

SMART PUBLISHES SOCIAL RESEARCH REPORT

Jakarta, Singapore, 28 June 2011 – PT SMART Tbk (SMART) publishes the social research report today as part of its follow-up action to the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Grievance Panel. The social research study focused on the issues arising from the development of some oil palm plantations in West Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan.

SMART engaged Tanjungpura University (UNTAN), Faculty of Agriculture, West Kalimantan, and was assisted by Palangkaraya University, Faculty of Agriculture, Central Kalimantan, to conduct the social research. These two universities commenced work in November 2010. The research team was led by Syamsuni Arman who is a Professor Emeritus in Public Administration at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences of Tanjungpura University in Pontianak.

For the field study, three research teams from Tanjungpura University in Pontianak and five research teams from the University of Palangkaraya in Palangkaraya visited a total of 28 villages and conducted 32 focus group discussions, in-depth interviews with 136 informal leaders and structured interviews with 202 formal leaders, community individuals and company employees. The field visits were made during the months of November 2010 – March 2011.

The social research report detailing the findings and recommendations is available in full in Bahasa: <http://www.smart-tbk.com/pdfs/Announcements/20110628-SMART-Laporan-Penelitian-Sosial.pdf> and English: <http://www.smart-tbk.com/pdfs/Announcements/20110628-SMART-Social-Research-Report.pdf>

SMART will review the findings and recommendations by the social research team and develop an action plan to incorporate these into its Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), as well as Social and Community Engagement Policy, which its parent company Golden Agri-Resources is developing in collaboration with The Forest Trust (TFT), an international non-profit organisation based in Geneva, Switzerland. GAR and TFT are also in the process of developing a Yield Improvement Policy as part of its holistic approach to sustainable palm oil production.

For further information please contact:

For Singapore:

Ang Shih-Huei / Claire Yong
Pelham Bell Pottinger Asia
Tel : (65) 6333 3449
Fax : (65) 6333 3446
Cell : (65) 9189 1039 / (65) 9185 0761
Email : sang@pbp.asia / cyong@pbp.asia

For Indonesia:

Yasmine Sagita
Corporate Affairs
Tel : (62 - 21) 318 1388
Fax : (62 - 21) 318 1390
Cell : (62 - 881) 99 32548
Email : yasmine-sagita@smart-tbk.com

About PT SMART Tbk ("SMART")

SMART is one of the largest, publicly-listed, integrated palm-based consumer companies in Indonesia with a total planted area of 137,500 hectares (including smallholders) as at 31 March 2011. It has integrated operations focused on the production of palm-based edible oil and fat.

Founded in 1962, SMART is listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange since 1992. SMART is a subsidiary of Golden Agri-Resources Ltd ("GAR"), the world's second largest palm oil plantation company which is listed on the Singapore Exchange.

SMART is focused on sustainable palm oil production. Its primary activities include cultivating and harvesting of oil palm trees, processing of fresh fruit bunch into crude palm oil ("CPO") and palm kernel, and refining CPO into value-added products such as cooking oil, margarine and shortening.

Besides bulk and industrial oil, SMART's refined products are also marketed under several brands such as Filma and Kunci Mas. Today, these brands have been recognised for their high quality and command significant market share in their respective segmentation in Indonesia.

SMART also manages all oil palm plantations of GAR. This relationship benefits SMART with its economies of scale in plantation management, information technology, research and development, sourcing of raw material, and access to a wide domestic and international marketing network.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Background

In the past, Greenpeace reports contained allegations that the “Sinar Mas Group”, among other issues, had caused social conflicts including land rights and resource conflicts through plantation expansion.

GAR’s subsidiary SMART is marketed under the Sinar Mas brand. However, GAR and SMART are not subsidiaries of Sinar Mas, as Sinar Mas does not refer to any operating business entity.

In response to the Greenpeace allegations, SMART appointed two leading certification bodies, the Control Union Certifications (CUC) and BSI Group, which collaborated with the Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB) to conduct an Independent Verification Exercise (IVEX).

In relation to social issues, the IVEX Report published on 10 August 2010 concluded that:

- There was no evidence of conflict over land acquisition process. However, there was also no records of participatory discussions with previous land owners during the compensation process. There was no evidence that independent third parties were represented during discussions with land owners. Where there was evidence of meetings, it appeared that the attendees were SMART employees, land owners and sub-district heads (Camat) who witnessed compensation payment rather than being involved in negotiations. There was no clear evidence that land owners were provided with a cost-benefit analysis to compare the merits of owning the land or relinquishing it. Some land owners who did not relinquish their land rights were interviewed and they indicated that there was no undue pressure from SMART to relinquish their land
- Interviews with the local community support the view that the plantations had a positive impact on the community. There were references of improvements in infrastructure and livelihood. However, the number of interviews conducted could not adequately conclude that there was no negative social impact to the communities. The IVEX Team feels that for

its observations to be conclusive, separate research needs to be done and recommends that SMART embarks on this.

SMART accepted the recommendations of the IVEX Report and agreed to conduct a more intensive study by commissioning a research team.

A research team was established, comprising researchers from the Faculty of Agriculture of Tanjungpura University in Pontianak, West Kalimantan Province and the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Palangkaraya in Palangkaraya, Central Kalimantan Province.

This social research study was benchmarked against the three RSPO criteria used by the IVEX Team, covering the eight companies as per the IVEX report.

2. Problem Formulation

Based on the chronology of events described above, the problems to be addressed in this study were as follows:

- (1) The RSPO Grievance Panel's questions on whether the SOP of SMART adequately addresses RSPO Criteria 2.3, 7.5 and 7.6.
- (2) The IVEX Report findings showed that there were gaps in meeting the RSPO Criteria 2.3, 7.5 and 7.6. Although the IVEX Report highlighted three criteria, the RSPO Grievance Panel agreed with SMART on the inclusion of Criterion 7.3, as Criterion 7.5 refers to Criterion 7.3.

3. Objectives

The objectives of the study were:

- (1) To identify whether there was non-compliance and non-adherence of the SOP of SMART with RSPO Criteria 2.3, 7.3, 7.5 and 7.6.
- (2) To identify whether there was non-compliance and non-adherence of field execution with the SOP of SMART.
- (3) To identify social impacts of SMART operations on the surrounding communities, which are related to RSPO Criteria 2.3, 7.3, 7.5 and 7.6.
- (4) To identify the compliance with Criterion 7.3 especially on the implementation of HCV5 and HCV6, in keeping with Criterion 7.5 which refers to new plantings.
- (5) To recommend enhancements to the SOP of SMART with reference to RSPO Criteria 2.3, 7.3, 7.5 and 7.6.

4. Methodology

4.1. Locations

The following eight companies were covered as per the IVEX report:

4.1.1. West Kalimantan Province

- (1) PT Kartika Prima Cipta (KPC) located in Semitau and Nanga Suhaid Sub-districts of Kapuas Hulu District;
- (2) PT Kencana Graha Permai (KGP) located in Marau Sub-district of Ketapang District; and
- (3) PT Agrolestari Mandiri (ALM) located in Nanga Tayap Sub-district of Ketapang District.

4.1.2. Central Kalimantan Province

- (1) PT Binasawit Abadi Pratama (BAP) located in Danau Sembuluh, Danau Saluluk and Batu Ampar Sub-districts of Seruyan District;
- (2) PT Tapian Nadanggan (TN) located in Hanau, Danau Saluluk and Batu Ampar Sub-districts of Seruyan District;
- (3) PT Satya Kisma Usaha (SKU) located in Arut Selatan and Pangkalan Lada Sub-districts of Kotawaringin Barat District;
- (4) PT Mitrakarya Agroindo (MKA) located in Batu Ampar and Seruyan Tengah Sub-districts of Seruyan District; and
- (5) PT Buana Adhitama (BAT) located in Bukit Sentuai, Mentaya Hulu and Antang Kalang Sub-districts of Kotawaringin Timur District.

4.2. Methods and Sources of Data Collection

- (1) **Focus group discussion (FGD).** Participants in the discussion were: (1) plasma farmers; and (2) non-plasma communities. Plasma farmers are members of the local community who enter into a plasma scheme with the Company. Non-plasma communities are members of the local community who do not join the plasma scheme with the Company; they may include farmers, traders, shop owners, etc.
- (2) **In-depth interview.** The Research Team conducted in-depth interviews with informal community leaders (*adat* or customary leaders and religious leaders, local traders, women and youths) in the concession area under study, as well as company leaders.

- (3) **Structured interview.** The Research Team conducted structured interviews with: (1) formal community leaders (sub-village/*Dusun* heads, village heads, village secretaries and sub-district heads or *Camat* and their officials); (2) District Plantation Guidance and Development Teams (3) Sub-district Plantation Guidance Task Forces; and (4) company representatives.
- (4) **Field observation.** The Research Team made direct observations of subjects including environmental conditions, plantations, infrastructure, HCV areas and CSR projects.
- (5) **Collection of secondary data.** The Research Team collected various data and documents from the Indonesian government (e.g. general statistics and company registration) and from the Company (e.g. company license, documentation of the Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) process, SOP, reports of HCV Management and Monitoring, maps, etc.).

For the field study, three research teams from Tanjungpura University in Pontianak and five research teams from the University of Palangkaraya in Palangkaraya visited a total of 28 villages and conducted 32 FGDs, in-depth interviews with 136 informal leaders and structured interviews with 202 formal leaders, community individuals and company employees. The field visits were made during the months of November 2010–March 2011.

5. Important Findings

The following findings were extracted from the results of field study in the eight companies, comprising three companies in West Kalimantan Province and five companies in Central Kalimantan Province.

5.1. RSPO Criterion 2.3 – Use of land for oil palm does not diminish the legal rights, or customary rights, of other users, without their free, prior and informed consent

- (1) Land acquisition by all eight companies under this study did not diminish the legal rights or customary rights of other users without their free, prior and informed consent. However, the negotiation process was not well recorded in writing.

At PT KGP in particular, the community members' views on land ownership differed from the Company's. According to the Company, land that was not owned by any party at the beginning of land preparation in 2006 was state land, for which compensation was not required. But in 2009, some members of the local community claimed the state land was theirs and that the Company had not compensated them for it. The case is still in the process of settlement.

- (2) There is no map of traditional land with appropriate scale that shows areas under customary rights. For the purpose of negotiations, the Companies together with the land owner and the local village officials agreed to prepare land parcel maps which would be mutually agreed on.
- (3) The final settlement between land owners and the Companies is documented in the final agreement signed by land owners, the respective companies, witnesses and acknowledged by village heads and sub-district heads. Copies of the final agreement are kept by the Companies and not distributed to land owners and other parties.
- (4) The 2010 SOP of SMART mentions socialisation in the SOP on Land Use Title Acquisition Process and SOP on Land Compensation but does not describe it in detail. The Research Team recommends that the SOP should be adapted to clearly describe the process for socialisation that will be used, the information and materials to be provided to the parties involved, the process of discussion and agreement, as well as the proper documentation of the entire socialisation process.

5.2. RSPO Criterion 7.3 – New plantings since November 2005, have not replaced primary forest or any area required to maintain or enhance one or more High Conservation Values

- (1) Land preparation for plantation development in the eight companies was not carried out in primary forest but in secondary forest, degraded land, shrub land, former logging sites or forest concessions, land previously cleared by natural fire and land left by shifting cultivators. Especially for plantations in West Kalimantan, the locations of the plantations have met the requirements set forth in the spatial planning, being located in Area for Other Uses. Such practice was in line with the Decree of the Minister of Forestry and Plantation No. 259/Kpts-11/2000 on Designation of Forest and Aquatic Areas. As for Central Kalimantan Province, the location refers to the Provincial Regulation No. 8 of 2003 on the Provincial Spatial Planning of Central Kalimantan and is located in the Production Development Area or Area for Settlement and Other Use.
- (2) There was no map of land preparation in accordance with identified HCV areas, during the planning and implementation stages. Part of the land preparation and oil palm planting was conducted before HCV assessment as well as prior to the RSPO's requirement to identify HCVs. All the companies carried out HCV assessments in early 2010, but by the time this study was conducted, not all final reports of the HCV assessments have been completed.
- (3) The 2010 SOP of SMART for HCV Identification and Management does not explain each HCV clearly. The Research Team suggests that SOP be drawn up for individual HCVs, as each requires different management and monitoring measures.

5.3. HCV5 – Natural areas critical for meeting the basic needs of local people

All eight companies had already conducted HCV assessment. Areas of HCV5 were not found in the concessions of the five companies operating in Central Kalimantan, so an HCV5 management and monitoring plan is not required. In contrast, HCV5 areas were identified in the concessions of the three companies in West Kalimantan in the form of springs for the local communities and agricultural land to meet their basic needs. These companies have already developed their own HCV5 management and monitoring plan. The local Dayak and Malay populations recognise that they share a commitment with the companies to carry out various activities to protect HCV5 areas against destructive exploitation.

Today, local populations have become less dependent on foraging in the surrounding forest to fulfil their basic needs as most of their daily staples are available at affordable prices in local markets. Development of oil palm plantations in the areas under this study has become an important source of income for the local population, especially since previous sources of income such as logging are no longer capable of supporting the local economy. Most of the able males and females from surrounding communities work as labourers and contractors in various activities created by the plantation, such as loading and unloading, land preparation, planting, spraying and harvesting. Their communities also benefit from the multiplier effect of plantation operations.

5.4. HCV 6 – Areas critical for maintaining the cultural identity of local communities

HCV6 areas that were found in Central Kalimantan and West Kalimantan consist of sacred places and burial sites. The Companies have paid attention to HCV6 by managing burial sites and protecting sacred places against disturbance. However, some members of the community still claim that past land preparation trespassed on the burial sites of their ancestors. At PT KGP, for example, three burial sites were overrun by land preparation contractors, but all three had been reconstructed and reinstated with a simple religious ceremony.

5.5. RSPO Criterion 7.5 – No new plantings are established on local peoples' land without their free, prior and informed consent, dealt with through a documented system that enables indigenous peoples, local communities and other stakeholders to express their views through their own representative institutions

- (1) New plantings in all eight companies under this study were conducted with prior approval from the local people.
- (2) It is a common practice that land owners are free to express their views on land acquisition and compensation payment. However, there is a lack of representative institutions that negotiate on behalf of individual land owners.

- (3) All the eight companies under the study already had an SEIA document, Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan in their possession. The three documents were prepared by consultants and endorsed by the government, and the communities were engaged during their preparation. However, the monitoring report for the SEIA results is not yet complete, as it only reports the monitoring of water quality and does not cover socio-economic aspects.
- (4) The Companies had already conducted socialisation prior to commencing operations, but the socialisation process was not well documented. In addition, the materials for socialisation have not included a cost-benefit analysis that compares the merits of relinquishing the land for oil palm development versus retaining it for other uses.
- (5) The final agreement on land relinquishment/compensation between land owners and the Companies are available. However, copies of the final agreement are kept by the Companies and not provided to land owners.
- (6) The 2010 SOP for Land Compensation does not mention clearly whether land owners are allowed to select their own representative institutions to represent them in negotiations with the Company, although in practice land owners often appoint their relatives to represent them in negotiations. The Research Team suggests the statement “land owners are permitted to select their own representative institutions in negotiations with the Company” should be added to the SOP.

5.6. RSPO Criterion 7.6 – Local people are compensated for any agreed land acquisitions and relinquishment of rights, subject to their free, prior and informed consent and negotiated agreement

- (1) The study found that identification and evaluation of land ownership based on legal and traditional land rights were already conducted. Compensation payment was discussed in negotiations between the Companies and traditional land owners witnessed by local government representatives. Although this negotiation process was not well documented, the final agreement was recorded in a land relinquishment statement kept by the Companies but not provided to land owners and other parties.

Individual land rights are determined in a number of ways: (1) Land Certificate issued by the National Land Agency; (2) Land Registration Form issued by Sub-district Head; (3) Land Registration Form issued by Village Head; and (4) Acknowledged Land Right. The last category of individual land right is determined by the express acknowledgement of the Village Head before witnesses who represent the land owner. If the individual land falls under the traditional right category, the acknowledgement from the *Adat* Chief and Village Head is required. When there is doubt about the claim, additional information can be collected from fellow villagers and neighbours of the land claimant.

- (2) The process for determining land compensation can be divided into the following steps: (1) receiving the express agreement of village representatives to relinquish the land; (2) identifying the size and location of the land as well as the cultivated plants; (3) clarifying the ownership with owners of the neighbouring land, community leaders who understand the land history, and the respective Village Head; (4) putting the results of identification in maps called *peta rincik* (land parcel map); and (5) negotiation of compensation with land owners or their representatives. The compensation amount paid to land owners varies from one company to another.
- (3) Different negotiation methods were adopted: (1) The Company sets a range within which negotiation is made with due consideration of characteristics of the land including compensation for planted vegetation and negotiates with the land owners until an agreement is reached; (2) The Company sets the price and the land owners decide whether they agree to accept the offer or not; (3) The Company negotiates with the Village/Sub-district Head who represents land owners to determine land compensation in the village/sub-district and then negotiates with the land owners who decide whether to accept the offer or not.

There is a case in PT SKU where three land owners whose land had been cleared and planted are not willing to receive compensation that has been agreed before and demand that compensation be given in the form of land. This case is still in the process of settlement.

- (4) Payment of compensation was made in cash. Proof of compensation payment consisted of a receipt attached to the final agreement, land release document, photograph and land parcel map. The final agreement and land release documents should be signed by representatives of the Company, land owners and witnesses, and acknowledged by the Village Head and Sub-district Head. All documents were kept by the Company and not disseminated to land owners and other parties.
- (5) Villagers who no longer have access to and rights over land for oil palm plantation are given the opportunity to work at the Company, to provide services as local contractors and to join the plasma scheme.
- (6) The 2010 SMART SOP for Land Compensation requires a land information letter as proof of land ownership. However, it does not specify the types of land information letter that are acceptable. To clarify, the Research Team suggests the use of "Land Registration Form issued by Sub-district Head or Village Head".

5.7. Social Impact Assessment

The presence of the Companies in the rural area creates positive impacts on surrounding areas, such as creating new jobs for the local community, increasing the local community's income, increasing the circulation of cash in the rural market and stimulating the growth of businesses.

Road construction and maintenance have increased the accessibility of villages, the mobility of people and goods as well as improved connectivity between urban and rural areas, between towns and villages.

The study found changes related to social interaction, social structure and organisation, social institutions and social perception. There were concerns among local people in Central Kalimantan Province that the influx of outsiders might irreversibly alter their cultural identity. Furthermore, the study found that the structure and characteristics of the social elements are changing naturally, following the dynamics of development in the region and the nation.

The presence of oil palm development in the rural area, however, has introduced new variables in socio-economic development. Social goods that previously were passed around freely among members of the community without charge, e.g. land, labour and services, are now changing status into economic goods that require formal methods, procedures and economic value. Such transformations have been internalised by rural communities at different speed, hence creating challenges for some parts of the population.

Such changes, if not properly managed, can create social conflict, disrespect of sociocultural institutions and informal leaders, and a weakening of social solidarity. Therefore, the Companies should take an active role in managing social change and progress such as encouraging the establishment of a representative institution that can bridge the gap between the Companies and surrounding communities.

5.8. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The study found that the Companies had conducted various activities with their CSR projects in the sectors of infrastructure, health, education, disaster relief and local economy empowerment. Such activities can still be classified as ad-hoc in nature, and not as part of a well-planned, long-term and sustainable CSR programme which addresses strategic issues.

Some of the local communities told the Research Team that for many years they had faced problems collecting clean water. However, they did not consider the Companies the only cause of the problem, as many past activities such as logging and mining had also contributed. The local communities are hoping that the Companies as late-comers would make every effort to find a solution.

In order to design CSR programmes which respond to the long-term needs of the communities and the Companies on a sustainable basis, the Research Team suggests that the Companies formulate SOP on CSR programmes.

5.9. Plasma Estates for Local Communities

According to Article 11 Paragraph 1 of Decree of the Minister of Agriculture No. 26 of 2007 on Guidance for Plantation Permits, a company that owns a Plantation Business License or Plantation Business License type B is required to develop at least 20% of the total plantable areas as a plasma estate for local communities. In Central Kalimantan, plasma estates have not been established because the General Spatial Plan of Central Kalimantan Province has not been enacted by the government. Consequently, the locations of the plasma estates have yet to be determined and hence there are difficulties in getting bank financing.

In West Kalimantan Province, the Companies experience a different problem regarding the basis for plasma estates. The land owners insist that the 20% quota for plasma estate be developed inside areas under the Company's Land Use Title while the Company has explained that the plasma estate should be established outside that area. This is in accordance with a circular issued by the Director General of Plantation Department, Ministry of Agriculture No. 396/02.140/31.1/07/207 dated 25 July 2007 on Interpretation of Article 11 Paragraph 1 of the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture No. 26 of 2007. This circular confirms that the 20% quota is to be developed outside areas under the Company's Land Use Title. However, the community still does not accept that.

Another problem relates to what constitutes the total plantable area, of which 20% will be devoted to plasma estates. The Companies exclude HCV areas from the total plantable area, pursuant to Article 11 Paragraph 1 of the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture No. 26 of 2007. On the other hand, the community is of the view that the total plantable area should include all land that the Company receives from the community.

The incidence of boundary disputes between adjacent villages has also prevented the development of plasma estates. This is true for PT ALM, and the Company is still awaiting agreement between the villages involved in the disputes.

The study also found that there has been no standard guideline regarding development of plasma estates. Therefore, the Research Team suggests that the Company formulate SOP on Plasma Estate Establishment in reference with the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture No. 26 of 2007.

Particularly for Central Kalimantan, the Research Team suggests that the Company starts to prepare SOP on the development of the Plasma Estates while awaiting completion of the revised Provincial Spatial Planning of Central Kalimantan.

5.10. Status of Plantation Labour

The study found that the Companies employ two types of labour: (1) non-permanent labourers; and (2) daily and monthly permanent labourers. Wages for non-permanent labourers are based on the Provincial/District minimum wage, whichever is higher. They are paid regularly, regardless of their length of service in the Company. Permanent labourers receive daily or monthly wages plus benefits such as free housing, electricity, clean water, medical service, worker's insurance coverage and a monthly rice ration.

Some non-permanent labourers told the Research Team that they expected the Company to consider raising their wage above the standard wage rate, as food prices in rural plantation areas are higher than those in urban areas. Furthermore, income from other activities such as rubber tapping that require shorter working hours is already higher than the standard wage.

6. Profile of The Research Team

The Research Team was led by Syamsuni Arman and he was assisted by two supervisors, Sutarman Gafur for West Kalimantan and Salampak Dohong for Central Kalimantan.

6.1. West Kalimantan Province

6.1.1. Syamsuni Arman

This research team member is a Professor Emeritus in Public Administration at the Faculty of Social Sciences of Tanjungpura University in Pontianak and holds a BA in Public Administration (Lambungmangkurat University in Banjarmasin, 1965), Drs. in Public Administration (Tanjungpura University in Pontianak, 1978), MA in Anthropology/Human Ecology from (Rutgers University, USA, 1982) and PhD in Anthropology/Human Ecology (Rutgers University, USA, 1987). His international training experience includes, among others, UNESCO training in Human Ecology in Samarinda (1981) and international training in Human Rights in Oslo, Norway (2006). His experience includes international research cooperation with the Fulbright Foundation, New York Botanical Garden, WWF-Indonesia, International Timber Trade Organisation (ITTO), Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA). In addition to teaching in several universities, he has also worked as a social consultant in the forestry, mining and plantation sectors.

6.1.2. Sutarman Gafur

This research team member holds a PhD in Soil Biology and Land Rehabilitation from the University of Western Australia (2003), a Master's degree in Soil and Water Conservation from the University of Tennessee, USA (1991), and an undergraduate degree in Agronomy from the Faculty of Agriculture, Tanjungpura University in Pontianak (1985). His research experience includes pre-surveys for oil palm plantation in West Kalimantan since 1986, collaboration with JICA for development of a basic model for agricultural development in Singbebas (Singkawang, Bengkayang and Sambas) Area in 2002-2003, and leading a project for promoting people participation in the development of the West Kalimantan–East Malaysia border in 2004, a project supported by the Partnership (a national NGO) in Jakarta. He has also been a member of the West Kalimantan Research Board since 2002, and was appointed as Chairman of the West Kalimantan Food Security Board in 2009.

6.1.3. Riduansyah

This research team member holds a Master's degree in Soil and Water Management from Brawijaya University, East Java (1994). For more than 15 years, he has been active as a community development expert in several sub-sectors of agriculture: traditional farmers, marine and coastal communities, agro-forestry and urban poverty programmes in West Kalimantan Province. He has been involved as an assessor of more than 100 documents for SEIA for oil palm plantation concessions, mining exploitation activities, timber estate and national forest estate in West Kalimantan Province. In the last ten years, he has participated in a variety of studies on public policy for local government (Sintang District, Sanggau District, Pontianak District, Ketapang District, Kayong Utara District and Bengkayang District), and collaborating with a number of international organisations, e.g. JICA, World Bank, and DANIDA (Denmark).

6.1.4. Nurjani

This research team member holds a Master's degree in Agronomy from Ohio State University, USA (1996). He is the head of the Agronomy Study Programme at the Faculty of Agriculture of Tanjungpura University and a lecturer's representative in the university senate. His research experience includes collaborating with district governments in West Kalimantan Province in formulating agricultural strategic planning. In 2005, he was involved in writing the blueprint for agriculture development in Ketapang District. As an agricultural expert, he was also involved in a number of SEIAs for oil palm plantation development in West Kalimantan Province.

6.1.5. Abdul Hamid A. Yusra

This research team member holds a Master's degree in Natural Resource and Environment Management from Bogor Agriculture Institute. His participation in training includes the following topics: (1) Agribusiness development through "Training for Facilitator of PPUPKR Cooperative Model"; (2) Facilitator in plantation training; and Technical management and community assistance. His community services include: Implementation of PRAMethod; and (2) Regional development. His research experience includes: (1) Master plan research for livestock development in North Kayong District; (2) Area development for Sebedang's micro watershed; (3) Identification and inventory of ex-mining area; (4) Master plan for agro-politan area; (5) Preparation of priority watershed in West Kalimantan; and (6) Programme evaluation for livestock development in West Kalimantan.

6.1.6. Ibrahim Isytar

This research team member holds a Master's degree in Agricultural Economics from New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, USA. He has experience in preparing SEIA documents for forestry companies.

6.1.7. Novira Kusrini

This research team member holds a Master's degree in Agribusiness Management (2002) and a Doctorate in Agricultural Socio-economics (2009) from the Faculty of Agriculture, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta. She has an AMDAL B certificate that qualifies her to lead the evaluation and writing of SEIA reports. She is a member of Bhakti Ilmuwan Research and Community Centre (BIRCC).

6.2. Central Kalimantan Province

6.2.1. Salampak Dohong

This research team member is responsible for the research study in Central Kalimantan. Dr. Salampak Dohong holds a PhD in Soil Sciences from Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) in 1999. He pursued his Masters degree as well as his undergraduate degree specialising in Soil Sciences from the Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) in 1993 and 1987 respectively. He is currently the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Palangkaraya as well as visiting lecturer at the Hokkaido University since 1999. Dr Salampak Dohong is also the Staff Consultant in Katingan and Gunung Mas districts in Central Kalimantan.

6.2.2. Wilson Daud

This research team member holds a Master of Science degree in Management of Agribusiness from Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta (2002). He has conducted research into the socio-economic condition of communities within oil palm plantations.

6.2.3. Suharno

This research team member holds both a Master's degree (1986) and a Doctorate (1997) in Agricultural Economics from Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta. He has conducted research into socio-economic conditions within and around companies. In 2010, he conducted a social research in collaboration with the Plantation Office of Central Kalimantan Province and the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Palangkaraya.

6.2.4. Tri Prajawahyudo

This research team member holds a Master of Science degree in Extension and Communication from Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta (2009). He has experience conducting research in land and plantation management, and is a member of Team of Experts on Watershed Management in an oil palm company.

6.2.5. Trisna Anggreini

This research team member holds a Master's degree in Agricultural Socio-economics from Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta (2009). She has conducted studies into rubber plantations, upland rice, food provision for a peat area community, profile of home industry, socio-economic empowerment of communities and the empowerment of women in the rattan industry.

6.2.6. Eddy Lion

This research team member holds Master's and Doctorate degrees in Sociology from Merdeka University, Malang (2007). His research experience includes traditional production systems, traditional astronomy and meteorology, riparian areas of Central Kalimantan and the traditional Dayak marriage system.

6.2.7. Yuni Erlina

This research team member holds a Master's degree in Agricultural Socio-economics from Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta (2010). She has conducted research into the local rubber industry, rice marketing strategies, economic analysis of farm household income, and economic analysis of high quality rice seeds in peat soil.

6.2.8. Yusup Aguswan

This research team member holds a Master of Science degree in Geographic Information System from the Faculty of Geography, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta (2008). He has been involved in SEIA and HCV assessment.

6.2.9. Yuprin A. Dehen

This research team member holds a Master of Agriculture degree from Brawijaya University, Malang (1993). His research experience includes a study of legal compliance in big plantation companies in Central Kalimantan and a social impact assessment of a plantation company in Kotawaringin Barat District.

6.2.10. Budya Satata

This research team member holds a Master of Science degree in Nutrition and Animal Feeds from Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta (1992). His research experience includes such topics as the nutritional value of *kayambang* (*Salvinia auriculata*), processing technology of rice stalks with ammonia as animal feeds, productivity of the *nilam* plant (*Pogostemon Cablin* Benth) in peat and red-yellow podzolic soils, and use of soluble plantation waste in relay cropping and intercropping of maize.

6.2.11. Yulianto

This research team member has an undergraduate degree in Development Economics from University of Palangkaraya (1988). His research experience includes socio-economic study of agricultural and plantation small businesses in Central Kalimantan, the role of upstream industries in the marketing of local rubber, and the effect of workforce mobility in wood processing.
