

Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assessments PT Mentari Pratama Ketapang District, West Kalimantan Province

Executive Summary

PT Mentari Pratama which is located in Tumbang Titi Sub-District, Ketapang District - West Kalimantan Province, is one of palm oil plantations companies that adopted the sustainable palm oil practices based on RSPO New Planting Procedures which was enforced 1st January 2010. As part of a sustainable palm oil management, PT Mentari Pratama has conducted the Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL), High Conservation Value (HCV) identification and Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The HCV and SIA assessment were conducted from 6th – 15th October 2010 by Aksenta; the key consultants conducting these assessments have been accredited and approved by RSPO.

The Consent License (Izin Prinsip) for PT Mentari Pratama was approved on 15th January 2010 by the Ketapang Regent decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Ketapang) No. 525 / 33 / DPU-TR; the total area based on Consent License is ± 17,700 ha. The Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) was approved on 10th February 2010 by the Ketapang Regent decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Ketapang) No 74 Year 2010; the total area based on Permitted Area is ± 17,700 ha. The Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL) was approved by AMDAL Commission of West Kalimantan Province No. 93/BLHD/2012 dated on 12th January 2012, the Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan) was approved by Governor of West Kalimantan Province (Surat Keputusan Gubernur Kalimantan Barat) No. 93/BLHD/2012 dated on 12th January 2012. The Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP) was approved on 24th February 2012 by the Ketapang Regent decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati) Nomor : 82/DISBUN-D/2012; the total area is ± 3,954 ha. PT Mentari Pratama will not cultivate these areas in accordance to the wishes of the communities and in accordance with the areas allocated in the IUP. Hence, in the development plan, the Company development of oil palm will be within the approved.

The results of the HCV assessment by independent consultants from Aksenta who has been accredited and approved by RSPO have shown that there is no primary forest in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Mentari Pratama. The vegetation's cover dominated by the rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*), agroforestry and paddyfield. Based on The Report of Semi Detail Soil Survey and Palm Oil Suitability Assessment of PT Mentari Pratama 2011 by the consultant (JH – Agriculture Service), indicated that no peatland was found in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi).

As for potential HCV areas, five types of HCV were identified by Aksenta; these are HCV 1, HCV 3, HCV 4, HCV 5 and HCV 6 within the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Mentari

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Pratama. The original HCV area identified was $\pm 4,642.25$ ha or ± 26.23 % of the total Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) in the assessments by Aksenta. The important elements for HCV 1 are the existence of population and tracks of endangered species such as Bornean Agile Gibbon (*Hylobates albibarbis*), Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*), Otter Civet (*Cynogale bennettii*), Bornean Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis diardi* ssp. *borneensis*) and Malayan Sun Bear (*Helarctos malayanus*). The important elements for HCV 3 are Hill Dipterocarp Forest. The important elements for HCV 4 are related to the potential damage from springs, river riparian, firebreaks, and water for agriculture and catchments area. The important elements for HCV 5 are related to basic needs of local communities or the main asset of society. The important elements for HCV 6 are related to the traditional and sacred graveyard. The HCV areas outside the IUP approved areas will be included in the monitoring and socialization plan with the local communities.

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

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Scope of SEIA and HCV Assessment

General Data of the Company

Company Name	:	PT Mentari Pratama
Deed of Establishment	:	Notary Edi Simin, SH, No : 18 dated on 7 th Desember 2007
Adjustment Article of Association	:	Notary Lili Suryati, SH, No : 2 dated on 1 st November 2010
Capital Status	:	Domestic Investment (<i>Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri</i> , PMDN)
Taxpayer Notification Number	:	02.759.065.2-112.000
Company Address	:	Spring tower 01 – 15, Jl. KL. Yos Sudarso, Tanjung Mulia, Medan Deli Kota Medan 20241 Sumatera Utara - Indonesia
Type of business	:	Oil Palm Plantation & Processing
Status of concession land	:	Consent License (Izin Prinsip) (No 525 / 33 / DPU-TR dated 15 th January 2010) (size ± 17,700 Ha) Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) (No.74 Year 2010 dated 10 th February 2010) (size ± 17,700 Ha) AMDAL (SEIA) (Nomor : 93/BLHD/2012 dated 12 th January 2012) Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan) (No. 93/BLHD/2012, dated 12 th January 2012) Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan) (No. 82/DISBUN-D/2012, dated 24 th February 2012) (size ± 3,954 Ha)
Contact person	:	Go Swee Aun
Geographical Location	:	See Picture 1, Picture 2, Picture 3 and Picture 4
Surrounding Entities	:	North : Limited Production Forest (Hutan Produksi Terbatas/HPT) and PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa South : Limited Production Forest (Hutan Produksi Terbatas/HPT), PT Bekatik Lestari and PT ARRTU Plantation West : PT Lestari Abadi Perkasa and PT Bangun Maya Indah East : Limited Production Forest (Hutan Produksi Terbatas/HPT).

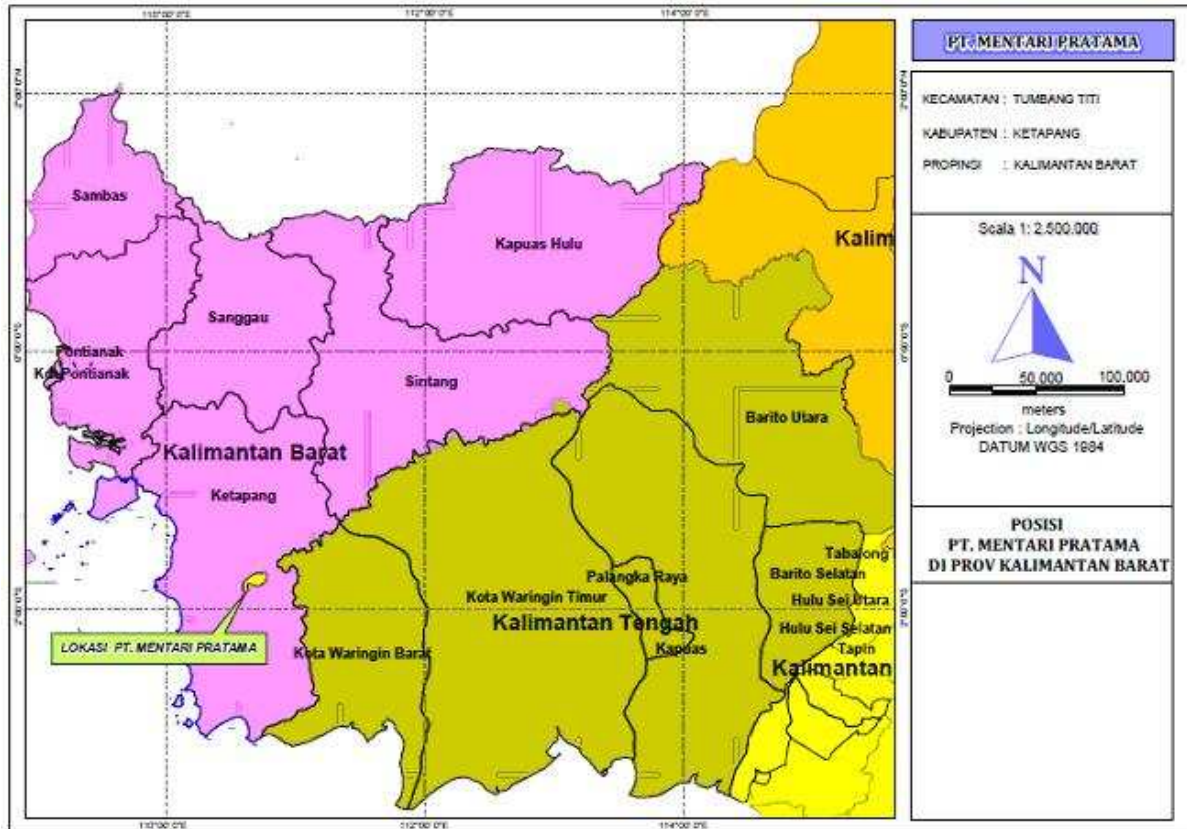
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The scope of Social and Environment Impact Assessment of PT Mentari Pratama covers the local social entities within the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) area. Thus, the High Conservation Value assessment covers the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi). It is also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

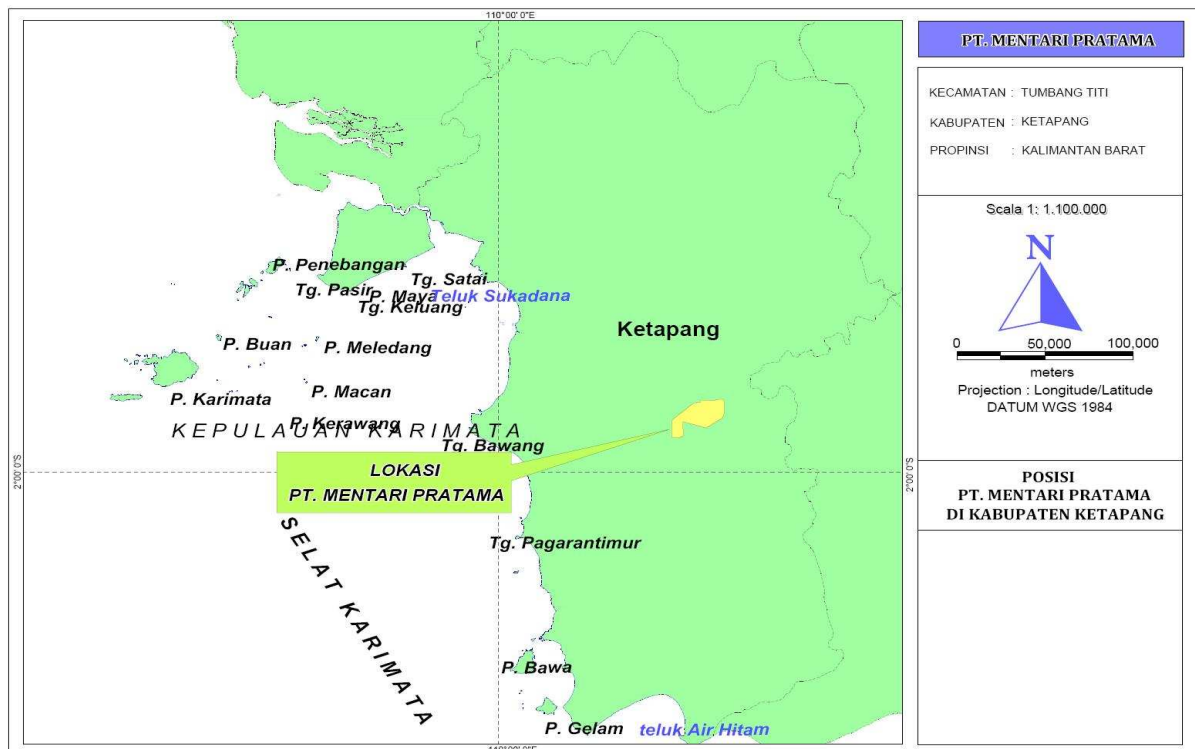


Picture 1 Location of PT Mentari Pratama in Indonesia

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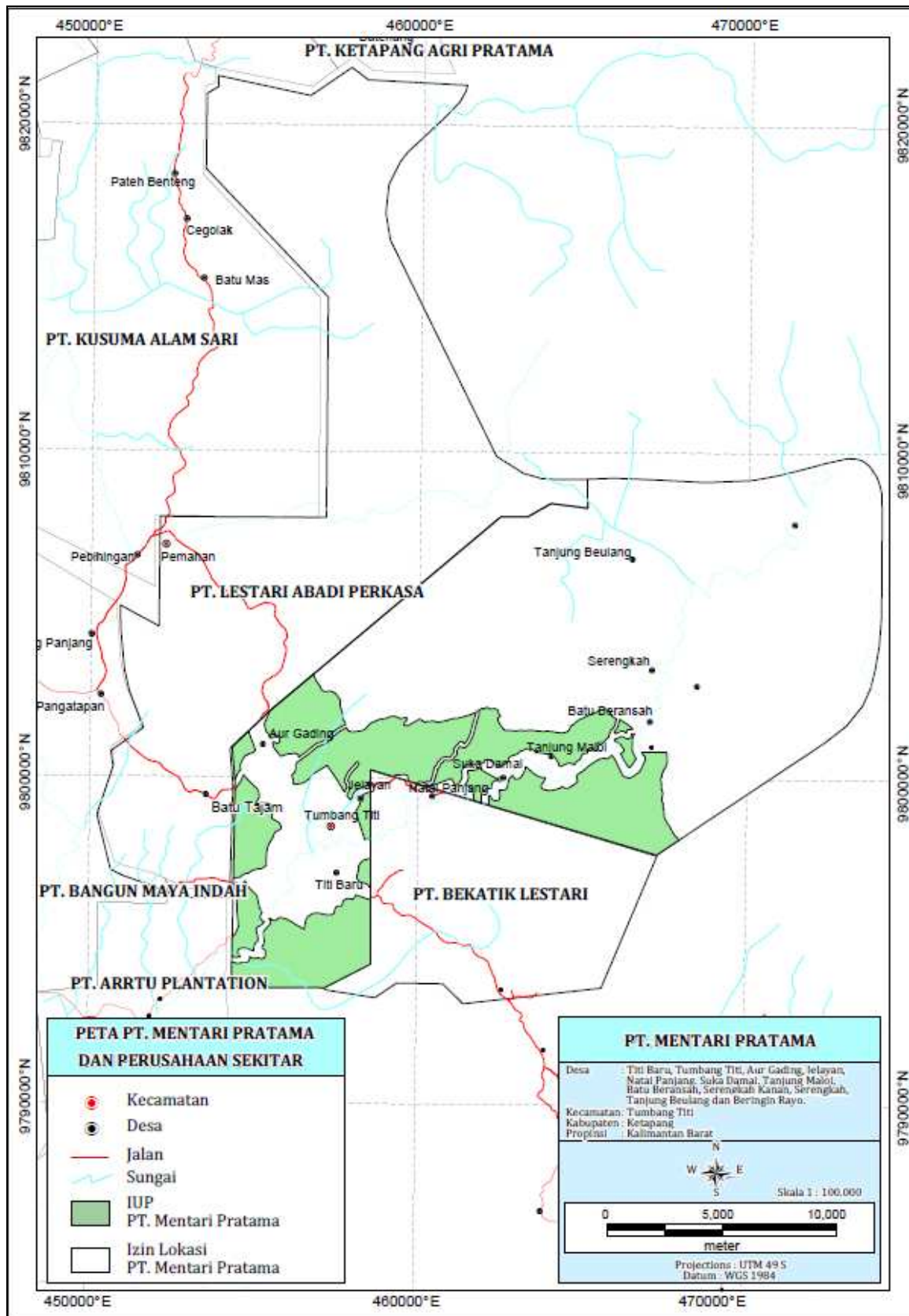


Picture 2 Location of PT Mentari Pratama in West Kalimantan Province



Picture 3 Location of PT Mentari Pratama in Ketapang District

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Picture 4 Location of PT Mentari Pratama and its surrounding entities

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Permits

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

Table 1. Types of permits and recommendations PT Mentari Pratama

No	Licenses and recommendations	Issued by	Number and date	Note
1.	Deed of Establishment	Notary Edi Simin, SH	No. 18 Date: 7 th Desember 2007	
2.	Adjustment Article of Association	Notary Lili Suryati, SH	No. 2 Date: 1 st Nopember 2010	
3.	Taxpayer Notification Number	Tax Serve Office	02.759.065.2-112.000	Registered 19-02-2008
4.	Consent License (Izin Prinsip)	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	No 525 / 33 / DPU-TR Date: 15 th January 2010	± 17,700 ha
5.	Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi)	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	No. 74 Tahun 2010 Date: 10 th February 2010	± 17,700 ha
6.	Location Suitability Recommendation with Macro Plantation Development Plan of West Kalimantan Province	Governor of West Kalimantan Province	No. 525 / 19 / Ekbang-A Date: 17 th October 2011	± 5,929 ha
7.	Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL)	AMDAL Commission of West Kaliman Province	No. 93/BLHD/2012 Date: 12 th January 2012	Approved
8.	Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan)	Governor of West Kalimantan Province	No. 93/BLHD/2012 Date : 12 th January 2012	Approved
9.	Plantation Permit (IUP)	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	No. 82/DISBUN-D/2012 Date : 24 th February 2012	± 3,954 ha

Area and time-plan for new plantings

The proposed new planting area by PT Mentari Pratama is in the location in the Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan) 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 2012 following the procedures of the RSPO New Planting Procedures (NPP).

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Assessment Process and Procedures

a. SEI Assessment

Assessors and their credentials:

The Social Impact Assessment of PT Mentari Pratama was carried out by Aksenta which is located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: aksenta@aksenta.com. The key consultants conducting these assessments have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

- 1. Dwi R. Muhtaman** (dwirm@aksenta.com), finished his Master Degree in Auburn University, USA. He is now working as the Strategic Social and Environmental Auditor in Aksenta. He has ever been as the consultant in the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) in the project of *Levelling the Playing Field: Fair Partnership for Local Development to Improve the Forest Sustainability in Southeast Asia*. He has ever been worked too as the Technique Adviser for *The Sustainable Supply Chain Linkages Program* in the International Finance Cooperation (IFC), Program for Eastern Indonesia SME Assistance (2005-2006). He is experienced to embrace the issues of forestry policies in the same manner as Chain of Custody (*Lacak balak*) to forest products and done the research in more than 20 wood industry. He has joined in more than 20 assessment's certification between 1996 – 2005 in 17 management of forest concession as the social auditor. Since this last year, he has become the independent auditor to baseline appraisal in some companies that joined into the Nusa Hijau, WWF's programme. At this time, he is active in doing the palm oil assessment (RSPO standards, social and environmental audit) and High Conservation Values areas (HCVF). He is the verifier too to the Café Practice verification program, Scof palm oil. In this activities, He became the team leader to High Conservation Values and Social Impact Assessment.
- 2. Sigit Budhi Setyanto** (sigit@aksenta.com), He graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture of Universitas Negeri Jember and has been involved in research and has experiences in areas involved with growers and communities development since 1990 (such as, PT Rajawali Corporation Group, PT Bentoel and Philip Morris Inc, Marlboro cigarette product). Sigit become local partner on processing certification Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia for *Communities Forest Supply Chains Unit* project which is funded from PT Kutai Timber Indonesia (Sumitomo Group), as well as an *Agriculture Marketing Specialist* for an international NGO for *Rural Agro-enterprise Development (RAeD)* program. Since 2004 he has been active as the auditor for *CAFÉ Practice Program* in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea as well as. He is experienced in national and international training on *Sustainable Organic*, "*SCS-Starbucks*" *CAFÉ Practice*, "*Rainforest Alliance*" – *Sustainable Agriculture, Forest Management and Chain of*

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Custody, as well as “*DOEN- Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil*”. His role in this Social Impact Assessment was as one of the team members focusing on the field of socio-economic and social development. In Aksenta, he has carried out assessments on “*Socio – Economic study on palm trees in West Pasaman and Sanggau*”, “*Social Impact Assessment*” and “*High Conservation Value Assessment*” for Indonesian Palm Oil Companies. In March, 2010, He obtained the accreditation from RSPO as the *Discipline Specialist* for Social Assessment on palm oil companies. His role in this Social Impact Assessment was as one of the team members focusing on the field of socio-economic and social development. In Aksenta, he has carried out assessments on “*Socio – Economic study on palm trees in West Pasaman and Sanggau*”, “*Social Impact Assessment*” and “*High Conservation Value Assessment*” for Indonesian Palm Oil Companies.

- 3. Andri Novi** (andri.novi@aksenta.com), Graduated from the Arts, with knowledge of culture, arts and linguistics. Specialist on *Participatory Action Research* and *Community Development* and as consultant for *Capacity Building & Regional Development Training Expert* for Capaciting Community National Programme / Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (PNPM). He has done Social Impact Assessment in some corporations palm oil in Indonesia and on year 2010, obtained the accreditation from RSPO as the *Discipline Specialist* for High Conservation Value on social and cultural. Andri Novi participate on process of writing book “*Panduan Menakar Otonomi Komunitas*” which is publish Yappika and writing article with the title is “*Tata Kehutanan Majemuk; Redistribusi Kekayaan Alam Nusantara*” for *Community Forestry Journal*. Else, translating book *Seni Membangun Kapasitas Pelatihan dalam Pengembangan Komuniti Forestry* which is publish RECOFTC. His role in this Social Impact Assessment was as focusing on the field of cultural and social relation, as well as coordination all of activity on the field.
- 4. Erizal** (erizal.bogor@hotmail.com), is graduated from Forest Resources Conservation Department, Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University. He has the good experienced of work in agriculture, forestry, and the research of biodiversity and social capacity. His activity’s concern is “Bina Desa” with the main activity as the emergence of Kader Pelopor in the Village in “*Pelatihan Tokoh Pelopor Desa*”. This time, he is participating in the social development and he has ever been the trainer related to the business, the development of bamboo handicraft, such as, working together with Non-Timber Forest Product Indonesia Programme, Forest Department of West Java, DPRD of Bogor Regency, and Cirebon City, DPRD of South Sumatera, UKM Ternate and Bogor Agricultural University. Since 2010, He joined in the Social Impact Assessment Team of PT Gagas Dinamiga Aksenta.

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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:

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

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

1. **Literature Study;** this method was used for the purpose of gathering the understanding on the socio-context and environmental aspect of the location which was evaluated. It was carried out in the early phase-before going to the field and at the result analysis phase (This was described in the SIA report of PT Mentari Pratama, January 2011 by Aksenta),
2. **Dialogue;** this method was used to identify the nature of the relevant parties, identify the potential issues to impact, gathering information about expectations, ideas, and opinions to bring the solutions for the actual issues. The process was carried out through the meetings both in formal and in non-formal sequence with definite topics (Focus Group Discussion),
3. **Field Observation;** this method was used to understand directly the actual facts which will be indicator of the issues and social impact happened,
4. **In-depth Interview;** it was used to get a deeper understanding about the issues. It was done in-depth by interviewing the key socialite who will act as respondents. The criteria

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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

Assessors and their credentials

The HCV assessment conducted from 6th – 15th October 2010 in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Mentari Pratama was carried by Aksenta, located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: aksenta@aksenta.com. Key consultants from Aksenta have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

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- 2. Wibowo A Djatmiko** (bowie@aksenta.com), He has the capacity and experience in conservation research, wild life management, habitat and population study, wild life ecology (especially on birds and herpetofauna), and forest ecology (including forests resident) researches. He graduated from Bogor Agriculture University in Forestry majoring in the field of biodiversity conservation. He is also involved and attended courses such as Second Asian School for Conservation Biology (SEAMEO BIOTROP – Bogor) and International Training Course on Practical approach to Management of Biodiversity Conservation (Malayan Nature Society, in Kuala Lumpur). He completed his Master Degree in Biology Conservation at Indonesia University. He is well-experienced as an independent consultant: with wild life ecology specialty, AMDAL-forestry analysis (the analysis of environment impact), mining and transmigration, and assessment of eco-global certification for both commercial and traditional forests. He has conducted many HCV assessments for palm oil plantations since 2006, he achieved the RSPO

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accreditation as *RSPO approved HCV assessor for biodiversity discipline specialist*. In this HCV assessment for PT Mentari Pratama, his role is to focus and identify the existence of HCV 1, 2, and 3.

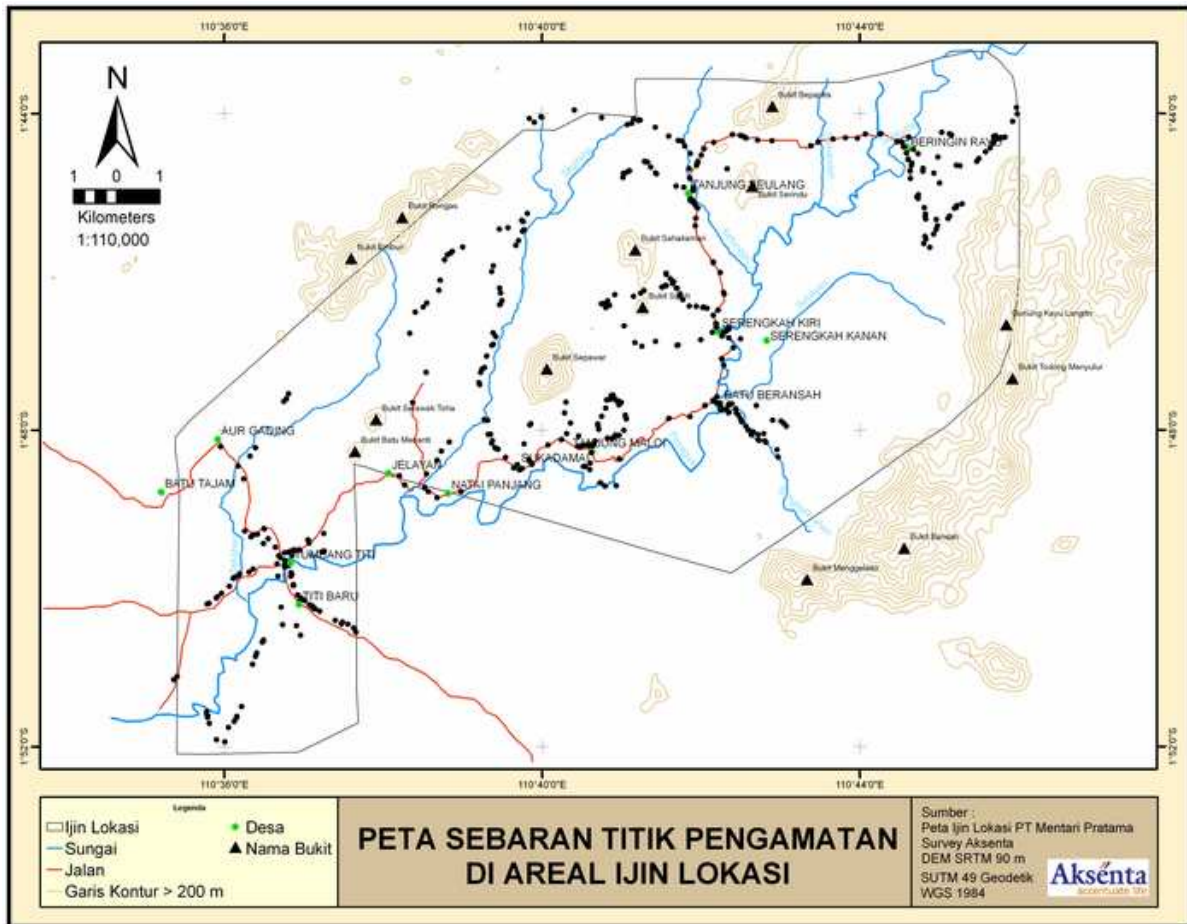
- 3. Robert H. Sinaga** (rohansinaga@aksenta.com), Experience in GIS dan Remote Sensing technic for Conservation Biology and land use issues. Has conducts his research in the quantity of radiation in the forest and energy using by forest with GIS and Remote Sensing technique. He has experience in analysis of land resources and water management. Robert has considerable study of HCV in five palm oil plantations companies in Borneo. In this assesment, he identified for HCV 4 and mapping of HCV areas.
- 4. Yunus Bahar** (yunus_bahar@aksenta.com), after finished Bachelor proramme in Bogor Agriculture University (IPB) of Meteorology, he believed as teacher of Diploma specialist programme Bogor Agriculture University on Klimatology lecture. Else, he be responsibility of practical work on IPB scholar programme for Meteorology Analysist lecture. The present active become S-2 of Study of Information Technology for Natural Resource Management in Bogor Agriculture University (IPB) which is the only international programme in IPB. In this HCV assessment for PT Mentari Pratama, his role is to focus GIS and mapping, and for analysist of special analysist and HCV mapping.

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

HCV Identifying Methods

The assessment covers the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) which has been approved as the company's project area. Assessments also expanded into villages and other areas which could be considerably of relevant importance to the proposed plantation area. The field survey was conducted on 6th – 15th October 2010. The survey area observations as per **Picture 5**

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Picture 5 Distribution of the observation spots (Source: HCV Report of PT Mentari Pratama, February 2011 by Aksenta, page 2-15)

In the process, each observation team was accompanied by the field staff from the company and local representatives who familiar with the site. Besides field activities, the team also collected information from the local people through individualistic interviews, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), as well as public consultations (the list of stakeholders in the participative process is included in **Appendix 1**). At the same time, confirmation and cross checking of the findings were carried out with the local people using the technique of purposive sampling – which included the socialites, the enclaves’ owners (if existed), and the related interest parties.

The understanding and scope of HCV for the oil palm plantation sector refers to the HCVF definitions which apply to the forestry sector. The Identification of High Conservation Value in Indonesia was developed by the *Konsorsium Revisi HCV Toolkit Indonesia* (2008) - the toolkit for the revision HCV consortium. Other references are such as IUCN, CITES, and other guidelines as well as the relevant laws of Indonesia were also subjects of consideration (See **Appendix 2**).

Identifying Methods for HCV 1, 2, and 3

The target of HCV 1, 2, and 3 identifying was to find out the areas which have important values in the biological context. Such areas were marked by the location status, the origin of the communities, or the existence of the ecosystem of flora and fauna with high values. The significant values of flora and fauna refer to the status defined by the law, endemics (endemic, limited spread), and scarcity (scarce, facing extinction or almost extinct) was in accordance to the national and international law (IUCN and CITES) which protect such flora and fauna. Moreover, the significance of the value of the wildlife as well as the habitat was also based on the ecology roles from the species and from the cultural and traditional point of view.

The method of inventories was done using reconnaissance survey to analyze the existence of the important flora and fauna. The existence of every fauna was recorded through:

- Direct observation, either through the identification of visual appearance or sound (for both diurnal and nocturnal animals).
- The existence of the marks or residual from the animals' activities in their former habitat (such as tracks, scars on trees, nest, scales, snake skin, bird feathers, or mammal hair, etc.).
- The finding of the residual of animals' body parts (skull, horn, skin, hair, tusk, scales, and other recognized part of the animals' body) which were possibly hunted or caught by the local people in the observed locations. Interviews were carried out to complement the information about the time and location of the hunting activities.
- The secondary information was the existence of the animals which were documented based on external information, such as local people information or the local authorities. The consistency of such information was always monitored through cross checking (check and recheck) with other relevant parties as well as checking the validity of the description on every species of animals from the interviewed people. All information was then matched with the natural distribution and the history of the existence of such species in the locations (as mentioned in the literature references). The data was then compared to the type and condition of the habitat at the time when the survey was done. Any mismatching between the description and their natural distribution zone and habitat, will put the existence of such species in doubt.

HCV 4 Identification Methodology

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

HCV 5 and HCV 6 Identification Methodology

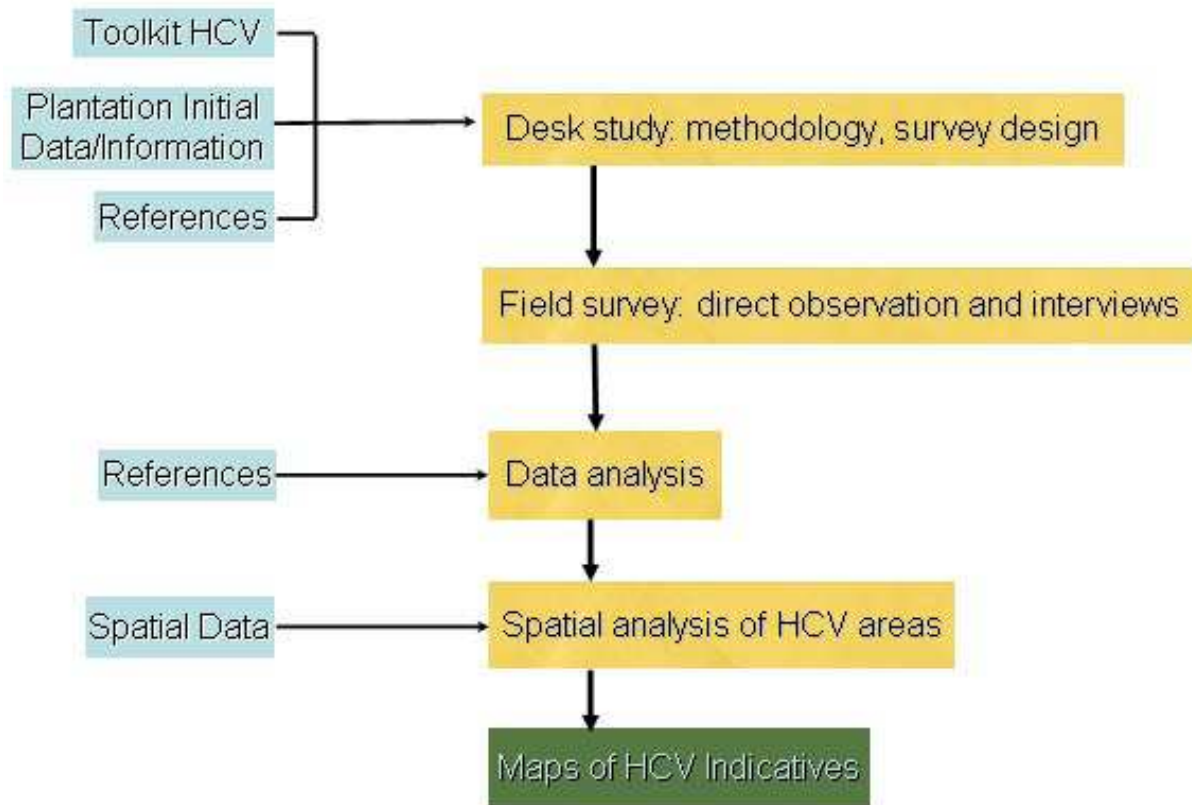
The focus of the HCV 5 assessment was the area inside the plantation which has significant values to fulfill the basic needs of the local community. The focus of the HCV 6 assessment was the area inside the plantation which has the significant values for identification and sustainability of the tradition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

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

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The HCV Assessment Phases

This HCV assessment is generally carried out through a series of phases such as: Desk Study, Field Survey, Data Analysis, Spatial Analysis of HCV area, and indicative HCV mapping as shown in **Picture 6**.



Picture 6 The HCV Assessment Phases (Source: HCV report for PT Mentari, February 2011 by Aksenta, p. 2-10)

Summary of Assessment Findings

a. SEI Assessment

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

The existence of the company and its developing strategy of oil palm plantation and palm crude oil factory have been considered to pose an impact toward social sustainability of local society and its local plantation. Therefore, there are five key elements of social sustainability. They are Human Capital, Natural Capital, Financial Capital, Social Capital, and Physical Capital. Each capital itself includes various elements. And the extension and focuses of these elements has played an important role for the stakeholders. Identified issues and problem from this party later has lead into a fieldwork and exploration. An important issue is considered (or fall into criteria of) an important issue when it 1) has influenced many people in its magnitude, 2) within a great range of area as its context, and 3) in numerous occasions. With those criteria, the social influence and impact will be categorized into 1) insignificant, 2) quite significant 3) significant; while its significance will be grouped into 1) positive or 2) negative values. Each key issue that plays a significant impact toward social sustainability had been assessed its relevances with the existing RSPO criteria. RSPO – in this matter – had been a benchmarking tool of assessing the on going and future program has been done accordingly to the sustainability corridor. The benchmarking procedures had been done to value the existing management, and on which issue the management should need an affirming or revitalizing act toward a better management.

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

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Table 2 Scope and result of the field Social Impact Assessment.

No.	ASPECT	DETAILS
1.	Numbers of Aksenta's team	4 person
2.	Numbers of day in which the field assessment was conducted	5-17 days (10 days in field, 3 days on the way)
3.	Numbers of assesment of villages	13 villages
4.	Numbers of interviewed stakeholders	25 parties
5.	Numbers of field counterpart PT Mentari Pratama	7 persons survey staf and public relation
6.	Numbers of formal meetings (FGD)	10 meetings
7.	Numbers participants for formal FGD meetings	Opening Meeting (10), District (19), Beringin Rayo village (7), Tanjung Beulang village (4), Tanjung Maloi village (7), Sukadamai village (13), Jelayan village (46) and Batu Tajam village (49), Public Consultation of District (55) and Closing Meeting (12)
8.	Numbers of visited sites	13 villages, Tumbang Titi Sub-District in Ketapang District
9.	Numbers of observed sites	164 sites
10.	Numbers of field respondents	144 peoples
11.	Numbers of Review documents	6 documents
12.	Number of selection picture	192 pictures

The assessment has indicated that 30 key stakeholders have experienced direct and/or indirect impact from the existing operation of the plantation and palm oil factory; while the assessment resulted at least 38 key issues that are considered to be the result of the existing and future operation of oil palm plantation and crude palm oil production on society's social sustainability.

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

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

No	Key Issues*)
I	Natural capital
1	Serengkah Kanan village, Jelayan village, Batu Tajam village and Citizens of Aur Gading explain to refusal about survey activity and attendance PT Mentari Pratama for a reason land in village have been loaded with Civil Rubber Plantation.
2	Number of area in village just large but all almost of land have been rubber plantation, so as a opinion from public that have no need the company.
3	Cares of civil land become decrease especially rubber plantation as basic needs cause land constraints.
4	Cares of forest produce (timber and non-timber) become to coverage basic needs of local communities.
5	Cares of quality and exsistence clean water become decrease.
6	Decrease of quality drink water cause activity from Industry Plant Forest (Hutan Tanaman Industri) and minning. So that implementable clean water programme to reach for village end.
7.	There is Village Forest Programme supported by Flora Fauna International, and in the preset until on process to offer approved by Forestry Department.
8.	Using farm technology for insentifily rice field using herbicide, so on long term the environment maybe can be contaminate.
9.	There is Minning activity in upper course of river, RW Natai Keranjang.
10.	Plenty more empty-land, but the location is the outside from permitted area PT Mentari Pratama.
11.	Uncommond ground about the boundary of village zone, especially range from to new village.
II	Human capital
1	The communities not yet to understand about work plan PT Mentari Pratama.
2	Loss of believe community about oil palm plantation cause possession oil palm plantation Benua Indah Group gone bankrupt and the price of TBS depreciated until Rp. 300.00 / kg.
3	Potentially any conflict cause discrepancy between job qualifications with a low education level of local communities.
4	Cares of the company will be recruitment workers from the outside of region.
5	In a general way nothing farmer group and farmers still have work by self, although activity when land clearing usually doing by communally with engaging family.
6	Traditional activity like fishing and hunting still happen.
III	Social capital
1	Any conflict horizontal range from to a accepting group and refusing group about attendance plan Mentari Pratama.
2	Jealousy and curiosity about community representative have invited to West Sumatera and Singkawang District.
3	Any jealousy that permitted area map which is older Head of Regency, it for make community of Tumbang Titi suffer and used for Regency campaign cost.
4	Change of conduction in District and village can make indefinite of law and potentially make social collision.
5	Disquietude about broken the tradition order.
6	The tradition in isolate of sub-village effective for problem solving.
7	Processing of government transition in village going on not pure, especially in Tumbang Titi village, Batu Tajam village and Jelayan village, until legitimation Head of Village in front of the communities become weak and inhold of enough data for starting government in their village.
8	Any preference for not open rice field especially with the reason of bad weather and little workers.

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IV Financial capital	
1	Any open new job and local worker recruitment, so the region economic increased.
2	Community answering about why not invested for rubber development to our communities which is the rubber plantation is their job.
3	Cares of local communities income decreased and elements on local economic chain (e.g rubber loading).
4	The farmer will be ready planting an oil palm if any assurance for purchasing from company, which is on planting finance contract and purchasing contract.
5	Existence of CU have alternated management system of local population finance and helping power community.
6	The rubber is sector of trade by community which is can be survive and be living main source from generation to generation and considered to be answer the demand, although this effort very influence by weather (rainy), workers, and price.
V Physical capital	
1	Existence of company can make access of road be increased with develop a road.
2	Bad road infrastructure cause roads have broken. Beringin Rayo village, Tanjung Beulang village and Natai Keranjang village still have not achievable by road enough. Improvement of road infrastructure is a main of hope almost whole citizen in Tumbang Titi.
3	The present, a company using province road for transportation oil palm and rubber, the result that road become damaged and annoying general community interest.
4	Basic education and health care spread until outlying place of village and sub-village.
5	Telecommunications and clean water network reach until a considerable part of community.
6	A healthy life like way awakening and sanitation in some villages still less.
7	Available health-care centre in almost all village but medical worker still less. In Tumbang Titi sub-district any 12 helping health-care centre and 12 village health-care centre, and then 35 medical workers.

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

The social management aspects have both inward and outward significant for the company. According to the assessment, generally local community divide two main opinion are accepting and rejecting of existence PT Mentari Pratama. Community which is accepting PT Mentari Pratama consider that the existence of company is opportunity for increasing their prosperity through opening vocation with benefited of any land and improvement road infrastructure. Community which is rejecting the existence of company worry about for their life living source will be pressed and life will be more difficult. Else they worrying about environment damage, road broken, poisoning surface and river, disturbing traditional order, income decreased and land of agriculture and then losed local product on competitive in new vocation with workers from outside area.

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General Recommendations of social impact management:

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

- 1) Identification again for stakeholders, Creating effective and transparent system and strategy of communication for each of the stakeholders.
- 2) Creating a special mass communication team whose functions are giving explanation, response and decision toward on going future development on the field in order to have a beneficial relationship with the local community and able to draw their interest with the works of the company and buy in the initial proposal of oil palm plantation. Systematic management of social issues point by creating social management system, which includes identification of social issues, social impact assessment, social management plan, mitigation and evaluation of the system and its implementations.
- 3) Arranging comprehensive of information about company profile, developing cooperation concept and in unequal to and transparent to its communication and work plan of company and every implementations to stakeholders.
- 4) Based from survey, focus of attention and effort on social locations, and possible technique. In this area must be looked taking place life living sources of community. Developing innovative cooperation concept possible become co-existence between life source in present with oil palm plantation.
- 5) Creating social management plan and implementations with local stakeholders participate and participatively based on this KDS result.

b. HCV assessments

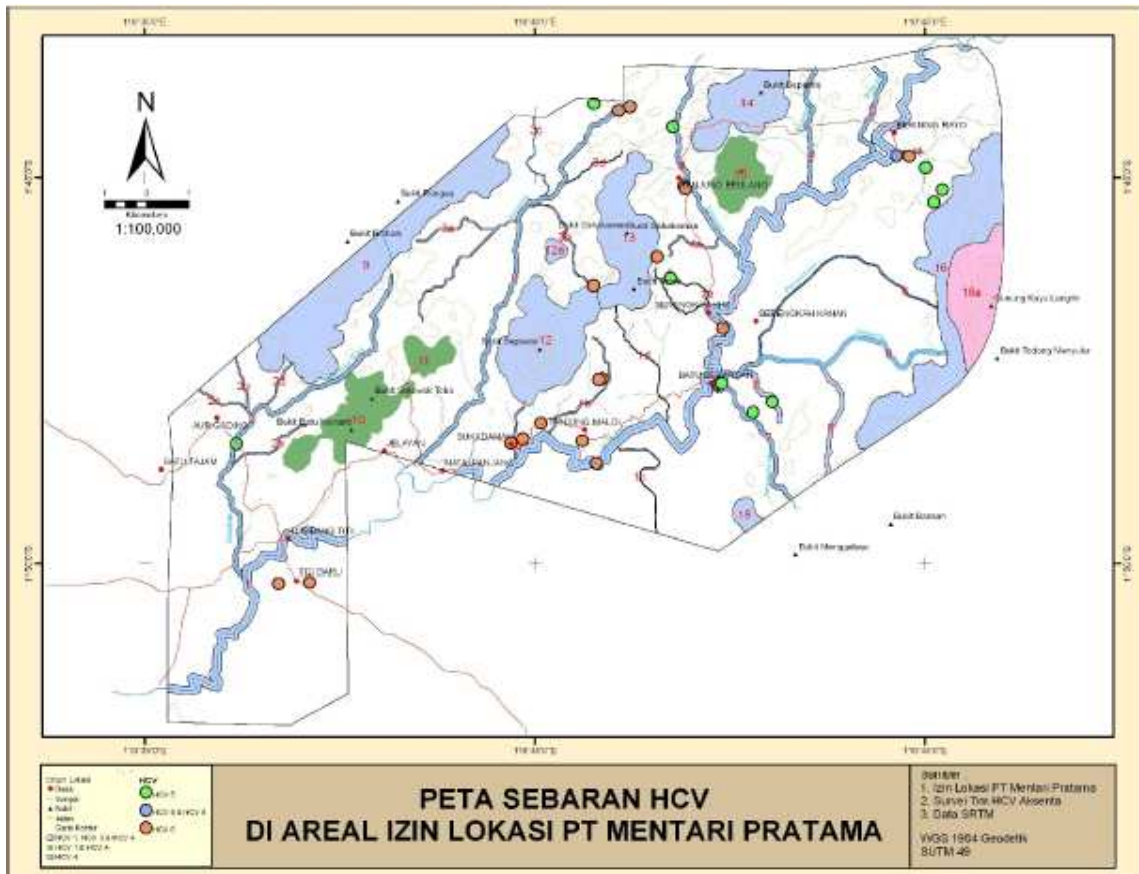
The HCV identification study in the Permitted Areas (Izin Lokasi) of PT Mentari Pratama has created High Conservation Value areas and has been mapped in accordance with the type and elements of HCV. A verification process of HCV indicative map was carried out to the definitive HCV. Through this process, definitive HCV areas were identified with total area (overlay) of $\pm 4,642.25$ ha, which comprised of ± 26.23 % of total PT Mentari Pratama Permitted Area (from plantation permit $\pm 3,954$ ha, HCV areas were identified ± 491 ha or $\pm 12,41\%$). Five types of HCVs were identified by Aksenta, i.e. HCV 1, HCV 3, HCV 4, HCV 5 and HCV 6. Within the Permitted Areas (Izin Lokasi), the important elements for HCV 1 are the existence of population and tracks of endangered species such as Bornean Agile Gibbon (*Hylobates albibarbis*), Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*), Otter Civet (*Cynogale bennettii*), Bornean Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis diardi ssp. borneensis*) and Malayan Sun Bear (*Helarctos malayanus*). The important elements for HCV 3 are Hill Dipterocarp Forest. The important elements for HCV 4 are related to the potential damage from springs, river riparian, firebreaks, water for agriculture and catchments area. The important elements for HCV 5 are related to basic needs of local communities or the main asset of society. The important elements for HCV 6 are related to the traditional and sacred graveyard. The HCV areas outside the IUP approved areas will be included in the monitoring and socialization plan with the local communities. The details of these HCVs are presented in **Table 4**. Mapping details of HCV distribution can be seen in **Picture 7**.

Table 4 Presence of HCV areas in the Permitted Area of PT Mentari Pratama.

Type HCV	Presence*	Note
1.1	-	The assessment area is not adjacent or near to any Conservation Area or Protection Forest or any proposed Conservation Area or Protection Forest.
1.2	+	Several Near – Extinct wildlife species occur in the area.
1.3	+	Several natural areas which function as habitat of population will survive (viable population) from Endangered species, definite distributing and protected.
1.4	+	Areas with habitat temporal use for wildlife species include important track line of wildlife.
2.1	-	The area does not consist of forest or natural ecosystems within a wider landscape.
2.2	-	A wide landscape with two or more natural ecosystems (eco-tone) was not found.
2.3	-	A wide natural habitat which supports populations of wildlife species in their natural densities was not found.
3	+	A rare or threatened natural ecosystem was found (hill dipterocarp forest).
4.1	+	Areas functioning as important water sources for daily use, springs, wells, or water seepage areas were found.

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4.2	+	Important areas for water catchment, flood control, and erosion and sedimentation prevention, in the form of river edges and hills with slopes of > 30%, were found.
4.3	+	Area or a place that serves as a closure to the land and forest fires, were found.
4.4	+	The use of water for agriculture or fish cultivation was found.
HCV 5	+	Areas important for the livelihood of local communities were found .
HCV 6	+	Important areas for local identity and tradition were present.



Picture 7. Map of HCV areas in PT Mentari Pratama.

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Several issues which might threaten the HCV areas were identified:

Some threatness about the existences of HCV in PT Mentari Pratama actually and potentially, such as:

- 1) No wise of utilization wildlife.
- 2) River poisoning and fish catching with electricity.
- 3) Opening new farm with burning of farm from site community.
- 4) Gold mining on river.
- 5) Unwanted of Land conversion.
- 6) Threaten of sacred places and funeral when land clearing.

General Recommendations for HCV Management:

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

- 1) Reinvestigate and verification site, existence and HCV area were identified in this report; decide and finalize them as permanent HCV areas. Furthermore, take a existence and management plan of HCV as part integration of layout and management plantation as a whole.
- 2) Socialization the finalization of the HCV areas and their purpose to all staff, employees and plantation residents.
- 3) Develop an HCV Management plan, with allow for :
 - a. Connectivity between HCV areas with local landscape as a whole.
 - b. Involve local community, because importance and benefit of HCV existence as importance and benefit for everyone.
- 4) Develop organization of HCV management :
 - a. Form management unit for ensure objectives of HCV management be attained.
 - b. Training and recruit staf, which is have a need qualification for HCV management.
 - c. Prepare for policy and standard procedure for attain objective of HCV management.
- 5) Strengthening on capacity of identification, management, monitoring and evaluation for HCV.

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Internal responsibility

Formal signing off by assessors and company

This document is the summary of assessment result on High Conservation Value (HCV) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) in PT Mentari Pratama – Ketapang Distric West Kalimantan Province and has been approved by the Management of PT Mentari Pratama.

Aksenta,



Aksenta
of CERTIFICATE

Dwi R Muhtaman

Team Leader HCV & SIA

Date: 5th March 2012

Management PT Mentari Pratama,



Go Swee Aun

General Manager PT Mentari Pratama

Date: 5th March 2012

Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessment

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



Go Swee Aun

General Manager PT Mentari Pratama

Date: 5th March 2012

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

No	Name	Occupation	Origin/Address
1.	Leo	Farmer	Aur Gading
2.	Lukas Mawar	Head of village	Aur Gading
3.	Warmino	Farmer	Aur Gading
4.	Yuan	Farmer	Aur Gading
5.	Ason	Head of sub-village	Batu Beransah
6.	Benediktus Icat	Head of sub-village	Batu Beransah
7.	Rini Dayati	Housewife	Batu Beransah
8.	Septemius	Farmer	Batu Beransah
9.	Y. Emy	Housewife	Batu Beransah
10.	Yanto	Rubber loding	Batu Beransah
11.	Yohanis J.	Farmer	Batu Beransah
12.	Anthonius Cucai	Head of sub-village	Batu Beransah
13.	Apung	Rubber loding	Batu Beransah
14.	Herodes Raja	Tradition figure	Batu Beransah
15.	Julius Timotius	Head of village	Batu Beransah
16.	Kusnani	Farmer	Batu Beransah
17.	Martinus	Rubber loding	Batu Beransah
18.	Rahidi	Head of sub-village	Batu Beransah
19.	Stefanus Komen	Head of general affair	Batu Beransah
20.	Suwardi	Tradition figure	Batu Beransah
21.	Tommy	Farmer	Batu Beransah
22.	Rudi	Farmer	Beringin Rayo
23.	Amansius	Head of village	Beringin Rayo
24.	Ermina	Soothsayer baby	Beringin Rayo
25.	Marsianus Kengkuluk	Tradition figure	Beringin Rayo
26.	Matius Idak	Farmer	Beringin Rayo
27.	Mido	Rubber loding	Beringin Rayo
28.	Tm. Mido	Rubber loding	Beringin Rayo
29.	Y. Koongai	Farmer	Beringin Rayo
30.	Yohanes Yulim	Farmer	Beringin Rayo
31.	Nelson	Head of village	Jelayan
32.	Muhimin	Farmer	Jelayan, Titi Buluh
33.	Fransiskus Raji'in	Farmer	Jelayan, Titi Buluh
34.	Noto	Driver	Ketapang
35.	Ujang	Driver	Ketapang
36.	Ujang	Speed boat Driver	Ketapang

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No	Name	Occupation	Origin/Address
37.	Imroni	Mentari Pratama employee	MP
38.	Robin	Mentari Pratama employee	MP
39.	Jisamsu sukri	Mentari Pratama employee	MP
40.	Adrianus Ukut	Rubber loding	Natai Keranjang
41.	Noto	Rubber loding	Natai Keranjang
42.	Paulus jubi	Head of sub-village	Natai Panjang
43.	Dora	Head of RW	Natai Panjang
44.	Eko	Teacher	Natai Panjang
45.	Lis Suripada	Teacher	Natai Panjang
46.	Manto	Rubber loding	Natai Panjang
47.	Thomas Salim	BPD	Natai Panjang
48.	T. Salim	Farmer	Natai Panjang
49.	T. Suripada	Head of village	Natai Panjang
50.	Erdian	Farmer	Natai Panjang, Dohas Baru
51.	Margarita Masa	Farmer	Natai Panjang, Dohas Baru
52.	Antonius Akun	Head of village	Serengkah Kanan
53.	Emiliana	Head of village	Serengkah
54.	Iwan	Farmer	Serengkah
55.	Lukas Sasi	Tradition figure	Serengkah kanan
56.	Ibu Margaretha	Teacher	Serengkah
57.	A. Silin	Former head of village	Serengkah
58.	Ibu Leni	Teacher	Serengkah
59.	Ameng	Rubber loding	Suka Damai
60.	Baji	Tradition figure	Suka Damai
61.	Odo Harianto	Farmer	Suka Damai
62.	Warkasan	BPD	Suka Damai
63.	Cipo	Rubber Farmer	Suka Damai
64.	Gaya M.	Head of village	Sukadamai
65.	Bagik	Tradition figure	Sukadamai
66.	Cipong	Head of village affair	Sukadamai
67.	Dino	Teacher	Sukadamai
68.	Ibu Martian	BPD Member	Sukadamai
69.	Randau	Public figure	Sukadamai
70.	Syahsuni	Farmer	Sukadamai
71.	Yohanes Tata	Head of sub-village	Sukadamai
72.	Budiyanto	Farmer	Sukadamai
73.	Aladin	Farmer	Sukadamai
74.	Aryono	Farmer	Tanjung Beulang
75.	Harta Sawal	BPD	Tanjung Beulang

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No	Name	Occupation	Origin/Address
76.	Heranikus Doyan	LPM	Tanjung Beulang
77.	K. B. Kardi	Tradition figure	Tanjung Beulang
78.	Sartiwi	Teacher	Tanjung Beulang
79.	Y. Jatunur Poyong	Head of village	Tanjung Beulang
80.	Siran	Farmer	Tanjung Beulang
81.	A. Sihun	Tradition figure	Tanjung Maloi
82.	F. Nurdin	Head of sub-village	Tanjung Maloi
83.	Ipodius	Head of Government affair	Tanjung Maloi
84.	Lukas Kiama	Public figure	Tanjung Maloi
85.	Markus Riwan	Head of village	Tanjung Maloi
86.	Y. Ramli	Teacher	Tanjung Maloi
87.	Yohanes Auri	Head of sub-village	Tanjung Maloi
88.	Riwan	Head of village	Tanjung Maloi
89.	Ipo	Head of Development affair	Tanjung Maloi
90.	Tarmiji	Head of village	Titi Baru
91.	Ibu Anas	Palm oil worker	Titi Baru
92.	Apeng	Rubber merchant	Titi Baru
93.	Lepzeng	Rubber merchant	Titi Baru
94.	Yusri	Teacher	Titi Baru
95.	Darsono	Farmer	Jelayan, Titi Buluh
96.	Aldi	Farmer	Jelayan, Titi Buluh
97.	E. Silim	Head of sub-village	Jelayan, Titi Buluh
98.	Akiong	Mentari Pratama employee	Tumbang Titi
99.	Abdullah	Merchant	Tumbang Titi
100.	Adi	National Army	Tumbang Titi
101.	Akim	Cooperation	Tumbang Titi
102.	Boromeus	Cooperation	Tumbang Titi
103.	Dalmasius Ipo	Head of village	Tumbang Titi
104.	Ardi Oyong	Head of Tramtib Section	Tumbang Titi
105.	H. Kadri	Independent Palm Oil Farmer	Tumbang Titi
106.	Rosniwati	Housewife	Tumbang Titi
107.	Tomas Hadek	Blacksmith	Tumbang Titi
108.	Fendi	Merchant	Tumbang Titi
109.	Frater Karel	Religionist	Tumbang Titi
110.	Aseng	Rubber loding	Tumbang Titi
111.	Nasran	Independent Palm Oil Farmer	Tumbang Titi
112.	Hariadi	Farmer	Tumbang Titi
113.	Mulyadi S.	Head of sub-village	Tumbang Titi
114.	Robertus	Medical staff	Tumbang Titi

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No	Name	Occupation	Origin/Address
115.	Zaini	Merchant	Tumbang Titi
116.	Mahyudin	Farmer	Tumbang Titi
117.	Khairil Anwar	Minning worker	Tumbang Titi
118.	Alfian	Farmer	Tumbang Titi
119.	Aming	Loding merchant	Sukadamai
120.	Syahroni	Farmer	Sukadamai
121.	Donok	Farmer	Sukadamai
122.	Jaa	Public figure	Sukadamai
123.	L. Karini	BPD secretary	Sukadamai
124.	P. Jubin	Head of sub-village	Sukadamai
125.	Parson	Head of affair	Sukadamai
126.	Paul	Rubber loding	Sukadamai
127.	Y. Lukano	Head of BPD	Sukadamai

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

No	List / Type of Reference	Details
1.	Status of vulnerability according to the World Conservation Union (IUCN), 2009	CR : Critically Endagerd EN : Endangered VU : Vulnerable NT : Near threatened
2.	Status in terms of trade of world's wild fauna and flora (CITES), 2009	App. I : list of all plants species and animals which are prohibited to be internationally traded by any means. App. II : list of species that trading required rules to diminish the threats of extinction.
3.	RI State Legislation (Acts):	
	1931 <i>Dierenbeschermings Ordinance</i> (Wild Animals Protection Ordinance) / 1931	Wildlife protection
	1970 Decree of Minister of Agriculture, No. 421/Kpts/Um/8/1970	Wildlife protection
	1973 Decree of Minister of Agriculture, no 66/Kpts / Um / 2 / 1973	Wildlife protection
	1977 Decree of Minister of Agriculture, No. 90/Kpts/Um/2/1977	Wildlife protection
	1978 Decree of Minister of Agriculture, No. 327 / Kpts / Um/5/1978	Wildlife protection
	1979 Decree of Minister of Agriculture No. 247 / Kpts/Um/4/1979	Wildlife protection
	1980 Decree of Minister of Agriculture, No. 716 / Kpts/Um/10/1980	Wildlife protection
	1999 Government Regulation No. 7 of 1999	Wildlife protection
	Government Regulation, PU 63/1993 PU	Determination width of the river riparian
4.	Map of TGHK (Forest Land Use Agreement) and government's official documents concerning the appointment status of forest areas.	To determine the status of an area whether or not in the protected areas.

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

Focus Group Discussion

Society

Facilitator Team	: Dwi Rahmad Muhtaman, Wibowo Agung Djadmiko, Robert Horaliman Sinaga, Yunus Bahar, Andri Novi
Manajement Team	: Jisamsu S, Safrudin, Robin, Imron.
Place	: Meeting Room, Tumbang Titi Lama – Sub District Office.
Day & Date:	: Friday, on 08 th October 2010

Agenda :

1. Opening
2. Consultation
3. Closing

Process :

1. Opening.

Opening ceremony by Bapak Jisamsu, Coordinator / Musim Mas Group Survey Manager, He explained that Musim Mas is the first company which is obtained RSPO certification and commitment with RSPO procedure and bring to heel with all law obtained. Continous by Head of Sub-District. He explained objective of survey / assessment is for first collect of data and not for market of land / operational, social and conservation survey / assessment. Be provided that community citizen can help with giving information where areas must be conservationed, certain ascertainable about region status, funeral, public garden. Continous by Bapak Dwi Rahmad Muhtaman from Aksenta. He explained about survey / assessment, there are (1) Mapping (see land cover area), (2) Soil Survey, (3) Social survey / Assessment (history, bread and butter) and (4) Conservation Survey (place where must be protected).

2. Consultation

• **Citizen from Aur Gading Village :**

- Why the invitation letter not arrive to community and head of village.
- Why just Aur Gading village have been survey, whereas another area in Sukadamai village or Jelayan village not been survey.
- Community disappointed, cause in here any local custom and in village so any head of cutom. Community of Aur Gading village explain that 100% reject.

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- Indicate community field have been extractive, but unknow about sacred area or no.
 - Socialization be absent beforehand to citizen. Socialization to village after doing survey. Aur Gading village not yet to give allow to doing survey, it must be socialization beforehand in Aur Gading village.
 - When pioneering worked, why enclave and Sub-District office is include to permitted area PT Mentari Pratama ?
- **Head of Sub-District Tumbang Titi answering :**
 - Element of Sub-District Council be present.
 - Please, dont wiseacre. About with head of village, second village after Batu Tajam village. We claimed be present, in Batu Tajam village too. It turn out in Aur gading village.
 - This is natural matter, must be honestly when explain positive matter and be completed information. The community have character to give information, and dont told selling the our land. In Aur Gading village have loaded with rubber plantation.
 - Why Aur Gading village always, the tradition must be follow, cause this is second time. Aur Gading village is not only have by head of village. Consultant must consultation with traditional only. Local custom must be inform. That information is natural and legal.
- **Information from Batu Tajam I Village**
 - Lakau muda (*bawas*), already do pioneering work by young man, as LPM members not any continue from Head of village. Want to ask, the result is have been finish 100%, at the same time village boundary and soil element.
- **Information from Jelayan Village**
 - Productive land 85%, non-productive 15%, many big stone and bi timber. Nothing else areal be planted.
 - Dayak people stay in tradition, rubber having fungtion, forest having fungtion as tradisional medicine substance product.
 - Jelayan village sugestión partisipative survey. Agreement reached, 1 week village meeting, informed to community. If any invest its mean believed. Agreement by together not yet to final. Sugestion to re-survey

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- **Head of Sub-District Tumbang Titi answering**
 - Getting information if land no suitable, company never planting oil palm.
 - Participating survey is needed.
- **Patimura, Aur Gading Village**
 - It same with sozialitation from PT Benua Indah when opened.
 - Army of Republic Indonesian request citizen to over land, SKT not be valid.
 - Citizen have been trauma with like this companies.
 - Citizen request for villages not be survey.
- **Yohanes, Aur Gading Village**
 - As head of sub-village accountable for carry the citizen voice.
 - For collide with Local custom to be continued.
 - Citizen still refusing and more to choose condition like present, land planting with the rubber.
 - Propose to help with head of village in order to appear head of sub-district.
 - Proposed survey team for move to another location and Aur gading village release from survey activity.
 - Aur Gading village have small surroundings.
 - Pleased survey team to survey beforehand in Sukadamai village.
- **Head of Well Regulated in Sub-District, Ardi Oyong**
 - Over there is empty, Rubber Forest. Solving Sub-District, cause far to banked the control. Serengkah Village, Beringin Rayo Village, Tradition community. Hijau Wana Pesaguan, include through village.
 - All ethnic groups have different local custom.
 - Might not community had a hunch that all company doing not same.
 - Head of Sub-District not present it not means nothing Sub-District.
 - Propose to community to more patient and look at presentation Map and HPW.
- **Head of Sub-District Tumbang Titi**
 - Propose to advice public more large in every village.
- **Markus, Aur Gading Village**
 - Head of village not confirmed with his citizen, whereas the citizen become confused.

3. Closing