



Report number: RSPONPPCUCRPT-2012-01-HR

# RSPO New Planting Procedures Assessment Report

## *PUBLIC SUMMARY*

### PT. AGROWIRATAMA (PHASE II)

Subah and Sejangkung Sub-Districts, Sambas District  
West Kalimantan Province – Indonesia

This public summary has been prepared in accordance with RSPO NPP requirements

Report prepared by: Haeruddin (Lead assessor).

#### **Control Union (Indonesia)**

Jl Kramat 3A,  
Cilandak Timur  
Jakarta Selatan 12560  
Phone: 062-21-7884 2016

[winaryo@controlunion.com](mailto:winaryo@controlunion.com)

#### **Control Union (Malaysia) S/B**

Persiaran Raja Muda Musa,  
Off Jalan Sg Berith,  
Teluk Gadong, 41100, Klang,  
Selangor. Malaysia.

Phone 03-3377 1600 / 1700  
[mduraisamy@controlunion.com](mailto:mduraisamy@controlunion.com)

#### **Control Union Certifications. (Head office)**

Meeuwenlaan 4-6,  
P.O. Box 161.  
8000 AD Zwolle.  
The Netherlands.

[certification@controlunion.com](mailto:certification@controlunion.com)

Phone: 0031 38436 0100

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## 1. SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT.

### 1.1 Guidance Document used.

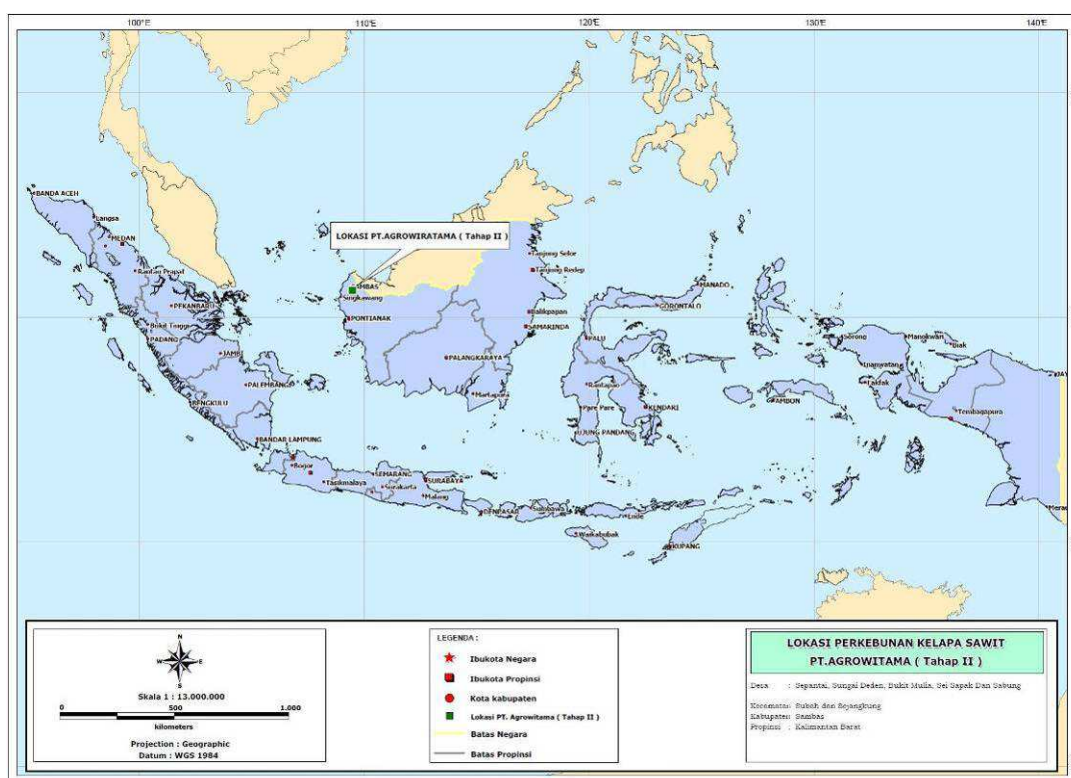
The proposed new planting of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) was assessed for compliance against the RSPO Procedures for New Oil Palm Planting (RSPO NPP) using the Guidance Document approved in September 2009 by the RSPO Executive Board for implementation from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010.

### 1.2 Assessment type.

Assessment of legal documents, Social Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (SEIA/AMDAL), High Conservation Value Assessment Report (HCV), management plan and implementation plans of the proposed new planting.

### 1.3 Location maps.

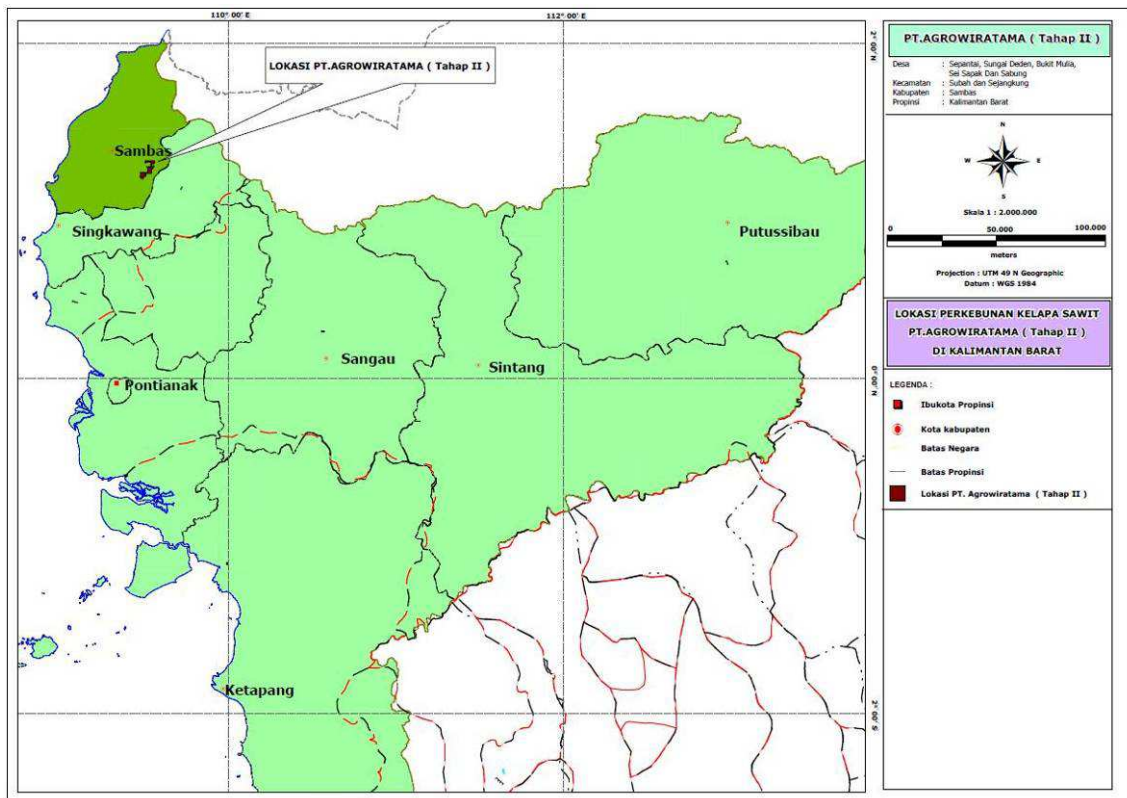
(Map showing the location of the proposed new planting and neighbouring entity).



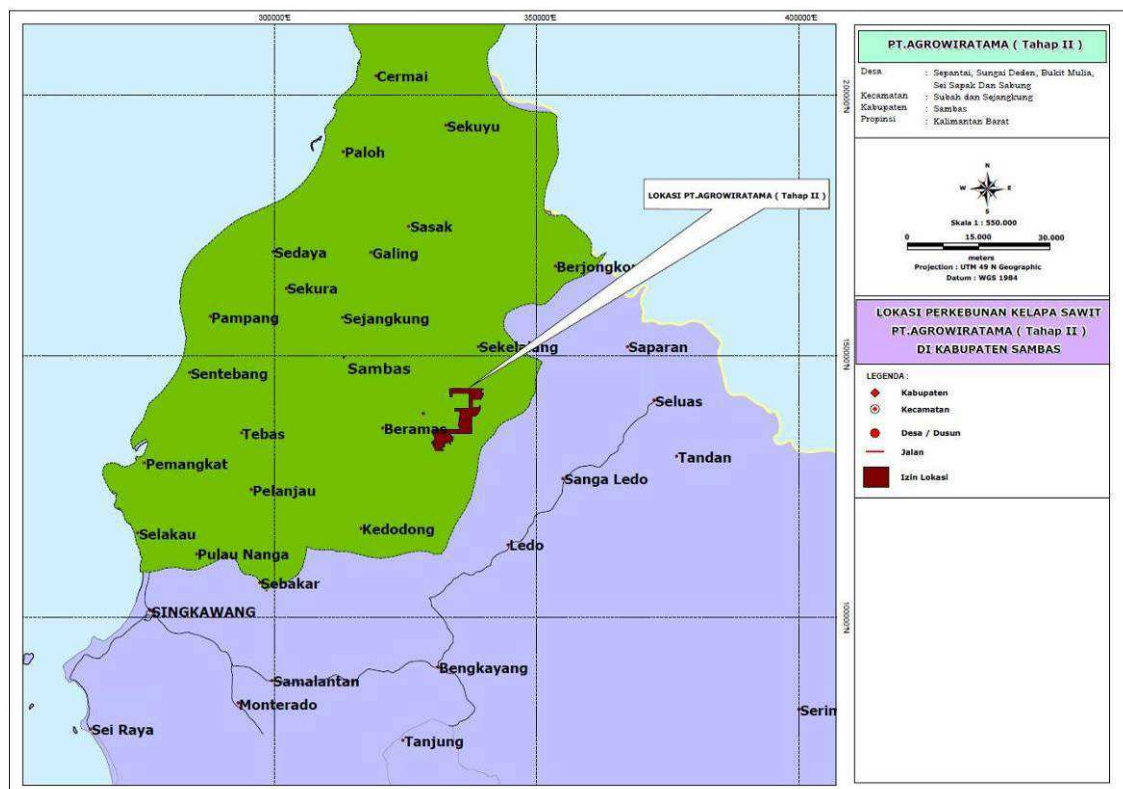
Picture 1. Location of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) in Indonesia.



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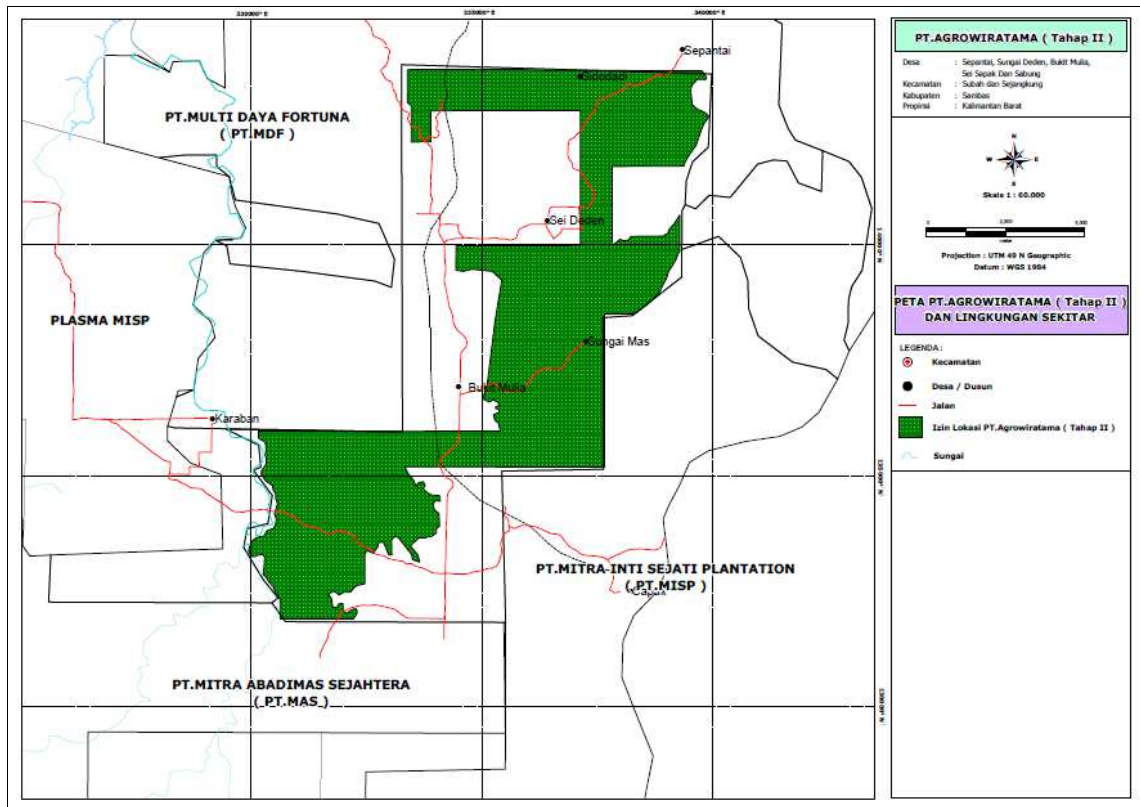
Picture 2. Location of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) in West Kalimantan.



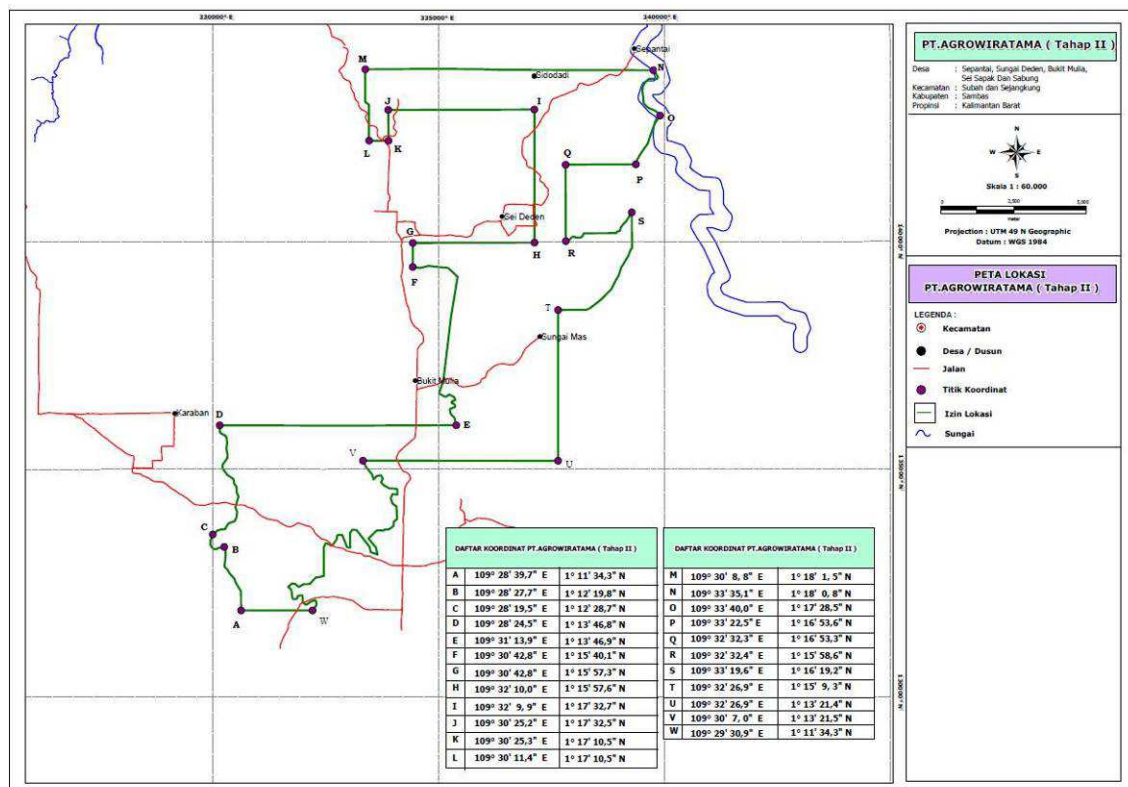
Picture 3. Location of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) in Sambas District.



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Picture 4. Location of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) and its surrounding entities.



Picture 5. Location Map PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) showing GPS Coordinates



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<b>1.4 Location address of the proposed new planting.</b>			
Name of the company	Location address	GPS reference	
		Longitude	Latitude
PT Agrowiratama (Phase II)	Subah and Sejangkung Sub-Districts, Sambas District, West Kalimantan Province, Indonesia	109°28'19.5" E - 109°33'40.0" E	01°11'34.3" N - 01°18'01.5" N

<b>1.5 Description of the proposed new planting area.</b>
<p>The proposed New Planting area is located at Subah and Sejangkung Sub-Districts, Sambas District West Kalimantan Province – Indonesia. PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) is located in the south-eastern of PT Agrowiratama (Phase I) which has implemented NPP procedures in January 2011 meeting the requirements of the RSPO New Planting Procedures which was enforced from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010.</p> <p>The Consent License (Izin Prinsip) for PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) was approved on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011 by Sambas's Regent (Surat Keputusan Bupati Sambas) No. 582/93/BPMPPT-3; the total area based on Consent License is ± 5,070 ha. The Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) was approved on 11<sup>th</sup> January 2012 by Sambas Regent (Surat Keputusan Bupati Sambas) No. 11 year 2012; the total area based on permitted area is ± 3,686 ha. The Social Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) was approved by AMDAL Commission of Sambas District No.660.1/235/Komisi dated on 21<sup>st</sup> November 2012, Environmental Feasibility Permit no. 437, dated 6 December 2012 and Environmental Permit no. 438, dated 6 t 2012. The Plantation Permit (or Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP) is in the process of being approved. The NPP Notification will be made after this permit is obtained. PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) will not do development on areas that have been removed from IUP, the farm is an area to be managed inside the IUP.</p> <p>The plantation area or PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) is a new planting area which is scheduled to be planted in year 2013. So that this company adopt RSPO New Planting Procedures which was enforced since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010.</p>

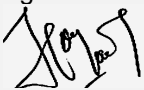
<b>1.6 PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) Contact person.</b>	
Principle Contact person:	Dr. Gan Lian Tiong
Business address:	Spring tower, 06 – 61 Jl. K.L Yos Sudarso, Tanjung Mulia, Medan Deli, Medan, Sumatera Utara – 20241
Group name if applicable:	PT. Agrowiratama
Office telephone:	+62 61 661 5511
Mobile telephone:	+62 811 632 831
Fax:	+62 61 661 7386
e-mail:	<a href="mailto:liantiong.gan@musimmas.com">liantiong.gan@musimmas.com</a>
Web site:	-
RSPO Membership №	1-0054-08-000-00 [old number: 029-08(O) dated 26th May 2008]



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<b>1.7 Certification body contact details.</b>	
<b>Name of Client:</b>	PT. Agrowiratama (Phase II)
Client number:	
Final Report Date:	12 <sup>th</sup> December 2012
Issued by	Control Union Certifications
Address	Meeuwenlaan 4-6 8025 BS Zwolle
Telephone	0031 (0) 38 426 0100
Fax	0031 (0) 38 423 7040
Email	<a href="mailto:certification@controlunion.com">certification@controlunion.com</a>
Website	<a href="http://www.controlunion.com/certification">www.controlunion.com/certification</a>
Lead Auditor	Haeruddin
Signature	

## 2. ASSESSMENT FINDINGS.

<b>2.1 Lead assessor's verification statement:</b>
<p>The social and environmental assessments (SEIA) were detail, comprehensive and professionally carried out. The management plan has included the findings of the SEIA (AMDAL), HCV and SIA assessments by consultants accredited and approved by the RSPO (and for AMDAL, approved by Sambas Regent). PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) has adhered to the RSPO New Planting Procedures and has documented the assessments and plans according to the RSPO templates issued in May, 2010. The Plantation Permit (or Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP) is in the process of being approved. The NPP Notification will be made after this permit is obtained. PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) will not do development on areas that have been removed from IUP, the farm is an area to be managed inside the IUP.</p> <p>Control Union Certifications auditors has verified all the related documents on 03<sup>rd</sup> December 2012. The company opted for a document audit. Two Control Union auditors were with the management team of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) at their head office in Medan on 11<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> December 2012 to finalise the findings of the pre-verification review and have further discussion and verification conducted.</p> <p>It is the opinion of the Control Union Certifications auditors that PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) has complied with the RSPO New Planting Procedures enforced on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010. Control Union Certifications confirmed that the assessment and plan are comprehensive, professional and compliant to the RSPO New Planting procedure.</p> <p>Signed on behalf of Control Union Certifications</p> <p></p> <p>Haeruddin Lead Auditor Date: 12<sup>th</sup> December 2012</p>



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## 2.2 Summary of the findings:

### 2.2.1. Executive Summary

PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) is located in Subah and Sejangkung Sub-Districts, Sambas District - West Kalimantan Province. PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) is located in the southeastern part of PT Agrowiratama (Phase I) which has already implemented NPP procedures in January 2011 meeting the requirements of the RSPO New Planting Procedures which was enforced from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010.

As part of a sustainable palm oil management, PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) 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 26<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> March 2012 by Aksenta; RSPO accredited assessor.

The Consent License (Izin Prinsip) for PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) approved at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011 by the decree issued by Sambas Regent decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Sambas) No. 582/93/BPMPPT-3; the total area based on Consent License is ± 5,070 ha. The Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) approved at 11<sup>th</sup> January 2012 by the decree issued by Sambas Regent (Surat Keputusan Bupati Sambas) No. 11 year 2012; the total area based on Permitted Area is ± 3,686 ha. SEIA (AMDAL) approved by AMDAL Commission of Sambas District. No. 660.1/235/Komisi dated 21<sup>st</sup> November 2012. The Environmental Feasibility Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan) approved by the decree issued by Sambas Regent (Surat Keputusan Bupati Sambas) No. 437 dated 6<sup>th</sup> December 2012 and Environmental Permit (Izin Lingkungan) approved by the decree issued by Sambas Regent (Surat Keputusan Bupati Sambas) No. 438 dated 6<sup>th</sup> December 2012. The Plantation Permit (or Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP) is in the process of being approved. The NPP Notification will be made after this permit is obtained. PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) will not do development on areas that have been removed from IUP, the farm is an area to be managed inside the IUP.

The results of the HCV assessment conducted by Aksenta who has been accredited and approved by RSPO shown that there is no primary forest and peat swamp forest in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II). Almost the entire land has been cultivated. Based on The Report of Semi Detail Soil Survey and Palm Oil Suitability Assessment of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) by the consultant (JH – Agriculture Service) concluded that the dominant soil types are mineral soil (97 %), sandy soil (1 %), and peat soil (2 %).

As for potential HCV areas, three types of HCV were identified by Aksenta; these are HCV 1, HCV 4 and HCV 6 within the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II). The original HCV area identified was ± 102.8 ha or ± 2.8 % of the total Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) in the assessment result by Aksenta. The important elements for HCV 1 are the endangered species, and the presence of critical areas for protection (refugium) for wildlife species in The Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi). The important elements for HCV 4 are related to the potential damage from springs, river riparian, firebreaks, and water for agriculture and areas with steep slopes functioning as erosion control. The important elements for HCV 6 are related to the traditional and sacred graveyard (*tembawang*).

The results of the Social Impact Assessments (SIA) have shown that the general plan of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) in Subah and Sejangkung Sub-district, Sambas District, West Kalimantan Province has an important social impact on social sustainability community. However, because the company has not commenced operations, the impact of the company's presence and operational plans plantation can be divided into "potential social impact that has / is happening" and "social impacts are expected to occur".





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## 2.2.2. Scope of SEIA and HCV Assessment

### a. General Data of the Company

Company Name : PT Agrowiratama (Phase II)  
 License of Establishment : - Notary Haji Abdul Kadir Usman, SH, No : 27 dated on 24<sup>th</sup> November 1987.  
 - Adjustment Article of Notary Mimin Rusli, SH, Association No : 105 dated on 28<sup>th</sup> July 2011

Capital Status : Domestic Investment (*Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri* - PMDN)

Taxpayer Notification Number : 01.327.729.8.123.000  
 Company Address : Spring tower, 06 – 61 Jl. K.L Yos Sudarso, Tanjung Mulia, Medan Deli, Medan, Sumatera Utara – 20241

Type of business : Oil Palm Plantation & Processing  
 Status of concession land and Permit : Consent License (*Izin Prinsip*) No 582 / 93 / BPPPT-3, dated 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011, ± 5,070 ha.

Permitted Area (*Izin Lokasi*) No.11 dated 11<sup>th</sup> January 2012, ± 3,686 ha.

Statement letter from Forestry Department of West Kalimantan no. 566/Dishut-II/Ppk/2011, dated 8<sup>th</sup> April 2011 and Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan Wilayah III, Forestry Department RI no. S.292/VII/BPKH-III/2011, dated 25<sup>th</sup> April 2011 state that all areas of PT. Agrowiratama (Phase II) ± 5,390 ha in Other Purposes Area (Areal Penggunaan Lain – APL or non forest area).

The Social Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) was approved by AMDAL Commission of Sambas District No.660.1/235/Komisi dated on 21<sup>st</sup> November 2012

Environmental Feasibility Permit no. 437, dated 6<sup>th</sup> December 2012

Environmental Permit no. 438, dated 6<sup>th</sup> December 2012

The Plantation Permit (or *Izin Usaha Perkebunan*, IUP) is in the process of being approved. The NPP Notification will be made after this permit is obtained. PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) will not do development on areas that have been removed from IUP, the farm is an area to be managed inside the IUP.



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Contact person	:	Go Swee Aun
Geographical Location	:	109°28'19.5" E - 109°33'40.0" E 01°11'34.3" N - 01°18'1.5" N
Surrounding Entities	:	
North	:	Plasma of PT MDF (Multi Daya Fortuna) and Cultivated area of Sepantai Villagers.
South	:	Palm oil of Sapak Hulu Villagers.
West	:	Transmigration of Bukit Mulya Village, Karaban Village and Sei Deden Villlage and then continous with PT MDF
East	:	PT MISP (Mitra Sawit Sejati Plantation) and Sungai Mas Sub-Village, Sapak Village.

The scope of Social and Environmental Impact Assessment of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) cover the local social entities within the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) area and around the plantation. Thus, the High Conservation Value assessment covers the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) or formal area boundary into an area of corporate governance. It is also expanded into villages and other areas which considerably important to the proposed surrounding plantation area.

#### b. Legal Documents

The permits that have been obtained by the company as mentioned above.

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

PT Agrowiratama's (Phase II) development plan has incorporated the findings from SEIA (AMDAL), HCV Assessments and Social Impact Assessments by Aksenta as described above when implementing the operational plans. Management plans for HCV areas and management plans for handling social impacts have been drawn up. The Plantation Permit (or Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP) is in the process of being approved. The NPP Notification will be made after this permit is obtained. PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) will not do development on areas that have been removed from IUP, the farm is an area to be managed inside the IUP.

The HCV management plan has been developed for these areas based on Permit Area (Izin Lokasi). The net area for cultivation of oil palm is ± 3,292 ha. The balance areas left out of oil palm planting are ± 102.8 ha of HCV areas and others (enclave, building, nursery, etc) is ± 212.2 ha. Of the total planted area of ± 3,292 ha, 20 % of the land (or ± 658 ha) will be allocated to development of smallholder cooperative scheme. The other 80 % of planted areas (or ± 2,634 ha) will be under the estates or *inti*. In accordance with the operational management of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) land development will commence in year 2013. The final development plan will be guided by the Plantation Permit (IUP) when this has been approved. PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) will not do development on areas that have been removed from IUP, the farm is an area to be managed inside the IUP. This will be presented in RSPO NPP Format on Summary Planning and Management and NPP Notification.

### 2.2.3. Assessment Process and Procedures

#### 2.2.3.1. SEI Assessment

##### Assessors and their credentials:

The Social Impact Assessment of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) conducted 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](mailto:aksenta@aksenta.com). The key



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

1. **Nandang Mulyana** ([nandang@aksenta.com](mailto:nandang@aksenta.com)), He graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture Graduated from UMJ (Jakarta Muhammadiyah University) – Jakarta majoring in Economics and a Master Degree holder from Bogor Agriculture University. He is experienced in the field of education, environment, socio-environment, and community development programme (CDCSR). He achieved the RSPO accreditation as Discipline Specialist Social (Participatory rural assessment; socioeconomic or cultural studies; participatory mapping; conflict resolution). His role in this Social Impact Assessment is as The Team Leader focused on social economic and community development assessment.
2. **Ali Akbar Hutzi** ([ali.hutzi@aksenta.com](mailto:ali.hutzi@aksenta.com)), Finished undergraduate study at Agribusiness Management in Bogor Agricultural University. He is experienced in the field study of social and agribusiness., such as survey of behavior rice, pepper, and chicken seller in Jakarta, in cooperation with Department Management of IPB and Bank of Indonesia. Assistance of Agro Outlet 8 Provinces in Central Market of Kramat Jati, developing an application and *database* for farmers in Lampung with CV Marga Sarana Bhumi – Bandung, assistance of farmer of tea plantation belong to community of Sukanagara Sub-district – Cianjur through the part of the program of community silviculture development in West Java, Facilitator of Community Business Farmers in Cengal Village, Bogor District, in cooperation with IPB and Local Government Bogor District, Facilitator of Community Business in around IPB Campus, IPB Management Department, Coordinator plantation of *Perkebunan Mix Farming Based LEISA (Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture)* in Asol Farm Cianjur. Since 2012 He joined with PT Gagas Dinamiga Aksenta in *Social Impact Assessment*. His role in this Social Impact Assessment is as member of team with focus on social economic sector.
3. **Erizal** ([erizal.bogor@hotmail.com](mailto: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.
4. **Gelar Satya Budhi**, He is graduated Master of Science in Community Development from University of Putra Malaysia. He is senior researcher on social economic and community development aspect, which is some commodities are plantation, food plants, horticulture, ranch and forestry. Ever collaborated in research of applied research and participatory action research with some national institution (Bappenas, Bank Indonesia Pusat, Bank Indonesia Bandung, Kementerian Pertanian, Pemda DKI, IPB, Unpad) either or international (ICRAF, CIFOR, IFPRI, ACIAR, JBIC, ESCAP, IDRC). Active writing an article on some journals in Indonesian language and English about some topics, which is published by PSE-KP, UI and some universities. In teens articles release in some mass media like Kompas, Suara Pembaruan, Bisnis Indonesia, Suara Karya and Pikiran Rakyat. Conveying working paper



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on some seminars in Indonesia or abroad, like under one's belt by Asian Productivity Organization (APO). Some writes from his research published on book *Improving Smallholder Farming Systems in Imperata Areas of Southeast Asia* published with International. Since 2007 – 2009 become member of eight teams to help research of Agriculture Ministry. Now Gelar Satya Budhi engage in some Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and HCV activity in social and culture sector in Aksenta. His role in this Social Impact Assessment is as member of team.

### 2.2.3.2. HCV Assessment

#### Assessors and their credentials

The HCV assessment in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) by the RSPO accredited assessors. The HCV assessment conducted from 26<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> March 2012 in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Agrowiratama 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](mailto:aksenta@aksenta.com). Key consultants from Aksenta have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

1. **Pupung F. Nurwatha** ([pupung@aksenta.com](mailto:pupung@aksenta.com)), Biology Scholar from Padjajaran University, Bandung. Get training about Fieldwork Techniques for Conservational Expeditions on year 2002 in London, UK. Experienced in wildlife research since 1990, expertise in Community Based on Biodiversity Assessment and managing a wildlife conservationist grouping in Bandung. HCV assessment studies in plantations sector and registered in RSPO Accredited HCV Assessor – Discipline Specialist in HCV 1, 2, and 3 Biodiversity and Conservation .
2. **Robert H. Sinaga** ([rohansinaga@aksenta.com](mailto:rohansinaga@aksenta.com)), Science Scholar in Applied Meteorology in Mathematic and Natural Science Faculty of Bogor Agriculture University. His is experienced in GIS dan Remote Sensing technic to Biology Conservation and land use issues. He has done his research in radiation quantities in the forest and energy using by the forest using the GIS techniques and Remote Sensing. In this assesment, he identified for HCV 4 and mapping of HCV areas. He obtained the accreditation from RSPO as the Discipline Specialist for HCV 4 and HCV Mapping.
3. **Sigit Budhi Setyanto** ([sigit@aksenta.com](mailto: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 community's development since 1990. Since 2004 he has been active as the auditor for *CAFÉ Practice Program* in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea as well as an *Agriculture Marketing Specialist* for an international NGO for *Rural Agroenterprise Development (RAeD)* program. He is experienced in *Social Impact Assessment*” and *“High Conservation Value Assessment”*. He obtained the accreditation from RSPO as the Discipline Specialist for Social Assessment on palm oil companies.
4. **Risa Syarif** ([risa@aksenta.com](mailto:risa@aksenta.com)), finished Bachelor programme in Bogor Agriculture University (IPB) of Forest Management Department. Her is experienced and had skill of Spatial, like Remote Sensing and Geografis Information Systems (GIS). In this assessment, as GIS Specialist, spatial analysist and mapping of HCV areas



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### **2.2.3.3. Assessment Methods (data sources, collection, dates, program, and visited places)**

#### **SIA assessment Methods**

Social Impact Assessment on the ground was carried out as participative, multiparty, rapid and Ex-ante, appreciative and social learning cycles and methods applied were literature, dialogue, field observation, In-depth Interview, Tri Angulations and Social Learning Cycle.

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.

#### **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 26<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> March 2012.

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. 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.

#### **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:

1. Direct observation, either through the identification of visual appearance or sound (for both diurnal and nocturnal animals).
2. 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.).
3. The finding of the residual of animals' body parts (skull, horn, skin, hair, tusk,



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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.

4. 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:

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

### **2.2.4. Summary of Assessment Findings**

#### **SEI Assessment**

The SIA was conducted with participatory social impact assessment approach choice of technique study carried out among others is document review, participatory observation, structured depth interview and focus group discussion. The technique is selected in order for any information generated can be verified through triangulation method, a method that combines several methods of social research for Social Impact Assessment.



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The social impact assessment revealed that, in general, PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) development plan in Subah and Sejangkung Districts of Sambas District in West Kalimantan Province is considered to hold a significant potential social impact to the local community's social sustainability. However, because the company has not commenced operations, the impact of the company's presence and operational plans plantation can be divided into "potential social impact that has / is happening" and "social impacts are expected to occur".

The management unit of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) is facing both positive as well as negative perceptions of the local communities make on the company. But, in general, the majority of the local communities are having a positive opinion to the company's existence and its plan to develop an oil palm plantation. Since it is still at the earliest stage of the plantation development i.e. very limited activities conducted by the company, there is no significant economic contribution of the company to the surroundings villages. The key results of the social impact assessment to the oil palm plantation development plan of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) in Subah and Sejangkung Sub-Districts of Sambas District, West Kalimantan Province can be concluded as follows:

1. The earlier stage of the oil palm plantation development of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) e.g. legal aspects, permits, introductory and expose to the local Government and local communities ("sosialisasi") are already well conducted.
2. In general, the majority of the local communities do not refuse the oil palm plantation company coming to their area, with the condition that the company has a goodwill and commitment to contribute to the improvement of their welfare.
3. There are at least 14 stakeholders (both internal and external) identified as parties who would be influenced or affected by, and or give influence to, the existence and the operational of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) palm oil business in this area.
4. So far the social impacts from the company's existence and operational activities are yet to cause significant socio-economic impacts to the local communities since it is now only at the stage of land exploration and socialization. Nonetheless, local communities has expressed their expectations as well as worries with respect to the plan on the company's future presence and operations.
5. The assessment reveals that no traditional rights occur in PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) proposed oil palm plantation area, such as customary land collectively owned or claimed by local communities.

The social management aspects have both inward and outward significants for the company. According to the assessment, generally local community is accepting PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) consider that the existence of company is opportunity for increasing their prosperity and regional development

### **HCV Assessment Findings**

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 and peat swamp forest in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II). Almost the entire land has been cultivated The HCV identification study in the Permitted Areas (Izin Lokasi) of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) 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. The original HCV area identified was  $\pm 102.8$  ha or  $\pm 2.8$  % of the total Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) in the assessments by Aksenta. Three types of HCV were identified; these are HCV 1, HCV 4 and HCV 6. The important elements for HCV 1 are the presence of endangered species, and the presence of critical areas for protection (refugum) for



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wildlife species within the Permitted Area bleed as Mullers Gibbon (*Hylobates muelleri*), Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*), Sarawak Surili (*Presbytis chrysomelas*), Proboscis Monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*), Malaysian Giant Turtle (*Orlitia borneensis*) and Sunburst Turtle (*Heosemys spinosa*). The important elements for HCV 4 are related to the potential damage from springs, river riparian, firebreaks, and water for agriculture and areas with steep slopes functioning as erosion control. The important elements for HCV 6 are related to the traditional and sacred graveyard (*tembawang*).

## 2.2.6. Summary of Plans

### Development of HCV and SIA Management Plans

The Consent License (Izin Prinsip) for PT Agrowiratama was approved on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011 by the Sambas Regent decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Sambas) No. 582 / 93 / BPMPT-3; the total area based on Consent License is ± 5,070 ha. The Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) was approved on 11<sup>th</sup> January 2012 by the Sambas Regent decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Sambas) No 11<sup>th</sup> Year 2012; the total area based on Permitted Area is ± 3,686 ha. The Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL) was approved by AMDAL Commission of Sambas No. 660.1/235/Komisi dated on 21<sup>st</sup> November 2012, the Environmental Feasibility Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan) was approved by Sambas Regent decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Sambas) No. 437 dated on 6<sup>th</sup> December 2012 and the Environmental Permit (Izin Lingkungan) was approved by Sambas Regent (Surat Keputusan Bupati Sambas No. 438 dated on 6<sup>th</sup> December 2012. The Plantation Permit (or Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP) is in the process of being approved. The NPP Notification will be made after this permit is obtained. PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) will not do development on areas that have been removed from IUP, the farm is an area to be managed inside the IUP.

The findings on both the HCV and SIA have been incorporated in the oil palm development plan of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) which includes the HCV and SIA management and monitoring plans of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II). Development of the HCV and SIA management and monitoring plans was facilitated by Aksenta team through a workshop for the PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) management and sustainability team conducted from 4<sup>th</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> September 2012 in PT Agrowiratama - Office Sambas, West Kalimantan. The purpose of the workshop on HCV - SIA management and monitoring program for PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) was to enable the management team to have a better understanding of the HCV and SIA findings and their related implications so as to provide reference points in developing the operational activities of the company related to the HCV, social managements synergy with the company's development of oil palm plantation. The results of the assessment and the management plans are documented and presented and discussed in a stakeholders' consultation on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2012 in Sambas. The feedback from this stakeholders' consultation have also been incorporated into the oil palm development plan as well as the HCV and SIA management plan.

The implementation of the HCV and SIA management & monitoring plans in the field will be implemented by experienced personnel who possessed a high level of dedication of knowledge and special technical skills. Sustainability Staff, Audit & Certification (A&C) Staff, with the assistance of the Public Relation (Humas) Team, stationed at the location, will provide support in these activities. The Estate Manager is directly responsible on the implementation of the plans of management and monitoring. In addition, the Senior Estate Manager is accountable in fulfilling of the requirements for the plan and as well as responsible in analyzing the input results from the monitoring plans. The General Manager is accountable and





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responsible to ensure that the Overall Development Plan including the management of HCV and SIA is implemented according to the time plan and budget. The management team is supported and supervised by the Regional General Manger. The detail of the responsibilities and roles of the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management plans and monitoring are summarized in the "The Management & Monitoring Plans of HCV/SIA PT Agrowiratama (Phase II)" document. The Head Office Estate Department, Public Relation (Humas) Department, and Sustainability Department will provide the overall support in the implementation of the development plan.

### Stakeholders consultation

The process of the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management plans and monitoring PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) also involved relevant stakeholders such as governmental offices (Natural Resource Conservation Department-BKSDA), The Plantation and Forestry Office, The Office for River Management-BPDAS, local communities, the government of local village and Sub-District, and other company's (private sector of Forestry and Plantation).

Consultation with the relevant stakeholders to provide opportunities for communication and sharing the informations/opinion/suggestions between the PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) and the workers, contractors, suppliers, smallholders (plasma), consumers, government agencies and communities to move forward for the benefit and common progress. This is also part of the process of free, prior and informed consent procedures to ensure that there is a balance in the social and environmental harmony in the development of the oil palm planting project between PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) and the local communities, the relevant government agencies, concerned stakeholders, NGOs etc.

The Stakeholders' Consultation was held on 6<sup>th</sup> September, 2012 in the Sambas District, West Kalimantan (agenda consultative meeting are presented in. There were 68 participants present during this consultation meeting. The details of the Stakeholders' Consultation is presented in the Report of Stakeholders Consultation PT Agrowiratama (Phase II), September 2012. The summary of the consultation with highlights of key suggestions from the consultation on HCV, SIA, and RSPO P&C are as follow:

1. The number of stakeholder consultation Participants that conduct by PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) at 6<sup>th</sup> September, 2012 in Sambas District - West Kalimantan Province are 68 Participants, consisting of:

Organization	No. of participants
Government Agencies, are: Region III BKSDA West Kalimantan (1 participant), Manggala Agni Singkawang Operation Area (1 participant), DISHUTBUN Sambas District (2 participants), POLRI (3 participants), BPDAS Kapuas (2 participants), BPPPT Sambas District (1 participant), SETDA Sambas District (1 participant), TNI-AD (1 participant), KORAMIL Sambas District (1 participant), DANRAMIL Sambas District (1 participant), POLRES Sambas District (1 participant), POLSEK Subah (2 participants), KODIM Singkawang (3 participants).	20
Representatives from villages around (subdistrict head,	19



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village head, community leaders)	
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), consist of: World Wild Fund (3 participant), Mangrove Centre Foundation (1 participant), Wahana Visi Indonesia (2 participant), Lembaga Gemawan (1 participant)	7
Company around, such as PT Multi Daya Fortuna (3 participant) and PT Agronusa Investama (1 participant)	4
HCV / SIA Assessor	4
Management PT Agrowiratama	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>

2. The following subject matters were presented to the stakeholder during the Stakeholders' Meeting:
  - a. BKSDA Conservation Section Region III, explanations about government policy with management of conservation area, such as UU No. 5 Year 1990 about Natural Resources of Conservation and Ecosystem, anything with no right and no permitted about conservation and protection of wild life and plants need to protected and conserved.
  - b. BPDAS Kapuas, explanations about condition of management and now condition of DAS in West Kalimantan, especially in Sambas District.
  - c. DISHUTBUN, explanations about policy and government regulation about smallholders (plasma) systems in plantation, objectives of smallholders (plasma) system.
  - d. WWF Indonesian, explanations about social, environment management of oil palm development with sustainability, RSPO scheme, HCV, SIA and NPP in Oil Palm Plantation Company.
  - e. Management PT Agrowiratama, explanation about environment management and monitoring plan in operational company and mill with regulation and template in AMDAL documents.
  - f. Explanation from consultant Aksenta about HCV and SIA Identification in PT Agrowiratama. Size of HCV and social issues and then management and monitoring plan HCV and SIA in PT Agrowiratama.
  
3. Key Issues raised for discussion during the Stakeholders' Meeting include Important issues that are related to sustainable development of oil palm plantations in Agrowiratama, Sambas District, West Kalimantan Province in stakeholder consultation activities, are:
  - a. Socialization activity needs to be continuously and until in village, so that local communities are aware of the overall development plan of PT Agrowiratama.
  - b. Local community in Permitted Area of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) hoped that the company can immediately doing investment and socialization to local people and making agreement with community about smallholders (plasma) system.
  - c. Local communities in Permitted Area of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) hoped that the company be managed in good way and in accordance with RSPO P&C as the sustainable palm oil plantation and maintain good coordination among the stakeholders (company, community, NGO and government).



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Summary of the questions and answers during the stakeholder consultation process are as follows:

No.	Participant's Name	Agency / Village	Suggestion/Question	Answer/Opinion
1.	Boby	Head of Village Bukit Mulya	1.1 What did the MOU explain related to the community land when the HGU expired after 25 years?	<b>1.1 (Dishutbun):</b> MOU has yet to be done but will be carried out sooner.
			1.2 Has PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) carried out the permit of Terms of SEIA (KA-ANDAL) and SEIA (AMDAL) ?	<b>1.2 (Dishutbun):</b> The Terms of SEIA ( KA-ANDAL) has been approved, but the documentation of AMDAL is still underway.
			1.3 PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) is required to construct 10 DAMs if we look into the requirement of DAM construction.	<b>1.3 (BPDAS):</b> DAM construction should not be only based on mathematically because there are also other conditions required for DAM management. However, the DAM can also be made with the ponds.
			1.4 How about the agreement of smallholders (plasma) plantation with 80:20 system?	<b>1.4 (Dishutbun):</b> 80 : 20 scheme is the requirement of the company to develop smallholders (plasma) scheme and it depends on mutual agreement.
			1.5 We are looking for win-win solution for the agreement of smallholders (plasma) scheme.	<b>1.5 (Dihutbun):</b> We agreed on win-win solution.
2.	Jackson	Head of Village Sabung	2.1 What do you mean with RSPO?	<b>2.1 (PT Agrowiratama):</b> RSPO is to have sustainable oil palm development plantation in economic, environmental and social aspects. Stakeholder consultation activity is also part of sustainable palm oil management.
			2.2 Did the company need to carry out socialization to the local community before the operation started or the company can proceed the operation without any socialization	<b>2.2 PT Agrowiratama):</b> The company has to carry out the socialization to the local community before the operation commence as part of FPIC process. Today stakeholder consultation is part of the FPIC process.



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			2.3 There is overlapping between conservation area of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) with other company permitted area, what is the solution?	<p><b>2.3 (BKSDA):</b> We advise to take care the conservation area such as riparian zone.</p> <p><b>2.3 (Dishutbun):</b> The overlap has been reported before and will be processed and followed up by BMPPT and BPN.</p>
			2.4 PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) has not carried out socialization at Sabung Setangga Sub-Village.	<b>2.4 PT Agrowiratama):</b> Socialization is carried out stage by stage through this stakeholder consultation. PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) has coordinated with the to conduct socialization continuously.
			2.5 We hope that smallholders (plasma) scheme is not 20% minimum, but system 40:60 or 50:50 to be considered.	<b>2.5 (Dishutbun):</b> Smallholder's scheme depends on mutual agreement.
3.	Haryono	WWF Indonesia	3.1 The stages of the company towards RSPO certification by making conservation area (e.g river riparian) are very vulnerable in management due to problem in proprietary right and pressure from local community.	<b>3.1 (BPDAS):</b> We advise to the company is to collaborate local people into the conservation management as in APL. For example, Bina Desa scheme for HCV management which was carried out by HTI company. We open for the plantation company to discuss about the scheme.
			3.2 How is the wildlife management of the company?	<b>3.2 (BKSDA):</b> We advise to carry out observation survey, boundary marking, biodiversity survey, wildlife identification (protected or non-protected). If there is protected wildlife in the HCV area, the area must be enclaved and left naturally.
			3.3 How we ensure that the smallholders (plasma) scheme implemented in order to avoid any misunderstanding in the field implementation ?	<b>3.3 (Dishutbun) :</b> Permentan No. 26 Year 2007 Pasal 11 stated that smallholders (plasma) scheme must be minimum 20 % of the develop area for oil palm.
4.	Ahmad Suradin	BPD Bukit Mulya	4.1 We hope that the smallholders (plasma) scheme of PT Agrowiratama (Phase	<b>4.1 (Dishutbun) :</b> The plasma system of PT MISP was old system ( <i>pola piltrans</i> ) and the latest



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			II) is the same as PT MISP agreement scheme.	Permentan No. 26 Year 2007 quoted smallholders (plasma) scheme must be minimum 20% of the develop area for oil palm.
			4.2 The community hoped PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) will participate in road construction and economy upgrading.	<b>4.2 (PT Agrowiratama):</b> The suggestion will be discussed by the management as part of the consideration material in preparing CSR program.
5.	Pilih Parjiyanto	Head of Village Sungai Sapak	5.1 How can the certificate land involve in the smallholders (plasma) scheme ?	<b>5.1 (Dishutbun):</b> The land can become smallholders (plasma) scheme under mutual agreement.
6.	Yuliantini	WWF	6.1 How far has PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) planted ?	<b>6.1 (PT Agrowiratama):</b> PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) has not started any land preparation and planting activities.
7.	Jacob Lumansik	BPD Desa Sabung	7.1 How to determine the area of HCV in plantation?	<b>7.1 (Aksenta):</b> HCV area determine by desk study, field survey, data analysis, spatial analysis of HCV area, HCV mapping.
8.	Herlin	Head of Village Sepantai	8.1 Does the local community know the HCV area and the related activity which cannot be carried out by them. If problem or infringement occur, what is the process of solution ?	<b>8.1 (Dishutbun):</b> Local community can report to TP3K. <b>8.1 (WWF):</b> Local community can report any problems through RSPO website, i.e. ( <a href="http://www.rsपो.org">www.rsपो.org</a> ).
9.	Jackson	Head of Village Sabung	9.1 Local community requests the company to carry out socialization to the local community especially on the smallholders (plasma) scheme.	<b>9.1 (PT Agrowiratama):</b> Socialization has been implemented since the investment of PT Agrowiratama (Phase I) and will be conducted continuously to the local communities. This stakeholder consultation is part of socialization activity to local community surrounding PT Agrowiratama (Phase II).

### 2.2.7. SIA Management Plan

PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) has developed the plans for the conservation impacts and social impacts as the operational efforts on social and conservation mitigation. The SIA development and preparation of management & monitoring plans for PT



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Agrowiratama (Phase II) was mainly based on the SIA Assessment result administered in 26<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> March 2012, in corporate with the Aksenta; consultant accredited and approved by RSPO and the Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL) was approved by AMDAL Commission of Sambas District, No 660.1/235/Komisi dated on 21<sup>st</sup> November 2012, in principle, referred to the related laws in Indonesia.

The steps taken in the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management and monitoring plans were:

1. Determining the strategic issues i.e. land acquisition for plantation, the company's participation in the improvement of human resources in an enterprise environment, Company's participation in strengthening the local economy in an enterprise environment, Strengthening communication and relations with people in the company, Participation increased public health around the company, and Improved infrastructure and the environment.
2. Determining the purposes and desired final condition of the project (vision, practical vision, end-state),
3. Determining targets and objectives to achieve, creating the strategy map to achieve the desired outcome.
4. Identifying the must-do initiatives to achieve the determined targets.
5. Identifying the competency reinforcement for human resources and the supply of the infrastructures so that the implementation of the process can be achieved effectively.
6. Determining effective monitoring activities to analyze the dynamic state of every indicator in order to assess the progress of target – achievement.

Based on the SIA results for PT Agrowiratama by Aksenta and the Environmental Management & Monitoring Plans (*Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan / Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan*) of PT Agrowiratama document, the management for the Social and Environmental Impacts aimed to be managed consistently with appropriate work performance standards. The scope of the development and preparation of management & monitoring plans included all of the potential impacts by the plantation activities. The development and preparation of management & monitoring plans guidelines include:

**1. Land Acquisition (and Compensation) Participate With Local People Program**

The scope for this management and monitoring included the process of land acquisition and land compensation which referred to the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) such as: a) Socialization Smallholders (plasma) and land acquisition procedure, b) verification of legal or customary right, c) land acquisition with standard operational procedure, d) documentation all steps of land acquisition, so every steps of land acquisition hope can be documentation rights.

**2. Participation on Human Resource increasing in Company**

The scope for this management and monitoring included the participation of the company in increasing the human resource such as; a) encourage local people which is poor in economic for contionousing education until college with scholarship program, b) participated in increase the achieving of basic education (GN OTA) and c) giving the opportunity to senior High School of Vocational for (*Praktek Kerja Lapangan*).

**3. Participation of Company in Increasing Local Economic**

The scope for this management and monitoring included: a) build smallholder scheme, b) receive local people as workers accord with the needed of the company, and c) opening opportunity of corporation for contractor and local supplier accord with standard and quality desirable of company.



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#### 4. **Reinforcement of Communication and Social Relation of Company**

The scope for this management and monitoring included interlacing of harmonic communication with people in a continuous manner.

#### 5. **Participation of Company in Increasing Health People Quality**

The scope for this management and monitoring included the corporation with official concerned which is maintenance and increasing environment quality such as: a) collaborated with Health Agency to do fogging, b) socialization about healthy life style collaborate with Health Agency, c) participation of mutual assistance activity with village government.

#### 6. **Increasing Infrastructure and Environment**

The scope for this management and monitoring included: a) participation of increasing public facility which is giving easy of company and peoples, b) arranging of environmental management & monitoring plans in a continuous manner.

### 2.2.8. HCV Management Plan.

The HCV development and preparation of management & monitoring plans was based on the result of the HCV assessment which was administered in 26<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> March 2012 by independent consultants from Aksenta who has been accredited and approved by RSPO. This process provides data and information related to the presence of the HCV areas in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II), the key HCV elements, the actual conditions included the potential threats, and the recommendations for the management.

The HCV development and preparation of management & monitoring plans was implemented with the aim to provide guideline for the company in planning and management of its programs or activities in managing the HCV present within the concession area. The purpose was to enable all the available resources to be focused, integrated and effective in order to achieve the HCV management outcome. The purposes of this management and monitoring document were:

1. To ensure that the identified and assigned HCV areas are under protection and in a well managed state so that their HCV functions are well preserved.
2. To enhance the administration of the management and monitoring in the sense that the process carried out is more systematically according to the legal procedures.

The process of the HCV preparation of management plans and monitoring for PT Agrowiratama was based on the structure of strategy mapping. In strategy map, the processes were all focused on three fields under the management and responsibility of the plantation management; 1) Stakeholders, 2) Operation, and 3) People & Resources.

#### **Plan for HCV Monitoring and Regular Review of Data**

The basic programs and activities that fulfill the HCV management are in regular monitoring and review. The purpose of review is to measure the achievements, effectiveness, efficiencies, impacts, and sustainability of the programs. Thus, the purpose of monitoring is to evaluate whether the activities run as they are expected; whether the outputs of the process are as they were projected previously; and whether the resources investments (human, fund, time) are as they were planned. Monitoring and review are aimed to a set of indicators as the key performance indicators and should be managed systematically, consistently, and well documented. The monitoring should be implemented regularly and it is dependent on the classifications of the activities and the target indicator to evaluate [the detail of such activities is presented in the Activities Plan Matrix (*Matriks Rencana Kegiatan*)]. The review should be conducted at the end of the management periodical plan, that is in the end of the third years (summative review) and every six months (formative review).



### **Management and mitigation plans for threats to HCV areas.**

The identified basic activities which are planned to run in order to achieve the basic targets for the enhancement and maintenance of the HCV areas are:

1. Identification, documentation and recondition of baseline HCV elements and that threats.
2. Socialization to local peoples and people around the HCV area about the existence and importance of protecting HCV areas.
3. Develop dialogue and facilitate people for make like-minded of HCV management.
4. Dialogue with stakeholders, especially government for increasing protecting HCV elements and areas.
5. Monitoring of land clearing activity.
6. Avoid/minimizing superficial of river with GAP (Group Agriculture Policy) which is land clearing until maintenance and harvesting.
7. Recondition and making the policy and procedure (SOP) which is supporting efectivity HCV management.

### **Management plans to enhance or maintain conservation values of identified HCV areas**

The process of strategy mapping, the practical vision is defined as the basic targets. Those basic targets include eight ideal states which are going to be achieved through the efforts of HCV protection and management. Those ideal states are:

1. Habitat in HCV area is reserved.
2. The existence of the key animals in the area is reserved.
3. Refuge condition of wildlife (refugum) is controlled.
4. The river banks function as the hydrological buffer (the protection for water cycle), ecology (the protection for wildlife species).
5. The erosion state is well minimized.
6. Spring water reserved.
7. Maximum water catchments areas.
8. The existence of the local spiritual sites are well preserved.
9. In order to make such activities in effective state, it is required that the reinforcement to the human resources competencies be applied so that they have sufficient knowledge and life skills to implement all the determined activities. Moreover, it is essential to provide appropriate infrastructures so that the implementation of the activities is possible to be effective.

#### **2.2.9. Development Plan**

PT Agrowiratama's development plan has incorporated the findings from SEIA (AMDAL), HCV Assessments and Social Impact Assessments by Aksenta as described above when implementing the operational plans. Management plans for HCV areas and management plans for handling social impacts have been drawn up. The Plantation Permit (or Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP) is in the process of being approved. The NPP Notification will be made after this permit is obtained. PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) will not do development on areas that have been removed from IUP, the farm is an area to be managed inside the IUP.

Development of new oil palm plantations PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) implemented a system smallholder with percentage (Estate (Inti): Smallholder) at 80:20, which is estate and smallholder are managed entirely by the management partnership Estate PT Agrowiratama. When planting, good nucleus (Estate) and garden partnership undertaken at the same time, starting in 2013.





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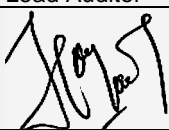
As part of the process of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), procedures to ensure that there is participation in the social and environmental harmony in the development of the oil palm planting project by PT Agrowiratama (Phase II), consultation with the relevant stakeholders is to provide opportunities for communication and sharing the informations/opinion/suggestions between the PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) and the the affected stakeholders to move forward for the benefit and common progress. PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) has established standard operating procedures for land acquisition and compensation procedures based on the principle of free, prior and informed consent. The company also has established the complaint and grievance procedures so that the problem solving process is done through discussion and mutual deliberation. PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) will abide by the requirements in accordance of the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No: P.14/Menhut-II/2011, 10<sup>th</sup> March 2011 before commencing land clearing. The company will inform in writing to the Forestry Department of Sambas District for assessment of the area on the requirements of the Wood Utilization Permit (Izin Pemanfaatan Kayu).

Estimation of new plantings area PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) Based on Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi)

Description	Planted area (Estimate in ± ha)			Non planted area (Estimate in ± ha)			Total Permitted Area (ha)
	Estate	Small holder	Total	Peat	HCV*)	others (enclave, buildings, nursery, etc)	
Area	2,634	658	3,292	79	102.8	212.2 ha	<b>3,686</b>

Note: The Plantation Permit (or Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP) is in the process of being approved. The NPP Notification will be made after this permit is obtained. PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) will not do development on areas that have been removed from IUP, the farm is an area to be managed inside the IUP.

### 3. Formal signing off of the Internal Responsibility

<b>3.1 Signing off by the assessor of the certification body.</b>	
Name	Haeruddin
Position	Lead Auditor
Signature	
Date	12 <sup>th</sup> December 2012
<b>3.2 Acknowledgement of internal responsibility by PT Agrowiratama (Phase II).</b>	
<b>I the undersigned, being the legal representative of the inspected company, agree with the contents of this report.</b>	
Comments: The CUC assessment findings and conclusion are acknowledged and accepted.	
Name:	Dr Gan Lian Tiong
Position:	Head of Sustainability Department
Signature:	
Date:	12 <sup>th</sup> December 2012



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Abbreviation :

AMDAL	Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan (Analysis on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)
BRC	British Retail Consortium
BP-DAS	Balai Pengelolaan Daerah dan Sungai (Management of Region and River Sector)
CIFOR	Center Information of Forestry Research
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CU	Control Union
DISBUN	Dinas Perkebunan (Plantation Department of Region)
DISHUT	Dinas Kehutanan (Forestry Department of Region)
DPDR	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (House of Representative of Region)
EUREPGAP	Euro-Retailer Produce Good Agricultural Practices
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FPIC	Free Prior & Informed Consent
GAP	Group Agriculture Policy
GIS	Geographical Information System
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practices
GTP	Good Trading Practice
GPS	Global Positioning System
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HCV	High Conservation Value
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
IUP	Ijin Usaha Perkebunan (Plantation Operational Permit)
KLH	Kementrian Lingkungan Hidup (Environmental Ministry)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPP	New Planting Procedure
P&C	Principle and Criteria
PNPM	Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (National Program in Public Empowerment)
PT	Perseroan Terbatas (Limited Company)
RKL	Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup (Environmental Management Plan)
RPL	Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup (Environmental Monitoring Plan)
RSPO	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
SEIA	Social Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL)
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
UKL	Upaya Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup (Environmental Management Effort)
UPL	Upaya Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup (Environmental Monitoring Effort)
WWF	World Wildlife Fund