

Social Compliance Audit Report

– Appendices F to J

Project Number: 50330-001
5 February 2018

INO: Rantau Dedap Geothermal Power Project – Phase 2 (Indonesia)

Prepared by Mott MacDonald for PT Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap (SERD).

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F. List of trainees in SERD's December 2017 Coffee Training Programs

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

lembar ke : 1

ACARA : Pelatihan Pertanian PT SERD.

HARI/TGL : Kamis/21 Des 2017

TEMPAT : Balai Desa Segamit - SDU- M.Enim.

PUKUL : 08.00 - 17.00 WIB

NO.	NAMA	LETAK KEBUN YANG DIGARAP	ALAMAT RUMAH SEKARANG	TANDAN TANGAN
1.	Sambung ariati	Tg. Tige	Armanantai	1.
2.	IUTON	Pesigantain	Segamit	2.
3.	AZHAR	air kelat	Segamit	3.
4.	BENV BARRI	Pesigantain	Segamit	4.
5.	Jandari Har.	Air kelat	Segamit	5.
6.	M. M. L. G. M.	air kelat	Segamit	6.
7.	Sulanon	air kelat	Segamit	7.
8.	Pegun Rais/Butan. G. T. Tinggi		Armanantai	8.
9.	KARTURI	Tg. Tige	Segamit	9.
10.	NUNYA	air kelat	Segamit	10.
11.	ST. H. A. P.	Tg. Tige	Armanantai	11.
12.	Jamidi/Julipo	air kelat	Segamit	12.
13.	RIZDALUSMASAL	Pantakan	Segamit	13.
14.	RIPKAN	G. Tinggi	Segamit	14.
15.	PAS. LUM	Gerubing	Armanantai	15.
16.	TAHAIN	Gerubing	Armanantai	16.
17.	KISMAN	Air kelat	Segamit	17.
18.	HADI	Armanantai	Segamit	18.
19.	SUBHAN	YAYASAN	Armanantai	19.
20.	MUHAMMAD	MATANGSIPIT	Armanantai	20.

Talang Pisang, 21 Desember 2017

Totio P. P. (45) 1110 120

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

ACARA : Pelatihan Pertanian PT SERD.

HARI / TGL : Kamis / 21 Des 2017

TEMPAT : Balai Desa Segamit - SDU- M.Fnim.

PUKUL : 08.00 - 17.00 WIB

NO.	NAMA	LETAK KEBUN YANG DIGARAP	ALAMAT RUMAH SEKARANG	TANDAN TANGAN
1.	SAPARUDIN	GRUBING	PAJAR BULAN	1.
2.	Sila kuddan	belang Tiga	Armananta	2.
3.	Sakinah	Batu Balai	Armananta	3.
4.	WATANI/HAKIM	GERUBING	Armananta	4.
5.	RAHUAT	Galang Tindri	SEGAMIT	5.
6.	AMIN	Matang Sepit	Segamit	6.
7.	FAHSIL	air kelat	Segamit	7.
8.	Zahid arifin	RANTAU	Segamit	8.
9.	Alwani	Ar. belat	Armananta	9.
10.	Panani	Ar. belat	Armananta	10.
11.	AAN ARIANTO	Batu Balai	SEGAMIT	11.
12.	Jadran	Jerubing	Armananta	12.
13.	Ekman	galangtunga	Armananta	13.
14.	Mardana	Air arabia	S. Agung	14.
15.	Ursula	galang	Armananta	15.
16.	AP. P	galang	Segamit	16.
17.	Ron di	air kelat	p. belan	17.
18.	SUKRAN	Bn 723	Armananta	18.
19.	Asmuni	galangtunga	Segamit	19.
20.	Lisman	Paran hano	Segamit	20.

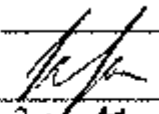
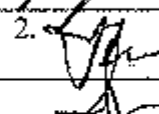
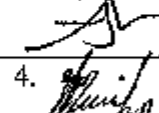
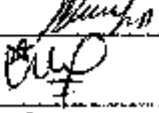
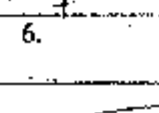
Talang Pisang, 21 Desember 2017

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA
ACARA : Pelatihan Pertanian PT SERD.

HARI / TGL : Kamis / 21 Des 2017

TEMPAT : Balai Desa Segamit - SDU- M.Enim.

PUKUL : 08.00 - 17.00 WIB

NO.	N A M A	LETAK KEBUN YANG DIGARAP	ALAMAT RUMAH SEKARANG	TANDAN TANGAN
1.	mas rukul fca	air kalat	Segamit	1. 
2.	TOHRI	g. luyy	Segamit	2. 
3.	ALIKANI	J. FIZILIS	P. P6	3. 
4.	MURAHIR	Air ndalat	Segamit	4. 
5.	IRAWAN S.	PENGENTIAAN	SEGAMIT	5. 
6.				6.
7.				7.
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18.				18
19.				19
20.				20.

Talang Pisang, 21 Desember 2017



DAFTAR HADIR UNDANGAN

ACARA : Pembukaan Pelatihan Pertanian PT SERD. HARI / TGL. : Kamis / 21 Des 2017.

TEMPAT : Balai Desa Segamit - SDU Muara Enim. PUKUL : 09.00 - 17.00 WIB.

NO.	NAMA	JABATAN/ALAMAT	NO. TLF / HP	TANDAN TANGAN
1.	PIHRIN	KANTIP MDS	✓	1. PAH
2.	KARMUDIN	KT. B PD	✓	2. [Signature]
3.	EMA RIZGA	OPRATOR	✓	3. [Signature]
4.	TAHSIL	SEKDES ✓	081313177688	4. [Signature]
5.	Jalaluddin	KADES ✓		5. [Signature]
6.	BUYUNG S	BARANGA ✓	081364572228	6. [Signature]
7.	RIMBUN	REKUR	✓	7. [Signature]
8.	Darmawati	PKK	✓	8. [Signature]
9.	Rimbun jambi	Harap	✓	9. [Signature]
10.	Tanjung Kharat	Houseip	✓	10. [Signature]
11.	pajau akhijr	Kades	✓	11. [Signature]
12.	Siddiqin	Kan. Tambak B.	✓	12. [Signature]
13.	Rahmat	Kodes 5	✓	13. [Signature]
14.	Balthazar	PKK	✓	14. [Signature]
15.	Sulowati	PKK	✓	15. [Signature]

Talang Pisang, 21 Desember 2017

Urut 200 & 300

15



DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA



A C A R A : Pelatihan Pertanian PT SERD.

HARI / TGL : Jum'at / 22 Des 2017

T E M P A T : Ruang Meeting PT SERD Tlg Pisang.

P U K U L : 08.00 – 17.00 WIB

NO.	N A M A	LETAK KEBUN YANG DIGARAP	ALAMAT RUMAH SEKARANG	TANDAN TANGAN
1.	AMRON	SK. RAMI	SK RAMI	1.
2.	FULHAM	SK. RAMI	SK. RAMI	2.
3.	SARHANDI	T. BUTE	T. BUTE	3.
4.	JANTHUR	Rantau dedap	yayasan	4.
5.	OSMAN	yayasan	yayasan	5.
6.	awalia	yayasan	yayasan	6.
7.	Sutri Andrami	Rantau dedap.	yayasan.	7.
8.	ekrawati	Pengantaraan	yayasan	8.
9.	ALIL	Gerubing	P. Panjang	9.
10.	Jantawi	Rantau dedap		10.
11.	Suprianto	Rantau dedap	yayasan	11.
12.	Adram	Rantau dedap	Rantau	12.
13.	NIZAM	11 - 11	yayasan	13.
14.	Sadli Hasan.	Acuntan dedap	Des. IV. RT.	14.
15.	Jantawi	medani	T. Bute	15.
16.	KALORI	Pengantaraan	T. bute	16.
17.	RAMADI	Galang tinggi	P. panjang	17.
18.	PAHRAN.	SELINGKUT.	TG. Bute.	18.
19.	Nastaim	Pengantaraan	T. Bute	19.
20.	Syahrudin	Yayasan	Yayasan	20.

Talang Pisang, 22 Desember 2017

19 + 15 + 20 + 13 = 77 + 14 = 91
20 22/12 12 12

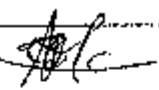
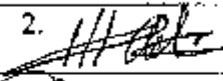

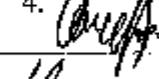
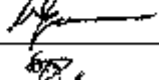
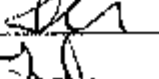

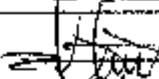
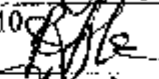
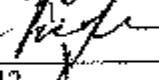

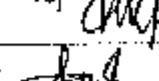
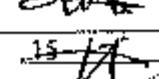
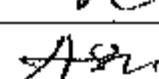
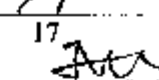
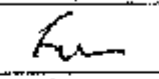
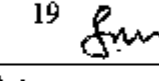



DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

ACARA : Pelatihan Pertanian PT SERD.

HARI / TGL : Jum'at / 22 Des 2017

TEMPAT : Ruang Meeting PT SERD Tlg Pisang.

PUKUL : 08.00 - 17.00 WIB

NO.	NAMA	LETAK KEBUN YANG DIGARAP	ALAMAT RUMAH SEKARANG	TANDAN TANGAN
1.	ABILKASIM	TL. T1 EG	Semut	1. 
2.	Ramidi	T. Bute.	Selingkut	2. 
3.	Sarjuna	Pergetan	Jagasan	3. 
4.	CANDERA	SElingkut	T. BUTE	4. 
5.	Wiliadi	T Pisang	T Pisang	5. 
6.	WANDIN	PHGTAN	Atamanai	6. 
7.	ghur benadi	pengantun	T. Bute	7. 
8.	Purawan	Pengantun	T. Bute	8. 
9.	Wiliadi	Pengantun	RT	9. 
10.	Imyari	Abat belai	Atamanai	10. 
11.	Hamir	Tegoran	RT	11. 
12.	AHMAD FIDMANSYAH	BT AD	KT. AGUNG	12. 
13.	BASH	AIR LATAS	KT AGUNG	13. 
14.	Edinson	Selingkut	T. Bute	14. 
15.	MIDI ANTO	SElingkut	T. BUTE	15. 
16.	ASRIJ	Selingkut	T BUTE	16. 
17.	TUKIMIN	TL	TL Pisang	17. 
18.	Shona	T. Pisang	T. Pisang	18. 
19.	Siti Nasibah	T. Pisang	T. Bute	19. 
20.	Harani	Pengantun	Pengantun	20. 

Talang Pisang, 22 Desember 2017

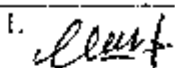
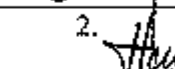
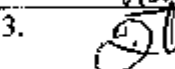
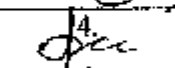
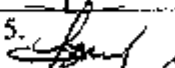
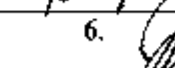

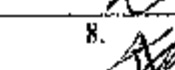
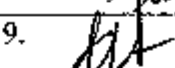
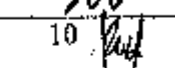
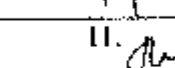
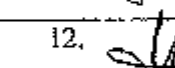
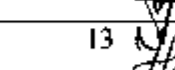
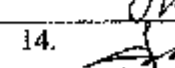
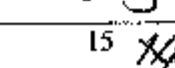

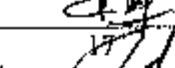
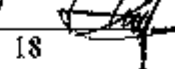
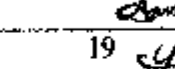
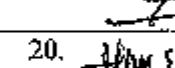
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DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA
A C A R A : Pelatihan Pertanian PT SERD.

HARI / TGL : Jum'at / 22 Des 2017

T E M P A T : Ruang Meeting PT SERD Tlg Pisang.

P U K U L : 08.00 – 17.00 WIB

NO.	N A M A	LETAK KEBUN YANG DIGARAP	ALAMAT RUMAH SEKARANG	TANDAN TANGAN
1.	Muhamad	yayasan	yayasan	1. 
2.	KIMSON	BT. SURAI	KR. ENDAH	2. 
3.	SAIDARMI	yayasan	yayasan	3. 
4.	SUPRIADI	Pengantian	T. Bute	4. 
5.	AFIKSO	Karangin	B. Surai	5. 
6.	IRVAN	PHATAI	KR. ENDAH	6. 
7.	DODI	SUKA RAMI	SE RAMI	7. 
8.	KEMAN	Pada Agung	Pada Agung	8. 
9.	YULI	Kota Agung	Kota Agung	9. 
10.	KRIMA	Kota Agung	Kota Agung	10. 
11.	Sholikhah	Kota Agung	Kota Agung	11. 
12.	YELAI E	LAWANG 3000 L. Agung	L. Agung	12. 
13.	HOLIVANI	R. dekap	yayasan	13. 
14.	NASURAH NURHALEHA	T. PISANG	Dusun III T. Pisang	14. 
15.	SEHAFLAN MARDANA	T. Pisang	Dusun III T. Pisang	15. 
16.	JULI PAHLEVI	Pengantian	T. Pisang	16. 
17.	DJUMADI	Punggul	T. Pisang	17. 
18.	HANZAH	Pengantian	T. Bute	18. 
19.	HOLMAN	RANTAN	T. Pisang	19. 
20.	JANUAR	AYIK KETAT	T. Pisang	20. 

Talang Pisang, 22 Desember 2017

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA

ACARA : Pelatihan Pertanian PT SERD.

HARI / TGL : Jum'at / 22 Des 2017

TEMPAT : Ruang Meeting PT SERD Tlg Pisang.

PUKUL : 08.00 - 17.00 WIB

NO.	NAMA	LETAK KEBUN YANG DIGARAP	ALAMAT RUMAH SEKARANG	TANDAN TANGAN
1.	Jusri	Selungkut	TG Bute	1.
2.	Fauzi	8000	T. Bute	2.
3.	Andi	CH. 000	T. Bute	3.
4.	Amri	T. Bute	T. Bute	4.
5.	Sadri	R belukar	T. Bute	5.
6.	H. H. H.	Kebun Pengantar	T. Bute	6.
7.	Amri	Pemutan	T. Bute	7.
8.	Purnawirawan	T. Bute	T. Bute	8.
9.	SYAHRIL	T. Bute	T. Bute	9.
10.	WAMUDIN	T. Bute	T. Bute	10.
11.	MISRAMUDIN	T. Bute	T. Bute	11.
12.	KAWATI	T. Bute	T. Bute	12.
13.	Ag + Hm.	T. Bute	T. Bute	13.
14.	Zamri	Rantau	T. Bute	14.
15.	TARMPRI	RANTAU	T. Bute	15.
16.	SEHRAH	T. Bute	T. Bute	16.
17.	CH. 000	T. Bute	T. Bute	17.
18.				18.
19.				19.
20.				20.

Talang Pisang, 22 Desember 2017

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17

DAFTAR HADIR UNDANGAN

G. Regulatory framework for PLN-led transmission line land acquisition

G.1 Permen ESDM 33/2016 (Bahasa Indonesia only)



**MENTERI ENERGI DAN SUMBER DAYA MINERAL
REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

PERATURAN MENTERI ENERGI DAN SUMBER DAYA MINERAL
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

NOMOR 33 TAHUN 2016

TENTANG

PENYELESAIAN TEKNIS TERHADAP TANAH, BANGUNAN, DAN/ATAU
TANAMAN YANG DIKUASAI MASYARAKAT PADA
KAWASAN HUTAN DALAM RANGKA PERCEPATAN PEMBANGUNAN
INFRASTRUKTUR KETENAGALISTRIKAN

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

MENTERI ENERGI DAN SUMBER DAYA MINERAL REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

Menimbang : bahwa untuk melaksanakan ketentuan Pasal 36 ayat (5) Peraturan Presiden Nomor 4 Tahun 2016 tentang Percepatan Pembangunan Infrastruktur Ketenagalistrikan, perlu menetapkan Peraturan Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral tentang Penyelesaian Teknis Terhadap Tanah, Bangunan, dan/atau Tanaman yang Dikuasai Masyarakat pada Kawasan Hutan dalam rangka Percepatan Pembangunan Infrastruktur Ketenagalistrikan;

Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1960 tentang Peraturan Dasar Pokok-Pokok Agraria (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1960 Nomor 104, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 2043);

2. Undang-Undang Nomor 41 Tahun 1999 tentang Kehutanan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1999 Nomor 167, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3888) sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2004 tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2004 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 41 Tahun 1999 tentang Kehutanan Menjadi Undang-Undang (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2004 Nomor 86, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4412);
3. Undang-Undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2009 tentang Ketenagalistrikan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2009 Nomor 133, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5052);
4. Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2012 tentang Pengadaan Tanah bagi Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2012 Nomor 22, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5280);
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 23 Tahun 1994 tentang Pengalihan Bentuk Perusahaan Umum (Perum) Listrik Negara Menjadi Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1994 Nomor 34);
6. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 14 Tahun 2012 tentang Kegiatan Usaha Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2012 Nomor 28, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5281) sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 14 Tahun 2012 tentang Kegiatan Usaha Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2014 Nomor 75, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5530);

7. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 71 Tahun 2012 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pengadaan Tanah bagi Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2012 Nomor 156) sebagaimana telah beberapa kali diubah, terakhir dengan Peraturan Presiden Nomor 148 Tahun 2015 tentang Perubahan Keempat atas Peraturan Presiden Nomor 71 Tahun 2012 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pengadaan Tanah bagi Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2015 Nomor 366);
8. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 68 Tahun 2015 tentang Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2015 Nomor 132);
9. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 4 Tahun 2016 tentang Percepatan Pembangunan Infrastruktur Ketenagalistrikan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2016 Nomor 4);
10. Peraturan Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral Nomor 13 Tahun 2016 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2016 Nomor 782);

MEMUTUSKAN:

Menetapkan : PERATURAN MENTERI ENERGI DAN SUMBER DAYA MINERAL TENTANG PENYELESAIAN TEKNIS TERHADAP TANAH, BANGUNAN, DAN/ATAU TANAMAN YANG DIKUASAI MASYARAKAT PADA KAWASAN HUTAN DALAM RANGKA PERCEPATAN PEMBANGUNAN INFRASTRUKTUR KETENAGALISTRIKAN.

Pasal 1

Dalam Peraturan Menteri ini yang dimaksud dengan:

1. **Penyelesaian Teknis** adalah proses pemberian sejumlah uang kepada masyarakat yang menguasai tanah, bangunan, dan/atau tanaman pada kawasan hutan.

2. Lembaga Penilai adalah kantor jasa penilai publik yang profesional dan independen yang dapat melakukan penilaian terhadap nilai pasar tanah, bangunan dan tanaman.
3. Pembangunan Infrastruktur Ketenagalistrikan yang selanjutnya disingkat PIK adalah kegiatan perencanaan, pengadaan dan pelaksanaan dalam rangka penyediaan infrastruktur ketenagalistrikan.
4. PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero) yang selanjutnya disebut PT PLN (Persero) adalah badan usaha milik negara yang didirikan berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 23 Tahun 1994 tentang Pengalihan Bentuk Perusahaan Umum (Perum) Listrik Negara Menjadi Perusahaan Perseroan.
5. Pengembang Pembangkit Listrik yang selanjutnya disingkat PPL adalah badan usaha penyediaan tenaga listrik berupa badan usaha milik negara, badan usaha milik daerah, koperasi, dan swasta yang bekerja sama dengan PT PLN (Persero) melalui penandatanganan perjanjian jual beli/sewa jaringan tenaga listrik.
6. Pemerintah Daerah adalah kepala daerah sebagai unsur penyelenggara pemerintahan daerah yang memimpin pelaksanaan urusan pemerintahan yang menjadi kewenangan daerah otonom.

Pasal 2

- (1) Dalam rangka pelaksanaan PIK, PT PLN (Persero), anak perusahaan PT PLN (Persero), atau PPL dapat melakukan pengadaan tanah untuk PIK pada kawasan hutan.
- (2) Pengadaan tanah untuk PIK sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dilaksanakan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Pasal 3

- (1) PT PLN (Persero), anak perusahaan PT PLN (Persero), atau PPL dapat melaksanakan pengadaan tanah untuk PIK pada kawasan hutan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 2 ayat (1) yang dikuasai masyarakat.
- (2) Penguasaan masyarakat atas tanah di kawasan hutan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) didasarkan pada:
 - a. hak atas tanah; atau
 - b. penguasaan dan penggunaan lainnya.
- (3) Hak atas tanah sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) huruf a berupa hak atas tanah sebagaimana diatur dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1960 tentang Peraturan Dasar Pokok-Pokok Agraria dan hak lain yang ditetapkan dengan peraturan perundang-undangan.
- (4) Penguasaan dan penggunaan lainnya sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) huruf b berupa penguasaan dan penggunaan lainnya yang tidak didasarkan pada hak atas tanah sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) huruf a.
- (5) Penguasaan dan penggunaan lainnya sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (4) merupakan pemanfaatan terhadap tanah pada kawasan hutan oleh masyarakat untuk mendirikan bangunan dan/atau menanam tanaman.

Pasal 4

- (1) Jika pengadaan tanah untuk PIK yang berada pada kawasan hutan terdapat masyarakat yang menguasai tanah berdasarkan ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 3 ayat (2), PT PLN (Persero), anak perusahaan PT PLN (Persero), atau PPL meminta kepada kementerian yang menyelenggarakan urusan pemerintahan di bidang agraria dan tata ruang/badan pertanahan nasional untuk memberikan keterangan atas kepemilikan tanah dimaksud, kecuali ditentukan lain dalam ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

- (2) Berdasarkan keterangan kementerian yang menyelenggarakan urusan pemerintahan di bidang agraria dan tata ruang/badan pertanahan nasional sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), PT PLN (Persero), anak perusahaan PT PLN (Persero), atau PPL melaksanakan Penyelesaian Teknis terhadap masyarakat yang menguasai tanah yang berada pada kawasan hutan.
- (3) Sebelum dilaksanakan Penyelesaian Teknis sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2), PT PLN (Persero), anak perusahaan PT PLN (Persero), atau PPL melakukan sosialisasi kepada masyarakat yang menguasai tanah, bangunan, dan/atau tanaman yang berada pada kawasan hutan.
- (4) Penyelesaian Teknis sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) dapat dilakukan terhadap tanah, bangunan, dan/atau tanaman yang dikuasai masyarakat yang berada pada kawasan hutan.
- (5) Penyelesaian Teknis sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (4) dilaksanakan sebagai bagian dari proses pengadaan tanah oleh PT PLN (Persero), anak perusahaan PT PLN (Persero), atau PPL untuk PIK dengan memperhitungkan kebutuhan dan dampak sosial masyarakat.

Pasal 5

- (1) Dalam rangka Penyelesaian Teknis sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 4 ayat (5), PT PLN (Persero), anak perusahaan PT PLN (Persero), atau PPL melakukan penilaian terhadap tanah, bangunan, dan/atau tanaman yang dikuasai masyarakat yang berada pada kawasan hutan dengan menggunakan jasa Lembaga Penilai.

- (2) Lembaga Penilai sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) harus mempunyai klasifikasi bidang jasa penilaian yang terkait dengan bidang jasa penilaian tanah, bangunan, dan tanaman yang mendapat izin usaha dari menteri yang menyelenggarakan urusan pemerintahan di bidang keuangan negara dan mendapat lisensi dari kementerian yang menyelenggarakan urusan pemerintahan di bidang agraria dan tata ruang/badan pertanahan nasional.
- (3) Hasil penilaian sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) menjadi dasar bagi PT PLN (Persero), anak perusahaan PT PLN (Persero), atau PPL untuk melaksanakan Penyelesaian Teknis.
- (4) Pelaksanaan Penyelesaian Teknis sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (3) diberikan langsung kepada masyarakat yang menguasai tanah, bangunan, dan/atau tanaman atau yang dikuasakan dan disaksikan paling sedikit 2 (dua) orang saksi dari unsur pimpinan kelurahan/desa/aparat setempat dengan disertai tanda terima Penyelesaian Teknis.
- (5) Terhadap tanah, bangunan, dan/atau tanaman yang dikuasai masyarakat yang telah dilakukan Penyelesaian Teknis sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (4) tetap menjadi kawasan hutan dan dibebaskan dari kegiatan masyarakat.
- (6) Biaya Penyelesaian Teknis sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (4) dibebankan kepada PT PLN (Persero), anak perusahaan PT PLN (Persero), atau PPL.

Pasal 6

Dalam hal Penyelesaian Teknis terhadap tanah, bangunan, dan/atau tanaman tidak dapat dilaksanakan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 5, PT PLN (Persero), anak perusahaan PT PLN (Persero), atau PPL dapat melakukan penitipan sejumlah uang yang ditetapkan untuk Penyelesaian Teknis kepada kantor pengadilan negeri setempat sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Pasal 7

PT PLN (Persero), anak perusahaan PT PLN (Persero), atau PPL berhak memanfaatkan tanah yang telah dilakukan Penyelesaian Teknis sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 5 atau telah dilakukan penitipan sejumlah uang kepada kantor pengadilan negeri setempat sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 6.

Pasal 8

PT PLN (Persero), anak perusahaan PT PLN (Persero), atau PPL melaporkan hasil Penyelesaian Teknis kepada Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral dengan tembusan kepada menteri yang menyelenggarakan urusan pemerintahan di bidang lingkungan hidup dan kehutanan, menteri yang menyelenggarakan urusan pemerintahan di bidang agraria dan tata ruang/kepala badan pertanahan nasional, dan Pemerintah Daerah setempat.

Pasal 9

Peraturan Menteri ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal diundangkan.

Agar setiap orang mengetahuinya, memerintahkan pengundangan Peraturan Menteri ini dengan penempatannya dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia.

Ditetapkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal 2 November 2016

MENTERI ENERGI DAN SUMBER DAYA MINERAL
REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

ttd.

IGNASIUS JONAN

Diundangkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal 7 November 2016

DIREKTUR JENDERAL
PERATURAN PERUNDANG-UNDANGAN
KEMENTERIAN HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

ttd.

WIDODO EKATJAHJANA

BERITA NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA TAHUN 2016 NOMOR 1665

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya
KEMENTERIAN ENERGI DAN SUMBER DAYA MINERAL

Kepala Biro Hukum,



Hufron Asrofi

G.2 Permen ESDM 38/2013



**MENTERI ENERGI DAN SUMBER DAYA MINERAL
REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

**PERATURAN MENTERI ENERGI DAN SUMBER DAYA MINERAL
REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR 38 TAHUN 2013**

TENTANG

**KOMPENSASI ATAS TANAH, BANGUNAN DAN TANAMAN YANG BERADA
DI BAWAH RUANG BEBAS SALURAN UDARA TEGANGAN TINGGI
DAN SALURAN UDARA TEGANGAN EKSTRA TINGGI**

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

MENTERI ENERGI DAN SUMBER DAYA MINERAL REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

Menimbang : bahwa untuk melaksanakan ketentuan Pasal 38 Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 14 Tahun 2012 tentang Kegiatan Usaha Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik, perlu menetapkan Peraturan Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral tentang Kompensasi Atas Tanah, Bangunan dan Tanaman yang Berada di Bawah Ruang Bebas Saluran Udara Tegangan Tinggi dan Saluran Udara Tegangan Ekstra Tinggi;

Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2009 tentang Ketenagalistrikan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2009 Nomor 133, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5052);

2. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 14 Tahun 2012 tentang Kegiatan Usaha Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2012 Nomor 28, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5281);

3. Keputusan Presiden Nomor 59/P Tahun 2011 tanggal 18 Oktober 2011;

4. Peraturan Menteri Pertambangan dan Energi Nomor 01.P/47/M.PE/1992 tanggal 7 Februari 1992 tentang Ruang Bebas Saluran Udara Tegangan Tinggi (SUTT) dan Saluran Udara Tegangan Ekstra Tinggi (SUTET) untuk Penyaluran Tenaga Listrik sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Keputusan Menteri Pertambangan dan Energi Nomor 975 K/47/MPE/1999 tanggal 11 Mei 1999;

5. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 125/PMK.01/2008 tanggal 3 September 2008 tentang Jasa Penilai Publik;

6. Peraturan ...

6. Peraturan Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral Nomor 18 Tahun 2010 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2010 Nomor 552) sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral Nomor 22 Tahun 2013 (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2013 Nomor 1022);

MEMUTUSKAN:

Menetapkan : **PERATURAN MENTERI ENERGI DAN SUMBER DAYA MINERAL TENTANG KOMPENSASI ATAS TANAH, BANGUNAN DAN TANAMAN YANG BERADA DI BAWAH RUANG BEBAS SALURAN UDARA TEGANGAN TINGGI DAN SALURAN UDARA TEGANGAN EKSTRA TINGGI.**

BAB I

KETENTUAN UMUM

Pasal 1

Dalam Peraturan Menteri ini yang dimaksud dengan:

1. Kompensasi adalah pemberian sejumlah uang kepada pemegang hak atas tanah berikut bangunan, tanaman, dan/atau benda lain yang terdapat di atas tanah tersebut karena tanah tersebut digunakan secara tidak langsung untuk pembangunan ketenagalistrikan tanpa dilakukan pelepasan atau penyerahan hak atas tanah.
2. Saluran Udara Tegangan Tinggi yang selanjutnya disingkat SUTT adalah saluran tenaga listrik yang menggunakan kawat telanjang (penghantar) di udara bertegangan di atas 35 kV sampai dengan 245 kV sesuai dengan standar di bidang ketenagalistrikan.
3. Saluran Udara Tegangan Ekstra Tinggi yang selanjutnya disingkat SUTET adalah saluran tenaga listrik yang menggunakan kawat telanjang (penghantar) di udara bertegangan di atas 245 kV sesuai dengan standar di bidang ketenagalistrikan.
4. Lembaga Penilai adalah Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik yang profesional dan independen yang dapat melakukan penilaian terhadap nilai pasar tanah, bangunan dan tanaman.
5. Tanaman adalah tanaman keras dengan tinggi tanaman yang berpotensi masuk ke dalam ruang bebas.
6. Menteri adalah Menteri yang menyelenggarakan urusan pemerintahan di bidang ketenagalistrikan.

7. Direktur ...

7. Direktur Jenderal adalah Direktur Jenderal yang melaksanakan tugas dan bertanggung jawab atas perumusan dan pelaksanaan kebijakan dan standardisasi teknis di bidang ketenagalistrikan.

BAB II

PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN KOMPENSASI

Bagian Kesatu

Inventarisasi Tanah, Bangunan dan Tanaman

Pasal 2

- (1) Pemegang Izin Usaha Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik dan Pemegang Izin Operasi wajib memberikan Kompensasi atas tanah, bangunan dan tanaman yang berada di bawah ruang bebas SUTT atau SUTET sebelum melaksanakan penarikan jaringan SUTT atau SUTET di lokasi tersebut.
- (2) Pemegang Izin Usaha Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik dan Pemegang Izin Operasi sebelum melaksanakan penarikan jaringan SUTT atau SUTET sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) wajib melakukan:
 - a. sosialisasi rencana pembangunan SUTT atau SUTET kepada masyarakat yang akan dilintasi SUTT atau SUTET melalui kantor pemerintah kabupaten/kota setempat;
 - b. pendataan awal lokasi rencana pembangunan SUTT atau SUTET yang meliputi pengumpulan data awal pemegang hak, serta tanah, bangunan dan tanaman yang berada di bawah ruang bebas SUTT atau SUTET yang akan dikompensasi;
 - c. inventarisasi dan identifikasi kepemilikan, penggunaan dan pemanfaatan tanah, bangunan dan/atau tanaman;
 - d. dokumentasi hasil inventarisasi yang berisi antara lain:
 1. pemegang hak atas tanah, bangunan dan/atau tanaman;
 2. jenis tanah;
 3. luas tanah dan bangunan;
 4. tinggi tanaman;
 5. letak ...

5. letak tanah, bangunan dan tanaman; dan
 6. peta obyek tanah, bangunan dan tanaman; dan
 - e. pengumuman hasil inventarisasi dan identifikasi di kantor kelurahan/desa dan kecamatan setempat.
- (3) Dalam hal pihak yang berhak atas tanah, bangunan, dan tanaman tidak menerima hasil inventarisasi dan identifikasi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) huruf c, pihak yang berhak atas tanah, bangunan dan tanaman dapat mengajukan keberatan kepada Pemegang Izin Usaha Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik dan Pemegang Izin Operasi atau melalui kantor kelurahan/desa dan kecamatan setempat paling lama 14 (empat belas) hari kerja terhitung setelah diumumkan.
 - (4) Pemegang Izin Usaha Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik dan Pemegang Izin Operasi wajib menindaklanjuti keberatan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (3) dengan melakukan verifikasi terhadap kepemilikan, penggunaan dan pemanfaatan tanah, bangunan dan tanaman dan hasilnya diumumkan di kantor kelurahan/desa dan kecamatan setempat.
 - (5) Hasil inventarisasi, identifikasi dan/atau verifikasi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) dan ayat (4), selanjutnya menjadi dasar dalam pembuatan daftar nominatif calon penerima Kompensasi.

Bagian Kedua

Penunjukan Lembaga Penilai

Pasal 3

- (1) Pemegang Izin Usaha Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik dan Pemegang Izin Operasi melaksanakan pengadaan Lembaga Penilai untuk melakukan penilaian besaran Kompensasi.
- (2) Lembaga Penilai sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) harus mempunyai klasifikasi bidang jasa penilaian yang terkait dengan bidang jasa penilaian tanah, bangunan dan tanaman yang mendapat izin usaha dari Menteri Keuangan dan mendapat lisensi dari lembaga pertanahan.
- (3) Pemegang Izin Usaha Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik dan Pemegang Izin Operasi menyampaikan usulan penunjukan calon Lembaga Penilai kepada Direktur Jenderal, gubernur, atau bupati/walikota sesuai dengan kewenangannya.

(4) Usulan ...

- (4) Usulan penunjukan calon Lembaga Penilai sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (3) sekurang-kurangnya dilengkapi dokumen mengenai:
 - a. izin usaha dan/atau izin pembukaan kantor cabang Lembaga Penilai dari Menteri Keuangan;
 - b. daftar nama penilai yang telah mendapat izin penilai dari Menteri Keuangan;
 - c. lisensi dari lembaga pertanahan; dan
 - d. daftar bidang jasa penilaian terkait.
- (5) Direktur Jenderal, gubernur, atau bupati/walikota sesuai dengan kewenangannya menetapkan keputusan penunjukan atau penolakan Lembaga Penilai paling lama 14 (empat belas) hari kerja sejak permohonan diterima secara lengkap.
- (6) Dalam hal permohonan penunjukan Lembaga Penilai ditolak, Direktur Jenderal, gubernur, atau bupati/walikota sesuai dengan kewenangannya memberitahukan secara tertulis kepada pemohon disertai dengan alasan penolakannya.

Bagian Ketiga

Formula Perhitungan Kompensasi

Pasal 4

- (1) Formula perhitungan Kompensasi atas tanah, bangunan dan tanaman yang berada di bawah ruang bebas SUTT atau SUTET ditetapkan sebagai berikut:

- a. Formula perhitungan Kompensasi untuk tanah:

$$\text{Kompensasi} = 15\% \times L_t \times NP$$

Keterangan:

L_t : Luas tanah di bawah ruang bebas

NP : Nilai Pasar tanah dari Lembaga Penilai

- b. Formula perhitungan Kompensasi untuk bangunan:

$$\text{Kompensasi} = 15\% \times L_b \times NP_b$$

Keterangan:

L_b : Luas bangunan di bawah ruang bebas

NP_b : Nilai Pasar bangunan dari Lembaga Penilai

- c. Formula perhitungan Kompensasi untuk tanaman:

$$\text{Kompensasi} = NP_t$$

Keterangan:

NP_t : Nilai Pasar tanaman dari Lembaga Penilai

(2) Formula ...

- (2) Formula perhitungan Kompensasi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) menjadi dasar untuk penetapan besaran Kompensasi.
- (3) Ruang bebas SUTT atau SUTET sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) mengacu pada ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Bagian Keempat

Penetapan Besaran Kompensasi

Pasal 5

- (1) Lembaga Penilai menetapkan besaran Kompensasi berdasarkan formula perhitungan Kompensasi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 4.
- (2) Hasil penetapan besaran Kompensasi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) bersifat final dan menjadi dasar bagi Pemegang Izin Usaha Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik dan Pemegang Izin Operasi dalam pemberian Kompensasi.

Bagian Kelima

Tata Cara Pembayaran Kompensasi

Pasal 6

- (1) Terhadap tanah, bangunan dan tanaman yang berada di bawah ruang bebas SUTT atau SUTET hanya dapat diberikan Kompensasi satu kali.
- (2) Dalam hal tanah, bangunan dan tanaman yang berada di bawah ruang bebas SUTT atau SUTET berpindah tangan kepada pemilik yang baru maka pemilik baru tersebut tidak berhak menuntut pembayaran Kompensasi.
- (3) Pembayaran Kompensasi diberikan oleh Pemegang Izin Usaha Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik dan Pemegang Izin Operasi kepada pemegang hak atas tanah, bangunan dan tanaman.
- (4) Pembayaran Kompensasi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) disaksikan paling sedikit 2 (dua) orang saksi dari unsur pimpinan kelurahan/desa/aparat setempat dengan disertai tanda terima pembayaran Kompensasi.
- (5) Dalam hal calon penerima Kompensasi tidak ditemukan atau menolak pemberian Kompensasi, Pemegang Izin Usaha Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik dan Pemegang Izin Operasi melakukan penitipan pembayaran Kompensasi kepada kantor pengadilan negeri setempat sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan dan Pemegang Izin Usaha Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik dan Pemegang Izin Operasi dapat melakukan penarikan jaringan SUTT atau SUTET.

BAB III
HAK PEMEGANG HAK TANAH SERTA
PEMEGANG IZIN USAHA PENYEDIAAN TENAGA LISTRIK
DAN PEMEGANG IZIN OPERASI

Pasal 7

- (1) Pemegang hak atas tanah yang telah menerima Kompensasi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 6 dapat memanfaatkan tanahnya sepanjang pemanfaatannya tidak masuk ke ruang bebas SUTT atau SUTET.
- (2) Pemegang Izin Usaha Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik dan Pemegang Izin Operasi yang telah melakukan pembayaran Kompensasi, berhak untuk menebang, memotong, atau mencabut tanaman yang berada di bawah ruang bebas SUTT atau SUTET.

BAB IV
GANTI KERUGIAN DALAM
PENARIKAN JARINGAN SUTT ATAU SUTET

Pasal 8

- (1) Ganti kerugian atas kerusakan pada bangunan atau tanaman dan tegakan lainnya yang terjadi pada saat penarikan jaringan SUTT atau SUTET dilakukan secara musyawarah.
- (2) Tegakan lainnya sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) merupakan tumbuh-tumbuhan yang bukan tanaman keras.

BAB V
PEMBINAAN DAN PENGAWASAN

Pasal 9

Direktur Jenderal, gubernur, bupati/walikota sesuai dengan kewenangannya melakukan pembinaan dan pengawasan terhadap pelaksanaan Peraturan Menteri ini.

BAB VI ...

BAB VI
KOMPENSASI TANAH YANG DIMILIKI
DAN/ATAU DIKUASAI NEGARA DAN TANAH ADAT

Pasal 10

Kompensasi atas tanah, bangunan dan tanaman yang dimiliki dan/atau dikuasai oleh pemerintah, pemerintah daerah, Badan Usaha Milik Negara dan Badan Usaha Milik Daerah dan tanah adat ditetapkan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

BAB VII
KETENTUAN PERALIHAN

Pasal 11

Proses Kompensasi untuk SUTT dan SUTET yang sedang berjalan dan belum ditetapkan besaran Kompensasi, proses Kompensasi dilakukan sesuai dengan ketentuan dalam Peraturan Menteri ini.

BAB VIII
KETENTUAN PENUTUP

Pasal 12

Pada saat Peraturan Menteri ini mulai berlaku, ketentuan mengenai kompensasi tanah, tanaman, tumbuh-tumbuhan, dan bangunan yang berada di bawah ruang bebas SUTT atau SUTET sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Peraturan Menteri Pertambangan dan Energi Nomor 01.P/47/M.PE/1992 tanggal 7 Februari 1992 tentang Ruang Bebas Saluran Udara Tegangan Tinggi (SUTT) dan Saluran Udara Tegangan Ekstra Tinggi (SUTET) untuk Penyaluran Tenaga Listrik sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Keputusan Menteri Pertambangan dan Energi Nomor 975 K/47/MPE/1999 tanggal 11 Mei 1999, dicabut dan dinyatakan tidak berlaku.

Pasal 13 ...

Pasal 13

Peraturan Menteri ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal diundangkan.

Agar setiap orang mengetahuinya, memerintahkan pengundangan Peraturan Menteri ini dengan penempatannya dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia.

Ditetapkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal 24 Desember 2013

MENTERI ENERGI DAN SUMBER DAYA MINERAL
REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

ttd.

JERO WACIK

Diundangkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal 24 Desember 2013

MENTERI HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

ttd.

AMIR SYAMSUDIN

BERITA NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA TAHUN 2013 NOMOR 1541

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya
KEMENTERIAN ENERGI DAN SUMBER DAYA MINERAL
Kepala Biro Hukum,




Susyanto

H. Safeguard Requirement Three supporting documentation

H.1 Summary of Indigenous Peoples screening assessment prior to January 2017

Table 16: Semendo IP Classification – SCAR and Draft ESIA Comparison

Requirements	SCAR: conclusions	Draft ESIA – Phase II: conclusions	Comments and Mott MacDonald conclusions
Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others	<p>Semendo people were a distinct ethnic group however, It is part of a larger ethnic group, Malayan ethnic due to historically part of deuto- Malayan civilization which migrate from Indochina region to South East Asia around 3 AD. During Srivijaya expansion the Semendo settlement were further pushed to more remote area in the mountain.</p> <p>Applicable: Yes</p>	<p>Though part of the Malay culture of the region, the Semendo people are a distinct ethnic group with its own language and culture. The Basemah are considered to be integrated into the mainstream economy and culture, though they are recognized as the historic ethnic group of the area.</p> <p>Applicable: Yes</p>	<p>Both the SCAR and the draft ESIA conclude that the Semendo self-identify as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and therefore meet this applicability requirement.</p> <p>Based upon the information reviewed within the audit, and consultation with stakeholders, Mott MacDonald's opinion is that the Semendo meet this applicability requirement.</p> <p>Applicable: Yes</p>
Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories	<p>Semendo people were not rooted from the area, until the period of 1970 where transmigration program were conducted by government</p> <p>Applicable: No</p>	<p>Semendo people have moved into the project area some 30 years ago and have established settlements throughout the area. The Semendo do have traditionally rights or ancestral attachments to land, but not in the project area.</p> <p>The Semendo people's livelihoods are based primarily on agriculture, such as rice and coffee cultivation. Semendo farming methods are traditional and basic. They are integrated into the regional economy and have entered other professions, including salaried employment in private and public sector.</p> <p>Applicable: No</p>	<p>Both the SCAR and the draft ESIA conclude that the Semendo people moved into the area in recent historical times and therefore do not have a collective attachment to the Project area.</p> <p>During the audit the Tunggul Bute Village Head stated that there were no traditional lands (<i>Tanah Adat</i>) within the Project area. He also confirmed that the large majority of people had moved into the area within the past 20 years, with an ongoing in-migration rate of approximately 5 families per year. The Dusun IV Yayasan Sub-village Head noted that there was an area of community forest (<i>Hutan Kemasyarakatan</i>) outside of the Project area, however this was not a form of traditional land title and is essentially forest land which has had its managed vested within a particular village governance unit. Reference was also made to a 1983 land grant of 2 hectares to each family settling in the area. This is not a form of traditional land tenure, and was part of government led land allocations under the Agrarian Land Act.</p> <p>Applicable: No.</p>
Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture	<p>Semendo people customs were largely influenced by Islam culture and Malayan. Though the Semendo have their distinct</p>	<p>Semendo customs and culture reflect general Indonesian culture found throughout western Indonesia-- Muslim</p>	<p>The draft ESIA builds upon the findings of the SCAR and includes traditional elements of distinct Semendo institutions,</p>

Requirements	SCAR: conclusions	Draft ESIA – Phase II: conclusions	Comments and Mott MacDonald conclusions
	<p>customs and traditions, the Semendos in the project area are Muslims and follow Muslim customs and traditions.</p> <p>Applicability: Yes</p>	<p>Malay. Mosques, mushalla and Islamic shools (pesantren) are common throughout the area. They have a distinctive traditional house design. They also have a distinct martial arts style called Kuntau. A unique Semendo custom is “Tunggu Tubang” whereby family inheritance is governed by the oldest female child.</p> <p>Inheritance primarily consists of farmland and houses. Given this custom, males typically migrate from the area.</p> <p>Applicable: No</p>	<p>particularly relating to housing and the matrilineal inheritance practice. However, despite this additional information confirming a degree of distinctiveness, SERD has changed the applicability conclusion from Yes in the SCAR, to No within the ESIA without robust justification. Based on the information reviewed within the scope of the audit, and outcomes of stakeholder engagement confirmed the distinctive housing types, customary festivals and family inheritance practices.</p> <p>Applicable: Yes</p>
<p>A distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.</p>	<p>Semendo have their distinct dialect though the language itself is not significantly different with Malayan language (the root of national language). Semendo people are conversant with the national language in addition to their dialect.</p> <p>Applicable: Yes</p>	<p>Like much of Indonesia, the Semendo are at least bilingual. They have their own language derived from the Malay language family (with some similarities to the Palembang language) and are conversant in the national language.</p> <p>Applicable: No</p>	<p>SERD appears to have changed the applicability conclusion based on the language criteria from Yes within the SCAR, to No within the ESIA based on the same information and without robust justification.</p> <p>Based on information reviewed during the audit, and interviews with key stakeholders, it was confirmed that Semendo have their own dialect, distinct from the national language.</p> <p>Applicable: Yes</p>
<p>Conclusion</p>	<p>The SCAR concludes that the Semendo are IP, regardless of the fact that they only fulfil three of the four criteria</p>	<p>The draft ESIA concludes that the Semendo are not IP. However, there are ambiguities between the text presenting the findings and the determined applicability</p>	<p>The information provided by SERD across the SCAR and draft ESIA for Phase II strongly indicates that the Semendo are the dominant ethnic group within the area. They self-identify as Semendo people, have distinct customary practices and their own dialect and while they are recent migrants to the Project Area, have a cultural attachment to the Semendo area throughout the Muara Enim Regency. Without additional primary data being collected as part of a detailed indigenous peoples screening exercise, Mott MacDonald recommends that the original classification of Semendo People as Indigenous be supported..</p>

Source: SCAR, ESIA and Mott MacDonald 2017

H.2 Indigenous People Report (PT Inti Hexta Semesta)

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE REPORT

Provision of Socio Economic
Evaluation & Monitoring Impact Analysis
(Ref. No. 17000024-OQ-10103)

PT. Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap



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STATUS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

IN SUPREME ENERGY RANTAU DEDAP PROJECT LOCATION

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

PT. Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap (SERD), which has business activities in the development of geothermal energy in the Rantau Dedap area, has a high concern for the welfare of local communities surrounding the project site. This is in line with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) policy, as a party to finance the project, which gives a great deal of attention to the communities affected by their projects, particularly vulnerable groups such as the poor or indigenous peoples (IP).

At the subject Site there are groups of people or ethnic originally allegedly entered into the IP category, namely Semende and Basemah communities. However, some initial observations about these community groups have so far not resulted in a conclusion or unanimous agreement on the IP status of the communities. Opinions are still divided between those claiming that the community at the project site, particularly the Project Affected People (PAP) or The Affected People of the Semende / Basemah ethnic group, is classified as IP or not IP.

Therefore, to eliminate the uncertainty aspect of this issue, a special assessment of the IP status of the community in the more comprehensive SERD project location and involving all key stakeholders is required.

B. Aim

The purpose of assessing the IP status of people in the SERD project location is:

- 1) Discuss and agree objectively on the IP status of the community in the SERD project location, especially those classified as PAPs.
- 2) Formulate policy recommendations to the SERD as input for the formulation of empowerment programs that are appropriate to the actual conditions of the community in the project site.

C. Scope of Study

This review is substantially focused on efforts to establish or agree on the IP status of the community on the project site, especially the PAPs or The Affected People. The PAP community group itself is defined as the people directly affected by the project activity, i.e. the community whose land or part of the land is exposed to the land acquisition scheme for the operational purposes of the project.

D. Methodology

To achieve the above objectives, the following steps are taken:

- 1) Conduct field research at the subject site through various methods: observation, interviews and in-depth interviews with Semende community leaders. Field research was conducted on 6-12 July 2017 in 4 villages or locations, namely Segamit Village, Rantau Dedap, Tunggul Bute Village, Karang Endah.
- 2) Implementing an FGD involving experts / academics, government officials and community leaders as well as representatives of indigenous stakeholders from the company's operations area. FGD was held on 26 July 2017 at Hotel Batiqa Palembang.

II. DEFINITION AND CRITERIA OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE (IP)

A. Theoretical Review

To determine whether a community is included in IP is rather complicated. Besides the fact that there is a lack of agreement on the terminology and criteria on IP itself, this issue is also quite sensitive, since recognition as IP can bring impacts, ranging from idealistic impacts to economic-political impacts.

So far there are no common ground or reference on the characteristic of IP, due to the diverse historical, social and geographic context surrounding the issues. Various international and national organizations have different ways of looking at and assessing IP. However, the criteria can also be determined objectively through tracing the development of the issue.

Efforts to determine IP criteria can not be separated from the history of its development. At first the presence of this discourse begins with the spread of Europeans to foreign lands outside its territory. The lands that were destined for the expansion were then claimed to be "land of findings". The term is used as if to say that the newly visited area is empty and uninhabited. This is a fatal mistake, because the land that became the goal of European society expansion is in fact already inhabited. In the region there are already a collection of people who live hereditary, have a way of living together, distinctive culture, and traditions that distinguish them with other communities.

Due to the overpowering hegemonic factor, the European community is unwilling to acknowledge the existence of the indigenous people. Then there was the occupation of the original community. Genocide is a step taken by European society to realize its desire to take control of its new territory. Indigenous people are increasingly urged and deprived of their right to position in their own territory. This sort of thing happens in American soil with Indian tribes as indigenous people and other colonies.

Awareness against European tyranny of the colonies was initiated by Francisco de Vitoria, a prominent theologian professor from the University of Salamanca, Spain (Kleden, 2007: 3). The idea of resistance is then passed on by Hugo Grotius who is famous as "the father of international law". Grotius rejected the idea or title of ownership of the land based on the concept of "discovery" of an area where in fact there were already local people (Kleden, 2007: 3). Grotius fully appreciates the rights of indigenous peoples to their land. For him the expropriation of community land by means of cement is an act against humanity.

From the early history it can be concluded that the land / territory is the main criterion of indigenous people. The soil herein is specific to co-owned or communal land. In Indonesia such land is usually called "customary land" or "*ulayat* land". This first criterion can directly eliminate the immigrant community who have no land in the area that he visited to be categorized as indigenous people.

After that the development of discourse about IP protection moved towards the recognition of the socio-political elements of indigenous communities. The escape of the dominance of church influence on law and politics in the 17th century led to a new view of a nation. The nation has been defined as a society that has its own social-political ties such as kinship and / or custom (tribal) (Kleden, 2007: 4). Based on this new point of view, the IP recognized from the kinship system. This kinship system

in its concrete form can be social institutions / customs, values and norms, as well as special rituals owned jointly by a society.

It is noticed that theoretically some characteristics can be used as a reference in determining whether a community belongs to the IP or not. The characteristics are: 1) communal land, 2) social / adat institutions, 3) shared values and norms, and 4) commonly performed rituals that bind all members of the community. Communities classified into IP should comply with all four criteria.

In Indonesia the concept of indigenous people is still a debat. Many terms appear to translate "indigenous people" into Indonesian. Some call indigenous people as "Masyarat Asli", "Masyarakat Adat ", and finally develop into "Masyarakat Hukum Adat". In addition there is also a call traditional society. This latter definition is widely rejected, including by community leaders Semende, because it connotes backwardness.

B. Policy / Regulation Review

Policy / regulation is a specific form that can be a universal law in search of a truth, which will be limit more subjective truth, and become a commonly agreed reference. Similarly in determining whether a community belongs to the indigenous or IP categories, the policy / regulatory approach can be used to complement the theoretical-academic approach.

1) Policy / Regulation of Ministries / Agencies (Government) of Indonesia related to IP

One of the sources that can be used as a reference to define Indigenous Peoples is the policy or regulation issued by the State / Government on this matter. There have been many laws and regulations, ranging from constitutional norms, laws, ministerial regulations to local regulations, which regulate Indigenous Peoples as well as their traditional rights. However, number of policies / regulations were not referred to a standard definition, and tend to define and interpret the indigenous peoples based on perspectives or even self interest. The terms used are very diverse, ranging from indigenous peoples, indigenous and tribal peoples, customary law community units, traditional communities, remote communities, isolated peoples, customary villages and so on.

The 1945 Constitution uses the term " *kesatuan masyarakat hukum adat* (customary law community)" (article 18B paragraph (2)) and "*masyarakat tradisional* (traditional community)" (article 183 paragraph (3)). On the other hand, indigenous peoples' movements, in this case represented by the Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago (AMAN) tend to choose the term "*masyarakat adat*" or "customary community" because the term "customary law community" is considered to reduce indigenous peoples into the legal dimension only, which in fact it also relates to social, political, cultural, religious, economic, and ecological dimensions. While the Ministries/ Government Agencies using terminology and definition in accordance with their scope of tasks and functions. Some Ministries / Agencies that have regulations relating to indigenous peoples are seen below.

Policy / Regulation Map Related to Indigenous Peoples Settings

Government Institutions	Substance	Policy/ Regulation	The Terms
Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry of Rural Development	Governance and Community Empowerment	Law No. 6/2014 on the village management; Minister of Home Affairs Decree No. 52/2014	Desa Adat (Customary Village); Masyarakat Hukum Adat (Customary Law Community)
Ministry of Environment & Forestry	Forest management and the existence of indigenous peoples	Law No. 41/1999 on Forestry matters; Law No. 32/ 2009 on Management of Environment	Customary Law Community
DG of Water Resources Ministry of Public Works & Housing (canceled by the Constitutional Court)	Water Resources Management	Law No. 7/2004 on Water Resources	Customary Law Community
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Management of the coastal areas and small islands	Law on Management of the coastal areas and small islands	Customary Law Community; Masyarakat Lokal (Local Community); Masyarakat Tradisional (Traditional Community)
Ministry of Social Affairs	Access to basic services	Presidential Decree No. 186/2014 on Social empowerment of the remote community	Komunitas Adat Terpencil (Remote/Isolated Indigenous Community)
National Land Agency	The relation of the Indigenous Peoples with their land	Law on Land Ownership basic regulation	Customary Law Community

Among the many regulations relating to indigenous peoples, one of the most detailed sets of definition is the Minister of Home Affairs Decree No. 52 of 2014 on Guidelines for the Recognition and Protection of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. The Article 1 of the regulation stimulate the followings:

"Indigenous People are Indonesian citizens who possess unique characteristics, live in harmony according to their customary law, have a bond to the ancestral origins and / or residence similarity, there is a strong relationship with the land and the environment, and the value system that determines the rules in economic, political, social, cultural, legal and exploit one particular area from one generation to another generation. "

Other issues surrounding indigenous and tribal peoples, namely "adat territory" and "adat law" are also explained in the same chapter. For customary areas it is explained that:

"Indigenous Territory is a customary land in the form of land, water and / or waters and natural resources thereon with certain limits, possessed, utilized and preserved for generations and

continuously to meet the needs of community life obtained through inheritance From their ancestors or ownership claims in the form of ulayat lands or customary forest ".

While customary law is defined as follows:

"Customary Law is a set of norms or rules, both written and unwritten, living and applicable to regulate human behavior derived from the cultural values of the Indonesian nation, passed down from generation to generation, constantly adhered to and respected for justice and public order, And have legal or sanctionary consequences ".

The above definitions are made as guidance in determining the status of indigenous and tribal peoples in Indonesia. Details of the criteria of customary law communities can be found in Article 5 paragraph (2) of this Regulation. Prior to being given the status of indigenous and tribal peoples, a society must meet all these criteria. The criteria are as follows:

- a. History of Indigenous and Tribal People;
- b. Customary territory;
- c. customary law;
- d. Property and / or customary objects; and
- e. Institutional / customary governance system.

The Ministry of Home Affairs regulates that the validator of customary law community is formed by the Local Governments who are referred to as the Local Committee of Customary Law. Observations and conclusions are submitted to the Head of Local Governments for ratification through the Decree of the Head of Local Government.

Meanwhile, Presidential Decree No. 186 of 2014 which became the operational guidance of the Ministry of Social Affairs uses a different terminology, namely Remote/Isolated Indigenous Community or Komunitas Adat Terpencil (KAT). KAT definition according to this Presidential Regulation is as follows:

"Remote/Isolated Indigenous Communities are a certain set of people bound by geographical, economic, and/ or socio-cultural unity, and poor, isolated, and / or socio-economic vulnerable".

The KAT criteria according to Presidential Regulation No. 186/2104 is:

- a. Limited access to basic social services;
- b. Closed, homogeneous, and livelihood dependent on natural resources;
- c. Marginal in rural and urban areas; And / or
- d. Living in border areas between countries, coastal areas, outer islands, and remote areas

The determination of KAT location as the basis for determining the implementation of social empowerment program for KAT is done by the Minister of Social Affairs. Therefore, formally, one community is not considered as "KAT" as long as the society does not get a determination decision as KAT from the Minister of Social Affairs.

2) ADB related policies / regulations

The Asian Development Bank's (ADB) basic policy on local communities affected by development activities refers to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples which in essence recognize the rights of Indigenous Peoples to determine their own development direction. This is because indigenous peoples often do not benefit from the development activities that take place in the locations where they live. Even Indigenous Peoples are in jeopardy when development activities come in and have a negative impact on areas they traditionally own, occupy, use, or view as ancestral lands. Special efforts are required to engage Indigenous Peoples in the planning of development programs that affect them, in particular the need for development programs that should be designed to meet their specific needs and aspirations.

In an effort to protect indigenous peoples, ADB outlines the requirements to be met for a project to have its support, including: (i) implementation of the social impact assessment and planning process; (ii) preparation of social impact assessment reports and planning documents; (iii) disclosure of information and implementation of consultations, including obtaining permits for the implementation of specific project activities of affected Indigenous Peoples communities; (iv) establishing a grievance redress mechanism; And (v) monitoring and reporting.

The purpose of enacting such a set of requirements is to encourage the process of planning and implementing projects that fully reward the identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems and cultural uniqueness of Indigenous Peoples as defined by them so that they: (i) obtain social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, (ii) have no adverse impacts on the project, and (iii) can actively participate in projects that affect them.

The characteristics of Indigenous Peoples have a great diversity in their culture, history, and present conditions, so that there is no universally accepted definition of Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous Peoples in various countries may be referred to by terms such as ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, aborigines, ethnic tribes, ethnic minorities, government-recognized tribes, or tribal groups. For operational purposes, the generic criteria used to identify Indigenous Peoples refers to a unique and vulnerable social and cultural group that has the following characteristics:

(i) Self-identification as a member of a unique indigenous / cultural group and the recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to the geographically unique and ancestral habitat of the project area and to the natural resources within the habitat and territory; (iii) Indigenous cultural, economic, social or political institutions separate from dominant societies and cultures; and (iv) One unique language, often different from the official one country or region.

In considering these characteristics, the policies/ regulations at the national, customary law, and all international conventions is also taken into account.

III. ANALYSIS OF SEMENDE COMMUNITY IP STATUS: SURVEY RESULTS, IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW AND FGD

A. History of Semende Society

Derived from the word "Semendo" which is then pronounced as "Semende" comes from the word "Same" and "Ende" (Nde) which means fellow or togetherness. Same means the same, Ende means property. Based on the study "The mores of the Semende Society" (2002), it also means that the positions of men and women are equal, both in the sense of the individual and in the Jurai sense. It is also mentioned that Semende comes from Se-Man-Nde, which means a unitary house of unity (a house awaited by a child *Tunggu Tubang*), a gathering place for relatives while on a pilgrimage to *puyang*, big days, and family events.

One Source also mentioned that Semende stands for "sesame endi kite" which means we all have. It is said that the origin of Semende people, comes from two tribes of Minangkabau and Banten. (Processed from primary data interviews of customary leaders, 2017). Another historical record says that the Semende community was founded by Puyang (ancestor) named Sheikh Nurqodim al-Baharudin who supposedly still descended from Sunan Gunung Jati from Cirebon (Dzulfikriddin, 2001).

Ethnic Semende, living in the highlands of South Sumatra including Semende Darat Laut (SDL) Sub District, consist of includes 10 villages, Semende Darat Ulu (SDU) Sub District covering 10 villages and Semende Darat Tengah (SDT) Sub District covering 9 villages (Hutapea and Thamrin).

From the perspective of social groups, Semende refers to a distinct group of people, which in the context of anthropology is referred to as 'tribe' or 'ethnic'. The Semende or Jeme Semende (Semende), is dominated social groups (tribes) in Muara Enim Regency.

Economically Semende society is almost one hundred percent dependent on the agricultural sector. Farmland in this region is very fertile. The main commodities of this region are robusta and rice. This area includes one of the rice granaries for the region of South Sumatra.



Figure 1.
Semende Community in Rantau Dedap

B. Identity, Tradition and Language

In general the daily life of "Jeme Semende" (Orang Semende) is not different from society in general. There are only a few custom rituals that are specific to the Semende community, such as the tradition of Tunggu Tubang, Meraje, and Besindat Besundi (Hariiaz and Darmawan, 2016), (Yenrizal, 2015). There are no traditional ceremonies in Semende society like "hamlet" as commonly found in villages in other regions.

Semende people are notoriously friendly, polite because it upholds religious values and manners especially to the parents. This condition is represented by Semende people with the term "lemak berasan" (easy to co-operate / not too difficult) and "bukan jeme garang" (not an irritable / angry person). Therefore Semende community is rather an open society and used to associate with outsiders. According to Semende traditional leaders, even since the seventeenth century, Semendeans have migrated to Mecca and Yemen to study and then become religious teachers, so they expressly reject if the Semende community is categorized as a closed traditional society and Retarded.

In addition to open society, Semende is also known as a well-educated community, especially in religious education. Semende people in the SERD project location are open to the formal education system (public schools), however they have limited access to educational facilities. Hence, the children of Semende have to go to other places which quite far from where they live. It has been a habit for a long time that Semende children are studying in islamic school (pesantren) in Java or in Aceh.

The religion of Islam, which in fact is not the original religion that grows on the land of Sumatra, is very influential in the life of Semende people. Semende people are very obedient to their Islamic tradition and values, and therefore "outsiders" or migrants are expected to uphold and appreciate the

traditions and values that Semende society guides. Both the newcomers and the Semende themselves are expected to be able to both practice local knowledge .

Natural resources that support life such as forests, land, houses, and others are nourished by the Semende community through the values and traditions that have been practiced for generations. Forests become a source of water for Semende community, therefore its existence is always maintained and should not be encroached. Forest products are harvested and used only for daily feeding purposes. It can be said that there is no tradition of illegal logging in Semende society. Likewise with land and houses, these two resources are handed down from generation to generation through the Tunggu Tubang tradition to the eldest daughter in the family to be maintained, and should not be sold.

Tunggu Tubang Tradition

One of the important traditions that are still implemented and guarded by Semende people today is Tunggu Tubang. Talking about the Semende tribe will ultimately conical to the tradition of Tunggu Tubang as well. Tubang means tube, made of bamboo that has a cover. The purpose is to store food everyday. Then this tubang is placed on the para-kitchen, so it can still be smoked. Tunggu Tubang means waiting for the tube, is the name and position given to the eldest daughter as the recipient of inheritance and manager of heritage of parents / ancestors, (Hutapea and Thamrin, 2010).

Tunggu Tubang means that the right of inheritance in a family is in the oldest daughter who has married. This daughter is given the right to use, occupy, preserve and retrieve the estate treasures of her parents, even her ancestors, but has no right to sell them, because the property is a heritage belonging to the extended family.

The right to be Tunggu Tubang is the eldest daughter, although she is the youngest child or the only woman in the family. In the case that no daughter in the family, the right t will be transferred to one of the boys, preferably the oldest male and certainly married, this is called "ngangkit". If in the family, do not have a child, then the position of Tunggu Tubang transferred to the sister of Tunggu Tubang, (Hutapea and Thamrin, 2010).

Some of the obligations undertaken by Tunggu Tubang include: 1) Cultivate and manage the fields to succeed well. Rice fields are the main capital for kinship survival because the product will be consumed and enjoyed together by other family members. 2) Maintain and take care of the treasures. 3) Taking care of parents / grandparents / parents-in-law and financing younger siblings who can not live independently and maintain good relationships with extended family. This means that the duties and obligations of the Tunggu Tubang is quite heavy, because it performs family functions, such as economic functions, maintenance functions and social functions. The following are some of the functions performed by Tunggu Tubang (Hutapea and Thamrin, 2010):

1) Maintenance Function

The Tunggu Tubang has an obligation to preserve the property inheritance from ancestors and ensured that the property will not become a subject to be traded, meaning here there is a maintenance function to the resources in a family / kinship.

2) Economic Function

Inherited resources must be cultivated continuously to be able to produce and can be consumed jointly by other community members.

3) Social Functions

The house inherited to Tunggu Tubang is a gathering place for other family members, even though the family members are living alone and living in different places, or also called 'badek balek' (place of return). Place to stop by and stay the brothers who come. Therefore, the house Tunggu Tubang by Jeme Semende called the base camp. Family gatherings, such as holidays and family meetings will usually be held here, (Kurnaesih, 2016).

Although the eldest daughter is given the right to manage the inheritance of house, rice field, pond (tebat), and garden (ghepangan), but the determinant of policy and decision in Tunggu Tubang system is Meraje (brother or sister of Tunggu Tubang mother).

Meraje served as a person who is positioned directly to guide, nurture and supervise the child (Tunggu Tubang) according to the religion and custom regulation. Status Tunggu Tubang is a child to be defended by Meraje and the elders (Jenang Jurai, Umbrella Jurai, and Lebu Meraje / Jurai).

Because it has a higher position than Tunggu Tubang, Meraje is required to have good character and role model, which are: fair, nurturing, patient, authoritative, firm, intelligent and responsive, and wise to solve problems and make decisions (Team Indigenous Researcher Istiadat Semende, 2002).

In addition to occupying a high customary position as Meraje, Semende men who do not have access to the management of family inheritance assets have a tendency to wander in their search for livelihoods.



Figure 2.
Meraje-Tunggu Tubang

The Tradition of Besindat

In addition to Tunggu Tubang, some other local knowledge found in Jeme Semende are Besindat, Besundi and Besingkuh, (Yenrizal, 2015).

Besindat is an attitude of mutual respect and respect to others. Its meaning is to look at other people as the *dulur* (family), all of whom are always traced on the root of their Tunggu Tubang. Therefore, any problem or conflict will be resolved by kinship and based on the root of Tunggu Tubang.

Besundi, the attitude of mutual respect and appreciation especially from the young to the older (Jeme Tue). The appreciation to Jeme Tue is not only the parents in the lineage, but the elders, traditional leaders and religious leaders in the community. This Jeme Tue implements the phrase "*dide lemak tekinak oleh jeme mude, jeme tue ka jadi pidoman*" (uncomfortable seen by young people, because parents become their guidance).

Besingkuh meaningful to instill a sense of shame in the presence of crowds. Embarrassed to err, embarrassed to do the wrong, embarrassed to cheat and so on.

Semende language

The everyday language used by the Semende community in the SERD project location is similar to the language used by the Semende community in general. The Semende language is almost the same as the language of the community in the area of Pagar Alam and Lahat (Besemah) are both derived from the Malay language family. There is little difference in pronunciation (dialect) only. The Semende language has a special characteristic, which is usually the end of the word ending in vowel "a" replaced by the vowel "e".

The community derived from Malay language speakers, including speakers of Bahasa Indonesia and Palembang language, can still understand the conversation and pronunciation in Semende.

Thus, although the Semende people have their own language called Semende, but the language is not a completely different language from the parent family, that is Malay. Hence, Semende language is easy to be understood by other people who are speakers of language derived from the Malay family.

C. Collective Linkages In Unique Habitats and The Presence of Indigenous Lands / Ulayat

Although living in previously isolated/ remote areas but Semende communities living in the SERD operation area do not belong to a closed society whose lives are collectively or communally completely dependent on their natural habitat.

Semende people, especially men, used to go abroad to study or seek livelihood outside their natural habitat. Since the 1600s Semende community in this region has been traveling or wandered to various regions and even abroad.

During the in-depth interviews as well as in the Focus Group Discussion, the adat/ custom stakeholders refused the opinion that the Semende people is in the same status with the Anak Dalam Tribe. This is reinforced by the absence of a local government stipulating that the Semende community is an Indigenous Peoples Community, as well as the Ministry of Social Affairs has never included the Semende community in the Remote Indigenous Peoples list.

Semende communities living in the SERD region have no ulayat land or customary land whose ownership is communal. The information on the absence of "ulayat land" in Semende Muara Enim and Lahat communities is obtained from all indigenous leaders, community leaders and the elders of the Semende community in the area around the SERD.

The recent Survey to the affected people affirm that there is no ulayat land or customary land that is managed jointly by indigenous peoples here. The figures argue that the land used by SERD to date is private land owned by the people themselves, or kinship land managed by each family passed down from generation to generation, through Tunggu Tubang system.

D. Social / Cultural, Economic, Political / Governmental and Legal Institutions

Social life

Not many social activities are usually followed by the community, there are only religious gathering who are usually held in mosques and hamlets. Religious activity is a very important part in the daily life of Semende people.

In terms of belief / religion, the Semende community in the SERD project location can be said to be one hundred percent Muslim. Some of the results of the study also mentioned that the values and behavior of the Semende community are quite strong. For example, in the village of Segamit there are pesantren, whose owners and teachers went to study in Java, Aceh, and even abroad, such as Egypt and Yemen. Community leaders who are studying outside this village then get a Bachelor of Islam degree, or other informal titles such as Kiyai, Tengku (for alumni coming from Aceh), ustadz and others.

The strength of religious values is also reflected in daily behavior and interaction. In Segamit village, the unfair interaction between men and women will quickly get social sanction. Included also in terms of wedding ceremonies. The wedding ceremony in Segamit Village is rather low profile because it uses only modest and Islamic entertainment, a kind of tambourine, qasidah and others. E found in this area.

Marriage is another social activity that becomes one of the important components for Semende people, because it is one of the indicators they can be called "jeme gerot". This term refers to the great, successful, rich, as well as in the sense of a happy person (Yenrizal, 2015).

Helping each other among villagers is reflected when one family is holding a charity. In addition to helping the energy, and money, the relatives and neighbors will give donations of rice, chicken, coconut, crackers and others. Attending the event and giving this donation is almost the same as the Islamic obligation.

Customary Institutions

Currently there are no customary institutions at the village level. If problems arise related to the customs of Semende community in the SERD project location, it will be resolved through traditional leaders or elderly community leaders. Sometimes these issues have to be resolved institutionally through customary leaders or stakeholders at the sub-district level who are officially appointed directly by the district government through the Bupati's decree.

The existence of Customary leaders or elders in this community, usually included in social events such as weddings, as advisers or preachers, taking care of customary law and reconciling disputing citizens. However, indigenous leaders or institutions are acknowledged rarely or hardly involved in village development.

Nevertheless, the Head of Segamit Village said that the role of traditional leaders is very important in solving customary problems in the village, such as the dispute in the case of inheritance in a family.

Economics

Economically Semende people rely heavily on nature by being coffee and rice farmers. Life as a farmer is very dependent on the yield / harvest produced. Coffee is produced per year, as are paddy (although there are also up to 2 times per year). Coffee harvest is generally enough for 3 to 6 months of consumption. While the rice harvest, usually stored for a meal for a year and subdivided to the other brothers. Only a small proportion of people can get abundant results beyond their family's consumption needs.

From the aspect of economic interaction, Semende community in SERD location is quite open because it is connected with economic actors, usually collectors or middlemen, from outside the region. It is not surprising that Semende's agricultural products in this region can be sent to Lampung Province. The productive economic activities of the Semende community in Rantau Dedap were further developed with the development of new agricultural commodities such as potatoes and strawberries.



Figure 3.
On the street coffee cultivation process



Figure 4.
Strawberry plantation model in Segamit

Political / Governmental System and Legal System

The Semende community does not have a unique political and customary governance system and is separated from the prevailing political / government system. They recognize government institutions such as Village Heads, Sub-district Heads, Bupatis and so on as leaders. The traditional leaders or stakeholders generally only play a role in dealing with customary issues at the family and kinship levels.

The Semende community also does not have a customary law system that binds the whole community to all aspects of their lives, let alone those containing criminal / civil penalties. Indeed there are some very binding customary rules such as Tunggu Tubang tradition, but if there are disputes related to this issue usually resolved by the leaders / elders adat and if any sanctions form only in the form of social sanctions. Many custom rules that are more to the wisdom of local or local wisdom such as Besindat tradition, Besundi, Besingkuh. It can be concluded that the Semende community in the legal aspect is subject to and obeys the positive law system applicable nationally.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusion

From all the description that has been delivered can be drawn a number of important points, namely:

1. The local community in the project site, the majority of Semende's, does have a unique identity in some aspects of tradition, but in many other characteristics such as language, religion and economic system are not very different from other communities in South Sumatra or Indonesia. Semende language, generally similar to Malay. The religion of the Semende people is one hundred percent of Islam, following the sunni (ahlus sunnah wal jamaah) adopted by the majority of Indonesians.

2. Semende society is not a closed society let alone backward. They are quite open to interact with the outside world, even the traditions of wanderers also exist in Semende community, both in search of knowledge and make a living. They refuse to be categorized as an isolated tribe or a remote indigenous community.

3. Semende communities do live in a certain area, but attachment to their natural habitat is not absolute, because in order to seek livelihood they could migrate out of habitat area, especially for men. Another major issue for excluding Semende community as indigenous peoples, is the absence of customary land or communal land whose ownership is communal. The land or assets of Tunggu Tubang is not communal property, but belongs to family or family of relatives.

4. The Semende community does not have separate social, economic, political / governmental and legal institutions from the prevailing system, both locally and nationally. There are customary stakeholder institutions, which play a role in maintaining tradition and addressing customary issues at the family and kinship levels, but even the position of customary stakeholders is stipulated by the Local Government's Decree. There is no binded customary law that regulates all aspects of community life, there are customary rules both containing social sanctions such as tradition Tunggu Tubang and moral guidelines which are more recommended as Besindat, Besundi and Besingkuh.

Based on the above points it can be concluded that the the majority Semende ethnic community in the SERD project location, does not meet the criteria as an indigenous people, especially in the sense of isolated or left behind/ remote communities. This is reinforced by the absence of a good stipulation of local government (which states as indigenous and tribal peoples) or the Ministry of Social Affairs (which states as Remote Indigenous Communities). However, it is undeniable that the Semende society is a society that has tradition and still holds it firmly.

B. Recommendation

1. Although local communities in the SERD project location do not meet the criteria of indigenous peoples, it should be taken into consideration that the majority of the Semende ethnic community is a society that holds the values of religion (Islam) and traditions . Therefore the SERD needs to harmonize all operational activities of the project in the field with the values and traditions of the local community. For that company is also suggested to make a behavioral guidance for staff / employees of company, either in place in field or out into location.

2. Semende community, which is the majority community at the project site, is a society that has many positive things, derived from religious values and local wisdom, and has not been much affected by negative/ destructive cultural pollution brought from outside. This is beneficial and conducive to the continuity of the company's activities at the project site and needs to be maintained. It is therefore advisable for the company to mitigate the impact of the entry of new negative cultures from outside, which may be brought in along with the increasing flow of in and out of company personnel from outside.

3. Considering that Semende society is a society that holds the values of religion and tradition, the company needs to increase the involvement or interaction with the existing religious leaders and customary stakeholders, to create a more harmonious relationship with the community and prevent the emergence of problems, either from the friction of daily activities as well as the result of third party provocations that have their own agenda. One activity proposed by religious leaders / stakeholders during the FGD, ie the company conducts regular recitation which is attended by staff/ employees and the surrounding community.

4. Although the community around the project is not an isolated or lagging society, but the level of welfare is still largely marginal. Therefore community capacity building activities through the ISDP program need to be continued and developed. In addition, the suggestion of community leaders for the company to provide employment opportunities for local young people according to skill /ability needs to be considered as well. This will have an impact on increasing local ownership of the company's activities at the project site.

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H.3 List of focus group discussion on 26 July 2017 held in Palembang

Daftar Hadir Peserta

Acara : FGD Identifikasi Status Masyarakat Adat Etnis Semendo (Indigenous People) di Lokasi SERD

Lokasi : Hotel Batika, Palembang

Hari/Tanggal : Rabu, 26 Juli 2017.

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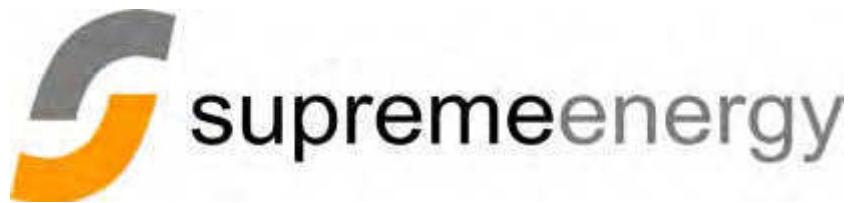
I. 2014 Social Compliance Audit Report

Social Safeguards Compliance Audit Report

Project Number: 47937
June 2014
Document Stage: Draft

Proposed Administration of Loan PT Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap Rantau Dedap Geothermal Development Project (Phase 1) (Republic of Indonesia)

The report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff.



PT. SE RD

**Rantau Dedap
Geothermal Development Project
Phase 1 - Exploration
Social Safeguards Compliance Audit
Report and Corrective Action Plan
April, 2014**



Rantau Dedap

Issued in April 2014

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Executive Summary

Project Background. The Indonesian government is committed to achieve a reduction in ‘greenhouse’ gas emissions to address global warming and to move away from fossil fuel power generation dependency. One of the government initiatives was a two-phase “fast-track” generating program. In the first phase, the Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN), a state-owned electricity company mandated to provide electricity to the Indonesian public, was authorized to build a total of 9,551 MW of new coal-fired generation capacity to become operational in 2010 and 2012. In the second phase of the program, 11,144 MW of new capacity will be built, with coal-fired power plants taking the biggest share (68%), followed by geothermal power plants (19%), combined-cycle gas-powered plants (10%), and hydropower plants (3%).

PT. Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap (**SERD**) is the operation company established by the Joint Venture of Supreme Energy, GDF Suez and Marubeni with the concession for Rantau Dedap awarded in early December 2010. SERD have got the price approval and assignment from the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources through assignment letter No. 5834/26/MEM.L/2011 September 30, 2011, to develop the geothermal field and power plant combined capacity of 2 x 120 MW in Rantau Dedap.

The Rantau Dedap geothermal prospect is located in the Muara Enim, Lahat and Pagar Alam Regencies of South Sumatra, approximately 225 km from Palembang. The contract area covers approximately 35,440 ha (18.56 km x 19.63 km) and is situated at an elevation ranging from 1000 to 2600 meters on the Bukit Besar volcanic complex, in which the existence of the geothermal system is indicated by a wide distribution of thermal manifestations, particularly on the flank of it. Based upon the interpretation of 1D and 3D MT data and combined with geochemistry, at least 3 geothermal system upflows reside at Rantau Dedap, here named the Air Indikat Tengah, Luang Basung and Anak Gunung systems. Air Indikat Tengah system is associated with Air Indikat Tengah (AIT) fumaroles at the center of the Rantau Dedap area and show gas geothermometer temperature of about 240°C.

The Rantau Dedap Geothermal Project implementation is proposed in two phases. Phase 1 constitutes the geothermal resource exploration and drilling phase. Steamfield development and power plant construction will be taken up as part of Phase 2. SERD is currently undertaking exploratory drilling to investigate the geothermal resource and, if investigations are satisfactory, to subsequently undertake the development of the geothermal power project through to commercial operation of a geothermal power plant comprising two units of approximately 110MW each.

Purpose of Social Audit. A social safeguards compliance audit was carried out to determine whether SERD’s actions with respect to land acquisition and resettlement required for the exploratory phase of the Project were in compliance to the regulatory requirements and the requirements of the ADB Safeguard Requirements (SR) 2 on involuntary resettlement and SR 3 on Indigenous Peoples. The process adopted by the Project has been reviewed against the policy principles and provisions of ADB SPS requirements. The review evaluated the implementation arrangements for the land acquisition including grievance redress, stakeholder engagement etc, based on which improvements to the existing stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanisms were identified. The audit report documents the land acquisition process followed, including consultations with the affected persons, approaches followed for determining compensation, negotiation and settlement processes, to identify past and present concerns related to involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impacts associated with the Phase 1 of the Project.

Land acquisition and resettlement requirements. A total of 108.5 ha of land located in the districts of Muara Enim and Lahat, Kota Pagar Alam Regency will be needed for the exploratory phase, which includes 19.4 ha private lands and 89.1 ha lands within Bukit Jambul Gunung Patah Protected forest area. A total of 153 households will be affected, and includes 57 PAHs whose private lands and/or crops will be affected and 96 PAHs within the protected forest whose coffee plantations will be affected and will be eligible for crop compensation. None of the 153 households will require physical displacement of housing and commercial assets. As per exploration phase, all the land requirements have been acquired. The process of acquisition, adopting negotiated settlements, was initiated by SERD's Relations team in February 2011 and completed in January 2014. The 89.1 hectares of lands belonging to the Forest department, assigned to SERD through forest permit dated November 20, 2012. The lands within the protection forest required for the development of well pads, and access roads have been cultivated by 96 households for coffee plantations since 1980s, by Semendo peoples, who shifted from the nearby Segamit village. The 19.4 ha private belonging to 57 households are required to accommodate the access road improvements spoil disposal locations and the construction camp site. 100% of the land required has been obtained by SERD through negotiations with the landowners and cultivators. SERD will carry out acquisition of lands required for the next phase (post exploration phase) through negotiated settlements, at a later date.

Stakeholder consultations and engagement. SERD initiated the community socialization activities in July 2011 informing the communities of the Project, land acquisition process, role of the village institutions and potential opportunities and benefits to the project area. Since then, the community relations team of Borrower has been continuously involved with the communities and affected persons. The audit confirmed that the consultations were conducted in a culturally appropriate manner (using both Bahasa Indonesia and the Semendo dialect) with facilitators from Semendo community. To enhance stakeholder awareness, SERD organized a field trip for the communities, local leaders and representatives to Kamojang Geothermal Power Plant in West Java. Based on the field visits and subsequent consultations with the Borrower, a statement of support notification from the community offering complete support for the Project has been provided. An entity called Presidium, has been established by SERD (represented by the sub district's headman, chief of Police, military commander, community elders, religious leaders and head of the villages) to address potential issues including employment recruitment, land negotiations, selection of vendor, conflict resolution, corporate social responsibility actions by Borrower etc.

Integrated Social Development Program (ISDP). SERD has taken up the implementation of an ISDP to (i) effectively address adverse impacts on affected persons, especially the Semendo communities, and (ii) implement various activities that are beneficial to the larger communities, based on community needs and expectations in the Project area. The integrated social program is implemented by SERD through the relations team and supported by the community relations staff. The activities taken up as part of ISDP are as follows:

(i) Economic empowerment

- Provision of tractors, other agricultural implements, training on processing and marketing of coffee products entrepreneurship skills, financial literacy training
- Skill development Training for women (sewing, food processing, catering supplies, computers) and youth (construction related trades, driving, electrician, mechanic, automobile repairs etc).

(ii) Education and scholarship

- Scholarships (with specific targets on girls)
- Improvement of school facilities

(iii) Infrastructure improvements

- Access road improvement to the villages within the protection forests and improvement of connectivity between villages
- Improvements to infrastructure in the project villages including public sanitation facilities, inner roads, drainage and small scale water supply improvements

(iv) Donations and community relationship

- donations or sponsorship on several events such sports events, independence day, religious festivals and support local values / customs
- Capacity building of leaders, village heads in conflict resolution, mentoring etc
- Community needs assessment

(v) Skills assessment and livelihood opportunities

- Vocational training/ livelihood training
- Skills assessment and livelihood opportunities
- Employment opportunities
- Recruitment of unskilled and semi-skilled workers –during construction
- Recruitment of locals in SERD team
- Recruitment of locals in Plant operations

Audit findings and summary of gaps: The social safeguards audit confirms that (i) the land acquisition process adopted have been transparent with active involvement of the affected persons, and the compensation for land and assets are at replacement costs or higher; (ii) expropriation of landowners/cultivators unwilling to part with lands has not occurred and SERD has identified alternate sites; (iii) affected landowners are informed of the project, acquisition process, compensation rates; and are aware of the grievance mechanism; and, (iv) the consultations were carried out at various stages of the project planning and design with the affected communities and were conducted in a culturally appropriate manner (using both Bahasa Indonesia and the Semendo dialect) with facilitators from Semendo community. The audit identified the following gaps that would require to be addressed to ensure compliance with the ADB SR2 and SR 3 requirements.

- **Establishing a socio-economic profile of the affected persons:** A more detailed socio-economic profile of the affected households, including income sources, secondary sources of income, educational levels of the household, skill development requirements etc shall be necessary to assess the vulnerability of the affected households and identify the and specific livelihood restoration and training measures. This survey will be carried out by the Community /skill development consultant to be engaged by SERD. The collected profile will also serve as the baseline that will be monitored during the subsequent stages of the project to ensure that the standards of the affected persons are not worse off;
- **Documentation and record maintenance of consultations.** SERD has been engaged in active consultations with the stakeholders in the project area, including the affected persons and the general communities since the initiation of the project activities. Detailed documentation of the consultation meetings are currently lacking, and needs to be institutionalized in the project. The information shall include the date and timing of consultation, location, number of participants, profile of participants, information disseminated to the participants, key issues raised and suggestions from the participants, and the response by SERD, and the followup actions required to be taken up by SERD.

- **Strengthening of record keeping of grievance redress.** SERD's grievance redress mechanism includes provision for maintaining logs of the grievance received and the actions taken to address the grievances. The audit noted that the requirements are not followed fully on ground, and training of relations team staff to maintain better grievance records and log is recommended.
- **Prioritization of employment opportunities to affected persons, especially vulnerable households.** This is proposed to be taken up through discussions with the Presidium members to ensure that the affected persons, especially the vulnerable are assigned priority in the jobs created.
- **Comply with the disclosure requirements of ADB SPS.** In addition to disclosure of the audit report on the ADB website, SERD to conform to the disclosure requirements, including the preparation of IEC materials and other information required for disclosure of the project information.
- **Comply with monitoring requirements of ADB SPS.** In addition to internal monitoring by SERD, need for an external monitoring expert to monitor the progress and effectiveness of the implementation of the resettlement process and the skill development/livelihood improvement measures.
- **Development of a skill development and livelihood improvement program.** This shall be developed based on the skills profile and training needs assessment by the community/skill development consultant.

Corrective measures and action plan. Based on the review of the process followed, site visits and consultations and the compliance assessment with respect to IR and IP policies of the ADB, the audit identified the corrective measures to be taken up.

No	Corrective action	Responsibility	Deliverable and actions to be taken	Timeline
1	Establishing a socio-economic profile of the affected persons	SERD Relations team, Consultants	Baseline report	Q 4, 2014
2	Documentation and record maintenance of consultations	SERD Relations team	Standardized formats and training of staff	Q 4, 2014
3	Strengthening of record keeping of grievance redress	SERD Relations team	Standardized formats and training of staff	Q 4, 2014
4	Prioritization of employment opportunities to affected persons, especially vulnerable households	SERD Management	Revised guidance to presidium members	Q 2, 2014
5	Comply with the disclosure requirements of ADB SPS	SERD Management & Relations team	Disclosure of safeguard documents in the ADB website	Q 2, 2014
6	Comply with monitoring requirements of ADB SPS	SERD Management & Relations team	Standardization of internal and external monitoring reports	Q 4, 2014
7	Development of a skill development and livelihood improvement program.	SERD Management, social development consultant	Action plan for skill development and livelihood improvement	Q 1, 2015

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

SERD Rantau Dedap (“SERD”) is developing the Rantau Dedap Geothermal Project which is located in the Muara Enim, Lahat and Pagar Alam regencies of South Sumatra. The Rantau Dedap geothermal prospect 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 area of geothermal prospect covers approximately 35,440 ha (18.56 km x 19.63 km) and is situated at an elevation ranging from 1000 to 2600 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.

The Rantau Dedap Geothermal Project implementation is proposed in two phases. Phase 1 constitutes the geothermal resource exploration and drilling phase. Steamfield development and power plant construction will be taken up as part of Phase 2. SERD is currently undertaking exploratory drilling to investigate the geothermal resource and, if investigations are satisfactory, to subsequently undertake the development of the geothermal power project through to commercial operation of a geothermal power plant comprising two units of approximately 110MW each. Supreme Energy, as part of the project development, has sought financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) to support Phase 1 of the Rantau Dedap Project which shall ascertain the reservoir characteristics and confirm the appropriate locations for future steamfield development.

Figure 1.1: Rantau Dedap Location Map



1.2 Purpose of this Report

In line with the requirements for ADB assisted projects, the sponsor will be required to comply with applicable ADB Safeguard Policies, to address social impacts associated with project development and implementation. This social safeguards audit report has been prepared to address the requirements of ADB's IR and IP safeguards.

IR Safeguards: The land acquisition and resettlement required for the exploratory phase (Phase 1) has been completed by SERD in January 2014. The audit assessed whether SERD's actions with respect to land acquisition and resettlement were in compliance to the national requirements and the requirements of the ADB Safeguard Requirements (SR) 2 on involuntary resettlement. The audit documents the land acquisition process followed, including consultations with the affected persons, approaches followed for determining compensation, negotiation and settlement processes, to identify past and present concerns related to involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impacts associated with the Phase 1 activities. The audit evaluated the implementation arrangements for the land acquisition including grievance redress, stakeholder engagement etc. Based on the gaps identified, a corrective action plan to ensure compliance with the ADB SR 2 requirements has been prepared and agreed upon with SERD.

IP Safeguards: Majority of the affected persons due to land acquisition and resettlement and the general population in the Project area is Semendo, and are considered Indigenous Peoples (IP) by ADB as per the criteria in SPS identifying IPs. The audit assessed the impacts on IPs and whether SERD's actions were in compliance to the requirements of the ADB SR 3 on IPs. The audit reviewed the Integrated Social Development Program (ISDP) being implemented by SERD to (i) effectively address adverse impacts on the affected persons, comprising mostly the Semendo communities and (ii) carry out development activities based on the needs and priorities of the communities. . The implementation of the ISDP incorporating the corrective actions identified in the audit will ensure compliance with ADB SR 3 requirements. The Integrated Social Development Program (ISDP) addressing the adverse impacts on the affected Semendo communities and the potential benefits to the overall project area including social upliftment and development of communities Therefore, the preparation of a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is not considered necessary.

While the Semendo communities have been considered as IPs, the key requirements of an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) have been integrated into the Integrated Social Development Program (ISDP) addressing the adverse impacts on the affected Semendo communities and the potential benefits to the overall project area including social upliftment and development of communities. Therefore, the preparation of a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is not considered necessary.

1.3 Project Objectives and Benefits

The primary objective of the development of the Rantau Dedap Geothermal Power Project is to increase the capacity of electricity generation in Indonesia. In addition, the use of a renewable energy source will reduce the reliance on fossil fuel that would have occurred if the increased capacity in electricity generation came from a fossil-fuel fired powered electricity generation facility, the most likely candidate for additional grid-connected electricity in Indonesia.

The Project will exploit a potential geothermal field in Rantau Dedap, Indonesia. The concession of 353 km² is located in South Sumatra, 100km SE of Bengkulu. While initial exploration results suggested that the Rantau Dedap geothermal field could support around 400 MWe of electricity generation. It is expected that the Project will support the sustainable development of Indonesia in the following respects:

Economic: The Project will supply the growing economy with an increase in the amount of reliable electricity supply from a domestic primary energy source.

Social: The Project will create local employment opportunities for both construction and operation offering Indonesian people new experience and skill in a sector that is growing internationally and with great growth potential in Indonesia.

Environmental: The Project is fuelled by renewable geothermal heat that has very few greenhouse gas emissions compared to thermal power projects and will have an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) carried out before construction to identify any changes that need to be made in order to mitigate or minimise environmental impacts.

Growth: Geothermal energy will therefore diversify the sources of electricity generation in the country and is an indigenous resource which enables sustainable energy production.

1.4 Project Development History

The concession for the Rantau Dedap was awarded to the Supreme Energy – GDF Suez – Consortium in early December 2010, with Marubeni Joining in June 2011. The Mining Area License was granted to the Project company SERD Rantau Dedap (SERD). SERD have got the price approval and assignment from the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources through assignment letter No. 5834/26/MEM.L/2011 September 30, 2011. The exploration program has started since 2011. It has completed the Airborne topographic survey and civil engineering study. Heat loss survey, report and the geoscientific interpretation were completed in February 2012.

On November 12, 2012 Rantau Dedap Project signed the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Indonesian state-owned electricity utility Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN). The signing was done by President & CEO of SERD, Supramu Santosa and President Director of PT PLN, Nur Pamudji, witnessed by Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, Jero Wacik. Signing of PPA marks a key milestone as it defines the contractual rights and obligations of the parties during the exploration phase, construction phase and operation phase – conditions which are necessary to start exploration drilling activities. At the same time socialization effort with the communities and land acquisition process had started to secure 45 ha land outside forestry area and 91 ha land inside forestry area.

Leighton civil contractor started site civil works on January 1, 2013 with the contract program In progress July 4, 2014. The Protection Forestry area permit document was obtained at November 2012 and was issued by Mr. Zulkifli Hasan, the minister of forestry. The first stage of the Project involves the drilling of a number of exploration wells to confirm the existence, nature and size of the geothermal resource. On February 3, 2014, the Exploratory Drilling Programme commenced with the ‘spudding’ and drilling of the first exploratory well. Prior to the commencement of exploratory drilling program, series of stakeholder engagement efforts were made, which included apart from village consultations, group discussions and

individual interviews, a benchmarking site visit to Kamojang in Jawa with the local community as one of SERD major initiatives (covered in details in chapter 7). A number of permits were also acquired from the government agencies with (covered in details in Appendices B). Access road were also built within the protected areas after the completion of land acquisition process (explanation in details refer to chapter 7).

Following, and depending on the results of, the exploration drilling programme, engineering design work will be undertaken to define the surface facilities (steamfield and power plant) in sufficient detail to allow the establishment of an Engineering Procure & Construct (EPC) contract for the construction of these facilities. Additional production and injection drilling may or may not be required during this period in order to provide sufficient confirmed steam under the wellhead to achieve financial closure with a lender consortium. Once financial closure has been achieved, the second stage of the Project will be the full development to commercial operation, including additional production and injection drilling and construction of the steamfield and power plant.

1.5 Land acquisition for Phase 1 – Chronology

The land acquisition and resettlement requirements, for locating the facilities required for the Phase 1 of the project is completed, and payments (towards compensation for land, structures and assets lost) to land owners and land occupiers within the protection forest areas have been made. Table 1.1 shows the chronology of the key activities carried out by SERD as part of the land acquisition.

Table 1.1: Chronology of Land Acquisition for Phase 1

Date	Process	Remarks
29 Dec 2010	Mining License issued by Government	South Sumatra Governor Decree No 917/KPTS/ DISPERTAMBEN / 2010 by
22 July 2011	Stakeholder consultation meeting was held on 22/07/2011 at Pondok Pesantren Darul Ikhlas, Semendo Darat Ulu District, Muara Enim Regency, South Sumatera Province. The Project developer invited local communities to socialize the Project activity. The attendees for the stakeholder consultation meeting were invited by invitation letter. The objective of the meeting was to inform stakeholders about the Project activity, to explain the stakeholders concerning contribution of the Project activity to the sustainable development and to receive comments from the stakeholders.	The Project developer and attended by 89 attendees
20 Nov 2012	Forest Borrow Permit issued by Minister of Forestry	Forestry Minister Decree No SK.648/ Menhut II/ 2012
2 Feb 2011 – 2013	Land survey and staking of land requirements	Geoindo
July 2012	Socialization to affected persons, head of regency in Lahat and head of villages from vicinity of the Project	Lahat Regency local government, Head of Villages (Sukaramé, Karang Endah, Lawang Agung, and Tunggul Bute) attended by approximately 50 people
2012- 2013	Series of negotiations with landowners for land compensations and/or crop compensation	Segamit, Tunggul Bute, Sukaramé, Lawang Agung, and Karang Endah Village with the total

		of households affected 153 households
2012 - 2013	Payment to affected persons (Listed in Annex 1)	Bank account opening with payment settlement directly to affected persons via transfer or cash with the total of households affected 153 households

2. Project Description

This Chapter discusses the details of exploratory drilling to investigate the geothermal resource and, if investigations are satisfactory, to subsequently undertake the development of the Project through to commercial operation of a geothermal power plant comprising two units of approximately 110MW each.

2.1 Project Justification

Geothermal energy offers the compelling prospect of power generation that operates continuously – regardless of weather conditions, and with negligible fuel costs and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. It also has the potential to help insulate energy consumers from future rises in the oil price and in the cost of emitting GHGs, for Indonesia itself it could also have strategic value, providing a secure source of energy to sustain economic growth.

The Project is also in line with Government initiatives in reference to the new Electricity Law (Law No. 30/2009), enacted in September 2009, which fully deregulates the power market by allowing independent power producers to generate and sell electricity to end users. To meet the country's increasing energy needs, the Government of Indonesia initiated a two-phase "fast-track" generating program. Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap was one of the pioneers to capitalize the opportunity under the new regulations.

2.2 Project Site

The Rantau Dedap geothermal prospect is located in the Muara Enim, Lahat Regencies and Pagar Alam City of South Sumatra, approximately 225 km from Palembang, the capital city of the South Sumatra province. Geographically, the area is situated between 4° 7' – 4° 15' South Latitude and 103° 29' – 103° 18' East Longitude. The contract 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, in which the existence of the geothermal system is indicated by a wide distribution of thermal manifestations, particularly on the flank of it. **Figure 1.1** shows the project site locations.

2.3 Summary of Project Components

The key Project components and their current status of implementation is summarized in Figure and Table below:

Figure 2.1: Rantau Dedap Project Map (Protection Forest area indicated by Yellow shades)

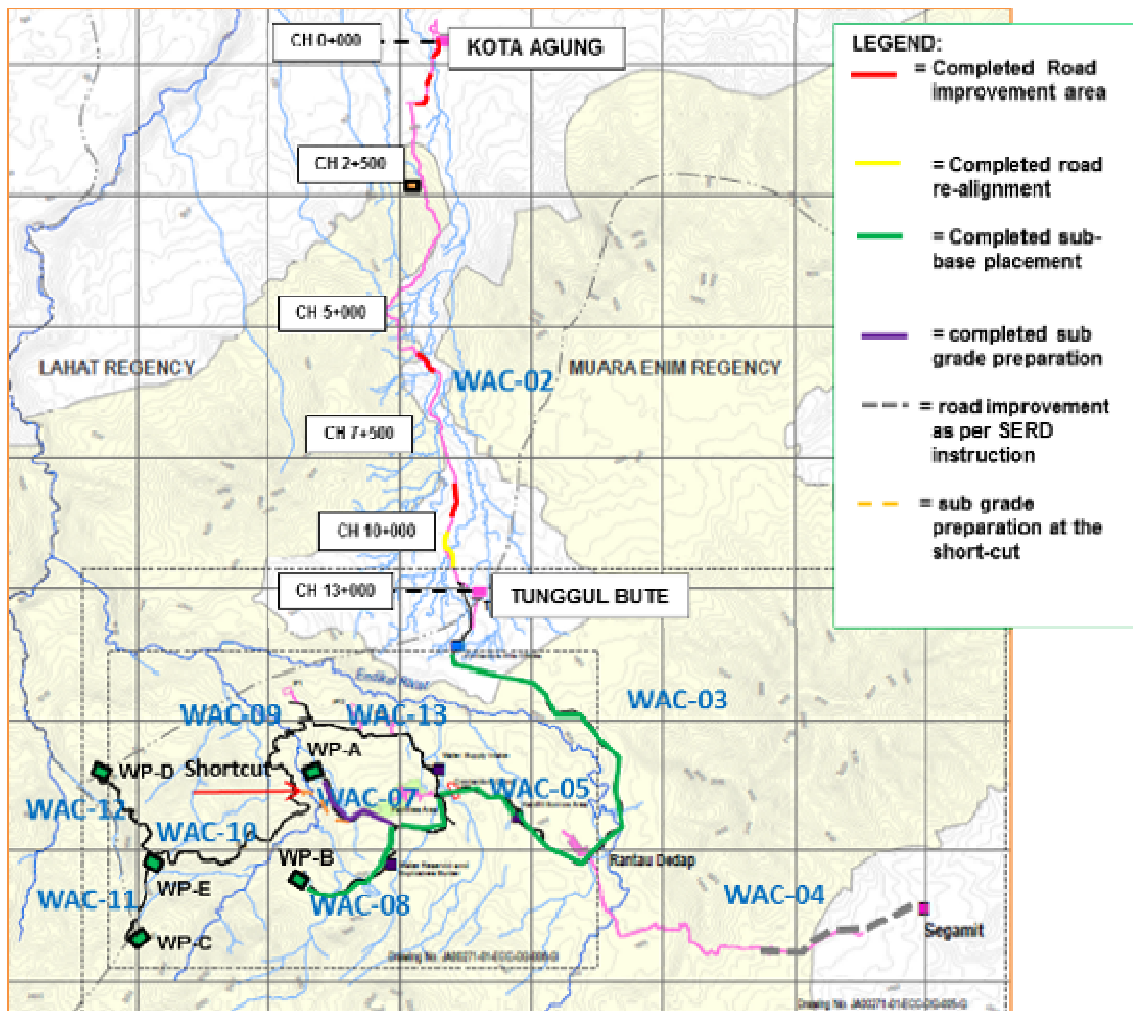


Table 2.1: Rantau Dedap Project Milestone

No.	Activity	Remarks
	Civil works	
1	Lahat - Kota Agung Road Improvement	Completed
2	Kota Agung - Tunggul Bute Road Improvement	Completed
4	Tunggul Bute - Rantau Dedap Road construction	Completed
5	Rantau Dedap to Facilities Area Road construction	Completed
6	Pad B Access Road construction	Completed
7	Pad A Access Road construction	Suspended
8	Water Supply System #1	Completed
9	Pad E Access Road construction	In progress
10	Pad C Access Road construction	In progress
11	Pad D Access Road construction	Suspended
13	Well Pad RD B construction	Completed
14	Well Pad RD E construction	In progress
15	Water Supply System #2	In progress
16	Water Supply System #3	In progress
18	Well Pad RD A construction	Suspended
19	Well Pad RD C construction	In progress
20	Well Pad RD D construction	Suspended
21	Well Pad RD G construction	Suspended
	Drilling	
21	Spud in Well RD B-1	Completed
22	Spud in Well RD E-1	Planned
23	Spud in Well RD C-1	Planned
24	Spud in Well RD E-2	Planned
25	Spud in Well RD C-2	Planned
	Well Testing	
26	Short term flow test Well RD B1	Planned
27	Long term flow test Well RD B1	Planned
28	Long term flow test Well RD E1	Planned
29	Long term flow test Well RD C1	Planned
30	Long term flow test Well RD E2	Planned
31	Long term flow test Well RD C2	Planned

2.3.1 Access roads

Civil works for access road can be divided into 4 level of works:

- Access Road between Lahat – Kota Agung which represents existing road improvement in previously non-forest areas.
- Access Road between Kota Agung Tunggul Bute which represents existing road improvement (2.4 km) in previously non-forest areas.
- Tunggul Bute – Rantau Dedap Road which represents road construction activity (7.8 km)
- Rantau Dedap Road – facilities area which represents road construction activity (4.0 km)

Current crop compensations status related to access roads have reached 100% progress. With the completion of access road to wellpad B, the current major implementation status is the completion of short cut access to Wellpad C and Wellpad E.

2.3.2 Well pads

Current crop compensation status related to wellpads have reached 100% progress. The current major implementation status is the completion of wellpad E construction. Below is the typical wellpad schematic:

2.3.3 Management of Water supply and Produced Water

The following water supply and produced water system is designed following this assumption:

- 1) River water is the primary water source for use during drilling. The main water source is from the Cawang Tengah River which has an estimated flow of 1,200 L/s and smaller water supplies are also available near Pad B and Pad C.
- 2) That an average flow of about 35 l/s is required during the exploration phase for single rig drilling operations, with a peak flow of up to 80 l/s, although SERD has a permit to consume up to 100 l/s.
- 3) A produced water system shall also be capable of conveying hot brine from one well pad to another at a nominal flow of around 80 l/s and a temperature of 80-90 deg C.
- 4) Movable, skid mounted, diesel-driven pumps will be used to transfer water and brine between well pads.

Current crop compensations status related to water system have reached 100% progress. The current major implementation status is the completion of water system in Pad E.

Figure 2.2: Pad B layout

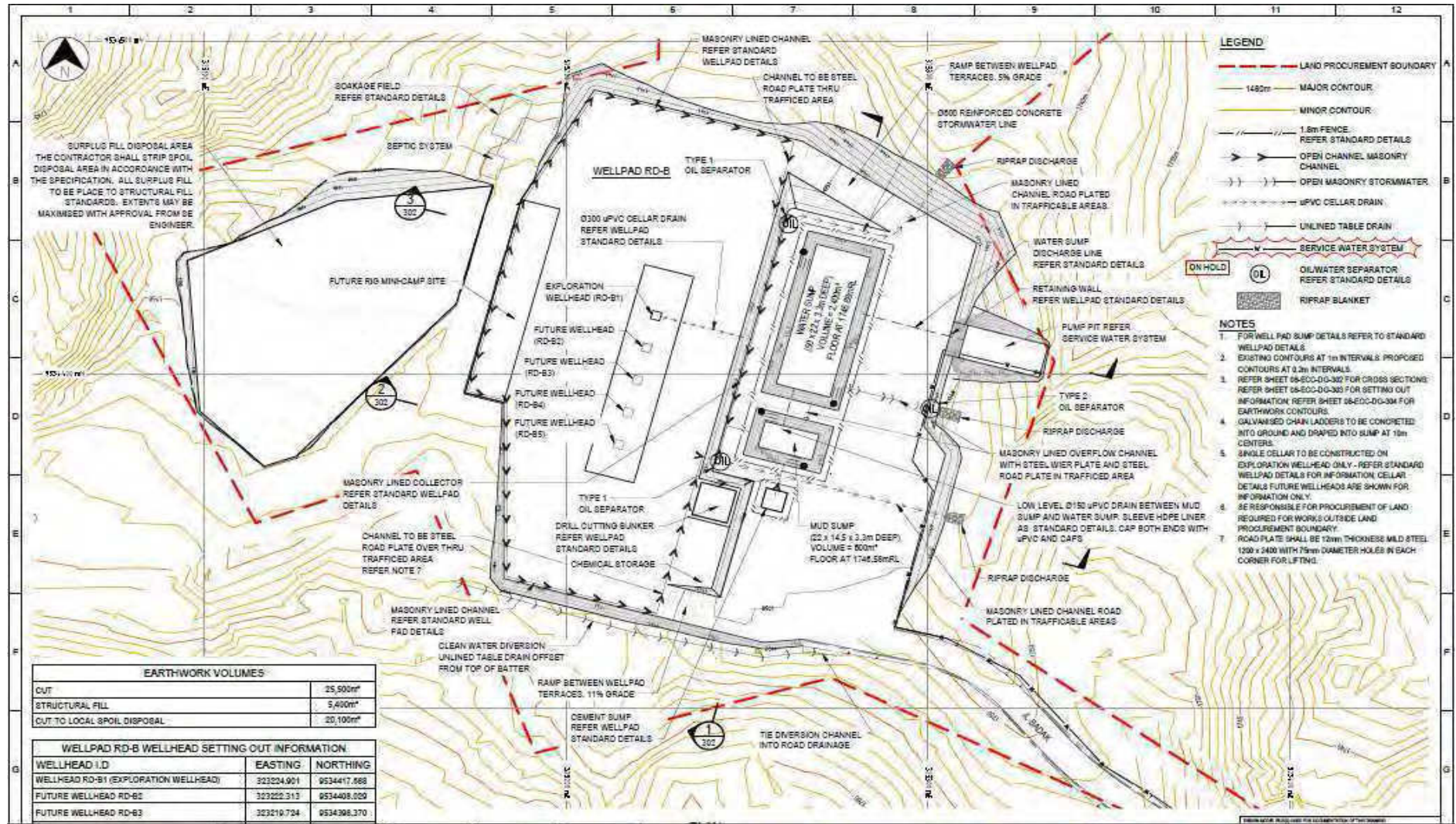


Figure 2.3: Water Intake Positions



2.3.4 Construction base camp and spoil disposal sites

The logistics area represents a warehouse, pipe racks and open storage area. There are 2 soil disposal areas between Kota Agung and Tunggul Bute. For the exploration phase, one disposal area is used for explosive bunker and temporary rock crushing while the other one is not yet used. Soil disposal within the project site has been done within the road corridors and wellpad boundaries. Most of the soil disposal area was originally disturbed land or coffee plantation and only soil disposal in wellpad-B was undisturbed. Land and/or crop compensations have reached 100% progress and the implementation is 100%.



Figure 2.4: Construction base camp and Temporary Drilling Cutting Storage

2.3.5 Contractor camps and temporarily occupied areas

The LCI base camp is a temporary camp consisting mostly of “portacabins” and other temporary buildings, as well equipment such as generators, sewage treatment plant, and communications mast. Land acquisition has reached 100% progress and implementation is 100%.

2.3.6 Bridge Construction

On the existing road from Kota Agung to Talang Pisang, if necessary, SERD will repair the road and refurbish the existing bridges to ensure it can support the intended load.

On the new road, There are several new bridge constructions in SERD that may use either concrete construction (e.g Endikat river crossing) or steel culvert (Mechanically Stabilized Earth MSE) which then backfilled with compacted soil and strengthened by gabion. During construction, for safety reason and to maintain river water condition, if necessary the river is diverted and sufficient protection and strict supervision are given. Soil stability and erosion protection are also parts of the design consideration. Current land and/or crop compensations status related to bridge construction have reached 100%.

Figure 2.5: Construction of Bridge at Endikat River



2.4 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Requirements in the Project

A total of 108.5 ha of land located in the districts of Muara Enim and Lahat, Kota Pagar Alam Regency will be needed for the exploratory phase , which includes 19.4 ha private lands and 89.1 ha lands within Bukit Jambul Gunung Patah Protected forest area. A total of 153 households will be affected, and includes 57 PAHs whose private lands and/or crops will be affected and 96 PAHs within the protected forest whose coffee plantations will be affected and will be eligible for crop compensation. None of the 153 households will require physical displacement of housing and commercial assets. As per exploration phase, all the land requirements have been acquired. The process of acquisition, adopting negotiated settlements, was initiated by SERD’s Relations team in February 2011 and completed in January 2014.

The 89.1 hectares of lands belonging to the Forest department, assigned to SERD through forest permit dated November 20, 2012. The lands within the protection forest required for the development of well pads, and access roads have been cultivated by 96 households for coffee plantations since 1980s, by

Semendo peoples, who shifted from the nearby Segamit village. The 19.4 ha private belonging to 57 households are required to accommodate the access road improvements spoil disposal locations and the construction camp site. An overview of the land requirements componentwise and the status of acquisition is presented in Table 2-3. 100% of the land required has been obtained by SERD through negotiations with the landowners and cultivators. SERD will carry out acquisition of lands required for the next phase (post exploration phase) through negotiated settlements, at a later date.

Table 2.3 Area Requirement

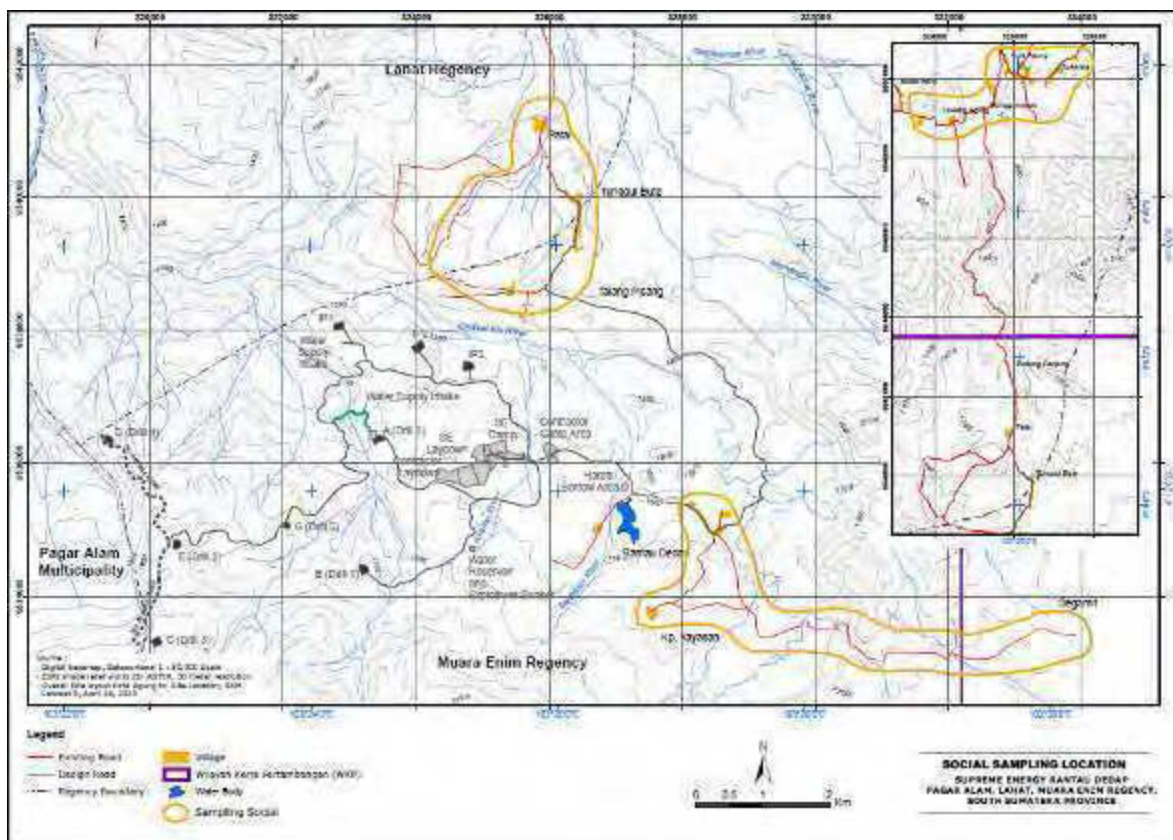
No	Project Component	Area requirement (ha)			Number of affected households			Land acquisition status
		Private land	Forest lands	Total	Private land	Forest lands	Total	
1	Access Road	13	71.5	84.5	51	57	108	Completed (Jan 2014)
	Kota Agung - Tunggul Bute (Realignment)	1.5	2.8	4.3	51	6	57	
	Kota Agung - Tunggul Bute (Upgrade)	4.2	1.5	5.7				
	Tunggul Bute - Rantau Dedap	7.2	12.9	20.1				
	Rantau Dedap - Facilities Area		7.8	7.8		6	6	
	Facilities Area - Pad A		9.9	9.9		8	8	
	Anoa Road - Pad B		6.4	6.4		5	5	
	Endikat Road -Pad G		7.3	7.3		11	11	
	Pad G - Pad E		5.8	5.8		5	5	
	Pad E - Pad C	0.1	4.6	4.7		4	4	
	Facilities Area - Endikat Junction		8.8	8.8		7	7	
	Anoa Road - Gajah Road (Shortcut)		3.7	3.7		5	5	
2	Wellpads	0	8.5	8.5	0	25	25	Completed (Jan 2014)
	B		5.1	5.1		8	8	
	C		1.7	1.7		8	8	
	E		1.7	1.7		9	9	
3	Contractor Camp Area		3.9	3.9		5	5	Completed
4	Contractor Site Office		0.9	0.9		4	4	Completed
5	Soil Disposal A	2.0		2.0	2		2	Completed
6	Soil Disposal B	2.1		2.1	2		2	Completed
7	Temporary Base Camp	2.3		2.3	2		2	Completed
8	Badak Road for Water Supply		4.3	4.3		5	5	Completed
	Total	19.4	89.1	108.5	57	96	153	

3. Description of Socioeconomic Conditions

3.1 Overview

Rantau Dedap is in the vicinity of Segamit village area, Semendo Darat Ulu district, Muara Enim regent, South Sumatra province. Rantau Dedap is located 123 km from the capital of Muara Enim district, 32 km from the capital of Semendo Darat Ulu (Pajar Bulan), and 12 km from Segamit village. Rantau Dedap located geographically 1,400-1,500 m DPL, with rainfall density of 2,500 mm s/d 3,500 mm per year. Income from coffee plantation accounts for main source of income to 80% of the people from Rantau Dedap, 15% from vegetables plantation and 5% other profession. Figure 3.1 presents the map of the Project area and the villages that are directly affected or within the influence area..

Figure 3.1: Project Area map



3.1.1 Demographic Data

Demographic Area and total population from Geothermal exploration project vicinity area in Muara Enim, Lahat and Kota Pagar Alam Regency.

Confidential

Table 3.1 Demographic area and total population

No	District and Village	Area (km ²)	Total Population (person)			Population Density (Person/km ²)
			Male	Female	Total	
Muara Enim Regency						
1	Semende Darat Ulu District	316,50	8.032	8.056	16.088	51
a.	Segamit Village	26,00	1.495	1.494	2.989	115
Lahat Regency						
2.	Kota Agung District	151,98	6.340	5.878	12.218	80,39
a.	Tunggul Bute Village	4,74	759	759	1.518	320,25
b.	Bangke Village	6,19	368	292	660	106,62
Kota Pagar Alam Regency						
3..	Dempo Selatan District	58,00	6.592	6.367	12.959	223
a.	Bandar Jaya Village	30,00	1.085	963	2.048	68
b.	Simpur Village	69,24	1.107	1.046	2.153	31
c.	Simpang Kapuk Village	18,77	2.840	2.582	5.422	289

3.1.2 Education facilities

Educational Facilities from Geothermal exploration project vicinity area in Muara Enim, Lahat and Kota Pagar Alam Regency.

Table 3.2 Education Facilities

No	District and Village	Education Facilities and Infrastructure											
		Pre-School			Elementary			Junior High School			Senior High school		
		TS	TST	TT	TS	TST	TT	TS	TST	TT	TS	TST	TT
1	Semende Darat Ulu District	4	49	11	14	2.216	138	4	332	61	1	412	37
a.	Segamit Village	1	17	3	2	381	22	1	156	21	-	-	-
2.	Kota Agung District	3	41	9	12	4.133	113	5	1.169	55	1	1.086	65
a.	Tunggul Bute Village	1	17	3	1	177	12	1	257	7	-	-	-
b.	Bangke Village	1	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Dempo Selatan District	3	46	8	8	1.702	102	1	411	26	1	212	30
a.	Bandar Jaya Village	1	12	2	1	131	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
b.	Simpur Village	1	14	3	1	89	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
c.	Simpang Kapuk Village	1	15	3	1	79	6	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: TS = Total School; TST = Total Students; TT = Total Teacher

3.1.3 Religious facilities

Religion Facilities from Geothermal exploration project vicinity area in Muara Enim, Lahat and Kota Pagar Alam Regency.

Table 3.3 Religious Facilities

No	District and Village	Religion Facilities					
		Mosque	Mushola	Catholic Church	Christian Church	Pura	Vihara
1.	Semende Darat Ulu District	17	7	-	-	-	-
a.	Segamit Village	4	3	-	-	-	-
2.	Kota Agung District	38	16	-	-	-	-
a.	Tunggul Bute Village	5	2	-	-	-	-
b.	Bangke Village	2	1	-	-	-	-
3.	Dempo Selatan District	27	15	-	-	-	-
a.	Bandar Jaya Village	2	1	-	-	-	-
b.	Simpur Village	1	2	-	-	-	-
c.	Simpang Kapuk Village	1	1	-	-	-	-

3.1.4 Health facilities

Public Health Facilities from Geothermal exploration project vicinity area in Muara Enim, Lahat and Kota Pagar Alam Regency.

Table 3.4 Health Facilities

No	District and Village	Public Health Facilities								
		Hospital	Health Center	Polyclinic	Health Post	Pharmacy	Doctor	Midwife	Nurses	Shaman
1	Semende Darat Ulu District	-	5	-	8	-	1	10	4	6
a	Segamit Village	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
2	Kota Agung District	-	3	-	10	1	1	15	20	14
a	Tunggul Bute Village	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
b	Bangke Village	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
3	Dempo Selatan District	-	5	-	9	7	1	12	9	3
a	Bandar Jaya Village	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2
b	Simpur Village	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2
c	Simpang Kapuk Village	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3

Confidential

3.2 Villagewise Profile

The socio-economic, cultural and health profile of the communities in the Project area has been compiled based on secondary data sources, visits to villages in the Project area and consultation with stakeholders, including village heads, community leaders and representatives. The list of villages / hamlets in the project area where a profile has been developed is in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Villages in Project Area

No.	Village	District	Regency
1	Tunggul Bute Village: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tunggul Bute Hamlet – Padang Panjang Hamlet – Tatang Pisang Hamlet – Selepah Hamlet 	Kota Agung	Lahat
2	Karang Endah Village	Kota Agung	Lahat
3	Lawang Agung Village	Kota Agung	Lahat
4	Sukarami Village	Kota Agung	Lahat
5	Segamit Village: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Yayasan Hamlet, – Segamit Hamlet, – Talang Jawa Hamlet, – Gunung Gajah Hamlet. 	Semendo Darat Ulu	Muara Enim

3.2.1 Tunggul Bute Village, Kota Agung District, Lahat Regency

Tunggul Bute Village is one of the 22 villages located in the area of Kota Agung Sub-district, Lahat Regency. The capital of Kota Agung is Kota Agung Village. Tunggul Bute Village consists of 4 hamlets with the number of population 1,518 people (\pm 500 families) with the area of 4.74 km² and becomes the

Confidential

farthest village from Kota Agung Sub-district with the distance of ± 15 km. Tunggul Bute Village is located on the highland with the altitude of 1,467 m above sea level.

Population; The population of Tunggul Bute village is with the number of population $\pm 1,518$ people (± 500 families) with the area of 4.74 km² or 12.4% of the total population of Kota Agung District.

Ethnicity and Religion; The majority of people of Tunggul Bute Village originally come from Semendo marga (clan/village) ($\pm 80\%$). The rest ($\pm 20\%$) are migrants either from the other villages in Lahat Regency or from Central Java. In general, the people of this village are Moslems, so that the influence of Islam is quite strong in this area.

Occupation and economic profile; Generally, people of this area are (coffee) farmers(90%), while the rest are into other professions such as traders. According to the information obtained from the village apparatus and the community, this village has a sufficiently big farming potential as well as agricultural products such as palawija (non-staple food crops, subsidiary or secondary to rice such as peanuts and sweet potato) and vegetables such as chilly, corn and specific vegetables on highlands). According to the respondents, planting coffee is more promising than cultivating rice paddy. The coffee sold in a wet condition has a good price which is Rp.9,000.-/kg, while the price of dry coffee is Rp.15,000.-/kg. This can be seen from the agricultural products managed by the community of Tunggul Bute Village There have been no other industrial activities in Tunggul Bute area.

To fulfill the daily basic needs, the community buy their daily supplies at existing food stalls (warung) in the village. Meanwhile, for bigger items needed by the households, they buy these at Kota Agung District, Lahat Regency which is closer (15 km) than Lahat (59 km).

Cultural activities; The village has activities such as youth affairs, Qur'an recitals, among others. There has been no Karang Taruna (local youth's organization) for the young people, but the youth engages in sports activities like volleyball and soccer. Qur'an recitals in groups and Persatuan Amal Kematian (Cooperation in Mortality Ceremonial Arrangement) are also some of the activities which the village routinely carried out. Moreover, the sense of togetherness and cooperation between the people of the village still strongly exist. This is reflected through the events of marriage, circumcision, and charitable contribution performed by the community cooperatively. For instance, in the celebration of Maulid Nabi (the birth of Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him), there is a financial sharing in the amount of Rp.25,000.- up to Rp.30,000.- from each family which is used for charity and cooking together.

Health; There is a Puskesmas (community's healthcare center, a kind of state's small hospital), midwife and water from tebat (ponds) or pool for collecting the water is utilized by the community as mandi, cuci dan kakus (MCK) (public bath, wash place and toilet). For drinking, due to the economic development, the community usually use refillable drinking water or drinking water in packages.

From the perspective of public health, people of Tunggul Bute Village frequently suffered from Rheumatic and Hypertension. The majority of the people do their MCK activities in the traditional MCK (the place used as public bath, washing place and toilet) at the pool or pond instead of the families' toilets. As for drinking water, besides using the well water, a part of the community also use Drinking Water in Packages. Furthermore, there are many cases of green snake bites in the community,

particularly in coffee plantations. The electricity comes from the Micro-Hydro Power Plant (PLTMH) at Padang Panjang hamlet.

Education; The Village has 12 SDN (State's Elementary Schools) and one SMP (Junior High School), called SMP Negeri 3 Kota Agung. As for higher education at the level of SMU (Senior High School), people must go to the schools in Kota Agung Sub-district, Tanjung Tebat Sub-district or even Lahat City. Judging from the average educational level reached by the community of Tunggul Bute Village, it may be concluded that the level of education of the people is SMP (Junior High School).

Community perception on SERD Activities and the Project; As for the community's perception of the activities carried out by the Company, they generally welcome the Company's existence as long as there is a good inter-relationship between the community and the Company. The community expect that the activities performed by the Company can assist their economy and give benefits to the village. Besides, the community also hope to be involved as workers of the Company although they also realize that the Company will of course have certain qualifications for certain positions.

For the village apparatus, they expect that any company which will conduct activities whether inside or around the area will make introductions and explanations (sosialisasi) on the project and involve the village apparatus. The Company is expected to help the community by means of economic empowerment and other activities, so that the existence of the Company can be beneficial to the community.

All the community members interviewed hope that the company and the contractors employ more local workers and engage the local community as a the business partner for its activities. The Company is requested to prioritize the local workers particularly for the unskilled activities.

One of the risks which the project will mitigate is the potential conflicts between and social resentments of the local community towards the migrant workers. Other negative impacts expressed and felt by the community members are increased dust, increased noise level, traffic and vibration, in particular the houses close to the project construction activities.

The community expects from existing companies around the village to increase employment of local workers in line with their education and skill as required by the companies. As the performance of the companies get better, the companies are also expected to provide support for development of the village including youths, through community development assistance and CSR. In general, the community has a good perception of and supports the existing companies and their activities and the companies which in the future will operate in their village.

3.2.2 Karang Endah Village, Kota Agung District, Lahat Regency

Karang Endah Village is one of the villages amongst 22 villages within the area of Kota Agung Sub-district, Lahat Regency. Karang Endah Village consists of 2 hamlets with the area of 7.47 km² and is the closest village from Kota Agung City (± 2 km). Karang Endah Village lies on the highland with the altitude of 735 m above sea level.

Population; Karang Endah village has a population \pm 359 people (\pm 90 families) or 2.9% of the total population of Kota Agung District.

Ethnicity and Religion; Majority of people of Karang Endah Village originated from Kota Agung *marga* (village or clan) (\pm 80%). The remaining (\pm 20%) are the migrants, some of whom are from other villages in Lahat Regency. In general, the people are Moslems, so that the influence of Islamic teachings is quite strong in this area.

Occupation and economic profile; In general, the people of this area are farmers of rice and coffee (70%), while the remaining are traders and employees. According to the information obtained from the village apparatus and the community, there is a big agricultural potentin this village. The other agricultural products are *palawija* (non-staple food crops, subsidiary or secondary to rice such as peanuts and sweet potato) and vegetables such as chilly, Corn and specific vegetable on highlands. According to respondents, planting coffee has a more promising result than cultivating rice paddy. The coffee which is sold in wet condition can fetch a good price of Rp.9,000.-/kg, while the price of the dry coffee is Rp.15,000.-/kg. This can be seen from the products of the agriculture managed by the community of Karang Endah Village.

In order to fulfill the daily basic commodity, the community buy their daily needs at the food stalls available in the village. Meanwhile, for bigger items, the community buy these in Kota Agung Sub-district, Lahat Regency.

Based on the interview with several respondents or members of the community, it is learned that there are several members of the community from the hamlets within Karang Endah Village who have been involved in other work, including unskilled work (such as security guards and drivers) during construction . Out of 70 local workers engaged by SERD in the Project , there are 5 persons working from the village.

Cultural activities; Activities of the community can be found in this village, such as activities for the youth. There has been no *Karang Taruna* (local youths' organization) in the village, but there are sports activities for the youth such as volley ball and soccer. Moreover, Quran recitals in groups and *Persatuan Amal Kematian* (Cooperation in Mortality Ceremonial Arrangement) is one of the several activities which are routinely performed in the village. In general, the sense of togetherness and cooperation still strongly exist amongst the community members. This is reflected through various events of marriage, circumcision and charitable contributions performed by the community members.

Health; There is no *Puskesmas* (community's healthcare center); for medical treatment, usually people go to *Puskesmas* Kota Agung (\pm 2 km). Other than PDAM (Local Water Utility Company), the village has other sources of water such as ponds or pool as water collecting medium utilized by the community for public bath, washing place and toilet (*mandi, cuci, dan kakus*). For drinking, due to development of the economy, the community on average utilize refillable drinking water or drinking water in packages.

With regards to public health, the community experiences different types of diseases including Hypertension and Rheumatic. Electricity for the community at present is coming from PLN of Lahat Regency.

Education; For the educational facilities, this Village has *SDs* (Elementary Schools). Meanwhile, for the education at the levels of *SMP* (Junior High School) and *SMU* (Senior High School), the people must go to the schools in Kota Agung Sub-district, Tanjung Tebat Sub-district or even to Lahat City. Judging from the average level of education reached by the community of Karang Endah Village, it may concluded that the education level of the people of this Village is *SMA* (Senior High School).

Community perception on SERD Activities and the Project; Concerning the perception of the community to the activities of the company, in general the community welcomes the existence of the Company, as long as the good relationship between the community and the Company is maintained. The community hopes that the activities performed by the Company can support their economy and bring benefits to the village. Besides, the community also expects that the existing companies employ local workers, although they also realize that the Company has certain qualifications for certain positions.

For the village apparatus, they expect that any company which will perform activities either inside the village or around their area will conduct introductions and explanations (*sosialisasi*) and involve the village apparatus, so that a good relationship between the Company and the village apparatus can be established. The Company is expected to assist the community in economic empowerment as well as other activities, so that the existence of the company can bring benefits to the community.

Community members interviewed conveyed that they expect that more local workers and contractors will be engaged by the Project to make the local community become partners in the company's business activities. The community also expects that the local workers be prioritized by the Company for particularly for unskilled work.

One of the risks identified which should be considered by the Company is the potential conflicts and social resentment between the migrant workers and local workers. Other negative impacts expressed and felt by the community members are increased dust, noise level, increase of the traffic caused by the company's vehicles and materials (particularly the materials for the road construction), and the vibration especially for those who residential areas are near the construction sites.

The community expects from the existing companies to employ more local workers, in line with the education and skill of the community labor force. As the performance of the company get better, the company is also expected to provide support for development of the village and the community of the village as well as the youths in the form of CD and CSR. In general, the the community supports and has good perception to the existence and activities of the existing companies and the companies which will operate in their village in the future.

3.2.3 Lawang Agung Village, Kota Agung District, Lahat Regency

Lawang Agung Village consists of 2 hamlets, and is included in one of the 22 villages within the area of Kota Agung District, Lahat Regency. The closest village to Kota Agung District with the distance of \pm 2 km. Lawang Agung Village lies on a highland with the altitude of 781 m above sea level.

Population; Lawang Agung village has a population \pm 547 people (\pm 180 families) (4.5% of the total population of Kota Agung District) and has a total area of 7.30 km².

Ethnicity and Religion; The majority of people of Lawang Agung Village originated from Kota Agung *marga* (clan/village) (\pm 80%) while the rest (20%) are migrant workers coming from other village in Lahat Regency. In general, the people of this village are Moslems, so that the influence of Islamic teachings is quite strong in this area.

Occupation and economic profile; In general, 90% of the people of this village are paddy and coffee farmers, and the rests are traders and employees. According to the information obtained from the village apparatus and the community, there is a big agricultural potential in this village. The other agricultural products are *palawija* (*non-staple food crops, subsidiary or secondary to rice such as peanuts and sweet potato*) and vegetables such as chilly, corn and specific vegetable on highlands. According to the respondents, results from planting coffee are more promising that cultivating paddy rice. The coffee is sold in wet condition at the price of Rp.9,000.-/kg while the coffee which has been dry is Rp.15,000.-/kg.

Besides farming, other economic activities of the community are trading businesses. In order to fulfil the daily basic commodity, the community buy their daily basic needs at food stalls available in the village. Meanwhile, for the bigger items, the community buy them from Kota Agung District, Lahat Regency which is closer (2 km) than Lahat Regency (46 km).

Based on the interview with several respondents or members of the community, it is learned that there are several members of the community from the hamlets within Lawang Agung Village who have been involved in other works, including unskilled jobs during construction, for instance security guards and drivers. Out of 70 local workers involved in other works, there are 5 persons working for the Project.

Cultural activities; There are activities of the community that can be found in this village, for instance the activities for the youth. There has been no *Karang Taruna* (local youths' organization) but there are sports activities such as volley ball and soccer organized for the youth. Moreover, Quran recitals in groups and *Persatuan Amal Kematian* (Cooperation in Mortality Ceremonial Arrangement) is also routinely performed. In general, togetherness and cooperation still strongly exist amongst the community members. This is reflected in the events of marriage, circumcision and charitable contributions performed by the community members.

Health; For medical treatment, the community go to the *Puskesmas* (community's healthcare center) in Kota Agung District. Other than PDAM (the local water utility company), the community also use *tebat* (ponds) or pool for collecting the water for public bath, washing place and toilets. For drinking water, due to development of the economy on average the community utilize refillable drinking water and drinking water in packages.

From the aspect of public health, the community suffered from rheumatic, hypertension, and gastric pain. The majority of the people who do their activities of MCKs (bathing, washing and going to the

toilets) have used their families' toilets. The electricity for the community at present is coming from PLN of Lahat Regency.

Education; For educational facility, this Village has *SD Negeri* (State's Elementary School). Meanwhile for the education at the level of *SMP* (Junior High School) and *SMU* (Senior High School), the people must go to Kota Agung Sub-district, Tanjung Tebat Sub-district, or even Lahat City. Judging from the average level of education reached by the community of Lawang Agung Village, it may be concluded that the level of education of the community of this Village is *SMU* in general.

Community perception on SERD Activities and the Project; Concerning the perception of the community to the activities of the company, in general the community supports and welcome the existence of the Company, as long as there is a good relationship between the community and the Company. The community hopes that the activities performed by the Company can support their economy and bring benefits to the village. Besides, the community also expects to be involved as employees in the existing companies, although they also realize that the Company of course has certain qualifications for certain positions.

For the village apparatus, they expect that any company which will perform activities either inside the village or around their area will conduct introductions and explanations (*sosialisasi*) and involve the village apparatus, so that a good relationship between the Company and the village apparatus can be established. The Company is expected to assist the community in economic empowerment as well as other activities, so that the existence of the company can bring benefits to the community.

The community members interviewed expect that the portion for local workers and contractors should be increased in order to make the local community becoming the partner for business activities. The community requests that the Company consider prioritizing employing local workers particularly for unskilled activities.

Furthermore, one of the risks of the Project which the Company should consider is the potential conflicts and social resentment between the migrant workers and local workers. Other negative impacts expressed and felt by the community members are increased dust, noise level, increase of the traffic of the company's vehicles and materials (particularly the materials for the road construction), and the vibration especially for those who are close to the community's residence.

The community also expects that the existing companies around the village will employ more local workers to work for the companies, in line with the education and skill of the community. As the performance of the company is getting better, the company is expected to provide support for development of the village and the community of the village as well as the youths in the form of CD and CSR. In general, the perception of the community to the existence and activities of the existing companies and the companies which will operate in their village in the future is very good and the community support them very much.

3.2.4 Sukarami Village, Kota Agung District, Lahat Regency

Sukarami village is one of the 22 villages in Kota Agung District, Lahat Regency. Sukarami village consists of 3 hamlets and is the farthest village from Kota Agung Sub-district. Sukarami Village lies on a highland with the altitude of 730 m above sea level.

Population; Sukarami village has a population of ± 915 people (± 230 families) (7.4% of the total population of Kota Agung District) with an area of 7.30 km².

Ethnicity and Religion; People of Sukarami Village are originated from Kota Agung marga (clan/village) ($\pm 90\%$) while the rest (10%) are migrant workers coming from other village in Lahat Regency. In general, the people of this village are Moslems, so that the influence of Islamic teachings is quite strong in this area.

Occupation and economic profile; In general, 70% of the people of this village are coffee farmers, and the rest are traders and employees. According to the information obtained from the village apparatus and the community, there is a big agricultural potential in this village. The other agricultural products are palawija (non-staple food crops, subsidiary or secondary to rice such as peanuts and sweet potato) and vegetables such as chilly, corn and specific vegetable on highlands. According to the respondents, results from planting coffee are more promising than cultivating rice paddy. The coffee is sold in wet condition at the price of Rp.9,000.-/kg while the coffee which has been dry is Rp.15,000.-/kg. This can be seen from the agricultural products managed by the community of Sukarami Village. Besides farming, other economic activities of the community are trading businesses. In order to fulfil the daily basic commodity, the community buy their daily basic needs at food stalls available in the village. Meanwhile, for the bigger items, the community buy them in the area of Kota Agung Sub-district, Lahat Regency which is closer (1 km) than Lahat Regency (45 km).

Based on the interview with several respondents or members of the community, it is informed that there are several members of the community from the hamlets within Sukarami Village who have been involved in other works, especially for unskilled jobs (during construction) for instance security guards and drivers. Out of 70 local workers involved, there are 5 persons working for the Project.

Cultural activities; There are activities of the community found in this village, for instance the youths. There has been no Karang Taruna (local youths' organization) but the sports activities are volley ball and soccer are organized for the youths. Moreover, Quran recitals in groups and Persatuan Amal Kematian (Cooperation in Mortality Ceremonial Arrangement) is routinely performed. In general, togetherness and cooperation still strongly exist amongst the community members. This is reflected by the events of marriage, circumcision and charitable contributions performed by the community members cooperatively.

Health; In this village there is a Puskesmas (community's healthcare center), midwife and water from PDAM (local water utility company) and well water utilized by the community for bathing, washing and going to the toilets. For drinking water, due to development of the economy, on average, the community utilize refillable drinking water or drinking water in packages.

From the aspect of public health, the community of Sukarami Village usually suffered from diseases such as are cough, colds, fever, rheumatic, and hypertension. The majority of the people who do activities of MCKs (bathing, washing and going to the toilets) have used their families' toilets. As for the drinking water, besides PDAM (local water utility company), the Drinking Water in Package (AMDK/Air Minum Dalam Kemasan) is used. The electricity for the community at present is coming from PLN of Lahat Regency.

Education; For the educational facility, this Village has SD Negeri (State's Elementary School) and SMP Negeri (State's Junior High School). As for the education at the level of SMU (Senior High School), the people must go to the schools in Kota Agung Sub-district, Tanjung Tebat Sub-district or even Lahat Regency. Judging from the average level of education reached by the community of Sukarami Village, it may be concluded that the level of education of the people of this village is SMU.

Community perception on SERD Activities and the Project; Concerning the perception of the community to the activities of the company, in general the community welcome the existence of the Company, as long as there is a good relationship between the community and the Company. The community hopes that the activities performed by the Company can support their economy and bring benefits to the village. Besides, the community also expects that its local workers be involved as employees in the existing companies, although they also realize that the Company of course has certain qualifications for certain positions.

For the village apparatus, they expect that any company which will perform activities either inside the village or around their area will conduct introductions and explanations (sosialisasi) and involve the village apparatus, so that a good relationship between the Company and the village apparatus can be established. The Company is expected to assist the community in economic empowerment as well as other activities, so that the existence of the company can bring benefits to the community.

Expectation of all of the community members interviewed is that the portion for local workers and contractors should be increased in order to make the local community becoming the partner for business activities. The portion of local workers particularly for unskillful activities can be the Company's consideration in prioritizing the local workers.

The Company should also recognize that one of the Project risks is the potential conflicts and social resentment between the migrant workers and local workers. Other negative impacts expressed and felt by the community members are increased dust, noise level, increase of the traffic of the company's vehicles and materials (particularly the materials for the road construction), and the vibration especially for those who are close to the community's residence.

The expectation of the community to the existing companies around the village is that the portion for local workers to work for the companies can be increased continuously in line with the education and skill of the community. As the performance of the company is getting better, the company is expected to provide support for development of the village and the community of the village as well as the youths in the form of CD and CSR. In general, the perception of the community to the existence and activities of the existing companies and the companies which will operate in their village in the future is very good and the community support them very much.

3.2.5 Segamit Village, Semendo Darat Ulu District, Muara Enim Regency

Segamit Village is one of the 10 villages in the area of Semendo Darat Ulu district, Muara Enim Regency. The capital of Semendo Darat Ulu district is located at Aremantai Village. Segamit Village consists of 5 hamlets with the distance from Semendo Darat Ulu district ± 7 km. Segamit Village is located on the highland with the altitude of 765 m above sea level.

Population; Population of Segamit village is 2,989 people within the area of 26.0 km² or 8.2% of the total area of Semendo Darat Ulu Regency.

Ethnicity and Religion; The majority of people of Segamit Village are originally coming from Semendo marga (clan/village) ($\pm 80\%$) while the rest (20%) are migrant workers coming from other village in Muara Enim Regency, Lahat Regency and Central Java. In general, the people of this village are Moslems, so that the influence of Islamic teachings is quite strong in this area. Meanwhile, the people of Yayasan hamlet mostly come from Central Java ($\pm 70\%$) and the remaining ($\pm 30\%$) come from Semendo.

Occupation and economic profile; In general, 90% of the people of this village are coffee farmers, and the rests are traders and employees. According to the information obtained from the village apparatus and the community, there is a quite big agricultural potentiality in this village, and the other agricultural products are palawija (non-staple food crops, subsidiary or secondary to rice such as peanuts and sweet potato) and vegetables such as Chilly, Corn and specific vegetable on highlands. According to the respondents, results from planting coffee are more promising than planting paddy at rice crops. The coffee is sold in wet condition at the price of Rp.9,000.-/kg while the coffee which has been dry is Rp.15,000.-/kg. This can be seen from the agricultural products managed by the community of Segamit Village. Besides farming, other economic activities of the community are trading businesses. In order to fulfil the daily basic commodity, the community buy their daily basic needs at food stalls available in the village. Meanwhile, for the needs of bigger items, the community buy them in the area of Kota Agung Sub-district, Lahat Regency which is closer (1 km) than Lahat Regency (45 km). Meanwhile, the community of Yayasan hamlet prefer buyikng the daily household consumptions in Kota Agung District, Lahat Regency which has a better access road although the distance is longer (25 km) to going to Semendo Darat Ulu Sub-district, Muara Enim Regency (12 km) with a difficult access road to achieve.

Based on the interview with several respondents or members of the community, it is informed that there are several members of the community from the hamlets within Karang Endah Village who have been involved in the works, especially for unskillful jobs (during construction) for instance Out of 70 local workers involved, 40 people come from Semendo Darat Ulu district (Segamit village).

Cultural activities; other activities of the community, for instance the youths, can be found in this village. There has been no Karang Taruna (local youths' organization) as the organization for the village's youths, while the sports activities are volley ball and soccer. Besides, Quran recitals in groups and Persatuan Amal Kematian (Cooperation in Mortality Ceremonial Arrangement) become several activities which are routinely performed. In general, togetherness and cooperation still strongly exist

amongst the community members. This is reflected by the events of marriage, circumcision and charitable contributions performed by the community members cooperatively.

Health; In this village there is a Puskesmas (community's healthcare center), paramedics and water from the pond and pool collecting the water utilized by the community for bathing, washing and going to the toilets. For drinking water, due to development of the economy, on average, the community utilize refillable drinking water or drinking water in packages.

From the aspect of public health, types of diseases suffered by the community of Segamit Village are Rheumatic, and Hypertension. The majority of the people who do activities of MCKs (bathing, washing and going to the toilets) do not use their families' toilets but they use the traditional MCK facility which exists in the Tebat of Pool. As for the drinking water, besides well water, some of the community already use Drinking Water in Package. Besides, there are some cases of green snake bites experienced by community members in Coffee Plantations. The electricity for the community at present is coming from PLN of Muara Enim Regency, meanwhile for Yayasan hamlet Micro-Hydro Power Plant is still used.

Education; For the educational facility, this Village has SD Negeri (State's Elementary School) and SMP Negeri (State's Junior High School) as well as Islamic Elementary School (Madrasah Ibtidaiyah) up to Junior High School (Madrasah Tsanawiyah). As for the education at the level of SMU (Senior High School), the people must go to the schools in Semenda Darat Ulu Sub-district, or even Muara Enim Regency. Judging from the average level of education reached by the community of Segamit Village, it may be concluded that the level of education of the people of this village is SMP (Junior High School).

Community perception on SERD Activities and the Project; Concerning the perception of the community to the activities of the company, in general the community welcome the existence of the Company, as long as there is a good relationship between the community and the Company. The community hopes that the activities performed by the Company can support their economy and bring benefits to the village. Besides, the community also expects to be involved as employees in the existing companies, although they also realize that the Company of course has certain qualification requirements for certain positions.

For the village apparatus, they expect that any company which will perform activities either inside the village or around their area will conduct introductions and explanations (sosialisasi) and involve the village apparatus, so that a good relationship between the Company and the village apparatus can be established. The Company is expected to assist the community in economic empowerment as well as other activities, so that the existence of the company can bring benefits to the community.

Expectation of all of the community members interviewed is that the portion for local workers and contractors should be increased in order to make the local community become the partner in business activities. The portion of local workers particularly for unskillful activities can be the Company's consideration in prioritizing the local workers.

Besides, potential conflicts and social resentment between the migrant workers and local workers in the manpower aspect should be carefully assessed and considered by the Company. Other negative

impacts expressed and felt by the community members are increase of dust, noise level as well as increase of the traffic of the company's vehicles and materials (particularly the materials for the road construction) and the vibration especially for those who are close to the community's residence.

3.3 Profile of Semendo communities

Semendo group located in Semendo district, Muara Enim Regent, South Sumatra province. The District is divided into 3 area such as: 1 Central District and 2 Satellite District. There are 32 villages with area coverage of 900 km², the capital called Pulau Panggung. According to history, Semendo Tribe were related from Banten Tribe, until a few centuries ago migrated from Java island to Sumatra island, and established local settlement. The central district called Semendo Darat Laut district with the capital of Pulau Panggung, and the other were Semendo Darat Tengah with the capital called Tanjung Raya, and finally Semendo Darat Ulu district with the capital called Pajar Bulan.

Rantau Dedap is one of the villages within the vicinity of Segamit village area, Semendo Darat Ulu district, Muara Enim regent, South Sumatra province. Rantau Dedap is located 123 km from the capital of Muara Enim district, 32 km from the capital of Semendo Darat Ulu (Pajar Bulan), and 12 km from Segamit village. 80% of the people from Rantau Dedap live from coffee plantation, 15% from vegetables plantation and 5% other profession. The Rantau Dedap land acreage consists of two areas, with the total coverage of 8,000 ha, The first 2,000 Ha within the vicinity of Ervach Vizinge area, and 6,000 Ha within the vicinity area of Ataran Indikat. From the area of Ervach Vizinge the following area has been developed for farming:

For Pesantren Al-Mu'awanah 100 Ha, for District Government of Muara Enim 3 Ha, 20 Ha for other Pesantren in respective village, and the rest of area developed by 70 coffee plantation farmer, based on historical information, the land distribution had been regulated based on South Sumatra Governor decree No.630/KPTS/I/1983 dated November 1,1983 with following borders: Southern border with Deduruk Lake, Western border with Ampar (Air Dedapan) river, northern border with Air Indikat Kiri, and finally eastern border with Air Gegaraman. Majority of Rantau Dedap residents (95%) belong to Semendo group with the other 5% from other tribe that lives or married with the local residents.

3.3.1 Semendo – Culture

Almost 100% of Semendo population lives from traditional agriculture Located 900 meter above the sea level, there are 2 main agriculture commodities from this area, first, Robusta Coffee, with the total production per year amounting to 300 ton and rice. The area is also considered as the main source of South Sumatra rice production. Currently there are 5,000 ha of productive cultivated land which harvested once annually.

The local tradition and culture were heavily influenced by Islam culture. Such as Rebana music, folksong and traditional dance were also influence by Islamic Malay culture. The daily language used called Semendo language, which used the vocal "e" at the end of each word, similar to Malay language. Semendo Tribe has distinctive traditional house and martial arts culture called Kuntau, which usually performed during wedding ceremony

One of the local traditions that still held deeply in the tribe was called “Tunggu Tubang” which sets the rule of distributing the inheritance within one family, where the inheritance would go to the eldest daughter. The inheritance would consist of, farming area, houses, which distribute from generation to generation continuously. This resulted in the encouragement for the boy of the family to migrate to outer region.

The people of Semendo have Islam as religion for generations, which rooted deeply in the society. This can be reflected in their daily lives, Islam’s teachings were followed and practiced daily and routine, in accordance with what is written. Everywhere can be large or small building for praying.

In the area can also been found many “pesantren” (local religious dormitory) that specifically teach the youths of Semendo tribe to be missionary for the vicinity area.

Semendo tribe required modernization improvements in the way agriculture product can be produced efficiently, currently there are several assistance project such as : Coffee processing project, fishery project and fishery prototype project. These projects need to be supported and improved in order to improve the local welfare. In addition, education also needs to be improved, in recent years, Semendo people started to develop horticulture farming for vegetables.

The Semendo people in the Project areas are classified as IPs due to the following “distinctiveness” criteria:

Criteria	Applicable	Remarks
• self-identify and are identified by others as a distinct ethnic group;	✓	Semendo people were a distinct ethnic group however, It is part of a larger ethnic group, Malayan ethnic due to historically part of deutro- Malayan civilization which migrate from Indochina region to South East Asia around 3 AD, During Srivijaya expansion the Semendo settlement were further pushed to more remote area in the mountain.
People in the project area have a collective attachment to the project area. The project lands are closely related to and identified with particular clans. People feel a strong collective attachment to land of their ancestors in each of the affected villages;	X	Semendo people were not rooted from the area, until the period of 1970 where transmigration program were conducted by government
people have their own distinct customs and traditions, which they continue to display;	✓	Semendo people customs were largely influenced by Islam culture and Malayan. Though the Semendo have their distinct customs and traditions, the

		Semendos in the project area are Muslims and follow Muslim customs and traditions.
people have their own distinct language different from national language	✓	Semendo have their distinct dialect though the language itself is not significantly different with Malayan language (the root of national language). Semendo people are conversant with the national language in addition to their dialect.

The Semendo community have moved into the project area for economic reasons, and have been living at the location for about 30 years, and do not have any traditional rights or ancestral attachment to the area. Ever since they have moved into the area, they have been involved in coffee plantation apart from processing and trading of coffee as their main source of income. In addition, they have taken up other professions including salaried employment in private and public sector, and therefore can be considered as economically fully mainstreamed.

In addition to their own dialect, 100% of the Semendo population in the project area are fully conversant with the national language Bahasa, and follow Islamic religion and practices including Qur'an recitals, marriage and other community events, and therefore, the Semendo population in the area can be considered as socially and culturally mainstreamed. While the Semendo communities have been considered as IPs, the key requirements of an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) have been integrated into the Integrated Social Development Program (ISDP) addressing the adverse impacts on the affected Semendo communities and the potential benefits to the overall project area including social upliftment and development of communities. Therefore, the preparation of a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is not considered necessary.

4. Social Safeguards Audit and Corrective Actions

4.1 Introduction

This section describes the social safeguards compliance audit carried out to determine whether the SERD's actions with respect to land acquisition and resettlement were in compliance to the regulatory requirements and the requirements of the ADB Safeguard Requirements (SR) 2 on involuntary resettlement and SR 3 on Indigenous Peoples. The process adopted by the Project has been reviewed against the policy principles and provisions of ADB SPS requirements, with an objective of identifying whether the process followed sufficiently meets the requirements of SPS and identifying any specific past or present concerns related to resettlement impacts. The review evaluated the implementation arrangements for the land acquisition including grievance redress, stakeholder engagement etc, based on which improvements to the existing stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanisms were identified. The chapter documents the land acquisition process followed, including consultations with the affected persons, approaches followed for determining compensation, negotiation and settlement processes, to identify past and present concerns related to involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impacts associated with the Phase 1. The audit scope included to identify whether the land acquisition process has resulted in any land owners becoming vulnerable, and whether there are non-compliances which require corrective action. Accordingly, a corrective action plan to ensure compliance with the ADB SR 2 and SR 3 requirements has been presented.

4.2 Applicable Policies and procedures

4.2.1 Indonesian laws/regulations

Land procurement. In Indonesia, there are two mechanisms for land procurement, based on the whether the implementer of land procurement is a government or private agency. The first mechanism is through "Penetapan Lokasi", or location designation, which is regulated in law No,2 year 2012 on land procurement for development of public interest projects and its implementing regulation, Presidential regulation no.71 year 2012. These regulations replace the previous regulation, presidential regulation no.36 year 2005 which was the legal basis for implementation of land acquisition through the Penetapan Lokasi mechanism¹. The regulation stipulates the establishment of land procurement committee (LPC) as the implementer of land acquisition. The committee is appointed by a local government in which the Project is situated. The LPC Procurement Team, as the representative of the State, conducts the land acquisition process and directly negotiates compensation for the land with the land owners. This mechanism does not apply to SERD, as a private entity.

The second mechanism, called "Izin Lokasi" or location permit mechanism is applicable for SERD and has been adopted for the Project. The legal basis for this mechanism is stipulated in the Head of National Land Agency regulation no.2/1999 which sets out the location permit procedures for private

¹ Penetapan Lokasi regulates the process of land procurement for development in the public interest, which applies to the projects undertaken and initiated by governmental institutions or entities using the state or local government budget.

business entities in acquiring land. This regulations states that land procurement for projects executed by private entities may be undertaken by the private entities directly and private business entities must first obtain location permit from the local government governing project location. Under the location permit mechanism, private business entities may implement land procurement through a direct negotiated settlement basis. The role of the local government is to facilitate and to monitor the project. A key feature of this Izin Lokasi mechanism is that, the private implementor holds no right to expropriate land owners from their lands. The land acquisition has to be done based on negotiation and agreed price with the land owners.

Public consultation and disclosure requirements in Government Regulations. SERD will comply with the relevant requirements in relation to public consultation and disclosure as required in the national laws and regulations.

Summary of Public Consultation Requirements for the purpose of Location License Determination under Law Number 2 of 2012 (Law 2/2012), President Regulation Number 71 of 2012 (PR 71/2012) and Head of BPN Regulation Number 2 of 1999 (BPN Regulation 2/1999) is provided in table below.

No.	Salient Terms	Description	Related Articles
1.	Definition of Public Consultation	- "Public Consultation" means any communication process by a dialogue and consultation among parties in interest to achieve understanding and agreement in the planning of acquisition of land for development in the public interest.	- General elucidation No. 8 (Law 2 /2012) and Article 1 No. 8 (PR 71/2012)
2.	Land acquisition preparation process	- An Agency needing land together with the provincial government (the Preparation Team) shall hold a Public Consultation on the development plan.	- Article 16 (c) (Law 2/2012) and Article 10 (c) (PR 71/2012)
3.	Purpose and procedure of the Public Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Consultation on the development plan are to be held to reach agreement on the location of the development plan with the Entitled Parties; - The Public Consultation shall be held villages' office or other official name or sub-district in the location of the planned development or at another place agreed by the Preparation Team and Entitled Parties; - The Public Consultation must be held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. in stages and more than once according to the local conditions; b. within 60 working days as of the signing of the location of the planned development temporary list. - If the planned development will have a particular impact, then it may involve the community which will be impacted directly; - The Entitled Parties and the local community which will be impacted should be invited to attend the Public Consultation; - The Preparation Team should explain the Land Procurement plan during the Public Consultation which covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the purpose and objectives of the development plan for the public interest; b. the stages and timeline of the Land Procurement process; c. the role of the Appraiser in appraising the value of the Compensation; 	- Article 18 (3), 19, 20 (Law 2/2012) and Articles 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 (PR 71/2012)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. the incentives to be provided to the rights holders; e. the Object to be appraised for the Compensation; f. the form of Compensation; g. the rights and obligations of the Entitled Parties. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A dialog is to be established between the Preparation Team and Entitled Parties and the local community which will be impacted; - The Entitled Parties and the local community which will be impacted may be represented by other persons holding powers of attorney, and is to be evidenced by an attendance list; - The Entitled Parties and the local community which will be impacted must be given a chance to express their views/comments; - The agreement on the location of the planned development reached is to be drawn up as minutes of agreement. - Upon the agreement, the Agency requiring the land shall file to the governor an application for confirmation of the location; - the governor shall confirm the location as intended within 14 working days as of the receipt of the application. 	
5.	The role of consultation in the determination of location license	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The location license shall be granted by the governor after coordination meeting of inter institutions involved led by the governor or by an official permanently appointed by him; - The materials for considerations and the coordination meeting shall be prepared by the Head of Land Affairs Office; - The coordination meeting shall be supported by consultations with the society holding the rights over the land in the location applied for, which shall cover the following aspects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the dissemination of information on the investment plan to be implemented, the scope of its impacts and the land procurement plan as well as the solution of problems resulting from the land procurement; b. the exemption of the land right holder from obtaining information on the investment plan and seeking an alternative solution of the problems encountered; c. the gathering of direct information from the public for obtaining social and environmental data needed; d. public participation in the form of suggestions on the alternatives of the form and amount of indemnity in land procurement during the implementation of the location license. 	- Article 6 (BPN Regulation 2/1999)

In addition, SERD has undertaken consultations as required for the AMDAL process in December 2013, and the key issues and suggestions by the stakeholders are summarized in the chapter on consultations.

- **Act No. 32 Year 2009 regarding Environmental Protection and Management**
 - Outlines requirements for public involvement and information disclosure during the AMDAL process;

- Outlines the importance of social and environmental resources and values and delegates responsibility to project proponents to protect and preserve these values;
- Requires project proponents to conduct stakeholder engagement during project scoping;
- Requires project proponents to obtain community input into the project risk assessment process and definition of the project social zone of impact;
- **Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 17 Year 2012** regarding Guidelines for Community Involvement in the Process of Environmental Impact
 - Outlines requirements for community involvement and information disclosure during the AMDAL process and Environmental Permits.
 - Requires all development projects to involve the community – providing information in a transparent and accountable manner, equality among parties, resolving problems fairly and wisely, coordinating and communicating across all parties.
-

4.2.2 ADB Policy Requirements

Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. ADB SPS sets out the following safeguard requirements, which shall require compliance by the borrowers/clients and their projects in addressing environmental and social impacts and risks:

- Safeguard Requirements 1: Environment;
- Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement; and
- Safeguard Requirements 3: Indigenous Peoples.

The SPS applies to all ADB financed projects, and their components, regardless of the source of financing. The objectives of ADB's safeguards are to:

- Avoid adverse impacts of projects on the environment and affected people, where possible;
- Minimize, mitigate, and /or compensate for adverse project impacts on the environment and affected people, where avoidance is not possible; and,
- Help borrowers/clients to strengthen their safeguard systems and develop the capacity to manage environmental and social risks.

The SPS uses a categorization system to reflect the significance of impacts. A project's category is determined by the category of its most environmentally and social sensitive component, including direct, indirect, cumulative and induced impacts on the project's area of influence.

The SR 2 on Involuntary Resettlement encourages avoiding involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives, and, if unavoidable minimize extent of resettlement. The policy requires to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced person in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. The involuntary resettlement safeguards covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary restrictions on land use or (ii) access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers displaced persons whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

The SR 3 on Indigenous Peoples, guides the project proponent to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for indigenous peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems and cultural uniqueness as defined by the indigenous peoples themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them. The Indigenous Peoples safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or culture of indigenous peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that indigenous peoples own, use, occupy or claim as an ancestral domain or asset. The term indigenous peoples are used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of the identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habits or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habits and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often a different form of the official language of the country or region. In considering these characteristics, national legislation, customary law and any international conventions to which the country is a party will be taken into account. A group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habits or ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage under this policy.

ADB's Public Communications Policy, 2011 guides the institutional efforts to be transparent and accountable to the people it serves. The Policy recognizes that transparency and accountability are essential to development effectiveness. The objective of the policy is to enhance stakeholders' trust in and ability to engage with ADB. The policy recognizes the right of people to seek, receive, and impart information about ADB operations. It supports knowledge sharing and enables participatory development or two-way communications with affected people. The policy is based on a presumption in favor of disclosure unless there is a compelling reason for nondisclosure. It commits ADB to disclose institutional, financial and project-related information proactively on its website, following strictly time limits and provides mechanisms to handle responses and complaints. The policy requires the following activities to be carried out by the borrowers:

- Carry out meaningful consultation with affected people and facilitate their informed participation;
- Ensure women's participation in consultation;
- Involve stakeholders, including affected people and concerned Non- governmental organisations (NGOs), early in the project preparation process and ensure that their views and concerns are made known to and understood by decision makers and taken into account; and
- Continue consultations with stakeholders throughout project implementation as necessary to address issues related to the environmental assessment.

4.3 Land Acquisition Process

A summary of the steps undertaken in the land acquisition process conducted by the sponsor is as follows:

- **Stage 1: Initial Socialization with communities**

The initial socialization with communities were performed in accordance with the regulations President Decree No.71 Year 2012 regarding Act of Land Acquisition for Public Interests. The project developer (SERD) invited local communities to socialize the project activity. The attendees for the stakeholder consultation meeting were invited by invitation letter 3 days prior the event.

The objective of the meeting was to inform stakeholders about the project activity and to explain the stakeholders concerning contribution of the Project activity to the sustainable development and to receive comments from the stakeholders.

Figure 4.1 Invitation Letter Sample



■ Stage 2: Topographic surveys and identification of impacted lands

The topographic surveys and identification of impacted lands was performed by Geoindo as the contractor surveyor. The survey teams carried out consultations with the village heads and the community leaders to explain the process and to understand the land ownership along the proposed project locations and alignment. The topographic surveys were carried out in the presence of the land owners, village heads, representative from the agriculture department. Once the topographical surveys was collected, the inventory of land and crops associated with the lands were summarized.

Figure 4.2 Topographic survey sample





▪ **Stage 3: Collection of basic rates for compensation**

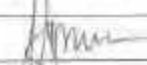

The initial collection of basic rates for compensation was performed in accordance with the Governor Decree of South Sumatra Province No. 25 Year 2009. Significant part of the rates compensation was used for coffee Plantation, although other crop could be found during the land compensation process, the percentages of other crops and plants was relatively small.

▪ **Stage 4: Confirmation of individual property maps**

The next step, SERD relations team performed discussions with individual owners, cultivators by using Geoindo data and survey while conducting joint verification of measurements and crops/assets. In addition correction of the records, measurements, if requested by the landowner/cultivator (and subsequent reconfirmation) also performed. Final confirmations were settled between the property owner/cultivator, witnessed by head of village and SERD staff.

Figure 4.3 Field Land Ownership Survey Questionnaire

 supremeenergy		Identifier Number : <div align="center" style="font-size: 1.2em;">14</div>
FIELD LAND OWNERSHIP SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE FORMULIR KUESIONER KEPEMILIKAN TANAH		
Project / Proyek : Proyek Geothermal Rantau Dedap, Sumatera Selatan		Location / Lokasi : Karang endah Survey Date / Tanggal Survei : 19 – 06 – 2012

Surveyed By / di survei oleh:		Witness By :	
		Local Government / Pemerintah setempat	Land Owner / Pemilik Tanah
Signature / Tandatangan :			
Name / Nama :	Dudi H		
Date / Tanggal :	19 – 06 – 2012		

Notes :

- Luas Lahan yang di Ukur 427.767 m2
- Sengon 1 pohon = *Nedepi 109 bany*
- Alpukat 2 pohon = *10*
- *Nedepi 12 bny*

Attachments / Lampiran

C. Plans / Peta

- (i) Key Plan / Peta Petunjuk
- (ii) Location Plan / Peta Lokasi
- (iii) Plot Plan / Peta Kavling

D. Photographs

▪ **Stage 5: Computation of compensation**

The computation of compensation used to negotiate with the affected people of local community was based on mutual consent. Prior to the negotiation, the relations team of SERD provided the initial entitlement matrix which detailed the total land size, boundaries, number of plants – species wise and other structures, if any. The base compensation prices were as per the “Guidelines for

Tariff on compensation amount for the use of land and relinquishment of plants, buildings on the land due to the operation of exploration and exploitation by state-owned companies, regional state owned companies and other private companies” issued by the Governor of Sumatra, 2009. Towards ensuring community support for the project activities and to provide a fair compensation for the affected persons, SERD adopted much higher rates and included more flexibility in its approach to determine the compensation amounts for land and crops, as detailed in Section 7.5 on valuation methodologies adopted. One of the main crop compensation rates discussed and agreed were the rates used for coffee, which the actual rate settled in the range of 45.000 to 65.000 IDR per plant compared to the base rate set in governor decree of 23.000 IDR.

■ Stage 6: Negotiations

The landowners were free to decide whether to agree or reject the compensation price offered by SERD. If they agreed with the compensation price offered, each owner signed a negotiation agreement witnessed by the head of the village. Consultations with the affected persons revealed several instances where the landowners requested higher compensation rates, which in most cases were negotiated and agreed upon. In the event of refusal by the landowner/cultivator to part with their lands for the SERD activities, alternative sites were identified. Once the individual negotiations were completed and witnessed by head of villages, signing of negotiation documents was done and attested by Notary along with a No-objection and authorization letter to Supreme energy for use of land. The signed documents from Supreme energy HO for the release of payments will be provided. Annex 1 provides a summary of the payments made to the 153 individual land owners / cultivators whose lands and assets have been impacted.

Figure 4.4 Notarial Deeds of Land Acquisitions



▪ Stage 7: Disbursement of compensation

SERD provides 2 mechanisms of assisting the landowner/ cultivator in receiving the compensation funds, first if the landowners/ cultivators has bank account, the money will be transferred directly to the bank account, however, since some of the landowners/cultivator had limited access to the bank (far distance to the nearest bank), SERD also may compensates by using cash with the confirmation of receipt of compensation on an IDR 6,000 stamp received as illustrated below :

Figure 4.5 Payment Receipts from SERD



SERD purchased the land at Talang Pisang Area for the purpose of temporary occupation of contractor LCI. A summary of the steps undertaken in the land acquisition process follow the similar approach to the crop compensation process conducted by the sponsor as mentioned above.

4.4 Valuation and Compensation Methodology

4.4.1 Land

Land rates as per Government Decree 2009. The prevailing land as per Government requirements were based on Governor Decree of South Sumatra Province No. 25 Year 2009 the basis for land valuation, which was in the range of 1,350 IDR – 4,050 IDR per m2.

Table 4.1: Land rates as per Government Decree, 2009

a. Land with underbrush (<i>belukar</i>), marsh (<i>rawa</i>), and grass (<i>alang-alang</i>) on which the owner stays, Rp1,350.-/m2
b. Field (<i>ladang</i>) on which secondary crops (<i>palawija</i>) and vegetables are cultivated, Rp2,700.-/m2
c. Field (<i>lading</i>)/rice field with paddy, Rp3,300.-/m2
d. Garden with plantation crops (<i>kebun tanaman perkebunan</i>), Rp4,050.-/m2
e. Garden with fruits and other crops (<i>kebun tanaman buah-buahan dan lainlain</i>), Rp2,850.-/m2.

Land rates as per negotiations. Based on the mutual consent between SERD and affected people of local community the agreed rates were in the range of 6,500 IDR - 20,000 IDR which indicates higher compensation provided by SERD to the local community.

Prevalent land rates in the project area. Inquiry with the local people, regarding the land rates indicates the replacement cost for coffee plantations of equal to 80 million IDR per ha for lands away from the road and 100 million IDR per ha for lands along the road. The rates for scrublands and lands not cultivable were mentioned at about 40 million IDR per ha.

Audit observations. (i) SERD compensated 130 million IDR per ha (on an average) for the lands acquired. The government requirements to compensate for lands lost are found to be lower than the prevalent market values, and in most cases will not match the replacement costs. (ii) The audit confirmed that land transactions between private sellers occur on a negotiated agreed price and are usually lower than what is provided when corporate entities acquire lands. It was informed that the land costs (of IDR 80 to 100 million per ha) included costs of the trees, crops and assets located on the land parcel, and (iii) the land acquisition process adopted by SERD, separately values the standing crops and assets, and hence the negotiated rates are found to be higher than the prevalent rates, due to which, there has been no grievances from the communities.

4.4.2 Coffee plantations

The Coffee plantation was the major highlight of crop compensation performed by SERD since it was the majority of crop compensation transactions. With the actual rate settled in the range of 45.000 to 65.000 IDR per stem per plant compared to the base rate set in governor decree of 23.000 IDR per stem, which indicates higher compensation provided by SERD to the local community.

Table 4.2: Compensation rates for coffee plants as per Government of Sumatra Decree, 2009

For the coffee plantation which does not use high-quality seeds and is not managed in accordance with the plantation technical culture, the compensation amount shall be determined as follows:

Age in years:

• - Up to 1, Rp19,125.-/tree	• - Up to 16, Rp27,450.-/tree
• - Up to 2, Rp30,221.-/tree	• - Up to 17, Rp25,241.-/tree
• - Up to 3, Rp33,780.-/tree	• - Up to 18, Rp24,999.-/tree
• - Up to 4, Rp39,180.-/tree	• - Up to 19, Rp23,690.-/tree
• - Up to 5, Rp37,500.-/tree	• - Up to 20, Rp23,302.-/tree
• - Up to 6, Rp37,500.-/tree	• - Up to 21, Rp19,820.-/tree
• - Up to 7, Rp27,600.-/tree	• - Up to 22, Rp19,227.-/tree
• - Up to 8, Rp35,250.-/tree	• - Up to 23, Rp17,400.-/tree
• - Up to 9, Rp34,138.-/tree	• - Up to 24, Rp15,620.-/tree

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - Up to 10, Rp33,750.-/tree • - Up to 11, Rp32,700.-/tree • - Up to 12, Rp31,800.-/tree • - Up to 13, Rp30,750.-/tree • - Up to 14, Rp29,500.-/tree • - Up to 15, Rp28,506.-/tree 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - Up to 25, Rp14,010.-/tree • - Up to 26, Rp10,280.-/tree • - Up to 27, Rp7,950.-/tree • - Up to 28, Rp5,919.-/tree • Up to 29, Rp2,735.-/tree
Each coffee plantation shall be counted as 2,000 (two thousand) trees per hectare at maximum and the owner of the plantation gains benefit from the wood.	

Audit observations: The consultations with affected persons confirmed that negotiations on the compensation rates were conducted, and the community is satisfied with the compensation rates provided. The following were highlighted by the communities: (i) the Government decree required compensation of a maximum of 2000 trees per hectare, while SERD has provided compensation for 2500 trees per hectare, (ii) while the majority of coffee plants impacted are about 20 years old (requiring a compensation of IDR 23000 per tree), SERD agreed to provide a much higher rate, ranging from IDR 45,000 to IDR 65,000 per tree.

4.4.3 Other standing crops and trees

Coffee was the predominant crop in most of the lands acquired for the project. Other crops and trees on the affected lands were insignificant. The prevailing crop compensation as per Government requirements based on Governor Decree of South Sumatra Province No. 25 Year 2009 were as follows:

Table 4.3 Crop Compensation Rate as per Governor Decree

Crop Identified within the vicinity PT.Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap Geothermal Site District Kota Agung -Lahat and Segamit - Muara Enim						
No	Crop Type	Price - IDR				Remarks
		5-10 Yr	10-20 Yr	20-30 Yr	30-40 Yr	40-50 Yr
1	Pisang	6,525	26,100			Cluster
2	Kopi		23,302	2,735		Stem
3	Lada			13,958		Stem
4	Jati					Stem
5	Kayu besi					Stem
6	Vanili					Stem
7	Kelapa	225,000	137,600			Stem
8	Sali					Stem
9	Kemiri					Stem
10	Bambu					Cluster
11	Bambang					Stem
12	Durian				2,000,000	Stem
13	Cempedak					Stem
14	Bacang					Stem
15	Duku		1,000,000			Stem
16	Kapuk					Stem
17	Kayu manis					Stem
18	Jengkol			126,025		Stem
19	Sengon					Stem
20	Karet	214,616				Stem
21	Alpokot					Stem
22	Tomat					Meter
23	Daun Bawang					Meter
24	Brokoli					Meter
25	Nangka	14,700	63,940	152,490		Stem
26	Kayu Medang					Stem
27	Umbut Basung					Stem
28	Kayu Rimau					Stem
29	Jambu Biji		77,370	126,025		Stem
30	Petai Lamtoro				213,110	Stem
31	Mangga		156,310			Stem
32	Petai			126,025		Stem
33	Jeruk				22,795	Stem
34	Jambu Air			126,025		Stem
35	Petai Besi					Stem
36	Sawah	3,300	3,300			Meter
37	Ladang/Kebun	2,700				Meter
38	Semak Belukar	1,350	1,350			Meter
39	Pekarangan	2,850				Meter
40	Rumah - Semi Permanen					Meter
41	Rumah - Permanen					Meter

Table 4.4 Crop Compensation Rates provided by SERD

Crop Identified within the vicinity PT.Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap Geothermal Site District Kota Agung -Lahat and Segamit - Muara Enim							
No	Crop Type	Price - IDR					Remarks
		5-10 Yr	10-20 Yr	20-30 Yr	30-40 Yr	40-50 Yr	
1	Pisang	10,000	26,100				Cluster
2	Kopi		45,000	65,000			Stem
3	Lada			32,200			Stem
4	Jati				214,616		Stem
5	Kayu besi			157,277			Stem
6	Vanili		39,350				Stem
7	Kelapa	75,000	150,000				Stem
8	Sali				157,277		Stem
9	Kemiri				157,277		Stem
10	Bambu		2,000,000				Cluster
11	Bambang	157,277					Stem
12	Durian				2,000,000		Stem
13	Cempedak				126,025		Stem
14	Bacang			321,300			Stem
15	Duku		1,000,000				Stem
16	Kapuk	126,025					Stem
17	Kayu manis	184,483	195,331				Stem
18	Jengkol			98,745			Stem
19	Sengon	144,956					Stem
20	Karet	60,247					Stem
21	Alpokot	43,995	103,680				Stem
22	Tomat	2,700					Meter
23	Daun Bawang	2,700					Meter
24	Brokoli	2,700					Meter
25	Nangka	14,700	63,940	103,680			Stem
26	Kayu Medang		213,238				Stem
27	Umbut Basung	154,220					Stem
28	Kayu Rimau		214,616				Stem
29	Jambu Biji		19,110	126,025			Stem
30	Petai Lamtoro				213,110		Stem
31	Mangga		102,120				Stem
32	Petai			98,745			Stem
33	Jeruk				213,110		Stem
34	Jambu Air			94,040			Stem
35	Petai Besi						Stem
36	Sawah	20,000	10,000				Meter
37	Ladang/Kebun	12,000					Meter
38	Semak Belukar	10,000	6,500				Meter
39	Pekarangan	12,000					Meter
40	Rumah - Semi Permanen	150,000					Meter
41	Rumah - Permanen	600,000					Meter

Audit observations. While most of the rates agreed upon with SERD was higher than the applicable rates by the Government Decree, the audit noted few crops such as Kelapa, Jengkol, Karet and Mangga etc. had lesser prevailing rates compared to what is required by government. SERD

clarified that the crops with lesser prevailing rates were insignificant part of the crop compensation and, that the agreed rate had already reflected the mutual consent between SERD and community. The community was in agreement since the overall coffee compensation payment already reflected higher rates.

4.4.4 Structures

There were no permanent structures or buildings impacted within the 108.5ha of lands acquired for the exploratory phase. The structures affected included fences, and 17 temporary wooden rest sheds for storing materials and resting within the coffee plantations. None of the affected structures were used for residential or commercial purposes and no households will require physical or economic displacement due to the impact on structures. As per Government requirements based on Governor Decree of South Sumatra Province No. 25 Year 2009 the basis for building facility compensation related to the project development were not regulated. However, it was mentioned in the decree that rate can be used from the BAPPENAS Source. BAPPENAS rate for permanent building indicates the rate of 649,000 IDR/m². Based on the mutual consent between SERD and affected people of local community the agreed rate was in the range of 150,000 IDR/m² (semi-permanent) - 600,000 IDR/m² (permanent). SERD clarifies that there were no permanent structures impacted, in addition to the fact that there were very few structures (mostly temporary) in the lands acquired. The audit confirmed that structure compensation was an insignificant part of the overall compensation and, that the agreed rates had already reflected the mutual consent between SERD and community.

4.5 Profile and extent of resettlement impacts

Annex 2 summarizes the household characteristics and nature of impacts to the 153 affected households. The nature and extent of impacts on the affected households is as follows:

Ethnic profile. 128 of the 153 affected households belong to the Semendo community, while the remaining households are migrants from within the district and from Jawa.

Extent of land loss. Of the total 153 households affected by the land acquisition, 94 households had more than 10% of their lands impacted. 13 households, all located within the protection forests, were impacted more than 50% of their land.

Table 4.5 Extent of Land Loss

Extent of impact	Private lands (No of households)	Protection area (No of households)
0- 10%	33	26
10—20%	17	30
20 – 50%	7	27
50% and above	0	13
Total	57	96

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Land holding of affected households. Of the total 153 households affected by the land acquisition, 105 households had landholdings between 1 ha and 2 ha area. Only 1 household reported a land holding of less than 1 ha. 4 households, all of them within the protection forest reported land holding of more than 5 ha. 43 households reported landholdings between 2 and 5 ha.

Table 4.6: Land holding information

	Private lands	Protection area
< 1 ha	1	0
1 ha to 2ha	52	53
> 2 ha to 5 ha	4	39
> 5 ha	0	4
Total	57	96

Residual land holding and viability. The extent of land loss information confirms that none of the 153 affected households will lose their entire land holding. While 13 of the households within the protection area will lose more than 50%, it is confirmed that the residual holding in most cases will be at least 1 ha with the exception of about 5 of the households within the protection area which will have a residual holding of at least 0.5 ha. Consultations with the sponsor and with communities indicated that a landholding of about two acres (0.85ha) will be required to sustain a family of 4 persons. The vulnerability of the households impacted more than 50% and any other household subject to major land losses and lack of alternative sources of income will be further assessed during the detailed socio-economic profile preparation by the skill development consultant.

Years of occupation of the lands affected. Of the 96 households affected within the protection area, 44% of them were occupying the protection area since 1980 – 1990, and the rest since 1990 – 2000. In case of the 57 households whose private lands have been affected, 55% of the households have occupied the site between 1980 – 1990 while the remaining 45% have settled in the area between 1990 and 2000. There was no indication of ancestral property or occupants who have moved into the project location after 2000.

Table 4.7: Years of Occupation of the Affected Lands

	Private Land area (No of households)	Protection area (No of households)
Ancestral property	None	None
Settled between 1980 -1990	31	42
1990-2000	26	54

2000-	0	0
Total	57	96

Annual incomes of affected households². 101 of the affected households had reported annual incomes less than 22 million IDR while 45 households reported annual income more than 22 million IDR, the minimum province wages rate for full time employment. None of the households were below the income levels of 3.5 million IDR - the poverty line of South Sumatra province

Table 4.8: Annual Incomes of Affected Households

Income category	Private lands	Protection area
Less than 3,5 MIDR per annual year	0	0
3,5 MIDR – 22 MIDR per annual year	28	73
More than 22 MIDR per annual year	23	22
Not answer	6	1
Total	57	96

Based on secondary income sources of households affected, 16 people worked in trading or commercial sector, 5 people worked as government officials, and 12 people works in SERD project through LCI.

Table 4.9: Information on Secondary Income Sources

	Private lands	Protection area
Commercial establishments/ trading / Automotive Workshop	3	13

² The income data of the affected households presented in this audit is based on the inventory collected by SERD during the land acquisition process. These will be updated with the information on the affected households to be collected by the community / skill development consultant.

Employed with Government	1	4
Working for Project (LCI)	1	11
Total	5	27

Household size. A total of 708 persons will be affected due to the land acquisition required for the exploratory phase. The average household size was reported 4 for private lands and 5 for the households within the protection area. Most of the households reported a single earning member.

Utilization of compensation amounts received. Based on utilization of compensation received by affected household, the significant part were used for working capital, or house construction, and children education, while a small portion were used to buy new lands, or daily living. The consultations carried out during the audit confirms that there is a land market in the project area, and transactions occur frequently, including those related to residents from Jawa and other locations, selling off their lands to return to their place of origin. Though the affected cultivators within the protection forest will not be able to purchase lands or houses within the protection area, the audit confirms that there are options available within 5 to 10 km from the existing location.

Table 4.10: Utilization of compensation amounts received

	Private Land (No of households)	Protection area (No of households)
Sharing with family	1	0
New alternate lands	3	4
Working capital for business	11	53
House construction	2	41
Education	16	45
General expenditures	22	4
Debt repayment	0	0
Others	1	5

An analysis on the utilization of compensations received by households losing more than 20% of lands, showed the same pattern with the previous analysis, which the significant part were used for working capital, or house construction, and children education, while a small portion were used to buy new

lands, or daily living. The compensation provided by SERD for land and crops were used for productive purposes such as working capital and education which likely will improve the annual earning of the people affected in the short term, and the long term. Some of the affected household were also employed during the construction phase of the project which will is expected to improve the economic status of the local community.

Table 4.11: Utilization of compensation amounts received by households losing more than 20% of lands

	Private Land area (No of households)	Protection area (No of households)
Sharing with family	0	0
New alternate lands	0	3
Working capital for business	1	18
House construction	0	19
Education	1	13
General expenditures	1	3
Debt repayment	0	0
Others	1	0

Vulnerable Households. The following affected households have been considered as vulnerable in the project:

- HHs with incomes less than the Sumatra provincial rates for full term employment (IDR 30,00,000 per annum) – 101 households
- Women headed households without any other earning members ; 5 households
- HHs headed by elderly, or with disabled children – 3 households.

The income data of the affected households presented in this audit is based on the inventory collected by SERD during the land acquisition process. These will be updated with the information on the affected households to be collected by the community / skill development consultant.

4.6 Consultation, good faith negotiation and participation activities

4.6.1 Introduction

The purpose of the consultations is to receive and consider views around the aspirations and objectives for all aspects of the proposed SERD geothermal project, including the issues of sustainability, integration, environmental improvement and quality of life. It is important that the consultations reflect the expectations, fears, apprehensions and general views of the people of the area and that through this consultation process; comments can be received, issues can be prioritized and changes can be made where appropriate during the project implementation.

There is also a need to ensure that the obligations for social inclusion are fulfilled by specifically targeting key groups, for example, people from ethnic minority communities, people with disabilities, children and young people, and the disenfranchised, who are often under represented or whose views are often not heard. Extra efforts were made to involve the females in the stakeholder's consultation process. Special in house and corners meeting were arranged with the support of the local influential and residents. Besides all these, other important need of the consultation was also to fulfill the statutory requirement of the project.

SERD has been active in engaging the communities in the project area at all stages of the project till date, and is reflected in the general awareness and positive perceptions received from the communities and the affected persons. The public consultation activities undertaken till date are summarized in 3 stages:

- (i) At the project inception stage, where in Initial socialization meeting was organized in July 2011, to introduce the project, its proposed activities and impacts, timelines etc to the communities,
- (ii) Consultations during the land acquisition and negotiation stage, wherein a series of village meetings (in June –July 2012) apart from individual and group consultations (between June 2012 – December 2013) with the affected persons were carried out. In addition, consultations with the village heads and community representatives have been carried out during the UKL/UPL for the Geothermal exploration activity, to understand the profile and perception of the communities.
- (iii) Consultations during the AMDAL process, wherein a formal consultation on the project inviting a wide range of stakeholders, to understand the perceptions and priorities of the communities and stakeholders was conducted on 17th December 2013.

4.6.2 Initial socialization meeting

Stakeholder consultation meeting was held on 22/07/2011 at Pondok Pesantren Darul Ikhlas, Semendo Darat Ulu District, Muara Enim Regency, South Sumatera Province. The Project developer invited local communities to socialize the Project activity. The attendees for the stakeholder consultation meeting were invited by invitation letter. The objective of the meeting was to inform stakeholders about the Project activity, to explain the stakeholders concerning contribution of the Project activity to the sustainable development and to receive comments from the stakeholders.

The meeting was attended by 89 persons, including the communities in the project locations, village representatives, officials from the local government.

4.6.3 Consultations with communities in the Project Area (Grass root level)

The grass root level consultations were carried out in the following project villages:

- Lahat Regency
 - Kota Agung Village
 - Suka Rame Village
 - Karang Endah Village
 - Lawang Agung Village
 - Tunggul Bute Village
 - Singapur Village
 - Bangke Village
 - Pandan Arang Village
- Muara Enim Regency
 - Segamit Village
- Kota Pagar Alam Regency
 - Dempo Village

Figure 4.6 Public Consultation Activities



An overview of the village level consultations held during the land acquisition and negotiation stage with the affected persons and the village representatives is provided in Table below. Annex 4 includes the list of persons who attended these consultation meetings.

Table 4.12: Summary of Village level consultations with Affected Persons

Date of consultation	Location	Number of participants	Background of participants	Information disseminated	Key issues raised
26 June 2012	Sukharame village	21	Affected persons, village head, community representatives	Project background, land requirements, procedure for land acquisition, negotiations, grievance mechanism, potential benefits to the communities including employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcomed the project activities, and expressed support for the project and Company. • Clarity on negotiation process and fair compensation for land and crops lost • Concern from coffee planters within the protection area, whether they will be compensated for crops since the land does not belong to them • Tentative timing and schedule of the project • Concerns with respect to land measurement (land owner not in agreement with the size measured by the topographic surveys), age of crops (compensation of coffee is based on age, the decree rates for 20 year old coffee plants is low) • Potential for employment in the project stage, priority of local labor over outside labor • Impacts during construction and operation, dust, noise, and outside labor conflicts • Clarity on what the process for registering any complaints, grievances regarding the project activities • Need for better infrastructure in the project area, roads and other infrastructure, improvement of school buildings and facilities in schools, improvement to the mosques,
27 June 2012	Karang Endah village	28	Affected persons, village head, community representatives		
4 July 2012	Segamit Village	107	Affected persons, village head, community representatives and village residents.		
27 June 2012	Tunggul Bute Village	17	Affected persons, village head, community representatives		
28 June 2012	Pertemuan Pemilik, Tunggul Bute village	57	Affected persons, village head, community representatives and village residents.		

The summary of SERD's responses to the key issues raised is provided in Table below.

Table 4.13: Issues raised and SERD's response – Consultations with affected persons and communities

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Key concerns and issues	SERD's response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarity on negotiation process and fair compensation for land and crops lost 	<p>The compensation rates will be agreed upon only after negotiations with the affected landowners. No expropriation of lands will occur. In case of owners/cultivators unwilling to part with their land/assets, SERD will not forcefully acquire their properties.</p> <p>The compensation rates will be fair and worked out to ensure that the affected persons are able to buy equivalent properties or invest in their businesses, so that their livelihood is not affected.</p> <p>The grievance mechanism and the Relations team are available for any further concerns of the affected persons on compensation and land acquisition related concerns.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern from coffee planters within the protection area, whether they will be compensated for crops since the land does not belong to them 	<p>SERD will compensate for all standing crops and assets on lands to be acquired, irrespective of the land ownership.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tentative timing and schedule of the project 	<p>The exploratory drilling will be initiated by first quarter of 2014. The drilling activities are expected to be completed by end 2014. Depending on the success of the exploratory phase, the subsequent phase, ie. Geothermal plant construction will be initiated subsequently.</p>
<p>Concerns with respect to land measurement (land owner not in agreement with the size measured by the topographic surveys), age of crops (compensation of coffee is based on age, the decree rates for 20 year old coffee plants is low)</p>	<p>The land measurements by topographic survey instrument is accurate. However, in the event of any issues in the measurement, there can be a verification in presence of the village heads and the SERD team.</p> <p>The rates for coffee plants will be fixed favorably to the affected persons. SERD, to ensure that the local communities are not negatively impacted, proposes significantly higher compensation rates for coffee plants compared to the Government Decree requirements. In addition, SERD proposes to compensate for 2500 plants per hectare as against the requirement to compensate for 2000 plants per hectare.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for employment in the project stage, priority of local labor over outside labor 	<p>SERD will have mechanisms to prioritize local labor.</p> <p>Arrangements (contracts) with the contractors will include the need to hire local labor, provide opportunities to local communities in provisions of supplies and other equipment hire</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts during construction and operation, dust, noise, and outside labor conflicts 	<p>SERD will implement an environmental management plan to address construction related impacts associated with dust, noise, air quality etc. Since most of the unskilled labor will be hired locally, need for migrant labor will be minimal. The contractor will be required to train his workforce on conduct and relations with the local communities. SERD proposes to include a community relations staff within the contractor team to ensure smooth working with the local communities.</p> <p>In the event of any concerns /impacts, the affected communities can contact the grievance mechanism and the Relations Team of SERD.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarity on what the process for registering any complaints, grievances regarding the project activities 	<p>Grievance redress mechanism has been developed and established. The process of grievance redress and the contact details of the person to be contacted was provided.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for better infrastructure in the project area, 	<p>SERD is committed to implement an Integrated Social Development Program that will work together with the local communities and institutions in identifying priority infrastructure improvements.</p>

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access roads, toilets etc, improvement of school and facilities, improvement to the mosques	
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4.6.4 Consultations with village heads and community leaders

Consultations with the village heads and local leaders were undertaken to understand the profile of the villages, cultural and religious practices, infrastructure availability apart from understanding the community perception of SERD activities and about the project. The villagewise profile presented in Chapter 2 of this report summarizes the findings of these consultations and discussions with the village and community representatives. The key concerns and suggestions raised and the response by SERD is provided in table below.

Table 4.14: Issues raised and SERD's response – Consultations with village heads and Community leaders

Key concerns and issues	SERD's response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expectations of employment opportunities and benefits to the villages 	<p>Employment opportunities to the local communities, especially the affected persons will be ensured by SERD. Mechanisms will be framed during the exploratory phase and the subsequent stages to ensure that local workforce is prioritized by the contractors.</p> <p>SERD is committed to the welfare and upliftment of the communities in its project locations. A social development program will be worked out in consultation with the communities, local leaders and representatives, to carry out various development initiatives in the project area and the regency.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of village apparatus in the decision making 	<p>SERD committed that the village apparatus will be involved in the various decisions of the project, involving the communities, related to land negotiations or labor procurement.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> concern about potential conflict and resentment between local population and migrant workers. 	<p>Majority of the workforce will be locally sourced, Outside labor is limited to skilled labor and other technical positions not available locally.</p> <p>SERD will ensure that all contractors to have a dedicated relations staff working with the community. Key role, addressing concerns of potential conflicts with the locals and assist in the employment opportunities.</p> <p>The contractors, in line with good engineering practices are required to orient migrant workers to minimize conflicts with host population.</p> <p>Any grievances of the host population with migrant labor can be reported to the grievance redress mechanism, or discussed with the staff of the relations team at site</p>

4.6.5 Public Consultation as part of AMDAL process

A formal public consultation, as part of the AMDAL process, was conducted on December 17, 2013 at Serbaguna Public Hospital building in Muara Enim Regencies. The audience were coming from 3 regencies as follow: Muara Enim, Lahat and Pagar Alam) and included various stakeholders including

the affected community, residents in the vicinity of the project area, village and community representatives, officials of the various government agencies in the Regency and subdistricts. The key issues raised during the AMDAL consultation is summarized in Table below. Proceedings of the AMDAL consultation meeting is summarized in Annex 5.

Table 4.15: Issues raised and SERD's response – AMDAL Consultation meeting

Key concerns and issues	SERD's response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide opportunities for local people to do business with the company 	SERD is committed to provide opportunities to the local communities as partners/ suppliers in providing provisions supplies, equipment hire, catering supplies etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of fair compensation to land and assets lost 	The lands required for the exploratory activities has been obtained through negotiated settlements, and rates offered has been always higher than the market rates and the rates prescribed by the Government Decree. Similarly, the compensation for crops and other assets has been based on negotiations and fixed higher than the market prices. SERD plans to continue this process in the subsequent stages of the project too.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain contact with local leaders as frequent as possible, to response with people of different view with PT SERD, and to prove PT SERD existence is to increase the welfare of the local community. 	<p>The relations team of SERD apart from the project team, both deployed at the project location, will maintain contact on a regular basis with the local leaders.</p> <p>Further involvement of the local leaders and representatives are ensured through their participation in the presidium, consultation meetings and during the negotiations process</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide priorities to locals for the unskilled labor opportunities in the project, 	This is done through the Presidium mechanism. Most of the unskilled labor is from locals. Priority to the affected persons, whose lands has been impacted, will be given.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve infrastructure facilities in the project area – specifically improvement of access roads, sanitation improvements, electricity supply, improvement to mosque etc 	An integrated social development program is being developed and will be implemented by SERD to address the urgent infrastructure priorities. The finalization of the infrastructure proposals will be taken up in consultation with the village heads and community representatives.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritize at least 50% of the workforce during plant operations from locals 	SERD is committed to employ local persons for job opportunities during operations. The communities will be provided opportunities for skill development so that they can be hired into the plant operations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the event of side effect to the local community from PT SERD project, there should be a mechanism for PT SERD to take accountability and responsibility. 	<p>SERD to conduct operations safely, and with minimal environment impact, and minimal negative impact to the community (such as: traffic, noise, pollution)</p> <p>The grievance redress mechanism has been effective in resolving grievances if any.</p> <p>In addition, interactions with the relations team on a regular basis will ensure smooth redress of complaints if any.</p>

Summarizing the recommendation and input received during the consultation process as follows:

- Employment opportunities for community, especially for affected people and the opportunity to provide goods or services for SERD's need during the exploration phase

- Transparency, close communication and coordination with community regarding the project activity
- Upgrade on public facilities such as roads, market, praying facility etc

In addressing the recommendation and inputs received, SERD had made responses to the issues discussed during the consultation, such responses were as follows:

- Employment Program for local communities during exploration phase, for example security guards and drivers. Out of the 70 people, there are 30 people from Kota Agung Sub-district consisting of 5 people coming from each village (Tunggul Bute Village, Karang Endah Village, Lawang Agung Village, Sukarami Village, Pandan Arang Village and Kota Agung Village). Meanwhile, the remaining 40 people come from Semendo Darat Ulu Sub-district (Segamit Village).
- The establishment of Presidium between SERD team, and community representatives, aiming to involve stakeholders, early in the project preparation process and ensure that their view and concerns are made known to and understood by decision makers.
- Conduct benchmarking visit to Geothermal Plant in Kamojang as part of socialization of geothermal power plant how it can impact positively to the community
- Community development program performed by SERD which focus on Education, Economy Empowerment, Community Relationship, and Infrastructure Improvements, including but not limited to, scholarship for students, computer for schools, donations/ sponsorship for community events, renovation of mosque, road improvement, handtractor for economic empowerment, and construction of public sanitation facilities.

4.6.6 Benchmarking visit to geothermal plants operational in Java

One of SERD major initiatives in terms of providing meaningful socialization to the local communities and affected people was the benchmarking visit to geothermal plants operation in Kamojang, West Java. Conducted on September 9, 2013 and attended by 90 representatives from local community, the visit was successfully conducted, with the release of statement of support notification letter signed by all the representatives (see Figure 7.7).

The visit was arranged by SERD relations team, with 90 representatives from local community (including community elders, NGO, government officials, and religious leaders). The visit primary objective was to provide information of Geothermal power plant operations, and how it can generate electricity for the local community to increase the welfare. The second objective is to help stakeholders understand the complexity involved during the exploration phase, and the importance of local community support will incredibly affected the successful continuation of the project, which will eventually provide more benefit to the local community as a whole, and the third objective was to demonstrate the benefits of geothermal powerplant for the environment, and the reality that it helps the conservation of the forest, and that the local people still able to continue their agriculture work without interruption, co-existing with the project. During the visit the attendees were provided with the information of basic operations of Geothermal power plant, and the conservation of forest surrounding the project area. The information and visual experience helped securing the attendees trust of the SERD project will be similar to what they experience at Kamojang, West Java.

By the end of the visit, every participant understood, and accepted the benefits of geothermal project for the community, and this was reflected by their willingness to support the project.

Figure 4.8 Kamojang Benchmarking visit



Figure 4.9 Statement of Support (signed by 90 people)

Rantau Dedap, September 11, 2013

To whom it may concerns,
Head of PT Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap
And other stakeholders

Subject: Statement of Support Notification Letter

Hence we, after receiving socialization or explanation regarding the development of Rantau Dedap Geothermal project 2 x 110 MW and after we conduct comparative study through Field Trip to Kamojang Geothermal Power Plant which was owned by PT Pertamina Geothermal Energy on September 11, 2013.

We therefore, The head of the village, Religious Leaders, Community leaders, youth leaders, and female leaders who joined the geothermal socialization program, and signed this statement of support notification letter, Wholeheartedly, gives support for Rantau Dedap geothermal project.

In conclusion, this statement of support notification letter were transmitted to the head of PT Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap to be the basis and strength for the company to continue the work program of the project as planned with the underlying schedule.

This support is provided because we believe and confidence that Rantau Dedap Geothermal project will bring benefits and welfare to the local community which is residing in 2 (two) sub district such as Kota Agung (Lahat Regency), and Semendo Darat Ulu (Muara Enim Regency).

This statement of support was made, from our sincere hearts, without any pressures whatsoever, therefore this statement of support should be used properly.

Rantau Dedap, September 11, 2013.

4.7 Grievance Redress Mechanism

SERD acknowledges that the company will only prosper by establishing and maintaining good relations with local communities, minimizing negative impacts, respecting human rights and providing sustainable benefit for its host communities. A Grievance Redress Mechanism to address the grievances of the communities has been established by SERD.

SERD will utilize various ways to socialize this Grievance Resolution Mechanism and to create community-level awareness of the grievance procedure. Specifically information will be provided through direct communication during consultation and community meetings. More specifically, upon request, each complainant will receive a written copy of this document once the complaint is logged.

The Project's activities are based on the concept of partnership. However, the Project recognizes that complaints during the Project development may arise. The Project also recognizes the need to acknowledge such complaints or claims and to have an established grievance tracking and resolution mechanism to efficiently and transparently address issues as they arise. Accordingly community members in the Project area, in particular villagers in the primary impact areas will have access to the grievance tracking and resolution mechanism as described below. The Project commits to ensuring that complainants can lodge and resolve complaints without cost and with the assurance of a timely response to the claim.

While the Project aims to resolve the majority of individual, group and community grievances by direct resolution at individual or group level, a hierarchical grievance resolution mechanism has been developed as follows:

1. direct resolution at the individual or group level;
2. community-level resolution through public meetings;
3. resolution through a stakeholder group comprising Project representatives, government representatives, religious and village leaders, and the complainants; and finally
4. Recourse to legal counsel if the grievance cannot be resolved.

The Project will establish a centralized grievance log and tracking system. This database will be utilized to allow all registered grievances to be tracked and recalled as and when necessary. The Project's performance in managing and closing out grievances will be reviewed as part of internal and external monitoring

More specifically the Grievance Resolution Mechanism details as follows.

Step 1: Complaints may be expressed verbally or in writing to the Project field representative SERD in Muara Laboh, Rantau Dedap or Rajabasa. Complaints received by other Project personnel will be forwarded to the Project field representative.

Step 2: Site Support Manager will be responsible for documenting verbal and written complaints. Complaints will be written onto a complaints log and action form. The complaints log and action form records (a) who reports the complaint; (b) the date the complaint was received and recorded; (c) the nature of the complaint; (d) information of proposed corrective action; (e) date of response (verbal and written) provided to the complainant; (f) corrective actions taken by whom and when, and (g) the date the complaint was closed out.

Step 3: All complaints log and action forms will be forwarded to the management team. Appropriate actions to close out the complaint will be determined and written onto the form. Where necessary the Relation, Project, Security and/ or SHE team will investigate complaints from the community and an investigation report will be developed.

Step 4: A written response for every grievance will be prepared within 14 days. The response will be delivered verbally before the written copy is provided to the complainant. The complainant will be asked to sign and date the complaints log and action form to confirm receipt of the Project response.

SERD recognizes that eventually timelines for possible actions will be determined by the nature of the grievance. If more time is required to implement appropriate actions, the Relations and/ or Security

team will inform the complainant. Relation and/ or Security Team, however, will assume responsibility for ensuring all actions are implemented to close out the complaint. In most cases the written response and agreed actions may be sufficient to resolve complaints.

If unresolved,

Step 5: the complainant will be referred to the Grievance Resolution Committee. The Committee will comprise department of Relations, Security, and Site Support. Other sections or department i.e., SHE, Legal, Project, Subsurface, Drilling, Supply Chain Management, Contract, Accounting, HRD, etc will be included on a needs basis. The Grievance Resolution Committee aims to resolve complaints within 21 days. Again, depending on the nature of the complaint, a longer timeline may be agreed upon with the complainant. If an agreeable solution is reached, the complainant will be asked to sign on the log book, date, complaints and the agreements to confirm receipt of agreement with the Project response.

Step 6: Should all the steps above be insufficient in resolving the issue, the final resolution is found by legal counsel. The Indonesian law jurisdiction shall apply.

Grievance Contact

The grievance contact is an appointed individual tasked to handle grievances. It is usually the Relations Officer who is designated as the grievance contact. However, The Grievance Contact may be appointed from any section/ department within the organizational structure.

The Grievance contact will be trained to handle grievances related issues. The Grievance Contact will be responsible for training on grievance procedures to any staff at any facility that may request it and to build trust among the community. The Grievance Contact will also have the knowledge and capacity to manage the grievance mechanism and processes.

The grievance contact is in charge of acknowledging the receipts of any grievances for delivering a response to the complainant, regardless of who initially received the complaint. Other personnel at the project site may be involved in the grievance resolution process, such as:

- Support Service Manager
- Security Officer
- Relations Officer
- SHE Officer

The Grievance Contact is constantly taking the initiative in attempting to mitigate grievances before they become serious enough to be formal complaints. The Grievance Contact will work closely with the Grievance Resolution Committee to ensure all grievances are addressed in a reasonable time frame and that the resolution procedure is implemented in a local culturally sensitive manner and custom.

The Relations Manager is ultimately responsible for the resolution of any grievances

associated with production and thus maintains control of the decision-making process with regards to the resolution of grievances.

Within one day of the receipt complaint, the Grievance Contact is required to give a written notice to the complainant confirming receipt of the grievance and detailing the grievance investigation and reconciliation process. The Grievance Contact provides contact information to the complainant to facilitate further communication as well as inform a timeline for resolving the issues.

A. Identification of Grievances

It is depending on the claims through the grievance mechanisms rather than bringing a formal complaint to the police or the court. Possible sources of information on grievances may include:

- Individuals approaching project personnel on their own;
- Individual voicing complaints during regular liaison visits to villages;
- Media;
- Stakeholder requests;
- Community organizations;
- Government Officer;
- Employees;
- Jealousy of others if one does not receive similar benefits;

Informal channels of communication such as personal conversation, hearsay, or community rumors may alert personnel to a possible grievance in the community.

In these cases, the nearest available Grievance Contact travels to the source of the information to investigate the validity of the possible grievance.

If there is an actual grievance involved and the claim is deemed valid by the Grievance Contact, the Grievance Contact immediately initiates the grievance procedure. Should there be no actual grievance confirmed, the complaint is deemed invalid. The Grievance

Table 4.16: Contact records the entire investigation for logging purpose.

Type of Grievances	Complainant (s)	Example
Relatively minor and one-time problems related to company operations	An individual or family	A company truck damaging a community member's property
Relatively minor but repetitive problems related to company operations	An individual or family of small group of people	Livestock running loose due to company's failure to close gates

Relatively minor but repetitive and widespread problems	Multiple individuals, families, or larger groups	Company related road traffics raising dust on community properties
Significant and larger repetitive problems	Community groups, non governmental or community based organizations or local governments	Company structure or construction allegedly causing structural and/ or aesthetic damage to community buildings
Major claims that company activities have resulted in significant adverse impacts on larger populations of people	Community groups, non governmental or community based organisations or local governments	Company operations adversely impacting a community's water supply, making it unsafe for drinking, livestock, and/ or irrigation
Major claims over policy or procedural issues	Non governmental organizations, community groups or community based organizations, or local governments	A company's non-compliance with its own policies; failure to follow guidelines of multilateral lenders for adequate consultation to achieve prior and informed consent; inadequate resettlement and compensation of affected populations

B. Grievance Log

The Grievance Log contains a record of the person responsible for an individual complaint, and records dates for the following events:

- Date the complaint was reported;
- Date the Grievance Log updated;
- Date information on proposed corrective action sent to complainant (if appropriate);
- Date the complaint was closed out;
- Date response was sent to complainant.

Informal complaints and criticisms, written or oral, made against PT Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap staff are recorded in the same way as formal grievances and complaints against PT Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap as a company. In the case of serious grievances, the issue is tracked and dealt with as PT Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap Management sees fit.

4.8 Integrated Social Development Program (ISDP) by SERD

This section details the efforts towards social development being implemented or proposed to be implemented by SERD as part of the exploratory phase. The aim of these efforts by SERD has been to (i) effectively address adverse impacts on affected persons, majority of whom are Semendo communities

considered IPs under ADB SPS, and (ii) implement various activities that are beneficial to the larger communities, based on community needs and expectations in the project area. The integrated social program is implemented by SERD through the relations team and supported by the community relations staff. The relations team report on a regular basis, the efforts on ISDP implementation and stakeholder engagement, to the site support manager and as well as to the head office. Given its commitment towards social upliftment and development of communities, especially of the affected persons, SERD has established a Presidium to accommodate the interests of local communities with the interests of the Company, to achieve cordial relationships between the company and the local community. This section includes (i) an indicative social program being implemented and by SERD; (ii) an overview of the Presidium establishment, including its roles and functions in the ISDP implementation; (iii) details on the opportunities to the local communities provided by SERD till date in the exploratory phase; and, (iv) the budget for financing the integrated social program.

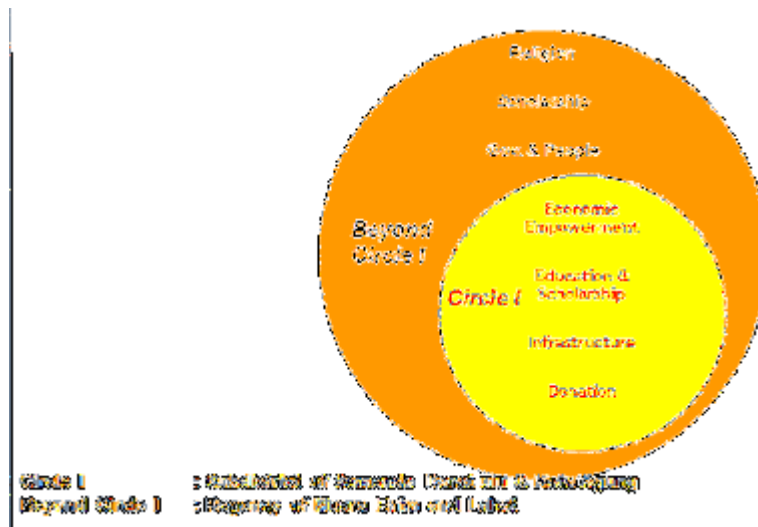
4.8.1 Focus Areas of SERD's ISDP

SERD, has in its commitment to implementing ISDP has clearly outlined its vision for the exploration phase and the subsequent phase. SERD proposes actions targeting addressing the major concerns of the communities on date, related to (i) provision of employment opportunities, especially to those communities whose land and assets have been impacted; and, and (ii) addressing the key infrastructure needs of the project area. SERD commits to scale up the ISDP in the subsequent phases, widening the scope of the program to include the broader community, the residents of the Muara Enim and Lahat regencies. Since the majority of the affected persons belong to Semendo community and Semendo group accounts for nearly 80% of the population in the project villages, this ISDP implementation will address impacts on the Semendo communities, in terms of managing adverse impacts as well as providing benefits to the people.

SERD's ISDP program basically has 4 main focus area, such as : Education, Economy Empowerment, Infrastructure and Community Relations.

- Education : The activities of SERD by providing scholarship and computers for school to the local community
- Economy Empowerment : SERD provides hand tractor for improving the agriculture product of the community
- Community Relationship : SERD implements donations or sponshorship on several events such sports events, independence day, religious festival etc
- Infrastructure : SERD provides renovation for Mosque or praying facilities, road improvement, public sanitation facilities

Figure 7.9 ISDP Activities for SERD



4.8.2 ISDP Programs and Activities

SERD fully understands and acknowledges its responsibilities to conduct social development activities. However during the exploration phase, SERD has a predetermined allocated funding for social development. The activities proposed under the ISDP activities will be reviewed once the exploration phase is completed and the project successfully goes into the next phase.

Table 4.17: Outline of social development programs by SERD

	Activity	Target beneficiaries	Duration	Resources	Other partners
1	Economic empowerment				
	Provision of tractors, other agricultural implements, training on processing and marketing of coffee products entrepreneurship skills, financial literacy training	Circle 1 – Subdistrict of Semendo Darat Ulu and Kota Agung Priority to affected persons	Exploratory phase	SERD	Agricultural office, NGOs active in working with plantations, coffee farmers
	Skill development Training for women (sewing, food processing, catering supplies, computers) and youth (construction related trades, driving, electrician, mechanic, automobile repairs etc).	Vulnerable affected households	Exploratory phase	SERD	Head of villages, subdistrict government officials, training institutes and skill development expert
2	Education and scholarship				
	Scholarships (with specific targets on girls)	Land owners, affected communities	Exploratory phase	SERD	Local schools, and village heads
	Improvement of school facilities	Villages in Circle 1	Exploratory phase	SERD	Education department, Local schools and village heads
3	Infrastructure				

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	improvements				
	Access road improvement to the villages within the protection forests and improvement of connectivity between villages	Communities in Rantau and other settlements within Protection forest and Segamit village	Exploratory phase	SERD	Subdistrict office, village heads and local communities
	Improvements to infrastructure in the project villages including public sanitation facilities, inner roads, drainage and small scale water supply improvements	Villages in Circle 1	Exploratory phase	SERD	Subdistrict office, village heads and local communities
4	Donations and community relationship				
	donations or sponsorship on several events such sports events, independence day, religious festivals	Villages in Circle 1 and beyond Circle 1 in the Regency of Muara Enim and Lahat	Exploratory phase	SERD	village heads and local communities
	Support local values / customs	Villages in Circle 1 and beyond Circle 1 in the Regency of Muara Enim and Lahat	Exploratory phase	SERD	village heads and local communities
	Capacity building of leaders, village heads in conflict resolution, mentoring etc	Village heads, members of Presidium	Exploratory phase	SERD	village heads, members of Presidium and local communities
5	Community needs assessment				
	Skills assessment and livelihood opportunities	Affected persons especially the vulnerable affected persons	Exploratory phase	SERD	Presidium, village heads and local communities
	Vocational training/ livelihood training	Affected persons especially the vulnerable affected persons	Exploratory phase	SERD	Presidium, village heads and local communities, local training institutes
	Skills assessment and livelihood opportunities	Villages in Circle 1	Plant construction and operation phase	SERD	Presidium, village heads and local communities
6	Employment opportunities				
	Recruitment of unskilled and semi-skilled workers – during construction	Villages in Circle 1, with priorities to vulnerable affected persons	Exploratory phase	SERD	Presidium, contractor, and village heads
	Recruitment of locals in SERD team	Villages in Circle 1, with priorities to vulnerable affected persons	Exploratory phase	SERD	Presidium and village heads

	Recruitment of locals in Plant operations	Villages in Circle 1, with priorities to affected persons	Plant construction and operation phase	SERD	
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The community needs assessment information is currently being developed, and will be assessed furthermore during AMDAL process. The assessment will include proposed action of SERD to improve the welfare of affected people based on community needs assessment.

4.8.3 The Presidium

In line with Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap (“SERD”) project progress, there is potential issues arise between SERD with its contractor (“Company”), local community. The issues were as follows: Employment recruitment, selection of vendor, land negotiation, Corporate Social Responsibility, Conflict Settlement, and others. Hence, in solving these issues, requires proper and organized coordination and communication, which will be performed by an entity called Presidium. The Presidium is established from the local community within the project vicinity area.

Definition and Role of Presidium

The purpose of Presidium establishment is to accommodate the interest of the Company, with the interest of local communities within the vicinity area of the project, to achieve conducive conditions between the company and the local community.

Members of Presidium

Presidium has an organization structure consists of: patron, chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasury, and other functional created specifically according needs in the fields.

The representatives of patron:

1. Muspika (sub-district headman, chief of Police, and military commander),
2. Community elders, religious leaders, and head of the village.

The establishment of Presidium

The presidium establishment follows the following procedures:

1. SERD propose letter of recommendation for the establishment of Presidium at sub district level to sub-district headman according to the conditions and the needs of the Company in the field to obtain approval from the sub-district headman.
2. Based on the approval letter from Sub-District headman, the committee to select the member of Presidium is established. The committee leader is the sub-district headman; the committee is formed no later than 7 calendar days after the approval letter release. The member of the committee consists of sub-district officials, village officer, local communities elder, religious leader, traditional leaders, youth representatives, from sub-district or village, in accordance to the needs and requirement of the company, in the field
3. The responsibility of the election committee is to elect and established the Presidium members

4. The member of Presidium is chose from village officer, Community elders, religious leaders, and head of the village with principles of equality and accepted by general forum.
5. The establishment and election of Presidium's member should be approved at least by 2/3 of the total committee member, and must be finalized at the latest of fourteen calendar days.

The Presidium's period of services covers 2 years of period, and can be re-elected maximum one time, after the period of services ended. The role and responsibility of the presidium as follow:

- Perform continuous communication and coordination to accommodate SERD's and local community's interest.
- Conduct ad hoc meeting which discuss relevant issues and conditions as per latest situation.
- Communicate or socialize information provided by the company that has been approved by the company for public consumptions.
- Collect database/ potential employee list from each village.
- Presidium and its member had the obligation and commitment to keep the confidentiality of company information.
- Support local employee recruitment process and the selection of SERD's local supplier required by the project.
- Facilitate Company needs, within the scope of presidium area of control.
- Help to solve issues arising within the communities that can possibly hinders the continuation of the project.
- If needed, perform coordination with the local police, and military task force to protect the security of project personnel.
- Facilitate stakeholder meeting between SERD and local community, every October, to discuss and agreed on community empowerment program for the following year.
- Socialization, coordination and monitoring of the ISDP implementation program performed by SERD.
- In emergency situation, Presidium should use all its resources and ability to help SERD.

The Presidium Communication Flow

If needed, The Presidium can communicate with SERD representatives through project site support manager, or any member of SERD representatives in the field. However, if the presidium want to only communicate with SERD's contractor, Presidium can directly keep in touch with respected contractor, with the consent and approval from SERD

In terms of communication with the government and/or with local community, especially in written form, should be noticed that this type of communication needs preliminary approval.

The Presidium source of financing

The source of funding for the Presidium's activity will be received from SERD's contractor with the minimal amount of IDR 25.000.000 (twenty-five million IDR lump sum) lump sum per month per contractor. In addition the rate can be increased and/or escalated based on contractor needs and field conditions, by still maintaining justice, transparency and agreed concession. The funding will be transferred to the designated account by SERD.

The salary benefit for Presidium member, to support the continuation of the project shall be paid from the funding mentioned. The methodology of distribution will be adjusted and implemented depend on the field conditions

Presidium daily operation, may have office and/or secretariat which located determined by Presidium with the approval of SERD.

The termination of Presidium and its members

The member of Presidium can be terminated if:

- Knowingly act in violations of regulations and procedures of Presidium.
- Not participating in meetings and discussion held by the company, twice.
- Change of status, into local permanent staff of the company
- Resigned

Presidium can be terminated if:

- This entity is not proactively facilitating of helping the company.
- Align with the goals of SERD objectives.
- The Presidium existence did not create conducive environment in the local community.
- SERD stop operations within those areas.

The termination of Presidium can only be performed by SERD by providing letter of Presidium revocation to the head of sub district

4.8.4 Employment Opportunities Associated with Project

The proposed project will offer limited employment opportunities for the local people, primarily during the civil works construction phase. In First Phase about 314 persons were employed (The list of locals employed in the project is presented in Annex 3). This is in line with the community request to prioritize local worker over outsiders.

To avoid conflict during the recruitment process the following procedures were taken by the SERD:

- 1) Distribute notification of recruitment among the villages through village officials, elders or from existing local employee
- 2) The selection and recruitment process conducted with transparency

This project will have a relatively short construction period, and will require a relatively small number of skilled and semi-skilled workers, including general labor, construction workers, procurement clerk, camp clerk, driver, foreman, surveyor, welder, foreman, operator crusher, storeman, mechanic and time keeper. The project developer should accommodate as much local labor as possible from the local area so that Short-term positive economic impacts to area businesses may result from increased expenditures for meals, fuel, etc.

Based on the current employment profile, there are 240 persons employed as general labour while the other 74 people were employed based on their skills (such as: construction workers, procurement clerk, camp clerk, driver, foreman, surveyor, welder, foreman, operator crusher, storeman, mechanic and time keeper). Not included in the list of employee, the project also provides other opportunities for the community to provide services to SERD as follow:

- Supplies of Gabion Rocks. Estimated gabion rock requirement for the completion of the project is equal to 30,433 m3, with the supply of gabion rock coming from surrounding villages. The contract basis for Gabion rock was 198,088 IDR / m3. The services of rock supply provided by the local community were realized at the rate of 295,000 IDR/ m3. The difference between realized price and contract price bring short term positive impact to the economic welfare.
- Groceries, catering services, cleaning services, and clean water. The use of local services to provide groceries, catering services and clean water for laundry, for the workers in the project area site, through GCC Services
- House rental for accommodation and waste management services

4.8.5 Budget for ISDP implementation

To assess the requirements for the community development activities, especially related to infrastructure and community development, SERD perform basic needs assessment through series of public consultation, and internal consultation with the Presidium. The infrastructure requirements obtained from the villages were prioritized including provision of better access road to connect between villages apart from water supply, sanitation, drainage and other infrastructure services. The main input received from village leader and representatives were the opportunities for job employment and the request from local community to prioritize the people who were directly affected by the project. The budget proposed by SERD to implement the ISDP actions is in Table below. The requirements will be further refined based on the outputs of the skill development and livelihood restoration program to be developed by the community development consultant. A budget of 0.83 million USD has been estimated and committed by SERD for the ISDP implementation.

Table 4.18: Budget for ISDP Implementation

No	Activity	Estimated cost (USD)
1	Economic empowerment	
	Provision of tractors, other agricultural implements, training on processing and marketing of coffee products entrepreneurship skills, financial literacy training	24,061
	Skill development Training for women (sewing, food processing, catering supplies, computers) and youth (construction related trades, driving,	25,000

	electrician, mechanic, automobile repairs etc).	
2	Education and scholarship	
	Scholarships (with specific targets on girls)	20,000
	Improvement of school facilities	20,000
3	Infrastructure improvements	
	Access road improvement to the villages within the protection forests and improvement of connectivity between villages	500,000
	Improvements to infrastructure in the project villages including public sanitation facilities, inner roads, drainage and small scale water supply improvements	136,834
4	Donations and community relationship	
	Donations or sponsorship on several events such sports events, independence day, religious festivals	25,000
	Support local values / customs	5,000
	Capacity building of leaders, village heads in conflict resolution, mentoring etc	5,000
5	Community needs assessment	
	Skills assessment and livelihood opportunities	5,000
	Vocational training/ livelihood training	5,000
	Skills assessment and livelihood opportunities	5,000
6	Employment opportunities	
	Recruitment of unskilled and semi-skilled workers –during construction	5,000
	Recruitment of locals in SERD team	5,000
7	Support for implementation of social development program	
	Community/skill development specialist (s)	15,000
	Presidium – members honorarium and logistics costs	60,000
	Management of grievance redress mechanism	5,000
	Independent semi-annual monitoring	20,000
	Disclosure materials – preparation and printing	1,000
	Total in USD	837,834

4.9 Labor, social protection requirements and gender initiatives

4.9.1 Approach to compliance to national legal requirements

SERD employment standards are in compliance with all applicable national legal requirements, including Decree released and signed from the Ministry of Labour and Transmigration No.651/PHIJSK-PKKAD/PP/VII/2012 and in general as in accordance with the Manpower Law No. 13 Year 2003. These requirements are also implemented as contractual obligations for all the contractors and/or subcontractors working for SERD in the project, as can be seen from the incorporation of SERD employment standard in bidding documents (Section 10.7.2.3). The standards cover social security, insurance protection as the basic benefit for all manpower working for the project. This policy will be reviewed and enhanced further once the exploration phase is completed.

4.9.2 Approach to compliance with Core Labor Standards

SERD employment standards are in compliance with applicable Core Labor Standards (e.g. the relevant conventions of the International Labour Organisation [ILO]) in relation to a Project specifically in respect to forced or compulsory labour, child labour, discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, and freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right of collective bargaining

4.9.3 Incorporation in bidding documents, monitoring and reporting

The incorporation of SERD employment standards can be found from the stated clause in bidding documents, monitoring and reporting as referred in statement below:

“The contractor shall pay rates of wages and observe conditions of labour, which are not lower than those established for the trade or industry where the work is carried out..” – taken from the excerpts of civil work contract with LCI, section 6.2

“The contractor shall comply with all the relevant labour laws applicable to the contractor’s personnel including Laws relating to their employment, health, safety, welfare, immigration, and emigration and shall allow them all their legal right ” – taken from the excerpts of civil work contract with LCI, section 6.3

“Contractor shall be liable for and promptly pay all salaries and wages, other benefits due to contractor’s personnel, including overtime, allowances, social benefits, relocation expenses, indemnities, advance pay, compensation and fringe benefits of whatever nature mandated by the applicable laws and shall ensure that all such payments comply with applicable law.” – taken from the excerpts of drilling rig services contract with DATI, clause 2.1.7

4.9.4 Supreme Energy policy in general (including for women)

SERD as a company has developed HSE management System, to protect its people at work, the environment and the community, SERD also committed to protect its contractor, its subcontractors and their workers, vendors and customers, with the same priority as well as Company employee through the Contractor Safety Management System (CSMS). All project contractors performing work are expected to have developed and implemented a comprehensive HSE program for managing the specific daily activities of their workforce, in accordance with requirements. Work opportunities should also be extended to local people especially women as long as meeting the company requirement

4.9.5 Opportunities to women

During public consultation process, it was noted that females generally work for maintaining livestock, helping male members in agriculture related activities. Some women also work as a labor as well. As

for as male members are concerned, some of them who have some education have moved to cities for jobs whereas most of them work as a laborer, and maintain their agricultural land..

The women in the area have a lot of potential for development of economic activities that can lead to income generation and improve their livelihood. Migrating activities by men (who are by and large head of the family) for getting economic resources during drought in the area is also necessitated for woman to involve in economic activities to fulfill families' immediate necessities. However they have to be provided with necessary infrastructure including adequate facilities of electricity, access to market, appropriate training, credit facilities etc.

4.10 Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation arrangements

The current monitoring of socio-economic conditions and culture is in line with the requirements of the Government of Indonesia. The monitoring requirements focus on the opportunities created for the communities in the project area and an assessment of the perceptions of the communities regarding the project activities.

Monitoring location for socio-economic and culture issues include Tunggul Bute Village, District of Kota Agung, District of Lahat; Village of Segamit, District of Semendo Darat Ulu, Muara Enim Regency; dan Village of Bandar Jaya, Village of Simpang Kapuk, Village of Bangke, dan Village of Simpung South Dempo, and Kota Pagaralam.

Parameters Monitored: Parameters measured to determine the socio-economic and cultural conditions in the study area include the number of employment opportunities, business opportunity, and perceptions in the study area in accordance with the government regulations on corporate social responsibility as stipulated in article 74 paragraph 1 to paragraph 3 of Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Company (PT).

- Utilizing the services of local residents in businesses in any activity
- Acceptance of local labor and expertise objectively in accordance with company needs.
- Public socialization regarding recruitment to the community.
- Make a Specific Time Work Agreement (KKWT) and the Collective Labour Agreement (CLA) between the company and the workers.
- Enlisting the workers to the Social Security Program and Trade Unions
- Workers must be reported to the Department of Manpower and Transmigration Muara Enim Regency, Regency Lahat and Pagar Alam.
- Involving community leaders and head of villages in the manpower recruitment process as to allow local residents to get priority as labor to fill in job positions such as security, mechanical helper, general helpers or incidental labor.
- Complying with applicable regulations in the field of employment.
- Minimum wage equal to UMR/ UMS.

Monitoring Methods: The method used in the monitoring of socio-economic and cultural quality of the method is by structured and in-depth interviews with local residents, management of the company, the head of the village / community leaders.

Duration and Monitoring Frequency: Period of monitoring activities for socio-economic and cultural issues is done one (1) time while the construction phase is underway. After the exploration phase completion, the duration and monitoring frequency policy will be reviewed. Currently no law that regulates the duration and monitoring frequency of social economic conditions.

4.10.1.1 Monitoring of Contractor Compliance

The monitoring and evaluation of contractors shall be compliance with applicable and relevant Indonesian labor standards as well as International core labor standards, and will be carried out in line with the management measures specified in the ESMP and the conditions in the bid documents.

4.10.1.2 External Monitoring

External expert(s) qualified in resettlement and Indigenous Peoples monitoring will carry out monitoring to ensure compliance with the ISDP. The experts will review the SERD progress reports, visit the site on a semi-annual basis and prepare semi-annual external monitoring reports during the exploratory phase, and will continue upto two years. Semi-annual external monitoring reports will be made available for public disclosure, either on the project's website, or that of the ADB website.

4.11 SERD compliance with ADB IR Policy Principles

ADB's SPS (2009) principles	Process adopted by SERD	(Gaps between SERD and ADB's policies and Action required to Bridge the Gap)
Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible	SERD, has carried out the acquisition of lands required for the proposed exploratory works adopting a negotiated settlement process with the landowners and cultivators. No expropriation of landowners who were not willing to part with their lands for the project has been taken up.	-
Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	The Project Design considers optimal design to minimize involuntary resettlement. In instances of concerns raised from the landowners or communities with respect to land acquisition, alternative sites or design changes have been explored and finalized.	-
Conducting census of displaced persons and resettlement planning	An inventory of the affected persons, based on a topographic survey of the land parcels to be affected, with detailed inventory of all standing crops and assets has been prepared. This inventory was done jointly with the land owners/cultivators in the presence of village	-

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ADB's SPS (2009) principles	Process adopted by SERD	(Gaps between SERD and ADB's policies and Action required to Bridge the Gap)
	heads and community leaders	
Carry out meaningful consultation with displaced persons and ensure their participation in planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement program	Public consultations have been an integral part of the project preparation by SERD, and have been taken up by the Relations team of SERD at the project site. Apart from regular meetings and discussions with the affected communities, the key formal consultations carried out include: (i) Project sensitization and community mobilization: (ii) Disclosure of project impacts: (iii) Negotiations with individual owners and cultivators for compensation/assistance of losses (iv) Establishment of mechanisms for grievances redressal, including involvement of the village heads and representatives of Semendo peoples; formation of Presidium (v) Consultations during the AMDAL process (vi) Benchmarking visit to geothermal plants operational in Jawa.	The audit noted the need for maintaining documentation of the discussions, issues raised and measures proposed during the consultations. The SERD team currently maintains a record of the attendance of these meetings and the major outcomes.
Establish grievance redress mechanism	SERD grievance redress mechanism is in place and is currently managed by the Relations team. The grievance redress process, is taken up in close coordination with the village and community representatives and the Presidium, has been accessible to the communities and has been effective in addressing the grievances till date.	While the existing grievance process requires the maintenance of a grievance log, it is not regularly maintained at the site. SERD shall require to strengthen its grievance process, through formal recording of the grievances, so that the Relations team maintains the records and updates both to the management and the communities on how the grievances are addressed. The audit proposed a wider dissemination in the project villages of the grievance mechanism, including contacts, timelines for grievance redressal etc.
Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons	While there will be several families losing more than 10% of their coffee plantations, given the larger landholdings, the residual land holdings of the affected persons is more than a ha. SERD along with Presidium will perform activities such as community development to improve the livelihoods of all displaced persons.	SERD shall require to prioritize the affected persons significantly affected , through prioritization in employment opportunities, imparting skill development programs etc.
Land based resettlement strategy	Lands required for the exploratory phase have been secured through negotiated settlements and involuntary resettlement is	-

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ADB's SPS (2009) principles	Process adopted by SERD	(Gaps between SERD and ADB's policies and Action required to Bridge the Gap)
	not triggered.	
All compensation should be based on the principle of replacement cost	The procurement of lands for the exploratory works was based on mutual consent between SERD and affected people. The audit confirms that the compensation rates for land, crops and other assets impacted are based on negotiations and the rates agreed are found to be equivalent to higher than replacement costs.	-
Provide relocation assistance to displaced persons	None of the 153 affected households will require physical or economic displacement from the project area.	
Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	The coffee cultivators in the protection forest area, wherein the exploratory activities are proposed, have been compensated, and the rates have been arrived based on series of negotiations with the affected persons. The rates that have been negotiated are significantly higher than the rates suggested by the Government of Sumatra decree, 2009.	-
Disclose the resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.	-	The social safeguards audit report that will include the documentation of the consultation process and social impact assessment will be disclosed by SERD in the project area. Further, the social assessments prepared during the AMDAL process will be disclosed to the communities, in the local language.
Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.	Costs for land acquisition and social development are integral part of the project costs.	
Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	Payment of compensation (in accordance with the negotiated rates for compensation/assistance) is completed by SERD prior to taking over the possession of the lands.	
Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons.	The land acquisition for the exploratory phase was completed in early 2014. No monitoring of the outcomes of the resettlement process has been initiated.	In addition to the internal monitoring of the resettlement outcomes, to be carried out by SERD Relations team on site (with support from the Presidium, community development specialist etc) SERD will undertake external monitoring (third party) to monitor and assess the impacts on the affected persons, especially the vulnerable groups.

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4.12 SERD compliance with ADB IP Policy principles

ADB's SPS (2009) principles on IPs	Process adopted by SERD	(Gaps between SERD and ADB's policies and Action required to Bridge the Gap)
1. Screen early on to determine (i) whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on Indigenous Peoples are likely.	The project location, Rantau Dedap is within protection forest, on lands used for coffee plantations by Semendo peoples. SERD initiated consultations with the communities, forest department and the local government agencies at an early stage (2012). Further, the access road improvements planned from January 2013 to July 2014 will require widening, and is likely to impact private lands, mostly used as coffee plantations. Semendo communities account for the majority of the population in the project areas, about 80 % of the population in Tunggul bute and Segamit villages. The early identification of the potential impacts on communities, especially on the Semendo peoples, enabled SERD to (i) plan an elaborate socialization and stakeholder engagement program, (ii) assign sufficient budgetary resources to compensate impacts at replacement costs, (iii) enable develop a positive relationships with the communities and local institutions and (iv) secure active involvement of local population in the project activities, and (v) complete on time (through negotiated settlements), the land acquisition process with nearly 100% of the land owners and cultivators.	No gaps
2. Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on Indigenous Peoples. Give full consideration to options the affected Indigenous Peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures.	Assessment of potential impacts has been carried out by SERD team. Preferred options of the affected peoples with respect to project benefits and mitigation measures has been achieved through: (i) Community socialization efforts by SERD involving the communities (including affected persons), village heads, representatives and the local government representatives and (ii) Involvement of the village level institutions and representatives of Semendo communities at every stage of the project, including land acquisition and compensation, negotiation with affected persons to determine compensation amounts, avail employment opportunities generated during the project etc. SERD proposes the deployment of a community mobilization and skill development specialist to work closely with the communities in the project villages to further enhance opportunities and benefits, especially to the Semendo peoples.	While the process adopted by SERD has been appropriate to the needs of the communities, the audit suggests documentation of the efforts carried out. The baseline socio-economic profile of the affected persons requires updating, especially for the vulnerable affected persons. The audit suggested need for an assessment of the vulnerabilities of the affected IPs, to enable additional mitigation measures including skill development and employment opportunities.
3. Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples communities and concerned Indigenous Peoples organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring	Consultations have been carried out with the communities in the project area at every stage of the project planning, design and are being continued during the exploratory drilling works being carried out on site. The key stages at which SERD has carried out stakeholder engagement are: (i) Project sensitization and community mobilization: (ii) Disclosure of project impacts:	The audit noted the need for maintaining documentation of the discussions, issues raised and measures proposed during the consultations. The SERD team currently maintains a record of the attendance of these

ADB's SPS (2009) principles on IPs	Process adopted by SERD	(Gaps between SERD and ADB's policies and Action required to Bridge the Gap)
<p>measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance Indigenous Peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the Indigenous Peoples' concerns.</p>	<p>(iii) Negotiations with individual owners and cultivators for compensation/assistance of losses (iv) Establishment of mechanisms for grievances redressal, including involvement of the village heads and representatives of Semendo peoples; formation of Presidium (v) Consultations during the AMDAL process (vi) Benchmarking visit to geothermal plants operational in Jawa.</p> <p>SERD has appointed staff for continued community relations at the site and project villages to carryout consultations with the communities and integrate the felt needs and priorities of the communities. The grievance redress mechanism to address concerns of the IPs are already in place (since 2013)</p>	<p>meetings and the major outcomes.</p> <p>The audit observed high levels of awareness amongst the people in the project locations of the role of presidium to support in employment opportunities. The audit proposed a wider dissemination in the project villages of the grievance mechanism, including contacts, timelines for grievance redressal etc.</p>
<p>4. Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p>None of the stated impacts are anticipated due to the proposed exploratory works (Phase 1) of the project. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands is not envisaged. Consultations with the Semendo peoples within the Protection Forest (site for exploratory works), confirmed that there were no traditional or customary rights of the lands that are currently used for coffee plantations. The lands have been occupied by Semendo peoples who moved (from Segamit village) to the current locations to develop coffee plantations between 1980 to 1985. Consent of the affected communities (including the cultivators within the protection forests) has been obtained by SERD, through consultations, negotiations carried out with the cultivators (to determine the compensation for loss of coffee plants and other assets) and community mobilization efforts.</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>5. Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources.</p>	<p>Efforts have been taken to minimize the footprints of the proposed facilities, access roads, well pads, spoil areas and other facilities required for exploratory phase of the project.</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>6. Prepare an Indigenous Peoples plan (IPP) that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by</p>	<p>The social and community relations team of SERD has worked closely with the communities in the planning and design of measures appropriate to the needs of the Semendo peoples. SERD proposes the involvement of a community development specialist to work closely with the Semendo peoples on skill development, training and livelihood opportunities, especially to the affected communities.</p>	<p>-</p>

ADB's SPS (2009) principles on IPs	Process adopted by SERD	(Gaps between SERD and ADB's policies and Action required to Bridge the Gap)
the affected Indigenous Peoples communities.	Social impact assessment of the project including an extensive household survey of about 10% of the population in and around the project locations is being carried out by SERD as part of the AMDAL process. The social assessment team, staffed with social development experts with experience on handling IP issues has been engaged.	
7. Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, , in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders.		The Audit report that will include the documentation of the consultation process and social impact assessment will be disclosed by SERD in the project area. Further, the social assessments prepared during the AMDAL process will be disclosed to the communities.
8. Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that Indigenous Peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.	Not applicable	-
9. Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring.	Not Applicable	While SERD commits to monitor the implementation of the actions proposed to address IP impacts, the approach to be adopted in monitoring, including the indicators, frequency of monitoring, monitoring arrangements, how corrective actions will be implemented are to be further detailed. Disclose monitoring reports.

4.13 Corrective Measures and Action Plan

4.13.1 Audit findings and summary of gaps

The social safeguards audit confirms that (i) the land acquisition process adopted have been transparent with active involvement of the affected persons, and the compensation for land and assets are at replacement costs or higher; (ii) expropriation of landowners/cultivators unwilling to part with

Confidential

lands has not occurred and SERD has identified alternate sites; (iii) affected landowners are informed of the project, acquisition process, compensation rates; and are aware of the grievance mechanism; and, (iv) the consultations were carried out at various stages of the project planning and design with the affected communities and were conducted in a culturally appropriate manner (using both Bahasa Indonesia and the Semendo dialect) with facilitators from Semendo community. The audit identified the following gaps that would require to be addressed to ensure compliance with the ADB SR2 and SR 3 requirements.

- **Establishing a socio-economic profile of the affected persons:** A more detailed socio-economic profile of the affected households, including income sources, secondary sources of income, educational levels of the household, skill development requirements etc shall be necessary to assess the vulnerability of the affected households and identify the and specific livelihood restoration and training measures. This survey will be carried out by the Community /skill development consultant to be engaged by SERD. The collected profile will also serve as the baseline that will be monitored during the subsequent stages of the project to ensure that the standards of the affected persons are not worse off;
- **Documentation and record maintenance of consultations.** SERD has been engaged in active consultations with the stakeholders in the project area, including the affected persons and the general communities since the initiation of the project activities. Detailed documentation of the consultation meetings are currently lacking, and needs to be institutionalized in the project. The information shall include the date and timing of consultation, location, number of participants, profile of participants, information disseminated to the participants, key issues raised and suggestions from the participants, and the response by SERD, and the followup actions required to be taken up by SERD.
- **Strengthening of record keeping of grievance redress.** SERD's grievance redress mechanism includes provision for maintaining logs of the grievance received and the actions taken to address the grievances. The audit proposed a wider dissemination in the project villages of the grievance mechanism, including contacts, timelines for grievance redressal etc. The audit noted that the requirements are not followed fully on ground, and training of relations team staff to maintain better grievance records and log is recommended.
- **Prioritization of employment opportunities to affected persons, especially vulnerable households.** This is proposed to be taken up through discussions with the Presidium members to ensure that the affected persons, especially the vulnerable are assigned priority in the jobs created.
- **Comply with the disclosure requirements of ADB SPS.** In addition to disclosure of the audit report on the ADB website, SERD to conform to the disclosure requirements, including the preparation of IEC materials and other information required for disclosure of the project and resettlement information.
- **Comply with monitoring requirements of ADB SPS.** In addition to internal monitoring by SERD, need for an external monitoring expert to monitor the progress and effectiveness of the implementation of the resettlement process and the skill development/livelihood improvement measures.
- **Development of a skill development and livelihood improvement program.** This shall be developed based on the skills profile and training needs assessment by the community/skill development consultant.

4.13.2 Corrective measures and action plan

The social safeguards audit recommends the following corrective actions to be implemented by SERD.

Table 4.19: Corrective Measures – Action Plan

No	Corrective action	Responsibility	Deliverable and actions to be taken	Timeline
1	Establishing a socio-economic profile of the vulnerable affected persons	SERD Relations team, Consultants	Baseline report	Q 4, 2014
2	Documentation and record maintenance of consultations	SERD Relations team	Standardized formats and training of staff	Q 4, 2014
3	Strengthening of record keeping of grievance redress	SERD Relations team	Standardized formats and training of staff	Q 4, 2014
4	Prioritization of employment opportunities to affected persons, especially vulnerable households	SERD Management	Revised guidance to presidium members	Q 2, 2014
5	Comply with the disclosure requirements of ADB SPS	SERD Management & Relations team	Disclosure of safeguard documents in the project locations and ADB website	Q 2, 2014
6	Comply with monitoring requirements of ADB SPS	SERD Management & Relations team	Standardization of internal and external monitoring reports	Q 4, 2014
7	Development of a skill development and livelihood improvement program.	SERD Management, social development consultant	Action plan for skill development and livelihood improvement	Q 1, 2015

Annex 1 Summary of Payments Made to Affected Persons



Compensation for Land/ Crops in Kota Agung - Tunggul Bute / Segamit (Bank Transfer)

No	Address	ID No (KTP/KK)	Description				Date
			Name	Bank Account No	Amount (IDR)	Total	
1			Confidential		27,018,013	26,918,013	9-Nov-12
2			Confidential		44,211,981	44,111,981	9-Nov-12
3			Confidential		80,298,264	80,198,264	9-Nov-12
4			Confidential		230,138,000	230,038,000	9-Nov-12
5			Confidential		31,480,000	31,480,000	7-Dec-12
6			Confidential		7,384,500	7,384,500	7-Dec-12
7			Confidential		9,112,500	9,112,500	7-Dec-12
8			Confidential		7,480,862	7,480,862	7-Dec-12
9			Confidential		83,850,000	83,850,000	7-Dec-12
10			Confidential		16,981,000	16,981,000	7-Dec-12
11	Desa Tunggul Bute	1604072812620001	Confidential		40,327,275	40,227,275	7-Dec-12
12	Desa Segamit	470/317/SK/SGT/2012	Confidential		81,779,468	81,679,468	10-Dec-12
13	Dusun IV Desa Segamit	470/319/SK/SGT/2012	Confidential		15,914,423	15,814,423	10-Dec-12
14	Dusun II Desa Segamit	470/560/SK/SGT/2012	Confidential		20,364,500	20,264,500	10-Dec-12
15	Dusun V Desa Segamit	470/251/SK/SGT/2012	Confidential		120,531,746	120,431,746	10-Dec-12
16	Desa Segamit	470/161/SK/SGT/2012	Confidential		425,890,000	425,790,000	10-Dec-12
17	Desa Segamit	470/159/SK/SGT/2012	Confidential		50,555,220	50,455,220	10-Dec-12
18	Dusun V Desa Segamit	470/ /SK/SGT/2012	Confidential		26,851,500	26,751,500	10-Dec-12
19	Dusun IV Desa Segamit	470/157/SK/SGT/2012	Confidential		80,990,000	80,890,000	10-Dec-12
20	Dusun IV Desa Segamit	470/158/SK/SGT/2012	Confidential		163,576,919	163,476,919	10-Dec-12
21	Dusun IV Desa Segamit	470/159/SK/SGT/2012	Confidential		100,212,019	100,112,019	10-Dec-12
22	Desa Tunggul Bute	160407081200001	Confidential		55,018,515	54,918,515	10-Dec-12
23	Dusun IV Desa Segamit	470/320/SK/SGT/2012	Confidential		20,688,169	20,588,169	10-Dec-12
24	Dusun IV Desa Segamit	470/318/SK/SGT/2012	Confidential		9,585,000	9,485,000	10-Dec-12

25	Desa Karang Endah	16004071207800001	Confidential		31,285,583	31,185,583	10-Dec-12
26	Jl. Sriwijaya 1 Palembang	1671041304370003	Confidential		9,782,050	9,682,050	10-Dec-12
27	Desa Tunggul Bute	140/193/KD/TB/2012	Confidential		18,900,000	18,800,000	10-Dec-12
28	Desa Lawang Agung	1604102806620008	Confidential		58,203,126	58,103,126	10-Dec-12
29	Desa Tunggul Bute		Confidential		103,229,576	103,129,576	13-Dec-12
30	Desa Segamit		Confidential		63,400,000	63,400,000	13-Dec-12
31	Tunggul Bute	-	Confidential		80,066,600	79,966,600	21-Jan-13

Compensation for Land/ Crops in Kota Agung - Tunggul Bute / Segamit (Bank Transfer)

No	Address	ID No (KTP/KK)	Description				Date
			Name	Bank Account No	Amount (IDR)	Total	
32	Tunggul Bute	-	Confidential		129,691,970	129,591,970	21-Jan-13
33	Tunggul Bute	-	Confidential		151,267,200	151,167,200	21-Jan-13
34	Tunggul Bute	-	Confidential		80,109,470	80,009,470	21-Jan-13
35	LWG AGUNG	-	Confidential		114,768,000	114,668,000	5-Feb-13
36	PANDANARA	-	Confidential		92,280,000	92,180,000	5-Feb-13
37	PANDANARA	-	Confidential		59,304,000	59,204,000	5-Feb-13
38	PANDANARA	-	Confidential		60,852,000	60,752,000	5-Feb-13
39	Tunggul Bute	-	Confidential		122,105,676	122,005,676	22-Feb-13
40	Tunggul Bute	-	Confidential		504,000,000	503,900,000	22-Feb-13
41	Tunggul Bute	-	Confidential		16,060,000	15,960,000	22-Feb-13
42	Tunggul Bute	-	Confidential		658,710,000	658,710,000	1-May-13
43	SUKARAME	-	Confidential		15,000,000	14,900,000	26-Feb-13
44	Tunggul Bute	-	Confidential		30,083,000	29,983,000	26-Feb-13
45	Tunggul Bute	-	Confidential		80,000,000	79,900,000	26-Feb-13
46	Tunggul Bute	-	Confidential		70,000,000	69,900,000	26-Feb-13
47	Kota Agung - Karang Endah	-	Confidential		20,000,000	20,000,000	24-Jun-13
48	Segamit	-	Confidential		15,000,000	14,900,000	30-Jul-13
49	Segamit	-	Confidential		30,083,000	29,983,000	30-Jul-13
50	Segamit	-	Confidential		80,000,000	79,900,000	30-Jul-13
51	Segamit	-	Confidential		70,000,000	69,900,000	30-Jul-13
52	Segamit	-	Confidential		160,124,000	160,124,000	10-Sep-13
53	Segamit	-	Confidential		453,068,000	453,068,000	24-Sep-13
54	Kota Agung	-	Confidential		150,000,000	150,000,000	24-Sep-13
55	Kota Agung	-	Confidential		13,183,157	13,183,157	24-Sep-13

56	Segamit	-	Confidential		599,276,000	599,276,000	26-Sep-13
57	Segamit	-	Confidential		105,275,000	105,275,000	7-Oct-13
58	Segamit	-	Confidential		184,341,000	184,341,000	9-Oct-13
59	Tunggul Bute	-	Confidential		15,000,000	15,000,000	9-Oct-13
60	Tunggul Bute		Confidential		15,000,000	15,000,000	9-Oct-13
61	Tunggul Bute	-	Confidential		9,151,077	9,151,077	9-Oct-13
62	Tunggul Bute	-	Confidential		12,500,000	12,500,000	9-Oct-13

Compensation for Land/ Crops in Kota Agung - Tunggul Bute / Segamit (Bank Transfer)

No	Address	ID No (KTP/KK)	Description				Date
			Name	Bank Account No	Amount (IDR)	Total	
63	Segamit	-	Confidential		252,029,453	252,029,453	10-Oct-13
64	Segamit	-	Confidential		149,225,353	149,225,353	24-Oct-13
65	Segamit	-	Confidential		550,868,152	550,868,152	25-Oct-13
66	Segamit	-	Confidential		41,859,000	41,859,000	11-Nov-13
67	Tunggul Bute	-	Confidential		160,000,000	160,000,000	20-Nov-13
68	Segamit	-	Confidential		185,640,500	185,640,500	21-Nov-13
69	Segamit	-	Confidential		550,868,152	550,868,152	5-Dec-13
70	Segamit	-	Confidential		433,940,007	433,940,007	9-Dec-13
71	Segamit	-	Confidential		33,546,000	33,546,000	10-Dec-13
72	Segamit	-	Confidential		9,110,000	9,110,000	10-Dec-13
73			Confidential		45,000,000	45,000,000	10-Dec-13
74	Segamit	-	Confidential		119,735,500	119,735,500	6-Jan-14
75	Segamit	-	Confidential		30,000,000	30,000,000	15-Jan-14
76	Segamit	-	Confidential		67,756,045	67,756,045	15-Jan-14
77	Segamit	-	Confidential		42,759,500	42,759,500	16-Jan-14
78	Segamit	-	Confidential		101,786,000	101,786,000	16-Jan-14
79	Segamit	-	Confidential		80,000,000	80,000,000	7-Feb-14
80	Segamit	-	Confidential		144,504,500	144,504,500.00	10-Mar-14
T O T A L						9,225,767,521	

Annex 2 Summary of Land Acquisition of Surveyed Households

SEGAMIT VILLAGE														
No	Name	Volume/m2 Land usage	Land owned /M2	Compensation Amount(Rp)	Year land acquired	# of Family Members	Workforce	Not Working	Earnings per year	Usage of Compensation	Ethnic	Remaining Area	Impact Extent	Village
1	Confidential	7,087	20,000	125,125,000	1983	3 People	-	3 People	30,000,000	Building houses at Rantau Dedap	Semendo	12,913	35%	Segamit
2	Confidential	5,506	20,000	93,105,000	1986	6 People	4 farmers	2 People	100,000,000	working capital for trading and school fee for children	Semendo	14,494	28%	Segamit
3	Confidential	8,824	20,000	39,708,000	1986	7 People	7 entrepreneurs	-	25,000,000	Coffee Plantation Purchased and working capital for trading	Java	11,176	44%	Segamit
4	Confidential	7,504	30,000	151,800,000	1983	6 People	6 farmers	-	15,000,000	building houses and working capital for fishery	Semendo	22,496	25%	Segamit
5	Confidential	3,302	15,000	79,767,208	1987	4 People	3 farmers	1 People	15,000,000	working capital for Automotive Workshop	Java	11,698	22%	Segamit
6	Confidential	2,400	35,000	50,000,000	1992	5 People	civil officer (1) /Armed force (1) Nurse (1)	2 People	120,000,000	working capital for coffee trading	Semendo	32,600	7%	Segamit
7	Confidential	4,904	50,000	133,757,696	1986	5 People	-	5 People	35,000,000	building houses at Muara Enim and working capital for trading at Rantau Dedap	Semendo	45,096	10%	Segamit
8	Confidential	244	20,000	20,000,000	1982	4 People	-	4 People	30,000,000	working capital for Automotive Workshop and school fee for children	Java	19,756	1%	Segamit
9	Confidential	23,497	120,000	106,452,678	1987	4 People	-	4 People	20,000,000	working capital vegetables plantation children school fee	Semendo	96,503	20%	Segamit
10	Confidential	6,254	45,000	95,000,000	1991	2 People	-	2 People	25,000,000	working capital for trader and daily needs	Semendo	38,746	14%	Segamit
11	Confidential	2,351	20,000	100,000,000	1994	5 People	1 bank officer	4 People	25,000,000	Haji pilgrim for 2 People	Semendo	17,649	12%	Segamit
12	Confidential	8,288	40,000	175,000,000	1983	3 People	-	3 People	30,000,000	building houses and working capital for trading at Rantau Dedap	Java	31,712	21%	Segamit
13	Confidential	6,047	45,000	76,790,000	1995	2 People	-	2 People	20,000,000	Purchased of Coffee Plantation at Tunggul Bute house renovation and children school fee	Semendo	38,953	13%	Segamit
14	Confidential	943	45,000	25,000,000	1991	5 People	1 Private officer	4 People	30,000,000	working capital and children school fee	Semendo	44,057	2%	Segamit
15	Confidential	1,684	15,000	33,680,000	1998	-	-	-	15,000,000	building houses at Rantau Dedap and daily needs	Java	13,316	11%	Segamit
16	Confidential	2,026	20,000	39,520,000	1983	1 People	-	1 People	15,000,000	building houses at Rantau Dedap	Semendo	17,974	10%	Segamit
17	Confidential	-	30,000	143,342,432	1990	3 People	-	3 People	25,000,000	building houses at Rantau Dedap and working capital for trading	Semendo	30,000	0%	Segamit
18	Confidential	3,332	20,000	14,994,887	1993	2 People	-	2 People	20,000,000	working capital for Automotive Workshop and school fee for children	Semendo	16,668	17%	Segamit
19	Confidential	4,677	20,000	93,520,000	1990	3 People	-	3 People	25,000,000	building houses at Rantau Dedap and working capital for trading	Semendo	15,323	23%	Segamit
20	Confidential	2,624	20,000	52,480,000	1992	2 People	-	2 People	40,000,000	working capital for Purchased Dump Truck to PT.LCI	Semendo	17,376	13%	Segamit
21	Confidential	7,388	20,000	83,115,000	1994	3 People	-	3 People	20,000,000	building houses and working capital, children school fees	Semendo	12,612	37%	Segamit
22	Confidential	18,509	75,000	134,445,278	1987	7 People	1 civil officer 1 Private officer (SEDR)	5 People	35,000,000	working capital, legislative campaign of Muara Enim house of legislatives	Semendo	56,491	25%	Segamit
23	Confidential	7,631	30,000	120,531,746	1990	4 People	-	4 People	20,000,000	building houses at Segamit and working capital vegetables trader	Semendo	22,369	25%	Segamit
24	Confidential	6,503	20,000	44,716,402	1990	7 People	3 entrepreneurs	4 People	20,000,000	Purchased farm and working capital for Coffee Plantation at Lahat	Semendo	13,497	33%	Segamit
25	Confidential	3,150	25,000	51,220,000	1984	7 People	2 Private officer 1 People trader	5 People	20,000,000	Haji Pilgrim to Mekkah	Semendo	21,850	13%	Segamit
26	Confidential	3,222	25,000	14,496,548	1996	9 People	2 Private officer 3 trader	4 People	15,000,000	building houses at Rantau Dedap	Semendo	21,778	13%	Segamit
27	Confidential	466	20,000	10,000,000	1988	1 People	-	1 People	15,000,000	building houses at Rantau Dedap	Semendo	19,534	2%	Segamit
28	Confidential	820	30,000	13,000,000	1993	5 People	1 Private officer LCI	4 People	20,000,000	building houses at Segamit and children school fee	Java	29,180	3%	Segamit
29	Confidential	2,171	20,000	44,862,500	1989	6 People	3 vegetables farmer 3 Coffee planter	-	25,000,000	working capital trader	Semendo	17,829	11%	Segamit
30	Confidential	2,382	20,000	26,820,000	1995	-	-	-	15,000,000	Purchased Coffee Plantation at Cahaya Alam SDU and daily needs	Semendo	17,618	12%	Segamit
31	Confidential	960	25,000	15,600,000	1988	2 People	-	2 People	25,000,000	Haji Pilgrim to Mekkah	Semendo	24,040	4%	Segamit
32	Confidential	1,322	20,000	21,548,745	1995	3 People	-	3 People	20,000,000	building houses at Lahat and children school fees	Semendo	18,678	7%	Segamit
33	Confidential	2,338	20,000	46,800,000	1997	3 People	-	3 People	15,000,000	building houses and working capital for trading at Segamit	Semendo	17,662	12%	Segamit
34	Confidential	6,798	40,000	110,500,000	1989	4 People	1 Private officer LCI	3 People	20,000,000	Consumptions	Semendo	33,202	17%	Segamit
35	Confidential	12,678	25,000	206,050,000	1984	7 People	7 famers (rice and coffee)	-	20,000,000	Building houses at Aremantai and Haji Pilgrim to Mekkah	Semendo	12,322	51%	Segamit
36	Confidential	4,572	30,000	91,440,000	1983	4 People	1 Private officer LCI	3 People	25,000,000	Building houses at Jawa Timur and children school fee	Java	25,428	15%	Segamit
37	Confidential	25,743	30,000	289,620,000	1989	1 People	-	1 People	20,000,000	Building houses at Segamit and children school fee	Java	4,257	86%	Segamit
38	Confidential	9,529	30,000	107,190,000	1983	6 People	2 LCI Workers	4 People	15,000,000	Consumptions	Java	20,471	32%	Segamit
39	Confidential	10,096	25,000	164,320,000	1983	5 People	1 PNS	4 People	15,000,000	Building houses at Segamit and children school fee	Semendo	14,904	40%	Segamit
40	Confidential	18,586	45,000	83,637,000	1998	4 People	-	4 People	20,000,000	working capital for Purchased Hand Tractor (to plough the field)	Semendo	26,414	41%	Segamit
41	Confidential	3,273	20,000	53,170,000	1998	4 People	-	4 People	15,000,000	working capital for Purchased Hand Tractor (to plough the field)	Semendo	16,727	16%	Segamit
42	Confidential	8,209	20,000	36,940,325	1998	3 People	-	3 People	15,000,000	working capital for Purchased Hand Tractor (to plough the field)	Semendo	11,791	41%	Segamit
43	Confidential	17,640	35,000	45,500,000	1998	5 People	1 Private officer Grama Bazita	4 People	15,000,000	Building houses at Segamit and children school fee	Semendo	17,360	50%	Segamit
44	Confidential	11,653	35,000	143,000,000	1999	2 People	-	2 People	20,000,000	Purchased houses at Cahaya Alam SDU	Java	23,347	33%	Segamit
45	Confidential	33,512	50,000	117,292,868	1991	4 People	-	4 People	25,000,000	Building house Permanent and working capital usaha trader di Segamit	Java	16,488	67%	Segamit
46	Confidential	15,288	25,000	175,812,000	1995	3 People	-	3 People	15,000,000	Building houses at Segamit and children school fee	Java	9,712	61%	Segamit
47	Confidential	12,954	25,000	145,755,000	1995	2 People	-	2 People	15,000,000	Building houses at Segamit and children school fee	Semendo	12,046	52%	Segamit
48	Confidential	34,138	60,000	392,426,000	1997	6 People	1 Night Shift at LCI	5 People	20,000,000	Building house at Rantau Dedap and working capital usaha trader	Semendo	25,862	57%	Segamit
49	Confidential	3,644	20,000	72,880,000	1997	2 People	-	2 People	15,000,000	children school fee	Semendo	16,356	18%	Segamit
50	Confidential	26,724	40,000	367,455,000	1998	2 People	-	2 People	20,000,000	Building house at Pajar Bulan SDU and daily living	Semendo	13,276	67%	Segamit

51	Confidential	23,051	40,000	196,229,621	1998	1 People	-	1 People	10,000,000	Consumptions	Semendo	16,949	58%	Segamit
52	Confidential	10,445	30,000	36,558,477	1997	2 People	-	2 People	15,000,000	working capital and children school fee	Semendo	19,555	35%	Segamit
53	Confidential	26,115	50,000	295,136,000	1996	3 People	-	3 People	15,000,000	working capital and children school fee	Semendo	23,885	52%	Segamit
54	Confidential	25,671	60,000	295,228,000	1996	2 People	-	2 People	20,000,000	working capital and children school fee	Semendo	34,329	43%	Segamit
55	Confidential	3,520	25,000	35,196,740	1989	4 People	1 Private officer	3 People	15,000,000	shared with relatives (plantation from Parents Heritage)	Semendo	21,480	14%	Segamit
56	Confidential	25,209	40,000	289,892,000	1998	5 People	-	5 People	15,000,000	Building house and Purchased Coffee Plantation at Segamit	Semendo	14,791	63%	Segamit
57	Confidential	1,975	20,000	12,838,755	1990	3 People	-	3 People	15,000,000	working capital and children school fee	Java	18,025	10%	Segamit
58	Confidential	8,115	50,000	34,916,868	1990	3 People	-	3 People	15,000,000	purchased of rubber plantation 2 Ha at Lahat and children school fee	Java	41,885	16%	Segamit
59	Confidential	7,198	40,000	82,800,000	1996	3 People	-	3 People	25,000,000	house renovation at Segamit	Semendo	32,802	18%	Segamit
60	Confidential	5,872	45,000	42,040,188	1983	2 People	-	2 People	10,000,000	Motorcycle purchased	Java	39,128	13%	Segamit
61	Confidential	4,325	20,000	36,765,110	1998	5 People	-	5 People	15,000,000	Purchased Hand Tractor for leasing	Semendo	15,675	22%	Segamit
62	Confidential	516	20,000	2,323,494	1998	3 People	-	3 People	15,000,000	working capital and children school fee	Semendo	19,484	3%	Segamit
63	Confidential	3,741	20,000	16,834,500	1987	3 People	-	3 People	20,000,000	working capital and children school fee	Semendo	16,259	19%	Segamit
64	Confidential	293	20,000	1,320,426	1998	2 People	-	2 People	20,000,000	working capital and children school fee	Semendo	19,707	1%	Segamit
65	Confidential	2,116	30,000	21,612,000	1987	5 People	1 civil officer	4 People	15,000,000	Building house at Aremantai and children school fee	Semendo	27,884	7%	Segamit
66	Confidential	1,202	20,000	19,500,000	1993	4 People	-	4 People	15,000,000	Building house di Segamit and Purchased kebun baru di Rantau Dedap	Semendo	18,798	6%	Segamit
67	Confidential	3,601	35,000	16,203,902	1994	3 People	-	3 People	15,000,000	Building house at Rantau Dedap and biaya children school fee-anaknya	Semendo	31,399	10%	Segamit
68	Confidential	16,249	40,000	96,232,000	1998	4 People	1 LCI / 1 trader	2 People	20,000,000	working capital vegetables trader at Lahat	Semendo	23,751	41%	Segamit
69	Confidential	1,959	20,000	22,540,000	1999	2 People	-	2 People	10,000,000	ceremony and children school fee	Semendo	18,041	10%	Segamit
70	Confidential	4,908	20,000	56,442,000	1999	2 People	-	2 People	15,000,000	working capital and children school fee	Semendo	15,092	25%	Segamit
71	Confidential	1,915	20,000	22,034,000	1998	5 People	-	5 People	15,000,000	working capital and children school fee	Semendo	18,085	10%	Segamit
72	Confidential	2,326	20,000	26,772,000	1998	2 People	-	2 People	10,000,000	working capital and children school fee	Semendo	17,674	12%	Segamit
73	Confidential	4,847	20,000	55,752,000	1989	4 People	-	4 People	-	working capital and children school fee	Semendo	15,153	24%	Segamit
74	Confidential	5,351	20,000	24,077,948	1989	2 People	-	2 People	10,000,000	working capital and children school fee	Java	14,649	27%	Segamit
75	Confidential	1,389	20,000	22,555,000	1995	3 People	-	3 People	15,000,000	working capital and children school fee	Semendo	18,611	7%	Segamit
76	Confidential	1,246	20,000	80,990,000	1989	5 People	1 civil officer	4 People	20,000,000	children school fee and working capital for automotive workshop at Aremantai	Java	18,754	6%	Segamit
77	Confidential	3,832	20,000	17,243,937	1999	3 People	-	3 People	10,000,000	Biaya children school fee	Semendo	16,168	19%	Segamit
78	Confidential	371	20,000	1,668,866	2000	2 People	-	2 People	15,000,000	working capital and children school fee	Semendo	19,629	2%	Segamit
79	Confidential	8,210	20,000	138,912,716	1985	5 People	1 mechanic	4 People	15,000,000	working capital and children school fee	Semendo	11,790	41%	Segamit
80	Confidential	1,419	20,000	100,212,019	1985	3 People	-	3 People	20,000,000	working capital and children school fee	Semendo	18,581	7%	Segamit
81	Confidential	2,445	20,000	163,576,919	1985	6 People	2 trader	4 People	18,000,000	working capital and children school fee	Semendo	17,555	12%	Segamit
82	Confidential	6,553	20,000	425,890,000	1985	3 People	-	3 People	20,000,000	working capital and children school fee nya/Purchased rubber plantation at Lahat and Building house	Semendo	13,447	33%	Segamit
83	Confidential	7,256	20,000	160,124,000	1985	7 People	2 officer in LCI	5 People	25,000,000	Purchased farms at Pagaruyung Kota Agung Lahat	Java	12,744	36%	Segamit
84	Confidential	559	20,000	9,035,000	1987	2 People	-	2 People	15,000,000	Building house and working capital and children school fee	Semendo	19,441	3%	Segamit
85	Confidential	3,823	20,000	62,140,000	1983	5 People	1 officer in LCI	4 People	10,000,000	Purchased house at Rantau Dedap	Semendo	16,177	19%	Segamit
86	Confidential	1,388	20,000	6,246,099	1989	1 People	-	1 People	10,000,000	Consumptions	Java	18,612	7%	Segamit
87	Confidential	1,642	20,000	7,384,500	1989	6 People	-	6 People	15,000,000	Building house at Segamit	Semendo	18,358	8%	Segamit
88	Confidential	1,468	20,000	16,882,000	1997	2 People	-	2 People	20,000,000	working capital and children school fee	Semendo	18,532	7%	Segamit
89	Confidential	14,209	20,000	163,438,000	1987	2 People	-	2 People	20,000,000	Building house at Rantau Dedap	Semendo	5,791	71%	Segamit
90	Confidential	27,048	40,000	94,668,382	1987	6 People	-	6 People	25,000,000	Purchased house at Muara Enim	Semendo	12,952	68%	Segamit
91	Confidential	12,343	35,000	55,543,973	1986	4 People	-	4 People	20,000,000	Building house and working capital at Segamit	Semendo	22,657	35%	Segamit
92	Confidential	1,589	20,000	18,308,000	1987	2 People	-	2 People	15,000,000	working capital and children school fee	Semendo	18,411	8%	Segamit
	Confidential	74,526	100,000	341,666,799	1982	-	-	-	-		0 Semendo	25,474	75%	Segamit
93	Confidential	2,884	20,000	12,978,000	1997	5 People	-	5 People	15,000,000	Building house and working capital and children school fee	Semendo	17,116	14%	Segamit
94	Confidential	3,440	20,000	15,478,646	1987	6 People	-	6 People	15,000,000	working capital and Hajj Pilgrim to Mekkah	Semendo	16,560	17%	Segamit
95	Confidential	2,218	20,000	33,270,855	1998	-	-	-	30,000,000	Purchased land at Segamit	Semendo	17,782	11%	Segamit
96	Confidential	267	20,000	4,355,000	1998	2 People	-	2 People	15,000,000	working capital for trading and children school fee	Semendo	19,733	1%	Segamit
	Total	784,036	2,855,000	8,571,002,051										

KOTA AGUNG - TUNGGUL BUTE VILLAGE

No	Name	Volume/m2 Land usage	Land owned /M2	Compensation Amount(Rp)	Year land acquired	# of Family Members	Workforce	Not Working	Earnings per year	Usage of Compensation	Ethnic	Remaining Area	Impact Extent	Village
1	Confidential	3,956	35,000	185,290,000	1997	6 People	1 People	5 People	25,000,000	sharing the inheritance with family and land purchase at Lahat	Java	31,044	11%	Sukarama
2	Confidential	83	10,000	1,660,000	1987	3 People	1People	2 People	60,000,000	Consumptions and daily needs	Semendo	9,917	1%	Sukarama
3	Confidential	206	10,000	2,472,000	1998	-	-	-	20,000,000	working capital for confectionery	Semendo	9,794	2%	Sukarama
4	Confidential	7	10,000	175,000	1998	2 People	1 People	1 People	-	consumptions	Semendo	9,993	0%	Sukarama
5	Confidential	100	10,000	5,300,000	1985	5 People	1 People	4 People	15,000,000	working capital, daily livings and children school fee	Semendo	9,900	1%	Sukarama
6	Confidential	1,022	20,000	20,440,000	1987	1 People	-	1 People	20,000,000	Motorcycle purchase and children school fee	Semendo	18,978	5%	Lawang Agung
7	Confidential	4,911	20,000	68,754,000	1983	5 People	2 People	3 People	75,000,000	Children school fee	Semendo	15,089	25%	Karang Endah
8	Confidential	4,911	40,000	58,932,000	1989	-	-	-	25,000,000	saved for future spending and build house	Semendo	35,089	12%	Karang Endah
9	Confidential	279	20,000	3,348,000	1989	2 People	-	2 People	25,000,000	consumptions and Daily living	Java	19,721	1%	Karang Endah
10	Confidential	420	1,000	5,040,000	1997	3 People	1 People	2 People	25,000,000	consumptions and Daily living	Semendo	580	42%	Karang Endah
11	Confidential	98	10,000	980,000	1987	2 People	1 People	1 People	25,000,000	consumptions and Daily living	Semendo	9,902	1%	Karang Endah
12	Confidential	814	15,000	12,210,000	1987	2 People	1 People	1 People	25,000,000	consumptions and Daily living	Semendo	14,186	5%	Karang Endah
13	Confidential	667	20,000	2,334,500	1986	5 People	-	5 People	25,000,000	working capital for rice processing and children school fee	Semendo	19,333	3%	Karang Endah
14	Confidential	3,336	20,000	15,012,000	1987	3 People	1 People	2 People	-	-	Semendo	16,664	17%	Karang Endah
15	Confidential	438	15,000	2,628,000	1988	2 People	-	2 People	25,000,000	consumptions and Daily living	Semendo	14,562	3%	Karang Endah
16	Confidential	338	15,000	3,380,000	1995	2 People	-	2 People	30,000,000	consumptions and Daily living	Semendo	14,662	2%	Karang Endah
17	Confidential	1,898	20,000	8,541,000	1997	3 People	2 People	1 People	25,000,000	Saved for children school fee and daily living	Java	18,102	9%	Karang Endah
18	Confidential	119	10,000	416,500	1989	2 People	-	2 People	25,000,000	Saved for children school fee and daily living	Semendo	9,881	1%	Karang Endah
19	Confidential	991	10,000	11,892,000	1984	5 People	1 People	3 People	30,000,000	Saved for children school fee and daily living	Semendo	9,009	10%	Karang Endah
20	Confidential	462	10,000	1,871,100	1983	3 People	-	3 People	25,000,000	consumptions and Daily living	Semendo	9,538	5%	Karang Endah
21	Confidential	821	10,000	8,210,000	1989	5 People	1 People	4 People	25,000,000	working capital for trading	Java	9,179	8%	Karang Endah
22	Confidential	34	10,000	408,000	1983	3 People	1 People	2 People	25,000,000	consumptions and Daily living	Semendo	9,966	0%	Karang Endah
	Confidential	2,179	20,000	21,790,000	-	-	-	-	-	Saved at village deposits	Semendo	17,821	11%	Karang Endah
23	Confidential	1,748	20,000	7,866,000	1998	-	-	-	-	-	Semendo	18,252	9%	Tunggul Bute
24	Confidential	808	40,000	15,800,000	1998	-	-	-	-	-	Semendo	39,192	2%	Tunggul Bute
25	Confidential	41	20,000	348,500	1998	2 People	-	2 People	20,000,000	consumptions	Semendo	19,959	0%	Tunggul Bute
26	Confidential	1,064	20,000	21,280,000	1998	4 People	1 People	3 People	20,000,000	new land purchase at Selepah for Plantation coffee	Semendo	18,936	5%	Tunggul Bute
27	Confidential	180	20,000	3,131,420	1999	2 People	1 People	1 People	60,000,000	consumptions	Java	19,820	1%	Tunggul Bute
28	Confidential	1,679	20,000	33,580,000	1991	3 People	-	3 People	60,000,000	working capital for vegetables trading to caterer at Main Camp Talang Pisang	Semendo	18,321	8%	Tunggul Bute
29	Confidential	4,051	20,000	82,965,550	1995	2 People	-	2 People	25,000,000	saving and for building house for children at Java	Semendo	15,949	20%	Tunggul Bute
30	Confidential	540	20,000	8,100,000	1995	-	-	-	20,000,000	Daily needs consumptions	Semendo	19,460	3%	Tunggul Bute
31	Confidential	3,473	20,000	41,676,000	1997	3 People	1 People	2 People	25,000,000	purchase Hand Tractor for lease and children school fee	Semendo	16,527	17%	Tunggul Bute
32	Confidential	7,122	20,000	85,464,000	1987	3 People	-	3 People	Rp.35.000.000	working capital to purchase heavy vehicle L300 to trade coral stone and sand stone at Semende Darat Tengah	Semendo	12,878	36%	Tunggul Bute
33	Confidential	545	20,000	4,632,500	1998	3 People	1 People	2 People	20,000,000	Daily needs consumptions	Semendo	19,455	3%	Tunggul Bute
34	Confidential	726	20,000	1,815,000	1998	1 People	1 People	-	20,000,000	Daily needs consumptions	Semendo	19,274	4%	Tunggul Bute
35	Confidential	2,565	20,000	8,977,500	1985	2 People	-	2 People	20,000,000	Saved for Daily living and children school fee	Semendo	17,435	13%	Tunggul Bute
36	Confidential	2,564	20,000	21,794,000	1987	3 People	-	3 People	25,000,000	land purchase for Plantation coffee baru at Tunggul Bute and children school fee	Semendo	17,436	13%	Tunggul Bute
37	Confidential	795	20,000	2,782,500	1983	2 People	-	2 People	20,000,000	Daily needs consumptions	Semendo	19,205	4%	Tunggul Bute
38	Confidential	972	20,000	11,664,000	1989	4 People	1 People	2 People	25,000,000	Daily needs consumptions	Semendo	19,028	5%	Tunggul Bute
39	Confidential	3,133	20,000	20,364,500	1989	1 People	-	1 People	25,000,000	Land purchase for new Plantation coffee at Gumay Lahat	Semendo	16,867	16%	Tunggul Bute
40	Confidential	257	20,000	346,950	1997	3 People	-	3 People	20,000,000	consumptions and Daily living	Semendo	19,743	1%	Tunggul Bute
41	Confidential	4,578	20,000	29,757,000	1987	2 People	-	2 People	20,000,000	saved for children school fee and daily needs	Semendo	15,422	23%	Tunggul Bute
42	Confidential	2,049	20,000	2,766,150	1987	4 People	1 People	3 People	20,000,000	consumptions and Daily living	Java	17,951	10%	Tunggul Bute
43	Confidential	3,726	20,000	24,219,000	1986	1 People	-	1 People	20,000,000	working capital vegetables plantation at Rantau Dedap	Semendo	16,274	19%	Tunggul Bute
44	Confidential	2,564	20,000	8,974,000	1987	3 People	-	3 People	20,000,000	saved for children school fee and daily needs	Semendo	17,436	13%	Tunggul Bute
45	Confidential	5,940	20,000	20,790,000	1988	5 People	1 People	4 People	20,000,000	saved for children school fee and daily needs	Semendo	14,060	30%	Tunggul Bute
46	Confidential	2,134	20,000	7,469,000	1995	-	-	-	20,000,000	consumptions and motorcycle purchased	Semendo	17,866	11%	Tunggul Bute
47	Confidential	2,908	20,000	3,925,800	1997	-	-	-	30,000,000	Put in saving for future needs	Semendo	17,092	15%	Tunggul Bute
48	Confidential	3,012	20,000	36,144,000	1989	2 People	-	2 People	25,000,000	working capital for trade at Tenam Bungkuk village	Semendo	16,988	15%	Tunggul Bute
49	Confidential	2,717	20,000	9,509,500	1984	1 People	-	1 People	20,000,000	Motorcycle purchase and Daily living	Semendo	17,283	14%	Tunggul Bute
50	Confidential	348	20,000	12,180,000	1983	1 People	-	1 People	20,000,000	saved for children school fee	Semendo	19,652	2%	Tunggul Bute
51	Confidential	2,454	20,000	8,589,000	1989	2 People	-	2 People	20,000,000	consumptions	Semendo	17,546	12%	Tunggul Bute
52	Confidential	5,269	40,000	13,540,500	1983	-	-	-	20,000,000	working capital vegetables plantation at Tunggul Bute	Semendo	34,731	13%	Tunggul Bute
53	Confidential	1,148	20,000	1,549,800	1989	2 People	-	2 People	-	working capital for coffee shop at Talang Pisang	Semendo	18,852	6%	Tunggul Bute
54	Confidential	1,104	20,000	5,520,000	1998	5 People	1 PT.LCI	3 People	-	saved for children school fee	Semendo	18,896	6%	Tunggul Bute
55	Confidential	4,131	20,000	26,851,500	1998	1 People	-	1 People	60,000,000	saved for children school fee	Semendo	15,869	21%	Tunggul Bute

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LIST OF PT. LEIGHTON CONTRACTORS INDONESIA (LCI) EMPLOYEES CONTRACT FOR SERD PROJECT

No	Name	Badge No	Last Position	Hiring Date	Sub-Village	Village
1	Dodi Antoni	21316264	General Labour	3-Oct-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
2	Taufik Akbar	21316270	General Labour	3-Oct-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
3	Sinwani	21316262	General Labour	3-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
4	Supriansa	21316272	General Labour	3-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
5	Irwinsyah	21316288	General Labour	3-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
6	Amanudin	21316289	General Labour	3-Oct-13	Tunggul Bute	Kec. Kota
7	Hengki Efriadi	21316275	General Labour	4-Oct-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
8	Jamy Herawan	21316277	General Labour	4-Oct-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
9	Husain	21316316	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Arimantai	Kec. Semendo
10	Zainal Apriansa	21316296	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
11	Sukran	21316297	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
12	Asroh	21316302	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
13	Wahyudi	21316311	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
14	Mujtahidin	21316314	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
15	Tohirin	21316315	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
16	Sabran	21316317	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
17	Yulianas	21316332	General Labour	19-Oct-13	Kota Agung	Kec. Kota
18	Yupiansyah	21316333	General Labour	19-Oct-13	Pandan Arang	Kec. Kota
19	Irsan Hadi	21315309	General Labour	2-Apr-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
20	Andrison	21315310	Construction	2-Apr-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
21	Irsyadi	21316269	General Labour	3-Oct-13	Arimantai	Kec. Semendo
22	Johan Ependi	21316284	General Labour	3-Oct-13	Arimantai	Kec. Semendo
23	Asad	21316285	General Labour	3-Oct-13	Arimantai	Kec. Semendo
24	Nusirwan	21316283	General Labour	3-Oct-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
25	Khairullah	21316287	General Labour	3-Oct-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
26	Ali Candra	21316263	General Labour	3-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
27	Shadri	21316265	General Labour	3-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
28	Sadam Umar	21316266	General Labour	3-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
29	Hadi Kusumah	21316267	General Labour	3-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
30	Hisyami	21316271	General Labour	3-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
31	Damrol	21316286	General Labour	3-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
32	Sabran Azwari	21316282	General Labour	3-Oct-13	Tunggul Bute	Kec. Kota
33	Jangdik	21316273	General Labour	4-Oct-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
34	Jaya Dika Firmansyah	21316278	General Labour	4-Oct-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
35	Sepriansyah	21316290	General Labour	4-Oct-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
36	Hendro	21316261	General Labour	4-Oct-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
37	Piksa	21316274	General Labour	4-Oct-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
38	Khairil Candra	21316280	General Labour	4-Oct-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
39	Hengki Lius	21316279	General Labour	4-Oct-13	Pandan Arang	Kec. Kota
40	Bertus Apriko	21316310	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Arimantai	Kec. Semendo
41	Ramadhan	21316312	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Arimantai	Kec. Semendo
42	M Iani	21316303	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
43	Firmansyah	21316304	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
44	Sevenpri	21316320	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Pandan Arang	Kec. Kota
45	Ahyar	21316294	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
46	Sirwandi	21316295	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
47	Syarif Husin	21316299	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
48	Khairul efendi	21316300	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
49	Hajrun	21316301	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
50	M Yani	21316305	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
51	Sabur Yanto	21316307	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
52	Yurmah	21316308	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
53	Muhamad Ahdan	21316309	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
54	Candri	21316321	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
55	Eko Wandu	21316318	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Pandan Arang	Kec. Kota
56	Miko Fibriansyah	21316319	General Labour	11-Oct-13	Pandan Arang	Kec. Kota
57	Aji Mulyono	21315356	General Labour	15-Apr-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
58	Herwansyah	21315355	General Labour	15-Apr-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
59	Ricka Selvi Saputri	21315944	Procurement Clerk	18-Jul-13	Lahat	Kec. Lahat

60	Bibin Hardiansya	21316336	General Labour	19-Oct-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
61	Ujang Pebriansya	21316331	General Labour	19-Oct-13	Desa Sukarame	Kec. Kota
62	Jimi Suhendar	21316335	General Labour	19-Oct-13	Desa Sukarame	Kec. Kota
63	Irvan	21316337	General Labour	19-Oct-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
64	Ari Yatno	21316325	General Labour	19-Oct-13	Tunggul Bute	Kec. Kota
65	Ardianto	21316334	General Labour	19-Oct-13	Tunggul Bute	Kec. Kota
66	Pais	21316344	General Labour	21-Oct-13	Tunggul Bute	Kec. Kota
67	Tambun Apriadi	21315962	Camp Clerk	23-Jul-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
68	Firmansyah	21316015	Driver	1-Aug-13	Lahat	Kec. Lahat
69	Agustian Dungdik	21316059	Driver	5-Aug-13	Lahat	Kec. Lahat
70	Doni Akbar	21316009	QC Clerk	1-Aug-13	Lahat	Kec. Lahat
71	Defri Afrizal	21316014	Asst. Tradesman	1-Aug-13	Lahat	Kec. Lahat
72	Ismanto	21316045	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
73	Ahlil Kahpi	21316046	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
74	Umar hadi	21316047	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
75	Zamri	21316048	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
76	Jamaludin	21316049	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
77	Suprianto	21316050	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
78	Tubri	21316051	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
79	Siswadi	21316052	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
80	Amir	21316053	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
81	M. Rahman	21316054	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
82	Ifriadi	21316055	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
83	Sahril	21316056	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
84	Jahrin	21316057	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
85	Rikap	21316058	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
86	Rahmidi	21316060	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
87	Awaludin	21316061	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
88	Darmis	21316062	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
89	Sipriansyah	21316063	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
90	Jumran	21316064	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
91	Akramullah	21316065	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
92	Mukaram	21316066	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
93	Sapriadi	21316067	General Labour	5-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
94	Supriadi	21315026	General Labour	6-Feb-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
95	Tetap Seri	21315008	General Labour	6-Feb-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
96	Sarianto	21315019	Foreman Earthwork	6-Feb-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
97	Budiman	21315020	General Labour	6-Feb-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
98	Nopi Rudianto	21315004	Foreman Earthwork	6-Feb-13	Desa Sukarame	Kec. Kota
99	Eeng Saputra	21315009	Construction	6-Feb-13	Desa Sukarame	Kec. Kota
100	Yunizar	21315017	General Labour	6-Feb-13	Desa Sukarame	Kec. Kota
101	Donal Harianto	21315021	General Labour	6-Feb-13	Desa Sukarame	Kec. Kota
102	Robinson	21315006	General Labour	6-Feb-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
103	Silpis	21315011	General Labour	6-Feb-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
104	Yurnalis	21315012	Foreman Culvert	6-Feb-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
105	Sunanto	21315014	General Labour	6-Feb-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
106	Pumi Herdiansa	21315003	Foreman Road	6-Feb-13	Kota Agung	Kec. Kota
107	Yudi Sundana	21315010	Asst. Tradesman	6-Feb-13	Kota Agung	Kec. Kota
108	Holdani	21315016	General Labour	6-Feb-13	Kota Agung	Kec. Kota
109	M. Ikhlas	21315024	General Labour	6-Feb-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
110	Azuar Hamid	21315025	General Labour	6-Feb-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
111	Ardinata	21315027	General Labour	6-Feb-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
112	Nizarudin	21315028	General Labour	6-Feb-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
113	MHD Ajron Ghafur	21315029	QA Clerk	6-Feb-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
114	Maulidi	21315030	General Labour	6-Feb-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
115	Tomzon Maulidi	21315031	Foreman Culvert	6-Feb-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
116	Deni Hariansyah	21315022	Asst. Surveyor	6-Feb-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
117	Edi Apriansyah	21315023	General Labour	6-Feb-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
118	Pamlon	21315005	General Labour	6-Feb-13	Tunggul Bute	Kec. Kota
119	Pajeri	21315007	General Labour	6-Feb-13	Tunggul Bute	Kec. Kota
120	Idi Gunarto	21315013	General Labour	6-Feb-13	Tunggul Bute	Kec. Kota
121	Samri	21315015	General Labour	6-Feb-13	Tunggul Bute	Kec. Kota

122	Saripul Azmi	21315018	General Labour	6-Feb-13	Tunggul Bute	Kec. Kota
123	Denti Puspita Sari	21315032	HR Clerk	8-Feb-13	Kota Agung	Kec. Kota
124	Herlian Ahfaz	21315034	Plant - Clerk	8-Feb-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
125	Afriadi Jnzon	21316086	Ass Welder	15-Aug-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
126	Mulyono	21316088	General Labour	15-Aug-13	Desa Sukarama	Kec. Kota
127	Diki Heriansyah	21315056	Procurement Clerk	17-Feb-13	Bangke	Kec. Kota
128	Aris Diantoni	21315045	General Labour	17-Feb-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
129	Firiansah	21315051	Foreman Road	17-Feb-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
130	Sumarno	21315057	Foreman Concrete	17-Feb-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
131	Asriludin	21315058	General Labour	17-Feb-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
132	Sumardi	21315040	Foreman Mason	17-Feb-13	Desa Sukarama	Kec. Kota
133	Saparudin	21315041	Foreman Mason	17-Feb-13	Desa Sukarama	Kec. Kota
134	Arsunudi	21315042	General Labour	17-Feb-13	Desa Sukarama	Kec. Kota
135	Arham	21315046	Construction	17-Feb-13	Desa Sukarama	Kec. Kota
136	Siptian Firola	21315052	Construction	17-Feb-13	Desa Sukarama	Kec. Kota
137	Leo Nardo	21315053	General Labour	17-Feb-13	Desa Sukarama	Kec. Kota
138	Purliansyah	21315060	General Labour	17-Feb-13	Desa Sukarama	Kec. Kota
139	Renaldi	21315039	General Labour	17-Feb-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
140	Marwansyah	21315048	Operator Crusher	17-Feb-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
141	Diwan Saputra	21315050	General Labour	17-Feb-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
142	Sahadi	21315054	Construction	17-Feb-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
143	Herni	21315062	General Labour	17-Feb-13	Kota Agung	Kec. Kota
144	Mukriono	21315049	General Labour	17-Feb-13	Pandan Arang	Kec. Kota
145	Rahmat	21315043	Construction	17-Feb-13	Tunggul Bute	Kec. Kota
146	Zainal Abidin	21315044	General Labour	17-Feb-13	Tunggul Bute	Kec. Kota
147	Pajrullah	21315047	Construction	17-Feb-13	Tunggul Bute	Kec. Kota
148	Marhabbi	21315055	General Labour	17-Feb-13	Tunggul Bute	Kec. Kota
149	Jauhari	21315059	General Labour	17-Feb-13	Tunggul Bute	Kec. Kota
150	Agus Stiawansyah	21315065	Timekeeper	19-Feb-13	Kota Agung	Kec. Kota
151	Ika Ardianzah	21315066	Accounting Clerk	19-Feb-13	Tunggul Bute	Kec. Kota
152	Fico Irawan	21315114	Storeman	22-Feb-13	Muara Enim	Kab. Muara
153	Joko Winarto	21316126	General Labour	26-Aug-13	Lahat	Kec. Lahat
154	Jhan Kibar	21316129	General Labour	26-Aug-13	Muara Enim	Kab. Muara
155	Faizal	21316122	General Labour	26-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
156	Sulaiman	21316123	General Labour	26-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
157	Muklisin	21316124	General Labour	26-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
158	Sugiman	21316125	General Labour	26-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
159	Budiman	21316127	General Labour	26-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
160	Amin	21316128	General Labour	26-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
161	Markoni	21316130	General Labour	26-Aug-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
162	Saroliansyah	21316087	Ass Welder	15-Aug-13	Desa Sukarama	Kec. Kota
163	Jon Haspian	21316425	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Arimantai	Kec. Semendo
164	Lifran Efendi	21316428	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
165	Mustofa	21316448	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
166	Inson	21316459	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
167	Henderik Julius	21316464	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
168	Alga Putra	21316451	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Desa Sukarama	Kec. Kota
169	Peski Dwi Putra	21316461	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Desa Sukarama	Kec. Kota
170	Yanderi	21316463	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Desa Sukarama	Kec. Kota
171	Andani	21316465	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Desa Sukarama	Kec. Kota
172	Joni Iskandar	21316421	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
173	Hendra Oktalase	21316422	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
174	Heri Sandi	21316452	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
175	Padliansyah	21316462	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
176	Rindo Pribadi	21316419	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Kota Agung	Kec. Kota
177	Jon Feri	21316438	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Kota Agung	Kec. Kota
178	Apriadi	21316440	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Kota Agung	Kec. Kota
179	Peno Pramana Putra	21316453	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Kota Agung	Kec. Kota
180	Deka Irawan	21316446	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Lahat	Kec. Lahat
181	Astra Wijaya	21316469	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Lahat	Kec. Lahat
182	Syawaludin	21316439	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
183	Arsil	21316441	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo

184	Hasan Ibnani	21316444	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
185	Alamsyah	21316415	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Pandan Arang	Kec. Kota
186	Jopi Herison	21316416	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Pandan Arang	Kec. Kota
187	Leo Mardi	21316418	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Pandan Arang	Kec. Kota
188	Idrus Hadi	21316423	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
189	Razib Marta Wijaya	21316424	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
190	Munizar	21316427	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
191	Ali Sadihin	21316429	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
192	Jamri	21316434	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
193	Bambang Herawan	21316435	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
194	Aunil Ma'rup	21316436	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
195	Andi Putra	21316442	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
196	Siharmin	21316443	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
197	Syeh Ramlan	21316445	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
198	Dodi Ariantoni	21316447	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
199	Abu Bakar	21316450	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
200	Hamka	21316454	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
201	Junaidi	21316456	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
202	Yayan Hediandiah	21316457	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
203	Kiraman Katibin	21316466	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
204	Pathul Karib	21316467	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
205	Minharudin Shadri	21316468	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
206	Rohyanto	21316420	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Singapore	Kec. Kota
207	Iman Hasbi	21316426	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Tunggul Bute	Kec. Kota
208	Idrus Salim	21316431	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Tunggul Bute	Kec. Kota
209	Janhuri	21316432	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Tunggul Bute	Kec. Kota
210	Heri Tamara	21316433	General Labour	30-Nov-13	Tunggul Bute	Kec. Kota
211	Yupiter Sah	21315149	Welder	8-Mar-13	Kota Agung	Kec. Kota
212	Pidriansyah	21315152	Welder	8-Mar-13	Kota Agung	Kec. Kota
213	Arka Dius	21316487	General Labour	9-Dec-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
214	Midi Ansyah	21316488	General Labour	9-Dec-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
215	Efiko	21316477	General Labour	9-Dec-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
216	Pajrus Yadi	21316193	Construction	12-Sep-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
217	Nizarudin	21316198	General Labour	12-Sep-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
218	Mualimin	21316192	Construction	12-Sep-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
219	Jamikudin	21316194	Construction	12-Sep-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
220	Lutfi	21316195	General Labour	12-Sep-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
221	Agusman Herianto	21316196	General Labour	12-Sep-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
222	Harianto	21316197	General Labour	12-Sep-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
223	Azhari	21315178	Construction	14-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
224	Hasrin	21315177	General Labour	14-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
225	Risno	21315166	General Labour	14-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
226	Muhamad Zen	21315171	General Labour	14-Mar-13	Arimantai	Kec. Semendo
227	Gusdur	21315172	General Labour	14-Mar-13	Arimantai	Kec. Semendo
228	Said Hamzah Gazali	21315174	Foreman Earthwork	14-Mar-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
229	Supi Herdiansyah	21315179	General Labour	14-Mar-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
230	Didi Safran	21315180	General Labour	14-Mar-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
231	Pahrurazi	21315181	General Labour	14-Mar-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
232	Syaripudin	21315182	General Labour	14-Mar-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
233	Muhamad Aprizal	21315164	General Labour	14-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
234	Hirzan Ardi	21315165	General Labour	14-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
235	Asril Jahim	21315167	Construction	14-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
236	Sahlanudin	21315168	Foreman Chainshaw	14-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
237	Almin	21315169	Construction	14-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
238	Sepriadi	21315173	General Labour	14-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
239	Waizul Khairi	21315175	General Labour	14-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
240	Al Ayubi	21315176	General Labour	14-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
241	Sumarno	21315188	Operator Crusher	16-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
242	M. Pajri	21315195	General Labour	16-Mar-13	Arimantai	Kec. Semendo
243	Khairul	21315184	General Labour	16-Mar-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
244	Rahmad Herwansyah	21315186	Construction	16-Mar-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
245	Darmudin	21315196	General Labour	16-Mar-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo

246	Muhamad Ershan	21315210	Construction	16-Mar-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
247	Pakamudin	21315212	General Labour	16-Mar-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
248	Rifkan	21315215	Construction	16-Mar-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
249	Sehron	21315216	General Labour	16-Mar-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
250	Jamrullah	21315185	General Labour	16-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
251	Akrimi	21315187	Construction	16-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
252	Samsu	21315189	Construction	16-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
253	Ahmad Fikri	21315197	General Labour	16-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
254	Sarni	21315200	Construction	16-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
255	Alamudin	21315201	General Labour	16-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
256	Arzid	21315211	General Labour	16-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
257	Hidayat Andres Saputra	21315213	Plant - Clerk	16-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
258	Pirdiansyah	21315214	Storeman	16-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
259	Tungku Hartono	21315722	Asst. Tradesman	18-Jun-13	Lahat	Kec. Lahat
260	Winardi	21315277	Mechanic	28-Mar-13	Muara Enim	Kab. Muara
261	Fajar Ardianto	21315278	Mechanic	28-Mar-13	Muara Enim	Kab. Muara
262	Saimin	21315276	Foreman Concrete	28-Mar-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
263	Pahdan	21315314	Construction	2-Apr-13	Arimantai	Kec. Semendo
264	Tunggal Eka	21315298	General Labour	2-Apr-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
265	Firdaus	21315300	General Labour	2-Apr-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
266	Jamiludin	21315301	General Labour	2-Apr-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
267	Saprin	21315303	General Labour	2-Apr-13	Desa Sukarame	Kec. Kota
268	Alfian	21315307	General Labour	2-Apr-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
269	Isnanto	21315308	Foreman Earthwork	2-Apr-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
270	Suwandi	21315293	Construction	2-Apr-13	Kota Agung	Kec. Kota
271	Nopiarman	21315311	General Labour	2-Apr-13	Kota Agung	Kec. Kota
272	Deri	21315305	Storeman	2-Apr-13	Lahat	Kec. Lahat
273	Agus Sonjaya	21315312	Auto Electrician	2-Apr-13	Muara Enim	Kab. Muara
274	Imam Munhar	21316361	General Labour	31-Oct-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
275	Kusmadi	21315313	Construction	2-Apr-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
276	Zairul Anhar	21315304	General Labour	2-Apr-13	Tunggul Bute	Kec. Kota
277	Mahrat Jaya	21315348	General Labour	15-Apr-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
278	Munawir Azrari	21315349	General Labour	15-Apr-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
279	Haitami	21315350	General Labour	15-Apr-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
280	Riswan	21315351	General Labour	15-Apr-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
281	Jamaatul Irwani	21315352	General Labour	15-Apr-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
282	Agusri Awaln	21315353	General Labour	15-Apr-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
283	Jamrah	21315354	General Labour	15-Apr-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
284	Asnawi	21315357	General Labour	15-Apr-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
285	Deni siska	21316349	Driver	23-Oct-13	Lahat	Kec. Lahat
286	Tiar	21315435	General Labour	9-May-13	Arimantai	Kec. Semendo
287	Jum'aturrido	21315431	General Labour	9-May-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
288	Munawar	21315432	General Labour	9-May-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
289	Maula Kandul	21315433	General Labour	9-May-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
290	Tedi Nopransah	21315434	General Labour	9-May-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
291	Anton Wijaya	21315503	General Labour	14-May-13	Arimantai	Kec. Semendo
292	Nazarudin	21315506	General Labour	14-May-13	Arimantai	Kec. Semendo
293	Juitani	21315492	Construction	14-May-13	Desa Lawang	Kec. Kota
294	Febriadi	21315496	Construction	14-May-13	Karang Endah	Kec. Kota
295	Ok Dodi	21315493	Construction	14-May-13	Kota Agung	Kec. Kota
296	Andri Subekti	21315494	Construction	14-May-13	Kota Agung	Kec. Kota
297	Herianto	21315495	Construction	14-May-13	Kota Agung	Kec. Kota
298	Ansari	21315504	General Labour	14-May-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
299	Azhari	21315497	Construction	14-May-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
300	Ismail Hamid	21315501	General Labour	14-May-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
301	Pakamudin	21315505	General Labour	14-May-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
302	Syafarudin	21315512	General Labour	16-May-13	Arimantai	Kec. Semendo
303	A. Rasyid M	21315515	General Labour	16-May-13	Muara Enim	Kab. Muara
304	Jumhadi	21315513	General Labour	16-May-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
305	Tamrin	21315514	General Labour	16-May-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
306	Imamsudin	21315509	General Labour	16-May-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
307	Andika Pratama	21315510	General Labour	16-May-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo


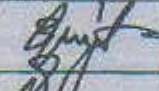






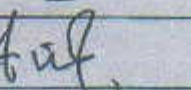
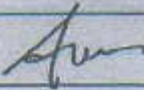
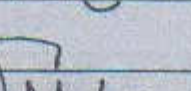


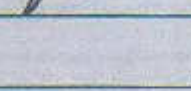
308	Abdul Halik	21315511	General Labour	16-May-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
309	Ahmad Adam	21315516	General Labour	16-May-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
310	Jhon Pirzal	21316389	First Aid Assistant	21-Nov-13	Pajar Bulan	Kec. Semendo
311	Indra Gunawan	21316360	Operator Grader	1-Nov-13	Lahat	Kec. Lahat
312	Mahfuz	21315651	General Labour	5-Jun-13	Segamit	Kec. Semendo
313	Adi Putra	21315650	Man haul Operator	5-Jun-13	Lahat	Kec. Lahat
314	Doni Purnama	21316490	Mechanic	11-Dec-13	Lahat	Kec. Lahat

DAFTAR HADIR PARA PETUGAS / TIM P2T
DI DESA Sulka Rame..... KOTA AGUNG LAHAT
TANGGAL : 26... JUNI 2012

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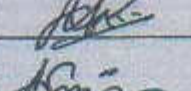

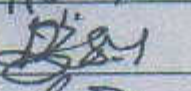

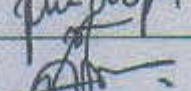



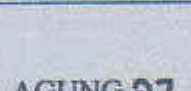


KOTA AGUNG, 26 JUNI 2012

DAFTAR HADIR PARA PEMILIK / PENGGARAP LAHAN
DI DESA Suka Rami KOTA AGUNG LAHAT
TANGGAL : 26 JUNI 2012

NO.	NAMA	ALAMAT	NO.TLF / HP	TANDA TANGAN
1	Roni L	Sk Rami	08180219212	
2	Ersal Suriadi	Suka Rami	085367467944	
3	Supari	- - -	6	
4	A.S. Lubis	Kt Agung / Suka Rami	081274983463	
5	AMBERIAWAN	KOTA Agung	081373685543	
6	TULHAM	Sk Rami		
7	Sultan.	Sk. Rami	- - -	
8	Ilirni	Sk Rami	- - -	
9	Amran Lwm			
10	Dadi			
11	Arliis			
12	Tisro			
13	Amron	Sukarami	0711-372291	
14	Sulaiman	SUKARAMI	082179616732	
15	MAYESMAN	Sukarami	005307310677	

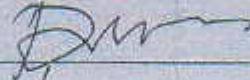


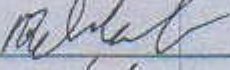
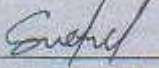



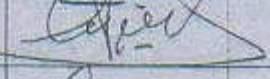
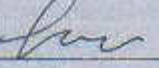
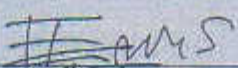

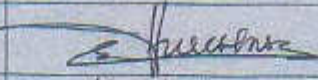
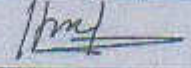

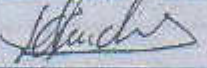

KOTA AGUNG, 26 JUNI 2012

DAFTAR HADIR PARA PEMILIK / PENGGARAP LAHAN
DI DESA ~~Kota Agung~~ KOTA AGUNG LAHAT
TANGGAL : 27 JUNI 2012

NO.	NAMA	ALAMAT	NO.TLF / HP	TANDA TANGAN
1	Zainul	Kt. Agung		
2	Rumli	Kt. Agung		
3	Yusuf	Lahat		
4	Basim	Kt. Agung		
5	YAKSARI	Pd. K. K. K.		
6	Yuskin.	KR.		
7	JASUDIN.	LW Abung.		
8	XUHARSA,			
9	Sadi	LW. ABUNG		
10	ARSAT	LW ABUNG		
11	BASTARI	K. INDAH		
12	CLASMANA	T. B. B. B.		
13	EDDY	LW. AGUNG.		
14	AHMAD P	KT. AGUNG		
15	Zainul	Pd. Agung ulu		
16	HENDRI HIPAWAN	KOTA AGUNG.	087813082017	
17	ANWAR	LAWANG AGUNG	—	

KOTA AGUNG, 27 JUNI 2012

DAFTAR HADIR PARA PEMILIK / PENGGARAP LAHAN
DI DESA SEGAMIT
TANGGAL : 04 JULI 2012

NO.	NAMA	ALAMAT	NO.TLF / HP	TANDA TANGAN
1	DPRMUPIN	Segamit	- - -	
2	Gondani	Rantoni	- - -	
3	Basri	Segamit	- - -	
4	NALAR	Segamit	- - -	
5	SGHMANU	Segamit	- - -	
6	PANZI	Rantau dedap	- - -	
7	HERLI, JONON	ARMORITAI	- - -	
8	Uld Abdullah	Pajarbulan	- - -	
9	ABU KASIM	Segamit	- - -	
10	Pahrin	Rantau dedap	- - -	
11	FIRDALIS	SEGAMIT	- - -	
12	H. KASWI	SEGAMIT	- - -	
13	SADLI HASRUL	R. DEDAP.	- - -	
14	Hardani	P. Bulan	- - -	
15	A'IL	R. Dedap	- - -	
16	Hakimudin	R Dedap	- - -	
17	NABRU	SEGAMIT	- - -	

segamit 04 Juli 2012

DAFTAR HADIR PARA PEMILIK / PENGGARAP LAHAN
DI DESA Segamit
TANGGAL : 04 JULI 2012

NO.	NAMA	ALAMAT	NO.TLF / HP	TANDA TANGAN
18	JOHAN	P. Bulan	085369523445	Johan
19	Sudin	P. Bulan		Sudin
20	H Jauri	Rantau		H Jauri
21	Jamili	Segamit		Jamili
22	NURMAN	Armanai		Nurman
23	Armanai	Segamit		Armanai
24	Jaswan	Armanai		Jaswan
25	AZIS	SEGAMIT		Azis
26	Nislan	Segamit		Nislan
27	DERAM	Rantau D.		Deram
28	Kartubi	Segamit		Kartubi
29	NIZAMUDIN	Rantau D.		Nizamudin
30	Susudi	Segamit		Susudi
31	Armanai	Rantau		Armanai
32	Hj. Rukmah	Segamit		Hj. Rukmah
33	Siti Wasnah	Segamit Armanai		Siti Wasnah
34	Armanai	Armanai		Armanai

Segamit 04 Juli 2012

DAFTAR HADIR PARA PEMILIK / PENGGARAP LAHAN
DI DESA Segamit
TANGGAL 04 JULI 2012

NO.	NAMA	ALAMAT	NO. TLF / HP	TANDA TANGAN
35	NURHASINAH	Rt. Dedap		<i>lini</i>
36	Zahran	Segamit		<i>Pengantar</i>
37	ASMEIDIN	Segamit		<i>Asmeidin</i>
38	H. WATON	Segamit		<i>H. Waton</i>
39	JASURAH	Rt Dedap.	085368639510	<i>Jasurah</i>
40	SIRHAN	Rt Dedap	08288495269	<i>Sirhan</i>
41	MUSTAHIDI	Segamit		<i>Mustahidi</i>
42	RAMLANI	pajar bulan.	005273948546	<i>Ramli</i>
43	CANDRA	Segamit		<i>Candra</i>
44	Sapawi	Segamit		<i>Sapawi</i>
45	Kirman	Segamit		<i>Kirman</i>
46	PASLUN	ARMATAI		<i>Paslun</i>
47	Jasmani	Segamit		<i>Jasmani</i>
48	Tahmin	ARMANTAI		<i>Tahmin</i>
49	JUMLI	Segamit		<i>Jumli</i>
50	Muhammad	Rantau Dedap		<i>Muhammad</i>
51	A. Lamei	Rantau Dedap.		<i>A. Lamei</i>

Segamit JULI 2012

DAFTAR HADIR PARA PEMILIK / PENGGARAP LAHAN
DI DESA Segamit
TANGGAL : 09 JULI 2012

NO.	NAMA	ALAMAT	NO.TLF / HP	TANDA TANGAN
52	Taymizi	Rantau		Taymizi
53	ALUK.	SEGAMIT		Aluk
54	JAMIDI	SEGAMIT		Jamidi
55	PANDINI	AREMANTAI		Pandini
56	MUKIB	Rantau		Mukib
57	Sabtu	S. APUING		Sabtu
58	JURMAN.	Segamit		Jurman
59	DAUS	Segamit		Daus
60	KASIMRA	AREMANTAI	08127196482	Kasimra
61	RIDWAN	Rantau		Ridwan
62	HARYONO	Rantau		Haryono
63	Suprianto	Rantau	08538130767	Suprianto
64	SADRI	Rantau.		Sadri
65	Dayat	Segamit		Dayat
66	SUOTRMAN	SEGAMIT		Suotman
67	GIRIN	Siringasing		Girin
68	Asmudin	Aremanai		Asmudin


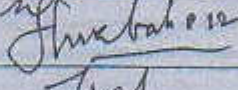
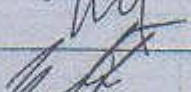
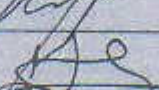

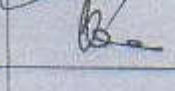
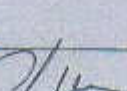




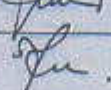
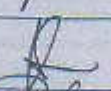



Segamit , 09 JULI 2012

DAFTAR HADIR PARA PEMILIK / PENGGARAP LAHAN
DI DESA
TANGGAL JU 1 2012

NO.	NAMA	ALAMAT	NO.TLF / HP	TANDA TANGAN
69	Hedi	Segamit		Hedi
70	PAFAR.	P. Bulan		PAFAR.
71	MUNIB	Arumantai		MUNIB
72	MARKUN	Rantau		Markun
73	Zainal	Segamit		Zainal
74	PAID ARMI	Segamit		PAID ARMI
75	HABI	Segamit		HABI
76	TAHSIL	Segamit		TAHSIL
77	DAMYATI	Segamit		DAMYATI
78	IBNANI	Segamit		IBNANI
79	FULKIPU	Rt. Delap		FULKIPU
80	BUNIT	Rt Delap.		BUNIT
81	Dobang	Rantau		Dobang
82	Hj. Hama	Rantau		Hj. Hama
83	MAPTO.			MAPTO.
84	IREU	Arumantai		IREU
85	Lr. Syarifudin	- - -		Lr. Syarifudin

Segamit 04.... JULI 2012

DAFTAR HADIR PARA PEMILIK / PENGGARAP LAHAN
DI DESA ..segamit.....
TANGGAL : 09 JULI 2012

NO.	NAMA	ALAMAT	NO.TLF / HP	TANDA TANGAN
86	H. MALIKI	Jr Agung.		
87	KURNAWAN	Segamit		
88	IMYARI	AREmantan		
89	MAF TOH	segamit		
90	Hadi	Segamit		
91	Hj HEENANI	Segamit		
92	TOHRI	Segamit		
93	Faidan .th	Segamit		
94	MAGARIM	Segamit		
95	MAT	SIRING .ABUKO		
96	HULWANI	Rt. Dedap		
97	Segamit forest	Rt dedap		
98	Segamit forest	- -		
99	Segamit forest	- -		
100	Segamit forest	- -		
101	Darwis	Arumanan		
102	Hernan	Kas Segamit		

..... JULI 2012

TANGGAL : 04 JULI 2012

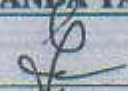


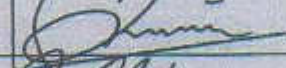







04 JUL 2012

27/06/2012

Daftar Hadir Pemilik Lahan / Penggarap
TUNGGUL BUTE.
Negosiasi Harga Ganti Rugi Lahan

No	Nama	Alamat	No.HP	Paraf
1	SAKLAN ✓	TUNGGUL		
2	NAZMIN ✓	TUNGGUL		
3	SYAHRI M. NUH ✓	T. Bute		
4	Parhan. ✓	T Bute.		
5	SOLEH.	T. Bute.		
6	Kurnain M. Talha ✓	T. Bute		
7	IRIDWI	T Bute		
8	MIS DAM	T Bute		
9	SHAPPIYD	T BUTE		
10	ASRIN	T BUTE		
11	KAMUS	T Bute		
12	Juli Pahlevi	T BUTE		
13	AMSA.	T BUTO		
14	Lismawati / Taim	T Bute		
15	Sona	T Bute		
16	Alabarudin			
17	Rusminah	T. Bute		

DAFTAR HADIR PARA PEMILIK / PENGGARAP LAHAN
DI DESA ~~Karang Endah~~ KOTA AGUNG LAHAT
TANGGAL : 27 JUNI 2012

NO.	NAMA	ALAMAT	NO.TLF / HP	TANDA TANGAN
18	Rizal Pol	Lahat		
19	HATAWAN	KARANG.ENDAH		
20	Losidi	Kr. Agung		
21	Raman	Kr. Endah		
22	WIDARNO	Kr. Endah		
23	E ENI.	L. AGUNG		
24	KIMSONI	Kr. ENDAH		
25	Jumaldi	Kr. Agung		
26	SAWAL	KARANG ENDAH		
27	Rashak	Karang Endah.		
28	Hj Sunayda Pandanarang			
29				

KOTA AGUNG, 27 JUNI 2012

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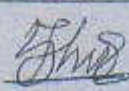
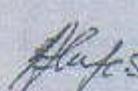
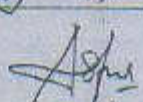
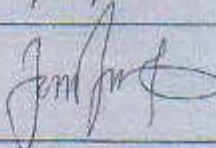




DAFTAR HADIR PADA ACARA

PERTEMUAN Pemilik

PADA TANGGAL : 28 MEI 2012

TEMPAT / LOKASI :

J - BRET Juni

NO.	NAMA	JABATAN	NO.HP	TANDA TANGAN
1.	H Ekwin			
2.	SYAHRIL M. NUH		0828731 4113	
3.	Sas handi			
4.	Nastaim		08287226729	
5.	ASKIN		085380 896474	
6.	JAPRI		081271255249	
7.	Sam Sut			
8.	Humani			
9.	Rostminah			
10.	sunah			

Diketahui/Disetujui oleh :
Field Representative PT SERD,

MUHAMMAD GOERILLAH TAN



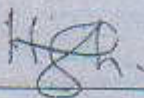







WISMA THAMRIN - TRISAKTI

JL. THAMRIN NO.1 BULURAN ATAS TALANG JAWA

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DAFTAR HADIR PADA ACARA
PADA TANGGAL : 28 Mei 2012

TEMPAT / LOKASI : TUNGGAL BUTE

NO.	NAMA	JABATAN	NO.HP	TANDA TANGAN
11.	LASAM			
12.	SOPRAN			
13.	Hariani			
14.	ABAH			
15.	Banirudin			
16.	ABDAD			
17.	Supriatman			
18.	Dywanadi			
19.	Supriatman			
20.	SAKLAN			

Diketahui/Disetujui oleh :
Field Representative PT SERD,

MUHAMMAD GOERILLAH TAN





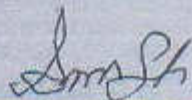


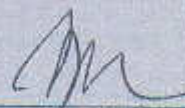
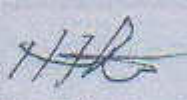

WISMA THAMRIN - TRISAKTI

JL. THAMRIN NO.1 BULURAN ATAS TALANG JAWA

supreme

DAFTAR HADIR PADA ACARA
PADA TANGGAL : 28 ⁰⁶ MEI 2012

TEMPAT / LOKASI : TUNGGAL BUTE

NO.	NAMA	JABATAN	NO.HP	TANDA TANGAN
21.	Natarudin			
22.	FERTY SAG			
23.	Purnawirawan			
24.	PAHRAN			
25.	Hmasa			
26.	Qamin B			
27.	H. Agus			
28.	MAL RESI			
29.	NABIRIN			
30.	FERTY			

Diketahui/Disetujui oleh :
Field Representative PT SERD,




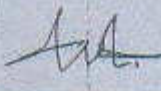




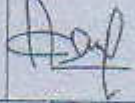

MUHAMMAD GOERILLAH TAN

WISMA THAMRIN - TRISAKTI

JL. THAMRIN NO.1 BULURAN ATAS TALANG JAWA

DAFTAR HADIR PADA ACARA

PADA TANGGAL : 28 ⁰⁶ JUNI 2012TEMPAT / LOKASI : TUMBUKEL BUTE

NO.	NAMA	JABATAN	NO.HP	TANDA TANGAN
31.	M. Tolmali			
32.	KURNAIN M Talha			
33.	CANDRA			
34.	KARIS			
35.	Ikhlas			
36.	KURNAIN			
37.	GOLETH			
38.	MISDAN			
39.	juli pahLEVI			
40.	Syahril	0853	0853 84 79 64 70	

Diketahui/Disetujui oleh :
Field Representative PT SERD,

MUHAMMAD GOERILLAH TAN






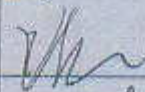

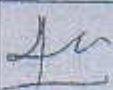


WISMA THAMRIN - TRISAKTI

JL. THAMRIN No.1 BULURAN ATAS TALANG JAWA

supreme

DAFTAR HADIR PADA ACARA
PADA TANGGAL : 28 ⁰⁶ MEI 2012

TEMPAT / LOKASI : TUNGGEL BATE

NO.	NAMA	JABATAN	NO.HP	TANDA TANGAN
41.	Purta			
42.	Yudi			
43.	Wanni			
44.	MAERI			
45.	Yudi Sano			
46.	WANDIN			
47.	Jhonking			
48.	SUPRIYD			
49.	MIBIANTO			
50.	Wiji			





Diketahui/Disetujui oleh :
Field Representative PT SERD,

MUHAMMAD GOERILLAH TAN

WISMA THAMRIN - TRISAKTI

JL. THAMRIN No.1 BULURAN ATAS TALANG JAWA

DAFTAR HADIR PARA PEMILIK / PENGGARAP LAHAN
DI DESA ~~Tunobet~~ ~~Pute~~ KOTA AGUNG LAHAT
TANGGAL : 28 JUNI 2012

NO.	NAMA	ALAMAT	NO.TLF / HP	TANDA TANGAN
51	Musman	P. Faiyaz		
52	ABU MARDI	+ . Bura		
53	MAMAT	Des E. Rukh		
54	NATOR UDIN			
55	Rahmat			
56	Azis manndani			
57	H. rawil			
58				

KOTA AGUNG, JUNI 2012

**KAMOJANG SITE VISIT
GEOTHERMAL EXPLORATION PROJECT
PT. SUPREME ENERGY RANTAU DEDAP
MUARA ENIM, LAHAT, AND PAGAR ALAM REGENCIES
SOUTH SUMATERA PROVINCES**



Rantau Dedap, September 11, 2013

To whom it may concerns,
Head of PT Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap
And other stakeholders

Subject: Statement of Support Notification Letter

Hence we, after receiving **socialization** or **explanation** regarding the development of Rantau Dedap Geothermal project 2 x 110 MW and after we conduct comparative study through **Field Trip** to Kamojang Geothermal Power Plant which was owned by PT Pertamina Geothermal Energy on September 11, 2013.

We therefore, The head of the village, Religious Leaders, Community leaders, youth leaders, and female leaders who joined the geothermal socialization program, and **signed this statement of support notification letter**, Wholeheartedly, gives support for Rantau Dedap geothermal project.

In conclusion, this **statement of support notification letter** were transmitted to the head of PT Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap to be the basis and strength for the company to continue the work program of the project as planned with the underlying schedule.

This support is provided because we **believe** and **confidence** that Rantau Dedap Geothermal project will bring **benefits** and **welfare** to the local community which is residing in 2 (two) sub district such as Kota Agung (Lahat Regency), and Semendo Darat Ulu (Muara Enim Regency).

This statement of support was made, from our sincere hearts, without any pressures whatsoever, therefore this statement of support should be used properly.

Rantau Dedap, September 11, 2013.

2. KABUPATEN LAHAT DAN KOTA PAGAR ALAM (BUS-2)

NO	NAMA PESERTA	INSTANSI/PEKERJAAN	TANDA TANGAN	TANDA TANGAN
1	Bp. ANDI RANGGA	BPLH PAGAR ALAM	1. Andi	2. Andi
2	Bp. SULPI YUNAI	DISNAKER LAHAT	3. Sulpi	4. Sulpi
3	Bp. MAYESMAN	KADES SUKARAME	5. Turo	6. Turo
4	Bp. BUJANG	SEKDES SUKARAME	7. Turo	8. Turo
5	Bp. TISRO	PEMILIK LAHAN	9. Turo	10. Turo
6	Bp. WARSAL	KADES KRG ENDAH	11. Turo	12. Turo
7	Bp. IDIONO	SEKDES KRG ENDAH	13. Turo	14. Turo
8	Bp. LASKAR	PEMILIK LAHAN	15. Turo	16. Turo
9	Bp. ASNAWI	TOKOH MASYARAKAT	17. Turo	18. Turo
10	Bp. ARIFIN	PEMILIK LAHAN	19. Turo	20. Turo
11	Bp. YAHYA Roma	KETUA PRESIDUM KT.A	21. Turo	22. Turo
12	Bp. WIDARNO	PEMILIK LAHAN	23. Turo	24. Turo
13	Bp. MAMI KASYONO	PEMILIK LAHAN	25. Turo	26. Turo
14	Bp. JASUDIN	TOKOH MASYARAKAT	27. Turo	28. Turo
15	Bp. SINAR LOQMAN	SEKDES LAWANG AGUNG	29. Turo	30. Turo
16	Bp. JAMHARI	STAF DISHUT	31. Turo	32. Turo
17	Bp. AZISMANUDIN	KADES TUNGGUL BUTE	33. Turo	34. Turo
18	Bp. BAMBANG	SEKDES TUNGGUL BUTE	35. Turo	36. Turo
19	Bp. NASTAIN	PEMILIK LAHAN	37. Turo	38. Turo
20	Bp. PUTRA	PENGGARAP	39. Turo	40. Turo
21	Bp. HABIBIE	PENGGARAP	41. Turo	42. Turo
22	Bp. ASTAN	PENGGARAP	43. Turo	44. Turo
23	Bp. MURTANI	PEDULI LINGKUNGAN	45. Turo	
24	Bp. Sufianto	PEDULI LINGKUNGAN		
25	Bp. Fuji	DISHUT LAHAT		
26	Bp. MUSALI	LSM WIRA LAHAT		
27	Bp. HAWA Jaima	TOKOH MASYARAKAT		
28	Bp. AKBAR KULMAN	TOKOH PEMUDA		
29	Bp. ARSITO	PEDULI LINGKUNGAN		
30	Bp. SARWO EDDY	TOKOH PEMUDA		
31	Bp. EDDY SUROSO	BLH DAERAH LAHAT		
32	Bp. MARUHAN	TOKOH MASYARAKAT		
33	Bp. KISMAN	STAF CAMAT		
34	Bp. RASUDIN	PENGGARAP		
35	Bp. KAMSON	PENGGARAP		
36	Bp. SUHARDI	PENGGARAP		
37	Bp. JONO	KADUS TALANG PISANG		
38	Bp. JUTAWAN	PENGGARAP		
39	Bp. A. AZAM	STAF PU / BM		
40	Bp. NATA KUSUMA	POLSEK KT. AGUNG		
41	Bp. JONO Khusno	PENGGARAP		
42	Bp. ABI TASMAN	PENGGARAP		
43	Bp. TUKIMIN	PENGGARAP		
44	Bp. ARDY	PENGGARAP		
45	Bp. DIDIT	TENAGA BANTU		

MUARA ENIM-LAHAT, 11 SEPTEMBER 2013

FIELD REPRESENTATIVE PT SERO

[Signature]
H. Boenigstom

1. KABUPATEN MUARA ENIM (BUS 1)

NO	NAMA PESERTA	INSTANSI/PEKERJAAN	TANDA TANGAN	TANDA TANGAN
1.	Bp. CIKMIM	KADES SIRING AGUNG	1.	2.
2.	Bp. TAHRIM	KADES AREMANTAI	3.	4.
3.	Bp. MUFLEH	KADES PAJARBULAN	5.	6.
4.	Bp. AZHARI	KADES DATAR LEBAR	7.	8.
5.	Bp. SUBRAN	KADES CAHAYA ALAM	9.	10.
6.	Bp. SEH TASLIM	KADES DANAU GERAK	11.	12.
7.	Ibu RISMAWATI	KADES PLAKAT	13.	14.
8.	Bp. RISMUNI	KADES TANJUNG TIGA	15.	16.
9.	Ibu HJ. HERNANI	KETUA TIM SEGAMIT	17.	18.
10.	Ny. ZULKIPLI	Istri Ka. DUSUN IV	19.	20.
11.	Bp. MUNZER AMIK	PENGGARAP	21.	22.
12.	Bp. ZAIDAN	Ka. DUSUN I	23.	24.
13.	Bp. H. ASMAWI, MT	SEK. BPLH	25.	26.
14.	Bp. HERMADA	DISHUT ME	27.	28.
15.	Bp. YULIUS	POLHUT ME	29.	30.
16.	Bp. PATHUL KARIB	GENERASI MUDA	31.	32.
17.	Bp. T. JASURAH	TOKOH AGAMA	33.	34.
18.	Bp. TAHSIL	KETUA PRESIDUM SDU	35.	36.
19.	Bp. HAYADI	SEKCAM. SDU	37.	38.
20.	Bp. AGUS	KASI. EKOBANG KEC. SDU	39.	40.
21.	Bp. ZULKIFLI	KASI. EKOBANG KEC. SDU	41.	42.
22.	Bp. AZHAR	KEC. SDU	43.	44.
23.	Bp. MUNGKARDIN	KEC. SDU	45.	46.
24.	Bp. Habibi	POLSEK SEMENDE	47.	48.
25.	Ny. Buyung	Istri KORAMIL SEMENDE	49.	50.
26.	Bp. LUDY JULIANSYAH	Ket. K TR. MUARA ENIM	51.	52.
27.	Bp. RASIDIN	KADES TG Rany	53.	54.
28.	Bp. PARSAN HADI	KADES Tg Tigan	55.	56.
29.	Bp. PAWANI	KET. BPRD SEGAMIT	57.	58.
30.	Bp. AVIPUDIN	TOKOH AGAMA/PL.	59.	60.
31.	Bp. MALAY IBRAHIM	TOKOH MASY. R DEDAP	61.	62.
32.	Bp. KARTUBI	TOKOH MASY. / P LAHAN	63.	64.
33.	Ibu DARMILAWATI	Ket. PKK Des. SEGAMIT	65.	66.
34.	Ibu SURMAWATI	PEMILIK LAHAN	67.	68.
35.	Bp. SADARMAN	PEMILIK LAHAN	69.	70.
36.	Bp. MARKUN	PEMILIK LAHAN	71.	72.
37.	Bp. MUJETAHIDIN	PEMILIK LAHAN	73.	74.
38.	Ibu DESKA APRIYANTI	PEMILIK LAHAN	75.	76.
39.	Bp. M. YARI	PEMILIK LAHAN	77.	78.
40.	Bp. IRHAM	PEMILIK LAHAN	79.	80.
41.	Ibu. RIEKA	DISTAMBEN M.E	81.	82.
42.	Bp. AMIN IM	PEMILIK LAHAN	83.	84.
43.	IBU. HULMAN	PEMILIK LAHAN	85.	86.
44.	Bp. PASLUN	PEMILIK LAHAN	87.	88.
45.	Bp. TARMIZI	TOKOH MASYARAKAT	89.	90.

RANTAU DEDAR, 11 SEPTEMBER 2013

HM. Carreras TAM

Annex 5: AMDAL Consultation meeting – Proceedings

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES FROM SOUTH SUMATRA PROVINCES

#	NAME	DESCRIPTIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS AND INPUT
1	Mujiyanto (Forestry Department)	PT. Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap had permits to use forest from ministry of forestry Decree No. 648/Menhut-II/2012 dated November 20, 2012 with an area of 91 ha in the Protection Forest of Bukit Jambul Gunung Patah, Muara Enim, Lahat and Pagar Alam Regencies, South Sumatra Provinces.	For borrow and use boundary to be maintained properly.
2	Ir. Ridwan Firdaus (Office of Environ-ment)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> On UKL-UPL Documents, the exploration schedule expired on December 2013. Public consultation conduct should be addressed in each regency . The conduct of lab test and base line sampling. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> PT. Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap to submit notification letter to office of environment, regarding the extension of exploration activity that is going to be expired by the end of the year. For the purpose of AMDAL documentation. It is recommended for the socialization to be performed in each regency but considering time efficiency then the socialization was conducted at Muara Enim only. However, for The AMDAL documentation all inputs from different regency should be included In the conduct of base line sampling for water quality, air quality and soil quality, it is recommended for the lab test appointed were properly certified and accredited.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM MUARA ENIM REGENCY

#	NAME	DESCRIPTIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS AND INPUT
1	M. Nuh (Local Community of Semendo Darat Ulu Sub District)	<p>Most of the people on board with PT. Energy Rantau Dedap activity at Segamit village in Semendo Darat Ulu Sub District. However some of the people still have questions for what is the benefit of PT SERD operations in their area.</p> <p>In addition, a small portion of the community did not agree with the operations of PT SERD, since if the land acreage owned by PT SERD then community sooner or later will be expelled and risk of losing their job, especially since most of the</p>	<p>In order for PT SERD to have going concerns and continuous operations as planned, the local elders recommended as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For PT SERD to neutralize issues, so there would no longer be conflict with local community. For PT SERD to build roads from Segamit village, Semendo Darat Ulu sub district, to Yayasan Dusun V as committed early on. For PT SERD to conduct with prudent and wisely (based on situations on the field) in regards to road usage,

		<p>people lives based on agriculture sector.</p> <p>Although significant administrative area of PT SERD were Protection Forest, however the local community had been the first to open the area for coffee plantation etc.</p>	<p>placement of heavy equipment and the building of accommodation building of PT SERD</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. For PT SERD to respect and discuss with no delay with the community who had the entitlement of land ownership in sense of land compensation 5. The compensation should not only focus on coffee plantation only but to consider other crops as well, for the development of the local community. 6. To provide opportunities for local people to do business with the company based on the surrounding resources they had based on their resourcefulness not only PT SERD resource requirements 7. For employee who lives far from project locations to be provided proper lodging. 8. To maintain contact with local leaders as frequent as possible, to response with people of different view with PT SERD, and to prove PT SERD existence is to increase the welfare of the local community.
2	Iskandar (Forestry Department)	PT. Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap had permits to use forest from ministry of forestry Decree No. 648/Menhut-II/2012	<p>In realization of the permit, the following recommendations should be followed :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement the boundary 2. Conduct supervision of tree inventory activities. 3. Conduct reforestation. 4. Conduct forest protection. 5. Provide leniency for forestry officer. 6. Fulfill monetary obligations etc.
3	Alimin. R (Department of labor and transmigration)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report of activity. 2. Availability of K3. 3. Availability of employment plan. 4. CSR Program 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report of activity to be submitted especially in regards to recruitment plan. 2. Number of employment to be addressed. 3. Number of permanent employee to be noted and planned in early stage of activity. 4. To prioritize employment opportunity for the local community of Muara Enim.

4	Suhardi (Social Community Organization-Lingkungan Sekundang)	In support of the development of PT SERD Geothermal project.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To always coordinate with the representatives of patron (sub-district headman, chief of Police, and military commander), along with the three head of regencies. 2. To prioritize on local manpower. 3. Not to disregard CSR once PT SERD Start operations.
5	Ir. Hj. Emawati, M.Si (Muara Enim section head of Natural Resources)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land Compensation and acquisition 2. Employment opportunity 3. Electricity for local community. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During Land compensation and land acquisition process to be coordinated with the local government. 2. Non skill employment opportunities for the local community should be prioritized. 3. In overall villages within the vicinity area of geothermal project, to have access to electricity.
6	Mashuri (Semendo darat Ulu Chief of Police)	In preparation of AMDAL study to accommodate the impact of local community on the local environment.	To be incorporated in the AMDAL report
7	Moch. Tasman, S.Sos, M.Si (Head of Semendo Darat Ulu Sub District)	Overall PT SERD existence was well received however for the issue of land compensation which covers community land or Protection Forest land should be properly addressed although there is existence of crop plantation within the administrative of Protection Forest area.	For PT SERD when executing their plan and operations to always find best solution for land compensation in accordance with existing regulations and in coordination with sub-district headman, chief of Police, and military commander
8	Ansori (National Land Institution)	To be evaluated properly of the local community land certificate whether issued before the Protection Forest regulations were established or after the regulations established (Decree No. 76 ,2001).	In case of established before the Protection Forest regulations were established (Decree No.76, 2001) then the current land certificate should be released to the government through proper government institution.
9	Ir. Tri Hadi Pranyoto (Local Government Planning and Development Body)	The location of PT SERD Geothermal project plan at Segamit Village, Semendo Darat Ulu District is already in accordance to Muara Enim regency plan.	The implementation of PT SERD plan to comply with the local and existing regulations.
10	Frans Irawan (Distamben)	Exploration permit of PT SERD soon expired in December 29, 2013.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerate the process of exploration permit extension of PT SERD that will soon be expired in December 29, 2013. 2. Perform reclamation and revegetation for unused land. 3. Perform AMDAL study comprehensively by using hand on data interpretation from base line field study. 4. To perform mutual employee

			<p>termination when the construction phased has completed in accordance to existing regulations</p> <p>5. Best wishes for the success of exploration well drilling program in 2014, to run smooth and achieved good results of geothermal resources.</p>
11	Peltu Muslim (Military Commander 404-06-Semendo)	Security within the activity location needs to be paid attention.	Recommendation to involve head of police and military members for the area of Semendo in SERD operations area.
12	Pawani (Head of Segamit house of local representatives)	Aligned with the purpose of PT SERD.	<p>1. Road strengthening for the road between segamit to Yayasan / Dusun IV Village of 12 KM in length.</p> <p>2. To involve local community living in vicinity area of drilling location road to be part of employee.</p>
13	Opsir (Vice chairman of Segamit house of local representatives BPD Segamit)	Road between Segamit to Rantau Dedap to be covered with asphalt because this road is important for local community.	For 50% of the employee after the operations commence to be from local communities (local worker).
14	Riswandar, S.H (Head of Security Office)	The work program of PT SERD to involve all elements of community, and government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To abide in existing regulations not to have discrepancy in terms of local worker recruitment or even the land compensation. - To coordinate and maintain communication with stakeholders routinely in every phase of activity.

▪ **REPRESENTATIVES FROM LAHAT REGENCY**

#	NAME	DESCRIPTIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS AND INPUT
1	Radison (Head of Kota Agung Sub-district)	<p>Overall very supportive of PT SERD geothermal exploration plan, however there are questions needs to be addressed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How much acreage that is required by PT SERD from Lahat regency? How much acreage of the Protection Forest that is required by PT SERD from Lahat regency? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To provide explanation to local community for the acreage of PT SERD required of local land and Protection Forest land that will also be stated in AMDAL documentation later on. The expectation to increased opportunity of local employment with the operations of PT SERD.

			<p>3. To improve the quality of clean water.</p> <p>4. To continue road improvement activity</p>
2	Juprie Kastolani, S.E (Forestry and Plantation Division)	<p>1. Geothermal can preserve forest conservation, and forest usage as water reservoir area.</p> <p>2. As stated in public consultation can also reduce greenhouse effect by 1.1 million ton of CO2 emission.</p> <p>3. Coordination result with local community regarding PT SERD plan to open access road to the location of Protection Forest may resulted in open access of forest exploitation that will resulted in Situ Gintung event of disaster.</p>	<p>1. To realize the potential of geothermal and to be preserved and maintained the forest area, including the water resources within the vicinity area.</p> <p>2. Provide more details and real examples of the effect from the reduction of CO2 emission.</p> <p>3. It is mutual needs to have energy, however it is also mutual responsibility of PT SERD and local communities to preserve the forest environment and water source from harmed.</p>
3	Martani Jamari (Traditional leader of Singapore Village Kota Agung Sub- District)	There is several water source in the vicinity area of PT SERD operations.	Special care for the conservation of environment and road improvement to access road to the location.
4	Parial (Local Patron of Kota Agung village)	Enthusiastically supportive of PT SERD operations, with the expectation of the maximization of natural resources usage for the welfare of local community and national energy sustainability in general	When in producing phase, it is recommended that CSR managed by local unit from the village in respective sub district. Due to the existing of legal organization and extensive experience in managing the CSR fund implementation of physical work program.
5	Yeri Mediansyah,SH (Kades Kota Agung)	It is our best hope that surrounding villages can relish free electricity including Kota Agung Village.	To maintain the conservation of natural environment in surrounding area.
6	Jamiluddin (Head of Kota Agung house of local representatives)	Very supportive	To maintain the conservation of forest area.
7	Ujang Apriyanto (Lawang Agung Village. Kota Agung Sub-District)	Very Supportive	In event of PT SERD successful in exploration phase and start production, for the local people to be accepted to work, even for cleaning services job. And for PT SERD to conserve the environment..
8	Warsal (Head of village Karang Endah)	Support the work program of PT SERD	To conserve the environment
9	Idiono (House of Local Representatives Karang Endah Village)	Very supportive of PT SERD work program	To conserve the environment and develop the region in particular

10	Asrarudin (Local Leaders Tunggul Bute Village)	Support the work program of PT SERD	For the local people whose land were used and purchased by PT SERD, to be able to work for PT SERD.
11	Jutawan (Head of village Lawang Agung)	Very supportive of PT SERD work program	For PT SERD to make proper anticipation if there is burst out disaster during drilling activity, to be able to cope with the event.
12	Arsito Hasan (Social Community Organization Gema Lestari)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CSR should be implemented and communicated to the people, and realized to achieve community empowerment surrounding the project area. 2. Coordination with social community organization in order to achieve synergy in helping socialization of environmental impact to avoid miscommunication 	PT SERD to specifically concerns about local community empowerment within the area of project or conservation area.
13	Asrial Effendi (Head of House of local representatives of Pandanarang village)	The accountability of project impact of PT SERD	In the event of side effect to the local community from PT SERD project, there should be a mechanism for PT SERD to take accountability and responsibility.
14	Barniat (BPD Mutar Alam Baru)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not agreed with PT SERD if during operations, employment positions will be reduced. - Support if local community empowerment to be implemented. - Support if the local community were prioritize for employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employee when the operations begin not to be decreased. - Local community environment start with the people that directly impacted from the project. - Employee recruitment to prioritize community from people who directly affected by the project.
15	Victor Rogo (Head of Village Singapure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction Phase - Employment and business opportunity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment opportunity for local community. - To allocate more employment opportunity for the village, since there is only 1 person from the village who is currently working with PT SERD. Hopefully the best solution will come.
16	Adi Sugianto (Head of Local Representatives of Mutar Alam Baru Village)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Impact - Employment - Community empowerment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existence of cooperation (the company's loyalty) for the people who were impacted from the project. - During process of employee recruitment to prioritize for the people whose land were impacted by the project. - For local community empowerment through better infrastructure, roads and access to clean water.

17	Sawardin (House of Local Representative Kota Agung village)	- Very Supportive	- As the representatives of Kota Agung village, requires assistance for renovation of Al-Aqbar mosque located in Tanjung Laut, Kota Agung Village, Lahat regency, South Sumatra province.
18	Komarudin (Head of village Mutar Alam Baru)	Supportive	PT. SERD to develop local community through CSR and Community Development.

▪ **REPRESENTATIVES FROM PAGAR ALAM REGENCY**

#	NAME	DESCRIPTIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS AND INPUT
1	Jepriadi, S.Si (Department of Energy and Mineral Resources)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Borrow and use permit of Protection Forest area needs to be taken into account regarding the issues involving wildlife (flora and fauna) that is widely spread in the Preserved Forest area. 2. Noteworthy social issue/ Public perception and Environmental impact that will occur. The community are concerned of the existence if Gold (Au) in the project site, thus they are concerned with illegal mining. 3. Manpower recruitment. At the time of the pre-construction and later operations, the community would like to be given employment opportunities, especially, unskilled labor. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PT Supreme Energy Rantau Dedap prior to carrying out activities must clarify the boundaries and process the Borrow and Use of Forest area Permit. 2. In the preparation and composition of the AMDAL document to accommodate community inputs as well as environmental impacts such as kebisingan, etc. 3. To prioritize local workers in order to avoid social jealousy for skilled labour.
2	Rangga Eka Juliansyah, S.H (Environmental Office of Kota Pagar Alam Village)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the company profile the word Rantau Dedap is not included. Has the license of PT Supreme Energy Rantau dedap been processed. 2. Have green house gases been taken into account . 3. Why is PLTP Muara Laboh Mentioned in the material 	Clarify the data's accuracy and to consider the factors that can influence / impact on the environment to be included in the EIA document later.
3	Faizal Ismail (Community member of North Pagar Alam Village)	We support the PT SERD activity plans.	Implement activities in accordance to proper and valid regulation.

J. Photograph log graph log during January 2018 site visit

Figure 8: Proposed SERD accommodation site



Source: Mott MacDonald 2018

Figure 9: Proposed drillers accommodation site



Source: Mott MacDonald 2018

Figure 10: Interview with two farmers affected by the 2017 SERD land acquisition for worker accommodation



Source: Mott MacDonald 2018

Figure 11: Interview with transmission line affected people



Source: Mott MacDonald 2018

Figure 12: Meeting with PLN



Source: Mott MacDonald 2018

**Figure 13: Focus group discussion with
Tungul Bute beneficiaries**



Source: Mott MacDonald 2018

**Figure 14s: Focus group discussion with
Segamit beneficiaries**



Source: Mott MacDonald 2018

