

**RSPO New Planting Procedures**

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**Summary Report of SEIA & HCV Assessment  
PT. Maha Karya Bersama**

**Report prepared by:**

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**RSPO NEW PLANTING PROCEDURES Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assessment  
PT. Maha Karya Bersama, Kutai Barat, East Kalimantan, Indonesia.**

**1. Executive Summary**

The proposed new planting company, PT. Maha Karya Bersama (here in after refer to PT. MKB), 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. MKB 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. MKB was established by Act No. 40 dated on January 15, 2008 issued by Notary Khairu Subhan, SH and legalized by Ministry of Law and Human Right No. AHU-05955.AH.01.01. dated on February 6, 2008.

The proposed project has obtained *Ijin Lokasi* (Location Permit) through the Decree of Regent Kutai No. 525.26/K.617a/2010 dated on July 1, 2010 for PT. Maha Karya Bersama with total area 24,638 Ha and located in Damai Village, Mendika Village, Jengan Danum Village, Kaliq Village, Muhur Village, Tabisaq Village, Kelepapak Village, Dingin Village and Peninggir Village; Damai, Siluq ngurai 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. 525.29/K.775/2011 dated on October 3, 2011 with total area 24,638 ha.

The social and environmental impact assessement (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 Faculty of Forestry - Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) consultant, an RSPO approved consultant in May 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 Management and Monitoring Plan). All these documents approved and issued under the Decree of Head of Environmental Agency of Kutai Barat District No. 660.1/007/KA.ANDAL/BLH-KBR/VIII/2011 dated on August 19, 2011 and No. 660.1/004/AMDAL/BLH-KBR/VII/2012 dated on July 4, 2012. 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. MKB. Refer to HCV assessment there were four types of

HCVs identified within the plantation permitted area of PT MKB, with the total HCV area is 844.88 ha consist of 437.53 ha are HCV 1, 836.86 ha are HCV 4, 110.24 ha are HCV 5 and 8.04 ha are HCV 6. However, some of HCV area are overlapping with other HCV area.

HCV report shows that PT. MKB was situated in land system of BKN (Bakunan), BTK (Barong Tongkak), MDW (Mendawai), LHI (Lohai), LWW (Lawanguang), MPT (Maput), TWB (Tewai Baru) and TWH (Teweh). Soil types in these area was dominated by Tropaquepts- Fluvaquents-Tropofluvents, Tropohemist-Tropofibrists, Tropohemist-Troposaprist, Tropaquents, Tropudults, Tropudults-Dystropepts and Tropudults-Tropaq.

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. MKB 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.

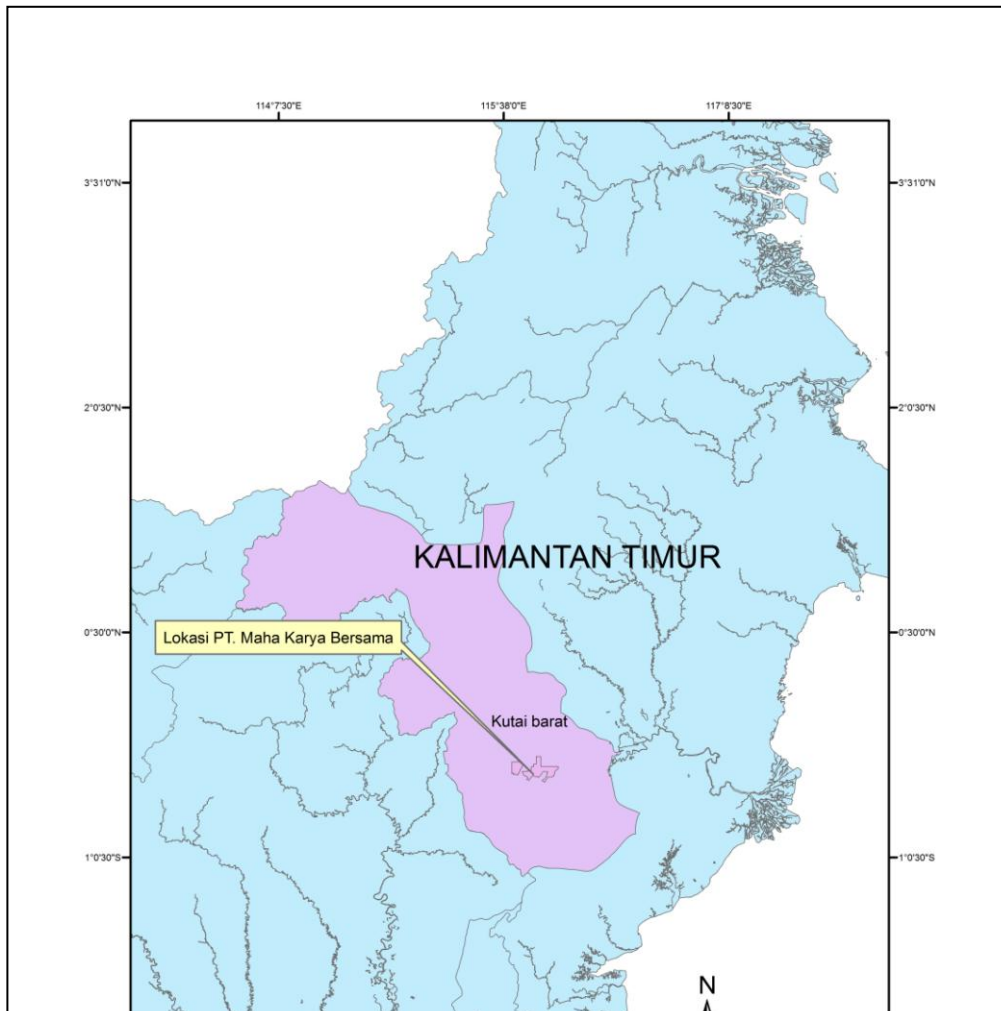
Company Name	PT. Maha Karya Bersama, a subsidiary of First Resources Ltd.				
Capital Status	Domestic Investment Company (PMDN)				
Act of Establishment	No. 40 dated on January 15, 2008 issued by Notary Khairu Subhan, SH and legalized by Ministry of Law and Human Right No. AHU-05955.AH.01.01. dated on February 6, 2008				
Tax Notification Number	P2.0000111 03 027				
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.Kelانداسان Ilir-Balikpapan 73113 (Regional Office) JL. Simpang Raya Kecamatan barong Tongkok (Sub regional Office)				
Type of Business	Oil Palm Plantation and Processing				
Status of business land	Location	Permit by	Decree of	Regent Kutai Barat No.	
	525.26/K.617a/2010 dated on July 1, 2010 with total area 24,638				
Status of business land	Plantation	Permit by	Decree of	Regent Kutai Barat No.	
	525.29/K.775/2011 dated on October 3, 2011 with total area 24,638 Ha				
Contact Person	Director – Atan Masri Corporate Sustainability Head – Bambang Dwi Laksono Email Address: <a href="mailto:bambang.dwilaksono@first-resources.com">bambang.dwilaksono@first-resources.com</a>				
GPS	E : 115°41'21" – 115° 55'03" S : 0°22'05" – 0° 23' 04"				
Region Boundaries					
North side	CA Kresik Luway, Areal KBNK, Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit PT. Dian Abdi Nusa, PT. Banpu, PT. Teguh Sinar Abadi, PT. Borneo Persada Energi Jaya, Kampung Muara Bunyut, Kampung Jengan Danum, Kecamatan Muara Pahu				
South side	Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit PT. Lonsum, HPH PT. Rimba Karya Raya, Areal KBNK				
West side	Areal PT. Borneo Persada Prima Jaya				
East side	Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit PT. Lonsum, PT. Gunung Bara Utama, PT. Kalimantan Energi Lestari, Areal KBNK				

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

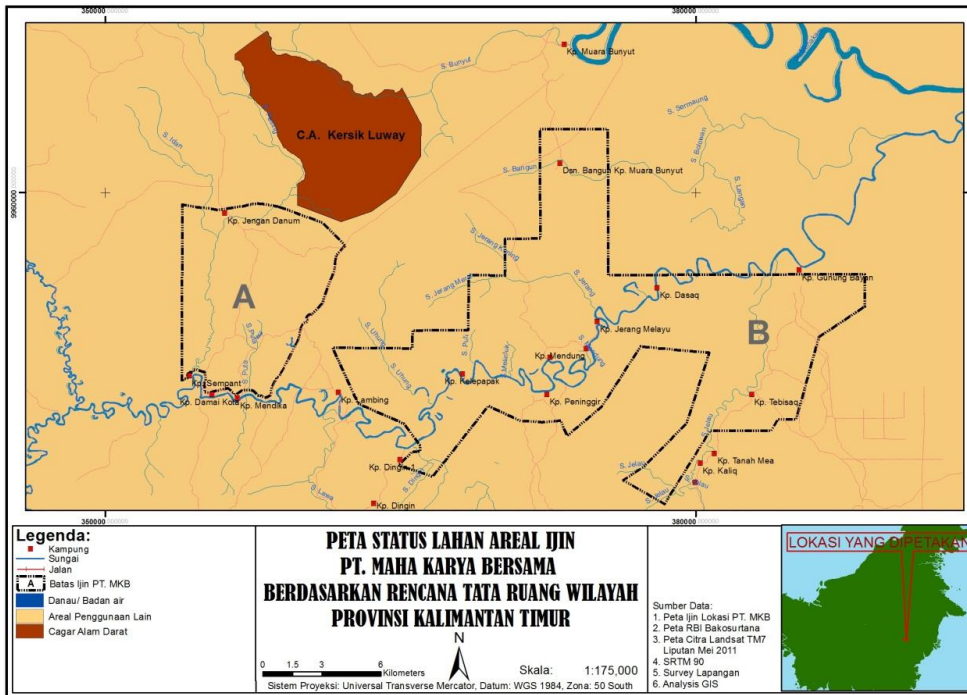
The licences/ permits have been obtained by PT. Maha Karya Bersama

No	Type of Licenses	Issued by	Number and Date
1	Act of Establishment	Khairu Subhan, SH	No. 40 dated on January 15, 2008
2	Legalization Act of Establishment	Ministry of Law and Human Right of Republic Indonesia	No. AHU-05955.AH.01.01. dated on February 6, 2008
3	Location Permit	Regent of Kutai Barat	No. 525.26/K.617a/2010 dated on July 1, 2010.
4	Plantation Permit	Regent of Kutai Barat	No. 525.29/K.775/2011 dated on October 3, 2011
5	<i>Kerangka Acuan</i> (Scope of Reference for EIA) ANDAL	Head of Environmental Agency Kutai Barat Regency	No. 660.1/007/KA.ANDAL/BLH-KBR/VIII/2011 dated on August 19, 2011
6	<i>Analisis Dampak Lingkungan/ ANDAL</i> (Environmental Impact Assessment/EIA), and <i>Rencana Kelola Lingkungan dan Pemantauan Lingkungan/RKL-RPL</i> (Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan)	Regent of Kutai Barat	No. 660.1/004/AMDAL/BLH-KBR/VII/2012 dated on July 4, 2012

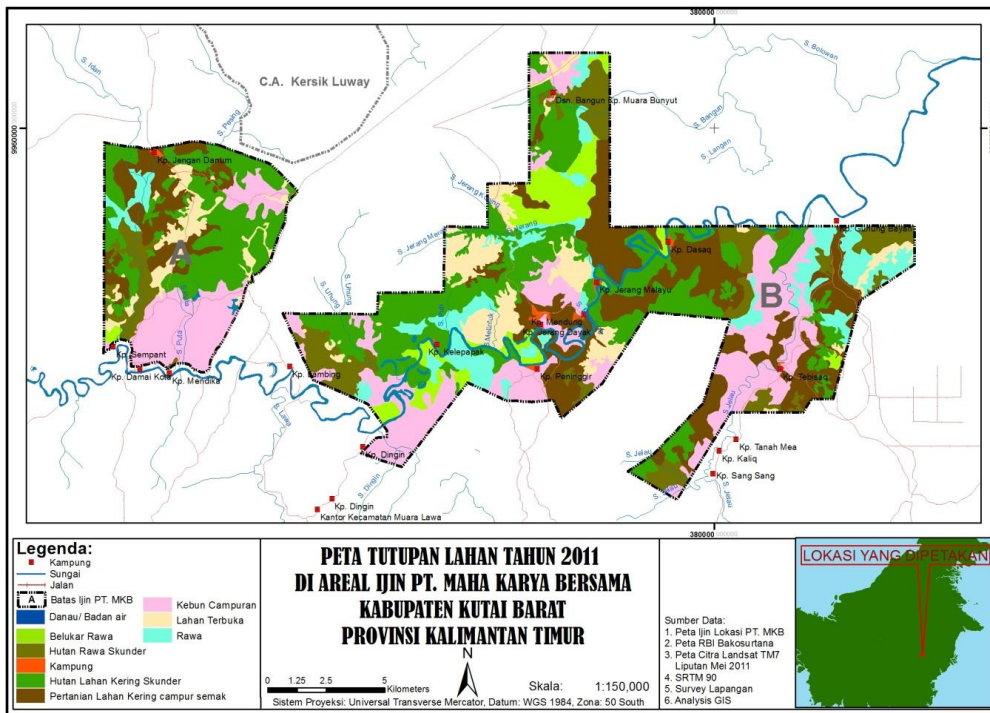
**2.3 Location map –both at landscape level and property level. a. Map of PT. MKB Location in East Kalimantan**



b. Map Land Use Area of PT. MKB in Kutai Barat Regency

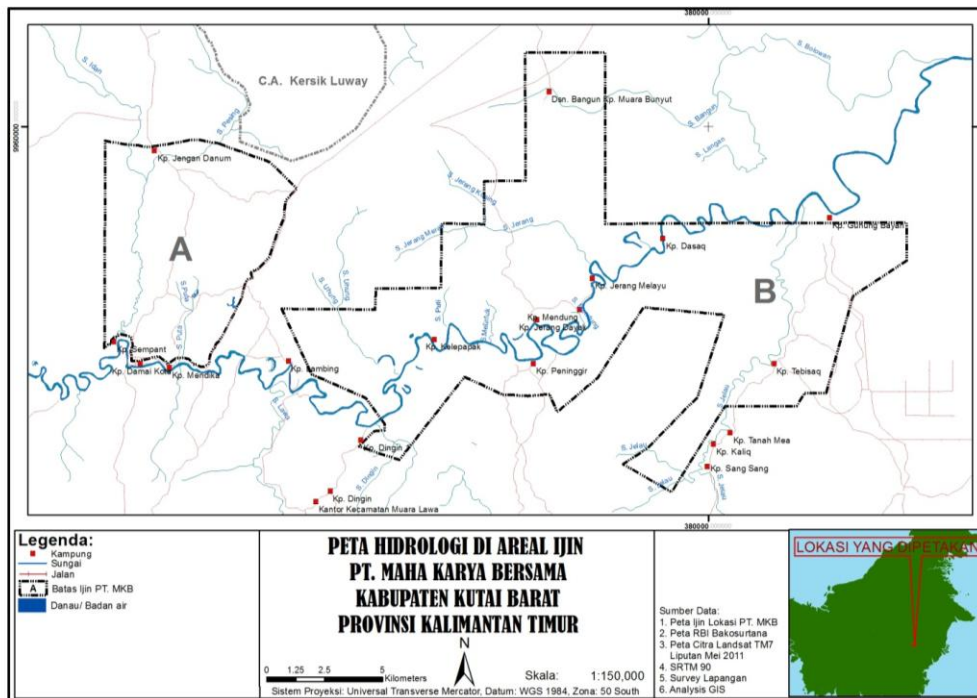


c. Map Land Cover Area of PT. MKB in Kutai Barat Regency



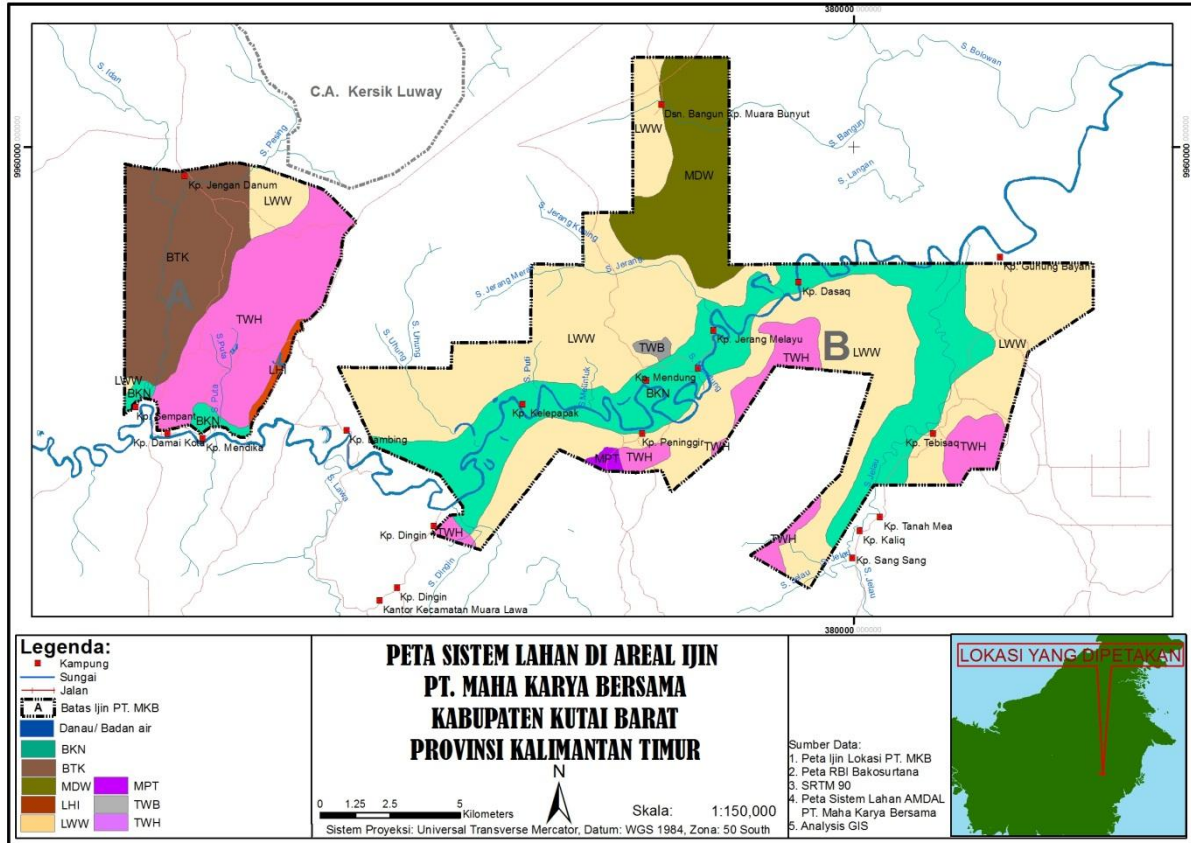


d. Map of watershed area of PT. MKB





e. Map Land System Unit of PT. MKB



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

The proposed new planting area of PT MKB is approximately **22,912** ha, consisted of **18,330** ha for kebun inti (nucleus estate) and **4,582** ha (around 20%) for kebun plasma (smallholders scheme) which will be dedicated for farmers or growers under estate management. The aim of smallholder scheme is to contribute income and maintain harmonious relationship with the local community.

The partnership program was developed in document *Naskah Kerjasama Pembangunan Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit Program Kemitraan* (Memorandum of Understanding on Palm Oil Development Partnership Program) dated on March 21, 2012. The proposed time-plan for new planting will commence in October 2012 and prior to the new planting date, PT MKB shall put notification in RSPO website to allow related parties have their comments to the plan. PT MKB has the time-plan for new planting area in detailed as listed below.

Activity	2012 (ha)	2013 (ha)	2014 (ha)	2015 (ha)	2016 (ha)	2017 (ha)	TOTAL (ha)
1. Land Clearing							
Inti (Nucleus Estates)	1,600	3,600	4,800	4,808	2,400	1,122	<b>18,330</b>
Plasma (Smallholders)	400	900	1,200	1,202	600	280	<b>4,582</b>
<b>Total Land Clearing</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,010</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>22,912</b>
2. Nursery	400,000	900,000	1,200,000	1,202,000	600,000	280,400	<b>4,582,400</b>
3. Planting							-
Inti (Nucleus Estates)	1,600	3,600	4,800	4,808	2,400	1,122	<b>18,330</b>
Plasma (Smallholders)	400	900	1,200	1,202	600	280	<b>4,582</b>
<b>Total Planting</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,010</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>22,912</b>

Due to land release process, PT. MKB has established procedure *Prosedur Pembayaran Tali Asih Pembebasan Lahan* (Land Acquisition and Calculation) dated on January 18, 2010. The total compensated land area as September 2012 was are 1,499.11 ha in Mendung, Jerang Dayak, and Jerang Melayu Village while in other villages are still in progress of verification and measurement by independence team from community groups.

The TUV NORD assessor team has checked and verified related documents on land acquisition and its calculation and concluded that PT. MKB has performed the land acquisition resolution through free prior and informed consent as reported in SEIA report and Minutes of Meetings with Communities on Public awareness of the Project.

### 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. MKB 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.

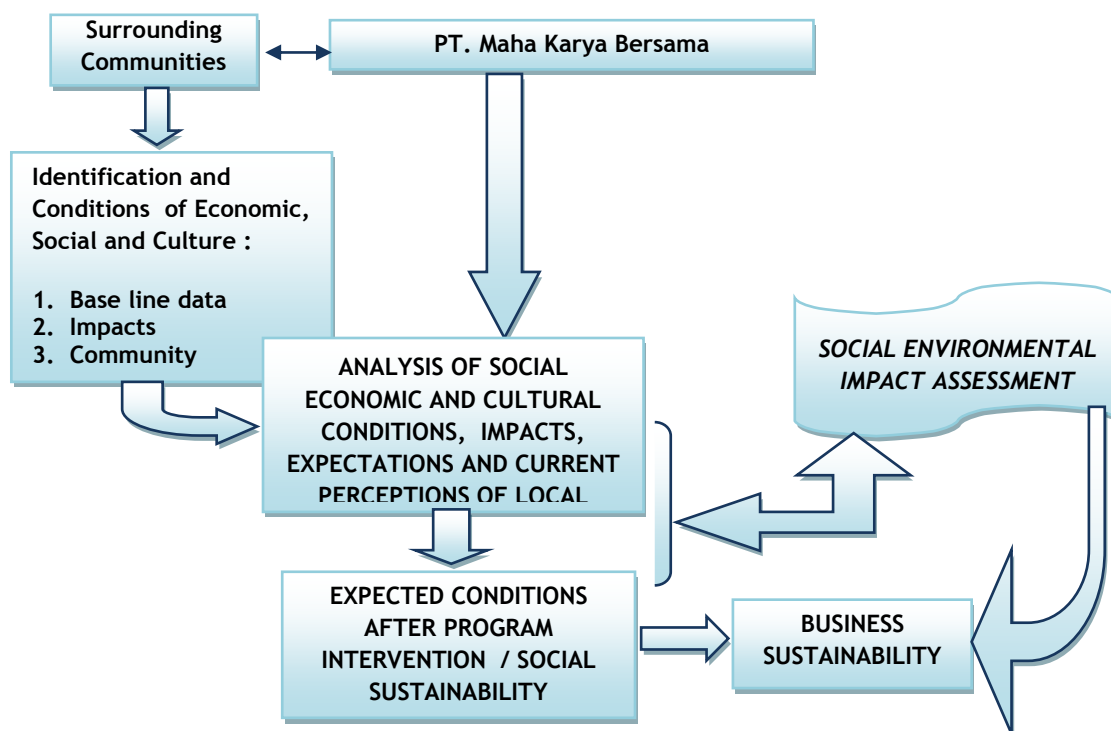
#### 3.1.a SEIA Assessment methods

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. The study uses a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches. Secondary data is also needed to support the analysis in this study. Considering that the activities of development in this palm oil plantation 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 :



## **Research Methods**

Framework approach used in the Social Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) is to identify the current state (existing condition) of PT. Maha Karya Bersama particularly related to the community's socio-economic, inter-relationship among stakeholders, land ownership and land status, land compensation and acquisition, impacts that may occur on the surrounding communities, community's perceptions towards the company. Based on the existing condition, the SEIA document was then compiled containing characteristic of the surrounding communities, strategic issues and problem settlement, relationship among the stakeholders, impacts generated both positive and negative on the communities, and corporate social management plan.

Corporate social environment essentially consists of three components, namely government, communities and the company itself. Commitment and concern of business sector on the regional development is highly required as the moral and social responsibility to their own environment. Business sector may not be able to maintain their own existence without any support from communities and the social environment. Sustainability can be interpreted as the benefits and other advantages which delivered to company, local communities and government which covering various aspects of the growth, social and environment. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is one of the company's commitment and responsibility towards their own environment.

## **Research Period**

The study was conducted in April 2012 and a set of field survey was carried out for 8 days from April 27<sup>th</sup> to May 4<sup>th</sup> of 2012.

## **Research Location**

The SEIA study was carried out in the area of PT Maha Karya Bersama and the surrounding villages such are Kampong Damai Kota, Jengan Danum, Mendika, Sempatn Kelauq and Tepulang (Damai Subdistrict), and Kampong Muara Bunyut (Melak Subdistrict), Tebisaq, Sansang, Kaliq, Tana Mea (Siluq Ngurai Subdistrict), Dasaq, Mendung, Jerang Dayak, Jerang Melayu and Gunung Bayan (Muara Pahu Subdistrict), Lambing and Dingin (Muara Lawa Subdistrict), West Kutai District, East Kalimantan Province.

### **3.1.b HCV Identifying Methods**

#### **Research Framework**

Success of the HCV study will depend on two factors, namely: (1) the availability of adequate and the latest data of, both secondary and primary data and (2) proper and systematic activity steps. Availability of adequate and latest data/information will depend on the systematic, adequate and well-planned of field surveys carried out. In order to conduct an expected field survey, then the review on the existing documents / reports / maps and initial HCVs identification need to be conducted. While the proper and systematic activity steps, include field surveys, data processing, analysis and synthesis of data, identification and analysis of the HCV presence and mapping. The framework was in Figure 1.

### **Identifying Methods for HCV 1, 2, and 3**

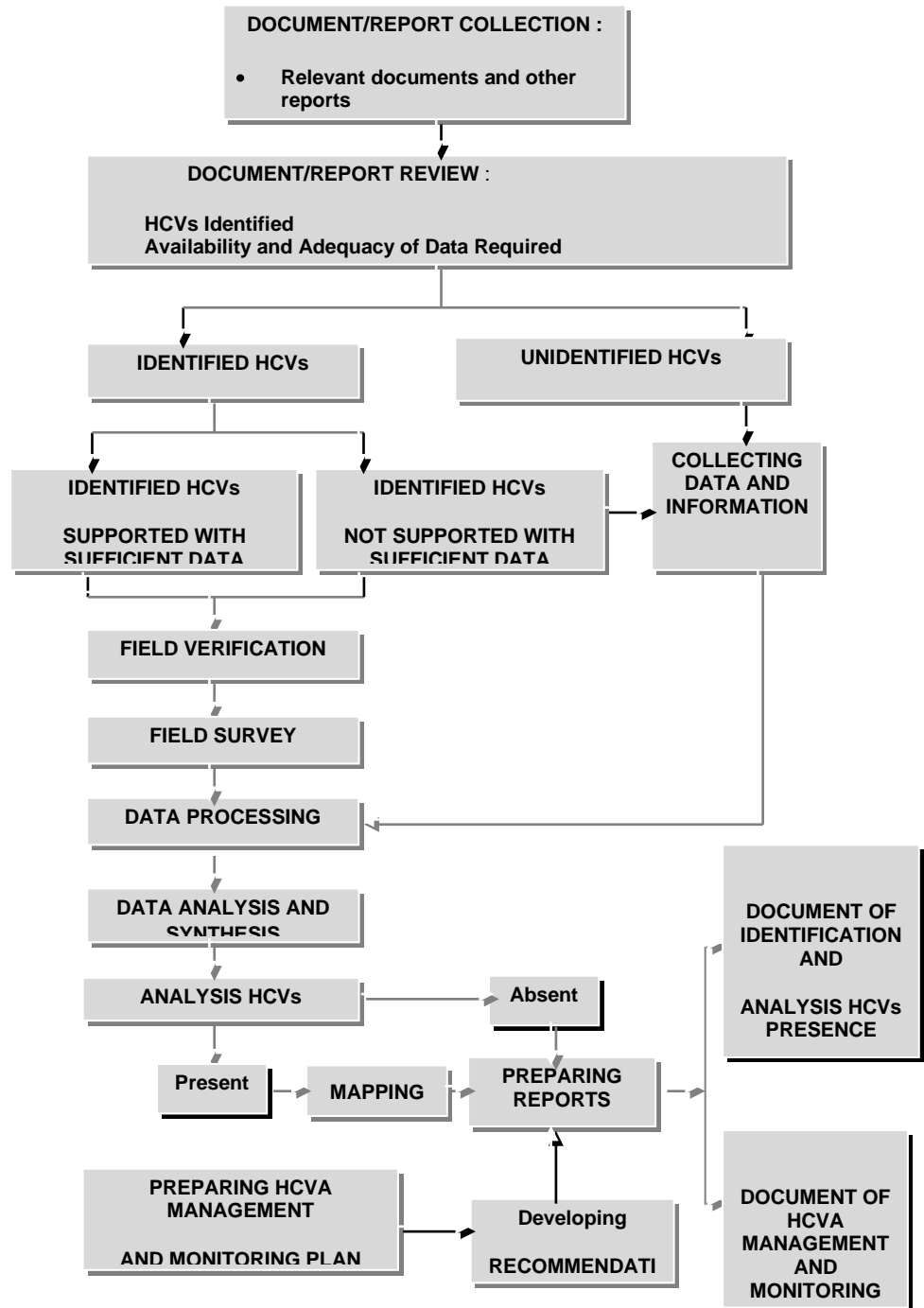
Field survey data collected to determine the presence of HCV 1, 2, and 3 were done by selecting the block sampling with respect to the representation of habitat, then in each sample blocks the assessment of flora and fauna species diversity were conducted in a linear transect method. In the study area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

Figure 1.



#### **Identifying Methods for HCV 4.**

In 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 personnal 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 Damai Village, Mendika Village, Jengan Danum Village, Dingin Village, Peninggir Village, Kaliq Village, Kelepapak Village and Tebisaq Village; Damai, Siluq ngurai 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. MKB 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. MKB. 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 community, 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. MKB 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 important 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 4 May 2012 at Jempang Sub District Office, Kutai Barat Regency was attended by government agency, local communities, consultant team and staff of PT. MKB. 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 village. 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	Job Position	Location Origin
<b>PT. MKB</b>			
1	Donald Ginting	Regional Sustainability Coordinator	PT MKB
2	Nunung Krisnayanto	Head Conservation and Environment Section	PT. MKB
3	Ardi Chandra.Y	Conservation and Environment Officer	PT. MKB
<b>Consultant from Faculty of Forestry IPB</b>			
1	Nyoto Santoso	Consultant Faculty of Forestry	IPB
2	Heru B Pulonggono	Consultant Faculty of Forestry	IPB
3	Roe Birumbo	Consultant Faculty of Forestry	IPB

No.	Name	Job Position	Location Origin
4	Mustaghfirin	Consultant Faculty of Forestry	IPB
5	M. Sayidina Ali	Consultant Faculty of Forestry	IPB
6	Sutopo	Consultant Faculty of Forestry	IPB
7	Jimmy Syahrasyid	Consultant Faculty of Forestry	IPB
8	Ahmad Faisal Siregar	Consultant Faculty of Forestry	IPB
9	Sulfan Ardiansyah	Consultant Faculty of Forestry	IPB
<b>Government Agency</b>			
1	R. Syahrin	Camat	Muara Lawa
2	H. Nanang AD	Camat	Muara Pahu
3	AR. Widodo	Polsek	Muara Lawa
4	Nimrot Simanjuntak	Danramil	Muara Lawa
<b>Local Community</b>			
1	H. Kawang adi	Petinggi	Damai
2	Apung S	WK BPK	Damai
3	Pdi. Y. Hery G	Petinggi	Jempang
4	K. Mawensius	BPK	Lambing
5	Alhan Ruan. A	Ketua RT	Jenang danum
6	Yealaik	Masyarakat	Cempeds
7	Papet S.	setap adat	Lambing
8	Nimang S	BPK	Lambing
9	Nomi	Petinggi	Tapulang
10	D. Alia	ketua BPK	Lambing
11	Hasan N	Ketua BPK	Jenang danum
12	Sumarno	Petinggi	Jerang Melayu
13	S. Mursi	Sekretaris adat	Mendika
14	Lasman	BPK	Tapulang
15	Amelius Living	Setap Petinggi	Mendika
16	Nicko demes	Ketua BPK	Mendika
17	Teruni	Ketua Adat	Sempran
18	A. Mokhtad	Staf KGC	Kedang Pahu
19	Jahni	Petinggi	Dasaq
20	Murdiansyah	Ketua BPK	Dasaq
21	Jawan	Petinggi	Lambing
22	Mbidhig	Kepala adat	Jn Dayat
23	Y. Sarinah	H. adat	Jn Dayat
24	Kepingliuw	Kepala adat	Pemunggu
25	Yusak sw	Petinggi	Mendung
26	Permai Dian	Petinggi	Dingin

In this study, stakeholders analysis was focused on the parties related to the management plan of PT. Maha Karya Bersama at local/ site level which affected and be affected, directly and indirectly, by the company existence. Each group of stakeholders have different relevance to the existing socio-economic problems in the surrounding area. Main stakeholders that directly drive the plantation are company's management and community. While other stakeholders that indirectly affect the plantation are the local

governments of West Kutai District, Jempang and Siluq Ngurai Sub-districts and village officers.

Stakeholders associated with PT. Maha Karya Bersama can be classified into three groups, namely direct primary stakeholders i.e. stakeholders who receive benefits directly from the PT. Maha Karya Bersama indirect primary stakeholders i.e. stakeholders who receive indirect benefits from PT. Borneo Surya Mining Jaya and secondary stakeholders i.e. stakeholders who are not included in groups 1 and 2, but have interests towards PT. Maha Karya Bersama .

Direct primary stakeholders are the stakeholders who are at the level of internal corporate and local level, for example : company’s employees / workers, or other parties who are directly benefited from the company (income and other facilities according to their level). Policies of the PT. Maha Karya Bersama will be very influential on these stakeholders. Village governments and community are also included in the direct primary stakeholders of PT. Maha Karya Bersama . Those stakeholders received directly benefits from the company in the form of social reliefs and employment opportunities for local communities. While stakeholder that included in the indirect secondary stakeholder are local government of West Kutai District and Sub-districts of Jempang and Siluq Ngurai.

Stakeholders that included in the secondary stakeholders are Mining aand Environmental Service of West Kutai District. The stakeholder does not receive benefits directly or indirectly from the company’s presence, but have interests towards the company especially related to the implementation of sustainable natural resources management, conducive situation and the compliance with all applicable regulations.

**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 hheir 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.

No.	Number	Title
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

##### Socio-economic aspects

Socio-cultural aspects of society in the vicinity of the PT MKB 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 MKB. In summary, the social cultural aspects of the communities around PT. MKB can be described in the following table.

No	Social Cultural Aspect	Description
1	Social activities (mutual assistance, community service, etc.)	The existence of the company has not effect on the change in social activities
2	jealousy	There is a chance of the emergence of social jealousy due to an increase in the local economy in a particular village
3	Conflicts between communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Today, most people support plans palm plantation development</li> <li>• Conflicts can occur when land acquisition, it is because the boundaries between villages that are still unclear and yet to be agreed each party</li> </ul>
4	The unemployment rate	Potential changes in unemployment could occur after the company began operating and recruiting both local and migrants
5	level of education	Potential changes in the level of education can take place after the company began operations with improved range of facilities and infrastructure. As well as increasing numbers of job opportunities that require specific expertise
6	Changes in the values of local communities (ceremonies, taboos, etc.)	The existence of the company has not changed the existing social values
7	Social facilities (health facilities, roads, bridges, places of worship, etc.)	There will be improved after the company's facilities to provide assistance (after the operation)

Economic aspects of population around the PT MKB 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.

No	Economic Aspect	Description
1	Changes in livelihood	Potential changes in livelihood pattern can occur after the company began operations
2	Changes in income	Potential changes in income can happen after the company began operations
3	Changes in the value of assets / resources (land, house, etc.)	Increasing land values as a result of oil development plans, (swamp communities that could not be processed and delivered to perusan processed compensation)
4	Household economic security	Potential changes in household economic resilience can occur after the company began operations
5	Employment opportunities and seek	Opportunities for land survey and measurement has occurred. And business opportunities for local entrepreneurs (as contactor) project has occurred.
6	Progress area (village)	After it happened Kampung Progress company began granting relief (after the operation)
7	ownership of land	So land values increased after the company went, so it's been a process of buying and selling of land between communities
8	Type of ownership	There is a change of ownership of assets, for example, of the assets in the form of land into motor vehicles (motorcycles, electronics)
9	Social Assistance	There have been social assistance by the company related to cultural activities, religious and national holidays

**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. MKB 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. MKB will also develop CSR and Community Development program to improve health quality and education level quality.

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

Contributions of PT. MKB	Description
Employment Opportunities	Opportunities for land survey and measurement has occurred. And business opportunities for local entrepreneurs (as contactor) project has been going on
Accessibility	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.
Corporate Social Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Christmas and new year Celebration</li> <li>- Assistance and religious ceremonies</li> <li>- Improvement of village road</li> <li>- clean water supply</li> </ul>
Improvement of local economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Potential changes in household economic resilience can occur after t company began operations</li> <li>- increase income</li> <li>- Increase the value of assets / resources (land, house, etc.)</li> <li>- Increasing land values as a result of oil development plans, (swamp communities that could not be processed and delivered to company processed compensation)</li> </ul>

**Negative impacts**

Besides the potential positive impact, the existence of PT. MKB 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. MKB 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. MKB , 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. MKB 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 MKB 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 MKB, and (3) hopes and wishes for PT MKB related to environmental problems.

No	Environmental Aspects	Description
1	The air quality	When this has not happened. Potential changes could occur after the company started operating with increasing dust and smoke from factory
2	Water quality	When this has not happened. Potential changes could occur after the company began operations with the use of chemicals and plant construction
3	The noise level	When this has not happened. Potential changes could occur after the company began operations, especially when the factory started operation
4	The threat of flooding / erosion	When this has not happened. Potential changes could occur after the company began operations
5	Willingness of forest resources (timber and non-timber)	The availability of these resources will be reduced



**Issues raised by stakeholders and assessors comment of each issue.**

TUV NORD assessors team has reviewed the PT. MKB 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 4 May 2012 was summarized as the table below:

No	Name/title	Comment/Question	Comment/Response
1	Mr. Donald Ginting, Mr. R. Syahrin, S.Pd, Mr Nimrot Simanjuntak, Mr. H. Nanang, A.P	Welcome event	
2	Dr. Ir. Nyoto Santoso, MS	Results Exposure Assessment of High Conservation Values in the Permit Area of PT. Maha Karya Bersama	
3	Mr. . D. Alia (Kampung Lambing)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Why was the annexation of the land by oil companies, and defended by the authorities (police) just hand the power company so that people do not fight it.</li> <li>2. The meeting in the community is not resulted hoping for an explanation of the research environment</li> <li>3. Hope that PT MKB provide higher compensation.</li> <li>4. The occurrence of cases a person may have hundreds of ha of land acquired company is not likely</li> <li>5. expectations after completion of contract oil companies do not sell the land to a mining company. Having exhausted the contract (35 years), the land will go?</li> <li>6. Where are the village included in the PT MKB?</li> </ol>	<p>Response From Dr. Ir. Nyoto Santoso, MS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cooperation between the company PT. MKB and the public is a mutually beneficial relationship, related programs and core plasma.</li> <li>2. Boundaries between villages that are not clearly is a trigger for conflict. Communities are encouraged to coordinate with the PT. MKB companies that have the tools (GPS) jointly demarcate village.</li> <li>3. This event is part of the process towards a cooperation agreement, to bring together their respective rights, obligations, and the desire of all parties</li> </ol>
4	Mr. Heri (Jengan Danum	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Opportunity to walk in a small village as the area of the Danum Jengan township</li> <li>2. Village Jengan Danum no objection, but pessimists program can run</li> </ol>	<p>Response From Donald Ginting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Permit Granting site by regents have a goal, that PT. MKB will prosper surrounding communities</li> <li>2. Problems that occur due to lack of coordination. PT. MKB prior to the development of palm oil need to make a good study of the social aspects and financial aspects</li> <li>3. Status PT MKB is a concession of land, the concession will be granted if the people around HGU more will give the land back to the PT. MKB.</li> <li>4. apply HGU 25-35 years, after expiry, management, land will be handed over to the government.</li> <li>5. Bureaucracy extension for 3 years</li> <li>6. Terms constitute a waiver for compensation, then the checking team A</li> </ol>
5	Mr. Sidik	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conducting a lack of coordination so as to avoid misunderstandings</li> <li>2. Issues of land acquisition of a village, but the village administration other</li> <li>3. The pattern is made by PT MKB</li> </ol>	
6	Mr. Pansyah (Damai Kota)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Why do oil companies aimed at the welfare of the people, but the practice field to the detriment of society.</li> </ol>	

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Should the oil companies have a moratorium</li> <li>3. The issue of land acquisition why not pass PPAK</li> <li>4. Sample no other oil companies is problematic, because until now not giving plasma to the public.</li> </ol>	<p>and team B for Cadastral problem. Regarding existing concession expires, the government will give first priority to the old company to continue its operations (if still viable).</p>
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**Strategic issues.**

The SEIA assessment by Faculty of Forestry - Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) highlighted that the existence of PT. MKB 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 MKB 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 BSMJ can be seen in the table below.

Issues	Description
<b>Tenurial (Land acquisition) Issues</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. unclear village boundaries,</li> <li>2. land status (customary rights, inheritance rights and land utilization right),</li> <li>3. mechanism of providing <i>tali asih</i> aid to the community needs to be improved,</li> <li>4. the <i>tali asih</i> aid is still considered low,</li> <li>5. small portion of land owned by the community are productive land (rubber plantations) and</li> <li>6. land claim</li> </ol>
<b>Social and Economic Issues</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. misleading community's perception due to the previous palm plantation management performance by other companies;</li> <li>2. issues on the negative impacts generated by palm oil plantation;</li> <li>3. lack of informations on the palm oil cultivation;</li> <li>4. unclear partnership scheme;</li> <li>5. potentials for social conflict in the process of land acquisition;</li> <li>6. lack of clean water supply facility;</li> <li>7. quality of public education is still low;</li> <li>8. poor of public health facilities;</li> <li>9. roads accesibility still poor</li> <li>10. Many of <i>rumah lamin</i> (custom house) are broken</li> <li>11. lack of employment and business opportunities for local people.</li> </ol>
<b>Environment Issues</b>	
<p>According to the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), it was found that almost all of the village communities do not know the potential negative impacts that will be generated by the company's activities on the environment such as water pollution, ground water availability, air pollution due to dust and smell, and damage to roads.</p>	

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

PT. MKB has developed mitigation plans to minimize 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 were four types of HCVs identified within the plantation permitted area of PT MKB, with the total HCV area is 844.88 ha consist of 437.53 ha are HCV 1, 836.86 ha are HCV 4, 110.24 ha are HCV 5 and 8.04 ha are HCV 6. However, some of HCV area are overlapping with other HCV area.

Elements for HCV 1 was consist of :

- Riparian river : Idan, Pesing, dan Kedang Pahu
- Protected vegetation and wildlife animals identified such as :

Vegetation

No	Local Name	Scientific Name	PP No 7 (1999)	Species Status	
				CITES	IUCN
1	Keruing, apud	<i>Dipterocarpus borneensis</i> V.Sl.	TD	TT	CR A1cd, B1+2c ver 2.3 (2011)
2	Cengal, merawan	<i>Hopea mengerawan</i>	TD	TT	CR A1cd, B1+2c ver 2.3 (2011)
3	Benuang	<i>Octomeles sumatrana</i> Miq.	TD	TT	LR/lc ver 2.3 (2011)
4	Resak	<i>Vatica rassak</i> Bl.	TD	TT	LR/lc ver 2.3 (2011)
5	Resak air	<i>Dacryodes laxa</i> (A.W. Benn.) H.J. Lam.	TD	TT	LR/lc ver 2.3 (2011)
6	Jelutung	<i>Dyera costulata</i>	TD	TT	LR/lc ver 2.3 (2011)
7	Pelantan	<i>Alstonia sphenoloba</i>	TD	TT	LR/lc ver 2.3 (2011)
8	Selungan nukar, berungungung, kantong semar	<i>Nepenthes alata</i>	D	II	LR/lc ver 2.3 (2011)
9	Selungan nukar, berungungung, kantong semar	<i>Nepenthes ampularia</i>	D	II	LR/lc ver 2.3 (2011)
10	Selungan nukar, berungungung, kantong semar	<i>Nepenthes gracilis</i>	D	II	LR/lc ver 2.3 (2011)
11	Garunggang	<i>Cratoxylum arborescens</i> (Vahl.) Bl.	TD	TT	LR/lc ver 2.3 (2011)
12	Pekawai	<i>Durio kutejensis</i> (Hassk.) Beccari	TD	TT	VU A1c ver 2.3 (2011)
13	Perepat	<i>Combretocarpus rotundatus</i>	TD	TT	VU A1cd ver 2.3 (2011)

Notes for Species Status:

D = Protected  
 TT = Unregistered  
 DD = Data Deficient  
 VU = Vulnerable  
 CR = Critically Endangered

TD = Unprotected  
 App. = Appendix  
 LR = Low Risk  
 EN = Endangered

Animal

No	Scientific Name	Species Status			
		IUCN	App.	PP	Ket.
<b>A.</b>					
1	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	LC ver 3.1 2011	II		L
2	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	LC ver 3.1 2011	II	D	TL
3	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	VU A2cd ver IUCN 2011	II		L
4	<i>Hylobates agilis</i>	EN A2cd ver 3.1 IUCN 2011	I	D	L
5	<i>Cervus javanicus</i>	DD ver 3.1 IUCN 2011		D	TL
6	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	DD ver 3.1 IUCN 2011		D	TL
7	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	VU A2cd+3cd+4cd ver 3.1 IUCN 2011		D	TL
8	<i>Aonyx cinerea</i>	VU A2acd ver 3.1 IUCN 2011			TL
9	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>	NT ver 3.1 IUCN 2011			L
10	<i>Trachypithecus cristatus</i>	NT ver 3.1 IUCN 2011	II		L
11	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	EN A2cd ver 3.1 IUCN 2011	I	D	L

No	Scientific Name	Species Status			
		IUCN	App.	PP	Ket.
12	<i>Manis javanica</i>	EN A2d+3d+4d ver3.1 2011	II	D	TL
<b>B.</b>					
1	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	LC ver 3.1 IUCN 2011		D	L
2	<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	LC ver 3.1 IUCN 2011		D	L
3	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>	LC ver 3.1 IUCN 2011		D	L
4	<i>Psittacula longicauda</i>	NT ver 3.1 IUCN 2011			L
5	<i>Microhierax fringillarius</i>	LC ver 3.1 IUCN 2011		D	L
6	<i>Anthreptes singalensis</i>	LC ver 3.1 IUCN 2011		D	L
7	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>	LC ver 3.1 IUCN 2011		D	L
8	<i>Anthracoseros albirostris</i>	NT ver 3.1 IUCN 2011	II	D	L
9	<i>Phaenicophaeus diardi</i>	NT ver 3.1 IUCN 2011			L
10	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	LC ver 3.1 IUCN 2011		D	L
11	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	LC ver 3.1 IUCN 2011		D	L
12	<i>Arachnothera flavigaster</i>	LC ver 3.1 IUCN 2011		D	L
<b>C.</b>					
1	<i>Python reticulatus</i>	NE ver3.1 IUCn 2011	II		L
2	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	LC ver 3.1 IUCN 2011	II		L
3	<i>Naja sumatrana</i>	NE ver3.1 IUCn 2011	II		L
4	<i>Mabuya multifasciata</i>	NE ver3.1 IUCN 2011			L
5	<i>Orlitia borneensis</i>	EN A1d+2d ver 2.3 IUCN 2011	II	D	TL
6	<i>Tomistoma schlegei</i>	EN C1 ver 2.3 IUCN 2011	I	D	TL

Notes for Species Status.:

D: Protected; NE: Not Evaluated LC: Least Concern; NT: Near Threatened; Vu: Vulnerable; EN: Endangered, L: Direct encounter, TL: indirect encounter (information from local community, trails and feces)

**Element for HCV 4 consists of :**

Riparian river : Kedang Pahu, Anak Kedang Pahu, Dingin, Idan, Jerang, Padang, Pesing, Puta, Puti, Uhung, Jelau, Melintuk, Mendung, Mensidan, Bangun.

Riparian lake : Melintuk, Mensidan, Rukam, Selepapak, Sembilik, Mendung, Padang.

Spring water : Tebisaq (Kampung Tebisaq), Jengan Danum (Kampung Jengan Danum), Muara Entilap (Kampung Jengan Danum), Ancur Kareng (Kampung Jengan Danum), Mendung (Kampung Mendung), Bangkang (Kampung Jerang Dayak), Dasaq (Kampung Dasaq)

**Element for HCV 5 consists of :**

Spring water : Tebisaq (Kampung Tebisaq), Jengan Danum (Kampung Jengan Danum), Muara Entilap (Kampung Jengan Danum), Ancur Kareng (Kampung Jengan Danum), Mendung (Kampung Mendung), Bangkang (Kampung Jerang Dayak), Dasaq (Kampung Dasaq)

Riparian lake : Mensidan

**Elements for HCV 6 consists of :** Dayak Cemetery of Kampung Lembo Jengan Danum, Christiant Cemetery of Gunung Bayan, Moslem Cemetery of Kampung Gunung Bayan, Jelmu Sacred Place, Old tomb of Jerang Melayu, Jerang Melayu Cemetery 2, Jerang Melayu Cemetery 1, Lembo Mendika, Sacred Honey Tree in Kampung Mendika, A family tomb of Tebisaq, Mendung Cemetery, Murung Cemetery of Kampung Jerang Dayak, Custom house of Kampung Jerang Dayak, Custom house of kampung Muara Bunyut.

PT. MKB 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.

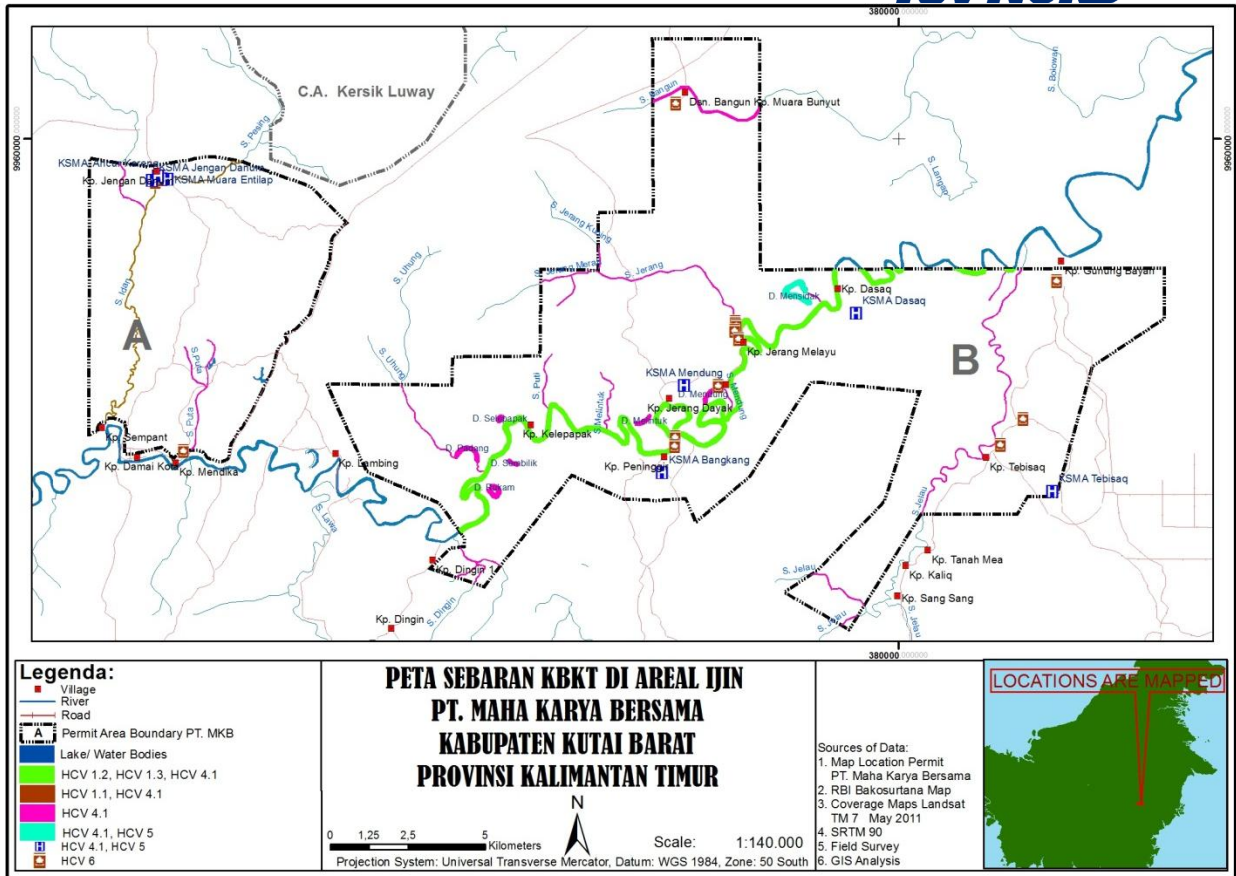
Summary of HCV area in PT. MKB

HCV Type	Location	Area (ha)
<b>HCV1. Areas with important levels of biodiversity</b>		
1.1. Areas that contain or provide biodiversity support functions to protection or conservation areas	Idan River Riparian	58.63
	Pesing River Riparian	21.60
1.2. Critically endangered species	Kedang Pahu River Riparian	357.30
1.3. Areas that contain habitat for vilable population of endangered, Restricted range or protected species	Kedang Pahu River Riparian	*)
1.4. Areas that contain habitat of temporary use of species or congregations of species	Absent	
<b>HCV2. Natural Landscape and Dinamics</b>		
2.1. Large natural landscape with capacity to maintain natural ecological processes and Dinamics	Absent	
2.2. Areas that contain two or more contiguous ecosystems	Absent	
2.3. Areas that contain representatives population of most naturally occuring species	Absent	
<b>HCV3. Rare or endangered ecosystem</b>		
Absent -		
<b>HCV4. Environmental Services</b>		
4.1. Areas or ecosystems important for the provision of water and and Prevention of Floods for Downstream Communities	River Kedang Pahu	*)
	River Kedang Pahu Tributary	5.42
	River Dingin	1.44
	River Idan	*)
	River Jerang	29.60
	River Padang	1.19
	River Pesing	*)
	River Puta	20.13
	River Puti	9.59
	River Uhung	15.54
	River Jelau	65.55
	River.Melintuk	11.30
	River Mendung	4.45
	River.Mensidan	1.61
	River Bangun	47.39
	Lake Melintuk	7.62
	Lake Mensidan	22.32
	Lake Rukam	11.13
	Lake Selepapak	4.53
	Lake Sembilik	17.90
	Lake Mendung	8.20
	Lake Padang	26.50
	Tebisaq Spring of Kampung Tebisaq	*)
	Jengan Danum Spring of Kampung Jengan Danum	*)
	Muara Entilap Spring of Kampung Jengan Danum	*)
	Ancur Kareng Spring of Kampung Jengan Danum	*)
	Mendung Spring of Kampung Mendung	*)
Bangkang Spring of Kampung Jerang Dayak	*)	
Dasaq Spring of Kampung Dasaq	*)	
4.2. Areas important for the prevention of erosion and sedimentation	Absent	
4.3. Areas that function as natural barriers to the spread of forest or ground fire	Absent	
<b>HCV5. Natural areas critical for Meeting the basic needs of local people</b>		
	Tebisaq Spring of Kampung Tebisaq	12.56
	Jengan Danum Spring of Kampung Jengan Danum	12.56



HCV Type	Location	Area (ha)
	Muara Entilap Spring of Kampung Jengan Danum	12.56
	Ancur Kareng Spring of Kampung Jengan Danum	12.56
	Mendung Spring of Kampung Mendung	12.56
	Bangkang Spring of Kampung Jerang Dayak	12.56
	Dasaq Spring of Kampung Dasaq	12.56
	Lake Mensidan	*)
<b>HCV6. Areas critical for maintaining the cultural identity of local communities</b>	Lembo Jengan Danum	2.00
	Pesing Dayak Cemetery of kampung Jengan Danum	0.50
	Christiant Cemetery of Gn Bayan	0.25
	Moslem Cemetery of Kampung Gunung Bayan	0.25
	Jelmu Sacred Place	0.02
	Old tomb of Jerang Melayu	0.50
	Jerang Melayu Cemetery 2	0.50
	Jerang Melayu Cemetery 1	0.50
	Lembo Mendika	1.00
	Sacred Honey Tree in Kampung Mendika	0.02
	A family tomb of Tebisaq	0.50
	Mendung Cemetery	0.50
	Murung Cemetery of Kampung Jerang Dayak	0.50
	Custom house of Kampung Jerang Dayak	0.50
	Custom house of kampung Muara Bunyut	0.50
<b>HCV Area Total</b>		<b>844.88</b>
<b>Licensed Area of PT. MAHA KARYA BERSAMA</b>		<b>24,638</b>
<b>Percent</b>		<b>3,43%</b>

Note : \*) extent of the area are the same as that mentioned before.



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5. Internal responsibility

Formal signing off by assessor and company

Statement of acceptance of responsibility of assessment

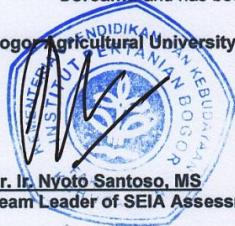


**INTERNAL RESPONSIBILITY**

**Formal Signing Off by Assessors and Company**

This document is the summary of SEIA (Social Environment Impact Assessment) in PT. Maha Karya Bersama and has been approved by the Management of PT. Maha Karya Bersama

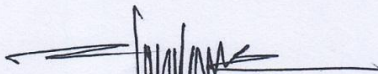
Bogor Agricultural University,



**Dr. Ir. Nyoto Santoso, MS**  
Team Leader of SEIA Assessment

May 31, 2012

Management of PT. Maha Karya Bersama



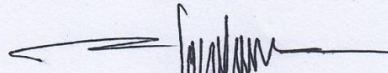
**Ir. Azaria Yoga Prasetyanto**  
Director

May 31, 2012

**Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessments**

Assessment result document on Social Environment Impact Assessment (SEIA) PT. Maha Karya Bersama by Faculty of Forestry - Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) will be applied as one of the guidelines in managing palm oil plantation in PT. Maha Karya Bersama

Management of PT. Maha Karya Bersama



**Ir. Azaria Yoga Prasetyanto**  
Director

May 31, 2012

## **ATTACHMENT: ASESSOR TEAM**

### **ATTACHMENT**

#### **Assessor of AMDAL**

The AMDAL document of PT. Maha karya Bersama, was prepared by independent consultant PT. Integral Multi Talenta and approved by local government. The team members are : Team Leader : Agus Nurhadi Irawan, S.Hut,

1. Team member : Ir. Suyoto
2. Team member : Fachrudin Azwari, ST, M.Si
3. Team member : Ir. Sulaeman, MP.
4. Team member : Ir. Andi Yusuf, MP
5. Team member : Ir. Junser Naibaho, M.Si.
6. Team member : Sumarno, SH.
7. Team member : dr. Rivia Gina Rahmawaty

#### **Assessor of HCV**

The HCV assessment was carried out by an independent consultant from Faculty of Forestry - Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) in May 2012. The team members consist of consultant accredited and approved by the RSPO includes:

1. Dr. Ir. H. Nyoto Santoso, MS/ Ketua Tim
2. Ir. Heru B Pulonggono, MSc
3. Sutopo, S.Hut
4. Ahmad Faisal Siregar, S.Hut
5. Jimmy Syahrasid
6. Sulfan Ardiansyah, S.Hut
7. Rae Birumbo, S.Pi

#### **Assessor of SEIA**

The SEIA assessment was carried out by an independent consultant from Faculty of Forestry - Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) in May 2012. Team Leader : Dr. Ir. H. Nyoto Santoso, MS

Team member :

1. Ahmad Faisal Siregar, S.Hut
2. Rae Birumbo, S.Pi
3. Udi Kusdinar, S.Hut

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4. Mustaghfirin S.Pi

