

Summary Report of Planning and Management of PT Permata Sawit Mandiri, Ketapang District and West Kalimantan Province, Indonesia

1. Executive Summary

PT Permata Sawit Mandiri (PT PSM) is a company operating oil palm plantations in the area of West Kalimantan Province. In developing and operating oil palm plantations, the company is committed to adhering to all applicable government policies, including in the areas of production, environment and social economy. Further, the Company is committed to maintaining a harmonious relationship with the local communities and to contribute to their economic livelihood through the development of plasma schemes, among other initiatives.

PT PSM plans to develop 17,022 ha of land for oil palm planting. The concession area is situated in 2 villages in the Nanga Tayap District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province, and can be reached from the capital of Ketapang District through land transportation and river over a distance of 170 km. As part of sustainable palm oil management, PT PSM seeks to comply with RSPO's New Planting Procedure which was enforced on 1st January 2010.

The location permit (Izin Lokasi) for PT PSM was approved by Regent Decree of Ketapang No: 502/PEM/2012 dated 5th December 2012. The Plantation Operational License (Izin Usaha Perkebunan/IUP) was approved by Regent of Ketapang on, No.551.31/2748/Disbun-D/2006 dated 15th November 2006.

PT PSM commissioned the preparation of AMDAL in 2010 and received government approval No. 161/BLHD/2011. The AMDAL was prepared by an accredited AMDAL consultant and included consideration of both negative as well as positive social and environmental impacts. The scope of the AMDAL included assessment of impacts associated with land development, infrastructure, road access, mill operations and transportation. The AMDAL also included assessment of the suitability of soils, topography and drainage and analysis of the land cover vegetation. The AMDAL also assessed the impacts on natural ecosystems and water resources.

As HCVs were not covered by the AMDAL assessment, PT PSM proceeded to have a separate HCV assessment study carried out in 2013 by an appropriately qualified, experienced and RSPO approved assessor team comprising of an Ecologist and a Social Scientist from PT Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara. The HCV assessment collected additional information from local communities on environmental and social aspects related to their use of resources at the new development site.

The AMDAL preparation process involved a social survey at the communities likely to be directly affected by the project. The survey involved the interview of local people to collect information on the background of respondents and also to seek their views on the project as well as suggestions. The AMDAL included assessment of current land resources use, land ownership and user rights and potential social impacts.

PT PSM has commenced a program to socialize information to the local communities on the project and to gather feedback. This started with a meeting in June 2011 between the Government, the representatives of local villages and PT PSM.

Subsequently, PT Permata Sawit Mandiri staff have held follow-up public meetings at each of the villages, with the relevant information on meeting attendees, topics discussed and issues raised having been recorded and documented. PT Permata Sawit Mandiri used information from the AMDAL, the HCV assessment and information from stakeholder meetings to prepare a list of social and environmental aspects and impacts.

PT Permata Sawit Mandiri's AMDAL consultant prepared an RKL/RPL that was approved by the Government in 2011. The RKL/RPL is considered appropriate for the project. PT PSM has documented SOPs for the implementation of the new development project that draws upon the collective experience of the Genting Group of oil palm companies in Indonesia.

The results of the HCV assessment have shown that there is no peat forest. The soil types throughout the area are *Tropodults*, *Paleodults*, *Tropohumults*, *Dystropepts*, and *Haplorthox*.

All six HCVs defined in the Toolkit were evaluated. Potential HCV areas were identified and mapped resulting in a total of 1 455 ha (with overlaps among different sub-values).

Table 1: HCV areas PT Permata Sawit Mandiri

HCV Component	HCV Exist? Y/N	HCV Area	Area (Ha)
HCV 1. Areas with Important Levels of Biodiversity			
1.1. Areas that Contain or Provide biodiversity Support Function to Protection or Conservation Areas	Y	Sempadan S. Benyuak, S. Temuni, S. Mahagang, S. Tayap dan Hutan Sekunder Bukit Layang	1217.66
1.2. Critically Endangered Species	Y	Hutan Sekunder Bukit Layang	717.76
1.3. Areas that Contain Habitat for Viable Populations of Endangered, Restricted Range or Protected Species	Y	Sempadan S. Benyuak, S. Temuni, S. Mahagang, S. Tayap dan Hutan Sekunder Bukit Layang	1217.66
1.4. Areas that Contain Habitat of Temporary Use by Species or Congregations of Species	Y	Sempadan S. Benyuak, S. Temuni, S. Mahagang, S. Tayap dan Hutan Sekunder Bukit Layang	1217.66
HCV 2. Natural Landscapes & Dynamics			
2.1. Large Natural Landscapes with Capacity to Maintain Natural Ecological Processes and Dynamics	N		
2.2. Areas that Contain Two or More Contiguous Ecosystems	N		
2.3. Areas that Contain Representative Populations of Most Naturally Occurring Species	Y	Sempadan S. Benyuak, S. Temuni, S. Mahagang, S. Tayap dan Hutan Sekunder Bukit Layang	1217.66
HCV 3. Rare or Endangered Ecosystems	N		

HCV 4. Environmental Services			
4.1 Areas or Ecosystems Important for the Provision of Water and Prevention of Floods for Downstream communities	Y	Sempadan S. Benyuak, S. Temuni, S. Bekaro, S. Bunga, S. Intip, S. Mahagang, S. Kebuai, S. Pakit, S. Sekadu, S. Tayap, Mata Air Sungai Awas, Sungai Paruyo, Sungai Pakit, Sungai Bidan	1443.92
4.2. Areas Important for the Prevention of Erosion and Sedimentation	Y	Hutan Sekunder Bukit Layang	717.76
4.3. Areas that Function as Natural Barriers to the Spread of Forest or Ground Fire	N		
HCV5. Natural Areas Critical for Meeting the Basic Needs of Local People	Y	Sempadan S. Tayap, Mata Air Sungai Awas, Sungai Paruyo, Sungai Pakit, Sungai Bidan, Hutan Sekunder Bukit Layang, Pohon Madu Lubuk Tabuan, Pohon Madu Jomai, Pohon Madu Belaban, Pohon Belian dan Pohon Kruing	1131.11
HCV6. Areas Critical for Maintaining the Cultural Identity of Local Communities	Y	Sempadan S. Tayap, H Sekunder Bukit Layang, H. Keramat Nibung Pemali, H. Keramat Bukit Tinggi, Tembawang Patimbauan, Tembawang Betiti, Tembawang Pansi, Tembawang Benuah, Keramat Sebadak, Kucing Batu	1087.45
Total HCV areas			1455.00

List of Legal documents, regulatory permits and property deeds related to the area assessed:

The following are the list of the permits & license obtained by the company:

No	Item	No SK/Tanggal persetujuan/Dept. penerbit	Remarks
1	Location Permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regent Decree of Ketapang No: 502/PEM/2012 dated 5th December 2012. 	IL : 17,022 ha
2	Environmental Permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amdal Approval No 161/BLHD/2011 	
3	Plantation Operational License	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regent of Ketapang No.551.31/2748/Disbun-D/2006 dated 15th November 2006. 	

Location map

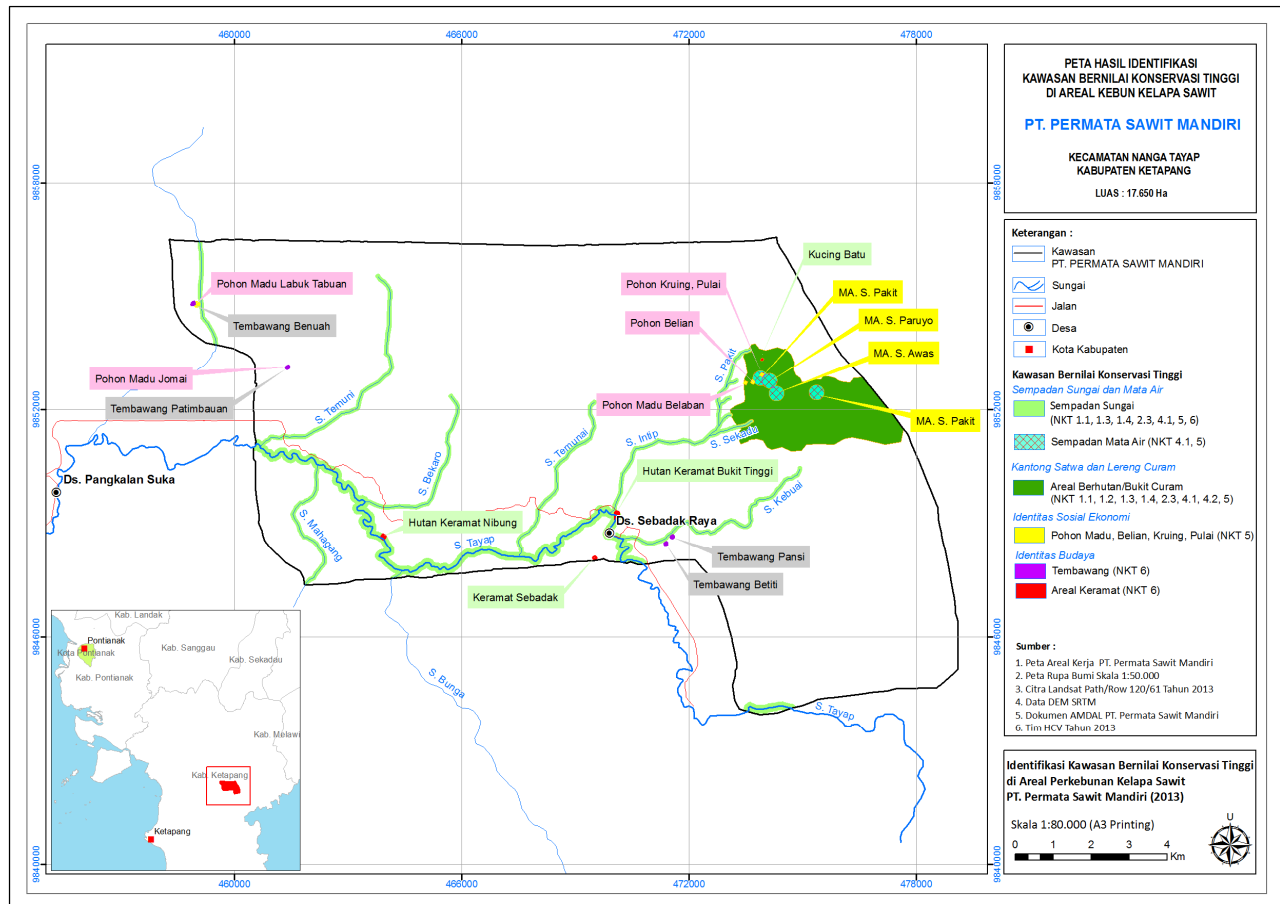


Figure 1: Location of PT Permata Sawit Mandiri Area and HCV map.

The area proposed for new planting by PT PSM are the unplanted areas in the location permit of PT PSM, for which agreement have been obtained from the owners of the land through the FPIC (free, prior and informed consent) process.

PT PSM's development plan has incorporated the findings from SEIA (AMDAL), HCV Assessments and Social Impact Assessments into their operational plans. As part of the process of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), procedures to ensure that social and environmental aspects are addressed in the development of the oil palm plantations by PT PSM, includes consultation with the relevant stakeholders; which provides opportunities for communication and sharing of information / opinions / suggestions between PT PSM and the affected stakeholders to facilitate mutually beneficial progress. PT Permata Sawit Mandiri has established standard operating procedures for land acquisition and compensation procedures based on the principle of free, prior and informed consent. PT PSM has also established complaint and grievance procedures to ensure that the problem solving process is done through discussion and mutual deliberation.

Proposed schedule for the new plantings is described below:

		TDT	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Compensation			5000	5000	2000		12,000
Land Clearing & Infrastructure			2000	4000	4000		
Planting	Inti		1000	3000	3000	2600	9600
	Plasma				1000	1400	2400

2. SEIA, HCV Management and Planning Personnel

Organisational information and contact persons.

Company name	PT. Permata Sawit Mandiri
Office Address	Artha Graha Building 10 th Floor, Jl. Jend Sudirman Kav 52 - 53 Jakarta Indonesia 12190
Telephone/Fax	Phone : 021-5151938 Fax : 0 21-5151917
Contact Person	Director – Albert Rusmin Group Sustainability Manager – Dr Faizal Amri Amran Email Address: faizal.amri@genting.com
Geographical Location	The concession area, extending from latitude 110°37'30" to 110°49'10" longitude 01°18'25" - 01°24'40" West Kalimantan

Personnel involved in planning and implementation

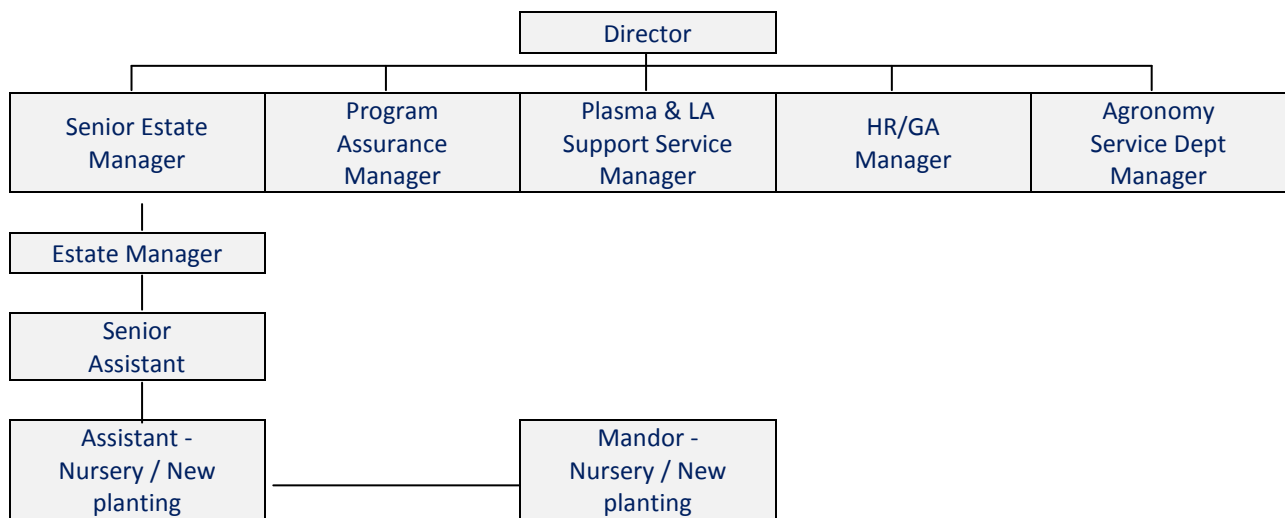
The process of HCV and SIA development and preparation of management and monitoring plans for PT PSM was implemented in phases involving several parties: Estate Department, Human Resources, Program Assurance, Agronomy Service Department, Plasma support service and the Land Acquisition Department. The whole process is in accordance with the plans facilitated by independent consultants from PT Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara. The details of the parties involved in the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management and monitoring plans are shown in **Appendix 1 & 2**.

The implementation of the HCV and SIA management and monitoring plans in the field will be by experienced personnel who possess the required level of competency, knowledge and technical skills. Program assurance department, CSR department and Human Resources, stationed at the location, will provide support in these activities. The Estate Manager is directly responsible for the implementation of management and monitoring plans. In addition, the Senior Estate Manager is accountable in fulfilling the requirements for the plan and is

responsible for analyzing the input results from the monitoring plans. The Group Manager is accountable and responsible to ensure that the Overall Development Plan including the management of HCV and SIA is implemented according to the time plan and budget. The detail of the responsibilities and roles of the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management plans and monitoring are summarized in the “Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assessments PT Permata Sawit Mandiri” document.

The Head Office, Estate Department, Human Resources, and Program Assurance Department will provide the overall support in the implementation of the development plan.

NPP management organization chart



Stakeholders to be involved

The process of the HCV and SIA development and the preparation of management and monitoring plans for PT PSM also involved relevant stakeholders such as government agencies (Natural Resource Conservation Department-BKSDA) West Kalimantan Province, the Plantation Office Ketapang Regency, Environment Agency of Ketapang Regency, leaders of communities, local NGOs, Head of District, and Head of Villages.

Consultation with the relevant stakeholders provide opportunities for communication and sharing the information’s/opinion/suggestions between the Company and the workers, contractors, suppliers, smallholders (plasma), consumers, government agencies and communities to facilitate mutually beneficial progress. This is also part of the process of free, prior and informed consent procedures to ensure that a harmonious balance with social and environmental aspects are maintained in the development of the oil palm planting project between PT Permata Sawit Mandiri and its stakeholder.

The Stakeholders’ consultation was held on 28th November 2013 at Nanga Tayap District Office, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan. There were 27 participants present during this

consultation meeting (**Appendix 1**). The summary of the consultation with highlights of key suggestions from the consultation are given below.

- a. Presentation from Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara (consultant accredited and approved by RSPO) regarding the results of the HCV (High Conservation Value Assessment) include the management and monitoring plan of HCV in PT PSM.
- b. Presentation from Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara (consultant accredited and approved by RSPO) regarding the results of the SIA (social Impact Assessment) include the management and monitoring plan of SIA in PT PSM.

Key issues raised for discussion during the Stakeholders consultations include:

- a. Local communities in the area surrounding PT PSM support the operational activities of PT PSM, in principle.
- b. The people in the villages around the concession of PT PSM are hoping for jobs opportunities/contracts and local employment
- c. Concern over the public expectations on the increase in the price and access to land following the development of PT PSM.
- d. Concerns over river pollution that may be caused by the activities of the oil palm plantations.

Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (SEIA)

The SEIA and preparation of the management and monitoring Plan for PT PSM is prepared under the Cooperation Agreement between PT PSM and AMDAL consultant PT Delta Ekotrop Rayaindo, Pontianak. The preparation of this report refers to the result of identification and analysis of Social Impact Assessment in the area of PT PSM, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province and the frame of reference of the agreed work.

The Management and Mitigation Plan as per SIA Assessment and AMDAL document of PT PSM is described as follows:

- a. Social management should be oriented towards the management and mitigation of social matters involving the local communities. Efforts to manage these social matters to answer the needs of the community include the management and development of cooperatives and farmers Plasma Scheme, increase in revenue and stability of income.
- b. The aim of social management should be oriented to achieve social cohesion. Where the management has not yet developed optimal social communication with the local community or where the social impact analysis related to the degree of proximity between the management and the public showed the reactive (negative relationship patterns), these situations should be used as a basis for evaluating and developing social cohesion improvements for the social management of the communities around the project. However, where the social situation is conducive, it will ensure the smooth operation of the project.
- c. Human resource oriented and strengthening the local economy. PT PSM Management needs to respond to the needs of the local community for employment in the project by establishing a special recruitment mechanism. In view of the limited experience and

knowledge among the local people in the area to carry out the required work, the Company needs to develop an agreement on the terms of recruitment, training, problem solving and termination of employment that involves government officials and representatives of rural communities. This agreement by both parties should cover labor recruitment and resolution of employment issues that may arise after recruitment. In addition, community empowerment and the strengthening of local economies could be developed through education scholarship assistance, social services and free medicine, technical training in agriculture and industry.

- d. The Company, in partnership with the communities and local governments around the village area can also propose and support joint requests conveyed to the government at district and provincial levels, on matters such as road improvement in the district and villages, as well as the construction of public facilities.

Social Impact Management for Social sustainability of local communities

- I. Impact to human capital
 - a. Job opportunities
 - Collect data on the current means of livelihood
 - Provide information on the job opportunities available and qualifications required.
 - Ensure announcements of job vacancies are easily accessible to all
 - Give priority to members of local communities in filling available job vacancies in accordance with the qualifications or skills that they have.
 - Provide training to new workers to equip them with the competency to fulfill their job requirements.
 - b. Improvement on the level of community education
 - Collect data on the number of available education facilities and infrastructure
 - Identify and record the highest level education received by the community.
 - Identify the number of people that have and have not received formal education
 - c. Increased public awareness of good agricultural practice
 - Build a co-operative partnership with Koperasi.
 - d. Development of alternative income generating activities to safeguard their economic standing after post-development of the project
 - Identify the number of affected communities that can be absorbed into the workforce by the Company's plantations
 - Identify potential areas that could be developed into other alternative economic development program
 - Plan a community development programme, with its progress to be monitored to ensure improvement of the economic status of the community.
- II. Impact to natural capital
 - e. Companies' participation in managing water quality

- Proper management of domestic and scheduled waste.
- Routine quality monitoring of waste water discharged into rivers.
- Communicate to the community the techniques for waste handling
- Monitoring the water quality of natural rivers
- Socialize the management of the riparian areas with local community and village official.

f. Land acquisition should also receive community approval

- Inventory of community land ownership
- Conduct participative mapping with the related parties on delineation of land ownership for the purpose of land acquisition.
- Establish land acquisition agreement with the respective legal owner of the land without any pressure or coercion.
- Related parties or government authorities should be involved in solving any land acquisition issues.

g. Social impact management to support social sustainability of internal estate communities

- Provide a healthy and safe working environment Sustainability Department provides leadership and support for PSM management in the environmental, occupational health and safety aspects.

III. Provision of facilities for workers

- a. Available housing for workers are to be equipped with the basic facilities and adequate electricity and water supply.
- b. Clinic and doctor/paramedic is available
- c. Provide training on proper care and maintenance of housing and other supporting facilities, maintaining clean environment, housekeeping, zero burning and conservation of available resources.

Summary of HCV Management and Mitigation Plan

Summary of HCV findings at PT Permata Sawit Mandiri (PSM), Nanga Tayap District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan.

Table 2 : Summary of HCV findings

HCV Component	HCV Exist? Y/N	HCV Area	Area (Ha)
HCV 1.Areas with Important Levels of Biodiversity			
1.1. Areas that Contain or Provide biodiversity Support Function to Protection or Conservation Areas	Y	Sempadan S. Benyuak, S. Temuni, S. Mahagang, S. Tayap dan Hutan Sekunder Bukit Layang	1217.66
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HCV 2. Natural Landscapes & Dynamics			
2.1. Large Natural Landscapes with Capacity to Maintain Natural Ecological Processes and Dynamics	N		
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HCV5. Natural Areas Critical for Meeting the Basic Needs of Local People	Y	Sempadan S. Tayap, Mata Air Sungai Awas, Sungai Paruyo, Sungai Pakit, Sungai Bidan, Hutan	1131.11

		Sekunder Bukit Layang, Pohon Madu Lubuk Tabuan, Pohon Madu Jomai, Pohon Madu Belaban, Pohon Belian dan Pohon Kruing	
HCV6. Areas Critical for Maintaining the Cultural Identity of Local Communities	Y	Sempadan S. Tayap, H Sekunder Bukit Layang, H. Keramat Nibung Pemali, H. Keramat Bukit Tinggi, Tembawang Patimbauan, Tembawang Betiti, Tembawang Pansi, Tembawang Benuah, Keramat Sebadak, Kucing Batu	1087.45
Total HCV areas			1455.00

The Management and Monitoring Plans of the High Conservation Areas of PT Permata Sawit Mandiri were prepared for the certification of RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil). The following is a summary of HCV management recommendations that are applicable for the entire PSM concession for the HCVs identified in the 17.022 ha area.

No	HCV Area	Inventory and identification of land cover conditions in the HCV area (ha)	Demarcation of HCV area (km)	Maintenance boundary signs (km)	Areal Protection, Flora and Fauna				Rehabilitation and Enrichment in the HCVA area (Ha)	Counseling to the Community	Employee training	SOP Compilation / Improvement	Organization	Consultation with stakeholders
					Sign board (pcs)	Hunting and Destructive Flora Prohibition Signboards (pcs)	Maintenance Sign boards	Patrol (ha)						
1	Sempadan S. Benyuak	28,35	5.6	5.6	2	2	4	28,35	28,35	- Desa Pangkalan Suka - Desa Sebadak Raya	20 Orang	Kantor kebun PT Permata Sawit Mandiri	Kantor kebun PT Permata Sawit Mandiri	Penyusunan MoU tentang perburuan satwa liar: dilakukan di Kantor kebun PT Permata Sawit Mandiri
2	Sempadan S. Temuni,	69,03	13.8	13.8	3	3	6	69,03	69,03					
3	Sempadan S. Mahagang	39,36	7.8	7.8	2	2	4	39,36	39,36					
4	Sempadan S. Tayap	363,32	36.3	36.3	4	4	8	363,32	363,32					
5	Sempadan S. Kebuai	60,72	12.1	12.1	2	2	4	60,72	60,72					
6	Sempadan S. Intip	47,25	9.4	9.4	2	2	4	47,25	47,25					
7	Mata Air	45.78	9.1	9.1	4	4	8	45.78	45.78					
8	Pohon Madu	4.41	-	-	5	5	10	4.41	4.41					
9	Hutan Keramat dan Tembawang	6.53	-	-	8	8	16	6.53	6.53					
10	Hutan Sekunder Bukit Layang	717,76	28.7	28.7	4	4	8	717,76	717,76					
Periode dan waktu Pengelolaan KBKT		Hanya sekali dan dilakukan pada RKAP 2014	Secara bertahap dan dimulai pada RKAP 2014	Setiap Tahun	Secara bertahap dan dimulai pada RKAP 2014	Secara bertahap dan dimulai pada RKAP 2014	Setiap Tahun	Setiap minggu atau sebulan sekali dan dimulai pada RKAP 2014	Secara bertahap dan mulai dilakukan pada RKAP 2014	Setiap tahun dan dimulai pada RKAP 2014	Hanya sekali dan dimulai pada RKAP 2014	Hanya sekali dan dilakukan pada RKAP 2014	Triwulan	

The HCVA Activity Monitoring Plan in the area of oil palm plantations PT. Permata Sawit Mandiri is designed to cover the period of 5 (five) years from 2014 to 2018.

HCV type	Location	Monitored Indicator	Purpose of monitoring	Measurement baseline	Monitoring Methods	
					Data collection and analysis methods	Monitoring period
Areas with Important Levels of Biodiversity and Natural Landscapes & Dynamics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sempadan S. Benyuak, - Sempadan S. Temuni, - Sempadan S. Mahagang, - Sempadan S. Tayap dan - Hutan Sekunder Bukit Layang 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensitas gangguan terhadap lokasi yang memiliki NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 dan 2.3 termasuk bahaya dari kebakaran. • Perkembangan kondisi penutupan lahan pada kawasan yang memiliki NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 dan 2.3. • Realisasi pelaksanaan kegiatan pemantauan dan pengamanan terhadap kawasan yang memiliki NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 dan 2.3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mengetahui intensitas gangguan terhadap lokasi yang memiliki NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 dan 2.3 termasuk bahaya dari kebakaran. • Mengetahui perkembangan kondisi penutupan lahan secara periodik di lokasi yang memiliki NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 dan 2.3. • Mengetahui realisasi pelaksanaan kegiatan pemantauan dan pengamanan terhadap kawasan yang memiliki NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 dan 2.3. 	<p>Baik :</p> <p>Tidak ada gangguan terhadap kawasan NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 dan 2.3 dan kondisi penutupan lahan tetap atau lebih baik dibandingkan dengan kondisi sebelumnya.</p> <p>Sedang:</p> <p>Kawasan NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 dan 2.3 yang terganggu rendah (< 25%) dan tingkat gangguan sedang atau kawasan NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 dan 2.3 yang terganggu sedang (< 50%) dan tingkat gangguan rendah, serta kondisi penutupan lahannya mengalami penurunan sebesar 25% dibandingkan dengan kondisi sebelumnya.</p> <p>Buruk :</p> <p>Kawasan NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 dan 2.3 yang terganggu besar (> 50%) dan tingkat gangguan tinggi, serta kondisi penutupan lahannya mengalami penurunan sebesar > 50% dibandingkan dengan kondisi sebelumnya.</p>	<p><u>Alat dan bahan</u> : Peta kerja, GPS, kamera, teropong, kompas, tally sheet, meteran, tambang plastik, dan alat-alat tulis.</p> <p><u>Metode pengukuran</u> : Pengamatan langsung di kawasan yang memiliki NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 dan 2.3 yang dikelola.</p> <p><u>Metode analisis data</u> : Analisis deskriptif dari masing-masing periode pemantauan.</p> <p><u>Metode penyimpulan</u> : Jika nilai indikator yang diperoleh dari hasil pemantauan termasuk sedang dan buruk, maka kegiatan pengelolaan di kawasan yang memiliki NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 dan 2.3 yang telah dilakukan perlu ditingkatkan.</p>	<p>Untuk intensitas gangguan dilakukan sebulan sekali, sedangkan indikator pemantauan lainnya dilakukan satu tahun sekali dan akan dimulai pada RKAP tahun 2014</p>
Environmental Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sempadan S. Benyuak, - Sempadan S. Temuni, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensitas gangguan terhadap areal yang memiliki NKT 4.1 dan 4.2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mengetahui intensitas gangguan terhadap areal yang memiliki NKT 	<p>Baik:</p> <p>Lebar sungai tetap;</p>	<p><u>Alat dan bahan</u> : Peta kerja, GPS, kamera, teropong, kompas, tally sheet,</p>	<p>Untuk intensitas gangguan dilakukan sebulan sekali, sedangkan indikator</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sempadan S. Bekaro, - Sempadan S. Bunga, - Sempadan S. Intip, - Sempadan S. Mahagang, - Sempadan S. Kebuai, - Sempadan S. Pakit, - Sempadan S. Sekadu, - Sempadan S. Tayap, - Mata Air Sungai Awas, - Mata Air Sungai Paruyo, - Mata Air Sungai Pakit, - Mata Air Sungai Bidan - Hutan Sekunder Bukit Layang 	<p>termasuk bahaya dari kebakaran.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perubahan lebar sungai • Perubahan kualitas air sungai. • Perubahan biota perairan. 	<p>4.1 dan 4.2 serta perubahan kualitas air pada masing-masing lokasi yang memiliki NKT 4.1 dan 4.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mengetahui perubahan lebar sungai, kualitas air sungai dan mata air, serta biota perairan sungai. 	<p>parameter kualitas air sungai dan mata air (pH air berkisar antara 6-9, TSS \leq 50 mg/l, N-NO₃ \leq 10 ppm, P₂O₄ \leq 0,5 ppm, dan COD \leq 10 ppm); dan biota perairan di sungai tetap atau lebih baik dibandingkan sebelumnya.</p> <p>Sedang:</p> <p>Lebar sungai mengalami peningkatan >25%; lebih dari 50% dari parameter kualitas air sungai dan mata air (pH, TSS, NH₄, N-NO₃, P₂O₄ dan COD) sesuai dengan baku mutu yang berlaku menurut PP No. 82 tahun 2001; biota perairan di sungai mengalami penurunan sebesar < 25% (lebih jelek) dibandingkan sebelumnya.</p> <p>Buruk :</p> <p>Lebar sungai mengalami penurunan; kurang dari 50% dari parameter kualitas air sungai dan mata air (pH, TSS, NH₄, N-NO₃, P₂O₄ dan COD) sesuai dengan baku mutu yang berlaku menurut PP No. 82 tahun 2001; dan biota perairan di sungai mengalami penurunan > 50% (lebih jelek) dibandingkan sebelumnya.</p>	<p>meteran, tambah plastik, dan alat-alat tulis.</p> <p><u>Metode pengukuran</u> : Pengamatan langsung di kawasan yang memiliki NKT 4.1 dan 4.2 yang dikelola.</p> <p><u>Metode analisis data</u> : Analisis deskriptif dari masing-masing periode pemantauan.</p> <p><u>Metode penyimpulan</u> : Jika nilai indikator yang diperoleh dari hasil pemantauan termasuk sedang dan buruk, maka kegiatan pengelolaan di kawasan yang memiliki NKT 4.1 dan 4.2 yang telah dilakukan perlu ditingkatkan.</p>	<p>pemantauan lainnya dilakukan satu tahun sekali dan akan dimulai pada RKAP tahun 2014</p>
<p>Natural Areas Critical for Meeting the Basic Needs of Local People and Areas Critical for Maintaining the Cultural Identity of Local Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sempadan S. Tayap, - Mata Air Sungai Awas, Sungai Paruyo, Sungai Pakit, Sungai Bidan, - Hutan Sekunder Bukit Layang, - Pohon Madu Lubuk Tabuan, Pohon Madu Jomai, Pohon Madu Belaban, Pohon Belian dan Pohon Kruing - H. Keramat Nibung Pemali, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensitas gangguan terhadap lokasi yang memiliki NKT 5 dan 6 • Perkembangan kondisi pada kawasan yang memiliki NKT 5 dan 6. • Realisasi pelaksanaan kegiatan pemantauan dan pengamanan terhadap kawasan yang memiliki NKT 5 dan 6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mengetahui intensitas gangguan terhadap lokasi yang memiliki NKT 5 dan 6 . • Mengetahui perkembangan secara periodik di lokasi yang memiliki NKT 5 dan 6. • Mengetahui realisasi pelaksanaan kegiatan pemantauan dan pengamanan terhadap kawasan yang memiliki NKT 5 dan 6. 	<p>Baik :</p> <p>Tidak ada gangguan terhadap kawasan NKT 5 dan 6 dan kondisi lebih baik dibandingkan dengan kondisi sebelumnya.</p> <p>Sedang:</p> <p>Kawasan NKT 5 dan 6 yang terganggu rendah (< 25%) dan tingkat gangguan sedang atau kawasan NKT 5 dan 6 yang terganggu sedang</p>	<p><u>Alat dan bahan</u> : Peta kerja, GPS, kamera, teropong, dan alat-alat tulis.,</p> <p><u>Metode pengukuran</u> : Pengamatan langsung di kawasan yang memiliki NKT 5 dan 6 yang dikelola.</p> <p><u>Metode analisis data</u> : Analisis deskriptif dari masing-masing periode pemantauan.</p> <p><u>Metode penyimpulan</u> : Jika nilai indikator yang diperoleh dari hasil pemantauan</p>	<p>Untuk intensitas gangguan dilakukan sebulan sekali, sedangkan indikator pemantauan lainnya dilakukan satu tahun sekali dan akan dimulai pada RKAP tahun 2014</p>

	<p>H. Keramat Bukit Tinggi,</p> <p>- Tembawang Patimbauan, Tembawang Betiti, Tembawang Pansi, Tembawang Benuah, Keramat Sebadak, Kucing Batu</p>			<p>(< 50%) dan tingkat gangguan rendah dibandingkan dengan kondisi sebelumnya.</p> <p>Buruk :</p> <p>Kawasan NKT 5 dan 6 yang terganggu besar (> 50%) dan tingkat gangguan tinggi, dibandingkan dengan kondisi sebelumnya.</p>	<p>termasuk sedang dan buruk, maka kegiatan pengelolaan di kawasan yang memiliki NKT 5 dan 6 yang telah dilakukan perlu ditingkatkan.</p>	
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Internal responsibility

Statement of acceptance of responsibility for the assessments.

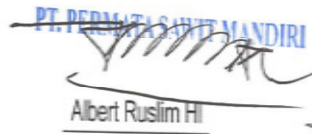
The document is summary of the assessment results of HCV, SIA, and AMDAL for PT Permata Sawit Mandiri and has been approved by the management of PT Permata Sawit Mandiri.

Prepared By



Dr. Faizal Amri Amran

Approved By



Albert Ruslim HI

Appendix 1 - List of stakeholders consulted during HCV Assessment

Date of Consultation: 28 November 2013.

Outside Stakeholders participated:

sonokeling
KOMP. SARI INTEN 44 CIOMAS, BOGOR, 16610

DAFTAR HADIR KONSULTASI PUBLIK
Identifikasi Nilai Konservasi Tinggi

Kawasan Kebun Kelapa Sawit PT. Permata Sawit Mandiri

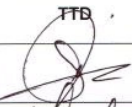

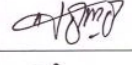
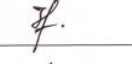
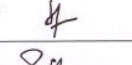

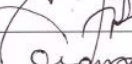
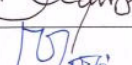
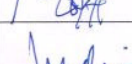
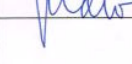
Hari/Tanggal : KAMIS . 28 - 11 - 2013 .
Tempat : AULA KEC. NANGA TAYAP.

No	Nama Peserta	JABATAN & Asal Peserta	TTD
1	RO. A. MOOR YANI	DESA PKL - SUKA	[Signature]
2	SYAHMINAN	KADUS Pebantor	[Signature]
3	Faizul Amri	GAN	[Signature]
4	Rd. Hasanudin	PBD PKL - SUKA	[Signature]
5	Adianto	BPD S. Raya	[Signature]
6	MARVINUS	Bemcing Adatis. Ray	[Signature]
7	ANDRI	KADUS kebun	[Signature]
8	EV. SYAHMAN	KADUS. P. suka.	[Signature]
9	Dani. Zamaliansah	PT SISM	[Signature]
10	Abd. Adid.	PT PSM.	[Signature]
11	EDY	PKL . SUKA .	[Signature]
12	RATUMAS ANIKEN	Kec: Nanga Tayap	[Signature]
13	ARZIM	Selatan	[Signature]

DAFTAR HADIR KONSULTASI PUBLIK
Identifikasi Nilai Konservasi Tinggi

Kawasan Kebun Kelapa Sawit PT. Permata Sawit Mandiri

Hari/Tanggal : KAMIS - / 28 - 11 - 2013
 Tempat : ALUA KEC. NANGA TAYAP.

No	Nama Peserta	Asal Peserta	TTD
17.	Soekipto	Sumbu / LA.	
18.	Dan Dami	GIS RSM	
19.	ENDANG SUPRIADI	Staf Kecamatan N. Tayap	
20.	ANDRIANIZAH	Staf " N. TAYAP	
21.	Sopyan.	Staf " N. TAYAP	
22	Iyus Rusman	Kecamatan N. Tayap	
23	Ainur R.	PT. SAW	
24.	Latief. G	PT. SAW	
25	Merry N.S.	Kecamatan N.T.	
26	SUMARDIYONO	KORAMIL TYP	
27	Rahman Fero B.		

PT Permata Sawit Mandiri management representatives participated



aktedias robanlara
Komp. Sari Inten 44 Ciomas, Bogor, 16610

DAFTAR HADIR OPENING MEETING

Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit PT. Permata Sawit Mandiri

Hari... Kamis
Tanggal... 21 / November / 2013

No	Nama	Staf Bidang	TTD
1.	Abd. ADIS.	PT. DSM.	Selvi
2	Faizal Anni Anis	GN	Faizal
3.	Dani. Zaeniansah	SSTA	Dani S.
4	Ahdi	PT. SAN	Ahdi
5	Juani	PT. SAN	Juani
6.	BURHANUDDIN. A	PT. SAN	Burhan
7.	Rahman fero bafes	PT. SAN	Rahman
8.	Merduaga	ISPO	Merduaga
9	Arlure	PT. SAN	Arlure
10.	Tirtayasa.	ISPO	Tirtayasa
11.	Latief. G	PT. SAN	Latief