

# RSPO NEW PLANTING PROCEDURE ASSESSMENT REPORT

INDONESIA  
**PT MEGASURYA MAS**  
2013

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**1. SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT.**

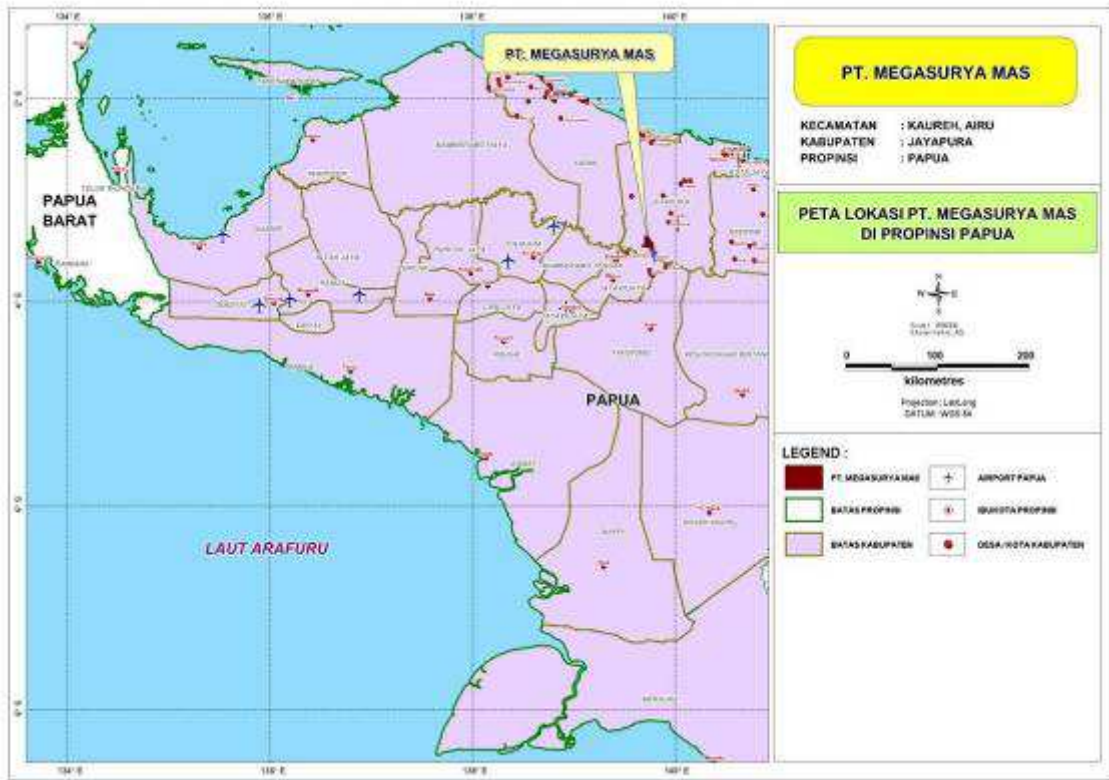
**1.1 Guidance Document used.**  
The proposed new planting of PT MEGASURYA MAS was assessed for compliance against the RSPO Procedures for New Oil Palm Planting (RSPO NPP) using the Guidance Document approved in September 2009 by the RSPO Executive Board for implementation from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010.

**1.2 Assessment type.**  
Assessment of legal documents, Social Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (SEIA/AMDAL), High Conservation Value Assessment Report (HCV), management plan and implementation plans of the proposed new planting.

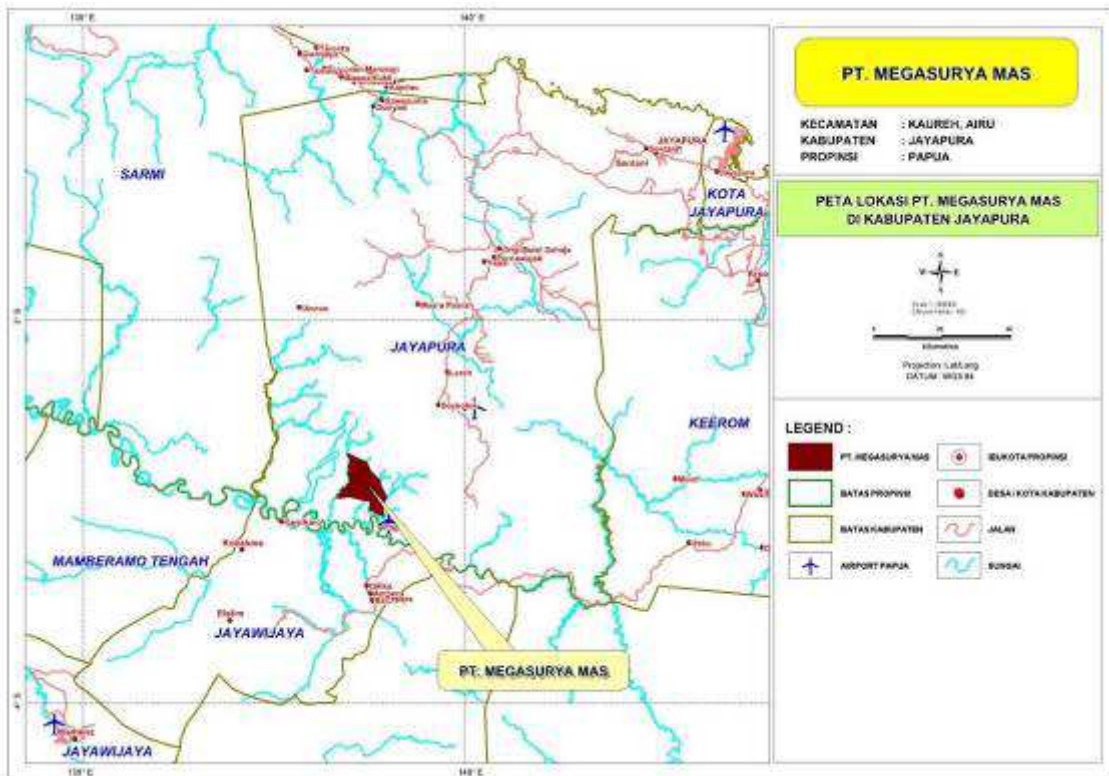
**1.3 Location maps.**  
(Map showing the location of the proposed new planting and neighbouring entity).



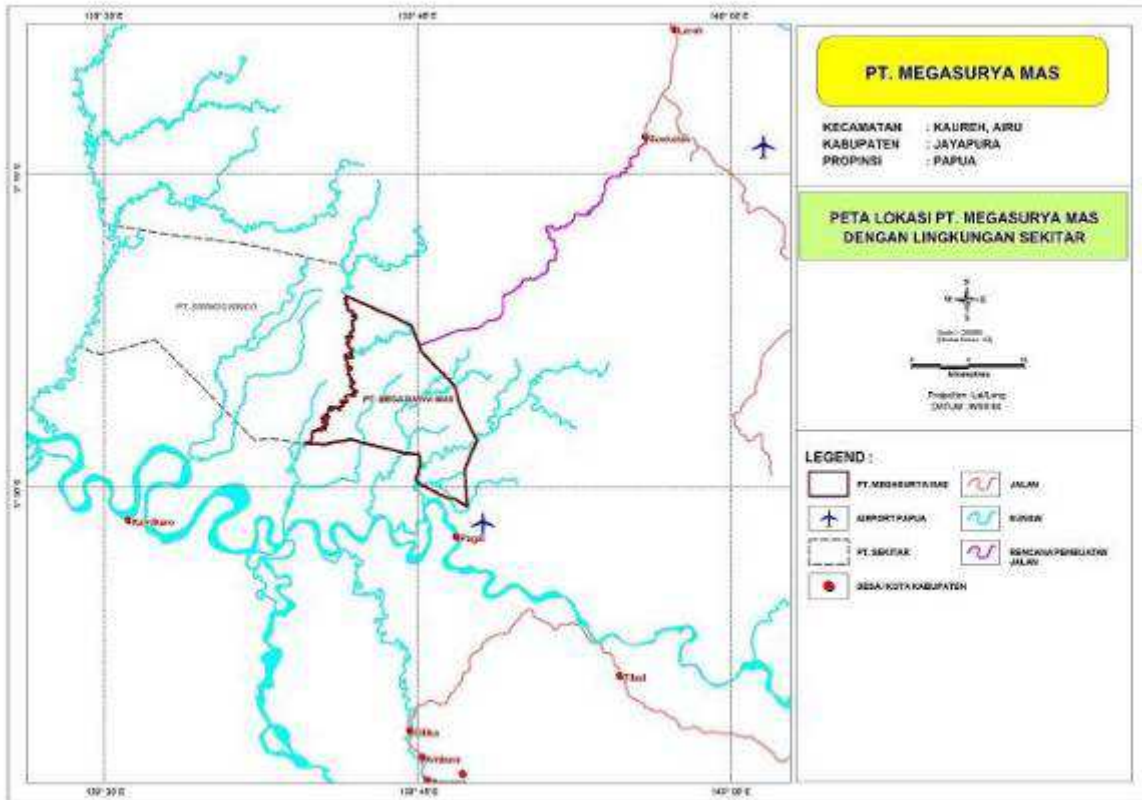
**Picture 1.** Location of PT Megasurya Mas in Indonesia



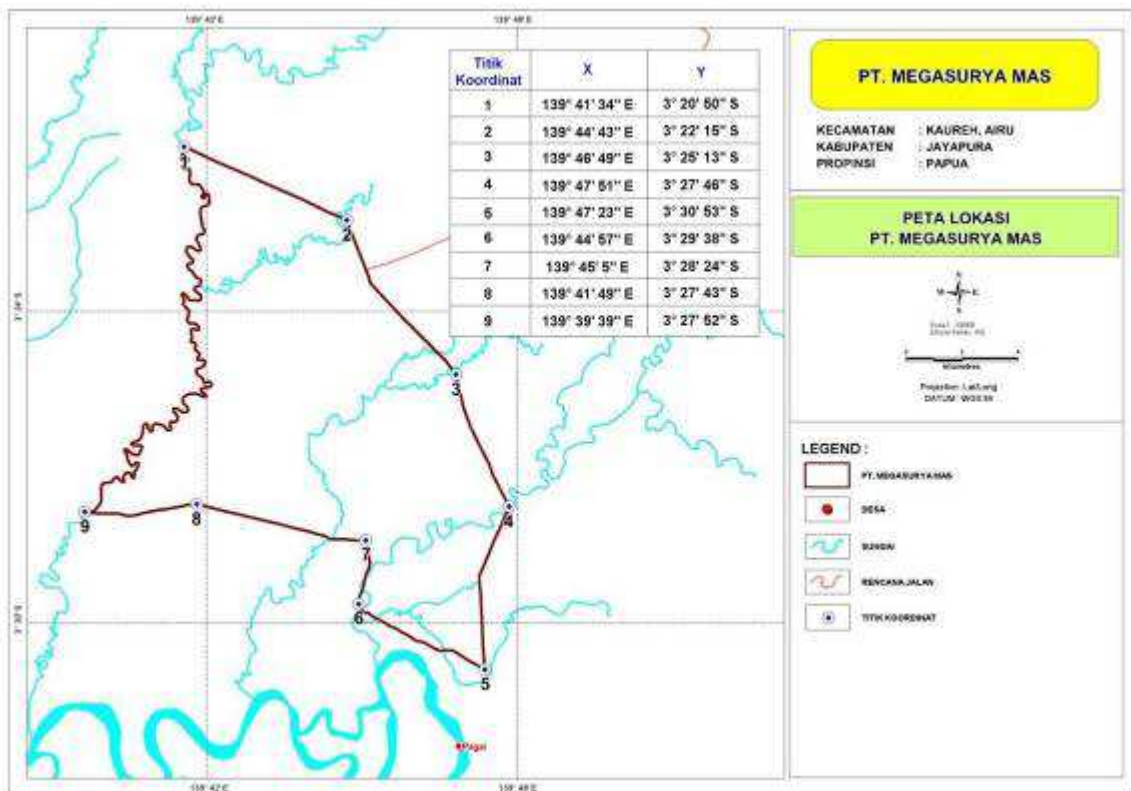
Picture 2. Location of PT Megasurya Mas in Papua Province



Picture 3. Location of PT Megasurya Mas in Jayapura Regency



Picture 1. Location of PT Megasurya Mas and its surrounding entities



Picture 5 Map of PT Megasurya Mas showing GPS Coordinates

**1.4 Location address of the proposed new planting.**

Name of the company	Location address	GPS reference	
		Longitude	Latitude
PT Megasurya Mas	District of Kaureh and Distrik of Airu, Jayapura Regency, Papua Province	139° 39' 39" E - 139° 47' 51" E	3° 20' 50" S - 3° 30' 53" S

**1.5 Description of the proposed new planting area.**

PT Megasurya Mas which located at Soskotek Village Kaureh District and Pagai Village Airu District, Jayapura Regency - Papua Province, is one of palm oil plantations companies that adopted the sustainable palm oil practices based on RSPO New Planting Procedures which was enforced on 1st January 2010. As part of a sustainable palm oil management, PT. Megasurya Mas has conducted the Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL), High Conservation Value (HCV) identification and Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The HCV and SIA assessment were conducted from 11th February 2013 – 13th March 2013 by Aksenta; the key consultants conducting these assessments have been accredited and approved by RSPO.

The Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) was approved on 9th May 2011 by Jayapura Regent Decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Jayapura) No 119 Year 2011 ± 21,776 ha. The Consent License (Izin Prinsip) for PT Megasurya Mas was approved on 30th May 2011 by the Investment Coordinating Board Papua Province No 525/ 237 with total area 21,776 ha. The proposed project area of PT Megasurya Mas has been released from Production Forest area, can be converted to oil palm plantations and was approved on 21st February 2012 by the Minister of forestry Republic of Indonesia (Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan) No SK. 111/MENHUT-II/2012. The Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL) was approved by AMDAL Commission of Jayapura Regency No 660.1/01-ANDAL/XII/2012 dated 7th December 2012. Environmental Feasibility of Oil Palm Plantation Development Plan and Mill Processing was approved by Regent of Jayapura Decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Jayapura) No. 3 Year 2013. The Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan) was approved by Regent of Jayapura Decree No. 6 dated on 16th January 2013. The Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP) was approved on 11th April 2013 by the Investment Coordinating Board Papua Province (Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal) Nomor : 04/94/IUP/PMDN/2013; the total area is 13,389.60 ha.

Based on Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) boundary and map of Forest & Water Bodies (2012), HCV assessment indicated that the concession areas of PT Megasurya Mas is under Area for Other Uses (Areal Penggunaan Lain, APL). The Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL) report also indicated the project area is logged-over ex-convertible production forest (HPK). The Permitted Area of PT Megasurya Mas consists of the logged over area (±10,061 ha), (SK.111/MENHUT-II/2012 The release of the convertible production forest) and primary forest (± 2,000 ha). Primary forest in the Decree (SK.111/MENHUT-II/2012) will serve the purpose as wildlife corridors, habitat of protected flora and fauna and also buffer zone of the conservation area. The said primary forest area has been included into the HCV area. The Report of Evaluation on Land Suitability for Oil Palm Plantation by consultant (Aksenta) indicated that the soil of project site comprised of mineral soil 96.3% and peat soil 3.7%.

**1.6 PT Megasurya Mas Contact Person**

Principle Contact person:	Dr Gan LianTiong
Business address:	Jl. Tambak Sawah Nomor 32 DesaTambakrejo Kecamatan Waru, Kabupaten Sidoarjo, PropinsiJawaTimur, Indonesia
Group name if applicable:	N/A
Office telephone:	+62 61 661 5511
Mobile telephone:	+62811632831
Fax:	+62 61 661 7386
e-mail:	<a href="mailto:liantiong.gan@musimmas.com">liantiong.gan@musimmas.com</a>
Web site:	-
RSPO Membership No	200960800000

<b>1.7 Certification body contact details.</b>	
<b>Name of Client:</b>	PT Megasurya Mas
Client number:	-
Final Report Date:	12 <sup>th</sup> December 2013
Issued by	Control Union Certifications
Address	Meeuwenlaan 4-6 8025 BS Zwolle
Telephone	0031 (0) 38 426 0100
Fax	0031 (0) 38 423 7040
Email	<a href="mailto:hari@controlunion.com">hari@controlunion.com</a>
Website	<a href="http://www.controlunion.com">www.controlunion.com</a>
Lead Auditor	Mohd Rizal Kassim
Signature	 Date : 12 <sup>th</sup> December 2013

## 2. ASSESSMENT FINDINGS.

### 2.1 Lead assessor's verification statement:

The social and environmental assessments (SEIA) were detail, comprehensive and professionally carried out. The management plan has included the findings of the SEIA (AMDAL), HCV and SIA assessments by consultants accredited and approved by the RSPO (and for AMDAL, approved The Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL) was approved by AMDAL Commission of Jayapura Regency No 660.1/01-ANDAL/XII/2012 dated 7<sup>th</sup> December 2012. Environmental Feasibility of Oil Palm Plantation Development Plan and Mill Processing was approved by Regent of Jayapura Decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Jayapura) No. 3 Year 2013. PT Megasurya Mas has adhered to the RSPO New Planting Procedures and has documented the assessments and plans according to the RSPO templates issued in May, 2010.

Control Union Certifications auditors has verified all the related documents on 09<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> December 2013. The company opted for a document audit. Two Control Union auditors were with the management team of PT Megasurya Mas at their head office in Medan on 11<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> December 2013 to finalise the findings of the pre-verification review and have further discussion and verification conducted.

It is the opinion of the Control Union Certifications auditors that PT Megasurya Mas has complied with the RSPO New Planting Procedures enforced on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010. Control Union Certifications confirmed that the assessment and plan are comprehensive, professional and compliant to the RSPO New Planting procedure.

Signed on behalf of Control Union Certifications



Mohd Rizal Kassim  
 Lead Auditor  
 Date : 12<sup>th</sup> December 2013

## 2.2 Summary of the findings:

### 2.2.1. Executive Summary

Permitted Area still holds important HCV biodiversity elements, i.e. species that are globally endangered, endemic species or distribution-limited and natural ecosystems that are threatened with extinction. There are five types of HCV identified in the PT Megasurya Mas, i.e. HCV 1, HCV 3, HCV 4, HCV 5 and HCV 6. The identified HCV area was  $\pm 2,785.9$  ha or  $\pm 20.8\%$  of the total Forest Released area (Pelepasan Kawasan Hutan) of PT Megasurya Mas. The important elements of HCV 1 are a. conservation areas within or adjacent to the Permitted Area PT. Megasurya Mas (HCV 1.1), b. Threatened and endangered species (HCV 1.2), c. Endemic species and restricted range (HCV 1.3), d. Areas that contain habitat of temporary use by species or congregations of Species, such as reproduction and population genetic enrichment (HCV 1.4). The elements of HCV 3 cover the natural ecosystems that are endangered/threatened like Peat Swamp Forest with still good condition. Key elements of HCV 4 cover water catchments area at hilly area, water source and temporary water catchments area (HCV 4.1), erosion control and sedimentation area (HCV 4.2) and area providing barriers to destructive natural fire (HCV 4.3). HCV 5 covers area). Element HCV 5 covers area fundamental to meet basic needs of local communities. HCV 6 covers area that is sacred to local community.

The presence and development of oil palm plantations in the Permitted Area will have impact on the livelihood of the local community: 1) Changes in land tenure and land use. 2) Open the accessibility to the public and trade flows of forest products. 3) Substantial funds for the community as a result of land compensation, 4) potential rift between tribes / clans and communities because of social resentment.

Positive perception of most people as well as good communication support from on-site company staff have make the risk of social problem relatively low. The social risks that need attention are the risks related to issues, either given issue or a new issue arise due to the presence of the company. Some potential risks to be anticipated are: Dispute by the younger generation on the agreement taken by the current generation, disturbance by community or tribe/clan who does not have the right on compensation, and social rift due to lack of credible institutions and mutual understanding in managing smallholder scheme (Financial).

### 2.2.2. Scope of SEIA and HCV Assessment

#### a. General Data of the Company

Company Name	: PT Megasurya Mas
Company Address	Jl. Tambak Sawah Nomor 32 Desa Tambakrejo Kecamatan Waru, Kabupaten Sidoarjo, Propinsi Jawa Timur, Indonesia
Deed of Establishment	: No. 8 dated on 08 <sup>th</sup> January 1992, Notary Tjitra Sasanti Djatmiko, S.H.
Adjustment Article of Association	: No. 5 dated on 28 <sup>th</sup> December 2009 Notary Tjitra Sasanti Djatmiko, S.H
Capital Status	: Domestic Investment (Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri, PMDN)
Type of business	: Oil Palm Plantation & Processing



Status of concession landand Permit	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) (No. 119 Year 2011, dated 9th May 2011)</li> <li>• Consent License (Izin Prinsip) (No. 525/237 dated on 30th May 2011)</li> <li>• Release of Forest Area (No SK.111/MENHUT-II/2012 date on 21st February 2012).</li> <li>• AMDAL (SEIA) (No. 660.1/01-ANDAL/XII/2012 dated on 7th December 2012)</li> <li>• Environmental Feasibility of Oil Palm Plantation Development Plan and Processing (No 3 year 2013 dated on 15th January 2013).</li> <li>• Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan) (No 6 Years 2013 dated on 16th January 2013).</li> <li>• Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan) No. 04/94/IUP/PMDN/2013 dated on 11th April 2013.</li> </ul>
Contact person	:	Dr. Gan Lian Tiong
Geographical Location	:	Kaureh Distrik and Airu Distrik. Jayapura Regency, Papua Province
Surrounding Entities	:	
North	:	Protected Forest
South	:	Wildlife Conservation Area Mamberamo Foja
West	:	Area for other uses (APL, PT Siringo - Ringo)
East	:	Protected Forest

#### b. Legal Documents

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

#### c. Area and time-plan for new plantings

The proposed new planting area by PT Megasurya Mas is in the location of Permitted Area (IzinLokasi) which has obtained 'release of forest land', Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan) and also agreed by the land owners through the Free Prior Informed Consent Process (Report on Process of FPIC – Free Prior Informed Consent). Land development and planting of oil palm will begin in 2014 following the procedures of the RSPO New Planting Procedures (NPP).

**Table 1.** Estimate of new plantings area at PT Megasurya Mas

Description	Estimate Planted area (±Ha)			Conservation Area - HCV (Indicative) (±Ha)	Others (Road, Building, Facilities, Nursery, Boundary, etc) (±Ha)	Total Allocated Area (±Ha)
	Estate	Smallholder	Total			
Area (Ha) +/-	6,625.07	1,656.27	<b>8,281.34</b>	2,868.27	2,239.99	<b>13,389.60</b>

**Table 2.** Estimate of new plantings area and time-plan for new planting at PT Megasurya Mas

Description	Year						Total (±Ha)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
<b>A. LC Schedule</b>							
Inti	800.00	4,000.00	1,825.07	-	-	-	6,625.07
Plasma (Mitra)	200.00	1,000.00	456.27	-	-	-	1,656.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>2,281.34</b>	-	-	-	<b>8,281.34</b>
<b>B. Planting Schedule</b>							
Inti	-	1,600.00	4,000.00	1,025.07	-	-	6,625.07
Plasma (Mitra)	-	400.00	1,000.00	256.27	-	-	1,656.27
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>2,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>1,281.34</b>	-	-	<b>8,281.34</b>

### 2.2.3. Assessment Process and Procedures

#### 2.2.3.1. SEI Assessment

##### Assessors and their credentials:

The Social Impact Assessment of PT Megasurya Mas was carried out by Aksenta which located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: aksenta@aksenta.com. The key consultants conducting these assessments have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

1. **Andri Novi**, a Literary from Padjajaran University, Bandung with science culture literature and linguistic culture. Experienced in Participatory Action Research and Community Development. Participate as a consultant, facilitator and trainer in programs such as Partnership Program for Development (YAPPIKA and CUSO), Building Institutions for Good Governance Conference (ICMA-USAID), Local Governance Support Program (USAID), Health Services Program (USAID) and Cities Poverty Eradication Programme. Involved in program and project management of natural resources such as Berau Forest Management Project, Berau Forest Bridging Project, South Central Kalimantan Production Forest Project, Multistakeholder Forestry Programme and Forest Certification Training Project (TNC & WWF). Accredited by the RSPO as Discipline Specialist with specialization HCV 5 and 6. contact: andri.novi@aksenta.com
2. **Eko Cahyono**, completed his study at the Ushuluddin Faculty, Islamic University of Yogyakarta (2004) and Master of Science at Rural Sociology graduate Bogor Agricultural University (2012). Becoming a Teacher Team (Diploma Bogor Agricultural University) and teaching assistant at the Faculty of Human Ecology Bogor Agricultural University (2011-2012), courses Social Change, Collaborative Management of Natural Resources, and Social Research Methodology. From 2007-present, a researcher and facilitator empowering rural communities in Sajogyo Institute and a researcher (freelance) in the study of socio-agrarian countryside in

some other institutions, the Foundation Silvagama, PSP3-IPB, STPN-Yogya, PSB-IPB, etc. Some research results published in the media / journals / books (Kontan, Seputar Indonesia, Basis Journal, Journal of Politika, Journal Renai). As an independent consultant, he is experienced in conducting social assessment and facilitation of community development-related themes rural sociology, poverty, agrarian, conflicts, social movements and political ecology. Contact: eko.cahyono@aksenta.com

3. **Sabeni**, completing undergraduate studies at the Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University. In the course of his career was never away from the things related to the environment, forestry and natural resources. His interest in social development, especially in the processes of community development, he has enriched the sharper will analyze the social impact of the presence of a project. He has extensive expertise and experience in the field of conservation and social-participative decision making, as well as a trainer for the analysis of environmental processes and environmental audits. He is experienced in conducting social analysis in the forestry sector, especially for industrial plantations, and is currently in the process of registration as a disciplin Specialist RSPO accreditation. In this assessment it conducted a study in social institutions and policies. contact: sabeni@aksenta.com
4. **Wahono**, completing undergraduate education Faculty of Agriculture, Plant Protection Bogor Department of Agricultural University. His experience in the field of agriculture and rural environments do with IPM-FAO, Nastari Institute and the People's Coalition for Food Sovereignty through social studies, sustainable agriculture and environmental health as well as info-mobilization for community development. He deepened his expertise in bio-ecology by following Certificate Course for Conservation Biology and People on the Landscape, Center of Environmental Research and Conservation (CERC), Columbia University, New York City. As an independent consultant he experienced in rural social studies, community facilitation and field surveys related to capital socio-ecology, sustainable livelihood and community development. His role in this study was as Chairman of the Social Impact Assessment. Contact: wahono@aksenta.com

### 2.2.3.2. HCV Assessment

#### Assessors and their credentials

The HCV assessment in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Megasurya Mas was carried out by the RSPO accredited assessor. The HCV assessment was conducted from 14th – 13th March 2013 in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Megasurya Mas was carried by Aksenta, located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: aksenta@aksenta.com. Key consultants from Aksenta have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

1. **Resit Sozer**, Master's degree in Tropical Ecology at the University of Amsterdam (UvA). Expertise and experience in the field of wildlife management; study habitat and population, as well as wildlife conflict mitigation. Currently, in addition to consulting with HCV, manage wildlife rescue center in Sukabumi. Competence in the assessment of HCV has been recognized by the RSPO and the entry in the list of RSPO HCV Accredited Assessor - Team Leader, and in charge of identifying HCV 1, 2, and HCV 3. Contact: resit@aksenta.com.
2. **Andri Novi**, a Literary from Padjajaran University, Bandung with science culture literature and linguistic culture. Experienced in Participatory Action Research and Community Development. Participate as a consultant, facilitator and trainer in programs such as Partnership Program for Development (YAPPIKA and CUSO), Building Institutions for Good Governance Conference (ICMA-USAID), Local

Governance Support Program (USAID), Health Services Program (USAID) and Cities Poverty Eradication Programme. Involved in program and project management of natural resources such as Berau Forest Management Project, Berau Forest Bridging Project, South Central Kalimantan Production Forest Project, Multistakeholder Forestry Programme and Forest Certification Training Project (TNC & WWF). Accredited by the RSPO as Discipline Specialist with specialization HCV 5 and 6. Contact: andri.novi@aksenta.com.

3. **Fersely G. Feliggi**, Bachelor of Geophysics and Meteorology, F-MIPA, Bogor Agricultural University. Active in assessment related to meteorology, climatology and hydrology. Experienced in the field of mapping, spatial analysis, and remote sensing applications for natural resource management, water resource management and watershed management (DAS), and environmental risk assessment. In this study he identifies and handles affairs HCV 4 GIS. Contact: getsa@aksenta.com
4. **Yanto Ardianto**, graduated from agrometeorology IPB, he is now working as GIS officer. His part of job that frequently done related to the spatial modeling to hydrology and agriculture and the analyze system to development the system. The activities that he has done are the system arranging of budget planning information in the Direktorat Jenderal RLPS Forest Department, the Arranging of Spatial Decision Support System to land use arranging (Central Java Province), the Arranging of IWMS (Industrial Waste Monitoring System) to The Ministry of State For The Environment, Critical Land's mapping in the area of BP DAS Sadang, South Sulawesi. In this study he identifies and handles affairs HCV 4 GIS. contact: yanto@aksenta.com.

### **2.2.3.3. Assessment Methods (data sources, collection, dates, program, and visited places)**

#### **SIA assessment Methods**

Consistent with the assessment model, and considering the time limit available, SIA assessment using the principles of the methodology of rapid rural appraisal (RRA). One of the principles used in the RRA SIA study is the principle of triangulation (round triangle / check and recheck). This triangulation principle includes three things:

- 1) The composition of the multi-disciplinary team of researchers with scientific.
- 2) Observation units were purposively selected through three types of strata, categories or classes.
- 3) Methods, tools or techniques used in data collection were also done with a variety of techniques. The SIA study using the technique of literature studies, in-depth interviews, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and observations on the ground.

The methods and techniques applied in the Social Impact Assessment were:

1. Literature Study; this method was used for the purpose of gathering the understanding on the socio-context and environmental aspect of the location which was evaluated. It was carried out in the early phase-before going to the field and at the result analysis phase.
2. Dialogue; this method was used to identify the nature of the relevant parties, identify the potential issues to impact, gathering information about expectations, ideas, and opinions to bring the solutions for the actual issues. The process was carried out through the meetings both in formal and in non-formal sequence with definite topics (Focus Group Discussion),
3. Field Observation; this method was used to understand directly the actual facts which will be indicator of the issues and social impact happened,

done in-depth by interviewing the key socialite who will act as respondents. The criteria of choosing the respondents were based on the knowledge possessed or their direct experience over the impact or impacts,

The stages in the Social Impact Assessment, are as follows;

- Secondary data analysis (pre-ground)
- Socialization of SIA to the to the management, management unit and staff of the company through presentation and discussion.
- Field Assessment, conducted through interviews and discussions.
- Consult internal and external stakeholder representatives through group discussion.
- Review of relevant documents
- Convey the preliminary result of the study to the management, management unit and staff of the company through presentation, discussion and input

The data obtained from the documents and the field are then processed and analyzed in accordance with the facts and the findings of field resources and supporting field data. The approaches used in this study consist of participatory, consultative and in rapid approach, then part of the analysis process was also carried out with the community. Participatory analysis is conducted primarily with regard to socio-economic conditions in the Permitted Area or around the location of PT Megasurya Mas Summarized the effect of the issue on the ground, and then analyzed using the framework of livelihood sustainability or pentagon capital. 1) Human capital, 2). Natural capital, 3). Social capital, 4). Physical capital, and 5). Financial capital. Social impact and potential risks assessment arising from the development of oil palm plantations are analyzed with several analysis tools besides stakeholder analysis and social risk analysis.

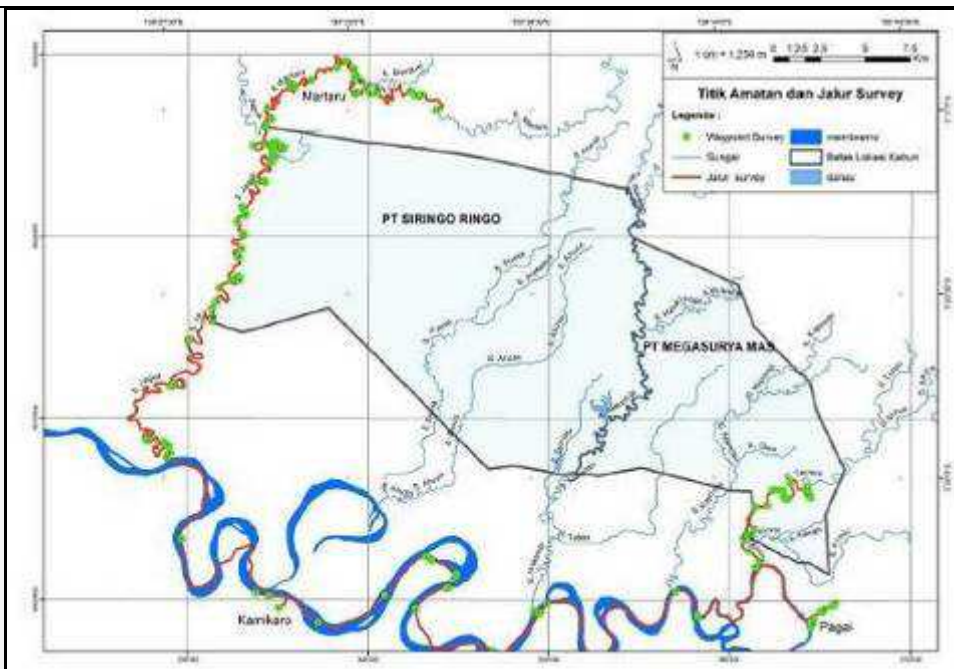
### **HCV Identifying Methods**

Geographically, the High Conservation Value assessment covers the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Megasurya Mas. HCV assessment in this unopened area (landbank) and are intended to comply with the requirements of the RSPO Criterion 7.3 about New Planting Procedures (NPP). The maps shown are the map based on Forest Release Decree (Surat Keputusan Pelepasan Kawasan Hutan) No. SK.111/Menhut-II/2012.

Based on the scope of the activity stages, HCV study of PT Megasurya Mas is a full assessment, assessment process which comprised of all stages in HCV identification: (i) desktop study, pre-assessment, (ii) planning of field activities, (iii) implementation of field activities: HCV Identification, access the current status and the landscape context, and (iv) Report preparation of HCV assessment result.

Field surveys were conducted on 14th February – 13th March 2013, with assistance of PT Megasurya Mas management team. The distribution of sites visited during the HCV assessment is shown in **Picture 6**. This HCV assessment is generally carried out through a series of phases such as: Desk Study, Field Survey, Data Analysis, Spatial Analysis of HCV area, and indicative HCV mapping.

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 High Conservation Values Forest Toolkit (ProForest, 2003); Good Practice Guidelines for High Conservation Value Assessment: a Practical Guide for Practitioners and Auditors (ProForest, 2008). Other references are such as IUCN, CITES, and other guidelines as well as the relevant laws of Indonesia were also subjects of consideration in HCV Assessment PT Megasurya Mas.



**Picture 6.** Distribution of the observation spots

**Table 3.** The main sources of data and information assessment HCV

HCV Type	The main sources data
HCV 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peta Penunjukan Kawasan Hutan dan Perairan Provinsi Papua (Kementerian Kehutanan, Direktorat Jenderal Planologi Kehutanan, 2012).</li> <li>• Tutupan lahan dari citra satelit Landsat ETM+ 7 SLC-Off (USGS, 2012).</li> <li>• Burung-burung di Mimika (van Balen et al. 2005).</li> <li>• Freshwater Fishes of the Timika Region (Allen et al. 2000).</li> <li>• Keystone Species Papua. Indonesia Biodiversity CHM, <a href="http://www.indonesiachm.or.id">http://www.indonesiachm.or.id</a></li> <li>• Kura-kura dan Buaya Indonesia &amp; Papua Nugini, dengan Catatan mengenai Jenis-jenis di Asia Tenggara. IUCN, ITB dan World Bank (Iskandar, D.T., 2000).</li> <li>• Status Keterancam Species, sumber: <a href="http://www.iucnredlist.org">www.iucnredlist.org</a>, Downloaded in January 2012.</li> <li>• Appendices I, II and III, valid from 3 April 2012. UNEP, Geneva, Switzerland. Downloaded in 1 October 2012. (CITES, 2012).</li> <li>• The Ecology of Papua. The Ecology of Indonesia Series, Volume V &amp; VI. Periplus Edition, HK. (Marshall A. J. &amp; Beehler, B. M. 2007).</li> <li>• Endemic Bird Area Factsheet: Sumatera and Peninsular Malaysia (BirdLife International, 2012). Downloaded from <a href="http://www.birdlife.org">http://www.birdlife.org</a> on 29/08/2012.</li> <li>• Important Bird Areas in Asia: Key Sites for Conservation. (Birdlife Conservation Series No. 13. Cambridge, UK. (Birdlife International, 2004)</li> <li>• Area Ramsar di Indonesia, sumber: <a href="http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-pubs-notes-anno-indonesia/">http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-pubs-notes-anno-indonesia/</a></li> </ul>
HCV 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ecology of Papua. The Ecology of Indonesia Series, Volume V &amp; VI. Periplus Edition, HK. (Marshall A. J. &amp; Beehler, B. M. 2007).</li> <li>• Tutupan lahan dari citra Landsat ETM+7 tahun 2012.</li> <li>• Area Ramsar di Indonesia, sumber: <a href="http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-pubs-notes-anno-indonesia/">http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-pubs-notes-anno-indonesia/</a></li> <li>• Terrestrial Ecosystems of New Guinea. WWF, <a href="http://wwf.panda.org">http://wwf.panda.org</a></li> </ul>

HCV 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ecology of Papua. The Ecology of Indonesia Series, Volume V &amp; VI. Periplus Edition, HK. (Marshall A. J. &amp; Beehler, B. M. 2007).</li> <li>• Tutupan lahan dari citra Landsat ETM+7 tahun 2012.</li> <li>• Peta-peta Sebaran Lahan Gambut dan Kandungan Karbon di Pulau Papua (Wetlands International, 2006)</li> <li>• Indonesia Biodiversity CHM, <a href="http://www.indonesianchm.or.id">http://www.indonesianchm.or.id</a></li> <li>• Heathland; Terrestrial Ecosystems of New Guinea. WWF, <a href="http://wwf.panda.org">http://wwf.panda.org</a></li> </ul>	
HCV 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tipe genetik pola curah hujan di Indonesia (Winarso dan Mc.Bride, 2002).</li> <li>• Data curah hujan di wilayah kajian dan sekitarnya tahun 2002-2011 (TRMM).</li> <li>• Data iklim di wilayah kajian dan sekitarnya tahun 1979-2010 (NCEP CSFR)</li> <li>• Peta sistem lahan (RePPPProT, 1989).</li> <li>• Data Digital Elevation Model Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (USGS, 2000).</li> <li>• Tutupan lahan dari citra satelit Landsat 7 ETM+ tahun 2000 dan 2009 SLC-Off (USGS).</li> <li>• Peta Jenis Tanah (Tim Soil Survei Aksenta, 2013)</li> <li>• Soil Taxonomy: A Basic System of Soil Classification for Making and Interpreting Soil Surveys (Soil Conservation Service USDA, 1975)</li> <li>• Section 4: Hydrology In National Engineering Handbook (SCS USDA, 1972)</li> <li>• Peta Indikatif Penundaan Pemberian Izin Baru Pemanfaatan Hutan, Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan, dan Perubahan Peruntukan Kawasan Hutan dan Areal Penggunaan Lain (Revisi III) - Lembar 3312 dan 3412 (Kementerian Kehutanan, 2012)</li> <li>• Peta Luas Sebaran Lahan Gambut dan Kandungan Karbon di Pulau Papua (Wetlands International, 2006)</li> <li>• Peta Daerah Aliran Sungai Mamberamo (BP DAS Mamberamo, 2008)</li> <li>• Peta Batas sub DAS (hasil pengolahan yang dilakukan oleh tim berdasarkan data DEM-SRTM)</li> <li>• Peta Jaringan Aliran Permukaan (hasil pengolahan yang dilakukan oleh tim berdasarkan data DEM-SRTM)</li> <li>• Peta Sebaran Curah Hujan Wilayah (hasil pengolahan yang dilakukan oleh tim berdasarkan data curah hujan TRMM)</li> <li>• Peta Sebaran Evapotranspirasi Potensial (hasil pengolahan yang dilakukan oleh tim berdasarkan data curah hujan TRMM dan data iklim NCEP CFSR)</li> <li>• Peta Sebaran Limpasan Permukaan (hasil pengolahan yang dilakukan oleh tim berdasarkan data curah hujan TRMM, penutupan lahan dan jenis tanah)</li> <li>• Peta Kelas Lereng (hasil pengolahan yang dilakukan oleh Tim berdasarkan data DEM-SRTM).</li> <li>• Peta Tingkat Bahaya Erosi (hasil pengolahan yang dilakukan oleh Tim berdasarkan data kelerengan, jenis tanah, dan tutupan lahan).</li> <li>• Ecohydrology of The Mamberamo Basin: An Initial Assessment of Biophysical (Murdiyarto and Kurniyanto, CIFOR, 2008)</li> <li>• River Corridor Protection Guide. Fluvial Geomorphic-Based Methodology to Reduce Flood hazards and Protect Water Quality (Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, 2008)</li> <li>• Fire Management Today Vol 64: 1 (USDA Forest Service, 2004)</li> <li>• Peat Moisture dan Water Level Relationship in a Topical Peat Swamp. Journal of Applied Sciences 6 (11): 2517-2519 (Nuruddin et. al., 2006)</li> <li>• Where the Land and Water Meet: A Guide for Protection and Restoration of Riparian Areas (USDA NRCS, 2003)</li> <li>• Managing Riparian Widths (Price et. al., 2004)</li> <li>• Lahan Gambut: Potensi untuk Pertanian dan Aspek Lingkungan (Agus dan Subiksa, ICRAF, 2004)</li> </ul>	
HCV 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distrik Airu dalam Angka 2012 (Pemerintah Kabupaten Jayapura).</li> </ul>	

and HCV 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Profil Distrik Kaureh Tahun 2012 (Pemerintah Kabupaten Jayapura).</li> <li>• <a href="#">Ethnologue: Languages of the World, Seventeenth edition. Dallas, Texas: SIL International (Lewis, M. Paul, et al. (eds.), 2013). Online Version:  http://www.ethnologue.com.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">On the Origin of The Name Papua, "Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde", (J. H. F. Sollewijn Gelpke, 1993)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Irian Jaya; Membangun Masyarakat Majemuk, Seri Etnografi Indonesia 5, Penerbit Djambatan, Jakarta (Koentjaraningrat dkk., 1994).</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Sistem Politik Tradisional di Irian Jaya, Indonesia; Studi Perbandingan, Proefschrift ter verkrijging van de grad van Doctor aan de Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden, (Johszua Robert Mansoben, April 1994)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Manusia Irian; Dahulu, Sekarang, Masa Depan, Penerbit PT Gramedia, Jakarta (Jan Boelaars, 1986).</a></li> <li>• Tutupan lahan dari citra satelit Landsat 7 ETM+ SLC-Off (USGS, 2012).</li> <li>• Peta Infrastruktur Provinsi Papua (Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum, 2012).</li> <li>• Peta Infrastruktur Kabupaten Jayapura (Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum, 2012).</li> <li>• Peta Wilayah Sungai Provinsi Papua (Pusat Pengeolahan Data, Kementrian Pekerjaan Umum, 2013)</li> </ul>
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### Identifying Methods for HVC 1, 2, and 3

The target of identifying HCV 1, 2, and 3 was to find out the areas which have important values in the biological context. Such areas were marked by the location status, the origin of the communities, or the existence of the ecosystem of flora and fauna with high values. The significant values of flora and fauna refer to the status defined by the law, endemics (endemic, limited spread), and scarcity (scarce, facing extinction or almost extinct) was in accordance to the national and international law (IUCN and CITES) which protect such flora and fauna. Moreover, the significance of the value of the wildlife as well as the habitat was also based on the ecology roles of the species and from the cultural and traditional point of view.

The method of inventories was done using reconnaissance survey to analyze the existence of the important flora and fauna. The existence of every fauna was recorded through:

- Direct observation, either through the identification of visual appearance or sound (for both diurnal and nocturnal animals),
- The existence of the marks or residual from the animals' activities in their former habitat (such as tracks, scars on trees, nest, scales, snake skin, bird feathers, or mammal hair, etc.)
- The finding of the residual of animals' body parts (skull, horn, skin, hair, tusk, scales, and other recognized part of the animals' body) which were possibly hunted or caught by the local people in the observed locations. Interviews were carried out to complement the information about the time and location of the hunting activities.
- The secondary information was the existence of the animals which were documented based on external information, such as local people information or the local authorities. The consistency of such information was always monitored through cross checking (check and recheck) with other relevant parties as well as checking the validity of the description on every species of animals from the interviewed people. All information was then matched with the natural distribution and the history of the existence of such species in the locations (as mentioned in the literature references). The data was then compared to the type and condition of the habitat at the time when the survey was done. Any mismatching between the description and their natural distribution zone and habitat, will put the existence of such species in doubt.



### HCV 4 Identification Methodology

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

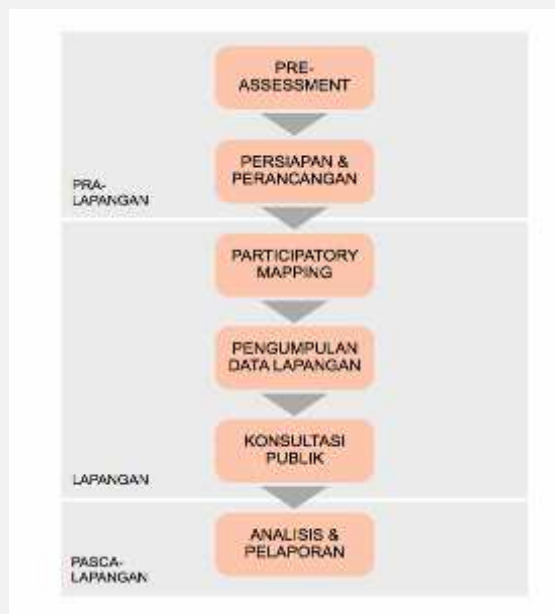
### HVC 5 and HCV 6 Identification Methodology

The focus of the HCV 5 assessment was the area inside the plantation which has significant values to fulfill the basic needs of the local community. The focus of the HCV 6 assessment was the area inside the plantation which has the significant values for identification and sustainability of the tradition or culture living of local community. The methods adopted in the assessment of HCV 5 or 6 are:

- Mapping participation of locations containing elements of HCV 5 and 6,
- Interview the local community, either with individual or Focus Group Discussion (FGD),
- Ground assesment and analysis.

### The HCV Assessment Phases

This HCV assessment is generally carried out through a series of phases such as: Desk Study, Field Survey, Data Analysis, Spatial Analysis of HCV area, and indicative HCV mapping as shown in **Picture 7**, while the details of each stage (stages, objectives, and activities in each phase) are presented in **Table 4**.



**Picture 7.**The HCV Assessment Phases

**Table 4.** Assessment phases, purpose, and the identification of HCV

Phases	Purpose	Activities
<b>PRE-FIELD ACTIVITIES</b>		
<i>Pre-assessment and Preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify potential and indicate the presence of an attribute or HCV element</li> <li>• Identify areas of potential HCV</li> <li>• Understand the context of landscape</li> <li>• Knowing the conservation issues and potential threats to HCV</li> <li>• Establish methods, survey design, implementation team assessment, and planning future field activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect data and initial information from the company regarding the status of development and farm management</li> <li>• Collect data and initial information from secondary sources (reports, journals, books, statistical data, base maps) and resource</li> <li>• Perform data analysis and spatial analysis</li> </ul>
<b>FIELD ACTIVITIES</b>		
<i>Opening meeting &amp; basic training on HCV</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communicate the purpose and objective HCV study</li> <li>• Obtain data and additional information regarding the status of development and farm management</li> <li>• Develop an understanding of the management of HCV units: background, aims and objectives, concepts, types of HCV, attributes or key elements, and methods of identification</li> <li>• Establish a working team (HCV assessment team + management team as the counterpart of the unit) and the agreed work schedule</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshop with unit management of company</li> <li>• Training for unit management of company</li> </ul>
<i>Participatory mapping</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clarify areas of HCV potential from pre-assessment results</li> <li>• Collecting data is additional information about the existence of an attribute or element HCV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshop with the informant</li> </ul>
Field surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verify the presence of an attribute or element HCV</li> <li>• Identify areas of HCV and map the boundaries of the indicative HCV area</li> <li>• Identify threats and potential threats to HCV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Checking the field of land cover</li> <li>• Field data collection</li> <li>• Interviews with triangulation</li> </ul>
Public Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the identification of HCV to others (society, local governments, NGOs)</li> <li>• Data-Collecting additional information and clarification regarding the existence of an attribute or element of threat or potential HCV and threats or potential threats to HCV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshop with key stakeholders</li> <li>• Focus group discussions with key stakeholders</li> <li>• Interviews with speakers</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gathering input for the development of recommendations and options for HCV management plan</li> </ul>	
Field analysis and Interim Report preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Present the preliminary results of a field assessment activities <sup>1)</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>interim report preparation</li> </ul>
<i>Closing meeting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delivering results and the identification of HCV to the management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation and discussion</li> <li>Submission of Interim Report</li> </ul>
<b>POST-FIELD</b>		
Analysis and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presenting the results of HCV assessment in an article with systematic format and scientific principles, but simple, coherent and easily to understood by the management as the primary report users</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data Analysis</li> <li>Spatial Analysis</li> <li>Write a report</li> </ul>

## 2.2.4. Summary of Assessment Findings

### SEI Assessment

The SEI was conducted with a social sustainability approach, an approach that includes continuation of social production and reproduction processes. The company's presence and operational processing views affect local communities. The presence and development of oil palm plantations and mills in the Permitted Area of PT Megasurya Mas will have an impact on components of livelihoods assets. 1) Changes in tenure and land use. 2) Open access to the public and trade flows of forest products. 3) Substantial funds for the community as a consequence of compensation, 4) potential rift between tribes / clans and communities because of social resentment.

Stakeholders in the surrounding of permitted area not so many, but keep in mind is the role and strong position of Ondoafi, the chieftain/ clan and head of village. Position in the tradition system makes Ondoafi have a strong effect to mobilize local communities, moreover they have the example of the case of a boycott (bars) in the nearby oil palm companies. Church institution is an institution that has a small interest but with the power and moral effect, these institutions can be partners to anticipate future problems.

Positive perception of most people as well as good communication support from staff in company makes levels of social risk relatively low. Social risks that need to be considered is the risk associated with the issues that arise both because given issue or a new issue due to the presence of the company.

The social risks if not anticipated early will accumulate and bring collective actions of the community. Hence, the communication strategy needs to be designed so that social activities can be carried out effectively without disrupting the production processes of the company. For those reasons, the social management happens to be designed with a more systematically.

A humanist approach and empathy, paying close attention to the actors and the involvement of representatives of the community representative, documenting all agreements that are known by the community, identifying and liaising with institutions that could potentially support program for community development. Therefore, the main recommendations from the results of this study are that the company immediately drew up a social management plan. General checkout

parties and the public key figure.

#### **General Recommendations of social impact management:**

1. Complete a list of key stakeholders and representatives from each clan/tribe and other institutions related to the process of release of land, compensation and development partnerships in the future
2. Prepare the requirements in accordance with government policies related to development of infrastructure of roads.
3. Involvement of the main actors (multi stakeholders) intensively in any deal, the Church, Ondoafi, Tribe and representatives of the Government. Need sorting representative and legitimated community to be involved in the various deliberations and agreements.
4. Documenting all agreements with indigenous communities both in positive law (administrative) and culturally, if it is possible can take advantage of traditional rituals to document the agreement. It is necessary that the process of land release agreement and partnership/ plasma management becomes more meaningful for the community (sacred).
5. Engage with the church, which has potential as a change agent through the spiritual field. Physical construction of plantation, and the economic welfare of the community must be followed by development to change for the better.
6. Mapping parties are more effective and appropriate for the preparation of plantation development agreement process. In this regard the importance of involvement of major stakeholders such as, Ondoafi, ethnic/ heads of clan, institutional church, the village government and the district administration.
7. Preparing the formulation of institutional mechanisms that can be a key pillar of cooperation and compensation administration, so it can be sustainable and long-term. This is to ensure that the results of the compensation to the community can be further processed for long-term economic capital.
8. Mapping the food sources and local economic and community development opportunities, so that people do not only depend on the company. It also means encouraging people to be more independent. Companies can encourage and facilitate government institutions or social organizations that exist in Sentani to develop a Community Development program.
9. Give more attention and priority on improving the welfare of the people, especially the youth and children in the community empowerment program.
10. Compile Social Management Plan to manage issues and social impact, managing the company's internal environment in order to effectively work with the community.
11. Initiating forum involving government both at the village, sub-district to district, company, community representatives from ethnic / clans who give the land, and the church. To build on the vision of community development scenarios around the plantation.
12. Building partnerships with governments (provincial and district) to synergize the program in two villages, in the the long term this activity can also be expanded to include institutional church (GKI) or non-governmental organizations that exist.

#### **HCV Assessment Findings**

Based on Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) boundary and map of Forest & Water Bodies (2012), HCV assessment indicated that the concession areas of PT Megasurya Mas is under Area for Other Uses (Areal Penggunaan Lain, APL). The Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL) report also indicated the project area is logged-over ex-convertible production forest (HPK). The Permitted Area of PT Megasurya Mas consists of the logged over area ( $\pm 10,061$  ha), (SK.111/MENHUT-

ha). Primary forest in the Decree (SK.111/MENHUT-II/2012) will serve the purpose as wildlife corridors, habitat of protected flora and fauna and also buffer zone of the conservation area. The said primary forest area has been included into the HCV area. The Report of Evaluation on Land Suitability for Oil Palm Plantation by consultant (Aksenta) indicated that the soil of project site comprised of mineral soil 96.3% and peat soil 3.7%.

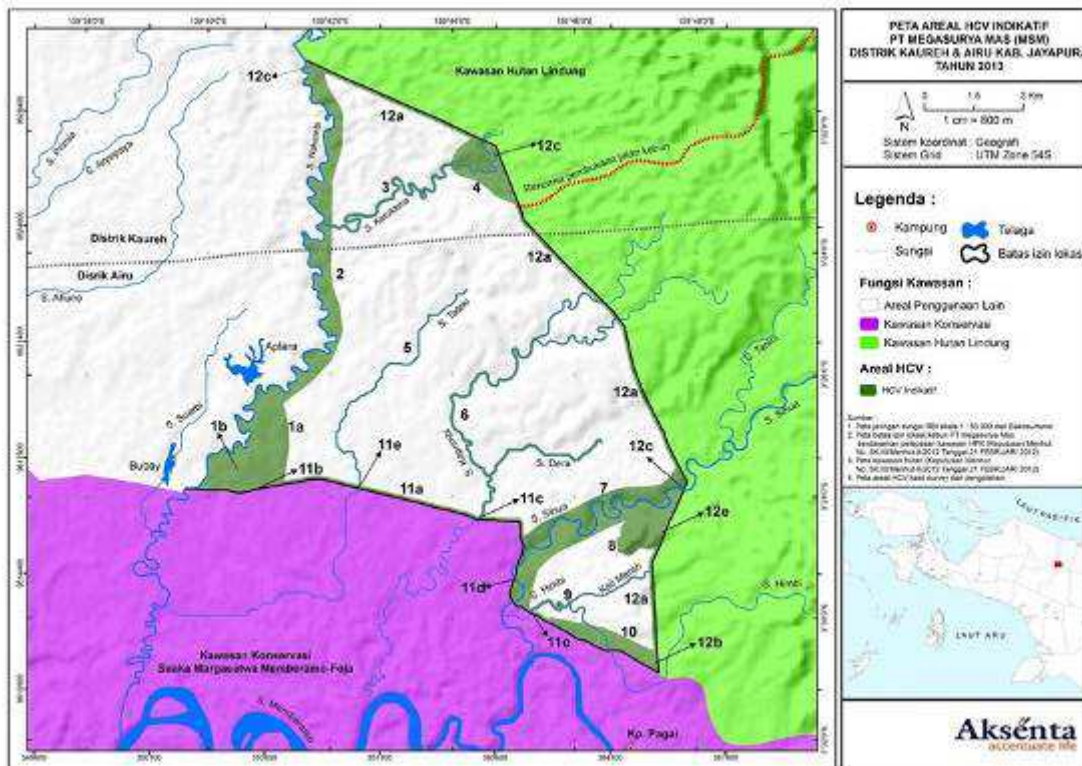
Permitted Area still holds important HCV biodiversity elements, i.e. species that are globally endangered, endemic species or distribution-limited and natural ecosystems that are threatened with extinction. There are five types of HCV identified in the PT Megasurya Mas, i.e. HCV 1, HCV 3, HCV 4, HCV 5 and HCV 6. The identified HCV area was  $\pm 2,785.9$  ha or  $\pm 20.8\%$  of the total Forest Released area (Pelepasan Kawasan Hutan) of PT Megasurya Mas. The important elements of HCV 1 are a. conservation areas within or adjacent to the Permitted Area PT. Megasurya Mas (HCV 1.1), b. Threatened and endangered species (HCV 1.2), c. Endemic species and restricted range (HCV 1.3), d. Areas that contain habitat of temporary use by species or congregations of Species, such as reproduction and population genetic enrichment (HCV 1.4). The elements of HCV 3 cover the natural ecosystems that are endangered/ threatened like Peat Swamp Forest with still good condition. Key elements of HCV 4 cover water catchments area at hilly area, water source and temporary water catchments area (HCV 4.1), erosion control and sedimentation area (HCV 4.2) and area providing barriers to destructive natural fire (HCV 4.3). HCV 5 covers area. Element HCV 5 covers area fundamental to meet basic needs of local communities. HCV 6 covers area that is sacred to local community.

The HCV identification study in the Permitted Areas (Izin Lokasi) of PT Megasurya Mas has five types of HCVs were identified by Aksenta, i.e. HCV 1, HCV 3, HCV 4, HCV 5, and HCV 6

**Tabel 5.** Summary of HCV existence in PT Megasurya Mas

Type of HCV	Existence	Description
<b>HCV 1</b>		
HCV 1.1	<b>Present</b>	There is conservation area within or adjacent to PT Megasurya Mas's concession.
HCV 1.2	<b>Present</b>	There are species under Endangered and Vulnerable statuses.
HCV 1.3	<b>Present</b>	There are concentrations of restricted range species.
HCV 1.4	<b>Present</b>	There are areas for threatened species' corridor.
<b>HCV 2</b>	N/A	No intact natural landscape level ecosystems significant to Papua found.
<b>HCV 3</b>	<b>Present</b>	There is a rare/threatened ecosystem, i.e. Peat Swamp Forest that is still in sound condition.
<b>HCV 4</b>		
HCV 4.1	<b>Present</b>	There are still vegetation-covered hilly areas functioning as important water catchment areas.
HCV 4.2	<b>Present</b>	There are still vegetation-covered riparian areas running important hydrologic and ecological functions.
HCV 4.3	<b>Present</b>	There are areas effectively functioning as natural fire break.
<b>HCV 5</b>	<b>Present</b>	There are areas fundamental to meeting irreplaceable basic needs of local communities.
<b>HCV 6</b>	<b>Present</b>	There are areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity.

The HCV area is identified in 12 locations. There are five types of HCV identified in the PT Megasurya Mas, i.e. HCV 1, HCV 3, HCV 4, HCV 5 and HCV 6. The identified indicative HCV area was ± 2,785.9 ha or ± 20.8% of the total Forest Released area (Pelepasan Kawasan Hutan) of PT Megasurya Mas. The important elements of HCV 1 are a. conservation areas within or adjacent to the permitted area PT Megasurya Mas (HCV 1.1), b. Threatened and endangered species (HCV 1.2), c. Endemic species and restricted range (HCV 1.3), d. Areas that contain habitat of temporary use by species or congregations of Species, such as reproduction and population genetic enrichment (HCV 1.4). The elements of HCV 3 cover the natural ecosystems that are endangered/ threatened like Peat Swamp Forest with still good condition. Key elements of HCV 4 cover water catchments area at hilly area, water source and temporary water catchments area (HCV 4.1), erosion control and sedimentation area (HCV 4.2) and area providing barriers to destructive natural fire (HCV 4.3). HCV 5 covers area fundamental to meet basic needs of local communities. Element HCV 5 covers area fundamental to meet basic needs of local communities. HCV 6 covers area that is sacred to local community.



**Picture 8.** Indicative of HCV Area in PT Megasurya Mas

Several issues which might threaten the HCV areas were identified:

HCV area and attributes/ elements in the Permitted Area of PT Megasurya Mas have threats to their sustainability, i.e. hunting wild animals. Hunting activities commonly done by people in this region. One of the most endangered species due to hunting activity is Mantel Mas Tree Kangaroos (*Dendrolagus pulcherrimus*), which is an attribute/ element of HCV 1.2 and HCV 1.3, this animal species is hunted for its meat. Meanwhile, to date, HCV 6 area, in the form of sacred places are relatively safe from threats and harassment.

General Recommendations for HCV Management:

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

1. Delineation of HCV area, verify the extent of indicative of HCV area, and to

determine the end result as definitive HCV Area Map PT Megasurya Mas.

2. Arrange Management and Monitoring Plan of HCV, as a reference company in protecting and managing the HCV area and HCV attributes/ elements in the Permitted Area of PT Megasurya Mas, in a systematic and well planned, within the next 3-5 years period.
3. Socializing the presence of HCV areas in the Permitted Area to employees and the surrounding community, especially community groups who are key stakeholders of the existence and the protection and management of HCV.
4. Build communication and dialogue with key stakeholders in the local community, village governance, and Jayapura Regency Government – society – company cooperation for the protection and management of government HCV.

## 2.2.6. Summary of Plans

### Development of HCV and SIA Management Plans

PT Megasurya Mas is situated at Soskotek Village of Kaureh District and Pagai Village of Airu District, Jayapura Regency - Papua Province. The Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) was approved on 9th May 2011 by Jayapura Regent Decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Jayapura) No 119 Year 2011 ± 21,776 ha. The Consent License (Izin Prinsip) for PT Megasurya Mas was approved on 30th May 2011 by the Investment Coordinating Board Papua Province No 525/ 237 with total area 21,776 ha. The proposed project area of PT Megasurya Mas has been released from Production Forest area, can be converted to oil palm plantations and was approved on 21st February 2012 by the Minister of forestry Republic of Indonesia (Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan) No SK. 111/MENHUT-II/2012. The Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL) was approved by AMDAL Commission of Jayapura Regency No 660.1/01-ANDAL/XII/2012 dated 7th December 2012. Environmental Feasibility of Oil Palm Plantation Development Plan and Mill Processing was approved by Regent of Jayapura Decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Jayapura) No. 3 Year 2013. The Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan) was approved by Regent of Jayapura Decree No. 6 dated on 16th January 2013. The Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP) was approved on 11th April 2013 by the Investment Coordinating Board Papua Province (Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal) Nomor : 04/94/IUP/PMDN/2013; the total area is 13,389.60 ha. Hence, in the development plan, the Company will only carry out development within the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) which has obtained 'release of forest land', and Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan).

The findings on both the HCV and SIA by RSPO accredited independent consultants from Aksenta have been incorporated in the oil palm development plan of PT Megasurya Mas which includes the HCV and SIA management and monitoring plans of PT Megasurya Mas. Development of HCV and SIA management and monitoring plans was facilitated by Aksenta team through a workshop for PT Megasurya Mas management and sustainability team from 2nd – 5th October 2013 in Head Office Medan. The purposes of this workshop were to enable the management team to have better understanding on the HCV and SIA findings and their related implications that will provide reference points in developing the operational activities. The results of the assessment and management plans are documented, presented and discussed in the stakeholders' consultation on 22nd October, 2013 in Lereh, District of Kaureh – Jayapura Regency - Papua Province. The feedbacks from this stakeholders' consultation have also been incorporated into the oil palm development plan as well as the HCV and SIA management plan.

The implementation of the HCV and SIA management & monitoring plans in the field will be carried out by experienced personnel who possessed a high level of dedication of knowledge and special technical skills. Sustainability Staff, Audit & Certification (A&C) Staff, with the assistance of the Public Relation (Humas) Team who stationed on site, will provide support in these activities. The Estate Manager is directly responsible on the implementation of the management and monitoring plans. In addition, the Senior Estate Manager is accountable in fulfilling of the requirements for the plan and as well as responsible in analyzing the input results from the monitoring plans. The General Manager is accountable and responsible to ensure that the Overall Development Plan including the management of HCV and SIA is implemented according to the time plan and budget. The management team is supported and supervised by the Regional General Manager. The detail of the responsibilities and roles of the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management plans and monitoring are summarized in the "The Management & Monitoring Plans of HCV/SIA PT Megasurya Mas" document. The Head Office Estate Department, Public Relation (Humas) Department, and Sustainability Department will provide the overall support in the implementation of the development plan.

### Stakeholders consultation

The process of the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management plans and monitoring PT Megasurya Mas also involved relevant stakeholders such as governmental offices (Forest & Conservation Agency of Papua Province, The Plantation Office, The Forestry Office), local communities, the government of local village and District, Army Department (DANRAMIL) and The local NGOs.

Consultation with the relevant stakeholders to provide opportunities for communication and sharing the informations/opinion/suggestions between the PT Megasurya Mas and the workers, contractors, suppliers, smallholders (plasma), consumers, government agencies and communities to move forward for the benefit and common progress. This is also part of the process of free, prior and informed consent procedures to ensure that there is a balance in the social and environmental harmony in the development of the oil palm planting project between PT Megasurya Mas and the local communities, the relevant government agencies, concerned stakeholders, NGOs etc.

The Stakeholders' Consultation was held on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2013 in Lereh, District of Kaureh, Jayapura Regency-Papua Province. This stakeholder consultation was held simultaneously with PT Siringo - Ringo's. Both PT Siringo - Ringo and PT Megasurya Mas are managed by same GM and adhere to the RSPO New Planting Procedures. PT Siringo - Ringo is beside PT Megasurya Mas. There were 94 participants present during this consultation meeting. The details of the Stakeholders' Consultation is presented in the Report of Stakeholders Consultation PT Megasurya Mas, 2013. The summary of the consultation with highlights of key suggestions from the consultation on HCV, SIA, and RSPO P&C are as follow:

1. The number of stakeholder consultation participants that conduct by PT Megasurya Mas at 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2013 in Lereh, District of Kaureh, Jayapura Regency - Papua Province are 94 participants, consisting of:

Organization	No. of participants
Government Agencies, are: Forestry & Conservation Agency of Papua Province (1 participants), Forest Agency of Jayapura Regency (2 participants), DISBUN Jayapura Regency (2 participants), Polsek District Kaureh (3 participants), Koramil District Kaureh (1 participants)	9
Representatives from surrounding villages (head of District & Head of Village, community leaders, local communities)	71



Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), consist of: PT PPMA (Perkumpulan Terbatas Untuk Pengkajian dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Adat) 1 participants and SIL ( <i>Summer Institute Linguistic</i> ) 2 participant.	3
HCV / SIA Assessor	3
Management PT Megasurya Mas	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>

2. The following subject matters were presented to the stakeholder during the Stakeholders' Meeting:

- a) Material from the Department of Forestry and Conservation Jayapura Regency about conservation policy in the area of Papua province associated with potential natural resource in Papua, general conditions, strategic issues of conservation areas, missions, challenges and expectations of the conservation area in Papua province
- b) Material from Aksenta about the study results of High Conservation Value PT Megasurya Mas, management plans and monitoring of High Conservation Value (HCV) and asked for input and active participation of all stakeholders in order to plan the management and monitoring of High Conservation Value (HCV) PT Megasurya Mas can be implemented.
- c) Material from Aksenta about the study Social Impact Assessment PT Megasurya Mas, management plans and monitoring of Social Impact and asked for input and active participation of all stakeholders in order to plan the management and monitoring of Social Impact PT Megasurya Mas can be implemented.

3. Key issues raised for discussion during the Stakeholders' Meeting include:

Important issues that are related to sustainable development of oil palm plantations in PT Megasurya Mas, Jayapura Regency, Papua Province in stakeholder consultation activities, are:

- a) Communities around the Permitted Area of PT Megasurya Mas hope the company can immediately open the road to the location of the operational permits of PT Megasurya Mas.
- b) Communities around the Permitted Area of PT Megasurya Mas hopes the company doing the compensation procedure clear in order not to cause problems in the future, such as people experience with other companies.
- c) Indigenous peoples and villages will participate and cooperation with the company in managing The HCV and to monitor the impact of the opening of the access so that environmental and social sustainability is maintained.

Summary of the questions and answers during the stakeholder consultation process are as follows:

No	Participant's Name	Agency / Village	Suggestion/Question	Answer/Opinion
1.	Titus Nakambi	Pagai Village Head	We have given the letter of our request to the company. Some of our requests are the company should not take any land outside the permitted area, involve other related stakeholders and cannot use military or police	<p><b>(Resit, Aksenta)</b> The company is in the process of studying the contents of the said request letter, land compensation mechanism will be socialized by the company to local community.</p> <p><b>(Wahono, Aksenta)</b> The land compensation will be carried out in non-coercive way</p>

			force during the land compensation process.	and mutually agreed by the company and local community. The company will formed land compensation team by taking into consideration of field condition and involve call custom heads, religion head and representatives from local government.
2	Yohanes Sita	Personage of local community at Soskotek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We request the company to carry out land compensation before doing any operation.</li> <li>We are unhappy with the Jayapura district government because attention they paid on our access road is not enough. That is why we urge the company to construct the said access road sooner.</li> <li>We urge the company to help us to develop school, cooperation, and church in our area, just like what we have seen during comparison study trip at Padang of West Sumatera.</li> </ul>	<p><b>(ResitAksenta)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Now the company is studying the problem of land compensation process and to for, land compensation mechanism.</li> <li>We need to look into road development seriously especially on the social and environment impact.</li> </ul> <p><b>(Wahono, Aksenta) :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Before start for operation, the company will carry out land compensation based on mutual agreement.</li> <li>What you have seen during comparison study visit in West Sumatera is one of the benefit evidences of the plantation company operation.</li> </ul>
3	Musa Sita	Manager of Soskotek church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access road is a very important infrastructure which will support development in our area. We support the company to build the access road in our area sooner.</li> <li>Government has its 'forest reserve' and we also have 'forest reserve' in our customary law. Do both of them carry .the same meaning?</li> </ul>	<p><b>(Wahono Aksenta) :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thank you for the support and motivation given to all of us. Let us progress together.</li> </ul> <p><b>(John, Dinas Kehutanan dan Konservasi Provinsi Papua) :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is better that the company to carry out HCV participative mapping, so that the conservation area will not disrupt the land compensation process.</li> </ul>
4	Oscar Sita	Head of Soskotek village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Compensation for road and oil palm plantation development must be carried out carefully.</li> <li>Is the company's land compensation procedure in line with the district government's procedure?</li> </ul>	<p><b>(Wahono, Aksenta) :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The company will form a land compensation team according to field condition and will include ethnic heads, personage of local community, religion head and representatives of local government into the team.</li> <li>The company will always coordinate with local government in land</li> </ul>

				compensation.
5	Matius Bogogo	Head of Community Custom Institute Kaureh District	It is better not to discuss land compensation first because we are here to understand the environment and social study.	<p><b>(Wahono Aksenta) :</b> This stakeholder consultation activity is part of company effort to involve local community in social and environment management process.</p> <p><b>(Resit Aksenta) :</b> We are lucky that with this meeting, the company and related stakeholders can discuss openly on the environmental and social issue</p>
6	Marten Sita	Head of Custom, Soskotek	No need for lengthy discussion, we all know the potential of our area. Now we all just plan and execute the project soon.	<p><b>(Resit Aksenta) :</b> Thank you for the support. Land compensation team will involve the local community.</p>
7	Musa Sita	Manager of Soskotek church	Custom right (hakulayat) must be embraced into the land compensation. In case any local communities ask for helps during the land compensation activity, we will assist the local community in letter writing, so that the company will not confuse on the their request.	<p><b>(Wahono Aksenta) :</b> Thank you for the suggestion. The land compensation is non-coercive and mutually agreed between the company and community.</p>
8	Klemens Hamo	Local community, Soskotek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To encourage the influx of investor, it is better to have collaboration between local community and government in managing the forest reserve.</li> <li>Every ethnics who has accepted PT Megasurya Mas can put the agreements into MOU to benefit the local community.</li> <li>We hoped that the access road can be constructed soon so that the company can enter faster and Pagai village won't be isolated again.</li> <li>Is there any small holder scheme (plasma) in the cooperation? Because we have learned a lot from comparison study visit to Padang and it has big impact?</li> </ul>	<p><b>(John, Dinas Kehutanan dan Konservasi Provinsi Papua) :</b> Forest reserve posses 3 function: conservation, exploitation and sustainability. It does not mean we can not do anything to forest reserve. The local community who live around there can exploit it in systematically way. Exploitation of forest reserve is explained in Local Government Special Autonomy that protects local community livelihood space.</p> <p><b>(Resit, Aksenta) :</b> MOU needs to include the cooperation detail between local community and the company</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We need to carefully study the construction of the access road, especially on the social and environment impact.</li> <li>Smallholder scheme which will be implemented here is similar with the company that you visited at Padang</li> </ul>
9	Matius Bogogo	Head of	We will coordinate with	<b>(Resit, Aksenta)</b>

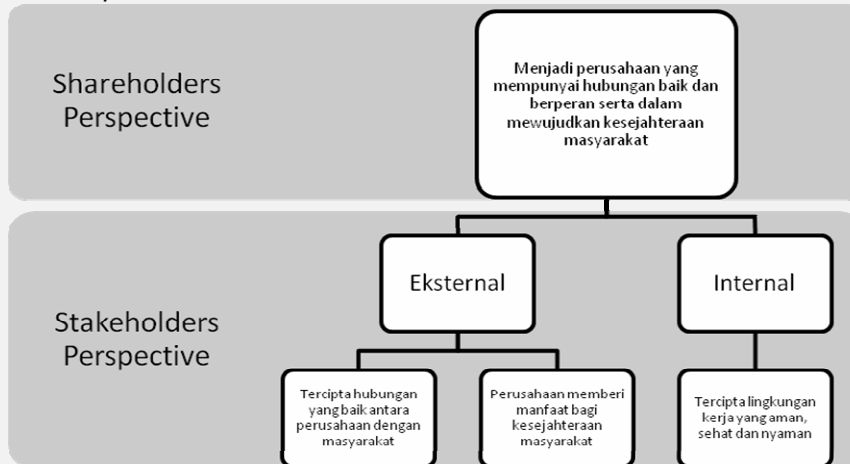
		Community Custom Institute Kaureh District	the respective custom heads (ondoafi) of each ethnic regarding conservation of forest reserve and HCV area because this is responsibility of the custom heads.	I would like to thank the local community for their support to safeguard the HCV area and forest reserve.
10	Musa Sita	Manager of Soskotek church	We also understand we cannot open plantations at forest reserve in view of custom and custom heads have to safeguard them.	
11	Titus Nakambi	Head of Pagai village	We will work together with Agriculture Department, Forestry Department and Police Department to safeguard the sustainability of the conservation area. One of the ways is to limit the accessibility.	
12	Klemens Hamo	Local community, Soskotek	Forestry Department must also socialize us the legal and illegal parts of the regulations.	
13	Oscar Sita	Head of Soskotek Village	Forestry Department must explain the positive and negative impact from the development of road construction and oil palm plantation.	<b>(John, Dinas Kehutanan dan Konservasi Provinsi Papua) :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest reserve posses 3 function: conservation, exploitation and sustainability. It not means we can not do anything in forest reserve. The local community can exploit it in systematically way. Exploitation of forest reserve is explained in Local Government Special Autonomy which protects local community livelihood space.</li> <li>• The company can organized its own security team to assist in patrolling the said area.</li> </ul>
14	Matus Bogogo	Head of Community Custom Institute Kaureh District	I propose the company to develop the villages similar to what other forestry company (HPH) did before.	<b>(Wahono Aksenta) :</b> The company will prepare the similar things and still study the best system to be used later.

### 2.2.7. SIA Management Plan

PT Megasurya Mas has developed the plans for the conservation impacts and social impacts as the operational efforts on social and conservation mitigation. The SIA development and preparation of management & monitoring plans for PT Megasurya Mas was mainly based on the SIA Assessment result administered in 12th – 26th February 2013, in corporate with the Aksenta; consultant accredited and approved by RSPO and the Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL) was approved by AMDAL Commission of Jayapura Regency - Papua Province, 660.1/01-ANDAL/XII/2012, dated on 07 December 2012, in principle, referred to the related laws in Indonesia.

The process of the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management & monitoring plans was based on the principle of strategy mapping. The process was focused on the three aspects out of four available which were included in the authority and responsibility of the plantation management i.e.:

- a) *Stakeholders,*
- b) *Operation,*
- c) *People & Resources.*



**Picture 9** Strategy map social vision/purpose in stakeholder's perspective PT Megasurya Mas

The steps taken in the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management & monitoring plans were:

1. Determining the strategic issues i.e. land acquisition for plantation, public facilities, environment condition, Health condition, welfare, and company's communications with the local people,
2. Determining the purposes and desired final condition of the project (vision, practical vision, end-state),
3. Determining targets and objectives to achieve, creating the strategy map to achieve the desired outcome,
4. Identifying the must-do initiatives to achieve the determined targets,
5. Identifying the competency reinforcement for human resources and the supply of the infrastructures so that the implementation of the process can be achieved effectively,
6. Determining effective monitoring activities to analyze the dynamic state of every indicator in order to assess the progress of target – achievement.

Based on the SIA results for PT Megasurya Mas by Aksenta and the Environmental Management & Monitoring Plans (Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan/Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan) of PT Megasurya Mas document, the management for the Social and Environmental Impacts aimed to be managed consistently with appropriate work performance standards. The scope of the development and preparation of management & monitoring plans included all of the potential impacts by the plantation activities. The development and preparation of management & monitoring plans guidelines include:

1. Strengthening Communication and Social Relationships with Communities

The purpose of this program is the creation of harmonious communication with the public continuously with the scope of activities: Identifying influential local leaders identify local stakeholders, stay in touch informally with local stakeholders, stakeholder consultation.

2. Land Acquisition Program

The focus of the company's land acquisition program is clear and clean. The scope of this includes the management and monitoring of land acquisition process to follow and be guided by the rules of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) as: a) identification of the owner of the land, b) socialization, c) land compensation in accordance with the Land Acquisition Procedures standard the company (SOP), d) documenting all stages of land acquisition.

3. CSR in the Corporate Environment Program

- a. Encourage local people who are less able to continue their education through college, Includes activities: Developing Policy Scholarship, Socialization, Candidate Screening Scholarship, Scholarship Giving, and Monitoring Activities.
- b. Participate in improving the success of basic education, covering activities: formulating appropriate CSR Education Care Program, surveying / select Candidate School and recipient, inform Care Education Program, conducting, reporting activities.
- c. Increasing the quality of public health and the environment, include: working with the Department of Health conducted fogging, socialization of the Healthy Lifestyle in collaboration with the Department of Health, participated in the clean environment of mutual cooperation, participated in development MCK / village water system, visit the company doctor to village.
- d. Increased religious values in the community include: providing Bible, support religious holidays, houses of worship support.

4. Partnership Program in Community Economic Development around the company

- a. Establish smallholder cooperative, these activities include: socialization Development Plan smallholder cooperative, coordination and consultation with stakeholders, facilitating establishment of cooperatives, the Cooperative Institutional Strengthening facilitation, creation of Cooperative and Corporate Partnership MOU.
- b. Opening up employment opportunities for local communities according to the needs include: preparing employees Recruitment Policy identify needs and availability of labor, employment recruitment socialize, conduct recruitment of local workers as needed.
- c. Opening of new business opportunities, for local communities which include: identifying business opportunities for local people socialize the business opportunities, making the Employment Agreement Letter, implement cooperation with the local businesses.

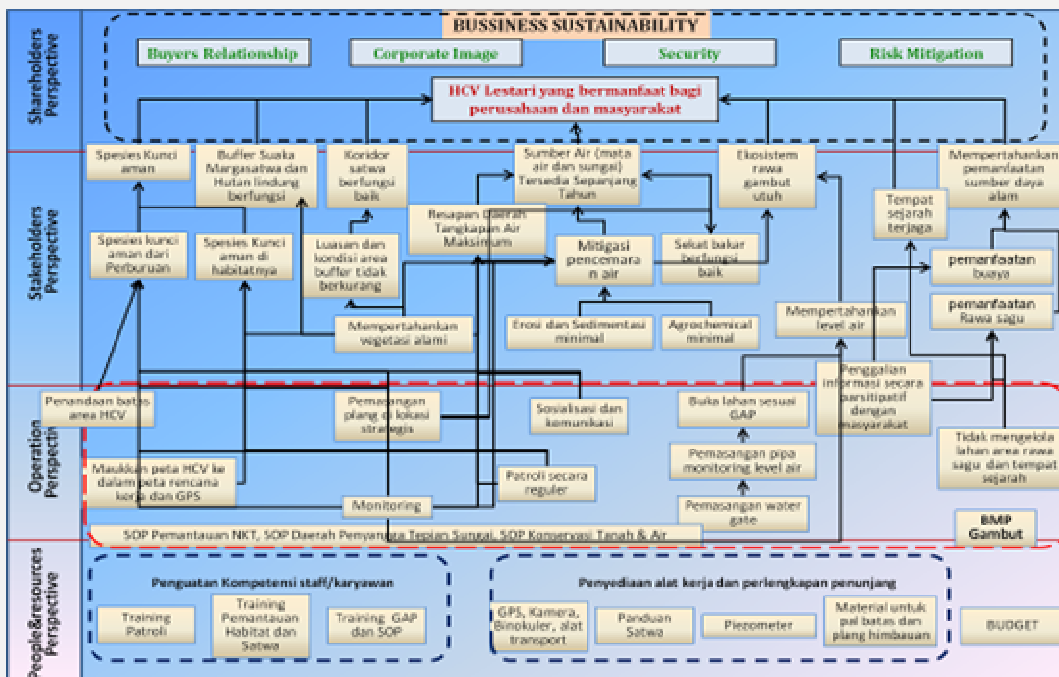
**2.2.8. HCV Management Plan.**

Development and preparation of HCV management & monitoring plans were based on the result of HCV assessment that was conducted on 14th February – 13th March 2013 by independent consultants from Aksenta who has been accredited and approved by RSPO. The HCV development and preparation of management & monitoring plans was implemented with the aim to provide guideline for the company in planning and management of its programs or activities in managing the HCV present within the concession area. The purpose was to enable all the available resources to be focused, integrated and effective in order to achieve the HCV management outcome. The purposes of this management and monitoring document were:

- 1) To ensure that the identified and assigned HCV areas are under protection and in a well managed state so that their HCV functions are well preserved,
- 2) To enhance the administration of the management and monitoring in the sense that the process carried out is more systematically according to the legal procedures.

The process of the HCV preparation of management plans and monitoring for PT Megasurya Mas was based on the structure of strategy mapping. In strategy map, the processes were all focused on three fields under the management and responsibility of the plantation management; 1) Stakeholders, 2) Operation, and 3) People & Resources.

In the strategy mapping structure, the logical-structure assumes that an outcome will be achieved if one or more initiative efforts are implemented. The logical flow is; in order to achieve the main determined targets, it is essential to implement one or more strategic, primary, or basic activities. Also, in strategy map, the basic targets are the Stakeholders and the primary activities are in the field of operations.



**Picture 10** Strategy map of HCV

### **Plan for HCV Monitoring and Regular Review of Data**

The basic programs and activities that fulfill the HCV management are in regular monitoring and review. The purpose of review is to measure the achievements, effectiveness, efficiencies, impacts, and sustainability of the programs. Thus, the purpose of monitoring is to evaluate whether the activities run as they are expected; whether the outputs of the process are as they were projected previously; and whether the resources investments (human, fund, time) are as they were planned.

Monitoring and review are aimed to a set of indicators as the key performance indicators and should be managed systematically, consistently, and well documented. The monitoring should be implemented regularly and it is dependent on the classifications of the activities and the target indicator to evaluate [the detail of such activities is presented in the Activities Plan Matrix (Matriks Rencana Kegiatan)]. The review should be conducted at the end of the management periodical plan, that is in the end of the third years (summative review) and every six months (formative review).

### **Management and mitigation plans for threats to HCV areas.**

The identified basic activities which are planned to run in order to achieve the basic targets for the enhancement and maintenance of the HCV areas are:

1. Demarcation of HCV area.
2. Insert HCV maps into the work plan maps and GPS.
3. Maintaining natural vegetation.
4. Installation signboard in a strategic location.
5. Conduct monitoring activities.
6. Conduct regular patrols.
7. Socializing HCV
8. Installation of water gate.
9. Installation monitoring water levels.
10. Agriculture land suitable open Group Agriculture Policy (GAP).
11. Get information from community with participatory manner.
12. Not open sago swamp land and historical places.
13. Minimize the impact of the use of agrochemicals.
14. Minimize erosion and sedimentation.

### **Management plans to enhance or maintain conservation values of identified HCV areas**

The process of strategy mapping, the practical vision is defined as the basic targets. Those basic targets include seven ideal states which are going to be achieved through the efforts of HCV protection and management. Those ideal states are:

1. Secure key species.
2. Buffer Wildlife Refuge and Protected Forest function.
3. Wildlife corridor function properly.
4. Water sources (springs and rivers) are available.
5. Peat swamp ecosystem secured.





6. Maintain historical place.
7. Maintain natural resources.

### 2.2.9. Development Plan

The total area allocated in the Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP) is ± 13,390 ha. No planting area will be carried out in HCV/Conservation area. The HCV management plan has been developed for these areas. The net area for cultivation of oil palm is ± 8,281.34 ha. The balance areas left out of oil palm planting are ± 2,868.27 ha of Conservation area - HCV areas (indicative), and others (roads, building, facilities, nursery, boundary, etc) is ± 2,239.99 ha. Of the total planted area of ± 8,281.34 ha, 20 % of the land (or ± 1,656.27 ha) will be allocated to development of smallholder cooperative scheme. The other 80 % of planted areas (or ± 6,625.07 ha) will be under the estates or inti. In accordance with the operational management of PT Megasurya Mas land development will commence in year 2014.

As part of the process of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), the management will ensure that there is participation in the social and environmental harmony in the development of the oil palm planting project by PT Megasurya Mas. Consultation with the relevant stakeholders is also to provide opportunities for communication and sharing the informations/opinion/suggestions between the PT Megasurya Mas and the affected stakeholders to move forward for the benefit and common progress. PT Megasurya Mas has established standard operating procedures for land acquisition and compensation procedures based on the principle of free, prior and informed consent. The company also has established the complaint and grievance procedures so that the problem solving process is carried out through discussion and mutual deliberation. PT Megasurya Mas will abide the requirements the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No: P.14/Menhut-II/2011, 10th March 2011 and P.20/Menhut-II/2013, 17th April 2013 before commencing land clearing. The company has carried out the assessment/cruising based on the requirements of Wood Utilization Permit (Izin Pemanfaatan Kayu).

### 3. Formal signing off of the Internal Responsibility

<b>3.1 Signing off by the assessor of the certification body.</b>	
Name	Mohd Rizal Kassim
Position	Lead Auditor
Signature	
Date	12 <sup>th</sup> December 2013
<b>3.2 Acknowledgement of internal responsibility by PT Megasurya Mas</b>	
<b>I the undersigned, being the legal representative of the inspected company, agree with the contents of this report.</b>	
Comments: The CUC assessment findings and conclusion are acknowledged and accepted.	
Name:	Dr Gan LianTiong
Position:	Head of Sustainability Department
Signature:	
Date:	12 <sup>th</sup> December 2013

Abbreviation :

AMDAL	Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan (Analysis on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)
BRC	British Retail Consortium
BP-DAS	Balai Pengelolahan Daerah dan Sungai (Management of Region and River Sector)
CIFOR	Center Information of Forestry Research
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CU	Control Union
DISBUN	Dinas Perkebunan (Plantation Department of Region)
DISHUT	Dinas Kehutanan (Forestry Department of Region)
DPRD	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (House of Representative of Region)
EUREPGAP	Euro-Retailer Produce Good Agricultural Practices
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FPIC	Free Prior & Informed Consent
GAP	Good Agriculture Practices
GIS	Geographical Information System
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practices
GTP	Good Trading Practice
GPS	Global Positioning System
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HCV	High Conservation Value
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
IUP	Ijin Usaha Perkebunan (Plantation Operational Permit)
KLH	Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup (Environmental Ministry)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPP	New Planting Procedure
P&C	Principle and Criteria
PNPM	Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (National Program in Public Empowerment)
PT	Perseroan Terbatas (Limited Company)
RKL	Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup (Environmental Management Plan)
RPL	Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup (Environmental Monitoring Plan)
RSPO	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
SEIA	Social Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL)
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
UKL	Upaya Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup (Environmental Management Effort)
UPL	Upaya Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup (Environmental Monitoring Effort)
WWF	World Wildlife Fund