RSPO

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

Executive Summary

PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa (PT GAP) is an oil palm plantation situated in Kanda Village, Camba Village, Simpur Village, Palangan Village and Soren Village, Kota Besi Sub District; Natai Baru and also Bagendang Tengah Village, Mentaya Hulir Utara Sub District, Kotawaringin Timur District, Central Kalimantan Province. The Location Permit approved by The Kotawaringin Timur Regent Decree No: 436.460.42 dated on 29 December 2009 size ± 5,734.84 Ha and No: 435.460.42 dated on 20 December 2005 size ± 10,328 ha. The Social Enviromental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) was approved by AMDAL Commission of Kotawaringin Timur District No. 126 dated on 2nd February 2009 and No 114 Tahun 2009 dated on 28 February 2009.

The Plantation Business Permit (IUP) approved by The Kotawaringin Timur Regent Decree No. 525.26/605/X/EKBANG/2005 on 15th October 2005 with ±5,734.84 ha with change No. 188.45/293/Huk-Ek.SDA/2014 dated on 25th July 2014 and No. 25.26/604/X/EKBANG/2005 dated on 25th May 2005 size ± 10,328 with change No: 188.45/296/ Huk-Ek.SDA/2014 dated on Dated on 25th July 2014. The concession covers an area of 16,062.84 Ha on two land use titles (HGU No 37 size 5,734.84 ha and HGU No. 44 size 10,328 ha), out of which about 4,876.54 Ha had already been planted.

PT GAP which has been registered as RPSO member under the mother membership of PT Agrowiratama, is committed to develop a sustainable palm oil management system. PT GAP was RSPO certified on 17th June, 2011 as a supply base to PT Maju Aneka Sawit palm oil mill, a member of the Group. On 11th December, 2012 the company posted the RSPO New Planting Procedures Notification for on-going oil palm planting within the concession. Further expansion of oil palm areas is made possible as the local communities have released their land through the free, informed prior informed process. Planting of new oil palm will be in the balance unplanted areas within the PT GAP concession. Planting will be on land located outside the HCV areas that have been identified for management. In this connection, the NPP Notification for on-going oil palm expansion has been prepared for this purpose and has been submitted to the RSPO.

The land use plan analysis was also carried out, guided by the RSPO GHG Assessment Procedure for New Plantings, to meet criterion 7.8 of the 2013 RSPO P&C requirements. The carbon stock and GHG emission has been separately submitted to the RSPO Emission Reduction Working Group for their review as required by the RSPO. In addition to this

RSPO requirement, PT GAP has commissioned Aksenta to carry out carbon stock measurement in the proposed areas planned for planting, to ascertain that these are not on areas with high carbon stocks as fulfillment of the Group's Sustainability Policy.

Besides fulfilling the regulatory requirements of conducting social environmental impact assessment (AMDAL), the company has also conducted and completed the High Conservation Values Identification (HCV) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of PT GAP covering the local social entities within total area of 16,062.84 ha in both HGU 37 and 44 lands. The HCV assessment covers landscape level including areas outside the HGU expanded into villages and surrounding areas which have considerably importance for assessment of HCV values. Potential areas for oil palm plantings as corporate social responsibility (CSR) projects in villages in the vicinity outside of the HGU when opportunity arises are included.

HCV assessment in PT GAP was conducted in June/July 2007 using HCV Toolkit 2003 covers HGU 37 & HGU 44, and a follow up more details survey and comprehensive HCV Assessment in HGU 37, more detail survey and comprehensive HCV Assessment was conducted by aksenta in October 2012. In addition, land cover and planting assessment was also conducted in June/July 2007 using satellite data, field assessment and verification with the FPIC document for land use right compensation. In HGU 44 more detail survey and comprehensive HCV Assessment was conducted by GAIA Commoditas in August 2010 and re-assessment HCV include land use change analysis (LUCA) by Aksenta was conducted on March 2015, the team leader from Aksenta have been licensed by the HCV Assessor Licensing Scheme (Provisional ALS15026PN).

Based on HCV and land cover assessments and land use change analysis there was no primary forest and there is presence secondary peat swamp forest and a small area of heath forest (Hutan Kerangas) within the HGU No 37. The rest of the area consists of bushes and community's agricultural land. In HGU 44, there was no primary forest and the land cover is generally made up of shrub land. The summary of results from HCV assessments within the PT GAP concession showed four out of six high conservation values (or HCV) areas, namely HCV 1, HCV 3, HCV 4, HCV 5, HCV 6 are present in PT GAP concession. The HCV area identified was ± 1,806.3 ha and HCV Management area (HCV-MA) ± 1,118.71 ha. The important elements for HCV 1 are the endangered species, and the presence of critical areas for protection (refugum) 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.

In general, potential social issues will involve land ownership between communities around the concession with the plantation management, potential issues concerning employees' right and relations with the company or employer, as well as environmental degradation that may disturbs important sources of livelihood for the communities. Several implications resulting from the establishment and operations of the oil palm plantation would involve altered livelihoods and living resources, land allocations, landscape (ecosystem, vegetation, and infrastructure), as well as displacement of communities and settlements.

Scope of SEIA and HCV Assessment

General Data of the Company

Company Name	:	PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa
Deed of Establishment	:	No 14 date on 16th April 2004 (Notary Eddy Simin, SH)
Deed of Minutes Meeting	:	No 12 date on 4th July 2009 (Notary Eddy Simin, SH)
Capital Status	:	Foreign Investment (*Penanaman Modal Asing*, 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	:	Land Use Title (HGU) No 37 dated on February 2009 (size 5,734.84 ha) and HGU No 44 dated on February 2009 (size 10,328 ha)
Contact person	:	Darman
Geographical Location	:	See Picture 1, Picture 2, Picture 3 and Picture 4
Surrounding Entities	:	

HGU No 44:

- North adjacent to Natai Baru Village, PT. Agro Bukit and PT. HMBP
- South adjacent to Bagendang Tengah Village
- East adjacent to Natai Baru and Desa Bagendang Tengah Village
- West adjacent to Natai Nangka Village and PT Mananjung Hayak

HGU No 37

- North adjacent to Village of Kandan, Camba, Soren, Simpur and Rasau Tumbuh
- South adjacent to PT Nusantara Sawit Persada (PT NSP)
- West adjacent to Seranau River, Palangan Village
- East adjacent to UPT Kandan.

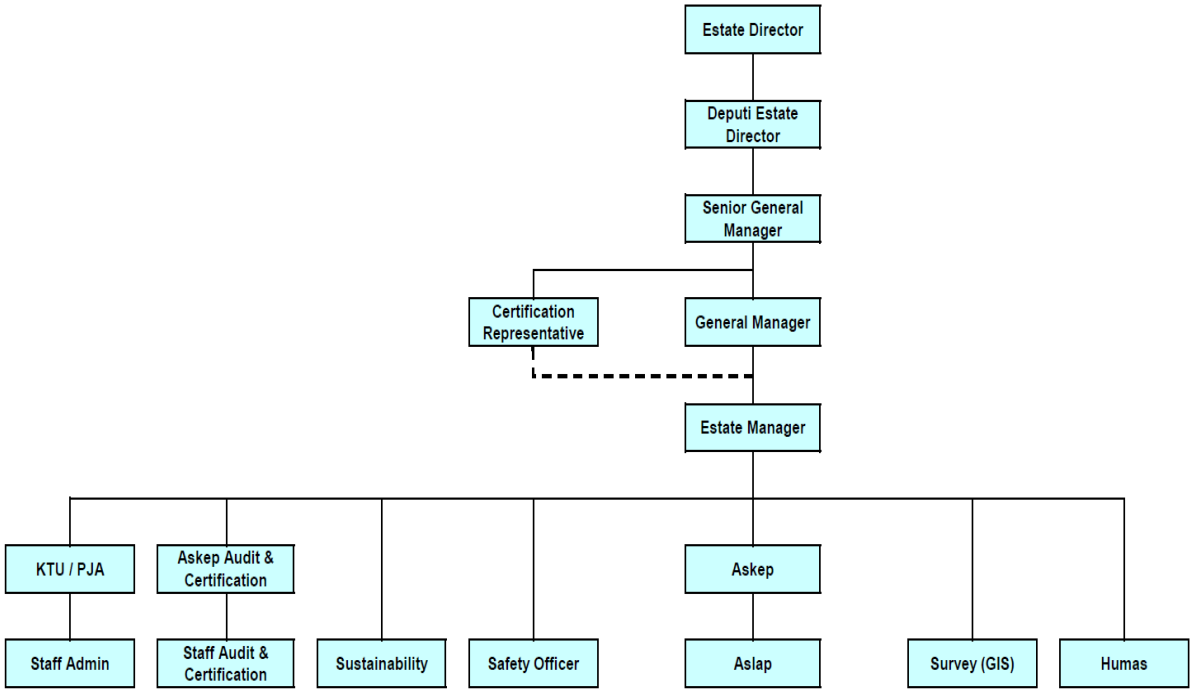
The scope of Social and Environment Impact Assessment of PT GAP covers the local social entities within total area of 16,062.84 ha based on Land Use Title (HGU) No 37 dated on February 2009 (size 5,734.84 ha) and HGU No 44 dated on February 2009 (size 10,328 ha). Thus, the High Conservation Value assessment covers of the total area 16,062.84 ha or formal area boundary into an area of corporate governance.

The HCV assessment also covers landscape level including areas outside the HGU expanded into villages and surrounding areas which have considerably importance for assessment of HCV values. Potential areas for oil palm plantings as corporate social responsibility (CSR) projects in villages in the vicinity outside of the HGU when opportunity arises are included.

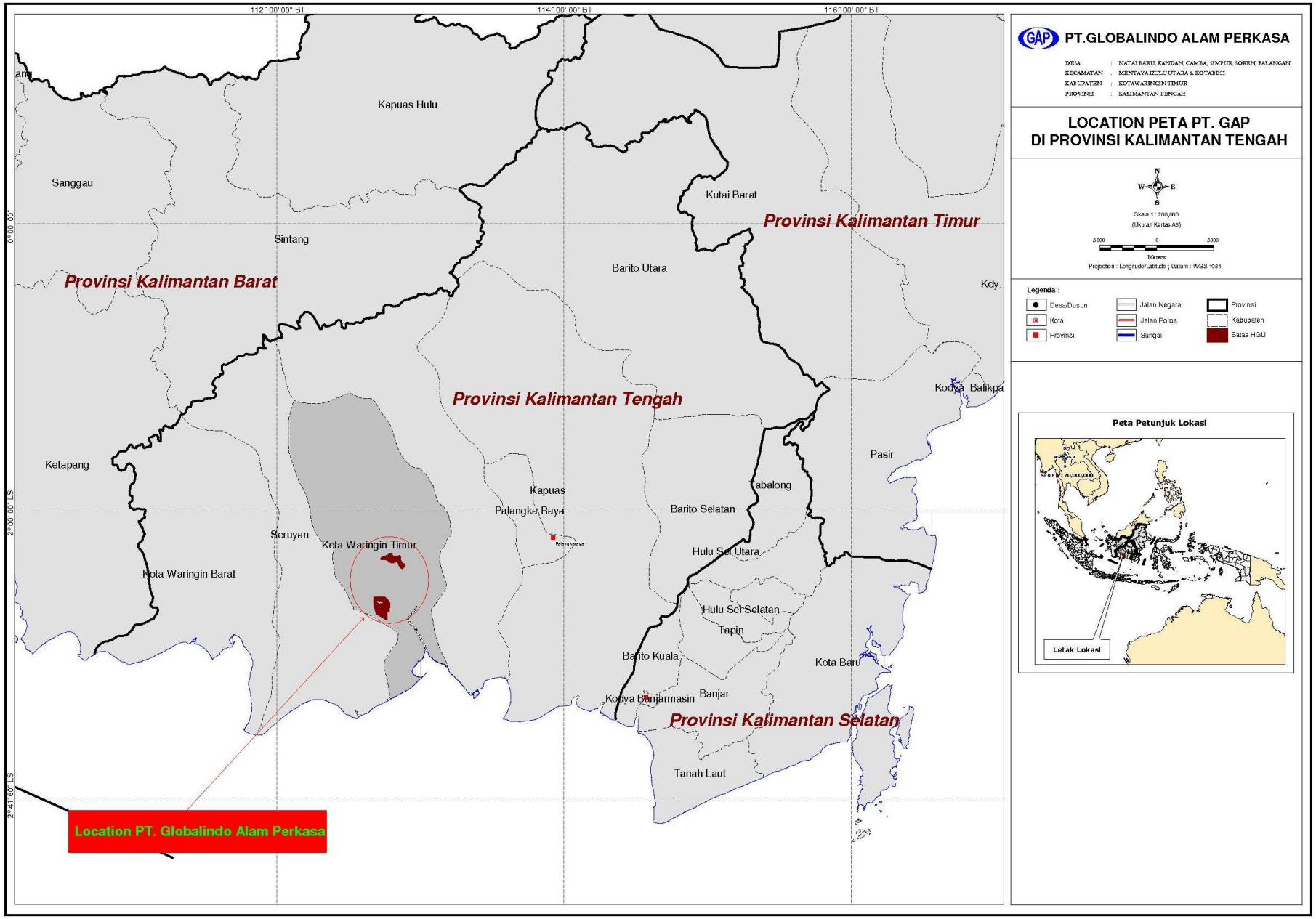
Personnel involved in planning and implementation

1. Gunadi (Senior General Manager)
2. Darman (General Manager)
3. Gan Lian Tiong (Head of Sustainability)
4. Sanjaya (Estate Manager)
5. Budi Tri Prasetia (Manager Sustainability)
6. Rudi Sharta (Askep Sustainability) and Team
7. Siswondo Parman (Humas Manager)
8. Dedi Ardiansyah Rambe (Askep Humas)
9. Paulaline Yanty (Audit & Certification Manager) and Team
10. Bangun Hapsoro (GIS Manager) and Team

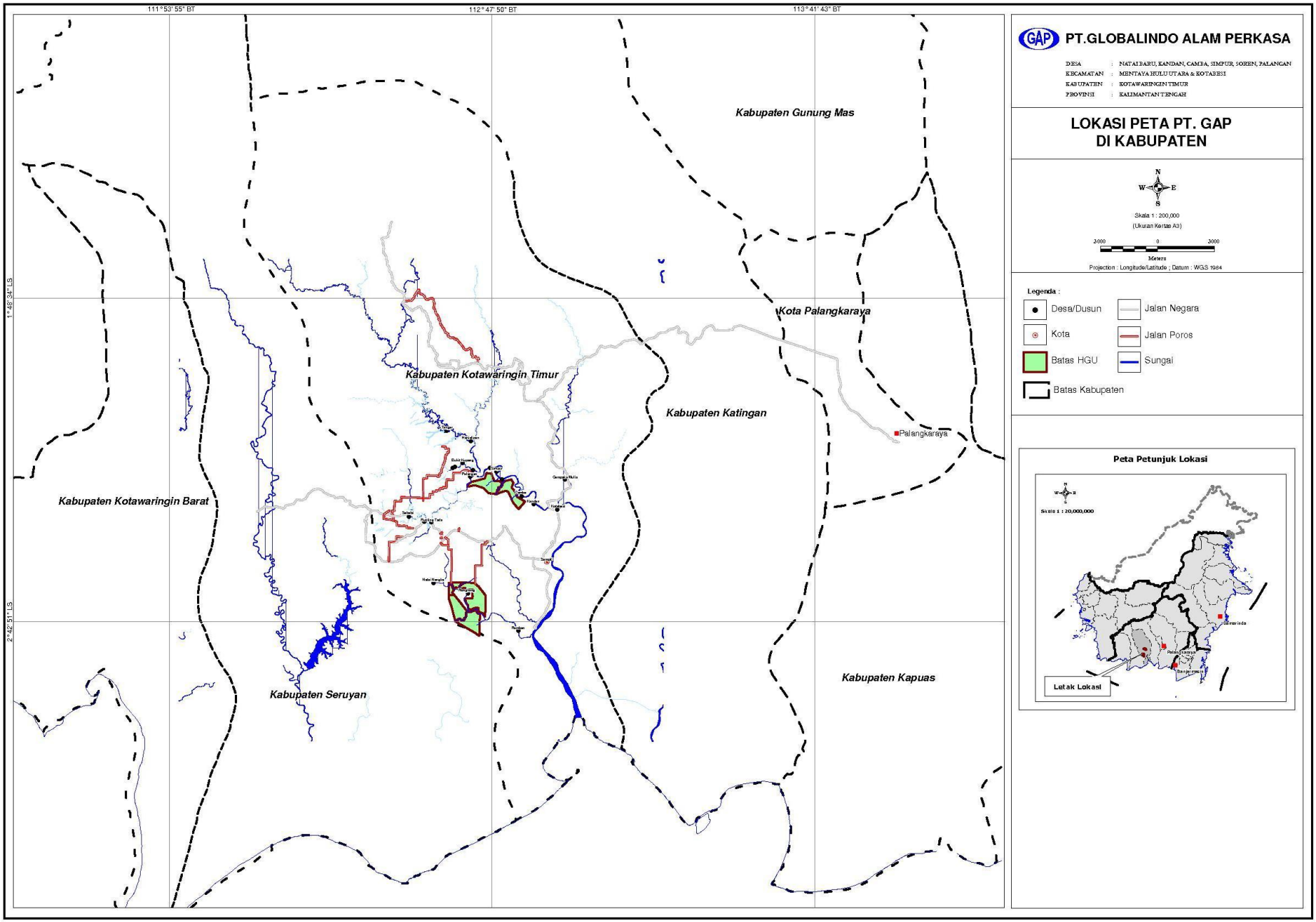
The NPP management chart of PT GAP



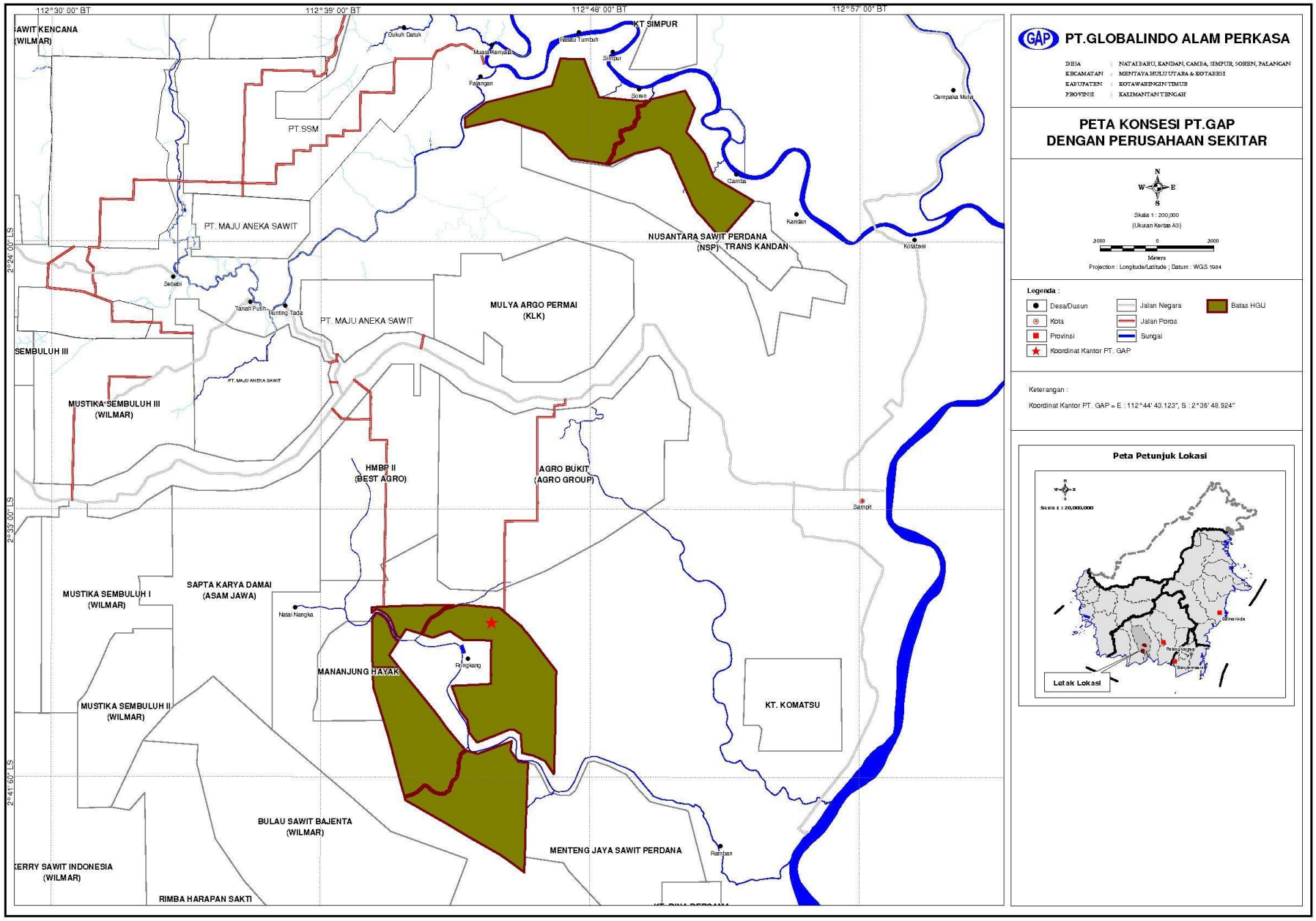
Picture 1 Location of PT GAP in Indonesia



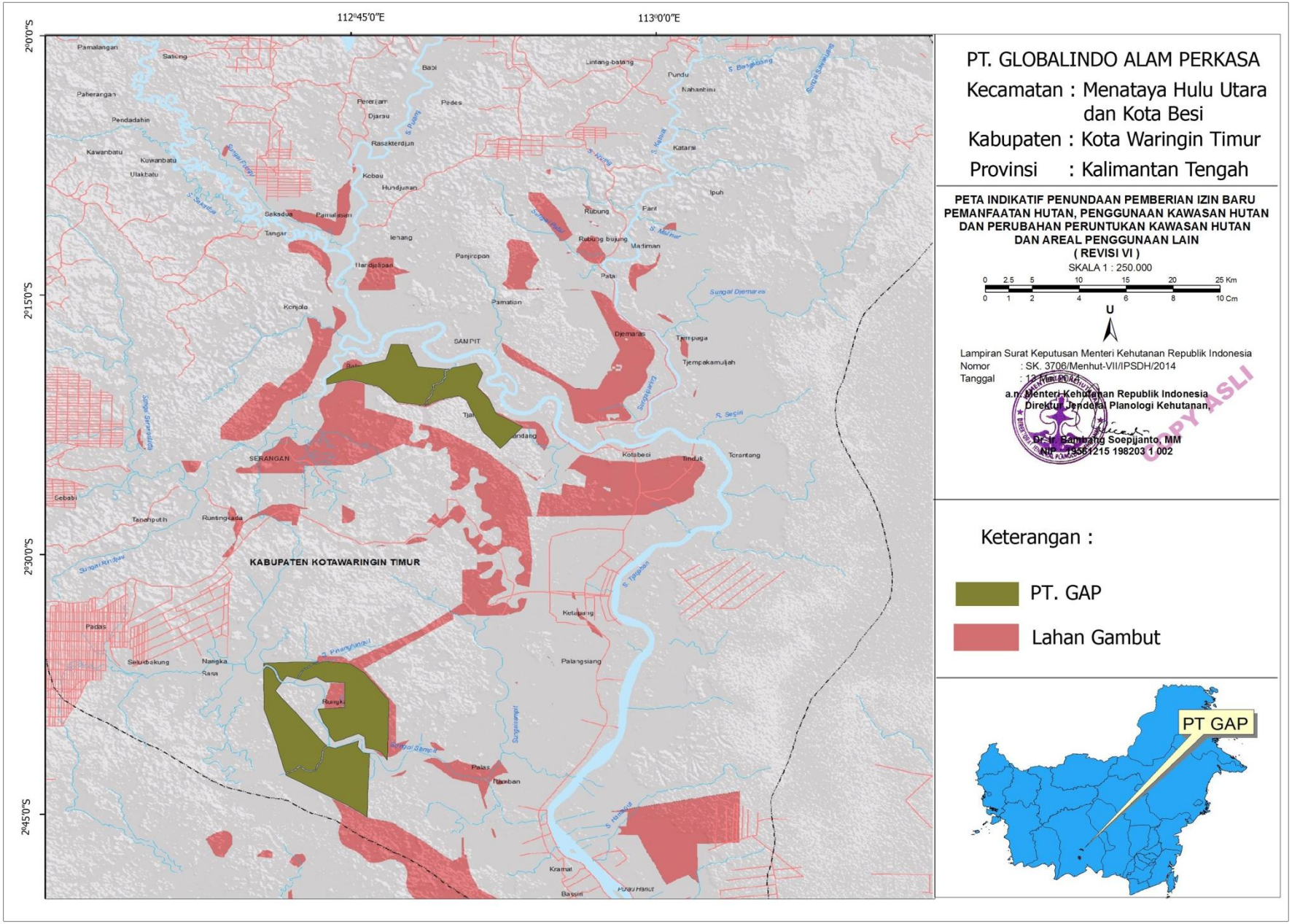
Picture 2 Location of PT GAP in Central Kalimantan



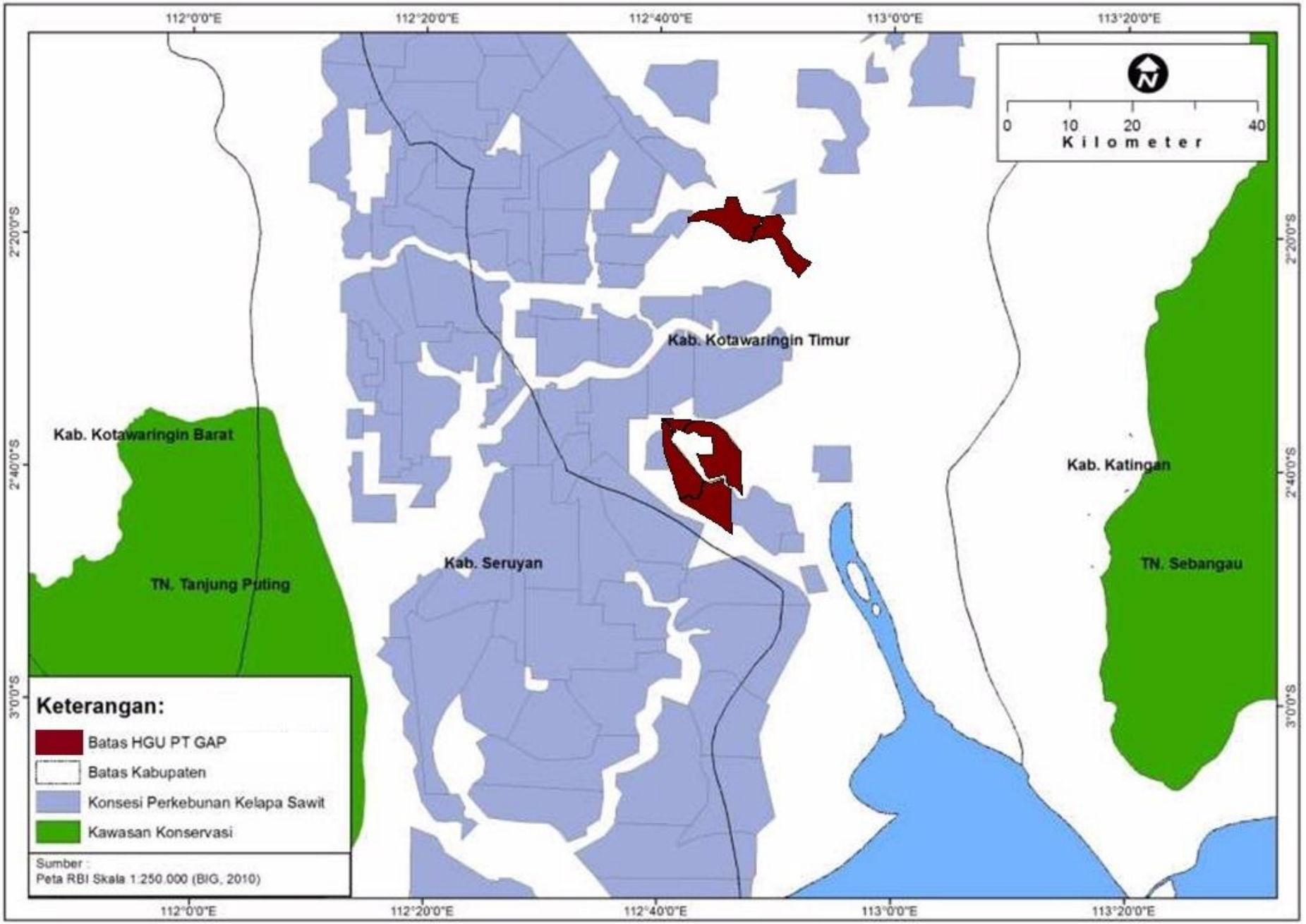
Picture 3 Location of PT GAP in Kotawaringin Timur District



Picture 4 Location of PT GAP and its surrounding entities



Picture 5 Indicative Map on Moratorium of new concession permit for Forest Use and Utilization (Revision VI), SK Menhut No. 3706/Menhut-VII/IPSDH/2014, dated on 13 May 2014



Picture 6 PT GAP on lanscape level with conservation map

Permits

The permits that have been obtained by the company are inclusive of Social Environment Impact Assessment (AMDAL), Permitted Area, Plantation Business 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 Globalindo Alam Perkasa

No	Licenses and recommendations	Issued by	Number and date	Note
1.	Deed of Establishment	Notary Eddy Simin, SH	No. 14 Date: 16th April 2004	
	Ratification Deed	Minister of Justice and Human Rights Republic Indonesia	C-16709 HT.01.01.TH.2004 Date: 6th July 2004	
2	Deed of Minutes of Meeting	Notary Eddy Simin, SH	No. 12 Date : 4th 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: 30th July 2009	
3.	Taxpayer Notification Number	Ministry of Finance Directorate General of Taxation	01.880.276.9 – 123.000 Date: 17th May 2004	
4.	Location Permit (Izin Lokasi)	Regent of Kotawaringin Timur (Bupati Kotawaringin Timur)	No: 436.460.42 Dated on 29 December 2009	± 5,734.84 Ha
		Regent of Kotawaringin Timur (Bupati Kotawaringin Timur)	No: 435.460.42 Dated on 20 December 2005	± 10,328 Ha
5.	Plantation Business Permit (IUP)	Regent of Kotawaringin Timur (Bupati Kotawaringin Timur)	No. 525.26/605/X/EKBANG/2005 Dated on 15 October 2005	± 5,734.84 Ha
			No. 188.45/293/Huk-Ek.SDA/2014 Dated on 25 July 2014	
		Regent of Kotawaringin Timur (Bupati Kotawaringin Timur)	No. 525.26/604/X/EKBANG/2005 Dated on 25 May 2005	± 10.328 Ha
			No: 188.45/296/ Huk-Ek.SDA/2014 Dated on 25 July 2014	
6.	Social Environmental Impcat Assessment (AMDAL)	Regent of Kotawaringin Timur (Bupati Kotawaringin Timur)	No. 126 year 2009 Dated on 02 February 2009	HGU No 37
		Regent of Kotawaringin Timur (Bupati Kotawaringin Timur)	No. 114 Year 2009 Dated on 28 February 2009	HGU No 44
7	Land Use Title (Hak Guna Usaha-HGU)	National Land Officer Kotawaringin Timur District	Nomor: 37 Dated on 22 June 2007	5,734.84 ha
			Nomor: 44 Dated on 03 January 2008	10,328 Ha

Area and time-plan for new plantings

This is part of an ongoing planting and the NPP documents are meant for from notification only. The land use right (HGU) of PT GAP covers an area of 16,062.84 Ha, out of which about 4,876.54 Ha had already been planted. PT GAP was RSPO certified on 17th June, 2011 as a supply base to PT Maju Aneka Sawit palm oil mill, a member of the Group. On 11th December, 2012 the company posted the RSPO New Planting Procedures Notification for on-going oil palm planting within the concession. Further expansion of oil palm areas is made possible as the local communities have released their land through the free, informed prior informed process. Planting of new oil palm will be in the balance unplanted areas within the PT GAP concession, outside the HCV areas that have been identified for management.

Potential areas for oil palm plantings as corporate social responsibility (CSR) projects in villages in the vicinity outside of the HGU will be included. The enclaves' areas and areas in the vicinity outside the HGU with potential for CSR oil palm development do not contain primary forest and the general land covers are cultivated area and shrub mixed with tree crops. Land development and planting of oil palm are following the procedures of RSPO New Planting Procedures. Activities that will be undertaken are land acquisition or compensation to the land owners through the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process. Socialisation and engagement with the communities on village oil palm development plan will also be undertaken. HCV management and monitoring actitivities that have been put in place will continue to be enforced.

The process of land development and palm oil planting adheres to the procedures of RSPO New Planting Procedures (NPP) for on-going development for notification. The detail of area statements and time-plan for new plantings are presented in report "Development plan of PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa 2015", and summarized in Table 2.

Table 2 Proposed expansion of oil palm area

Area has been develop		HCV (±ha)	HCV MA (±ha)	Expansion plan		Others/ Unplanted Area(±ha)	Total HGU (±ha)
Planted (±ha)	Infrastructure& emplacement (±ha)			Planting (±ha)	Infrastructure & Emplacement (±ha)		
4,876.54	416.87	1,806.30	1,118.71	3,514.41	88.44	4,241.57	16,062.84

Years of Develop

Oil Palm Expansion	Year of plan					Total (ha)
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	800	1400	460	460	482.85	3,602.85

Sei Assessment

EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment)

The EIA was carried out by the following assessors;

No	Role	Name	Skill And Expertise
1	Team Leader	**Ir. Basuki, M.Si**	Soil Science (Certification AMDAL A, B and C). in environmental impact assessment (AMDAL), especially in hidrology aspect, soil, erosion, land use plan
2	Team Member	**Sugeng Sigit M.St**	Enginering of Environmental (Certification AMDAL A & B). In impact assessment especially in mill activity aspect, management waste, water quality and organism aquatic.
3	Team Member	**Ir. Eka Nur Taufik, MP**	Social agriculture economic (Certification AMDAL A) In impact assessment especially in social culture
4	Team Member	**Frengky F. Adji, SP, MP**	Agronomic (Certification AMDAL A) In impact assessment especially in ecology aspect, vegetation, wildlife and plantation activity

SEIA (AMDAL) was conducted through matrix and flow process analysis to identify the potential impact of environmental and social aspects, as well as group interaction to evaluate the identified potential impact.

Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for PT GAP was conducted in February 2011 by Team Humas PT GAP and in May 2012 by Aksenta. The team members are:

No	Roles	Name	Experience & Qualifications
1	Team Leader	Nandang Mulyana	Experienced in the education, environment, socio-economic and community development program sectors/CD-CSR..Conduct Social Impact Assessment and High Conservation Value Assessment in many oil palm plantation in Indonesia. Accredited by RSPO as Discipline Specialist for HCV assessment in oil palm plantation in 2010. Attended ISPO and ISCC Auditor trainings in 2013. Achieved Provisionally Licensed Assessor: ALS15037NM in 2015.

2	Team Member	Erizal	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
3	Team Member	Andri Novi	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
4	Team Member	Siswondo Parman	Experienced in the education, environment, socio-economic, Human resources and community development program sectors/CD-CSR
5	Team Member	Lutfi Rinaldi	Head of Assisten in PT GAP. Experiace in social & human resources
6	Team Member	Bactiar Frenky	Experience in RSPO certification
7	Reviewer	Dwi R. Muhtaman	Forest and timber product certification, RSPO certification, coffee certification, social strategy.

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.
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,

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.
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.

HCV Assessment

Assessors and their credentials

The HCV assessment in the Land Use Title (HGU) of PT GAP by Aksenta located at Jl. Gandaria VIII/10, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12130; Telephone/fax: +62 21 739-6518, E-mail: aksenta@aksenta.com.

The HCV for PT GAP was conducted in October 2012 and March 2015 by Aksenta after the first HCV assessment in July 2007, who the team leader HCV from Aksenta have been licensed by the HCV Assessor Licensing Scheme (ALS15026PN). The team members are:

Name	ALS License	Institution	Role	Expertise
Pupung F Nurwatha pupung@aksenta.com	Provisional (ALS15026PN)	Aksenta	Team Leader, Biodiversity Assessment (HCV 1, HCV 2 and HCV 3)	Research and wild animal survey, ornithologist, facilitator of community biodiversity assessment, participative mapping, conduct HCV assessment since 2007
Resit Sozer resit@aksenta.com		Aksenta	Team Leader, Biodiversity Assessment (HCV 1, HCV 2 and HCV 3)	Have expertise and experience in the field of wildlife management; study habitat and population, as well as wildlife conflict mitigation, in the assessment of HCV has been recognized by the RSPO and the entry in the list of RSPO HCV Accredited Assessor and licensed by the HCV Assessor Licensing Scheme
Yanto Ardiyanto yanto@aksenta.com	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member, Environmental Assessment	Hydrologist, soil conservation, spatial analysis and remote sensing, water management system, conduct HCV assessment since 2010

Robert H. Sinaga	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member, Environmental Assessment	Hydrologist, soil conservation, spatial analysis and remote sensing, water management system, conduct HCV assessment since 2010
Budi Harlend harlend@aksenta.com	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member, socio-cultural Assessment (HCV 5 HCV 6)	Social and culture, conduct HCV assessment since 2013
Andri Novi *andri.novi@aksenta.com*	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member, socio-cultural Assessment (HCV 5 HCV 6)	Social and culture, conduct HCV assessment since 2010
Muayat Ali Muhshi muayat@aksenta.com	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member, socio-cultural Assessment (HCV 5 HCV 6)	Social and culture, conduct HCV assessment since 2010
F. Getsa	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member, GIS Specialist	Hydrologist, soil conservation, spatial analysis and remote sensing, water management system, conduct HCV assessment since 2010
Reza Abdillah reza@aksenta.com	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member, GIS Specialist	Experience with GIS since 2013, remote sensing for biological conservation and land use issue
Risa Syarif *risa@aksenta.com*	N/A	Aksenta	Team Member, GIS Specialist	experienced and had skill of Spatial, like Remote Sensing and Geografis Information Systems (GIS)

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

HCV Identifying Methods

The assessment covers of the total area 16,062.84 ha based on The Land Use Title (Hak Guna Usaha) No 37 and HGU No 44. It is also expanded into villages and other areas which considerably important to the proposed surrounding plantation area. HCV assessment was conducted by Aksenta in October 2012 and reassessment was conducted in March 2015, the assessment consists of three main activities: desk-based study, field work and stakeholder consultation.

The HCV reassessment was conducted based on step-wise screening that harmonizes the required information to the scale reference (see guidance on HCV Toolkit 2003, HCV Toolkit 2008, HCV Toolkit Proforest 2008, HCVRN Common Guidance, 2013). The scale reference used for the assessment of HCV 1-3 covers the global, regional and national levels, before

ground truthing is conducted. Whilst, the assessment of HCV 4-6 focuses on landscape assessment or local level before ground truthing is conducted. The process of HCV assessment begins with pre-assessment, data collection from the site and public consultation. The collected data and information will be analyzed further and the discovered HCV will be mapped out.

Pre-assessment

Pre-assessment is the initial process of HCV identification. Pre-assessment covers activities as follow: (i) collect the data and information on the development and the management of the existing estate and management planning, (ii) collect the secondary data and information from various sources (report, journal, book, statistic data, basic map), include information on biodiversity aspect and issue (global, regional, national, even local level), environment (especially on soil and water conservation) and socio-cultural, and (iii) analyze and validate the collected data and information and spatial analysis of basic map.

Data collection

Data collection in the field focuses on the area potentially classified as HCV area based on pre-assessment result. The collection of data and information is focused on the HCV element and attribute by using the methods as follow:

1) Participatory mapping
2) Ground truthing

   Ground truthing is the field verification of the land cover from the interpretation of landsat satellite that is conducted during pre-assessment. At the same time when ground truthing is conducted, the collection of data and information also being conducted on site. The activity is being done by HCV assessor, either being done as a group per location or parallel for each section of assessment. This depends on the area potentially classified as HCV area.
3) Data collection on site

   The collection of data on site is being done simultaneously with ground truthing. The purpose of this activity is to verify the existence of HCV element and attribute, in which it will be the basic to determine whether there is HCV in that particular area.
4) Interview with the community in the assessed area

   Interview with the community or the company worker is being conducted to gain information about the existence of HCV element and attribute.

Public Consultation

Public consultation is a face-to-face meeting with key stakeholders in the assessed area, such as local community, village government, regency government, relevant institutions in the regency and companies operating around the assessed area.

Public consultation conducted on 8 October 2012 (38 participant), on 8 November 2012 (59 participant) and 27 March 2015 (33 participant), which was attended by the representative of villagers, local government, NGOs. The relevant stakeholder involved during the public consultation consists of:

1. Government (Natural Resource Conservation Department-BKSDA, The Plantation Office, Forest Officer,)
2. Local government representatives (at Kabupaten, Kecamatan and Village level) Local community leaders : Badan Perwakilan Desa, community leaders
3. Non Government Organization (NGO): BOSF (Borneo Orangutan Survival Fundation), DUTA NGO, TISA NGO and LPPLH Green Borneo.
4. Academics: Department of Forestry, Faculty of Agricultural UNPAR.
5. Company employees and their representatives

Tabulated below is the result from lastly public consultation was conducted on 27 March 2015 in PT GAP, which was attended by the representative of villagers, local government, NGOs

Name	Institution	Statement and Query
Titin Srikandi	Camat Mentaya Hilir Utara	The good news is that Sampit River water is good and sufficient after laboratory test because water from Sampit River is planned to be clean water sources for PDAM which will be built in the near future to fulfill the community's needs. The PDAM is allocated for water usage in North Mentaya Hilir Sub-District, South Mentaya Hilir Sub-District, Pulau Bahau Sub-District and Bagendang Sub-District. As for wildlife, alligator is frequently seen along Sampit River, however during dry season alligator migrate downwards to Mentaya River due to limited prey such as monkey and fish.
Muriansyah	BKSDA Sampit	Based on data from BKSDA Sampit, in 2013, BKSDA received 3 Orangutan consist of 2 adult and 1 child from Rongkang sub-village. Apart form Orangutan, there was also handover of 1 Beruang Madu from Rongkang Village. Meanwhile there was not report to BKSDA for Owa, it was suspected Owa in this location has migrated due to limited habitat and feedstock. Until now, there are still trading for several types of turtle using quota system. The last time BKSDA received alligator is in 2002, Buaya Taman with length 4m in dead condition in Sampit River. Based on summary report to BKSDA, there were 7 attacks by alligator in 2012-2014. Based on the incidents, alligator attack was mainly in July.
Sayitno	Koramil	Conservation is important to be maintained. During 2014, Koramil Bagendang has planted in 3 conservation area in Kotawaringin Timur as feedstock for Orangutan. However the community logged them. This show lack of community's awareness to surrounding environment and wildlife. While some of them are endangered. We urge and encourage the community to start planting from neighborhood near

Name	Institution	Statement and Query
		the house, which aside from giving beauty can also serve as feedstock for surrounding wildlife. in addition to giving beauty to the environmentas wellas feed for the wild life that lives around us
Suparman	BLH Sampit	Thank you for the positive assessment result on the water quality of Sampit River, where the water can be safely consumed by the community. We would like to ask good cooperation from all stakeholders for the construction of drinking water company (Perusahaan Penyedia Air Minum) and to maintain the water quality of Sampit River. We also would like to urge the community to take care of the river as well as the company to maintain the riparian buffer zone that borders the company's concession. In regards to the fire incident in Central Kalimantan, we are aware that fire incident is mostly occurred due to human. Therefore we urge the cooperation among stakeholders to participate in fighting and avoiding the fire.
Titin Srikandi	Camat Mentaya Hilir Utara	It is important to raise the local community's awareness on fire incident. Mentaya Hilir Utara Sub-District is the area with the most fire hotspot in 2014. Some actions that cause fire is land clearing and irresponsible cigarette-butt disposal. Socializations have been conducted, but the result is not as expected. The government appreciates all efforts conducted by PT GAP in fighting fire.
Aprian DR	NGO: Duta	The causes of fire and flooding are our responsibilities, and we are also responsible to handle and avoid such incidents. What important is we are taking care of our environment in order to anticipate fire and flood. We also hope that company can settle the land compensation.
Junaedi	BKSDA Sampit	In order to maintain the existing HCV Area, company should do the following: 1. Settle the HCV area in dispute 2. Conduct socialization on the HCV and conservation area to the community to mitigate the conflict the local community regarding HCV and conservation area. 3. Engagement with the community to maintain the existing HCV area and to raise community's awareness that HCV belongs to us; hence it is our responsibility to take care and maintain HCV.
Titin Srikandi	Camat Mentaya Hilir Utara	We suggest that Bangkariang River is classified as HCV 5; the river is a source of living for the community.
A. Muhid	NGO: Duta	The results of HCV assessment should be socialized to the community. Company should also provide information on HCV to the community and the community must be engaged in maintaining and improving the value of HCV.
Darman	Management PT GAP	PT GAP form team to conduct socialization on HCV to the communities, such as socialization to the schools. As for the cleaning of Bangkariang River the community lacks of understanding that cleaning the river will mitigate the risk of flood during rainy season.

Data analysis and HCV mapping

The data collected on site will be compiled and tabulated based on the area of assessment. Initially, the data collected on site will be compiled and tabulated separately in accordance with each section assessed (biodiversity, environmental service, and socio-cultural). For each section, the HCV element and attribute found on site is listed. Furthermore, analysis will be conducted to justify the existence or non-existence of HCV elements and to determine the boundary of HCV area.

References

The sources of information collected and analysed during pre-assessment (Table 3) and being used for HCV assessment in PT GAP are tabulated below:

Table 3 Data and Information collected and analyzed

HCV	Main Sources
1, 2, 3	• Land title map of PT GAP in Kotawaringin Timur District, Central Kalimantan (source : PT GAP) • Peta Penunjukan Kawasan hutan dan Perairan Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah (Dirjen Planologi Kehutanan, Departemen Kehutanan, Tahun 2001) • Conservation map of Central Kalimantan Province (BKSDA Kaleng, 2009). • Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah (RTRW) Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur (2012) • Peta Indikatif Penundaan Pemberian Izin Baru (PPIB) Pemanfaatan Hutan, Penggunaan Kawasan hutan dan Perubahan Peruntukan Kawasan Hutan dan Areal Penggunaan Lain versi 6 (2013) • Peatland map, the area and the carbon content in Kalimantan. (Wetland International-Indonesia Program. 2004) • Land covers from landsat satellite imagery 8 (USGS, September 2014). • The Ecology of Kalimantan. Periplus Edition, HK. (MacKinnon, et al., 2006). • Field Guid to The Mammals of Borneo (Payne dkk. 2000) • Birds in Sumatera, Jawa, Bali and Kalimantan (MacKinnon, *et al*. 2000) • Indonesian and Papua New Guinea Turtoise and Crocodile (Iskandar, 2000) • IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. *www.iucnredlist.org* • Endemic Bird Area Factsheet: Borneo (BirdLife International, 2012). • Appendices I, II and III, valid from 14 April 2014 (CITES, 2014). • Important Bird Areas in Asia: Key Sites for Conservation (Birdlife International, 2004) • Ramsar area in Indonesia, source: *http://www.ramsar.org* • Kajian Ekosistem Pulau Kalimantan(Prihatna/WWF Indonesia, 2009) • Rapid Assessment of HCV PT GAP, June/July 2007 • HCV identification report of PT GAP 2010 by GAIA. • HCV Identification Report of PT GAP 2012 (Aksenta, 2009) • Management & Monitoring Plan of HCV PT GAP • Report of Implementation Management & Monitoring Plan HCV PT GAP
4	• Land title map of PT GAP in Kotawaringin Timur District, Central Kalimantan (source : PT GAP) • Landsat satellite imagery 8 (USGS, 2014) • Data digital Shuttle Radar Topography Mission Elevation Data (USGS, 2004) • Land System Map (RePPProt, 1991). • Peta Ketinggian Tempat (hasil pengolahan berdasarkan data SRTM). • Elevation map (hasil pengolahan berdasarkan data DEM SRTM). • Land cover map (hasil pengolahan berdasarkan citra Landsat 8, 2014). • Rapid Assessment of HCV PT GAP, June/July 2007 • HCV identification report of PT GAP 2010 by GAIA. • HCV Identification Report of PT GAP 2012 (Aksenta, 2009) • Management & Monitoring Plan of HCV PT GAP • Report of Implementation Management & Monitoring Plan HCV PT GAP

HCV	Main Sources
5, 6	• Land title map of PT GAP in Kotawaringin Timur District, Central Kalimantan (source : PT GAP) • Kotawaringin Timur District in 2013 (BPS Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur, 2014) • Telawang sub-district in 2013 (BPS Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur, 2014) • Village map in sub-district, regent of Kotawaringin Timur. (Sumber: RBI) • Landsat satellite imagery 8 (Landsat 8, September 2014) • Rapid Assessment of HCV PT GAP, June/July 2007 • HCV identification report of PT GAP 2010 by GAIA. • HCV Identification Report of PT GAP 2012 (Aksenta, 2009) • Management & Monitoring Plan of HCV PT GAP • Report of Implementation Management & Monitoring Plan HCV PT GAP

Land Use Change (LUC) Methodology

Beside the HCV Assessment, PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa also conducted landuse change analysis (LUC) to determine changes to vegetation since 2005. Land use change analysis is done using satellite imagery from 2005, 2007, 2010 and 2015. In addition to the spatial data in the form of satellite imagery, Land use change analysis have also used some of the data supporting, that is, (i) land clearing data of PT GAP, and (ii) legality data of operating areas.

The assessment was conducted by combining these methods (i) remote sensing and spatial analysis, (ii) ground truthing (iii) in-depth interview and (iv) document review. The process and the stage of assessment are as follows:

a. Pre-processing Image
b. Image classification: supervised classification/visual interpretation
c. Field verification :
    - sampling points
    - Ground truthing
    - In-depth interview
    - Document review
d. Contingency and accuracy matrix

Summary of Assessment Findings

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.

Based on the social impact assessment there are seven villages around in the HGU 37, as follow: Kandan, Camba, Simpur, Soren, Rasau Tumbuh, Palangan village and UPT Kandan (Transmigrans). For HGU 44 there are two villages around in the HGU as follow: Natai BAru and Bagendang Tengah Village. 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.

The clearing of potential lands has presented a significant impact, clear boundaries between the villages will be part of the exercises that need 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. These issues will have to be addressed in the SIA management plan.

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 and 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.

a. HCV assessments

Based on Land Use Change Analysis result, since 2000 (before Nov 2005) there is no primary forest in the assessment area (Aksentas, 2015). Based on Indicative Map Postponement of New Location Permit *(Peta Indikatif Penundaan Izin Lokasi Baru)* revision VI 2014 issued by Ministry of Forestry, it is confirmed that there is no primary forest in the assessment area, however peat land is present. The results of the HCV assessment shown that there is no primary forest in PT GAP, there is secondary peat swamp forest and a small area of heath forest (Hutan Kerangas) within the HGU No 37. The rest of the area consists of bushes and community's agricultural land. In HGU 44, there was no primary forest and the land cover is generally made up of shrub land. The land use change analysis was used to determine changes to the land covers since 2005. RSPO proxies were used to indicate changes to the HCV status. These land covers has gone through the dynamic changes from November 2005 to March 2015. During the HCV assessment, shrubland and cultivated land is seen as the dominant land cover in PT GAP concession confirming the vast changes that had taken place in the last ten years and no liability existed in PT GAP. The illustration on the of land cover changes from November 2005 to March 2015 in PT GAP concession is presented in picture 7.

The assessed area is situated in the area with low biodiversity, outside the Important Bird Area, Heart of Borneo, and Ramsar area. There is no area determined or recommended as conservation area within the landscape of the assessed area. The closest conservation areas are TN Tanjung Puting, located approximately 50 km in the Southwest and TN Sebangau, located approximately 60 km in the Southeast. Between the concession and the conservation area lies oil palm plantation and agriculture land and there is no corridor connecting the concession to the conservation area (see Picture 6).

The summary of results from HCV assessments within the PT GAP concession showed four out of six high conservation values (or HCV) areas, namely HCV 1, HCV 3, HCV 4, HCV 6 are present in PT GAP concession. The HCV area identified was ± 1,806.3 ha and HCV Management area ± 1,118.71. The HCV 1 essential element is related to the existence of species statused *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. The summary of HCV area in HGU PT GAP is in Table 4 and Picture 8, HCV Management Area (HCV – MA) Presented in Table 5 & Picture 9.

Several issues which might threaten the HCV areas were identified:

Some threatness about the existences of HCV in PT GAP 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: Delineation HCV area, verify the extent of indicative HCV area, and to determine the end result as definitive HCV Area Map PT GAP, Socialize the presence of HCV area in PT GAP, Develop management & Monitoring plan, capacity building of HCV management & monitoring.

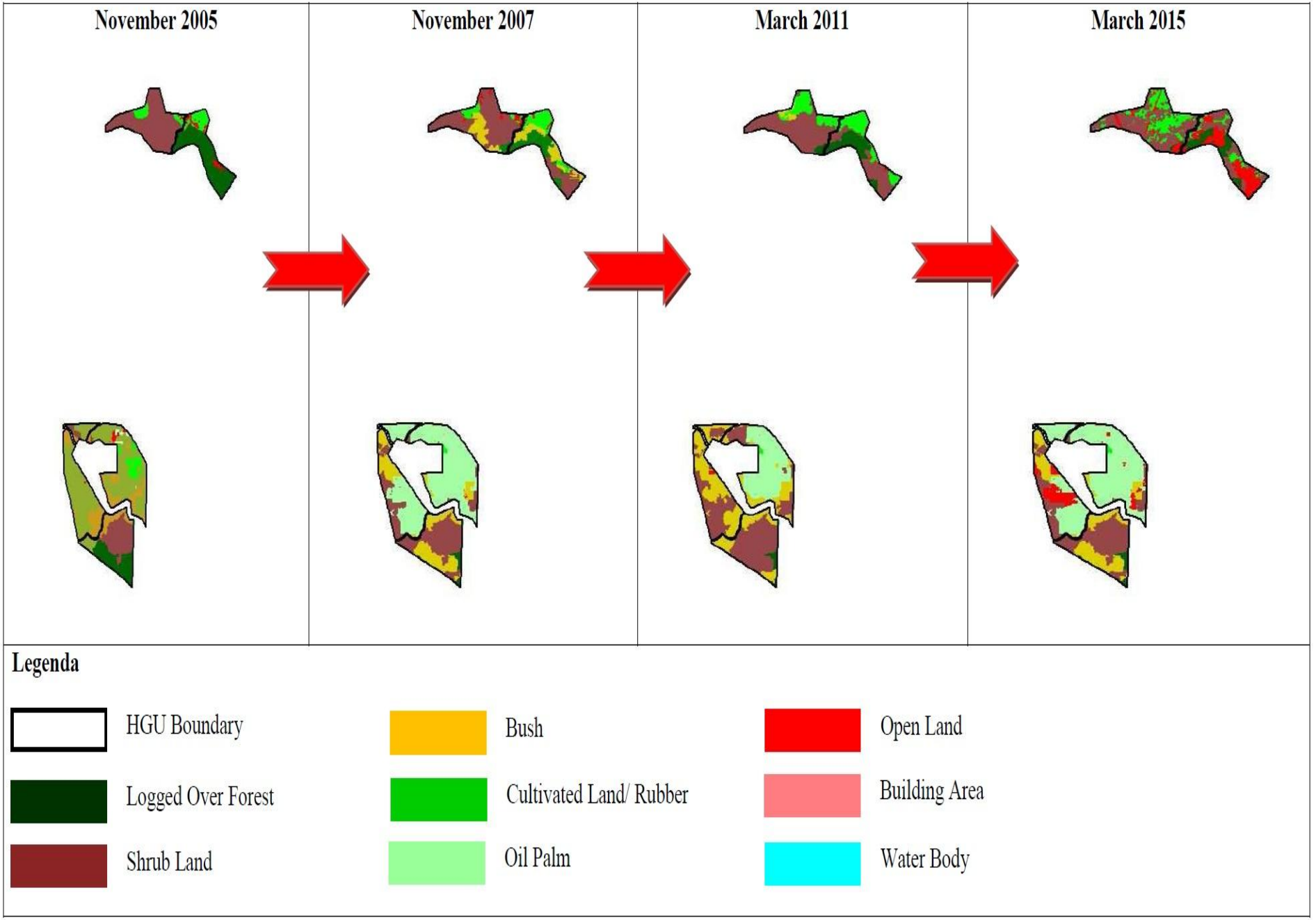
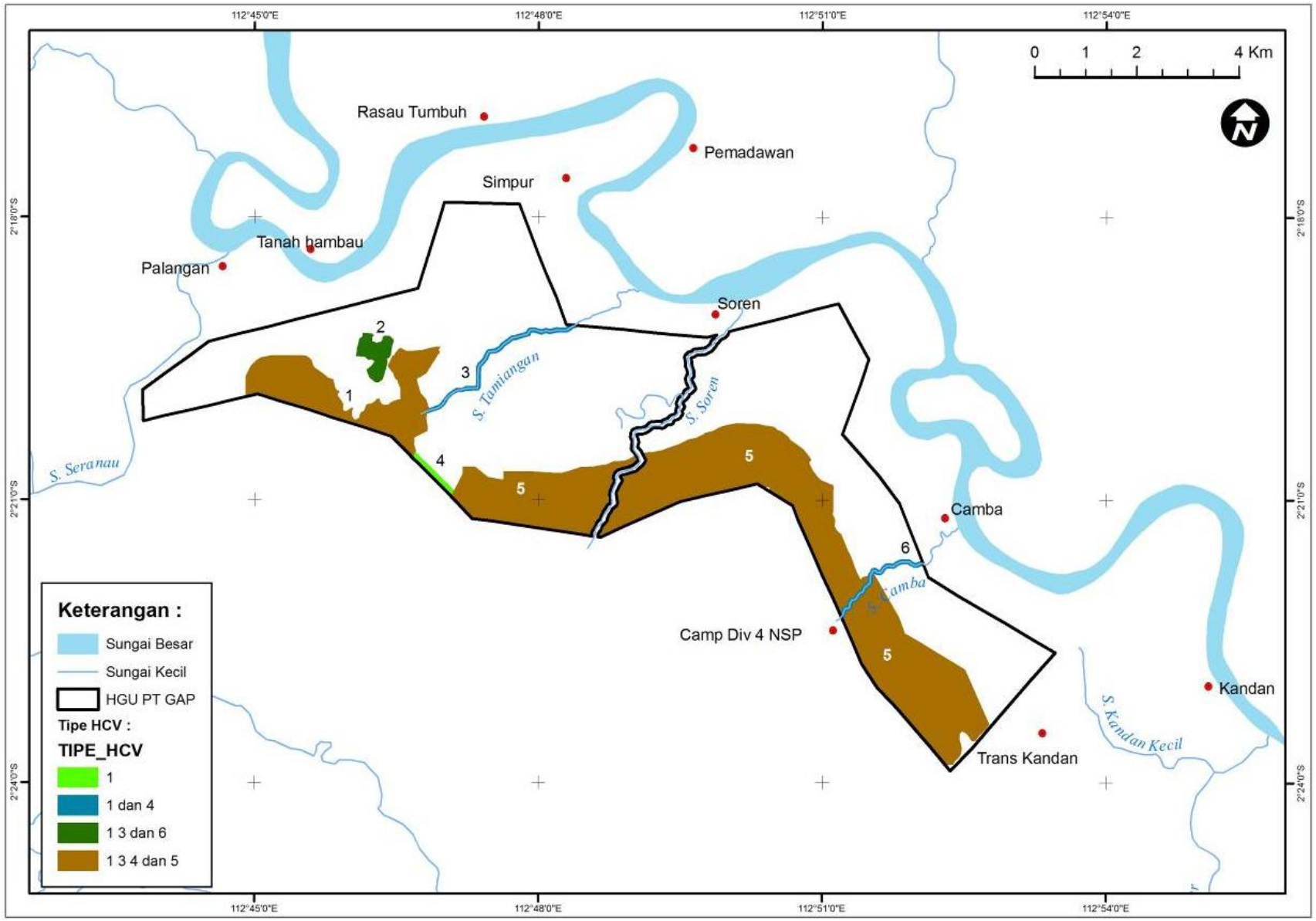

November 2005
November 2007
March 2011
March 2015
Legenda
HGU Boundary
Logged Over Forest
Shrub Land
Bush
Cultivated Land/ Rubber
Oil Palm
Open Land
Building Area
Water Body

Table 4 the summary of HCV area in the concession

Index No.	Name & Description	Element of HCV	HCV	Area (Ha)
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 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.	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 is an area from which local communities obtain natural resources important to their life.	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3, 4.1, 5	314.8
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
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
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
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	A water source, flood controller and habitat to endangered species and endemic species, a refugium to orang-utan and other	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3, 4.1, 5	1,377.8

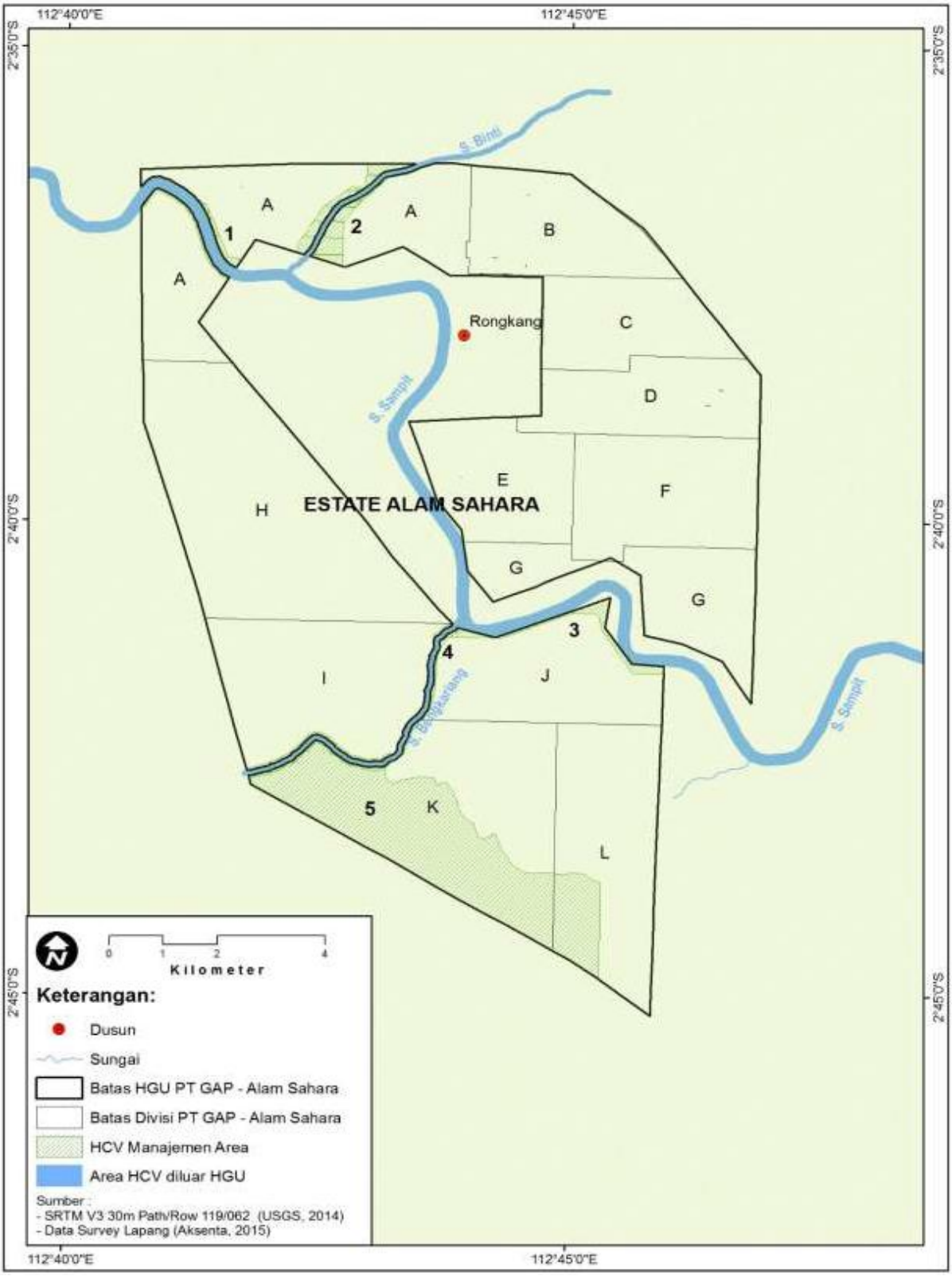
Index No.	Name & Description	Element of HCV	HCV	Area (Ha)
	saves water during wet seasons and releases it during the dry ones. It also plays roles as wildlife's habitat and a part of corridor to wildlife passing through PT GAP's HGU area, as well as an area from which the local communities obtain bio-resources important for their life.	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 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
Total				**1,806.3**



Picture 8 HCV Area in PT GAP

Table 5 the Summary HCV Management Area (HCV MA) in PT GAP.

Index	HCV elements and the locations	Boundary	Hectare
1	The upstream of Sampit River and its buffer zone : as a water catchment area for dry season	The upstream buffer of Sampit River that borders HGU 44 of PT GAP (Division A)	26.83
2	Binti River and its buffer zone : as a water catchment area, the habitat of 3 types of turtle and crocodile	The buffer of Binti River (Division A)	93.91
3	The upstream of Sampit River and its buffer zone : as a water catchment area for dry season ; habitat for 3 types o turtles and crocodile	The downstream buffer of Sampit River (Division J)	43,66
4	Bengkariang River and its buffer zone : as a water catchment area for dry season ; habitat for 3 types of turtle and crocodile	The proposed buffer of Bengkariang River	39.21
5	Peatland with a depth at about 0.5-1.5m.	Peatland in Division K & L	915,10
Total HCV Management Area			**1,118.71**



Picture 9 HCV Management Area (HCV MA) in PT GAP

RSPO

Internal responsibility

Formal signing off by assessors and company

Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessment

These document its summary of SEIA (Social Environmental Impact Assessment) and High Conservation Value (HCV) of PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa.

Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessment

These document its summary of SEIA (Social Environmental Impact Assessment) and High Conservation Value (HCV) of PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa.

Pupung Firman Nurwatha	**Nandang Mulyana**	**Ir. Basuki, M.Si**
Team Leader HCV	Team Leader SIA	Team Leader EIA
Date: 27 July 2015	Date: 27 July 2015	Date: 27 July 2015

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

Darman
General Manager PT Globalindo Alam Perkasa
Date: 27 July 2015