

Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assessments PT Indo Sawit Kekal, Ketapang District and West Kalimantan province, Indonesia.

Executive Summary

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

PT.Indo Sawit Kekal is a company operating palm oil plantation in the area of West Kalimantan Province. In its operation, the company always follows and implements government policies, both in production, environment and social economy. The company remains holding the commitment to construct its own palm oil plantation, harmonious relationship with the social community, among others by constructing plasma oil palm in order to contribute some income for the community.

PT.Indo Sawit Kekal plans to develop 219 ha of land for company own oil palm. Situated in Bagan Kajang villages; approximately 15km by road trip from Manis Mata, Sub district of Manis Mata, Ketapang regency, West Kalimantan Province. PT.Indo Sawit Kekal is adhering to adopt sustainable palm oil practices based on New Planting Procedure which was enforced on 1st January 2010. As part of sustainable palm oil managements,

The Permitted area (Izin Lokasi) for PT.Indo Sawit kekal was approved by regent of Ketapang on 27 July 2012 No. 413 year 2010. The Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan/IUP) is in process with regent of Ketapang.

PT. Indo Sawit Kekal commissioned the preparation of a DPPL (Dokumen Pengelolaan dan Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup) in 2008 and received government approval in November 5, 2009. The DPPL was prepared by an accredited AMDAL consultant and included consideration of both negative as well as positive social and environmental impacts. The scope of the DPPL included assessment of impacts associated with land development, infrastructure, road access, mill operations and transportation. The DPPL included assessment of the suitability of soils, topography and drainage and analysis of the land cover vegetation. The DPPL assessed the impacts on natural ecosystems and water resources. Although the DPPL did not assess HCVs, PT.Indo Sawit Kekal carried out a separate HCV assessment study in 2011 by an appropriately qualified and experienced team comprising an Ecologist and a Social Scientist from PT.Hatfield. The HCV assessment collected additional information from local communities on environmental and social aspects related to their use of resources of the Bagan Kajang development site.

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

PT.Indo Sawit Kekal has commenced a program to socialize information to the local communities on the project and to receive feedback. This started with a meeting in November 2008 between Government, the representatives of local villages and PT.Indo Sawit Kekal, prior to land development.

PT.Indo Sawit Kekal staffs have held follow-up public meetings at each of the villages. PT.Indo Sawit Kekal recorded information on meeting attendees, topics discussed and issues raised. PT.Indo Sawit Kekal has used information from the DPPL, the HCV assessment and information from stakeholder meetings to prepare a list of social and environmental aspects and impacts.

PT.Indo Sawit Kekal’s DPPL consultant prepared an RKL/RPL that was approved by the Government in November 2009. The RKL/RPL is considered appropriate for the project. PT.Indo Sawit Kekal has documented SOPs for implementing the new development that draw upon the collective experience of Cargill’s group of oil palm companies in Indonesia. PT.Indo Sawit Kekal has not yet commenced land development for the additional own estate which located in Bagan kajang.

As part of our commitment to conserve natural resources and biodiversity, a high conservation value (HCV) assessment for the ISK concession was conducted in collaboration with the Fauna & Flora International in 2007-2008. However, due to subsequent changes in the concession boundary, a 500-ha area in the southern part of the license area had not been included in FFI’s assessment. To address this gap, we have appointed PT Hatfield Indonesia (Hatfield) to undertake HCV assessment for the additional 500-ha area.

The results of the HCV assessment shown that there is no peat swamp forest, soil types throughout the area is paleudult and QuartPsament and not found any peat soil. All six HCVs defined in the Toolkit were evaluated in the 500-ha area of interest, of which seven sub-value were determined to be present (see table below). Potential HCV areas identified and mapped total 273.5 ha (with overlaps among different sub-values).

HCV areas by values	Area (ha)
HCV 1.2	66.42
HCV 1.3	273.49
HCV 2.2	8.03
HCV 3	273.49
HCV 4.1	66.42
HCV 4.2	158.29
HCV 4.3	66.42
Total (with overlaps)	273.49

Table 1: HCV areas by values

Summary of HCV findings at PT Indo Sawit Kekal (ISK), Manis Mata Sub-District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

HCV	HCV Title	Findings	
		Present	Not or Unlikely Present
1.1	Areas that Contain or Provide Biodiversity Support Function to Protected or Conservation Areas		Not Present
1.2	Critically Endangered Species	Present	
1.3	Areas that Contain Habitat for Viable Populations of Endangered, Restricted Range or Protected Species	Present	
1.4	Areas that Contain Habitat of Temporary Use by Species or Congregations of Species		Not Present
2.1	Large Landscapes with Capacity to Maintain Natural Ecological Processes and Dynamics		Not Present
2.2	Areas that Contain Two or More Contiguous Ecosystems	Present	
2.3	Areas that Contain Populations of Most Naturally Occurring Species		Not Present
3	Rare or Endangered Ecosystems	Present	
4.1	Areas or Ecosystems Important for the Provision of Water and the Prevention of Floods for Downstream Communities	Present	
4.2	Areas Important for the Prevention of Erosion and Sedimentation	Present	
4.3	Areas that Function as Natural Barriers to the Spread of Destructive Fire	Present	
5	Natural Areas Critical for Meeting the Basic Needs of Local People		Not Present
6	Areas Critical for Maintaining the Cultural Identity of Local Communities		Not Present

Table 2 : Summary of HCV findings

The 500-ha area comprises mostly open land with remnant patches of natural vegetation in various conditions. Heath forest on sandy substrate covers approximately 158.3 ha.

These areas have been impacted by fires and human disturbance, but remain in relatively good condition due to lack of commercial trees and unsuitability for agriculture. Other remaining natural areas are logged-over remnants of lowland dipterocarp forest (48.8 ha) and freshwater swamp forest (66.4 ha), which were once the dominant vegetation types in the region but are now highly endangered ecosystems.

The remaining forests are dominated by secondary forest species, but some large individuals of commercial timber species still remain (e.g., *Shorea* spp., and *Dipterocarpus tempehes*). Protected and/or endangered species such as ulin (*Eusideroxylon zwageri*) and ramin (*Gonystylus velutinus*) are also represented in regeneration, indicating the value of these areas as a biodiversity reserve and potential for restoration. These forests continue to be threatened from unsustainable practices and require management interventions to prevent further degradation. Despite the limited habitat value due to fragmentation and degradation, several endangered/protected fauna species were recorded during the survey, including the Sun Bear (*Helarctos malayanus*), Bornean Slow Loris (*Nycticebus menagensis*) and Red Leaf Monkey (*Presbytis rubicund*). It is unlikely that these forest fragments support viable populations of large mammals and wide ranging birds, however, viable populations of smaller protected species are probably still found. Moreover, these forests represent the few remaining areas of endangered ecosystems and are of high conservation value in a regional context.

The remaining natural ecosystems also serve important environmental functions. In particular, the freshwater swamp forest plays a critical role in regulating hydrological cycles and also serves as an effective barrier to spread of wild fires. Plant species in the heath forest maintains a very fragile ecosystem. When the vegetation is degraded or removed, organic topsoil is easily washed away and the ecosystem becomes nearly impossible to restore.

HCV Management and Monitoring

The 500-ha area assessed comprises a small fraction of the ISK concession. As such, implementation of recommended HCV management actions must be integrated with and undertaken as part of overall HCV management at ISK. Management and monitoring recommendations provided in this report must be adopted by ISK and implemented by developing standard operation procedures (SOP) for each HCV management and monitoring task.

It is acknowledged that maintenance of HCV poses a challenge due to strong pressure placed on forest resources from the communities. In addition, most areas designated as HCV areas have not been released by communities. Shifting agriculture plots, rubber plantations and other forest areas are generally left under direct management of local communities, although the company is planning to start purchasing land purely for conservation purposes in the near future.

The presence of HCVs in the plantation area has two strategic role for the company: 1) as a management tool to maintain a balance with environmental and social aspect to ensure sustainability of production; 2) as a concrete manifestation of the company's commitment to contribute to environmental sustainability issues at local, regional and international levels. The RSPO standard for sustainable palm oil requires companies to make genuine, documented efforts to maintain or enhance the HCVs identified within the concession by collaborating with relevant stakeholders. Active and innovated measures are needed to effectively manage the identified HCVs.

The identified HCVs in the plantation should be protected from threats that can disrupt or eliminate the function of HCVs. Sources of potential threats to HCVs include activities of local communities and plantation residents, as well as plantation operations such as land clearing along rivers and in buffer zones of protected areas. To ensure maintenance of HCVs and their functions, three key recommendations are provided as follows:

1. Conduct field verification and additional surveys required to identify and delineate definitive HCV areas. Definitive HCV mapping is intended to guide management practices of ISK and will ensure that the HCV areas have certainty in their status, boundaries and required management actions.
2. Provide socialization to all company staff, contractors, plantation residents and local communities regarding the intent, purpose and benefits of HCV. All plantation residents should show exemplary conduct to surrounding communities with regards to protecting the environment and nature by strictly adhering to existing environmental regulations of the company.
3. Adopt and implement HCV management plan and monitoring plan immediately.

Conclusion

Natural landscape within and surrounding the ISK concession is dominated by oil palm, agricultural land and degraded natural vegetation. A number of forest remnants remain, including in the 500-ha area. Most of these natural forests have been heavily impacted by human activities and comprise of secondary vegetation. However, some of these remaining natural areas contain forest patches in good condition with large individuals of commercial tree species that have become rare. Other protected and/or endangered flora and fauna species are also present, indicating the importance of

these areas as a biodiversity reserve and potential for restoration if protected from further degradation.

All natural ecosystems present in the concession (lowland mixed dipterocarp forest, freshwater swamp forest, and heath forest) are considered a rare or endangered ecosystem. Thus, all remaining forests at ISK are recommended for protection. Key HCV management recommendations described in this report relating to biodiversity and environmental services entail prevention of further degradation of remaining natural areas and restoration where possible. These recommendations are crosscutting and interrelated as described in the main report.

To implement this action plan will require internal and external support to build company's capacity which could be in the form of engaging local NGOs or other third parties who have relevant experience.

Scope of the SEIA and HCV Assessments:

General Data of the Company

Company Name	PT. Indo Sawit Kekal
Jenis Badan Hukum	Perseroan Terbatas
Company address	Danau Buntar village (Desa) Kendawangan Sub-District (Kecamatan) Ketapang District (Kabupaten) Kalimantan Barat Province Tel. No : (021) 30022988 Fax. No : (021) 30022987
Capital Status	Foreign Investment (<i>Penanaman Modal Asing, PMA</i>)
Type of business	Oil palm plantation and processing
Status of business land	Permitted License Area by Regent of Ketapang, SK.No. 413/2010, dated 27 Juli 2010. DPPL (Environmental management and Monitoring Assessment) approved by Head of Regent of Ketapang SK No.410/2009, dated 5 November 2009
Contact Person	President Director – Nharong Somchit Email Address: Nharong_Somchit@cargill.com Group Program Assurance Manager – Yunita Widiastuti Email Address: Yunita_Widiastuti@cargill.com
Geographical Location	The concession area, extending from latitude 2°22' to 2°37' South and longitude 110°50' to 111°3' East
Region Boundaries	The concession occurs in an area that has been extensively exploited for timber extraction and palm oil production. To the northeast of ISK concession are two other palm oil plantations owned by CTP Holdings (PT Harapan Sawit Lestari and PT Ayu Sawit Lestari). ISK borders with Mitra Sawit Lestari on the eastern and southern boundaries, PT. Simpur on the south and the logging concession PT Inhutani III (ex PT Sinar West Kalimantan) on the western edge, with the Berais River delineating the western boundary. According to Forestry Decree No. 259/KPTSII/

	2000 regarding distribution of forest status in Ketapang Regency, the entire concession lies within areas designated as Other Land Use area or Areal Penggunaan Lain (APL).
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Table 3: General company data

The scope of DPPL, Social Impact Assessment and The High Conservation Value (HCV) assessment of PT.Indo Sawit Kekal covers the local social entities within the Permitted area (izin Lokasi). It is also expanded into villages and other areas which considerably important to the proposed surrounding plantation area.

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

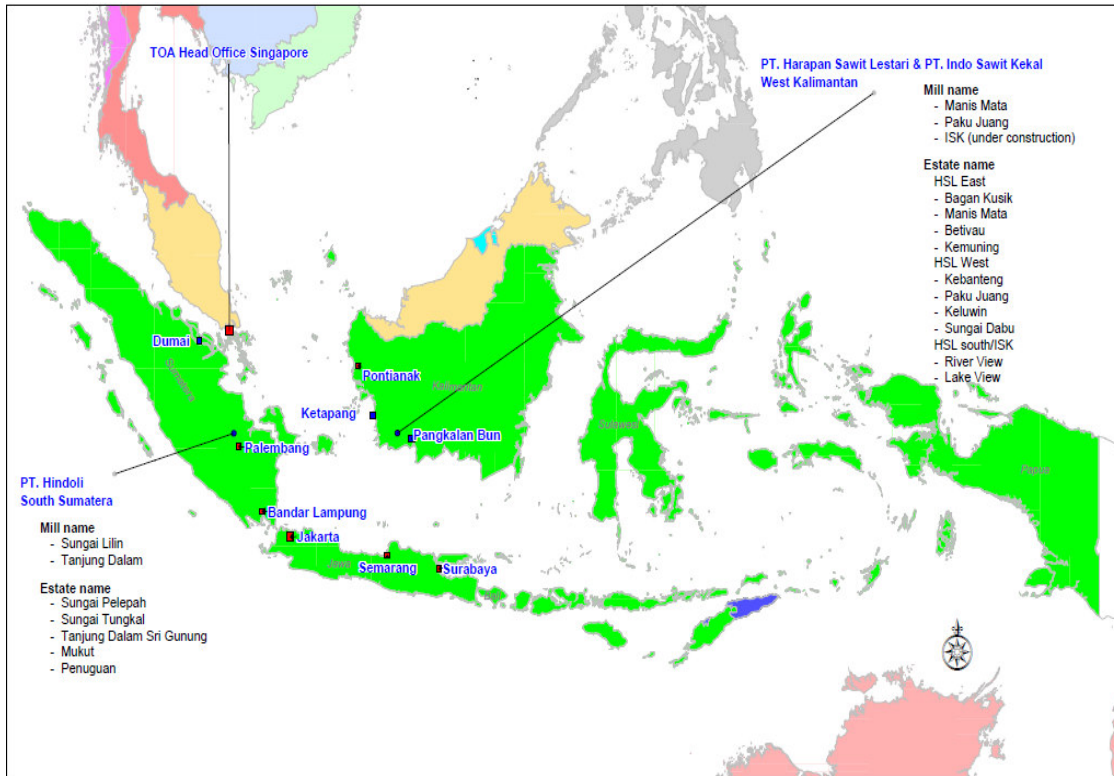
The permits that have been obtained by the company are inclusive of Social Environmental Impact Assessment (DPPL) and Izin lokasi. The followings are the list of the licenses and recommendations (**Table 4**):

No	Licenses and Permits	Issued by	Number & Date of issue
1	Deed of Establishment (Akta Notaris)	Notary Ny. Suryati Moerwibowo, SH	No 01, date 04 October 2007
	Adjustment Article of Association	Notary Amelia Kasih S.H., M.Kn	No 4, date 09 April 2010
	Ratification Deed	Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Republic Indonesia	No. AHU-23875.AH.01.02.Tahun 2010, date 11 May 2010
2	Deed of Minutes of Meeting	Notary Ashoya Ratam, SH, MKn	No 38, date 18 December 2012
	Acceptance of the Company's Notice of Change Data	Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Republic Indonesia	No. AHU.AH.01.10-01048, date 16 January 2013
3	Taxpayer Notification Number	Ministry of Finance Directorate General of Taxation, Republic Indonesia	02.624.482.2.058.000
4	Dokumen Pengelolaan dan Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup. (DPPL)	Bupati Ketapang	SK-Bupati Ketapang-No. 410 Tahun 2009 DOI: 5 Nov 2009
5	Izin Usaha Industri	Dinas Koperasi, UKM, Perindag Kabupaten Ketapang	no.535/001/Kop.UKM,Perindag-C/KBLI.15144/I/2010 DOI : 12 Januari 2010
6	Izin Gangguan (Izin Tempat Usaha)	Bupati Ketapang	no. 503/273/KTP/2009 DOI: 25 November 2009
7	Keputusan tentang Pemberian Izin Pengambilan dan Pemanfaatan Air Permukaan	Bupati Ketapang	Nomor 38 Tahun 2011 DOI: 7 Feb 2011
8	Keputusan tentang Pemberian	Bupati Ketapang	Nomor 39 tahun 2011

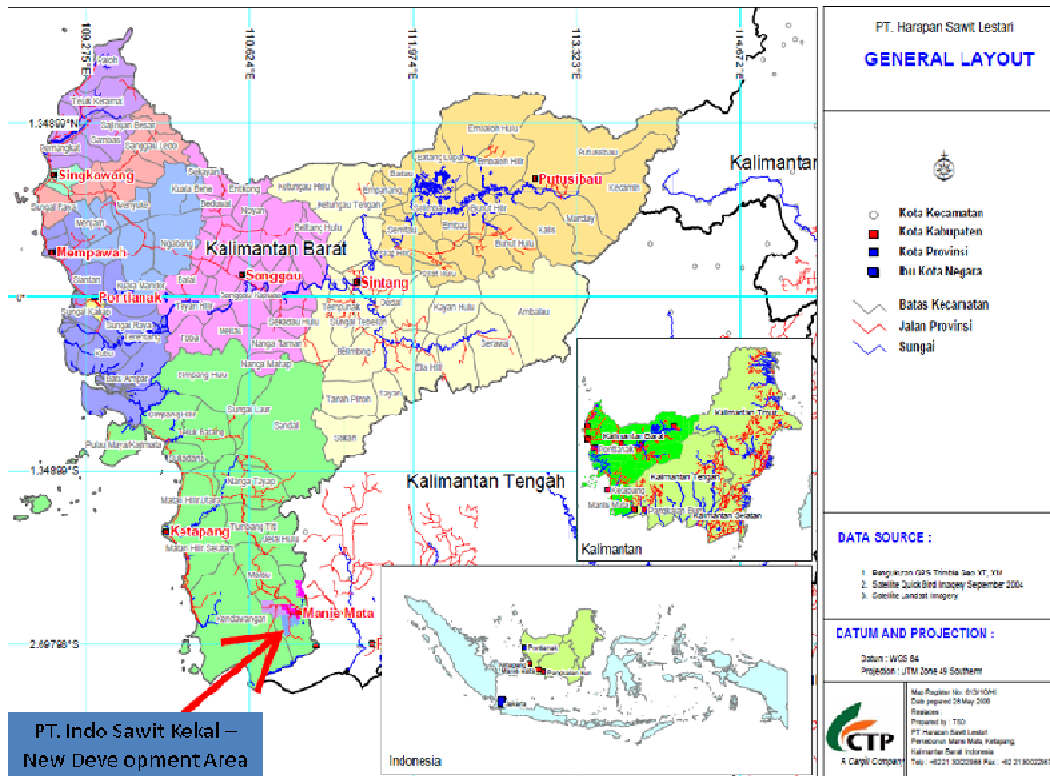
	Izin Pemanfaatan Air Tanah		DOI: 7 Feb 2011
9	Keputusan tentang "Pemberian izin lokasi pembangunan perkebunan kelapa sawit	Bupati Ketapang	Nomor 407 tahun 2007 DOI: 21 Nov 2007
10	Keputusan tentang "Revisi dan perpanjangan izin lokasi pembangunan perkebunan kelapa sawit dan pabrik pengolahan	Bupati Ketapang	Nomor 413 tahun 2010 DOI: 27 Jul 2010
11	Laporan Hasil pelaksanaan inventarisasi survey tegakan (Risalah Hutan)	Dinas Kehutanan, Ketapang	DOI: Oct 2010
12	Surat rekomendasi untuk pembukaan lahan	Dinas perkebunan	nomor :551.31/1501 / DISBUN-D DOI: 15 Oct 2010

Table 4. Types of permits and recommendations for PT Indo Sawit Kekal

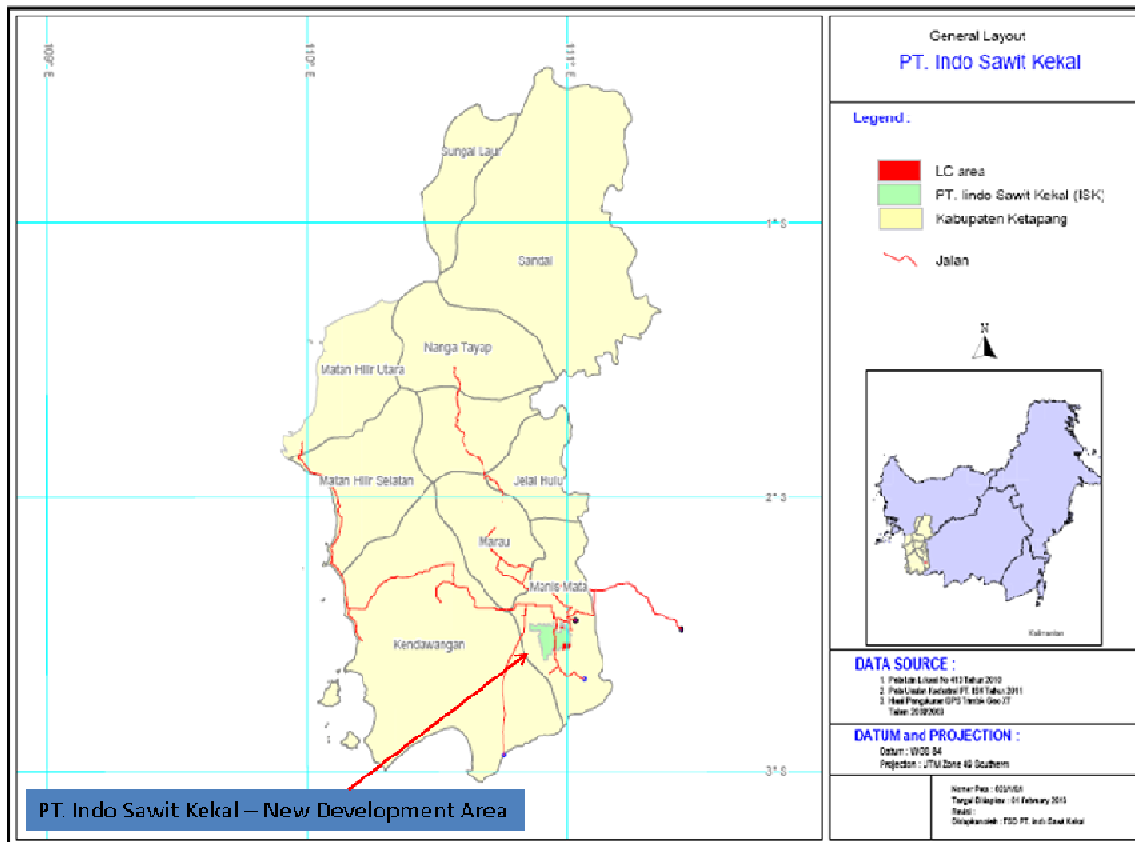
Location maps



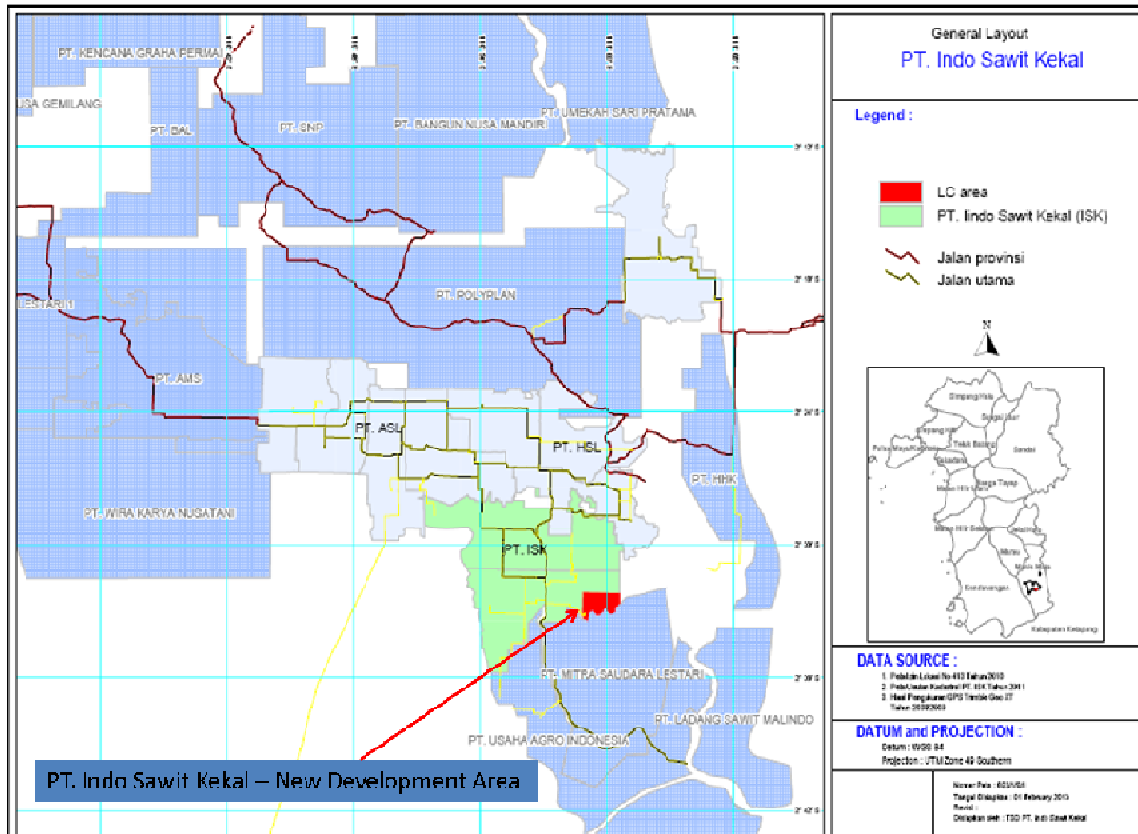
Picture 1 : Location of PT. Indo Sawit Kekal in Indonesia



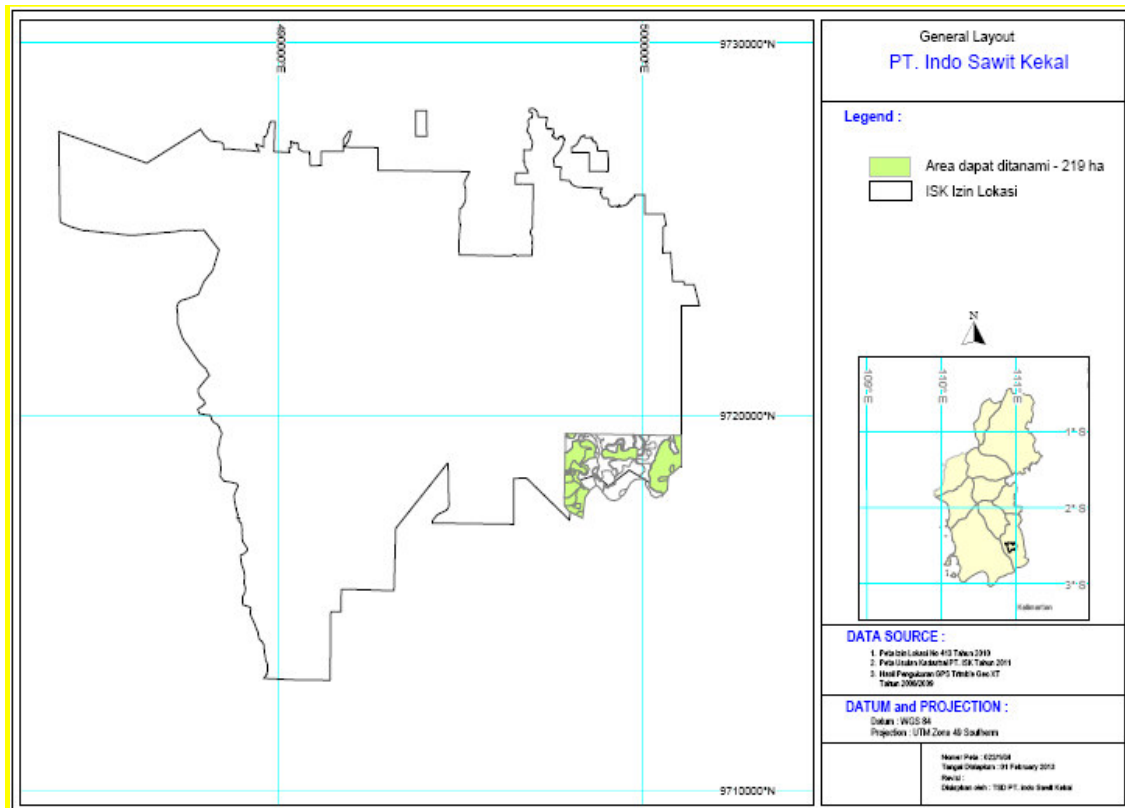
Picture 2 : Location of PT. Indo Sawit Kekal in West Kalimantan Province



Picture 3 : Location of PT. Indo Sawit Kekal in Ketapang



Picture 4 : Location of PT. Indo Sawit Kekal and it's surrounding entities



Picture 5 : Location of PT. Indo Sawit Kekal showing plantable area

Area and time-plan for new plantings

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

Assessment process and procedures

Assessors and their credentials

A. SIA assessment

The Social Impact Assessment of PT Indo Sawit Kekal was carried out by PT.LINKS (Lingkar Komunitas Sawit) which is located at Jl. Sempur Kaler, No.24, Bogor, Indonesia-16129, Tel/Fax: 0251-8313265, Email: info@komunitassawit.org. Web: www.komunitassawit.org.

The key consultants conducting these assessments have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

- Edi Susanto (Sonof_king2002@yahoo.com), He graduated from the “Veteran (National university, Yogyakarta) and major on Social & Politics. He attended several workshops / trainings like, A. Workshop Jurnalistik Lingkungan Kerjasama Walhi dengan Aliansi Jurnalis Independent (AJI), tahun 2006. B. Pelatihan Pemetaan Wilayah Kelola Rakyat dan Pemetaan

Partisipatif di Kawasan Merapi , kerja sama Walhi Jojakarta dan Jaringan Pemetaan Partisipatif, tahun 2006. C. Training Pendampingan Masyarakat “Menerapkan Konstruktivisme dan Appreciative Inquiry dalam community organizing” dilaksanakan oleh Jendela Ekologi, tahun 2008. D. Training “The Secret of Vibrant Communication Angkatan XIV” Inspirit Innovation Circle, Bali, tahun 2008. He has conducted several HCV and Social Impact Assessments in oil palm plantations in Indonesia with PSLH UGM and LINKS.

- **Feybe E.N Lumuru** (thecapres@yahoo.com), She graduated from the STIE Dua Lima Pohalaa Gorontalo and major on Management in 1999, further graduated from Sekolah Pasca Sarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada Jogjakarta and major on Magister Ilmu Sosiologi (M. Si) in 2004 and finally graduated from Sekolah Pasca Sarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada Jogjakarta and major on Doktor Sosiologi (Dr) in 2008. She went through various trainings and workshops like, Environment Education, CBDRM Training (Community Base Disaster Risk Management), Pelatihan Jurnalistik, The Secret of Art Vibrant Communication, Enviroment Management Leader (EML) Program.

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

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

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

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

1. **Literature Study**; this method was used for the purpose of gathering the understanding on the socio-context and environmental aspect of the location which was evaluated. It was carried out in the early phase-before going to the field and at the result analysis phase.
2. **Dialogue**; this method was used to identify the nature of the relevant parties, identify the potential issues to impact, gathering information about expectations, ideas, and opinions to bring the solutions for the actual issues. The process was carried out through the meetings both in formal and in non-formal sequence with definite topics (Focus Group Discussion),
3. **Field Observation**; this method was used to understand directly the actual facts which will be indicator of the issues and social impact happened,

4. **In-depth Interview**; it was used to get a deeper understanding about the issues. It was done in-depth by interviewing the key socialite who will act as respondents. The criteria of choosing the respondents were based on the knowledge possessed or their direct experience over the impact or impacts,

5. **Tri Angulations**; the above methods were carried out in integrated way to reciprocally verify the actual issues, opinions, and ideas,

6. **Social Learning Cycle**; the social impact assessment is not a linear process which is instantly created but a cycled process which functions as the social learning processes to respond the changes in the environment.

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

B. HCV Assessment

The HCV assessment for 500 Ha which fall under izin lokasi of PT Indo Sawit Kekal carried out by the RSPO accredited assessors. The HCV assessment conducted on 8th April 2011 and carried by PT Hatfield Indonesia, GEDUNG LIPI, 3RD FLOOR, JL. IR. H. JUANDA NO. 18, BOGOR 16122, INDONESIA. Tel: 62.251.8324487 • Fax: 62.251.8340414 • www.hatfieldgroup.com.

Key consultants from Hatfield have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

a) Kenichi Shono - Mr. Shono has broad experience in forest ecology and management including project coordination, research and policy analysis. After holding research positions with CIFOR and the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, he joined FAO as Forestry Officer. In this capacity, Mr. Shono was involved in various projects and programmes related to promoting sustainable forest management in Asia-Pacific, covering topics such as forest restoration, biodiversity, climate change, forest financing, and forest policy and economics. Currently, as Senior Forestry Specialist at Hatfield, he coordinates and provides technical inputs to a range of projects related to forest management and conservation, biodiversity assessment, land rehabilitation, forest carbon, and studies on forest policy and industry. Mr. Shono is an accredited lead auditor for FSC forest certification with expertise in forest ecology and HCVF.

b) Agus Salim - Mr. Agus Salim is an expert in the application of GIS for natural resource management applications. He has considerable experience with all aspects of designing, implementing, analyzing and managing GIS projects. Mr. Salim has also managed several remote sensing imagery processing projects. With a background in forestry, he has strong experience in terrestrial GIS applications, including habitat assessment, carbon stock estimation, developing land cover change model and freshwater system analysis. Mr. Salim is also an expert in HCV assessment and has made important contribution to the HCV Assessment Toolkit for Indonesia.

c) Ms. Soeminta is an RSPO-approved HCV assessor, Discipline Specialist for hydrology and soils. She has more than 15 years of experience conducting environmental management system audits for various industries, as well as forest management assessments and audits. Ms. Soeminta is also a qualified auditor for International Sustainable and Carbon Certification (ISCC). She has conducted more than 20 RSPO certification assessments and gap assessments throughout Indonesia.

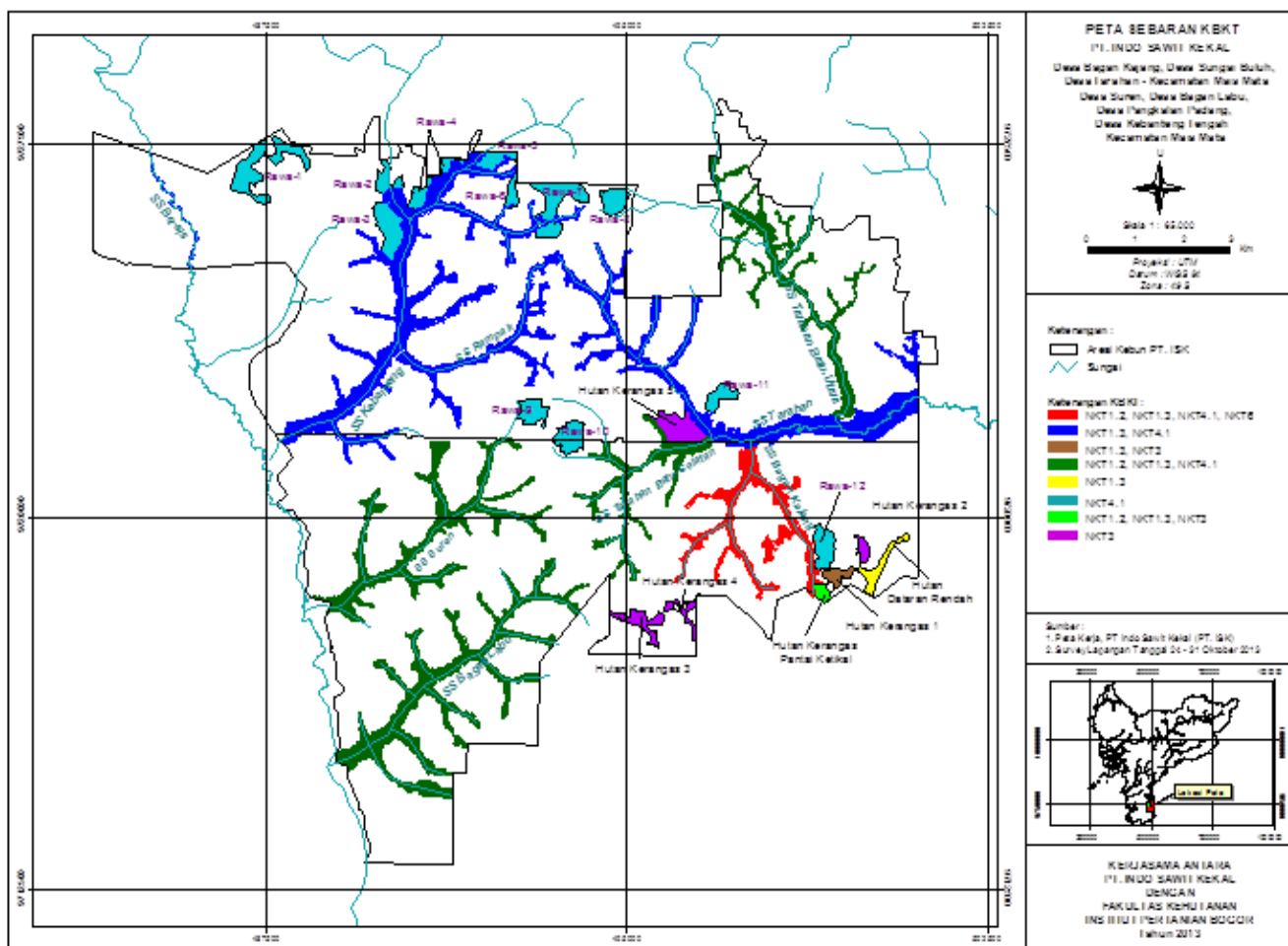
d) Edi Permana - Mr. Permana has over 20 years experience conducting forest surveys throughout Indonesia. His expertise is in vegetation assessment, forest biomass survey and forest restoration. Mr. Permana is a Forestry Specialist at Hatfield. Prior to joining Hatfield in 2007, Mr. Permana was a lecturer in Dendrology and Forest Ecology at the Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University. He has also worked at the CIFOR as Research Coordinator, where he supervised the field implementation of several large forest research projects. Mr. Permana also has extensive experience conducting forest surveys and mapping in Kalimantan.

e) Jarot Arisona - Mr. Arisona is an expert in biodiversity and conservation, especially of fauna. Mr. Jarot has considerable experience in environmental monitoring and environmental impact assessment. Prior to joining PT Hatfield Indonesia, Mr. Jarot worked as lecturer in Biodiversity and Conservation at the Department of Biology, University of Indonesia. Mr. Jarot was also a primatologist at the Center for Biodiversity and Conservation Study, University of Indonesia, and Assistant to Vice President and Biodiversity Specialist at Conservation International Indonesia.

f) Sunu Tantra - Mr. Tantra is experienced in the design and implementation of socio-economic studies related to peace building and conflict prevention in Madagascar and Indonesia. He also has experience in community development programs, corporate social responsibility, training and facilitation, conflict management and analysis, crisis management, environmental public disputes and land acquisition. Mr. Tantra has considerable project experience in developing socio-economic assessments, designing social research, conducting interviews and in the collection and analysis of socio-economic data.

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

The HCV assessment for 500 Ha which fall under izin lokasi of PT Indo Sawit Kekal. The HCV assessment conducted on 8th April 2011. The survey area observations as per **Picture 5**



Picture 5 : HCV assessment survey location of PT. Indo Sawit Kekal

In the process, each observation team was accompanied by the field staff from the company and local representatives who familiar with the site. Besides field activities, the team also collected information from the local people through individualistic interviews, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), as well as public consultations (the list of stakeholders in the participative process is included **(Appendix 2 and Appendix 3)**). At the same time, confirmation and cross checking of the findings were carried out with the local people using the technique of purposive sampling – which included the socialites, the enclaves’ owners (if existed), and the related interest parties.

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

HCV Assessment Process

The HCV Assessment process comprised the following steps:

1. Review of previous HCV assessment report by FFI;
2. Compilation of secondary and available primary data, including preliminary stakeholder consultation;
3. Team formation and briefing on project scope;
4. Planning for fieldwork and agreement on field methods for primary data collection;
5. Fieldwork and primary data collection, including in-depth stakeholder consultation;

6. Public consultation of preliminary HCV findings and mapping;
7. Data analysis and interpretation;
8. Preparation of Draft Report including maps and management and monitoring recommendations;
9. Critical Review of Draft Report:
 - Internal discussion between assessment team and company;
 - External peer review by qualified expert.
10. Revise report based on critical review and public consultation (Final Draft);
11. Adoption by the company of formal HCV management and monitoring plan.

Stakeholders Consulted

Stakeholder consultation is an integral part of HCVF assessments. The target area for this assessment was relatively small and potential impacts of palm oil development were limited. The area is wholly classified as non-forest by the government. Furthermore, HCV assessment for the rest of the concession has already been completed. For these reasons, stakeholder consultation focused directly on community members that may be affected by the development of this 500-ha land parcel. The list of stakeholders consulted in the assessment process is provided in **Appendix 2 & 3**.

Secondary Data Collection

A large amount of secondary data was compiled during the pre-assessment of HCV at ISK. During the field survey, additional secondary data were collected.

Secondary data analyzed included the following:

- Land cover data:
 - Landsat TM imagery, November 2010;
 - IKONOS 2004 imagery; and
 - WWF HCVF mapping for West Kalimantan (2007).
- Soil type and topography;
- Hydrology (watershed mapping based on elevation data and mapping of rivers and swamps);
- Flora and fauna data through literature review;
- Fire hotspots (NOAA);
- HCV maps by ISK;
- HCV Assessment Report for ISK by FFI, 2008;
- Socio-economic data; and
- Landscape HCVF identification for West Kalimantan

Primary Data Collection

Field assessment was conducted between 4 and 9 April 2011. Survey design was developed using compiled secondary data and updated land cover mapping to enable efficient verification of the presence and extent of HCVs.

Field verification of land cover mapping

A land cover map was created using Landsat TM imagery (November 2011), which was groundtruthed through field observation of vegetation types and condition. The land cover map distinguished 12 land cover classes consisting of: freshwater swamp forest, lowland forest, heath forest, palm oil plantation, shrubs and bushes, and open areas in various conditions.

Field verification of soil type, slope and hydrology

The accuracy of existing soil maps was assessed through physical inspection of soils at selected locations. Verification of hydrological processes was made through field verification of watershed mapping based on analysis of secondary data. Field observation included: topography (slope and elevation), extent of erosion especially in sandy areas, location and flow regime of rivers and streams, and location and condition of freshwater swamps.

Vegetation survey and identification of ecosystem (forest) types

Ecosystem types of forested areas were determined based on the species composition, structure and the soil type. Within each identified forest type, semiformal sampling was implemented. Semi-structured survey of plants, including trees of various stages, lianas, epiphytes and herbs, were made along transects simultaneously with the mammal survey. Observations also included non-forest areas such as abandoned agricultural plots and cleared areas. Priority was given to species of concern under HCV 1.2 and 1.3 for identification to species level (the previous HCV assessment only recorded three such species, *Shorea gibbosa*, *S.leprosula* and *S. ovalis* under HCV 1.3). The team included an experienced botanist with extensive experience in Kalimantan. A limited number of plant voucher specimen was collected for verification of species identification at the Herbarium Bogoriense.

Mammal survey

Survey of mammals and other vertebrates was conducted using a rapid assessment technique, combining: 1) structured interviews with local communities; 2) assessment of habitat quality and forest condition; and 3) direct (visual) and indirect (nests, footprints, calls, scat, fur, etc.) observations while undertaking habitat assessments. Community interviews were conducted at Bagan Kajang and Tarahan *dusun* (sub-village). Habitat descriptions of surveyed areas were made by noting the forest type, soil type, slope, forest structure, canopy cover, species composition (presence of food trees for mammals), and extent and nature of disturbance. These field survey data were combined with interview results and known geographic range and habitat requirements for individual species to assess the likelihood of presence for each species and population viability for a number of species. The mammal survey also focused on confirming the presence of those species identified under HCV 1.2 and 1.3 during the previous HCV assessment.

Bird survey

Bird survey methods included observations along transects, opportunistic observations during the field assessment, call playbacks, and interviews with local villagers. These techniques were combined to maximize completeness of the bird inventory and likelihood of locating rare or threatened species in the short time available. Sampling was stratified across the various habitat/vegetation types present in the 500-ha area.

Socio-economic and cultural survey

Social-economic and cultural survey consisting of group discussions and individual interviews were conducted in Bagan Kajang and Tarahan *dusun*. These *dusun* were selected for their proximity to the 500-ha area (5-6 km away).

For the group discussions, questions were prepared to assess the dependency of villagers on natural ecosystems to meet their basic needs (HCV 5) and to identify any sites of cultural importance to local communities (HCV 6). All responses and comments made by villagers were recorded, and care was taken to ensure that each question was properly understood by the respondents and that the process

included key sub-groups of villages (e.g., poorest community members, hunters, traditional healers, and minority religious faith). Since the interviews and group discussions did not reveal the presence of HCV 5 & 6, participatory mapping was not conducted to identify locations of HCV 5 & 6 areas

Data Limitations

For the mammals, extensive field survey was not possible due to time constraints. This meant that confirming the presence of most mammal species through direct observation was not possible. Determination of mammal species presence depended highly on results of interview of local people and assessment of habitat quality, based on which the results of previous HCV assessment could be extrapolated. No mist nets were employed because of time constraints. This might have led to omission of a few understorey bird species with concealed behavior (e.g. thrushes, babblers, flycatchers).

Public Consultations and Peer Review

Public consultations were conducted focusing on the key stakeholders that would be involved in and impacted by HCV management and palm oil development in the 500-ha area. Preliminary HCV assessment findings were shared with community representatives, local government representatives, law enforcement staff and ISK staff to seek inputs and perspectives (attendance list provided in **Appendix 2 & 3**). The number and range of stakeholders participating in public consultation were limited due to the small size of the target area.

This report has undergone external peer review by Mr. Dwi R. Muhtaman, who is a member of the Technical Panel (TP) of the HCV Resource Network, following the guidelines set out and approved by the HCV Resource Network in line with the Network Charter. All comments from the peer review process have been addressed in this final report. The peer review result is provided in Appendix A8.

Stakeholder consultation

- The team members consist of consultant accredited AMDAL and approved by Indonesia Government, AMDAL Type A, B and C.
- The team members consist of consultant accredited and approved by the RSPO.
- The team members consist of Social Economic Non-Government Officers, LINK as a member of RSPO organization.
- PT.ISK Personnel's: President Director, Head of Department, Senior Estate Manager, Plasma Support and Development Manager, Estates Managers, EHS Managers/Program Assurance Department, Technical Support Department, Public Affairs Department and other relevant supporting department.

Stakeholder involved

The process of HCV, SIA and DPPL development and preparation of management plans and monitoring of PT.Indo Sawit Kekal involved consultation with the relevant stakeholder:

- Local communities located inside and around the licensed area of PT.Indo Sawit Kekal:
 - o Pelampangan villagers, Kecamatan Manis Mata
 - o Silat villagers, Kecamatan Manis Mata
 - o Kalimantan villagers, Kecamatan Manis Mata
 - o Suak Burung villagers, Kecamatan Manis Mata
 - o Pakit Selaba villagers, Kecamatan Manis Mata
 - o Manis Mata villagers, Kecamatan Manis Mata
 - o Air Upas villagers, Kecamatan Air Upas

- o Air Durian villagers, Kecamatan Air Upas
- o Lembah Mukti villagers, Kecamatan Air Upas
- o Bukit Gajah villagers, Kecamatan Air Upas
- o Danau Buntar villagers, Kecamatan Kendawangan
- o Kebanteng Tengan villager, Kecamatan Kendawangan
- The entire relevant village heads.
- Local Government Agencies.
- District Government Agencies.
- Local NGO's

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Summary of Assessment Findings

Summary of assessment findings (for SEI assessments)

The SEIA development and preparation of management and monitoring Plan for PT.Indo Sawit Kekal is prepared under the Cooperation Agreement between PT.Indo Sawit Kekal and AMDAL consultant and PT.LINKS. The preparation of such report refers to the result of identification and analysis of Social Impact Assessment in the area of PT. Indo Sawit Kekal, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province and the frame of reference of the agreed work.

The Management and Mitigation Plan as per SIA Assessment and DPPL document of PT.Indo Sawit Kekal is described as following:

1. The social management should be oriented to the management of social problems at local communities. Efforts to manage this social problem as well as answer the needs of the community management and development of cooperatives and farmers KKPA, increase revenue and unconditioned stability of income.
2. The social management should be oriented to social cohesion (social cohesion). In the case of the management has not develop an optimal social communication with the local community or the analysis related to the degree of proximity of the reactive (negative relationship patterns) between the management and the public, should used as a basis for evaluating and developing social cohesion improvements management of the community around the project. However the situation conducive social will ensure the smooth operation of the project ISK, and assist management in developing project management as well as social problems that exist.
3. Human resource oriented and strengthening the local economy. ISK Management need to respond to the needs of the local community to be able to work in the project through a special recruitment mechanism. Given that local people around this area and has a hard character and low competence in the work, before the hiring is done, companies need to develop an agreement on the terms of recruitment, training, problem solving and termination of employment that involves government officials and representatives of rural communities. This agreement by both parties to be your labor recruitment and resolution of employment issues that arise after the implementation of recruitment. In addition, community empowerment and strengthening local economies around the ISK project also could be developed through education scholarship assistance, social services and free medicine, training technical agriculture and industry as well as revolving credit to the SMEs.
4. Company in partnership with communities and governments around the village area gardens can also support joint advocacy agenda conveyed to the government districts and provinces, such as electricity, road improvement district and village, as well as construction of public facilities to gradually condition of quasi state was experiencing at this time be addressed.

Company Social Impact Management for Social sustainability of local communities

I. Impact to human capital

- a) Job opportunities
 - Collecting data for the current type of livelihood
 - Provide the information for the job opportunities and short expected qualification for the vacancies viability.
 - Make job announcement that is easily accessible by all society levels.
 - Give priority for local communities in filling available job vacancies in accordance with the qualifications or skill they have.
 - Provide training to new labor according to the needs of each.
 - b) Improvement on the level of community education
 - Collecting data for the number of available education facilities and infrastructure
 - Identify and record the highest number of level education received by the community.
 - Identify the number of people that received education and do not received formal education.
 - Identified the number of teachers and students go to school
 - Discuss and provide workable plan in supporting education program (repair school buildings, stationeries, sport facilities and others)
 - c) Increased public awareness of good agricultural practice
 - Give training on “good agricultural practices” to the local communities especially who have oil palm who can become potential FFB suppliers to mill.
 - Build a cooperative partnership with KUD or farmers to facilitate them to obtain agricultural inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, etc)
 - d) Development of alternative income generating activities to safeguard their economic standing after post-development of the project
 - Identify the number of affected communities that can be absorbed by the plantation company
 - Identify potential areas that could be developed into other alternative economic development program
 - Plan a community development program the together monitor the progress to improve level of community economic.
- II. Impact to natural capital
- e) Companies’ participation in managing water quality
 - Manage domestic and scheduled waste in a proper ways
 - Routine to monitor the quality of waste water discharge into rivers.
 - Communicates with community on technique of waste handling
 - Keep monitoring the possibility of natural hue of rivers
 - Socialized of manage the riparian areas of river with local community and village official.
 - f) Land acquisition through legal should also received community approval
 - Inventory of community land ownership
 - Survey with the related parties in definite delineation of land ownership for acquisition purpose.
 - Create a land acquisition agreement with their respective legal owner of the land without any pressure or coercion.
 - Relate parties or government should be involved for any lands acquisition problematic solving.

Social Impact Management to social sustainability on internal estate communities

a) Health and safety working site

The Corporate Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS) Department provides leadership and support for Cargill in environmental, occupational health and safety, process safety and risk management, and vehicle safety areas on a global basis. Our goals are to anticipate, meet and exceed the expectations of our employees, customers, communities, shareholders and regulators for excellence in environment, health and safety.

b) Available tools for workers on freedom of association

- Facilitating worker to unite and unions
- Regular meeting with unions
- Training for improving union staff capacity
- Unions involved on worker problem solving

III. Provision of facilities for workers

- Available housing unit for worker which equipped with facilities and adequate electrical and water supply.
- Clinic and doctor/paramedic is available in each location
- Training of safeguard for housing and other supporting facilities, clean environment, housekeeping, zero burning and conservation of resource

General Recommendations of social impact management:

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

Summary of assessment findings (For HCV assessments)

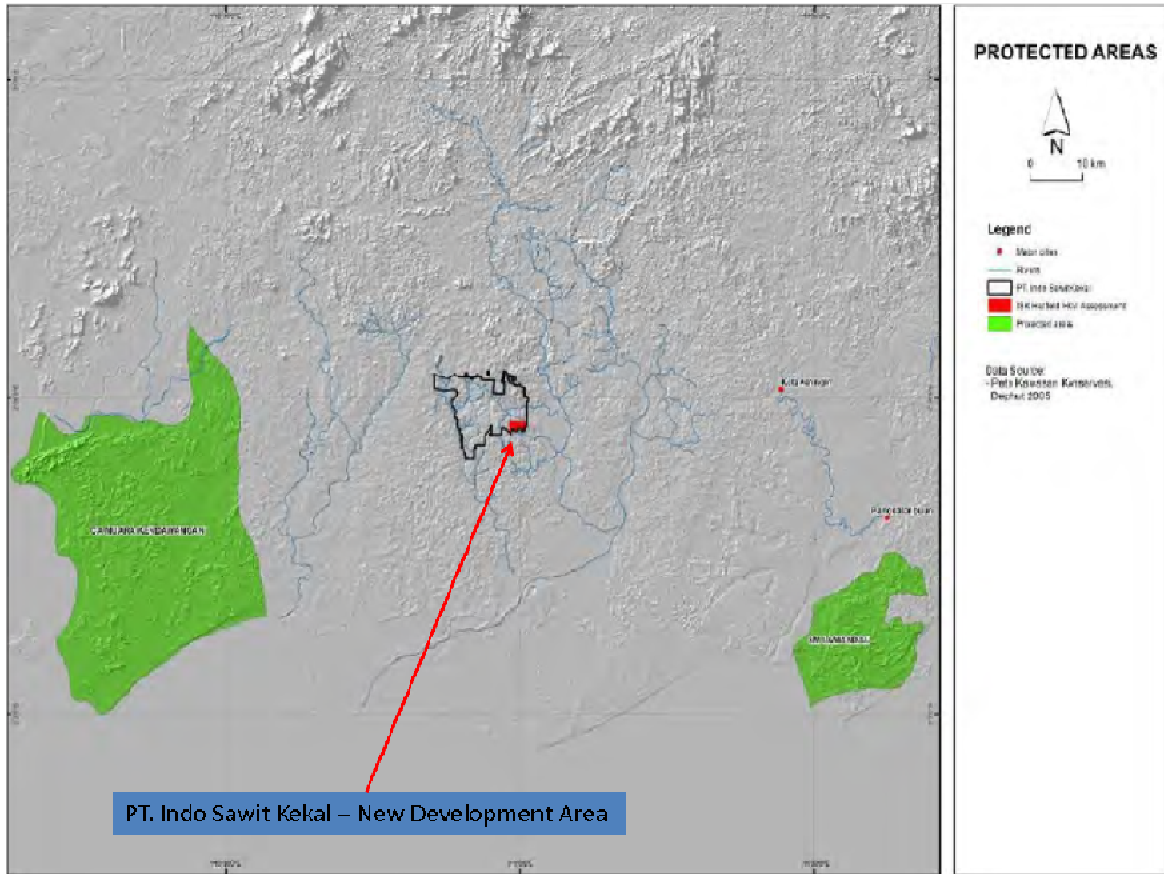
Summary of HCV findings at PT Indo Sawit Kekal (ISK), Manis Mata Sub-District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

A review of HCV entire 500 Ha of PT Indo Sawit Kekal, it can be concluded that:

1. There is no primary forest in the Izin lokasi of PT Indo Sawit Kekal.
2. There no peat swamp forests in Izin lokasi of PT Indo Sawit Kekal.
3. PT Indo Sawit Kekal Plantation area does not have a conservation area set by the government, and not directly in contact with nature conservation areas. Protected areas nearest are Muara Kendawangan Wildlife Sanctuary within ± 30 km, while an area of protected peat swamp

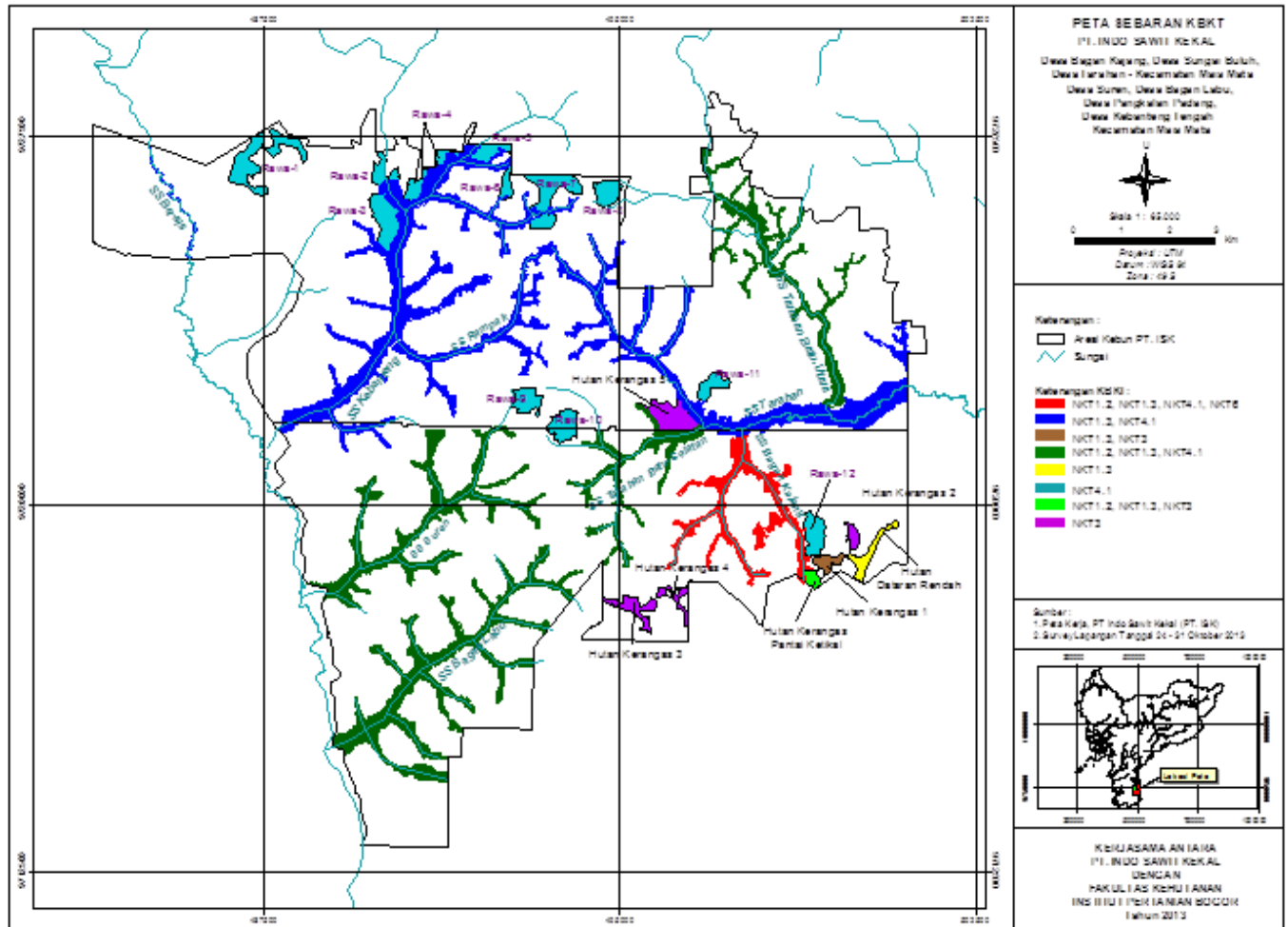
forest is found 50 km to the southwest from PT Indo Sawit Kekal, (**Picture 6 : Maps of protected area in the ISK Concession**)

4. In the study area were not found again the use of traditional natural resources, or related to local cultural traditions. Utilization of already existing commercial nature, such as growing vegetables and rubber, as well as hobby is fishing in the moat of plantation.



Picture 6 : Maps of protected area in the ISK Concession

The HCV area identified was 273.49 Ha which is about 54.6 % in 500 Ha new development area. The details of these HCVs are presented in **Table 2**. Mapping details of HCV distribution can be seen in **Picture 7**.



Picture 7 : Maps of all HCV's Identified in the new development area

The activity of Management and Monitoring Plan of High Conservation Area of PT. Indo Sawit Kekal is conducted in line with the preparation for achieving the certificate of RSPO (*Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil*). The following is a summary of HCV management recommendations that are applicable for the whole ISK concession for the HCVs identified in the 500-ha area are:

1. Conduct forest rehabilitation and restoration. This includes remnant natural forests invaded by *Mucuna* cover crop, degraded natural forests, and grass/shrubland deemed unsuitable for oil palm.
2. Map riparian buffer zones and identify their conditions. Based on this mapping, develop a riparian restoration plan for areas planted with oil palm or where natural vegetation is in degraded condition.
3. Produce a detailed map which indicates ecotones. The mapping of ecotones can be completed easily using ground survey and handheld GPS units.
4. Implement active management of riparian buffer zones, which may include managing these areas as multi-use conservation zones in which native species acknowledged by community members as „useful trees“ are planted to signal active management. Species to be used may include illipe nut trees of *Shorea* spp., a wide variety of fruit trees and local medicinal plants.
5. Identify the extent, nature and locations of threats to the maintenance of HCVs (illegal logging, slash and burn agriculture, forest fires) and develop management steps to address these threats.
6. Adopt a landscape approach in maintaining/enhancing habitat value by connecting fragmented forests and restoring critical habitats and watershed forests.
7. Conduct awareness raising campaigns in communities within and surrounding the ISK concession, preferably in collaboration with NGOs with local presence. This should include prohibition of fire usage in or near heath forest areas. Company should provide signboards related to this prohibition.

8. Engage local communities and other stakeholders in a constructive dialogue to build a consensus on the importance of conserving natural areas for the long term.
9. Establish partnerships with NGOs, universities, local governments (BKSDA) in the management of protected species and habitats within the concession.
10. Establish data on forest resource use by communities (i.e., collection of medicinal plants, timber harvesting, and sand mining for construction) to ensure that these activities will not further degrade remaining forest areas at ISK.

Key monitoring recommendations for HCV PT.ISK are as follows:

- Develop a matrix or a checklist to monitor implementation of HCV management activities.
- Obtain and analyze high-resolution remote sensing imagery or aerial photography to monitor land cover changes and forest degradation.
- Implement field surveys on ecological and environmental indicators related to the identified HCVs.
 - Extent, distribution and quality of various types of habitats (lowland dipterocarp forest, wetlands, riparian and swamp forests).
 - Status of natural vegetation (canopy cover, forest structure, species composition).
 - River water quality and flow pattern.
- Establish a system for reporting any threats (e.g., hunting, fishing, logging, shifting cultivation, forest fires, etc.) to HCVs and conduct regular ground checks.
- Establish partnerships with academic institutions and NGOs in carrying out monitoring activities.
- Monitor implementation of community awareness raising, training and other engagement activities.
- Monitor and evaluate community perception regarding the company's management and status of HCVs and relations.
- Involve communities in monitoring activities (NGOs can often assist in adopting a model of community-based monitoring).

Internal Responsibility

Formal Signing Off by assessors and company

This document is the summary of assessment result on High Conservation Value (HCV), Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and DPPL of PT.Indo Sawit Kekal, Ketapang, West Kalimantan Province and has been approved by the management of PT.Indo Sawit Kekal.

Management PT Indo Sawit Kekal,

PT. Hatfield,

LINKS,

PT INDO SAWIT KEKAL



LINKS
Dr. Feybe Lumuru

Nharong Somchit, President Director
PT.Indo Sawit Kekal

Date: 22/8/2013

The statement of Acceptance of Responsibility for Assessments

Assessment result document on High Conservation Value (HCV) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of PT.Indo Sawit Kekal by PT. Hatfield and LINKS, will be applied as one of the guidelines in managing palm oil plantation in PT.Indo Sawit Kekal.

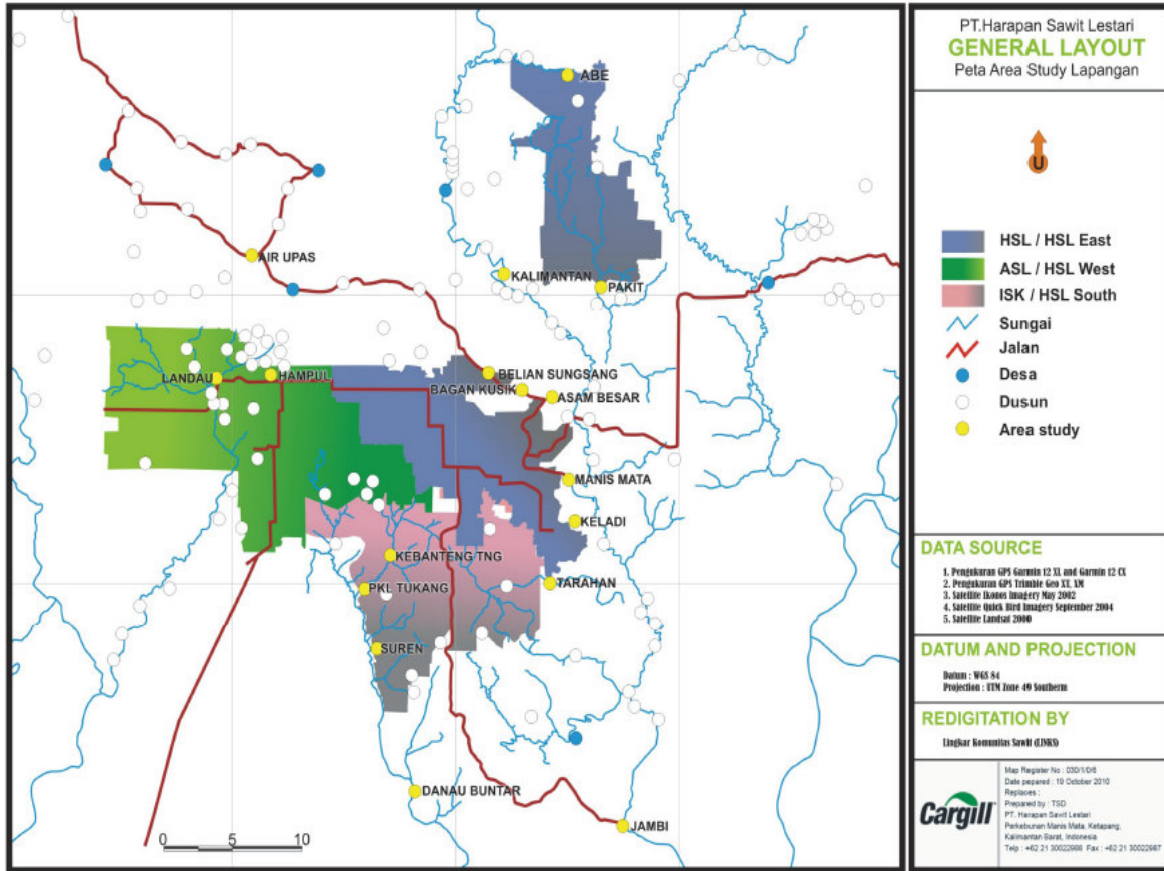
Management PT Indo Sawit Kekal,

PT INDO SAWIT KEKAL

Nharong Somchit, President Director
PT.Indo Sawit Kekal

Date: 22/8/13

Appendix 1 – Map of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study area



Appendix 2- List of stakeholders consulted during HCV Assessment

Date of Consultation : 5 – 8th April 2011.

Outside Stakeholders participated :

Village	Name	Position
Dusun Bagan Kajang	Samsidi	Chairman of KUD
Dusun Bagan Kajang	Rusdi	Chief of Dusun
Dusun Bagan Kajang	Akun	<i>Temenggung Adat</i>
Dusun Bagan Kajang	Nuam	Villager
Dusun Bagan Kajang	Kipas	Villager
Dusun Bagan Kajang	Cungkir	Villager
Dusun Bagan Kajang	Tilung	Villager
Dusun Bagan Kajang	Ujang	Villager
Dusun Bagan Kajang	Jemihit	Villager
Dusun Bagan Kajang	Hademi	Villager
Dusun Tarahan	Ikum	Chief of neighborhood
Dusun Tarahan	Opic	Community leader
Dusun Tarahan	Lampak	Community leader
Dusun Tarahan	Suryanto	WALHI (NGO)
Manis mata	Sairus	Chief of village
Tarahan	M.Munut	Kadus
Manis mata	Suhandi	Police sector
Manis mata	Samidi	Military sector


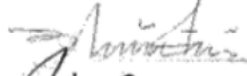
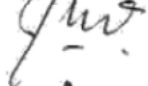
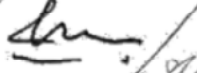





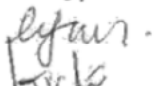

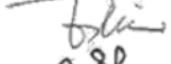

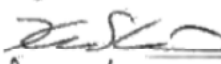


PT Indo Sawit Kekal management representatives participated

Name	Position
Nharong Somchit	President Director
Hussin Top	Senior Estate Manager
Taufik Muksin	Plasma support service manager
Tarmizi Lakoni	GIS
Faisal	Land Acquisition Assistant
Zulkarnean	Estate Manager
Victor Hutabarat	Program Assurance Coordinator
Ainul Yaqin	Land Acquisition Assistant
Riduan	Estate Assistant
Hendri Hairani	CR Manager
Volta Bone	Program Assurance Manager

Appendix 3. Attendance Public Consultation HCV PT Indo Sawit Kekal 8 April 2011

DAFTAR HADIR

Tempat : CLUB HOUSE PT. HSL / PT. ISK.
 Date : 08/04/2011
 Subject : Public consultation : HCV preliminary assessment results

No.	NAMA	JABATAN	ALAMAT	TANDA TANGAN
1	SAHRUS	Kades M-M	M-MATA	
2	M. Mawut	KADUS Taram	Taraman	
3	H. SUHARDI	KASIUBI POL- SEK M. MATA	M. MATA	
4	SAMI M	wakil Donoramil	m. mata	
5	M. RIOWAN	Sm. BA. Lue	Lue.	
6	AKRUL YASIN	LA. ASPI.	ISK	
7	HENDRI HARIM	CR Manager	HRCG - KBK	
8	Tarmini Latoni	AMIS & GIS	HSL - LSK	
9	Zulkarnaen	EM	LUE	
10	Ujang	tokoh masyarakat	Bayangkampung	
11	VICTOR H.	PAO-S	KBK.	
12	Agus Solim	Hatfield	Bogor	
13	tantou	Hatfield	Bogor	
14	Kenichi Shan	Hatfield	Bogor	
15	Jawit Anisona	Hatfield	Bogor	
16	Fari Sel	LA. ASPI	ISK	
17				
18				
19				
20				