



PT KAPUAS MAJU JAYA

KAPUAS REGENCY

CENTRAL KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

INDONESIA

SUMMARY OF HCV AND SEIA REPORTS

MAY 2014

RSPO NEW PLANTING PROCEDURES

Summary Report of HCV Assessment and SEIA

1. Executive Summary

PT Kapuas Maju Jaya (PT KMJ) has obtained a licence area for oil palm plantations covering an area of 17,500 ha through the Location Permit No. 637 dated 31st December 2004 located in Central Kapuas District, Kapuas Regency, Indonesia.

A preliminary HCV assessment was conducted by YASBI in November 2007 to assess the potential sites where HCVs could be present within the concession area.

In 2009, PT KMJ hired a collaborative team from the Faculty of Agriculture Palangkaraya University and Yayasan Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan Indonesia (YASBI) team led by Ir. Bismart Ferry Ibie (of Palangkaraya University), to conduct more detailed HCV assessments. The assessments were conducted in the following villages: Sungai Ringin, Hurung Kampin, Tumbang Tukun, Kaburan, Tumbang Diring-Datah Kapes and Jangkang, Centrak Kapuas District, Kapuas Regency.

Based on the result of the HCV assessment, there no longer exists any primary forest in the area. The entire concession of PT KMJ is on mineral soils and consists of 10 land systems (RePPPProT, 1987) dominated by flat to hilly areas with some steep areas classified in the 15-40 slope class.

In general, the HCV assessment identified 2,276.99 ha of areas with HCV 1, HCV 2, HCV 3, HCV 4, HCV 5 and HCV 6 (overlap) as some areas have been found to contain more than one HCV. Details are shown in the summary of HCV Assessment findings below.

The AMDAL (Socio-environmental impact assessment), Izin Lingkungan (Environmental licence), IUP (Plantation Operational licence) have been obtained, whilst the HGU (land use title) is being processed.

2. Scope of HCV Assessment and SEIA

- Company PT Kapuas Maju Jaya
- Location Kapuas Tengah District, Kapuas Regency, Central Kalimantan Province.
- Geographical Location Latitude 114°8'15.0829" to 114°17'35.3328"
Longitude 0°53'21.0228" to 01°5'44.5596"
- Surrounding Area
 - a. North : PT Pandu Jaya Gemilang
 - b. East : Production Forest
 - c. West : Settlement and Other Development Areas (APL).
 - d. South : Production Forest
- Permits
 - a. Location Permit: a licence area for oil palm plantations covering an area of 17,500 ha through the Location Permit No. 637, 31 December 2004 located in Central Kapuas District, Kapuas Regency, Indonesia.
 - b. Plantation Operational Licence/IUP: through the Regent of Kapuas No: 17/2007, dated 27th January 2007.
- Location Map:

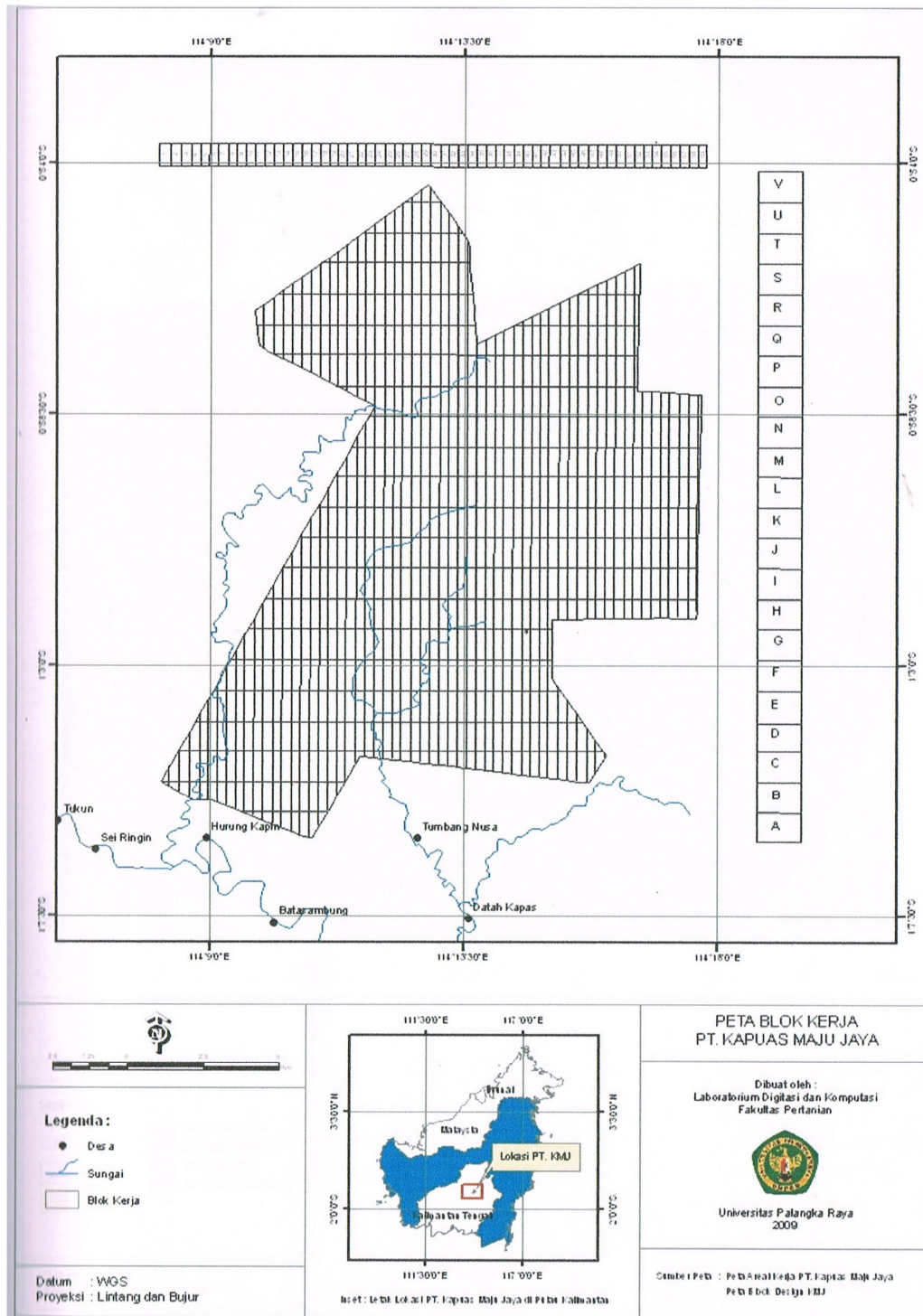


Figure 1 : Location map of PT Kapuas Maju Jaya

3. Assessment Methodology

The HCV assessor team, which involved experts in Biodiversity, Environmental Services, Social and Culture, was supported by a GIS expert. The Assessor Team was supported by the staff of the company and assisted by the village community in data collection. Likewise, with SEIA assessments were conducted at the same time.

HCV Team Leader: Ir Bismart Ferry Ibie
HCV Reviewer Ir Purwo Susanto (YASBI)
Members : Penyang (Forestry)
Antonius Triyadi (Forest Ecology)
Yusuf Aguswan (GIS Specialist)
Hendratoni (Biodiversity Specialist)
Doni (Dendrology-Biodiversity Specialist)
Jhony Hartly (Social Economic and Community Welfare Specialist)
Evu Novitasari (Social Politic Specialist)
Berson (Social and Cultural Specialist)
Juli Chandra Taruna (Environmental Services Specialist)
Yeni Haryati (Agro forestry)

A HCV public consultation took place on 10th September 2009 at the Jangkang Village, Kapuas Tengah district, Kapuas Regency. The public consultation was conducted to obtain feedback of the HCV findings from the related parties. The process of public consultation, and the feedback and commentary from the participants were documented to provide inputs in the finalization of the HCV and SEIA reports.

The public consultation was attended by 69 participants consisting: Assessor team, PT KMJ employees, community and traditional leaders, Head of Viillages around the PT KMJ area and local government representatives.

SIA Team Leader: Ir Bismart Ferry Ibie

Team Member : Ir. Yeni Haryati.

Table 1. HCV assessment process, methodology, and data achievement

Assessment Process	Methodology	Data achievement
Mapping and landscape	Field data collection to verify secondary data and information such as protected/conservation areas, road system, river system, boundaries, soil types and classes, topography, and; to conduct a comprehensive overview of the area.	Mapping all data and information found into a map and conducting analyses on it.
Fauna (wildlife) aspect	Qualitative field assessment (<i>rapid assessment</i>). Direct field observation; interview and discussion with stakeholders, such as local community, staffs of the company, and other related parties.	Qualitative condition of the habitat; endangered, critical, and protected wildlife species within the list of IUCN and the prevailing regulation and its distribution; qualitative condition of wildlife species' population (number and status of reproduction); location of wildlife species encounter; species hunted by the community; benefit and disturbance of wildlife species; level of threat and survival opportunity of wildlife species.
Flora aspect	Interview and direct field survey. Initial mapping of ecosystem distribution; observation on forest structure, species density or dominance on each type of ecosystem.	Data of flora with particular status, species protected by the Indonesian government or assumed to be endangered in the IUCN list. Threat and opportunity to maintain the area.
Social, Economic, and Cultural Aspect	Interview and field visit using FGD (<i>Focus Group Discussion</i>), PRA (<i>Participatory Rural Appraisal</i>) and list of structured questions. Collection of data on the village's demography, custom, culture, and community's relation with forest.	Traditionally protected area, level of dependency toward the area, environmental services related to the assessed area.

4. Summary

a. Summary of HCV Assessment Findings

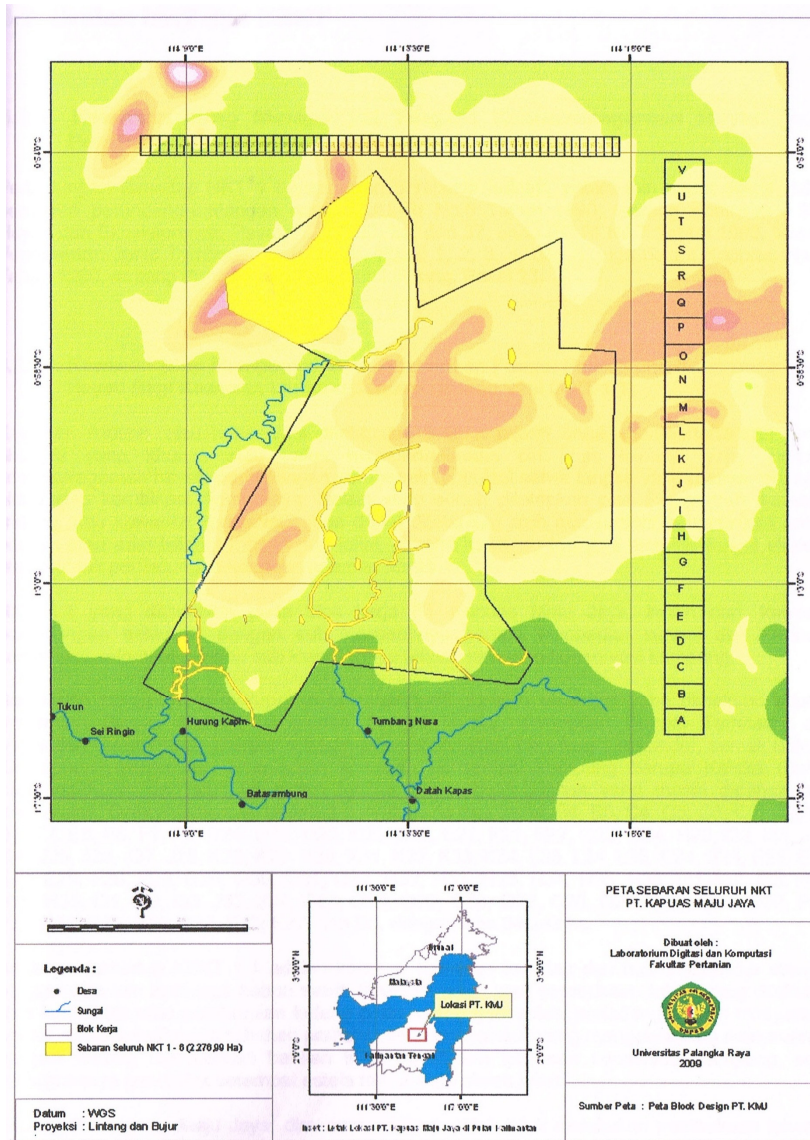
The licence area of PT KMJ covers 17,500 ha, of which the HCV assessment identified 2,276.99 ha of HCV 1, HCV 2, HCV 3, HCV 4, HCV 5 and HCV 6. Some areas have been found to contain more than one HCV as overlaps. (see Table 3 below).

Table 2. Summary of HCV assessment findings at PT KMJ

No.	Blok Number	Ha		Note
		HCV Sub Value	HCV Value	
1.1.	B4, B5, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, D8, D7, E7, E6, F6, F7, F8, C24, D24, D23, E23, E22, E21, F21, F22, G23, G24, H23, I22, I23, J23, J24, J25, J26, J27, J28, K29, K30, K31, K32, K33, K34, L33, L34, L35, E24, E25, E26, E27, E28, E29, F28, F29, G29, G30, G31, G32, H32, H31, H33, H34, H35, H36, I32, I33, H34, H35, H36, I31, I33, J33, J34, O23, O24, O25, O26, O27, O28, O29, O30, O31, O32, p32, p33, p34, p35, p36, c34, e13, e27 and B	346.48		Overlap with HCVA 2.3, 4.1. 5 and 6
1.2.	D5, D6, C10, E20, H23, H24, G27, I29, I30, J32, J43, O46, Q46, K53 and N53	146.9		
1.3	O20, P13, P14, P15, P16, P17, P18, P19, P20, P21, P22, P23, P24, P25, Q11, Q12, Q13, Q14, Q15, Q16, Q17, Q18, Q19, Q20, Q21, Q22, Q23, Q24, Q25, Q26, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R16, R17, R18, R19, R20, R21, R22, R23, R24, R25, R26, S13, S14, S15, S16, S17, S18, S19, S20, S21, S22, S23, S24, S25, S26, T22, T23, T24, T25, T26, T27, T28, U23, U24, U25, U26, U27, U28, V27, V28 & V29	1,657.52		
1.4.	B4, B5, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, D8, D7, E7, E6, F6, F7, F8, C24, D24, D23, E23, E22, E21, F21, F22, G23, G24, H23, I22, I23, J23, J24, J25, J26, J27, J28, K28, K29, K30, K31, K32, K33, K34, L33, L34, L35, E24, E25, E26, E27, E28, E29, F28, F29, G29, G30, G31, G32, H32, H31, H33, H34, H35, H36, I31, I33, H34, H35, H36, J33, J34, O23, O24, O25, O26, O27, O28, O29, O30, O31, O32, P32, P33, P34, P35 & P36	334.39		Overlap with HCVA 1.1. and 4.1.
Total area of HCV 1			2,134.84	
2.3.	B4, B5, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, D8, D7, E7, E6, F6, F7, F8, C24, D24, D23, E23, E22, E21, F21, F22, G23, G24, H23, I22, I23, J23, J24, J25, J26, J27, J28, K28, K29, K30, K31, K32, K33, K34, L33, L34, L35, E24, E25, E26, E27, E28, E29, F28, F29, G29, G30, G31, G32, H32, H31, H33, H34, H35, H36, I31, I33, H34, H35, H36, J33, J34, O23, O24, O25, O26, O27, O28, O29, O30, O31, O32, P32, P33, P34, P35 & P36	2,122.75		Overlap with HCVA 1.1., 1.2. 1.3. 1.4 and 4.1.
Total area of HCV 2			2,112.75	
3.	N21 & N22		15.04	
4.1.	M21, M22, N21, N22, N23, B4, B5, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, D8, D7, E7, E6, F6, F7, F8, C24, D24, D23, E23, E22, E21, F21, F22, G23, G24, H23, I22, I23, J23, J24, J25, J26, J27, J28, K28, K29, K30, K31, K32, K33, K34, L33, L34, L35, E24, E25, E26, E27, E28, E29, F28, F29, G29, G30, G31, G32, H32, H31, H33, H34, H35, H36, I31, I32, I33, H34, H35, H36, I31, I32, I33, J33, J34, O23, O24, O25, O26, O27, O28, O29, O30, O32, P32, P33, P34, P35 & P36	349.44		Overlap with HCVA 1.1. & 3
4.2.	Q11, Q12, Q13, Q14, Q15, Q16, Q17, Q18, Q19, Q20, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R16, R17, R18, R19, R20, R21, S20, S21, S22, S23, S24, T23, T24, T25, T26, U24, U25 & U26	461.03		
4.3.	Q11, Q12, R12, R13, R14, R15, R16, R17, R18, R19, S19, S20, S21, S22, S23, T23, U23, B5, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C11, B12, B14, A14, C25, D15, D26, D27, D28, D29, D30, C31, C41, C40, C39, D39, D40, D41, D42, D43, D44, C45, C46, C47, C46 & D48	188.04		
Total area of HCV 4			972.03	

5.	C34, E13, E27 & B5		12.09	Overlap with HCV 1.1.
6.	B5, C7, C8,C9,C10, A14,B14, E13, E27, G26, G33, H38, C34, H51, J33 & L9		72.71	Overlap with HCV 5
Total HCV area			2,276.99	

Figure 2: Map of Combined HCV at PT Kapuas Maju Jaya



b. Summary of SEI Assessment

The SEI assessment was conducted in three stages. First, a desktop study, to collect existing data from public sources. Further collection of data was also conducted in the villages, sub-district and district administration offices, The information collected includes data on public health, villages/sub-district and districts monographies.

Second, field work, which included in-depth interviews, Focus Groups Discussions (FGD) and direct observations. The field work was conducted over ten days in the field, in all the villages interacting with PT KMJ.

Third, analysis of the data and preparation of the report. The report was submitted to PT KMJ for review and comments before being finalised.

Demography/Social issues.

PT KMJ have associated actively with several village administrative areas in the Kapuas Tengah District such as Jangkang, Sei Ringin, Tumbang Tukun, Tumbang Dirin, Kaburan and Hurung Kamping. The main social issue of concern amongst the people residing in the surrounding villages is that the traditional social, economic and cultural sites related to local customs could be lost or damaged and may no longer be applied if those locations disappeared or changed their function.

Ethnically,

The majority of the population who live in the villages around PT KMJ belongs to the Dayak ethnic group with a minority of Banjars and Javanese. Most of the Dayaks were from the Ngaju and Ot Danum sub-ethnic groups. People of both sub-ethnic groups still largely rely on nature for the economic livelihood and as a part of social life and culture. The Banjars and Javanese have mainly adopted Islam and Christianity. However, the Dayaks generally still follow their traditional beliefs (*Kaharingan*). Their community life and relationships with the natural ecosystem revolves mainly around the land which has been determined by hereditary pattern of the dowry or grants and through buying and selling. This shows that land is an important element in almost all aspects of life for the Dayaks.

In addition to land, the Ngaju and Ot Danum sub-ethnic groups who resides around PT KMJ are also characterized by their traditional beliefs in *Kaharingan* in their natural surroundings. They believe that there are certain places in and around the ground, forest trees and water which are inhabited by inscrutable spirits.

Education

The level of education of the people who live around PT KMJ is relatively low. A lot of them do not go to school and have not even completed primary education. Some have completed primary education but did not continue to higher education as education infrastructure are lacking. There are only elementary schools in the villages. The junior high school is located at the sub-district which is between 25-85 km from their villages. The high schools and vocational schools are located more than 60 km from the villages. People generally do not encourage their children to go for higher level due to the lack of transport facilities and high cost.

Health

There is a lack of medical facilities and infrastructure in the villages and the surrounding areas. There is a lack of public health awareness and this makes the people vulnerable to communicable diseases. The average distance to the nearest hospital in Kapuas (capital city of Kapuas Regency) is more than 98 km from their villages, by boat through Kapuas river. The river water quality is poor due to its multiple uses including for waste disposal. This has a major negative impact on the health of the people. PT KMJ should get the people involved in health promotion events and community empowerment efforts to promote a healthy environment and a healthy society.

Economy

The local economy is dominated by rubber and rattan which is traded by more than 75% of the local communities. Basic needs have been fulfilled through the crops grown in the fields, supplemented with animal husbandry and fishery.

Potential positive and negative developments.

Since PT KMJ began operations, the plantation company has had positive and negative impacts on the development of the social, economic and cultural aspects of the community who lives around the area. The increasing of the price of land and the emergence of a new business community are clearly positive impacts. However, there is still a certain amount of apprehension as a result of the bad experience with the previous timber corporates operating there which did not give positive contribution to people living around there.

The people value the land and forest habitat as a form of wealth and livelihood materials. It is a cultural community that has endurance for the people who have high dependence on natural resources. There are still people with low trust of companies, especially those related to the management of the physical environment, which is perceived as accommodating their own social and cultural needs and not in the best interests of the general public. It is not just about employment in the public companies for income which may have other costs to their traditional livelihoods.

Land Acquisition:

PT KMJ needs to consider setting aside enough land for cultivation of food crops and other cultural needs. The existing farmed land is no longer adequate for the entire village due to the increase of the population. More over, there are still people who are doing shifting cultivation, which will take more land. As a result, some villages are no longer able to support the increasing number of population growth e.g. Kaburan village. There is a need for a program to increase rice production through technological intensification of farming land methods to address this issue. PT KMJ must be aware of these problems and take

proactive actions to prevent social problems arising from pressure for more land as a result of the above.

5. Internal Responsibility

Formal sign-off by Assessors and Company.

This document is the Summary of HCV (High Conservation Value) Assessment and SEIA (Social and Environment Impact Assessment) of PT Kapuas Maju Jaya.

Faculty of Agricultural, Palangkaraya University
Yayasan Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan Indonesia

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Statement of Acceptance of Responsibility for Assessments.

The assessment results of the High Conservation Value (HCV) Assessment and Social and Environment Impact Assessment (SEIA) of PT Kapuas Maju Jaya by Faculty of Agriculture Palangkaraya University will be applied as part of the guidelines in developing and managing PT Kapuas Maju Jaya.

Prepared By



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Group Sustainability Manager

Approved By



Salim Bin Abdul Rahim

Director