



Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assessments Asian Plantations Limited, Miri Sarawak

Executive Summary

The Executive Summary fulfils the RSPO New Planting Procedures Format 'Summary report of SEIA and HCV Assessments. (RSPO latest reversion of 5th May 2010) .

Felda Global Venture Holdings Bhd – Asian Plantation Limited (hereinafter referred to in the report as FGV – APL has an operational area that is located in Miri Sarawak, Malaysia. The area covering 26,925 ha, which is located in the administrative area of Long Lama Sub District, Marudi District, Miri Division, and Sarawak Malaysia. Legal status of the FGV-APL operational area for Incosetia Estate (not including Bok River Division), Kronos Estate, and Fortune Estate and BJ Corporation estate is in the form of Provisional Lease of State Land. While the Grand Performance Estate which is still in the process of perimeter survey and community mapping, including pending approval of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) does not obtain the Provisional Lease of State Land yet.

FGV-APL has been operating in the assessment area since 2003. The land clearance and palm oil cultivation firstly happened in BJ Estate Corporation in 2009. Subsequently, planting activities occurred in Incosetia Estate in 2010-2013. Then in Fortune Estate in 2011-2013 and finally in Kronos Estate and Bok River Division in 2012-2014. All of these estates were acquired by APL in different years and from different owners, except Grand Performance Estate.

FGV APL is committed to production of sustainable palm oil. There as part of the requirement of RSPO certification FGV APL has conducted High Conservation Value (HCV) identification and Social Impact Assessment (SIA). HCV was conducted in February March 2015 ; SIA was conducted in March 2015. On landscape level including land use change analysis (LUCA) was conducted by Aksenta , the team leader by Aksenta has been licensed by the HCV Assessor Licensing Scheme (Provisional LAS 15025MM) The land use change and green house gases emission (GHG) analysis is updated using RSPO Carbon Assessment Tool for New Palm Oil Planting dated December 2014 . This land use plan report will be submitted to the RSPO Emission Reduction Working Group separately as per RSPO requirements.

Based on the Land Use Change Analysis in FGV APL (Aksenta 2015) there were no primary forests lost or damaged as a result of land clearance for commercial purposes in November 2005 to February2015 period. In its history, intensive land use has been started since the late 1960s, either by logging companies, community rubber or palm oil plantation and private palm oil plantations.

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During the HCV assessment in the *Provisional Lease* area of Asian Plantations Limited, a total of 35 areas having high conservation value were identified. The size of these areas vary from 1,2 to 1.143,7 hectares. The total size of HCV area for all six estates of Asian Plantations Limited together is 4,717.82 hectares, or 18.1% of the entire *Provisional Lease* area of APL. The HCV types found are: HCV 1, HCV 4 and HCV 6.

The findings on the HCV, Land Use Cover & Land Use Analysis and SIA and have been incorporated in the oil palm development plan of FGV- APL which include the HCV and SIA management and monitoring plans of FGV APL.

Scope of SEIA and HCV Assessment

General Data of the Company

Company Name	: Asian Plantations Limited Sdn Bhd
Company Address	: Centre Point Commercial Centre II, Lot 1437, Jalan Kubu, 98000 Miri, Sarawak.
Type of business	: Oil Palm Plantation and Palm Oil Processing
Subsidiary (If any)	: Felda Global Ventures Plantations Malaysia Sdn Bhd
Status of concession land	: Please refer table 3.1 (Total area and legal status area of FGV-APL operational area)
Contact person	: Mr. Alberto Bin Domingo, Chief Operation Officer
Location	: Located in the North West Region of Borneo Island, Sarawak is one of the Malaysian States. Long Lama Sub- District administrative territory, Marudi District, Miri Division, Sarawak
GPS References	: 113°43'07" - 114°43'48"E 3°43'02" - 3°17'38"S

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Surrounding Entities

: Villages surrounding the concession are distributed across Baram Basin. They are Long Miri, Uma Bawang and Long Pilah along Baram River; Long Aya, Apau Gun, Long Loyang, Long Batan, Long Jegan, Long Teran Batu and Long Teran Kiri along Tinjar River; and Rumah Bantan, Rumah Mardan, Rumah Tindit and Rumah Riggie along Baram River tributaries.

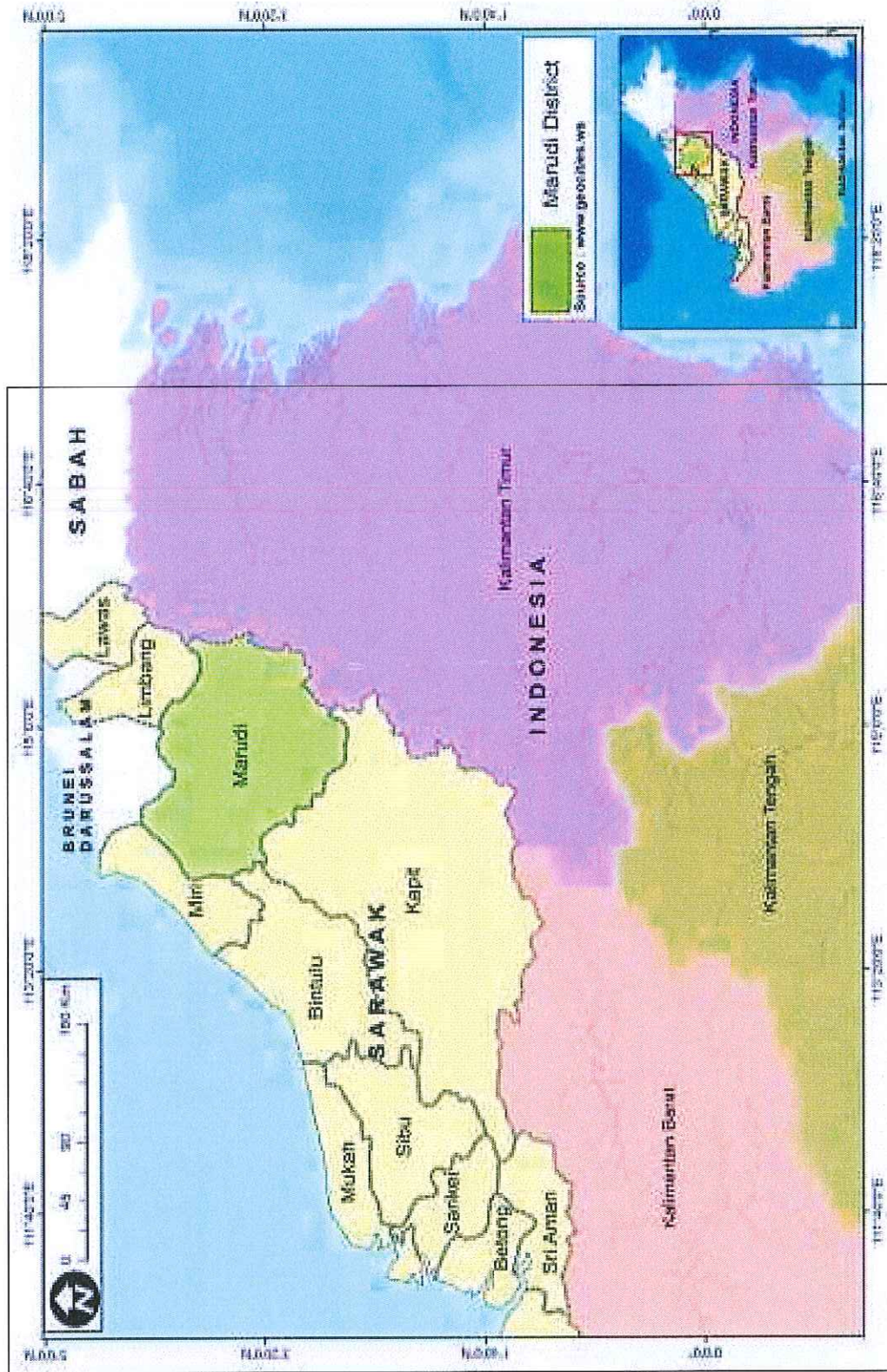
List of Legal documents and regulatory permits related to the areas assessed

Legal status of the FGV-APL operational area for IncoSetia Estate (not including Bok River Division), Kronos Estate, Fortune Estate and BJ Corporation estate is in the form of Provisional Lease of State Land. While the Grand Performance Estate which is still in the process of perimeter survey and community mapping, including pending approval of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) does not obtain the Provisional Lease of State Land yet (**Table 3.1**). We attached letter from Ibu Pejabat Tanah dan Survei Sarawak regarding to ownership to Grand Performance Sdn Bhd as well as Environmental impact assessment as supporting documents for your reference (**Please refer appendix 1, 2 and 3**).

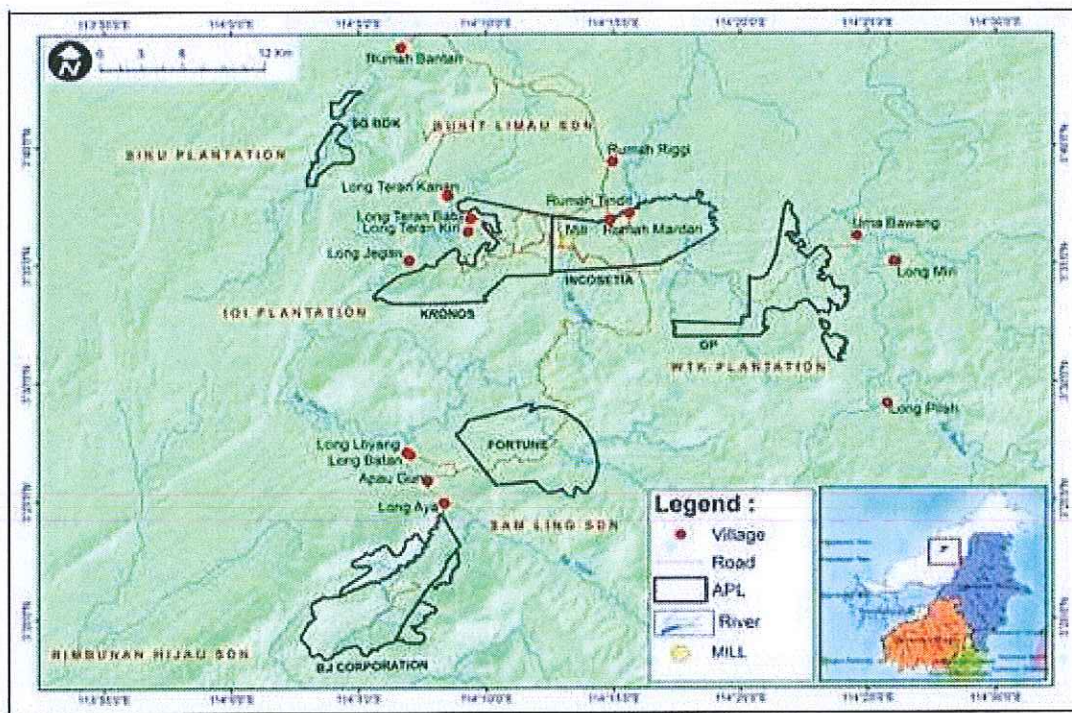
Table 3.1 Total area and legal status area of FGV-APL operational area

No	Estate	Total Area (ha)	Provisional Lease		Planting		Date Takeover	Previous Owner	Notes
			Number	Issuance	Year	Area (ha)			
1.	IncoSetia	5,839	04LCPLS-021-000-00016	20 Feb 2003	2010, 2011, 2012, 2013	4,259	January 2010	Yayasan Malaka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Classification: Mixed Zone ▪ Land Category: Country Land ▪ Locality: Batang Tinjar, Baram
	Sungai Bok Division	839	-	-	2012, 2013, 2014	-	-	Yayasan Malaka	
2.	Kronos Plantations	5,000	04LCPLS-021-000-00016	20 May 2003	2012, 2013	3,937	March 2012	Koperasi Serbaguna Malaysia (KSM)	
3.	Fortune Plantations	5,000	04LCPLS-021-000-00010	03 Oct 2006	2011, 2012, 2013	3,950	2011	Sealink Shipping Co.	
4.	BJ Corporation	6,395	04LCPLS-021-000-00020	07 May 2007	2009, 2010, 2012	3,609	2008	-	
5.	Grand Performance	3,852	-	-	-	-	-	-	Perimeter survey and community map in progress

Source: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), APL Documents; FGV-APL Documents and Presentation, FGV-APL planting data



Picture 1: Location of Asian Plantations Limited in Malaysia



Picture 2: Villages and palm oil plantations around PL area of FGV-APL

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Permits

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Source: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), APL Documents; FGV-APL Documents and Presentation, FGV-APL planting data

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Area and time-plan for new plantings

APL Area Statement:

No	Estate Name	Perimeter Area (Ha)	Planted Area (Ha)	HCV Area (Ha)	Buffer Zone (Riparian) (Ha)	Steep Area (Ha)	Infrastructure (Ha) (any other area)	Remark
1	Inco Setia	5838.56	2913.84	568.19	747.10	1544.43	65.00	
2	Fortune	5000.00	3750.38	486.86	100.03	631.13	31.60	
3	Kronos	5000.00	2968.28	1412.05	500.00	102.67	17.00	
4	BJ Estate	4795.24	3609.24	951.24	200.00		34.76	
5	Grand Performance	3851.50	2823.93	182.57		805.00	40.00	To be planted
6	Total	24485.30	13241.74	3600.91	1547.13	3083.23	188.36	

Year Of Planting:

No	Estate Name	Year											
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Inco Setia		185.89					289.44	1284.15	274.62	798.41	81.33	
2	Fortune								753.08	1584.6	1370.61	42.09	
3	Kronos	823.00	279.00		243.00	121.00				161.00	1341.28		
4	BJ Estate						1759.13	700.11		502.02	647.98		
5	Grand Performance												1,500
Total		823.00	464.89		243.00	121.00	1759.13	989.55	2037.23	2522.24	4158.28	123.42	2,500

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Development Plan for Grand Performance estate.

Project Summary: Development Plan for Grand Performance Estate.

Project Location: Lot 17,18,19Patah Land District, 98050 Baram, Miri, Sarawak

Hectarage: 3851.50 Ha

Person In charge: Mr. Collin Pantak

Contact Number of Person In charge: 012-8787428

Existing Land Use for Grand Performance. Base on your estimation.

No	Type of Land Cover	Remark (Hectarage)
1	Opened Area	50
2	Low density of Secondary Forest	20
3	Medium Density of Secondary Forest	100
4	Low Density of Swampy Secondary Forest	10
5	Bushes	nil
6	Mix Farming	30
7	Oil Palm Plantation Area	5

Summary Request.

A piece of land owned by Asian Plantation Limited that yet to develop situated at Lot 17, 18 and 19 Patah Land District, Miri Sarawak. The development will consist of Nursery, staff and workers housing as well as other infrastructure such as bridges and road.

Environment Impact Assessment: Conducted by Chemsain Konsultant Sdn Bhd on May 2014.

Staff Recommendation: Estate Manager= 1, Assistant Manager =2, Field Staff=5 , Clerk= 3
11 Units of Executive/Staff Houses.

Workers recommendation: 350 of General workers (Planters=22, Upkeep/Maintenance=176, Harvesters=152)(Estimated until harvesting)

Stakeholder consultation (Community Meetings):

Future community consultation meeting will be held on 4th week of August 2015.

Participatory Mapping:

To conduct participatory mapping on 1st week of September 2015.

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Project Development Scheduled.

No	Development Scheduled Month Description	2015											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		1	Stakeholder consultation										
2	Participatory Mapping												
3	Demarcation of area boundary (GPS Mapping)												
4	Identification of Nursery Site												
5	Ordering of Seeds												
6	Seed delivery Scheduled												
7	Tender for felling and planting operation												
8	Opening Tender / Job offer												
9	Mobilization of machineries												
10	Staff/workers recruitment												
11	Setting up building infrastructure												
12	Preparation of Nursery site												
13	Ordering and fixing of irrigation												
14	Ordering and fixing of water and Genset												
15	Ordering of polybag												
16	Under brushing, Clearing and Felling												
17	Terracing												
18	Roads Construction												

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19	Drains Construction												
20	Legumes Cover establishment												
21	Lining												
22	Field planting												
23	Maintenance												

No	Development Scheduled Month	2016											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Description												
1	Stakeholder consultation												
2	Participatory Mapping												
3	Demarcation of area boundary (GPS Mapping)												
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13	Ordering and fixing of irrigation												
14	Ordering and fixing of water and Genset												



Assessment Process and Procedures

a. SEI Assessment

The Social Impact Assessment of APL 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 Aksenta team for the Social Impact Assessment consists of members with multi-discipline in the social/economic aspects and professional in social assessment, resource economy and social relationships. The team members are:

Name	Expertise	Social Impact Assessment
Miranty Magetsari (Team Leader)	Community development studies and employment.	Coordinator of the team, community development and conflict resolution
Gelar Satya Budhi	Socio-cultural studies and employment	coordinator of the team, community development and conflict resolution studies
Budi Harlend	Economics of Natural Resources and Environment (ESDAL)	Socio-economic and development of the region

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

Social Impact Assessment on the ground was carried out as follows:

Data and information collection method

Methods used to collect data and information were:

1. **Documents and Secondary Data Search;** This method is used to obtain the recording condition of the implementation and management of the plantation and mill by the company; to obtain village demographic data as background of local communities social life..
2. **Dialogue;** This method is used for the purpose of identifying the parties, exploring issues that become impacts, exploring hopes, ideas and aspirations for solutions to issues that occur. It is conducted through meetings both formal and non-formal and using special topic (Focus Group Discussion).
3. **Field observations;** This method is used to directly understand the field facts that indicate the occurrence of social issues and impacts.
4. **Indepth Interview;** to explore and gain a deeper understanding of the arising issues. In-depth interviews are conducted with selected key figures as informants. The informants selection is based on their knowledge or persons that directly produce or receive an impact.
5. **Triangulation;** combination of the above methods that is integrated conducted to verify each of the issue, opinion, and idea that emerges.

The SIA for APL was conducted using five combined methodology as below;

1. **Participatory;** identification of issues and information extraction are participatory conducted. This participatory approach puts the participants as subjects to map the social issues that they experienced, express their opinions and aspirations, as well as being involved in the design of management and change.
2. **Multiparty;** identification of issues and information extraction were done in multiparty by involving the parties directly or indirectly give or receive impact;

⁴ From various sources. See Chamber (1992); Colantonio (2008).

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3. **Rapid and Ex-ante**; identification of issues and information extraction were done rapidly and based more on the alleged (forecast) against changes tendencies rather than based on factual data that is accurate - as a solution to the limitations of the Social Impact Assessment approach⁵, as well as to the limited available time.
4. **Appreciative**; identification of issues and information extraction were guided positively, not only to find out the occurring gap but also to explore the expectations, potency, and ideas to find solutions to social issues that occur.
5. **Social-Learning Cycle**; social impact assessment is not a linear process that finished once but cyclical process, which serves as a social learning processes to respond to environmental changes that occur

The steps in SIA implementation include the following, although there were several modifications in the assessment activity:

Identifying and describe activities leading to scoping

Predicting (or analyzing) impact trend and identifying how the parties make their responses

Formulating recommendation and necessary action plan

Assessing the process and preparing recommendations for compensation (financial or non financial)

Describing potential for skill development and capacity building for communities

Recommending institutions and coordination among parties

Planning implementation and program monitoring.

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.

SUMMARY FROM HCV ASSESSMENT(S):

Assessors and their credentials

The HCV assessment in FGV APL by Aksenta located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: aksenta@aksenta.com. The team leader from Aksenta has been licensed by the HCV Assessor Licensing Scheme (Provisional ALS15025MM). The team members are:

Name	ALS License	Institution	Role	Expertise
Resit Sözer resit@aksenta.com	Provisional License ALS15030RS	Aksenta	Biodiversity Expert Team Leader	Taxonomy, ecology, wildlife management, habitat and population assessment, and wildlife
Robert H. Sinaga rohansinaga@aksenta.com	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member (Hydrology and Soil Expert)	Remote sensing, GIS, soil and water conservation, and HCV assessment and management.
Teuku Ade Fachlevi adhe@aksenta.com	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member (Social, Economy, and Cultural)	Socio-economic fields in natural resources and economic assessments for policy implementation.
Kamaludin Asyaebani kamal@aksenta.com	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member (Mapping and GIS Expert)	Forestry, GIS, Remote Sensing, HCV assessment, and land use change analysis.

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

The assessment covers of the total area 25,325 ha. HCV identification was conducted in March 2015, the assessment consists of three main activities: pre-assessment and preparations (conducted on 5-7 february 2015), field work (conducted on 9-15 February 2015) and stakeholder consultation (conducted on 16 February 2015). Please refer to table 1.

Table 1 Schedule of HCV Assessment in Asian Plantations Limited (APL)

Activities	Time	Location
Pre-assessment & Preparation	5-7 February 2015	Aksenta Office, Jakarta
Opening meeting	9 February 2015	APL, Miri
Participatory mapping	9 February 2015	APL, Miri
Field Survey	10-15 February 2015	Land Use Title Area of APL and its surrounding landscapen the surrounding villages
Closing meeting	16 February 2015	APL, Miri
Public Consultation	16 February 2015	APL, Miri
Interim report	19 February- 5 March 2015	APL, Miri

The HCV assessment was conducted based on step-wise screening that harmonizes the required information to the scale reference (see guidance on HCVRN, 2013). The scale reference used for the assessment of HCV 1-3 covers the global, regional and national levels, before ground truthing is conducted. Whilst, the assessment of HCV 4-6 focuses on landscape assessment or local level before ground truthing is conducted. The process of HCV assessment begins with pre-assessment, data collection from the site and public consultation. The collected data and information will be analyzed further and the discovered HCV will be mapped out.

Pre-assessment

Pre-assessment is the initial process of HCV identification. Pre-assessment covers activities as follow: (i) collect the data and information on the development and the management of the existing estate and management planning, (ii) collect the secondary data and information from various sources (report, journal, book, statistic data, basic map), including information on biodiversity aspect and issue (global, regional, national, even local level), environment (especially on soil and water conservation) and socio-cultural, and (iii) analyze and validate the collected data and information and spatial analysis of basic map.

Data collection

Data collection in the field focuses on the area potentially classified as HCV area based on pre-assessment result. The collection of data and information is focused on the HCV element and attribute by using the methods as follow:

- 1) Participatory mapping
- 2) Ground truthing

Ground truthing is the field verification of the land cover from the interpretation of Landsat satellite that is conducted during pre-assessment. At the same time when ground truthing is conducted, the collection of data and information also being conducted on site. The activity is being done by HCV assessor, either being done as a group per location or parallel for each section of assessment. This depends on the area potentially classified as HCV area.

- 3) Data collection on site

The collection of data on site is being done simultaneously with ground truthing. The purpose of this activity is to verify the existence of HCV element and attribute, in which it will be the basic to determine whether there is HCV in that particular area.

- 4) Interview with the community in the assessment area

Interview with the community or the company worker is being conducted to gain information about the existence of HCV element and attribute.

Public Consultation

Public consultation is a face-to-face meeting with key stakeholders in the assessment area, such as local community, village government, regency government, relevant institutions in the regency and companies operating around the assessment area.

Data analysis and HCV mapping

The data collected on site are compiled and tabulated based on the area of assessment. Initially, the data collected on site are compiled and tabulated separately in accordance with each section assessed (biodiversity, environmental service, and socio-cultural). For each section, the HCV element and attribute found on site is listed. Furthermore, the analysis will be conducted to justify the existence or non-existence of HCV elements and to determine the boundary of HCV area.

References

The sources of information collected and analyzed during pre-assessment (Table 2) and being used for HCV assessment in FGV APL are tabulated below:

Table 2 Data and Information collected and analyzed during HCV pre-assessment

Category	Main Sources
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCV Assessment report for FGV APL February- March 2015 • Land Use change Analysis (LUCA) for FGV APL April 2015. • SIA Assessment report for FGV APL March 2015. • The management and monitoring plan of HCV FGV APL • The management and monitoring plan of social FGV APL • The development plan of FGV APL • The Land use change and greenhouse gas emission (GHG) Analysis using RSPO carbon assessment tool for new oil palm planting dated December 2014 (Separate Document for Submission to RSPO ERWG) .
HCV 1, 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected areas master list • IUCN Guidelines for Management Planning of Protected Areas (2003) • IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. www.iucnredlist.org • Appendices I, II and III, valid from 12 June 2013 (CITES, 2013) • Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1998 • Forest Ordinance 1954 (Cap.126) • Sarawak: Totally Protected and Protected species list • EIA Report of Asian Plantation Limited • Map of Boundaries PL FGV-APL • Protected areas master list • Land Cover: Landsat 8 OLI Imagery (USGS, 2015) • The Ecology of Kalimantan (Mackinnon et. al. 1996)
HCV 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map of Boundaries PL FGV-APL • Land Cover: Landsat 8 OLI Imagery (USGS, 2015) • Soil Map of Sarawak, Malaysia Timur, Department of Agriculture • The Ecology of Kalimantan (Mackinnon et. al. 1996) • EIA Report of Asian Plantation Limited
HCV 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA Report of Asian Plantation Limited • Soil Map of Sarawak, Malaysia Timur, Department of Agriculture • Geological Map of Sarawak, Minerals and Geoscience Department, Malaysia • Data digital <i>Shuttle Radar Topography Mission Elevation Data</i> (USGS, 2004) • Land Cover: Landsat 8 OLI Imagery (USGS, 2015) • Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds, Technical Release 55. (USDA,1986). • Forest Engineering Plan.
HCV 5 & HCV 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map of Boundaries PL FGV-APL • Ethnic Distribution maps in Sarawak, Ethnologue Languages of the World • Ethnic Distribution in Marudi District, State Planning Unit Department, 2012 • GDP Share By Sector In Sarawak, State Planning Unit Department, 2012 • Land Code 1958, Laws Of Sarawak,1999 • On Hunter-Gatherers' Religions In Borneo, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak • Population Distribution in Sarawak, Department of Statistics, 2010

Land Use Change (LUC) Methodology

Beside the HCV Assessment, FGV-APL also conducted land use change analysis (LUC) to determine changes to vegetation since 2005. Land use change analysis is done using satellite imagery from 2005, 2007, 2010 and 2015. In addition to the spatial data in the form of satellite imagery, Land use change analysis have also used some of the data supporting, that is, (i) land clearing data of FGV-APL, and (ii) legality data of operating areas.

The assessment was conducted by combining these methods (i) remote sensing and spatial analysis, (ii) ground truthing (iii) in-depth interview and (iv) document review.

The process and the stage of assessment are as follows:

- a. Pre-processing
Image
- b. Image classification: supervised classification/visual
interpretation
- c. Field verification :
 - Sampling points
 - Ground truthing
 - In-depth interview
 - Document review
- d. Contingency and accuracy
matrix

Summary of Assessment Findings

a. SEI Assessment

Here are some general conclusions drawn based on the findings of the field study, the key issues are evolving, and the aspirations of the people who gathered during fieldwork:

- The villages around BJ Estate, Fortune Estate, Kronos Estate and GP Estate have low physical capital, limited accessibility. These factors lead to human capital, natural capital and financial capital to grow slowly. Different condition happened in the villages around Incosetia Estate, the social welfare level is relatively good because it has good access and has a productive natural capital for a long time.

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- In the slums, development program is very minimal, so people tend to rely on contributions and attention from companies that operate in the village.
- Social environment around the APL plantations is classified as conducive. But there are two major social issues that arise among the community and APL. The issue is that local people feel disappointed with APL who once promised a lot of things but they are not fulfilled and then disappointment rise due to poor communication.
- Social impact of the existence and operation of APL (including companies that manage the plantations before being acquired) has not been significant and has not changed pentagon asset of the surrounding villages in terms of magnitude or intensity of the effect. There are two positive impacts that has occurred, namely the acquisition of new sources of income for the people of Long Loyang and Long Batan village and enhancement of natural capital community of Rumah Tindit and Rumah Mardan.
- The positive impacts are potentially strengthened and expanded. This will happen when the joint ventures palm oil plantations and palm oil plantations of Rumah Mardan and Rumah Tindit are productive.
- During APL interaction and operation, there are no negative impacts. Indeed, there are two APL actions that affect natural capital of the village negatively but not to reducing/destroying its function due fast handling.
- From the surrounding villages, people of Long Teran Kiri is the most vulnerable group, which do not receive APL positive impacts and they have minimum land area.
- The biggest AP L social risk is from Long Teran Batu Village community. During this time, they repeatedly blocked Kronos Estate access so the Estate operations are disturbed.
- There are many social issues in the environment of workers which related to immigration of foreign labor, overtime, wages, health and safety. These problems negatively affect workers and in further to the company itself.

Recommendations

Aspects of social management undoubtedly has a very important function for the company, both for today and the future. While social issues are necessities, which will always happen, are broad and dynamic according to the environmental changes that occur.

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Management of social impacts is intended to mitigate the social impact, minimize or eliminate the negative impacts (mitigating adverse effects) and maximize positive impacts (advancing benefits). Likewise, the social risks, which need to be followed up and managed properly to minimize the negative issues, social problems, and conflicts. The proposed recommendations refer to the principles of social justice and human rights as well as ecological principles that include sustainability, diversity, and balance.

Through earnest and persistent management efforts of all key parties that influence each other, then the state of equilibrium and social sustainability of the local community and plantations community can continue to maintain and develop better. Therefore, the followings are main recommendations of this social study results. The level of social sustainability, both directly and obviously will positively influence on the existence and sustainability of APL business.

The following recommendations are the main points of the program or activity that must be contained in the Social Management Plan. Recommendation of program points are strategically a maintain and manage the positive effects that exist, as well as to strengthen and develop new initiatives to realize the company social vision. In general, APL should:

- Conduct social mapping to know more about surrounding villages in depth, knowing social issues and the development, identifying CSR program and systematically determine the key stakeholders.
 - Develop and own policies and specific strategies for social management which is the basis, the basic framework, and guidance in formulating social management programs and programs for the palm oil mill management that has a connection with the social issues or aspects.
- Immediately prepare the company Social Management Plan as the elaboration of policies and strategies for the social management of the company and the surrounding communities as well as for employees. This document contains at least: 1) the company social impacts and social issues priority and/or urgent to be managed in the internal environment, 2) social roadmap, 3) targets or outcomes are clear and measurable, 4) strategies for achieving targets, 5) basic programs as a an elaboration strategy to achieve the targets, 6) the policies of the company required as a support for programs to run effectively, 7) the location of the program, 8) and time frame, and 9) the allocation of resources (human, time, and budget).

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- Mapping the stakeholders of the company completely and separately between plantations and refinery stakeholders to help managing the social aspects and maintaining social relations with key figures, and put them on the list of stakeholders (as required by the RSPO Principles and Criteria).
- Develop social indicators as a tool to monitor the social conditions of the company surroundings and anticipate social issues.
- Develop documentation system (archiving) for social management as a whole (including the filing of compensation for land and land claims settlement).

Communication and social relation with the surrounding communities

- Identify the promises that have been submitted to the community (including those has not yet or not met) and try to fulfill or other ways to improve the situation (because it does not mean all community promises and the demands should be granted).
- Improve communication with the surrounding communities to reduce disappointment and improve social relations to maintain good relations.
- Empower Public Relations personnel to specifically and actively carry out socialization and approach to the community.
- Communicate and apply the principle of FPIC for every interaction and cooperation with village communities; and create the documentation.
- Ensure that important information related to the APL interests are well distributed to villagers, do not stop at the heads of the village or group alone.
- Communicate and collaborate with the village officials and the trusted by the villagers who can represent the public interest, not only with the heads of the village.
- Develop the systems and mechanism of delivery and resolution of complaints from the community.

RSPO

Social Risks Mitigation

- Identify the core problem with the village of Long Teran Batu, recognizing the expectations and needs of the village, understand the characteristics of the community and identify the parties that have interests.
- Perform appropriate approach to the interested parties of Long Teran Batu (among which are the mass activator and land owners in JV area).
- Identify personnel or neutral and influential parties that help APL to be a bridge of communication and also a witness in the resolution of the issue (or a partnership).
- Ensure completion of social problems and conflicts are systematically carried out and documented the whole meeting, the development and the resulting agreement.

Positive Impacts Reinforcement

- Improve the mechanism and increase the transparency of RM 200 monthly provision to the community (especially Long Batan village) so that all of JV participants receive the rights fairly and punctually.
- Develop an effective and transparent mechanism of land compensation payment or provision to minimize internal fraud in the village.
- Form a team at the village level which consists of independent parties and parties trusted by the community to supervise the distribution of donations and profit-sharing of joint venture in the future in a fair and transparent way.
- Facilitate cooperatives management capacity building in order to have sufficient capability and apply transparency.

APM Refinery

- Enhance the application of the transparency principles, especially in terms of FFB price, FFB calculation and payment details.
- Display information needed by outgrowers clearly and openly.
- Evaluate the grading process and make improvements to ensure the results of grading are in accordance with the actual conditions and the payment is in accordance with the grading results.
- Complete payment receipt with detail information required by the FFB supplier.
- Develop systems and mechanisms of complaints delivery and resolution from the outgrowers (and other interested parties).

Community Development Program

- Identify the community needs of all the surrounding villages and set priorities. It should be done in a participatory manner with representatives of the villages concerned.
- Facilitate the improvement of natural capital and physical capital Long Loyang, Long Batan, Long Aya, Apau Gun and Uma Bawang village to stimulate the community economy.
- Facilitate human resource capacity building to support the creation of business opportunities for the community.
- Paying attention to the needs of the most vulnerable groups such as people of Long Teran Kiri and some of the people in Long Teran Batu village who are not participants of the joint venture (to avoid jealousy in the future).

Improvement of workers conditions

- Conduct a self-assessment to identify all the things that do not fit (comply) with the labor laws, immigration laws and the RSPO Principles and Criteria.
- Develop an action plan to increase compliance and improve aspects of employment, which includes:
 - Facilitate compliance of immigration requirements of foreign labor.
 - Improve passports storage mechanism by the company.
 - effective planning (balance between workload, number of workers, working time and field conditions).
 - Evaluate the overtime calculation and appropriate wage.
 - Improve the implementation of K3 in all Estates: a routine health examination for spraying and manuring workers, procurement of PPE, ensure a safe condition in the workplace and increase employee awareness of the safe action.
 - Add housing facilities for workers.
- Develop policies in order to increase wages and improve working conditions as a whole.
- Develop systems and mechanisms of communication channels to lodge complaints and settlement systems.
- Evaluate progress and intensified labor audits to ensure compliance to all aspects of employment.

b. HCV assessments

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

During the HCV assessment in the *Provisional Lease* area of Asian Plantations Limited, a total of 35 areas having high conservation value were identified. The size of these areas vary from 1,2 to 1.143,7 hectares. The total size of HCV area for all six estates of Asian Plantations Limited together is 4,717.82 hectares, or 18.1% of the entire *Provisional Lease* area of APL. The HCV types found are: HCV 1, HCV 4 and HCV 6.

Tables and Map of HCV Areas

All HCV areas found are given an identification number (ID), starting with the first letters of the name of the estate (BJ stands for BJ Corporation, FE stands for Fortune Estate, etc.), and then the number of the area. These ID numbers correspond to those on the maps.

Table 7.1 Identification of HCV description and area in Asian Plantation Limited (APL)

No	ID #	Name of location	Description	HCV Type	Size (ha)
1	BJ 1	BJ Corporation, Western part of Lot 20	Steep hilly area, covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, water catchment area of the Aya River and erosion control.	1, 4	1095,02
2	BJ 2	BJ Corporation, Lot C	Steep hilly area, covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, water catchment area of the Belinga and Bia Rivers and erosion control.	1, 4	218,93
3	BJ 3	BJ Corporation, Lot A	Steep hilly area, covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, water catchment area of the Sepaya and Aya Rivers and erosion control.	1, 4	350,21
4	BJ 4	BJ Corporation, Northern part of Lot 20	Steep hilly area, covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, water catchment area of the Aya River and erosion control.	1, 4	215,05
5	BJ 5a	BJ Corporation	The parts of the river banks of the Aya River which are still covered with natural vegetation	1, 4	148,70
6	BJ 5b	BJ Corporation	The parts of the river banks of the Sepaya River which are still covered with natural vegetation	1, 4	11,75
7	BJ 5c	BJ Corporation	The parts of the river banks of the Belinga River which are still covered with natural vegetation	1, 4	9,51
8	BJ 5d	BJ Corporation	The parts of the river banks of the Bia River which are still covered with natural vegetation	1, 4	9,97

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No	ID #	Name of location	Description	HCV Type	Size (ha)
9	BJ 5e	BJ Corporation	The parts of the river banks of the Sepidi River which are still covered with natural vegetation	1, 4	9,02
10	FE 1	Fortune Estate	Steep slope area, covered with secondary forest, thickets, bushes and shrubs, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, water catchment area for the housing complex and erosion control.	1, 4	152,62
11	FE 2a	Fortune Estate	The parts of the river banks of Temadoh River which are still covered with natural vegetation	1, 4	10,32
12	FE 2b	Fortune Estate	The parts of the river banks of Ulu Sungai Temadoh (Upper Temadoh River) which are still covered with natural vegetation	1, 4	54,28
13	FE 3	Fortune Estate	Steep slope area, covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, and erosion control.	1, 4	166,83
14	FE 4	Fortune Estate	Steep hilly area, covered with secondary forest in good condition, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, and erosion control.	1, 4	102,81
15	GP 1	Grand Performance	Steep slope area, covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, water catchment area of the Teru and Temahah Rivers, and erosion control.	1, 4	96,01
16	GP 2	Grand Performance	Steep slope area, covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, water catchment area of the Teru River, and erosion control.	1, 4	37,63
17	GP 3	Grand Performance	Small lake (<i>Logan</i>) in hilly area surrounded by natural vegetation (bush and shrubs), habitat of several aquatic species.	1	11,27
18	GP 4a	Grand Performance	The parts of the river banks of Kejin River which are still covered with natural vegetation, functions as wildlife corridor, and control of morpho-erosion, sedimentation, and land slides.	1, 4	29,99
19	GP 4b	Grand Performance	The parts of the river banks of Nyantang River which are still covered with natural vegetation, functions as wildlife corridor, and control of morpho-erosion, sedimentation, and land slides.	1, 4	7,67
20	IE 1	Incosetia	Steep hilly area, covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, water catchment area for water supply of the Rumah Tindit Village.	1, 4	263,76
21	IE 2	Incosetia	The parts of the river banks of Lamah River which are still covered with natural vegetation; control of morpho-erosion and sedimentation.	4	23,47
22	IE 3	Incosetia	Steep hilly area, covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species (wildlife corridor for Gibbon).	1, 4	29,74

RSPO

No	ID #	Name of location	Description	HCV Type	Size (ha)
23	IE 4	Incosetia	The parts of the river banks of Teru River which are still covered with natural vegetation, functions as wildlife corridor, and control of morpho-erosion, sedimentation, and land slides.	1, 4	14,66
24	KE 1	Kronos	Steep hilly area, partly covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species. Water catchment area for water supply of the Long Jegan Village, and erosion control.	1, 4	1143,70
25	KE 2	Kronos	Steep hilly area, partly covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, and erosion control.	1, 4	38,91
26	KE 3	Kronos	Deep narrow valley in rocky area, covered with natural vegetation. The Merong River flows true this area.	1, 4	32,72
27	KE 4	Kronos	Steep hilly area, partly covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species. Water catchment area for water supply of the Long Teran Batu and Long Teran Kiri Villages (<i>Hutan Gazzete Tadahan Air</i>) and erosion control.	1, 4	148,83
28	KE 5	Kronos	The parts of the river banks of Teran River which are still covered with natural vegetation; control of morpho-erosion, and sedimentation.	1, 4	2,32
29	KE 6	Kronos	Valley covered with secondary forest. Ancestral burial ground of the local community (Long Suku Tribe).	1, 6	37,10
30	KE 7	Kronos	Valley covered with natural vegetation. Ancestral burial ground of the local community (Long Suku Tribe).	6	8,47
31	SB 1	Sungai Bok	Large bat cave, entrance covered with natural vegetation.	1	5,17
32	SB 2a	Sungai Bok	The parts of the river banks of Bok River which are still covered with natural vegetation; control of morpho-erosion, and sedimentation.	1, 4	31,13
33	SB 2b	Sungai Bok	The parts of the river banks of Perayan River which are still covered with natural vegetation; control of morpho-erosion, and sedimentation.	1, 4	1,19
34	SB 2c	Sungai Bok	The parts of the river banks of Sebatu River which are still covered with natural vegetation; control of morpho-erosion, and sedimentation.	1, 4	10,83
35	SB 3	Sungai Bok	Steep hilly area, covered with secondary forest, prone to erosion and landslides; Habitat of several ERT species, and erosion control.	1, 4	188,24
35	Total size of indicative HCV areas (ha)				4717,82
	Total size of the <i>Provisional Lease</i> area of APL (ha)				26.068,00
	Percentage of HCV area in the <i>Provisional Lease</i> area of APL (%)				18,1

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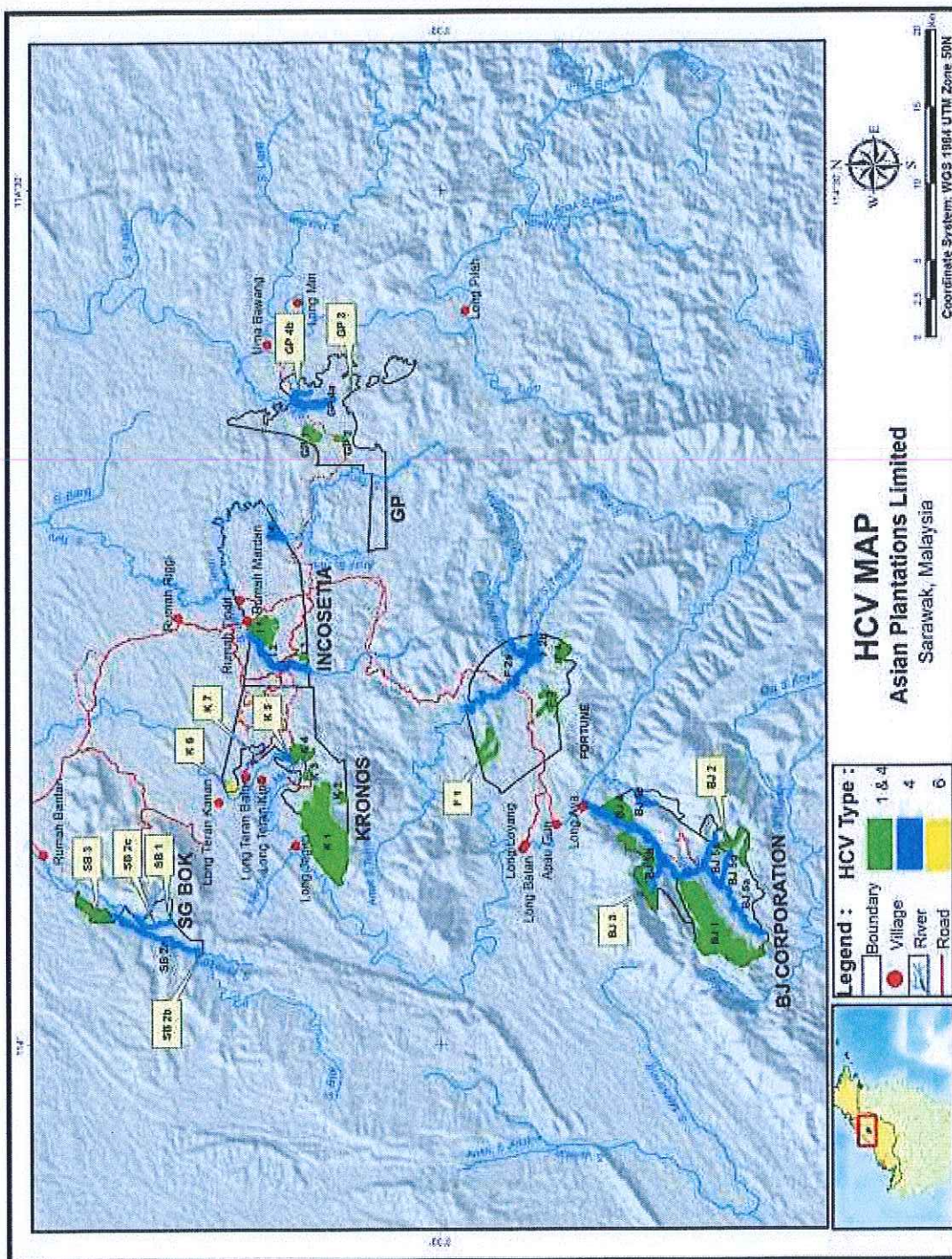


Figure 7.1. Map of HCV areas in the Asian Plantations Limited Provisional Lease areas

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Wider Landscape: Connectivity and Integrated Management

Although HCV areas are identified individually, considerations are made to maintain the connectivity of existing wildlife populations. In order for wildlife to move from one place to another, for basic needs such as shelter, feeding and mating, and deeper lying needs such as exchange of genetic material, efforts should be made to prevent forest patches from becoming isolated (Bennett, 2003). Many bird- and several mammal species can travel large distances, and separation of sub-populations is not an imminent threat. However, obligate arboreal species such as gibbons (*Hylobatidae*) need continuous canopy linkage in order to migrate (Geissmann, 2007).

During the HCV assessment, the wider landscape and potential integrated management such as connectivity of populations were carefully considered, mainly between the HCV areas, and between HCV areas and conservation areas and large forest fragments in the surrounding landscape, with a maximum distance of 5 km (Figure 7.2).

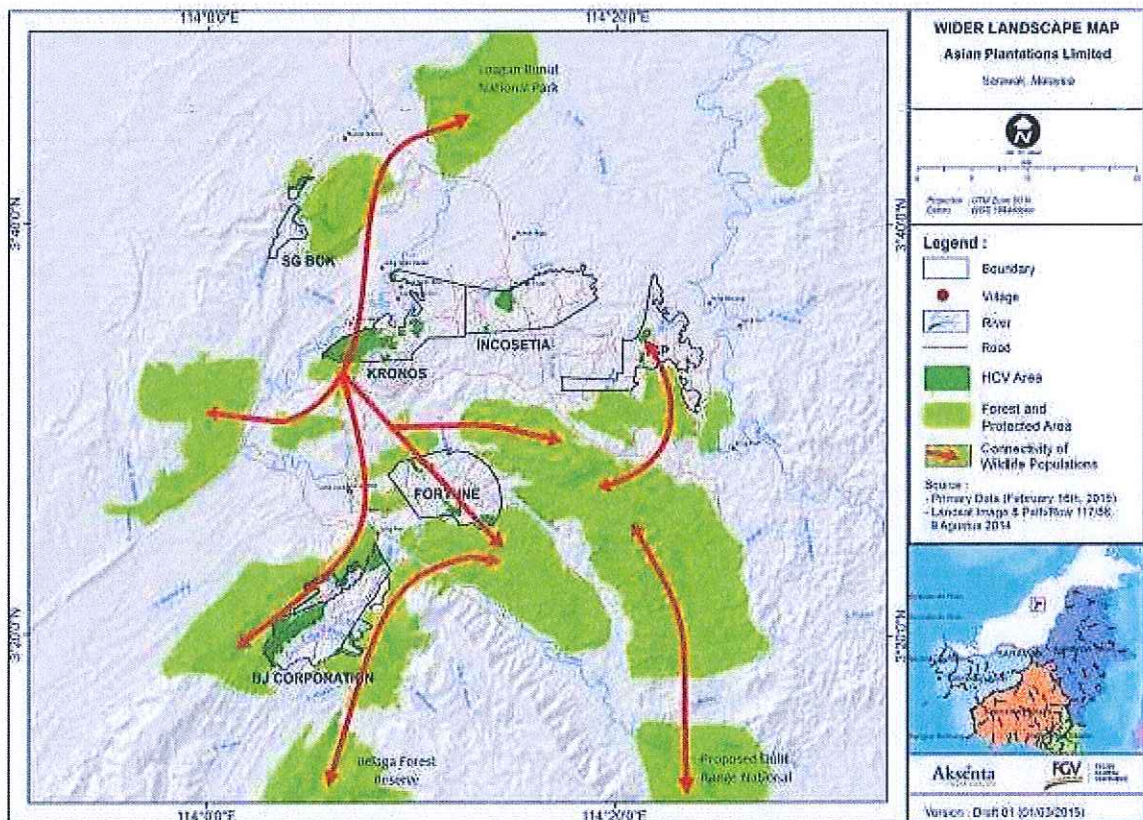


Figure 7.2. Map of HCV 1 areas within the Asian Plantations Limited area, and connections to existing and proposed conservation areas

Internal responsibility

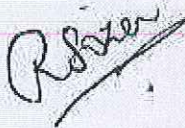
The process of HCV and SIA development and preparation of management and monitoring plan for FGV APL will be implemented in phases. The implementation of the HCV and SIA management and monitoring plans in the field will be implemented by experienced personnel who possessed the relevant knowledge and technical skills.

Sustainability staff, audit and certifications. The Estate manager is directly responsible for the implementation of the plans of management and monitoring. The General Manager in estate is responsible and accountable to ensure that overall Development Plan including the management of HCV and SIA is implemented according to the time plan and budget allocation. The management team is supported and supervised by Mr. Dopunge Nyompa and PSQM will provide the overall support in the implementation of the development plan.

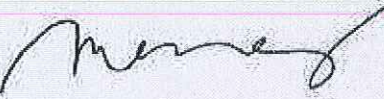
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Formal signing off by assessors and company

These document its summary of SEIA (Social Environmental Impact Assessment) and High Conservation Value (HCV) of FGV- Asian Plantation Limited.



Resit Sözer
HCV Team Leader

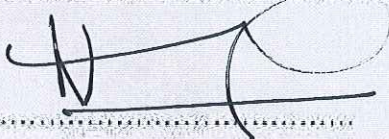

Aksenta
accentuate life

Miranti Magetsari
SEIA Team Leader

Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessment

Assessment result document on SIA (Social Impact Assessment) Assessment and High Conservation Value (HCV) in FGV- Asian Plantation Limited , will be applied as one of the guidelines in managing palm oil plantation in FGV- Asian Plantation Limited.

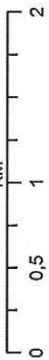
Signed on behalf of Felda Global Ventures
Plantations Malaysia Sdn. Bhd (FGVPM)



Name: **NORAZAM ABDUL HAMEED**
Position: **Head, PSQM Department**
Date: **(Plantation Sustainability & Quality Management)**
Felda Global Ventures Plantations Malaysia Sdn Bhd

LAND COVER MAP GRAND PERFORMANCE ESTATE NOVEMBER 2005

Marudi District, Miri Division
Negara Bahagian Sarawak



Projection : UTM Zone 50N
Datum : WGS 1984

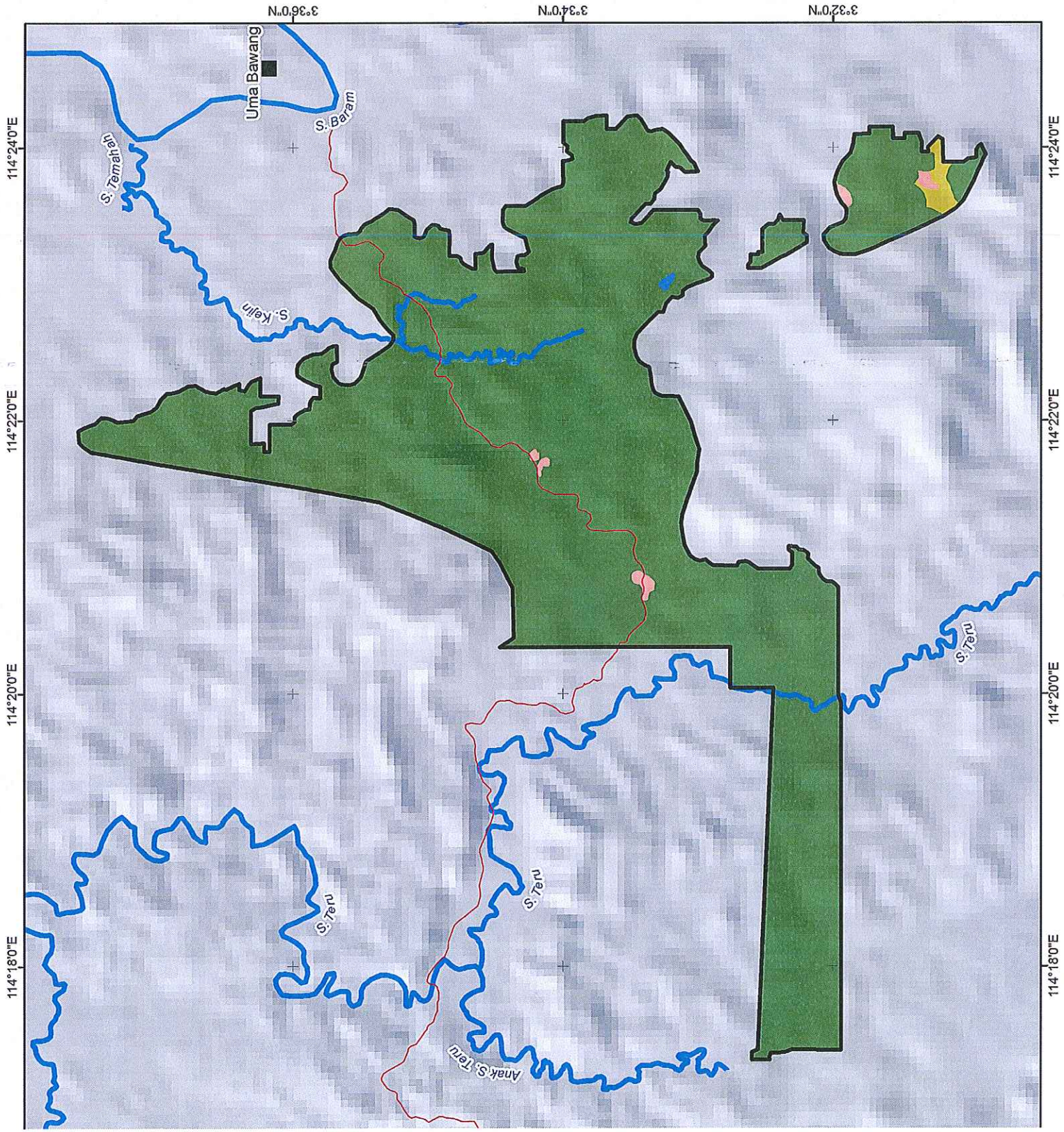
Legend :

- Grand Performance Estate's Boundary
- Village
- River
- Road

Land Use/Cover Classification :

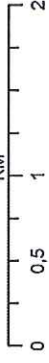
- Secondary Forest
- Bare Land
- Shrubs
- Water Body

Source :
1) USGS (United States Geological Survey) :
- Landsat Imagery 5 Path/Row 119/57, 15 September 2001
- Landsat Imagery 5 Path/Row 119/58, 15 September 2001
2) Observation Result
3) NASA, SRTM 90 m Acquired 2000



LAND COVER MAP
GRAND PERFORMANCE ESTATE
NOVEMBER 2007

Marudi District, Miri Division
 Negara Bahagian Sarawak



Projection : UTM Zone 50N
 Datum : WGS 1984

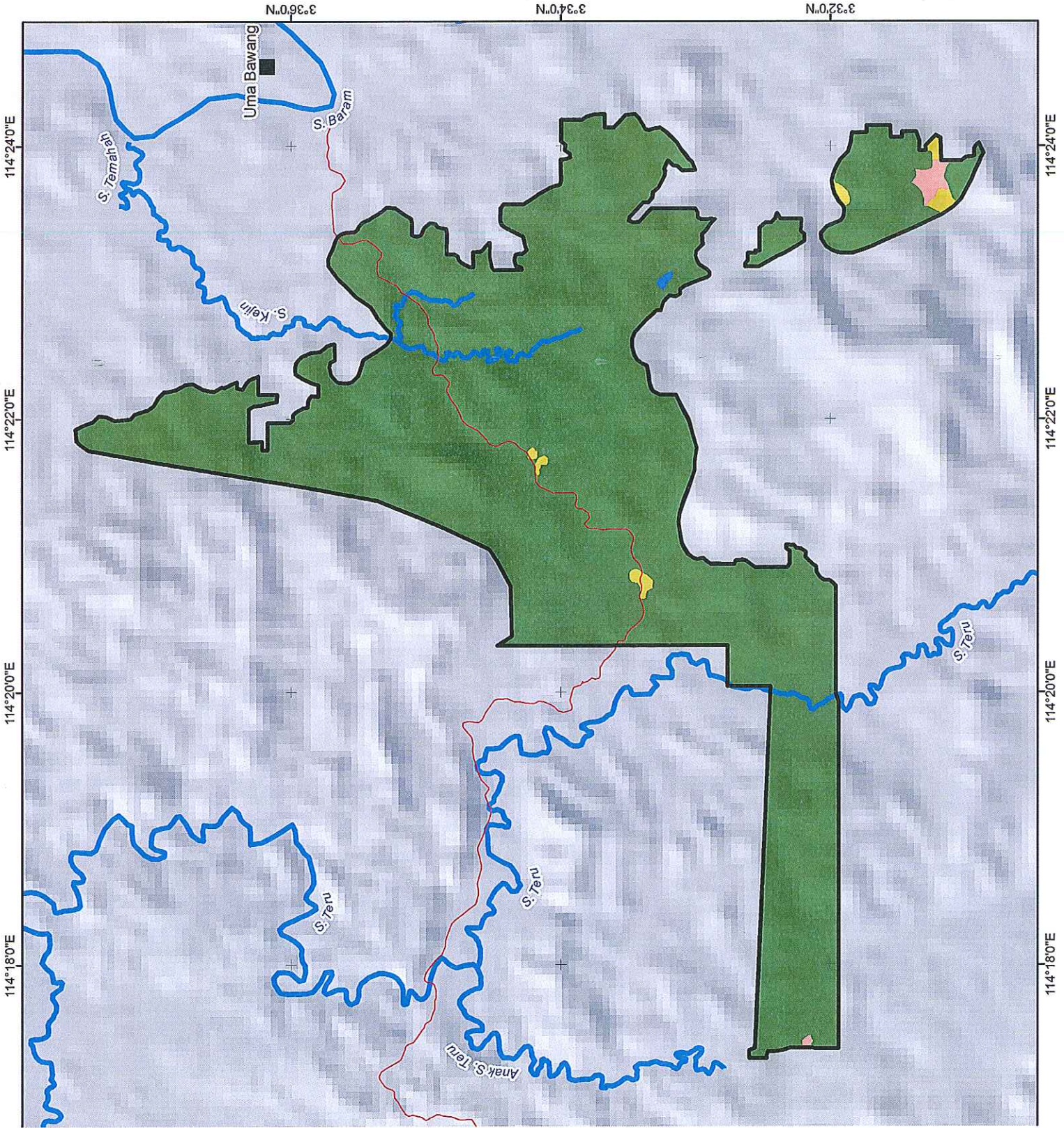
Legend :

- Grand Performance Estate's Boundary
- Village
- River
- Road

Land Use/Cover Classification :

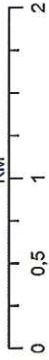
- Secondary Forest
- Bare Land
- Shrubs
- Water Body

Source : (United States Geological Survey) :
 1) Landsat Imagery 7 Path/Row 119/57, 20 August 2007
 - Landsat Imagery 7 Path/Row 119/58, 20 August 2007
 - Landsat Imagery 7 Path/Row 119/57, 28 August 2007
 - Landsat Imagery 7 Path/Row 119/58, 28 August 2007
 2) Observation Result
 3) NASA, SRTM 90 m Acquired 2000



**LAND COVER MAP
GRAND PERFORMANCE ESTATE
DECEMBER 2009**

Marudi District, Miri Division
Negara Bahagian Sarawak



Projection : UTM Zone 50N
Datum : WGS 1984

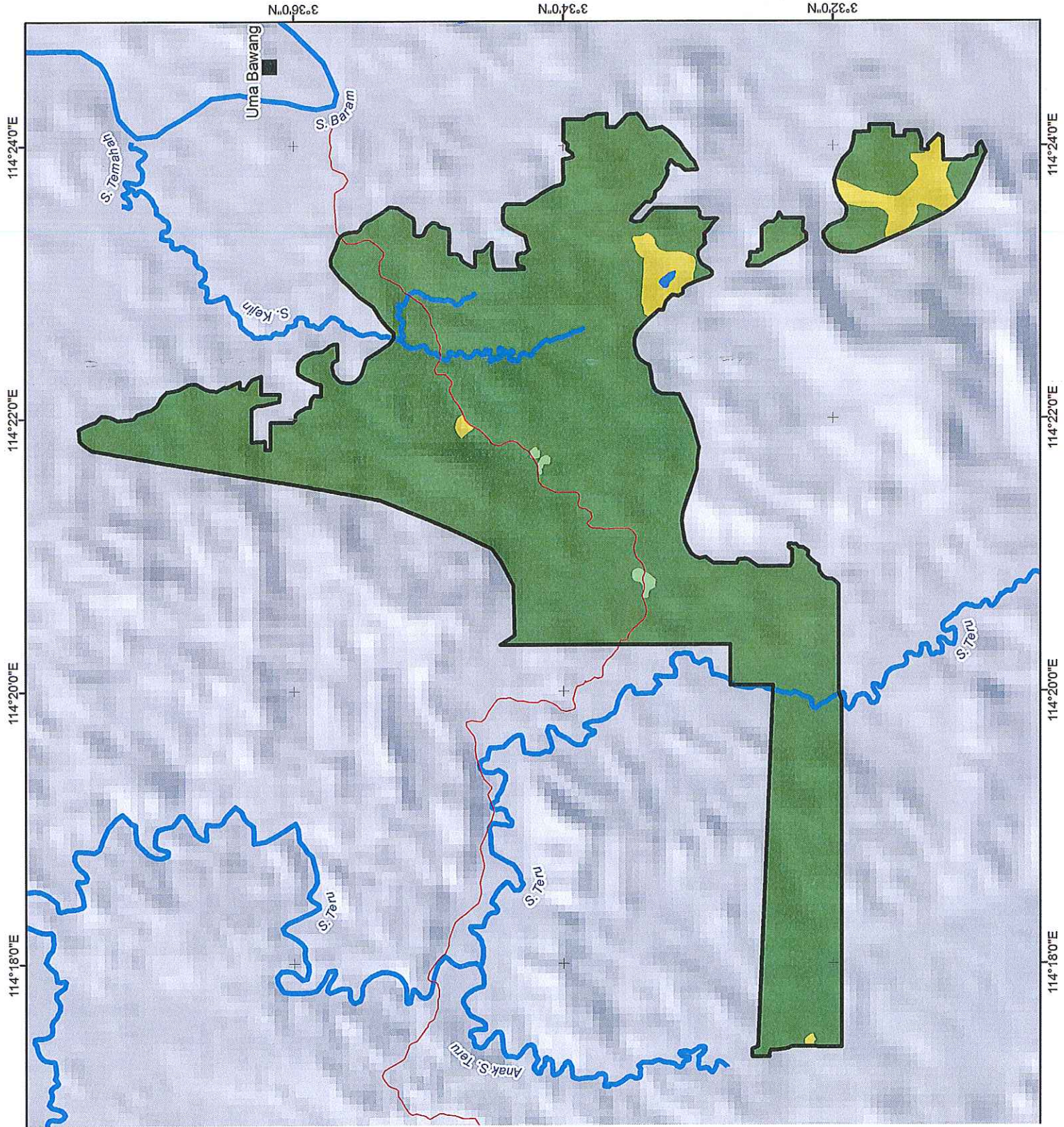
Legend :

- Grand Performance Estate's Boundary
- Village
- River
- Road

Land Use/Cover Classification :

- Secondary Forest
- Bush
- Shrubs
- Water Body

Source :
 1) USGS (United States Geological Survey) :
 - Landsat Imagery 7 Path/Row 119/57, 24 January 2010
 - Landsat Imagery 7 Path/Row 119/58, 24 January 2010
 - Landsat Imagery 7 Path/Row 119/57, 23 December 2009
 - Landsat Imagery 7 Path/Row 119/58, 23 December 2009
 2) Observation Result
 3) NASA, SRTM 90 m Acquired 2000



LAND COVER MAP GRAND PERFORMANCE ESTATE FEBRUARY 2015

Marudi District, Miri Division
Negara Bahagian Sarawak



Projection : UTM Zone 50N
Datum : WGS 1984

Legend :

- Grand Performance Estate's Boundary
- Village
- River
- Road

Land Use/Cover Classification :

- Secondary Forest
- Thickets
- Bush
- Bare Land
- Shrubs
- Paddy Field
- Water Body

Source : (United States Geological Survey) :
 1) USGS (United States Geological Survey) :
 - Landsat Imagery 8 Path/Row 119/58, 06 January 2015
 - Landsat Imagery 8 Path/Row 119/57, 06 January 2015
 - Landsat Imagery 7 Path/Row 119/58, 13 December 2014
 - Landsat Imagery 7 Path/Row 119/57, 13 December 2014
 2) Observation Result
 3) NASA, SRTM 90 m Acquired 2000

