

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

New Planting Procedure

Summary Report of Assessments

PT. Lestari Gemilang Intisawit

Cempaga Hulu District,

Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province

Indonesia

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**Summary Report of
EIA and HCV Assessments and Social Impact Assessment
PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit, Ketapang Regency,
West Kalimantan Province**

1. Executive Summary

PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit (PT LGI) which is located in Nanga Tayap District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province, is one of the Oil Palm plantations companies that has adopted the sustainable palm oil practices based on the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) New Planting Procedures (NPP) using the Guidance Document approved in September 2009 by the Executive Board and which was enforced on 1 January 2010. As part of a sustainable palm oil management system, PT LGI has conducted the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA/AMDAL), High Conservation Value (HCV) identification and Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The HCV and SIA assessment had been conducted from 22 June – 7 July 2012 by the Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara (SAN) an independent and accredited consultants; the key consultants conducting these assessments are approved by the RSPO (refer to **Table 5**. The name of team members Assessor and its approval status).

The Consent License based on Permitted Area (or called Location Permit/Ijin Lokasi) No. 459 year 2011 was approved on 07 November 2011 for an area of ± 13,000 ha.

The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA/AMDAL) was approved by the Governor of West Kalimantan (Surat Kelayakan Lingkungan Number 284 year 2009) on 20 May 2009. On top of fulfilling the regulatory requirements of conducting EIA/AMDAL, the combination of AMDAL together with HCV and SIA provides the geographical information of the area, the biodiversity and natural resources, the required best management practices and therefore provides the management with the platform on which the management plans for new planting will be based on.

The results of the HCV assessment by independent consultants from Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara with team personnel that have been approved by RSPO showed that there is no primary forest in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT LGI. The land cover in PT LGI dominated by secondary forest by 13.89%, Rubber Forest by 74.26%, Resident by 2.55% and Shrub by 9.31%.

The vegetation cover is dominated by the rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*), agro forestry, shrub and degraded forest. Based on The Report of Semi Detail Soil Survey Assessment by the Research Department of PT BGA, indicated that peat land was not found in the Permitted Area (Location Permit/ Izin Lokasi).

The key elements for HCV 1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4), HCV 2 (2.3), HCV 4 (4.1, 4.2), HCV 5 are area for habitat which has representative population of natural species are riparian belt and secondary forest. HCV 4 is related to the potential damage from riparian belt. The results of the Social Impact Assessments (SIA) has shown that the company's development of oil palm plantation and palm oil mill production has significant and positive impacts toward the local livelihood and the society's social sustainability. The findings have defined how the company's business can influence the key issues in the respective component of the social sustainability of the local community. There are three basic components description for society's social sustainability that influences the planning of the company's future operation.

2. Scope of EIA, SIA and HCV Assessment

2.1. Organizational information / contact person

General Data of the Company

Company Name	: PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit
Deed of Establishment	: Muhamat Hatta, SH No: 11 dated on 05 March 2008
Capital Status	: Foreign Investment (Penanaman Modal Asing, PMA)
Taxpayer Notification Number	: 07.752.119.4-703.001
Company Address	: BGA Office, Melawai Street No 10, South Jakarta 12160
Type of Business	: Oil Palm Plantation & Processing
Status of Concession Land	: Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) Number 459 year 2011 dated 07 November 2011 size ± 13,000 Ha. Plantation Business Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan) No. 307/DISBUN-D/2013 dated 17 June 2013, size 11,765 Ha.
Contact Person	: Francisca Damanik
Geographical Location	: 110°30'51.12" – 110°41'1.32" E and 1o27'10.44" – 1°36'54.72" S See Picture 1, Picture 2, Picture 3 and Picture 4
Surrounding Entities	: North : Bordering the PT SIS. South : Bordering the PT Agro Manunggal Sawitindo (BGA Group) West : Bordering the Nanga Tayap District, Tayap River and PT Agro Lestari Mandiri East : Bordering the IUPHHK PT SJM

The scope of the EIA/AMDAL and High Conservation Value Assessment of PT LGI show the local social entities within the Permitted area with area 13,000 ha. It is also expanded into villages and other areas which are considered important to the proposed surrounding plantation area.

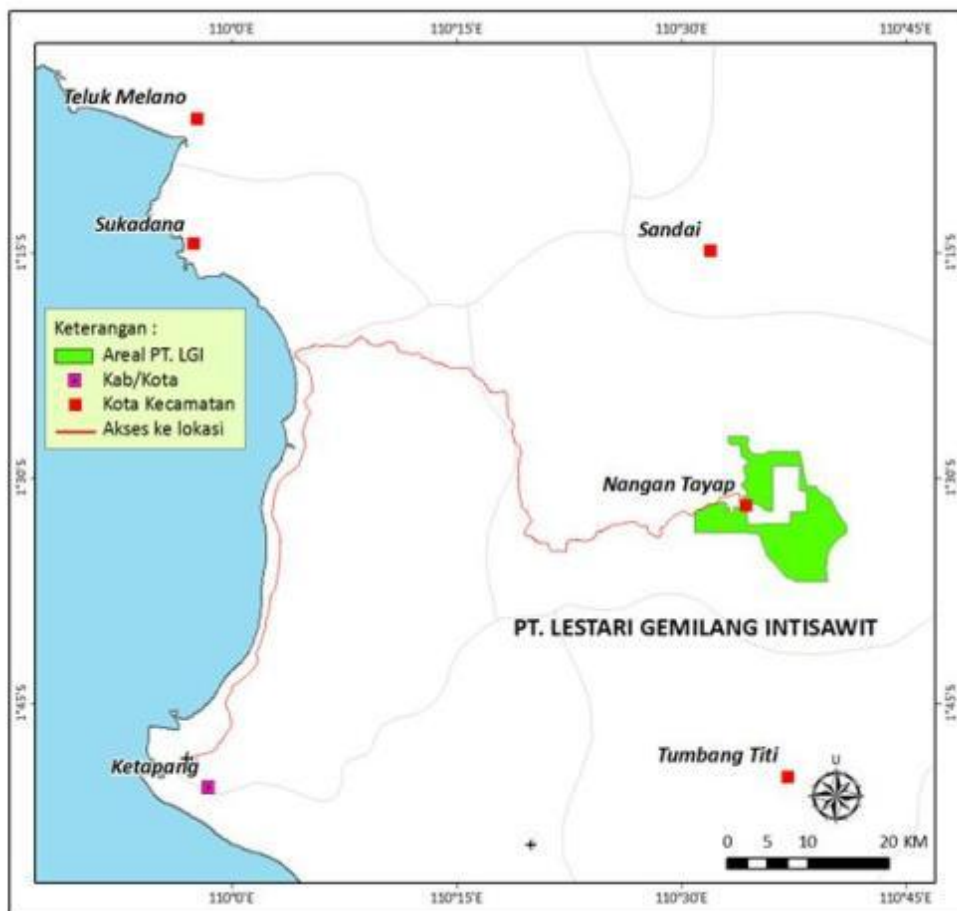
Figure 1. Location of PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit in Indonesia



Figure 2. Location of PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit in Kalimantan Island



Figure 3. Location of PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit in Ketapang Regency



2.2. List of legal documents, regulatory permits and property deeds

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

Table 1. Types of permits and licenses recommendation PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit

No	Licenses and recommendations	Issued by	Number	Note
1.	Deed of Establishment	Muhamat Hatta, SH	11	Registered 05-03-2008
2.	Tax Registration Code Number	Directorate General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance	07.752.119.4-703.001	
3.	Principle approval	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	525/1072/DPU-TR	Registered 04-08-2011
4.	Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi)	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	No.459	Registered 07-11-2011
5.	Plantation Business Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan)	Regent of Ketapang (Bupati Ketapang)	No. 307/DISBUN-D/2013 (size ± 17,800 Ha)	Registered 17-06-2013
6.	Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan)	- Governor of West Kalimantan (Gubernur Kalimantan Barat) - Governor of West Kalimantan (through the environmental agency)	- No. 284 tahun 2009 size ± 12,667 Ha - No. 660.1/614/BLHD-A size ± 12,667 Ha	- Registered 20-05-2009 - Registered 13-08-2012

2.3. Area and time-plan for new plantings

LGI did the HCV Assessment at 22 June – 7 July 2012. LGI then cleared the land according to the draft indicative map of HCV that have been prepared by SAN. The area of land has been cleared up to the HCV AMS Final Report (December 2011 - April 2013) is 2,064.31 Ha.

The proposed area for new planting area by PT LGI is in the location of the Plantation Business Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP) which the owners of the land have received the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).

The land development and planting of oil palm will continue in 2014 following the procedures of the RSPO New Planting Procedures (NPP).

Table 2. The summary of area statements and time-plan for new planting PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit

Potential Land (ha)	Year Planting (ha)				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	total
9,744	1,737	1,149	1,467	4,491	8,844

3. Assessment Process and Procedures

3.1 Environment Impact Assessment

The Environment Impact Assessment of PT LGI was carried out by CV. Inhasa Persada Consultant, with address at Jl. Putri Candramidi No. 57, West Kalimantan (Telephone No: +62 561 731801)

The key consultants conducting these assessments are accredited with the Competency certificate which was approved by The National Association of Professional Consultants of Indonesia:

Table 3. Person and Expertise EIA Team Assessor in PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit

Team composition	Name	Specification	Competence certificate
Team Leader	Stefan Agung Dhewandanu Wahyudi, S, Si.	Environment Management	Team Leader (AMDAL B)
Sub Team Geo - Physic – Chemist	Ir. Edy Syafril Hayat, MP	Environment Technic	Member
	Ir. Sigit Sugiardi, MP	Agribusiness Technic	AMDAL A, B
	Yuan Adhi Negara, S, Pi.		Member
	Diana, SP. M, Si.	Agribusiness Technic	Member
	Dian Susanti, ST	Environment Technic	Member
Sub Team Biology	Nurul Pudji Nurwulan, S, Si.	Water Biota	AMDAL B
	Dewi Sartika, S. Hut	Forestry	Member
Sub Team Leader of social culture- community health	Endang Mulyadi, AK., S. Hut., M,Si.	Social	Member
	Dr. Rahmatullah Rizieq	Economic Social	Member
	Dr. Eni Nuraen, M.Kes	Public Health	Member

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

The data collection process was strongly associated with the type of data that collected. In generally, studies will be conducted based on primary data and secondary data. Primary data obtained through observation, measurement and field interviews, and secondary data obtained from the literature collected, either from the company, or directly from related institutions in the study of this area. The methods that were used to collect the data adjusted with components that can be studied. The used data must be accurate and reliable so that it could be use to analyse, measure and observe the environmental components which was predicted would be affected and components of action plan which was predicted to give significant impacts to the surrounding environment. The data were collected was as follow:

- Physic – Chemist Components (Climate, Air Quality and Hydrology, and Soil).
- Biological Components (Vegetation, Animals, and Water Biota).
- Socio-Economic Culture Components (Demography/ Population, Social, Economic, Social and Cultural).
- Environmental Health and Public Health Components (Environmental sanitation, public health level, level of public health services).

Methods of Significant Impact Estimation

Determination of the significant impact to the environment caused by the development activities of the plantation and the palm oil mill is only intended as an attempt to estimate the large and important environmental quality changes that are caused by the plantation development activities and the palm oil mills of PT LGI in Nanga Tayap District, Ketapang Regency. Method of significant impact estimation is by differentiating the magnitude impact and significant impacts.

A. Estimation on the Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude of the Impact is measured from the environmental quality changes. On estimates of changes in environmental quality are used formal and informal methods.

1. Formal Methods

Formal methods are used to estimate the impact of parameters which the system characteristics can be identified or estimated by using the approach of environmental threshold at national and regional levels.

2. Non Formal Methods

Non-formal method is a method that is based on the professional judgment of experts, logical frame analysis and analogy. This method is use to estimate the environmental parameters which characteristics system finds difficult to identify or estimated by modelling approach such as models, socio-cultural systems.

To simplify estimates of magnitude Impact from changes in quality of the matrix filling, then used the approach of environmental quality assessment scale. Level of environmental quality assessment scale using a scale of 1-5. Based on these figures assessment, environmental quality differentiated as: excellent (5), good (4), fairly good (3), bad (2), and very poor (1).

B. Determination of Important Impact Characteristics

Assessment of the important impact characteristics were in accordance to BAPEDAL decision Number: KEP-056 of 1994 on Guidelines Regarding Significant Impacts size. Meanwhile, in relation to the impact evaluation conducted by Important Impact scaling into two categories: important and less important. Characteristics Impact divided into two groups, negative impacts and positive impacts. It will be regarded as negative if the changes/ impact estimated is get adverse towards the environmental, and it is positive if the changes/ impact estimated giving beneficial to the environment.

C. Methods of Important Impact Evaluation

The Important Impact evaluation explore "holistic causative" against expected environmental components that is affected. For this purpose the supporting tools used is such as interactions matrix. Interactions matrix between activity components and environmental component contain magnitude of Impact and Importance of Impact. This Important Impact evaluation will conduct careful and thorough study to the primary impact (positive / negative) and secondary impacts (positive / negative), and also other derivative impacts on the environment component and activities component.

The study of the important source impact and hypothetical impact can identify the key issues that need to be managed. Results of the Important impact evaluation are also expected to assist the decision making process in the selection of a viable alternative plan that takes into consideration of the environmental aspects of the proposed area.

3.2 SIA (Social Impact Assessment)

The Social Impact Assessment of PT LGI was carried out by SAN which is located at: Komplek Sari Inten Number. 44 RT 02/RW 09, Ciomas Rahayu, Ciomas, Bogor - West Java, 16610 Telephone: 0251-7521685.

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

Table 4. Person and Expertise SIA Team Assessor in PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit

No.	Expert Name	Expertise/Position
1	R. Sigit Pamungkas, S. Hut.	Economic Social & Culture
2	Hutrizal Amran, S.Sos.	Legal Labour and sociologist

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

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) on the ground was carried out as follows:

Method of Executing the Study

The approach framework for SIA was by learning the present existing condition in PT LGI, particularly the socio-economic condition, socio-economic impact of the company toward the surrounding of the community, and the community's perception. Based on the existing condition, preparation and compilation were made with SIA document and social management plan which contain activities that should be carried out in order to create ideal condition (desirable condition).

Multidimensional characteristic of development interventions is urgently needed to identify the potential economic and social impact. The impact of population growth and globalization may have adverse social effects in the form of increased poverty and declining living standards around the world. SIA can be defined by efforts to assess or estimate, the social consequences of the presence of development activities. Social Impact Assessment is a process that provides a framework to prioritize, collect, analyze, and incorporate the information into the design and make recommendations. SIA study to ensure that recommendations being given are: (i) information that emphasizes social issues that are relevant , and (ii) incorporate strategies that involve the participation of various stakeholders. Social Assessment (SA), on the other hand, is a process that provides a framework for prioritizing, gathering, analyzing and incorporating social information and participation in the design and implementation of activities (Rietbergen - McCracken and Narayan 1998).

The method used in the study of social impact assessment (SIA) is the method qualitative collection techniques and data gathering refers to the direction in rapid rural assessment (RRA), which combines in-depth interviews, focus group discussions (FGD) and observation. To enrich the data, also conducted a secondary data collection, combined with the use of simple quantitative methods to collect data through questionnaires. To ensure the validity of the information, then the principle of triangulation (data source compound) as well as the saturation of data (no more changes in the data collected) used in this study (Denzin and Lincoln , 2000) .

At analytical level, thematic analysis is used in accordance with what is suggested by Miles and Huberman (1994). Basic theme that being used based on the issues found in preliminary studies and in the field observation. The more informant /stakeholders who confirm an issue, then the theme importance will be increasing. In addition to the thematic, descriptive analysis was also carried out to strengthen the analysis argument.

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

3.3 HCV Assessment

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

Table 5. The name of team members Assessor and its approval status

No.	Expert Name	Expertise/Position	Status
1	Ir. Kresno Dwi Santosa, M.Si	Team Leader Socio Economic and Culture Expert	Approved by RSPO
2	Dr. Ir. Harnios Arief, M.Sc.F	Biodiversity (Fauna) Expert	Approved by RSPO
3	Dr. Ir. Rachmad Hermawan, M.Sc.F	Environmental Services Expert	Approved by RSPO
4	Kasuma Wijaya, S. Hut, M.Si	GIS Expert	
5	Ir. Sad Hasto Agus Suprpto	Biodiversity (Flora) Expert	
6	Domi Suryadi	Biodiversity (Flora) Assistant Expert	
7	Ainurrahman, Amd	Biodiversity (Flora) Assistant Expert	
8	A. Yanuar Wicaksono, Amd	Biodiversity (Fauna) Assistant Expert	Approved by RSPO
9	Catur Wiradityo, S.Hut.	Biodiversity (Fauna) Assistant Expert	
10	Berry Lirra Rafiu, S.Hut	Environment Services Assistant Expert	
11	Rikto, S.Hut	Environment Services Assistant Expert	
12	R. Sigit Pamungkas, S. Hut.	Economic Social & Culture Assistant Expert	
13	Hutrizal Amran, S.Sos.	Economic Social & Culture Assistant Expert	
14	Riza Yuhniadi, S.Hut	GIS Assistant Expert	

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

Implementation Method

Date and Location

Identification and analysis of the HCV was carried out in the area of PT LGI at Ketapang District, Ketapang Regency and West Kalimantan Province. The identification and analysis was held on 22 June – 7 July 2012.

Materials and Equipments

Materials used in the identification and analysis include are : AMDAL document, digital elevation model map, landsat image map, land system map/RePProt, Indonesia topographical map (Rupa Bumi Indonesia map), forest land use map (TGHK), hydrology map, unit management administration map, IUCN red list of threatened species, The CITES Appendices, Government Regulation of Indonesia Number 7 1999 (PP 7 1999) and materials that used in field survey are Guidance Book on Bird Life in Java, Bali, Sumatera and Kalimantan, a Field Guide to Mammals of Borneo, Payne et al., 1985, published by WWF Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Questioners and tally sheet.

Tools used are GPS, compass, clinometers, camera, and binoculars.

Approach

There are 2 (two) factors that determine the success in maintaining and increasing HCV in the area of PT LGI, namely (1) the availabilities of identification and analysis of documents on the existence of HCV since this will be use as reference in preparing management and monitoring plans, and (2) management documents and monitoring plans for the identified high conservation value area (HCVA) which will be used as a reference in the management and monitoring of HCVA.

The success in the implementation of identification and analysis activities of HCV existing in the area of PT LGI is determined by 2 (two) factors, namely: (1) the availability of adequate data and updated secondary and primary data, and (2) proper and systematic documentation of activities in stages. The availability of updated and reasonably sufficient data and information are greatly dependent on the activities of field surveys which were carried out systematically, adequately and well planned. In order to conduct a field survey plan as expected the reviews on the available documents/reports and maps and initial identification of HCV had to be done. Precise and systematic stages of activities to enhance the success of the identification and analysis of the existing HCV included field surveys, data processing, data analysis and synthesis, identification of HCV, analysis of HCV existence, and mapping.

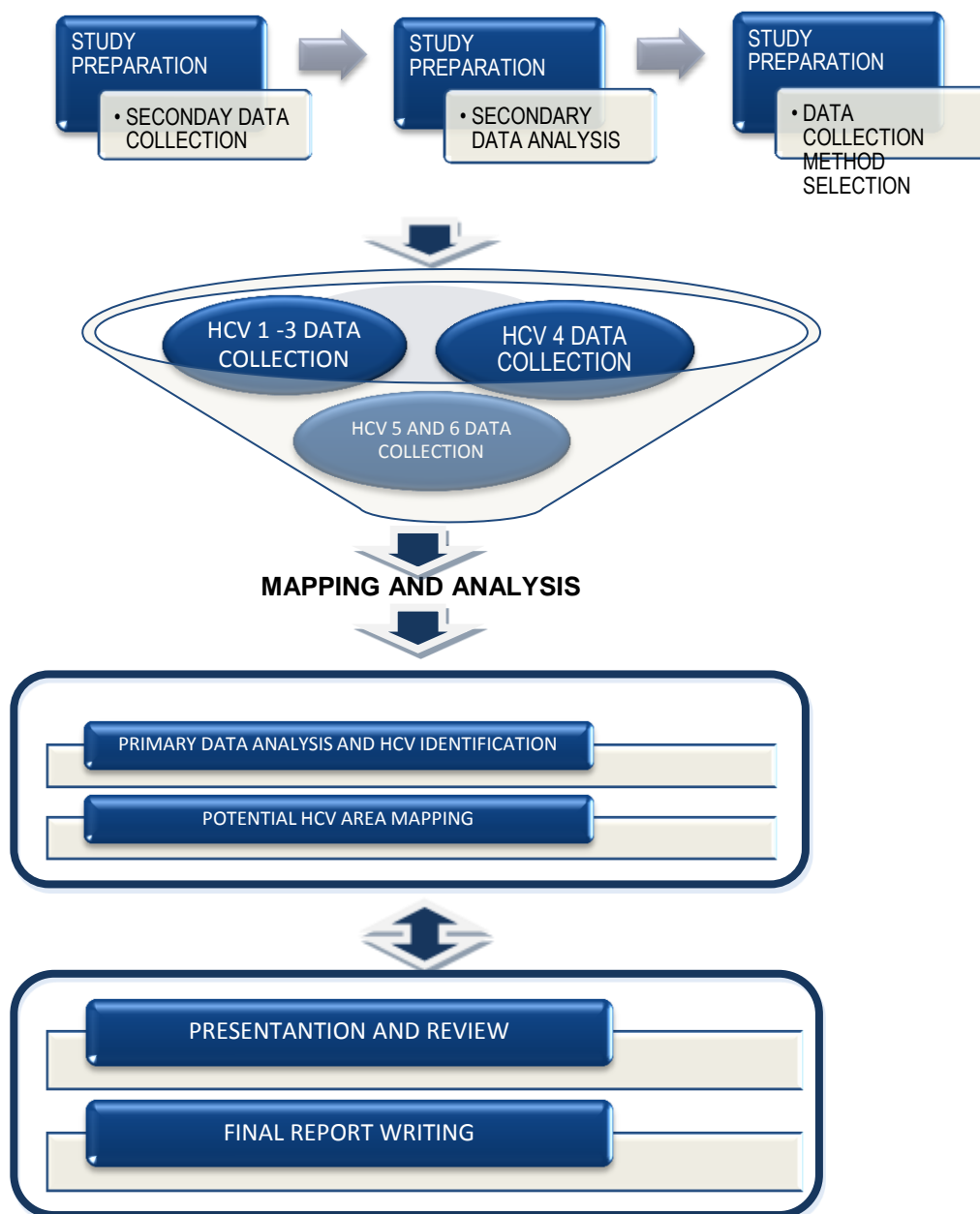


Figure 4. Approach in the Identification and Analysis of HCVs

HCV Identifying Methods

The assessment covers the permitted area for 13,000 ha, which has been approved as the company’s project area. Assessments also expanded into villages and other areas which were to be considered on its relevance of importance to the proposed plantation area. The field survey was conducted on 22 June – 7 July 2012.

In the process, each observation team was accompanied by the field staff from the company and local representatives who are familiar with the site. Besides field activities, the team also collected information from the local people through individualistic interviews, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), as well as public consultations (the list of stakeholders in the participative process is included in Appendix 1). At the same time, confirmation and cross checking of the

findings were carried out with the local people using the technique of purposive sampling – which included the social elites 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 used were IUCN, CITES, and other guidelines as well as the relevant laws and regulation of Indonesia (See **Appendix 2**).

4. Summary of Assessment Findings

4.1. Environment Impact Assessment

The development of oil palm plantation and palm oil mill of PT LGI in Ketapang District, Ketapang Regency raises awareness of the environmental impact on the physical-chemical, biological, and social, economic, cultural and local public health, both positive and negative impacts. In the implementation of plantations development and palm oil mill of PT. LGI, one aspect of which is the main consideration is the preservation of the environment, to ensure sustainable development.

The EIA study of the plantations activity and palm oil mill of is a single EIA activities / projects. The scoping study of the area boundary for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of Oil Palm Plantation activities consider four (4) factors, namely: limit project / activity, ecological boundaries, social boundaries and administrative boundaries.

Plantation activities and palm oil mill was predicted to impact the environment, so it needs to be explored in depth including the four phases of activities: Pre-Construction Phase, Construction Phase, Operational Phase and Post-Operational Phase.

Magnitude and importance of the impact that needed attention in the study of EIA Plantation and Palm Oil Mill of PT LGI at pre-construction phase, is a change in attitudes and perceptions and containing social unrest. At this phase the identified activities to be explored is the socialization and boundary demarcation and land acquisition.

Magnitude and importance of the impact that needed attention in the construction phase is a decrease in air quality and noise levels, decrease in the quality of surface water, land and forest fire potential, decreased in the diversity of flora and fauna species diversity decreased, increase in jobs and business opportunities, increase in incomes, changes in attitudes and perceptions as well as the decrease in public health. At this stage of identified activities could be the mobilization of heavy equipment, manpower recruitment, land clearing, construction of facilities and infrastructure, seeding and planting, maintenance of immature plants, factory construction and waste water treatment plant, construction of water channels and roads.

Magnitude and importance of the impact that needed attention at the operational phase is the reduction of air quality and increased in noise level, increased job and business opportunities, increase incomes, changing attitudes and perceptions, decreased levels of public health in the study area. At this stage the identified activities could be nursery, FFB harvesting and transport, mobilization of heavy equipment and maintenance of oil palm trees.

Magnitude and importance of the impacts that needed attention at the post operation phase is the reduction of air quality and increased in noise level, decrease of local income, changing attitudes and perceptions, and community unrest. At this phase the identified activities could be labour dismissals, demobilization of heavy equipment, reforestation and revegetation, and also land handover to government and community.

Changes in some aspects of the environment (abiotic, biotic, social, economic, cultural and public health) in District Cempaga Hulu, Kotawaringin Regency, due to these activities require further tightening in the utilization of available natural resources and optimizing the management and monitoring efforts which needed to be integrated into all components of the integrated business.

Magnitude and importance of the impacts that will be managed and monitored in the Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan based on the results of the impact evaluation are: 1) Physical-chemical environment components include air quality, surface water quality, and forest fires potential; 2) Social culture and public health components including: social unrest, job and business opportunities, perceptions, local revenue and public health level.

Environmental management of the environmental components that are experiencing fundamental changes, both positive and negative as a effect of the Oil Palm Development plan of PT LGI to be carried out in terms of the three approaches, are: technological, socio-economic-cultural and institutional.

The implementation of environmental monitoring carried out by PT LGI. The environmental monitoring reports will be submitted annually to the technical adviser of the government agencies

4.2. Social Impact Assessment

Demography and Village Density around PT LGI

The population of Nanga Tayap District based on the data of Nang Tayap District Figures 2011 is 27,490 people. With the population density in the district Nanga Tayap is 16 people/km².

The number of people in a particular region or community will raise the cost of environmental health, which will implicate on the quality of health of each individual in the community.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Issues which occurred in PT LGI classified into two areas:

External Issues

When SIA study was carried out, some CSR programs have been considered to be implemented, for examples open and fixing of village roads, preservation of local indigenous culture and commemoration of religious days. It is to build a good corporate image and positive partnership with communities around the plantations.

- In general, the local livelihoods are from rubber and agriculture. This cause the land acquisition process to run slow, because of objection from the people to convert their land, which is still productive.
- Besides that, uncertainty of village boundaries and land ownership boundaries of individual business area that is potentially causing horizontal conflict in society (among land owners). One factor there is still the presence of shifting cultivation, which allows the other villagers may have agricultural land in the region neighbouring village. In some cases conflict has affected companies such as hostage-taking of company assets such as cars and heavy equipment.

Internal Issues

Internal conditions are also important to be considered by the company. Often the oil palm plantation company is more responsive to external issues related to CSR programs primarily due solely intended for social security. On the other hand the internal conditions are forgotten in terms of employees who are spearheading a significant effort to determine the sustainability of oil palm plantations.

Currently, there are internal issues in PT LGI, among others:

- LGI Employees who are mostly outside of Ketapang
- There is no training for the improvement of skills and knowledge of employees. An understanding of the work and skills given only at briefing by supervisor
- Due to the activities at PT LGI are still in socialization, land acquisition, nursery and land clearing, many employees who have to work extra, up pass through normal working hours

In general, PT LGI oil palm plantation development plan in Nanga Tayap district in Ketapang regency has some social issues in the community which will be the basis of social sustainability for the people around the plantation. The conclusions of this social impact assessment are as follows:

No	Social Issues
1	PT LGI under Bumitama Agri Limited (BAL) has commitment and good faith in support of sustainable development of palm oil plantations. Concretely, this commitment is shown by doing HCV and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) before the newly built plantation
2	The Company currently meets the licensing procedures as required and already have a documented Environmental Management Effort (UKL) and Environmental Monitoring Plan (UPL) and implement.
3	Most of the people at 5 affected villages said that the company can give added value to the improvement of their socio-economic conditions. But they are also concerned about the environmental damage that occurs eventually threaten their livelihoods
4	Plan for the operational of PT LGI has not been thoroughly socialized but most of people and officials in the 5 affected villages already have a good relationship with PT LGI. In FGD in 5 villages, socialization problems become a dominant issue
5	Most people at Segagap Hamlet and Betenung Village are already involved in a partnership scheme and some peoples of the Nanga Tayap Village be company employee
6	The land of Sepakat Jaya Village, North Kayong Village, Kayong Hulu Village and Betenung Village included in the permit area but they have not been directly involved in the activities of the company and they expect the company will help them in the construction of roads, health, education and clean water
7	The other hope, that when the oil palm plantation has been operated, the company will hire the employee from local communities, through the selection of employees and would be adjusted between the needs of companies with the capability and expertise of each person
8	The company has a good communication with local government and villagers.

9	The existence of PT LGI only known by a few people to 5-Affected Villages. There are still many people who do not understand the purpose of the existence of PT LGI and the benefits for them.
10	Traditional law is still held strongly by the community. Therefore, in every village they have leaders or elders they call Demung Adat. The role of Demung Adat is to lead and coordinate the events and rituals ceremonies / traditions of the local community.
11	The health of society is heavily influenced by the condition of "environmental health" which is not good, because there are some diseases that often appear in the communities and around the estate location permit ARI (acute respiratory infection), Malaria and Diarrhea.
12	Most of the area in the Location Permit PT. LGI in the 5 affected villages along the roadside are already populated and cultivated by the communities and has been planted with rubber and other crops.
13	Most of land in the Location Permit PT LGI, has its own problems for 3 affected villages; Hulu Kayong village, North Kayong Village and Betenung Village, which is related to the expansion of the village, so that the boundary between the village and the hamlet is unsolved to this day.
14	Until now there is no partnership to develop as expected by the affected villagers. At Kayong Hulu, North Kayong and Sepakat Jaya Village and does not have the support of PT LGI. While at 2 Villages (Betenung and Nanga Tayap Village) only a small portion of society that sense the partnership with PT LGI

4.3. HCV Assessments

Physical

Climatic conditions in the Nanga Tayap are similar to other tropical areas where conditions are classified into rainy and dry seasons. Generally, the rainy season occurs between October to March, while the dry season occurs between April and September. The duration of both of these seasons fluctuate, at times with longer dry season or a longer rainy season.

The physiographic shows a land surface that can be a factor in the process of soil formation, giving effect to the development of land. Based on the slope map, most of the land is flat (0-8%) an area 52.26% of total the area, undulating (8-15%) cover an area of 41.97% of the total area and moderately steep (15-25%) an area of 5.77% of the total area.

The Plantation areas and the Processing Plant of PT LGI are located in an area with a height of 16 – 281 meters above sea level (asl). The important factors in soil formation are the parent material because it influences the physical and chemical structures of the soil. Almost all of the entire studied area is dominated by 4 land class system: Honja cover an area of 68.64% of total area, Lohai covers an area of 15.53% of total area, Pakalunai covers an area of 9.56% of total area and Ranganbakau covers an area of 6.26% of total area.

The working area of PT LGI includes Pawan River watershed. The rivers that crossed the area are as many as 6 rivers and creeks. Drainage patterns in the area of PT LGI are dominated by two river, the Tayap and Kayong. Use of rivers by the community is not intensively used.

Biological

Flora

There are 96 species found in the area of PT LGI, Based on the plant class, plant species found in the working area of PT LGI can be categorized based on the habitat, the composition of vegetation in the area can be differentiated into the 5 (five) kinds of shrubs, palms, lianas, herbs and trees.

Only one of the flora named above are in the “protected” species under PP. 7 / 1999 is *Shorea palembanica* Miq.. The assessment identified 8 plant species that are included in the List of the IUCN Red List (4 species is EN / Endangered, 2 species CR/ Critical Endangered and 2 species VU / Vulnerable) and 3 species that are included in CITES Appendixes II with the details as presented in **Table Table 8.**

Table 8. List of Plant Species Found in the Area of PT. LGI Based on Their Status

No	Local Name	Latin Name	Family	Habitus	Status		
					IUCN	CITES	PP No 7
A	Tree						
1	Akasia	<i>Acacia mangium</i>	Fabaceae	Tree			
2	Ara Daun Kecil	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Moraceae	Tree			
3	Arang-arang	<i>Diospyros bantamensis Bakh.</i>	Ebenaceae	Tree			
4	Asam Kandis	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Fabaceae	Tree			
5	Bakau	<i>Ixora brachyantha Merr</i>	Rubiceae	Tree			
6	Balam	<i>Palaquium burckii</i>	Sapotaceae	Tree			
7	Balukan seinang	<i>Tricalysia javanica Kds.</i>	Rubiaceae	Tree			
8	Bambu	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Poaceae	Tree			
9	Bangkirai	<i>Shorea laevis Ridl.</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree			
10	Bayur	<i>Pterospermum diversifolium</i>	Sterculiaceae	Tree			
11	Bungur	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa (L.) Pers</i>	Lythraceae	Tree			
12	Cananga	<i>Cananga odorata</i>	Annonaceae	Tree			
13	Cempedak Hutan	<i>Artocarpus venenosus Becc.</i>	Moraceae	Tree			
14	Cempedak	<i>Artocarpus champeden</i>	Moraceae	Tree			
15	Duku	<i>Lansium domesticum</i>	Meliaceae	Tree			
16	Durian	<i>Durio zibethinus</i>	Bombacaceae	Tree			
17	Durian Burung	<i>Durio kutejensis Becc.</i>	Bombacaceae	Tree	VU		
18	Beringin	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Moraceae	Tree			
19	Idat	<i>Cratoxylum glaucum</i>	Hypericaceae	Tree			
20	Jambu Hutan	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae	Tree			
21	Jambu monyet	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree			
22	Jambu-jambuan	<i>Syzygium sp.</i>	Apocynaceae	Tree			
23	Jelutung	<i>Dyera costulata</i>	Apocynaceae	Tree			
24	Jengkol	<i>Archidendron pauciflorum</i>	Fabaceae	Tree			
25	Jihing	<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i>	Symplocaceae	Tree			
26	Kalumpang	<i>Cyathocalyx bancanus</i>	Annonaceae	Tree			
27	Kapuk	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Bombacaceae	Tree			
28	Karet	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Tree			
29	Kendondong	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree			
30	Kelat	<i>Syzygium palembanicum Miquel</i>	Apocynaceae	Tree			
31	Kelat Putih	<i>Syzygium inophyllum</i>	Myrtaceae	Tree			
32	KeLingis		Annonaceae	Tree			
33	Kelumpang	<i>Cyathocalyx bancanus Boerl.</i>	Fabaceae	Tree			
34	Kempas	<i>Koompasia excelsa (Becc.) Taub.</i>	Fabaceae	Tree			

No	Local Name	Latin Name	Family	Habitus	Status		
					IUCN	CITES	PP No 7
35	Kemuning	<i>villebrunea rubescens</i>	Urticaceae	Tree			
36	KerANJI	<i>Dialium indum</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree			
37	keruing	<i>Dipterocarpus costatus</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	EN		
38	Kompas bukit	<i>Santiria tomentosa Blume</i>	Rubiaceae	Tree			
39	Kopi hutan	<i>Tricalysia malaccensis</i>	Rubiaceae	Tree			
40	Laban	<i>vitex pubescens</i>	verbenaceae	Tree			
41	Kayu langu	<i>Polyathia glauca Boerl</i>	Annonaceae	Tree			
42	Mahang	<i>Macaranga semiglobosa</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Tree			
43	Mahang daun lebar	<i>Macaranga gigantea</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Tree			
44	Majau	<i>Shorea palembanica Miq.</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	CR		√
45	Mangga Hutan	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree			
46	Manggis hutan	<i>Garcinia celebica L.</i>	Clusiaceae	Tree			
47	Matoa	<i>Pometia pinnata</i>	Sapindaceae	Tree			
48	Medang	<i>Actinodaphne procera (Blume) Nees</i>	Lauraceae	Tree			
49	Medang Perawas	<i>Litsea tuberculata</i>	Lauraceae	Tree			
50	Mentangur	<i>Calophyllum grandiflorum</i>	Clusiaceae	Tree			
51	Meranti batu	<i>Shorea parvifolia Dyer</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree			
52	Meranti Bunga	<i>Shorea teysmanniana</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	EN		
53	Meranti merah	<i>Shorea almon Foxw.</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	CR		
54	Meranti Putih	<i>Shorea dasyphylla Foxw.</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	EN		
55	Nangka	<i>Artocarpus integra</i>	Moraceae	Tree			
56	Nyatoh	<i>Palaquium rostratum</i>	Sapotaceae	Tree			
57	Pasak Bumi	<i>Eurycoma longifolia</i>	Simaroubaceae	Tree			
58	Pelaik	<i>Alstonia pneumatophora</i>	Apocynaceae	Tree			
59	Pelajo/kecapi	<i>Sandocusim koetjape</i>	Meliaceae	Tree			
60	Pelawan	<i>Tristania obovata</i>	Myrtaceae	Tree			
61	Perepat	<i>Combretocarpus rotundatus</i>	Rhizophoraceae	Tree			
62	Pete	<i>Parkia speciosa</i>	Fabaceae	Tree			
63	Tree Madu	<i>Dipterocarpus gracilis Blume</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree			
64	Pulai	<i>Alstonia scholaris (L.) R.Br.</i>	Apocynaceae	Tree			
65	Punak	<i>Tetramerista glabra</i>	Theaceae	Tree			
66	Puspa/Penago	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Theaceae	Tree			
67	Putat	<i>Planchonia valida</i>	Lecythidaceae	Tree			
68	Rambutan	<i>Nephellium lappaceum</i>	Sapindaceae	Tree			
69	Rengas	<i>Gluta rengas</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree			
70	Rengas Manuk	<i>Melanorrhoea wallichii</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree			
71	Rokam	<i>Flacourtia rukam</i>	Flacourtiaceae	Tree			
72	Simpur	<i>Dillenia excelsa Gilg.</i>	Dilleniaceae	Tree			
73	Sungkai	<i>Peronema canescens</i>	verbenaceae	Tree			
74	Sukun	<i>Artocarpus communis</i>	Moraceae	Tree			
75	Tempening	<i>Quercus bennettii</i>	Fagaceae	Tree			
76	Tengkawang	<i>Shorea stenoptera Burck.</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	EN		√
77	Tepus	<i>Eltingera punicia</i>	Zingiberaceae	Tree			
78	Terap	<i>Artocarpus rigidus Bl.</i>	Moraceae	Tree			
79	Ubar	<i>Garcinia balica</i>	Clusiaceae	Tree			
80	Ulin	<i>Eusideroxylon zwageri</i>	Lauraceae	Tree	VU		
B Tumbuhan Bawah dan Liana							
1	Akar kait	<i>Uncaria glabrata (Bl.) DC.</i>	Rubiaceae	Liana			
2	Angrek	<i>Dendrobium sp.</i>	Orchidaceae	Herba			
3	Harendong	<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>	Melastomataceae	Perdu			
4	Kantong semar	<i>Nepenthes mirabilis</i>	Nepentheceae	Liana		App II	√
5	Kantong Semar	<i>Nepenthes gracilis</i>	Nepentheceae	Liana		App II	√

No	Local Name	Latin Name	Family	Habitus	Status		
					IUCN	CITES	PP No 7
6	Kantong semar	<i>Nepenthes sp.</i>	Nepentheceae	Liana		App II	√
7	Mata Kucing	<i>Dimocarpus malesianus</i>	Sapindaceae	Herba			
8	Nibung	<i>Oncosperma tigillarum</i>	Arecaceae	herba			
9	Paku-pakuan	<i>Nephrolepis radicans</i>	Oleandraceae	Liana			
10	Palas Duri	<i>Licuala spinosa</i>	Arecaceae	herba			
11	Pandan	<i>Pandanus sp.</i>	Pandanaceae	Herba			
12	Ribu-ribu	<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	Schizaceae	Herba			
13	Rotan	<i>Calamus caesius</i> Blume	Arecaceae	Liana			
14	Rotan lidi	<i>Calamus sp</i>	Arecaceae	Liana			
15	Salak	<i>Salacca edulis</i> Reinw.	Arecaceae	Liana			
16	Sirih hutan	<i>Piper caducibracteum</i>	Piperaceae	Liana			

Wildlife

There were 74 species of wildlife found in the area of PT LGI which are grouped into 41 families that consist of Mammals 45 species (20 families), Aves 21 species (15 families) and Reptile 8 species (6 families).

There are 26 species that are protected by Government Rule No 7/1999. Based on CITES, there are 17 species i.e. 3 species of Appendix I, 14 species of Appendix II.

Whereas, 74 species are included in IUCN RED LIST that consist of VU/Vulnerable 5 species and EN/Endangered 3 species (see **Table 9**).

Table 9. Wildlife Species in the Area of PT LGI Based on Their Status

No	Name		Family	Conservation status		
	Local	Scientific		IUCN	CITES	PP NO 7
A	AVES					
1	Elang tikus	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Accipitridae			√
2	Elang hitam	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	Accipitridae			√
3	Elang brontok	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>	Accipitridae			√
4	Alap-alap capung	<i>Microhierax fringillarius</i>	Falconidae			√
5	Elang-ular bido	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Accipitridae			√
6	Puyuh sengayan	<i>Rollulus rouloul</i>	Phasianidae			
7	Sempidan biru	<i>Lophura ignita</i>	Phasianidae			
8	Sempidan Kalimantan	<i>Lophura bulweri</i>	Phasianidae	VU		√
9	Kuau raja	<i>Argusianus argus</i>	Phasianidae		App II	√
10	Punai kecil	<i>Treron olax</i>	Columbidae			
11	Punai gading	<i>Treron vernans</i>	Columbidae			
12	Pergam hijau	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	Columbidae			
13	Tekukur biasa	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Columbidae			
14	Delimukan zamrud	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Columbidae			
15	Betet ekor-panjang	<i>Psittacula longicauda</i>	Psittacidae			
16	Serindit Melayu	<i>Loriculus galgulus</i>	Psittacidae			
17	Bubut besar	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Cuculidae			

No	Name		Family	Conservation status		
	Local	Scientific		IUCN	CITES	PP NO 7
18	Bubut alang-alang	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Cuculidae			
19	Taktarau Melayu	<i>Eurostopodus temminckii</i>	Caprimulgidae			
20	Cabak maling	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	Caprimulgidae			
21	Kapinis-jarum kecil	<i>Rhaphidura leucopygialis</i>	Apodidae			
22	Raja-udang meninting	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	Alcedinidae			√
23	Pekaka emas	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	Alcedinidae			√
24	Kangkareng hitam	<i>Anthracoceros malayanus</i>	Bucerotidae		App II	√
25	Kangkareng perut-putih	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	Bucerotidae		App II	√
26	Rangkong badak	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	Bucerotidae		App II	√
27	Takur tutut	<i>Megalaima rafflesii</i>	Ramphastidae			
28	Takur warna-warni	<i>Megalaima mystacophanos</i>	Ramphastidae			
29	Pelatuk merah	<i>Picus miniaceus</i>	Picidae			
30	Caladi batu	<i>Meiglyptes tristis</i>	Picidae			
31	Caladi belacan	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	Picidae			
32	Caladi tilik	<i>Picoides moluccensis</i>	Picidae			
33	Layang-layang batu	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>	Hirundinidae			
34	Cucak kuricang	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	Pycnonotidae			
35	Cucak rumbai-tungging	<i>Pycnonotus eutilotus</i>	Pycnonotidae			
36	Merbah corok-corok	<i>Pycnonotus squamatus perplexus</i>	Pycnonotidae			
37	Empuloh irang	<i>Alophoixus phaeocephalus</i>	Pycnonotidae			
38	Srigunting gagak	<i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	Dicruridae			
39	Srigunting batu	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	Dicruridae			
40	Gagak hutan	<i>Corvus enca</i>	Corvidae			
41	Kucica kampung	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Muscicapidae			
42	Kucica hutan	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	Muscicapidae			
43	Seriwang Asia	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Monarchidae			
44	Tiong emas	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Sturnidae		App II	√
45	Pijantung tasmak	<i>Arachnothera flavigaster</i>	Nectariniidae			√
B	MAMALS					
1	Bajing Kelapa	<i>Callosciurus notatus</i>	Sciuridae			
2	Rusa sambar	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	Cervidae	VU		√
3	Kubung Malaya	<i>Cynocephalus variegatus</i>	Cynocephalidae			√
4	Rindil Bulan	<i>Echinosorex gymnura</i>	Erinaceidae			
5	Meong Congkok	<i>Felis bengalensis</i>	Felidae		App II	√
6	Beruang madu	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	Ursidae	VU	App I	√
7	Landak Raya	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>	Hystricidae			√
8	Landak Butun	<i>Hystrix crassispinis</i>	Hystricidae			
9	Berang-berang	<i>Lutra perspicillata</i>	Mustelidae	VU	App II	
10	Monyet Ekor panjang	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Cercopithecidae		App II	
11	Trenggiling	<i>Manis javanica</i>	Manidae	EN	App II	√
12	Musang leher kuning	<i>Martes flavigula</i>	Mustelidae			
13	Kidang, Muncak	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	Cervidae			√
14	Sigung	<i>Mydaus javanensis</i>	Mephitidae			√
15	Bajing kerdil telinga hitam	<i>Nannosciurus melanotis</i>	Sciuridae			

No	Name		Family	Conservation status		
	Local	Scientific		IUCN	CITES	PP NO 7
16	Lutung Kelabu	<i>Presbytis cristata</i>	Cercopithecidae			
17	Lutung merah, Kelasi	<i>Presbytis rubicunda</i>	Cercopithecidae			√
18	Kalong Besar	<i>Pteropus vampyrus</i>	Pteropodidae		App II	
19	Babi Hutan	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Suidae			
20	Orang utan, Mawas	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	Hominidae	EN	App I	√
21	Kancil	<i>Tragulus javanicus</i>	Tragulidae			√
C	REPTILES					
1	Ular Kepala Merah	<i>Bungarus flaviceps</i>	Elapidae			
2	Ular kadut	<i>Homolopsis buccata</i>	Homolopsidae			
3	Kobra	<i>Naja sumatrana</i>	Elapidae		App II	
4	King cobra	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	Elapidae	VU	App II	
5	Ular Sawa	<i>Python reticulatus</i>	Pythonidae		App II	
6	Buaya Senyulong	<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>	Crocodylidae	EN	App I	√
7	Ular Hijau	<i>Trimeresurus albolabris</i>	Viperidae			
8	Biawak Air	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	Varanidae		App II	

Environmental Services Aspect

Region or ecosystem that is important as a provider of Water and Flood Control for Downstream Communities.

Region or ecosystem that is found in the area of PT LGI is mainly lowland forest ecosystems and a little peat swamp forests; while the Cloud forest ecosystems, forest ridge and karst ecosystems are not found in the area.

Important Ecosystem and Its Relationship with the various Classes of Land Based on RePPPProT

Ecosystems found in the area of PT LGI consist of two (2) types, namely lowland forest ecosystems and peat ecosystem. Based on the RePPPProT and HCV Toolkit (June 2008), Land classes found in the region consists of 4 (four) types, namely HJA (Honja), RGK (Rangankau), PLN (Pakalunai) and LHI (Lohai). However, because of the condition of ecosystems which has been damaged (degraded) due to forest exploitation activities (logging) before any field/cultivation, and forest encroachment activities (illegal logging), some of the functions and benefits of the ecosystems have been degraded.

With regards to technical aspects of the management of oil palm plantations, the presence of lowland forest can be utilized as a land for oil palm cultivation. Similarly shallow peat lands, also technically can be used for oil palm cultivation.

But ecologically, particularly in peat ecosystems (with land system under GBT) will need to consider the legal aspects (relating to Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No.14 years of 2009 and Presidential Decree No.32 of 1990), as well as other aspects (Prinsip 7 RSPO).

Regions that serves as a natural insulation to prevent the spread of forest fires and land

Regions that serves as a natural insulation to prevent the spread of forest fires and natural forest land is still in good condition, including swamp forests in the hydrological system (the peat swamp forest is still intact), swamp forest, inundation areas, other wetland and green lanes (green belt) with various types of fire-resistant plants. In the area of PT LGI still are areas that can still serve as a fire breakers.

Economy, Socio Culture of Local Community

Socio-economic and cultural problems that happened in the villages around the area of PT LGI caused by the emergence of socio-economic gap between villages and government policy of Ketapang Regency around the village administrative boundaries. Socio-economic gap between the villages emerged as a result of increased economic activity in the area of the villages where the oil palm plantation companies are located in the region of four villages, one of which is PT LGI. The operational of oil palm plantations has significantly enhanced the economic activities for the surrounding villages

Administratively, oil palm plantation of PT LGI is located in Nanga Tayap District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province. Based on the results of field observation and review of existing maps show that areas of High Conservation Value (HCV) planned in the area of Oil Palm Plantations in the Area of PT LGI, West Kalimantan Province is 2.466,90 ha, with details as in **Table 11** and **Appendix 3**.

The identification result of HCV availability at PT LGI is detailed in the below **Table 10**.

Table 10. The Identification Result of HCV Availability at PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit Oil Palm Plantation Area

	HCV	HCV AVAILABILITY
1	Area Has Important Biodiversity Level	
1.1	Area Posses or Give Supporting Function of Biodiversity for Protected Area and/or Conservation Area	Available
1.2	Critically Endangered species	Available
1.3	Area Has Habitat for Viable Population of Threatened, Circumscribed or Protected Species	Available
1.4	Area Has Temporary Habitat for Species or Group of Species	Available
2	Area Has Important Landscape for Naturally Ecological Dynamics	
2.1	The Area of Wide Landscape which has Capacity to Maintain the Process and Dynamics of Naturally Ecology	Not Available
2.2	The Natural Area which has Two or More Ecosystem with not Fragmented Contour (Continuously)	Not Available
2.3	Area which has Representative Population of Natural Species	Available
3	Area which has Rare or Threatened Ecosystem	Not Available
4	Area Provides Natural Environmental Services	
4.1	Important Area or Ecosystem to Provide Water and Flood Control for Community at Downstream Area	Available
4.2	Important Area to Control Erosion and Sedimentation	Available
4.3	Area which Has Function as Natural Border to Avoid the Spread of Forest Fire	Not Available
5	Natural Area which Has Important Function to Fulfil Basic Needs of Local Community	Available
6	Area has Important Function to Identify Traditional Culture of Local Community	Not Available

Analysis Result of the Availability of HCV

The area of Oil Palm plantation PT LGI has 2,020.61 ha HCV Area in total area or it is coverage 15.54% out of the total area of Management Unit (13,000 ha). The HCV Area at the area of Oil Palm plantation PT LGI is presented at **Table 11**. The Map of HCV Areas at Oil Palm plantation PT LGI is presented at **Appendix 3**.

Table 11. The HCV Area of PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit Oil Palm Plantation

NO	NAME	HCV	WIDE (Ha)
1	Penyangga HL Bukit Lempuding	1.1.;	113,52
2	Bukit Sempawan	1.2.; 1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 4.2.;	18,22
3	Bukit Lubang Macan	4.1.; 4.2.;	68,87
4	Bukit Kuntulanak	1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 4.2.;	16,38
5	Bukit Tanjung Asam	4.1.; 4.2.;	158,98
6	Bukit Periuk	4.1.; 4.2.;	615,21
7	Bukit Buluh	4.1.; 4.2.;	29,68
8	Bukit Blok C28-C29	4.1.; 4.2.;	18,95
9	Bukit Blok C31-34	4.1.; 4.2.;	35,26
10	Bukit Jelutung	1.1.; 1.2.; 1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 4.2.;	15,77
11	Bukit Sebek Kuwayan	4.1.; 4.2.;	99,43
12	Bukit Blok E14-E15	4.1.; 4.2.;	15,85
13	Bukit Kincah	1.2.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 4.2.;	67,63
14	Bukit Tempurung	1.2.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 4.2.;	90,61
15	Bukit Keranji	4.1.; 4.2.;	62,48
16	Bukit Kemayoan	4.1.; 4.2.;	2,69
17	Bukit Sengkabut	1.2.; 4.1.; 4.2.;	49,94
18	Bukit Kemparing	4.1.; 4.2.;	15,99
19	Embung Air Desa Sekembar	4.1.; 5.	0,78
20	S. Kayong	1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 5.	564,38
21	S. Tayap	1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 5.	137,67
22	S. Segegap	1.2.; 1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 5.	24,86
23	S. Titi Kayu Are	1.1.; 1.2.; 1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 5.	82,48
24	S. Air Hitam	1.2.; 1.3.; 1.4.; 2.3.; 4.1.; 5.	74,19
25	S. Demit	4.1.;	87,09
	TOTAL		2.466,90

Internal Responsibility

Formal signing off by assessors and company

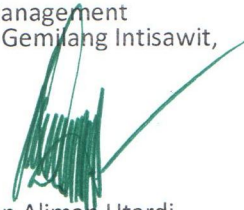
This document is the summary of assessment result on High Conservation Value (HCV) in PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit, Ketapang Regency West Kalimantan Province and has been approved by the Management of PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit.

Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara



Kresno Dwi Santosa
Team Leader HCV & SIA
Dated : 20 June 2014

Management
PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit,

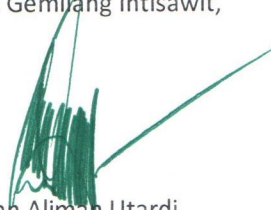


Maman Aliman Utardi
General Manager
Dated : 20 June 2014

Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessment

Assessment result document on High Conservation Value (HCV) of PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit by Sonokeling Akreditasi Nusantara (SAN), will be applied as one of the guidelines in managing Oil Palm plantation in PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit

Management
PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit,



Maman Aliman Utardi
General Manager
Dated : 20 June 2014

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

sonokeling
Akrocitas Nusanlara

DAFTAR HADIR
SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit ..PT. Lestari Geoleng Intisawit

WAKTU : 27 / 6 / 2012
TEMPAT : Desa Betenung

NO	NAMA	INSTANSI	ALAMAT	TTD
1	Tuud	PT. L GI	Jakarta	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Rahmat Endang	sonokeling	Jakarta	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Rusandi	Desa Betenung	Betenung	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Rubi C.	Kades Betenung	Betenung	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Topi MARLISA	Betenung	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	SAMPOLISA	BETENUNG	SEKEMBANG	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	P. LUTER	Betenung	SEKEMBANG	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Mansyur	KA-DUS SEI-DEMIT	SEI-DEMIT	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Totok Guarnito	S. DEMIT	S. DEMIT	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	C. DAMINTO	MASY. SEKEMBANG	SEKEMBANG	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Yohanes Latim	Masy betenung	Betenung	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Pekuar Bengkel	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>

sonokeling
Akrocitas Nusanlara

DAFTAR HADIR
SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit ..PT. Lestari Geoleng Intisawit

WAKTU : 26 / 6 / 2012
TEMPAT : Desa Kayong Hulu

NO	NAMA	INSTANSI	ALAMAT	TTD
1	Rahmat Endang	sonokeling	Jakarta	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Tuud	LGI	Jakarta	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Suyanto	Aj. Kades T. Asan	T. Asan	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Sudiro	Masy. Sekembang	T. Asan	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	F. Soal	Kadus	T. Asan	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Arafik	Ket. Pemuda	T. Asan	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Sudirman	Masy.	T. Asan	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Dodoi	Masy.	T. Asan	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Lokat	Masy.	T. Asan	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Yoh. Latim	Masy.	Betenung	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	PARDIYA	KET LPM	T. Asan	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	A. Imat	MASY.	T. Asan	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	A. Imat	Bit. Bulan Kados	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Apolanius	Bit. Bulan Agitcam	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Jilau	BT. Bulan Masy	-	<i>[Signature]</i>

sonokeling
Akrocitas Nusanlara

DAFTAR HADIR
SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit ..PT. L GI / PT. AMS

WAKTU : 27 / 6 / 2012
TEMPAT : Desa Tajale Kayong

NO	NAMA	INSTANSI	ALAMAT	TTD
1	Tuud	PT. L GI / PT. AMS	Jakarta	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Charles	sonokeling	Jakarta	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Alimati	DS. Tabuar	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Limpucito	DS. Tabuar	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Rozana	DS. Tabuar	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	SuarSanto	DS. Tabuar	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Fl. Besi	RI 01	Waipal.	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Alim	DSN. IDAL	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	YONOS	DSN. Tabuar	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Sardika	BPD	Mg. Ipul	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	D. Hartogi	Perwakilan Tabuar	Tabuar	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	ROBIN	G. IPAL	-	<i>[Signature]</i>

Appendix 1 List of respondents Public consultation HCV PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit

sonokeling
Aneka Rasa, Banyak Manfaat

DAFTAR HADIR
Konsultasi Publik (Penyusunan Hasil Identifikasi Nilai Konservasi Tinggi)
Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit PT. BSA Group (PT. LCI, PT. AMI, PT. KMC)

WAKTU : 09.00 - 13.00 WIB
TEMPAT : Reng Antanan - Blok Akm Kelapang

NO	NAMA	INSTANSI	ALAMAT	TTD
1	Sams	Pada Bantak	Bk. An	[Signature]
2	V-Supriatman	Kampung	Tekong	[Signature]
3	Etn Ardana	BNDA KASAB	Belantian	[Signature]
4	Toto Sumanti	Geo	Belantian	[Signature]
5	A. G. W. A.	KEBUN	S...	[Signature]
6	Prasanna Nety	Dusun	Kelapang	[Signature]
7	Rizal Nurhan	PT. S...	Bosan	[Signature]
8	George	Ko. P...	Belantian	[Signature]
9	Abrarizah	Belantian	Paya...	[Signature]
10	Bayu	Geo	A. Kelapang	[Signature]
11	Hidayat A	BPA-10	Belantian	[Signature]
12	Sekharjono	U. Kelapang	Belantian	[Signature]

sonokeling
Aneka Rasa, Banyak Manfaat

DAFTAR HADIR
Konsultasi Publik (Penyusunan Hasil Identifikasi Nilai Konservasi Tinggi)
Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit PT. BSA Group (PT. LCI, PT. AMI, PT. KMC)

WAKTU : 09.00 - 13.00 WIB
TEMPAT : Reng Antanan - Blok Akm Kelapang

NO	NAMA	INSTANSI	ALAMAT	TTD
13	Mansyur	KA - BOS	Bk - Belantian	[Signature]
14	Yusid	DASA K.	Belantian	[Signature]
15	A. W. A.	Geolog		[Signature]
16	Frankus	Tek. Bantak	Geolog	[Signature]
17	A. K. Bantak	KA. D...	Cedolak	[Signature]
18	Mudolis	KADUS	C. Cedolak	[Signature]
19	ALAMSYAHID	KADUS	SO BELANTIAN	[Signature]
20	A. W. A.	KADUS	Belantian	[Signature]
21	F. R. A.	KADUS	B. Akm	[Signature]
22	Kelapang	KASAB TA	K. W. A.	[Signature]
23	Yusid	KADUS	PT. S...	[Signature]
24	K. Bantak	B. KADUS	K. W. A.	[Signature]

sonokeling
Aneka Rasa, Banyak Manfaat

DAFTAR HADIR
Konsultasi Publik (Penyusunan Hasil Identifikasi Nilai Konservasi Tinggi)
Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit PT. BSA Group (PT. LCI, PT. AMI, PT. KMC)

WAKTU : 09.00 - 13.00 WIB
TEMPAT : Reng Antanan - Blok Akm Kelapang

NO	NAMA	INSTANSI	ALAMAT	TTD
25	Suryanto	A. W. A.	Kelapang	[Signature]
26	Ariand	Map. TA		[Signature]
27	Floer Supriatman	DAD NET	Belantian	[Signature]
28	C. W. A.	KADUS	N. T. A.	[Signature]
29	R. W. A.	KADUS	Sekeloa	[Signature]
30	Abrarizah	KADUS	T. Kelapang	[Signature]
31	AD. M. A. I.	KADUS	SO. Akm	[Signature]
32	L. W. A.	KADUS	B. Akm	[Signature]
33	S. W. A.	LOI - 1	K. TA	[Signature]
34	T. W. A.	KADUS	B. W. A.	[Signature]
35	A. W. A.	SO. Akm	N. Kelapang	[Signature]
36	R. W. A.	LOI - 3	PT. S...	[Signature]

sonokeling
Aneka Rasa, Banyak Manfaat

DAFTAR HADIR
Konsultasi Publik (Penyusunan Hasil Identifikasi Nilai Konservasi Tinggi)
Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit PT. BSA Group (PT. LCI, PT. AMI, PT. KMC)

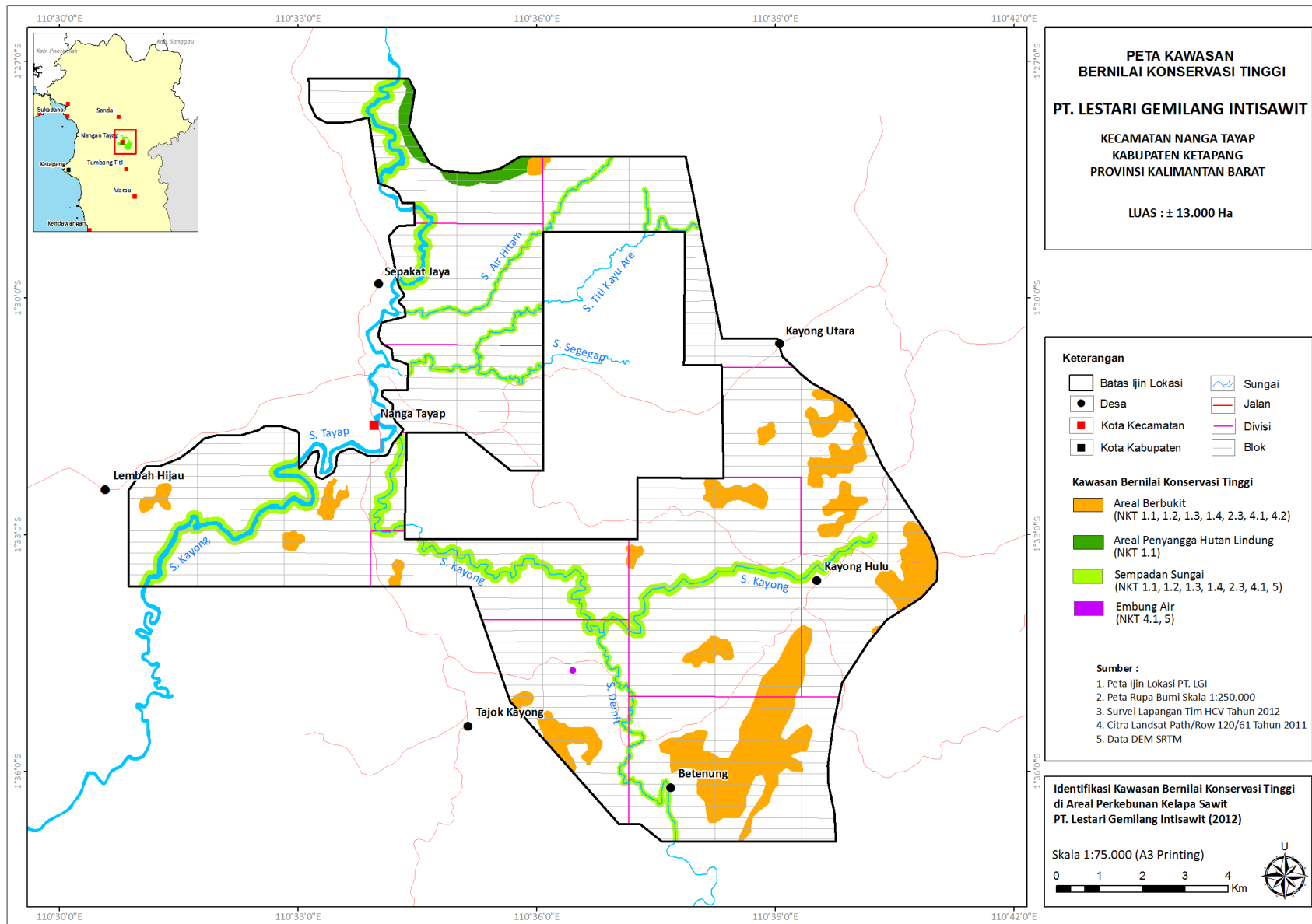
WAKTU : 09.00 - 13.00 WIB
TEMPAT : Reng Antanan - Blok Akm Kelapang

NO	NAMA	INSTANSI	ALAMAT	TTD
37	M. W. A.	KADUS	K. W. A.	[Signature]
38	A. W. A.	SO. Akm	B. Kelapang	[Signature]
39	R. W. A.	SO. Akm	T. Kelapang	[Signature]
40	W. W. A.	SO. Akm	A. Kelapang	[Signature]
41	A. W. A.	KADUS	B. Kelapang	[Signature]
42	H. W. A.	LOI 2	S. Kelapang	[Signature]
43	T. W. A.	SO. Akm	J. Kelapang	[Signature]
44	S. W. A.	SONOKELING	SO. Akm	[Signature]
45	E. W. A.	SO. Akm	N. Kelapang	[Signature]
46	S. W. A.	SO. Akm	N. Kelapang	[Signature]
47	M. W. A.	Geolog	J. Kelapang	[Signature]
48	A. W. A.	PT. LCI	Belantian	[Signature]
49	A. W. A.	PT. S...	Belantian	[Signature]

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

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

Appendix 3. HCV Map PT LGI Overlay with Permitted Area (13,000 ha)



Appendix 4. Overlay Map of HCV Area and Planting Plan PT LG

