

***RSPO***

**RSPO New Planting Procedure  
Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assessment**

**PT. NABIRE BARU**

**Nabire Regency  
Papua Province  
Indonesia**

## 1. Executive Summary

PT Nabire Baru is a subsidiary of Goodhope Asia Holdings, Ltd., which has been registered as RPSO member since December 2014, committed to develop a sustainable palm oil management system. PT Nabire Baru has conducted the Social Environment Impact Assessment (EIA/AMDAL), High Conservation Value (HCV) identification and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) as required base on RSPO Principle and Criteria.

PT Nabire Baru is located in the Sima Village, Wami Village and Wanggar Pantai Village of Yaur and Yaro District, Nabire Regency, Papua Province, Indonesia. PT Nabire Baru geographically situated at 135° 9'43.05" – 135°18'25.20"E and 3°22'24.46" –3°31'8.77"S with an altitude between 1-230 asl. PT Nabire Baru obtain its location permit from the Regent of Nabire through a Decree No. 74 Year 2010 dated June 4, 2010 regarding to the location permit for palm oil cultivation purposes of PT Nabire Baru with an area of 17,000 Ha. The permit extended by Regent of Nabire decree No. 71 Year 2012 dated July 24, 2012 covering an area of 17,000 Ha. PT Nabire baru obtained its Environmental Permit through a Papua Governor Decree No. 503/315/year 2014 dated 26 Agustus 2014 regarding to Environmental Permit of Palm Oil Plantation and palm oil processing Mill by PT Nabire Baru in the District Yaur and Yaro Nabire Regency. PT Nabire Baru obtained its Land Use Title from National Land Authority with a certificate No. 159/HGU/BPN RI/2014 and consist of HGU No 0004-No. 0009 year 2014 with an area of 11.610,32 Ha. For Plasma (Scheme Smallholders) area of PT Nabire Baru obtained its Land Use Title from National Land Authority with a certificate No. 159/HGU/BPN RI/2014 and consist of HGU No 00013-No. 00016 year 2014 with an area of 2.914,35 Ha. Total Areal of PT Nabire Baru recently is 14.524,67 Ha.

Based on decree of ministry of forestry, the location permit of PT. Nabire Baru is a part of Other Land Use (APL) and base on Land Use Spatial Plan of Nabire Regency, the concession of PT Nabire Baru is a part of wetlands agricultural area. The High Conservation Value Area (HCV) Assessment of PT. Nabire Baru was prepared by Assessor from Faculty of Forestry, Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB). The team was led by Ir. Nyoto Santoso, MS (RSPO - Approved Assessor). The assessment was carried out from January to Februari, year 2011 and it had been re-verified in the November 2014 due result of Cadastral that affect the change of PT Nabire Baru's size Hectaragae. The locations of villages this assessment includes Sima, Wami and Wanggar Pantai. The methods of HCV area identification were accordance with a Toolkit for Identification High Conservation Values in Indonesia version 2 (2008) and RSPO Principles and Criteria. The HCV assessment result showed that there is no primary forest and peat soil in the location permit of PT Nabire Baru. The identified HCV Area within PT Nabire Baru concession consists of HCV 1.2, HCV 1.3, HCV 4.1, HCV 4.2 and HCV 5.

The results of Social Impact Assessments (SIA) has shown that developments of palm oil plantation have potential and significant impacts by The presence of PT Nabire Baru towards social sustainable for local community. The positive impacts or benefits generated towards the surrounding communities are employment and business opportunities, better accessibility and the development of village infrastructures. While the negative impacts generated are such as increased pollution as a result of the use of chemicals, fertilizers and soil surface erosion, increased dust, social conflict and so on. The Local people land had been identified through a free, prior, informed consent (FPIC) customary right consultation process with involving a chief of clan and customary elder from all tribes.

## 2. Scope of EIA, SIA and HCV Assessment

### 2.1. Organizational Information and Contact Person

**Table 1.** PT. Nabire Baru Company Profile and Information

Profile	Information
Company name	PT. Nabire Baru
Subsidiary of	Goodhope Asia Holdings, Ltd.
RSPO Membership Number	1-0175-14-000-00, dated 2 <sup>nd</sup> December 2014
Deed of Establishment	Notary Agustina, SH No. 87 dated 23 <sup>rd</sup> July 2008
Capital Status	Foreign Investment (PMA)
Taxpayer Notification Member	02.012.600.9-063.000
Company address	Menara Global, 5th Floor, Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto Kav. 27, Jakarta 12950
Type of Business	Oil Palm Plantation and Processing
Contact Person	Wilton Simanjuntak Email: <a href="mailto:wiltons@goodhope-id.com">wiltons@goodhope-id.com</a>
Site Location	Yaur and Yaro District, Nabire Regency, Papua Province, Indonesia
Geographical Location	135° 9'43.05" – 135°18'25.20"E 3°22'24.46" –3°31'8.77"S

### 2.2. List of Legal Documents and regulatory permits related to new development

The List of Legal Documents and regulatory permits related PT. Nabire Baru new development planting procedure presents on following table.

**Table 2.** List of legal documents and regulatory permits related PT. Nabire Baru new development.

No.	License and Recommendation	Issued By	Number	Note
1.	Deed of Establishment	Notary Agustina, SH	Act No. 87	23 <sup>rd</sup> July 2008
2.	Location Permit	Head of Nabire Regency	No. 74 Year 2010 covering of 17.000 Ha area	4 <sup>th</sup> June, 2010
3.	Extension of Location Permit	Head of Nabire Regency	No. 71 Year 2012 covering of 17.000 Ha area	24 <sup>th</sup> July 2012
4.	Plantation Business Permit (IUP)	Governor of Papua	No. 02/SK.IUP/KS/2014 covering of 17.000 Ha area	15 <sup>th</sup> April 2014
5.	Environmental Permit	Governor of Papua	No. 503/ 315/ year 2014	26 <sup>th</sup> August 2014
6.	Land Use Title (HGU)	National Land Authority	No. 159/HGU/BPN RI/2014 covering of 11.610, 32 ha for Inti (Nucleus) and 2,914.35 ha for scheme Smallholders (Plasma)	24 <sup>th</sup> October 2014

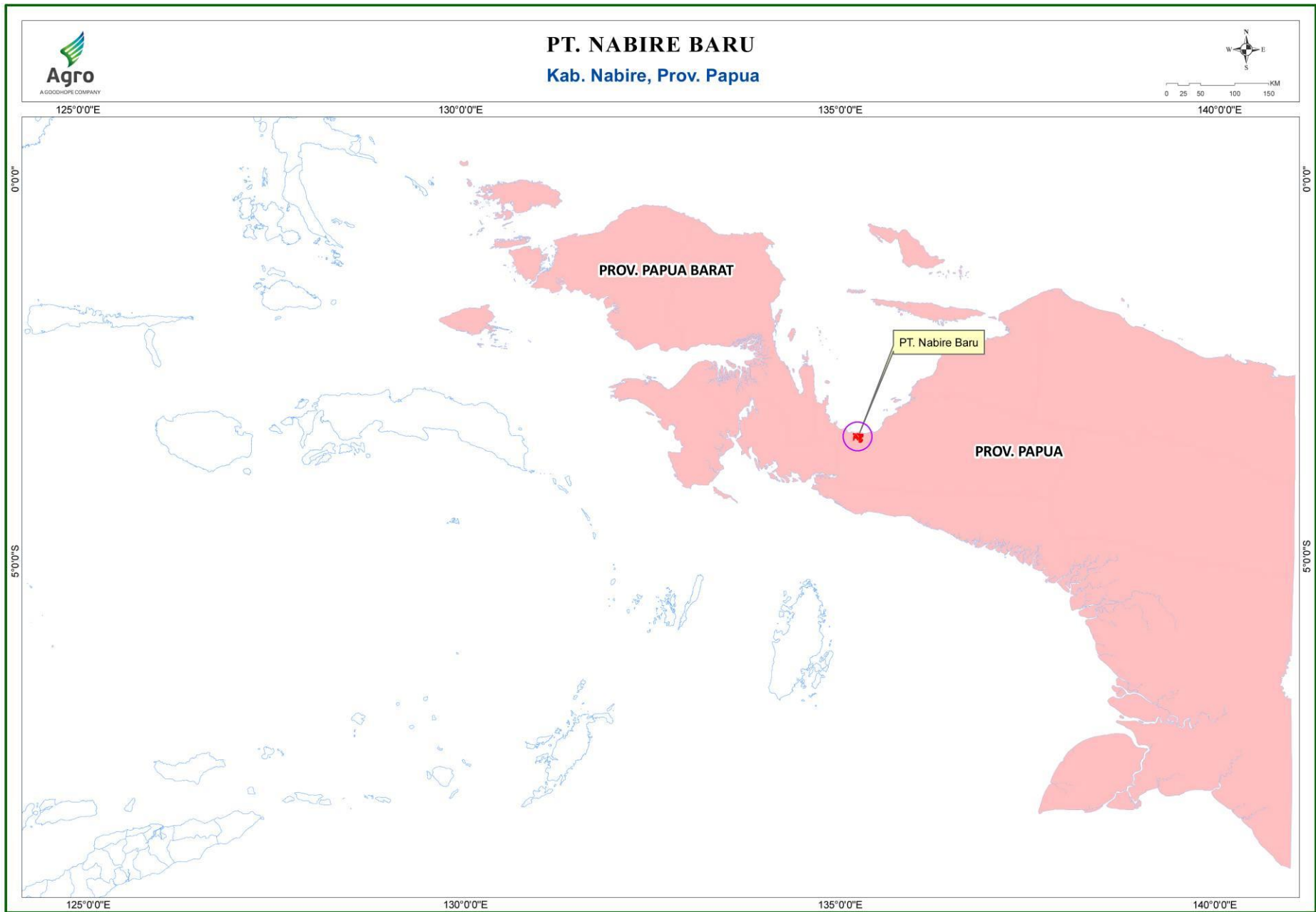
**The list of other documents or guidance related to PT Nabire Baru New Planting Procedure shows as below:**

- Report of Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) of PT Nabire Baru by CV Widya Cipta Buana, 2014.
- Report of RKL/RPL (Environmental Management and Environmental Monitoring Workplan Exercise) PT Nabire Baru by by CV Widya Cipta Buana, 2014.
- Report of Identification and Analysis of High Conservation Value of PT Nabire Baru by HCV Team Faculty of Forestry IPB (Bogor Agriculture University), 2011
- Report of Social Impact Assessment PT Nabire Baru by Faculty of Forestry IPB (Bogor Agriculture University), 2011.

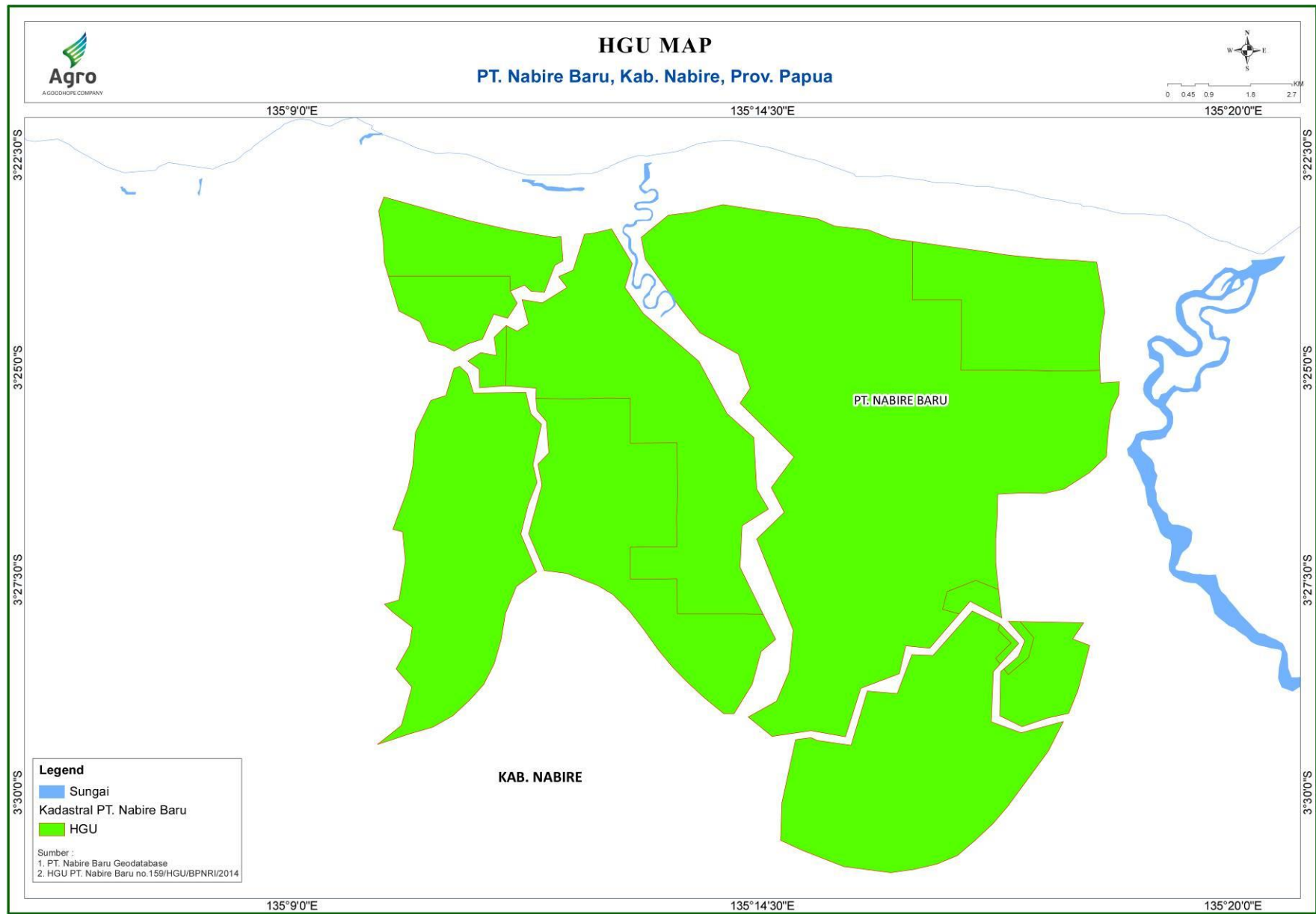
## 2.3 Location Maps



**Figure 1.** Location Maps of PT Nabire Baru in Indonesia



**Figure 2.** Location Maps of PT Nabire Baru in The Papua Island



**Figure 3.** Location Maps of PT Nabire Baru in the Property Level

#### 2.4. Area and time-plan for new plantings

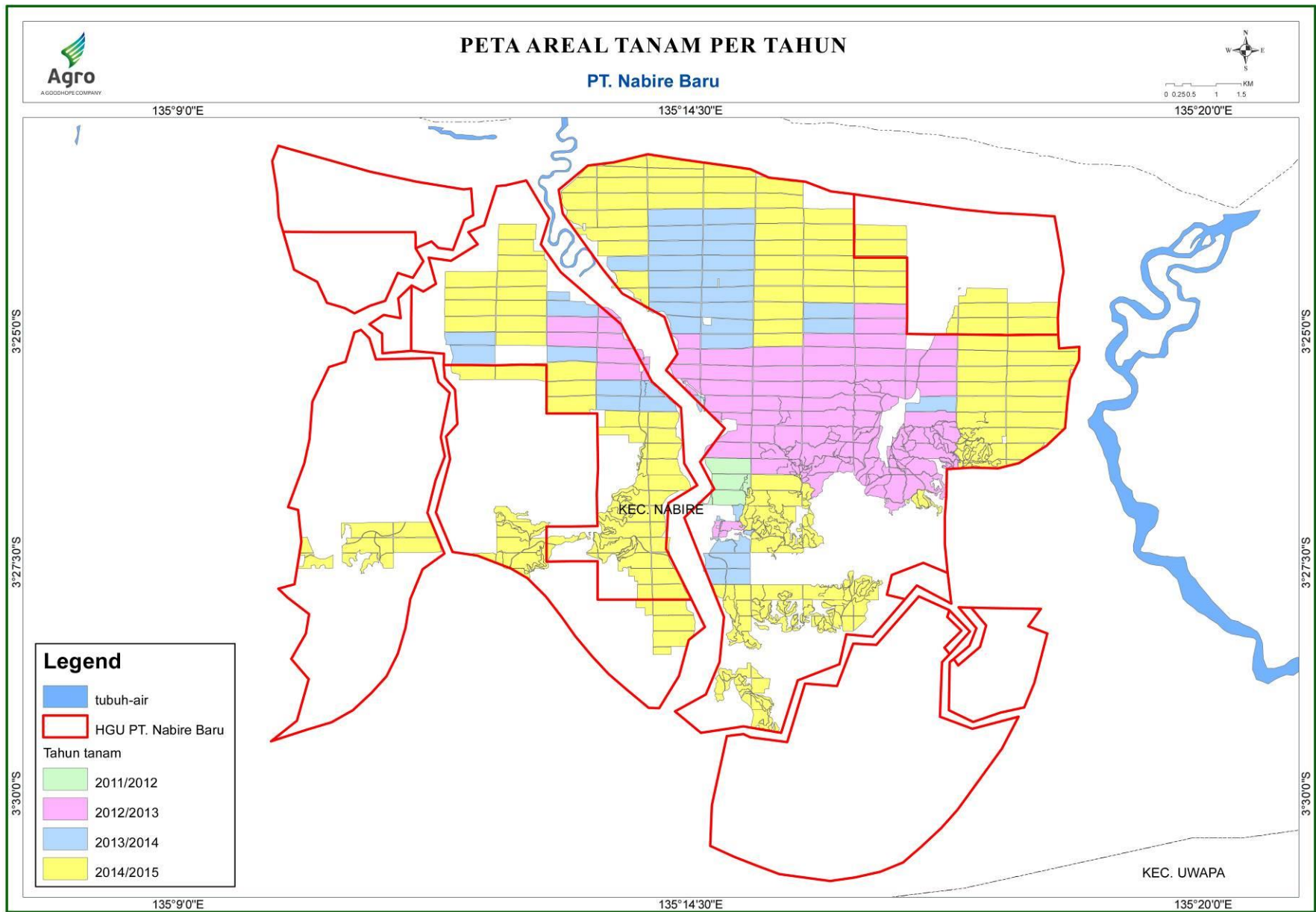
PT Nabire Baru proposed new planting area in the area of its Land Use Title. At the time of this report made, the company is in ongoing activities for clearing and planting. The company started planting since 27 January 2012, and around 6.659,13 Ha has been planted until end of 2016. Beginning from the year 2011, company had practiced selective planting in its permit without endangering identified HCV area. The process of land development and planting have followed the RSPO New Planting Procedures (NPP). The company still have land within its location permit to develop in the future. The company also has a plan to develop including plasma area (20% of total area utilized) for the surrounding community. Activities undertaken are land acquisition or compensation to land owners in addition to the socialization of plantation development plan or Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). Detail of new planting area is showed in the following table and figure.

**Table 3.** Proposed New Development Area of PT Nabire Baru

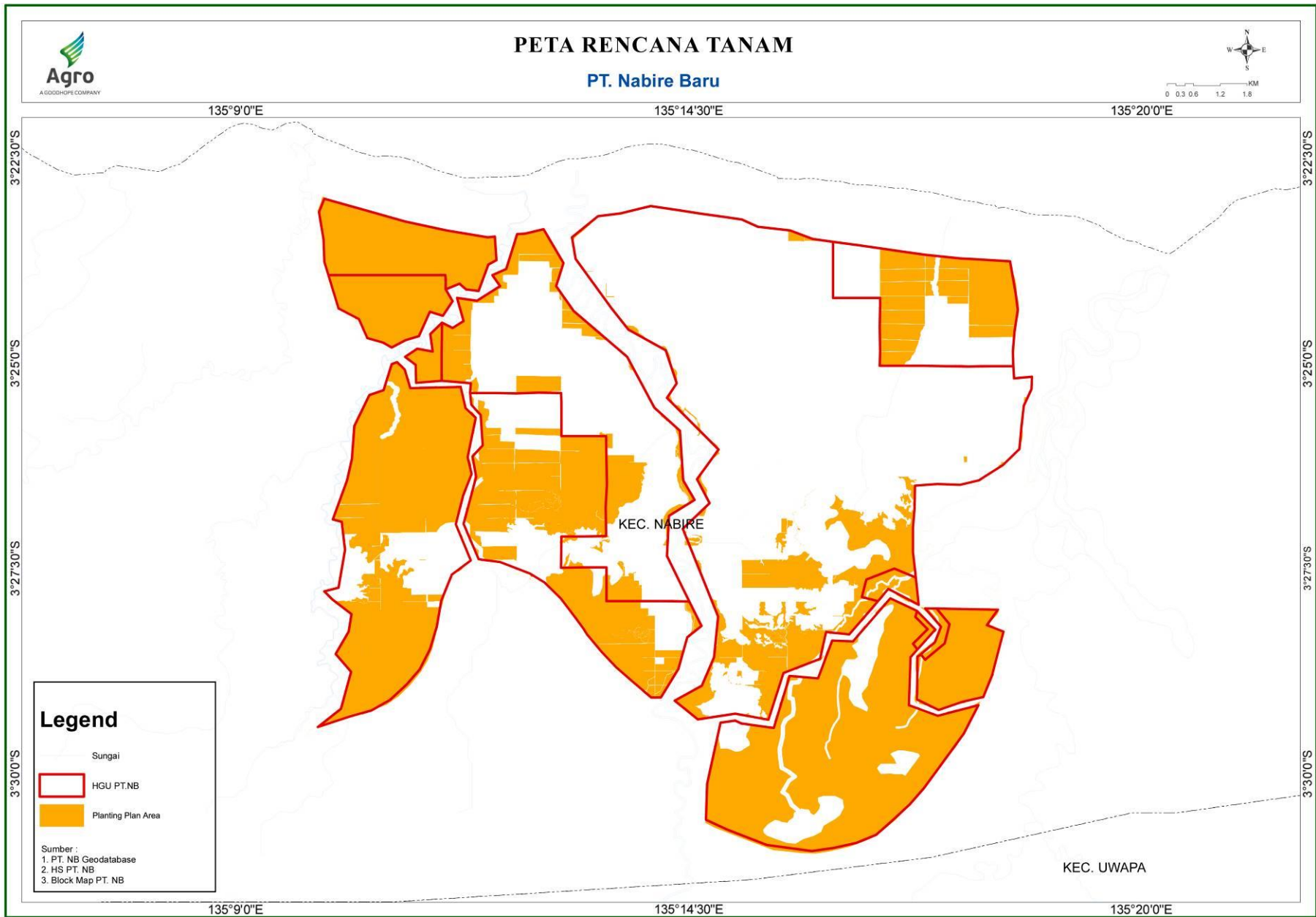
<b>PT Nabire Baru</b>	<b>Hectarage (Ha)</b>
Total Planted 2012-2016	6.659,13*
- Nucleus Planted 2012-2016	5.843,13
- Plasma Planted 2012-2016	816,00
HCV Area	672,93
Planting Projection 2017-2018	7.192,70
Total land Use	14.524,67

*\*) The area planted without NPP are subject to sanction as per RSPO announcement*





**Figure 4.** Maps of PT Nabire Baru Planting Areal until 2015



**Figure 5.** Maps of PT Nabire Baru Planting Plan Areal ( started 2016)

### 3. Assessment Process and Procedure

#### 3.1. Assessor Credential

##### 3.1.1. SEIA Assessor Credential

The SEIA of PT Nabire Baru was conducted by PT Widya Cipta Buana Consultant. This team was consisted of 16 persons and led by Drs Azis Rahman. The Consultant address is in the Perkantoran Metro Jl Venus Barat Kav. 15 Margahayu Raya-Soekarno Hatta. Bandung, West Java 40286. The following table shows the member of EIA Consultant team with their expertises.

**Table 4.** The member of SEIA Consultant team with their expertises

Position	Assessor	Qualification
Team Leader	Drs. Azis Rahman	AMDAL A and B
Environmental technique and Water Quality Specialist	Dr. Rudi Laksmo, MS	AMDAL A
	Arie Fitria Indrayana, ST	AMDAL A
Air Quality and Noise Specialist	Drs. Iwan Setiawan	AMDAL A
Biologist	Drs. Bambang Kusharyadi	AMDAL A
	Haikal Suhaidi, Ssi	
	Hendra Mauri, Ssi, MSi	
Soil dan Agriculture Specialist	Ir. Yuswana	
Industrial Technique Specialist	Wawan Dermawan, ST	
Hydrologist, Geologist and Hydro-geologist	Ir. Djajin Prapto Rahardjo	
Planologist	Burhanudin , ST	
Public Health	Indri Aprialini, SKM	
Socio-Economic Specialist	Irba Djaja, SP, Msi	
Anthropologist	Dr. JR Mansoben	
	Andreas Goo, SSos	

##### 3.1.2. HCV Assessor Credential

The HCV assessment of PT Nabire Baru was conducted by HCV team from Faculty of Forestry Bogor, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) and led by Dr. Nyoto Santoso, MS. The team was consisted of 5 persons. The assessor address is on Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University, Campus of IPB Darmaga, Bogor, West Java-Indonesia 16001. Telp.: 62-251- 621947, Fax: 62-251-621947.

Website: <http://www.fahutan.ipb.ac.id/hcv/index.html>.

Email: [fahutan@ipb.ac.id](mailto:fahutan@ipb.ac.id), [hcvteam@yahoo.co.id](mailto:hcvteam@yahoo.co.id)

#### **Assessor:**

Team Leader : Ir. Nyoto Santoso, MS

Team Members :

1. Handian Purwawangsa, S.Hut, MSi
2. Eko Adhiyanto, S.Hut
3. Udi Kusdinar, S.Hut
4. M. Sayidina Ali, Amd
5. Sulfan Ardiansyah, S.Hut

#### **Ir. H. Nyoto Santoso, MS – Lead Assessor**

Born in Banyuwangi, 15<sup>th</sup> March, 1962. He is the team leader of Faculty of Forestry HCV & SIA Team, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB). Experts in the Management and Biodiversity Conservation. Holds a Master Degree in the Natural Resources and Environment Management from IPB in 1992. The experience in the environment and biodiversity section has been started since 1987, with studies of Environmental Impact Assessment, Mangrove Ecosystem Management, Inventory Flora & Fauna

Mangrove Forest Ecosystems, Forest Peat , Tropical Moist Forests and Biodiversity Management Planning in Plantation Forest and Forest Management Planning Conservation Area.

**Handian Purwawangsa, S.Hut, MSi-Team Member**

Born in Cipanas, 1<sup>st</sup> January 1979, as a member of HCV Assessment team, he is an expert in the socio-cultural aspect. Holds a master degree from Bogor Agricultural University in the Forestry Science on year 2008. His experience in the SIA assessment process has been started since year 2002.

**Eko Adhiyanto, S.Hut-Team Member**

Born in Batang, 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1978 as a member of HCV Assessment team, he is an expert in the flora ecological aspect. Holds a Degree in Forest Resources Conservation and Ecotourism, Faculty of Forestry IPB in 2001. His experience of HCV assessment has been started in the year 2000.

**M. Sayyidina Ali, Amd-Team Member**

Born in Brebes, April 6<sup>th</sup>, 1983. He is a member of the team of the Faculty of Forestry HCV team with expertise in the field of GIS. Obtained a bachelor's degree (D3) in the course Ecotourism, Department of Forest Resources Conservation and Ecotourism Faculty of Forestry - IPB in 2005. The experience in the study of HCV as GIS personnel since 2007. We are currently continuing education Tier 1 at the Faculty of Forestry - University Nusa Bangsa - Bogor.

**Sulfan Ardiansyah, S.Hut- Team Member**

Born in Jember, August 27, 1986. He is a member of the team of the Faculty of Forestry SIA team with expertise as Cultural and Social Assessor. Holds a Degree in Forest Resources Conservation and Ecotourism, Faculty of Forestry IPB in 2008. Experience in the field of SIA study started since 2009, especially in terms of flora ecological aspect.

**3.1.3. Social Impact Assessor Credential**

The SIA assessment of PT Nabire Baru was conducted by SIA team from Faculty of Forestry Bogor, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) and led by Dr. Nyoto Santoso, MS. The team was consisted of 5 persons. The assessor address is on Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University, Campus of IPB Darmaga, Bogor, West Java-Indonesia 16001. Telp.: 62-251- 621947, Fax: 62-251-621947.

Website: <http://www.fahutan.ipb.ac.id/hcv/index.html>.

Email: [fahutan@ipb.ac.id](mailto:fahutan@ipb.ac.id), [hcvteam@yahoo.co.id](mailto:hcvteam@yahoo.co.id)

**Assessor:**

Team Leader : Ir. Nyoto Santoso, MS

Team Members :

1. Handian Purwawangsa, S.Hut, MSi
2. Udi Kusdinar, S.Hut
3. Jimmy Syahrasyid
4. Mustaghfirin, S.Pi

**Assessor Credential**

**Ir. H. Nyoto Santoso, MS – Lead Assessor**

Born in Banyuwangi, 15<sup>th</sup> March, 1962. He is the team leader of Faculty of Forestry HCV & SIA Team, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB). Experts in the Management and Biodiversity Conservation. Holds a Master Degree in the Natural Resources and Environment Management from IPB in 1992. The experience in the environment and biodiversity section has been started since 1987, with studies of Environmental Impact Assessment, Mangrove Ecosystem Management, Inventory Flora & Fauna Mangrove Forest Ecosystems, Forest Peat , Tropical Moist Forests and Biodiversity Management Planning in Plantation Forest and Forest Management Planning Conservation Area.

**Handian Purwawangsa, S. Hut, MSi**

Born in Cipanas, 1<sup>st</sup> January 1979, as a member of HCV Assessment team, he is an expert in the socio-cultural aspect. Holds a master degree from Bogor Agricultural University in the Forestry Science on year 2008. His experience in the SIA assessment process has been started since year 2002.

**Udi Kusdinar, S. Hut**

Born in Ciamis, 13<sup>th</sup> March 1984. He is a member of the team of the Faculty of Forestry SIA team with expertise as Cultural and Social Assessor. Holds a Degree in Forest Resources Conservation and Ecotourism, Faculty of Forestry IPB in 2009. His Experience in the field of SIA study started since 2009, especially in terms of Cultural and Social Aspect.

**Jimmy Syahrasyid**

Born in Surabaya on 19<sup>th</sup> November 1976 as a member of Faculty of Forestry team with an expertise in the Social aspect. Graduated from Kornita High School on the year 1996.

**Mustaghfirin, S.Pi**

Born in Demak 16<sup>th</sup> September 1982, he is a member of Faculty of Forestry team with an expertise in the Socio Cultural Aspect. Holds a Degree from Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science on the year 2007.

**3.2. ASSESSMENT METHODS****3.2.1. SEIA (AMDAL) Methods**

The AMDAL Assessment of PT Nabire Baru was covered its concession and its surrounding village. The assessment was conducted based on primary data and secondary data. Those primary and secondary data were collected through field environmental sampling, and survey with purposive proportional sampling; terrestrial studies; stakeholders interview; land use and impact to surrounding community; socio-economic study, health and cultural aspects data collection and reference was made to the national, sector and regional regulations. The assessment data collected were accurate and reliable that can be used to analyze, measure and observe the environmental components which were predictively affected by the Corporate operation and.

Hypothetical significant impacts are assessed in the AMDAL Assessment was covered three aspects includes Geo-Physic-Chemist Aspect, Biological Aspect and Socio-Economic-Cultural Aspects. The following table shows a detail of each aspect in this assessment.

**Table 5.** Type of data collected for PT. Nabire Baru AMDAL assessment

No	Component Aspects	Data Collected
1.	Geo-Physic-Chemist	Climate; Ambient Air Quality; Noise; Water surface; Erotrion; River Water Quality; Ground Water Quality
2.	Biology	Vegetation; Animals; Coral reef and Water Biota
3.	Socio-Economic-Cultural	Demography; Population; Social Interaction; Economic; Cultural; Income; the attitude and perspective of society; Educational Level of Society

Methodology of PT Nabire Baru's AMDAL assessment consists of 2 (two) methods, they are:

**a. Formal Methods**

Formal methods are used to determine the magnitude of environmental changes quantitatively using mathematical models. This method is used to estimate the damapak on air quality, noise, erosion, surface water quality, transport, flora and fauna, aquatic biota, the components of social, cultural, economic and public health.

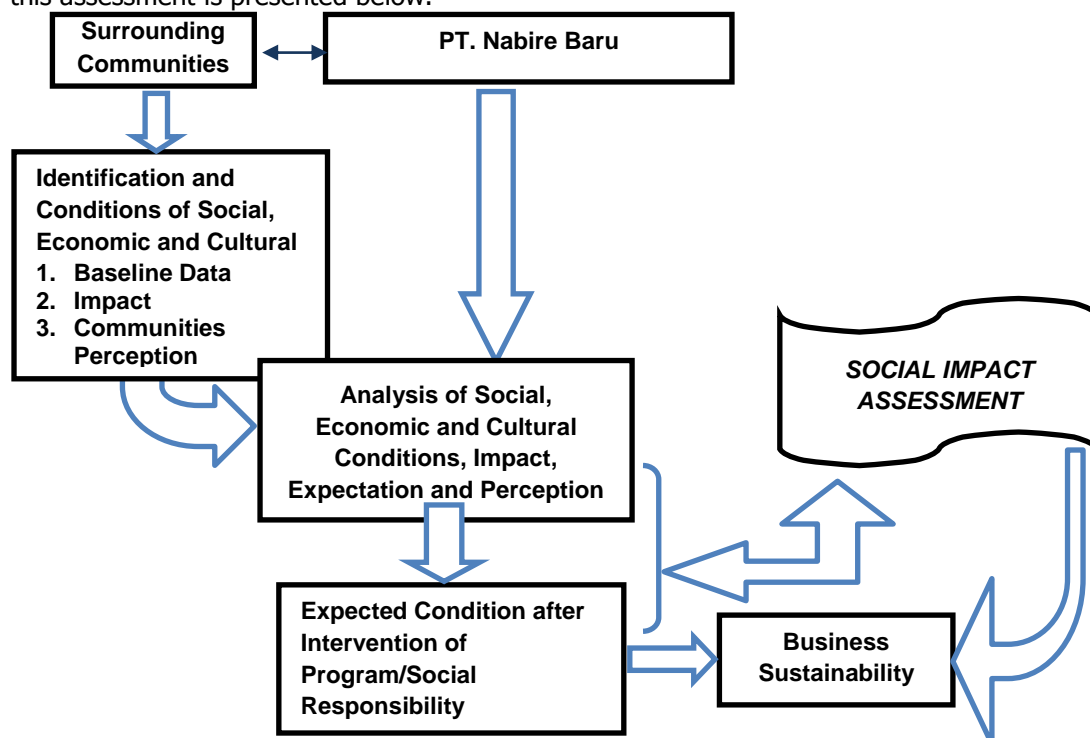
## b. Informal Methods

- Environmental Standards: The environmental standards method can be used to predict the future impacts of various activities by using the quality standard that had been registered for the agricultural sector (national, or regional regulation).
- Analogy  
The Analogy method is used to identify the environmental impact which possibly occur in proposed area as a result of various activities. The identified impact will be used as a base and consideration to predict the impacts which could arise in surrounding location with the same ecosystem.
- Professional Judgement  
The Professional Judgement methods used to predict the impact based on experience of experts. This method will be used if there is a limited data and information in the field and lack of understanding of the impact.

### 3.2.2. Social Impact Assessment Methods

Social Impact Assessment of PT. Nabire Baru used a framework approach to identify current condition of PT. Nabire Baru, especially to socio-economic aspects and its impacts toward surrounding communities and public perception. The study also prepared the corporate social management plan, containing social activities required to meet the expected condition based on existing condition.

The SIA study use purposive sampling and simple random sampling. For the purposive sampling, samples were determined based on researcher's assessment which is considered as the most appropriate samples to fulfill required data. While simple random sampling used to give an equal opportunity to be taken for every element of the population. Population representation was considered in determining the samples distribution on this random sampling. Framework approach of this assessment is presented below.



**Figure 6.** The SIA framework approach of PT. Nabire Baru

PT Nabire Baru SIA assessor team was collected a primary and secondary data and it has been analyzed by using combination of quantitative and qualitative methods. Qualitative analysis puts more emphasis to describe the facts and relationship between all variable found in the field. Based on the both aspects, three types of analysis were conducted as follow:

- Analysis of Socio-Economic condition of farmers and local communities around PT. Nabire Baru.
- Analysis of farmers and public perception
- Analysis of PT. Nabire Baru's impact (positive and negative) to the environment and socio-economic conditions.

### **3.2.3. High Conservation Value (HCV) Assessment Methods**

#### **Location and Time**

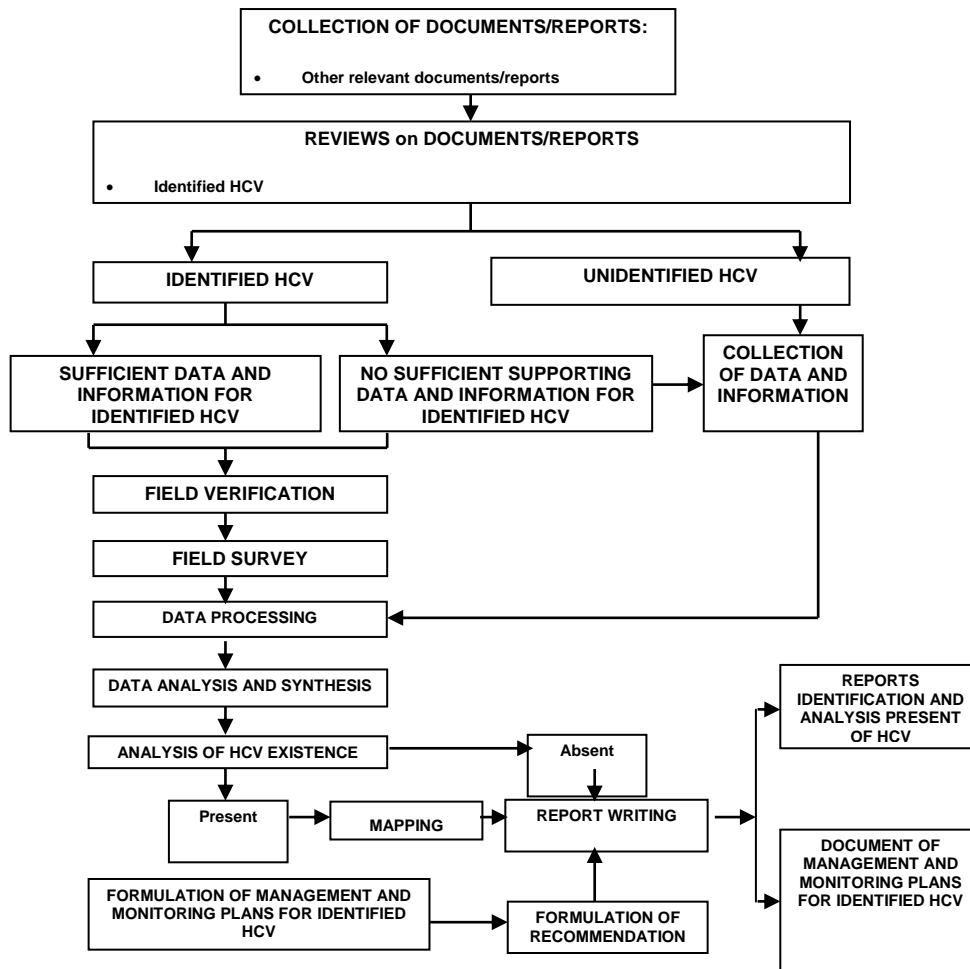
Activities on Identification and analysis of HCV were conducted in the areas of PT. Nabire Baru, Nabire Regency, Papua Province, and the name of the village studied was Sima, Wami and Wanggar Pantai Village. The period of field activities was approximately 10 days from 23 January 2011 to 1 February 2011. The team also conduct HCV re-verification due to the change of PT Nabire Baru total concession after obtaining a Land Use Title in the November 2014.

#### **Materials and Tools**

Materials used in the activities of identification and analysis of HCV existence in the areas of PT. Nabire Baru included among others: Map of the areas of PT. Nabire Baru; Landsat Image; Slope Class and Topography Maps; Forest Land Use Maps; Land System Maps and river network Maps as well as materials for field surveys (Alcohol 70%, used newspaper, label papers (to give the code/name of the local herbarium specimens), Field Guide Book (Birds of Papua - BirdLife, Mammals and Reptiles in Papua - LATIN), Questionnaires on Social and Culture and the field book). Tools used included GPS, compass (Brunton), 50 meters of plastic ropes (which was marked at 2, 5, 10 and 20 meters), meter (diameter), camera, binoculars, computers, and stationery (busur, rulers, pencils, and pens).

#### **Framework of Study**

There are 2 (two) factors determining the success in the implementation of the study of High Conservation Value (HCV), namely: (1) the availability of reasonably sufficient and up to date data both secondary and primary; and (2) stages of precise and systematic activities. The availability of these data and information were determined by the existence of field survey activities conducted systematically, adequately and well planned. In order to conduct a field survey plan as expected a review on the current documents/reports and maps and initial identification of HCV had to be carried out. Stages of precise and systematic activities to enhance success in the identification and analysis of the existence of HCV included field surveys, data processing, analysis and synthesis of data, identification of HCV, analysis of HCV existence, and mapping.



**Figure 7.** HCV assessment framework approach

### 3.3. Stakeholder Consultation

#### EIA Public Consultation

Public Consultation for PT Nabire Baru EIA was held at Kampung Sima, Yaur District, Nabire Regency on 4<sup>th</sup> April 2013. This public consultation was attended by Nabire Regency Secretary, Head of Nabire Environmental Agency, Head of Nabire Baru House of Representatives, Yaur District Secretary, Head of Nabire Agraria Agency, Chieftain of Sarakwari, Chieftain of Great Yerisiam, Chieftain of Koroba, Chieftain of Waoha, Chieftain of Akaba, Chieftain of Wate, Lembaga Masyarakat Adat of Nabire, Head of Nabire Natural Resources Management and Environmental Agency.

#### HCV and SIA Public Consultation

Public Consultation for PT Nabire Baru's HCV Assessment was held at Kampung Sima, Yaur District, Nabire Regency on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2014. This public consultation was attended by Secretary of Nabire Regency, Environmental Agency of Nabire, People Representatives Council of Nabire, Secretary of Yaur District, Agraria Agency of Nabire, Yaur District and Sima Village Society, Company Representative, Police of Yaur District, IPB Consultant, Chieftain, Cooperative, Pers Media, EIA consultant, Industrial and Trading and Cooperative Agency of Nabire.

### 3.4. List of Legal, Regulatory and other guidance referenced for the assessment

The following table shows list of legal, regulatory, and other guidance reference that used in the assessment



**Table 6.** List of Legal, Regulatory and other guidance referenced for the assessment.

No.	Reference	Details
1	Status of vulnerability according to the world Conservation Union (IUCN) Red list	Vulnerability of plants and wildlife
2	Status in terms of trade of world's wild fauna and flora (CITES)	Rule on trade (usage) of plants and wildlife
3	HCV Toolkit	Guidance on High Conservation Value Area Identification in Indonesia version 2 (2008)
4	UU No. 32 thn 2009	Protection and Management of the Environment (Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup)
5	UU No. 41 tahun 1999	Forestry
6	UU No. 5 Tahun 1990	Nature Resource and Their Ecosystem Conservation
7	PP No. 7 Tahun 1999	Protected of plants and wildlife list.
8	PP No. 35 Tahun 1991	River
9	PP No. 68 year 1998	Nature reserve management
10	Presidential Decree No. 32 th 1990	Management of Protected Area

#### **4a. Summary Finding of Social Impact Assessment (SEIA)**

##### **Social-economic and Culture of Local Community**

###### **Wami Village**

Kampung Wami, Yaur district is one of transmigration village in Nabire Regency. Based on document of Nabire in Figures (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011), number of residents population in Kampung Wami is 328 people, consist of: 187 men and 141 women with the sex ratio is 132,62.

Kampung Wami is transmigration village that consists of multi ethnic groups. Composition of ethnic groups in Kampung Wami is very diverse, most of the people comes from Javanese and Sundanese, and small population coming from Manado, Bugis, and Makassar. Transmigration people in Kampung Wami is not only comes from outside of Papua, but it also coming from local transmigration from Papua. Most of local transmigration comes from Dani Tribes, from Nabire, Timika, and Mimika.

Community of kampung Wami embraced Islam, Christian, and Catholic. Places of worship are available consisting of a mosque and a church. Graduation rate of village community in Kampung Wami is Elementary School, this is because the facilities are available only up to elementary school.

###### **Sima Village**

Kampung Sima, Yaur district located in the surrounding watershed of River Sima, with residential central located on the border of Coast Sima. Based on document of Nabire in Figures, number of residents population in Kampung Sima is 287 people, consist of 152 men and 135 women, with sex ratio about 112,59.

Indegenous ethnic group in Kampung Sima is Yerisiam Tribe, consisting of sub-ethnic: Sarakwari, Akaba, Koroba, and Waoha. While the clan (*marga*) who stay in Kampung Sima consists of: sub-ethnic Waoha (i.e. Monei, Inggeruhi, Urio, and Hanebora); sub-ethnic Koroba (i.e. Rumirawi, Koteng, Wayoi, Raiwora, Kambo, Marariampe, Maniba); sub-ethnic Akaba (i.e. Yarawobi, Maniburi, Yonewi,

Kenawi, Numberi, Waropen, Uro, Henawi, Berotabui); sub-ethnic Sarakwari (i.e. Akobar, Ramar, Waisamong, Wayawiyuta, Kowoi, Romawi).

Most of the people of Kampung Sima embraced Christian (as majority) and only small population is Catholic. Worship place that available in this village is two church of Christian.

Educational Level of Sima village community is Elementary School; this is because the facilities are available only up to elementary school. To continue their schooling into a higher level, such as SMP and SMA, they have to travel very far through the waterways by longboat to the city of Nabire. So that the children who will to continue their school, choose to live in the city of Nabire.

### Wanggar Pantai Village

Based on the data in Figures Yaro District in 2011, Wanggar Pantai populations is 421 people, consist of 219 male and 202 of females, and then sex ratio 108,42. Indegenous ethnic group in Kampung Wanggar pantai isWate Tribe, There are also other tribes such as : Worofin Tribe, Arfak, Waropen, Jawa, dan Biak. Located in the village of Marga Wanggar Pantai them: Monei, Kaiwai, Hao, Wa'i, Nanaur, Raiki, Kayowae. The majority of the Wanggar Pantai villages Protestant and only a few head of Catholic and Muslim families. There are 4 Churces as worship place in this village.

Most of the villagers have a level of education Wanggar Pantai is Children School (private). This is due to educational facilities in the village only to Children School. Health facilities in the village Wanggar Pantai Coast Health Center is in the form helpers. While there are no health workers, during this service of health still done by health workers from the district health center Yaro.

### Issue

Some of issues were raised up during social impact assessment of PT Nabire Baru. The following table shows some issues were raised up during social impact assessment of PT Nabire Baru.

**Table 7.** Some issues were raised up during social impact assessment of PT Nabire Baru

Issue	Description
<b>Land Tenurial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and inventory of transmigrant land ownership</li> <li>• The involvement of village officials and informal leaders in the process of land inventory and plantation plan</li> <li>• Verification of customary land boundaries to avoiding land tenure conflict in the future</li> <li>• The scheme of logging activities by community which will be affected by currently IPK process</li> <li>• Lack of compensation scheme knowledge of community</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental Issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sedimentation from company activity will affect the river and it will be degrading the river water quality which is used by community</li> <li>• Company activity which is likely to cause reiver flooding and affecting to the village</li> </ul>
<b>Socio-Economic Issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of employment for local community</li> <li>• Low knowledge of agricultural technique for cultivating food crops and estate crops</li> <li>• Low educational level of community</li> <li>• Lack of public health facilities</li> <li>• Lack electricity facilities</li> </ul>

## Stakeholder Analysis

Each of stakeholders found at each level has different relevance to the problems that exist around the PT. Nabire Baru. In this study, it is identified PT Nabire Baru stakeholders can be classified into stakeholders closely associated with tenure issues, community development, environment and public health as well as stakeholders belonging to the NGOs and the media.

Based on the interest, then the stakeholders associated with PT. Nabire Baru can be classified into three groups, namely the direct primary stakeholders, ie stakeholders that benefit directly from the company, Primary indirect, ie stakeholders that receive indirect benefits from the company, and secondary.

**Table 8.** List of Stakeholder in PT Nabire Baru

<b>Institution Level</b>	<b>Stakeholders</b>	
Internasional	1. PBB	
	2. WWF	
	3. RSPO	
	4. Global Society	
Nasional	5. Government of Indonesia	
Province	6. Papua Provincial Government	
Regency	7. Head of Nabire Regency	
	8. People Representative Council of Nabire Regency	
	9. Planndin and Development Agency	
	10. Control Agency	
	11. Secretary of Nabire Regency	
	12. Regional Revenue Agency	
	13. Forestry and Plantation Agency	
	14. Farming and Agricultural Agency	
	15. Industrial and Trading and Cooperative Agency	
	16. Health Agency	
	17. Educational and Teaching Agency	
	18. Welfare and Family Planning Agency	
	19. Public Work Agency	
	20. Housing and Settlement Agency	
	21. Transportation Agency	
	22. Fisheries and Marine Agency	
	23. Labor and Civil Agency	
	24. Mining and Energy Agency	
	25. Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports Agency	
	26. Community and Village Empowerment Agency	
	27. Attorney of Nabire	
	28. University	
		29. NGO
		30. Pers
		31. National Army
		32. Customary Institution
	District	33. Head of Yaur District
		34. Yaur District Police
35. Yaur District Military		
36. Customary Institution of Yeresiam Tribe		
Local	37. Sima Village Official Government	
	38. BPD Sima Village	
	39. Yeresiam Tribe's Institution (sub tribe of Akaba, Koroba, Sarakwari and Waoha)	
	40. Service Provider	
	41. Company Internal	

## Impacts

The existence of PT. Nabire Baru will generate positive and negative impacts on the community in the surrounding villages. Positive impacts that may result include 1) better accessibility through the construction and improvement of land roads and bridges, 2) increased employment opportunities, 3) a growing village and 4) increased productivity of land belonging to community.

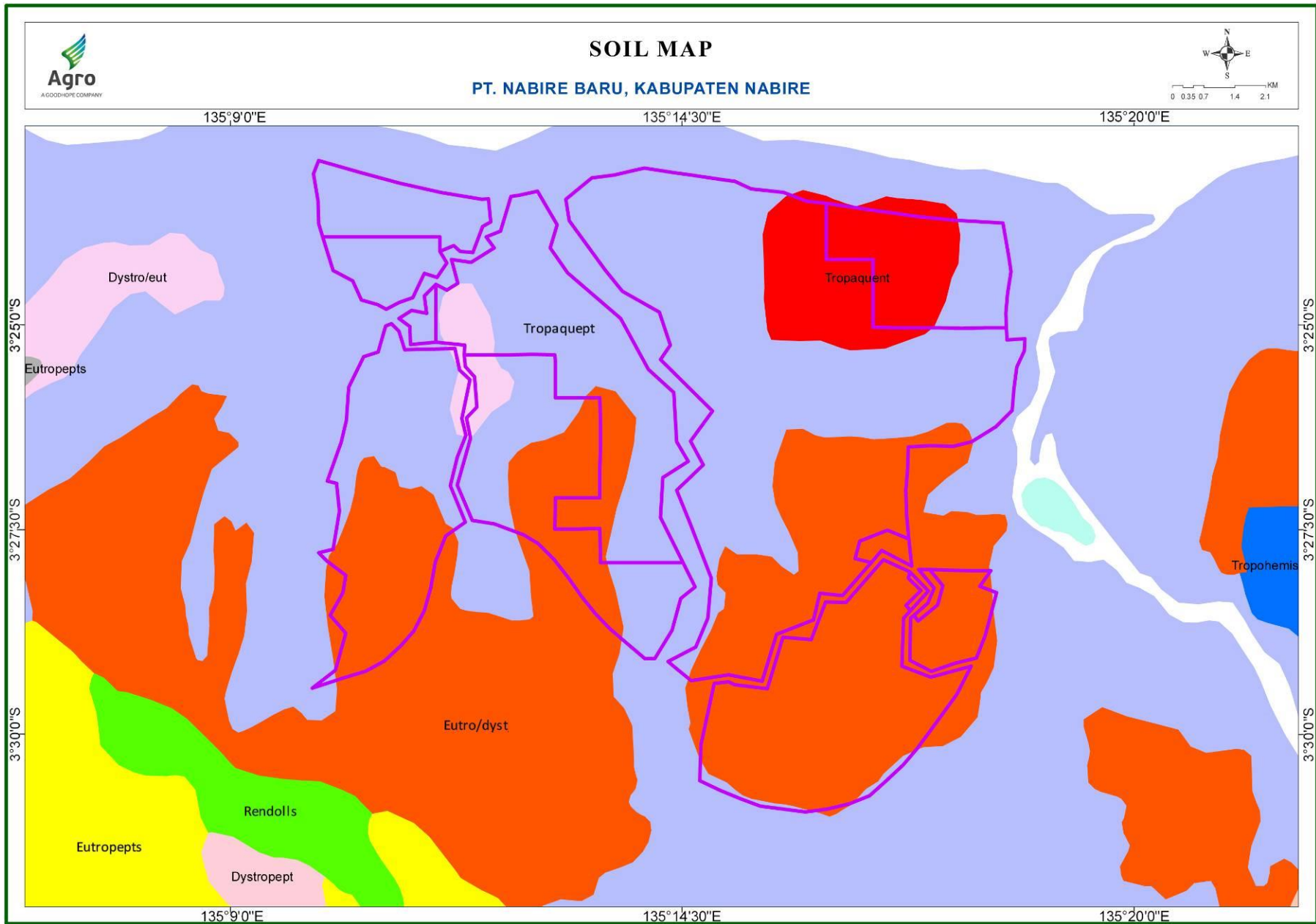
While the negative impacts will be in the forms of the reduction in the community hunting ground, shortages of timber and various types of non wood forest product, shortages of sago owned by the community, the reduced function of forests as watersheds such as flood control and storage of water reserves and river water tends to be muddy after a change of forests to plantations palm. In general, the impact analysis of PT. Nabire Baru are measured on the aspects of population, socio cultural, economic, environment and natural resource.

## 4b Summary Finding of High Conservation Value (HCV) Assessment

The HCVA assessment of PT Nabire Baru was conducted using a *High Conservation Value Toolkit* year 2008, published by The Konsorsium Revisi HCV Toolkit Indonesia, as a guidance to assess the presence of HCV area. Data collection was conducted in accordance with the relevant guidelines, documents, report and maps. There were primary data collection and secondary data collection. Secondary data collection includes: information gathering of the location, boundaries of the surrounding area, topography, social-economic and cultural conditions. Besides using the Indonesia HCV Toolkit, the assessment team referred to the relevant laws of Indonesia, IUCN, CITES and other relevant guidelines to ensure the assessment complies to the RSPO requirement. The identification local community land had been conducted with involving a chieftain of some tribe in around PT Nabire Baru concession.

The HCV assessment shows some data related to the physical (includes rainfall, topography, land cover, etc) and biological condition (includes rare, treathened, endangered species) of PT Nabire Baru. This data was used to determining the existence of High Conservation Value Area within PT Nabire Baru concession.

Based on Enarotali, Irian Jaya Geological Map Sheet (scale 1: 250.000, published on year 1990), the concession area of PT Nabire Baru consists of some geological formation. These geological formation includes Qa, TQbm, and TQle. The Qa formation is an alluvium formation which is typically made up of a variety of materials, including fine particles of silt and clay and larger particles of sand and gravel. Furthermore the TQbm formation is an earth mudstone formation which is composed by silt and sandy mudstone interspersed with marl, sandstone, silt and rocks, carbonate, usually a local thick lens of conglomerate and coquina layers. TQle formation is a limestone formation which is member of Legare composed by biokalkarenit, kalsidurit and mikrit with some of nest or guana. Based on RePPProt Land System Map, PT Nabire Baru's concession is composed by AMS (Aimas), ORI (Ori), PGO (Pandago) and MN (Tembuni). The detail of PT Nabire Baru's soil map shows on the following figure.



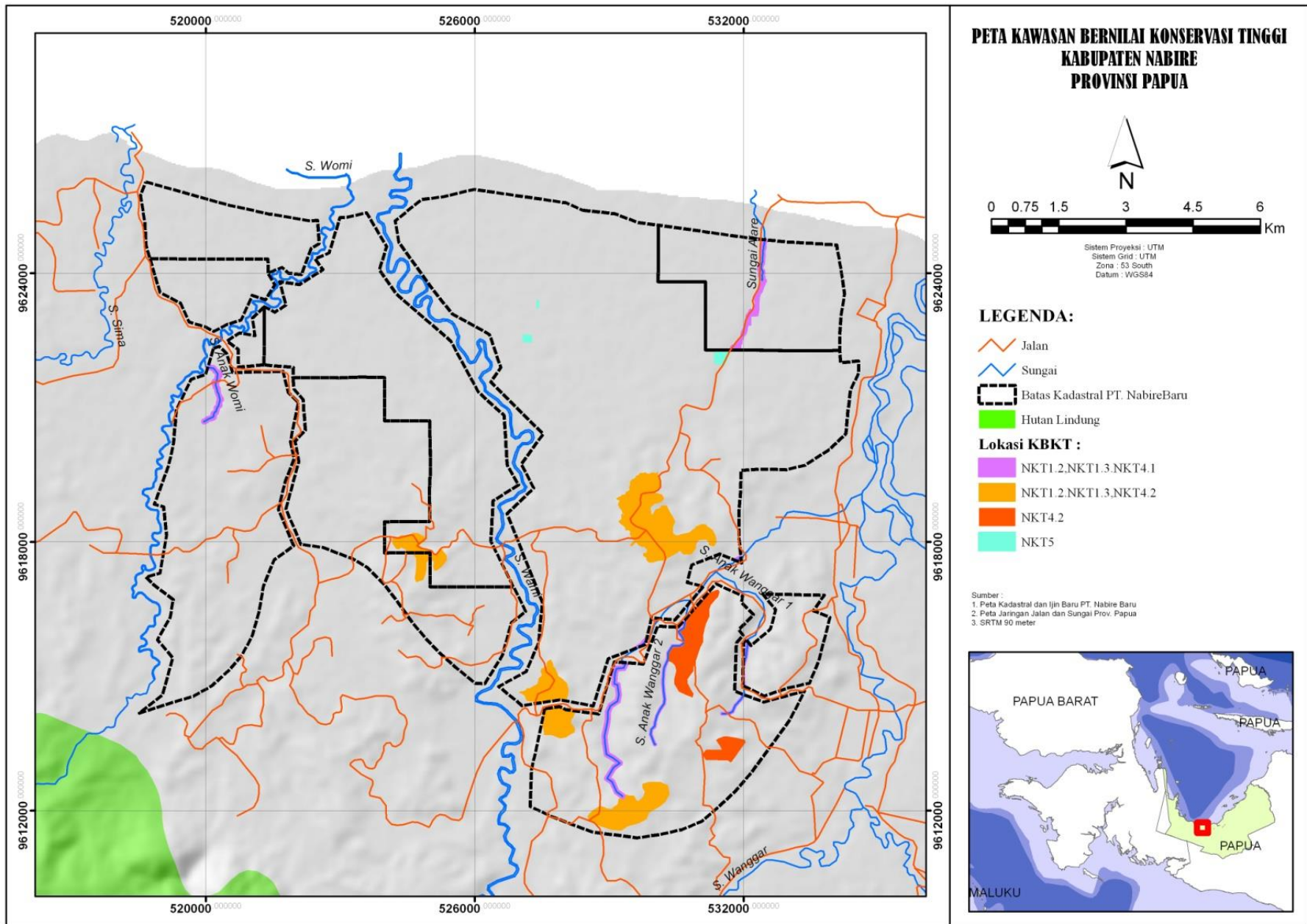
**Figure 10.** Soil Map of PT Nabire Baru Concession

The identified of HCV Area within PT Nabire Baru concession consists of 5 (seven) types of High Conservation Value namely, HCV 1.2, HCV 1.3, HCV 4.1, HCV 4.2 and HCV 5. The assessment also shows there is no primary forest and peat land in the plantation area of PT Nabire Baru.

**Table 9.** The result of Identified HCV Area within PT Nabire Baru Land Use Title

Component of HCV	HCV Presence	HCVA	Size (Ha)
HCV1. Areas with Important Levels of Biodiversity			
HCV1.1. Areas that Contain or Provide Biodiversity Support Functions to Protection or Conservation Areas	Absent	-	-
HCV1.2. Critically Endangered species	present	Ajare Riverside	23,99
		Anak Womi Riverside	17,72
		Anak Wanggar-1 Riverside	7,71
		Anak Wanggar-2 Riverside	16,56
		Wanggar Riverside	41,00
		Hill -1	92,01
		Hill- 2	93,01
		Nuhgojaje Hill	73,64
		Nuhre Nuhdugo Hill	118,98
Nuhrei Hill	48.74		
HCV1.3. Areas that Contain Habitat for Viable Population of Endangered, Restricted Range or Protected Species	present	Ajare Riverside	*)
		Anak Womi Riverside	*)
		Anak Wanggar-1 Riverside	*)
		Anak Wanggar-2 Riverside	*)
		Wanggar Riverside	*)
		Hill -1	*)
		Hill- 2	*)
		Nuhgojaje Hill	*)
		Nuhre Nuhdugo Hill	*)
Nuhrei Hill	*)		
HCV1.4. Areas that Contain Habitat of Temporary Use by Species or Congregations of Species	Absent	-	-
HCV2. Natural Landscape & Dynamics			
HCV2.1. Large Natural Landscape with Capacity to Maintain Natural Ecological Processes and Dynamics	Absent	-	-
HCV2.2. Areas that Contain Two or More Contiguous Ecosystems	Absent	-	-
HCV2.3. Areas that Contains Representative Population of Most Naturally Occurring Species	Absent	-	-
HCV3. Rare or Endangered Ecosystem	Absent	-	-
HCV4. Environmental Services			
HCV4.1. Areas or Ecosystems Important for the Provision of Water and Prevention of Floods for Downstream Communities	Present	Ajare Riverside	*)
		Anak Womi Riverside	*)
		Anak Wanggar-1 Riverside	*)
		Anak Wanggar-2 Riverside	*)
		Wanggar Riverside	*)
HCV4.2. Areas Important for the	Present	Hill -1	*)

<b>Component of HCV</b>	<b>HCV Presence</b>	<b>HCVA</b>	<b>Size (Ha)</b>
Prevention of Erosion and Sedimentation		Hill- 2	*)
		Nuhgojaje Hill	*)
		Nuhre Nuhdugo Hill	*)
		Nuhrei Hill	*)
		Hill-3	96,13
		Hill-6	32,12
HCV4.3. Areas that Function as Natural Barriers to the Spread of Forest or Ground Fire	Absent	-	-
HCV5. Natural Areas Critical for Meeting the Basic Needs of Local People	Present	Sago Area	11.31
HCV6. Areas Critical for Maintaining the Cultural Identity of Local Communities	Absent	-	-
<b>Total of HCV Area</b>			<b>672.93</b>
<b>Land Use Title PT Nabire Baru</b>			<b>11.610,32</b>
<b>Land Use Title of PT Nabire Baru Plasma</b>			<b>2.914,35</b>
<b>Total Area</b>			<b>14.524,67</b>
<b>Percentage of HCV Area (%)</b>			<b>4.63</b>

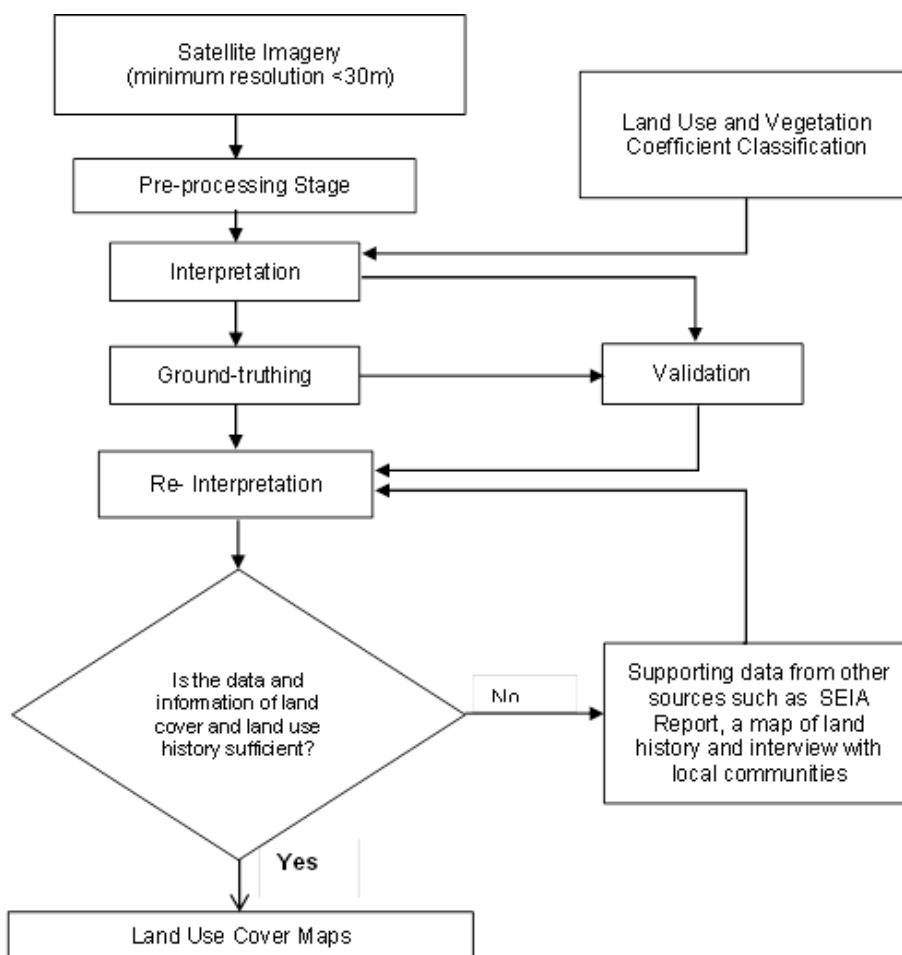


**Figure 11.** Identified HCV Area in PT Nabire Baru

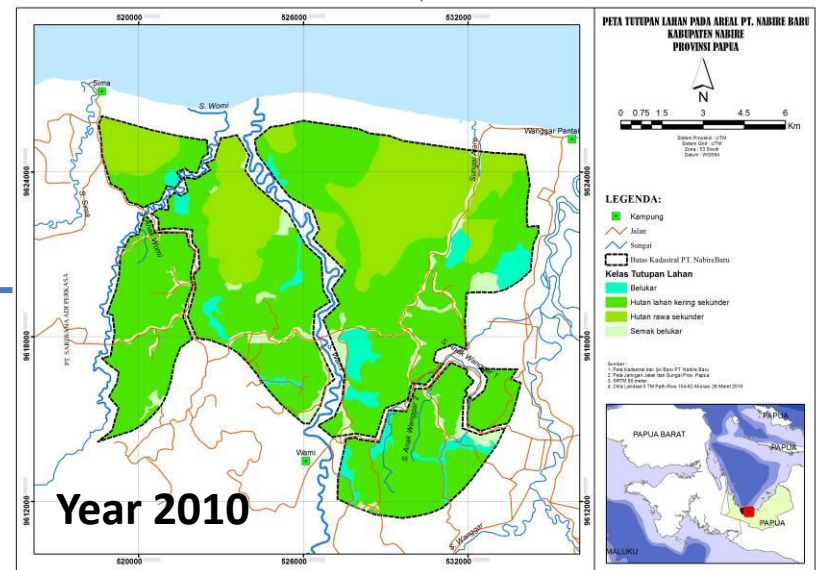
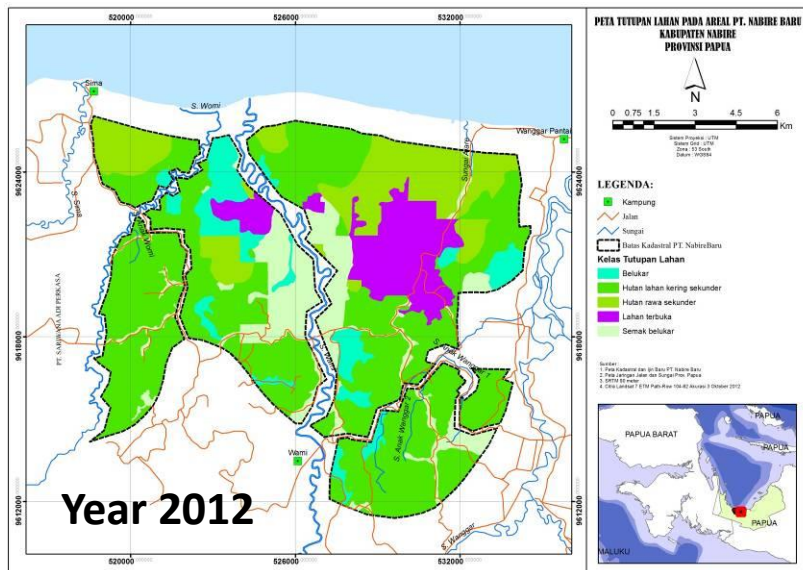
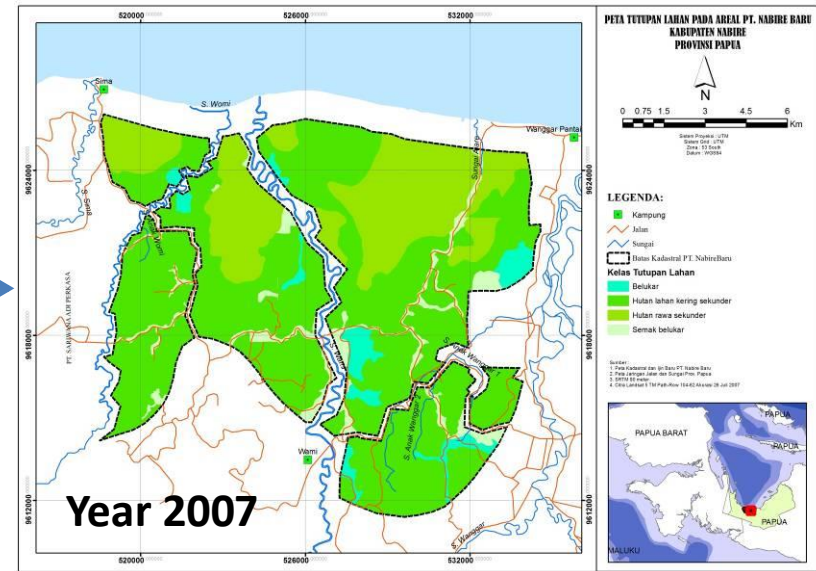
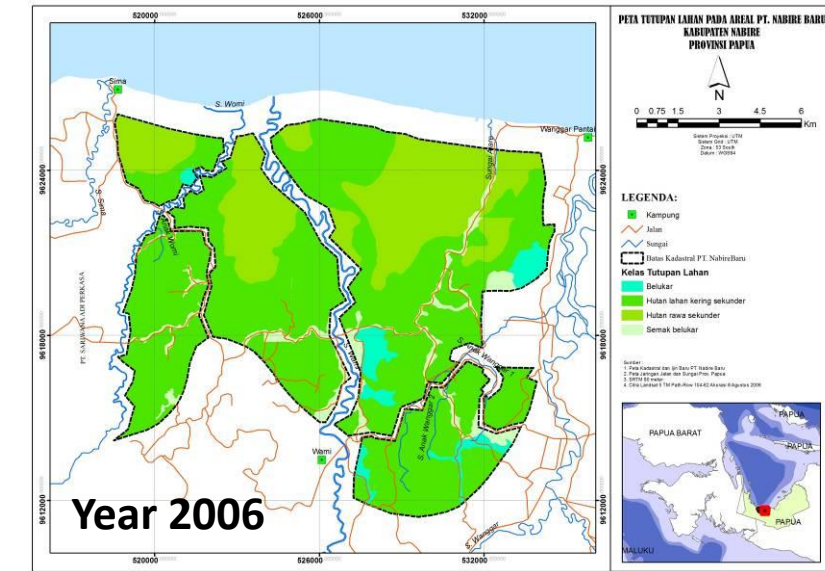


## Summary of Land Use Change Analysis (LUCA)

PT Nabire Baru had been identified its land cover change through a land use change analysis study. This study was conducted by HCV team from Faculty of Forestry Bogor, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) and led by Dr. Nyoto Santoso, MS and M. Sayidina Ali S.Hut as a team member for GIS analysis. The study of The Land Use Change Analysis was conducted on September 2014 and covered all division of PT Nabire Baru. The Methods were used in the Land Use Change Analysis study of PT Nabire Baru includes the initial processing (pre-processing), visual interpretation of satellite imagery and interpretation of re-image of the results of field survey (see the following chart). The time period scope of PT Nabire Baru Land Use Change Analysis study is between November 2005-November 2007 and December 2007-December 2009, with a time of High Conservation Value Assessment as a cut-off date of end liability. Based on Land Use Change Analysis result, it concludes that PT Nabire has 0 (zero) Hectare liability.



**Figure 13.** Flowchart of Land use change analysis methods of PT Nabire Baru



**Fig 14.** PT Nabire Baru Land Use Change Analysis

## 5. Internal Responsibility

### Lead Assessor SEIA (AMDAL)



Drs. Azis Rahman

Ketua Tim

### High Conservation Value (HCV) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Assessor

Formal sign-off by Assessor and Company


Ir. H. Nyoto Santoso, MS  
Team Leader of HCV and SIA Assessment

Fakultas Kehutanan, Bogor Agriculture University (IPB – Bogor)

### Statement of Acceptance of Responsibility for Assessment

The Assessment result of Social Environment Impact Assessment (SEIA) by PT Widya Cipta Buana Consultant and the HCV and SIA of PT. Nabire Baru by Fakultas Kehutanan, Bogor Agriculture University (IPB – Bogor) will be applied as part of guidelines in developing and managing PT. Nabire Baru



**Wilton Simanjuntak**  
RSPO Manager