

Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assessments PT Musim Mas Sambas District, West Kalimantan Province

Executive Summary

PT Musim Mas which is located in Teluk Keramat Sub-District and Galing Sub-District, Sambas District - West Kalimantan Province, is one of palm oil plantations companies that adopted the sustainable palm oil practices based on RSPO New Planting Procedures which was enforced 1st January 2010. As part of a sustainable palm oil management, PT Musim Mas has conducted the Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL), High Conservation Value (HCV) identification and Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The HCV and SIA assessment were conducted from 19 - 27 June 2010 by Aksenta; the key consultants conducting these assessments have been accredited and approved by RSPO.

The Consent License (Izin Prinsip) for PT Musim Mas was approved on 12 June 2009 by the Sambas Regent decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Sambas) No 582 / 79 / BPPMPT-3; the total area based on Consent License is ± 10.100 ha. The Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) was approved on 31 December 2009 by the Sambas Regent decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Sambas) No 424 Year 2009; the total area based on Permitted Area is 10.100 ha. The Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL) was approved by Head of Environmental Office of Sambas (Kepala Badan Lingkungan Hidup selaku Ketua Komisi Penilaian AMDAL) No 660.1 / 246 / Komisi on 4 October 2010 and for the Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan) was approved by Sambas Regent decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Sambas) No. 270/2010 dated on 13 October 2010. The Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP) was approved on 17 February 2011 by the Sambas Regent decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Sambas) No. 49 Year 2011; the total area is ± 7.700 ha.

Based on the Plantation Permit (IUP), total area approved for PT Musim Mas has been reduced from the original $\pm 10,100$ ha to $\pm 7,700$ ha (refer to Summary Report of Planning and Management – PT Musim Mas, Sambas District, West Kalimantan Province). The reduction in these areas is due to exclusion of cultivation land belonging to the local communities. These areas consist of houses, paddy field, productive mixed plantations, and swamp land. These areas had been excluded in the Plantation Permit (IUP). The total area that has been excluded is about $\pm 2,400$ ha. PT Musim Mas will not cultivate these areas in accordance to the wishes of the communities and in accordance with the areas allocated in the IUP. Hence, in the development plan, the Company development of oil palm will be within the approved $\pm 7,700$ ha.

The results of the HCV assessment by the RSPO accredited assessors from Aksenta have shown that there is no primary forest in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Musim Mas.

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This is consistent with the confirmation by the Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan No. S.248/VII/BPKH-III/2010 dated on 26 April 2010 that the concession areas of PT Musim Mas is area for other uses (Areal Penggunaan Lain, APL) and not a forest land. The Report of Semi Detail Soil Survey and Palm Oil Suitability Assessment of PT Musim Mas 2010 by the consultant (JH – Agriculture Service), indicated that no peatland was found in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi). In the Aksenta HCV assessment report, it is indicated that almost the entire area is covered with rubber and shrubs. As for potential HCV areas, three types of HCV were identified by Aksenta; these are HCV 1, HCV 4, and HCV 6 within the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Musim Mas. The original HCV area identified was 539.55 ha or 5.34 % of the total Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) in the assessments by Aksenta. As a result of delineation by Plantation Permit (IUP), 292.55 ha fall outside the final IUP approved areas for PT Musim Mas. This has led to the reduction of the high conservation values areas identified by the HCV consultants from the original areas of 539.55 ha or 5.34 % of the total Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) to 247 ha or 3.21 % of the total Plantation Permit (IUP). The HCV management plan has taken this reduction in areas into consideration and action plans are developed to manage and monitor the HCV areas within the IUP approved areas for PT Musim Mas.

Within the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi), the important elements for HCV 1 are the existence of population and tracks of endangered species such as Mueller's Gibbon (*Hylobates muelleri*), Proboscis Monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*), Sarawak Leaf Monkey (*Presbytis chrysomelas*), Malayan Sun Bear (*Helarctos malayanus*), and Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*). The important elements for HCV 4 are related to the potential damage from erosion, springs, and river riparian. The important elements for HCV 6 are related to the traditional and sacred graveyard. The HCV areas outside the IUP approved areas will be included in the monitoring and socialization plan with the local communities.

The results of the Social Impact Assessments (SIA) have shown that the company's development of oil palm plantation and palm oil mill production has significant and positive impacts toward local livelihood and the society's social sustainability. The findings have defined how the company's business management can influence the key issues in the respective component of the social sustainability of the local community. There are described in the three basic components for society's social sustainability that influences the planning of future company's operation; they are: 1) *Natural capital*, 2) *Social capital*, and 3) *Physical capital*.

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Scope of SEIA and HCV Assessment

General Data of the Company

Company Name	:	PT Musim Mas
Deed of Establishment	:	Notary M. Sutan Nasution No : 40 dated on 21 June 1972
Adjustment Article of Association	:	Notary Hustiati, SH, No : 105 dated on 19 May 2008
Capital Status	:	Domestic Investment (Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri, PMDN)
Taxpayer Notification Number	:	01.100.016.3-092.000
Company Address	:	Jl. K.L. Yos Sudarso Km 7, 8 Tanjung Mulia, Medan Deli, Medan Sumatera Utara - 20241
Type of business	:	Oil Palm Plantation & Processing
Status of concession land	:	Consent License (Izin Prinsip) (No 582 / 79 / BPMPT-3 dated on 12 June 2009) (size ± 10.100 Ha) Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) (No.424 Year 2009 dated on 31 December 2009) (size ± 10.100 Ha) AMDAL (SEIA) (No 660.1 / 246 / Komisi dated on 4 October 2010) Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan) (No. 270/2010 dated on 13 October 2010) Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan) (No 49 Year 2011) Dated on 17 February 2011 (size ± 7.700 Ha)
Contact person	:	Senior Estate Manager Bapak Wie Chiang
Geographical Location	:	See Picture 1, Picture 2, Picture 3 and Picture 4
Surrounding Entities	:	North : PT Buluh Cawang Plant South : PT Sentosa Asih Makmur West : PT Fajar Saudara Kusuma and PT Buluh Cawang Plant East : PT Lahan Agro Inti Ketapang and PT Sentosa Asih Makmur.

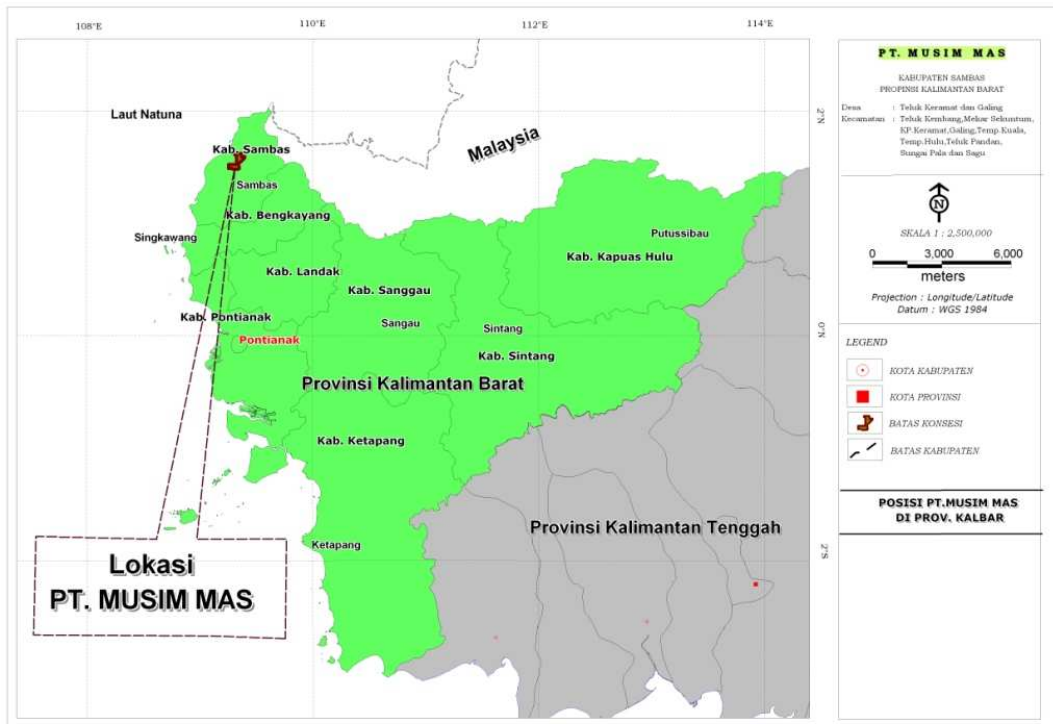
The scope of Social and Environment Impact Assessment of PT Musim Mas covers the local social entities within the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) area. Thus, the High Conservation Value assessment covers the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi). It is also expanded into villages and other areas which considerably important to the proposed surrounding plantation area.

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Location maps – both at landscape level and property level

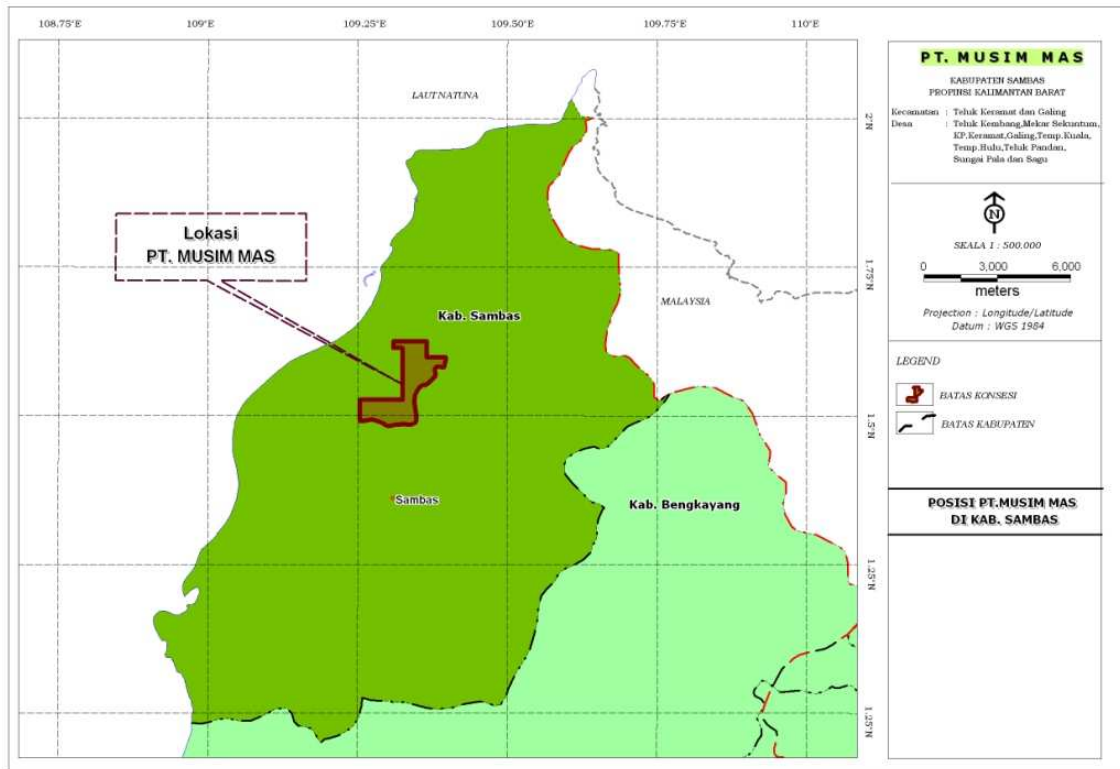


Picture 1 Location of PT Musim Mas in Indonesia

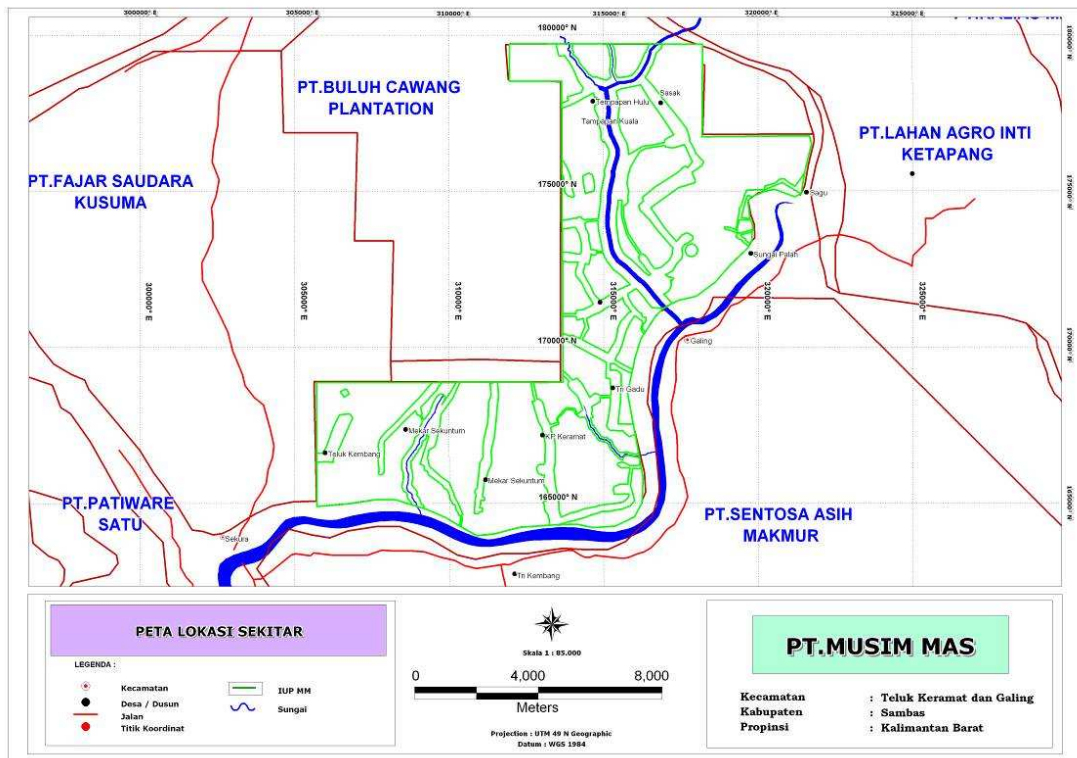


Picture 2 Location of PT Musim Mas in West Kalimantan Province

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Picture 3 Location of PT Musim Mas in Sambas District



Picture 4 Location of PT Musim Mas and its surrounding entities

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Permits

The permits that have been obtained by the company included Consent License (Izin Prinsip), Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi), Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL), Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan) and the Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan). The followings are the list of the licenses and recommendations:

Table 1. Types of permits and recommendations PT Musim Mas

No	Licenses and recommendations	Issued by	Number and date	Note
1.	Deed of Establishment	Notary M. Sutan Nasution	No. 40 Date: 21 June 1972	
2.	Adjustment Article of Association	Notary Hustiati, SH	No. 105 Date: 19 May 2008	
3.	Taxpayer Notification Number	Tax Serve Office, Medan (Direktorat Jenderal Pajak Kantor Wilayah, Medan)	01.100.016.3-092.000	Terdaftar 01-04-2007
4.	Consent License	Regent of Sambas (Bupati Sambas)	No 582 / 79 / BPPMPT –3 Date: 12 June 2009	± 10.100 ha
5.	Permitted Area	Regent of Sambas (Bupati Sambas)	No. 424 Year 2009 Date: 31 December 2009	± 10.100 ha
6.	AMDAL (Social Environment Impact Assessment)	Approved by the Head of Environmental Office of Sambas (Kepala Badan Lingkungan Hidup selaku Ketua Komisi Penilaian AMDAL)	No: 660.1/246/Komisi Date: 04 October 2010	Approved
7.	Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan)	Regent of Sambas (Bupati Sambas)	No. 270 Year 2010 Date : 13 October 2010	Approved
8.	Location Suitability Recommendation with Macro Plantation Development Plan of West Kalimantan Province	Governor of West Kalimantan Province	No.525/32/EkBang – A Date: 29 November 2010	± 10.100 ha
10.	Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan)	Regent of Sambas (Bupati Sambas)	No 49 Year 2011 Date: 17 February 2011	± 7.700 ha

Area and time-plan for new plantings

The proposed new planting area by PT Musim Mas is in the location in the Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan) which have been agreed by the owners of the land through the Free Prior Informed Consent Process (Report on Process of FPIC – Free Prior Informed Consent of PT Musim Mas), and the area does not contain primary forest. Land development and planting of oil palm will begin in 2011 following the procedures of the RSPO New Planting Procedures (NPP).

Assessment Process and Procedures

a. SEI Assessment

Assessors and their credentials:

The Social Impact Assessment of PT Musim Mas 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:

- a) **Sigit Budhi Setyanto** (sigit@aksenta.com): In March, 2010, Bp Sigit Budhi Setyanto obtained the accreditation from RSPO as the *Discipline Specialist* for Social Assessment on palm oil companies. His role in this Social Impact Assessment was as one of the team members focusing on the field of socio-economic and social development. In Aksenta, he has carried out assessments on “*Socio – Economic study on palm trees in West Pasaman and Sanggau*”, “*Social Impact Assessment*” and “*High Conservation Value Assessment*” for Indonesian Palm Oil Companies. He graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture of Universitas Negeri Jember and has been involved in research and has experiences in areas involved with growers and communities development since 1990 (such as, Philip Morris Inc). Since 2004 he has been active as the 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*”.
- b) **Miranti Magetsari** (aget@aksenta.com): Graduated from the Physics Department, Faculty of Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam (Math and Natural Science), Institute of Technology Bandung. She has the relevant training on ISO 14001 (Environmental Management System) and OHSAS 18000 (Management of Health and Working Safety). She is experienced in developing management system for human resources and quality, and conduct assessment for management system certification. The assessments that she has been assigned by Aksenta were Social Impact Assessment and High Conservation Value Assessments for several palm oil companies in Indonesia. Her role in this Social Impact Assessment was as one of the team members focusing on the aspect of socio-economic and social development,

- c) **Sofyan Cholid** (sofyan.cholid@aksenta.com): He obtained his Bachelor Degree from the Department of Social Welfare of Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Politik (the Faculty of Socio-Politic) and Master Degree of Geography from Fakultas Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam (the Faculty of Math and Natural Science), Universitas Indonesia (UI). He has involved in the activities of NGOs focusing on social problems such as the abandoned children living on the streets, HIV/AIDS, and local prostitutes. With Badan Pertanahan Nasional (the Indonesia National Bureau of Land), he was involved in the survey of the land statistics in corporation with Badan Perencanaan Pengembangan Nasional (the National Planning and Development Department) and Indonesia Social Department. As a researcher from Pusat Kajian Perlindungan Anak UI (Children Protection Assessment Center of UI), he has carried out assessments on the system of protecting street children in Indonesia in collaboration with Columbia University funded by the UNICEF. His role in this Social Impact Assessment was as a team member focusing on socio-economic and social development.

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

Social Impact Assessment on the ground was carried out as bellows:-

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 (This was described in the SIA report of PT Musim Mas, July 2010 by Aksenta),
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 (see the **Appendix 1** for the list of respondents),
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 conducted from 19 – 27 June 2010 in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Musim Mas was carried by Aksenta, located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: aksenta@aksenta.com. Key consultants from Aksenta have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

- a) **Wibowo A Djatmiko** (bowie@aksenta.com), On 26th April 2010, he achieved the RSPO accreditation as the Discipline Specialist Biodiversity (for plants, mammals, avifauna, and herpetofauna) and Social (participatory rural assessment; socioeconomic or cultural studies). He is well-experienced as an independent consultant: with wild life ecology specialty, AMDAL-forestry analysis (the analysis of environment impact), mining and transmigration, and assessment of eco-global certification for both commercial and traditional forests. He has conducted many HCV assessments for palm oil plantations since 2006. In this HCV assessment for PT Musim Mas, his role is to focus and identify the existence of HCV 1, 2, and 3. He has the capacity and experience in conservation research, wild life management, habitat and population study, wild life ecology (especially on birds and herpetofauna), and forest ecology (including forests resident) researches. He graduated from Bogor Agriculture University in Forestry majoring in the field of biodiversity conservation. He is also involved and attended courses such as Second Asian School for Conservation Biology (SEAMEO BIOTROP – Bogor) and International Training Course on Practical approach to Management of Biodiversity Conservation (Malayan Nature Society, in Kuala Lumpur). He completed his Master Degree in Biology Conservation at Indonesia University.
- b) **Yunus Arifin** (yunus@aksenta.com), He has a good experience in field study and land mapping to improvement in an Oil Plantations in Sumatera, Kalimantan, and Papua, field study in a properness of transmigration land in Sumatera, Kalimantan, and study of lay-out area (RTRW) in some residence and city and lay-ouy about Free Trade Zone (FTZ) Bintan Island. He has an experience too in a study of satellite interpretation, AMDAL in agriculture, forest, and plantations society, land evaluation and monitoring about land rehabilitation, and research about agriculture and lay-out inventory. Not only as a research, he is an expert in water and land resources in Aksenta, too. He is a teacher of Statistik, Research Methode, Ekonometrika, Soil Science, Remote Sensing, and Land Prosperous, and teaching some courses to BPN and Forest Department. Some of his erudition has been publicated in many journal. Both of his field experiences and his knowledge has increasing his spatial analysis and in his inventory of water and land resources. In HCV Aksenta Team, he is doing identification and study of HCV 4.

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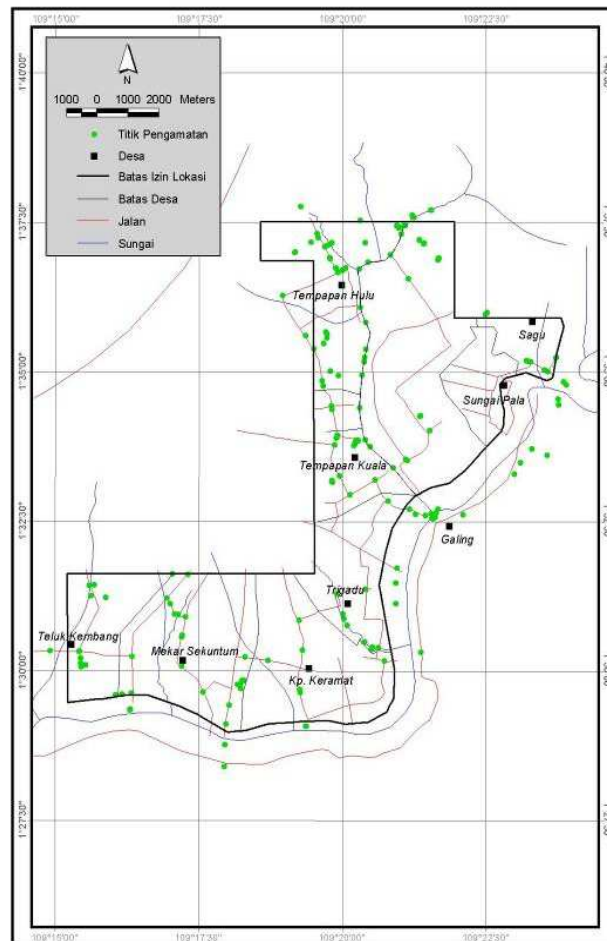
Finished his bachelor degree on Bogor Agricultural University at Faculty of Agriculture in major of Soil Science in expertise of Land and Water Conservation. Then he continued his Master's Degree in a Land Evaluation in the same university. At this time, he is finishing his PhD in an Inventory of Land in Bogor Agricultural University.

- c) **Nandang Mulyana** (nandang@aksenta.com), In March 2010 he achieved the RSPO accreditation as Discipline Specialist Social (Participatory). He is the member of Aksenta team who is responsible to analyzing the Socioeconomic and CD/CSR aspects. Graduated from UMJ – Jakarta majoring in Economics and a Master Degree holder from Bogor Agriculture University focuses on Ilmu Perencanaan Pembangunan Wilayah (development and planning studies). He is experienced in the field of socio-environment. In this HCV identification, his role was to identify HCV 5 and 6.
- d) **F. Getsamany** (getsam@aksenta.com), He is experienced in GIS and remote sensing techniques for biology conservation and issues related to land management by the local communities. He has also carried out research on radiation quantity in forest and energy management by the forest using GIS and Remote Sensing techniques. He is also experienced in soil potential resource analysis, the analysis on water and conservation area.

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

HCV Identifying Methods

The assessment covers the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) 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 19-27 June 2010. The survey area observations as per **Picture 5**



Picture 5 Distribution of the observation spots of Sambas site (Source: HCV Report of PT Musim Mas, September 2010 by Aksenta, page 2-14)

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), as well as public consultations (the list of stakeholders in the participative process is included in **Appendix 1**). 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 (See **Appendix 2**).

Identifying Methods for HVC 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 (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.

HVC 4 Identification Methodology

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

HVC 5 and HCV 6 Identification Methodology

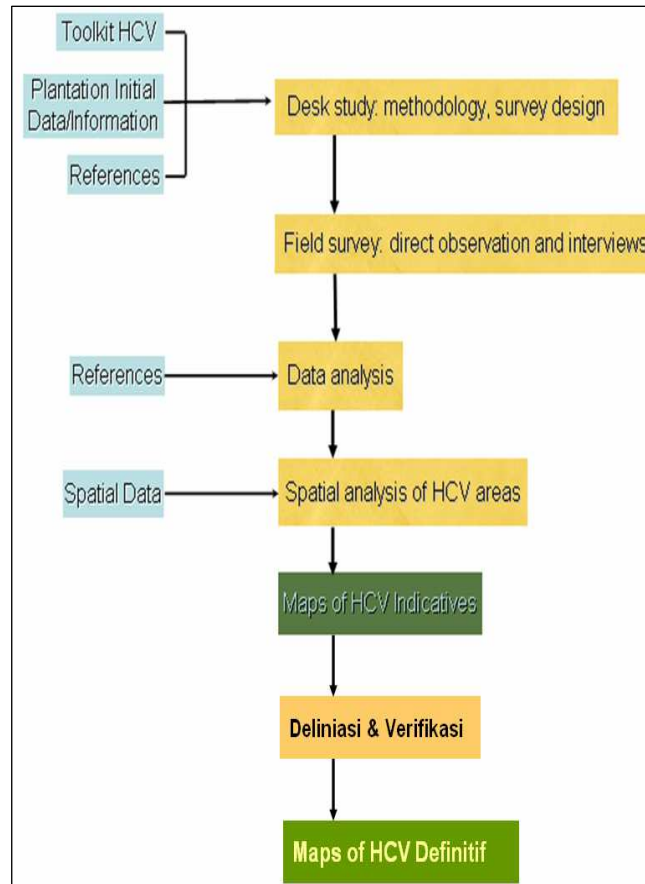
The focus of the HCV 5 assessment was the area inside the plantation which has significant values to fulfill the basic needs of the local community. The focus of the HCV 6 assessment was the area inside the plantation which has the significant values for identification and sustainability of the tradition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

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

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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 Musim Mas by Aksenta, p. 2-10)

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Summary of Assessment Findings

a. SEI Assessment

The SIA was conducted with a social sustainability approach, an approach that includes continuation of social production and reproduction processes. There are two premises or underlying question within this approach, and they are: 1) what is the impact of the palm oil plantation and crude palm oil factory had regarding its surrounding social continuation and 2) the existing natural resource will only last within the act of continuous preservation.

The existence of the company and its developing strategy of oil palm plantation and palm crude oil factory have been considered to pose an impact toward social sustainability of local society and its local plantation. Therefore, there are five key elements of social sustainability. They are *Human Capital*, *Natural Capital*, *Financial Capital*, *Social Capital*, and *Physical Capital*. Each capital itself includes various elements. And the extension and focuses of these elements has played an important role for the *stakeholders*. Identified issues and problem from this party later has lead into a fieldwork and exploration. An important issue is considered (or fall into criteria of) an important issue when it 1) has influenced many people in its magnitude, 2) within a great range of area as its context, and 3) in numerous occasions. With those criteria, the social influence and impact will be categorized into 1) insignificant, 2) quite significant 3) significant; while its significance will be grouped into 1) positive or 2) negative values.

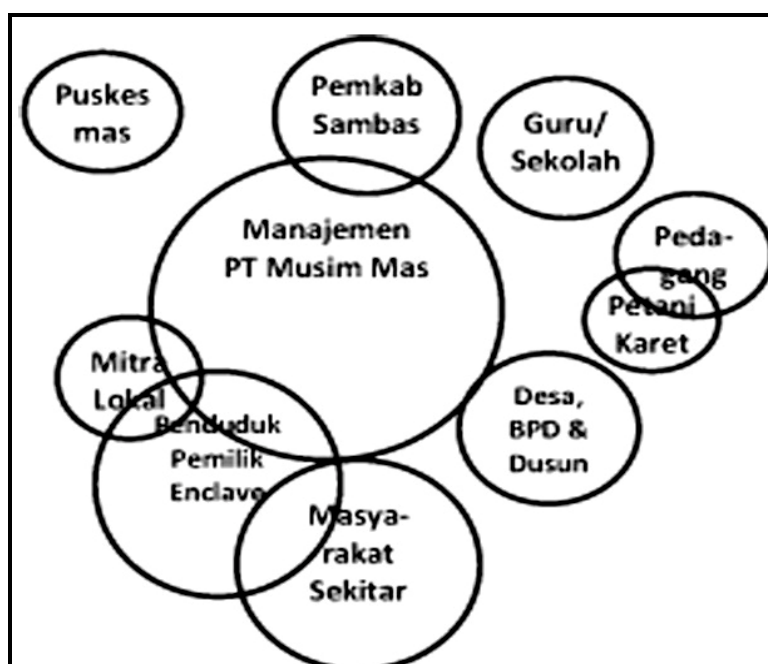
Each key issue that plays a significant impact toward social sustainability had been assessed its relevances with the existing RSPO criteria. RSPO – in this matter – had been a benchmarking tool of assessing the ongoing and future program has been done accordingly to the sustainability corridor. The benchmarking procedures had been done to value the existing management, and on which issue the management should need an affirming or revitalizing act toward a better management

On its social context, the SIA includes local social entity; the existing society who inhabited the area of land-use permit given to the oil palm plantation and crude palm oil production and its surrounding. The Social Impact Assessment was conducted as follows:

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Table 2 Scope and result of the field Social Impact Assessment

No.	ASPECT	DETAILS
1.	Numbers of Aksenta's team	3 person
2.	Numbers of day in which the field assessment was conducted	8 days
3.	Numbers of interviewed stakeholders	31 parties
4.	Numbers of formal meetings	3 meetings
5.	Numbers participants for formal FGD meetings	45 people –partly <i>double accounting</i> but Still account as participant since each meeting has different topics and in different occasions.
6.	Numbers of <i>FGD</i>	9 meetings
7.	Numbers of <i>FGD</i> 's participant	184 participants
8.	Numbers of visited sites	28 lokasi
9.	Numbers of observed sites	88 sites
10.	Numbers of field respondents	229 people



Picture 7 Diagram of key stakeholders

The assessment has indicated that 10 key stakeholders have experienced direct and/or indirect impact from the existing operation of the plantation and palm oil factory. The level of impact and relation within parties has been showed in above *Illustration (Picture 7)*; while the assessment resulted at least 21 key issues that are considered to be the result of the existing and future operation of oil palm plantation and crude palm oil production on society's social sustainability.

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Generally, the impact or influence of company's existence and operation of oil palm plantation and palm oil mill production has been significant and positive toward local society's social sustainability. There are three basic components for society's social sustainability that influences the planning of future company's operation; they are: 1) *Natural capital*, 2) *Social capital*, and 3) *Physical capital*. The impact of the company operation toward the surrounding society's *social sustainability* is shown on the following table.

Table 3 The impact of the existing oil palm plantation and crude palm oil production toward the society's *social sustainability*: the values of the management and its relevance according to RSPO's criteria

No	Key Issues*)
I Natural capital	
1	Major part of the area in land-use permit is rubber plantation.
2	Huma was also detained by the society to meet their own needs for rice.
3	The local community is pleased to gardening palm oil if given in financial support.
4	Several villagers have already plant oil palm.
5	Villagers, mainly, already own their land-use permits.
6	There is a rented land scheme
7	Villagers of Dusun Semparung, Desa Trigadu concern that the flood will worsen
II Human capital	
1	The fear of losing financial income and natural resources.
2	The reluctance of villagers to work on oil palm company because the wages is less than rubber planting.
3	Most of the local community education level is elementary school graduates.
III Social capital	
1	Comparing study to Sumatra is ineffective, the area of three villages in land-use permit have not included.
2	The local society's character of wait-and-see-it-first since there is no clear evidence of the success of oil palm plantation.
3	The local society has experienced and had knowledge on oil palm plantation but tend to pervade negative issues.
4	Resistance toward oil palm plantation is caused by lack of knowledge in the society or rather not yet accepting correct and thorough information.
5	There is other oil palm company near by the area that has asked the villagers to grow oil palm plantation for the company.
6	On its socialization in Dusun Sange' Mangge, PT Fajar Wahana (which occupies the area of PT MM's land-use permit) has asked the villagers to make a statement on joining its permit.
7	The society and its administration have different opinions.
IV Financial capital	
1	The local society feels comfortable with the daily wages and finds it enough..
2	Local society not understand yet about the scheme of plasma and partnership of the society with company.
3	A strong sense of togetherness on managing their money among local society.
V Physical capital	
1	Difficulty on accessing the road (land) whenever it rains.

*) Key issues are taken from the FGD process. The important points of FGD result are summarized in **Appendix 3**.

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The social management aspects have both inward and outward significances for the company. According to the assessment conducted, generally there is no negative perception toward the company and mainly their comment regarding the existence of the company was where the company would plant the oil palm since there has been minimal available land. There are three main reasons to regard this as important. First, for the local who has more lands and financially established, the interest of growing oil palm is high, even though there is no sufficient land access around the plantation for transporting the crop. While those who do have available land but do not have sufficient finance thinking of give the utilization of the land to the company except those at Dusun Sekilah. Second, there are groups who are interested on accepting financial support on growing the oil palm but they are still waiting for further explanation from the company for future agreed decision. And third is those who refuse the plantation with written announcement such as in Desa Teluk Pandan and Sungai Palah. However they are still open for the company's socialization.

General Recommendations of social impact management:

The social impact management is a dynamic that changes accordingly to the changes in environment. Therefore it is needed to be constantly reevaluation. This Social Impact Assessment generally recommends four matters as follows:

- 1) Systematic management of social issues point by creating social management system, which includes identification of social issues, social impact assessment, social management plan, mitigation and evaluation of the system and its implementations.
- 2) Creating a special mass communication team whose functions are giving explanation, response and decision toward ongoing future development on the field in order to have a beneficial relationship with the local community and able to draw their interest with the works of the company and buy in the initial proposal of oil palm plantation.
- 3) Creating effective and transparent system and strategy of communication for each of the stakeholders; repositioning toward different values among the existing crude palm oil companies; and neutralizing the bad image of the industry within the mind of the people
- 4) Prompt follow ups for the local society demands on further explanation through interactive social forums.

b. HCV assessments

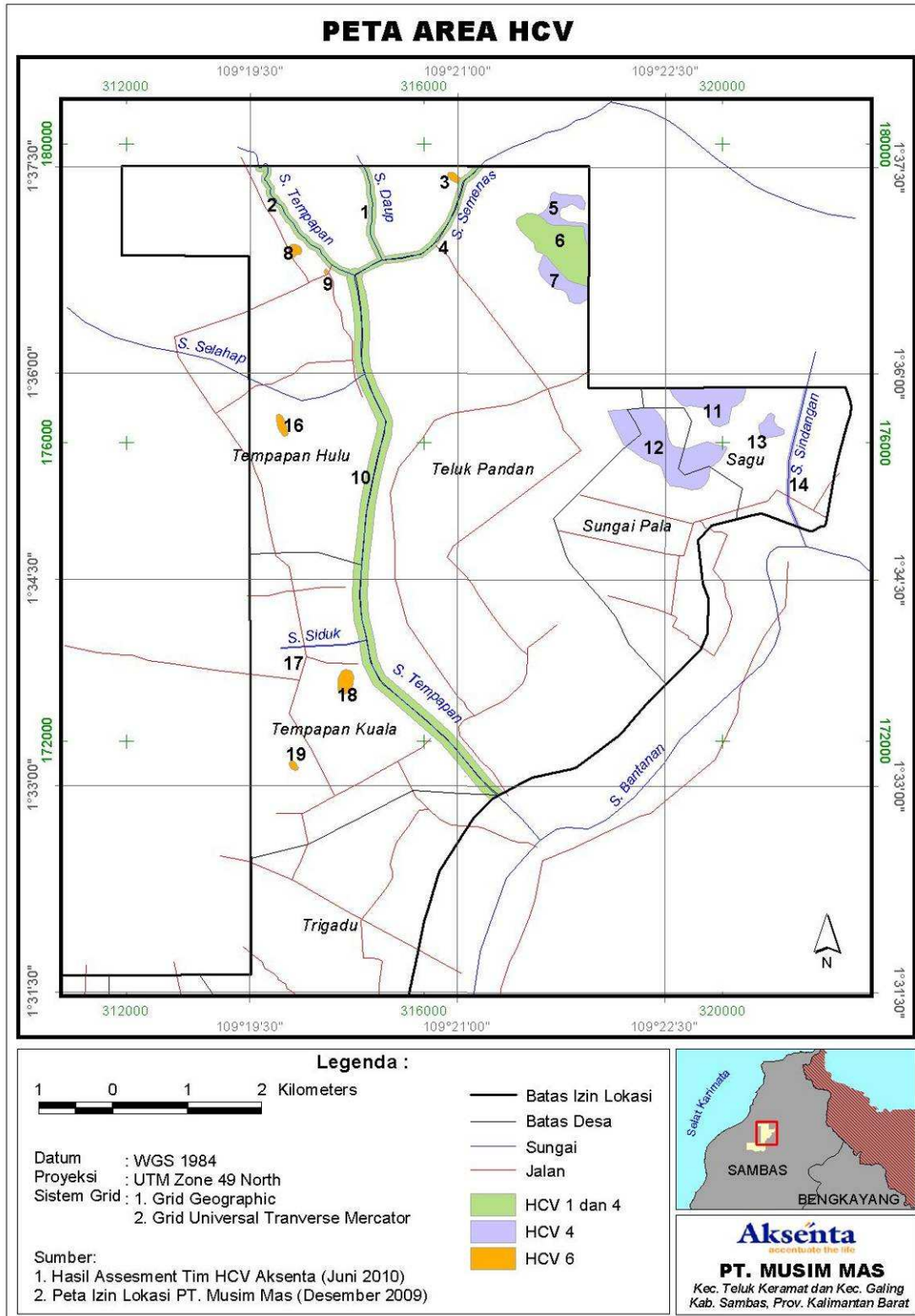
The HCV identification study in the Permitted Areas (Izin Lokasi) of PT Musim Mas has created High Conservation Value areas and has been mapped in accordance with the type and elements of HCV. A verification process of HCV indicative map was carried out to the definitive HCV. Through this process, definitive HCV areas were identified with total area (overlay) of 539.55 ha, which comprised of 5.34 % of total PT Musim Mas Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi), however, based on Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP), the total area is reduced to 247 ha or 3,21 % within the total Plantation Permit. Three types of HCVs were identified by Aksenta, i.e. HCV 1, HCV 4, and HCV 6. Within the Permitted Areas (Izin Lokasi), the important elements for HCV 1 are the existence of population and tracks of endangered species such as Mueller's Gibbon (*Hylobates muelleri*), Proboscis Monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*), Sarawak Leaf Monkey (*Presbytis chrysomelas*), Malayan Sun Bear (*Helarctos malayanus*), and Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*). The important elements for HCV 4 are related to the potential damage from erosion, the springs, and river riparian. The important elements for HCV 6 are related to the traditional and sacred graveyard. The details of these HCVs are presented in **Table 4**. Mapping details of HCV distribution can be seen in **Picture 8 & Picture 9**.

Table 4 Presence of HCV areas in the Permitted Area of PT Musim Mas

Type HCV	Presence*	Note
1.1	-	The assessment area is not adjacent or near to any Conservation Area or Protection Forest or any proposed Conservation Area or Protection Forest
1.2	+	Several Endangered wildlife species occur in the area (ERT species)
1.3	+	Several natural areas which function as <i>refugia</i> (refuges) occur in the area, including refuges to important wildlife species (protected, endangered, rare, or threatened).
1.4	+	Areas with temporal use for wildlife species include some riparian forests which function as wildlife corridors
2.1	-	The area does not consist of forest or natural ecosystems within a wider landscape
2.2	-	A wide landscape with two or more natural ecosystems (eco-tone) was not found
2.3	-	A wide natural habitat which supports populations of wildlife species in their natural densities was not found
3	-	A rare or threatened natural ecosystem was not found
4.1	+	Areas functioning as important water sources for daily use, springs, wells, or water seepage areas were found
4.2	+	Important areas for water catchment, flood control, and erosion and sedimentation prevention, in the form of river edges and hills with slopes of > 30%, were present
4.3	-	There were no significant area or a place that serves as a closure to the land and forest fires.
4.4	-	The use of water for agriculture or fish cultivation was not found
HCV 5	-	Areas important for the livelihood of local communities were not found .
HCV 6	+	Important areas for local identity and tradition were present

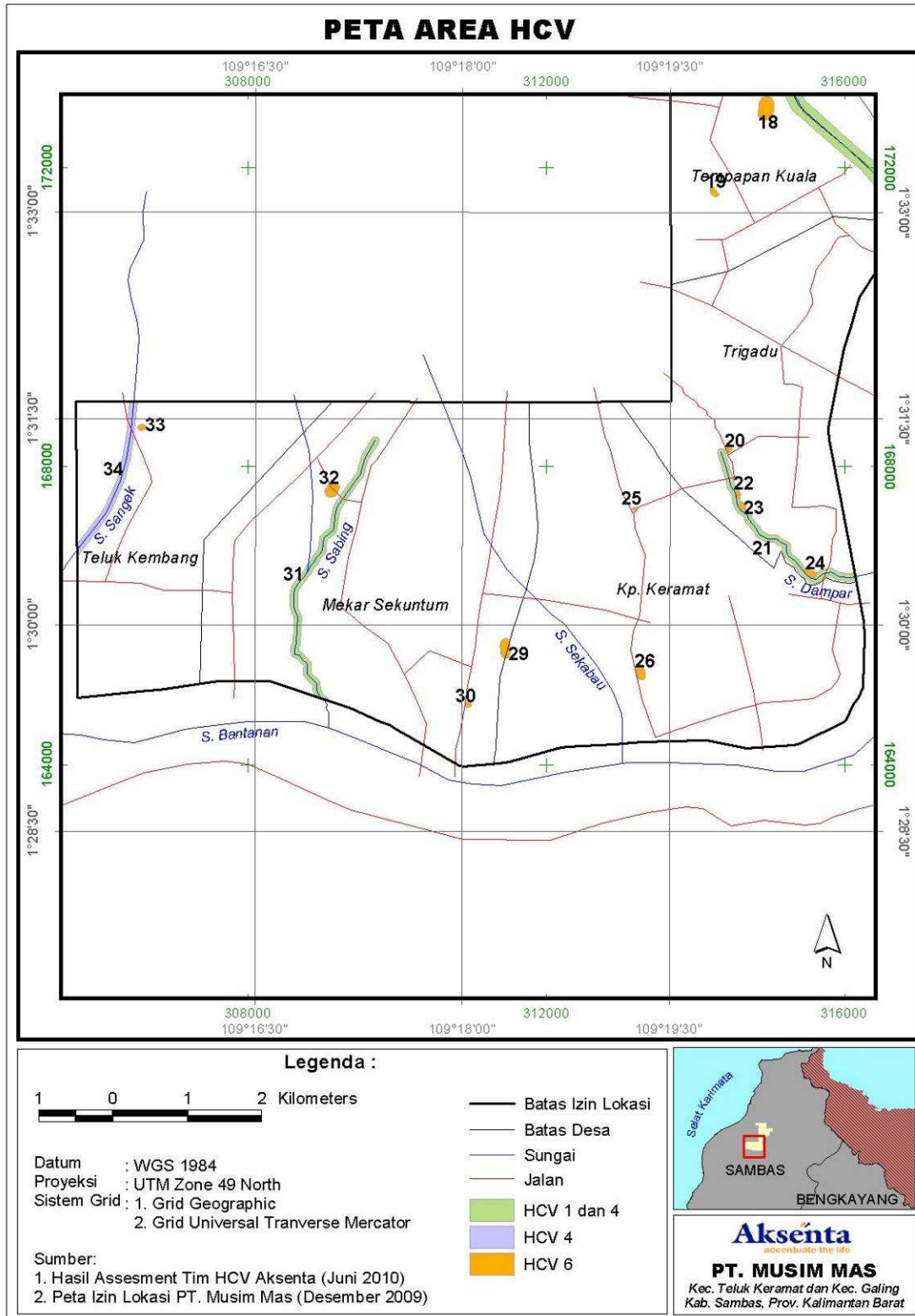
*(+) = found, (-) = not found, Source: HCV Report of PT Musim Mas Sambas 2010 by Aksenta

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Picture 8. Map of HCV areas in the northern part of the PT Musim Mas Permitted Area.

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Picture 9 Map of HCV areas in the southern part of the PT Musim Mas Permitted Area.

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Several issues which might threaten the HCV areas were identified:

Some threatness about the existences of HCV in PT Musim Mas actually and potensially, such as:

- 1) Illegal logging
- 2) Clearing of forest areas
- 3) Non-sustainable use of Wildlife
- 4) Fish poisoning
- 5) Land clearing contractor; its commitment towards HCV areas

General Recommendations for HCV Management:

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

- 1) Delineate the identified HCV areas and finalize them as permanent HCV areas
- 2) Communicate the finalization of the HCV areas and their purpose to all staff, employees and plantation residents
- 3) Avoid the land-clearing and destruction (including illegal logging) of areas which have been identified as HCV areas
- 4) Forbid the poisoning of fish, poaching, and the carrying of fire arms, air rifles and other hunting tools
- 5) Develop an HCV Management and Monitoring Plan

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Internal responsibility

Formal signing off by assessors and company

This document is summary of assessment result on High Conservation Value (HCV) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) in PT Musim Mas Sambas West Kalimantan and has been approved by the Management of PT Musim Mas.

Aksenta,



Wibowo A. Djatmiko

HCV Assessor
22 July 2011



Sigit Budhi Setyanto

SIA Assessor
22 July 2011

Management PT Musim Mas – Sambas,



Wie Chiang

Senior Estate Manager
22 July 2011

Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessment

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



Wie Chiang

Senior Estate Manager
22 July 2011

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Appendix 1 List of respondents and/or informal Focus Group Discussion (FGD) participants on site during the implementation process of social impact and HCV assessment in the area of study

No	Name	Job	Origin/Address
1.	Uray Heriansyah	Head of Subdistrict Teluk Keramat	Sekura. Teluk Keramat
2.	Badar	Head of the Village	Desa Teluk Kembang
3.	Syahrial	LPM member	Dusun Sange' Mangge
4.	Uray Edi	Head of Development	Dusun Sange' Mangge
5.	Raji'un	Secretary of the Village	Dusun Sange' Mangge
6.	Jono Taufik	Head of Sub Village	Dusun Sange' Mangge
7.	Lala	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Sange' Mangge
8.	Roy	Second Clothes Seller	Dusun Sange' Mangge
9.	Asawidi	BPD Member	Desa Mekar Sekunrum
10.	Rizani Alwi	Head of Village	Dusun Mengkayar
11.	Maliki	Head of Sub Village	Dusun Mengkayar
12.	Cinta Indah P.	Polindes Midwife	Dusun Mengkayar
13.	Usman	Elementary School Teacher	Dusun Mengkayar
14.	Hamzah	Elementary School Teacher	Dusun Mengkayar
15.	Suman	Elementary School Teacher	Dusun Mengkayar
16.	Kusman	Elementary School Teacher	Dusun Mengkayar
17.	Mulyadi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Mengkayar
18.	Juwarna	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Mengkayar
19.	Karmin	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Mengkayar
20.	Maidah	Farmer of rubber & The Owner of the Store	Dusun Mengkayar
21.	Mahmi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Mengkayar
22.	Sarimah	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Mengkayar
23.	Hamidah	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Mengkayar
24.	Usman	Elementary School Teacher	Dusun Mengkayar
25.	Jinhan	Labour of Rubber	Dusun Mengkayar
26.	Halidi	Labour of Rubber	Dusun Mengkayar
27.	Mulyadi	Labour of Rubber	Dusun Mengkayar
28.	Anwar	Builder	Dusun Mengkayar
29.	Hairi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Mengkayar
30.	Paulit	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Mengkayar
31.	Nenek Sutomah	The Owner of Rubber Plantations/Handicrafter of Braid	Dusun Mengkayar
32.	Nenek Wadidah	Labour of Rubber	Dusun Saking Darat
33.	Ibu Usmah	Labour of Rubber/Farmer	Dusun Saking Darat
34.	Juwardi	Labour of Rubber	Dusun Saking Darat

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No	Name	Job	Origin/Address
35.	Mahiya	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Saking Darat
36.	Tiin	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Saking Darat
37.	Usmimah	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Saking Darat
38.	Kholim Amin	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Saking Darat
39.	Mahidin	Rubber Collector & The Owner of the Store	Dusun Saking Darat
40.	Suryani	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Saking Darat
41.	Setila	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Saking Darat
42.	Kelana	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Sekampung Saking
43.	Nawani	Head of Sub Village	Dusun Sekampung Saking
44.	Asiah	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Sekampung Saking
45.	Madi	Chief Neighboring Affairs	Dusun Sekampung Saking
46.	Malida	BPD Member	Dusun Sekampung Saking
47.	Surni	Pension of Teacher	Dusun Sekampung Saking
48.	Rito	Seed Seller, Palm Oil Farmer, Rubber Collector, Store	Dusun Semamir
49.	Kacong	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Semamir
50.	Parmi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Semamir
51.	Parmin	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Semeru
52.	M. Yunus	Head of Sub Village	Dusun Semeru
53.	Mawardi	BPD Member	Dusun Semeru
54.	Samian	Head of Development	Dusun Semeru
55.	Ya'kup	Head of Village	Desa KP. Keramat
56.	Minhat	Secretary of Village	Desa KP. Keramat
57.	Herman	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Sekabau
58.	Midi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Sekabau
59.	Alfian Hajima	Head of LPM	Dusun Sekabau
60.	Marialfi	BPD Member	Dusun Sekabau
61.	Hamdani	Chief Neighboring Affairs 2	Dusun Sekabau
62.	Badran Burham	Socialite	Dusun Sekabau
63.	Fauzi HL.	Socialite	Dusun Sekabau
64.	Bujang Tako	Chief Neighboring Affairs 1	Dusun Sekabau
65.	Harmoko	Chief Neighboring Affairs 2	Dusun Sekabau
66.	Soni	Head of Sub Village	Dusun Sekabau
67.	Haidi	Head of Development	Dusun Sekabau
68.	Minhat	Secretary of Village	Dusun Sekabau
69.	Haidi	Head of Development	Dusun Sekabau
70.	Harmoko	Head of BPD	Dusun Sekabau
71.	Bujang T	Chief Neighboring Affairs 1	Dusun Sekabau

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No	Name	Job	Origin/Address
72.	Dodin	Farmer of rubber	Tanjung Rasau
73.	Simun	Farmer of rubber	Tanjung Rasau
74.	Bujang Lapuk	Farmer of rubber & Store	Tanjung Rasau
75.	Sopiah	Wife of Bujang Lapuk (Housewife)	Tanjung Rasau
76.	Bujang Kantang	Farmer of rubber	Tanjung Rasau
77.	Yan	Farmer of rubber & pepper	Tanjung Rasau
78.	Darmadi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Parit Babu
79.	Junaidi	Builder	Dusun Parit Babu
80.	Bujang Amin	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Parit Babu
81.	Suhaila	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Parit Babu
82.	Nasir	Farmer of rubber, Chief Neighboring Affairs	Dusun Parit Babu
83.	Darmadi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Parit Babu
84.	Agustian, M.Si	Subdistrict Galing	Desa Galing
85.	Akhrif	Secretary of Village	Desa Trigadu
86.	Kecot	Rubber Collector & Oil Palm Farmer	Dusun Semparung
87.	Ayu	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Semparung
88.	Heriadi	Chief Neighboring Affairs	Dusun Semparung
89.	Linda	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Semparung
90.	Urai Wardilah	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Semparung
91.	H. Karnain	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Semparung
92.	Rajumah	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Semparung
93.	Hendri	Anggota BPD Trigadu	Dusun Semparung
94.	Herdi	Farmer of rubber & Cangkau	Dusun Semparung
95.	Darmansyah	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Semparung
96.	Usmin	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Semparung
97.	Bahdi	Head of BDP	Dusun Semparung
98.	Herdi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Semparung
99.	Bujang K	Farmer of rubber	Ds. Selangkin Trigadu
100.	Mumni	Farmer of rubber	Ds. Selangkin Trigadu
101.	Nizam	Farmer of rubber	Ds. Selangkin Trigadu
102.	Kurmiadi	Farmer of rubber	Ds. Selangkin Trigadu
103.	Supardi	Farmer of rubber	Ds. Selangkin Trigadu
104.	Darmadi	Farmer of rubber	Ds. Selangkin Trigadu
105.	Aswandi	Farmer of rubber	Ds. Selangkin Trigadu
106.	Sukarni	Farmer of rubber	Ds. Selangkin Trigadu
107.	Hayadi	Head of General Problem	Dusun Semanjak
108.	Mumni	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Semanjak

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No	Name	Job	Origin/Address
109.	Waldi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Semanjak
110.	Sani	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Semanjak
111.	Moris	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Semanjak
112.	Bahdi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Semanjak
113.	Abdul Hadi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Semanjak
114.	Jami'an	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Semanjak
115.	Bahdi	Head of BDP Trigadu	Dusun Semanjak
116.	Pauli	Workshop Labour	Dusun Semanjak
117.	Madi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Semanjak
118.	Samani	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Semanjak
119.	Musliadi	Head of Village	Desa Tempapan Hulu
120.	Efendi	Secretary of Village	Desa Tempapan Hulu
121.	A. Yani	Head of Government	Desa Tempapan Hulu
122.	Dulhadi	Head of Development	Desa Tempapan Hulu
123.	Herman	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Daup Temp. Hulu
124.	Radiman	Farmer	Dusun Daup Temp. Hulu
125.	Asripin	Farmer	Dusun Daup Temp. Hulu
126.	Anwar	Farmer	Dusun Daup Temp. Hulu
127.	Burhanuddin	Farmer	Dusun Daup Temp. Hulu
128.	Rosdi	Farmer	Dusun Daup Temp. Hulu
129.	Imbran	Farmer	Dusun Daup Temp. Hulu
130.	Madri	Farmer	Dusun Daup Temp. Hulu
131.	Juhni	Farmer	Dusun Daup Temp. Hulu
132.	H. Usman	Farmer	Dusun Daup Temp. Hulu
133.	Kiswan	BPD Member	Desa Tempaapn hulu
134.	Mawardi	Farmer	Dusun Semanas
135.	Marhen	Farmer	Dusun Semanas
136.	Asmadi	Farmer	Dusun Semanas
137.	M. Sani	Farmer	Dusun Semanas
138.	Kamal	Farmer	Dusun Semanas
139.	Iskandar	Farmer	Dusun Semanas
140.	Malik	Farmer	Dusun Semanas
141.	Juhadi	Farmer	Dusun Semanas
142.	Dulhadi	Farmer	Dusun Semanas
143.	Zainuddin	Farmer	Dusun Semanas
144.	Amat	Farmer	Dusun Semanas
145.	Odang	Farmer	Dusun Semanas
146.	Rusdi	Chief Neighboring Affairs 7	Dusun Semanas
147.	Suryadi	Farmer	Dusun Semanas

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No	Name	Job	Origin/Address
148.	Sadar	Farmer	Dusun Semanas
149.	A. Yani	Farmer	Dusun Semanas
150.	Yuhendri	Head of Village	Desa Tempapan Kuala
151.	Ikram	Secretary of Village	Desa Tempapan Kuala
152.	Mawarjo	Head of Government	Desa Tempapan Kuala
153.	Kiswan	Labourer	Dusun Parit Baru
154.	Nomim	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Parit Baru
155.	Wandi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Parit Baru
156.	Rafiah	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Parit Baru
157.	Siti	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Parit Baru
158.	Ismi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Parit Baru
159.	Khalijah	Housewife	Dusun Parit Baru
160.	Hj. Agustina	Postu Midwife	Dusun Parit Baru
161.	Herpandi	Socialite	Dusun Parit Baru
162.	Lasipin	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Parit Baru
163.	Minhat	Ex. Teacher	Dusun Parit Baru
164.	Kermi	Chief Neighboring Affairs 5	Dusun Siduk
165.	Imam	Chief Neighboring Affairs 6	Dusun Siduk
166.	Hasman	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Siduk
167.	Imran	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Siduk
168.	Sandi S.	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Siduk
169.	Mariadi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Siduk
170.	Panadi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Siduk
171.	Ardi Jaa	Secretary of the Village	Desa Sagu
172.	Bambang Ismoyo	Head of Development	Desa Sagu
173.	Elvis	Head of BPD	Desa Sagu
174.	Wardi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Bina Warsa
175.	Aspiaidris	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Bina Warsa
176.	Wati	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Bina Warsa
177.	Susi	The Owner of the Store	Dusun Bina Warsa
178.	Edo	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Bina Warsa
179.	Suhardi	Head of Village	Desa Sungai Palah
180.	Pirman	Farmer of rubber	Dusun S. Guntung
181.	Nawardi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun S. Guntung
182.	Suaidi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun S. Guntung
183.	Ahmadi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun S. Guntung
184.	Suhardi	Farmer of rubber/The Owner of the Store	Dusun S. Guntung
185.	Wahdi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun S. Guntung

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No	Name	Job	Origin/Address
186.	Fortuna	Pemilik Warung	Dusun S. Guntung
187.	Amo	Farmer of rubber	Dusun S. Guntung
188.	Herlan	Farmer of rubber	Dusun S. Guntung
189.	Yusman	Farmer of rubber	Dusun S. Guntung
190.	Hamdi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun S. Guntung
191.	Tono	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Putat
192.	Haderi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Putat
193.	Ijuh	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Putat
194.	Tono	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Putat
195.	Rusli	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Putat
196.	Nardi	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Putat
197.	Solihin	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Putat
198.	Aina	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Putat
199.	Yanto	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Putat
200.	Ernawati	Farmer of rubber	Dusun Putat
201.	Mawani	Farmer	Dusun Parit Baru
202.	Basori	Farmer	Dusun Selangkin
203.	Amsori	Farmer	Dusun Selangkin
204.	Lamiri	Farmer	Dusun Semanas
205.	Suharja	Farmer	Dusun Semanas
206.	Mawardi	Farmer	Dusun Semanas
207.	Kiswam	Farmer	Dusun Parit Baru
208.	Haili	Farmer	Desa Trigadu
209.	Ismail	Farmer	Desa Tempapan Hulu
210.	Ahmadi	Farmer	Desa Sui Palah
211.	Firman	Farmer	Desa Sui Palah
212.	Kastino	Farmer	Desa Sui Palah
213.	Bahdi	Farmer	Desa Trigadu
214.	Solihin	Farmer	Dusun Parit Kongsi
215.	Aspawri	Farmer	Dusun Semparung Sayung
216.	Alfian	Head of LPM	Desa KP. Keramat
217.	Harmoko	Farmer	Desa KP. Keramat
218.	Uray Edi	Farmer	Dusun Sange' Mangge
219.	Syahrial	Farmer	Dusun Sange' Mangge
220.	Asmawi	Farmer	Dusun Sekilah
221.	Nadi	Farmer	Dusun Sekilah
222.	Rusli	Farmer	Dusun Sekilah
223.	Laso	Farmer	Dusun Sekilah
224.	Abd. Ranak	Farmer	Dusun Putat Barat

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No	Name	Job	Origin/Address
225.	Bambang Ismuyo	Farmer	Dusun Bina Warsa
226.	Wasnahdi	Farmer	Dusun Bina Warsa
227.	Zaimi	Farmer	Desa Teluk Pandan
228.	Ahyami	Farmer	Desa Teluk Pandan
229.	Aziz	Farmer	Desa Teluk Pandan

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Appendix 2 List of prevailing applicable regulations and some supporting guidelines which used as references in the identification process of HCV and SIA study.

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

Appendix 3 Notes of Important Results of Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Focus Group Discussion Society

Facilitator Team: Miranty Magetsari
Sigit Budhi Setyanto
Sofyan Cholid

Manajement Team: Aunur
Erik S
Franky
Wiwik

Place: Bapak Mardani House, Desa Galing

Day & Date: Saturday, on 26 June 2010, at 10.00 p.m - end

Agenda:

Opening

Because there were some participate who came late, then the introducing was begun in advance. Each of participate was asked to introduce themselves by mention their address and their job.

This continued with explaining the purpose of the activities and anything about PT Musim Mas and briefing about the activities.

FGD Process

I. Is it enough facilities in this village?

a. Education: 21 people answer not enough

1. There are a lot of teacher whose still in a honorary system.
2. PNS Teacher more often did not coming
3. Less of ite classroom in the Elementary School
4. There is a long distance to go to the Junior Secondary School
5. Less of the properness about the classroom of TPA.

b. Health: 23 people answer it with not enough:

1. Less of medical help
2. There is no midwife
3. Conducived some midwives from other village (Trigadu)
4. There is no medical health center in this village
5. Too much diffuculties in access

c. Road system: 26 people answer not enough

1. The road is not a concrete construction yet, still in a soil construction

- d. Clean water: 21 people answer not enough:
 - 1. Less of clean water
 - 2. The storage is not enough
 - 3. The water is acid, but in the dry season the water is salty

II. What Development that you wish for your welfare in your village?

A. Physical Infrastructure

- 1. Teluk Pandan Village
 - a. River normalization to avoid the flooding in both the plantation settlement residents
 - b. Infrastructure development, agriculture, plantations
 - c. About the road, we expect to the concrete construction
 - d. The development for the road, at least there is a concrete construction of the road.
 - e. Unequal about the road
 - f. Mosque
 - g. Infrastructure (road, clean water, river)
- 2. Tempapan Kuala Village:
 - a. Road
- 3. Trigadu Village
 - a. I hope there is a concrete road in the Trigadu Village
 - b. Swit access about the road
 - c. Concrete road
 - d. Training in agriculture sector to increase the economy of the society
- 4. Palah River Village:
 - a. Need a concrete road, 3500 meters
 - b. Mosque
 - c. Road
 - d. Education building
- 5. KP Keramat Village
 - a. Road
 - b. Health: malnutrition
 - c. Education: teacher
- 6. Teuk Kembang Village
 - a. The development of the road/bridge infrastucture
- 7. Tempapan Hulu Village:
 - a. Build a concrete road

3. Economy

- 1. Tempapan Hulu Vilage:
 - a. Want an increasing of the society economy/human welfare
 - b. Socialiszation implementation to actuated the society or human resources. For the society can choose the good work which is appropriate with the persuit period.
- 2. Tempapan Kuala Village
 - a. Good enough in fee
- 3. Trigadu Village
 - b. The increasing of general economy because of the good road
 - c. Vacancies

4. Education and Health

1. Palah River Village
 - a. It is necessary to adding the new classes in Elementary School No. 20 (SDN No. 20)
 - b. Religious Lesson
 - c. Sport station
 - d. Agriculture
 - e. Religious practice, TPA, Koran Teacher, donation (fund)
2. Tempapan Kuala Village
 - a. Good access to go the Junior Secondary School and Senior High Secondary School
 - b. Village polyclinic
3. Tempapan Hulu Village
 - a. Free payment from Elementary School untill go to the college
4. Trigadu Village
 - a. Education
 - b. The increasing of child education

5. Agriculture and Plantations

1. Tempapan Hulu Village
 - a. The loan of capital employed
 - b. Livestock seed aid (cow)
2. Palah River Village
 - d. Plantations training (agriculture)
3. Teluk Pandan Village
 - a. Livestock aid, chicken, cow
 - b. Less of the irrigation river swit
4. Tempapan Kuala Village
 - a. An expect to have a livestock (cow)
 - b. An expect to have Village Cooperation
5. Teluk Kembang Village
 - a. The development in plantations/agriculture sector. Investor
 - b. The development in irrigation, drainase

III. How to acualized the development?

1. KP Keramat Village
 - a. The government should have to increase the fee of the farmer
 - b. the society try to increase their business / need help from the government
2. Trigadu Village
 - a. Vacancies – need to have an investor from the outside (private sector)
 - b. Free road access – there is a cooperative session between the government and the private sector
 - c. More often make a proposal to the Local Government
 - d. The development of the road by the center or local government, about the concrete road
 - e. About the training in the agriculture sector, can be done by the related institute
 - f. The Government in the Village should have a good relation to the Local Government

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- g. Teachers and the student guardian should have to cooperate together to increase the education
3. Teluk Pandan Village
 - a. The Government should realize the road development
 - b. To realize all of that hopes, it should need an attention from the government sector and participate from the society
 - c. Normalization of the troubled river about the flood if there is a great rainfall
 - d. Asking for help to the Government
 - e. The government should have to be close to the people to listen, see, and watch the people, in DPRD I,II and in the center to know the behavior of the people, smiling, crying, or whimper
4. Tempapan Kuala Village
 - a. asking for help to the related official because most of the aid was given without any socialization and just given, at last, many of them were failed
 - b. asking for help to the related Government
5. Sagu Village
 - a. Need an attention from the Local and Center Government in development sector to increase the economy of the society
6. Teluk Kembang Village
 - a. The Government should fighting against the corruption get to the bottom for the welfare of the society
 - b. The Government or the Private sector can invest in their village
7. Tempapan Hulu Village
 - a. Good cooperate between that institution with the society to get the successful
 - b. Our hope for the government or the private are more sensitive about the society welfare by develop the road infrastructure and capital loan (UKM)
8. Palah River Village
 - a. Self-supporting from the society and the related agency along with DPRD member in Galing Subdistrict

IV. What bothers you about palm oil company in your village?

1. Trigadu Village

- There is no an actual agreement about the land management
- There is no conversion appropriate about the land that belongs to the society
- The people afraid if that land was taken from them by the company forever.

2. Tempapan Kuala Village

- The plantations land of the society would be lesser because it would taken by the company
- Water pollution
- The people afraid if the land was taken by the company without any accurate agreement
- The people afraid if the productive rubber plantations would be logged too

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- The people worry if they only can be a spectator of Pal Oil Plantations in their own village

3. Tempapan Hulu Village

- If there is any palm oil company in our village, we are worry about the waste of it
- The people afraid if the productive rubber plantations would be logged too and it can cause the decreases of the society economic
- The poeple afraid if the Palm oil Company took their land
- The pollution in the environment, such as smoke from the forest burning and the dirty water
- There is no cooperation with the society
- There used to be a good in the beginning, but after the company get what they want, it would be a regret for the society
- The communities afraid if they plantations land / outcome land would be logged and they will loose the land for their own business
- We are worry if the Palm Oil Company will be spread into their land, SEIA is out of control

4. Teluk Pandan Village

- Destroying their plantations (the entire plantations)
- Destroying their plantations and took a change of their property
- There is no location for palm oil, the entire location has been planted by the rebber and it has to be their farm field.
- We push away the palm oil company because there is no land for that.
- The vacancies will tightest
- The land that the investor want to manage will be lesser.
- The applicable rules by the investor was being afraid if it can not increase the economic of the societya and the afraid increasing by the issued if it is behind the son of indigenous people
- Most of the informatiion that we get, the company almost never keep their promises and it can cause many problmes there.
- All of our Plantation and Agriculture land would be gone, all of our rubbers would be gone too.
- As a society, we are worried and afraid that we will giving out the land so our grandchild does not have any land, and then, our generation will be more suffering.

5. Palah River Village

- Agricultural land will be destroyed
- Plantations land would be destroyed
- The decreasing of business land and the new pest will wait the result
- Plantations land of the society would be tightest or destroyed. And then, the agricultural land would be less too.
- The decreases of society vacancies and the fee would not being appropriate

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6. Sagu Village

- The land of the society were belong to agriculture and reubber plantations. If the Palm oil coming through, there would be no more land for the society. So, they push away to the palm oil
- Agricultural and Plantations land along with the society land would be taken by the company

7. Teluk Kembang Village

- Afraid of lost the outcome before the palm oil has success
- Afraid if the company is not in the farmer side
- Can cause the flood

8. Kuala Keramat Village

- Afraid of the rubber logging in the society area as a result of no other location
- Afraid of the income will decreases if there is a Palm Oil Company.