

Summary Report of Planning and Management of PT Sawit Mitra Abadi, Ketapang Regency and West Kalimantan Province, Indonesia

1. Executive Summary

PT Sawit Mitra Abadi (PT SMA) is a company operating oil palm plantations in the area of West Kalimantan Province. In developing and operating oil palm plantations, the company is committed to adhering to all applicable government policies, including in the areas of production, environment and social economy. Further, the Company is committed to maintaining a harmonious relationship with the local communities and to contribute to their economic livelihood through the development of plasma schemes, among other initiatives.

PT SMA plans to develop 8,374 ha of land for oil palm planting. The concession area is situated in 7 sub villages and 2 villages in the Nanga Tayap District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province; and can be reached from the capital of Ketapang Regency through land transportation and river over a distance of 150 km. As part of sustainable palm oil management, PT SMA seeks to comply with the RSPO New Planting Procedures which was enforced on 1st January 2010.

The location permit (Izin Lokasi) for PT SMA was approved by Regent Decree of Ketapang No: 37/PEM/2008 dated 28th January 2008 and renewal No. 90/2009 dated 4th March 2009. Upon the renewal of the location permit, the license area is revised to 8,374 ha as referred to the HGU certificate No.2 BPN of Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan dated on 15th October 2009. The Plantation Operational Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan/IUP) was approved by Regent of Ketapang No.551.31/0707/ Disbun-C/2005, dated 11th April 2005.

PT SMA commissioned the preparation of AMDAL in 2005 and received government approval No. 108/BLHD/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 assessment of the suitability of soils, topography and drainage and analysis of the land cover vegetation. The AMDAL also assessed the impacts on natural ecosystems and water resources.

As HCVs were not covered by the AMDAL assessment, PT SMA proceeded to have a separate HCV assessment study carried out in March/April 2009 by an appropriately qualified, experienced and RSPO approved assessor team comprising of ecologists and social experts from YASBI. The HCV assessment collected additional information from local communities on environmental and social aspects related to their use of resources at the site.

The AMDAL preparation process involved a social survey at the communities likely to be directly affected by the project. The survey involved the interview of local people to collect information

on the background of the respondents and also seeks 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 SMA 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 2007 between the Government, the representatives of local villages and PT SMA, prior to the land development.

PT SMA staff have held follow-up public meetings at each of the villages, with the relevant information on meeting attendees, topics discussed and issues raised having been recorded and documented. PT SMA used information from the AMDAL, the HCV assessment and information from stakeholder meetings to prepare a list of social and environmental aspects and impacts.

PT SMA's AMDAL consultant prepared an RKL/RPL that was approved by the Government in 2005. The RKL/RPL is considered appropriate for the project. PT SMA has documented SOPs for implementing the new development that draws upon the collective experience of Genting Group of oil palm companies in Indonesia.

The results of the HCV assessment have shown that there is no peat forest. The soil type throughout the concession consists of *Tropodult*, *Dystropepts* and *Paleudults*.

All six HCVs defined in the Toolkit were evaluated. Potential HCV areas were identified and mapped resulting in a total HCV area of 1025.54 ha (with overlaps among different sub-values).

Table 1: HCV areas PT Sawit Mitra Abadi

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 S. Benapis; S. Kenehare; S. Paduan; S. Perupuk; S. Sindur; S. Majo; Sempadan Hutan Lindung; Hutan Sekunder dan Bukit Area 2; Bukit Kelempai	927.12
1.2. Critically Endangered Species	Y	Sempadan Hutan Lindung; Hutan Sekunder Area 1; Hutan Sekunder dan Bukit Area 2; Hutan Sekunder Area 3; Hutan Sekunder Area 4; Hutan Rawa Sekunder S. Benapis	984.33
1.3. Areas that Contain Habitat for Viable Populations of Endangered, Restricted Range or Protected Species	Y	Hutan Sekunder Area 1; Hutan Sekunder dan Bukit Area 2; Hutan Sekunder Area 3; Hutan Sekunder Area 4; Hutan Rawa Sekunder S. Benapis	631.37
1.4. Areas that Contain Habitat of Temporary Use by Species or Congregations of Species	Y	Hutan Rawa Sekunder S. Benapis	75.47

HCV 2. Natural Landscapes & Dynamics			
2.1. Large Natural Landscapes with Capacity to Maintain Natural Ecological Processes and Dynamics	Y	Sempadan Hutan Lindung; Hutan Sekunder Area 1; Hutan Sekunder dan Bukit Area 2; Hutan Sekunder Area 3; Hutan Rawa Sekunder S. Benipis	954.75
2.2. Areas that Contain Two or More Contiguous Ecosystems	Y	Hutan Sekunder Area 1; Hutan Sekunder dan Bukit Area 2; Hutan Sekunder Area 3; Hutan Rawa Sekunder S. Benipis	601.79
2.3. Areas that Contain Representative Populations of Most Naturally Occurring Species	Y	Sempadan Hutan Lindung; Hutan Sekunder Area 1; Hutan Sekunder dan Bukit Area 2; Hutan Sekunder Area 3; Hutan Rawa Sekunder S. Benipis	954.75
HCV 3. Rare or Endangered Ecosystems	Y	Hutan Rawa Sekunder S. Benipis	75.47
HCV 4. Environmental Services			
4.1 Areas or Ecosystems Important for the Provision of Water and Prevention of Floods for Downstream communities	Y	Sempadan S. Benapis; S. Kenehare; S. Paduan; S. Perupuk; S. Sindur; S. Majo; Hutan Rawa Sekunder S. Benipis; Rawa Majo; Rawa Atas; Rawa Bawah; Bukit Kelempai	423.83
4.2. Areas Important for the Prevention of Erosion and Sedimentation	Y	Hutan Sekunder dan Bukit Area 2; Bukit Kelempai	392.87
4.3. Areas that Function as Natural Barriers to the Spread of Forest or Ground Fire	Y	Sempadan S. Benapis; S. Kenehare; S. Paduan; S. Perupuk; S. Sindur; S. Majo; Hutan Rawa Sekunder S. Benipis; Rawa Majo; Rawa Atas; Rawa Bawah	385.96
HCV5. Natural Areas Critical for Meeting the Basic Needs of Local People	Y	Hutan Sekunder Area 2	265.59
HCV6. Areas Critical for Maintaining the Cultural Identity of Local Communities	Y	Situs arkeologi Batu Kelempai	23.23
Total HCV areas			1025.54

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: 037/PEM/2008 dated 28th January 2008• Renewal No. 90/2009 dated 4th March 2009.	IL : 13,400 Ha
2	Environmental Permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SK Gubernur Kalbar: No 108/BLHD/2006	
3	Plantation Operational License(IUP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regent of Ketapang No.551.31/0707/ Disbun-C/2005, dated 11th April 2005.	
4	Land Use Permit (HGU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BPN RI No 02, dated 15th October 2009	HGU : 8,374 Ha

The proposed new planting area by PT SMA is the unplanted areas in the HGU of PT SMA which have been agreed by the owners of the land through the FPIC (free, prior and informed consent) process. Land development and planting of oil palm began in September 2009.

The PT SMA development plan has incorporated the findings from SEIA (AMDAL), HCV and Social Impact Assessments into their operational plans. 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 SMA, includes consultation with the relevant stakeholders; which provides opportunities for communication and sharing the information, opinions and suggestions between PT SMA and the affected stakeholders to facilitate mutually beneficial progress. PT SMA has established standard operating procedures for land acquisition and compensation procedures based on the principle of free, prior and informed consent. The company has also established the complaint and grievance procedures so that the problem solving process is done through discussion and mutual deliberation.

Location map

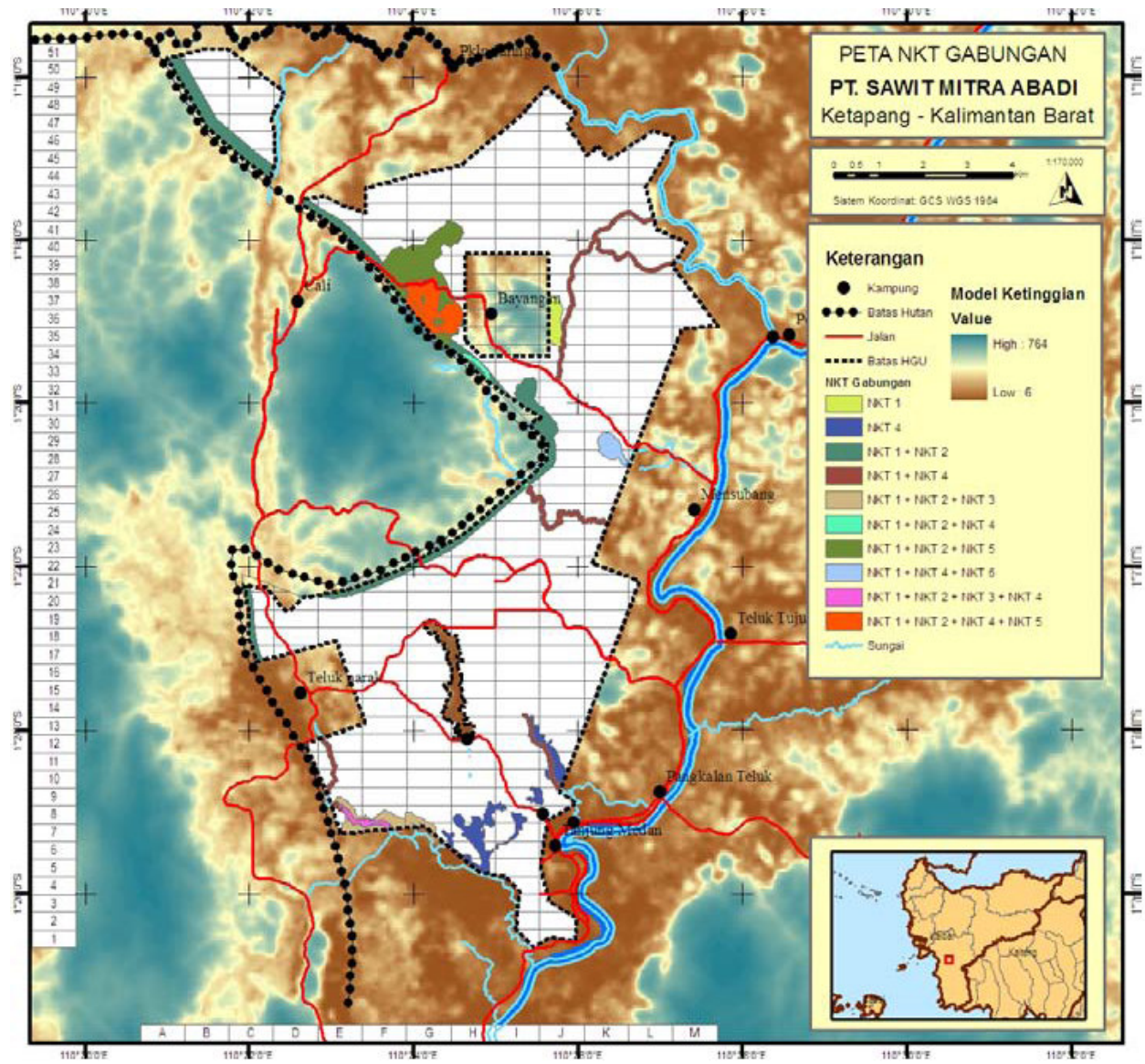


Figure 1: Location of PT SMA and HCV map.

Proposed plan for new plantings in the remaining areas is described below:

		TDT	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Compensation		6000					6000
Land Clearing & Infrastructure							
Planting	Inti	4800					4800
	Plasma		800	400			1200

2. SEIA and HCV Management & Planning Personnel

Organisational information and contact persons.

Company name	PT. Sawit Mitra Abadi
Office Address	Artha Graha Building, 10 th Floor, Jl. Jend Sudirman Kav 52 – 53, Jakarta Indonesia 12190
Telephone/Fax	Phone : 021-5151938 Fax : 021-5151917
Contact Person	Director – Jude S. Holloway Email Address: jude.holloway@genting.com Group Sustainability Manager – Dr Faizal Amri Amran Email Address: faizal.amri@genting.com
Geographical Location	Latitude 110°24'10" to 110°31'22" Longitude 01°10'58" - 01°27'58" West Kalimantan

Personnel involved in planning and implementation

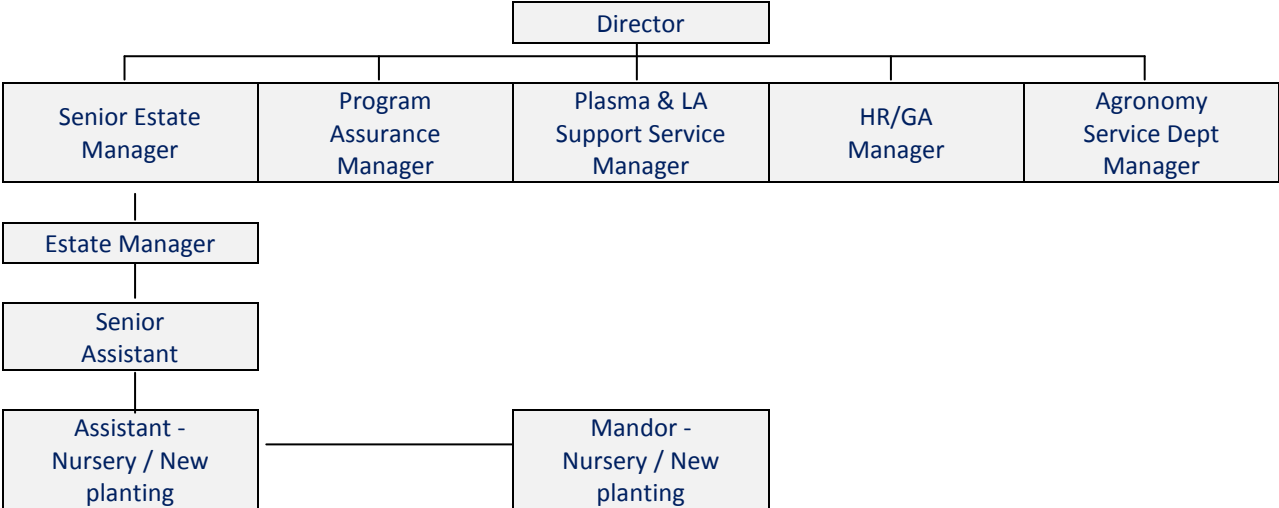
The process of HCV and SIA assessment and preparation of management and monitoring plans for PT SMA was implemented in phases involving several parties: Estate Department, Human Resources, Program Assurance, Agronomy Service Department, Plasma Support Service & Land Acquisition Department. The whole process is in accordance with the plans facilitated by independent consultants from YASBI and Aksenta. The details of the parties involved in the HCV and SIA assessments and in the preparation of management and monitoring plans are shown in **Appendix 1 & 2**.

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 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 the requirements for the plan and as well as 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 detail of the responsibilities and roles of the HCV and SIA assessments and preparation of management plans and monitoring are summarized in the “Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assessments PT Sawit Mitra Abadi” 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 assessments and preparation of management and monitoring plans for PT SMA 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, community leaders, local NGOs, Head of District and Village Heads.

Consultation was carried out with the relevant stakeholders to provide opportunities for communication and sharing the information, opinions and suggestions between the company and the workers, contractors, suppliers, smallholders (plasma), consumers, government agencies and communities to facilitate mutually beneficial 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 SMA and its stake holders.

The Stakeholders' consultation was held on 4th April 2009 at SISM Training Centre, Nanga Tayap District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan. There were 38 participants present during this consultation meeting (**Appendix 1**). The summary of the consultation with highlights of key suggestions from the PT SMA Stakeholders present are given below:

- 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 SMA.

Key issues raised during the Stakeholders consultation include:

- a. Local communities in the surrounding HGU of PT SMA supports the operational activities of PT SMA, in principle.
- b. The people in the villages around the concession of PT SMA are hoping for jobs opportunities/contracts and local employment.

Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (SEIA)

The SEIA preparation of management and monitoring plan for PT SMA were prepared under the Cooperation Agreement between PT SMA and AMDAL consultant PT Oryza Consultant, Pontianak. The preparation of the report refers to the result of identification and analysis of Social Impact Assessment at PT SMA and the frame of reference of the agreed work.

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

- a. The social management should be oriented towards the management and mitigation of social matters involving the local communities. Efforts to manage these social matters 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 aim of social management should be oriented to achieve social cohesion. Where the management has not yet developed an optimal social communication with the local community or where the social impact analysis related to the degree of proximity between the management and the public showed the reactive (negative relationship patterns), these situation should be used as a basis for evaluating and developing social cohesion improvements for the social management of the communities around the project. However, where the social situation is conducive, it will ensure the smooth operation of the project.
- c. Human resource oriented and strengthening the local economy. PT SMA Management need to respond to the needs of the local community for employment in the project by establishing a special recruitment mechanism. In view of the limited experience and knowledge among the local people in the area to carry out the required work, the Company need to develop an agreement on the terms of recruitment, training, problem solving and

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

- d. The Company, in partnership with communities and local governments around the village area can also propose and support joint requests conveyed to the government at district and provincial levels, on matters such as road improvement in the district and villages, as well as construction of public facilities.

Company Social Impact Management for Social sustainability of local communities

Social Impact Management for Social sustainability of local communities

- I. Impact to human capital
 - a. Job opportunities
 - Collect data on the current means of livelihood
 - Provide information on job opportunities and qualifications required.
 - Ensure announcements on the job opportunities are easily accessible to all.
 - Give priority to members of local communities in filling available job vacancies in accordance with the qualifications or skills that they have.
 - Provide training to new workers to equip them with the competency to fulfill their job requirements.
 - b. Improvement on the level of community education
 - Collect data on the number of available education facilities and infrastructure
 - Identify and record the highest level of education received by the community.
 - Identify the number of people that have and have not received formal education.
 - c. Increased public awareness of good agricultural practice
 - Give training on “good agricultural practices” to the local communities especially those who have Plasma Scheme with Company.
 - Build a co-operative partnership with Koperasi.
 - 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 Company’s plantations
 - Identify potential areas that could be developed into other alternative economic development program
 - Plan a community development program, with its progress to be monitored to ensure improvement of the economic status of the community.

II. Impact to natural capital

e. Company's participation in managing water quality

- Proper management of domestic and scheduled waste.
- Routine quality monitoring of waste water discharged into rivers.
- Communicate with the local communities on techniques for waste handling
- Monitoring the water quality of natural rivers
- Socialize the management of the riparian areas with local community and village official.

Summary of Management and Mitigation Plans (HCV)

Summary of HCV findings at PT SMA, 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 S. Benapis; S. Kenehare; S. Paduan; S. Perupuk; S. Sindur; S. Majo; Sempadan Hutan Lindung; Hutan Sekunder dan Bukit Area 2; Bukit Kelempai	927.12
1.2. Critically Endangered Species	Y	Sempadan Hutan Lindung; Hutan Sekunder Area 1; Hutan Sekunder dan Bukit Area 2; Hutan Sekunder Area 3; Hutan Sekunder Area 4; Hutan Rawa Sekunder S. Benapis	984.33
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HCV 2. Natural Landscapes & Dynamics			
2.1. Large Natural Landscapes with Capacity to Maintain Natural	Y	Sempadan Hutan Lindung; Hutan Sekunder Area 1; Hutan Sekunder dan	954.75

Ecological Processes and Dynamics		Bukit Area 2; Hutan Sekunder Area 3; Hutan Rawa Sekunder S. Benipis	
2.2. Areas that Contain Two or More Contiguous Ecosystems	Y	Hutan Sekunder Area 1; Hutan Sekunder dan Bukit Area 2; Hutan Sekunder Area 3; Hutan Rawa Sekunder S. Benipis	601.79
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Total HCV areas			1025.54

The Management and Monitoring Plan of High Conservation Value Area of PT SMA were prepared for RSPO certification. The following is a summary of HCV management recommendations that are applicable for the whole SMA concession for the HCVs identified in the 1025.54 ha 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 Compilation / Improvement	Organization	Consultation with stakeholders
					Sign board (pcs)	Hunting and Destructive Flora Prohibition Signboards (pcs)	Maintenance Sign boards	Patrol (ha)						
1	Sempadan S. Benapis	34.22	6.84	6.84	2	2	4	34.22	34.22	- Desa Mensubang o Dusun Mensubang o Dusun Bayangan	20 Orang	Kantor kebun PT Sawit Mitra Abadi	Kantor kebun PT Sawit Mitra Abadi	Penyusunan MoU tentang perburuan satwa liar: dilakukan di Kantor kebun PT Sawit Mitra Abadi
2	Sempadan S. Kenehare	76.85	15.37	15.37	2	2	4	76.85	76.85					
3	Sempadan S. Paduan	1.86	0.37	0.37	1	1	2	1.86	1.86					
4	Sempadan S. Perupuk	10.41	2.08	2.08	1	1	2	10.41	10.41					
5	Sempadan S. Sindur	37.10	7.42	7.42	2	2	4	37.10	37.10					
6	Sempadan S. Majo	20.85	4.17	4.17	2	2	4	20.85	20.85					
7	Sempadan Hutan Lindung	352.96	14.12	14.12	4	4	8	352.96	352.96	- Desa Pangkalan Teluk o Dusun Teluk Keramat, o Dusun Tanjung Medan, o Dusun Teluk Parak, o Dusun Cali dan o Dusun Pangkalan Jihing			Kordinasi dengan instansi terkait : tingkat desa, Kecamatan dan Kabupaten yang berada dan di sekitar wilayah kebun PT Sawit Mitra Abadi dilakukan oleh Group Manager	
8	Hutan Sekunder Area 1	104.32	6.95	6.95	2	2	4	104.32	104.32					
9	Hutan Sekunder dan Bukit Area 2	365.00	24.33	24.33	3	3	6	365.00	365.00					
10	Hutan Sekunder Area 3	57.00	3.80	3.80	1	1	2	57.00	57.00					
12	Hutan Sekunder Area 4	29.58	1.97	1.97	1	1	2	29.58	29.58					
13	Hutan Rawa Sekunder S. Benapis	75.47	5.03	5.03	2	2	4	75.47	75.47					
14	Belukar Rawa Majo	40.95	2.73	2.73	2	2	4	40.95	40.95					
15	Belukar Rawa Atas	8.87	0.59	0.59	1	1	2	8.87	8.87					
16	Belukar Rawa Bawah	79.38	5.29	5.29	2	2	4	79.38	79.38					
17	Situs Arkeologi Bukit Kelampai	27.87	1.86	1.86	1	1	2	27.87	27.87					
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

HCVA Activity Monitoring Plan in the area of PT SMA 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 S. Benapis; - Sempadan S. Kenehare; - Sempadan S. Paduan; - Sempadan S. Perupuk; - Sempadan S. Sindur; - Sempadan S. Majo; - Sempadan Hutan Lindung; - Hutan Sekunder Area 1; - Hutan Sekunder dan Bukit Area 2; - Hutan Sekunder Area 3; - Hutan Sekunder Area 4; - Hutan Rawa Sekunder S. Benapis - Bukit Kelempai 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensitas gangguan terhadap lokasi yang memiliki NKT 1, 2, dan 3 termasuk bahaya dari kebakaran. • Perkembangan kondisi penutupan lahan pada kawasan yang memiliki NKT 1, 2, dan 3. • Realisasi pelaksanaan kegiatan pemantauan dan pengamanan terhadap kawasan yang memiliki NKT 1, 2, dan 3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mengetahui intensitas gangguan terhadap lokasi yang memiliki NKT 1, 2, dan 3 termasuk bahaya dari kebakaran. • Mengetahui perkembangan kondisi penutupan lahan secara periodik di lokasi yang memiliki NKT 1, 2, dan 3. • Mengetahui realisasi pelaksanaan kegiatan pemantauan dan pengamanan terhadap kawasan yang memiliki NKT 1, 2, dan 3. 	<p>Baik :</p> <p>Tidak ada gangguan terhadap kawasan NKT 1, 2, dan 3 dan kondisi penutupan lahan tetap atau lebih baik dibandingkan dengan kondisi sebelumnya.</p> <p>Sedang:</p> <p>Kawasan NKT 1, 2, dan 3 yang terganggu rendah (< 25%) dan tingkat gangguan sedang atau kawasan NKT 1, 2, dan 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, 2, dan 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, 2, dan 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, 2, dan 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 S. Benapis; - Sempadan S. Kenehare; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensitas gangguan terhadap areal yang memiliki NKT 4.1, 4.2 dan 4.3 termasuk bahaya dari 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mengetahui intensitas gangguan terhadap areal yang memiliki NKT 4.1, 4.2 dan 4.3 serta 	<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. Paduan; - Sempadan S. Perupuk; - Sempadan S. Sindur; - Sempadan S. Majo; - Hutan Rawa Sekunder S. Benipis; - Rawa Majo; - Rawa Atas; - Rawa Bawah; - Hutan Sekunder dan Bukit Area 2; - Bukit Kelempai 	<p>kebakaran.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perubahan lebar sungai • Perubahan kualitas air sungai. • Perubahan biota perairan. 	<p>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 \leq 50 mg/l, N-NO3 \leq 10 ppm, P2O4 \leq 0,5 ppm, dan COD \leq 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"> - Hutan Sekunder Area 2 - Situs Arkeologi Bukit Kelempai 	<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 	<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</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</p>	<p>Untuk intensitas gangguan dilakukan sebulan sekali, sedangkan indikator pemantauan lainnya dilakukan satu tahun sekali dan akan dimulai pada RKAP tahun 2014</p>

			NKT 5 dan 6.	<p>yang terganggu sedang (< 50%) dan tingkat gangguan rendah 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>dari hasil pemantauan termasuk sedang dan buruk, maka kegiatan pengelolaan 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 the assessments.

The document is summary of assessment result of HCV, SIA, and AMDAL for PT SMA and has been approved by the management of PT SMA.

Prepared By



Dr. Faizal Amri Amran
Group Sustainability Manager

Approved By



Jude S. Holloway
Director

Appendix 1 - List of stakeholders consulted during HCV Assessment

Date of Consultation: 4th April 2009.

a. Participation by Outside Stakeholders :



b. PT SMA management representatives

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Sashi Kumaran Nambiar | Group Manager |
| 2. | Abdul Wahab Abbas | Senior Manager |
| 3. | Muhammad Daud | Senior Manager |
| 4. | Maximus M. Warut | Manager Community Development |
| 5. | Suyanto | Estate Manager |
| 6. | Arif Budiman | Sr. Assistant Manager RSPO & TQEM |
| 7. | La Ode Amri | Surveyor/GIS |
| 8. | Zaenal Arifin | Kadet Surveyor/GIS |
| 9. | Roni Subara | Assistant Community Development |