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Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assessments PT Multipersada Gatramegah Barito Utara District and Murung Raya District Central Kalimantan Province

Executive Summary

This Executive Summary fulfills the RSPO New Planting Procedures Format “Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assesment” (RSPO latest reversion of 5th May 2010).

PT Multipersada Gatramegah is located in Lahei Barat and Teweh Tengah Sub-District, Barito Utara District and Laung Tuhup Sub-District, Murung Raya District, Central Kalimantan Province. The total area based on Land Title (Hak Guna Usaha – HGU) No. 0002 dated on 25 June 1997 is 9,278 ha under on estate management (Karamuan Estate). PT Multipersada Gatramegah was a subsidiary of the Bakrie Sentosa Persada Group's. On the 18th April 2012 PT Agrowiratama acquired PT Multipersada Gatramegah. At the time of acquisition, a total of 4,117 ha or 44.4% of the total HGU area has been planted with oil palm. The unplanted areas in Karamuan Estate have been scheduled for planting and the RSPO New Planting Procedures which was enforced 1st January 2010 is being adhered to. This is part of an ongoing planting and this report is meant for from notification only.

The Social Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) was approved by Agriculture Minister Republic of Indonesia No. 003/ANDAL/RKL/RPL/BA/I/1997 dated on 22nd January 1997. Permanent Plantation Permitted (Izin Tetap Usaha Budidaya Perkebunan/ ITUP) was approved by Directorate General of Plantation, Department of Agriculture No. 123/KB.120/SK/Dj Bun/12-97 date on 4th December 1997; the total area based on Permanent Plantation Permitted is 9.278 ha. Release of Forest Area Permitted (Izin Pelepasan Kawasan Hutan) approved by Minister of Forestry of Republic Indonesia No. 193/Kpts-II/1996 date on 1st May 1996 for forest located in the Karamuan River - Pendreh River District of Barito Utara to the area of 9,987 ha. Land Title issued by head of National Land Bureau Barito Utara District No. 0002 date on 25 June 1997 (size 9,278 ha)

As part of a sustainable palm oil management, PT Multipersada Gatramegah has conducted the Social Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL), High Conservation Value (HCV) identification and Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The HCV and SIA assessment were conducted from 12th – 21st April 2012 by Aksenta; RSPO accredited assessor.

The results of the HCV assessment shown that there is no primary forest and peat swamp forests, soil types throughout the area is mineral soil and not found any peat soil. In the study area were not found again the use of traditional natural resources, or related to local cultural traditions. Utilization of already existing commercial nature, such as growing vegetables and rubber, as well as hobby is fishing in the moat of plantation.

RSPO

Types of HCV were identified in concession PT Multipersada Gatramegah is HCV 1 and HCV 4. The important elements for HCV 1 are the endangered species. The important elements for HCV 4 are related to the catchments area, and erosion control areas such as river border. The HCV area identified was 1,240.03 ha or ± 13.4 % of the total HGU PT Multipersada Gatramegah.

In general, the company's presence and operation has significant and positive social impact towards local community's social sustainability. Its presence and operations in villages within the assessment's scope contribute significant impacts to the local communities' social change and sustainability. PT Multipersada Gatramegah's presence and operations in general contribute positive social impact to economic condition and regional development such as: land acquisitions for plantation area have been well executed. The direct impacts are local manpower absorption and new business opportunities. Improvements made to the development of settlements which are located around the company are acknowledged by the local communities and they started to bring significant impacts with the development of oil palm plantation. The result of assessment to areas which now have already turned into PT Multipersada Gatramegah's HGU does not indicate any traditional utilization rights exercised by the local communities in the area; such as customary forest or places communally utilized by the communities in traditional ways.

The current negative social impact is related to the company's operations where it is concerned that the rivers which are used by the village communities are polluted by the company's activities. Negative causes which may potentially have impact to the social relation between the company and the local communities are miscommunication that sometimes occur and the consistency in safeguarding and maintaining relation with the communities.

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Scope of SEIA and HCV Assessment

General Data of the Company

Company Name	:	PT Multipersada Gatramegah
Deed of Establishment	:	Notary Said Ahmad, SH as Notary lieu of Notary Veronica Lily Dharma, SH No. 34, date on 22 nd February 1992
Adjustment Article of Association	:	Notary Oerip Mochlasin Soemarto, SH No. 7, date on 24 th September 1992.
Deed of Minutes Meeting	:	Notary Linda Herawati, SH. No. 12, date on 6 th March 2012
Capital Status	:	Foreign Investment (<i>Penanaman Modal Asing, PMA</i>)
Taxpayer Notification Number	:	01.534.738.8.714.000
Company Address	:	Jl. Negara Muara Teweh-Puruk Cahu Km. 32 Karamuan Village, Lahei Barat Sub-District, Barito Utara District.
Type of business	:	Oil Palm Plantation & Processing
Status of concession land	:	SEIA (AMDAL) (No. 003/ANDAL/RKL-RPL/BA/I/1997 date 22 nd January 1997) Release of Forest Area Permitted (Pelepasan Kawasan Hutan) (No. 193/Kpts-II/1996 date 1 st May 1996) (Size 9,987 ha) Permanent Plantation Permitted (Izin Tetap Usaha Budidaya Perkebunan/ ITUP) (No. 123/KB.120/SK/Dj Bun/12-97 date 4 th December 1997) (Size 9,278 ha) Land Title (HGU) (No. 0002 date 25 th June 1997) (Size 9,278 ha)
Contact person	:	Suwandi (Manager Estate)

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Geographical Location	:	See Picture 1, Picture 2, Picture 3 and Picture 4
Surrounding Entities	:	North : Murung Raya District
	:	South : State Land like other land use (<i>Areal Penggunaan Lain/ APL</i>) and KM 32 Village that is Pendreh Village.
	:	East : State Land like other land use (<i>Areal Penggunaan Lain/ APL</i>)
	:	West : State Land like Production Forest
	:	Southwest : IUPHHK-HA PT Bina Mulia Alam Lestari

The scope of Social and Environmental Impact Assessment of PT Multipersada Gatramegah covers the local social entities within the HGU area and around the plantation. Thus, the High Conservation Value assessment covers the HGU or formal area boundary into an area of corporate. It is also expanded into villages and other areas which considerably important to the proposed surrounding plantation area.

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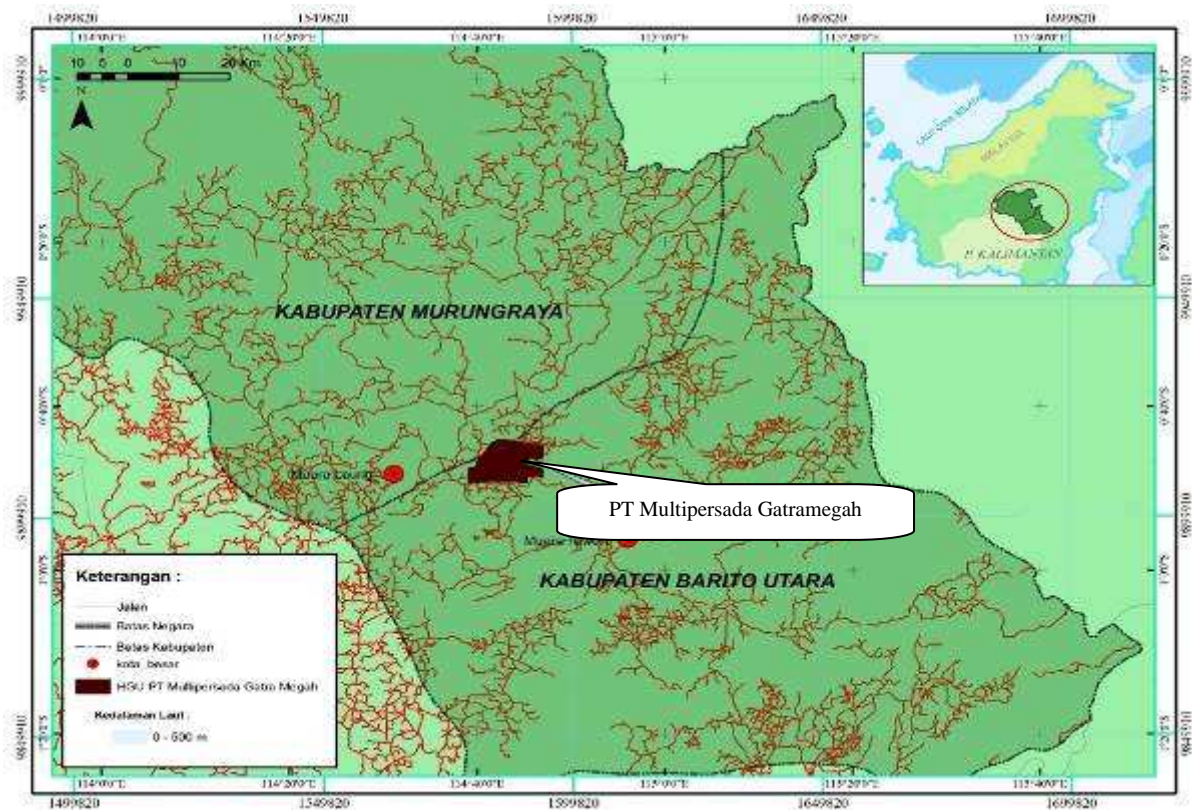


Picture 1. Location of PT Multipersada Gatramegah in Indonesia

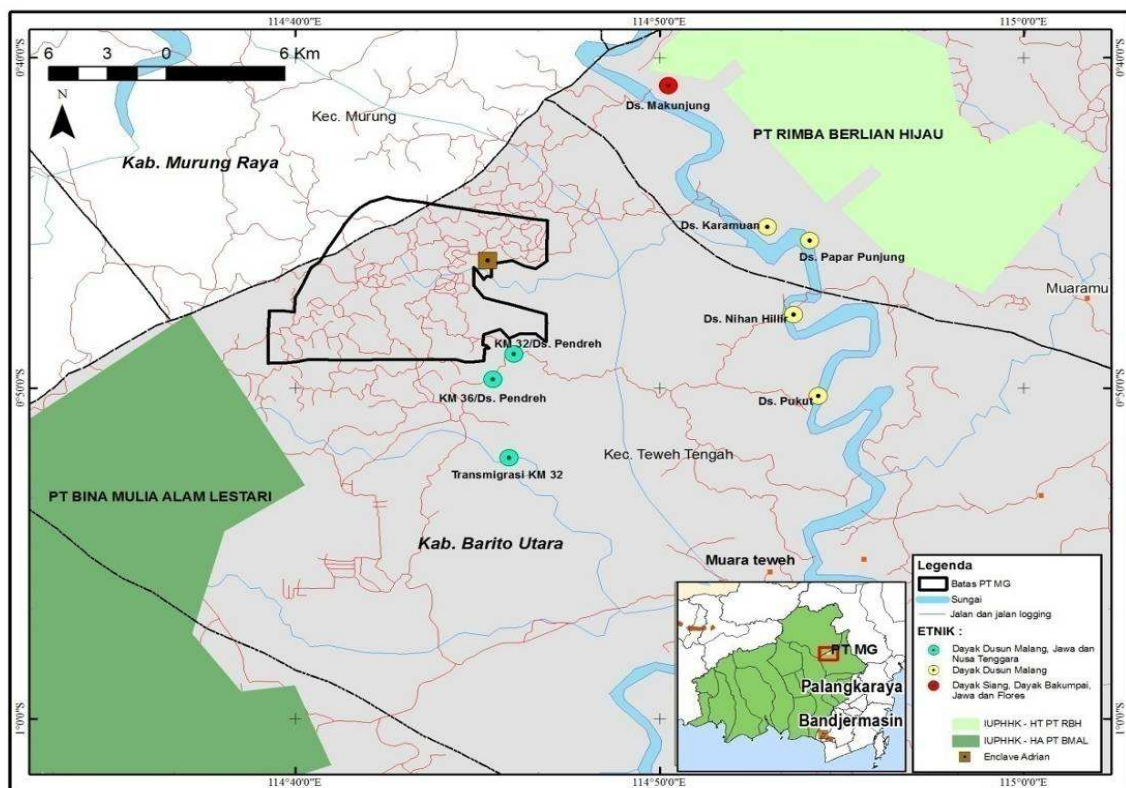


Picture 2. Location of PT Multipersada Gatramegah in Central Kalimantan Province

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Picture 3. Location of PT Multipersada Gatramegah in Barito Utara and Murung Raya Districts.



Picture 4. Location of PT Multipersada Gatramegah and its surrounding entities

Permits

The permits that have been obtained by the company are inclusive of Social Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL), Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan) and the Permanent Plantation Permit (Izin Tetap Usaha Budidaya Perkebunan), Release of Forest Permit (Izin Pelepasan Kawasan Hutan), and Land Title (HGU). The followings are the list of the licenses and recommendations (**Table 1**):

Table 1. Types of permits and recommendations PT Multipersada Gatramegah

No	Licenses and recommendations	Issued by	Number and date	Note
1.	Deed of Establishment	Notary Said Ahmad, SH lieu of Notary Veronica Lily Dharma, SH	No. 34 Date: 22 nd February 1992	
	Adjustment Article of Association	Notary, Oerip Mochlasin Soemarto, SH	No. 7 Date: 24 th September 1992	
	Ratification Deed	Minister of Justice and Human Rights Republic Indonesia	No. C2-8799.HT.01.01.TH.92 Date: 24 th October 1992	
2.	Deed of Minutes of Meeting	Notary Linda Herawati, SH	No. 12 Date : 6 th March 2012	
	Acceptance of the Company's Notice of Change Data	Directorate General of Justice and Human Rights Republic Indonesia	No. AHU-AH.01.10-13491 Date: 18 th April 2012	
3.	Taxpayer Notification Number	Ministry of Finance Directorate General of Taxation, Republic Indonesia	01.534.738.8.714.000	Registered 22 nd April 2010
4.	Social Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL)	Ministry of Agriculture, Republic Indonesia	No. 003/ANDAL/RKL - RPL/BA/I/1997 Date: 22 nd January 1997	
5.	Permanent Plantation Permit (ITUP)	Directorate General of Plantation, Agriculture Department	123/KB.120/SK/Dj Bun/12-97 Date 4 th December 1997	9,278 ha
6.	Release of Forest	Ministry of Forest, Republic Indonesia	No. 193/Kpts-II/1996 Date 1 st May 1996	9,987 ha
7.	Land Title (HGU)	Head of National Land Bureau Barito Utara District (Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional Kabupaten Barito Utara)	No. 0002 Date 25 th June 1997	9,278 ha

* All Permit Document in the Humas (Public Relation) Department

Area and time-plan for new plantings

The proposed new planting area by PT Multipersada Gatramegah is unplanted areas in the HGU (Karamuan Estate), which have been agreed by the owners of the land through the FPIC (free, prior and informed consent). Land development and planting of oil palm will begin in 2013 following the procedures of the RSPO New Planting Procedures (NPP). This is part of an ongoing planting and this report is meant for notification only.

Assessment Process and Procedures

a. SEI Assessment

Assessors and their credentials:

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

- 1. Nandang Mulyana** (nandang@aksenta.com), He graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture Graduated from UMJ (Jakarta Muhammadiyah University) – Jakarta majoring in Economics and a Master Degree holder from Bogor Agriculture University. He is experienced in the field of education, environment, socio-environment, and community development programme (CDCSR), collaborated with Unocal Geothermal of Indonesia Ltd and Chevron Geothermal Salak since 2000. Nandang Mulyana wrote a book on “*Membedah UMKM di Indonesia; Sebuah Kajian tentang Strategi Pemberdayaan dan Pengembangan UMKM Indonesia*” published by Lugas. He has conducted several HCV and Social Impact Assessments in oil palm plantations in Indonesia with Aksenta. In year 2010 achieved the RSPO accreditation as Discipline Specialist Social (Participatory rural assessment; socioeconomic or cultural studies; participatory mapping; conflict resolution). His role in this Social Impact Assessment is as The Team Leader focus on social economic and community development assessment.
- 2. Sigit B. Setyanto** (sigit@aksenta.com) graduated from the Geology Department, Faculty of Agriculture of Jember University and has experience in areas involved with growers and communities development since 1990 (such as, Philip Morris Inc Marlboro cigarette manufacturers). Since 2004 he has been active as auditor for *CAFÉ Practice Program* in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea as well as an *Agriculture Marketing Specialist* for an International NGO for *Rural Agro-enterprise Development (RaeD)* program. He is experienced in national and international training on *Sustainable Organic*, “*SCS-Starbucks*” *CAFÉ Practice*, “*Rainforest Alliance*” – *Sustainable Agriculture, Forest Management and Chain of Custody*, as well as “*DOEN- Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil*. In 2010 obtained the accreditation from RSPO as the *Discipline Specialist* for Social Assessment on palm oil companies. His role in this Social Impact Assessment was one of the team members focusing on the field of socio-economic and social development.
- 3. Dyah Indrapati** (dyah.indrapati@aksenta.com) is a psychologist from the University of Indonesia. Having experience in Stakeholder Engagement, Participatory Processes and Change Management. She once worked as Corporate Communications Specialist who

RSPO

handles Reputation Management, Crisis Communication and CSR for Friesland Campina Indonesia / Frisian Flag Indonesia. Had also become Implementation Expert for HSP USAID and AIPMNH AusAid for program Mother, Neonate and Children under Five years old Health - District Team Problem Solving (2008-2009). She works as a Technical Advisor for LGSP USAID and Domestic Department (2007-2009) and CIVED UNDP and GRADE UNDP (2007-2008). She also has been a consultant of Sustainability & Stakeholder Engagement for mining and gas companies. Her role in the Social Impact Assessment as a member of the team with a focus on the socio-cultural studies and social relations.

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

Scope of Social Impact Assessment includes the operational area of the PT Multipersada Gatramegah include the social cohesion of local people such as the people who live in community areas in the concession area and its surroundings. Implementation of the Social Impact Assessment on the ground reached by following the rules or principles as follows:

1. **Participative;** issues identification and information searching were done in participative way. This participative approach enabled of the participants as the subjects in mapping the social issues they are facing, expressing their opinions and ideas, as well as being involved in designing the administration and changing of the issues. (See **Appendix 1** for the list of stakeholders in participative process),
2. **Multiparty;** issues identification and information searching were done in multiparty way by involving related parties directly or indirectly in giving or receiving the impacts,
3. **Rapid and Ex-ante;** issues identification and information searching were done in rapidly and based on the forecast of the changes tendencies that occur rather than the factual and accurate data – as the solution to the Social Impact Assessment approach and time limitation,
4. **Appreciative;** issues identification and information searching were guided positively, not only to find out the gap on the location but also to collect the data about expectations, potentials, and ideas in order to find out solutions and social issues that happened,
5. **Social Learning Cycles;** the social impact assessment is not a linear process which is instantly created but a cycled process which functions as the social learning processes to respond the changes in the environment,

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

1. **Literature Study;** this method was used for the purpose of gathering the understanding on the socio-context and environmental aspect of the location which was evaluated. It was carried out in the early phase-before going to the field and at the result analysis phase.
2. **Dialogue;** this method was used to identify the nature of the relevant parties, identify the potential issues to impact, gathering information about expectations, ideas, and opinions to bring the solutions for the actual issues. The process was carried out through the meetings both in formal and in non-formal sequence with definite topics (Focus Group Discussion),
3. **Field Observation;** this method was used to understand directly the actual facts which will be indicator of the issues and social impact happened,
4. **In-depth Interview;** it was used to get a deeper understanding about the issues. It was done in-depth by interviewing the key socialite who will act as respondents. The criteria of choosing the respondents were based on the knowledge possessed or their direct experience over the impact or impacts,
5. **Tri Angulations;** the above methods were carried out in integrated way to reciprocally verify the actual issues, opinions, and ideas,
6. **Social Learning Cycle;** the social impact assessment is not a linear process which is instantly created but a cycled process which functions as the social learning processes to respond the changes in the environment.

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

b. HCV Assessment

Assessors and their credentials

The HCV assessment in the HGU of PT Multipersada Gatramegah by the RSPO accredited assessors. The HCV assessment conducted from 12th – 21st April 2012 in the Land Title (HGU) of PT Multipersada Gatramegah was carried by Aksenta, located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: aksenta@aksenta.com. Key consultants from Aksenta have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

1. **Resit Sözer** (resit@aksenta.com), Master in Tropical Ecology at Universiteit van Amsterdam (UvA). Have expertise and experience in the field of wildlife management; habitat and population assessment, and mitigation of wildlife conflicts. Currently, in addition to being a consultant HCV, manage wildlife rescue center in Sukabumi. Competence in the assessment of HCV has been recognized by the RSPO and the entry in the list of RSPO HCV Accredited Team Leader, and a charge of identifying HCV 1, 2 and HCV 3.
2. **Bambang Widyatmiko** (bambang@aksenta.com), PhD in regional planning at the Bogor Agricultural University, after completing graduate school urban and regional planning, and geography scholar at the University of Gadjah Mada. Have expertise and experience in the field of hydrology, land resource management, geographic information systems and spatial planning. It has been listed in the RSPO HCV Accredited Assessor - Discipline Specialist HCV 4. In his assessment to identify HCV 4.
3. **Muayat Ali Muhshi** (muayat@aksenta.com), He graduated from Faculty of Forestry of Bogor Agriculture University, Department of Forest Resources Conservation (1985 – 1991). Experience as a researcher at Walhi. Experience as a Coordinator Forestry Program Pelangi Indonesia Foundation and carried out a study: “Integration Management Bina Village in order KPHP” supported by ODA – cooperate with Department of Forestry - UK Tropical Forestry Management Program, and study “Non Timber Forest Products in the framework of Community Based Forest Management” supported by NOVIB – Netherlands (1991 – 1997). Worked 6 years as the Coordinator of the Consortium of National Forest System Supporting Democracy (KpSHK. 1997 – 2003) and for 5 years as Executive Secretary of the Communication Forum for Community Forestry (FKKM, 2003 – 2008). Experience as a consultant in the project : Multi-stakeholder Consultation on Forestry Policy Paper which is supported by the World Bank (September – October, 2004); as Social Forestry Specialist for the ESP Program - USAID

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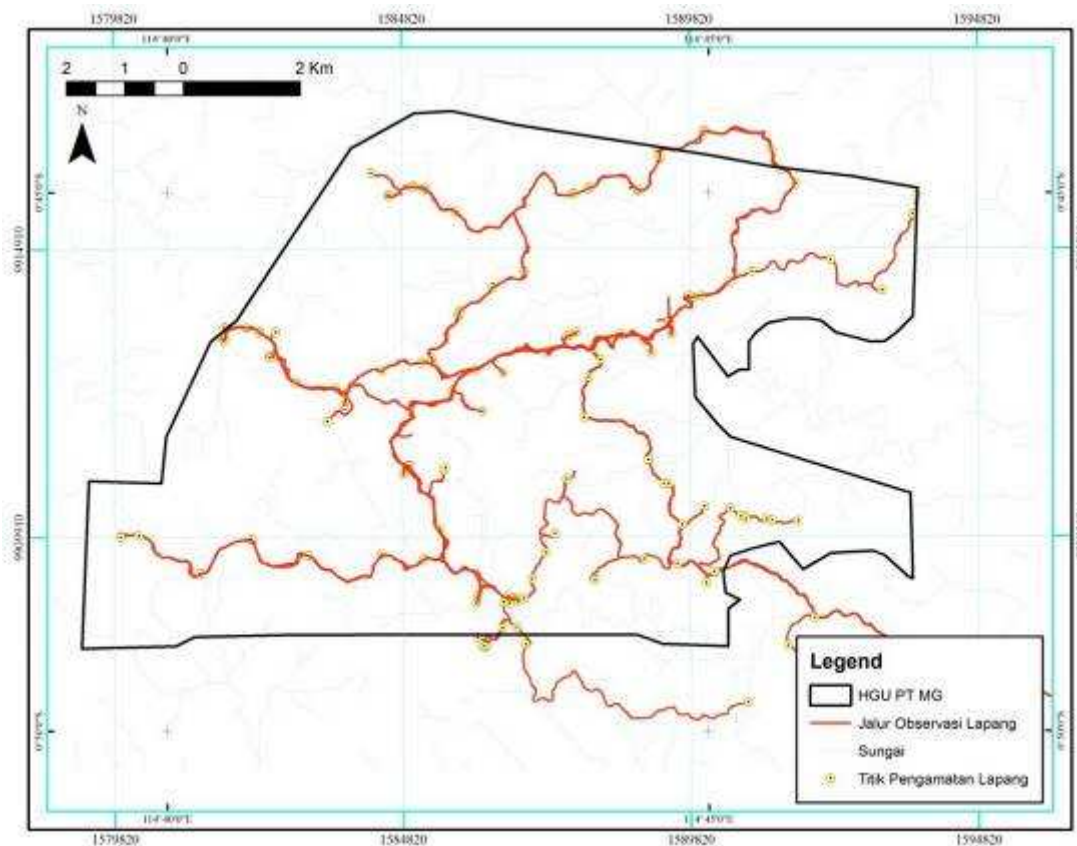
and carried out a study “Inisiative Community Forestry” (January – April, 2006). As the study team Aksenta SIA (Social Impact Assessment) and the study of HCV 5 and HCV 6.

4. **Risa Desiana Syarif** (risa@aksenta.com), finished Bachelor programme in Bogor Agriculture University (IPB) of Forest Management Department. Her is experienced and had skill of Spatial, like Remote Sensing and Geografis Information Systems (GIS). In this assessment, as GIS Specialist, spatial analysist and mapping of HCV areas.

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

HCV Identifying Methods

The assessment covers the HGU which has been approved as the company’s project area. Assessments also expanded into villages and other areas which could be considerably of relevant importance to the proposed plantation area. The field survey was conducted on 12th – 21st April 2012. The survey area observations as per **Picture 5**



Picture 5 Distribution of the observation spots (Source: HCV Report of PT Multipersada Gatramegah, September 2012 by Aksenta, page 2-9)

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

the participative process is included (**Appendix 2 and Appendix 3**). At the same time, confirmation and cross checking of the findings were carried out with the local people using the technique of purposive sampling – which included the socialites, the enclaves' owners (if existed), and the related interest parties.

The understanding and scope of HCV for the oil palm plantation sector refers to the HCVF definitions which apply to the forestry sector. The Identification of High Conservation Value in Indonesia was developed by the *Konsorsium Revisi HCV Toolkit Indonesia* (2008) - the toolkit for the revision HCV consortium. Other references are such as IUCN, CITES, and other guidelines as well as the relevant laws of Indonesia were also subjects of consideration in HCV Assessment PT Multipersada Gatramegah (**Appendix 4**).

Identifying Methods for HCV 1, 2, and 3

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

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

- Direct observation, either through the identification of visual appearance or sound (for both diurnal and nocturnal animals).
- The existence of the marks or residual from the animals' activities in their former habitat (such as tracks, scars on trees, nest, scales, snake skin, bird feathers, or mammal hair, etc.).
- The finding of the residual of animals' body parts (skull, horn, skin, hair, tusk, scales, and other recognized part of the animals' body) which were possibly hunted or caught by the local people in the observed locations. Interviews were carried out to complement the information about the time and location of the hunting activities.
- The secondary information was the existence of the animals which were documented based on external information, such as local people information or the local authorities. The consistency of such information was always monitored through cross checking

RSPO

(check and recheck) with other relevant parties as well as checking the validity of the description on every species of animals from the interviewed people. All information was then matched with the natural distribution and the history of the existence of such species in the locations (as mentioned in the literature references). The data was then compared to the type and condition of the habitat at the time when the survey was done. Any mismatching between the description and their natural distribution zone and habitat, will put the existence of such species in doubt.

HCV 4 Identification Methodology

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

HCV 5 and HCV 6 Identification Methodology

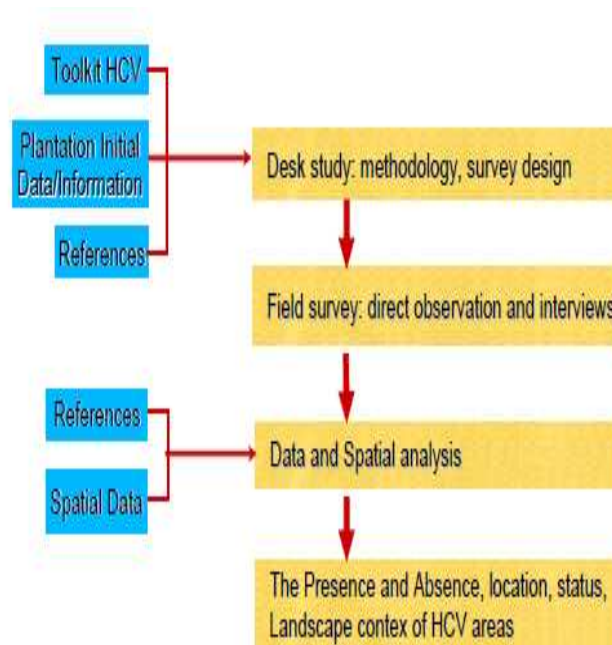
The focus of the HCV 5 assessment was the area inside the plantation which has significant values to fulfill the basic needs of the local community. The focus of the HCV 6 assessment was the area inside the plantation which has the significant values for identification and sustainability of the tradition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

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

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The HCV Assessment Phases

This HCV assessment is generally carried out through a series of phases such as: Desk Study, Field Survey, Data Analysis, Spatial Analysis of HCV area, and indicative HCV mapping as shown in **Picture 6**.



Picture 6 The HCV Assessment Phases (Source: HCV report for PT Multipersada Gatramegah, September 2012 by Aksenta, p. 2-7)

Summary of Assessment Findings

a. SEI Assessment

Social Impact Assessment in field has been conducted on 12th – 21st April 2012. The team consisted of 3 persons: (1) Dyah Indrapati – community socio-cultural relation, (2) Sigit B. Setyanto – socio-economics, and (3) Nandang Mulyana – socio-economics and regional development. The assessment and observation scope covered PT Multipersada Gatramegah's HGU area including villages around its operational area and the area within the plantation itself. The study was conducted through field observation, interview, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and multi-stakeholder consultation.

The result of analysis of PT Multipersada Gatramegah presence and operational and its influences toward social sustainability are as follows:

1. In general, the company's presence and operation has significant and positive social impact towards local community's social sustainability. Its presence and operations in villages within the assessment's scope contribute significant impacts to the local communities' social change and sustainability.
2. PT Multipersada Gatramegah's presence and operations in general contribute positive social impact to economic condition and regional development. The direct impacts are local manpower absorption and new business opportunities. Improvements made to the development of settlements which are located around the company are acknowledged by the local communities and they started to bring significant impacts with the development of oil palm plantation.
3. Based on the assessment, land acquisitions for plantation area have been well executed. Land acquisitions are executed on mutual-agreement basis; which is entered into by the company and local communities. Despite of cases of one-sided land occupation by some communities within the HGU area, the company can manage them well through approaches and negotiation with the land occupier.
4. The result of assessment to areas which now have already turned into PT Multipersada Gatramegah's HGU does not indicate any traditional utilization rights exercised by the local communities in the area; such as customary forest or places communally utilised by the communities in traditional ways.
5. Company's policy and programme in Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) management must be improved to provide better, gradual and continuous improvement to its employees' welfare. This includes building facilities needed by the employees and their families living in the company's housing area.

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6. The current negative social impact is related to the company's operations where it is concerned that the rivers which are used by the village communities are polluted by the company's activities.
7. Negative causes which may potentially have impact to the social relation between the company and the local communities are miscommunication that sometimes occur and the consistency in safeguarding and maintaining relation with the communities.

Issues relating to the operational of oil palm PT Multipersada Gatramegah have been identified (**Table 2 and Table 3**). The key issue is an indication or clue the impact - social impact.

Table 2 List the key external issue of the existence of plans and operations of oil palm plantations PT Multipersada Gatramegah

No.	Category (Key Issues)	Social Issues
1.	Employment	The existence of the company has become a place to make a living for the people around especially the transmigration of the new arrivals.
		The presence of labor from outside the region improve work patterns, improve discipline time
		The hope of the people in the villages surrounding the prospective location of the plantation, the availability of jobs and local employment.
2.	Development and regional economy	The presence of the company has led to new settlements around the entrance of the company (settlement KM 32).
		There is a growing local economy by working in the company.
		Introduction of oil palm to communities in the surrounding area of the concession companies, which then led to new knowledge for society is to become smallholders
		Transmigration community wants to establish a partnership with the company to utilize LU1 and LU2 are still untapped (the smallholder)
3.	Tenure	Boundaries between villages not yet definitive, potentially a source of conflict that could affect the company.
		There is potential for conflict / dispute between the village of Karamuan Village Pujung Papar.
		There is land owned and used by communities within the HGU area (Division 1 and Division 5).
		The existence of public expectations with the inclusion of the company will increase the price of land and access to land.
4.	Environmental management	River pollutions
5.	Coordination and Communication	In principle, the population of the prospective location of the plantation to support the opening of the plantation in their area
		People do not have experience in dealing with oil palm plantation companies.

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Table 3 List the key internal issue of the existence of plans and operations of oil palm plantations PT Multipersada Gatramegah

No.	Category (Key Issues)	Information
1.	Employment and remuneration	No Worker Association
		There is no difference in salary / benefits based on length of service and job performance (skill) of employees
		Admission salaries late, especially in the last 6 months.
		There is no clarity about THR and severance benefits
2.	facility Employees	Employees expect more decent housing, and the availability of electricity and clean water.
		Availability of public facilities for employees are limited in number.
3.	Personal Protective Equipment and HSQ	Currently, the Company has not provided PPE to employees.
4.	Company operations	The quality and quantity of work tools are inadequate. For example, uniforms for security is more than a year there has been no replacement
		Employees feel any changes in the work system since april

General Recommendations of social impact management:

The main recommendation from this assessment for the company would be to immediately prepare a Social Management Plan. This plan is systematic and programmatic which, in medium and long term, can be relied on to ensure that the company will be able to achieve its social vision, which is to be socially harmonious and sustainable. Particularly from social impact assessment view, it is recommended that the company establish or strengthen the existing multi-stakeholder institutions (company, local community, plantation community, and other relevant parties) whose common function is to regularly monitor and manage social impacts, both those which allegedly have happened and are likely to occur, as well as caused by and during PT Multipersada Gatramegah's operations. This institutional strengthening should be accompanied by procedure and governance strengthening agreed by all relevant parties.

b. HCV assessments

A review of HCV entire HGU area of PT Multipersada Gatramegah, it can be concluded that:

1. There is no primary forest in HGU PT Multipersada Gatramegah.
2. There no peat swamp forests in HGU PT Multipersada Gatramegah.
3. PT Multipersada Gatramegah Plantation area does not have a conservation area set by the government, and not directly in contact with nature conservation areas. Protected areas nearest Preserve Pararawen I and II within ± 13.5 km from PT Multipersada Gatramegah.
4. In the study area were not found again the use of traditional natural resources, or related to local cultural traditions. Utilization of already existing commercial nature, such as growing vegetables and rubber, as well as hobby is fishing in the moat of plantation.

Two types of HCV were identified; these are HCV 1 and HCV 4. The important elements for HCV 1 are the presence of endangered species such as: Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*), Mullers Gibbon (*Hylobates muelleri*), Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*). The important elements for HCV 4 are related to the catchments area, and erosion control areas such as river border. The HCV area identified was 1,240.03 ha or ± 13.4 % of the total HGU PT Multipersada Gatramegah. The details of these HCVs are presented in **Table 4**. Mapping details of HCV distribution can be seen in **Picture 7**.

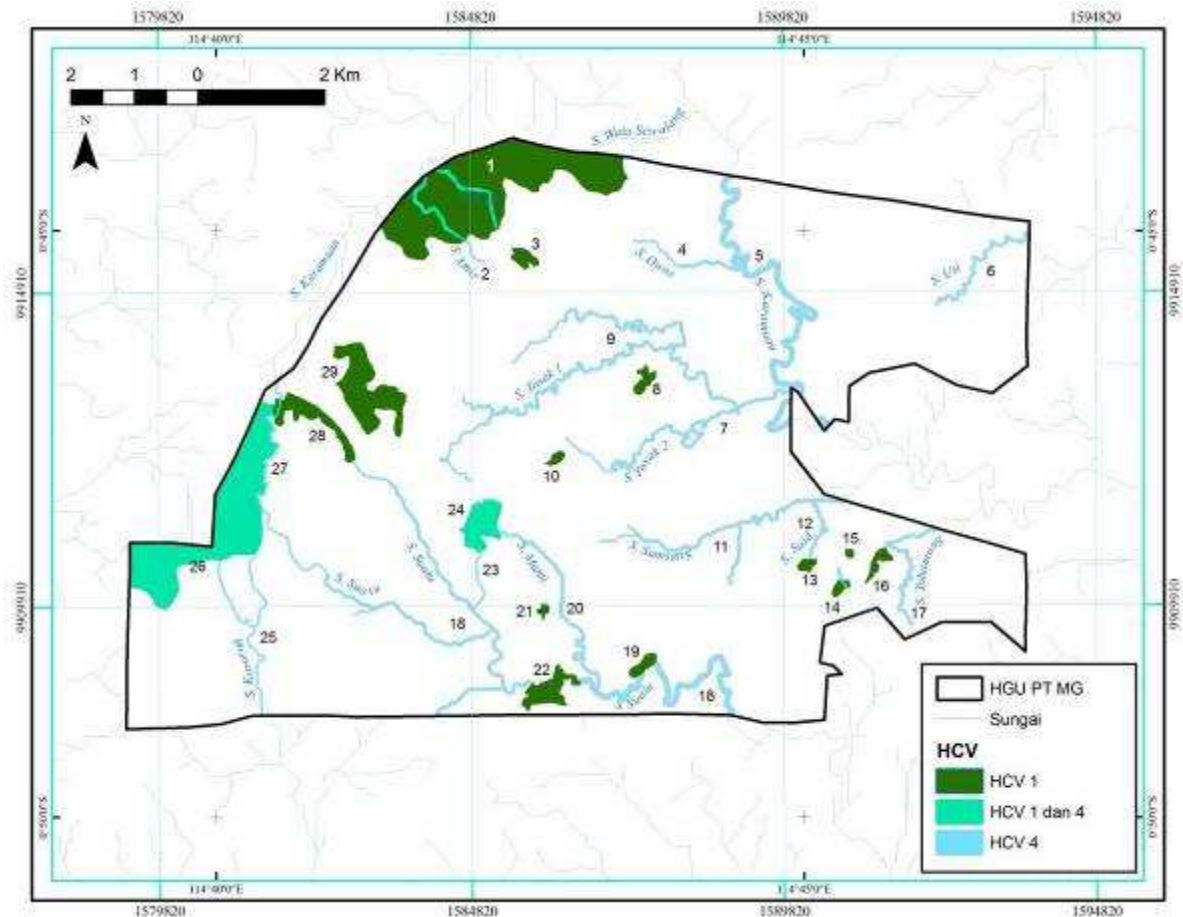
Table 4 Presence of HCV areas in the HGU of PT Multipersada Gatramegah.

No. Indeks	Type HCV	Area (Ha)	Description	HCV Element
1	1 and 4	323.99	A wide secondary forest fragment with good condition, including Kuil and Amir River.	Endangered, endemic species and/or refugium, Riparian Zone.
2	4	1.99	Some parts of upstream Amir Riparian Zone	Riparian Zone
3	1	9.21	A small secondary forest fragment, in slopes and valley with many large-sized timbers, which is important for wildlife corridor.	Endangered species, corridor or stepping stone
4	4	10.16	Owos Riparian Zone	Riparian Zone
5	4	83.57	Downstream Karamuan Riparian Zone	Riparian Zone
6	4	17.50	Usi Riparian Zone	Riparian Zone
7	4	35.35	Tosak 2 River	Riparian Zone
8	1	8.74	Small secondary forest fragment which is important for wildlife corridor.	Endemic species and / or Refugium, corridor or stepping stone
9	4	81.05	Tosak 2 Riparian Zone	Riparian Zone
10	1	4.09	A forest fragment as a refugium to great black woodpecker (<i>Dryocopus javensis</i>) and which that which is important for	Endemic species and / or Refugium, corridor or stepping stone

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No. Indeks	Type HCV	Area (Ha)	Description	HCV Element
			wildlife corridor.	
11	4	34.25	Sumsang Riparian Zone	Riparian Zone
12	4	8.44	Said Riparian Zone	Riparian Zone
13	1	4.75	A forest fragment which is important for rhinoceros hornbill (<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>)'s corridor.	Endangered species, corridor or stepping stone
14	1 and 4	4.96	A small forest fragment with water flow which is essential for rhinoceros hornbill (<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>)'s corridor.	Endangered species, endemic species and / or Refugium, Riparian Zone
15	1	1.77	Forest fragments that are important to track Rhinoceros Hornbill	Endangered species, corridor or stepping stone
16	1	8.09	A forest fragment essential for rhinoceros hornbill (<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>)'s corridor.	Endangered species, corridor or stepping stone
17	4	17.56	Tohantong Riparian Zone	Riparian Zone
18	4	117.20	Suatu Riparian Zone	Riparian Zone
19	1	8.32	A forest fragment essential for sambar deer (<i>Cervus unicolor</i>) and muncak (<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>)'s corridor	Endemic species and / or Refugium, corridor or stepping stone
20	4	23.85	Munti Riparian Zone	Riparian Zone
21	1	2.93	A forest fragment essential for sambar deer's corridor.	Endemic species and / or Refugium, corridor or stepping stone
22	1	27.68	A forest fragment essential for sambar deer and the great argus (<i>Argusianus argus</i>)'s corridor.	Endangered species, corridor or stepping stone
23	4	4.46	Branch of Suatu Riparian Zone	Riparian Zone
24	1 and 4	35.41	A forest fragment essential to <i>owa kelawat</i> population and functioning as water head to Munti River and Sub River Suatu	Endangered species, endemic species and / or Refugium, Riparian Zone
25	4	18.04	Kororoh Riparian Zone	Riparian Zone
26	1 and 4	223.97	A large forest fragment essential as habitat to sun bears (<i>Heliarctos malayanus</i>) and sambar deer and a water catchment area and water head to several rivers.	Endangered species, endemic species and / or Refugium, catchment
27	4	9.56	Upstream Karamuan Riparian Zone	Riparian Zone
28	1 and 4	34.05	A secondary forest fragment which becomes a habitat to <i>owa kelawat</i> and upstream part of Karamuan Riparian Zone	Endangered species, endemic species and / or Refugium, Riparian Zone
29	1	79.09	A secondary forest fragment with well-maintained condition, and becomes a habitat to <i>owa kelawat</i> , sambar deer and rhinoceros hornbill	Endangered species, endemic species and / or Refugium
Total		1,240.03		

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Picture 7. Map of HCV areas in HCV in HGU PT Multipersada Gatramegah

Several issues which might threaten the HCV areas were identified:

Some threatens about the existences of HCV in PT Multipersada Gatramegah actually and potentially, such as:

- 1) Agricultural activities and land clearing of the communities by burning
- 2) Unwisely wildlife hunting
- 3) Land clearing by the contractor that are not in accordance with the procedure (HCV area)
- 4) Fishing by poisoning

General Recommendations for HCV Management:

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

- 1) Delineation HCV area, verify the extent of indicative HCV area, and to determine the end result as definitive HCV Area Map PT Multipersada Gatramegah.
- 2) Socialize the presence of HCV area, significance and location, to employees and the surrounding community gardens that have interaction with PT Multipersada Gatramegah
- 3) Ensure operators know the land clearing HCV area boundaries and monitor the implementation of land clearing in order to avoid destruction in the area that has been identified as an area of HCV.
- 4) Sign board in HCV areas
- 5) Stream mapping and collecting information on the condition of riparian river in concession area. Determination of HCV area at river border with border width specified the shape of the natural flow of the river in the field.
- 6) In cooperation with relevant stakeholders such as communities, and local governments, and corporations around the management efforts, quality improvement and riparian river in HGU PT Multipersada Gatramegah and beyond.
- 7) Follow up consultations in the identification of HCV with HCV disseminate the area.

Internal responsibility

Formal signing off by assessors and company

This document is the summary of assessment result on High Conservation Value (HCV) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) in PT Multipersada Gatramegah Barito Utara Distric and Murung Raya District Central Kalimantan Province and has been approved by the Management of PT Multipersada Gatramegah.

Aksenta,



Resit Sözer
Team Leader
Date: 12/11/12

Management PT Multipersada Gatramegah,



Suwandi
Estate Manager PT Multipersada Gatramegah
Date: 12/11/12

Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessment

Assessment result document on High Conservation Value (HCV) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of PT Multipersada Gatramegah by Aksenta, will be applied as one of the guidelines in managing palm oil plantation in PT Multipersada Gatramegah.

Management PT Multipersada Gatramegah,



Suwandi
Estate Manager PT Multipersada Gatramegah
Date: 12/11/12

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Appendix 1 List of respondents and/or Focus Group Discussion (FGD) participants on site during the implementation process of social impact assessment in The HGU area PT Multipersada Gatramegah (PT MPG)

No	Name	M/F	Position/ Job	Address
1	Suwandi	L	Estate Manager	PT MPG
2	Kornelis	L	Estate Manager	PT MPG
3	Tri Hasto	L	Sustainability	PT MPG
4	Abidin	L	Askep Humas	PT MPG
5	Bangun	L	Askep Survey	PT MPG
6	Pramitama Bayu S	L	Sustainability	PT MPG
7	Ferdi Arifin	L	Manager	PT MPG
8	H Ajidinur	L	Legal & Humas	PT MPG
9	Hendrikus	L	Askep	PT MPG
10	Arung DY	L	Staff	PT MPG
11	Made	L	Survey	PT MPG
12	Benedictus Nanga	L	Employee	PT MPG
13	Ibramsyah	L	Supervisor Spraying	PT MPG
14	Edi Prasetya	L	Operator	PT MPG
15	J Sihotang	L	Warehouse Keeper	PT MPG
16	Ariwibowo	L	Operator	PT MPG
17	Dedi Wijaya	L	Foreman	PT MPG
18	Romelan	L	T Sipil	PT MPG
19	Muklas	L	T.S Driver	PT MPG
20	Mugus	L	Employee	PT MPG
21	Ragil	L	Employee	PT MPG
22	Ade Suherianto	L	Employee	PT MPG
23	Sujarwo	L	Field Supervisor	PT MPG
24	Rianto	L	Field Supervisor	PT MPG
25	Superman	L	Supervisor	PT MPG
26	Dasminingsih	L	Supervisor	PT MPG
27	Aji Setiawan	L	Warehouse Keeper	PT MPG
28	Unyul	L	Field Supervisor	PT MPG
29	Salmin	L	Security	PT MPG
30	Imam A	L	Employee	PT MPG
31	Agustina	L	Field Supervisor	PT MPG
32	Bambang Irawan	L	Supervisor Gudang	PT MPG
33	Shi	L	Employee	PT MPG
34	Indra Suyanto	L	Foreman	PT MPG
35	Riddi	L	Employee	PT MPG
36	Jumrati	P	Employee	PT MPG
37	Suliana	P	Employee	PT MPG
38	Ferdinand	L	Employee	PT MPG
39	Raimundus	L	Employee	PT MPG
40	Ramlan	L	Foreman	PT MPG
41	Kosmas	L	Foreman	PT MPG

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No	Name	M/F	Position/ Job	Address
42	Hasan	L	Motoris speed boat	Muara Teweh
43	Haryono	L	Head of BPD	Makunjung Village
44	Marjuani I. Under	L	Head of Village demisioner	Makunjung Village
45	Edward Bambu Otong	L	Ex- Custom Demung	Makunjung Village
46	Impang	L	Shop Keeper	Makunjung Village
47	Suneto	L	Ex BHL PT MPG / Rubber farmer	Makunjung Village
48	Ijul	L	Ex BHL PT MPG / Rubber farmer	Makunjung Village
49	Miksi	L	Ex BHL PT MPG / Rubber farmer	Makunjung Village
50	Andrisi	L	Ex BHL PT MPG / Rubber farmer	Makunjung Village
51	Ario Arisando	L	Ex BHL PT MPG / Rubber farmer	Makunjung Village
52	Rohim	L	Traders vegetables and groceries	Makunjung Village
53	Reina	P	Housewife/ farmer	Makunjung Village
54	Reimina	P	Housewife/ farmer	Makunjung Village
55	Muji	L	Head of Karamuan Village	Karamuan Village
56	Karlius	L	Ex – head of village/ rubber collector	Karamuan Village
57	Dianto	L	General Ka Ur	Karamuan Village
58	Ilang	L	Community leaders	Karamuan Village
59	Naki	L	Rubber tappers	Karamuan Village
60	Muhadi	L	Local Community	Karamuan Village
61	Yemanto	L	Rubber tappers	Karamuan Village
62	Puhu Eeng	P	Advanced craftsmen	Karamuan Village
63	Ken Yong	P	Shop Keeper	Karamuan Village
64	Fadila	P	Housewife	Karamuan Village
65	Turia	P	Housewife	Karamuan Village
66	Jahanah	P	Raftsmen	Karamuan Village
67	Iyek	L	Ka Ur Pemerintah	Papar Pujung Village
68	Mara Reno	L	Head of BPD	Papar Pujung Village
69	Herman Tule	L	Community leaders	Papar Pujung Village
70	Indah	L	BPD member	Papar Pujung Village
71	Kardi	L	Head of RT 2	Papar Pujung Village
72	Mutung	L	Deputy Chairman of the Peoples	Papar Pujung Village
73	Tenius	L	Community leaders	Papar Pujung Village
74	Ibung	L	Head of Elemetary School	Papar Pujung Village
75	Jeki	L	Head of Public Affair	Nihan Village
76	Antum Rahmadi	L	Head of Village	Nihan Village
77	Rano	L	Traders	Muara Teweh
78	Ibu Dongkil	P	Traders	Nihan Village

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No	Name	M/F	Position/ Job	Address
79	Karno	L	Traders	Muara Teweh
80	Purnomo	L	Traders	Muara Teweh
81	Fadli	L	Traders	Muara Teweh
82	Biansah	L	Rattan Collector	Nihan Village
83	Atang	L	Rattan Collector	Nihan Village
84	Yudil	L	Farmer	Nihan Village
85	Kalima	P	Housewife	Nihan Village
86	Ngabei	L	Farmer	Nihan Village
87	Menang Jaya	L	Rent Car Buissnies	Muara Teweh
88	M. Nur	L	Rent Car Buissnies	Muara Teweh
89	Bungkarto	L	Head of BPD	Nihan Village
90	Duyut	L	Local Community – Ex Employee PT MPG	Nihan Village
91	Harmani	L	Fuel Traders	KM 32 Pendreh Village
92	Suharto	L	Head of Village	KM 36 Trans Sei Rahayu I
93	Elsa	P	Housewife	KM 36 Trans Sei Rahayu I
94	Gomes Sai	L	Transmigran from NTT/employee BHL PT MPG	KM 36 Trans Sei Rahayu I
95	Maria Fatima Wince	P	Housewife/ transmigran from NTT	Km 36 Trans Sei Rahayu I
96	Tinak	L	Local Transmigran /Hunter	KM 36 Trans Sei Rahayu I
97	Haji Dayan	L	Rubber farmer/ Traders	KM 36
98	Ating J	L	Head of Pendreh village	Pendreh Village
99	S. Lenjang	L	Ex – Head of Papar Pujung Village	Lahei Sub-district
100	Dayun	L	Staff Lahei Sub-district	Lahei Sub-district
101	Supriyadi	L	Staff Lahei Sub-district	Lahei Sub-district
102	Tuko	L	Enclaver	Sungsang
103	Sujatman	L	Security Divisi 1	Sungsang
104	Srikarmi	P	Traders / Employee Housewife PT MPG	Sungsang
105	Firman	L	Candidate Employee BHL	Sungsang
106	Junaedi	L	Palm harvesters / BHL	Amuntai City
107	Aswando	L	Candidate Employee	Flores
108	Ahmad Rozali	L	Passenger Ferry	Lahei Sub-district
109	Kurniawan	L	Head of Sei Rahayu Iin Village	Sei Rahayu II Village
110	Kir At	L	Head of Rimbasari Village	Rimbasari Village
111	Lasa	L	Dayak Community leader Malang Sub Village in Beringin Anom Village	Pendreh Village
112	Antono	L	Security	Sungsang
113	Sukardiansah	L	Security	Sungsang
114	Sering	L	Enclaver	Sungsang
115	Sono	L	Enclaver	Sungsang

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No	Name	M/F	Position/ Job	Address
116	Ardiano	L	Farmer	Nihan Hilir Village
117	Marjuam I Under	L	Head of Makunjung Village	Makunjung Village
118	Banjang, S.Sos	L	Head of Barito Tuhup Raya Sub-district	Makunjung Village
119	Leonadi	L	Head of Papar Pujung Village	Papar Pujung Village
120	Perianto	L	Farmer	KM 36 RT 04 Pendreh Village
121	Simandi	L	Farmer	KM 36 RT 04 Pendreh Village
122	Mujianto	L	Farmer	KM 36 RT 04 Pendreh Village
123	M. Sabarani	L	Farmer / Employee PT MPG	KM 36 RT 04 Pendreh Village
124	Widodo Rohasa	L	Farmer	Nihan Village Hilir
125	Agusminto	L	Head of BPD	Karamuan Village
126	Moji	L	Head of Village	Karamuan Village

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Appendix 2 List of Respondent in the assessment of HCV PT Multipersada Gatramegah (PT MPG)

No.	Informan Name	Position/ Job	Adress
1	Abidin	Public Relation	PT MPG
2	Adil	Farmer	Papar Punjung Village
3	Antung Ramadi	Head of Nihan Hilir Village	Nihan Hilir Village
4	Ardian	Rubber Farmer	Enclave
5	Armi	Employee	PT MPG
6	Atingji	Head of Pendreh Village	Pendreh Village
7	Bangun	Local Community	
8	Barman	Farmer	Karamuan Village
9	Bayu	Traders	PT MPG
10	Bimo	Local Community	PT MPG
11	Budi	Local Community	Karamuan
12	Bujang	Farmer	Papar Punjung Village
13	Bungkarto	Head of BPD Nihan Hilir	Nihan Hilir Village
14	Carluis	Ex- Head of Karamuan Village	Karamuan Village
15	Dewe	Security	PT MPG
16	Dianto	General Kaur Karamuan Village	Karamuan Village
17	E. Bambu Otong	Community Leader	Makunjung Village
18	Edward	Farmer	Karamuan Village
19	Endoy	Farmer	Riparian of Said River
20	Feri	EM	PT MPG
21	Haji	Public Relation	PT MPG
22	Haryono	BPD Makunjung	Makunjung Village
23	Hindun	Farmer	Papar Punjung Village
24	I Made	Employee	PT MPG
25	Ijah	Farmer	Karamuan Village
26	Ijak	Farmer	Papar Punjung Village
27	Ilang	Community Leader	Karamuan Village
28	Indun	Rubber Farmer	Enclave
29	Ingin	Farmer	Papar Punjung Village
30	Jali	Farmer	Papar Punjung Village
31	Kaban	Farmer	Papar Punjung Village
32	Katong	Farmer	Papar Punjung Village
33	Kornelis	EM	PT MPG
34	Maryuni I Under	Ex- Head of Makunjung Village	Makun jung Village
35	Mirowijoyo	Farmer	Papar Punjung Village
36	Muji	Head of Karamuan Village	Karamuan Village
37	Mulyadi	Head of RT IV	Makunjung
38	Nali	Farmer	Karamuan Village
39	Pidur	Farmer	Karamuan Village

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No.	Informan Name	Position/ Job	Adress
40	Rasid	Farmer	Karamuan Village
41	Sabrani	Employee	PT MPG
42	Sahran	Teacher	Papar Punjung Village
43	Sugianto	Farmer	Karamuan Village
44	Suwandi	EM	PT MPG
45	Tailah	Nursery Employee	PT MPG, Pendreh
46	Toku	Farmer	
47	Uwod	Farmer	Papar Punjung Village
48	Wandi	Security	PT MPG
49	Widodo	Maintenance foreman	PT MPG
50	Yikman	Farmer	Karamuan Village
51	Yikmanto	Farmer	Papar Punjung Village
52	Yosine	Farmer	Papar Punjung Village
53	Yunus	Farmer	Karamuan Village
54	Yusran	Farmer	Karamuan Village

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Appendix 3. Attendance Public Consultation HCV PT Multipersada Gatramegah 18 April 2012

FORM - PROJ - 02P

**DAFTAR HADIR
PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

Aksenta
accountable life

Nama PT : PT Multipersada Gatramegah (A. NIG)
Lokasi : Muara Tegeh
Asesmen : HCV

Tanggal : 18 April 2012
Waktu : 13.00 - 15.00

No	Nama	Bagian/Jabatan	Alamat dan Nomor Kontak	Tanda Tangan
1.	Amey, Dwi Yohana	Staf Inf. HRD	PT. NUSANTARA - 0811 2232 2211	
2.	PRADI ANANDA	HRD - HRD	MUARA TEGEH	
3.	MOJI	KADIS	KARANGMUNING	
4.	AL. DA BRONTO'S	MASARAKAT	KM 4.1 SIGISI 02	
5.	Aguslindo	RDP KARANGMUNING	KARANGMUNING	
6.	MASRANI	Comod T. Tengah	Jl. Teluk Sinyi MHR	
7.	TAUFIK	Comod Lohci	MUARA LOHEI	
8.	Banjong	Comod Batavia	Makunijung 085754613721	
9.	KOTIPULUS	MANAGER	KOTAMUNING	
10.	Suwardi	KARANGMUNING	KARANGMUNING	
11.	BUDI HARTONO	DISTRIBUSI BARUK	MUARA TEGEH	
12.	HARIRI	KEC. LAHEI	MUARA TEGEH	

FORM - PROJ - 02P

**DAFTAR HADIR
PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

Aksenta
accountable life

Nama PT : PT Multipersada Gatramegah
Lokasi : Muara Tegeh
Asesmen : HCV

Tanggal : 18 April 2012
Waktu : 13.00 - 15.00

No	Nama	Bagian/Jabatan	Alamat dan Nomor Kontak	Tanda Tangan
13.	ARSDI	DUNIAK LAHEI	MUARA TEGEH	
14.	LEWANG	KEC. LAHEI	MUARA LAHEI	
15.	LIKIK	KEC. LAHEI	MUARA LAHEI	
16.	BURHAN	BLK BARUK NEGOTIA KEUTANG	Tanjung Wang	
17.	Martianing Linder	KAS. Pakung	Kec. Batavia	
18.	SEPRADI	KR. SOS	Kec. Batavia	
19.	Sumardi	Manajer	RT 04 36 (RIPUN)	
20.	Suwardi Hartono	Manajer	RS. SUI BAHAYU	
21.	HARTONO	Manajer	Karangmuning	
22.	Banjong H	Manajer	Purwokerto	
23.	ISTIAQ RAHAT	Manajer	KARANGMUNING	
24.	MUJI	KETER. RT. 04	REKARDI H	

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Appendix 4. List of prevailing applicable regulations and some supporting guidelines which used as references in the identification process of HCV assessment

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