

# RSPO

## Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assessments PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa Kotawaringin Timur District, Central Kalimantan Province

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### Executive Summary

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

PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa (PT GAP) is located in Kota Besi Sub-District (Kandan, Camba, Simpur, Soren and Palangan Villages) and Mentaya Hilir Utara Sub-District (Natai Baru and Bagendang Tengah Villages) Kotawaringin Timur District - Central Kalimantan Province with a total area of 16,062.84 ha is comprised of two Land Title (Hak Guna Usaha, HGU) No. 44 and HGU No. 37. Planting in PT GAP commenced 2005 in Alam Sahara Estate. Total area planted in PT GAP to date is 2,424.59 ha in Alam Sahara Estate and these plantings have been certified as supply base to PT Maju Aneka Sawit on 17<sup>th</sup> June, 2011 and these plantings have been certified as supply base to PT Maju Aneka Sawit on 17<sup>th</sup> June, 2011. The unplanted areas in Alam Murni Estate have been scheduled for planting and the RSPO New Planting Procedures which was enforced from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010 is adopted. This is part of an ongoing planting and this report is meant for notification only.

Alam Murni Estate located in Concession No. 37 which the Plantation Permit (IUP) approved by The Kotawaringin Timur Regent Decree No. 525.26/605/X/EKBANG/2005 on 15<sup>th</sup> October 2005 with ±5,734.84 ha. The Land Investigation Officer “B” approved by National Land Bureau (BPN) No. 76/PPTB/X/2005 on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2006 with 5,734.84 ha. Land Title (HGU) approved by National Land Bureau (BPN) No. 37 date on 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2007 with 5,734.84 ha. The Social Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) was approved by AMDAL Commission of Kotawaringin Timur District No. 126 dated on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2009. The Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan) was approved by Regent of Kotawaringin Timur District No. 126 dated on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2009.

The HCV and SIA assessments in Alam Murni Estate were conducted from 1<sup>st</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> October 2012 by Aksenta; the RSPO accredited assessor. The results of the HCV assessment shown that there is no primary forest in PT GAP Alam Murni Estate, there is a quite vast secondary peat swamp forest and a small area of heath forest (Hutan Kerangas) within the HGU area. The rest of the area consists of bushes and community’s agricultural land. Based on The Report of Semi Detail Soil Survey and Palm Oil Suitability Assessment of PT GAP 2007 by the consultant (JH – Agriculture Service) and Mapping Survey Report and Semi Detailed Soil Mapping by GIS and GPS Team Section and Team Soil Survey of R & D in 2012 concluded

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that the soil types are mineral soil 1,727.48 ha (30.13 %), sandy soil 132.74 ha (2.31%), peat soil 3,874.62 ha (67.56 %).

There are five types of HCV identified in the PT GAP Alam Murni Estate, these are HCV 1, HCV 3, HCV 4, HCV 5 and HCV 6. The HCV area identified was  $\pm 1,806.3$  ha or  $\pm 31.5$  % of the total Land Title (HGU). The important elements for HCV 1 are the endangered species, and the presence of critical areas for protection (refugium) for wildlife species in Land Title (HGU). The important elements for HCV 3 are Peat Swamp Forests and Heath Forest. The important elements for HCV 4 are related to the potential damage from springs, river riparian, firebreaks, and water for agriculture and catchments area. The important elements for HCV 5 are use of natural resources as the basic needs of local communities are not replaceable. The important elements for HCV 6 are Damong Hill as a form of local cultural identity.

SIA results of the study concluded that, in general, PT GAP's existence and plan to develop an oil palm plantation gives social impacts to the local communities. The most essential social impact by the company's existence is sourced from land acquisition activity stage, land clearing as well as facility and infrastructure construction. The social impacts, both positive and negative, coming out from the said impact sources are (a) latent conflicts occurring among village elites; (b) issues rising related to village boundaries; (c) increase of chances to employment for local workforces and contractors; (d) river pollution; (e) decrease of agriculture land size available and village extension area, especially for Soren and Camba Villages; and (f) new chances of starting new kinds of business for the local communities.

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## Scope of SEIA and HCV Assessment

### General Data of the Company

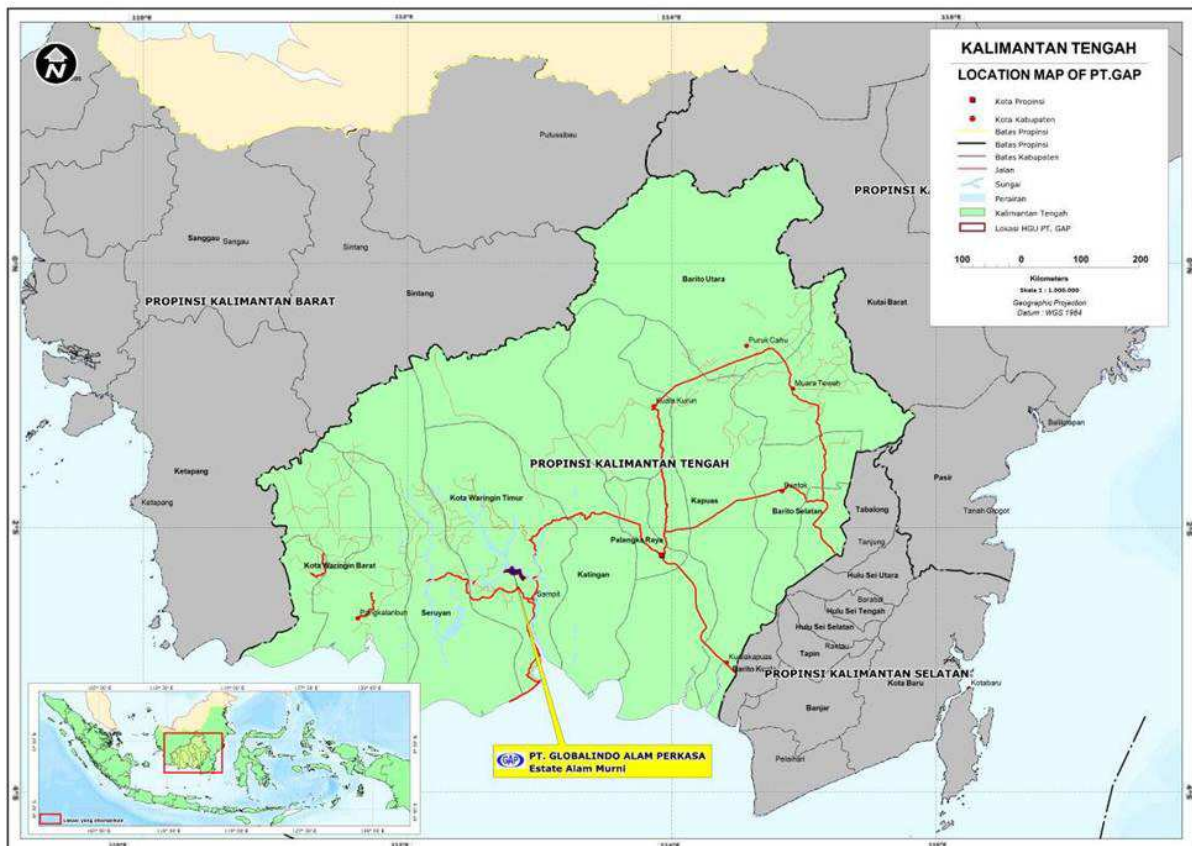
Company Name	: PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa
Deed of Establishment	: No 14 date on 16 <sup>th</sup> April 2004 (Notary Eddy Simin, SH)
Deed of Minutes Meeting	: No 12 date on 4 <sup>th</sup> July 2009 (Notary Eddy Simin, SH)
Capital Status	: Foreign Investment ( <i>Penanaman Modal Asing</i> , PMA)
Taxpayer Notification Number	: 01.880.276.9 – 123.000
Company Address	: Spring Tower 04-41, Jl. K. L. Yos Sudarso Km. 7.8 Tanjung Mulia, Medan Deli Medan 20241 Sumatera Utara
Type of business	: Oil Palm Plantation & Processing
Status of concession land	: Plantation Permitted (Izin Usaha Perkebunan) (No. 525.26/605/X/EKBANG/2005 date 15 <sup>th</sup> October 2005) (Size ±5,734.84 ha) Land Title (HGU) (No. 37 date 22 <sup>nd</sup> June 2007) (Size 5,734.84 ha) SEIA (AMDAL) (No. 126 date 2 <sup>nd</sup> February 2009) Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan) (No. 126 date 2 <sup>nd</sup> February 2009)
Contact person	: Darman (Senior Estate Manager)
Geographical Location	: See Picture 1, Picture 2, Picture 3 and Picture 4
Surrounding Entities	: North : Kandan Village, Camba Village, Soren Village, Simpur Village dan Rasau Tumbuh Village South : PT Nusantara Sawit Persada (PT NSP) West : Seranau River, Palangan Village East : UPT Kandan

The scope of Social and Environment Impact Assessment of PT GAP (Alam Murni Estate) covers the local social entities within the Land Title (HGU) No. 37. Thus, the High Conservation Value assessment covers the HGU No. 37 (Alam Murni Estate). It is also expanded into villages and other areas which considerably important to the proposed surrounding plantation area.

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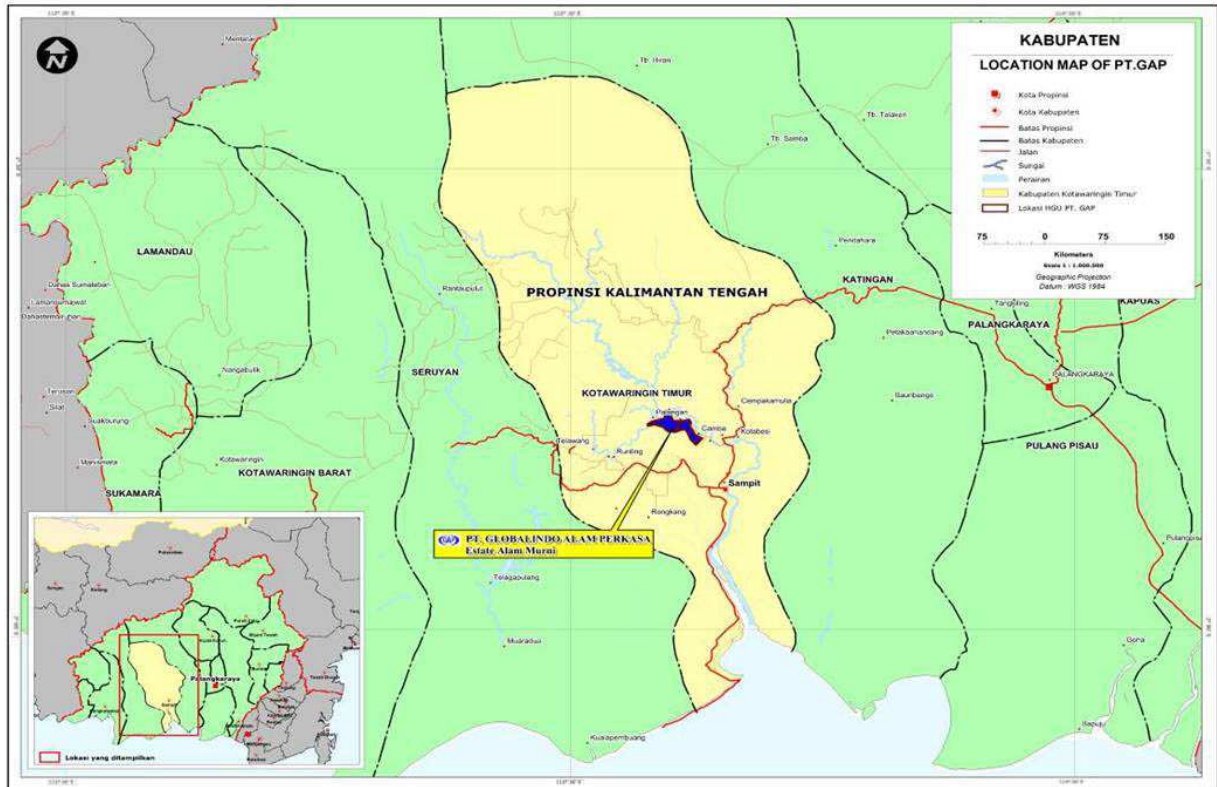


Picture 1. Location of PT GAP (Alam Murni Estate) in Indonesia

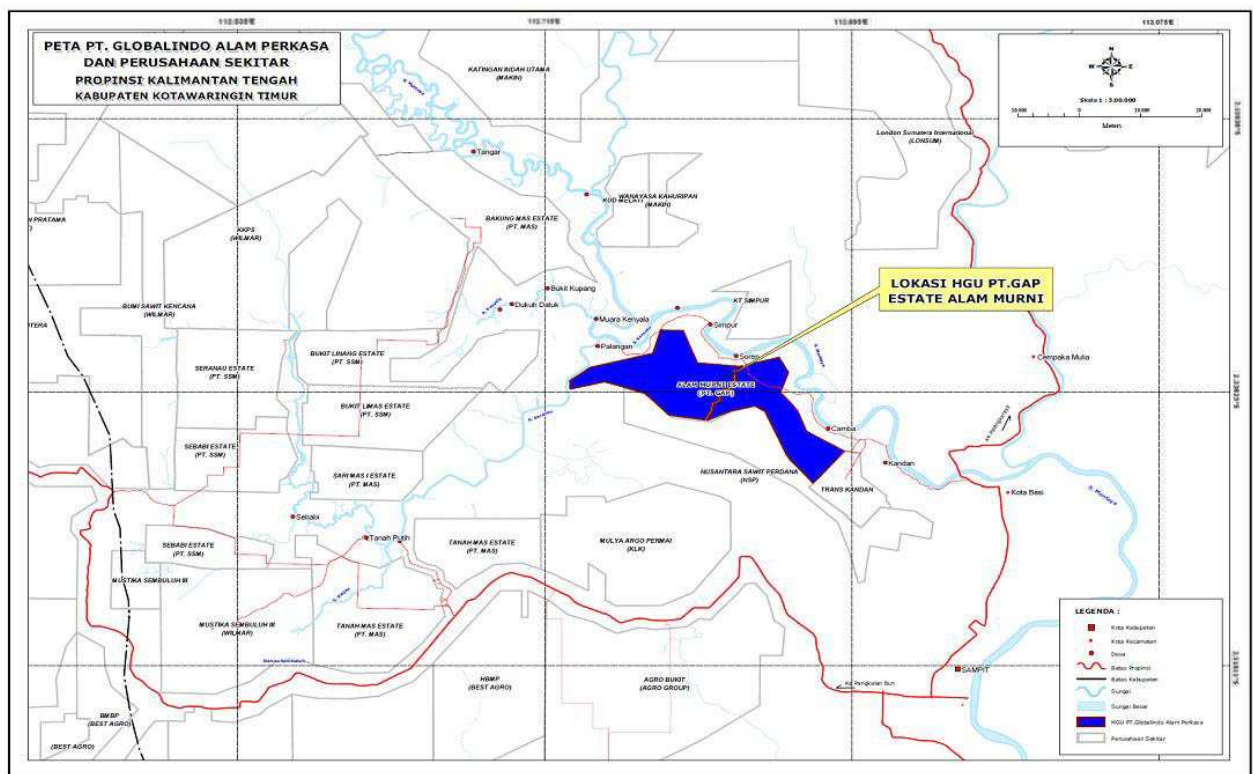


Picture 2. Location of PT GAP (Alam Murni Estate) in Central Kalimantan

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Picture 3. Location of PT GAP (Alam Murni Estate) in Kotawaringin Timur District



Picture 4. Location of PT GAP (Alam Murni Estate) and its surrounding entities

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## Permits

The permits that have been obtained by the company are inclusive of, Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL), Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan), the Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan), Land Title (HGU). The followings are the list of the licenses and recommendations:

**Table 1.** Types of permits and recommendations PT GAP (Alam Murni Estate)

No	Licenses and recommendations	Issued by	Number and date	Note
1.	Deed of Establishment	Notary Eddy Simin, SH	No. 14 Date: 16 <sup>th</sup> April 2004	
	Ratification Deed	Minister of Justice and Human Rights Republic Indonesia	C-16709 HT.01.01.TH.2004 Date: 6 <sup>th</sup> July 2004	
2	Deed of Minutes of Meeting	Notary Eddy Simin, SH	No. 12 Date : 4 <sup>th</sup> July 2009	
	Acceptance of the Company's Notice of Change Data	Minister of Justice and Human Rights Republic Indonesia	No. AHU-AH.01.10-11792 Date: 30 <sup>th</sup> July 2009	
3.	Taxpayer Notification Number	Ministry of Finance Directorate General of Taxation	01.880.276.9 – 123.000 Date: 17 <sup>th</sup> May 2004	
4.	Plantation Permit (IUP)	Regent of Kotawaringin Timur (Bupati Kotawaringin Timur)	525.26/605/X/EKBANG/2005 Date 15 <sup>th</sup> October 2005	± 5,734.84 ha
5.	Land Investigation Officer "B"	Land Investigation Committee "B"	No. 76/PPTB/X/2005 Date 3 <sup>rd</sup> January 2006	5,734.84 ha
6	Land Title (HGU)	Head of National Land Bureau (BPN) Kotawaringin Timur District	No. 37 Date 22 <sup>nd</sup> June 2007	5,734.84 ha
7.	Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL)	Regent of Kotawaringin Timur (Bupati Kotawaringin Timur)	No. 126 Date: 2 <sup>nd</sup> February 2009	Approved
8.	Environmental Permit (Izin Kelayakan Lingkungan)	Regent of Kotawaringin Timur (Bupati Kotawaringin Timur)	No. 126 Date 2 <sup>nd</sup> February 2009	Approved

## Area and time-plan for new plantings

The proposed new planting area by PT GAP is in the Land Title (HGU) No. 37 date on 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2007 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). This is part of an ongoing planting and this report is meant for notification only.

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## Assessment Process and Procedures

### a. SEI Assessment

#### Assessors and their credentials:

The Social Impact Assessment in Concession area (HGU No. 37) of PT GAP 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](mailto: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](mailto:nandang@aksenta.com)), He graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture Graduated from UMJ (Jakarta Muhammadiyah University) – Jakarta majoring in Economics and a Master Degree holder from Bogor Agriculture University. He is experienced in the field of education, environment, socio-environment, and community development programme (CDCSR), 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. Andri Novi** ([andri.novi@aksenta.com](mailto:andri.novi@aksenta.com)) a Literary from Padjajaran University, Bandung with science culture literature and linguistic culture. Experienced in Participatory Action Research and Community Developmentn and was a Capacity Building & Regional Development Training Expert for National Programs of Community Empowerment (PNPM). Has conducted the Social Impact Assessment in several oil palm plantations in Indonesia and in 2010 obtain the accreditation from RSPO as a Discipline Specialist to HCV studies in social and culture. Andri Novi jointly wrote a book name “*Panduan Menakar Otonomi Komunitas (Guideline on Community’s Autonomy)*” which was published by Yappika and wrote an article “*Tata Kehutanan Majemuk; Redistribusi Kekayaan Alam Nusantara (Forestry complex System; Redistribution of National Natural Resources)*” in the Community Forestry Journal. Beside that, Andri Novi has translated the “*Seni Membangun Kapasitas Pelatihan dalam Pengembangan Komuniti Forestri (The Art of Training Cvelopment Capacity in Forestry Community)*” which was published by RECOFTC. His role in Social Impact Assessment as a member of the team.

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3. **Erizal** ([erizal.bogor@hotmail.com](mailto:erizal.bogor@hotmail.com)), is graduated from Forest Resources Conservation Department, Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University. He has the good experienced of work in agriculture, forestry, and the research of biodiversity and social capacity. His activity's concern is "Bina Desa" with the main activity as the emergence of Kader Pelopor in the Village in "*Pelatihan Tokoh Pelopor Desa*". This time, he is participating in the social development and he has ever been the trainer related to the business, the development of bamboo handicraft, such as, working together with Non-Timber Forest Product Indonesia Programme, Forest Department of West Java, DPRD of Bogor Regency, and Cirebon City, DRPD of South Sumatera, UKM Ternate and Bogor Agricultural University. Since 2010, He joined in the Social Impact Assessment Team of PT Gagas Dinamiga Aksenta.

## 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,
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,



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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 GAP, 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.

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 Concession (HGU) of PT GAP by the RSPO accredited assessors. The HCV assessment conducted from 1<sup>st</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> October 2012 in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT GAP was carried by Aksenta, located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: [aksenta@aksenta.com](mailto:aksenta@aksenta.com). Key consultants from Aksenta have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

1. **Resit Sozer** ([resit@aksenta.com](mailto:resit@aksenta.com)), Master's degree in Tropical Ecology at the University of Amsterdam (UvA). Have expertise and experience in the field of wildlife management; study habitat and population, as well as wildlife conflict mitigation. Currently, in addition to consulting with HCV, manage wildlife rescue center in Sukabumi. Competence in the assessment of HCV has been recognized by the RSPO and the entry in the list of RSPO HCV Accredited Assessor - Team Leader, and a charge of identifying HCV 1, 2, and HCV 3.
2. **Robert H. Sinaga** ([rohansinaga@aksenta.com](mailto:rohansinaga@aksenta.com)), Science Scholar in Applied Meteorology in Mathematic and Natural Science Faculty of Bogor Agriculture University. His is experienced in GIS dan Remote Sensing technic to Biology Conservation and land use issues. He has done his research in radiation quantities in the forest and energy using by the forest using the GIS techniques and Remote Sensing. In this assesment, he identified for HCV 4 and mapping of HCV areas. He is approved as RSPO HCV assessor.
3. **Andri Novi** ([andri.novi@aksenta.com](mailto:andri.novi@aksenta.com)) a Literary from Padjajaran University, Bandung with science culture literature and linguistic culture. Experienced in Participatory Action Research and Community Developmentn and was a Capacity Building & Regional Development Training Expert for National Programs of Community Empowerment (PNPM). Has conducted the Social Impact Assessment in several oil palm plantations in Indonesia and in 2010 obtain the accreditation from RSPO as a DDiscipline Specialist to HCV studies in social and culture. Andri Novi jointly wrote a book name "*Panduan Menakar Otonomi Komunitas (Guideline on Community's Autonomy)*" which was published by Yappika and wrote an article "*Tata Kehutanan Majemuk; Redistribusi Kekayaan Alam Nusantara (Forestry complex System; Redistribution of National Natural Resources)*" in the Community Forestry Journal. Beside that, Andri Novi has translated the "*Seni Membangun Kapasitas Pelatihan dalam Pengembangan Komuniti Forestri*

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(The Art of Training Development Capacity in Forestry Community)” which was published by RECOFTC. As the study team Aksenta SIA (Social Impact Assessment) and the study of HCV 5 and HCV 6.

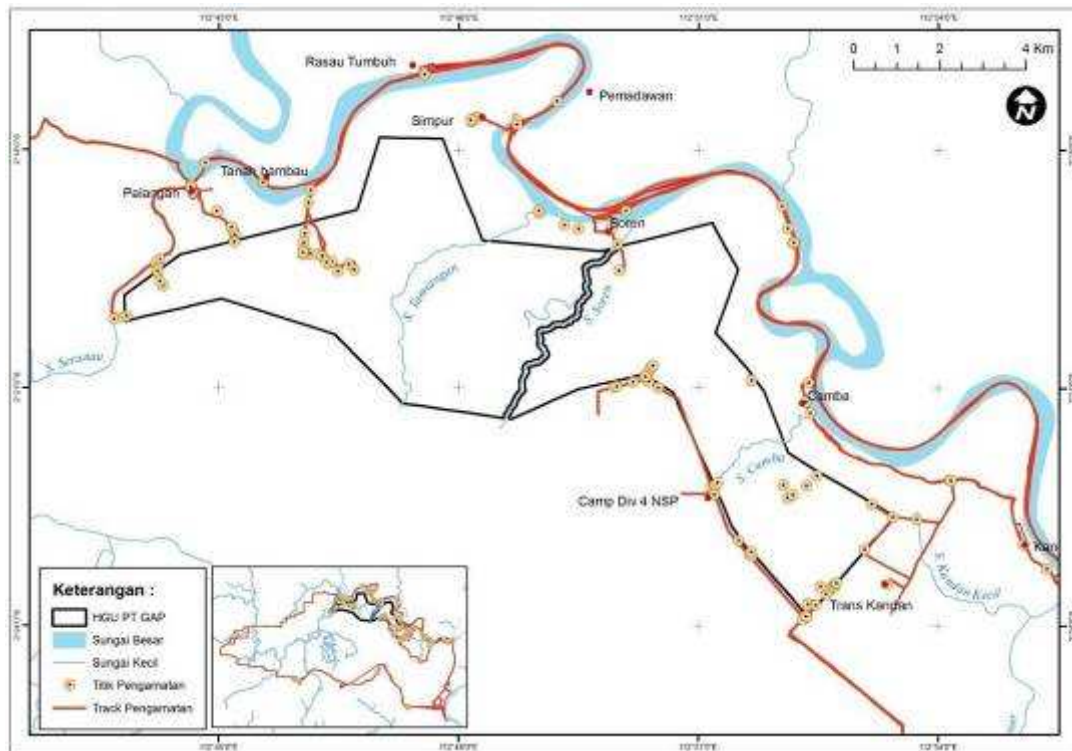
4. **Muayat Ali Muhshi** ([muayat@aksenta.com](mailto:muayat@aksenta.com)), He graduated from Faculty of Forestry of Bogor Agriculture University, Department of Forest Resources Conservation (1985 – 1991). Experience as a researcher at Walhi. Experience as a Coordinator Forestry Program Pelangi Indonesia Foundation and carried out a study: “Integration Management Bina Desa in order KPHP” supported by ODA – cooperate with Department of Forestry - UK Tropical Forestry Management Program, and study “Non Timber Forest Products in the framework of Community Based Forest Management” supported by NOVIB – Netherlands (1991 – 1997). Worked 6 years as the Coordinator of the Consortium of National Forest System Supporting Democracy (KpSHK. 1997 – 2003) and for 5 years as Executive Secretary of the Communication Forum for Community Forestry (FKKM, 2003 – 2008). Experience as a consultant in the project : Multi-stakeholder Consultation on Forestry Policy Paper which is supported by the World Bank (September – October, 2004); as Social Forestry Specialist for the ESP Program - USAID and carried out a study “Inisiative Community Forestry” (January – April, 2006). As the study team Aksenta SIA (Social Impact Assessment) and the study of HCV 5 and HCV
5. **Risa Syarif** ([risa@aksenta.com](mailto:risa@aksenta.com)), finished Bachelor programme in Bogor Agriculture University (IPB) of Forest Management Department. Her is experienced and had skill of Spatial, like Remote Sensing and Geografis Information Systems (GIS). In this assessment, as GIS Specialist, spatial analysist and mapping of HCV areas.

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

### **HCV Identifying Methods**

The assessment covers the Consession (HGU No. 37) PT GAP Alam Murni Estate 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 1<sup>st</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> October 2012. The survey area observations as per **Picture 5**

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**Picture 5** Distribution of the observation spots (Source: HCV Report of PT GAP Alam Murni Estate, October 2012 by Aksenta, page 2-11)

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 in HCV Assessment PT GAP Alam Murni Estate (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. 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

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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.

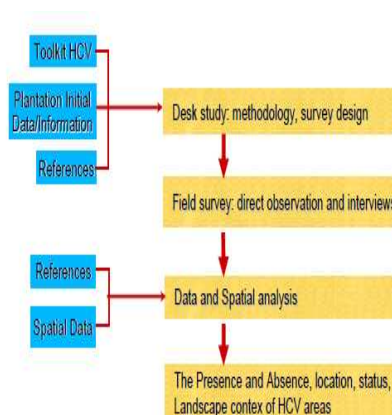
## HCV 5 and HCV 6 Identification Methodology

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.

## 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 GAP Alam Murni Estate, October 2012 by Aksenta, p. 2-8)

## Summary of Assessment Findings

### a. SEI Assessment

The social impact assessment is conducted using Participatory Social Impact Assessment. The assessment techniques selected are, among others, (i) document review, (ii) participatory observation, (iii) structured depth interview, and (iv) Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The techniques are selected to allow verification to each information generated using Triangulated Method which combines several social research methods for Social Impact Assessment.

SIA results of the study concluded that, in general, PT GAP's existence and plan to develop an oil palm plantation gives social impacts to the local communities. The most essential social impact by the company's existence is sourced from land acquisition activity stage, land clearing as well as facility and infrastructure construction. The social impacts, both positive and negative, coming out from the said impact sources are (a) latent conflicts occurring among village elites; (b) issues rising related to village boundaries; (c) increase of chances to employment for local workforces and contractors; (d) river pollution; (e) decrease of agriculture land size available and village extension area, especially for Soren and Camba Villages; and (f) new chances of starting new kinds of business for the local communities.

The positive things that are owned by the company (from the external), which are:

- Social interaction between the company and the community well established.
- The company has a special unit to manage the relationship and communication with the local community.
- Societies support the company's presence and wait for the company began operations.
- The community has high expectations of the company
- Society in general has the character of an open, pragmatic and cooperative.

From the results of the identification is done through participatory processes with stakeholders, there are issues within the scope of the local population and social risks are thought to have an impact on the sustainability of social enterprises. In addition, there are positive things of the company (from the external) and conditions are given. Conditions are given defined as pre-existing conditions and are not due to the influence of the presence of the company.

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The clearing of potential lands has presented a significant impact, mainly because clear boundaries between the villages are yet to be determined. The presence of newcomers is highly influential to the current local political and customary condition. In addition, the land clearing may also reduce the area extension potentials which are to become rice or rubber fields. This will mainly be influential to Soren and Camba Villages.

## **General Recommendations of social impact management:**

The important social impact from activities already done by the company is survey activities. Based on the assessment and conclusion, following recommendations are made. They are the essence of programme or activities which are expected to be adopted by Social Management Plan:

1. It is advisable for the company to prepare a relevant Social Management Plan as a form of its responsibilities for its social and environmental conditions (CSR) in participatory manner by involving local stakeholders based on this Social Impact Assessment as well as to synchronise and synergise it with the local government's programmes. Cooperative programmes and development of company and communities partnership take an inseparable part in the Social Management Plan.
2. As a part of the Social Management Plan the company can develop a system and procedure for employee/worker recruitment and adaptation as well as for its involvement as a part of the local communities and government.
3. The company can develop its comprehensive communication system and procedure which includes message composing (which, among others, are profile, plan, environment condition and cooperation/partnership mechanism), media planning and target of public which are to be reached. The communication is also subject to the prevailing laws and regulations, Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) principle and RSPO NPP, as well as this Social Impact Assessment result and aspiration of the local communities.



## b. HCV assessments

The results of the HCV assessment shown that there is no primary forest in PT GAP Alam Murni Estate (HGU No. 37), there is a quite vast secondary peat swamp forest and a small area of heath forest (Hutan Kerangas) within the HGU area. The rest of the area consists of bushes and community's agricultural land.

Based on the field study, PT GAP's HGU area and its surroundings are inhabited by least (i) 22 species of mammals (4 species are *endangered*, 8 species *vulnerable*, 6 species are listed in CITES Appendix I, 8 species in Appendix II and 14 species are protected by law); (ii) 13 species of reptiles (3 species of which are *endangered*, 5 species are *vulnerable*, 1 species is listed in CITES Appendix I, 11 species are listed in Appendix II and 3 others are *protected*); (iii) 52 species of birds (2 species are *vulnerable*, 8 species are in Appendix II and 12 others are *protected*); and 12 important flora (1 species is *critically endangered*, 2 species are *vulnerable*, 3 species are in CITES Appendix II and 1 species is *protected*).

There are five types of HCV were identified in consession area (HGU) No. 37 PT GAP; these are HCV 1, HCV3, HCV 4, HCV 5 and HCV 6. Through this process, definitive HCV areas were identified with total area (overlay) of  $\pm 1,806.3$  ha or which comprised of  $\pm 31.5$  % of total PT GAP HGU No. 37. The details of these HCVs are presented in **Table 2**. Mapping details of HCV distribution can be seen in **Picture 7**. The HCV 1 essential element is related to the existence of species stasured *endangered*, which are orang-utan (*Pongo pygmaeus*), Proboscis monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*), Bornean white-bearded gibbon (*Hylobates albibarbis*), and Sunda pangolin (*Manis javanica*). The important elements for HCV 3 are the existence of secondary Peat Swamp Forest and Heath Forest. The HCV 4 existence is related to the flood control, water sources in form of areas essential for water catchment, and erosion-controlling area in form of riverbanks. The important elements for HCV 5 are utilization of natural resources as the basic needs of local communities are not replaceable. The important elements for HCV 6 are Damong Hill as a form of local cultural identity.

**Table 4** Summary of HCV existence in PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa (HGU No. 37)

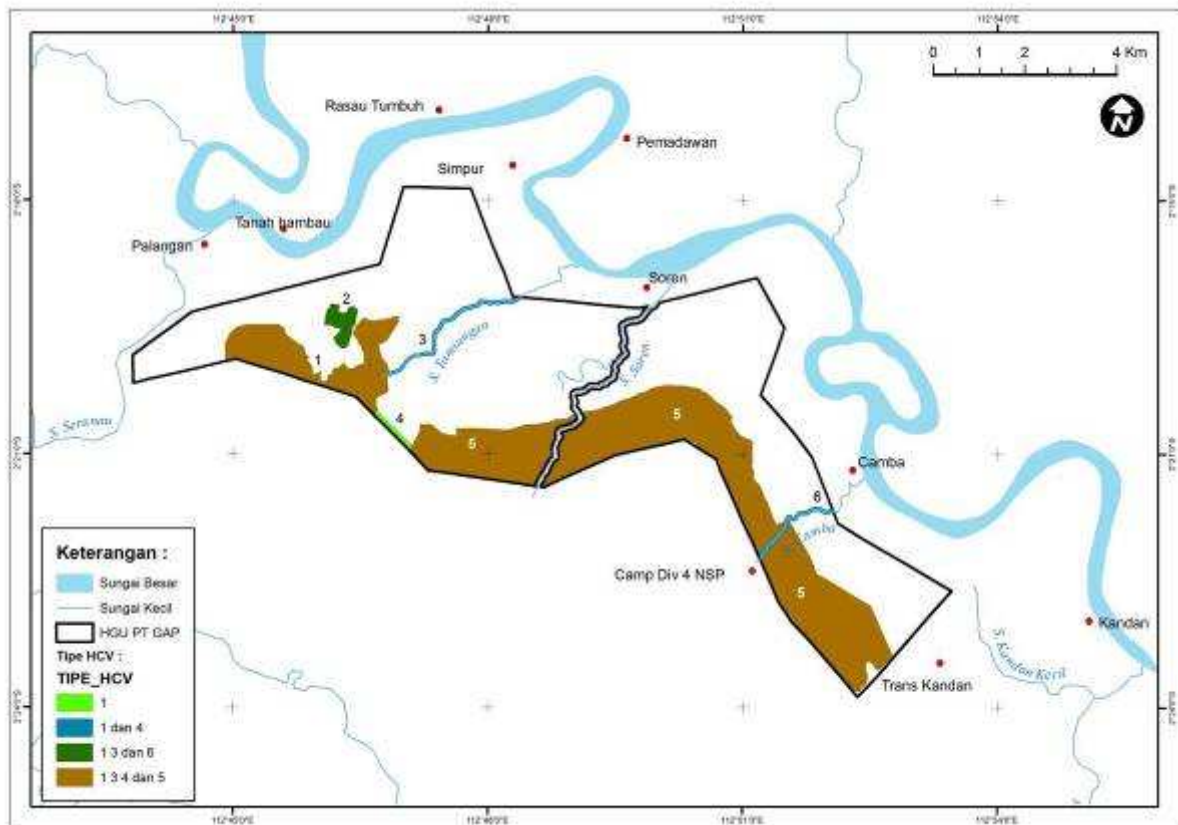
Index No.	Name & Description	Element of HCV	HCV	Area (Ha)	% of HGU
1	A Peat Swamp Forest which is connected to Tamiangan River flow. This peat swamp forest plays role as a food controller and water source. Saving water during wet seasons and releasing water when the dry ones come, it is a habitat to the wildlife and a part of corridor	Water source, flood controller and habitat to endangered species and endemic species, a refugium to orang-utan and other wildlife species. This area is a part of corridor to wildlife	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3, 4.1, 5	314.8	5.5

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Index No.	Name & Description	Element of HCV	HCV	Area (Ha)	% of HGU
	to wildlife which pass through PT GAP's HGU area, as well as a place from which the local communities obtain bio-resources important to their life.	passing through PT GAP's HGU area and is an area from which local communities obtain natural resources important to their life.			
2	A forest in Domong Hill consisting of old Heath Forest. The Heath Forest (Hutan Kerangas) plays role as a place with historical and spiritual values.	Habitat to wildlife species and endangered vegetation, as a cultural identity, and it has historical and spiritual values.	1.2, 3, 6	41.0	0.7
3	Tamiangan River flow and its riverbank. The river plays role as a water source for the local communities' agricultural activities at its downstream part. Its downstream riverbank, which is in form of mineral soil, is still covered with bushes which serve to control erosion and filtrate sediments which may cause river siltation. The Tamiangan riverbank which becomes an HCV area is a part of 50 meters width along both side of the river in the HGU area.	A water source, erosion controller and habitat to endemic species such as Proboscis monkey, and a wildlife corridor connecting the HCV area and Mentaya riverbank.	1.3, 1.4, 4.1, 4.2	36.6	0.6
4	Wildlife corridor connecting the HCV area to index no. 1 and the HCV area to index no. 5.	Wildlife corridor	1.4	13.1	0.2
5	Peat Swamp Forest which is connected to Soren and Camba Rivers' flows. This peat swamp forest plays role as flood controller and water sources. It saves water during wet seasons and releases it during the dry ones. It also plays roles as wildlife's habitat and a part of corridor to wildlife passing through PT GAP's HGU area, as well as an area from which the local communities obtain bio-resources	A water source, flood controller and habitat to endangered species and endemic species, a refugium to orang-utan and other wildlife species. This area is a part of corridor to wildlife passing through PT GAP's HGU area, and an area from which the local communities obtain natural resources	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3, 4.1, 5	1,377.8	24.0

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Index No.	Name & Description	Element of HCV	HCV	Area (Ha)	% of HGU
	important for their life.	important for their life.			
6	Camba River and its riverbank. At the upstream part, the river no longer has its original shape because it has been embedded to PT NSP's estate trench. While in PT GAP's HGU area, it still shows its original shape with riverbank covered by bushes. The riverbank, with 50 meters width, is an HCV area supporting the river. A peat swamp forest connected directly to Camba River provides support to and becomes a water source to this river.	Water resource, erosion and flood controller and a habitat to endemic species such as Proboscis monkey, and a wildlife corridor which connects the HCV area and Mentaya riverbank.	1.3, 1.4, 4.1, 4.2	23.0	0.4
<b>Total</b>				<b>1,806.3</b>	<b>31,5%</b>



**Picture 7.** HCV Area in PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa's HGU Area, Kotawaringin Timur District, Central Kalimantan

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## **Several issues which might threaten the HCV areas were identified:**

Some threatness about the existences of HCV in PT GAP Alam Murni Estate actually and potentially, such as:

- 1) Land clearing.
- 2) Land fires
- 3) Hunting of wildlife animals in the land and water.
- 4) Decline in ground water table by drainage of peatlands mainly by external
- 5) Illegal logging.

## **General Recommendations for HCV Management:**

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

- 1) Delineation of HCV area, verify the extent of indicative of HCV area, and to determine the end result as definitive HCV Area Map PT GAP Alam Murni Estate.
- 2) Socialize the presence of HCV area, significance and location, to employees and the surrounding community gardens that have interaction with PT GAP
- 3) Installation of signs (sign board) in HCV areas
- 4) Stream mapping and collecting information on the condition of riparian river in concession area. Determination of HCV area at river border with border width specified the shape of the natural flow of the river in the field.
- 5) Conduct periodic measurement or monitoring water quality in the inlet and outlet streams passing through the plantation areas, especially where the water used by the community.
- 6) Peatland management in accordance with the Best Management Practices for Peat Land.
- 7) Socialize to the public about the boundaries of HCV areas that need to be protected, nurtured and enriched together.
- 8) In cooperation with relevant stakeholders such as communities, as well as local government and other company to manage the company, to improve the quality and function of the peat swamp forests and riparian river in HGU PT GAP and its surroundings.
- 9) Follow up consultations in the identification of HCV with socialization the HCV area.

## 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 Globalindo Alam Perkasa Kotawaringin Timur Distric Central Kalimantan Province and has been approved by the Management of PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa.

Aksenta,

The image shows a handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Resit Sozer". Below the signature is the logo for "Aksenta accentuate life", where "Aksenta" is in a large, blue, stylized font and "accentuate life" is in a smaller, orange font below it.

Resit Sozer  
Team Leader  
Date: 08/11/12

Management PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be "Darman".

Darman  
Senior Estate Manager PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa  
Date: 08 / 11 / 12

### Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessment

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be "Darman".

Darman  
Senior Estate Manager PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa  
Date: 08 / 11 / 12

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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 HGU PT GAP Alam Murni Estate

No	Name	M/F	Job	Origin
1	H. Syaipudin	M	Dayak Customary Council	Simpur Village
2	Awaludin	M	Farmer	Simpur Village
3	Syahril	M	Entrepreneur	Simpur Village
4	Juhardi	M	Entrepreneur	Simpur Village
5	Marudi SE.	M	Village Kaur	Camba Village
6	AlJazari	M	Carpenter	Camba Village
7	M. Djunaidi	M	Head of Village Camba	Camba Village
8	Isbullah	M	Ketua KelompokTani	Camba Village
9	Muryadi	M	Local Community	Simpur Village
10	Abau	M	Local Community	Kandan Village
11	Arisman	M	Local Community	Camba Village
12	Tony	M	Local Community	Soren Village
13	Asmirin	M	Entrepreneur	Soren Village
14	Padlamsyah	M	Entrepreneur	Soren Village
15	Syahjiman	M	Entrepreneur	Soren Village
16	Bambang	M	Entrepreneur	
17	Guntur	M	Entrepreneur	
18	Fauziah	F	Entrepreneur	Simpur Village
19	Syarifuddin	M		Simpur Village
20	Nandang M.	M	Aksenta	Jakarta
21	Muayat AM	M	Aksenta	Jakarta
22	Ismaun MG	M	Preacher / Entrepreneur	Kandan Village
23	Siberson	M	Farmer	Kandan Village
24	Misrio	M	Entrepreneur	Kandan Village
25	Bambang	M	Entrepreneur	Kandan Village
26	Hadlan	M	Head of BPD	Soren Village
27	Mardadih	M	Secretary of Village	Soren Village
28	Hatu	M	Head of Village	Soren Village
29	Saperansyah	M	BPD Secretary	Soren Village
30	Ardiman	M	Chief Neighboring Affairs,02	Soren Village
31	Asmirin	M	Chief Neighboring Affairs,01	Soren Village
32	Rusmiati	F	Member of Neighboring	Soren Village
33	Triyono	M	Local Community	Soren Village
34	Mulyani	F	Member of Neighboring	Soren Village
35	Minarti	F	Member of Neighboring	Soren Village

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No	Name	M/F	Job	Origin
36	Samsiyah	M	Member of Neighboring	Soren Village
37	Dayah	M	Member of Neighboring	Soren Village
38	Nely	M	Member of Neighboring	Soren Village
39	Juhriah	M	Member of Neighboring	Soren Village
40	Deny	M	Member of Neighboring	Soren Village
41	Asnaniah	M	Member of Neighboring	Soren Village
42	Robert H. Sinaga	M	Aksenta	Jakarta
43	Rusdi Halim / Atong	M	PT GAP	
44	Darman	M	PT GAP	
45	Christil S.P. Fernandez	M	PT GAP	
46	Fernando Sianturi	M	PT GAP	
47	Utomo	M	PT GAP	
48	Erik	M	PT GAP	
49	Sanjaya	M	PT GAP	
50	Rudi Sharta	M	PT GAP	
51	Dadang Kurnia	M	PT GAP	
52	Yanchi Fikyadi	M	PT GAP	
53	Sigit R.	M	PT GAP	
54	Risa Deniana S	F	AKSENTA	Jakarta
55	Erizal	M	AKSENTA	Jakarta
56	Resit Sozer	M	AKSENTA	Jakarta
57	Budi TP	M	PT GAP	
58	Pramita Bayu S.	M	PT GAP	
59	Iskandar Arief H.	M	PT GAP	
60	Rami	F	Farmer Wife	
61	Ariyaranti	F	Farmer Wife	
62	Farida	F	Agarwood Collector	
63	Minah	F	Shopkeeper	
64	Alos	F	Member of Neighboring	
65	Fredy Lais	M	GM PT. Sampit International	
66	Jubair	M	Employ in UD. Gudang	
67	Franky	M	Rice Mill Owner	
68	Anyang	M	Rubber and Rattan Farmer	
69	Edi	M	Security in Sawit Agro Indomas Plantation	
70	Danil Niger	M	Ex-Secretary of Palangan	Palangan Village
71	Marjono	M	Damang of Kota Besi Sub	Palangan Village
72	Harles	M	Head of BPD	Palangan Village

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No	Name	M/F	Job	Origin
73	Nyiwi Warna	M	BPD members dan Ex-Secretary of Palangan Village	Palangan Village
74	Kornelis	M	Kaur of Development, Ex-Contractors employed	Palangan Village
75	Ugat Yuda	M	Rubber Farmer	Palangan Village
76	Sulianus	M	Rubber Farmer	Palangan Village
77	Congli	M	Head of Neighboring Affairs	Palangan Village
78	Dedi	M	Farmer	Palangan Village
79	Riyanto	M	Farmer	Palangan Village
80	Ramli	M	Young Man	Palangan Village
81	Utomo	M		Palangan Village
82	Toni	M	Speed boat driver	Palangan Village
83	Endang	M	Ex- Security	Palangan Village
84	Khairil Anwar	M	Kaur of Goverment	Simpur Village
85	Hatman	M		Simpur Village
86	Riansyah	M	Groceries Wholesalers	Simpur Village
87	Supri	M	Farmer	Simpur Village
88	Aman	M	Head of Neighboring Affairs	Simpur Village
89	Itai	M	Trader	Simpur Village
90	Pak Rani	M	Craftsman	Simpur Village
91	Abdullah Padayan	M	Sawmill owner	Rasau Village
92	Darmo	M	Rubber Farmer	Rasau Village
93	Suriansyah	M	Trader	Rasau Village
94	Sarjono	M	Farmer	Rasau Village
95	Irawan	M	Farmer	Rasau Village
96	Abdul Gafar	M	Head of Village	Kandan Village
97	Sabar Simatupang	M	Head of UPT Kandan	UPT Kandan
98	Bu Lik	F	Shopkeeper	UPT Kandan
99	Giyanto	M	Head Vice of Village	UPT Kandan

Note: This resource list includes people who are present at the Meeting Opening, Closing meetings, and FGD with community and individual speaker's survey.




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## Appendix 2 List of Informants in the study of HCV PT GAP

No	Name	From
1	Daur	Simpur
2	Asri	Kem Divisi 4 PT NSP
3	Aji	Kem Divisi 4 PT NSP
4	Julian	BAPEDA
5	Milo	Simpur
6	H. Mislán (Kades)	Simpur
7	Johari	Simpur
8	H. Idris	Kota Besi
9	Ebong	Palangan
10	Hendrik	Palangan
11	Kornelis (Kaur)	Palangan
12	Mambang	Palangan
13	Joni	Soren
14	Denny (Ibu)	Soren
15	Asmirin	Soren
16	Ardiman	Soren
17	Juhpran (RW)	Soren
18	Atuk (Kades)	Soren
19	Adlan (BPD)	Soren
20	M. Hatta	Trans Kandan
21	H. Pak Tiwang	Camba
22	M. Junaidi (Kades)	Camba
23	Joko	Camba
24	Atoy	Kem Divisi 4 PT NSP
25	Darman	PT GAP
26	Bayu	PT GAP
27	Sigit	PT GAP
28	Sukis	PT GAP
29	Ambong	Palangan
30	Hendrik	Palangan
32	Iryanto	Soren
33	Sunarto	Camba
34	Fernando	PT GAP
35	Widjaya	Bappeda Sampit

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## Appendix 3 Attendance Public Consultation HCV PT GAP Date on 8 October 2012



**Aksenta**  
CONSULTING

FORM - 2D

**DAFTAR HADIR KONSULTASI PUBLIK**

Perusahaan : PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa  
 Hari, tanggal : Senin, 8 October 2012  
 Waktu : 10.00 - Selesai  
 Tempat :  
 Facilitator :

No	Nama Lengkap	Pekerjaan	No Kontak	Tanda tangan
1.	Risat Sozer	Konsumen Aksenta	081563124331	
2.	Robert H S	Aksenta	081265260872	
3.	SANDEA Y.	PNS UMMA	08134971939	
4.	Penyamin	"	05363207280	
5.	ABRI	oficer BOS	081342060340	
6.	Jhansih Pardi	Bosf	081346213402	
7.	JULIAN SOH	K-BPD	081349215170	
8.	H. MISCIN	KADES	081250864044	
9.	VAETONO. S	KHARIDIA	085305310086	
10.	ROBBIAN MUR	ISM Perokti Bojone	085725499772	
11.	Supri	K. BPD	085253640028	
12.	KHARUBI SE	K. PEMR	~	
13.	KASHANTO	SEDES	085202746234	
14.	M. Djennali	KADES	085251230280	
15.	GUTTUR	Sawatei		
16.	YUDIN	OREGAMI	08549054822	
17.	U. Ugiya Y	Dagrad	0811525757	
18.	H. M e Hmi M	TUK LSM	081340555838	
19.	Riduansyah S	LSM DATA		
20.	FILSOFINI Achmad	LSM	Duta Sampit	
21.	ABD. YUSEF	LSM	DUTA SMP	
22.	EDIRYSAH	LSM	SAMPIT	
23.	ABDUL MUHAMMAD	LSM		
24.	SUDIARTO	KERUBPD		
25.	IYANSEY	SEKDES		
26.	PYALIRAL	PNS		

No	Nama Lengkap	Pekerjaan	Alamat / No Kontak	Tanda tangan
27.	Marjono ITD			
28.	ADR. SALAMPAK	DTIS	Jl. JEND SUPDIRMAN	
29.	Endah paitati	PNS		
30.	Ranti Desi us	PNS		
31.	ALEXIUS ESUCER	KORPRI	Palangyan	
32.	E. Kurniawan	SAMD	Jl. Siliwangi no 26	
33.	HATU	KADES	SOREN	
34.	HADLAN	BPD	SOREN	
35.	Risa Dewana S	Aksenta	Jakarta	

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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 Assessment

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.