoof on slopes.</li> <li>2) To make disconnected drainage.</li> <li>3) To maintain vegetation in conservation areas.</li> <li>4) To cooperate with Farming Agency of Musiwaras Regency in planning and implementing land clearing activity.</li> <li>5) To cooperate with Agency of Forestry in</li> </ol>

# RSPO

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) In order the land clearing will not result in negative impact on flora and fauna around project location, so the preservation kept maintained.</li> </ol>	<p>Musiwaras Regency in maintaining trees that function as buffers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) To keep natural vegetation on 25 metres from right and left sides of rivers.</li> <li>2) To plant woody vegetation on conservation lands.</li> <li>3) To give education to communities and employees not to hunt.</li> </ol>
Employment Receipt	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Employment receipt should follow regulation.</li> <li>2) Local manpower should be involved in projects.</li> <li>3) Plantation construction should contribute positively to community well-being.</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) To improve kinship.</li> <li>2) To avoid the emergence of social conflict and restlessness.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) To disseminate job information publicly.</li> <li>2) To objectively filter manpower.</li> <li>3) To involve formal community leader.</li> <li>4) To follow prevailing regulations.</li> <li>5) To involve local entrepreneurs.</li> <li>6) To cooperate with Disnakertrans of Musirawas Regency, agencies of sub-districts, and villages in receiving manpower.</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) To respect prevailing norms and customs in villages around the project location.</li> <li>2) To make hospitality forum to get relationship closer.</li> <li>3) To cooperate with Employment Agency of Musirawas Regency in processing employment receipt.</li> <li>4) To respond all complaints from community wisely and well.</li> <li>5) To give assistance in constructing public facilities and infrastructures.</li> </ol>
Farm maintenance and result processing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) To lower negative impacts of activity on decreased water quality around the</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) To overcome pest and diseases through the concept of Integrated Pest Controlling.</li> </ol>

# RSPO

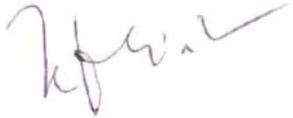
	<p>location.</p> <p>2) Farm maintenance and result processing do not give negative impact on drainage biota aspect around the location.</p>	<p>2) To Construct Waste Processing Installation with Anaerob/ Facultative Ponding System.</p> <p>1) To lower a number of chemical usage in maintenance.</p> <p>2) To arrange water channels continuously and conducively designed for drainage biota.</p> <p>3) To manage liquid waste optimally so the effluent produced will not decrease the existing water quality.</p>
<p>Dryness frequently in every dry season, community's farms, and default factor from employees or certain people in field may cause fire in farms</p>	<p>To avoid fire.</p>	<p>1) To make monitoring towers equipped with telescopes and communication tools.</p> <p>2) To make retention pools and dam checks.</p> <p>3) To install warning signs.</p> <p>4) To give counseling to communities so they do not clear lands by means of fire.</p> <p>5) To cooperate with Fire Brigade Agency of Musirawas Regency to form and train a company's fire brigade unit.</p>

## 5. Internal Responsibility

### Formal Sign-off by Assessors and Company

This document is the Summary of SEIA (Social & Environmental Impact Assessment) and HCV (High Conservation Value) Assessment of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari.

  
(\_\_\_\_\_)  
Consultant of HCV

  
(\_\_\_\_\_)  
Consultant of SEIA

### Statement of Acceptance of Responsibility for Assessment

The Assessment Result of the Social & Environment Impact Assessment (SEIA) and High Conservation Value (HCV) Assessment of PT Dendymarker Indahlestari by Pusat Penelitian Lingkungan Hidup (PPLH) Universitas Sriwijaya and Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara will be applied as part of the guidelines in developing and managing PT Dendymarker Indahlestari.

  
**Beni Hendrawan**  
Chief Executive Officer