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Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assessments PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) Sambas District, West Kalimantan Province

Executive Summary

This Executive Summary fulfills the RSPO New Planting Procedures Format “Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assessment” (RSPO latest revision of 5th May 2010).

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

As part of a sustainable palm oil management, PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) has conducted the Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL), High Conservation Value (HCV) identification and Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The HCV and SIA assessment were conducted from 26th – 29th March 2012 by Aksenta; RSPO accredited assessor.

The Consent License (Izin Prinsip) for PT Agrowiratama was approved on 31st March 2011 by the Sambas Regent decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Sambas) No. 582 / 93 / BPMPT-3; the total area based on Consent License is ± 5,070 ha. The Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) was approved on 11th January 2012 by the Sambas Regent Decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati Sambas) No 11 Year 2012; the total area based on Permitted Area is ± 3,686 ha. The Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL) was approved by AMDAL Commission of Sambas No.660.1/235/Komisi dated on 21 November 2012, the Environmental Feasibility Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan) was approved by Sambas Regent (Surat Keputusan Bupati Sambas) No. 437 dated on 6 December 2012 and the Environmental Permit (Izin Lingkungan) was approved by Sambas Regent (Surat Keputusan Bupati Sambas) No. 438 dated on 6 December 2012. The Plantation Permit (or Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP) is in the process of being approved.

The results of the HCV assessment by independent consultants from Aksenta who has been accredited and approved by RSPO have shown that there is no primary forest and peat swamp forest in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II). Almost the entire land has been cultivated. Based on The Report of Semi Detail Soil Survey and Palm Oil Suitability Assessment of PT Agrowiratama 2012 by the consultant (JH – Agriculture Service) concluded that the dominant soil types are mineral soil (97 %), sandy soil (1 %), and peat soil (2 %).

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

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

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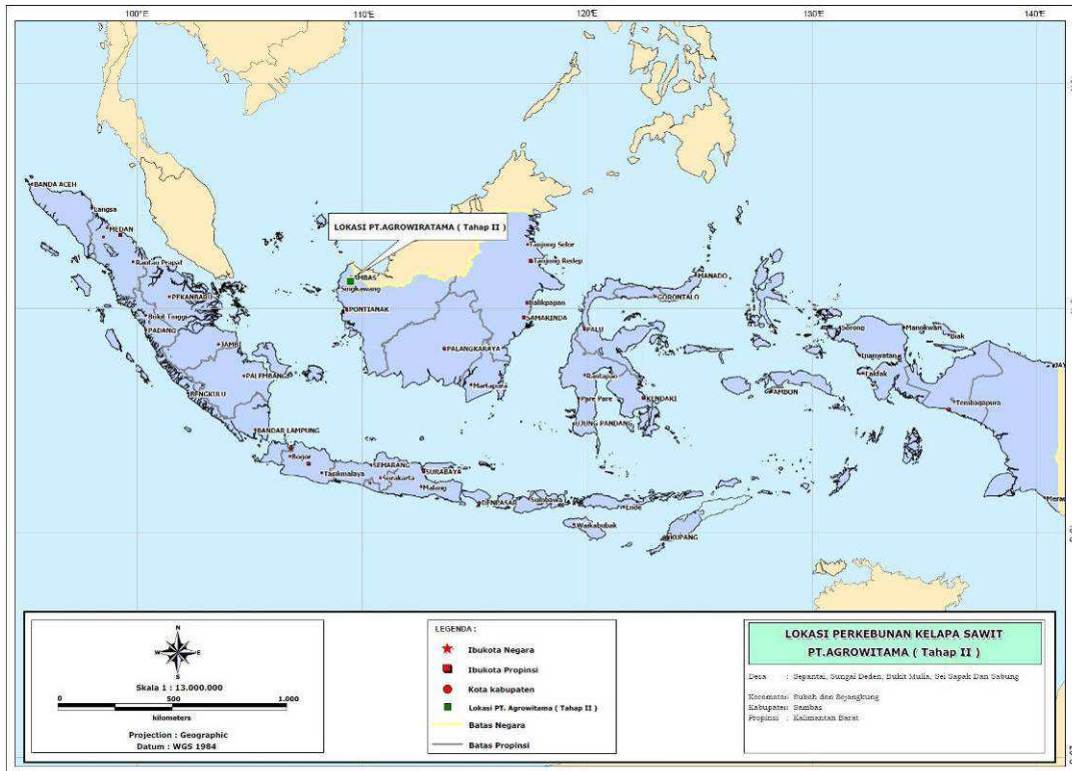
Scope of SEIA and HCV Assessment

General Data of the Company

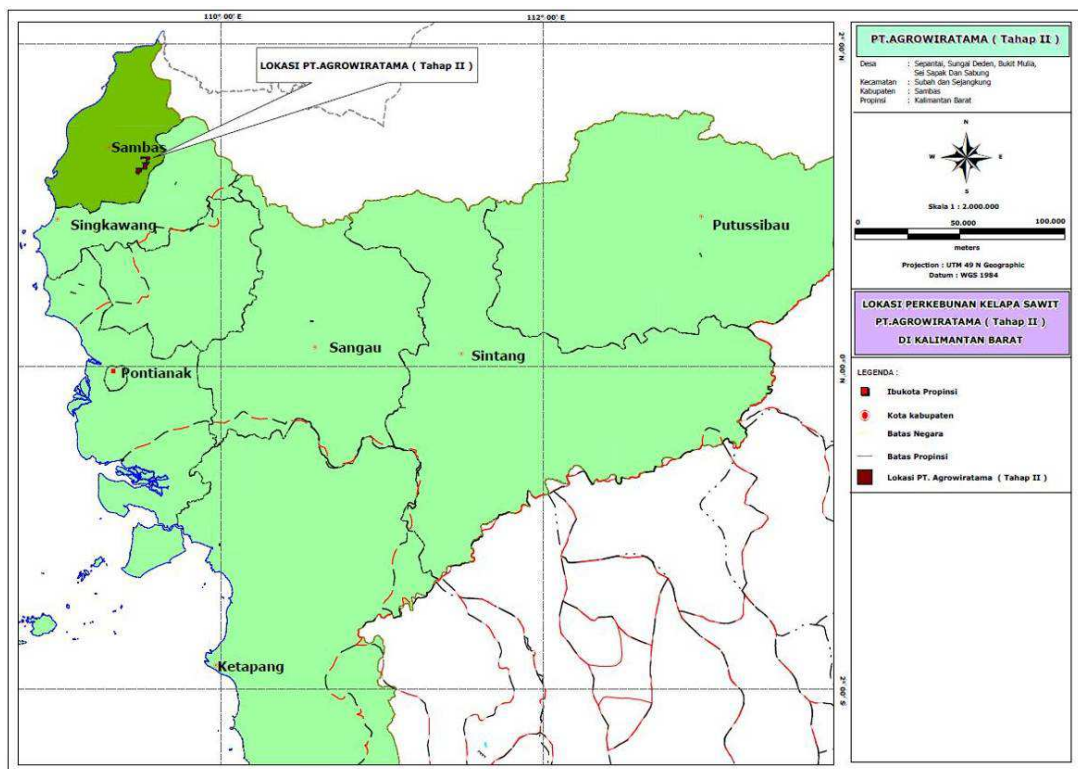
Company Name	:	PT Agrowiratama
Deed of Establishment	:	Notary Haji Abdul Kadir Usman, SH, No : 27 dated on 24 th November 1987
Adjustment Article of Association	:	Notary Mimin Rusli, SH, No : 105 dated on 28 th July 2011
Capital Status	:	Domestic Investment (<i>Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri</i> , PMDN)
Taxpayer Notification Number	:	01.327.729.8.123.000
Company Address	:	Spring tower, 06 – 61 Jl. K.L Yos Sudarso, Tanjung Mulia, Medan Deli, Medan, Sumatera Utara – 20241
Type of business	:	Oil Palm Plantation & Processing
Status of concession land	:	Consent License (Izin Prinsip) (No 582 / 93 / BPMPPT-3 dated 31 st March 2011) (size ± 5,070 Ha) Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) (No.11 dated 11 th January 2012) (size ± 3,686 Ha)
Contact person	:	Go Swee Aun
Geographical Location	:	See Picture 1, Picture 2, Picture 3 and Picture 4
Surrounding Entities	:	North : Plasma of PT MDF (Multi Daya Fortuna) and Cultivated area of Sepantai Villagers South : Palm oil of Sapak Hulu Villagers West : Transmigration of Bukit Mulya Village, Karaban Village and Sei Deden Village and then continuous with PT MDF East : PT MISP (Mitra Sawit Sejati Plantation) and Sungai Mas Sub-Village, Sapak Village

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

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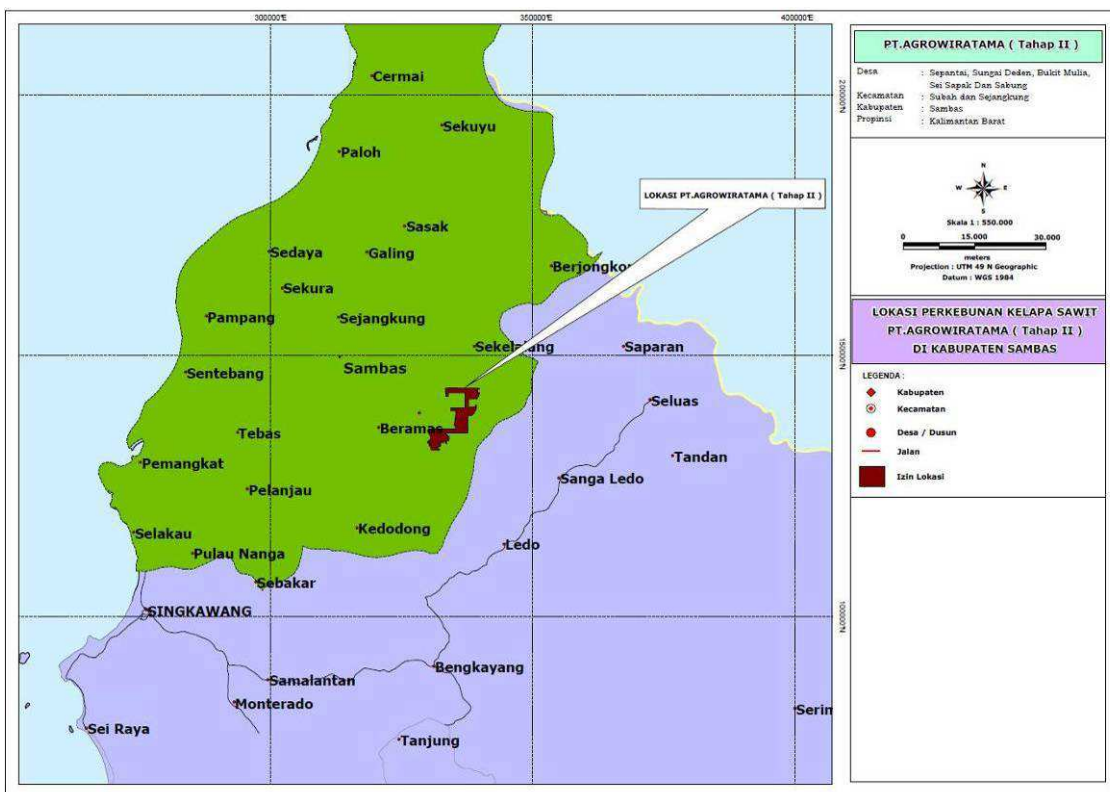


Picture 1. Location of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) in Indonesia

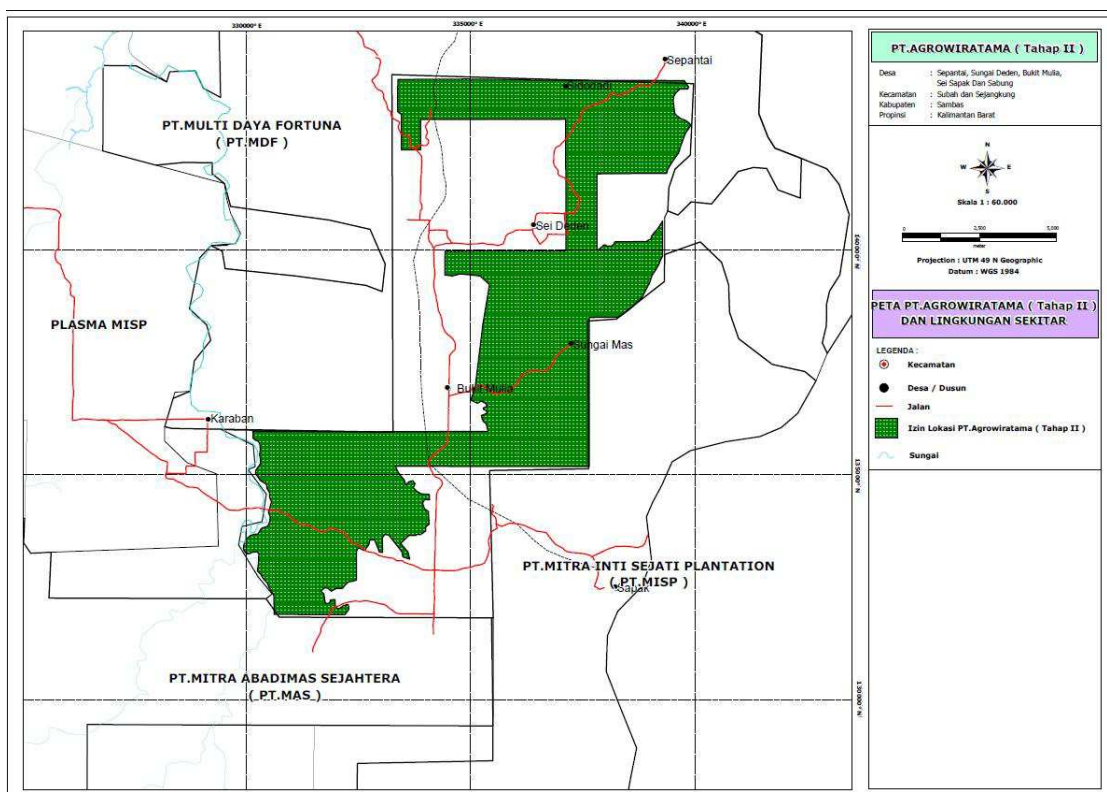


Picture 2. Location of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) in West Kalimantan Province

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



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

Permits

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

Table 1. Types of permits and recommendations PT Agrowiratama (Phase II)

No	Licenses and recommendations	Issued by	Number and date	Note
1.	Deed of Establishment	Notary Haji Abdul Kadir Usman, SH	No. 27 Date: 24 th November 1987	
2.	Adjustment Article of Association	Notary Mimin Rusli, SH	No. 105 Date: 28 th July 2011	
3.	Taxpayer Notification Number	Tax Serve Office	01.327.729.8.123.000	Registered 01-01-2001
4.	Consent License (Izin Prinsip)	Regent of Sambas (Bupati Sambas)	No 582 / 93 / BPMPPT-3 Date: 31 st March 2011	± 5,070 ha
5.	Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi)	Regent of Sambas (Bupati Sambas)	No. 11 Tahun 2012 Date: 11 th January 2012	± 3,686 ha
6.	Location Suitability Recommendation with Macro Plantation Development Plan of West Kalimantan Province	Governor of West Kalimantan Province	No. 525 / 17 / Ekbang-A Date: 31 st August 2012	± 3,686 ha
7.	Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL)	AMDAL Commission of Sambas	No. 660.1/235/Komisi Date: 21 st November 2012	Approved
8.	Environmental Feasibility Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan)	Regent of Sambas (Bupati Sambas)	No. 437 Date: 6 th December 2012	Approved
9.	Environmental Permit (Izin Lingkungan)	Regent of Sambas (Bupati Sambas)	No. 438 Date: 6 th December 2012	Approved
10.	Plantation Permit (IUP)	-	-	In Progress

Area and time-plan for new plantings

The proposed new planting area by PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) is in the location in the Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan) which have been agreed by the owners of the land through the FPIC (free, prior and informed consent). Land development and planting of oil palm will begin in 2013 following the procedures of the RSPO New Planting Procedures (NPP).

Assessment Process and Procedures

a. SEI Assessment

Assessors and their credentials:

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

- 1. Nandang Mulyana** (nandang@aksenta.com), He graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture Graduated from UMJ (Jakarta Muhammadiyah University) – Jakarta majoring in Economics and a Master Degree holder from Bogor Agriculture University. He is experienced in the field of education, environment, socio-environment, and community development programme (CDCSR), collaborated with Unocal Geothermal of Indonesia Ltd and Chevron Geothermal Salak since 2000. Nandang Mulyana wrote a book on “*Membedah UMKM di Indonesia; Sebuah Kajian tentang Strategi Pemberdayaan dan Pengembangan UMKM Indonesia*” published by Lugas. He has conducted several HCV and Social Impact Assessments in oil palm plantations in Indonesia with Aksenta. In year 2010, achieved the RSPO accreditation as Discipline Specialist Social (Participatory rural assessment; socioeconomic or cultural studies; participatory mapping; conflict resolution). His role in this Social Impact Assessment is as The Team Leader focus on social economic and community development assessment. Companies.
- 2. Ali Akbar Hutzi** (ali.hutzi@aksenta.com), Finished study S1 Agribusiness Management in Bogor Agricultural University. He is experienced in the field of social and agribusiness are: Survey of behavior rice, pepper and chicken marketter in DKI Jakarta, collaborated with IPB Management Department and Bank of Indonesia. Counterpart Agro Outlet 8 Provinces in Head Market of Kramat Jati, development application and *database* for farmers in Lampung with CV Marga Sarana Bhumi – Bandung, Counterpart farmer of tea plantation haved community of Sukanagara Sub-District – Cianjur with Development Silviculture of Community Plantation Program “Proyek Pengembangan Budidaya Perkebunan Rakyat (BPPBPR)” West Java, Facilitator of Community Business Farmers in Cengal Village, Bogor District, with IPB and Local Government Bogor District, Facilitator of Community Business in around IPB Campus, IPB Management Department, Coordinator plantation of *Perkebunan Mix Farming Based LEISA (Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture)* in Asol Farm Cianjur. Since 2012 He joined with PT Gagas Dinamiga Aksenta in *Social Impact Assessment*. His role in this Social Impact Assessment is as member of team with focus on social economic sector.

3. **Erizal** (erizal.bogor@hotmail.com), is graduated from Forest Resources Conservation Department, Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University. He has the good experienced of work in agriculture, forestry, and the research of biodiversity and social capacity. His activity's concern is "Bina Desa" with the main activity as the emergence of Kader Pelopor in the Village in "*Pelatihan Tokoh Pelopor Desa*". This time, he is participating in the social development and he has ever been the trainer related to the business, the development of bamboo handicraft, such as, working together with Non-Timber Forest Product Indonesia Programme, Forest Department of West Java, DPRD of Bogor Regency, and Cirebon City, DPRD of South Sumatera, UKM Ternate and Bogor Agricultural University. Since 2010, He joined in the Social Impact Assessment Team of PT Gagas Dinamiga Aksenta.
4. **Gelar Satya Budhi**, He is graduated Master of Science in Community Development from University of Putra Malaysia. He is senior researcher on social economic and community development aspect, which is some commodities are plantation, food plants, horticulture, ranch and forestry. Ever collaborated in research of applied research and participatory action research with some national institution (Bappenas, Bank Indonesia Pusat, Bank Indonesia Bandung, Kementrian Pertanian, Pemda DKI, IPB, Unpad) either or international (ICRAF, CIFOR, IFPRI, ACIAR, JBIC, ESCAP, IDRC). Active writing an article on some journals in Indonesian language and English about some topics, which is published by PSE-KP, UI and some universities. In teens articles release in some mass media like Kompas, Suara Pembaruan, Bisnis Indonesia, Suara Karya and Pikiran Rakyat. Conveying working paper on some seminars in Indonesia or abroad, like under one's belt by Asian Productivity Organization (APO). Some writes from his research published on book *Improving Smallholder Farming Systems in Imperata Areas of Southeast Asia* published with International. Since 2007 – 2009 become member of eight teams to help research of Agriculture Ministry. Now Gelar Satya Budhi engage in some Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and HCV activity in social and culture sector in Aksenta. His role in this Social Impact Assessment is as member of team.

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

Social Impact Assessment on the ground was carried out as bellows:

1. **Participative**; issues identification and information searching were done in participative way. This participative approach enabled of the participants as the subjects in mapping the social issues they are facing, expressing their opinions and ideas, as well as being involved in designing the administration and changing of the issues. (See **Appendix 1** for the list of stakeholders in participative process),
2. **Multiparty**; issues identification and information searching were done in multiparty way by involving related parties directly or indirectly in giving or receiving the impacts,

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3. **Rapid and Ex-ante;** issues identification and information searching were done in rapidly and based on the forecast of the changes tendencies that occur rather than the factual and accurate data – as the solution to the Social Impact Assessment approach and time limitation,
4. **Appreciative;** issues identification and information searching were guided positively, not only to find out the gap on the location but also to collect the data about expectations, potentials, and ideas in order to find out solutions and social issues that happened,
5. **Social Learning Cycles;** the social impact assessment is not a linear process which is instantly created but a cycled process which functions as the social learning processes to respond the changes in the environment,

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

1. **Literature Study;** this method was used for the purpose of gathering the understanding on the socio-context and environmental aspect of the location which was evaluated. It was carried out in the early phase-before going to the field and at the result analysis phase (This was described in the SIA report of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II), May 2012 by Aksenta),
2. **Dialogue;** this method was used to identify the nature of the relevant parties, identify the potential issues to impact, gathering information about expectations, ideas, and opinions to bring the solutions for the actual issues. The process was carried out through the meetings both in formal and in non-formal sequence with definite topics (Focus Group Discussion),
3. **Field Observation;** this method was used to understand directly the actual facts which will be indicator of the issues and social impact happened,
4. **In-depth Interview;** it was used to get a deeper understanding about the issues. It was done in-depth by interviewing the key socialite who will act as respondents. The criteria of choosing the respondents were based on the knowledge possessed or their direct experience over the impact or impacts,
5. **Tri Angulations;** the above methods were carried out in integrated way to reciprocally verify the actual issues, opinions, and ideas,
6. **Social Learning Cycle;** the social impact assessment is not a linear process which is instantly created but a cycled process which functions as the social learning processes to respond the changes in the environment.

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

b. HCV Assessment

Assessors and their credentials

The HCV assessment in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) by the RSPO accredited assessors. The HCV assessment conducted from 26th – 29th March 2012 in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Agrowiratama was carried by Aksenta, located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: aksenta@aksenta.com. Key consultants from Aksenta have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

1. **Pupung F. Nurwatha** (pupung@aksenta.com), Biology Scholar from Padjajaran University, Bandung. Get training about Fieldwork Techniques for Conservational Expeditions on year 2002 in London, UK. Experienced in wildlife research since 1990, expertise in Community Based on Biodiversity Assessment and managing a wildlife conservationist grouping in Bandung. HCV assessment studies in plantations sector and registered in RSPO Accredited HCV Assessor – Discipline Specialist in HCV 1, 2, and 3 Biodiversity and Conservation.
2. **Robert H. Sinaga** (rohansinaga@aksenta.com), Science Scholar in Applied Meteorology in Mathematic and Natural Science Faculty of Bogor Agriculture University. His is experienced in GIS dan Remote Sensing technic to Biology Conservation and land use issues. He has done his research in radiation quantities in the forest and energy using by the forest using the GIS techniques and Remote Sensing. In this assesment, he identified for HCV 4 and mapping of HCV areas. He obtained the accreditation from RSPO as the Discipline Specialist for HCV 4 and HCV Mapping.
3. **Sigit Budhi Setyanto** (sigit@aksenta.com), He graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture of Universitas Negeri Jember and has been involved in research and has experiences in areas involved with growers and community's development since 1990. Since 2004 he has been active as the auditor for *CAFÉ Practice Program* in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea as well as an *Agriculture Marketing Specialist* for an international NGO for *Rural Agroenterprise Development (RAeD)* program. He is experienced in *Social Impact*

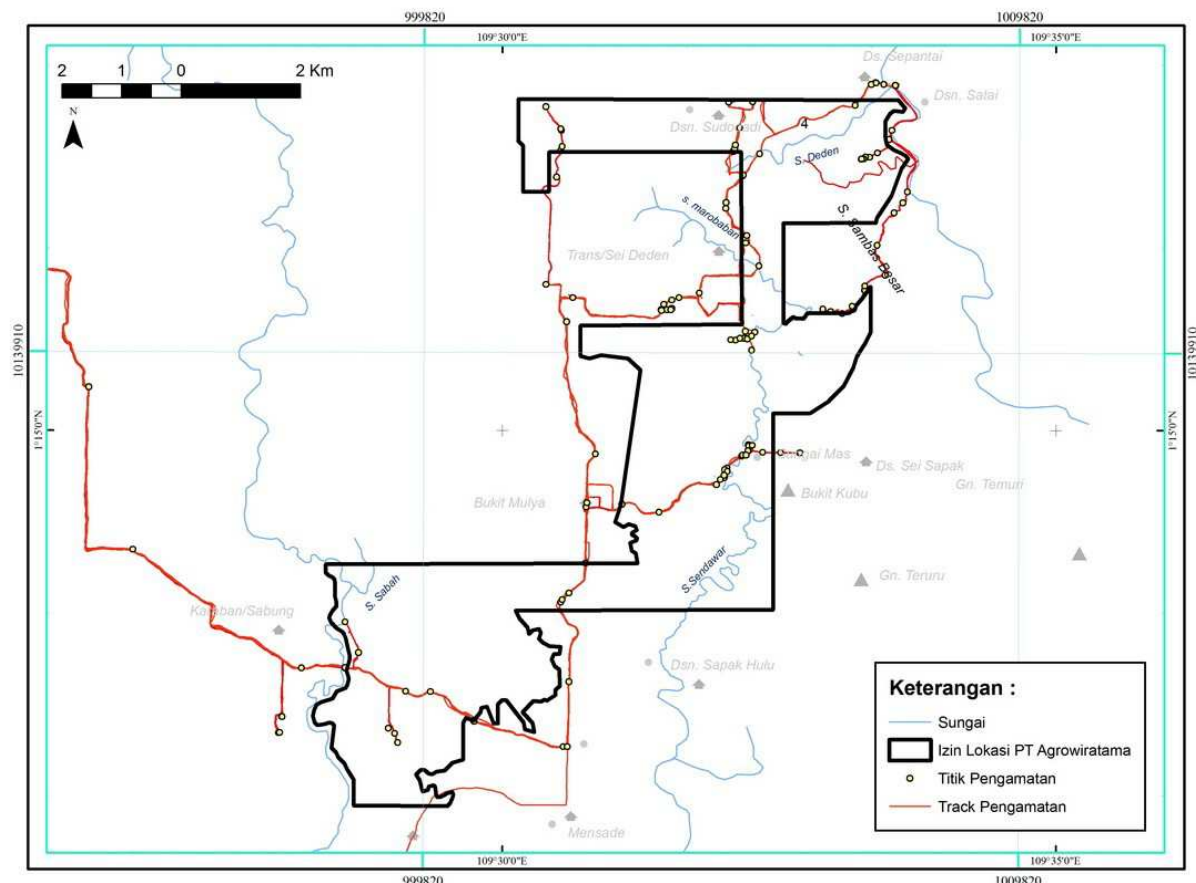
Assessment” and “High Conservation Value Assessment”. He obtained the accreditation from RSPO as the Discipline Specialist for Social Assessment on palm oil companies.

4. **Risa Syarif** (risa@aksenta.com), finished Bachelor programme in Bogor Agriculture University (IPB) of Forest Management Department. Her is experienced and had skill of Spatial, like Remote Sensing and Geografis Information Systems (GIS). In this assessment, as GIS Specialist, spatial analysist and mapping of HCV areas.

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

HCV Identifying Methods

The assessment covers the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) which has been approved as the company’s project area. Assessments also expanded into villages and other areas which could be considerably of relevant importance to the proposed plantation area. The field survey was conducted on 26th – 29th March 2012. The survey area observations as per **Picture 5**



Picture 5 Distribution of the observation spots (Source: HCV Report of PT Agrowiratama, May 2012 by Aksenta, page 2-9)

In the process, each observation team was accompanied by the field staff from the company and local representatives who familiar with the site. Besides field activities, the team also collected information from the local people through individualistic interviews, Focus Group

Discussion (FGD) (**Appendix 1**), as well as public consultations (the list of stakeholders in the participative process is included (**Appendix 2 and Appendix 3**). At the same time, confirmation and cross checking of the findings were carried out with the local people using the technique of purposive sampling – which included the socialites, the enclaves' owners (if existed), and the related interest parties.

The understanding and scope of HCV for the oil palm plantation sector refers to the HCVF definitions which apply to the forestry sector. The Identification of High Conservation Value in Indonesia was developed by the *Konsorsium Revisi HCV Toolkit Indonesia* (2008) - the toolkit for the revision HCV consortium. Other references are such as IUCN, CITES, and other guidelines as well as the relevant laws of Indonesia were also subjects of consideration (See **Appendix 4**).

Identifying Methods for HCV 1, 2, and 3

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

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

- Direct observation, either through the identification of visual appearance or sound (for both diurnal and nocturnal animals).
- The existence of the marks or residual from the animals' activities in their former habitat (such as tracks, scars on trees, nest, scales, snake skin, bird feathers, or mammal hair, etc.).
- The finding of the residual of animals' body parts (skull, horn, skin, hair, tusk, scales, and other recognized part of the animals' body) which were possibly hunted or caught by the local people in the observed locations. Interviews were carried out to complement the information about the time and location of the hunting activities.
- The secondary information was the existence of the animals which were documented based on external information, such as local people information or the local authorities.

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The consistency of such information was always monitored through cross checking (check and recheck) with other relevant parties as well as checking the validity of the description on every species of animals from the interviewed people. All information was then matched with the natural distribution and the history of the existence of such species in the locations (as mentioned in the literature references). The data was then compared to the type and condition of the habitat at the time when the survey was done. Any mismatching between the description and their natural distribution zone and habitat, will put the existence of such species in doubt.

HCV 4 Identification Methodology

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

HCV 5 and HCV 6 Identification Methodology

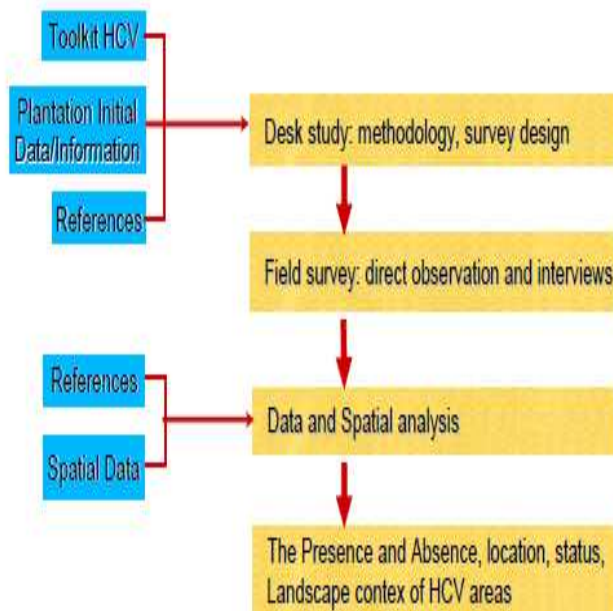
The focus of the HCV 5 assessment was the area inside the plantation which has significant values to fulfill the basic needs of the local community. The focus of the HCV 6 assessment was the area inside the plantation which has the significant values for identification and sustainability of the tradition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

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

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The HCV Assessment Phases

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



Picture 6 The HCV Assessment Phases (Source: HCV report for PT Agrowiratama, May 2012 by Aksenta, p. 2-7)

Summary of Assessment Findings

a. SEI Assessment

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

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

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

1. The earlier stage of the oil palm plantation development of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) e.g. legal aspects, permits, introductory and expose to the local Government and local communities (“sosialisasi”) are already well conducted.
2. In general, the majority of the local communities do not refuse the oil palm plantation company coming to their area, with the condition that the company has a goodwill and commitment to contribute to the improvement of their welfare.
3. There are at least 14 stakeholders (both internal and external) identified as parties who would be influenced or affected by, and or give influence to, the existence and the operational of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) palm oil business in this area.
4. So far the social impacts from the company's existence and operational activities are yet to cause significant socio-economic impacts to the local communities since it is now only at the stage of land exploration and socialization. Nonetheless, local communities has

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expressed their expectations as well as worries with respect to the plan on the company's future presence and operations.

- The assessment reveals that no traditional rights occur in PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) proposed oil palm plantation area, such as customary land collectively owned or claimed by local communities.

Issues relating to the development plan of oil palm expansion PT Agrowiratama (Phase II), identified key issues (**Table 2**). The key issue is an indication or clue the impact - social impact.

Table 2 List the key issue of the existence of plans and operations of oil palm plantations PT Agrowiratama (Tahap II) in Sambas District, West Kalimantan Province

No	Key Issues *)
I	Attendance and socialization of Company
1	People are already aware of the existence of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II). Information on PT Agrowiratama obtained by the public from informal sources.
2	Communities receiving palm ideologically, people are familiar with palm oil from other companies operating in the region.
3	The Company has not conducted socialization to people directly.
4	General public does not know about the plans and schemes for the development of plasma, so many are still waiting for the result of socialization.
5	Community land owners / cultivators of land socialization hope to do as soon as possible, so far there is no agreement between the two parties.
6	People are already waiting for the company to open the plantation.
7	The level of public confidence in the formal leader (Kadus) is very high.
II	Issue of tenure and land use change by the deposit of land to oil palm plantations
8	Most of the land belonging to the permitted area in Bukit Mulia Village and Sei Deden Village is certified land ex. Transmigration.
9	There is another company location permit areas in the permit area of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II).
10	Society expects not all palm oil plantation land used by the company, but there is land set aside for community gardening.
11	There is a land-rights claim by heirs PB Serimaram and got permission to work but have not been able to accept the surrender of land and hope their land will be enclave.
12	Most tenants do not recognize land ownership by family Serimaram and can not accept surrender of the land.
III	Operation of oil palm plantations (land clearing and seeding)
13	Already there are cooperatives (KUD, CU) and farmer group in each village
14	Communities were disappointed by other companies, because of cooperation agreed upon has not been realized, and plasma was promised has not been built.

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IV The role and contribution of the company in local development	
15	The hope society in Sidodadi Sub Village and Satai Sub Village, Sepantai Village that the company's presence will open up job opportunities and employment of local residents who are feeling hard to find a job, especially for young people (most of the young people in Satai Sub Village migrate and work in Malaysia).
16	There is hope that the company can be a partner in implementing rural development through community development programs (Sungai Mas Sub Village in Sei Sapak Village)
17	Local residents will benefit if there is an opening of new roads and road improvements that will be passed heavy equipment. But it would be harmed if the mobilization of heavy equipment damage existing roads.
18	There is hope that the arrival of the company will improve the welfare of the surrounding community due to the growing economy.

*) Key issues are taken from the FGD process, detail the results of FocusGroup Discussion (FGD) can be seen in **Appendix 5**.

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

General Recommendations of social impact management:

The effect of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) existence and its development plan on social sustainability are dynamic, which is in line with the physical change of the local environment as well as the social change of the local communities. Therefore, the main recommendation of this assessment is that the company needs to immediately prepare its Social Management Plan, which is a systemic and programmatic plan practically reliable in medium and long term to guarantee achievement of its social vision to keep its existent and operational are in harmony with the local communities and socially sustainable. In particular from social impact assessment point of view, it is advisable to the company to facilitate the establishment of a new multi-stakeholders institutions or strengthen the existing ones (representing the company, the local communities and other relevant parties) as an institution to monitor and manage social impacts (both believed to have happened and predicted to happen in the future) created by the existence and operational of the company, regularly and collaboratively. To strengthen this institution it is recommended that they are involved in this institution should be then equipped with sufficient knowledge and skills in the area of natural resources collaborative management, participatory planning, social facilitation and creating and maintaining procedure and governance mutually agreed by all relevant parties.

b. HCV assessments

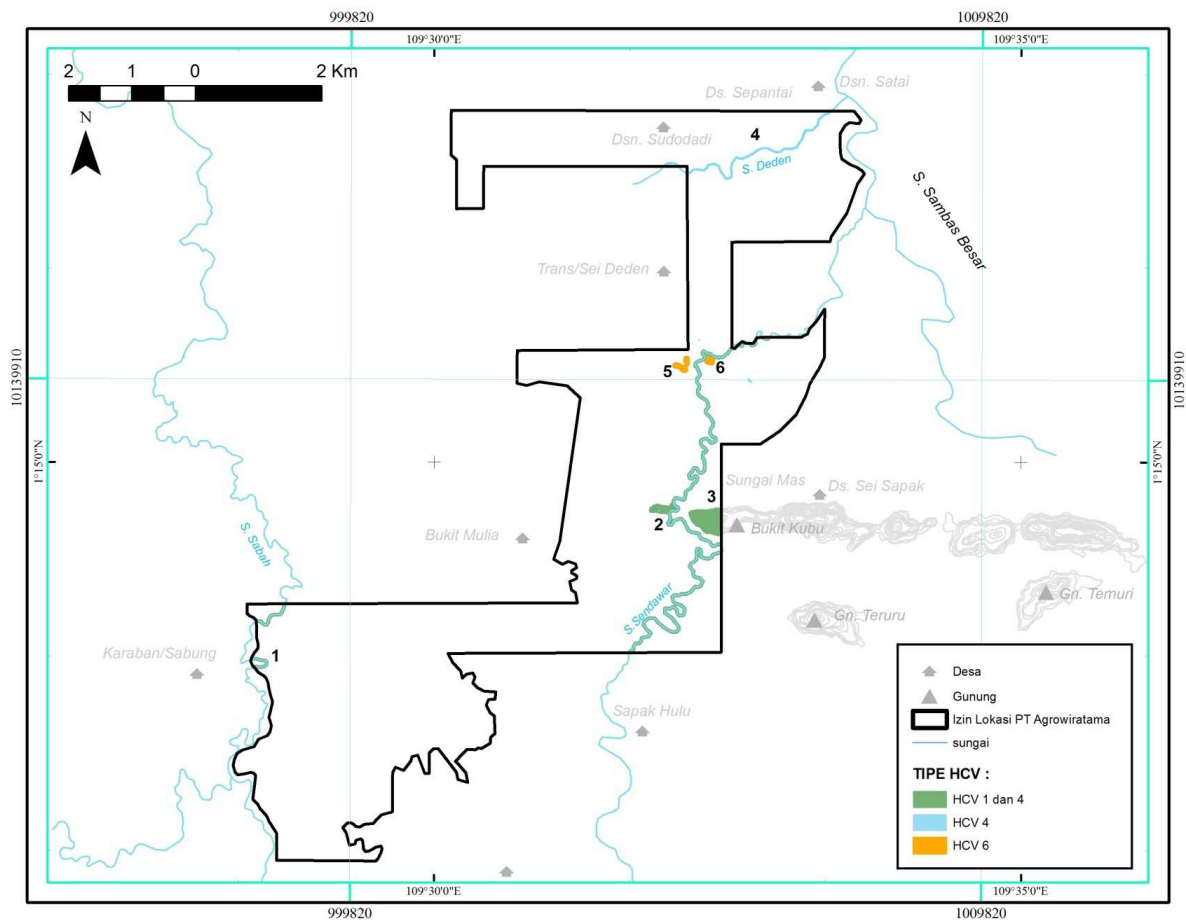
The results of the HCV assessment by independent consultants from Aksenta who has been accredited and approved by RSPO have shown that there is no primary forest and peat swamp forest in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II). Almost the entire land has been cultivated. The HCV identification study in the Permitted Areas (Izin Lokasi) of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II) has created High Conservation Value areas and has been mapped in accordance with the type and elements of HCV. A verification process of HCV indicative map was carried out to the definitive HCV. The original HCV area identified was ± 102.8 ha or ± 2.8 % of the total Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) in the assessments by Aksenta. Three types of HCV were identified; these are HCV 1, HCV 4 and HCV 6. The important elements for HCV 1 are the presence of endangered species, and the presence of critical areas for protection (refugium) for wildlife species within the Permitted Area bleak as Mullers Gibbon (*Hylobates muelleri*), Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*), Sarawak Surili (*Presbytis chrysomelas*), Proboscis Monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*), Malaysian Giant Turtle (*Orlitia borneensis*) and Sunburst Turtle (*Heosemys spinosa*). The important elements for HCV 4 are related to the potential damage from springs, river riparian, firebreaks, and water for agriculture and areas with steep slopes functioning as erosion control. The important elements for HCV 6 are related to the traditional and sacred graveyard (*tembawang*). The details of these HCVs are presented in **Table 3**. Mapping details of HCV distribution can be seen in **Picture 7**.

Table 3 Presence of HCV areas in the Permitted Area of PT Agrowiratama (Phase II).

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

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4.2	+	Important areas for water catchment, flood control, and erosion and sedimentation prevention, in the form of river edges and hills with slopes of > 30%, were found.
4.3	+	Area or a place that serves as a closure to the land and forest fires, were found.
4.4	-	The use of water for agriculture or fish cultivation was not found.
HCV 5	-	Areas important for the livelihood of local communities were not found.
HCV 6	+	Important areas for local identity and tradition were present.



Picture 7. Map of HCV areas in PT Agrowiratama.

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Several issues which might threaten the HCV areas were identified:

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

- 1) Land Clearing.
- 2) Hunting of wildlife animals.
- 3) Logging in riparian zone.
- 4) Poisoning fish by local people in river upstream.
- 5) Minning gold in Subah River upstream.

General Recommendations for HCV Management:

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

- 1) Socialization to all employees, especially about land compentation, HCV areas and the function in the located permitted.
- 2) Socialization and coordination with stakeholders about importance the riparian zone as protected water resource, and to protected riparian zone and catchement area, can with the goverment regulation or environment custom.
- 3) Socialization to all employees and communities about wildlife animals which is endangered species status in located permitted, and then not to cathc, kill, or maintenance that species.
- 4) Encourage and facilitation goverment of village in located permitted to make the regulation about protected the riparian zone. This is can be doing with socialization development plantation or land compentation.
- 5) Delineation of HCV area, verification of number HCV areas indicative, and then develop to HCV definitive area map. The process of delineation in field can be joined in HCV boundary. That process need to documentation be PT Agrowiratama.
- 6) Mapping with correctly and more accurate line of river in located permitted area, and then locations and hunt access.
- 7) Survey or monitoring quality of water in inlet and outlet which is breeze by the palm plantation, especially the water using by communities.
- 8) Ensure the operator of land clearing knowing about boundery HCV areas and to monitor land clearing activity for not mutilation HCV Identification area.
- 9) Signing of HCV area board.

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Internal responsibility

Formal signing off by assessors and company

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

Aksenta,

Management PT Agrowiratama,



Pupung F Nurwatha

Team Leader HCV & SIA

Date: 7 December 2012



Go Swee Aun

General Manager PT Agrowiratama (Phase II)

Date: 7 December 2012

Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessment

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



Go Swee Aun

General Manager PT Agrowiratama (Phase II)

Date: 7 December 2012

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

No	Name	Occupation	Origin/Address
1.	Jacob Lumansik	BPD	Sabung
2.	Eko	BPD	Sapak
3.	Rudianto	Pja Kadus	Karaban Jaya
4.	Ahmad Z	Tokoh Masyarakat	Bukit Mulya
5.	Ahmad Suradin	BPD	Bukit Mulya
6.	A. Wibisono	BPD	Sepantai
7.	Budiono	LPM	Sepantai
8.	Triyono	Kades Sidodadi	Sepantai
9.	Boby	Kepala Desa	Bukit Mulya
10.	Herlin	Kepala Desa	Sepantai
11.	Pilih P	Kepala Desa	Sei Sapak
12.	Jackson	Kepala Desa	Sabung
13.	Rozikin	Kaur – Pem	Sungai Sapak
14.	Darmadi	Kepala Dusun	Sepantai
15.	Iskak	Kepala desa	Sei Deden
16.	Saijan	BPD	Sei Deden
17.	Sumanto	-	Bukit Mulya

Appendix 2 List of Informants in the study of HCV PT Agrowiratama (Phase II)

No	Nama	Asal	Pekerjaan
1	Go Swee Aun	PT Agrowiratama	GM Agrowiratama
2	Wie Chiang	PT Agrowiratama	SEM Agrowiratama
3	Junef Murtri S.	PT Agrowiratama	Staff Sustainability
4	Imroni Eder	PT Agrowiratama	Assistant Chief Survey
5	Eko P	PT Agrowiratama	Staff Humas
6	Peron Sembiring	PT Agrowiratama	Manager Humas
7	M Tamam	PT Agrowiratama	Staf Humas
8	Okta Mahendra	PT Agrowiratama	Staf Humas
9	Hasto Tri Djatmiko	PT Agrowiratama	Assistant Chief Sustainability
10	Boby	Desa Bukit Mulia	Head of Bukit Mulia Village
11	Agun	Dusun Sungai Mas	Farmer of rubber
12	Pendi	Dusun Sungai Mas	Chief Neighboring Affairs, Farmer of rubber
13	Sukarlan	Desa Sei Deden	Secretary of the Sei Deden Village, Farmer
14	Gatot	Desa Sei Deden	Head of Sei Deden Village, Farmer
15	Odang	Dusun Satai	Rubber Collector.
16	Darmadi	Dusun Satai	Head of Sub Village, Farmer of rubber
17	Ujang	Dusun Satai	Chief Neighboring Affairs, Farmer of rubber
18	Beni	Sapak	Oil palm farmers plasma
19	Yanto	Sapak	Oil palm farmers plasma
20	Musilah	Dusun Sidodadi	Collecting Fern and Trader
21	Turino	Dusun Sidodadi	Head of Sub Village, Farmer of palm oil
22	Sutopo	Dusun Sungai Mas	Farmer of palm oil and rubber
23	Asan	Dusun Sungai Mas	Farmer of palm oil and rubber
24	Tarmizi	Dusun Satai	Farmer of rubber
25	Suwono	SP B, Desa Sungai Deden	Farmer of palm oil and rubber

Villages visited:

1. Bukit Mulia Village (Bukit Mulia Sub Village, SP C dan SP D)
2. Sei Deden Village (SP A dan SP B)
3. Sapak Village (Sungai Mas Sub Village)
4. Sepantai Village (Satai and Sidodadi Sub Village)

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Appendix 3. Attendance Public Consultation HCV PT Agrowiratama (Phase II)

FORM - PROJ - 00F

**DAFTAR HADIR
PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

Aksenta
accentuate life

Nama PT : PT Agrowiratama II
Lokasi : Kantor PT Agrowiratama - Sambas
Asesmen : HCV dan SIA

Tanggal : 29 Maret 2012
Waktu : 08.00

No	Nama	Bagian/Jabatan	Alamat dan Nomor Kontak	Tanda Tangan
1	Suzanto	Tik. Kasus	Balekik Mulya	
2	Sekuntanto	Intele. Umum	Balekik Mulya	
3	Alimad 2.			
4	Budi S.	PEKES	ALMANTASA 10 10	
5	GURAH GATI	PEKES	ALMANTASA 10 10	
6	B. D. R.	KORPRI 10 Mulya	BUMI Mulya	
7	JACOB LIMANSIK	BPD	SABUNG	
8	ISKAL	KAPES SIA-DESA	SEI-DESA	
9	Sajjan	BPD	SEI-DESA	
10	Achmad Surabiri	BPD	PS-B-Mulya	
11	Rudianto	Rek. Kerdid	Karalam Jaga	
12	SYAHRUL M	DLH	Sambas	

Halaman : 1

FORM - PROJ - 00F

**DAFTAR HADIR
PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

Aksenta
accentuate life

No	Nama	Bagian/Jabatan	Alamat dan Nomor Kontak	Tanda Tangan
13	OUTA KURNIAWAN	RAF SIA SIA	0811 2015 0010 (CAMET)	
14	ATRIADI, S	RAF SIA SIA	08125795355	
15	DARMAADI	KAPUS	Sepatan	
16	BUDIJOJO	IPK	SIPANTAI	
17	TUNIGANO	Kantor Kecamatan	Sepatan	
18	AUTOU	BPD	Sepatan	
19	HERLIT	KAPES	SEPARITAI	
20	JACKSON		SABUNG	
21	PILIH P	KAPES	SEI-DESA	
22	ROZITA	KAPUS	SEI-DESA	
23	FILIO RUSDI	BPD	SEI-DESA	
24	ANDAR P. WINDI M	Kapros SIA SIA	08132015017	
25	SUNARNO	ODSOK SIA SIA	Sambas	
26				
27				
28				

Halaman : 2

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Appendix 4. List of prevailing applicable regulations and some supporting guidelines which used as references in the identification process of HCV study

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

Appendix 5 Notes of Important Results of Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Focus Group Discussion

Society

Day	: Thursday, 29 th March 2012
Time	: 10.30 – 12.30 WIB
Place	: PT Agrowiratama Office
Number of Participant:	18 persons (Appendix 1)
Companin	: Peron Sembiring (Represent of Management PT Agrowiratama)
FGD Opening	: Nandang Mulyana - Explain about Aksenta, purpose FGD
Facilitator	: Erizal Ambo
Co – facilitator	: Ali Akbar Hutzi

Process :

Opening by Mr. Peron Sembiring represent of management PT Agrowiratama which is supporting all of people on new planting program process.

Team Leader from Aksenta (Mr. Nandang Mulyana) give Aksenta profile and acquainting member of team. Explain about necessary the SIA result. Continuing with presented by Aksenta team about Social Impact Assessment to give image of values from social and environment aspects for sustainable the company.

Facilitator guiding FGD with explaining how to write the answers in post it paper, and then giving key questions to FGD participants:

1. What cares of you about new planting plan PT Agrowiratama in your region?
2. What hopes of you about new planting plan PT Agrowiratama in your region?

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Discussion Result:

As follow are the answers of FGD participants about the key questions:

Question 1	What cares of you about new planting plan PT Agrowiratama in your region	
	No	Sei Sapak Village
	No doubt	
	Care the company just benefiting itself	Karaban Village
	If the company is bankrupt, how about destiny local people to their economic life	Bukit Mulia Village Sei Deden Village
	Social impact if the company not collaborated with local people	
	Decrease about others plant commodities	
	Destroying extended the environment	
	PT Agrowiratama not giving plasma to local people or not collaborating with local people	
	Nothing seriously from PT Agrowiratama to development of land and unfinished finally (trauma local people)	
	Care of overlap HGU with land of the property's right	
	Nothing benefit from plantation, for example outtime on job	
	Just benefiting the company, not for local people	Karaban Village
	Not care, if PT Agrowiratama opening with mechanisme, AMDAL documents and The Regulation	Bukit Mulia Village
	Out of time on process plantation development and then influence with local people incomes	Sepantai Village
	Nothing get benefit with extend the company	Sepantai Village
Problem about land of community which is including company concesion, can with people problem with PT Agrowiratama although with palace inheritor	Sepantai Village	
Question 2	What hopes of you about new planting plan PT Agrowiratama in your region	
	Increasing economic local people	Sabung Village
	Must the plasma	Karaban Jaya Village
	Not mistake in land clearing	Karaban Jaya Village
	Must to give opening job to local people	Sei Deden Village
	Match with procedure	
	Giving the best and can be the example to others companies	Bukit Mulia Village
	Look like PT Agrowiratama is matching with our hope, not kind with PT MDF is trouble until now, PT Agrowiratama opening with regulation and become pilot project for 40 PT's in Sambas District	Bukit Mulia Village
	Increasing the prosperous of local people with economic, increasing in infrastructure like road, tool and place of health etc	Sepantai Village
	PT Agrowiratama can doing government regulations	Sei Deden Village
	Any write testament with local people	
	After community giving the land, and then getting plasma without pay the credits.	Sei Sapak Village
	Increasing the local economic and helping the development	Sei Sapak Village

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Any opportunity of workers	
Increasing local economics	
Attention about local people right's	
Attention with rights about development with CSR/CD	Satai Sub-Village, Sepantai Village
Hope of community is PT Agrowiratama applying credit system with community, not like plasma system in year 1990's	Sei Deden Village
Hope with extend PT Agrowiratama can increasing economic local people	Sepantai Village
Any write testament with local people and the company	Sei Sapak Village
Good transportation, icrease economic, local destiny not deny and more good in IMTEK and IMTAQ	Bukit Mulia Village
Can change / increasing economic local people	Sepantai Village