

RSPO

Summary Report of SEIA and HCV Assessments PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang Ketapang District, West Kalimantan Province

1. Executive Summary

PT GKG was established by Act No. 63 dated on 13-04-2004, then they revised until the last Act No. 01 dated on 02-12-2010 issued by M. Hatta, SH., and legalized by Ministry of Law Human Right No. AHU-60049.AH.01.02.Tahun 2010 dated on 27-12-2010.

PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang (herein after refer to PT GKG), is which is located un the Ketapang District, Kendawangan Regency – West Kalimantan Province, is one of the palm oil plantation companies that has adopted the sustainable palm oil practices based on the RSPO New Planting Procedures which came in to force beginning 1 January 2010. As part of a sustainable palm oil management, PT GKG has conducted the Environment Management and Monitoring (DPPL), High Conservation Value (HCV) identification and Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The HCV and SIA assessment were conducted from April 2012 and reported in October 2012 by Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB); the key consultants conducting these assessments have been approved by RSPO.

The Cultivation Rights Title (SK HGU) was approved on 18-07-013 by Badan Pertanahan Nasional (BPN) No. 67/HGU/BPN/RI/2013; the total area based on Cultivate Permit is ± 7,2618.89 ha. The Environment Monitoring & Management Document (DPPL) was approved by Governor of West Province No. 561/BLHD/2010 dated on 13-12-2010. The Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan, IUP) was approved on 04-09-2006 by the Ketapang Regent decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati) Nomor : 551.31/2240/disbun-D; the total area is ± 12,600 ha.

The results of the HCV assessment by independent consultants from Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultral Institute who has been accredited and approved by RSPO have shown that there is no primary forest in the Forested Areas (Pelepasan Kawasan Hutan) of PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang. The vegetation's cover dominated by the cleared land and shrub. Based on The Report of HCV Identification PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang 2012 by Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultral Institute, indicated that no peatland was found in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi).

As for potential HCV areas, five types of HCV were identified by Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultral Institute; these are HCV 1 (1.1, 1.2 & 1.3, HCV 4 (4.1), and HCV 6. The original HCV area identified was ± 114.80 ha (1.15 % of the permitted area or 1.59% of the total Land right tittle). The important elements for HCV 1 are the existence of population and tracks of endangered species such as Trenggiling (*Manis Javanica*), Landak (*Hystrix brachyura*), and Aves (*Haliastur indicus*, *Bubulcus ibis*, etc). The important elements for HCV 4 are related to

RSPO

the potential damage from river riparian dan catchments area. The important elements for HCV 6 are related to the scared tree. The HCV areas inside the IUP approved areas will be included in the monitoring and socialization plan with the local communities.

The results of the Social Impact Assessments (SIA) have shown that the company's development of oil palm plantation and palm oil mill production has significant and positive impacts toward local livelihood and the society's social sustainability. The findings have defined how the company's business management can influence the key issues in the respective component of the social sustainability of the local community. There are described in the three basic components for society's social sustainability that influences the planning of future company's operation; they are: 1) *Natural capital*, 2) *Social capital*, and 3) *Physical capital*.

2. Scope of SIA and HCV Assessment

2.1 Organizational Information/ Contac Person

General Data of the Company

Company Name	:	PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang
Deed of Establishment	:	Notary Eliwaty Tjitra, SH No : 63 dated on 13-04-2004
End Adjustment Article of	:	Notary M. Hatta, SH, Association No : 01 dated on 02-12-2010
Capital Status	:	Foreign Investment (<i>Penanaman Modal Asing, PMA</i>)
Taxpayer Notification Number	:	02.355.986.7-064.000
Company Address	:	Melawai Raya Street No 10, South Jakarta Jakarta-Indonesia 12160
Type of business	:	Oil Palm Plantation & Mill
Status of concession land	:	Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) (No. 294 dated 13-10-06 (size ± 13,000 Ha) Permitted Area (Prolonged Permit) / (Perpanjangan Izin Lokasi) (No. 23 dated 13-01-10 (size ± 13,000 Ha) DPPL (SEIA) Nomor; 561/BLHD/2010 dated 13-12-10 Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan) No. 551.31/2240/DISBUN-D dated 04-09-06 (size ± 12,600 Ha) Cultivation Rights Title (HGU) no 67/HGU/BPN RI/2013 dated 18-07-13 (size ± 7,261.89 Ha)
Contact person	:	Francisca Tiurma Damanik
Geographical Location	:	See Picture 1, Picture 2, and Picture 3
Surrounding Entities	:	
North	:	HPT, Community Farm, Settlement and Tengar River
South	:	Community Farm, Settlement and Kendawangan River
West	:	Community Fram, Settlement and Conservation Area
East	:	Kediuk River, Kendawangan River, Community Farm and PT. GKS

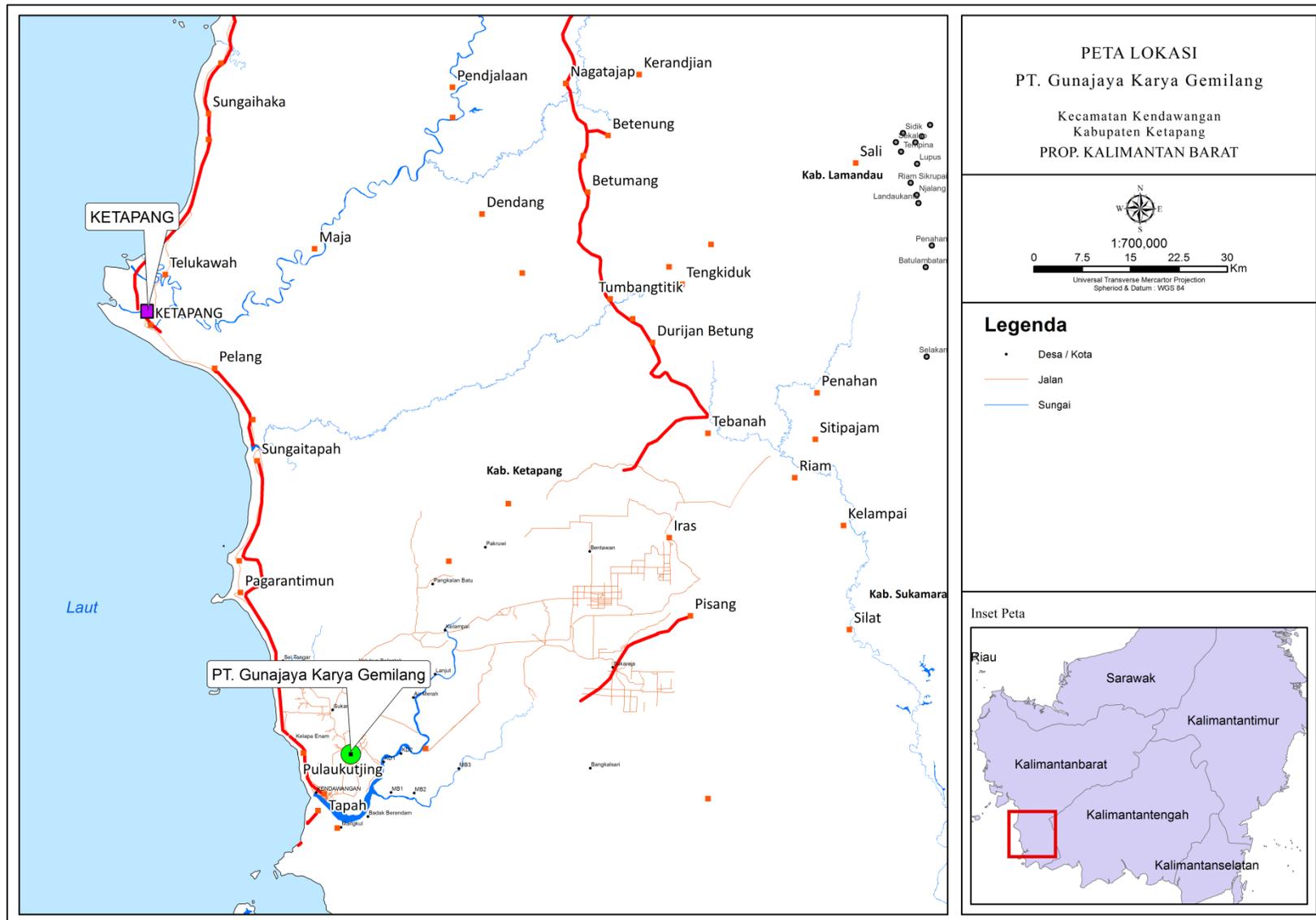
The scope of Social and Environment Impact Assessment of PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang the local social entities within the Permitted area. Thus, the High Conservation Value assessment covers the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi). It is also expanded into villages and other areas which considerably important to the proposed surrounding plantation area.

RSPO



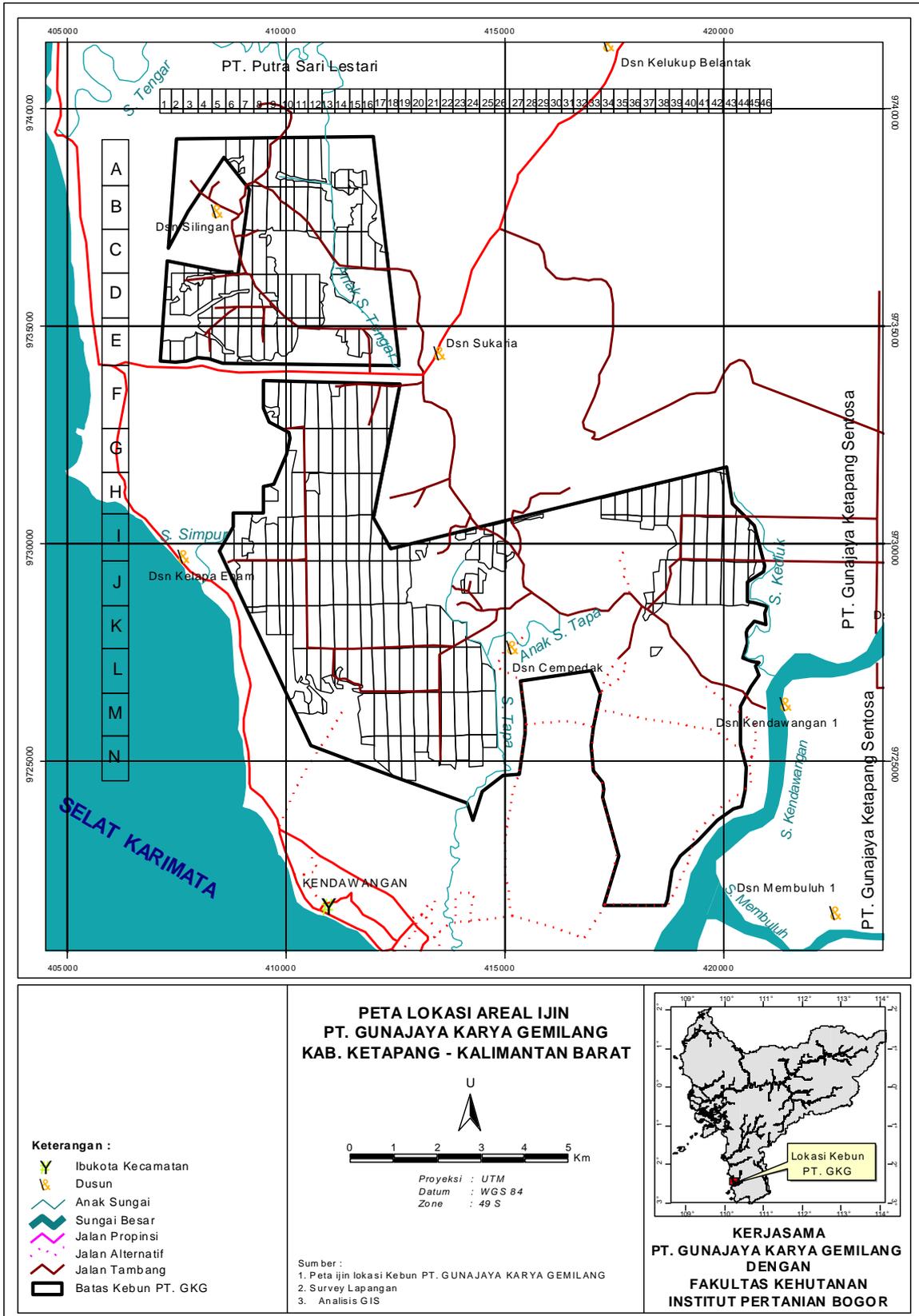
Picture 1 Location of PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang in Indonesia

RSPO



Picture 2 Location of PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang in West Kalimantan Province, Ketapang Regency

RSPO



Picture 3 Location of PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang in Kendawangan Sub District, Ketapang Regency

2.1 List of Legal, Regulatory Permits and Property Deeds

The permits that have been obtained by the company are inclusive of Consent License (Izin Prinsip), Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi), Cultivation Rights Title (SK Hak Guna Usaha, HGU), Social Environment Impact Assessment (DPPL), and the Plantation Permit (Izin Usaha Perkebunan). The followings are the list of the licenses and recommendations:

Table 1. Types of permits and recommendations PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang

No	Licenses and recommendations	Issued by	Number and date	Note
1.	Deed of Establishment	Eliwaty Tjitra, SH	No : 63 dated on 13-04-2004	
2.	Approval the deed of Establishment	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights	C-18466 HT.01.01.TH.2004 dated on 23-07-2004	
3.	Approval the deed of Establishment Changes	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights	AHU-60049.AH.01.02 year 2010 dated on 27-12-2010	
4.	Company Registration Number	Cooperation, UMKM and Trade Agency of Jakarta	09.03.1.10.70125 10-07-2013	
5.	Tax payer Notification Number	Tax Serve Office	02.355.986.7-064.000 16-04-2004	
6.	Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi)	Ketapang Regent Decree	294 year 2006 13-10-2006	± 13,000 ha
7.	Prolonged Permitted Area (Perpanjangan Izin Lokasi)	Ketapang Regent Decree	23 year 2010 13-01-2010	± 13,000 ha
8.	Plantation Permit (IUP)	Ketapang Regent Decree	551.31/2240/DISBUN-D 04-09-2006	12,600 ha 60 MT/Hr
9.	Document of Environmental Management & Monitoring (DPPL)	Governor of West Province	561/BLHD/2010 13-12-2010	Area : 10,000 ha Mill : 60 MT/Hr
10.	Land Right Title (SK HGU)	National Land Agency	67/HGU/BPN RI/2013 18-07-2013	7,261.89 ha
11.	Plantation Grade Assessment	Ketapang Regent Decree	No. 664/DISBUN-E/2013 23-12- 2013	Grade II

2.1 Area and time-plan for new plantings

The proposed new planting area by PT GKG is in the location in the Land Right Title (Haku Guna Usaha, HGU) 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 have begun in 2007 and done in 2013 following the procedures of the RSPO New Planting Procedures (NPP) in category on going procces.

RSPO

Table 2. The summarized of area statements and time-plan for new plantings

Potential Land (Ha)	Year Planting (Ha)							TOTAL (Ha)
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
7,261.89	800	784	1,111	765	359	568	65	4,451

*) The area lefts are an enclave with the community, such as farm land

3. Assessment Process and Procedures

3.1 Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Assessors and their credentials:

The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA/ DPPL) of PT GKG was carried out by CV. Intergraha Citra Persada which is located at Komplek UNTAN, MH. Thamrin Street P-42, Pontianak, West Kalimantan Telp.:62-561-745286, Fax: 62-561-745286.

Table 3. Person and Expertise EIA Team Assessor in PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang

Team Composition	Name	Specification
Team Leader	Ir. Fahrizal, MP	Bachelor of Forestry Master of Agriculture Amdal A dan B
Physical & chemical	DR. Farah Diba, S.Hut, M.Si	Bachelor of Forestry Master of Sciences Doctoral Amdal B
Biology	Tri Rosdiana, S.Hut.	Bachelor of Forestry
	Dian Purwanto, S.Hut	Bachelor of Forestry
socio-economic and cultural	Ridho Ismail, S.Sos.	Bachelor of Social Sciences
	Uray Ndaru Mustika, SE.	Bachelor of Economics

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

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

- Physic – Chemist Components (Climate, Air Quality and Hydrology, and Soil).
- Biological Components (Vegetation, Animals, and Water Biota).

RSPO

- Socio-Economic Culture Components (Demography/ Population, Social, Economic, Social and Cultural).
- Environmental Health and Public Health Components (Environmental sanitation, public health level, level of public health services).

Methods of Significant Impact Estimation

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

A. Estimation on the Magnitude of Impact

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

1. Formal Methods

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

2. Non Formal Methods

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

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

B. Determination of Important Impact Characteristics

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

C. Methods of Important Impact Evaluation

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

The study of the important source impact and hypothetical impact can identify the key issues

RSPO

that need to be managed. Results of the Important impact evaluation are also expected to assist the decision making process in the selection of a viable alternative plan that takes into consideration of the environmental aspects of the proposed area.

3.2 Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

The Social Impact Assessment of PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang was carried by Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural Institute, Campus Darmaga IPB - Bogor, Bogor - West Java Province Indonesia 160001. Telp: 62-251 - 621 947, Fax: 62-251-621947.

Table 4. Person and Expertise SIA Team Assessor in PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang

No.	Expert Name	Expertise/Position
1	Dr. Ir. Nyoto Santoso, MS	Management & Biodiversity Conservation
2	Ir. Djoko Arie Sulistianto	Economic Social & Culture
3	Ir. Ahmad Hadjib, MS	forest planning, forest management and forest inventory
4	Udi Kusdinar, S.Hut	Social & Culture
5	Rae Birumbo, S.Pi.	Social & Culture

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

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

A. Method of Executing the Study

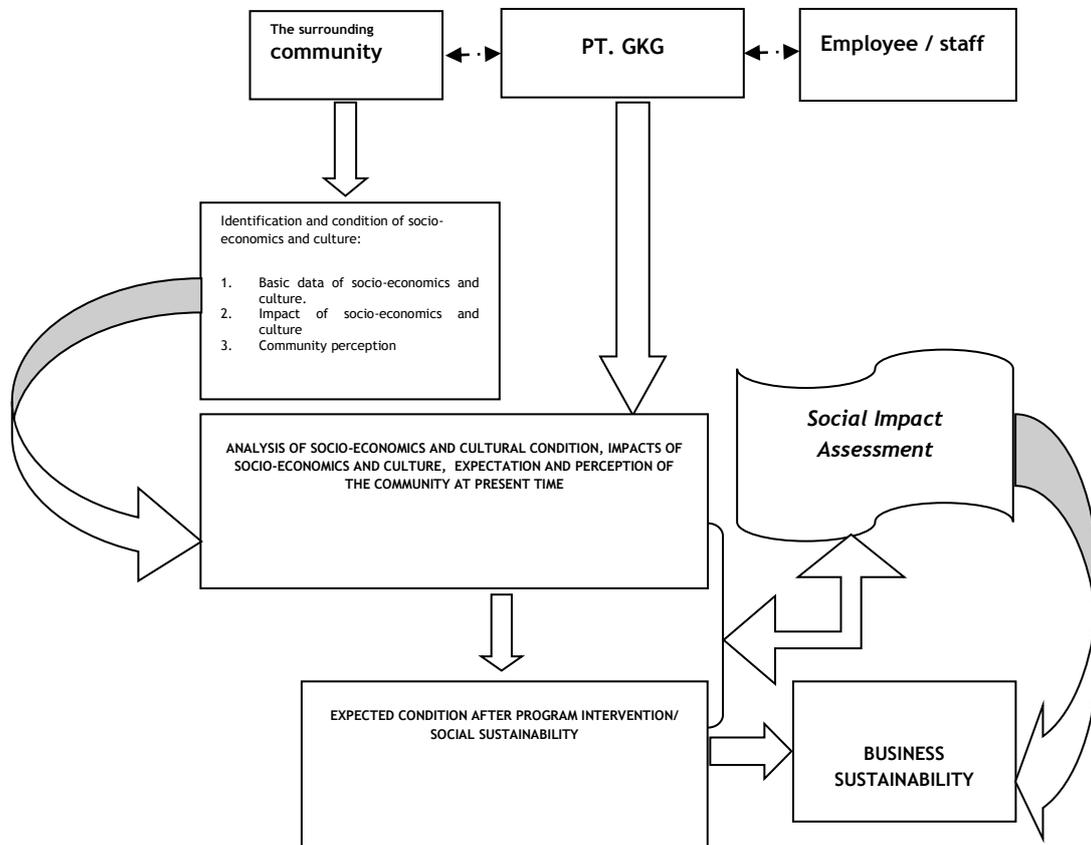
Approach framework in this study of Social Impact Assessment was by learning the present existing condition in PT. Gunajaya Karya Gemilang, particularly the condition which was related with socio-economic condition, socio-economic impacts of the company toward the surrounding the community, and the community's perception. Based on the existing condition, compilation and preparation was conducted for making SIA document and social management plan which contain activities that should be conducted to create ideal condition (desirable condition).

Sampling technique being used were purposive sampling (samples were selected on the basis of researcher's judgement which decided that those samples were the most suitable to be selected for the purpose and objectives of the research) and simple random sampling (technique of sample collection which gave the same chance for all population elements to be taken). In determining the distribution of research samples, representativeness of the samples was considered on the basis of population characteristics.

Purposive sampling was used for determining the sample villages, whereas simple random sampling was used for determining respondents which were taken from villages which became the sample. Sample villages were taken on the basis of typology / characteristics of the community, accessibility, social vulnerability and inputs from PT. Gunajaya Karya

RSPO

Gemilang. On the basis of sampling techniques being used and inputs from the company, the villages which became the sample were village of Banjarsari, Kendawangan Kiri and Mekar Utama village.



Secondary data or primary data being collected, were analyzed by integrating quantitative and qualitative method. Qualitative analysis emphasized more on description and illustration of various facts and relation between variables being found in the field. Based on description and relation between variables existing in the field, analysis was performed on (1) socio-economic condition of the farmers and community in general, in the region, and in the areas around the company sites, (2) farmer's perception and general community's perception toward the company, and (3) analysis of impacts (positive and negative) of the company existence toward the environment and community socio-economics. Results of those analysis were synthesized in the form of document of Social Impact Assessment of PT. Gunajaya Karya Gemilang.

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.

3.1 HCV Assessment

Assessors and their credentials

The HCV assessment conducted for about 6 (Two) months from April til October 2011, in the Permitted Area (Izin Lokasi) of PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang was carried by Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural Institute, Campus Darmaga IPB - Bogor, Bogor - West Java Province Indonesia 160001. Telp: 62-251 - 621 947, Fax: 62-251-621947.

Website: <http://www.fahutan.ipb.ac.id/hcv/index.html>

Email: fahutan@ipb.ac.id, hcvteam@yahoo.co.id

Key consultants from Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural Institute have been accredited and approved by RSPO. The team members are:

Table 5. Key consultants HCV Assessment

No.	Expert Name	Expertise/Position	Status
1	DR. IR. H. Nyoto Santoso, MS.	Team Leader Environment & Conservation Expert	Approved by RSPO
2	Ir. Siswoyo, M.Si.	Biodiversity (Flora) Expert	
3	Aep Hidayat, B.Sc., F	GIS Expert	
4	Rae Birumbo, S.Pi.	Socio Economic and Culture Expet	
5	Udi Kusdinar, S.Hut.	Socio Economic and Culture Expert	
6	Sulfan Ardiansyah, S.Hut	Biodiversity (Flora) Assistant Expert	
7	Husein Mukmin, S.Hut.	Biodiversity (Fauna/wildlife) Expert	

METHODOLOGY

Identification and analysis of the HCV was carried out in the area of PT GKG at Ketapang District, Ketapang Regency and West Kalimantan Province. The identification and analysis was held on April til October 2011.

Materials and Equipments

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

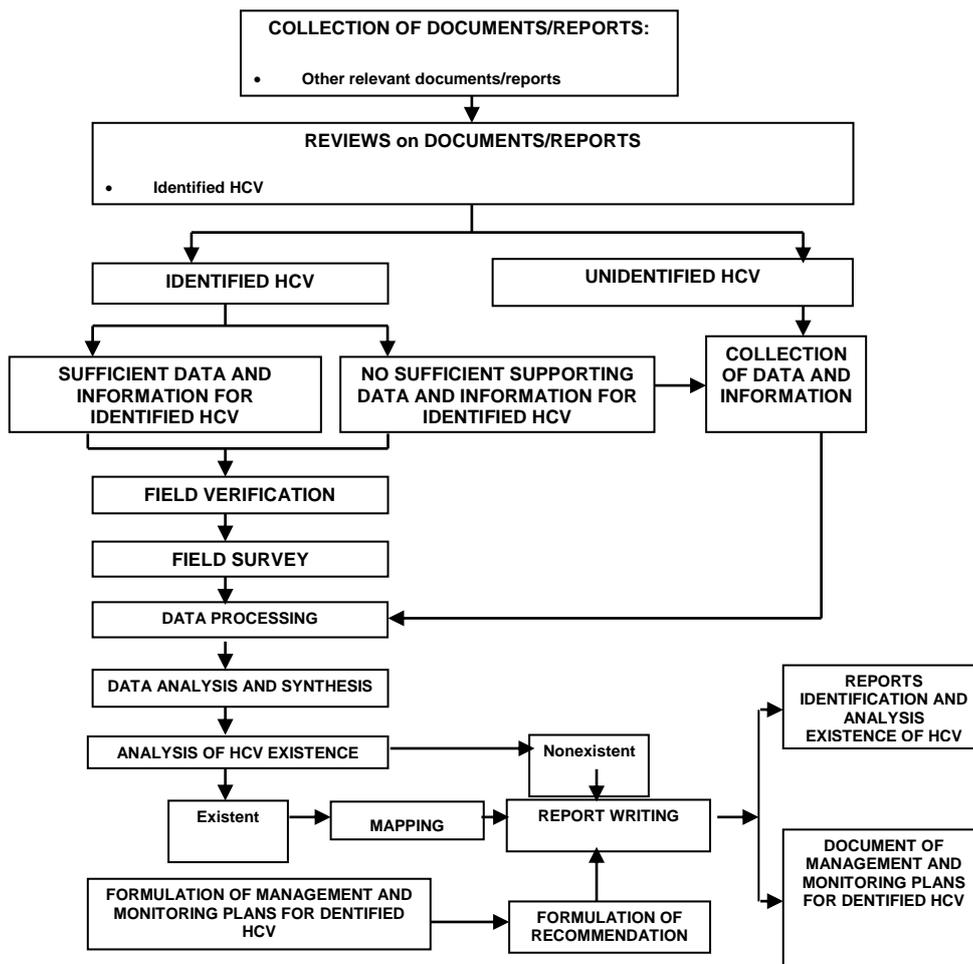
RSPO

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

Approach

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

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



4. Summary of Assessment Findings

4.1 Environment Impact Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RSPO

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

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

4.2 Social Impact Assessment

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Kendawangan Subdistrict

Kendawangan Subdistrict covers an area of 5,859 km² containing 19 villages. In 2010, population of the subdistrict was 32,314 peoples with the population density of 6 peoples/km² containing 16,937 males (51%) and 16,178 females (49%). According to the age groups, the populations of Kendawangan Subdistrict are 41.2% or 13,628 peoples of school-age children (0 – 19 years old), 45.6% or 15,107 peoples of productive-age population (20 – 49 years old) and 13.2% or 4,380 peoples of elderly (50 years old and up).

Most of the Kendawangan population are moslems and catholics. While others are Protestant, Hindu and Buddhist. In agriculture fields, most of the Kendawangan Subdistrict population are rice field farmers (irrigated rice fields and rainfed rice fields). Only a few of them develop “palawija” crops such as corn, sweet potatoes, cassava and peanuts. While estate crops that commonly developed are oil palm and rubber.

Banjarsari Village

Banjarsari is a village covering an area of 524 km² containing 4 subvillages (Dusun), namely : Cempedak, Bajarsari Selatan, Banjarsari Barat and Bentan. Population of the village is 3,393 peoples containing 1,174 males (51%) and 1,679 females (49%). Most of Banjarsari Villagers are Melayu (75%), Dayak (15%) and others are migrant communities (10%) who usually came from Jawa, Madura, Bugis, Batak and Thionghoa.

According to their livelihoods, the Banjarsari villagers are 45% as farmers/rubber taper, 30% as employees, 3% as trader/ entrepreneur and 2% as Civil Servant. The prominent economic potential in the village are marine products, rice, rubber and as source of labor. Most of the community's basic needs are fulfilled from purchase while others are from their own farm lands, reliefs, other plantations, rivers, forest areas and others.

Kendawangan Kiri Village

Kendawangan Kiri is a village covering an area of 1,329 km² containing 8 subvillages (Dusun), namely : Kertaraja, Pematang, Sukun, Bandaran, Jati, Sukadamai, Pulau Cempedak and Pulau Bawal. Population of the village is 6,481 peoples containing 3,262 males (50.33%) and 3,219 females (49.67%). Most of Banjarsari Villagers are Melayu (58%), Jawa (20%), Dayak (2%) and others are migrant communities (20%) who usually came from Madura, Bugis, Batak and Thionghoa.

RSPO

According to their livelihoods, the Kendawangan Kiri villagers are 30% as farmers/rubber taper, 10% as farming workers, 30% as employees and 30% as trader/ entrepreneur.

Mekar Utama Village

In 2009, Mekar Utama was splitted as a separate village from Kendawangan Kiri as the parent village containing 6 subvillages (Dusun), namely : Tanjung, Batu Begendaang, Sungai Gantang, Sungai Tengar, Silingan – Sukaria and Klukup Blantak. Population of the village is 4,769 peoples containing 2,432 males (50.99%) and 2,337 females (49.01%). Most of Banjarsari Villagers are Melayu (73%) and Jawa (27%).

According to their livelihoods, the Mekar Utama villagers are 30% as trader/ entrepreneur, 73% as farmers/rubber taper, 9% as employees and 9% as civil servant (government employees). Village potentials of the village are rice, trading and services.

STRATEGIC ISSUES

Uses

The surrounding communities in Kendawangan Subdistrict have benefited from the company existence of PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang in the forms of increased income, employment opportunities, development and improvement of village accessibility, growing trading and services sector, and others.

Issues

Strategic issues arisen in the surrounding communities are mostly related to the unclear partnership scheme among the company – cooperatives – plasma farmers, unclear plasma estate handover plan, poor communication with main stakeholders, incompleted the community's land compensation (GRTT), lack of employment and business opportunities for local community, lack of company supports and CSR programs for the surrounding community.

In labor, several issues that need to be followed up are related to the improvement of educational and health facilities, and employe housing.

The CSR programs that have been implemented by the company are more charitable and generosity, namely :

1. Plasma plantation establishment is still in progress,
2. Donation on the Indonesian Indipendence Day Celebration (17 August) and other national holidays in Mekar Utama Village,
3. Donation on the mosque construction in Mekar Utama Village,
4. Cooperative partner establishments in Banjar Sari, Mekar Utama and Kendawangan Kiri Villages,
5. Training for candidates of cooperative management.

RSPO

CONCLUSION

The oil palm plantation of PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang covers an area of 10,009 ha with land use allocation ratio plan of core – plasma plantations : 80% - 20%. Plasma plantation areas will be managed through partnership scheme with local cooperatives.

1. Up to 2010, the company planted the total area of 5,003 ha or equals to 50% of the licensed area. Up to March 2011, the number of employees absorbed was 848 peoples consisting of : 450 peoples were absorbed in Mekar Utama Estate and 398 peoples were absorbed in Kendawangan Estate.
2. Interaction between the company and labor is quite well established with some notes of the employee expectations, namely : improvement of employee housing facilities, educational and health facilities, and increased income.
3. Strategic issues arisen in the surrounding communities are mostly related to the unclear partnership scheme among the company – cooperatives – plasma farmers, unclear plasma estate handover plan, poor communication with main stakeholders, incompleted the community's land compensation (GRTT), lack of employment and business opportunities for local community, lack of company supports and CSR programs for the surrounding community
4. The surrounding communities in those three villages have benefited in the forms of employment and business opportunities, opportunity to become plasma farmers and increased income for the surrounding communities.
5. The relationship pattern between the company's and the community (stakeholders) is a mutually beneficial relationship.
6. The CSR programs that have been implemented by the company are more charitable and generosity, consisting of : 1) Plasma plantation establishment is still in progress, 2) Donation on the Indonesian Indipendence Day Celebration (17 agustus) and other national holidays in Mekar Utama Village, 3) Donation on the mosque construction in Mekar Utama Village, 4) Cooperative partner establishments in Banjar Sari, Mekar Utama and Kendawangan Kiri Villages, and 5) Training for candidates of cooperative management.
7. The Corporate Social Responsibility programs should be aimed at the development of village community's livelihoods to empower local communities.
8. In general, the management strategy of social aspect should be aimed at 4 (four) main issues, namely : Social (improvement of tenure problems, CSR programs and plasma plantation establishment), improvement of networking with stakeholders, socio-culture and labor.

4.3 HCV assessments

Physical Condition

Climate in the assessment area according to Schmidt and Ferguson's classification climate classified as type A (slightly wet, Q = 0%) where the average annual rainfall is 2728 mm/year and average rain 131 days / year. Wet months occur in all of the months with range > 100 mm/month and the dry months (rainfall <100 mm/month) never happened. The highest rainfall occurs in December with range 595 mm/month taken data from 2008-2010 year. Concession area of PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang is at altitude 0-75 m above sea level. Based on the slope map, topography of PT. Gunajaya Karya Gemilang from flat to steep, most of topography level is on 0-5% with 9,716.88 ha (97.07%). Based on Geological Map, Pontianak's sheet (1613) scale 1: 250,000 (Geological Research and Development Center, 1978), geological formations in the area of PT. Gunajaya Karya Gemilang, composed of formations marsh sediment, lake sediment and stream sediment.

Concession area of PT. Gunajaya Karya Gemilang is on Kendawangan river watershed area. The rivers cross through the concession area at about 10 rivers and streams.

Biological Condition

Flora

The number of plants species found in the concession area of PT. Gunajaya Karya Gemilang an amount of 150 species, can be grouped into 63 families. Based on location, the highest vegetation composition was found in the Riparian of Tapa River an amount of 60 species and 30 families. Based on plants habitus, the composition of vegetation can be divided into 5 (five) types: trees, herbs, lianas, shrubs and epiphytes. Based on the distribution, the trees habitus has the highest species richness, 59 species or equal to 39.33%. It also found 2 types of vegetation protected under PP. 7 / 1999 and 2 species listed by CITES in the area of PT. Gunajaya Karya Gemilang. In addition, also in this area are found 9 plants species are included in IUCN Red List, with details: 1 types including CR/Critically Endangered ; 1 types including VU/Vulnerable and 7 types species in LC/Least Concern; as showed in Table 6.

Table 6. List of Plants Species in the Concession Area of PT. Gunajaya Karya Gemilang Based on Its Status

No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Location	Plants Status		
				PP No. 7 /1999	CITES	IUCN
1	<i>Alstonia angustifolia</i> Miq.	Pelai pipit	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21	TD	TT	LC Ver 2.3 (2010)
2	<i>Alstonia spathulata</i> Blume	Pelantan	14, 15, 16, 17	TD	TT	LC Ver 2.3 (2010)
3	<i>Santiria griffithii</i> Engl.	Kedondong hutan	2	TD	TT	LC Ver 2.3 (2010)
4	<i>Combretocarpus rotundatus</i> Dans.	Perepat, tumih	1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,	TD	TT	VU (2010)

RSPO

No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Location	Plants Status		
				PP No. 7 /1999	CITES	IUCN
			20, 21			
5	<i>Shorea balangeran</i> (Korth.) Burck	Belangeran	13	TD	TT	CR A1cd ver 2.3 (2010)
6	<i>Cratoxylum arborescens</i> (Vahl.) Bl.	Gerunggang	1, 2, 13	TD	TT	LC Ver 2.3 (2010)
7	<i>Nepenthes alata</i>	Entuyut	1, 3, 4, 13, 15, 16, 17	D	App. II	LC Ver 2.3 (2010)
8	<i>Nepenthes gracilis</i>	Entuyut	20, 21	D	App. II	LC Ver 2.3 (2010)
9	<i>Rhizophora apiculata</i> Blume	Bakau	3, 4	TD	TT	LC Ver 3.1 (2010)

Status' Remark:

D	: <i>Protected</i>	LR	: <i>Low Risk</i>
TD	: <i>Unprotected</i>	VU	: <i>Vulnerable</i>
App	: <i>Appendix</i>	EN	: <i>Endangered</i>
		CR	: <i>Critically Endangered</i>

Location's Remark:

1 = SS Tapa	2 = SS Anak S. Tapa	3 = SS Tengar
4 = SS Anak S. Tengar	5 = Sempadan Kanal I	6 = Sempadan Kanal II
7 = Sempadan Kanal III	8 = Sempadan Kanal IV	9 = Sempadan Kanal V
10 = Sempadan Kanal VI	11 = Sempadan Kanal VII	12 = Rawa 800
13 = Rawa Blok I23-I25	14 = Areal Gambut Blok I1	5 = Areal Gambut Blok II
16 = Areal Gambut Blok III	17 = Areal Gambut Blok IV	18 = Areal Gambut Blok V
19 = Areal Gambut Blok VI	20 = Areal Gambut Blok VII	21 = Areal Gambut Blok VIII

Fauna

The number of fauna which found in the concession area of PT. Gunajaya Karya Gemilang is an amount of 38 species and 26 families with details: a total of 3 mammals species and 3 families, 33 birds species and 21 families, and reptiles were 2 species and 2 families. The highest number of species and families is in the Peat Area Block V with 16 species and 13 families.

Thirty six species, 2 species of mammals and 9 species of birds, categorized as protected species under PP. 7 / 1999; 5 species listed at the CITES and categorized in Appendix II (1 species of mammals and 3 species of birds and 1 species in reptile, while the animals species that are included in the IUCN Red List at amount 37 species, with details: 32 species on LC/Least category, 3 species on NT/Near Threatened category, 1 species on VU/Vulnerable category and 1 types on EN/Endangered category.

RSPO

Table 7. Wildlife Species Richness in the Concession Area of PT. Gunajaya Karya Gemilang Based on Its Status

No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Location	PP No. 7/ 1999	Wildlife Status	
					CITES	IUCN
A. MAMALIA						
1	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>	Landak	12, 15, 16	D	TT	LC ver 3.1 (2010)
2	<i>Manis Javanica</i>	Embalun	12	D	App. II	EN A2d+3d+4d ver 3.1 (2010)
3	<i>Tupaia glis</i>	Tupai	1, 3	TD	TT	LC ver 3.1 (2010)
B. BURUNG						
1	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	Kerakbasi	18	TD	TT	LC (2010)
2	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	Ruak	3, 4, 11, 12	TD	TT	LC (2010)
3	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Burung laki silok	12	D	TT	NT (2010)
4	<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	Kunsit	2	D	TT	LC (2010)
5	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Kapinis	14, 15, 16, 17, 18	TD	TT	LC (2010)
6	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	Kekep babi	16	TD	TT	LC (2010)
7	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Kuntul	3, 12	D	TT	LC (2010)
8	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	Wik-wik	3, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17	TD	TT	LC (2010)
9	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Bubut	1, 4, 5, 20, 21	TD	TT	LC (2010)
10	<i>Collocalia maxima</i>	Walet	14, 15, 16, 17, 18	TD	TT	LC (2010)
11	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	Nendak	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 13	TD	TT	LC (2010)
12	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Gagak	18	TD	TT	LC (2010)
13	<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>	Belibis	13	TD	TT	LC (2010)
14	<i>Ducula pickeringii</i>	Pergam	12	TD	TT	VU (2010)
15	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	Kuntul karang	12, 14	D	TT	LC ver 2010
16	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Alap-alap	18	D	App. II	LC (2010)
17	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Elang	14, 15, 17, 18	D	App. II	LC (2010)
18	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>	Layang-layang	1, 2, 3	TD	TT	LC (2010)
19	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	Bondol	14, 15, 16, 17, 18	TD	TT	LC (2010)
20	<i>Macropygia ruficeps</i>	Uncal kouran	14, 15, 16, 17, 18	TD	TT	LC (2010)
21	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	Kirik-kirik	14, 15, 16, 17,18	TD	TT	LC (2010)
22	<i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>	Kunsit	12, 14	D	TT	LC (2010)
23	<i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	Enceririk	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 21	TD	TT	NT (2010)
24	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Burung gereja	14, 15, 16, 17,18	TD	TT	LC (2010)
25	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	Bekaka	12	D	TT	LC (2010)
26	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Burung laki silok	12	TD	TT	LC (2010)
27	<i>Phylloscopus</i>	Cikrak	14, 15, 16, 17,18	TD	TT	LC (2010)

RSPO

No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Location	PP No. 7/ 1999	Wildlife Status	
					CITES	IUCN
	<i>trivirgatus</i>					
28	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	Jeruit	1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17	TD	TT	LC (2010)
29	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	Cucak kutilang	13, 14, 15, 16, 17	TD	TT	LC (2010)
30	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	Cerokcok	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 13, 20, 21	TD	TT	LC (2010)
31	<i>Pycnonotus plumosus</i>	Empuru	2	TD	TT	LC (2010)
32	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Elang bido	2, 12, 13	D	App. II	LC (2010)
33	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Tekukur	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 20, 21	TD	TT	LC (2010)
C. REPTILIA						
1	<i>Eutropis Multifasciata</i>	Kadal	1, 5, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	-	-	-
2	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	Biawak	3, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21	TD	App. II	NT ver. 3.1 (2010)

Status' Remark:

D : Protected

TD : Unprotected

App : Appendix

DD : Data Deficient

LC : Least Concern

VU : Vulnerable

EN : Endangered

NT : Near Threatened

Locations' Remark:

1 = SS Tapa

4 = SS Anak S. Tengar

7 = Sempadan Kanal III

10 = Sempadan Kanal VI

13 = Rawa Blok I23-I25

16 = Areal Gambut Blok III

19 = Areal Gambut Blok VI

2 = SS Anak S. Tapa

5 = Sempadan Kanal I

8 = Sempadan Kanal IV

11 = Sempadan Kanal VII

14 = Areal Gambut Blok I

17 = Areal Gambut Blok IV

20 = Areal Gambut Blok VII

3 = SS Tengar

6 = Sempadan Kanal II

9 = Sempadan Kanal V

12 = Rawa 800

15 = Areal Gambut Blok II

18 = Areal Gambut Blok V

21 = Areal Gambut Blok VIII

RSPO

Environmental Services Aspects

Areas or Ecosystems Important for the Provision of Water and Prevention of Floods for Downstream Communities

Areas or ecosystem found in the concession area of PT. Gunajaya Karya Gemilang is the lowland forest, Kerangas, swamp and riparian. While, the cloud forest ecosystems, ridge line forest and karst ecosystems are not found in the areas

Ecosystems that are important and their relationship with various land classes based on RePPPProT

Ecosystems in the concession area of PT. Gunajaya Karya Gemilang consist of. low-land forest ecosystem, Kerangas, Peat Swamp, and Swamp. Land classes found in the region consist of five types: HJA (Honja), KHY (Kahayan), KJP (Kejapah), KLR (Klaru) and PKU (Pakau).

Based on RePPPProT, five land class above were clasified as threatened and/or rare and in which HJA (Mixed or hill dipterocarp forest on metamorphic rock), KHJ (Riparian forest or swamp), KJP (Mangrove forest or salt swamp) and PKU (Kerangas).

Prediction of Erosion Potential

Land clearing activities will give negative impact of increased soil erosion due to loss of canopy closure. Reduced of land cover will increase the soil vulnerability of the surface runoff. The results show that land clearing will increase the amount of soil erosion, but the rate of erosion that will occur is still below the potential rate of erosion which is estimated erosion that will occur after the palm oil plantation development activities undertaken.

The prohibition of land clearing without burning will reduce soil erosion in which the organic materials from timber harvesting and surface leaf litter that will be the hampers factor of erosion rate. Intensity of impact will happen gradually from land clearing activities and legume family planting that can reduce erosion. The amount of erosion that occurred after the land planted with oil palm and land cover crops (LCC) is predicted between very low to low with 0.85 to 21.33 tons ha/year.

Areas that Function as Natural Barriers to the Spread of Forest or Ground Fire

Areas that serves as a natural barriers to prevent the spread of forest and ground fires still in good condition, including intact peat swamp forests with intact hydrological system, swamp forest, open wetland/marshes, other wetland ecosystem types, as well as green belts with various species of fire-resistant plants.

RSPO

Table 8. Identification and Analysis Results of HCVA 1 to HCVA 6 in the Concession Area of PT. Gunajaya Karya Gemilang, West Kalimantan Province

HCV/Components		HCV Existence (Yes/No)	Location	Land Area (Ha)
HCV 1.	Areas with Important Levels of Biodiversity			
1.1.	Areas that Contain or Provide Biodiversity Support Function to Protection or Conservation Areas	Yes	Tapa Riparian Anak s Tapa Riparian Tengar Riparian Anak S Tengar Riparian Swamp block I23-I25	35.84 15.17 29.67 10.86 23.21
1.2.	Critically Endangered Species	Yes	Swamp block I23-I25	*)
1.3.	Areas that Contain Habitat for Viable Populations of Endangered, Restricted Range or Protected Species	Yes	Tapa Riparian Anak s Tapa Riparian Tengar Riparian Anak S Tengar Riparian Swamp block I23-I25	*) *) *) *)
1.4.	Areas that Contain Habitat of Temporary Use by Species or Congregations of Species	No	-	-
HCV 2.	Natural Landscapes & Dynamics			
2.1.	Large Natural Landscapes with Capacity to Maintain Natural Ecological Processes and Dynamics	No	-	-
2.2.	Areas that Contain Two or More Contiguous Ecosystems	No	-	-
2.3.	Areas that Contain Representative Populations of Most Naturally Occurring Species	No	-	-
HCV 3.	Rare or Endangered Ecosystems	No	-	-
HCV 4.	Environmental Services			
4.1.	Areas or Ecosystems Important for the Provision of Water and Prevention of Floods for Downstream Communities	Yes	Tapa Riparian Anak s Tapa Riparian Tengar Riparian Anak S Tengar Riparian Swamp block I23-I25	*) *) *) *) *)
4.2.	Areas Important for the Prevention of Erosion and Sedimentation	No	-	-
4.3.	Areas that Function as Natural Barriers to the Spread of Forest or Ground Fire	No	-	-
HCV 5.	Natural Areas Critical for Meeting the Basic Needs of Local People	No	-	-
HCV 6.	Areas Critical for Maintaining the Cultural Identity of Local Communities	Yes	Kayu Ara	0.05
HCVA Total				114.80

Note: *) the area size same as mentioned before

RSPO

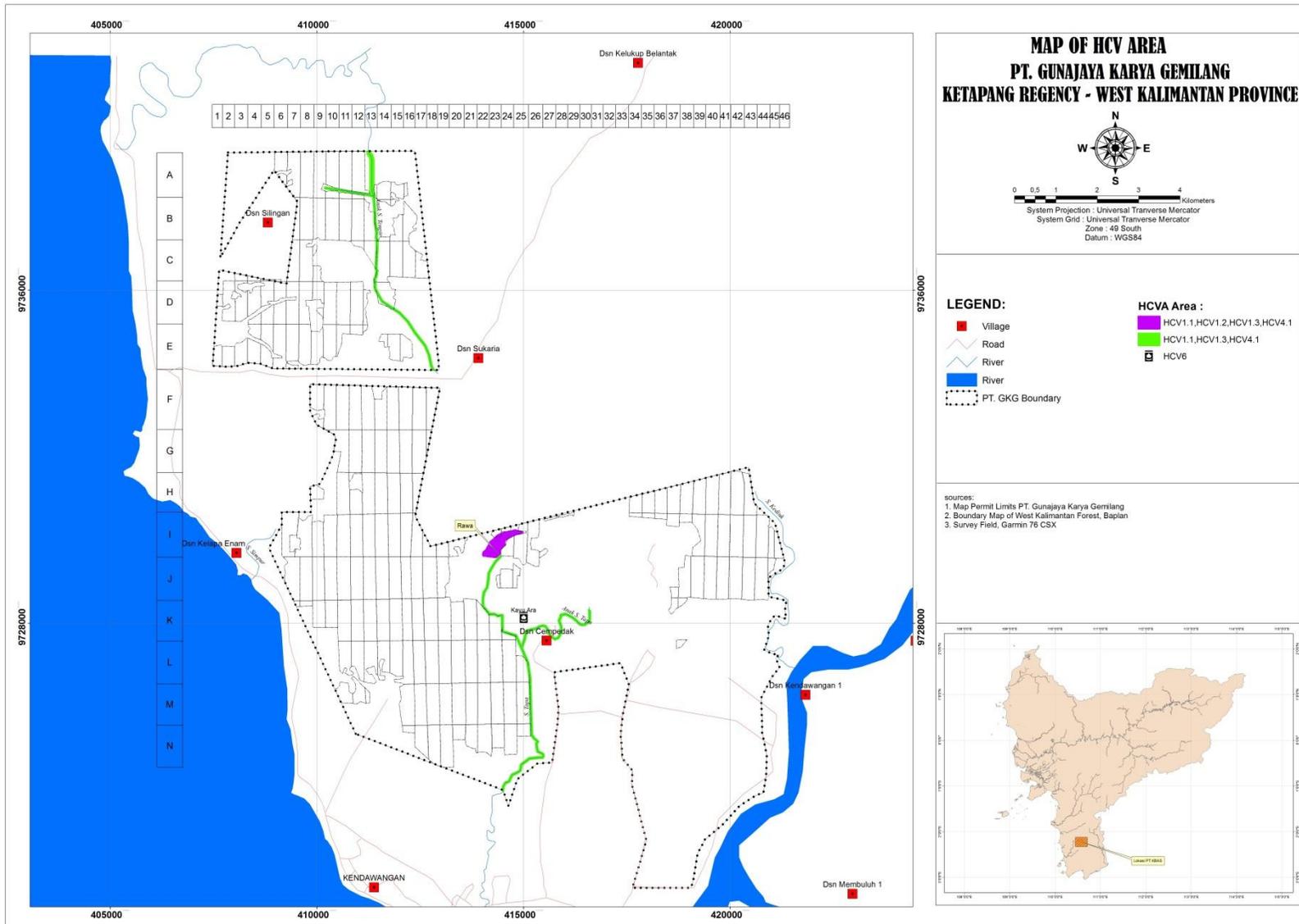


Figure 4. HCVA Map in the Concession Area of Palm Oil Plantation of PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang, West Kalimantan Province

Internal Responsibility

Formal signing off by
assessors and company

This document is the summary of assessment result on Environment Impact Assessment (EIA), Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and High Conservation Value (HCV) in PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang – Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province and has been approved by the Management of PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang.

Bogor Agriculture Institute



Dr. Ir. Nyoto Santoso, MS
Team Leader HCV & SIA
Date: 18 December 2014

Management
PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang,



Sri Indranto
General Manager of PT GKG
Date: 18 December 2014

Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessment

Assessment result document on High Conservation Value (HCV) of PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang by Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agriculture Institute, will be applied as one of the guidelines in managing palm oil plantation in PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang

Management
PT Gunajaya Karya Gemilang,



Sri Indranto
General Manager of PT GKG
Date: 18 December 2014

RSPO

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

No	Nama Responden	Umur	Jenis Kelamin	Agama	Pendidikan	Pekerjaan Utama
A. Desa Mekar Utama						
1	Yadi Warsono	53	Laki-Laki	Islam	SLTA	Wiraswasta
2	Jumalasik	45	Laki-Laki	Islam	Tidak Sekolah	Karyawan
3	Darmadi Suharno	32	Laki-Laki	Islam	SLTA	Pedagang
4	Rochmadin	35	Laki-Laki	Islam	SLTA	Wiraswasta
5	Munif	41	Laki-Laki	Islam	SLTP	Pedagang
6	Ismanto	41	Laki-Laki	Islam	SD	Wiraswasta
7	Asri	46	Laki-Laki	Islam	SD	PNS
8	Heri Fitriadi	37	Laki-Laki	Islam	PT	Wiraswasta
9	Kabul Budianto	45	Laki-Laki	Islam	SD	Petani
10	M Yusren	34	Laki-Laki	Islam	SLTA	Pedagang
11	Muhafarudin	27	Laki-Laki	Islam	SLTP	Wiraswasta
B. Desa Kendawangan Kiri						
1	Al Imran Olliana	35	Laki-Laki	Islam	PT	Karyawan
2	Samsul Anwar	37	Laki-Laki	Islam	PT	Buruh Tani
3	Sianto	32	Laki-Laki	Islam	SD	Petani
4	Safarumi	42	Laki-Laki	Islam	SLTP	Petani
5	Sahawi	45	Laki-Laki	Islam	SD	
6	Mustapa	54	Laki-Laki	Islam	SD	Karyawan
7	Islam	62	Laki-Laki	Islam	SLTP	Pedagang
8	Sukari	61	Laki-Laki	Islam	SD	Petani
9	Susai	33	Laki-Laki	Islam	SD	Wiraswasta
10	Marjin	31	Laki-Laki	Islam	SD	Wiraswasta
C. Desa Banjarsari						
1	A Rozak	43	Laki-Laki	Islam	PT	PNS
2	Madras	61	Laki-Laki	Islam	SD	Petani
3	Poniji M	54	Laki-Laki	Islam	SD	Wiraswasta
4	Usman	33	Laki-Laki	Islam	SLTA	PNS
5	Usai S.	61	Laki-Laki	Islam	SD	Petani
6	Ibrahim	61	Laki-Laki	Islam	SD	Petani
7	Ocing	64	Laki-Laki	Islam	SD	Petani
8	Ujang Haibat	54	Laki-Laki	Islam	SD	Petani
9	Wahi	43	Laki-Laki	Islam	SD	Petani
10	Alian	41	Laki-Laki	Islam	SLTA	PNS

RSPO

No	Nama Responden	Umur	Jenis Kelamin	Agama	Pendidikan	Pekerjaan Utama
11	Syamsul A.	37	Laki-Laki	Islam	SLTP	Karyawan
D. Ketenagakerjaan						
1	Indra L Hakim	35	Laki-Laki	Islam	PT	Staf
2	Wakyadi	38	Laki-Laki	Islam	SLTA	Karyawan
3	Bambang Budhi Utomo	36	Laki-Laki	Islam	SLTA	Karyawan
4	Armat	26	Laki-Laki	Islam	SLTA	Karyawan
5	Prionimus Bintoro	37	Laki-Laki	Katolik	SLTA	Security
6	Efendy Andreans	25	Laki-Laki	Islam	SLTA	KNDE
7	Hendri	25	Laki-Laki	Islam	SD	KDE
8	Barsiah	29	Perempuan	Islam	SD	Karyawan
9	Tarwiyati	27	Perempuan	Islam	SLTP	Karyawan
10	Guntur Triadi	28	Laki-Laki	Islam	PT	Agronomi
11	Dudi Yashicano	45	Laki-Laki	Islam	PT	Agronomi
12	Vian	27	Laki-Laki	Islam	SLTP	Pengawas
13	Danita Rahayu	24	Perempuan	Islam	PT	Human Capital
14	Mashud	26	Laki-Laki	Islam	SLTP	Pengawas
15	M. Nur	29	Laki-Laki	Islam	SLTP	GKG
16	Abdul Manan	43	Laki-Laki	Islam	SLTP	MUE
17	Narodon.P Damanik	26	Laki-Laki	Protestan	PT	CSR
18	Wahyu Harnandi	23	Laki-Laki	Islam	PT	Poliklinik (CSR)
19	Suhannadi	28	Laki-Laki	Islam	SLTA	PAD
20	Jimmy.L	34	Laki-Laki	Protestan	PT	PAD Wilayah
21	Feki Yanti Mapikasari	24	Perempuan	Islam	SLTA	Kemitraan (CSR)
22	Ricke Christina	27	Perempuan	Islam	PT	PAD
23	Emi Triyani	26	Perempuan	Islam	SLTA	PKS
24	Uti Dedy Iskandar	29	Laki-Laki	Islam	SLTA	KNDE

RSPO

Appendix 2 Notes of Important Results of Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

DAFTAR ABSENSI FGD DESA

Hari/Tanggal : Rabu /13-4-2011
 Waktu : 21.00 WIB
 Tempat : Desa Mekar Utama
 Nama Kebun : PT. Gunung Karya Gununglang

No	Nama	Alamat	Jabatan	No tlp/HP	Tanda Tangan
1	JIMMY L.	PT. GKG	PRO KEV		
2	WABOON P. DAMANIK	PT. GKG	CSF WILK		
3	Poch Modin	Gontang	masq		
4	Musof	Gontang	masq		
5	M. Husein	"	Masy		
6	ISMANIB	Dh. Pematang	masq	0895252109	
7	KABUL	Gontang	"	93	
8	DARMABI CUMRANG	R. Pitu	masq		
9	ASLI	Dh. Batu Besenaman	KADUS		
10	JAMAL	Sri guntang	masq		
11	Hery Fitriadi	Gontang	masq		
12	Muharrudin	Dh. Batu Besenaman	masq		
13	Mohamad Husein	KADUS			
14	Ahmad Husein	Boger	Tim HCV		
15	Kor Birtuh	"	"		
16	Udi Kusdinar	"	"		
17					
18					
19					
20					

DAFTAR ABSENSI FGD DESA

Hari/Tanggal : Jumat /15-4-2011
 Waktu : 20.30 WIB
 Tempat : Desa Kandang Kiri
 Nama Kebun : PT. GKG

No	Nama	Alamat	Jabatan	No tlp/HP	Tanda Tangan
1	Awirinji	DSN J.C.G.	KADUS	085252109	
2	Kali	DSN BJS. C. W. M. Uca			
3	Juanda	DSN J.C.G.	MASQ		
4	Sacmiji	DSN	SUKUN		
5	USMAN	DUSUN BANDARAN	KADUS		
6	BUSMAN	DUSUN PEMATANG	KADUS		
7	RAJAWANUR	KENDAWANGAN KIRI	MASYARAKAT		
8	AGUS SUPRIATNO	DSN BJS. C. W. M. Uca	MASYARAKAT	08125250069	
9	ARIANTO	DUSUN SURTA DAMAI			
10	AGUS PRIMO	DS. SUKUN	MASYARAKAT		
11	BUSMAN	DS. SUKUN	MASYARAKAT		
12	MUSTAFA	DS. BANDARAN	MASYARAKAT		
13	SURAI	DS. JATI			
14	MATJILI	DSN JATI			
15	Adrian	Dsn. SUKUN	Masyarakat		
16	KARJO	DSN BANTAR SURTA DAMAI	Masyarakat		
17	SAMBUL ANWAR	DSN Batu Besenaman	Masyarakat	08593430042	
18	Edarudin	DSN BANTAR SURTA DAMAI	Masyarakat		
19	H. Husein	DSN PELAYAN	Masyarakat		
20	Sianto	DS. JATI			

DAFTAR ABSENSI FGD DESA

Hari/Tanggal : Jumat /15-4-2011
 Waktu : 20.30 WIB
 Tempat : Desa Kandang Kiri
 Nama Kebun : PT. GKG

No	Nama	Alamat	Jabatan	No tlp/HP	Tanda Tangan
1	SAHAUD	DSN SURTA DAMAI	KADUS		
2	Uti Idernadi	DSN. PEMATANG	BPD		
3	ANTO SUDLO	Dsn Pematang		08524529483	
4	MISTOR	Dsn Pematang			
5	Bau d'	Dsn Batu			
6	Koloh	Sukun			
7	Husein	Sukun	KADUS		
8	Mubadi	Sukun			
9	Al Invention	Sukun	Ek. bog		
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

DAFTAR ABSENSI FGD DESA

Hari/Tanggal : Jumat /15-04-2011
 Waktu : 19.00 WIB
 Tempat : Desa Kandang Kiri
 Nama Kebun : PT. GKG

No	Nama	Alamat	Jabatan	No tlp/HP	Tanda Tangan
1	BUSMAN	KDN KEM	KADUS		
2	SEMSUL. I.	BJS. C. W. M. Uca	Anasora		
3	USAI, Sibi	BS	masq		
4	Wafiq	D. Bantaran	masq		
5	MADIKAS	KADUS	BAN		
6	A RAZAR	BJS. Bantari	KADUS		
7	HERMAY. D	Dsn BJS. Bantari	KADUS		
8	KUNIK	DSN BJS SELATAN Bantari		08125276668	
9	Ly. Hantari	DUSUN BANDARAN			
10	Obang	DUSUN BANTAR SURTA DAMAI	KADUS		
11	PONJIN ANIN	BJS. TEMUR	MASQ	08524529483	
12	Kor Birtuh	IPB. Boger	Tim SIA		
13	WABOON P. DAMANIK	MKD.	CSF		
14	A. Husein	IPB. Boger	Tim SIA		
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

RSPO

DAFTAR ABSENSI FGD KETENAGAKERJAAN

Hari/Tanggal : Kamis /14-4-2011
 Waktu : 16.00 WIB
 Tempat : Aula PT-GKG
 Nama Kebun : PT. GKG

No	Nama	Alamat	Jabatan	No tlp/HP	Tanda Tangan
1	Masduki	Kantor Jember	Manajemen		
2	Abd. Mulyana	Divisi III MUE	Manajemen		
3	M. Nur	Divisi III MUE	Manajemen		
4	DUDI YASHICAND	DIV II MUE	Asisten Div		
5	Surtur Triandi	DIV II BSPE	Asisten Div		
6	VIAN	DIV II BSPE	Manajemen		
7	WAKYADI	DIV III MUE	MAN I		
8	Wahy L. Hutan	DIV II FMDG	Asisten Div.		
9	PRADJIMUS. B.	MKD	MANURU		
10	ARIMAT	DIV I	MANURU		
11	BARSİYAH	DIV III	Karyawan		
12	TARWIYATI	DIV III	Karyawan		
13	HENRI	DIV III	Karyawan		
14	Efendy Andriani	DIV III	Karyawan		
15	Uti Dedy Isengidar	DIV IV MUE	Manajemen		
16	Djambas Satrio H.	DIV I BSPE	Manajemen		
17	WALYU H.	METRO MKD	MANURU		
18	Eti Triandi	MKD	Manajemen		
19	Yeni Yuni M.	MKD	Kasir CSR		
20	Dianita E.	MKD	Payroll		

RSPO

Appendix 3 List Stakeholders of PT. GKG

No	Stakeholder Institution	Designation	Perseon in Charge and Contact Number	Address	Group	Mandator y Y/N	Relevance to Industry (H/M/L)	Type	Interest	Issue/ Concern	Dialogue
1	Kantor Kecamatan Kendawangan	Camat	Boy Hasan, S.sos, M.M	Kendawangan	1 Gov	Y	H	2	H 6. Com	Local License, Communication	Y
2	Kantor Desa Mekarutama, Kendawnagan Kiri dan Bajarsari	Kades			1 Gov	Y	H	2	H 6. Com	Local License, Communication	Y
3	Kantor Badan Permusyawaratan Desa Mekarutama, Kendawnagan Kiri dan Bajarsari	Ketua			1 Gov	Y	M	2	H 6. Com	Communication	Y
4	Kantor. Polsek Kendawangan	Kepala	Dhani Cakra Nugraha	Kendawangan	1 Gov	Y	H	2	H 6. Com	,Communication, Land dispute	Y
5	Kantor. Koramil Kendawangan	Komandan	Jaenal Abidin	Kendawangan	1 Gov	Y	H	2	H 6. Com	,Communication, Land dispute	Y
6	Kantor Lembaga Adat Kendawangan	Ketua Adat		Kendawangan	2 Soc	N	M	2	H 5. Soc	Socio cultural	Y
7	Kelembagaan Adat Desa Seriam	Ketua Adat		Seriam	2 Soc	N	M	2	H 5. Soc	Socio cultural	Y
8	Kantor Cabang Dinas Kehutanan Kc. Kendawang	Kepala	Maskur	Kendawangan	1 Gov	Y	H	2	H 7. Env	Environmental	Y
9	Kantor Cabang Dinas Pertanian dan Peternakan Kc. Kendawang	Kepala	Ucup Supriatna	Kendawangan	1 Gov	Y	M	2	H 7. Env	Environmental	Y
10	Puskesmas Kecamatan Kendawangan	Dr. Eni Marlina		Kendawangan	1. Gov	Y	M	2	H 4. CD	CD Project, social welfare, employment	N
11	Kantor Cabang Dinas Perkebunan, Kec. Kendawangan	Kepala	Badri S. ST	kendawangan	1 Gov	Y	H	2	H 7. Env	Environmental	Y

RSPO

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

No	List / Type of Reference	Details
1.	Status of vulnerability according to the World Conservation Union (IUCN), 2009	CR : Critically 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.

RSPO

Appendix 5 HCV Map PT GKG over lay with Land Right Title (HGU) and planting area

