

Summary Report of Planning and Management of PT Sepanjang Intisurya Mulia, Ketapang Regency and West Kalimantan Province, Indonesia

1. Executive Summary

PT Sepanjang Intisurya Mulia (PT SISM) is a company operating oil palm plantations in the area of West Kalimantan Province. In its operations, the company adhered to government policies, which applies to production, environment and social economy. The company's commitment is to construct its own palm oil plantation, maintain harmonious relationship with the local communities and contribute to the economic livelihood of the local communities by developing plasma scheme.

PT SISM plans to develop 14,261 ha of land for oil palm planting. The concession area is situated in a village within Nanga Tayap District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province; and can be reached from the capital of Ketapang Regency through land transportation and river for 170 km. As part of sustainable palm oil management, PT SISM is seeking to adhere to the RSPO New Planting Procedure which was enforced on 1st January 2010.

The location permit (Izin Lokasi) for PT SISM was approved by Regent Decree of Ketapang No: 107/PEM/2005 dated 27th April 2005. The Plantation Operational Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan/IUP) was approved by Regent of Ketapang No.551.31/0633/ Disbun-C/2005 dated 1st April 2005.

PT SISM commissioned the preparation of AMDAL in 2005 and received government approval No 660.1/870/Bapedalda-A/2006. The AMDAL was prepared by an accredited AMDAL consultant and included consideration of both negative as well as positive social and environmental impacts. The scope of the AMDAL included assessment of impacts associated with land development, infrastructure, road access, mill operations and transportation. The AMDAL included an assessment of the suitability of soils, topography and drainage and an analysis of the land cover vegetation. The AMDAL also assessed the impacts on natural ecosystems and water resources.

PT SISM's AMDAL consultant prepared an RKL/RPL that was approved by the Government in 2006. The RKL/RPL is considered appropriate for the project. PT SISM has documented SOPs for implementing the new development that draws upon the collective experience of Genting Group of oil palm companies in Indonesia.

The AMDAL preparation process involved a social survey of the communities likely to be directly affected by the project. The survey involved the interview of local people to collect information on the background of the respondents and to seek the respondents' views and suggestions on the project. The AMDAL included an assessment of current land resources use, land ownership and user rights and potential social impacts.

PT SISM has commenced a program to socialize information to the local communities on the project and to receive feedback. This started with a meeting in June 2005 between the Government, the representatives of local villages and PT SISM, prior to the land development.

PT SISM staffs have held follow-up public meetings at each of the villages. PT SISM had recorded information on meeting attendees, topics discussed and issues rose.

As the AMDAL did not assess HCVs, a preliminary HCV assessment was conducted by YASBI in December 2006 to assess the potential sites where HCVs could be present within the concession area.

PT SISM then hired a team led by Mr. Purwo Susanto (YASBI), a RSPO-accredited HCV lead assessor, to conduct HCV assessments and SEIA in March 2009. The HCV assessment was conducted in two stages; the first stage started in March 2009 and the second stage was concluded and published in May 2011.

The HCV assessments was conducted based on the Land Use Title (HGU) issued by BPN which are the decree of Head of West Kalimantan BPN No. 540.2-903-41-2006 dated 27th November 2006. The letter from Regional District of West Kalimantan BPN No. 14/2006 dated 13th November 2006, declared the HGU for PT SISM was around 14,261.26 ha.

The HCV assessment result shows that the PT SISM concession area contains High Conservation Value Area of around 821.37 ha [5.76 % from the HGU (2006) area of 14,261.26 ha.] These consist of areas important for biodiversity at around 821.37 ha and important natural landscape for ecological dynamic at around 414.35 ha. There were no endangered ecosystem but areas important for environmental service was around 791.35 ha, and areas important for cultural and traditional identity around 53.66 ha.

The HCV assessment study involved a team comprising of an experienced Ecologist and a Social Scientist from YASBI. The HCV assessment collected additional information from local communities on environmental and social aspects related to their use of resources of the new development site. Villages where the assessments were conducted are : Dusun Mensubang, Dusun Teluk Keramat Desa Pangkalan Teluk, Dusun Pebantan Desa Pangkalan Suka, Dusun Sungai Beliung, Dusun Engkadin and Desa Nanga Tayap.

PT SISM used information from the AMDAL, the HCV assessment and information from stakeholder meetings to prepare a list of social and environmental aspects and impacts.

The results of the HCV assessment have shown that there is no peat forest. The soil types throughout the area are *Tropodults*, *Paleodults*, and *Dystropepts*.

All six HCVs defined in the Toolkit were evaluated. Potential HCV areas were identified and mapped resulting in a total of 821.37 ha (with overlaps among different sub-values).

Table 1: HCV areas PT Sepanjang Intisurya Mulia

HCV Component	HCV Exist? Y/N	HCV Area	Area (Ha)
HCV 1.Areas with Important Levels of Biodiversity			
1.1. Areas that Contain or Provide biodiversity Support Function to Protection or Conservation Areas	Y	Sempadan Sungai Tapal; S. Mentiakau; S. Pelabian; S. Rasi; S. Senggilingan; S. Tayap; Sempadan Danau Membuyak; Bukit Gemilang; Bukit Keramat Senudan; Bukit Sekijang; Hutan Sekunder Semberuang; Hutan Sekunder Senggilingan	821.37
1.2. Critically Endangered Species	Y	Sempadan Danau Membuyak; Bukit Gemilang; Bukit Keramat Senudan; Bukit Sekijang; Hutan Sekunder Semberuang; Hutan Sekunder Senggilingan	500.90
1.3. Areas that Contain Habitat for Viable Populations of Endangered, Restricted Range or Protected Species	Y	Hutan Sekunder Semberuang; Hutan Sekunder Senggilingan	344.40
1.4. Areas that Contain Habitat of Temporary Use by Species or Congregations of Species	N		
HCV 2. Natural Landscapes & Dynamics			
2.1. Large Natural Landscapes with Capacity to Maintain Natural Ecological Processes and Dynamics	N		
2.2. Areas that Contain Two or More Contiguous Ecosystems	N		
2.3. Areas that Contain Representative Populations of Most Naturally Occurring Species	Y	Bukit Sekijang; Hutan Sekunder Semberuang; Hutan Sekunder Senggilingan	414.35
HCV 3. Rare or Endangered Ecosystems	N		
HCV 4. Environmental Services			
4.1 Areas or Ecosystems Important for the Provision of Water and Prevention of Floods for Downstream communities	Y	Sempadan Sungai Tapal; S. Mentiakau; S. Pelabian; S. Rasi; S. Senggilingan; S. Tayap; Sempadan Danau Membuyak; Bukit Gemilang	357.89
4.2. Areas Important for the Prevention of Erosion and Sedimentation	Y	Bukit Gemilang; Bukit Keramat Senudan; Bukit Sekijang; Hutan Sekunder Semberuang	456.38
4.3. Areas that Function as Natural	Y	Sempadan Sungai Tapal; S.	324.50

Barriers to the Spread of Forest or Ground Fire		Mentiakau; S. Pelabian; S. Rasi; S. Senggilingan; S. Tayap	
HCV5. Natural Areas Critical for Meeting the Basic Needs of Local People	Y	Bukit Gemilang	22.39
HCV6. Areas Critical for Maintaining the Cultural Identity of Local Communities	Y	Bukit Keramat Senudan; Makam Upuy Hadak	53.66
Total HCV areas			821.37

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

The list of the permits and licenses obtained by the Company are as follows:

No	Item	No SK/Tanggal persetujuan/Dept. penerbit	Remarks
1	Location Permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regent Decree of Ketapang No: 107/PEM/2005 dated 27th April 2005. 	IL : 19,800 ha
2	Environmental Permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No 660.1/870/Bapedalda-A/2006, dated 31st August 2006 	
3	Plantation Operational Permit (IUP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regent of Ketapang No.551.31/0633/ Disbun-C/2005 dated 1st April 2005. 	
4	Land Use Permit (HGU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Use Title (HGU) issued by BPN which are the decree of Head of West Kalimantan BPN No. 540.2-903-41-2006 dated 27th November 2006 and the letter from Regional District of West Kalimantan BPN No. 14/2006 dated 13th November 2006 which declared the HGU for PT SISM is for around 14,261.26 ha. Amendment to HGU HB 321693 No:39 dated 24th January 2011. 	HGU : 14,261 ha

Location maps

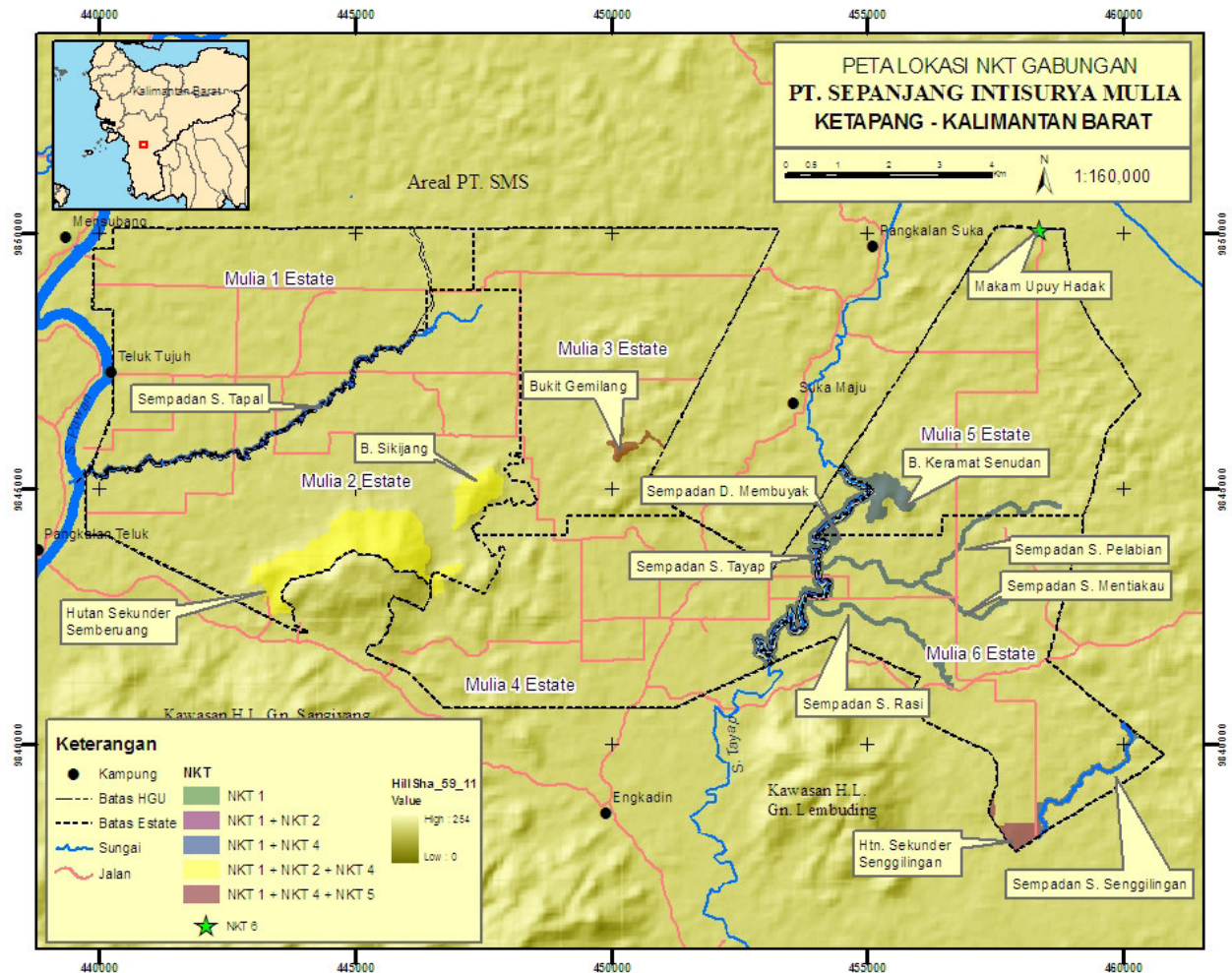


Figure 1: Location of PT SISM Area and HCV Map.

The proposed new planting area by PT SISM is the unplanted areas in the HGU of PT SISM, which have been agreed by the owners of the land through the FPIC (free, prior and informed consent).

The PT SISM development plan has incorporated the findings from SEIA (AMDAL), HCV Assessments and Social Impact Assessments when implementing the operational plans. As part of the process of FPIC, procedures are put in place to ensure that there is participation in the social and environmental harmony in the development of the oil palm planting project by PT SISM. Consultation with the relevant stakeholders is to provide opportunities for communication and sharing of information, opinions and suggestions between the PT SISM and the affected stakeholders in moving forward for common benefit and progress.

PT SISM has established standard operating procedures for land acquisition and compensation procedures based on the principle of FPIC. The company has also established the complaint and

grievance procedures so that the problem solving process is done through discussion and mutual deliberation.

The schedule for new plantings in the remaining areas is described below:

		TDT	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Compensation		12,500					12,500
Land Clearing & Infrastructure		11,755	745				
Planting	Inti	9,545	455				10,000
	Plasma	2,210	290				2,500

2. SEIA and HCV Management & Planning Personnel

Organizational information and contact persons.

Company name	PT. Sepanjang Intisurya Mulia
Office Address	Artha Graha Building 10 th Floor Jl. Jend Sudirman Kav 52 - 53 Jakarta Indonesia 12190
Telpon/Fax	Phone : 021-5151938 Fax : 021-5151917
Contact Person	Director – Salim Bin Abdul Rahim Email Address: salim.rahim@genting.com Group Sustainability Manager – Dr Faizal Amri Amran Email Address: faizal.amri@genting.com
Geographical Location	Latitude 110°27'28,244" to 110°38'50.0352" Longitude 01°21'21.708" - 01°28'0.2064" West Kalimantan

Personnel involved in planning and implementation

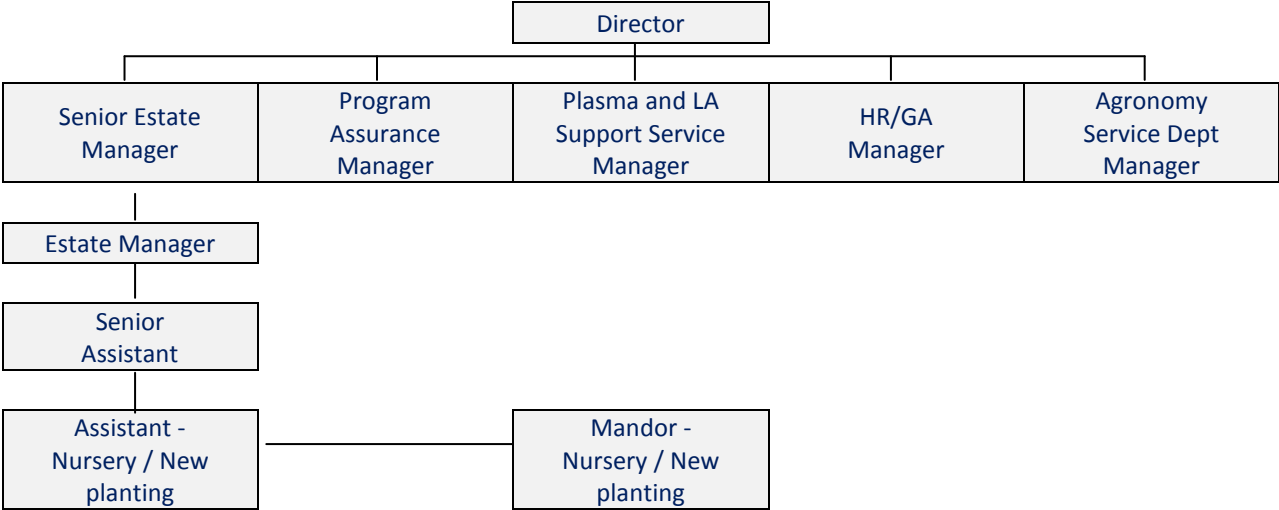
The process of HCV and SIA assessment and the preparation of management and monitoring plans for PT SISIM was implemented in phases involving several parties: Estate Department, Human Resources, Program Assurance, Agronomy Service Department, Plasma Support Service and Land Acquisition Department. The whole process was conducted in accordance with the plans facilitated by independent consultants from YASBI and Aksenta. The details of the parties involved in the HCV and SIA development and preparation of management and monitoring plans are shown in **Appendix 1**.

The implementation of the HCV and SIA management and monitoring plans in the field will be implemented by experienced personnel who possess the required level of competency, knowledge and technical skills. Program Assurance Department, CSR Department and Human Resources, stationed at the location, will provide support in these activities. The Senior Estate

Manager is directly responsible for the implementation of the plans for management and monitoring. The Senior Estate Manager is also accountable for fulfilling of the requirements for the plan and as well as being responsible in analyzing the results from the monitoring plans. The Group Manager is accountable and 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 details on HCV and SIA development and preparation of management plans and monitoring are summarized in the “Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assessments PT Sepanjang Intisurya Mulia” document.

The Head Office, Estate Department, Human Resources, and Program Assurance Department will provide the overall support in the implementation of the development plan.

NPP management organization chart



Stakeholders to be involved

The process of the HCV and SIA assessment and preparation of management plans and monitoring PT SISM also involved relevant stakeholders such as government agencies (Natural Resource Conservation Department-BKSDA) West Kalimantan Province, the Plantation Office Ketapang Regency, Environment Agency of Ketapang Regency, leaders of communities, local NGOs, Head of District and Head of Villages.

Consultation with the relevant stakeholders was carried out to provide opportunities for communication and sharing of information, opinions and suggestions between the company and the workers, contractors, suppliers, smallholders (plasma), consumers, government agencies and communities to facilitate mutually beneficial progress common progress. This is also part of the process of the FPIC 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 SISM and its stakeholders.

The Stakeholders' consultation was held on 4th April 2009 and on 15th May 2011 at SISM Office, Nanga Tayap District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan. There were 27 participants present during this consultation meeting (**Appendix 1**). The summary of the consultation with highlights of key suggestions from the consultation on HCV and SIA by PT SISM with the Stakeholders are as follows:

- Presentation from YASBI (consultant accredited and approved by RSPO) regarding the results of the HCV (High Conservation Value Assessment) and the management and monitoring plan of HCV in PT SISM.

Key issues raised for discussion during the Stakeholders consultations' include:

- a. Local communities in the area surrounding PT SISM's HGU support the operational activities of PT SISM, in principle.
- b. The hope of the people in the villages around the concession of PT SISM, is for the availability of jobs and local employment.
- c. The existence of public expectations with the inclusion of the company will increase the price of land and access to land.
- d. Water pollution concerns that may be caused by the activities of the oil palm plantation.

Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (SEIA)

The SEIA development and preparation of management and monitoring plan for PT SISM is prepared under the Cooperation Agreement between PT SISM and AMDAL consultant CV Integraha Citra Persada, Pontianak. The preparation of such report refers to the result of identification and analysis of Social Impact Assessment in the area of PT SISM and the frame of reference of the agreed work.

The Management and Mitigation Plan as per SIA Assessment and AMDAL document of PT SISM is described as follows:

- a. The social management should be oriented to the management and mitigation of social matters involving the local communities. Efforts to manage these social matters as well as to answer the needs of the community include the management and development of cooperatives and farmers Plasma Scheme, increase in revenue and stability of income.
- b. The social management should be oriented to achieve social cohesion. In the case where the management has not yet developed optimal communication channels with the local community or where the social impact analysis related to the degree of proximity shows reactive (negative relationship patterns), these situations should be used as a basis for evaluating and developing social cohesion improvements for social management of the community around the project. However, where the situation is conducive, it will ensure the smooth operation of the project.
- c. Human resource oriented and strengthening the local economy. PT SISM management needs to respond to the needs of the local community for work in the project through a special recruitment mechanism. In view of the limited experience and knowledge among the local people to carry out the required work, the company needs to develop an

agreement on the terms of recruitment, training, problem solving and termination of employment that involves government officials and representatives of rural communities. This agreement by both parties covers the labor recruitment and resolution of employment issues that may arise after the implementation of recruitment. In addition, community empowerment and strengthening of the local economies could be developed through education scholarship assistance, social services, free medicine, technical training in agriculture and industry.

- d. The company in partnership with communities and governments around the village area can also propose and support joint advocacy agenda conveyed to the government districts and provinces, on matters such as road improvement in the district and villages, as well as construction of public facilities.

Social Impact Management for Social sustainability of local communities

I. Impact to human capital

a. Job opportunities

- Collect data on the current type of livelihood.
- Provide the information on the job opportunities and short expected qualification for the vacancies viability.
- Make job announcement easily accessible by all society levels.
- Give priority for local communities in filling available job vacancies in accordance with the qualifications or skills that they have.
- Provide training to new labor according to the job requirements.

b. Improvement on the level of community education

- Collect data for the number of available education facilities and infrastructure
- Identify and record the highest number of level education received by the community.
- Identify the number of people that received education and those who do not received formal education.
- Identify the number of teachers and students.

c. Increased public awareness of good agricultural practice

- Build a cooperative partnership with Koperasi to facilitate them to obtain palm oil agricultural knowledge.

d. Development of alternative income generating activities to safeguard their economic standing after post-development of the project.

- Identify the number of affected communities that can be absorbed into the workforce by the plantation company.
- Identify potential areas that could be developed into other alternative economic development program.

- Plan a community development program and monitor its progress to ensure improvement of the economic status of the community.

II. Impact to natural capital

- e. Companies' participation in managing water quality.
 - Proper management of domestic and scheduled waste.
 - Routine quality monitoring of waste water discharged into rivers.
 - Communicate with community on techniques of waste handling.
 - Monitoring water quality of natural rivers.
 - Socialize the management of the riparian areas with local community and village official.

- f. Land acquisition should also receive community approval
 - Inventory of community land ownership.
 - Conduct participative mapping with the related parties on delineation of land ownership for the purpose of land acquisition.
 - Establish land acquisition agreement with the respective legal owner of the land without any pressure or coercion.
 - Related parties or government authorities should be involved in solving any land acquisition issues.

- g. Social Impact Management of internal estate communities
 - Provide a healthy and safety working environment.

The Sustainability Department provides leadership and support for PT SISM in aspects covering the environmental, occupational health and safety aspects.

III. Provision of facilities for workers

- a. Available housing for workers to be equipped with basic facilities and adequate electricity and water supply.
- b. Clinic and doctor/paramedic is available.
- c. Provide training on proper care and maintenance of housing and other supporting facilities, maintaining clean environment, housekeeping, zero burning and conservation of available resources.

Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (HCV)

Summary of HCV findings at PT SISM, Nanga Tayap District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan.

Table 2 : Summary of HCV findings

HCV Component	HCV Exist? Y/N	HCV Area	Area (Ha)
HCV 1.Areas with Important Levels of Biodiversity			
1.1. Areas that Contain or Provide biodiversity Support Function to Protection or Conservation Areas	Y	Sempadan Sungai Tapal; S. Mentiakau; S. Pelabian; S. Rasi; S. Senggilingan; S. Tayap; Sempadan Danau Membuyak; Bukit Gemilang; Bukit Keramat Senudan; Bukit Sekijang; Hutan Sekunder Semberuang; Hutan Sekunder Senggilingan	821.37
1.2. Critically Endangered Species	Y	Sempadan Danau Membuyak; Bukit Gemilang; Bukit Keramat Senudan; Bukit Sekijang; Hutan Sekunder Semberuang; Hutan Sekunder Senggilingan	500.90
1.3. Areas that Contain Habitat for Viable Populations of Endangered, Restricted Range or Protected Species	Y	Hutan Sekunder Semberuang; Hutan Sekunder Senggilingan	344.40
1.4. Areas that Contain Habitat of Temporary Use by Species or Congregations of Species	N		
HCV 2. Natural Landscapes & Dynamics			
2.1. Large Natural Landscapes with Capacity to Maintain Natural Ecological Processes and Dynamics	N		
2.2. Areas that Contain Two or More Contiguous Ecosystems	N		
2.3. Areas that Contain Representative Populations of Most Naturally Occurring Species	Y	Bukit Sekijang; Hutan Sekunder Semberuang; Hutan Sekunder Senggilingan	414.35
HCV 3. Rare or Endangered Ecosystems	N		
HCV 4. Environmental Services			
4.1 Areas or Ecosystems Important for the Provision of Water and Prevention of Floods for Downstream communities	Y	Sempadan Sungai Tapal; S. Mentiakau; S. Pelabian; S. Rasi; S. Senggilingan; S. Tayap; Sempadan Danau Membuyak; Bukit Gemilang	357.89
4.2. Areas Important for the Prevention of Erosion and	Y	Bukit Gemilang; Bukit Keramat Senudan; Bukit Sekijang;	456.38

Sedimentation		Hutan Sekunder Semberuang	
4.3. Areas that Function as Natural Barriers to the Spread of Forest or Ground Fire	Y	Sempadan Sungai Tapal; S. Mentiakau; S. Pelabian; S. Rasi; S. Senggilingan; S. Tayap	324.50
HCV5. Natural Areas Critical for Meeting the Basic Needs of Local People	Y	Bukit Gemilang	22.39
HCV6. Areas Critical for Maintaining the Cultural Identity of Local Communities	Y	Bukit Keramat Senudan; Makam Upuy Hadak	53.66
Total HCV areas			821.37

The Management and Monitoring Plan of the HCV area of PT SISM were prepared for the RSPO. The following is a summary of HCV management recommendations that are applicable for the HCVs identified in the 14,261 ha concession area:

No	HCV Area	Inventory and identification of land cover conditions in the HCV area (ha)	Demarcation of HCV area (km)	Maintenance boundary signs (km)	Areal Protection, Flora and Fauna				Rehabilitation and Enrichment in the HCVA area (Ha)	Counseling to the Community	Employee training	SOP Completion / Improvement	Organization	Consultation with stakeholders
					Sign board (pcs)	Hunting and Destructive Flora Prohibition Signboards (pcs)	Maintenance Sign boards	Patrol (ha)						
1	Sempadan Sungai Tapal	42.98	4.30	4.30	2	2	4	42.98	42.98	- Desa Pangkalan Teluk - Desa Mensubang, - Desa Pangkalan Suka, dan - Desa Nanga Tayap	20 Orang	Kantor kebun PT Sepanjang Intisurya Mulia	Kantor kebun PT Sepanjang Intisurya Mulia	Penyusunan MoU tentang perburuan satwa liar: dilakukan di Kantor kebun PT Sepanjang Intisurya Mulia
2	Sempadan Sungai Mentiakau	56.37	5.64	5.64	2	2	4	56.37	56.37					
3	Sempadan Sungai Pelabian	37.03	3.70	3.70	1	1	2	37.03	37.03					
4	Sempadan Sungai Rasi	42.11	4.21	4.21	1	1	2	42.11	42.11					
5	Sempadan Sungai Senggilingan	46.51	4.65	4.65	1	1	2	46.51	46.51					
6	Sempadan Sungai Tayap	99.50	9.95	9.95	2	2	4	99.50	99.50					
7	Sempadan Danau Membuyak	10.50	0.53	0.53	1	1	2	10.50	10.50					
8	Bukit Gemilang	22.39	1.12	1.12	1	1	2	22.39	22.39					
9	Bukit Keramat Senudan	53.66	2.68	2.68	1	1	2	53.66	53.66					
10	Bukit Sekijang	69.95	3.50	3.50	1	1	2	69.95	69.95					
11	Hutan Sekunder Semberuang	310.38	6.21	6.21	2	2	4	310.38	310.38					
12	Hutan Sekunder Senggilingan	34.02	1.70	1.70	1	1	2	34.02	34.02					
13	Makam Upuy Hadak	0.0025			1	1	2	0.0025	0.0025					
Periode dan waktu Pengelolaan KBKT		Hanya sekali dan dilakukan pada RKAP 2014	Secara bertahap dan dimulai pada RKAP 2014	Setiap Tahun	Secara bertahap dan dimulai pada RKAP 2014	Secara bertahap dan dimulai pada RKAP 2014	Setiap Tahun	Setiap minggu atau sebulan sekali dan dimulai pada RKAP 2014	Secara bertahap dan mulai dilakukan pada RKAP 2014	Setiap tahun dan dimulai pada RKAP 2014	Setiap tahun dan dimulai pada RKAP 2014	Hanya sekali dan dilakukan pada RKAP 2014	Hanya sekali dan dilakukan pada RKAP 2014	Triwulan

HCVA Activity Monitoring Plan for PT SISM is designed to cover the period of 5 (five) years from 2014 to 2018.

HCV type	Location	Monitored Indicator	Purpose of monitoring	Measurement baseline	Monitoring Methods	
					Data collection and analysis methods	Monitoring period
Areas with Important Levels of Biodiversity and Natural Landscapes & Dynamics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sempadan Sungai Tapal; - Sempadan S. Mentiakau; - Sempadan S. Pelabian; - Sempadan S. Rasi; - Sempadan S. Senggilingan; - Sempadan S. Tayap; - Sempadan Danau Membuyak; - Bukit Gemilang; - Bukit Keramat Senudan; - Bukit Sekijang; - Hutan Sekunder Semberuang; - Hutan Sekunder Senggilingan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensitas gangguan terhadap lokasi yang memiliki NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 dan 2.3 termasuk bahaya dari kebakaran. • Perkembangan kondisi penutupan lahan pada kawasan yang memiliki NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 dan 2.3. • Realisasi pelaksanaan kegiatan pemantauan dan pengamanan terhadap kawasan yang memiliki NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 dan 2.3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mengetahui intensitas gangguan terhadap lokasi yang memiliki NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 dan 2.3 termasuk bahaya dari kebakaran. • Mengetahui perkembangan kondisi penutupan lahan secara periodik di lokasi yang memiliki NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 dan 2.3. • Mengetahui realisasi pelaksanaan kegiatan pemantauan dan pengamanan terhadap kawasan yang memiliki NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 dan 2.3. 	<p>Baik :</p> <p>Tidak ada gangguan terhadap kawasan NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 dan 2.3 dan kondisi penutupan lahan tetap atau lebih baik dibandingkan dengan kondisi sebelumnya.</p> <p>Sedang:</p> <p>Kawasan NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 dan 2.3 yang terganggu rendah (< 25%) dan tingkat gangguan sedang atau kawasan NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 dan 2.3 yang terganggu sedang (< 50%) dan tingkat gangguan rendah, serta kondisi penutupan lahannya mengalami penurunan sebesar 25% dibandingkan dengan kondisi sebelumnya.</p> <p>Buruk :</p> <p>Kawasan NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 dan 2.3 yang terganggu besar (> 50%) dan tingkat gangguan tinggi, serta kondisi penutupan lahannya mengalami penurunan sebesar > 50% dibandingkan dengan kondisi sebelumnya.</p>	<p><u>Alat dan bahan</u> : Peta kerja, GPS, kamera, teropong, kompas, tally sheet, meteran, tambang plastik, dan alat-alat tulis.</p> <p><u>Metode pengukuran</u> : Pengamatan langsung di kawasan yang memiliki NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 dan 2.3 yang dikelola.</p> <p><u>Metode analisis data</u> : Analisis deskriptif dari masing-masing periode pemantauan.</p> <p><u>Metode penyimpulan</u> : Jika nilai indikator yang diperoleh dari hasil pemantauan termasuk sedang dan buruk, maka kegiatan pengelolaan di kawasan yang memiliki NKT 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 dan 2.3 yang telah dilakukan perlu ditingkatkan.</p>	<p>Untuk intensitas gangguan dilakukan sebulan sekali, sedangkan indicator pemantauan lainnya dilakukan satu tahun sekali dan akan dimulai pada RKAP tahun 2014</p>
Environmental Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sempadan Sungai Tapal; - Sempadan S. Mentiakau; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensitas gangguan terhadap areal yang memiliki NKT 4.1, 4.2 dan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mengetahui intensitas gangguan terhadap areal yang memiliki NKT 	<p>Baik:</p> <p>Lebar sungai tetap; parameter kualitas air sungai</p>	<p><u>Alat dan bahan</u> : Peta kerja, GPS, kamera, teropong, kompas, tally sheet, meteran, tambang plastik,</p>	<p>Untuk intensitas gangguan dilakukan sebulan sekali, sedangkan indicator pemantauan lainnya</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sempadan S. Pelabian; - Sempadan S. Rasi; - Sempadan S. Senggilingan; - Sempadan S. Tayap; - Sempadan Danau Membuyak; - Bukit Gemilang; - Bukit Keramat Senudan; - Bukit Sekijang; - Hutan Sekunder Sumberuang; 	<p>4.3 termasuk bahaya dari kebakaran.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perubahan lebar sungai • Perubahan kualitas air sungai. • Perubahan biota perairan. 	<p>4.1, 4.2 dan 4.3 serta perubahan kualitas air pada masing-masing lokasi yang memiliki NKT 4.1, 4.2 dan 4.3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mengetahui perubahan lebar sungai, kualitas air sungai dan mata air, serta biota perairan sungai. 	<p>dan mata air (pH air berkisar antara 6-9, TSS ≤ 50 mg/l, N-NO3 ≤ 10 ppm, P2O4 ≤ 0,5 ppm, dan COD ≤ 10 ppm); dan biota perairan di sungai tetap atau lebih baik dibandingkan sebelumnya.</p> <p>Sedang:</p> <p>Lebar sungai mengalami peningkatan >25%; lebih dari 50% dari parameter kualitas air sungai dan mata air (pH, TSS, NH4, N-NO3, P2O4 dan COD) sesuai dengan baku mutu yang berlaku menurut PP No. 82 tahun 2001; biota perairan di sungai mengalami penurunan sebesar < 25% (lebih jelek) dibandingkan sebelumnya.</p> <p>Buruk :</p> <p>Lebar sungai mengalami penurunan; kurang dari 50% dari parameter kualitas air sungai dan mata air (pH, TSS, NH4, N-NO3, P2O4 dan COD) sesuai dengan baku mutu yang berlaku menurut PP No. 82 tahun 2001; dan biota perairan di sungai mengalami penurunan > 50% (lebih jelek) dibandingkan sebelumnya.</p>	<p>dan alat-alat tulis.</p> <p><u>Metode pengukuran</u> : Pengamatan langsung di kawasan yang memiliki NKT 4.1, 4.2 dan 4.3 yang dikelola.</p> <p><u>Metode analisis data</u> : Analisis deskriptif dari masing-masing periode pemantauan.</p> <p><u>Metode penyimpulan</u> : Jika nilai indikator yang diperoleh dari hasil pemantauan termasuk sedang dan buruk, maka kegiatan pengelolaan di kawasan yang memiliki NKT 4.1, 4.2 dan 4.3 yang telah dilakukan perlu ditingkatkan.</p>	<p>dilakukan satu tahun sekali dan akan dimulai pada RKAP tahun 2014</p>
<p>Natural Areas Critical for Meeting the Basic Needs of Local People and Areas Critical for Maintaining the Cultural Identity of Local Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bukit Gemilang; - Bukit Keramat Senudan; - Makam Upuy Hadak, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensitas gangguan terhadap lokasi yang memiliki NKT 5 dan 6 • Perkembangan kondisi pada kawasan yang memiliki NKT 5 dan 6. • Realisasi pelaksanaan kegiatan pemantauan dan pengamanan terhadap kawasan yang memiliki NKT 5 dan 6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mengetahui intensitas gangguan terhadap lokasi yang memiliki NKT 5 dan 6 . • Mengetahui perkembangan secara periodik di lokasi yang memiliki NKT 5 dan 6. • Mengetahui realisasi pelaksanaan kegiatan pemantauan dan pengamanan terhadap kawasan yang memiliki NKT 5 dan 6. 	<p>Baik :</p> <p>Tidak ada gangguan terhadap kawasan NKT 5 dan 6 dan kondisi lebih baik dibandingkan dengan kondisi sebelumnya.</p> <p>Sedang:</p> <p>Kawasan NKT 5 dan 6 yang terganggu rendah (< 25%) dan tingkat gangguan sedang atau kawasan NKT 5 dan 6 yang terganggu sedang (< 50%) dan tingkat gangguan rendah</p>	<p><u>Alat dan bahan</u> : Peta kerja, GPS, kamera, teropong, dan alat-alat tulis.,</p> <p><u>Metode pengukuran</u> : Pengamatan langsung di kawasan yang memiliki NKT 5 dan 6 yang dikelola.</p> <p><u>Metode analisis data</u> : Analisis deskriptif dari masing-masing periode pemantauan.</p> <p><u>Metode penyimpulan</u> : Jika nilai indikator yang diperoleh dari hasil pemantauan termasuk sedang dan buruk, maka kegiatan pengelolaan</p>	<p>Untuk intensitas gangguan dilakukan sebulan sekali, sedangkan indicator pemantauan lainnya dilakukan satu tahun sekali dan akan dimulai pada RKAP tahun 2014</p>

				<p>dibandingkan dengan kondisi sebelumnya.</p> <p>Buruk :</p> <p>Kawasan NKT 5 dan 6 yang terganggu besar (> 50%) dan tingkat gangguan tinggi, dibandingkan dengan kondisi sebelumnya.</p>	<p>di kawasan yang memiliki NKT 5 dan 6 yang telah dilakukan perlu ditingkatkan.</p>	
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Internal responsibility

The statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessment.

The document is summary of the assessment results of HCV, SIA, and AMDAL for PT Sepanjang Intisurya Mulia and has been approved by the management of PT Sepanjang Intisurya Mulia.

Prepared By



Dr. Faizal Amri Amran

Approved By



Salim Bin Abdul Rahim

Appendix 1 - List of stakeholders consulted during HCV Assessment

Date of Consultation: 4th April 2009.

Outside Stakeholders participated:

KONSULTASI PUBLIK PENILAIAN NILAI KONSERVASI TINGGI (NKT) PT. SEPANJANG INTI SURYA MULIA (SISM) TAHAP I

Hari/Tanggal : Sabtu /4 April 2009

Tempat : Kantor Kebun Teluk Tujuh, Kecamatan Nanga Tayap, Kabupaten Ketapang, Provinsi Kalimantan Barat.

No	Nama	Komentar	Tanggapan	Keterangan
1	H. M. Mastur (Tokoh Masyarakat Desa Mensubang)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Berapa radius sungai yang diperbolehkan untuk di Enclave kan. 2. Enclave Pangkalan Jihing 3. Lokasi Pokok buah di daerah Call 	1. Radius Sungai yangizinkan pemerintah dari hutan disekitar sungai besar sekitar 100 meter kiri kanan sungai dan 50 meter kiri kanan sungai kecil. Jika dibuka oleh pihak perusahaan maka daerah enclave tsb dijadikan NKT 1-4 dan harus dipelihara oleh perusahaan, jika tidak di buka maka tidak akan dijadikan NKT 1-4.	DR. Kun Kun J. Gumaya, DR. Asril Darussamin, Ir. Purwo Susanto.
2	M. Haris (Teluk Kramat)	1. Bagaimana dampak sosial akibat kegiatan UP terhadap air sungai Pawan	1. Mencari dan melakukan survey lagi untuk sumber air bersih yang diluar UP, untuk menjadi solusi untuk kawasan air bersih untuk mengurangi dampak tsb. Mengenal penggunaan Pupuk dan Pestisida, Jika pertakuan sesuai aturan yang direkomendasikan tidak mengakibatkan sungai tercemar. Tetapi jika tidak dipatuhi aturan penggunaan Pestisida dan Pupuk sesuai standar SOP perusahaan	DR. Asril Darussamin, Ir. Purwo Susanto
No	Nama	Komentar	Tanggapan	Keterangan
3	Johan (Kepala Desa P. Teluk)	1. Penjelasan mengenai rencana enclave P. Jihing mengakibatkan mengurangi luas pembagian plasma masyarakat Pangkalan Jihing, Lokasi Kantor SMA, Lokasi Pokok buah buahan di daerah Call, Usulan untuk membuat air bersih untuk masyarakat Desa Mensubang dan Pangkalan Teluk kepada perusahaan. Menurut Kades Ujung enclave P. Jihing sudah dikompensasikan oleh Team LA.	1. Mohon periksa ulang mengenai enclave tersebut sebelum dikatakan NKT, termasuk penggunaan air sungai tersebut apa dimanfaatkan oleh masyarakat setempat. Dan untuk bantuan sumber air bersih tergantung kebijaksanaan Perusahaan.	DR. Kun Kun J. Gumaya, DR. Asril Darussamin, Ir. Purwo Susanto
No	Nama	Komentar	Tanggapan	Keterangan
5	H. Mastur (Tokoh Masyarakat Desa Mensubang)	1. Mengenal NKT yaitu penggunaan dan perlindungan sumber air. Bagaimana tata cara perawatan kebun disekitar sungai Mayao di daerah Pangkalan Jihing. Bagaimana kepedulian perusahaan terhadap pendidikan dengan membuat sekolah.	1. Kami akan sampaikan ke pihak perusahaan mengenai solusi dampak kegiatan UP. Radius Sungai yangizinkan pemerintah dari hutan disekitar sungai besar sekitar 100 meter kiri kanan sungai dan 50 meter kiri kanan sungai kecil. Jika dibuka oleh pihak perusahaan maka daerah enclave tsb dijadikan NKT 1-4 dan harus dipelihara oleh perusahaan, jika tidak di buka maka tidak akan dijadikan NKT 1-4.	

6	Sukri (Kadus Pangkalan Jihing)	1. Mengetahui enclave P. Jihing sudah dipisahkan oleh jalan poros yang sudah ada. Bagaimana tata cara perawatan kebun disekitar sungai Mayao di daerah Pangkalan Jihing. Bagaimana dampak limbah terhadap kebun masyarakat.	1. Kami akan sampaikan ke pihak perusahaan mengenai solusi. Radius Sungai yang diizinkan pemerintah dari hutan disekitar sungai besar sekitar 100 meter kiri kanan sungai dan 50 meter kiri kanan sungai kecil. Jika dibuka oleh pihak perusahaan maka daerah enclave tsb dijadikan NKT 1-4 dan harus dipelihara oleh perusahaan, jika tidak di buka maka tidak akan dijadikan NKT 1-4. Saran agar pihak perusahaan tidak melakukan pemupukan pada musim hujan, dan Pestisida yang sudah dapat di lanjutkan mengenai bahan aktif yang tidak membuat limbah atau tercemar	DR. Adi Suryadi, DR. Asri Darussamin, Ir. Purwo Susanto.
No	Nama	Komentar	Tanggapan	Keterangan
7	Sahman (Kades Pangkalan Suka)	1. Bagaimana solusi untuk dampak kegiatan UP terhadap kebun dikawasan sungai, tetapi tidak merugikan masyarakat.	1. Kami akan sampaikan ke pihak perusahaan mengenai solusi. Radius Sungai yang diizinkan pemerintah dari hutan disekitar sungai besar sekitar 100 meter kiri kanan sungai dan 50 meter kiri kanan sungai kecil. Jika dibuka oleh pihak perusahaan maka daerah enclave tsb dijadikan NKT 1-4 dan harus dipelihara oleh perusahaan, jika tidak di buka maka tidak akan dijadikan NKT 1-4. Dan saran untuk perusahaan agar tidak tercemar melakukan Pengendalian Hama Terpadu (PHT), seperti burung hantu, tumbuhan untuk mengurangi pemakaian pestisida.	DR. Edi Syahputra, DR. Asri Darussamin
No	Nama	Komentar	Tanggapan	Keterangan
8	Johan (Kades Pangkalan Teluk)	1. Bagaimana kepedulian Perusahaan terhadap masalah bantuan untuk kegiatan keagamaan dan pendidikan dimana masyarakat setempat tidak mampu dalam hal itu. (seperti bantuan dana untuk bangun mesjid dan beasiswa)	1. Rencana pembangunan sekolah di kawasan UP, serta Poli klinik dalam waktu dekat. Untuk penerimaan karyawan perusahaan melalui seleksi dan kebutuhan yang diaturnya oleh perusahaan. Masih banyak peluang besar di kawasan yang baru buka di lokasi PT. SMA. Dan pihak perusahaan telah melakukan memberikan beasiswa terhadap pemuda dan pemudi di sekitar kawasan PT.SISM contoh 5 orang yang dikuliahkan ke Jakarta.	DR. Asri Darussamin, Ir. Purwo Susanto, DR. Kun Kun J. Gurmaya
9	Rahimin (Kaur Pemerintah Desa Mensubang)	1. Penjelasan mengenai penerimaan karyawan perusahaan karena kebanyakan masyarakat belum banyak jelas dan tahu. Mohon diperhatikan tentang penerimaan karyawan harian perusahaan.	1. Rencana pembangunan sekolah di kawasan UP, serta Poli klinik dalam waktu dekat. Untuk penerimaan karyawan perusahaan melalui seleksi dan kebutuhan yang diaturnya oleh perusahaan. Masih banyak peluang besar di kawasan yang baru buka di lokasi PT. SMA. Dan pihak perusahaan telah melakukan memberikan beasiswa terhadap pemuda dan pemudi di sekitar kawasan PT.SISM contoh 5 orang yang dikuliahkan ke Jakarta.	Maximus M.W, Sp

DAFTAR HADIR PERTEMUAN

HARI/TANGGAL

: MINGGU, 15 MEI 2011

TEMPAT



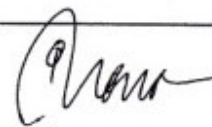




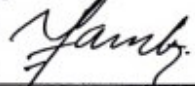
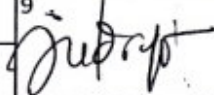
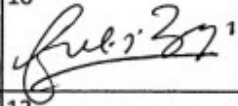
: RUANG MEETING KANTOR ESTATE MULIA I

AGENDA

: KONSULTASI PUBLIK MENGENAI PENILAIAN NKT PT.SISM
BERSAMA KONSULTAN YASBI (JAKARTA)

NO	NAMA	INSTANSI/ALAMAT	PARAF
1	Maximus M. Warut	CD Dept PT-SISM 157	
2	ARIP BUDIMAN	RSPD PT-SISM	
3	NEHY INDRIYANA	YASBI JAKARTA	
4	WAWAN GONAWAN	YASBI JAKARTA	
5	BUKTI BAGEJA	YASBI JAKARTA	
6	ALAMOLYADID	SUR-BELIUNGG	
7	EU. Syahman	PKI - SUKA	
8	SANI	ENOKADIN	
9	SYAHMUDAN	PICU - SUKA	
10	DARYANTO	DSN. ENOKADIN	
11	P. KULJI	DS. Enokadin	
12	JF. SAKURA	DSN. SUKA MAJU	
13	D. Santoni	DS. Enokadin	
14	BE. WACI	DS. Enokadin	
15	DoTORMAN	Cug Kod	
16	JF Saniar	Dasar Pembantan	
17	Yusuf Mufida	DS. Pembantan	
18	Jandani	Pandan	
19	TAMRINT S	estate mulia 3	
20	Rd. Hasanuddin	Dusa PKI. suka	
21	Ignatius Subriyanto	LA TEAM / SK. maju	
22	J. Utang Sura	Heues CDD	
23	Lagaras Kurniadi	PT. SISMULIA 5/6	
24	Abd. AZIZ	"	

PT Sepanjang Intisurya Mulia management representatives participated

NO	NAMA	INTANSI/JABATAN	TANDA TANGAN	
1	Chew Jit Seng	VP-Sist (GENP)	1 	2 
2	Aneka Almal	CSM SSM		
3	WAWAN GONAWAN	YASBI	3 	4 
4	ARIF BUDIMAN	RSPO PT-SISM		
5	RONI SUBARA	CDD. PT.SISM	5 	6 
6	Didi Muband	Asst Mulia 1		
7	Maximus M.W.	CD Department	7 	8 
8	Lukman. A	Mulia 2		
9	HENY INDRIYANA	YASBI	9 	10 
10	BUKH BAGJA	YASBI		
11			11	12
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