

RSPO New Planting Procedures

Summary Report of SEIA & HCV Assessment PT. Citra Agro Kencana

Report prepared by:
Anita Masduki & Yuda Budiutama

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RSPO NEW PLANTING PROCEDURES
Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assessment
PT. Citra Agro Kencana, Kutai Barat, East Kalimantan, Indonesia.

1. Executive Summary

The proposed new planting company, PT. Citra Agro Kencana (herein after refer to PT. CAK), is the legal entity of its holding company, First Resources Ltd. The holding company got RSPO membership number 1-0047-08-000-00 dated on March 11, 2008. PT. CAK 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.

PT. CAK was established by Act No.03 dated on 3 September 2007 issued by Notary Yonsah Minanda, SH and legalized by Ministry of Law and Human Right No. C-03071 HT.01.01.TH.2007 dated on 13 November 2007.

The proposed project has obtained *Ijin Lokasi* (Location Permit) through the Decree of Regent Kutai No. 525.26/K.565b/2010 dated on 14 June 2010 for PT Citra Agro Kencana with total area ± 16.843 Ha located in Lumpat Dahuq Village, Bomboy Village, Muara Begai Village, Damai Seberang Village, and Mantar Village; Damai and Muara Lawa Sub District; Kutai Barat Regency, East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. The current *Ijin Usaha Perkebunan* (Plantation Permit) was under the Decree of Regent Kutai Barat No. 525.26/K.939b/2010 dated on 22 November 2010 with total area 16,001.07 Ha.

The social and environmental impact assesment (SEIA) was integrated study along with the *Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan/AMDAL* (Environmental Impact Assessment/EIA). High Conservation Value (HCV) report were available. These documents were prepared by YASBI consultant, an RSPO approved consultant in March 2012

Mandatory document on environmental issues was *Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan/AMDAL* (Environmental Impact Assessment/EIA) document consist of *Kerangka Acuan* (Scope of Reference for EIA), *Analisis Dampak Lingkungan/ ANDAL* (Environmental Impact Assessment/EIA), and *Rencana Kelola Lingkungan dan Pemantauan Lingkungan/RKL-RPL* (Environmental Managemen and Monitoring Plan). All these documents approved and issued under the Decree of Head of Environmental Agency of Kutai Barat District No. 660.5/013/KA.ANDAL/BLH-KBR/IX/2010 dated on 29 September 2010 and No. 660.5/015/AMDAL/BLH-KBR/X/2010 dated on 18 October 2010. The documents were prepared by PT. Integral Multi Talenta, a government approved EIA consultant.

According to HCV assessment there was no primary forest and no peat soil in the Plantation Permitted area of PT. CAK. Refer to HCV assessment there was five types of HCVs identified within the plantation permitted area of PT CAK, with the total HCV area is 723.67 ha consist of 389.33 ha are HCV 1, 333.94 ha are HCV 2, 389.33 ha are HCV 4, 389.33 ha are HCV 5 and 0,4 ha are HCV 6. However, some of HCV area are overlapping with other HCV area. The HCV was located in Teweh (TWH), Lawanguwang (LWW), Maput (MPT), Bakunan (BKN), Tewel Baru (TWB), dan LHI (Lohai). Soil types in these area was dominated by podsolik–kambisol, kambisol–podsolik–regosol, oksisol–podsolik–regosol, kambisol–gleisol, nitosol–kambisol, nitosol–regosol–podsolik and leisol–aluvial–kambisol.

It was reported in SEIA assessment that all local people's land has been identified and the land acquisition has been resolved through the free prior and informed consent (FPIC). PT. CAK aware about the FPIC and the transparency how to communicate with all local

landowners Local people's land has been identified and classified as customary land, inheritance land, and managed land.

2. Scope of The SEIA and HCV assessment

2.1 Organisational information and contact persons.

Company Name	PT. Citra Agro Kencana, a subsidiary of First Resources Ltd.
Capital Status	Domestic Investment Company (PMDN)
Act of Establishment	No. 03 dated on 3 September 2007 issued by Notary Yonsah Minanda, SH, legalized by Ministry of Law and Human Right of Republic Indonesia No. C-03071 HT.01.01.TH.2007 dated on 13 November 2007
Tax Notification Number	02.693.244.2-211.000 01.061.916.1.058.000
Company Address	APL Tower –Central Park, 28th Floor Podomoro City, Jl. Letjen. S.Parman Kav.28, Grogol-Petamburan, Jakarta Barat, Indonesia (Corporate Office) Jln.Jend.Sudirman Blok A 12 RT.007 Kel.Kelandangan Ilir-Balikpapan 73113 (Regional Office)
Type of Business	Oil Palm Plantation and Processing
Status of business land	Permitted area (Izin Lokasi) by Decree of Regent Kutai Barat No. 525.26/K.565b/2010 dated on 14 June 2010, total area 16.843 ha Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan) by Decree of Regent Kutai Barat No. 525.26/K.939b/2010 dated on 22 November 2010, total area 16,001.07 ha
Contact Person	Director – Azaria Yoga Prasetyanto Corporate Sustainability Head – Bambang Dwi Laksono Email Address: bambang.dwilaksono@first-resources.com
Geographical Location	E : 115°32'22" – 115°41'49" S : 00°24'51" – 00°40'47"
Region Boundaries	
North side	PT. CAK
South side	PT. Ketapang Hijau Lestari (KHL)
West side	PT. Kruing Lestari Jaya – KBK
East side	PT.Trubaindo Coal Mining (TCM) – KBK

2.2 List of Legal documents and regulatory permits and property deeds related to the areas assessed:

The licences/ permits have been obtained by PT. Citra Agro Kencana

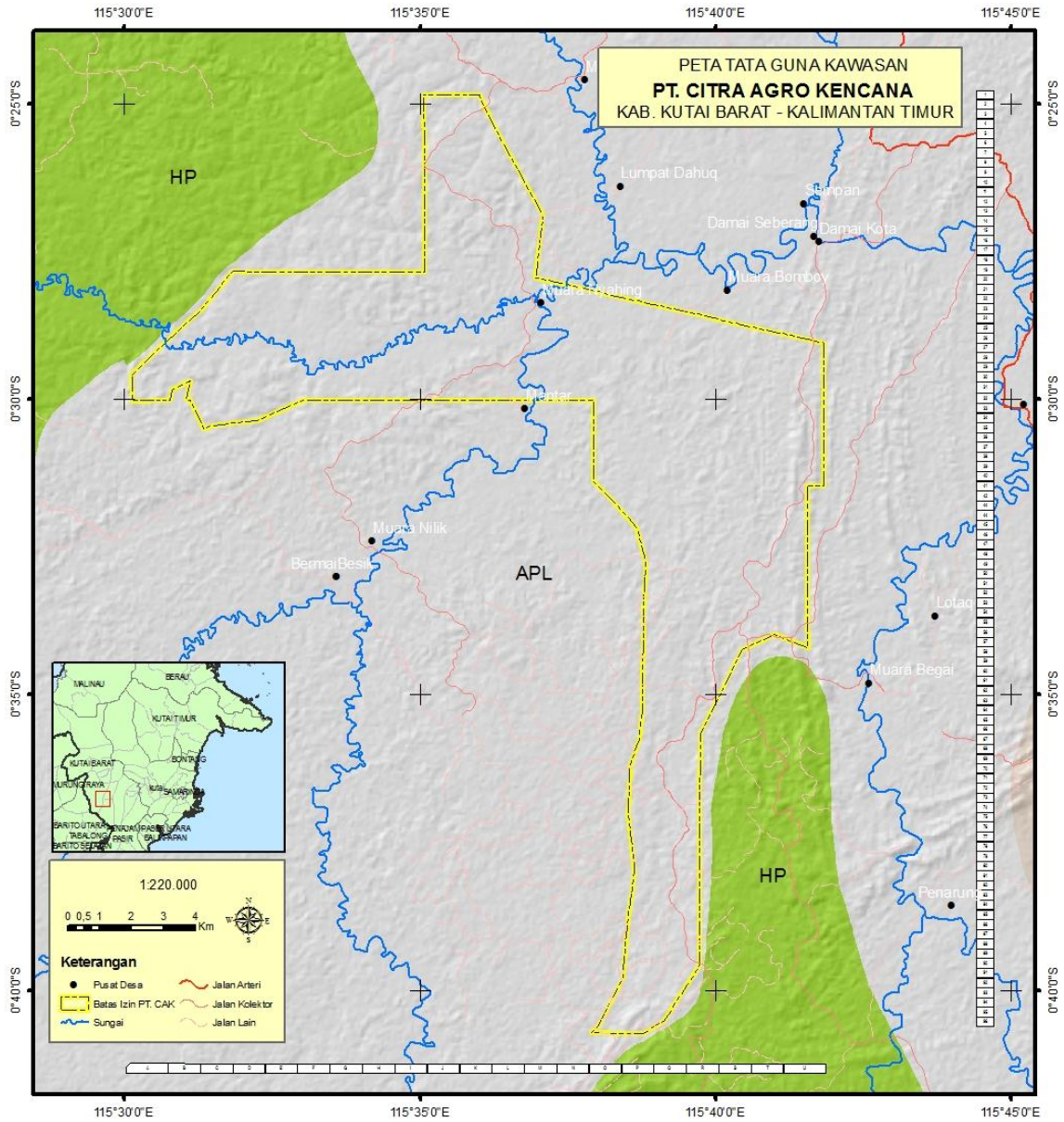
No	Type of Licenses	Issued by	Number and Date
1	Act of Establishment	Notary Yonsah Minanda, SH	No. 03 dated on 3 September 2007
2	Legalization Act of Establishment	Ministry of Law and Human Right of Republic Indonesia	No. C-03071 HT.01.01.TH.2007 dated on 13 November 2007.
3	Permitted Area	Regent of Kutai Barat	No.525.26/K.565b/2010 dated on 14 June 2010.
4	Scope of Reference Environment Impact (KA-ANDAL)	Head of Environmental Agency Kutai Barat Regency	No.660.5/014/KA.ANDAL/BLH-KBR/IX/2010 dated on 29 September 2010.
5	Approval of environment properly ANDAL, RKL and RPL	Regent of Kutai Barat	No. 660.5/015/AMDAL/BLH-KBR/X/2010 dated on 18 Oktober 2010.
6	Technical Consideration of Status of Forest and Waters Area	Forestry Agency East Kalimantan	No. 522.22/552/DK-II/2010 dated on 19 Oktober 2010,
7	Plantation Permit	Regent of Kutai Barat	No. 525.26/K.939b/2010 dated on 22 November 2010

2.3 Location map – both at landscape level and property level.

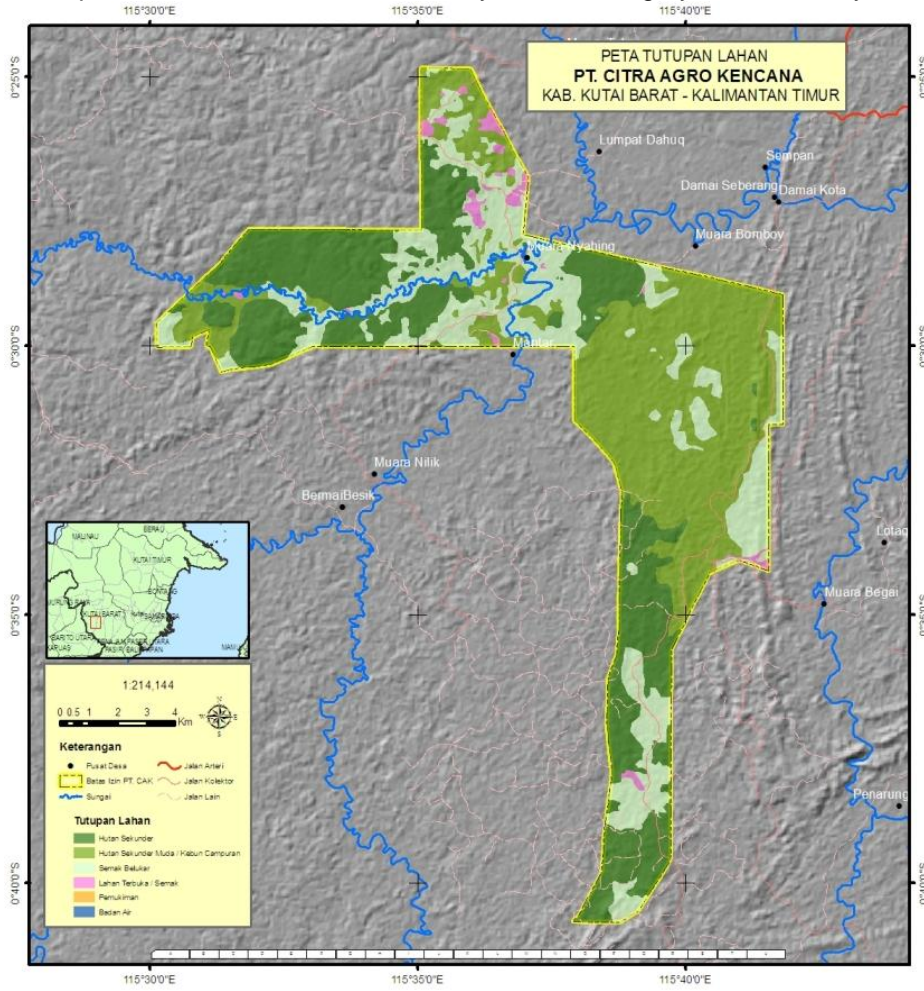
a. Maps of PT. CAK Location in East Kalimantan



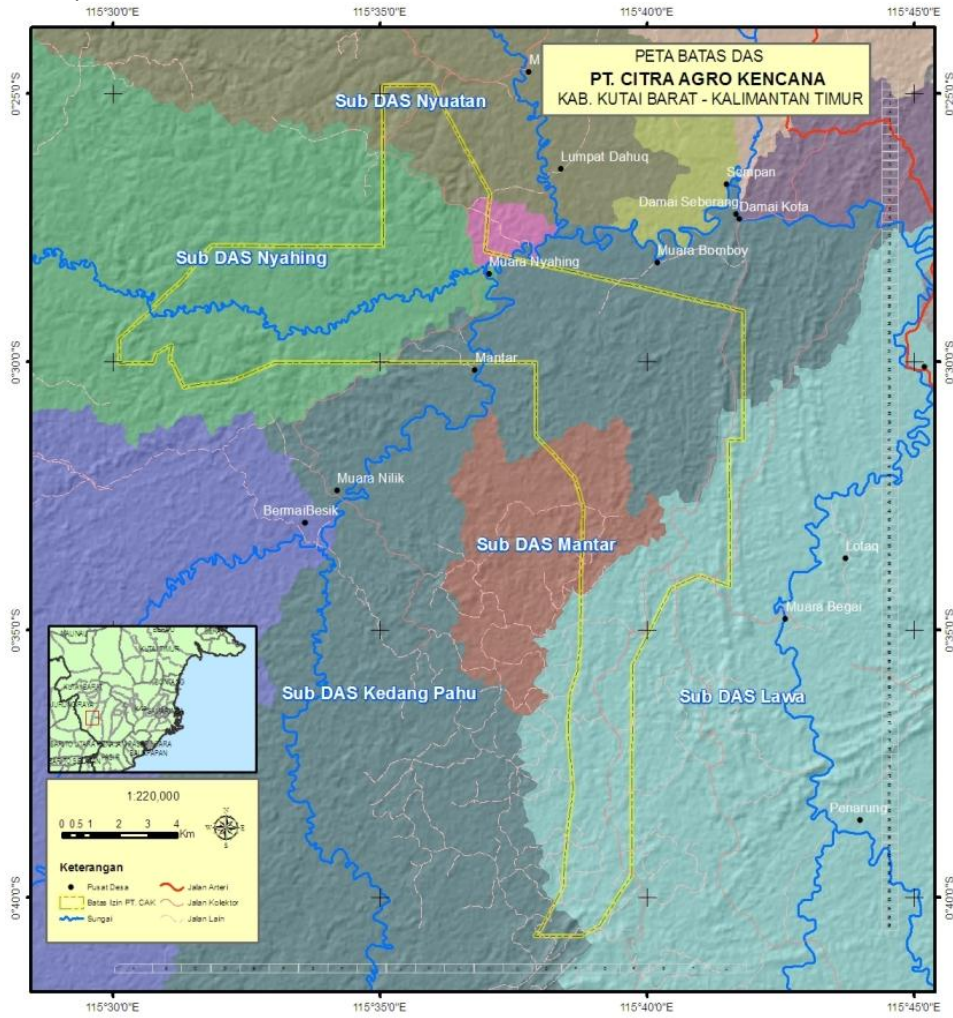
b. Maps Land Use Area of PT. CAK in Kutai Barat Regency



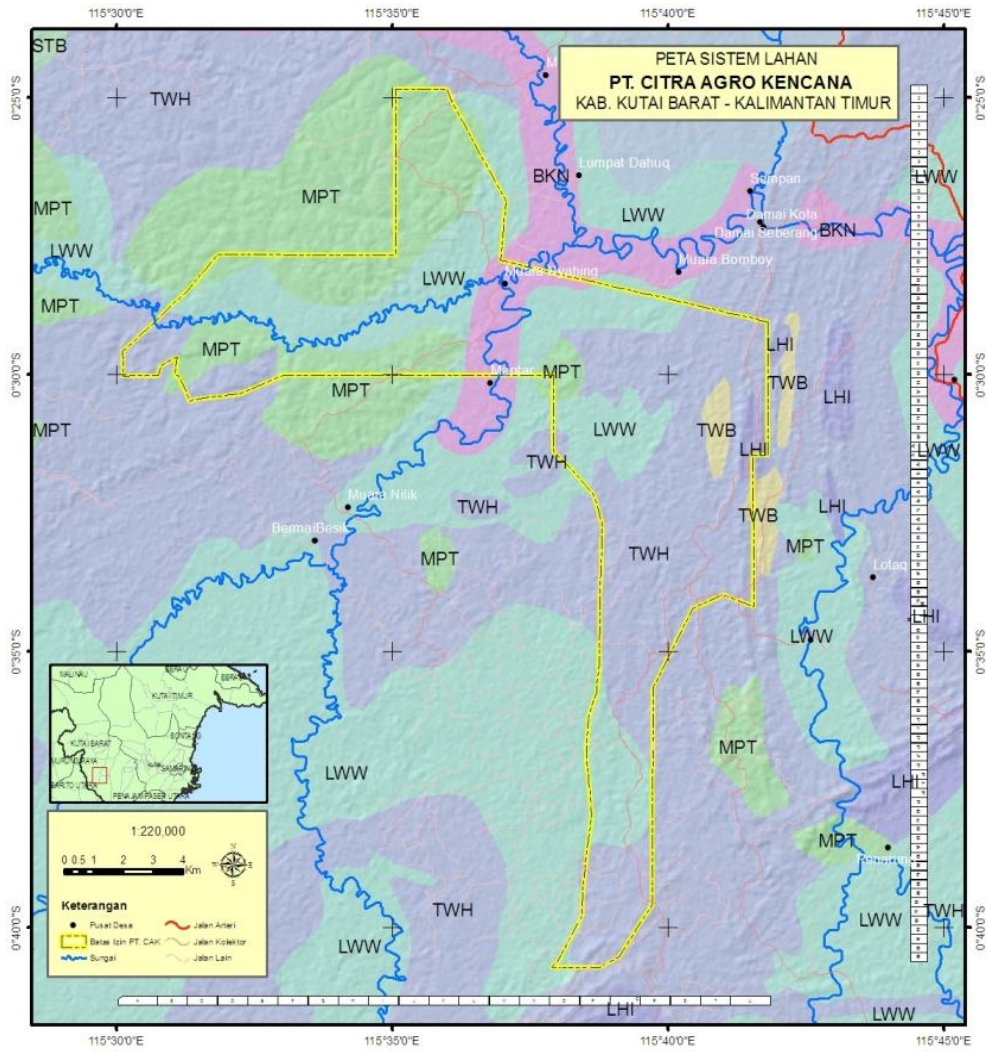
c. Maps Land Cover Area of PT. CAK by satellite imagery Landsat 7 in year 2011



d. Maps of watershed area of PT. CAK



e. Maps Land System Unit of PT. CAK



2.4 Area of New Plantings and Time-plan for New Plantings.

The proposed new planting area by PT Citra Agro Kencana is within the Plantation Permitted Area (IUP) which have been agreed by the owners of the land (Report on Land Compensation of PT. CAK) and the area does not contain forests nor any high conservation values. In accordance with the operational management data of PT. Citra Agro Kencana, the total estimated new planting area is approximately 13,500.00 ha, comprised of 10,800.00 ha inti (nucleus estates) and 2,700.00 ha plasma estates (smallholders) in order to contribute some income for the community and to maintain harmonious relationship with the local community. The development of plasma plantation in partnership program as stated in document “*Naskah Kerjasama Pembangunan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Program Kemitraan*” dated on 29 October 2010. The progress of new plantation development is in compliance with RSPO New Planting Procedure.

No	Activity	2012 (Ha)	2013 (Ha)	2014 (Ha)	2015 (Ha)	TOTAL (Ha)
1	Land Clearing					
	<i>Kebun Inti</i> (Nucleus Estates)	2,400.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	10,800.00
	<i>Kebun Plasma</i> (Smallholders)	600.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	2,700.00
	Total Land Clearing	3,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	13,500.00
2	Nursery	600,000.00	700,000.00	700,000.00	700,000.00	2,700,000.00
3	Planting					
	<i>Kebun Inti</i> (Nucleus Estates)	2,400.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	10,800.00
	<i>Kebun Plasma</i> (Smallholders)	600.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	2,700.00
	Total Planting	3,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	13,500.00

Due to land release process, PT. CAK has established procedure *Prosedur Pembayaran Tali Asih Pembebasan Lahan* (Land Acquisition and Calculation) dated on 18 January 2010. The total compensated land area as per February 2012 was 4,285.64 ha in Lumpat Dahuq Village, in Mantar Village, and in Muara Begai Village whilst in other villages are still in progress of verification and measurement by independent team from community groups.

3. Assessment process and procedures

3.1 Assessment methods (data sources, data collection, dates, programme, and places visited)

The scope of Socio-economic Impact Assessment and the High Conservation Value assessment of PT. CAK covers the local social entities within the *Ijin Usaha Perkebunan* (Plantation Permit) area. The HCV assessment was carried out to identify any existence of primary forest through satellite imagery analysis.

3.1.a SEIA Assessment methods

As the requirements of RSPO P&C and New Planting Procedure (NPP) the Socio-economic Impact Assessment must be carried out before the operational activities of the company begin.

Research Framework : Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) is a methodology to measure the effects on the environmental, social, cultural and economic impacts of the operation of a company and another development interventions. This study uses the combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches. The secondary data is also needed to support the analysis in this study. Considering that the activities of development in this palm oil plantations have not been started yet, the analyzing of the impacts of the UP development is to predict the environmental, social, cultural and economic aspects of the local community in the future.

Research Stages : The research was conducted through four stages. **The first** stage, the preparations are done by the research team with the desktop research, namely searching secondary documents and writing related to the theme and object of research. From the desktop research, formulation or design of the study is obtained, it is ready to use in the field.

The second stage, the field research, at this stage, the research team conducted the search of primary data through interviews, questionnaires, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and observation. Interviews were conducted with focused interviews, and open interviews. In addition to the primary data collecting, the secondary data is as necessary as the primary data to support the analysis. **The third** stage is analysis. At this stage, the research team conducted an analysis to sharpen the findings in the field through discussion, both formally and not formally. The fourth is reporting. Each member of the team has to write the report.

Research Methods

This study used four methods: the first methods are guideline interviews and open interviews. Guideline interview is an interview that directions (guideline question), while not using an open interview guideline, but still refers to the research themes. The purpose of the interview is to explore the opinion, perception of the local people and the effects that have been caused by the existence of the palm oil plantations. The interview process has been made to the key informants, and conducted for 10 days in the field.

The second, the distribution of the questionnaire to 20 respondents in each village near to the plantations area of PT CAK (or 120 respondents) which aims to measure the public perception about the activities of the company as a whole. Questionnaires were randomly distributed to people in the village of Lumpat Dahuq Village, Bomboy Village, Muara Begai Village, Damai Seberang Village, and Mantar Village; Damai and Muara Lawa Sub District; Kutai Barat Regency,

The third is observation. Observation is conducted with the basis of the daily life of the community around the plantation, focused on their interaction with the company. These observations were conducted while doing interviews in the field for 14 days.

The fourth is secondary data collecting of documents, the data that related to the company about social and environmental issues. The collecting of another secondary data was also conducted in the village government, districts and counties. This secondary data covers the public health data, the monography of the village, district in number, and counties in figure.

Research Period

Totally, this study took five weeks, with the following activities such as: preparation, field

research, analysis, and report writing. The field research began on March 8 to 21, 2012, continued with the analysis and report writing in Jakarta until the date of March 28, 2012. The research process itself was conducted in two locations, namely Jakarta, and in and around company that is located. In Jakarta, the research activities are including the preparation, analysis of the findings and report writing. The primary data collecting was conducted in the plantations, the office and the villages around the company.

Research Location

SEIA study was conducted at the company under the auspices of the First Resourcers Group, PT CAK and villages around the company. Villages where research was conducted is the Lumpat Dahuq Village, Bomboy Village, Muara Begai Village, Damai Seberang Village, and Mantar Village; Damai and Muara Lawa Sub District; Kutai Barat Regency, East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia.

3.1.b HCV Identifying Methods

The Indonesian HCV toolkit 2008 was employed for conducting the HCV assessment in PT CAK . The assessment covers the plantation Permitted area which is included into the company's project area and also expanded into villages and other areas which are of considerably importance to the surrounding proposed plantation area. The field survey was conducted in March 2012. The survey area covers representative observation spots In the process, each observation team was accompanied by the field staff from the company and local representatives who are familiar with the site. Besides field survey, the team also collected information from the local community through interviews of selected individual, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), as well as public consultations

At the same time, confirmation and cross checking of the findings were carried out with the local community using the technique of purposive sampling – which includes the communities, the land owners (where existed), and the related interested/affected parties. The understanding and scope of HCV for the oil palm plantation was confined to the HCVF definitions which is applicable to the forestry sector as adopted by the RSPO. The Identification of High Conservation Value in Indonesia was developed by the Konsorsium Revisi HCV Toolkit Indonesia (2008) (the toolkit for the revision HCV consortium). Other references used include Red list data IUCN, CITES Appendix II, and other guidelines as well as the relevant Laws of Indonesia were also taken into consideration such as PP 7 Year 1999.

Identifying Methods for HCV 1, 2, and 3

Field survey data collected to determine the presence of HCV 1, 2, and 3 were done by selecting the block sampling with respect to the representation of habitat, then in each sample blocks the assessment of flora and fauna species diversity were conducted in a linear transect method. In the study area of PT. CAK some representative observation plots has been selected in specific zone.

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 (PP 7 Year 1999) and international law (Red list data IUCN and CITES Appendix II) which protect such flora and fauna. The significance of the value of the wildlife as well as the habitat was also determined based on the ecological roles from the species and from the cultural and traditional point of view.

The method of inventories was carried out using reconnaissance survey to analyze the existence of the importance of flora and fauna. The existence of 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 footprints, claw mark on trees, nest, etc.).
- The presence of residual of animals' body parts (skull, horn, skin, hair, feathers, tusk, scales, snake skin 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 confirmed 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 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 feedback from interviews with the local people. All information was then matched with the natural distribution and the history of the existence of such species in the locations. 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 result the existence such species in doubt.

Identifying Methods for HCV 4.

order to identify the existence of HVC 4 in area, two approaches were applied in the assessment. The first approach was through analysis of the interactions and correlations between the water catchment system and the proposed plantation land in a wider context. This approach also covered the area outside the proposed plantation area. The second approach was an analysis on the significant values of such locations and their impacts to the proposed plantation's location. Based on both approaches, the phases of identifying HCV 4 was carried out by doing an integrated analysis of the secondary data, field survey and interviews with relevant stakeholders as respondents such as village chiefs and local community leaders.

Field observation was carried out in specific locations; i.e. springs, river, proposed area for land clearing, the current land use in the area, and other locations representing the condition of the water catchment in the area. The secondary data were use of such as watershed and hydrology maps, topographic maps and Digital Elevation Model (DEM) maps, soil and geological maps, satellite images and maps of land cover and spatial maps. Position or location identification performed using Geographic Information System application (GIS) to satellite imagery Landsat 7 ETM+ in 2011.

Identifying Methods for HCV 5.

The focus of the HCV 5 assessment was the area inside the proposed 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 proposed plantation which has the significant values for identification and sustainability of the tradition or cultural living of local community. The methods adopted in the assessment of HCV 5 were:

- Participatory Mapping of locations containing elements of HCV 5.
- Interview with the local community, either with individual or Focus Group Discussions.

The HCV assessment was carried out through a series of phases i.e. Desk Study, Field Survey, Data Analysis, Spatial Analysis of HCV area, and indicative HCV mapping whilst the interviews were performed using the interview forms refer to the Identification Manual of High Conservation Value Areas In Indonesia (2008). Interviews were conducted in Lumpat Dahuq Village, Bomboy Village, Muara Begai Village, Damai Seberang Village, and Mantar Village; Damai and Muara Lawa Sub District; Kutai Barat Regency, East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia

To obtain the detailed data or information from each village the focus group discussion (FGD) were conducted with each village chiefs and community leaders in each village, followed by ground check. Ground check conducted on the estimated areas indicated as HCV 5 based on FGD result. Ground check done with the help of village heads and staff of PT. CAK as a guide of the area. The information about social, economic and cultural cited in "Kecamatan dan Desa dalam Angka" used as a secondary data. Subsequently overlay of related information between the real field conditions with secondary information. Position or location identification performed using Geographic Information System application (GIS).

Identifying Methods for HCV 6

The identification method for HCV 6 performed as identification method for HCV 5. Information regarding area that has the function or important values to the cultural identity of traditional / typical local communities obtained from secondary data and government reports, also from PT. CAK. Based on preliminary information indicated HCV 6 the identification was done on the landscape, ecosystem, or component that essential for distinctive cultural

identity. Data sources in the assessment of HCV 6 obtained from the subject of local communities : local community leaders and the community itself, as well as information from research, historical documents and other documents available. A depth information collection for the identification of HCV 6 was also done through FGD.

Indicators used to show the distribution of customary area or distribution of communal forest resources associated with individual and collective behavior of the local community to meet their cultural needs, including zoning regulations made under certain culture, the distribution of archaeological sites, the distribution of ritual activities for local communities, the distribution of resources biological to cultural needs.

This assessment was done by involving the management of PT. CAK along with experts from outside and consulted with local community leaders / traditional leaders. In addition, primary data collection purposed to obtain preliminary data whether there is still an area that is recognized as customary area of the indicators developed. Besides identifying the presence of indicators, these indicators were also categorized based on the quality, for example: with three scales, namely: low, medium and high. Furthermore, the local community leaders also asked how importance of these indicators to local community life.

3.2 Stakeholder consultation (stakeholders contacted, consultation notices and dates)

Public consultation for HCV, which took place on 19 March 2012 at Damai Sub District Office, Kutai Barat Regency was attended by government agency, local communities, consultant team and staff of PT. CAK. Public consultation was conducted to obtain feedback toward HCV findings from related parties. Public consultation for SEIA based on Focus Group Discussion with community in each villages. The public consultation process and the feedback from the participants was documented to provide inputs in finalization of HCV assessment and SEIA report. List of stakeholders contacted as shown in the table below:

NO	Name	Title	Institution
From CAK			
1	Neny Indriyana	Conservation and Environment Specialist	PT. BPEJ
2	Nunung Krisnayanto	Head Conservation and Environment Section	PT. BPEJ
3	Matheus Ancah	koordinator manager Umum	PT. BPEJ
4	Juli Antonius Pakpahan	Estate manager CAK	PT. CAK
5	Sakti M.Tambunan	Estate Manager BPEJ	PT. BPEJ
6	Adhe Rehatta Tarigan	Manager Umum BPEJ	PT. BPEJ
7	Supriyanto	Manager Umum CAK	PT.CAK
8	Ardi Chandra.Y	Conservation and Environment Officer	PT. BPEJ
From HCV consultant			
1	R. Sukasmianto	Consultant	YASBI
2	Wawan Gunawan	Consultant	YASBI
3	Iswan Dunggjo	Consultant	YASBI
4	Bukti Bagja	Consultant	YASBI
5	Hery Prasetyo	Consultant	YASBI
6	Moh. Yasin	Consultant	YASBI
7	Arief Wahyu Candra Susilo	Consultant	YASBI
8	Kun Indriastuti Widowati	Consultant	YASBI
9	M. Alzim Suaidi Nas.	Consultant	YASBI
Government official			

NO	Name	Title	Institution
1	Djani	Camat	Damai Sub-district
1	Lusni Tuamrin	Petinggi	Mantar
2	Yohanes Ajim	Kepala adat	Lumpat Dahug
3	Roeslan	Kepala adat	Muara Bomboy
4	Sumau	Kepala adat	Damai Seberang
5	Saif Sunjau	Kepala adat	Lumpat Dahug
6	Basri	Ketua Badan Perwakilan Kampung (BPK)	Lumpat Dahug
7	Bruno Madi	Ketua Badan Perwakilan Kampung (BPK)	Sempatn
8	Jamadin	Sekretaris	Sempatn
9	Rampal	Petinggi	Muara Bomboy
10	Niemis	Wakil kepala adat	Sempatn
11	Riesmansyah	Petinggi	Muara Begai
12	Keter	Badan Perwakilan Kampung (BPK)	Muara Begai
13	F. Pestai	Petinggi	Lumpat Dahug
14	Yohanis	Sekdes	Damai Seberang

Stakeholder analysis is an important step in the development of palm oil plantations. The purpose of the implementation of stakeholder analysis are: (a) identify their stakeholders that involved in the development of palm oil plantations, their roles, their interests, and the influence caused by the presence of the (parties) stakeholders, and (b) develop strategies to gain support from particular stakeholders. Stakeholder analysis results can be seen in the table below.

Stakeholder Analysis	Description
Identification of Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders that are directly related to PT CAK are the village government, CPC, LPM, PT CAK communities, traditional institutions, and religious institutions. While the stakeholders are not directly related to the PT CAK are district governments, other companies and Communication Public Forum
Identification of the Role of Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders who have very important role in the development of the PT CAK are the local communities, the village government (village officials), traditional leader and PT CAK
Stakeholder analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders who have interest and influence are the local community, government of village, indigenous institution leader and PT CAK

a. List of Legal, regulatory and other guidance referenced

No.	Number	Title
1	Undang Undang RI No.5 Tahun 1990 (Indonesia Law No.5 of 1990)	Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya (Conservation of Life Natural Resources and their Ecosystems)
2	Undang-Undang RI No. 32 Tahun 2009 (Indonesia Law No.32 of 2009)	Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup. regarding Protection and Environmental Management)

3	Undang Undang RI No.41 Tahun 1999 (Indonesia Law 41)	Kehutanan (Forestry)
4	Peraturan Pemerintah No. 38 Tahun 2011	Sungai (River)
5	Peraturan Pemerintah No.7 Tahun 1999 (Government Regulation no. 7 of 1999)	Pengawetan Jenis Tumbuhan dan Satwa (Preservation of Plants and Animals)
6	Keputusan Dirjen PHPA No. 1289/kpts/DJ-IV/96	Pola Pengelolaan Kawasan Suaka Alam, Kawasan Pelestarian Alam, Taman Buru dan Hutan Lindung.
9	Keputusan Presiden No. 32 Tahun 1990	Pengelolaan Kawasan Lindung
10	Keputusan Presiden No. 43 Tahun 1978	<i>Convention On International Trade In Endangered Species Of Wild Fauna and Flora</i>
11	Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan dan Perkebunan No. 104/kpts-II/ 2000	Tata Cara Mengambil Tumbuhan Liar dan Menangkap Satwa Liar
12	Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Nomor : 14/Permentan/PL.110/2/2009	Pedoman Pemanfaatan Lahan Gambut Untuk Budidaya Kelapa Sawit.
13	Presidential Decree No.32 of 1990	Management of Protected Areas.
14	Presidential Decree No.43 of 1978	Convention On International Trade In Endangered Species Of Wild Fauna and Flora.
15	Minister of Forestry and Plantations decree No. 104/kpts-II / 2000	Procedure for Taking Wild Plant and Wildlife Capture
16	Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number : 14/Permentan/PL.110/2/2009	Peat Land Use Guidelines For Oil Palm.
17	National Interpretation of RSPO Principles and Criteria (RSPO P & C / Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil) for the Production of Sustainable Palm Oil Republic of Indonesia, in May of 2008.	
18	Guidelines of Identification High Conservation Value area in Indonesia, June 2008.	
19	Konsorsium Revisi HCV <i>Toolkit</i> Indonesia: 2008, Panduan Identifikasi Kawasan Benilai Konservasi Tinggi di Indonesia.	

4a. Summary of assessment findings for SEIA assessments

Summary of key findings in respect of socio-economic impact to country, region, and local communities

Characteristics of people in the villages adjacent to PT CAK is about geographic condition, roads access, population, ethnic composition, religion, educational livelihood, and health that can be seen in the table below.

Community characteristics	Description
Administrative location Access Road area and population density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The administrative location is a part of the Damai and Muara Lawa Sub District, West Kutai district, East Kalimantan Province Some of the area is relatively quiet with roads which are not quiet adequate, although the area is near to the district capital Total number of the population in the villages around PT CAK is 2145 population, with 1157 male and 988 female. There are 587 head of family (KK) in the villages, with total area of 343,09 km² and the average of population density is 7.20/ km²
Ethnic Composition Religious Composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ethnic majority is Dayak Benuaq (96%) and other ethnic groups (4%) Religious composition of the population is Protestant 59.63%. Catholic 36.13%, and Muslim 4.29%
Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 63% of the population worked as farmers, and 37% worked as company workers, fishermen, traders, civil servants, and military
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the respondents (61%) had completed primary school and junior school. 24% of the respondents had completed high school and university level 15% of the the respondents had not completed primary school
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of health facilities and medical personnel have not been adequate, but the awareness for the medical treatment is high

Socio-economic aspects

Socio-cultural aspects of society in the vicinity of the PT CAK plan including four aspects: first, the social institutions that exist in the villages around the site plan of the plantation, second, the identification of ethnic groups; third, local customs, and the fourth, socio-cultural changes associated with the presence of PT CAK. In summary, the social cultural aspects of the communities around PT CAK can be described in the following table.

Social Cultural aspects	Description
Social institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of some social institution in the village is less functional. The village government affairs often running in the house of the village chief. Informal institutions are active, such as: Indigenous Institution, the Communication Forum, IHC, and religious institutions.

Ethnic groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethnic groups are dominated by the Dayak Benuaq. While the immigrant ethnic groups consists of Banjar, Bugis, Javanese, and Batak.
Customs practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The customs ritual that is still practicing are : wedding, funeral, <i>belian</i> (traditional healing), the traditional ceremony to open the new land (melaslati), Tokong (gambling game) In the villages whose religion are (Protestant) tend to be strong, traditional practices (which do not) become less detailed.
Social and Cultural change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The changing orientation of the livelihoods from resource-based work activities to working in the trade and services sector. Changes in land ownership patterns, from the ownership by custom, by clearing, to now in the bargain. Changes in the pattern of farming, from poly culture to monoculture. Changes in cultural values, including changes in individual values into collective culture, a simple change of a consumptive lifestyle, changing patterns of subsistence to commercial. Increasing the workload and the burden of the women. From homemakers / housewives who helped in the garden to become a housewife as well as garden workers with a definite working hours, an estimated burden will be increasing in the future.

Economic aspects of population around the PT CAK could be explained in three ways, namely: the economy in West Kutai district level, economic resources or livelihood systems and the household economy. Those can be seen in the following table.

Economic aspects	Description
The District Regional Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2010 Mining and Quarrying sector have contributed the largest on the West Kutai Regency GRDP in the amount of 57.96%, followed by the Building / Construction of 14.46% and 13.15% Agriculture Sector. Over the last five years, from 2005 to 2010, the GDP of West Kutai District had been increased to 3.61 trillion rupiah. The increase was primarily due to increased value-added agriculture, coal mining commodity, and sector of the building / construction
Society Resource Economics around PT. CAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general, the cultivation of rubber plants, fruits and food crops have not been carried out intensively and optimal. The fishing is still using traditional methods. Natural resources that very important in this area are rubber plantations, rivers, and fruits ("lembo"). The regional economy is supported by ground transportation. The electricity in this area using the generator. Physically there is a local market in Barong Tongkok district, Kampung Damai Kota, Besiq, and Jengan Danum. Banks and savings and loans groups of women (PNPM) are also the sources of funding which is accessible for the community. Caring for each other behavior is shown in the celebration of birth, death and wedding.
Domestic economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood in this area are dominated by rubber farmers, mining and oil company employees, civil servants, merchants, cutting wood, and rattan. In general livelihood of the population is more than one. Based on survey, the monthly income of the majority household is around Rp 1,000,001 - Rp 1,500,000 Monthly expenses of the household cover food consumption, energy consumption, education and communication. Above all, food consumption is the highly cost. Dependence of food and energy from outside the area is very high

Positive impacts.

Based on the interviews in all villages of the study, the local community just obtain direct benefits of employment at the time of the survey and measurement of land, along with other religious social charity. The presence of PT. CAK will potentially have positive impacts associated with the better road accessibility and the village will become more crowded, thus open the opportunity to work and doing business, increasing income from the plasma and various other social activities of companies. PT. CAK will also develop CSR and Community Development program to improve health quality and education level quality.

Contributions of PT CAK can be seen in the table below.

Contributions of PT. BPEJ	Description
Employment Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The company has recruited the locals for several position such as KHL, KHT or PBT. Employee acceptance of the Company has recruited locals in labor recruitment as KHL, KHT, or PBT.
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of oil palm plantations is expected to increase the accessibility of the community by improving the quality of the infrastructures such as roads and bridges in the region to encourage the economic growth around the villages.
CSR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christmas Celebration Assistance and religious ceremonies Improvement of village road
Improvement of local economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation Services Building Contractors, roads etc. Business Communication Shop Traders Hotel / lodging

Negative impacts

Besides the potential positive impact, the existence of PT. CAK also provides the potential negative impacts.. Potential negative impacts include: the behavior of an increasingly consumerist society, the increasing land conflicts between people due to the increasing value of land, changing patterns of community livelihoods, and social disparities between indigenous communities and the migrants.

Summary of key findings in respect of socio-economic impact in respect of emergent communities (workers, suppliers)

The oil palm development will generate direct employment and spin-off service employment opportunities within the region. PT. CAK will give preference to employment of local workers from local community depending of their skills. The employment and business opportunities are expected to have beneficial outcomes for the local economy and there will be development infrastructure such as road access. There are chances of the emergence of social jealousy due to an increase in the local economy in certain villages or between local communities and migrants workers and suppliers.

Environmental Aspects.

Based on interviews with local community the environmental issues in the study area is potentially the reduction of river water quality (more turbid). Decrease in river water quality, not only due to the PT. CAK, but an accumulation of the activities in the upper village. It is associated with more intensive land use in upstream areas (logging, mining and various plantations companies), but it is also influenced by the high rainfall intensity factor and household waste because the local community also using the river as public toilets. This causes the need for clean water that still rely on River become more limited. The local community also need alum for water purification, while people who own well is still very rare. In addition there are also potential negative impacts to watch out and

need to get the attention of the company such as decreasing air quality, increasing noise level if the mill starts to operate.

The presence of PT. CAK is to expected by local community has positive environmental effects to provide clean water and protect the water resources that have been delineated in HCV area.

Public perceptions of the villagers surround the area of the location of PT CAK on environmental conditions include: (1) public perception of environmental conditions when the study was conducted, (2) concerns related to the environmental problems if the palm oil plantations will be developed by PT CAK, and (3) hopes and wishes for PT CAK related to environmental problems.

Environmental Aspects	Description
Public Perceptions of the Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48% respondents said that they lived in a good environmental conditions, 41% said that they lived in a quite good environmental condition, 7% said that they lived in a bad environmental condition and 4% did not know whether they lived in a good environmental condition or not.
Biophysical conditions and environmental damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biophysical conditions is a flood plain with sandy loam soil and sandy clay loam. This area has the potential occurrence of floods, mud, dirty river water, landslides in the edge of the river and the edge of the road.
Environmental damage that Ever Happened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental damage has been occurred in the area before the arrival of PT CAK are floods, landslides, lands fire, water pollution.
Negative impact that concerned by Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community concern about the negative impact are floods, landslides, pollutant from the plantations and pollutant from the river.
Environmental issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community dependency on river and its resources have emerge the issue of river water pollution. It becomes the most important issue. The community also concerned on the potential pollutant from the plantations and the factory. Potential pollutant from the road and the potential air pollutant are also being concerned.
Public expectations related to the PT CAK Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local community has expectation on PT CAK to develop a good communication system between the company and the community and manage the land with environmental friendly system. Factory location should stay far away from the village.

Issues raised by stakeholders and assessors comment of each issue.

TUV NORD assessors team has reviewed the PT. CAK responses to the issues raised by stakeholders and considers that the company has responded appropriately for the early planning stage of the proposed development.

Some issues have been raised from HCV Public Consultation on 19 March 2012 was summarized as the table below:

No	N a ma /Title	Comment/Questions	Comments/responds
1	Foreword by Neny Indriyana (PT. CAK)	Explaining the purpose of YASBI as consultant visit to identify High Conservation Value area (HCVA) to balance the economic and ecological concern.	
2	Opening by Camat Damai	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Express gratitude for PT CAK initiatives in order to socialize HCV activity. Appealed to people who attend the public consultation to inform the location of HCV area The Government of Sub-districts and District of Kutai Barat hope that the presence of PT CAK could improve society's welfare 	
3	YASBI Presentation by Iksal Yanuarsyah	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the activity and procedure of HCV Explain the back ground of HCV identification as RSPO standard 	
4	Yohanis, as Secretary of Damai Sebrang Village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Can the result of HCV identification could inform to each villager? Has the tree of <i>Menggeris/tanyut</i> identified? 	<p><u>Response from Neny Indriyana</u></p> <p>The report has not been final and cannot be distributed now. Later on, company will socialize the result.</p> <p><u>Iksal Yanuarsyah</u></p> <p>When RSPO approved the report, it will be distributed.</p> <p><u>Wawan Gunawan (YASBI)</u></p> <p>The tree of <i>Manggeris</i> has been identified but it was not include as rare species</p>

No	N a ma /Title	Comment/Questions	Comments/responds
			of PP – Government Regulation No 7 year 1999, it will be consider as protected tree if society declare it.
5	Fransiscus, Officials of Lumpat Dahug Village	How to protect riparian strip of small river and water sources. Since the small river caused the main river muddy.	<u>Iksal Yanuarsyah (YASBI)</u> There is SOP which overcome company's environmental destruction
6	Ruslan Damas, (chief of triad Muara Bomboy Village)	Will it be another socialization regarding Estate management to Muara Bomboy Village? The villagers of Muara Bomboy prefer mining activity than palm oil.	<u>Mathius Anca (PT. CAK)</u> Company will frequently socialize and explain their activity to villagers.
7	Rusman (Official of Muara Begai Village)	How about the plasma distribution, 80:20?	<u>Mathius Anca (PT. CAK)</u> Company will frequently socialize and explain their plasma scheme to villagers <u>Neny (PT. CAK)</u> The standard of RSPO applied Free Prior informed consent where all deal should be without force, especially land acquisition.
8	Parampak (Muara Bomboi Villager)	Thank you for company's concern to surrounding people. HCV identification survey help people to protect useful flora and fauna. Do not follow the mining company.	
9	Husni Thamrin (Chief of Mantar Village)	There are several indigenous trees like trees to produce honey and trees for religious ritual. Company should fulfill the previous agreed promise	

Strategic issues.

The SEIA assessment by YASBI highlighted that the existence of PT. CAK will have significant social impacts and how the business management influences the key issues in every component of the social sustainability of local community.

There are strategic issues identified regarding socio-economic and environmental aspects :

Strategic issues related to the presence of PT CAK were obtained from the excavation of the data through direct interviews with people from various elements and different profession, the office village, district level government, and the company management. There was also obtained from data entry process. Various issues that developed in the community related to the presence of PT CAK can be seen in the table below.

Issues	Description
Society response to PT CAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of respondents agreed • Part of respondents agreed with terms and conditions • Part of respondents do not agreed
Communication Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialization is carried out is still less, and dissemination of material has not answered the public's curiosity • The local inhabitants and the company have different perception toward land certificate. • An understanding of the palm oil plantation and community partnerships are less also in nucleus-plasma. In community, there is a lack of understanding about the palm oil plantation and <i>plasma-inti</i> partnerships. • The emerging of negative issues and negative perceptions about palm oil plantations. • Communication between company and stakeholders is less optimal.
Land Acquisition Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of the local inhabitants are not feel comfortable about the <i>tali asih</i> system as well as the <i>tali asih</i> compensation offered by the company. • Percentage of the plasma is considered beneficial for some people. • There is no agreement the village boundary (Nyahing and Mantar, Damai Seberang and Muara Bomboy) • Value of <i>tali asih</i> compensation is considered too low for the most inhabitants. • The inhabitants would rather buy to buy or sell the land in an economic way rather than receive the <i>tali asih</i> compensation.
Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company is required by the community to recruit local employee. • As for the workers and prospective workers suggested the company to increase the workers salary regarding to their economic needs.
Economic Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many of the creative industries is less active, such as rattan industry, farming, and fishing. • Potential income from rattan has been decreased • Small Industries could not gave significant contribution in economic sector. (marketing problem) • High dependency of food from outside region • The economic potential has not been used optimally (livestock, fisheries, plantation)
Education issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of education are still low, access to education is still lack. • Lack of education facilities • Lack of the number of teachers • The education level is still low • Limited access to get higher education
Health Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of a healthy lifestyle is still low, health workers and health facilities also still not optimally running. • Lack of health workers

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of public awareness of health • There is potential for air pollution (dust), it would be cause the spread of diseases such as ARI/ISPA • Potential reduction in water quality of rivers that would be cause the spread of skin disease.
Accessibility issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The roads infrastructure is inadequate. • The bridge infrastructure is inadequate (Damai Seberang dan Muara Nyahing) • Lack of public transportation
Environmental Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community fear of loss of quality of river water • Potential decreased in water quality • Potential decreased in water sources quality (Muara Begai) • The potential for air pollution (dust) • Potential climate changes could be happened in the future

The findings obtained in SEIA assessment will be useful as the source for the company to create social programs / CSR, both short-term program, medium term and long term, based on the aspirations of people around the plantation. Awareness of the project is important and must be ensured through a solid FPIC programme. Expectations of positive socio-economic impacts are high in the local population and should be managed carefully, both through the FPIC process and through transparent Community Development and CSR programmes. As there are many community didn't understand well the plasma schemes in the area, the concept of a plasma partnership with the company must be very well developed and explained.

Mitigation plans to minimise negative for socio-economic impacts or environmental effects and management plans to enhance socio-economic contributions or promote positive environmental effects

PT. CAK has developed mitigation plans to minimise negative for socio-economic impacts or environmental effects and management plans to enhance socio-economic contributions or promote positive environmental effects. The steps taken in the SEIA development and preparation of management & monitoring plans are:

- Survey with the related parties on definitive delineation of land ownership
- Improvement on the level of community education
- Increase local communities awareness of good agricultural practice
- Provide clean water for community and protect water resources
- Employment and the creation of new jobs
- Create a community development program through a communication forum
- Development of alternative income by generating activities to safeguard their economic standing after post-development of the project.

4b. Summary of Assessment findings (for HCV assessment)

Overall HCV identification and proposed measures to maintain and enhance those identified

HCV assessment also identified that there is no primary forest, no peat area, all local people's land has been identified and the land acquisition resolution with free prior and informed consent.

Refer to HCV assessment there was five types of HCVs identified within the plantation permitted area of PT CAK, with the total HCV area is 723.67 ha consist of 389.33 ha are HCV 1, 333.94 ha are HCV 2, 389.33 ha are HCV 4, 389.33 ha are HCV 5 and 0,4 ha are HCV 6. However, some of HCV areas are overlapping with other HCV area.

Elements for HCV 1 was consist of

- Riparian river : Nyahing, Kedang Pahu
- Lake : Ketimay, Nyahing 2, Nyahing 3, Nyahing 4, Nyahing 5,
- Spring water : Nyahing, Luntuq Uway, and Bengkirak All of them are overlap with the HCV 4 and HCV 5 area.
- Protected vegetation: Banggeris (*Koompassia malaccensis* Maing), Beremiring/meranti batu

(*Shorea uliginosa* Foxw), Durian hutan/ pekawai (*Durio kutejensis* Becc.), Jelmu / lemonu (*Canarium pseudodecumanum*), Meranti merah/ jawar (*Shorea ovalis*), Meranti putih/ lempung (*Shorea lamellata*), Ulin/teluyan (*Eusideroxylon zwageri*T.et B), Nyerakat hitam (*Hopea beccariana* Burck.), Oos (*Ochanostachys amentacea*).

- Protected species of protected wildlife animals identified such as Bekantan (*Nasalis larvatus*), Beruang madu (*Helarctos malayanus*), Beruk (*Macaca nemestrina*), and Buaya sapit *Tomistoma schlegelii*)

Element for HCV 2 was consists of riparian of Nyahing and Kedang Pahu River. Elements for HCV 6 are public cemeteries in Muara Nyahing.

PT. CAK has used information from the AMDAL, the HCV assessment and SEIA and information from stakeholder meetings to prepare a management plan to deal with social and environmental aspects and impacts. As a result, TUV NORD assessor team confirmed that the assessment and plan are comprehensive, professional and compliant of the RSPO New Planting Procedures.

Documentation showing of the Obtained Free, Prior and Informed Consent of any indigenous people affected by the development of the concession (part of RSPO requirements).

The HCV assessment and SEIA report includes meetings and consultation held at each villages of the project area which consists of list of attendees with their signatures, information on the issues raised and discussed. There is a proposed smallholder development scheme as stated in “Naskah Kerjasama Pembangunan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Program Kemitraan”, which will give eligible local people the opportunity to receive an oil palm block. TUV NORD assessors team concluded the detailed documentation recorded, demonstrates the principles of free, prior and informed consent have been followed.

Data sources and quality

- IUCN Red Data List
- CITES Appendix II
- PP 7 Year 1999

HCV toolkits employed

The Indonesian HCV toolkit 2008 was employed to conducting the assessment.

Decision on HCV status and related mapping

Protected Vegetation Species in Specific area in PT. CAK

No	Local Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status
1	Beremiring/meranti batu	<i>Shorea uliginosa</i> Foxw.	D: IUCN VU
2	Durian hutan/ pekawai	<i>Durio kutejensis</i> Becc.	D: IUCN VU
3	Jelmu/ lemonu	<i>Canarium pseudodecumanum</i>	D: IUCN VU
4	Meranti merah/ jawar	<i>Shorea ovalis</i>	D: IUCN CR
5	Meranti putih/ lempung	<i>Shoreal amellata</i>	D: IUCN CR
6	Oos	<i>Ochanostachys amentacea</i>	MP: IUCN DD
7	Banggeris	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i> Maing.	MP: IUCN LC
8	Nyerakat hitam	<i>Hopea beccariana</i> Burck.	D: IUCN CR
9	Ulin/ teluyan	<i>Eusideroxylon zwageri</i> T.et B.	D: IUCN VU

Protected Wildlife Species in Specific area in PT. CAK

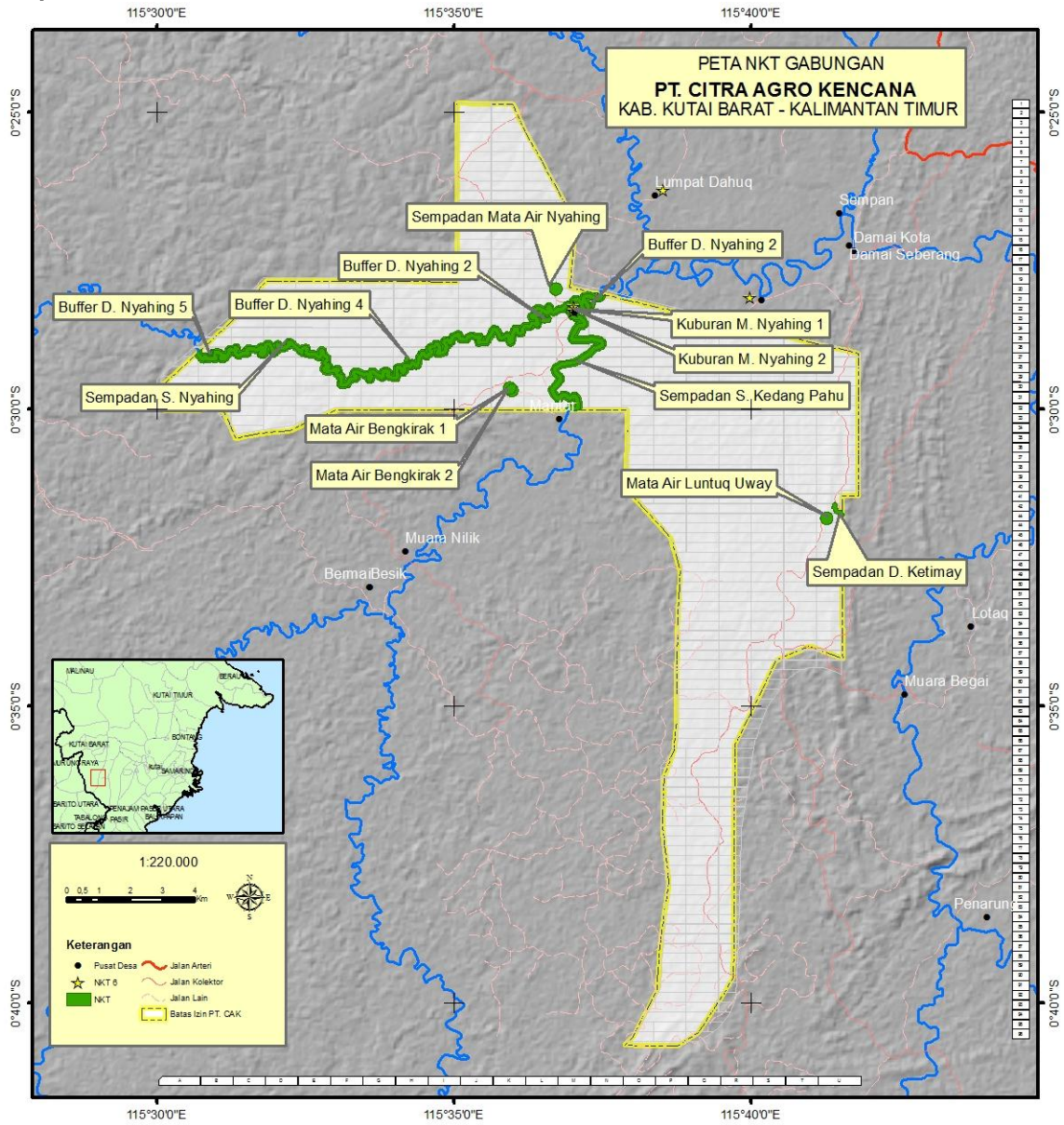
No.	Nama Lokal	Nama Ilmiah	Status Konservasi
1	Bekantan	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	D: PP 7/1999, IUCN EN, CITES App I
2	Beruang madu	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	D: PP 7/1999, IUCN VU, CITES App I
3	Beruk	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	D: IUCN VU
4	Buaya sapit	<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>	D: PP 7/1999, IUCN EN, CITES App I
5	Cucak rawa	<i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i>	D: IUCN VU, CITES App II
6	Elang hitam	<i>Ichthyophaga sp.</i>	D: PP 7/1999
7	Enggang klihingan	<i>Anorrhinus galeritus</i>	D: PP 7/1999, IUCN LC, CITES App II
8	Kancil/pelanduk	<i>Tragulus sp.</i>	D: PP 7/1999
9	Kijang	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	D: PP 7/1999
10	Kucing hutan	<i>Felis bengalensis</i>	D: PP 7/1999
11	Landak	<i>Hystrix brachyurum</i>	D: PP 7/1999
12	Lutung dahi putih	<i>Presbytis frontata</i>	D: PP 7/1999, IUCN VU
13	Owa-owa	<i>Hylobates muelleri</i>	D: PP 7/1999
14	Raja udang meninting	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	D: PP 7/1999, IUCN LC
15	Rangkong badak	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	D: PP 7/1999, IUCN LC, CITES App II
16	Rusa	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	D: PP 7/1999
17	Tiong emas	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	D: PP 7/1999, IUCN LC, CITES App II
18	Trenggiling	<i>Manis javanica</i>	D: PP 7/1999, CITES App II

Summary of HCV area in PT. CAK

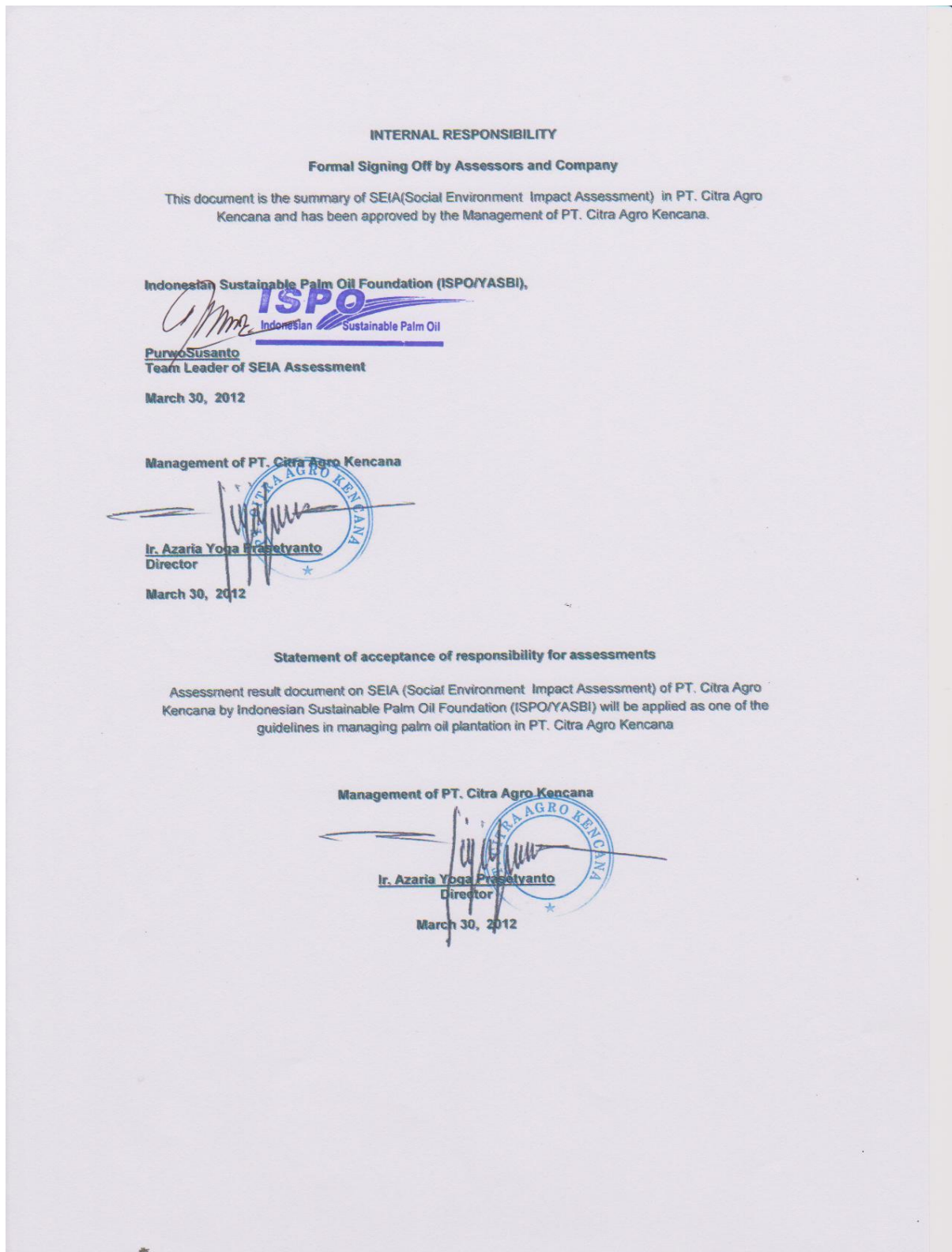
No.	HCV Region	Extensive		Block/Grid location
		Hectar	%	
I.	HCV 1 : Areas with Important Levels of Biodiversity			
1	Riparian of Nyahing River (Buffer 0-50m)	232,75	1,45	A27, B25-27, C25-C27, D25-D27, E25-E28, F26-F30, G28-G29, H25-H29, I24-I27, J23-J25, K23-K25, L21-L24, M21-M22
2	Riparian of Kedang Pahu River (Buffer 0-50m)	101,19	0,63	L27-L31, M20-M31, N20-N22, N24-N27
3	Riparian of Ketimay Lake (Damai Sebrang)	7,31	0,05	U41-U43
4	Riparian of Nyahing 2 Lake (Muara Nyahing)	3,27	0,02	N21
5	Riparian of Nyahing 3 Lake (Muara Nyahing)	4,5	0,03	L22-L23
6	Riparian of Nyahing 4 Lake (Muara Nyahing)	3,09	0,02	H26-H27
7	Riparian of Nyahing 5 Lake (Muara Nyahing)	2,14	0,01	B26
8	Riparian of Nyahing Spring (Muara Nyahing)	12,14	0,08	M19-M20, L19-L20
9	Riparian of Luntuq Uway Spring (Damai Sebrang)	12,14	0,08	U42-44
10	Riparian of Bengkirak Spring (Mantar)	12,14	0,08	K29-K31
HCV 1 Gross Extensive		390,67	2,44	Percentage compared by IUP PT. CAK 16,001.07 hectares
HCV 1 Net Extensive		389,33	2,43	After reduced by overlapping area
II.	HCV 2 : Natural Landscapes & Dynamics			
1	Riparian of Nyahing River (Buffer 0-50m)	232,75	1,45	A27, B25-27, C25-C27, D25-D27, E25-E28, F26-F30, G28-G29, H25-H29, I24-I27, J23-J25, K23-K25, L21-L24, M21-M22
2	Riparian of Kedang Pahu River (Buffer 0-50m)	101,19	0,63	L27-L31, M20-M31, N20-N22, N24-N27
HCV 2 Gross Extensive		333,94	2,09	Percentage compared by IUP PT. CAK 16,001.07 hectares
HCV 2 Net Extensive		333,94	2,09	Non-overlapping
III.	HCV 3 : Rare or Endangered Ecosystems			
	-			
HCV 3 Extensive		-	-	
IV.	HCV 4 : Environmental Services			
1	Riparian of Nyahing River (Buffer 0-50m)	232,75	1,45	A27, B25-27, C25-C27, D25-D27, E25-E28, F26-F30, G28-G29, H25-H29, I24-I27, J23-J25, K23-K25, L21-L24, M21-M22
2	Riparian of Kedang Pahu River (Buffer 0-50m)	101,19	0,63	L27-L31, M20-M31, N20-N22, N24-N27

3	Riparian of Ketimay Lake (Damai Sebrang)	7,31	0,05	U41-U43
4	Riparian of Nyahing 2 Lake (Muara Nyahing)	3,27	0,02	N21
5	Riparian of Nyahing 3 Lake (Muara Nyahing)	4,5	0,03	L22-L23
6	Riparian of Nyahing 4 Lake (Muara Nyahing)	3,09	0,02	H26-H27
7	Riparian of Nyahing 5 Lake (Muara Nyahing)	2,14	0,01	B26
8	Riparian of Nyahing Spring (Muara Nyahing)	12,14	0,08	M19-M20, L19-L20
9	Riparian of Luntuq Uway Spring (Damai Sebrang)	12,14	0,08	U42-44
10	Riparian of Bengkirak Spring (Mantar)	12,14	0,08	K29-K31
HCV 4 Gross Extensive		390,67	2,44	Percentage compared by IUP PT. CAK 16,001.07 hectares
HCV 4 Net Extensive		389,33	2,43	After reduced by overlapping area
V.	HCV 5 : Natural Areas Critical for Meeting the Basic Needs of Local People			
1	Riparian of Nyahing River (Buffer 50-100m)	232,75	1,45	A27, B25-27, C25-C27, D25-D27, E25-E28, F26-F30, G28-G29, H25-H29, I24-I27, J23-J25, K23-K25, L21-L24, M21-M22
2	Riparian of Kedang Pahu River (Buffer 50-100m)	101,19	0,63	L27-L31, M20-M31, N20-N22, N24-N27
3	Riparian of Ketimay Lake (Damai Sebrang)	7,31	0,05	U41-U43
4	Riparian of Nyahing 2 Lake (Muara Nyahing)	3,27	0,02	N21
5	Riparian of Nyahing 3 Lake (Muara Nyahing)	4,5	0,03	L22-L23
6	Riparian of Nyahing 4 Lake (Muara Nyahing)	3,09	0,02	H26-H27
7	Riparian of Nyahing 5 Lake (Muara Nyahing)	2,14	0,01	B26
8	Riparian of Nyahing Spring (Muara Nyahing)	12,14	0,08	M19-M20, L19-L20
9	Riparian of Luntuq Uway Spring (Damai Sebrang)	12,14	0,08	U42-44
10	Riparian of Bengkirak Spring (Mantar)	12,14	0,08	K29-K31
HCV 5 Gross Extensive		390,67	2,44	Percentage compared by IUP PT. CAK 16,001.07 hectares
HCV 5 Net Extensive		389,33	2,43	After reduced by overlapping area
VI.	HCV 6 : Areas Critical for Maintaining the Cultural Identity of Local Communities			
1	Muara Nyahing 1 Public Cemetery	0,2		I19
2	Muara Nyahing 2 Public Cemetery	0,2		K30
HCV 6 Gross Extensive		0,4	0,0	Percentage compared by IUP PT. CAK 16,001.07 hectares
HCV 6 Net Extensive		0,4	0,0	Non-overlapping
HCV Net Extensive (Net HCV 1 + Net HCV 6)		723,67	4,52	Percentage compared by IUP PT. CAK 16,001.07 hectares

Maps of Total HCV area in PT. CAK



5. Internal responsibility
Formal signing off by assessor and company
Statement of acceptance of responsibility of assessment



INTERNAL RESPONSIBILITY

Formal Signing Off by Assessors and Company

This document is the summary of HCV (High Conservation Value) Assessment in PT. Citra Agro Kencana and has been approved by the Management of PT. Citra Agro Kencana.

Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Foundation (ISPO/YASBI),



Purwo Susanto
Team Leader of HCV Assessment

March 30, 2012

Management of PT. Citra Agro Kencana



Ir. Azaria Yoga Prasetyanto
Director

March 30, 2012

Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessments

Assessment result document on High Conservation Value (HCV) Assessment of PT. Citra Agro Kencana by Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Foundation (ISPO/YASBI) will be applied as one of the guidelines in managing palm oil plantation in PT. Citra Agro Kencana

Management of PT. Citra Agro Kencana



Ir. Azaria Yoga Prasetyanto
Director

March 30, 2012

ATTACHMENT: ASESSOR TEAM

Assessor of AMDAL (EIA)

The AMDAL document of PT. CAK was prepared by independent consultant PT. Integral Multi Talenta and approved by local government (Regent of Kutai Barat). The team members are :

1. Team Leader : Ir. Sulaeman, MP,
2. Team member : Fachrudin Azwari, ST, M.Si.
3. Team member : Desiana, Sp, M.Si.
4. Team member : Agus Nurhadi Irawan, S.Hut.
5. Team member : Ir. Andi Yusuf, M.P
6. Team member : Hariyani, S.Sos.
7. Team member : dr. Rivia Gina Rahmawaty

Assessor of SEIA

The SEIA assessment was carried out by an independent consultant from YASBI in March 2012.

Team Leader : Ir. Purwo Susanto

Team member are :

1. Ir. Hery Prasetyo. (Field Coordinator)
2. Kun Indriastuti Widowati, S.Sos., MSi (Social aspect)
3. Moh. Yasin, S.Fil.I (Environmental aspect)
4. Arief Wahyu Candra Susilo, S.Sos. (Economic aspect)
5. M. Alzim Suaidi Nas, S THi (Demographic aspect)

Assessor of HCV

The HCV assessment was carried out by an independent consultant from YASBI in March 2012.

The team members consist of consultant accredited and approved by the RSPO includes:

1. Ir. Purwo Susanto (Team Leader)
2. Iksal Yanuarsyah, S.Hut, M.Sc, (Field Coordinator)
3. Bukti Bagja S.Hut. MSi (HCV Analyst, Ecological Landscape).
4. Dr. Wawan Gunawan, S.Hut., M.Si. (Biodiversity expert)
5. R. Sukasmianto, SP (Environmental service appraiser)
6. Dr. Iswan Dunggio, SP, M.Si.