Environmental and Social Monitoring Report

Project Number: 47937-001 28 February 2016

Rantau Dedap Geothermal Development Project (Republic of Indonesia)

Safeguard and Social Monitoring Report – ^{2nd} Semester 2015

Prepared by Supreme Energy for the Asian Development Bank

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Rantau Dedap Geothermal Power Project Phase 1 - Exploration

Safeguard and Social Monitoring Report



RD-I1

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P.T. Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap Equity Tower – 18th Floor, Sudirman Central Business District (SCBD), Lot 9 Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Jakarta 12190, Indonesia P +62-21-5155 222 F +62-21-5155 333 W www.supreme-energy.com

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Any document applicable to the SE Rajabasa project company contains the characters "RB" in the document reference.

Any document applicable to the SE Rantau Dedap project company contains the characters "RD" in the document reference.

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asia Development Bank
ACSR	Aluminium Conductor Steel Reinforced
AECOM	Architecture, Engineering, Consulting, Operations, and Maintenance
EPC	Engineering, Procurement, and Construction
FCV	Flow Control Valve
FEED	Front End Engineering Design
IEE	Initial Exploration Examination
IESE	Institute of Earth Science and Engineering
ISDP	Integrated Social Development Program
LAPI ITB	Lembaga Afiliasi Penelitian dan Industri Institut Teknologi Bandung
LCI	Leighton Contractor Indonesia
LIPI	Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (National Science Body)
MEQ	Micro Earth Quake
MSE	Mechanically Stabilized Earth
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PLN	Perusahaan Listrik Negara (National Power Company)
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PT	Pressure Temperature
PTS	Pressure Temperature Spinner
RD	Rantau Dedap
SDI	Scientific Drilling International
SERD	Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap
SFTT	Static Formation Temperature Test
SGS	Steamfield Gathering System
SHE	Safety, Health, and Environment
TD	Total Depth
TPL	Third Party Liability
TVD	True Vertical Depth
UKL	Upaya Pengelolaan Lingkungan (Environmental Management Effort)
UPL	Upaya Pemantauan Lingkungan (Environmental Monitoring Effort)



1. General Information

1.1 **Project Location**

SERD is developing the Project which is situated approximately 225 km from Palembang, the capital city of the South Sumatera province. Geographically the area is situated between 4° 7′ - 4° 15′ South Latitude and 103° 29′ - 103° 18′ East Longitude. The Project area covers approximately 35,440 ha (18.56 km x 19.63 km) and is situated at an elevation ranging from 1,000 to 2,600 meters on the Bukit Besar volcanic complex. The prospect is located in a very remote and undeveloped area with steep terrain; most of the prospect area has only walking trails or no access ways at all.



Rantau Dedap Location Map

1.2 Project Summary

The SERD geothermal power project (the "Project") implementation is proposed in two phases. Phase 1 constitutes the geothermal resource exploration and drilling phase. Steam-field development and power plant construction will be taken up as part of Phase 2. SERD have completed exploratory drilling to investigate the geothermal resource and, if investigations are satisfactory, will subsequently undertake the development of the geothermal power project up to the commercial operation of a geothermal power plant comprising two units of approximately 120MW each.

The exploration program has started since 2011 and on 3 February 2014, the exploratory drilling programme commenced with the 'spudding' and drilling of the first exploratory well of RD-B1.



1.3 Date of Construction / Operation Commencement

The following items were described as the key milestones which lead to the determination of commercial operations.

- The well testing activity related to the exploration drilling which include the production test and interference test up to the 6th well is completed by the 2nd week of August 2015. However, further extended well testing period to obtain valid geochemistry data from RD-I2 at high flowing wellhead pressure until end of February 2016
- The Final Resource Assessment report is completed by 30 September 2015
- Financial close date involves several things for completing the financial close. This would follow the sequence as follow: The resource assessment (30 September 2015) followed by another 4 months for feasibility study report (January 2016), continued by around 2 months for FEED completion (March 2016), 1 month for EPC RFP to be ready for tender issuance, and associated items such as EPC contract ready to be awarded based on tariff adjustment approval, thus the date of financing close is expected to be on 28 February 2017. Compared to previous report, Financial Close date is delayed by 3 days due to additional time required for feasibility study completion. An overall review of the schedule will be performed in Q1 2016 and corresponding revision will be introduced in next Quarterly Report.

1.4 Approvals

Prepared by: VPs and Head of Department

Approved by: Board of Director

1.5 Contacts

Company: PT. Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap Menara Sentraya, 23rd Floor JI. Iskandarsyah Raya no. 1A, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12160 Ph: +62-21 2788 2222 Fax: +62-21 2788 2333 Attn: Nisriyanto

2. Relevant Environmental Permits or Compliance Certificates

This Chapter discusses relevant environmental permits or compliance certificates as required by SERD, including the latest permits or compliance certificates obtained until end of December 2015, key developments and any major changes in location and design, and findings of any environmental and OHS regular inspections audits.

2.1 New Permit or Compliance Certificates Required and Obtained

 Received approval of Head of Geothermal (Kepala Teknik Panas Bumi / KTPB) from EBTKE of Ministry of Energy on 24 July 2015.

2.2 Key Developments and Major Changes in Location and Design

- November 2015, SERD finalised Well Field Assumptions based on Rantau Dedap Final reserve assessment made by GeothermEx. The GeothermEx reserve assessment concludes that the western part of the Rantau Dedap geothermal field can sustain 30 years production with the capacity of 92 MW Gross using a dual-flash technology, compared with the original proposal of 220 MW capacity
- Two suitable plant site locations were identified with one location is situated east of Wellpad-E and the second location is slightly north-east of Wellpad-C. Both locations have suitable topography to create the required platforms for the main elements of a geothermal power plant such as powerhouse, cooling towers and substation.

It is strongly recommended by the study that to locate the power plant near Wellpad-E, due to the substantial lower risk of slips to pipelines, reduced risk of delays to drilling activities and the added benefit to utilise LP production wells drilled on Wellpad-E.

• Three additional wellpads were identified as part of development wellpads,e.g. Wellpad-L and Wellpad-M. Wellpad-N is a contingency wellpad.

2.3 Findings of Environmental and OHS Regulatory Inspections or Audits

No Environmental and OHS regulatory inspections and/or audits have been conducted in 2nd semester 2015.

2.4 Others

- Conducted 1st Aid Training for employees and contractor workers on 21 August 2015.
- Incorporated forest protection as part of Security's task by establishing SERD Forest Security team on 31 August 2015.
- Site visit by Lahat's Forestry Office on 31 August 2015 regarding efforts to prevent forest fire.
- Socialization of Head of South Sumatera Police announcement on 18 and 19 September 2015 regarding forest fire.



- Conducted emergency and fire drill with scenario of fire at Yard on 21 September 2015.
- Installed 16 "No Hunting" signs on 30 September 4 October 2015.
- Installed 5 camera traps on 28 29 October 2015 to monitor the movement of animal species around the SERD area.
- Site visit by Marubeni BOC on 22 November 2015.
- Led efforts to put out forest fire due to dryness at surrounding of SERD area (October November 2015).
- Site visit by Lahat's House of Representative members on 15 December 2015.
- Continue cleaning up solids / sediments from water ponds and mud ponds at each wellpads (started in June 2015).
- Continue revegetation efforts.
- Constructed concrete pad for main generators using drilling cutting waste material.

3. Incidents of Environmental Safeguards Violations or Noncompliance

This Chapter discusses relevant incidents of environmental safeguards violations based on applicable environmental standards and regulations along with the correctives actions, deadlines, identification of responsible parties, and status of implementation of corrective action plan.

• There had been no issues found related to incidents of environmental safeguards, violations or noncompliance, and hence no corrective actions were required.

4. Incidents of Environmental, OHS Accidents

This Chapter discusses incident recorded dates and responsible agencies, the scale of damage and injury, authorities in charge of investigation/ recording, media or community reactions and corrective actions, deadlines, identification of responsible parties.

4.1 Environmental Incidents

• No Environmental incidents were reported during the period.

4.2 Occupational/Community Health Incidents

• No Occupational/ Community Health Incidents were reported during the period.

4.3 Safety Incidents

- There was 1 (one) medical treatment accident (3 stitches at R/H lower thigh) due to unintentionally hitted by the victim's own machette during opening a walking track inside the forest for surveying a new road access to Wellpad-M.
- There were 2 (two) fire related accidents i.e. a fire on an own small electrical generator and an arson to a wooden Security small shelter by a mentally-ill boy.
- There was 1 (one) accident related to vehicle which caused minor to medium material damage only. An SERD light vehicle was side-swept with a small commuting bus at a narrow public road.

No	DATE / TIME	ACCIDENT SUMMARY	CONTRACTOR / DEPARTMENT	ACCIDENT CATEGORY
92	27 Jul'15	Fire at a 5kVA Yanmar electrical generator at WP-B.	OMM / Well Test	Small fire. No injury. Total loss of 5kVA Yanmar generator
	22.30	WP-B		
93	10 Sep'15	Arson. Muhamad,13 years old boy Son of Mutazar (Coffee owner at Galang tinggi area) with mental disability, burnt a night watchman (wakar) shelter at Pump Station #2 are. This incident was first reported by an SERD Well Testing Supervisor that came back to Talang Pisang camp for lunch.	Project, Security	Security. No injury. Minor MD (low value post / hut).
	12.00	Pump Station (PS) 2		

• SERD Incident / Accident Register for second half of 2015 is as written as follow:



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94	13 Oct'15	Sidesweep with a small public transport bus. When overtook it, before fully passed the bus, somehow the bus turned to the right and so the head of the bus hitted the rear vender of Pajero BA-1821-BB, driven by Indra Gunawan. No claim from both parties.	DKB / Site Support	No injury. Minor MD to rear left vender and broken rear left light.
	09.10	Tanjung Tebat main public road.		
95	28 Nov'15	 Geoindo team departed from flying camp on 07.00. They planned to conduct topographic survey of proposed ring road access to WP-M. At 12.00 am the Geoindo team took a lunch break on access road to PAD-M. After lunch, the Team continued the activity. Whilst the local labor cleared footpath using a machete / cleaver, one of local labor (Didi, 27 years old local labor from Fajar Bulan Village) misjudged the size of a tree branch i.e. assumed it as a big tree branch. He swung his cleaver strongly as he usually done it to cut a big tree branch. In fact, the tree branch he tried to cut was only a small tree branch but covered by thick mildew, so he could not control his cleaver and it hitted his right hand side lower thigh. The Geoindo team stopped the activity, gave first aid treatment to the injured person (IP) to stop the bleeding and cleaned the wound. Wound dressing applied and the Team decided to go back to flying camp and sent the IP to Talang Pisang Clinic. At 18.00, the injured person arrived at Talang Pisang clinic, the On-duty Paramedic checked the IP condition and because of the cut wound was deep (1-2 cm) and also limited equipment to stitch the wound, the IP was sent to Kota Agung medical centre (Puskesmas) and received 3 (three) stitches. 	Geoindo local labour / Project	MTC - 3 stitches
	13.00	Access / track road to future WP-M		



5. Social Safeguards Monitoring

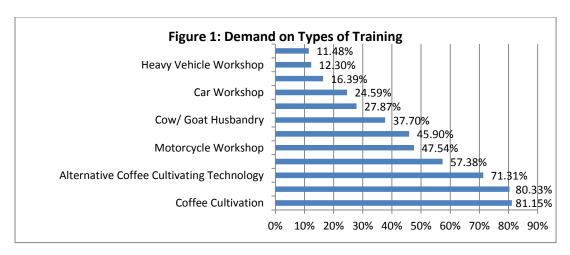
This Chapter discusses progress in implementation of the social safeguard compliance audit report and corrective action plan, implementation of grievance mechanisms, resources for implementation of social safeguards, forward plan of social safeguards, labour hiring and management..

5.1 Social Safeguards Monitoring General Overview

SERD is continuing the process for Social Safeguards Monitoring through its Integrated Social Development Program. Based on the needs analysis, it is concluded that there is a need to develop the community capacity in thinking, deciding, and do something that is considered appropriate to solve the problems faced by utilizing their owned ability. Therefore, the development efforts and capacity building could be done mainly in two areas of economic life, namely (1) the agricultural/ plantation, particularly coffee plantation starting from planting, maintenance, and coffee processing technology, resulting in high-quality coffee, and marketing of coffee at a high selling price, and focusing on the vegetables production that has the 3-6 months harvest period; (2) breeding cows/ goats and fisheries. To enhance the Integrated Social Development Program, SERD has already selected the beneficiaries for the Livelihood and Skill Development Program for Rantau Dedap Communities. And to manage all the capacity building initiatives, including the creation of specific tailored made trainings, SERD had been select the specilaist to run the 1st phase of Capacity Building Training called Life Skill Training.

The capacity building/training program action plan should be linked closely to the need and the livelihood Opportunities development program. It has been mentioned that in the long run, the program will be focused on the coffee plantation revitalization program, to ensure that the coffee plantation become more productive, pricing is more favorable and sustain.

Based on the training demand Survey, the most recommended training that would cater most of the people are training related to coffee cultivation (81.15%) and the agricultural cultivation (80.33%). Figure 1 shows the preference of the respondents on the training types.





However, to achieve that main goal, the development program should be staged into three stages, namely, the short term, middle term and long term program.

In the short run, there is a need to focus on the quick yielding economic activities. One of the reasons for prioritizing is related to the economics safety net of the household. The main livelihood of the respondents in Rantau Dedap is coffee farmers who have harvest once a year. So far, the success of the coffee production is strongly influenced by the production of coffee and the fluctuations in the price of coffee. The failure in the harvest or low market price of coffee would greatly affect the public welfare.

Therefore, it is necessary to develop the cultivation of vegetable crops that have harvest 3-6 months. The production could be utilized domestically to meet the daily needs and also to become the economic commodity.

Another immediate economic development is on the services sector, alternative for the service activities are in the automotive sector, mainly on the development of automotive workshop, due to the increasing of the number of vehicle ownership in the area.

Related to the above needs, in the short term the training program should be focused on training on life skills on the quick yielding activities, like agriculture cultivation, farming and services activities.

As for the medium term the focus of livelihood opportunities development program will be on the Improvement the coffee production process to revitalize the coffee industry in Rantau Dedap.

The related training program is therefore in the area of life skills on the coffee cultivation process, marketing and management of coffee industry, and training for the other supporting program.

The long term program will be focused on promoting the sustainability of the revitalization process in the coffee industry in Rantau Dedap. The related training program would focus on promoting the training on the new approaches and technology, and advance management skills to support the coffee industry revitalization.

Figure 5.1.1 shows the relation between the development stages with the training program.



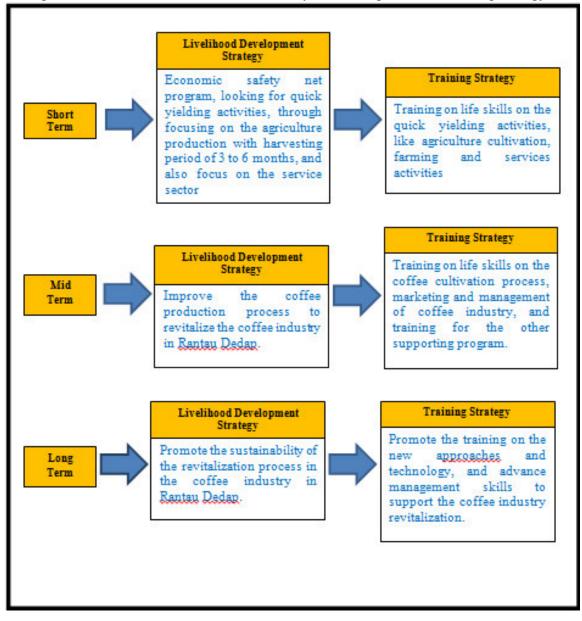


Figure 5.1.1: Relation between Livelihood Development Strategies with the Training Strategy

The above strategy is elaborated further into the training activities, which is based on the cluster of training activities.

As mentioned earlier, there are three training clusters, the first cluster is the community/ local economic development training cluster, the second is focused in strengthening the community ability in dealing with other stakeholders, and the third cluster is in enhancing the knowledge on the integrated business approach.

The following table indicates the detail elaboration on the type of training to be conducted in each time frame and each training cluster.



Figure 5.1.2: Training Program Schedule

	Training Cluster			
Time Frame	Community/ Local Economic Development	Strengthening the community ability in dealing with other stakeholders	Enhancing the knowledge on the integrated business approach	
Short Term	Training on Efficient Agriculture Cultivation Process Training on Cow/Goat Breeding Process Training on Automotive Mechanical Skills			
Mid term	Training on Efficient Coffee Cultivation Process Training on Fish Farming Mechanism Training on Motorcycle Workshop Management	Training on the Effective Marketing Language Training Training on basic accountancy system Training on effective speaking	Training on Entrepreneurship Introduction on the Basic Computer for business management	
Long Term	Introduction on Alternative Coffee Cultivating Technology	Training on negotiation skills	Training on the SME Management	

Further elaboration will be given on the short term program, since it has a strategic program to cater to the most immediate problem on the community economic development.

The training in this short term program should cater to a wide range of community and support the quick yielding economic recovery. Another criteria is that the training should be economically viable (cost efficiency). Therefore, the three training alternatives in the short term period are applied with the fact that they are will cater of about 73 percent of the respondents with relatively less operational costs.

The possible training types can be categorized into 3 types; the first type is the training to prepare the farmers to substitute the coffee plantation to the more productive commodity. The second category will be the training to plant the more productive plant which also supporting the coffee plantation. The Third training is touching the alternative plantation methods which give more crops alternative and at the same time would not take the space for the coffee plantation.



The First Training Category

The first type of training will touch on the efficient agriculture cultivation process to prepare the farmers to substitute the kind of plantation in the area, namely:

- Training for the cultivation of vegetables and fruits with harvest period of 3 to 6 months.
- Another specific opportunity is training on efficient cultivation on the strawberry, which are now has been started to grow in the area of Rantau Dedap.

The Second Training Category

The second category is training with focus on the supporting the coffee plantation production. One of many factors that affects to growth and yields of coffee is light intensity. Therefore coffee plants require shade trees to reduce the intensity of the sun lights, since these plants would not grow well when cultivated in the open areas. Light intensity will vary with type of shading trees used. Various types of cover crops have been widely known by the coffee planters, including: plant *Gliricidia, Leucaena, Dadap,, Suren* etc.

Coffee plants can also be used as intercrops among other annual crops that can be used as cover crops such as cinnamon, rubber, coconut, amber, star fruit, "keluwak" and others with a set distance and cropping systems that will be used to grow coffee plants.

These become the alternative activities to be developed in the area, while waiting for the usual harvest period of the current coffee plantation. The specific training introducing the technic of shading trees mechanism and its related knowledge will be one of the appropriate kinds of training to be held.

The Third Training Category

The Third category is training for the woman. Mostly of the training is service industry, such as: food catering and sewing skills. Since the raw material for food catering is available nearby and the market for food shopper strarts to grow, the natural food catering skills that already given is potential to develop as one of livelihood in the community of Rantau Dedap. During the stakeholder meeting that conducted on October, the community leader propose to SERD to provide the catering utensils and sewing equipment as one of the Rantau Dedap woman community needs. Therefore, after the hardware was provided and the skill as software shall be improved.

In addition, based on the survey, it is noted that quite a big interest for the automotive mechanic training from the respondents. This demand is understandable easily, since the use of the automotive in the area has been increasing significantly, following the improvement in the infrastructure and accessibility of the area.



5.2 Summary of Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation Activities

During the period of second half of 2015, Relation Team continously participate in consultation with the villages head, districts head, regent and also the military heads in Lahat , Muara Enim regencies as well as Pagar Alam city as attendees. The purpose of this informal consultation is to get the latest information regarding the security and social condition in the regencies / city and consult SERD participation if required by the regencies / city.

Status of corrective actions

By having engagement with social consultant, SERD continuing with :

- 1. Skill development and capacity building program through Development of General Capacity Building and Action Plan
- 2. Implementing the Skill Development and Livelihood Opportunities Training Program.

Continually, SERD documentation and record keeping has been improved by :

- 1. Revise the guidelines of presidium / village forum / committee principals
- 2. Develop internal and external monitoring report to comply with ADB SPS
- 3. Documentation and record maintenance of consultation
- 4. Budget monitoring for Integrated Social Development Program

5.3 Implementation of Grievance Mechanism

During this period no grievance has been reported and in the other hand we already redevelop Grievance Mechanism to be implemented by next period.

5.4 Resources for Implementation of ISDP Components

Summary of progress in implementation of the Integrated Social Development Program components could be found on the following table. During this period, since there were a lot of religious festivals and some community events, almost of the program distributed to donation or sponsorship for the events or festivals.



	Implementation of ISDP components Implementation Period : June – December 2015				
No.	Activity	Target beneficiaries	Status	Remarks	
1	Economic empowerment Skill development Training for women (sewing, food processing, catering supplies, computers) and youth (construction related trades, driving, electrician, mechanic,	Vulnerable affected households	Verifying the beneficiaries	Plan to start the training on Q1 2016 for cultivation training	
2	automobile repairs, etc.) Education and scholarship				
	Scholarships (with specific targets on girls)	Affected communities	-	-	
3	Infrastructure improvements				
	Improvements to infrastructure in the project villages including public sanitation facilities, inner roads, drainage and small scale water supply improvements	Sukarami Village – Rantau Dedap Village	Done	Maintain the access road during rainy seasons in December 2015	
		Community of Tunggul Bute Village	Done	Support fresh water distribution for Tunggul Bute villagers during dry season from July – September 2015	
4	Donations and community relationship				
	Donations or sponsorship on several events such sports events, independence day, religious festivals	Community in Sukarami Village, Lawang Agung Village, Karang Endah Village, Tunggul Bute Village (including Talang Pisang Hamlet) and Segamit Village (including Yayasan hamlet)		Support 5 (five) villages around SERD area to celebrate Islamic Day of Idul Adha	
		Community in Talang Pisang Hamlet		Support Talang Pisang villagers on celebrating Independence Day on Augut 2015	
	Capacity building of leaders, village heads in conflict resolution, mentoring etc.	Community Leaders, Village Heads	Done	Stakeholder Meeting for developing next CSR Plan, Program and Budget for year 2016	



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5	Community needs assessment			
	Skill Development & Livelihood Opportunities Training Program Phase-1	Vulnerable affected households especially the coffee cultivators	Verifying the beneficiaries	Plan to start the training on Q1 2016 for cultivation training
6	Employment opportunities			
	Recruitment of unskilled and semiskilled workers during construction	Villages in Circle 1, with priorities to vulnerable affected persons	Done	Recruitment of unskilled workers during revegatation actvity in some wellpads from July - December 2015
	Recruitment of locals in the Borrower team	Villages in Circle 1, with priorities to vulnerable affected persons	-	On exploitation phase
	Recruitment of locals in plant operations	Villages in Circle 1, with priorities to affected persons	-	On exploitation phase



5.5 Forward Plan / Next Steps (for the next 6 months)

SERD has set a forward plan for the next 6 (six) months that consists of the following programs, i. e:

- Continuing implementing Capacity Building Action Plan for Livelihood Opportunities and Skill Development Planning for Rantau Dedap Communities phase I by providing life skill training.
- Continuing Implementation of Integrated Social Development Programs through the implementation of capacity building and livelihood development program.
- Strengthening of record keeping of grievance redress (continous)
- Standardize formats for documentation and record of consultations including training of staff (continous)

5.6 Labour Hiring and Management

Workplace inspection was conducted by internal SERD in Project and Drilling Site and also conducted by Local Authorities, i.e.: Workplace inspection and monitoring from Muara Enim Authorities was conducted on July 2015 (no major findings).

6. Environmental Capacity

This Chapter discusses staff capacities in environmental management, degree of awareness, training conducted, needs assessment of environmental management capacity and awareness level of contractors' staff trained.

6.1 Staff Capacities in Environmental Management

During this less activity period, SERD maintain 2 (two) Site SHE personnel (back-to-back) to handle the maintenance and other activities. SERD site personnel is also assisted by 4 (four) SHE personnel in Jakarta.

6.2 Degree of Awareness

The current personnel responsible for environmental management have sufficient knowledge of environmental management, health and safety requirements, including environmental laws and regulations.

6.3 Training Conducted

SHE induction is conducted to all new workers and visitors. Various SHE trainings are conducted to SERD employees and long term contractor workers.

6.4 Needs Assessment of Environmental Management Capacity

Based on current assessment, no additional need is required at this stage. If there is a need to improve the capacity, it will be done accordingly.

6.5 Awareness Level of Contractors' Field Personnel

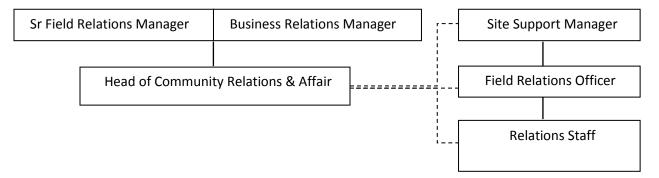
On the job training has been conducted in the form of direct coaching, pre-job meeting, use of display boards and banners.



7. Social Management Capacity

This Chapter discusses staff capacities in social management, degree of awareness, training conducted, needs assessment of social management capacity and awareness level of contractors' staff trained.

7.1 SERD's Relations team



7.2 Number and Adequacy of Staff to Monitor Labour and Working Conditions

To monitor labour and working conditions, SERD employs 1 (one) managerial level personnel (Site Support Manager) and 2 (two) supervisory level personnel.

7.3 Training Conducted

Social awareness on labour termination trainings were conducted on December 2015.

7.4 Designation and Signature of Person Responsible

Head of Community Relation and Affair is the responsible for preparing the social safeguards monitoring reports, while Sr. Manager Field Relations and Business Relations Managers are the responsible persons for reviewing the reports.



8. Issues, Status of Implementation of Mitigating Measures in the Environmental Management Plan

This Chapter discusses status of implementation of mitigating measures in the environmental management plan, and if such issues arise, corrective actions and recommendations, would be act upon.

Mitigating Measures	Status
Water Quality	No report of water pollution event.
Air quality and Noise	No report of excessive noise and air pollution.
Soil quality and erosion control	Soil is disposed of at soil disposal facility and erosion is prevented by providing sufficient sloping and conduct revegetation.
	There were several minor land slide occasions reported and there have been mitigation efforts conducted.
Aquatic biota	No issue.
Waste Management	Conducted cleaning of mud ponds and water ponds by reclaiming mud from the ponds using an excavator and a sludge pump.
	In accordance with the prevailing regulation, since October 2014, the drilling cutting and drilling mud are excluded from hazardous material category.
Flora Fauna	Installed 5 (five) camera traps to monitor the movement of various species around SERD area. Routinely downloaded the camera records.
Occupational Health, Safety, and Security	Conducted routine inspections.
Community Health, Safety, and Security	Ditto
Forest Management Plan	Established Forest Security by incorporating the forest protection tasks to the job description of the Security Group.
	Distributed flyers from Head of Police of South Sumatera province regarding prohibition of



	burning trees for land opening and land clearing. Installed 16 "No Hunting" signs.
Earthquake occurrences/incidences (seismicity)	No reported occurrence
Environmental Management Plan	Routinely conducted as stipulated in the government's approved Environmental Study
Environmental Monitoring Results and Environment	Submitted routine reports to government.
Findings and recommendations of audits carried out	No major issues
Problems Encountered and action plan for the next reporting period	No issues encountered.
Other information and Feedback	No issues.



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APPENDIX A. Project Pictures.

A.1 Installation of "No Hunting" Signs



A.2 Camera Trap and Photo Results



A.3 SERD Participation in Preventing Forest Fire





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A.4 Revegetation



A.5 Cleaning of Ponds from Mud



A.6 Constructed Concrete Pad for Main Generators Using Drilling Cutting Waste Material



A.7 Facility Maintenance





A.8. Fire Drill



A.9 Refresher Training First Aid



A.10. Site visits by Government Officials and Shareholders





APPENDIX B. ISDP Pictures.

B.1 Maintain the Access Road During Rainy Seasons in December 2015.



B.2 Support Fresh Water Distribution for Tunggul Bute Villagers During Dry Season from July – September 2015



B.3 Support 5 (five) Villages Around SERD Area to Celebrate Islamic Day of Idul Adha





B. 4 Support Talang Pisang Villagers on Celebrating Independence Day in Augut 2015



B.5 Annual Stakeholder Meeting in October 2015



B.6 Donation for Boy Scout Camp in Semende Darat Ulu Sub District





B.7 Recruitment of Unskilled Workers for Revegetation Actvity in Wellpads from July - December 2015



