

Indigenous Peoples Plan

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Sarulla Geothermal Power Development Project (Republic of Indonesia)

Prepared by Sarulla Operations Limited for the Asian Development Bank

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FINAL REPORT

Volume III: Indigenous Peoples Plan

Development of Sarulla Geothermal Field and Power Plant of 330 MW Capacity

**North Tapanuli Regency,
North Sumatera Province**

November 2015

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UNITS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADB SPS	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement
ADB SP	ADB Safeguard Policy
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AKSI	Asosiasi Kewirausahaan Sosial Indonesia (also known as Indonesian Association of Social Entrepreneurship)
AMDAL	Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan
ANDAL	Analisis Dampak Lingkungan
BAPPEDA	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (also known as Regional Body for Planning and Development)
BBM	Bahan Bakar Minyak (also known as Fuel in English)
BLH	Badan Lingkungan Hidup (also known as Environmental Agency in English)
BDS	Business Development Service
BOP	Blow Out Preventer
BPD	Badan Pemusyawaratan Desa (also known as Village Representative Board)
BPN	Badan Pertanahan Nasional (also known as National Land Agency)
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CDP	Community Development Program
COI	Corridor of Impact
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DoA	Deed of Assignment
DPs	Displaced Persons
dB	Decibel
dBA	Average Decibel
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPC	Engineering Procurement Contracting
EPFIs	Equator Principles Financing Institutions
ERM	Environmental Resources Management
ESC	Energy Sales Contract
ESDM	Energi Sumber Daya Mineral (also known as Energy Mineral and Resources)
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESC	Energy Sales Contract

ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FE	Final Evaluation
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FI	Financial Intermediary
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
GCCU	Geothermal Combined Cycle Unit
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GTRM	Grievance Tracking and Redress Mechanism
GN	Guidance Notes
HDEC	Hyundai Engineering Construction
H ₂ S	Hydrogen Sulphide
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR Dept.	Human Resources Department
HSE	Health, Safety and Environmental
HKBP	Huria Kristen Batak Protestan (also known as group Batak Christian Protestant)
IARRP	Ikatan Anak Rantau Rura Pangaloan (name of local NGO)
ICP	Informed Consultation and Participation
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah
IESR	Institute for Essential Service Reform
IEC	Information Education Consultation
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFC PSs	International Finance Corporation Performance Standards
IGCCU	Integrated Geothermal Combined Cycle Unit
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMARUPA	Ikatan Masyarakat Adat Rura Pangaloan (name of local NGO)
IPP	Indigenous People Plan
IPPs	Independent Power Producers
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
ISP	Integrated Social Plan
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JPIC	Justice, Peace and the Integrity of Creation
JOC	Joint Operation Contract
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LOI	Letter of Intent
MOE	Ministry Of Environment

MonEv	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MW	Mega Watt
NIL	Namora I Langit
NJOP	Nilai Jual Objek Pajak (also known as Tax Object for Sales Value)
NINDJA	Network for Indonesian Democracy, Japan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisation
Nm ³	Nano Meter Cubed
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
OEC	Ormat Energy Converter
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturers
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
ORC	Organic Rankine Cycle
PAPs	Project Affected Peoples
PAHs	Project Affected House
Pb	Lead
PKK	Pembinaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (also known as Family Welfare Program)
PLTP	Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Panas (also known as Geothermal Energy Power Plant in English)
PLN	PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (State-owned Electricity Firm)
ppm	part per million
PS	Performance Standards
PP	Construction and Investment Firm
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RKL	Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan (also known as Environmental Management Plan)
RPL	Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan (also known as Environmental Monitoring Plan)
RP	Resettlement Plan
RoW	Right of Way
SIL	Silangkitang
SOL	Sarulla Operations Limited
SO _x	Sulphur Oxides
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
SR	Safeguard Requirements
Sq. m	Square Meter
SSCAR CAP	Social Safeguard Compliance Audit Report Corrective Action Plan

STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
UEM	United Evangelical Mission
UKL	Upaya Pengelolaan Lingkungan (also known as Environmental Management Effort)
UUPA	Undang-undang Pokok Agraria (also known as Principal Act for Agrarian)
UPL	Upaya Pemantauan Lingkungan (also known as Environmental Monitoring Effort)
UNSG	UNOCAL North Sumatera Geothermal
UPL	Upaya Pemantauan Lingkungan
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WALHI	Wahana Lingkungan Hidup (also known as The Indonesian Forum for Environment)
WHO	World Health Organisation
WJP	West JEC Production Well
WJR	West JEC Re-injection Well
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

ES EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES1 INTRODUCTION

Sarulla Operations Limited (SOL) is the operation company established by the Consortium of Itochu Corporation, Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc., Ormat International, Inc. and PT. Medco Energi International Tbk. SOL is developing the geothermal field and power plant combined capacity of 330 MW in Sarulla, in Pahae Jae and Pahae Julu Districts, North Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatera Province (**Figure ES-1**). Details of the Project are provided in **Table ES-1**.

Table ES-1 Summary of the Project for Development of the Geothermal Field and Construction of PLTP Sarulla

<i>Item</i>	<i>Contents</i>	
Project Name	Sarulla Geothermal Power Project	
Location	North Sumatra, Indonesia	
Capacity	320.8 MW, net (1 Unit of 105.4 MW net at Silangkitang ("SIL") and 2 Units of 107.7MW net at Namora-I-Langit ("NIL-1" and "NIL-2"))	
Sponsors	PT Medco Power Indonesia ("Medco") Itochu Corporation ("Itochu") Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc. ("Kyuden") Ormat International, Inc. ("Ormat")	:37.25% :25.00% :25.00% :12.75%
Project Co.	Sarulla Operations Ltd. ("SOL")	
Commercial Operation Date	SIL: (*) months after financial close NIL-1: (*) months after financial close NIL-2: (*) months after financial close	

** This information has been removed as it falls within exceptions to disclosure specified in paragraph 97, (v) of ADB's Public Communications Policy (2011)*

In relation to the Regency Spatial Plan, the Government of North Tapanuli Regency issued North Tapanuli Regency Regulation No. 19 of 1994 regarding North Tapanuli Regency spatial planning, which designated the Sub Districts of Pahae Jae (Silangkitang area or SIL) and Pahae Julu (Namora I Langit or NIL) as areas of geothermal natural resources.

Figure ES-1 Location of the Project for Development of Geothermal Field and Construction of PLTP Sarulla



ES1.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND BENEFITS

The Project has the following objectives:

- To overcome electricity shortage in Indonesia, especially in North Sumatera;
- To support the Government of Indonesia policy in energy diversification and fossil fuel consumption reduction; and
- To optimize the use of geothermal energy that has a high economic and environmental potential.

The Government of Indonesia will benefit from this Project through an increase in electricity supply of 330 MW from geothermal energy which is environmentally friendly compared to traditional sources of electricity generation and is locally available in an area with an increasing energy demand. This Project can help to reduce fossil fuel dependency in producing electricity by utilizing the renewable energy of geothermal.

The benefit will also reach local governments and the community in the North Sumatera Region as the direct beneficiary of the power generated from this Project. It will help to improve the local economy by providing business and employment opportunities, particularly at the Project location.

This Project will provide economic, social and technological benefits at national and regional levels. The benefits are as follows:

- Bolsters energy security through use of domestic renewable resource:
 - Limits exposure to fossil fuel market volatility by diversifying the Indonesian power generation profile and reducing reliance on diesel/fuel oil;
 - Reduces critical energy shortage in Sumatra Interconnection System caused by very low reserve margins;
- Improvements in regional industry and economy:
 - Providing multiplier effect to local economy, which is expected to be sustained;
 - An increase in regional incomes at provincial and regency level, through tax and non-tax incomes;
 - Creating job opportunities for local communities, according to Company's requirements and conditions;
- Supports the Indonesian Government's Energy Vision 25/25 through the use of a low-carbon, highly-reliable renewable resource for baseload power:

- The emissions from power generation from the Sarulla geothermal development equates to 574,563 tCO₂e per year. Power generation from this additional energy from traditional sources represents 1,946,087tCO₂e (using a 0.748 emission factor for Sumatera). The Project therefore represents a net emissions reduction of 1,371,524tCO₂e per year for 330 MW generation;
- Promotes least-cost generation; and
- Brings online 330 MW under a highly-competitive tariff, supporting Indonesia in a more sustainable development path.

ES 2 THE PROJECT

ES2.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Project was initiated by Unocal North Sumatera Geothermal (UNSG) in 1993. An extensive exploration activity was conducted in geology, geochemistry, geophysics investigations, and certain infrastructure development including well pad and its access road and followed by drilling activity starting from 1994 to 1998.

SOL's development of the Sarulla geothermal field and 330 MW power plant includes the following activities:

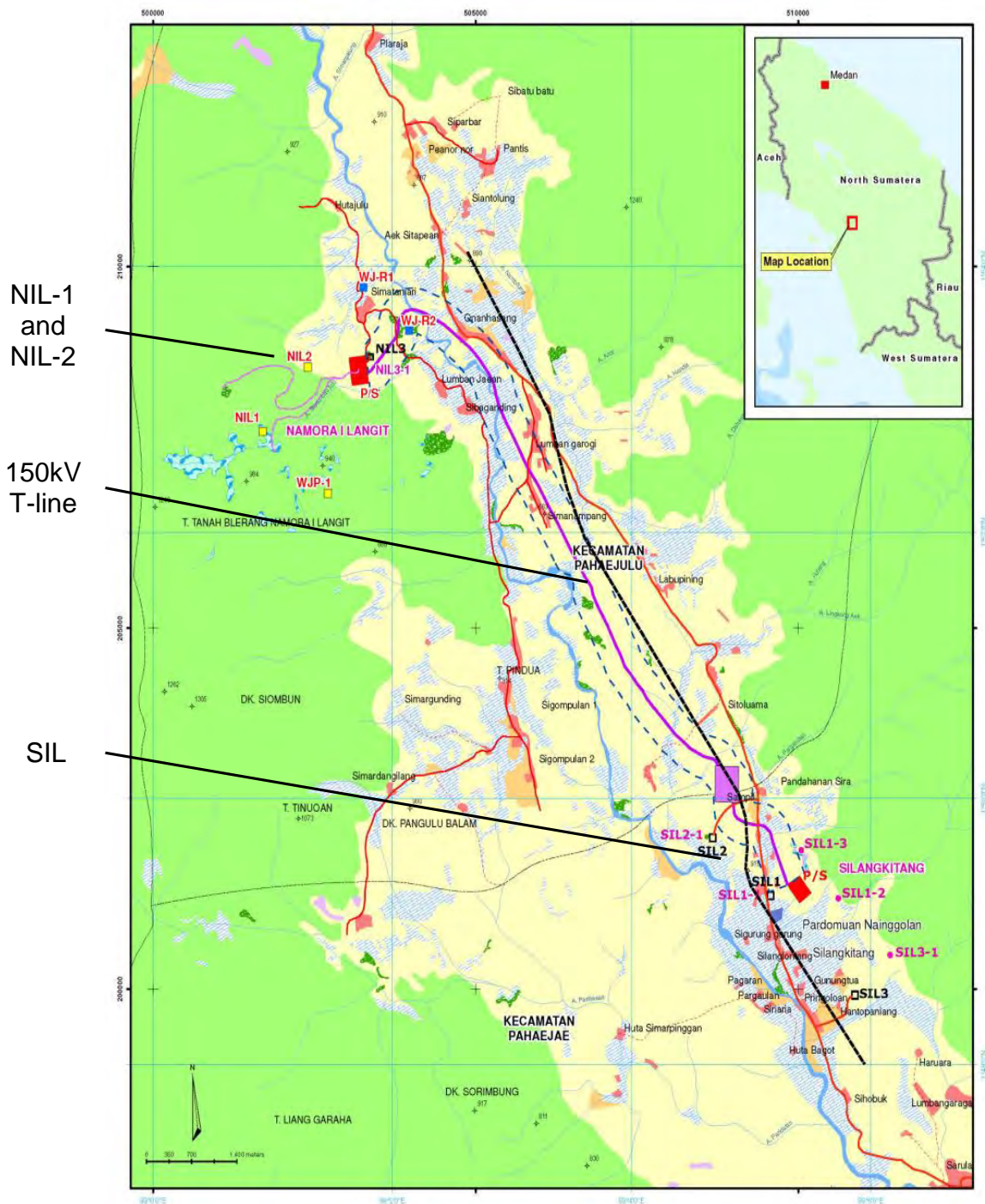
- The development of Sarulla geothermal field i.e. Silangkitang (SIL) field and Namora I Langit (NIL) field;
- The construction and operation of a combined capacity of 330 MW geothermal power plant, one unit at SIL and two units at NIL each with a nominal capacity of 110 MW;
- The construction of a combined length of approximately 14kms of 150 kV (high voltage) overhead transmission line from Silangkitang field (SIL 1) to PLN Substation and from Namora I Langit field (NIL 1) to PLN substation.

Drilling activities for new production and injection wells in SIL are to take place at the existing well pads previously developed by UNSG. For NIL, all are planned to be on new well pad locations. A total of (*)production wells, (*) reinjection wells will be developed from 2 well pads at SIL and 5 well pads at NIL. The NIL new well pads are located on farmland and mixed forest areas.

** This information has been removed as it falls within exceptions to disclosure specified in paragraph 97, (v) of ADB's Public Communications Policy (2011)*

The Project development overview is illustrated in **Figure ES-2**.

Figure ES-2 Project Development Overview



ES2.2 PURPOSE OF THIS INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLAN (IPP)

The Project has the following approvals under Indonesian environmental regulations:

- ANDAL, RKL/RPL Sarulla geothermal field development (PLN, 2005). Approved November 2005;
- ANDAL, RKL/RPL Sarulla Geothermal 330 MW Capacity. Approved

August 2009 (disclosed on ADB's website for 120 days);

- Addendum ANDAL, RKL/RPL 2013 (approval predicted 4Q 2013).

SOL, as part of this development plan, has obtained a financial investment from the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and a group of Equator Principles Financing Institutions (EPFIs). SOL is therefore required to comply with the applicable bank's environmental, social and health policies, developed for managing the environmental and social risks associated with project finance.

An IPP was prepared in 2013 to fulfil the requirements of the ADB 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), particularly the Safeguards Requirement 3 on Indigenous Peoples and other social policies and requirements covering gender and development, labour and social protection. The Batak people whose land and livelihood is affected by the Project construction and operations have met the criteria to be considered Indigenous Peoples under the ADB SPS. The IPP forms part of five (5) Volumes for the proposed development of the Sarulla Geothermal Field and Power Plant of 330 MW Capacity, North Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatera Province. All Volumes are as follows:

- Volume I: Environmental Compliance Audit Report and Corrective Action Plan;
- Volume II: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Addendum;
- Volume III: Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) (this report);
- Volume IV: Social Safeguards Compliance Audit Report and Corrective Action Plan; and
- Volume V: Resettlement Plan.

The 2013 IPP aims to present the affected Batak people's socio-cultural aspirations of life ("*hamoraon, hagabeon, hasangapon*"), their perceptions of the Project, and the local community's needs and priorities. The IPP, as per the ADB's Safeguard Requirements 3, aims to evaluate and assess the potential Project impacts on the villages in the Project area based on available Project data and socio-economic information gathered during social surveys. An Integrated Social Program (ISP) is also discussed that sets out the social mitigation measures and community development activities required for implementation by the Project. It is based on village level consultation, review of the RPJMDes (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa/Village Development Planning on Medium Term) and identification of the most vulnerable groups and affected villages.

ES3 *SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT*

The AMDAL identified 8 Project villages within the Project area that may be impacted by Project activities; these are:

- 4 villages in Pahae Jae Sub-district: Silangkitang, Sigurung-gurung, Pardomuan Nainggolan, and Pardamean Nainggolan; and
- 4 villages in Pahae Julu Sub-district: Sibaganding, Lumban Jaean, Simataniari, and Onan Hasang.

In 2013, ERM undertook a desktop review of existing relevant data obtained from SOL and other data sources at the sub-district office and gathered primary data in the Project area in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of the communities in these 8 villages. The techniques applied in the field included:

- Conducting a Community Social Assessment (CSA) Survey;
- Conducting a Land Acquisition (LAQ) Audit Census; and
- Undertaking Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with males, females and youth and in-depth interviews with selected key informants; and
- Observing land acquisition consultations with land owners for the transmission line, Road 5, WJP 1N, NIL 1N and 4A Expansion, WJR 2N and Access Road.

ES4 *INTEGRATED SOCIAL PROGRAM- MITIGATIVE AND BENEFICIAL MEASURES*

To respond to the social impacts and incorporate the affected people's concerns and expectations in the design, the IPP presents the mitigative and beneficial measures in the form of an Integrated Social Program (ISP). SOL's ISP consists of social management plans that SOL intends to implement to manage the identified adverse impacts and positive benefits of its activities during construction and operation. These are also discussed in detail in Volume II: ESIA Addendum. These plans have been developed for implementation by the construction EPC and SOL. The aim of these measures is to avoid adverse impact on IPs (and other community members) where possible. Where this is not possible, the plans set out actions for the EPC and SOL to minimise, mitigate and compensate for unavoidable negative impacts on the IPs.

The ISP also contains activities SOL will implement associated with community development. During the IP consultations undertaken for this IPP community expectations and needs were identified. The ISP aims to provide a strategy to meet the communities priority needs, whilst building IP capacity, resources and facilities.

Since the overwhelming majority of the affected community is Batak, this IPP is to be implemented in tandem with the overall project management plans as identified in **Table ES-3** below.

Table ES-3 Specific Management Plans and Policies

Management Plan	Objective / Content
Stakeholder Engagement and Communication and Grievance Mechanism	<p>Develop a comprehensive engagement and communications framework for key stakeholders and relevant communities that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • results in the distribution of timely information about the Project; and • provides a formal process by which grievances can be raised
Labour and Working Condition	<p>Address potential labour issues such as equity in employment benefits. The plan will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour practices policy for non-discrimination, anti-child labour, anti-forced labour, freedom of union/association, minimum wages, social/medical insurance, and right for capacity building; • Local labour recruitment policies; and • Local procurement plan; and • A formal process by which grievances can be raised by the workforce, and allow structured investigation by SOL.
Workforce Environmental Training	<p>Ensure that all personnel responsible for the implementation of the ESMP are competent and are provided with environmental and social aspects training appropriate to their scope of activity and level of responsibility.</p>
Contractual Workers Decommissioning Plan;	<p>Ensure that decommissioning of contractual workers runs smoothly and as much as possible to minimise any potential impacts to the workers.</p>
Community Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of labour influx; • Avoid or minimize transmission of communicable diseases associated with the influx of the Project migrant workers within its area of influence; • Protocols for migrant workers interaction with local communities; • Camp follower and camp habitation management; and • Health outreach program (e.g. support improvement of public health facilities, monitoring community health, HIV/AIDS awareness program for community and workers).
Occupational Health and Safety	<p>Provide a safe working environment through implementation of procedures to address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violation & Infringement • Appreciation Award • Working within Company Premises • Employee Requirements • Emergency Preparedness & Evacuation • Roles Played by Everybody • Safety Induction • Smoking • Alcohol and/or Controlled Drugs • Safety Signs • Environmental Control • Permit-to-Work • Worksite Visit • House keeping <p>In addition, SOL will develop Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) which is a routine step-by-step task instruction or a sequence of task to operate and maintain the equipment & facility.</p>

Management Plan	Objective / Content
H ₂ S Monitoring Plan	Describe the programme for monitoring H ₂ S in ambient air and collection of data on health effects.
Emergency Response Plan	Ensure processes are in place to effectively manage the response to emergency events and minimise risk to the workforce and environment. Emergency response may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil spill response plan; • H₂S release monitoring and response plan; • Drills; • Fire; and • Community Emergency response plan.
Water Management	Monitor surface and ground water quality. Implement measures to stop contamination if identified and provide alternate water source.
Brine Management	Minimise and control brine discharges during well production tests or in case of re-injection failure during operation.
Effluent Disposal Management Plan	Minimise and control effluent discharges.
Erosion Management Plan	Implement measures to reduce erosion and enhance rehabilitation.
Spoils And Drill Cuttings Disposal Management Plan	Appropriate storage, handling, testing, transport and reuse of drilling mud or cuttings onsite or disposal.
Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan	Identify measures for minimisation of waste. Appropriate storage, handling, transport disposal of waste.
Spill Response Plan	Appropriate storage, transfer and use of chemicals on site. Identify responsibilities and equipment required to deal with a spill.
Land Contamination Management Plan	Implementation of processes to prevent soil contamination. Implementation of processes to remediate previously contaminated land disturbed by Project activities.
Traffic Management Plan	Minimise the impact of Project activities in regulating and managing traffic.
Ambient Air And Noise Management Plan	Reduction of Project impacts on ambient air quality and noise. Optimising best methods of technology to reduce greenhouse gases.

SOL has setup a number of community development activities in the Project affected communities. These will be tailored to the communities' needs and prioritised in short, mid and long term time implementation periods focussing on priority needs initially such as livelihood restoration activities. The target beneficiaries will include the land owners directly affected by the Project, the broader impact communities and also the wider sub-district areas. SOL will implement programs to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels. SOL will also specifically target and prioritize assistance to those land owners who are (i) considered **potentially vulnerable** (i.e. households headed by women, elderly landowners, households losing >50% of land or those whose remaining land is unviable [equal to or less than 400 sq.m.]) and poor (i.e. those living below the poverty line); and (ii) significantly affected by land acquisition (i.e. those have

lost more than 10% of their land). SOL will seek to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

SOL aims to undertake these community development programs, where possible, in partnership with other key stakeholders such as the local community, government, education and health services and NGOs.

SOL's community development activities will be focused on the following areas:

- Education;
- Health;
- Infrastructure;
- Agricultural and livelihood restoration;
- Culture; and
- Employment.

SOL will undertake monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the ISP activities to ensure they are meeting the communities' needs. This will be undertaken via internal and external monitoring audits and inspections.

ES5 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES

SOL's Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation activities conducted have been undertaken to meet the requirements set out in the ADB SPS, the IFC PS and applicable laws and regulations of the Indonesian Government. In addition to complying with lender requirements SOL's objectives for consulting and disclosing Project information are to:

- Carry out meaningful consultation with the Project's 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.

SOL's Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation activities have involved:

- Provision of information education consultation (IEC) materials;
- Agreement of communication protocols with village heads; and
- Consultation activities from 2008 until 2014.

To date SOL has undertaken consultation in a culturally sensitive manner using both Indonesian and Batak languages to conduct meetings with all the Project affected communities. Consultation activities were conducted, where possible, in a venue closest to the local communities. Where this was not possible SOL provided transportation for the community.

Meeting participants consisted of men, women and youth who were given equal opportunities to voice their concerns and expectations during the question and answer sessions. Key stakeholders consulted to date by SOL have included:

- Head of the impacted villages and sub-districts;
- Representatives of local communities;
- Land owners;
- Representatives of Local Government (sub district and regency);
- Youth groups;
- Community elders;
- Church leaders;
- NGOs; and
- BPN (Land Agency Office).

During the consultations undertaken between 2008 and 2014 a series of Project topics were discussed including:

- Explanations on the Project plan and activities;
- The Project plan for the re-injection line route;
- The Project impacts on community life and the environment;
- Ceremony events prior to commencing the well work over activity;
- Discussions related the Project's community development program; and
- Socialisation and negotiations on the land acquisition process and compensation price for land and crops.

Community concerns and issues discussed with SOL during these sessions were focussed on:

- Environmental impacts of the Project due to land clearing, water pollution affecting crops and inappropriate waste disposal;
- Health and Safety issues related to a well blow out, increased traffic and radiation from the transmission lines;
- Project employment and business opportunities - prioritising local participation;
- Community development through the Project's ISP activities improving local community infrastructure, facilities and services as well as providing scholarships to students and establishing capacity building and skills development programs;

- Ensuring SOL disclose all relevant Project information, explain the grievance process and discuss project impacts clearly; and
- SOL's land acquisition process and compensation offered.

In the socialisation and consultation sessions held with the Project's stakeholders, where possible, SOL responded to each of the concerns raised. These are all documented in the 2013 IPP. The updated IPP presents the outcome of consultations in 2014 on the development of the integrated social programs for the affected communities.

Aside from the consultation and participation activities that have been conducted to date, SOL will continue to conduct public consultation and disclosure activities in various forms. Throughout the Project, regular meetings and co-ordination with stakeholders will be planned and scheduled. This will include disclosure of the ESIA, ESMP and ISP.

ES6 *GRIEVANCE MECHANISM*

The Lenders emphasise specific requirements for establishing a grievance mechanism that receives and facilitates the resolution of affected people's concerns, complaints, and grievances about a Project's environmental and social performance. Therefore SOL has established and implemented a Grievance Mechanism in order to adhere to these requirements and also to ensure that affected community grievances are managed in a fair and timely manner.

SOL's grievance mechanism has been designed as a locally based, Project specific design that assesses and resolves community complaints and concerns related to all Project activities. The Project grievance mechanism offers a package of widely understood and effective processes to address affected communities' concerns and complaints.

The Project Grievance Tracking and Redress Mechanism (GRTM) that is triggered the instance a community complaint is received in a five step process:

- Step 1: Receipt of grievance record;
- Step 2: Assessment and fact finding;
- Step 3: Resolution or appeal;
- Step 4: Feedback; and
- Step Close-out.

Grievances are communicated by the community to SOL orally via community representatives in each sub-district or written to SOL's external relations department. Details of the mechanism were disclosed to the local communities during the land acquisition socialization activities between April and May 2013. As the Project progresses, disclosure of the grievance mechanism will continue with other key stakeholders including municipal and central government offices and NGOs.

ES7 *MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION*

SOL seeks to implement sustainable strategies to meet its environmental and social objectives. An adaptive management will be adopted to ensure that SOL is prepared for the unexpected and has an integrated system in place which can adjust and learn from various environmental, economic political and social factors and direct its social interventions towards sustainability.

Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the SOL external relations team who will report to ADB and other lenders bi-annually. This reporting will present progress against the schedules and milestones set, identify potential difficulties and corrective measures taken, and report on changes in household income from affected land uses, as well as from livelihood restoration and development activities. SOL will prepare a mid-term report on ISP implementation after commercial operations date (COD).

External consultants, comprising well qualified experts in involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples monitoring, will be contracted with the objective to ensure compliance with the social obligations set out in this IPP. External experts will visit the site together with the lenders and prepare semi-annual external monitoring reports during the construction and annual monitoring reports during the operation phase of the project until such time that the objectives of the IPP (and RP) has been met. Periodic socio-economic surveys will be conducted and a post-evaluation report prepared two years after COD. The external monitoring reports will be made available for public disclosure.

ES8 *INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS*

SOL has a land acquisition team dealing with land acquisition and compensation negotiation. In addition SOL also has an external relations team with community facilitators hired from the affected villages and belonging to the Batak ethnic group. SOL plan to form a social team who will work closely with the land acquisition team to implement the livelihood restoration program for affected landowners, liaise with relevant government agencies, potential implementing organizations and with the help of community facilitators oversee the implementation of programs under the ISP.

The community have a high expectation in relation to Project employment, therefore the roles and responsibilities of the SOL human resources department (HRD), EPC HRD and the SOL legal department will need to be specified. EPCs contracts should reflect the stated employment during construction to enable SOL to meet the set targets in this IPP.

Currently SOL has commenced planning and has started the CSR implementation (2013 until the present) i.e. donations for Christmas celebrations for local communities groups and churches in Pahae Julu and P and donations for hurricane casualties at Pahae Jae. Subsequent to this planning phase SOL has updated this IPP with a more detailed overview of the

ISP implementation including institutional arrangements, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation.

ES9 BUDGET

SOL has an estimated budget of roughly USD 61,000.00 per year for the short term period for its planned ISP activities related to health, culture, education, agriculture and livelihood restoration, and community infrastructure. This excludes the budget for institutional requirements (human resource requirements, training and capacity building of staff), independent M&E, consultation and participation activities, among others. For the short term period (2015-2017), a contingency of USD 120,000.00 of the total budgeted amount has been added for institutional arrangements, M&E and participation activities. During the medium term and long term period, the estimated budget per year will be subject to further review of the short term program implementation and to be determined by mid of 2017.

ES10 CONCLUSION

The IPP has been prepared as per ADB's Safeguard Requirement 3, for the development of the geothermal field and power plant combined capacity of 330 MW in Sarulla, in Pahae Jae and Pahae Julu Districts, North Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatera Province (the Project).

This IPP presents information on the social baseline for the potentially impacted IP communities, the identified significant impacts as well as SOL's social management measures and ISP.

The conclusions of the IPP are as follows:

- A number of significant social impacts have been identified particularly around gender impacts, loss of income due to the land acquisition process, meeting community expectations, increased anti-social behaviour, immigrant influx, increased Project traffic, water pollution due to Project activities and community health and safety concerns.
- The identified social impacts will be mitigated to acceptable levels on the adoption of the ESMP measures which include on-going stakeholder consultation and implementation of a grievance mechanism.
- Furthermore, SOL has committed to implementing a number of community development activities under its ISP which will target the affected landowners and broader impacted communities. ISP focus areas include education, health, infrastructure, agricultural and livelihood restoration and culture.
- SOL will continue to undertake consultation with the Project's key stakeholders during pre-construction, construction and operations to ensure all are updated on the Projects activities, impacts and opportunities, mitigation measures and participate in the developing of ISP activities.

This IPP has been updated to adapt to the needs of Indigenous Peoples in the Project Area. The updated IPP further clarifies the specific programs and activities, responsibilities and resource requirements. However, the standards set up under this IPP are not downgraded after updating.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT PROPONENT

SOL or “Sarulla Operations Limited” is the operation company established by the Consortium of Itochu Corporation, Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc., Ormat International, Inc. and PT. Medco Energi International Tbk. SOL plans to develop the geothermal field and the power plant in Sarulla, in Pahae Jae and Pahae Julu Districts, North Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatera Province. Project proponent contact details can be found below:

Company: **SARULLA OPERATIONS Ltd. (SOL)**

Address: The Energy Building 51st Floor
SCBD Lot 11A, Jl Jend Sudirman
Jakarta 12190
INDONESIA

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In the development of the Sarulla geothermal field and power plant at 330 MW capacity, the Consortium and SOL signed a DOA with PT. PLN (Persero); a JOC with PERTAMINA Geothermal Energy; and an ESC 1 with PERTAMINA Geothermal Energy - and PT. PLN (Persero) on 14 December 2007.

1.2 REPORT CONTEXT

The Indonesian electricity business is largely conducted by the State and carried out by the State owned enterprise (PLN). Indonesia’s energy demand is increasing with a growth of electricity demand estimated at 7.1% annually (2006-2026) and there is currently a shortage of electricity supply in several provinces, particularly in Java and Sumatera (Djamin, 2008). Operative, private sector and local enterprises have an opportunity to participate in electricity business as Independent Power Producers.

Indonesia is estimated to hold approximately 40% of the world’s estimated geothermal resource. These resources are concentrated within tectonic areas in Sumatera, Java and Sulawesi, in the same areas where electricity demand is under met. With traditional fossil fuels widely developed, the Indonesia Government has placed a priority on alternative energy development including renewable energy to enhance energy security.

SOL, as part of this development plan, has obtained a financial investment from the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and a group of Equator Principles Financing Institutions (EPFIs). SOL is therefore required to comply with the applicable bank's environmental, social and health policies, developed for managing the environmental and social risks associated with project finance.

An IPP was prepared in 2013 to fulfil the requirements of the ADB 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), particularly the Safeguards Requirement 3 on Indigenous Peoples and other social policies and requirements covering gender and development, labour and social protection. The Batak people whose land and livelihood is affected by the Project construction and operations have met the criteria to be considered Indigenous Peoples under the ADB SPS. This IPP forms part of five (5) Volumes for the proposed development of the Sarulla Geothermal Field and Power Plant of 330 MW Capacity, North Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatera Province. All Volumes are as follows:

- Volume I: Environmental Compliance Audit Report and Corrective Action Plan;
- Volume II: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Addendum,
- Volume III: Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) (this report);
- Volume IV: Social Safeguards Compliance Audit Report and Corrective Action Plan; and
- Volume V: Resettlement Plan.

1.3 STRUCTURE OF THE IPP

This report is structured as follows:

- Chapter 1: Introduction;
- Chapter 2: Project Description;
- Chapter 3: Social Impact Assessment;
- Chapter 4: Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation;
- Chapter 5: Integrated Social Programs including beneficial and mitigative measures and capacity building activities and budgeting;
- Chapter 6: Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Chapter 7: Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation;
- Chapter 8: Institutional Arrangement; and
- Chapter 9: Budget and Financing.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project is located \pm 40 km south of Tarutung at the side of the Trans Sumatera Highway (Tarutung to Sipirok). Administratively, the Project is located in the Pahae Jae and Pahae Julu Districts, North Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatera Province.

In relation to the Regency Spatial Plan, the Government of North Tapanuli Regency issued the North Tapanuli Regency Regulation No. 19 of 1994 regarding spatial planning, which designated the sub districts of Pahae Jae (Silangkitang area or SIL) and Pahae Julu (Namora I Langit or NIL) as areas of natural geothermal resources.

After receiving the right to develop the Project, the Consortium has re-evaluated the Sarulla exploration data in order to undertake the next strategy for the field development stage of the Sarulla Contract Area.

2.2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Project was initiated by Unocal North Sumatera Geothermal (UNSG), after the Energy Sales Contract (ESC) and Joint Operation Contract (JOC) were signed in 1993. Extensive exploration activities were then conducted including geoscientific geology, geochemistry and geophysics investigations and the development of certain infrastructure such as well pads and access roads. This was followed by drilling activities between 1994 and 1998.

The development plan for the Sarulla geothermal field and 330 MW combined power plant includes the following activities:

- The development of Sarulla geothermal field i.e. the SIL field and NIL field;
- The construction and operation of 330 MW geothermal power plant, one unit at SIL and two units at NIL each with a nominal capacity of 110 MW; and
- The construction of a combined length of approximately 11kms of 150 kV (high voltage) overhead transmission line from the SIL1 field to PLN Substation and from the NIL 1 field to PLN substation.

The SIL field has three (3) existing well pads developed by UNSG in 1994. The pads are SIL 1, SIL 2 and SIL 3 and located around the periphery of these coordinates:

- SIL 1 - N201,374 and 510,500; and
- SIL2 - N202,126 and E508,614; SIL 3 - N199,925 and E510,910.

SIL is located in Pahae Jae District, North Tapanuli Regency. The pad locations

can also be described as follows:

- SIL 1 - located in Silangkitang Village, about 50 meter from Sumatera Highways (Tarutung - Sipirok);
- SIL 2 - located at the north-east of SIL 1, on the side of Aek Batang Toru which is part of Sigurung-gurung Village; and
- SIL 3 - located at the south of SIL 1, in Pardomuan Nainggolan Village.

SIL 1 has three (3) existing wells, SIL 1-1, 1-2 and 1-3 drilled in 1994 through 1997 at the depth of around 2,000m. SIL 1-1 and SIL 1-3 will be no longer used. SIL 1-2 is planned to be used as permanent production wells for SIL PLTP. (*) additional production wells (allowing 1 as allocation for failure) are planned to be drilled in this SIL 1 pad to obtain the geothermal fluid quantity needed for SIL PLTP operations. (*) reinjection wells are also planned to be drilled in this SIL-1 pad.

SIL 2 pad has one (1) existing well, SIL 2-1. SIL 2-1 drilled in 1995 at the depth around 2,100m is not intended to be used as permanent part of the wells during operation of SIL PLTP. This is to be used as temporary reinjection (as the primary with 3-1 as supplemental) well during the production flow testing of SIL 1-2 and afterwards, the wells will continue to be used as monitoring point of reservoir. (*) new reinjection wells are planned to be drilled in this SIL-2 pad.

SIL 3 pad has one (1) existing well, SIL 3-1 drilled in 1995 at the depth of around 2,100m. SIL 3-1 is not intended to be used as permanent part of the wells during operation of SIL PLTP. This is only to be used as monitoring well.

The NIL field has three (3) existing well pads developed in 1997. The pads are NIL 1, NIL 2 and NIL 3 located around the periphery of these coordinates:

- NIL 1 - N207,509 and E501,941;
- NIL 2 - N208,245 and E501,131; and
- NIL 3 - N208,745 and E503,328.

The pad locations can also be described as follows:

- NIL 1 - located in Sibaganding, Lumban Jaean, and Simataniari Villages (there is one investigation well);
- NIL 2 - located in Sibaganding, Lumban Jaean, and Simataniari Villages (there are two investigation wells); and
- NIL 3 - located in Sibaganding, Lumban Jaean, and Simataniari Villages (there is one investigation well).

None of the 3 existing well pads or 4 investigation wells are utilized as locations for drilling the permanent (or initial/start-up) production wells. The existing well in NIL-3 pad is used as a temporary reinjection well during the early stage of drilling the new production wells in NIL for well testing

purposes until such time that permanent reinjection wells are drilled, afterwards, the well will continue to be used for monitoring the reservoir. One existing well in NIL-1 and NIL-2 is used as a monitoring well. The NIL new well pads are located on farmland and mixed forest areas.

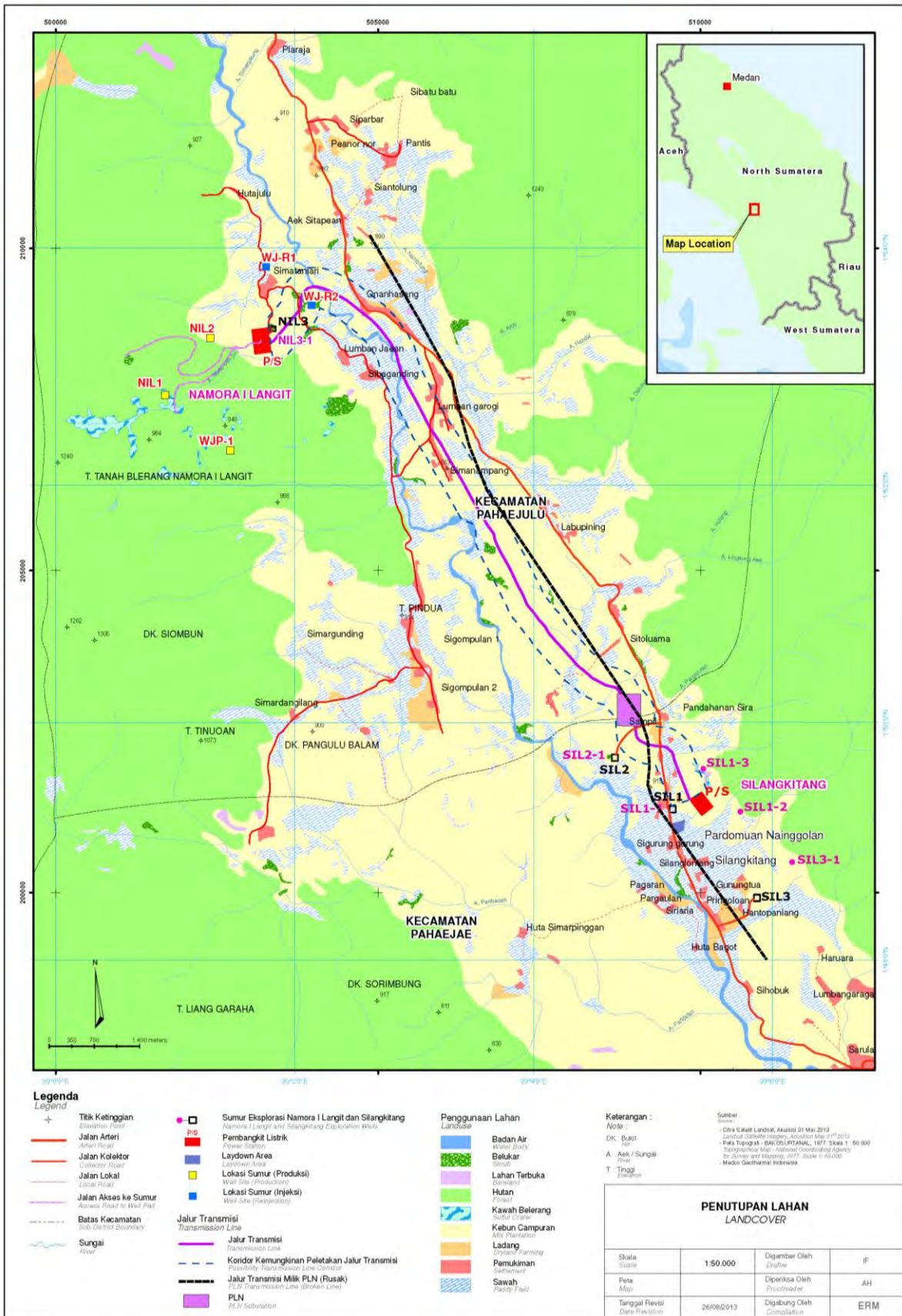
A summary of the current drilling program and plan is presented in **Table 2-1** and **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 2-1 Summary of Production and Injection Wells (*)

		Production Well		Injection Well			Total	Note
		Start-up	Make-up	Start-up	Make-up (3D)	Make-up (Silica)		
SIL	SIL-1							Start up wells include existing SIL1-2.
	SIL-2							
NIL	NIL-1							Start up wells include one failure well.
	NIL-2							
	WJP-1							
	WJR-1							
	WJR-2							Startup wells include one failure well.
	NIL-3							
TOTAL								

** This information has been removed as it falls within exceptions to disclosure specified in paragraph 97, (v) of ADB's Public Communications Policy (2011)*

Figure 2-1 Development Plan for Silangkitang (SIL) and Namora I Langit (NIL) Geothermal Fields



The project schedule for the development of Sarulla 330 MW power plant at SIL and NIL is displayed in **Table 2-2** .

Table 2-2 **Project Schedule for the Development of Sarulla 330 MW Power Plant at Silangkitang (SIL) and Namora I Langit (NIL)**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Time</i>						
	<i>0</i>	<i>+10</i>	<i>+20</i>	<i>+30</i>	<i>+40</i>	<i>+50</i>	<i>>50</i>
Preconstruction	████████						
Construction							
SIL		████████████████████					
NIL 1		██					
NIL 2		██					
Operation							
SIL					██		
NIL 1						██	
NIL 2							████████████████████

2.2.1 Pre-construction Stage

2.2.1.1 The Development of Sarulla Geothermal Field

This activity consists of a preliminary study, detailed construction design, and land acquisition. Those activities take into consideration the ADB Safeguard Policy and IFC Performance Standards.

1) Preliminary Studies

a. Technical planning

Technical planning includes:

- Planning of equipment for geothermal fluid production such as wells, separators, brine accumulators, distribution valves, and safety devices for geothermal field;
- Planning of equipment to anticipate abnormal conditions in steam production process; and
- Planning to distribute geothermal fluid to power plants and reinjection from power plants to reinjection wells.

b. Topographic measurement

This is to designate positions, area and determination of the subsequent construction boundaries including supporting facilities at the proposed well locations i.e. pipelines, roads, and transmission line.

c. Project socialization

The following consultation activities were conducted to socialize the development of Sarulla geothermal field and 330 MW power plant:

- Project socialization at Silangkitang on 5th February 2008;
- Public consultation in relation to AMDAL preparation in Pahae Julu on 28th March 2008;
- Project socialization with government institutions in Tarutung on 6th May 2008;
- Project socialization regarding the land acquisition process for reinjection route on 6th June 2008;
- Socialization/Seminar of Sarulla project to local NGOs groups, local communities and local Governments representatives, 25th June 2008;
- Socialization of well work over activity in Silangkitang on 15th July 2008;
- Well work over ceremony in Silangkitang on 15th August 2008;
- Dialogue forum with local communities and local NGO - IMARUPA and IARRP on 11th Jan 2011;
- Discussion/Meeting with local communities, representatives of North Tapanuli Local Government and IMARUPA/ IARRP on 24th March 2011;
- Project and AMDAL socialization/explanation in 11 villages on 23 March 2011, 15 -18 April 2011; and
- Project and AMDAL socialization to land owners in Pahae Jae and Pahae Julu on 6th -7th May 2013.

While for socialization activities related to land with land acquisition, SOL conducted the following activities:

- Socialization on land acquisition to brine Injection line land owners on 25th November 2009;
- Negotiation meetings for Brine Injection line on 9th December 2010, 19th January 2011, and 24th March 2011;
- Socialization meeting for land acquisition to land owners in Pahae Jae and Pahae Julu on 30th April 2013, 1-2 May 2013, 6-7th May 2013, 17th June 2013, 10th July 2013, 6th September 2013, 17th October 2013, 9th and 12th November 2013, 18th December 2013;
- Land and plant compensation for the tower footprint in the NIL Area on 20th-21st February 2014;
- Explanation on the starting of equipment mobilization to local communities at NIL area on 4th June 2014;
- Discuss the cancellation of all kind of retributions from the contractors to the Youth Forum on 23rd June 2014;

- Explanation on the starting of earth works at SIL area which will be done by Hyundai and Tekniko on 27th August 2014;
- Explanation on the starting of drilling and related activities at NIL 2 on 17th September 2014;
- Explanation on EPI (HAL's sub-contractor) activity for base camp mobilization on 25th September 2014;
- Discuss the village condition and communities' needs on 13th October 2014;
- Discuss the village condition and communities' needs on 15th-16th 2014; and
- Explanation on the starting of drilling and related activities at NIL 1 on 22nd December 2014.

2) *Construction Design*

This stage consists of a feasibility study and technical design on the development of Sarulla geothermal field which will supply geothermal fluid to power plants. Those activities are taken into consideration of complying with the ADB safeguard policy and IFC Performance Standards.

Geotechnical investigation includes field investigations, laboratory testing, analysis and recommendations to understand the subsurface conditions for design and construction planning for the preparation of project location and civil engineering work. These investigation results are reflected to the design consideration such as landslide, erosion.

3) *Land Acquisition*

A total of 127 ha of land located in the districts of Pahae Jae and Pahae Julu, North Tapanuli Regency will be needed for the land use plan for the development at SIL and NIL is shown in **Table 2-**. The required land as listed in **Table 2-** has been acquired.

Table 2-3 Land Use Plan and Area Required for SIL and NIL

No	Land Use Planning	Estimated Required Area (m ²)
NAMORA I LANGIT (NIL)		
1	Main Access Road	36,235
2	Well Pad NIL 2n & Access Road	57,231
3	Disposal 1 & 2 & Access Road	176,050
4	Borrow Area	93,923
5	WJR 1n & Access Road	35,513
6	Power Plant & Access Road	228,113
7	Laydown	80,000
8	Road 5& WJP 1	200,000
9	NIL1 Exp & Access Road	80,000
10	WJR 2n & Access Road	40,000
11	T/L RoW and Tower	20,000
	Sub Total NIL	1,047,065
SILANGKITANG (SIL)		
1	Brine Injection Line (SIL1-SIL2)	18,498
2	SIL 2 to Batang Toru River	10,374
3	Disposal For Power Plant	12,340
4	Borrow Area	20,880
5	Well Pad SIL 1	13,344
6	Power Plant	65,465
7	SIL 2 Expansion & Access Road	30,000
8	Laydown 1	28,000
9	Laydown 2	20,000
10	Transmission Line 150 Kv	60,000
	Sub Total SIL	238,901
	TOTALNIL & SIL	1,285,966

2.2.1.2 Construction of Geothermal Power Plant

SOL will operate and maintain a power plant at 330 MW total installed capacity. To fulfil the capacity, three unit power plants are being constructed where each will generate approximately 110 MW. The first unit will be built at SIL and another two units at NIL.

Land Acquisition

The land required for the power plant construction already takes into account in the land acquisition process for the development of geothermal field and construction of access roads. This is described further in Volume IV: Social Safeguards Compliance Audit Report and Corrective Action Plan. The amount of land required for the power plants is approximately 6.5 ha for SIL and 22.6 ha for NIL.

2.2.1.3 *Transmission Line Construction between SIL and NIL*

Land Acquisition

The land acquisition process has been completed and was undertaken through direct negotiations and agreements between land owners and SOL, facilitated by the government of North Tapanuli Regency. The land required to build the transmission towers has also been purchased.

The purchased land will be used as platforms for transmission towers and not for transmission lines. Approximately 47 towers will be built with an estimated distance of approx. 300 meters between each of the towers. It is estimated that each transmission tower will require 900 m², and therefore the total of land required for 37 towers is 3 ha.

2.2.2 *Construction Stage*

2.2.2.1 *Sarulla Geothermal Field Development*

This stage involves construction of new well pads, access roads, improvement of existing well pads, drilling of new wells, and installation of associated well pad equipment such as separators, accumulators, pipelines for well production testing. The geothermal field development construction is scheduled for approximately 3 years.

Currently the SIL power plant site preparation and foundation work continues.

The NIL power plant site preparation has commenced and continues. The work focuses on constructing the access road to support the full scale earthwork.

The infrastructure work such as roads, well pads and bridges are almost completed. Focus on improving slope stability is also in progress.

Workforce Recruitment

The estimated number of workforce at the peak involved in the geothermal field development activities is as shown in **Table 2-**.

Table 2-4 Well Development Workforce - Recruitment at peak during the Construction Period (2015-2017)

Activity	Estimated Workforce Required at peak 2015-2017				
	Expatriate	Manager/ Engineer/ Supervisor	Skilled/ Semi-skilled (incl. Manager/Engineer/ Supervisor/Expatriate)	Unskilled	Total
Infrastructure Construction	3	10	50	50	113
Well drilling operations (4 rigs operating simultaneously)	18	120	450	300	888
Central logistics	2	2	2	12	18
Total	23	132	502	362	1019

Source: SOL Primary Data, 2013

Mobilisation of Equipment and Materials

Currently, mobilization of equipment and material is still on going. Construction equipment used in the roads and well pad construction and those for geothermal well drilling are to be mobilized, including the following:

- Earth-moving equipment such as dozers, loaders, dump trucks, excavators, roller compactors;
- Drilling equipment and its associated facilities such as cementing units, diesel generators, pumps, rigs; and
- Mechanical construction equipment such as cranes, welding machines, cutting torches, etc.

Materials such as stones and gravel are supplied locally. Materials are transported inland by trailers using the route Medan-Tarutung-Sarulla towards the storage facility around the project location in SIL and NIL. However materials such as casing and wellhead valves for the well drilling are to be imported.

Land Preparation

The land preparation consists of two main activities as follows vegetation clearing and land clearance and removal.

Considering that the current land use is a combination of farmland, plantation or dry land (*tegalan*), and bushes, tree cutting is minimal. Typically, trees were cut using a chainsaw. An ecologist conducted the survey before tree cutting took place including a biodiversity survey. Timbers and also top soil from tree cutting activities were collected in the designated area. Then, the timbers were given to the community as part of the Project's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program.

Stripped soil from the project site is placed in the project's designated disposal areas. Re-vegetation of the soil disposal site will be done after the construction stage of the project aside from some portions that will continuously be used as spaces for the project's supporting facility area during the stage of operation.

Civil Engineering Construction

i) Improvement of Sumatera Highway and Project Roads and Bridges

The main entry point of the power plant equipment to the Island of Sumatra is through the port of Belawan, near Medan. The plant equipment will then be transported through the Trans-Sumatra highway from Belawan to the Sarulla Project Site. A number of plant equipment (i.e. turbines, generators, transformers, heat exchangers, containerized items) are of notable heavy loads and require proper transportation planning. A Journey Management Plan (JMP) is in place before the mobilization takes place. The equipment are expected to be transported to site starting end of 2015.

Based on the preliminary road survey conducted by the contractor, certain improvements of bridges along the Trans Sumatra Highways will be needed. No actual replacement of bridges has been identified as needed during the preliminary survey. Most of the improvements needed are reinforcement of bridges, some widening of roads along tight curves, and temporary removal of certain low lying overhead structures (i.e. advertising billboards).

The existing roads in the Project sites that were previously built to access the existing well pads are mostly utilized. The existing steel truss bridge in NIL (called Hamilton Bridge) has undergone rehabilitation by adding various struts, cross members and other stiffeners to match the heaviest transport load expected to travel on it. A detailed design for this reinforcement procedure has already been conducted. These roads and bridges will be built as part of the permanent structures usable through the period of project operation.

ii) Well Pads for Well Drilling

Well pad construction work continues to the designed size and elevations where drilling activities are performed. A system for geothermal fluid separation is also to be built on the well pads containing production wells.

iii) Construction of Temporary Facilities – Worker Accommodation Area and Working Area

Temporary offices are located in the SIL area and NIL area, meanwhile contractors' accommodation are located in SIL-D and NIL-3. All of them are guarded by 24 hour security.

iv) Disposal Area

All unused or excess materials during construction activity are collected and deposited in a disposal area by the contractor. In the case of drilling mud, it is collected in a pit with a liner sheet and treated as industrial waste. Recently, a regulation has been issued stating that drill and cuttings from geothermal industry are categorized as non-hazardous waste.

v) *Temporary Drainage during Site Preparation*

A temporary drainage system and sediment basin were constructed during the site preparation. The sediment basin is regularly maintained by dredging the sediment once the sediment basin is fully loaded.

Drilling and Production Test

Drilling is conducted to prepare production and reinjection wells. It is anticipated that up to 34 wells will be drilled at SIL and NIL. The drilling activities utilize water from Batang Toru River. Estimated usage of water during drilling is at an approximate rate of 200 gpm.

2.2.2.1.1 *Construction of Geothermal Power Plant*

Workforce Recruitment

The estimated number of workforce at the peak projected to be involved in the construction of the Power Plant is shown in **Table 2-5**.

Table 2-5 Power Plant - Workforce Recruitment for Construction 2015-2017

No	Activity	Estimated workforce required				Total
		Expatriate	Manager/ Engineer/ Supervisor	Skilled/ Semi Skilled (incl.Manager/Engineer/Supervisor/ Expatriate))	Unskilled	
1	Power Plant construction	80	140	550	600	1,370

Source: SOL Data, 2013

The contractor will endeavour to use local labour and local contractor. The detailed plan, including local recruitment and accommodation, will be developed at a later stage taking into consideration the IFC Performance Standards.

Mobilisation of Equipment and Materials

The power plant equipment that are imported, such as the turbines and generators, heat exchanges, electrical components, are planned to be off-loaded at the port of Belawan. They will then be transported from Belawan to the project site via land trucking through the Trans Sumatra highway. Various multi-axle trailers are to be utilized to keep the road loading to within the permissible limits. Based on initial transport surveys made the most probable route would be through Belawan Port –Medan – Deli Serdang – Serdang Bedagai – Tebing Tinggi – Pematang Siantar – Parapat – Balige – Tarutung – Sarulla project locations (Pahae Julu and Pahae Jae).

Certain construction equipment, such as those used for earthmoving (dump trucks, dozer, and loaders), were identified as available in the North Tapanuli

area. Others are planned to be sourced within North Sumatra Island and other parts of Indonesia.

Construction materials for civil, building and architectures are expected to be sourced locally and within Indonesia.

Land Preparation for Power Plant and Employee Residential Area

The sites will be prepared by removing all the top soil, grading and levelling to the required elevations. At NIL, an inventory of trees already undertaken, and the land clearing including tree cutting and levelling will be carried out according to the applicable regulations. The development platform of the Power Plant area:

- SIL

Area: about 210m x 305m

Elevation: 530 and 525 m above sea level (bi-level)

The EPC camp will be located at lay down 2 approximately 1 km away from the nearest houses (3-4 houses) which are close to the SIL-1 well pad.

- NIL

Area: about 500 x 435m

Elevation: 823 and 813 m above sea level (bi-level)

The EPC camp will be located adjacent to WJR 2 approximately 1 -2 km away from residential areas.

2.2.2.1.2 Construction of Transmission Line between SIL and NIL

This subsection provides an overview of the construction of transmission lines between SIL and NIL related aspects including associated facility.

Workforce Recruitment

The quantity of the workforce is included in the Power Plant construction projected workforce requirement.

Mobilisation of Equipment and Materials

The mobilisation will be using existing road network. Whenever possible, materials used in this Project will be supplied locally. If not, the materials will be supplied from the nearest area. Materials will be transported inland by trucks using the route Medan – Tarutung – Sarulla towards the Project storage facility.

Land Preparation

The land preparation consists of two main activities i.e. vegetation clearing, and land clearance and removal.

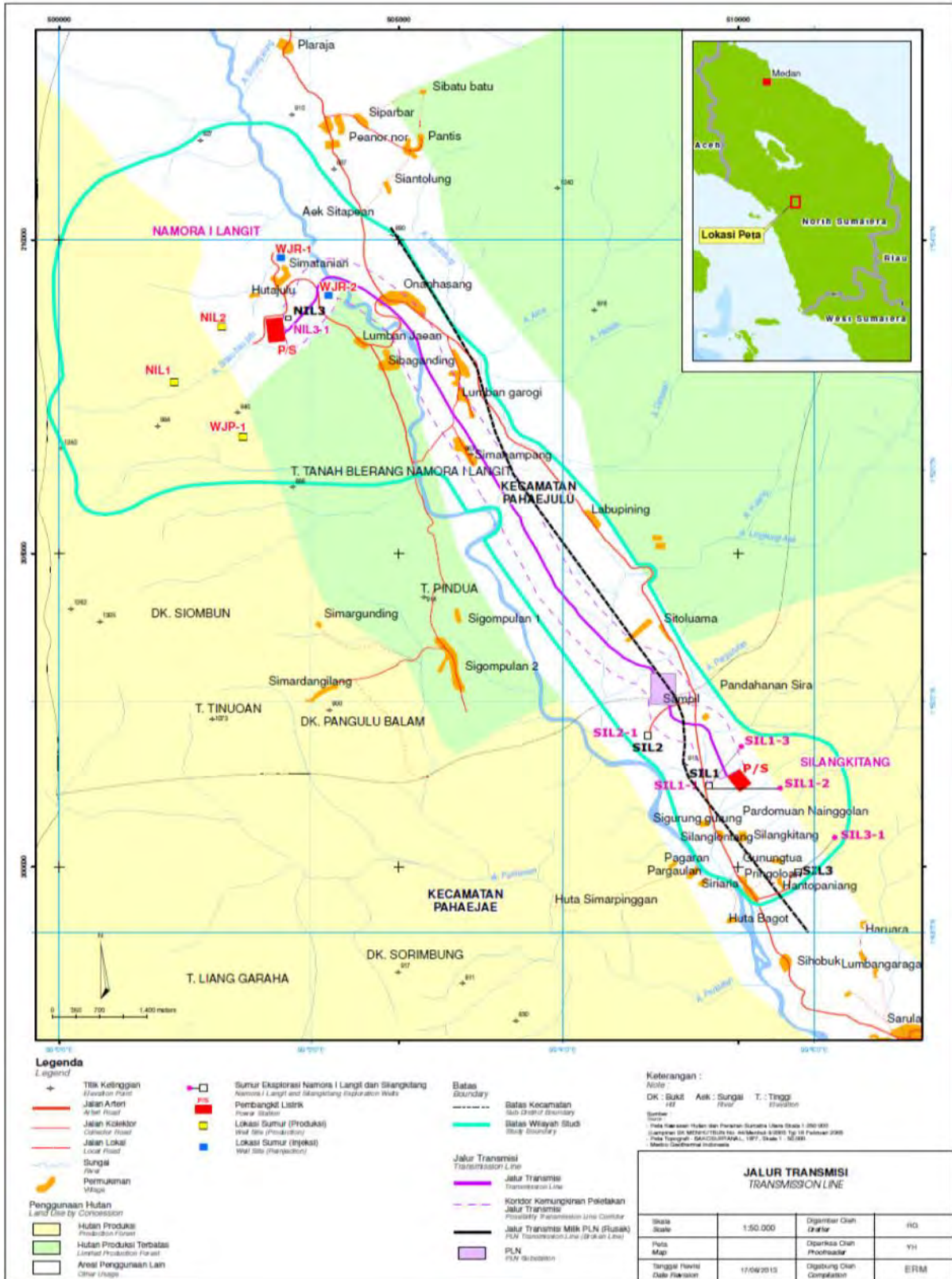
Land will be prepared for the locations of the transmission towers. SOL will not

prepare the whole section of land; however some tall trees will be cut.

Installation of Transmission Tower

This activity consists of construction of towers for the 150KV Transmission Line. The towers will be constructed at approximately 300 meter intervals. The combined approximate length of the transmission line from SIL to the PLN substation and from NIL to the PLN substation is approximately 11 km (Figure 2-2).

Figure 2-2 Transmission Lines Connecting SIL and NIL to PLN Substation



Associated Facility – PLN 275 kV Transmission line

The 150 kV Transmission Lines will interconnect the Electricity Generation Facilities to PLN's 275 kV transmission line. SOL has no control or influence over PLN related to this transmission line. PLN is responsible for the construction of the 275 kV T/L. Current activities that are being undertaken by PLN to complete the construction of this facility are land acquisition and also some construction work for tower foundation. Based on information given by PLN, the EIA (AMDAL) document for this facility has been completed.

2.2.3 Operation Stage

The operation stage is to operate the steam production system to generate electricity. The system consists of production sources, well heads, safety valves, pipe lines, separators and brine accumulator units, and control tools.

Geothermal fluid from the reservoir will be channelled to separators in order to separate steam and brine at the designed system operating pressure. Both steam and brine are used to generate electricity to achieve the 330 MW capacity.

The operation shall also include a standard monitoring system used in similar geothermal projects to monitor and assess the behaviour of the geothermal resource and wells. The detailed monitoring plan will be developed at later stage.

2.2.3.1 Workforce

The planned quantity of workforce to be utilized during the operation of the facility is described in **Table 2-6**.

Table 2-6 *Workforce during Operations Period (30 years from the commercial operation date).*

No	Activity	Estimated workforce required				Total
		Expatriate	Manager/Engineer/Supervisor	Skilled/Semi Skilled	Unskilled	
1	Sarulla Jakarta Head office support	5	8	12	1	26
2	Site Operations and Maintenance Team	3	11	94	101	209
Total		8	19	106	102	235

It is expected that local labour can be used as G&A/Support during the operation stage. During annual maintenance activities, third party contracted services will also add a number of work-force at the site. Depending on the actual maintenance activities being performed, about 101 unskilled workers and 91 skilled workers are expected to be involved every year for 30 years. The crafts vary from labour force, skilled workers (i.e. welders, mill wright), consultants and representatives from the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM).

The detailed hiring plan will be developed nearer to operations.

3 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The 2013 IPP aims to present the affected Batak people's socio-cultural aspirations of life ("*hamoraon, hagabeon, hasangapon*"), their perceptions of the Project impacts on them, and the local community's needs and priorities. The 2013 IPP presents the (i) findings of the review of legal and institutional frameworks applicable to the Project IPs; (ii) a summary of the social baseline; (iii) an assessment of the potential adverse and beneficial Project impacts; and (iv) a summary of the communities needs as gathered during the 2013 FGDs. During the preparation of this updated IPP, no new legislations were enacted and no new social baseline data were collected, therefore, the following sections of the 2013 IPP remain unchanged.

- 3.1 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK
- 3.2 SOCIAL BASELINE
- 3.3 SOCIAL OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT AREA
- 3.4 DEMOGRAPHICS
- 3.5 ETHNIC PROFILE
- 3.6 ECONOMICS
- 3.7 HEALTH
- 3.8 EDUCATION
- 3.9 RELIGION
- 3.10 COMMUNITY SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE
- 3.11 CRIME
- 3.12 SOCIAL INTERACTIONS
- 3.13 VULNERABILITY IN THE PROJECT AREA
- 3.14 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY
- 3.15 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS
- 3.16 EVALUATING SIGNIFICANCE FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH IMPACTS
- 3.17 INTEGRATION OF STAKEHOLDER PERCEPTIONS
- 3.18 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT RESULTS SUMMARY
- 3.19 GENDER IMPACTS

The following sections have been updated.

3.20 LAND ACQUISITION

3.20.1 Discussion of Impacts

A total of 127 ha of land acquired from 487 landowners are being utilized for the development at SIL and NIL. Details of the land acquisition process are discussed in the Social Safeguards Compliance Audit Report. Feedback from the land owners indicates SOL has conducted socialisation and negotiation

according to good faith negotiations and has been fully participatory. According to consultations and the grievance records to date no major disagreements have been raised by the land owners regarding SOL's land acquisition process.

As discussed in the SSCAR Section 4.7.3, the majority of land owners are farmers reliant on their land for income and subsistence through paddy rice and crops. Hence when they lost their land their income as well may also be affected.

Given the limited economic opportunities in the area, the limited skill sets and low income earned, the loss of land and therefore income could potentially result in significant impacts to the land owners (such as nutrition impacts, adverse health etc.) if the process is not appropriately managed.

3.20.2 Impact Evaluation and Significance

This evaluation is based on the land owners who have had their land acquired and compensation received.

From the surveys undertaken from June-July 2013 it is understood that no permanent, and only one temporary structure, have been affected by the Project. No physical displacement took place. The Project did not affect residential, business/commercial or pasture land. It's largely utilised for household paddy rice and plantations for income purposes. Of the 191 households surveyed, 162 PAH (68 PAHs in Pahae Jae and 94 PAH in Pahae Julu) are significantly affected or losing 10% or more of their productive or income-generating assets have been acquired. From among those significantly affected, there are a total of 113 PAHs (46 PAHs in Pahae Jae and 67 PAH in Pahae Julu) who lost more than 50% of their total landholding. Of these PAHs, 2 lost all their land (but both are still employed as police officers and receive salaries) and 11 owners had remaining land classified as unviable (i.e. equal to or less than 400 sq.m.) of which 6 are in Pahae Julu and 5 in Pahae Jae.

Thus the impact is significant (based on ADB's guidance) particularly for PAHs in Sigurung-gurung, Lumban Jaean and Simataniari that are already considered vulnerable villages. Of importance are the 13 land owners who lost all their land or were left with 400 m² or less of land.

No robust data was available on the change to household income or loss of income. This was largely as land owners were still being compensated by SOL at the time of the survey and therefore were still cultivating and utilising their land. However it can be assumed that given no income restoration was provided for the lost crops and no livelihood restoration program is currently in place that those who lost >10% of their land (i.e. the majority) and in particular those who are considered vulnerable (e.g. female headed households), will be significantly impacted in terms of loss of

income over the short to medium term. Of those who were surveyed in SIL few indicated they would buy new land with the compensation money; most stating they would use the money for primary needs such as education, food etc.

There were 76 land owners over the age of 55 years old and 36 land owners who were female headed households. A total of 98 out of 191 (51%) were considered under the poverty line. These households will therefore require particular attention to ensure they are not made more vulnerable due to the loss of land or assets. To have more accurate information and confirmation on this data, further verification and checking is required. The verification result is explained in chapter 5 of this document.

Table 3-1 Loss of Land Leading to Loss of Income

Impact Description	Loss of land leading to a loss in in income			
Impact Nature	Positive		Negative	
Impact Type	Direct		Indirect	
Impact Extent	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Duration	Short term	Medium	Long term/ irreversible	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Frequency	Low	Moderate	High	
Magnitude	Negligible	Small	Medium	Large
Sensitivity/Vulnerability	Low	Medium	High	
Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major

3.21 WORKFORCE RECRUITMENT

3.21.1 Discussion of Impacts

Economic Benefits to Locals Through Increased Income

The Project will generate a number of job opportunities throughout its lifecycle, as shown in the tables in Chapter 2. It was estimated in 2013 that the Project will employ 1038 workers for the well drilling development, and 1,274 for construction of the Power Plant construction. It is assumed at this stage that the majority of the unskilled positions and some semi-skilled will be offered to interested individuals residing in the Project affected villages. The construction period for SIL will be up to 30 months and NIL 50 months. Workforce requirements during operations phase (30 years from 2018) is expected to reduce to about 200 people but actual needs will be finalized as COD nears..

High Community Expectation for Local Employment

The baseline data identified more than 50% of the total 208 registered job seekers in the region are unemployed; most graduates from the high school. This number is only limited to the registered job seekers and may not define the actual job seekers number in the region. The baseline also identified 6,102 people in Pahae Jae and 3,279 people in Pahae Julu are at productive ages (15 - 64 years old) i.e. working age.

During the consultations undertaken by SOL and ERM survey work the expectation of employment (as a priority and key need) was raised on many occasions by males, females and youths in all eight villages. This need is supported by the fact that the majority of households income in the Project area (about 90% from the total respondents) is still below the province minimum wage. This is also likely creating high community expectation for the Project local employment to improve their economic condition. Furthermore the lack of economic opportunities and remote location also hinder the ability for the villagers to gain employment outside the farming sector.

To handle this issue, SOL has coordinated with the EPC in the recruitment process of the local people. The job opportunities have been communicated with village heads and an announcement placed on the village announcement boards. All candidates from the eight project affected villages will be eligible for selection by the EPC based on their needs and skills.

Escalated Alcohol and Tobacco Consumption Due To Increased Income

Increased incomes within the Project area, particularly for males, can lead to an increased alcohol, tobacco and drug consumption. However, based on ERM's observation, it is found that frequent and excessive alcohol consumption commonly occurs in the 8 Project villages at present and prior

to the project commencing. The type of alcohol usually consumed is called *tuak*, a local traditional drink made from fermentation of coconut or palm tree. Some of the locals, particularly males, consider this consumption as part of their lifestyle; while some consider it helps them maintain their health. Furthermore, consultations indicated that females also consume *tuak*; in some cases after birth in a belief that it heals their wounds quickly. These habits indicate a low level of community awareness on the danger of frequent and excessive alcohol consumption.

There are a number of health risks from excessive alcohol consumption. At an individual level, it can increase the risk of accidents or endure infection and disease; at a society level, it can increase violence and crime levels. The baseline identified violence as the highest crime incident in the region; this was supported by observations made and discussion held with the community in the eight Project affected villages.

The baseline also identified frequent tobacco consumption in the local community. Similar to alcohol increased income due to Project employment may also exacerbate community smoking habits which can lead to numerous health problems, including respiratory infection and cancers.

3.21.2 Impact Evaluation and Significance

Economic Benefits to Locals Through Increased Income

Currently the agricultural sector is the main form of income for the community in the 8 villages within the Project area. However during the FGDs the PAHs discussed a number of different skills possessed by locals (including females), such as automotive skills, computer operator/administration/ accounting, building construction, driver and heavy equipment operator, welder, chef, tailor, and security. These existing skills, the willingness to be employed by the Project, the Projects demand for semi and unskilled workers will likely create positive economic benefits to the PAHs. Employment with the Project will not only increase and sustain the households' income (either during construction or operations); enhance and build skills, support and improve the household's standard of living and economic choices. Local employment will also benefit the broader community through increased spending by the workers and their families.

In addition to local recruitment the Project will be recruiting skilled workers who will reside with one of the two camps (either at NIL or SIL) it is also likely that these employees will also contribute to the local economy.

Through the AMDAL, the Project has committed to local economic development through optimizing the use of local workers. Given the Projects commitment to local employment, its requirements for workers, the communities desire to be employed and their current low economic status and employment opportunities this impact will be rated positive.

Table 3-2 Workforce Recruitment Impact to Local Economic Benefit

Impact Description	The Project will generate employment for local community members which is will create economic benefits through increased income.		
Impact Nature		Positive	Negative
Impact Type		Direct	Indirect

High Community Expectation for Local Employment

Given the existing skill sets within the community and the Projects requirements for workers some of these expectations will be met. The Project will employ a number of workers during the construction and operation phase; some of whom will be from the 8 Project villages.

However the number of realistic job positions during construction and operations for the local community versus the number of individuals seeking employment indicates expectations require management. Should they not be managed the community may become disgruntled with the Project, social jealousies of those who have been employed and who have not may develop and potential damage of relations between the Project and the communities which could lead to community protests, delays and escalating Project costs.

This likely impact may not only take place during the construction but also potentially occur during the operation stage. There will be significant decreased number of job opportunities during this stage; from 1,624 workers during the peak of construction to only 226 people. From these numbers, more than 50% are for skilled positions. In addition, at the end of construction worker contracts, due to the limited employment opportunities elsewhere, the hope is widespread that once employed by the Project the worker will be retained through the whole Project lifecycle which will be challenging due to the differing skills required (however possible if training is provided early enough).

Expectations will need to be managed with regards to these Project benefits. Therefore managing expectations upfront will be a key to mitigate impacts. The project commitments to local employment will help to ensure the opportunities and benefits where feasible; however, despite management efforts, there is potential outcome of social unrest as a result of high community expectation to the limited workforce recruitment (in particular given the high vulnerability in Sigurung-gurung, Lumban Jaean and Simataniari). For this reason, the impact is assessed as negative and major significance.

Table 3-3 High Community Expectation on Local Employment Impact

Impact Description	Community have high expectations for Project local employment may – if not met this may result in community unrest			
Impact Nature	Positive		Negative	
Impact Type	Direct		Indirect	
Impact Extent	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Duration	Short term	Medium term	Long term/ irreversible	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Frequency	Low	Moderate	High	
Magnitude	Negligible	Small	Medium	Large
Sensitivity/Vulnerability	Low	Medium	High	
Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major

Escalated Alcohol and Tobacco Consumption Due To Increased Income

The Project employment opportunities which will potentially increase local community income may aggravate the alcohol and tobacco consumption habits which may risk community health as well as increase violence and crime in the society. Given the likelihood of increased income for many, the fact that excessive and frequent alcohol consumption currently occurs, along with domestic and other forms of violence in the community the resulting impact is assessed as negative and moderate significance. This is supported by the fact that the community has a poor awareness of the dangers of excessive alcohol consumption.

Table 3-4 Impact of Increased Income from the Project Employment to Escalated Consumption of Alcohol and Tobacco

Impact Description	Increased incomes leading to excessive and frequent alcohol and tobacco consumption			
Impact Nature	Positive		Negative	
Impact Type	Direct		Indirect	
Impact Extent	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Duration	Short term	Medium term	Long term/ irreversible	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Frequency	Low	Moderate	High	
Magnitude	Negligible	Small	Medium	Large
Sensitivity/Vulnerability	Low	Medium	High	
Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major

3.22 PROJECT REQUIREMENTS FOR GOODS AND SERVICES

3.22.1 Discussion of Impacts

Economic Benefitst to Local Business Through Provision Of Goods And Services

To support the Project construction and operation related activities, e.g. to support land preparation, improvement of the roads and bridges, and other construction and operation activities, a number of goods and services will be required. Hence, the Project AMDAL has committed to optimize the opportunities in provision of good and service for local businesses.

Currently agricultural sector is still the largest contributor to the Tapanuli Utara economy, as well as the main income of the community of the 8 villages within the Project area. However, it is identified that industrial sector is the second contributor to the regional income, mainly from small and medium businesses, i.e. confection and food. The baseline also identified a number of businesses owned by locals including catering, cleaning, car rental, equipment rental, and tailors. Furthermore a number of kiosks, stalls, and shops are found within the vicinity of the Project area. As such, the local businesses are likely able to gain economic benefit from the Project procurement opportunities.

In addition, there will be an increased demand for local goods and services from the Project workers and in-migrants opportunity seekers, e.g. for food, transportation, and housing. This is likely to enhance community trading activities, which may further increase economic benefits for local business and boost the local economy.

The level of opportunities however, will depend not only on the Projects demand for goods and services, but also on the initiative of the businesses and local entrepreneurs.

High Community Expectation for Local Procurement

Numerous FGDs undertaken with different groups within the community (male, female, and youth) – identified Project business opportunities as their key priority and need, along with expectation for employment.

As discussed above the local industrial sector comprises mainly small and medium industries. Although the Project activities may increase benefits for local business through the requirement for goods and services; the procurement will require certain standards and quality, in which the locals might not familiar with, e.g. labour and health and safety standards. In addition the Project may require procurement packages to be of a certain scale and size; whereas the local businesses most likely to operate on a very small scale and therefore would be unable to service a Project of this nature.

As such, the Project will have limited capability in providing significant business opportunity for locals. In addition, the demand of good and service

will decrease at the end of construction. These limited Project capabilities may create social unrest as the Project can't meet the communities' high expectations.

3.22.2 *Impact Evaluation and Significance*

Economic Benefits to Local Business Through Provision Of Goods And Services

The Project has committed to optimizing opportunities for procuring local goods and services where possible. A number of goods and services required by the Project to support its construction and operation related activities can be fulfilled by the locals (including females). This includes catering, cleaning, and car rental. This is likely to create economic benefits to local businesses.

The resulting impact from the Project's requirement for goods and services to local economic benefits is assessed as positive – i.e. beneficial to the community.

Table 3-5 Project Provision of Good and Service Impact to Local Economic Benefit

Impact Description	The Project will generate the demand for goods and services which is likely to increase business opportunities and create economic benefits for locals.		
Impact Nature		Positive	Negative
Impact Type		Direct	Indirect

High Community Expectation for Local Procurement

There is high expectation from the locals for Project business opportunities; however they are likely to have limited capability and capacity to provide the necessary goods and services for the Project due to certain standards and quality. As in the case of employment, this may create social unrest leading to project delays, reputation issues and escalating costs. Expectations will need to be managed with regards to these Project benefits. Therefore managing expectations upfront will be key in mitigating impacts. The project commitments on local content for provision of good and service will help to ensure the opportunities and benefits are feasible; however, despite management efforts, there is potential outcome of social unrest as a result of high community expectation. For this reason, the impact is assessed as negative and moderate significance.

Table 3-6 High Community Expectation on Local Business Opportunity Impact

Impact Description	Communities high expectation may result in community unrest due to certain standards and quality required			
Impact Nature	Positive		Negative	
Impact Type	Direct		Indirect	
Impact Extent	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Duration	Short term	Medium term	Long term/ irreversible	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Frequency	Low	Moderate	High	
Magnitude	Negligible	Small	Medium	Large
Sensitivity/Vulnerability	Low	Medium	High	
Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major

3.22.3 Influx of In-migrant Workers and Opportunity Seekers

3.22.3.1 Discussion of Impacts

As discussed previously the Project will generate job opportunities throughout its lifecycle; the highest workers numbers will occur during the peak of construction, where an estimated 1,624 people will be employed. In addition, a number of goods and services will be required to fulfil the needs of the Projects construction and operation related activities; the highest number of procurement will occur during the construction, for land preparation, improvement of roads and bridges, construction of the geothermal power plant and its associated facilities, e.g. offices and worker camps.

As has occurred on other Projects of this nature in Indonesia and elsewhere it is anticipated there will be an influx of migrants seeking direct or indirect opportunities from the Project.

Typical in-migrants may include:

- Unskilled, semi-skilled or skilled workers and their families;
- Returning residents or in-migrants with existing family support networks in the area;
- Opportunistic in-migrants seeking jobs from the Project; and
- Opportunistic entrepreneurs and traders, aiming to take advantage of new business opportunities encouraged by the Project and by the increased income of the community.

The peak period of influx population of opportunity seekers in-migrating to the Project area will occur during the construction phase of the Project. These in-migrants are likely to reside either with existing family member in or near the 8 Project villages or nearest town or rent accommodation again

close to the Project particularly in the villages close to Project activities, where stalls and other services to cater to the needs of the workforce are possible to be set up. In addition the possibility exists for unplanned settlements to develop in and around the Project area.

This influx due to the Project construction related activities has the potential to impact the locals. The impacts will depend on the number of people arriving, the nature of their activities, and the capacity of the local villages and government to absorb and manage the process. These are detailed in the following sections.

3.22.3.2 *Impact Evaluation and Significance*

Social Jealousy and Community Security

Interactions between the local community and in-migrants are inevitable early in the Project, in particular if they are residing in or near the villages. The baseline identified community concerns with regards to in-migrants. This concern is largely due to contract workers (even unskilled for the well preparation and road repairs) coming from other areas thus taking local job opportunities.

In this case, 'local' employment is one that requires clear definition. There may be an expectation amongst local communities that this is solely from nearby villages whereas the Project may have a broader scope. This can cause unrest due to the perception that non-locals are being favoured over locals for employment and provision of goods and services.

As such, the locals would have to compete with in-migrants to secure these opportunities; potential increased income disparity between locals and non-locals is also likely due to limited local capability to fulfil the Project requirements. This condition is likely to create unrest and conflict with migrants. Furthermore conflict with in-migrants may occur in the location where the migrant worker camps and camp followers are located.

Communicable Disease Transmission

The baseline identified a number of existing health challenges in the community, including respiratory illnesses, a lack of sanitation and waste disposal services, and limited access to healthcare facilities and services. In addition it was observed the communities have a limited awareness, and understanding of diseases prevention.

With potentially half of the 1,624 construction workforce recruited from outside the Project areas, plus in-migration of their family members and other opportunity seekers, impacts associated with community health, particularly increased communicable disease transmission may occur. Although data at the local level on diseases such as STDs and HIV/AIDS is not readily available given the number of single non-local males moving to the local area the possibility of increase disease transmission exists. Mobile

Men with Money (MMM) are recognised contributory factors for escalating the demand for prostitution, interacting sexually with local females and thus increasing the risk of STD transmissions.

Diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea may also occur should unplanned settlements develop without any sanitation, waste or water facilities.

Increased Pressure to Natural Resources And Public Infrastructure

An influx of non-locals may also place additional pressure on the communities' natural resources (e.g. the rivers and forests) as well as public infrastructures (local roads, health and education facilities) which are already under resourced.

There will be increased demand for resources (e.g. food, water, electricity, wood, and other forest products) and services (e.g. education, health services and transportation), as well as increased domestic waste production (solid and liquid). These pressures will be increased due to the additional influx of migrants, particularly during peak of construction. It is unlikely that any of the villages will have capacity to absorb significant numbers of migrants.

During the operational stage of the Project, although the overall in-migrant workforce will drop significantly, a large number of in-migrants, both of released workers and others seeking opportunities may remain in the area, becoming semi-permanent additions to the local social landscape. This additional population will likely continue to place extra burdens on the local government social services and may also change the social demographics of the area.

Inflation

The increased demand of good and services is likely to occur with the influx of incoming workers into the Project area. This in addition to employment and good Project wages and with the Projects demand for local resources and goods will potentially increase the prices of local goods and services, e.g. land price, house renting, food, etc. Although this will create increased income for some people; it may also create economic disadvantages for those who are unable to access the Project's benefits.

Disruption to Local Batak Custom

The baseline identified the Batak Toba as the predominant ethnic group within the Project area. The Batak still frequently perform cultural practices in their village and associate strongly with their ethnicity. As such concerns have been raised by community members that an influx of non-locals to the area may introduce cultural practices inconsistent with the Bataks which may result in a decline in social cohesion or disregard for Batak customs etc. Given the potential magnitude of influx impacts (which depends on the scale of influx) and the fact that significant vulnerabilities exist within the

communities at present the overall impact has been ranked as negative major.

Table 3-7 Influx Migration Impacts

Impact Description	Influx impacts related to. social jealousy, increased communicable diseases, increased pressure to natural resources and public infrastructure, inflation, and disruption to local cultural heritage			
Impact Nature	Positive		Negative	
Impact Type	Direct		Indirect	
Impact Extent	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Duration	Short term	Medium term	Long term/ irreversible	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Frequency	Low	Moderate	High	
Magnitude	Negligible	Small	Medium	Large
Sensitivity/Vulnerability	Low	Medium	High	
Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major

3.22.4 Project Traffic

3.22.4.1 Discussion of Impacts

Increased traffic will occur due to Project activities in pre-construction, construction and operations such as transportation of goods, equipment, materials and workers to in between NIL and SIL and also to and from the Project area.

Construction equipment typically used in the roads and well pad construction and those for geothermal well drilling will include:

- Earth-moving equipment such as dozers, loaders, dump trucks, excavators;
- Drilling equipment and its associated facilities such as cementing units, diesel generators, pumps;
- Mechanical construction equipment such as cranes, welding machines, cutting torches, etc.

Whenever possible, materials will be supplied locally; if not, the materials will be supplied from the nearest area. Materials will be transported inland by trucks using the route Medan-Tarutung – Sarulla towards storage facility around project location in SIL and NIL. Specialty materials such as casing and wellhead valves for the well drilling are expected to be imported.

The Projects traffic levels are considered to be high, particularly during construction phase where local roads will be utilised. The Projects use of these roads can lead to a number of adverse impacts such as the increased potential for an accident with another roads user or pedestrian, dust, air emissions and noise, deterioration of local roads and bridges and increased congestion causing roadblocks.

3.22.4.2 Impact Evaluation and Significance

In 2011 seven traffic accidents were recorded in Pahae Jae and eight traffic accidents in Pahae Julu.

Road conditions are poor in many villages and road safety awareness is limited. During the surveys numerous communities discussed their concerns around the production of excessive dust due to the Project traffic. This impact was reported to be occurring at that time in Silangkitang due to SOL's contractor trucks transport soil.

As the main roads to SIL and NIL are provincial and village roads, the Project is sharing them with other road users as well as passing by many roadside communities. This increase in the vehicle numbers (especially heavy goods) will be evident in the villages of Silangkitang, Pardamean Nainggolan, Pardomuan Nainggolan, Sigurung-gurung, Onan Hasang and Janji Natogu. The road is very windy and in poor condition in some areas hence the increased possibility of increasing the number of accidents exists. Roads in the SIL area are generally asphalted however those in and around NIL are soil/gravel. Therefore the potential for an incident is higher in this area (i.e. around Lumbang Garaga, Sibaganding, Lumban Jaean, and Simataniari).

Given the likely periods of congestion a decrease in access to services may occur in some villages- this may lead to limited access of local Batak people (although temporary) to markets, health centres, and government centres etc. Given the traffic flow in SIL is denser this is likely to occur more in the villages around this area.

Furthermore the narrow roads with residential houses along them are most likely to be impacted by increasing dust, noise and air emissions from the assessing trucks. As respiratory infections are the key health condition in the area this is a high concern amongst the community. Given these factors the impact is rated negative and major.

Table 3-8 Traffic Impacts

Impact Description	Project activities may increase the risk of an accident, disturb traffic in village roads and Sumatera trans roads, the dust caused by vehicle traffic will disturb community are living around the road.		
Impact Nature	Positive		Negative
Impact Type	Direct		Indirect
Impact Extent	Low	Medium	High
Impact Duration	Short term	Medium term	Long term/ irreversible
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High
Frequency	Low	Moderate	High
Magnitude	Negligible	Small	Medium Large
Sensitivity/Vulnerability	Low	Medium	High

Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
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3.22.5 Infrastructure Development

3.22.5.1 Discussion of Impacts

The Project will not only use road infrastructure in Pahae Jae and Pahae Julu Sub-district but it plans to use Trans Sumatera Province roads also. Therefore it has committed to build/renovate any public infrastructure that may be impacted by the Projects demands. This is because heavy plant equipment will be transported through the port of Belawan, near Medan along the Trans-Sumatra highway from Belawan to the Project site.

Based on the preliminary road survey undertaken by the contractor, certain improvements of bridges along the Trans Sumatra Highways will be needed (but no replacements). Most of the improvements will involve reinforcement of bridges, widening of roads along tight curves, and temporary removal of certain low lying overhead structures (i.e. ad posters).

Existing roads at the Project site that were previously built to access the existing well pads will mainly be utilized by the Project. Refurbishment, expansion and extension of these existing roads combined with constructing new ones will be undertaken.

The existing steel truss bridge in NIL (Hamilton Bridge) will also undergo a rehabilitation to enable heavy transport loads to travel on it. A detailed design for this reinforcement procedure has already been conducted. These roads and bridges will be built as part of the permanent structures usable through the period of project operation.

3.22.5.2 Impact Evaluation and Significance

Construction Impacts of Improvements

Similar to the assessment of traffic impacts, the impacts associated with the improvement of roads and bridges will result in a number of adverse, although temporary, impacts to the local communities such as increased noise and dust activities, congestion and the increased potential for accidents (construction or traffic). Given the small scale of the improvements, the ability to reroute to use another road etc. and the short time from in which these activities will be conducted the adverse impact is considered negative and minor.

Table 3-9 Construction Impacts due to Infrastructure Upgrades

Impact Description	Upgrade activities resulting in increased risk of accidents/increase dust etc.			
Impact Nature	Positive		Negative	
Impact Type	Direct		Indirect	
Impact Extent	Low	Medium	High	

Impact Duration		Short term	Medium term	Long term/ irreversible	
Impact Scale		Low	Medium	High	
Frequency		Low	Moderate	High	
Magnitude		Negligible	Small	Medium	Large
Sensitivity/Vulnerability		Low	Medium	High	
Significance		Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major

3.22.5.3 Benefits of Infrastructure Upgrades

SOL had committed to improvements of local roads and bridges to ensure they withstand the demands of its heavy goods vehicles during construction and operation. These improvements which include road widening and bridge improvements will also benefit the local communities who will also be able to utilise this infrastructure once the upgrades are complete. This will improve their access to other villages, facilities and services which inevitable will result in improved economic outcomes for the communities. Given the poor conditions of some of the current roads and the fact the community has requested that the Project support them in upgrading their bridges and roads, this impact has been rated positive.

Table 3-10 Operation Impacts due to Infrastructure Upgrades

Impact Description	Repair/maintenance of roads and bridges as a result of the project activities will have a positive impact for community.				
Impact Nature	Positive			Negative	
Impact Type	Direct			Indirect	
Impact Extent	Low	Medium		High	
Impact Duration	Short term	Medium term		Long term/ irreversible	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium		High	
Frequency	Low	Moderate		High	
Magnitude	Negligible	Small	Medium	Large	
Sensitivity/Vulnerability	Low	Medium		High	
Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	

3.22.6 Construction Activities

3.22.6.1 Discussion of Impacts

Environmental Related Impacts

There are a number of construction impacts that are classified as environmental but have an indirect consequence on the local Project communities: These include:

- Dust and air emissions as a result of the construction activities at SIL

and NIL and therefore the potential public health impacts on the local communities;

- Noise impacts from the construction activities leading to community irritation especially from those residing close to the project activities;
- Increased vector breeding grounds as a result of digging trenches where rainwater can be left stagnant and create additional breeding grounds for mosquitoes which in turn could result in an increased risk of malaria or dengue fever;
- Project Water Use (from the river and ground water) and waste management practices resulting in concerns about the local communities access to water being reduced or polluted impacting their ability to irrigate their lands and access potable water; and
- Construction activities (centred on community health and safety issues) resulting in increased environmental vulnerabilities such as an earthquake or land slide.

3.22.6.2 Impact Evaluation and Significance

Dust and Air Emissions

Dust emissions have been raised by the local communities as a concern and given the proximity of some of the villages to the Project construction sites some exposure is likely to occur. In addition as respiratory issues are the key health challenge in area this impact is rated negative and moderate, this rating also reflects the fact that the impact is temporary and based on specific construction activities. The rating is also informed by the fact that access to specialist healthcare for respiratory illnesses is likely to be challenging for the villages.

Table 3-11 Community Health Impacts due to Dust and Air Emissions

Impact Description	Respiratory issues as a result of increased dust and air emissions			
Impact Nature	Positive		Negative	
Impact Type	Direct		Indirect	
Impact Extent	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Duration	Short term	Medium term	Long term/ irreversible	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Frequency	Low	Moderate	High	
Magnitude	Negligible	Small	Medium	Large
Sensitivity/Vulnerability	Low	Medium	High	
Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major

Noise

Construction noise levels are compliant at the majority of noise receptors, but exceed the Project criteria at a limited number of noise receptors during certain high noise level generating activities. These exceedances warrant

noise control mitigation and management measures to be considered and ERM has provided a set of project specific recommendations. Detailed noise modelling has been conducted for the Project and is provided in Volume II: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Addendum; Annex G.

There are no further recommendations for noise control mitigation, management measures or monitoring options to those presented in this report (specific to construction), or those already incorporated into the Project design.

Table 3-12 Community Health Impacts due to Noise

Impact Description	Impacts from noise due to steam blowing			
Impact Nature	Positive		Negative	
Impact Type	Direct		Indirect	
Impact Extent	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Duration	Short term	Medium term	Long term/ irreversible	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Frequency	Low	Moderate	High	
Magnitude	Negligible	Small	Medium	Large
Sensitivity/Vulnerability	Low	Medium	High	
Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major

Increased Vector Breeding Grounds

The community reported only a few cases of chikungunya, malaria and dengue fever in 2011; with dengue being more common. However these illnesses were not raised as a concern amongst the community during consultations. Nonetheless given their proximity to the project construction areas, the fact that activities will be occurring in the rainy season that may result in an increased amount of stagnant water this impact has been rated negative and minor. This is also supported by the fact that there is limited awareness of malaria and dengue fever prevention in the area and that access to healthcare services is poor.

Table 3-13 Community Health Impacts due to Increased Vector Breeding Grounds

Impact Description	Increased prevalence of mosquito borne diseases			
Impact Nature	Positive		Negative	
Impact Type	Direct		Indirect	
Impact Extent	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Duration	Short term	Medium term	Long term/ irreversible	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Frequency	Low	Moderate	High	
Magnitude	Negligible	Small	Medium	Large
Sensitivity/Vulnerability	Low	Medium	High	

Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
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Project Water Use and Discharges

The Project has produced a water use study which is described in detail in Volume II: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Addendum; Section 3.6. The Project's usage of water will be highest during drilling activities (sourced from the Batang Toru River) in the NIL area. Drinking water provided to the Project workforce will be in the form of purified bottled water sourced through local vendors.

During construction phase, the duration of water use will be approximately 30 months at the SIL area and 47 months in NIL area. Water for the workforce camp site will be sourced from water wells that will be drilled within the site area. Water for construction and hydro-testing will be sourced from these Project water wells and the Batang Toru River, almost 100% of the water will be from the Batang Toru River.

SOL and its EPC Contractor will ensure that the disposal of used water is in line with Indonesian government regulations and international lender standards to avoid any adverse impacts to the environment or local communities surrounding the Project area.

The Government of North Sumatera supports the availability of clean water for all communities in a sustainable manner. This is mandated via the Regional Government regulation No. 6 Year 2002 regarding Tax for Collection and Utilization of Surface Water and Groundwater. In this regulation, the Government restricts the use of groundwater; obligating industry that utilises ground water to construct infiltration wells. SOL is committed to comply with this regulation.

The river is utilised daily by the local Batak communities who reside alongside it for activities such as drinking, bathing, washing, irrigation and other farming activities. It is also used for catching freshwater fish.

The communities use spring water as the main source of community life for bathing, washing and cooking. In addition to household usage the majority use spring water for farming purposes where spring water is considered indispensable for rice paddy cultivating. The spring water is piped or hosed from the wells to the rice-paddy fields.

SOL will not use spring water, which is the main community source of freshwater (Pahae Jae: 43 households and Pahae Julu: 20 households). The community has no current water access or availability issues (even in the dry season). The Project's drinking water requirements will be purified bottled water sourced through a local vendor. Water for the workforce camp site will be sourced from water wells and the highest water demand, which occurs during drilling, will be drawn from the Batang Toru River.

It is acknowledged that the Batak local community have concerns over Project water demands despite the use of groundwater being less common. Six households in Pahae Jae and nine households in Pahae Julu rely on this source. As discussed, community wells range from 4-6 m depth. The estimated depths of the Project's planned groundwater wells are in the range of 50 to 100 m which targets the groundwater supply far below the community wells. SOL conducted pumping tests and tested yields are very low and not predicted to affect community wells >100m from the site. As discussed above, SOL has conducted initial modelling to understand better potential abstraction impacts on the communities' water wells.

An impact on irrigation water was raised numerous times in consultations with land owners and has been identified as a key community concern. Although the Project is unlikely to impact water availability, given the community concern regarding water pollution, the heavy reliance the community has on surface water for daily life and agriculture and the fact that it is unclear how the Project will dispose of its waste water this impact is rated negative and moderate.

SOL will engage with the local community around this issue and ensure all appropriate measures are implemented to safeguard the communities' use of local water resources.

SOL is committed to further monitoring on river water and groundwater extraction, particularly during peak demand to illustrate that the supply is not affected. Part C of this ESIA (the social impact assessment) will consider the potential social impacts of these activities in more detail.

Table 3-14 Impacts on Community Water Resources

Impact Description	Impacts on water sources used for daily life and farming			
Impact Nature	Positive		Negative	
Impact Type	Direct		Indirect	
Impact Extent	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Duration	Short term	Medium term	Long term/ irreversible	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Frequency	Low	Moderate	High	
Magnitude	Negligible	Small	Medium	Large
Sensitivity/Vulnerability	Low	Medium	High	
Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major

Community Health and Safety Fears

During the consultation sessions, the local communities raised concerns around the potential for an increase in landslides due to deforestation etc. and earthquakes given the areas vulnerability to elements such as this. In

addition there may be potential impacts as a result of community members entering project construction areas and being involved in an accident.

A Seismic Hazard Desk Study undertaken for SOL (Volume II: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Addendum; Annex B) indicated that in the last ten years there has been an average of about 45 events between magnitude 4-6 and approximately very few events greater than 6 to 8 in the last ten years in the vicinity of the site area. The biggest event is a 6.8 event magnitude with its epicentre located at 200km SW from the proposed plant. After analysis the study concludes the project will have can proceed as currently designed provided additional fault trenching activities are carried out before detailed design phase and facilities in the vicinity of the rupture zone are designed to accommodate the possible predicted movement.

However given the local communities level of concern around this issue, the fact that incidents have occurred historically that have been associated with the Project, the impact is rated negative and moderate. This is also informed by the fact that there is a risk of an onsite accident involving a community member (or child) given the close proximity of the activities to the villages.

Table 3-15 Impacts on Community Health and Safety

Impact Description	Community Health and Safety Concerns			
Impact Nature	Positive		Negative	
Impact Type	Direct		Indirect	
Impact Extent	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Duration	Short term	Medium term	Long term/ irreversible	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Frequency	Low	Moderate	High	
Magnitude	Negligible	Small	Medium	Large
Sensitivity/Vulnerability	Low	Medium	High	
Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major

3.22.7 Operation of Power Plant and Transmission Lines

3.22.7.1 Discussion of Impacts

Increased H₂S produced from the geothermal project which may result in an increased unpleasant odour in and around the site vicinity.

As discussed previously the communities have raised multiple concerns around the potential for an increase in landslides and earthquakes as well as health and safety concerns surrounding well blow outs or toxic gas leaks. In addition to this they raised the potential health impact as a result of the transmission lines (radiation).

3.22.7.2 Impact Evaluation and Significance

Increased Hydrogen Sulphide (H₂S)

The Indonesian standard for H₂S is an odour standard of 0.02 ppm (approximately 30 µgram/m³) specified in Minister of Environment Decree No. 50 of 1996 (Kep-50/MENLH/11/1996). This is more stringent than the WHO guideline, which is 150 µgram/m³ (approximately 0.1ppm) time weighted average over 24 hours. The WHO guideline is a health impact threshold and is based on the avoidance of eye irritation. H₂S dispersion modelling was undertaken to understand the potential impact as a result of the Project (Volume II: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Addendum; Section 3.7). A review of the affected people was also updated. Based on the surveys made, there was no increase in the number of households around the immediate vicinity of the Power Plant, especially at NIL site receptor point 238 where the highest concentration of H₂S emission is projected to occur. Based on the modelling result, the maximum annual average emission is predicted at 0.014ppm.

In respect to the 24hr average, the model shows 129 occasions when the 0.02ppm limit is exceeded. Compared to the total receptor-days of 160,965 (441 receptor points read each daily for 365 days), this occurs 0.080142% in a year. The majority of these are not located in residential areas.

Even considering the highest concentration, the predicated highest concentration will be below the WHO guidelines of 150 mugram/m³ in all instances for all receptor points. Under this condition there is no predicted health hazard from the H₂S emission on ambient air from the project operation.

In respect to the odour limit set by Indonesian standard of 0.02ppm, in view of the non-continuous and very few days per year occasions that the odour limit is predicted to exceed, the impact is considered to be minor.

Table 3-16 Community Health Impacts due to H₂S Emissions

Impact Description	Odour resulting from H ₂ S emissions upsetting community members			
Impact Nature	Positive		Negative	
Impact Type	Direct		Indirect	
Impact Extent	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Duration	Short term	Medium term	Long term/ irreversible	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Frequency	Low	Moderate	High	
Magnitude	Negligible	Small	Medium	Large
Sensitivity/Vulnerability	Low	Medium	High	
Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major

Community Health and Safety Fears

Considering the previous studies undertaken in these areas; along with the limited evidence on transmission lines causing community health concerns this impact is rated negative and minor. However it is recommended that SOL ensure the communities are fully informed as to the results of these studies to alleviate their concerns.

Table 3-17 Impacts on Community Health and Safety

Impact Description	Community Health and Safety Concerns				
Impact Nature	Positive			Negative	
Impact Type	Direct			Indirect	
Impact Extent	Low	Medium		High	
Impact Duration	Short term	Medium term		Long term/ irreversible	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium		High	
Frequency	Low	Moderate		High	
Magnitude	Negligible	Small		Medium	Large
Sensitivity/Vulnerability	Low	Medium		High	
Significance	Negligible	Minor		Moderate	Major

4 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 OVERVIEW

This sub-section focuses on the information disclosure, consultation and participation activities conducted by SOL. These are requirements set out in the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 and in the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Performance Standards (PS) 2012. This Chapter specifically discusses Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation requirements, activities undertaken with the identified Project communities, government agencies and representative groups (e.g. farming) and planned future activities.

4.2 INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS

4.2.1 Asian Development Bank (ADB)¹

The ADB's SPS and Public Communications Policy emphasise the importance of consultation and public participation in development projects, particularly with those people who are likely to experience social impacts as a result. Meaningful Consultation is a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. The consultation and public participation process must be substantive and meaningful. It should be performed at the initial phase of the project, through open and transparent procedures and without coercion. The ADB also emphasise the importance of involving stakeholders in the decision-making stages of the project. Stages may include the design, impact assessment, mitigation planning, and implementation phases.

Specifically in order to have meaningful consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples, the Project will establish a context-specific strategy for inclusive and participatory consultation, including approaches of identifying appropriate Indigenous Peoples representatives, and consultation methods appropriate to the social and cultural values of the affected Indigenous Peoples communities. SOL will pay special attention to the concerns of indigenous women and youth. In case serious differences and disagreements in relation to the project, its components, or the IPP, SOL will undertake good faith negotiations to resolve such differences and disagreements.

Based on the impact assessment, the Project is classified as Indigenous Peoples Category A. With respect to the issue of the need to obtain consent from the affected Indigenous Peoples community, the SPS requires that consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities be obtained for 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. This is not applicable as there is no physical displacement of IPs from traditional or customary

¹ <http://www.adb.org/documents/safeguard-policy-statement>

lands. The project is not green field, as there has already been some existing facilities (well pads, sump pits used during drilling, pipelines, access roads, etc.) on the plots of land already acquired by UNOCAL in the 1990s, which plots of land are now owned by PGE. These are the plots of land where the source of geothermal energy to be commercialized is located. Thus, there will be no commercial development of natural resources under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of IPs. Remaining lands to be acquired by SOL will not involve any IP physical displacement. Moreover, the process of informed consultation and participation has been undertaken in affected villages and land was acquired based on a free and negotiated settlement process.

4.2.2 International Finance Corporation (IFC)²

4.2.2.1 IFC Performance Standard (PS)

The IFC has adopted policy requirements and guidelines (IFC PS) relevant to public consultation and disclosure to ensure projects are implemented in an environmentally and socially responsible manner.

The IFC's Policy on Social and Environmental Sustainability highlights the need for community engagement and broad community support. Specifically, it states that the *IFC is committed to working with the private sector to put into practice processes of community engagement that ensure the free, prior, and informed consultation of the affected communities ... leading to broad community support for the project within the affected communities...* The IFC's definition of broad community support is a collection of expressions by the affected communities, through individuals or their recognized representatives, in support of the project.

The IFC PSs on Social and Environmental Sustainability define clients' roles and responsibilities for project management—including requirements for information disclosure. Six of the eight PSs contain specific requirements for public consultation and disclosure. Details of relevant IFC requirements are described in the 2014 IPP.

4.3 NATIONAL CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS

SOL is committed to enforce all applicable laws and regulations of the Indonesian Government. A summary of the relevant articles and paragraphs in the laws and regulations in relation to public consultation and disclosure that SOL will comply with is presented in the 2014 IPP

² http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/IFC+Sustainability/Sustainability+Framework/Sustainability+Framework+-+2012/Performance+Standards+and+Guidance+Notes+2012/

4.4 CULTURALLY SENSITIVE CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES

4.4.1 Identification of Stakeholders

Stakeholders are defined as people or entities that are affected or may have an interest in the Project. SOL's key stakeholders were identified through a stakeholder analysis process at the beginning of the Project. During this process stakeholders were categorised by identity, roles and interest in and influence on the Project. The key stakeholders were categorized into three groups

- 1) Directly Impacted Stakeholders: People or entities that are directly affected by the Project and/or have been identified as most vulnerable to changes due to Project. They require engaging when identifying impacts, stakeholder's significance and during mitigation and management measure discussions. Direct stakeholders include land owners, village heads, community and religious leaders and the sub-district head as well as villagers in project affected communities.
- 2) Indirectly Impacted Stakeholders: People or entities that could be indirectly affected by the Project. Indirect stakeholders include NGOs, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).
- 3) Other Relevant Stakeholders: People or entities who are interested in the Project.

Table 4-1 and **Table 4-2** present the concerns, issues and perceptions of the local Batak communities in the Pahae Jae and Pahae Julu Sub Districts.

Annex A presents the identified Project stakeholders (in Pahae Jae and Pahae Julu sub-districts, North Tapanuli regency and North Sumatera province) and their categorisation findings.

Table 4-1 Key Concerns, Issues and Perceptions of the Communities in the Pahae Jae Sub District

Community	Key concerns, issues and perceptions
Pardamaean Nainggolan	Environment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental damage concerns due to land clearing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anxious of a well blow-out, such as in the case of LAPINDO in the East Java Province (this was due to a well failure during drilling)
	Employment and Business Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prioritise job opportunities for local people
	ISP Program
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the bridge in the sub-village (<i>dusun</i>)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide support for church and school equipment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase the social welfare of the community
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the public health services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide scholarships for local students
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raise awareness of environment and community safety
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build junior and senior high school buildings
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build a hospital
Pardomuan Nainggolan	Information, Disclosure and Grievance Mechanism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inform the community clearly on relocation and compensation process
	Environment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerns regarding a reduction of irrigation water
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anxious of a well blow-out, such as in the case of LAPINDO in the East Java Province (this was due to a well failure during drilling)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project may result in pollution that could impact crop plantations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As the project is located in an earthquake prone area there are concerns this may impact project activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project may impact the quality of drinking water
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project may cause a landslide
	Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerns regarding the production and disposal of project wastes 	
Employment and Business Opportunities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prioritize Project employment for local people e.g. construction labourers, catering, security and administration 	

Community	Key concerns, issues and perceptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The recruitment process should be open and transparent involving the village head (not via email or SOL's website). ▪ Provide opportunities for local people to set up businesses to support the project e.g. an auto workshop, laundry and cleaning service <p>ISP Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide donations to disaster victims ▪ Provide Christmas gifts for community ▪ Improve the local road access ▪ Establish a health program for local elderly people ▪ Provide English and Mathematic courses for local students ▪ Provide aid/ donations for all local people ▪ Provide scholarships for high performing students and those from poor families <p>Information, Disclosure and Grievance Mechanism</p> <p>Inform the community about SOL's grievance mechanism - how it works and who they contact to make a complaint etc.</p>
Silangkitang	<p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concerns about impacts to their plantations and crops ▪ The waste water from the project may contaminate the hot spring water ▪ Anxious of a well blow-out, such as in the case of LAPINDO in the East Java Province (this was due to a well failure during drilling) ▪ As the project is located in an earthquake prone area there are concerns this may impact project activities ▪ The project may impact the quality of drinking water and amount of irrigation water available ▪ Agricultural activities will be reduced due to the land acquisition process ▪ Potentially the project may increase air pollution, noise and waste water resulting in negative environmental impacts <p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project may result in community health impacts e.g. due to a high level radiation from the transmission lines <p>Employment and Business Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide opportunities for local people to set up businesses to supply to the Project such as transportation, laundry and cleaning services ▪ Employ local labourer during the construction phase ▪ Recruitment process should be open and transparent; it should be informed to village head, not via email or website. <p>ISP Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a water pipeline from the spring to community houses

Community	Key concerns, issues and perceptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide scholarships for high performing students and those from poor families ▪ Improve the school building ▪ Improve the church building and also provide support for church activities and equipment <p>Information, Disclosure and Grievance Mechanism</p> <p>Inform the community of the grievance mechanism including who is responsible with in SOL</p>
Sigurung-gurung	<p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project may increase water, air and noise pollution ▪ Project activities may impact the communities clean water source ▪ A toxic gas blow out caused by the project may harm the community ▪ The project may impact plants in the forest <p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The transmission tower should be built away from residential areas to minimise community health impacts <p>Employment and Business Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Train and capacity build the local workforce ▪ Prioritize local job opportunities ▪ Provide opportunities for local people to set up businesses that service the project such as provision of agricultural crops (vegetables, rice paddy, fruit, etc.) to SOL, transportation, laundry and cleaning services <p>ISP Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase the quality of life and social welfare of the local communities ▪ Implement a community development plan ▪ Provide school equipment for students in the villages surrounding project ▪ Provide scholarships for students between elementary and senior high school level ▪ Provide electricity to Sugurung-gurung free of charge ▪ Improve the dam used to irrigate the local rice paddy fields <p>Information, Disclosure and Grievance Mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inform the community clearly regarding relocation due to project ▪ Inform the community transparently regarding negative project impacts

Table 4-2 Key Concerns, Issues and Perceptions of the Communities in the Pahae Julu Sub District

Community	Key concerns, issues and perceptions
Lumban Jaean	Environment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project could harm plants such as <i>Petai (Parkia Speciosa)</i>, cocoa and rubber resulting in crop failures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project could impact water availability for rice paddy fields
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anxious of a well blow-out, such as in the case of LAPINDO in the East Java Province (this was due to a well failure during drilling)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project activities may trigger landslides which could impact the community’s rice paddy fields and plantations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SOL’s activities may decrease the quality of clean water
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project may result in an increase in air pollution, noise and traffic accidents
	Social Culture
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In migration as a result of the project could impact the Batak’s tradition and culture
	Health
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project may increase diseases within the local population and crops due to its activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The transmission tower could result in health impacts within the community
	Employment and Business Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New jobs for local people will be created
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment of local youth will be a priority
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Business opportunities within the local villages will increase
	ISP Program
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish a conservation program
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide vocational training for the community on IT, automotives, cooking, etc.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the community infrastructure and health facilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide school supplies for students
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide church supplies, such as tables and chairs
	Information, Disclosure and Grievance Mechanism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct socialization activities regarding project impacts as the community have not received enough information about project 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inform the community about SOL’s grievance mechanism and ensure complaints are dealt with in a timely manner 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inform the community about the projects use of local roads verses the construction of new access roads 	

Community	Key concerns, issues and perceptions
Onan Hasang	Environment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anxious of a well blow-out, such as in the case of LAPINDO in the East Java Province (this was due to a well failure during drilling)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project may harm plants such as <i>Petai (Parkia Speciosa)</i>, cocoa and rubber resulting in crop failure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential environmental damage due to SOL's activities
	Health
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The transmission tower should be built far from residential areas
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SOL's activities have the potential to cause health issues in the community
	Employment and Business Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase business opportunities in the village e.g. in transportation, workshops, canteen/restaurants, laundry and materials supplier
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prioritize the employment of local people in catering, housekeeping and administration
	ISP Program
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide school equipment for students
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide agricultural support such as provision of fertilizer and rice paddy seeds
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build new access roads to the rice paddy fields
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide scholarships for high performing students 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide access to medical facilities such as a clinic or hospital and allow community to have access to project doctors and paramedic staff during an emergency 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide sporting facilities for local youth 	
Information, Disclosure and Grievance Mechanism	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inform the community transparently and clearly about the project's negative impacts 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct socialization activities regarding project impacts 	
Sibaganding	Environment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anxious of a well blow-out, such as in the case of LAPINDO in the East Java Province (this was due to a well failure during drilling)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project may reduce the quality of the mountain spring water which is used as a clean water resource
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project may increase air pollution and dust from project vehicles
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potentially the project may increase traffic accidents
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potentially it will reduce soil fertility due to project activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potentially it will cause water pollution
	Social Culture

Community	Key concerns, issues and perceptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anxious of social inequalities due to in migration and also the impact this may have on the Batak's tradition and culture <p>Employment and Business Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prioritize employment for skilled and educated local people ▪ Provide opportunities for local people to set up business activities such as opening a convenience store to sell goods to the workers <p>ISP Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase the social welfare of the community ▪ Provide the school equipment for students ▪ Provide scholarships for high performing students and those from poor families ▪ Provide support to the local agricultural sector (e.g. provision of fertilizer and rice paddy seeds) ▪ Provide vocational training for local youth according to project needs e.g. English language, electronics, automotive training. ▪ Provide sporting facilities for local youth <p>Information, Disclosure and Grievance Mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inform the community regarding the projects negative impacts before activities commence ▪ Change the company name from Sarulla Operation Limited to Pahae Operation Limited (POL)
Simataniari	<p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project may cause landslides that may impact the community's rice paddy fields and plantations ▪ Anxious of a well blow-out, such as in the case of LAPINDO in the East Java Province (this was due to a well failure during drilling) ▪ As the project is located in an earthquake prone area project activities may be impacted <p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The transmission tower should be built far away from residential area <p>Employment and Business Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide opportunities for local people to set up business activities such as opening a convenience store to sell goods to the workers ▪ Provide employment opportunities for local people in catering, housekeeping, manual labour and drivers ▪ Prioritize employment for local people depending on their skills <p>ISP Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide school equipment villages ▪ Improve road access in the village ▪ Build the junior and senior high school

Community	Key concerns, issues and perceptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide scholarships for high performing students and those from poor families
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve health facilities in the villages
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide church supplies such as tables and chairs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the village government office
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide sporting facilities for local youth
	<p>Information, Disclosure and Grievance Mechanism:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inform the community regarding the projects negative impacts and details of the relocation process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inform the community how the project will manage its negative impacts and provide compensation

4.4.2 Consultation

This section provides an overview of the Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation process that has been implemented to date by SOL. This includes:

- Information education consultation (IEC) materials;
- Dissemination protocols;
- Consultation activities from 2008 until 2012;
- Consultation conducted to date in 2014; and
- Planned future consultation including disclosure of the ESIA.

4.4.2.1 IEC Materials

ADB's SPS states that consultation and participation are central to the achievement of the safeguard policy objectives. It explicitly requires the borrower/client to carry out meaningful consultation with affected persons and communities within the vicinity of the project location. Thus, in order to achieve this objective, SOL is required to ensure that all information related to the Project is well informed and communicated to the communities, groups, or peoples affected by the Project.

This also implies that information disclosure is not merely a one off process but that it is conducted continuously throughout the Project cycle allowing for an effective flow of information. One of the most important aspects of information disclosure is the preparation and establishment of IEC materials.

SOL has prepared numerous forms of IEC materials including brochures/leaflets, Project location maps, pictures/photos and video presentations etc.

Information and issues covered in the IEC materials range from Project information (project footprints, village settlements, etc.), the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) related information, job vacancies, grievance forms, etc. SOL understands the importance of sharing Project information with its local communities. This is demonstrated through the provision of the EIA executive summary document in the seven affected villages, namely:

SIL Area:

1. Silangkitang
2. Sigurung-gurung
3. Pardamean Nainggolan

NIL Area:

1. Simataniari
2. Lumban Jaean
3. Sibaganding
4. Onan Hasang

The documents have been made available in each village administration office. The complete EIA (ANDAL, RKL/RPL) documents are available in the sub-district offices in Pahae Jae (Silangkitang Area) and Pahae Julu (Namora I

Langit Area).

4.4.2.2 *Distribution of IEC materials*

In order to ensure that IEC materials are accessible to the general public, especially the affected people, SOL will establish locations where disclosure and the distribution of materials will take place.

4.4.2.2.1 *Village Level*

At the village level, distribution of IEC materials will be shared via the:

- Head of village and local communities leaders/informal leaders;
- Village board information;
- Village administration staff; and
- Representatives from community group.

4.4.2.2.2 *Sub District Level*

At the Sub district level materials will be distributed through the:

- Sub district administration staff; and
- Information board.

4.4.2.2.3 *Project Office Level*

At the Project level, the IEC materials will be communicated and presented by SOL's Project field team and management. This task will be managed by SOL's Project external relations team. The team will be divided into two coverage areas, one for the SIL area and the other for the NIL area.

4.4.2.3 *Information Dissemination Protocols*

This section explains the information dissemination protocols which SOL has and will continue to apply for the Project. The purpose of these protocols is to ensure that all related stakeholders participate in and are well informed of Project meetings or activities conducted in their area.

Considering the national, ADB and IFC information dissemination requirements and local customs in the Sarulla area, SOL will undertake information dissemination in the following forms:

4.4.2.3.1 *Direct Communication*

4.4.2.3.1.1 *Verbal*

Verbal communication, to disseminate information to local communities in the Project area, is accepted locally as most villagers communicate in this manner.

4.4.2.3.1.2 *Written/invitation or Notification Letter*

This is conducted by sending/distributing notification/invitation letters to the individuals/villagers.

4.4.2.3.2 *Indirect Communication*

This would be undertaken in the form of a notification through the village information board, brochures, and also newspapers or electronic media, such as radio and television.

4.4.2.3.3 *Protocol and Implementation*

The guidelines on public consultation, as stipulated by the Government of Indonesia in Minister of Environmental Number 17 year 2012, do not explain in detail the protocols for information dissemination. However the Project will use the regulation as a reference in the implementation, and it will also refer to local culture and practices so information can be well disclosed to the local communities and the public. Therefore, the following protocols will to be carried out by SOL for disseminating information:

4.4.2.3.3.1 *Initial Communication with the Heads of the Sub Districts and Villages*

Prior to conducting any meetings or activities, the SOL field team/external relations will first coordinate and communicate the planned activity with the heads of the sub districts and villages. In these initial discussions the schedule will also be agreed to ensure the timing is suitable and does not conflict with other key community activities or events. In addition the location of the venue will be agreed. Where possible meetings will take place in the evening to allow the community to carry out their farming activities as normal.

4.4.2.3.3.2 *Invitation – Written and Verbal*

After the schedule is agreed with the head of the villages or sub-districts SOL will then prepare a formal invitation letter to be sent to all intended persons/individuals or groups. This invitation will then be distributed to all the intended individuals via the head of each village by SOL's external relation officers.

In addition to the written invitation, as the external relation officers are locally recruited, they will also disseminate information on planned meetings and discussions verbally.

SOL's intent is to ensure that communication on proposed consultation events is undertaken as early as possible to the villagers/participants. This should be at least one week before any activity takes place.

4.4.2.3.3.3 *Follow Up On Invitations*

The SOL field team (i.e. the external relation officers) will then follow up with

the head of each village to confirm attendees. If the intended person is unable to attend SOL will encourage them to nominate a representative to attend in their place. (This also occurred during the land acquisition socialisation/negotiation process in instances where land owners reside outside of the Project area).

4.4.2.3.4 *Execution of activities*

4.4.2.3.4.1 *Agenda of Meetings/Activities*

In general the agenda for the above stakeholder meetings follows the below:

- Prayer;
- Welcome speech by SOL and other attendees;
- Explanation and presentation on current Project activities by SOL. This will also include a two way discussion on the identified potential impacts and risks, and the proposed measures and actions to mitigate the impacts;
- Open discussion in a Question and Answer format;
- Documentation including minutes, attendee list and photos; and
- Closing prayer.

When the majority of villagers are Christian the meeting will be opened and closed with a prayer, performed by the community leader or *Sintua* (church elders).

4.4.2.3.4.2 *Language*

Local communities in the Pahae Jae and Pahae Julu sub districts are predominantly Batak and use both Indonesian and Batak in their daily communication. They understand Indonesian very well and use it in their daily conversation. However, older people in the communities prefer to use Batak. Thus meetings and activities conducted to date by SOL have been in both languages to accommodate all generations. During informal meetings Batak is and will continue to be used to build a closer relationship with the local communities.

For certain activities, such as land surveying and staking, the process will be slightly different as the meetings will involve less people:

- Coordination with the village head to explain the activity and identify the affected land owners;
- Contact the intended person/land owner directly (accompanied by the village head) to set up the meeting;
- Meet with the land owner (or small group of land owners) to explain land surveying activities; and
- Based on whether consent is obtained from the land owner and village

head the survey is conducted.

This protocol will continue to be used when disseminating information to the local communities; adjustments will be made in accordance with the local communities' needs.

4.4.2.4 SOL Consultations up to 2015

4.4.2.4.1 Consultation Activities between 2008 and 2012.

The Project commenced consultation activities in 2008 with stakeholders including local government and related agencies, affected communities/groups, local NGOs and other related stakeholders. The objectives of these activities were to:

- Commence the consultation process early in the Project planning phase with affected communities and other related stakeholders;
- Disclose information on Project related information; and
- Establish a relationship with local communities, understand their concerns and discuss how the Project could address the issues raised.

Consultation activities were conducted, where possible, in a venue closest to the local communities. However, in some villages, where no sufficient venues were available, it was agreed with the village heads to hold the meetings in a church or school classroom located close to the village (due to their larger capacity). Some meetings were also held at SOL's Project office meeting hall in Silangkitang. In instances where this occurred SOL provided transportation for the community.

Meeting participants consisted of both men and women who were given equal opportunities to voice their concerns and expectations during the question and answer sessions. A summary of consultation activities conducted between 2008 and 2012 is described in **Table 4-3**.

Table 4-3 Public Consultations Activities Undertaken Between 2008-2015

Activities	Date	Stakeholders/ attendees	Description
Project socialization at Silangkitang	5 th February 2008	Head of villages, Representatives of local communities, Representatives of Local Government	Explanation on Project plan and activities
Public consultation in relation to AMDAL preparation	28 th March 2008	Local communities from seven affected villages, Head of Villages, Communities' leaders, Youth groups, Church leaders from both Pahae Jae	Information disclosure and discussion on project plan and activities, discussion on communities' concerns and inputs

Activities	Date	Stakeholders/ attendees	Description
		& Pahae Julu, North Tapanuli Local Government	
Project socialization with government institutions in Tarutung	6 th May 2008	Bupati of North Tapanuli, Head of Local Government Offices/ agencies, Head of Sub District of Pahae Julu and Pahae Jae	Information disclosure on project plan and activities
Project socialization regarding land acquisition process for re-injection route	6 th June 2008	Local communities, Head of villages, Head of Sub District	Explanation and discussion on land acquisition process and plan for re-injection line route
Socialization/ Seminar of Sarulla project to local NGOs groups, local communities and local Governments representatives	25 th June 2008	Church Associations and NGOs -JPIC HKBP, JPIC UEM,KSPPM, NINDJA JAPAN, Local Government Agencies (BAPPEDA, North Tapanuli Bupati Office), representative of local communities, Head of Villages	The impact of PLTP Sarulla towards community life and the environment
Socialization of well work over activity in Silangkitang	15 th July 2008	Local communities, head of villages, Head of Sub Districts, Representative of Local Government	Information disclosure on well work over plan and activity
Well work over ceremony in Silangkitang	15 th Aug 2008	Local Government of North Tapanuli, local communities, Head of Villages, Communities' elders, Head of Sub districts	Ceremony event prior to commencing the well work over activity
Dialogue forum with local communities and local NGO – IMARUPA & IARRP	11 th Jan 2011	member of local House of Representatives of North Tapanuli, IMARUPA NGO, IARRP NGO, Head of Villages, Local communities' representatives	Discussions related to concerns on environmental impacts and the project's community development program
Discussion/Meeting with local communities, representatives of North Tapanuli Local Government and IMARUPA/ IARRP	24 th March 2011	Head of villages, village elders, Chairman of IMARUPA NGO and staff, Chairman of IARRP NGO and staff, Representative of Local Government, Head of Sub districts, representatives of local communities	Discussion on the project's ISP and stakeholders (local communities, SOL, Local NGOs (IMARUPA & IARRP), local government) commitment to support the implementation of the project
Project and AMDAL socialization/explan	23 th March 2011, 15 – 18 th April	Head of villages, villagers and community leaders	Explanation on geothermal project,

Activities	Date	Stakeholders/ attendees	Description
ation (in 13 villages) of Pahae Jae and Pahae Julu	2011		environmental impact and project's AMDAL document, communities concerns
Socialization on land acquisition to brine Injection line land owners	25th Nov 2009	Land owners, Head of Villages, Head of Sub district, BPN (Land Agency Office), Agricultural Office	Explanation and discussion on project's land acquisition plan/activities for brine injection line route
1st negotiation meeting for Brine Injection line - land owners	9th Dec 2010	Land owners, Head of Villages, Head of Sub district	Meeting/ negotiation on land price
2nd negotiation meeting for Brine Injection line - land owners	19th Jan 2011	Land owners, Head of Villages, Head of Sub district	Same as above
3rd negotiation meeting for Brine Injection line - land owners	24th March 2011	Land owners, Head of Villages, Head of Sub district	Meeting/ negotiation on final agreement on land price
Village Monthly Meeting for 11 Village (5 Villages- NIL area & 6 Village -SIL area)	26 January -1 Feb 2015	Local communities from 11 Village, Head of Villages, Community elders, ER & CSR SOL	Explanation to local communities about SOL CSR Programs, discuss about labour, Monthly Meeting & installation of village announcement board
Well test Socialization at NIL Area (NIL-2n)	11 February 2015	Local communities from Sibaganding, Simataniari, Lumban jaeen, Onan Hasang, Janji Natogu village, communities' elders, Local Government of North Tapanuli, Head of Sub district, Head of Villages, HAL (DYFCO, PRA #9, THERMOCHEM), SOL	Informing the community about the well test process and impact to build the safety awareness regarding the well test.
SIL-1 Drilling Work Socialization	24 February 2015	Local communities from Sibaganding, Simataniari, Lumban jaeen, Onan Hasang, Janji Natogu village, communities' elders, Local Government of North Tapanuli, Head of Sub district, Head of Villages, HAL (DYFCO, PRA #9, THERMOCHEM),	Explanation to local communities on the commencement of SIL-1 Drilling work

Activities	Date	Stakeholders/ attendees	Description
		SOL	
Meeting with village representatives from 5 villages -NIL and 6 villages -SIL	11 March 2015	Local communities at SIL & NIL area, Head of Village, head of sub-district, communities elders, ADB social team, & SOL ER/CSR team	Discussion of project activities/impacts
Meeting/discussion with Local Government Office and related agencies on SOL CSR/ISP planning	12 March 2015	Regency Secretary, Head of Local Government Offices (Education, Health, Agriculture, Mining & Energy, BAPPEDA, Forestry, Public Works,etc)	Explanation on SOL CSR/ISP planning & implementation
Discussion on the progress of CSR program implementation – first phase 2015	23 March 2015	Head Villages (6 villages) – SIL area, Head Pahae Jae Sub district, SOL ER/CSR	Explanation and discussion on the ongoing CSR first phase implementation in Pahae Jae (6 villages)
Village Monthly Meeting	15 -19 March 2015	Local communities, Head of Villages, Community Elders, SOL ER, CSR, & HSE	Explanation to Local Communities about Community safety within the project location
Village Monthly Meeting	24 -27 April 2015	Local communities, Head of Villages, Community Elders, SOL ER, CSR, & HSE	Discuss the importance of improving the awareness and increase the sense of mutual cooperation (gotong-royong) value/culture among them
Socialization on Subcontractors of Hyundai (PT Asia Beton, PT Geotekindo, & PT Karang Mas) work activities	19 May 2015	Local communities from Silangkitang, Pardamean Nainggolan, Pardomuan Nainggolan, & Sigurung-gurung, Head Villages, USPIKA Pahae Jae, Hyundai ER, PT Asia Beton, PT Geotekindo, PT Karang Mas ,& SOL ER	Explanation to local communities about the civil constructions work that will be conducted by the Hyundai's subcontractors (PT Asia Beton, PT Geotekindo, & PT Karang Mas)
Village Monthly Meeting	27 -31 May 2015	Local communities, Head of Villages, Community elders, USPIKA, Halliburton, Hundai, ER, CSR, & HSE SOL	Explanation to local communities about Communities orderly and security.
Village Monthly Meeting	8-13 July 2015	Local communities (4 villages in SIL & 3 villages in NIL) , Head of Villages, Community Elders, SOL ER, Head of Sub district of Pahae Jae & Pahae Julu	Project progress and Labour

4.4.2.4.2 Communities' concerns and SOL's responses

In general, the stakeholders consulted, especially local communities, expressed their support towards the Project during the above meetings; welcoming the Project in their area. However, various concerns/issues were raised throughout the 2008 to 2012 consultation period (**Table 4-4**).

Table 4-4 Summary of Key Concerns and Issues (2008 -2015)

Key concerns and issues	SOL's responses
Environment:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effects of the hot steam/vapour on the plantation - What if there is a leak in the gas pipe? - Concerns on mud flooding as in Lapindo case - Water, air and noise pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project is using new technology so that the hot steam will not cause any harm to the plantation surrounding the project area. - The project has assessed and has taken counter measures for any related risks including pipe leaking and also mud flooding. This has been considered as part of the project design. Should such a case happen the project will take full responsibility.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further explanation on impacts of the transmission line (SUTET) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project is not going to build SUTET (275- 500 kV) but a SUTT 150 kV line which is different –the project will have another meeting to discuss the transmission line issue.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project should be transparent on the impacts and further explanation on positive and negative impacts are required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project will conduct further socializations to local communities to address all the questions and concerns and having this meeting is part of communities' involvement in the preparation and discussion of AMDAL.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involvement of local communities on AMDAL document preparation and discussion - There should be a clear agreement and meeting on environmental managements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project will comply with the applicable regulations in Indonesia when conducting its activities.
Employment and business opportunities:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prioritize the local man power and local resources such as local contractors, businesses and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project will absorb local man power in accordance with their skills and capacity and based on project's need. The project will also work with local contractors and businesses.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training for local man power, to ensure the community are work ready and skilled appropriately as most of the local people are farmers - Do not treat local people differently, all people must be given same opportunities - Request the project to conduct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project noted this and plans to conduct training for local manpower - this still needs to be further assessed and discussed. - The project noted the inputs and will discuss these further with the management.

Key concerns and issues	SOL's responses
<p>survey on available local man power data so that it could be used for recruitment process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To establish a simpler tender process for small scale contracts so that local contractors could participate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanism for recruitment and the tender process will be communicated and coordinated with local communities through Head of Villages. - Mechanism for recruitment and the tender process will be communicated and coordinated with local communities through Head of Villages.
ISP program:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project should allocate budget for a ISP - Commitments for a ISP must be made in a written statement/agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project fully understands and acknowledges its responsibilities to conduct ISP activities and this issue will be followed up and discussed with the project management team.
Land Acquisition process:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land owners should be informed of their rights and land acquisition should be done based on agreement and consent from the land owners' themselves - Negotiation should be undertaken on a group basis not individually and should be free from intimidation or force. - Land owners who release their land should be prioritized for Project employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project noted all these concerns and inputs; the land acquisition process will be conducted accordingly with no intimidation or force and it will comply with the applicable regulations in Indonesia.

Source: SOL Data, 2008-2015

The following section provides a series of photos taken during the consultation activities (**Figure 4-1 to Figure 4-4**).

Figure 4-1 Public Consultation with Local Communities in Sibaganding, Simataniari & Lumban Jaean Village



Figure 4-2 Public Consultation with Local Communities in Sitolu Ompu and Siopat Bahal



Figure 4-3 Public Consultation with Local Communities in Sigurung-gurung Village



Figure 4-4 Public Consultation with Local Communities in Silangkitang Village



4.4.2.4.3 Socialization on the Land Acquisition Process (April and May 2013)

During 2013 the Project has conducted two phases of consultation activities in the eight impacted villages in SIL and NIL areas.

Socialisation was undertaken on the acquisition of land required for some project facilities; this included confirmation of the land boundary survey and

calculation on the number of plantations (conducted by SOL's field team). The meetings were held with land owners from the SIL area (Silangkitang and Sigurung-gurung village) and NIL area (Sibaganding, Simataniari, Onan Hasang, Lumban Jaean village).

The meetings were conducted in Indonesian and Batak by SOL's external relations team. Following the Project presentation a question and answer session was initiated with the land owners where comments and queries were raised. Some of which SOL responded to immediately others required follow up. The question and answer session was then followed by the signing of the situation map and plantation inventory by each land owner or their representative. Land owners comments and queries along with SOL's responses during these sessions are summarized in **Table 4-5**. Furthermore, **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.** show some of the land acquisition meetings that took place.

Table 4-5 Summary of Comments and Queries from Land Owners during Land Acquisition Socialization

Land Owners/Village	Comments/Queries	SOL's Responses
Simataniari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EIA (AMDAL) needs to be explained to villagers in Simataniari. - During UNOCAL era, some community members claim activities caused damages to their water line. They are requesting SOL fix it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socialization on AMDAL document had been conducted in 2011. The project is fully committed to disseminate the AMDAL document throughout the project area. - SOL noted this issue and will further investigate the location because this is from UNOCAL era. Best solution will be sought by SOL's team.
Sibaganding Village)	When the project operates, will the water from Aek Acimun river keeps running to Sibaganding village?	Yes, water will still run from Aek Acimun to Sibaganding village.
Sibaganding Village and Simataniari Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local recruitment process should involve candidates from Sibaganding and Simataniari village. The process should be fair and positions should not only be temporary but permanent. - Results of the plantation inventory, calculations and the situation map should be shared with the village after the price is agreed and payments made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project will recruit local man power based on their skills and information from the Jakarta office, within the near future; the project will have socialization on recruitment of workers in the Sarulla area. - SOL noted this and it will be shared after the price is agreed and payments are made to all land owners

Land Owners/Village	Comments/Queries	SOL's Responses
Sibaganding Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access road to the village needs to be improved - Waterline to the rice field needs to be improved - Local people to be recruited in accordance with their skill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SOL noted this and will further study the condition of the access road and the waterline. The presence of the project in this area will not cause any harms to the local communities.
-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Propose that his land located on the right side is not to be wholly acquired by the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This request had been addressed and responded as per Mr Basirun's request as this was discussed during the land survey and measurement
-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A situation map for each land to be acquired to be prepared - Invitation for land negotiation to be prepared at least a week before the event so that owners residing outside of Sarulla area may have time to prepare and attend the meeting. - AMDAL document should be available at the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SOL has prepared and made situation maps for all land to be acquired - SOL noted this and all activities will be informed well in advance and ensure that land owners residing outside of Sarulla attend the negotiation. - It will be shared with the Head of Village and available at the village office
-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What if the land doesn't belong to me? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As long as there is power of attorney letter from the land owner, then it will not be an issue.
-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Represents Mr Hattus Sihombing asked SOL to also acquire the remaining land that he has including one grave area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SOL could not acquire the grave area but will check the location for the remaining land.
-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requested SOL to acquire their remaining land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SOL will first check and study the location of the remaining land
-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After signing the situation map and plantation inventory today, do we lose our right on the land? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No, because no payment is made and after the signing of situation map and plantation inventory, land owners still have full rights to their land.
Onan Hasang, Simataniari, Lumbajaeen, Sibaganding	In Silangkitang SOL has acquired land at a price of Rp 65.000 in 2011 so why for now SOL want to acquisition land at a price of Rp. 40.000?	Negotiation expected could find a quick decision
-	The land owner will not accept the price offer if based on NGOP price.	We should consider the positive impact of the presence of the project
-	The land that will be acquired should have an	The plants that grow in the land acquired will be able to be used by their

Land Owners/Village	Comments/Queries	SOL's Responses
	equal price with Silangkitang, and how about the price of the land if it's has been certified? For trees that will be acquired, it is still possible for the wood to be used by the land owner?	owners.
-	SOL is expected to be frank about the price of land acquisition given by the company	The land acquisition system that will conduct by SOL very different with UNOCAL, which was using location determination system. The nominal to be received by the land owner will not be reduced. Let's think about the positive impact of the SOL project in the future.
-	Land acquisition system established by UNOCAL was very long-winded. We are not willing to be continuously fooled and why is our land treated differently than Silangkitang?	-
-	Please explain the negative impact of the Sarulla project to the local community.	There will no negative impact of the project because all will be conducted properly.
-	The price of the land as in Silangkitang and the price of plants are not based on the price list of the Tarutung Agricultural bureau.	There will no deception on the land acquisition and the plants grown.
-	The land price offer by the land owners is IDR 100.000,- per m ² .	After have coordination with the Jakarta office, the price approved by management is Rp. 50.000/ m ² .
-	The price of the land that proposed by company management of Jakarta cannot be accepted by the land owners.	After make coordination with company office in Jakarta, the last decision is Rp 55.000/m ² and SOL will not make price discrimination between the wetland and terrestrial.
-	The last price offered by the company is not acceptable for us. The land price expected by the land owners is Rp. 100.000- per m ² for the wetland and Rp. 150.000,- per m ² for dry land.	-
-	The land price proposed Rp.65.000,-per m ² , like the price of Silangkitang.	-
-	One of the community leader	-

Land Owners/Village	Comments/Queries	SOL's Responses
	of Simataniari village expected there should be a mutually beneficial agreement between the land owner and the company.	
-	Let us think see how the positive impact of this company so let's we all together give a support to the company. We can propose the land price equal with the Silangkitang.	Please make the same perception for the land price among the land owners.
-	Let's we agree with each other for the land price is the same with Silangkitang before this meeting dissolved.	-
-	To conclude the meeting most of the participants expected the land price was the same as the price in Silangkitang in the amount of Rp 65,000- per m ² . A small portion of land owners in Onan Hasang, Lumban Jaean, and Sibaganding expected the land price was Rp. 80.000,- per m ² , while for Simataniari expected Rp 100.000,- per m ² , for dry land and Rp. 150.000,- per m ² ,for wetland.	-
Silangkitang, Sigurung-gurung	The company should prioritize recruitment for land owners.	-
Sigurung-gurung	The applicant that intends to work in the company project will be given a reference letter from the local village head	-
Silangkitang and Sigurung-gurung	Please explain about the dry land and the wetland	For the pants-grow will be follow the agricultural bureau price list and for both of dry land and wetland price is Rp 65.000/m ² .
-	If the price has been set up in previous months before, so we will agree with the price Rp 65.000, - per m ² .	-
-	The rest of land that has not	The surveyors will be deployed in the

Land Owners/Village	Comments/Queries	SOL's Responses
	been plotted by SOL, proposed to be bought by SOL and be measured again	near future to ascertain the amount of rest land in the area.
-	The existing land disposal expected disposed to the brink of the rest land belong to local community.	We will be considered, because if discarded soil carelessly can result in landslides that can pollute the environment.
-	The price of dry land and wetland be expected to be revisited	For now the price of land cannot be revised any more
Silangkitang	Considering the land price cannot be changed anymore then let us together to unite the opinion to approve the replacement price of the land (IDR 65,000,- per m ²)	-
Sitoluama	Please make clearer information about the issue of free route, compensation, and employee recruitment. For store house is there also compensation?	The plants which are 3 meters high will be cut. The spread of tower footprint is 18 meters. Accordance with the provision of laws the house which is impacted by the project will be compensated.
-	The land price of tower footprint expected be paid on fair price because it's a productive land	Everything that exists in the tower footprint area will be compensated in accordance with the regulation of North Tapanuli government. Until now we have not yet established the price negotiation, so we will conduct land acquisition based on NJOP because we know that the local NJOP is low.
Sigurung-Gurung	The project footprint located on my land expected to be moved slightly. For the land price please be revised because inflation often happens.	For the movement of land, the team will visit the location first. For the productive plants all of them will be counted.
Sibaganding	Our land has been acquired twice, how the compensation for wet land? Our suggestion is for the rice plant in order to be paid for 70 years.	The SOL way to acquire land is by the system 20 clumps x 2 x Rp 1.500 = Rp 65.000/m ² . The suggestion from a man from Sibaganding cannot be approved because we have acquired the land many times already.
Lumban Jaean	Agree with the project development plan in this region	In the near future will be established a survey for land and plant grow, and we will inform when the survey will be conducted. For the land owner who struck by the ROW will be socialized by the ROW owner in the village.
Sitoluama	The land owner of tower	It will be examined in the field

Land Owners/Village	Comments/Queries	SOL's Responses
	footprint no 24 until now does not agree with the land acquisition	
Onan Hasang	We hope there will no more problem for the land borders that will be acquired by the company	For the land owner of tower footprint there will be socialization in each village
Sitoluama	Why there are not the same spaces of each land that will be acquired for tower footprint?	The spaces of land for tower footprint is fluctuating according to condition on the filed
-	Because my land is not extensive it be better gathered with others	The coordinate points of each land has been registered is unlikely to be changed.
-	Because my property only slightly affected by the project footprint so it be better not be acquired	It will be the same, for the coordinate points have been registered for project footprint and are unlikely to be changed.
Sigurung-gurung	The land compensation payment process should be conducted transparently among the family members	All the family member expected to attend the land compensation process in order if problems appear so it can be resolved
Onan Hasang, Simataniari, Lumbajaeen, Sibaganding	In Silangkitang SOL has acquired land at a price of IDR 65.000 in 2011 so why for now SOL wants to acquire land at a price of Rp. 40.000?	Negotiation expected could find a quick decision
Onan Hasang, Simataniari, Lumbajaeen, Sibaganding	In Silangkitang SOL has acquired land at a price of Rp 65.000 in 2011 so why for now SOL want to acquire land at a price of Rp. 40.000?	Negotiation expected could find a quick decision

Source: SOL Data, 2015

4.4.2.4.4 Pre-Construction Socialization on the Land Acquisition Process (August 2013)

Between 27th and 31st August 2013 socialization activities were undertaken by SOL in the 8 Project affected villages. The primary aim of which was to disclose

the Project activities and discuss the potential impacts and mitigation measures; along with discussing community concerns, the grievance mechanism and settlement process. The detailed minutes and attendances lists are presented in Annex B.

Each 2 hour session took place in the village, attended by the village heads community representatives, SOL's external relations team and an ERM representative. Minutes and attendance lists were recorded for all sessions which followed the same format:

- Opening prayer by local minister;
- Welcoming speech by the village head;
- Presentation and explanation of the Project; this included showing a geothermal video presentation, presenting a brief history of the Project, introducing SOL as the project proponent and discussing the Project activities and impacts;
- Question and Answer session;
- Closing; a moderator explained that any additional questions, inputs or concerns should be conveyed to SOL (verbal or written) via the SOL external relations officer or through the Head of Village; and
- Closing prayer.

Table 4-6 summarises the key issues raised per village during the August consultations along with SOL's response. The key questions and concerns raised focused on topics such as:

- Compensation payment timing;
- Project impacts such as noise, H₂S, traffic and dust, water source impacts, soil and erosion impacts; and
- Project Benefits such as employment, training and ISP programs.

4.4.3 Consultation and Participation Activities during the Construction and Operation Phase

Aside from the consultation and participation activities that have been conducted to date, SOL will continue to conduct public consultation and disclosure activities in various forms. This is not only to comply with ADB, IFC or other international finance standards, but also to establish good communication and relationships with all SOL's stakeholders - especially the affected communities and the communities living in the vicinity of the Project area as well as with NGOs and local government agencies who may be potential ISP implementation partners. Throughout the Project, regular meetings and coordination with various stakeholders will be planned and scheduled. This will include disclosure of the ESIA, ESMP and ISP. Key known activities for

planned future consultation and participation are summarized in **Table 4-7**.

4.4.3.1.1 *NGO Consultations (September 2013)*

An NGO and CSO information sharing session was held in Jakarta in September 2013. NGO/CSO attendees included AKSI (for Gender, Social and Ecological Justice, WALHI (Selaku pengkampanye tambang dan energi), IESR (Institute for Essential Services Reform) and WWF (World Wildlife Fund). SOL, ADB, ERM and ENVIRON were also in attendance.

Questions posed to SOL centred on the following issues which SOL responded to:

- SOL's consultation and disclosure process;
- SOL's grievance mechanism;
- Project funding;
- The AMDAL and ESIA content and disclosure;
- Legacy health and safety issues related to the Project;
- Consultation regarding potential environmental issues;
- Electricity tariffs and provision of electricity by the Project to the local communities;
- Project description details; and
- Sensitive environmental receptors.

The detailed minutes and attendance lists are presented in the 2013 IPP.

SOL will continue to consult and collaborate with interested NGOs throughout the Project lifecycle.

Table 4-6 Summary of Pre construction Consultations conducted in August 2013

No	Theme	Questions/Comments/Suggestion	SOL's responses
Silangkitang			
1	Project Proponent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is SOL? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOL (Sarulla Operations Limited) is a consortium consists of four companies: PT Medco Power Indonesia, Kyushu, Ormat, and Itochu. SOL is the proponent of Sarulla Project which is having a contract (JOC) with PT PGE as the concession owner and Energy Contract Sale (ESC) with PLN.
2	Noise Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How SOL will manage the negative impact of "Noise"? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise will be monitored and minimized as much as possible by using a "silencer". Standard Operating Procedure for operation is established to address the issue of noise. This issue is also addressed in the Environmental management Plan (RPL/RKL) document.
3	H2S Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is H2S would be produced by the project? Communities' must be protected from its impacts How H2S will be managed during flow test and how long flow test will be conducted? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In any geothermal location, H2S exists even without the presence of a geothermal power plant because it's part of the nature. And during project operation, H2S odour might occur but based on the study made by the Project, it will not more than 0.02 ppm (regulatory standard for H2S odour). To avoid and minimize any impacts to the communities and project's workers, H2S will be monitored and controlled and it is part of the environmental Management plan (RKL/RPL) Test would be conducted for about 2 months. Injection test (SIL 1 & SIL 2) would not cause any noise or H2S because it is only for water injection. Production test for two wells will take about one and a half months.
4	Project Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project will bring more positive impacts to the local communities and will help to develop the economy of the villages surrounding project area. I myself had worked in some geothermal field survey previously and I know that geothermal is very useful for producing power and it is environmental friendly so we have to support this project for the benefit of our area and our people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted by SOL
5	Project Traffic Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any projects will have negative impacts, but it should be minimized and managed. One of the impacts that were recently experienced by Silangkitang area is SOL's contractor trucks that transport the soil through the road and the soils was falling from the truck and made a lot of dust. This has been reported to SOL. This should not be happened again and SOL must really monitor the work of its contractors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOL noted this and expressed its apology for this occurrence. SOL will follow up this issue and communicate with related contractors and ensure that all standard operation procedures as well as HSE guidelines are fully adhered to by all contractors.
6	Dust Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To add on dust issue, I have talked to the related contractor (Multifab) and also to SOL, but this was happened again. And I am disappointed because of this and really urge SOL to take action even if the contractor is local or non-local. So, since this is still the first case, SOL has to learn from this and not to let the same thing happen and make local communities disappointed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOL will take action and will follow up this issue and communicate with related contractors and ensure that all standard operation procedures as well as HSE guidelines are fully adhered to by all contractors.
7	Management of Worker Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The communities will regard all contractors' behaviour and actions as SOL's thus SOL should also be responsible for any impacts or results from contractors (local or non-local) works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOL noted and it is SOL's obligation to implement the environmental management plan in the project as in accordance with AMDAL document.

No	Theme	Questions/Comments/Suggestion	SOL's responses
Sigurung-gurung			
1	Employment and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request SOL to provide training for local communities to develop their skill so that they can work in the project. To prioritize the local labours (from Pahae/Pangaloan area) to work in the project in accordance with their skill and capacity. Good intention from SOL to maximize local resources will be implemented in the future; however I want to ask why previous recruitment for current SOL's employees in Sarulla was especially the drafter's assistants. Maximize local resources according to their skills and tell the truth to local communities. Request SOL to control the salary/ wage system /standard of its contractors Expect that our children not only working as daily labour or contract but must be permanent, we do not expect that our children to be a director but in accordance with their skill and background. We have sold our land and our wish that our children may work in this company. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOL is committed to prioritize local resources including labours in accordance with their skill and capacity. For training, it will be part of SOL's ISP. Currently, SOL is in the process of recruiting and short listing the children from local communities which is part of SOL's commitment for maximizing local labours. Previous recruitment was in a very urgent situation and we had tried to look for local people but we did not find candidates with the required skills. SOL noted and will maximize local resources in accordance with the need of the project in each phase. It is a very important valuable input for us and we will communicate this to our contractors SOL noted this.
2	Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the project is developed in our area, we expect that we can have free electricity Please explain what is CSR Commitment on ISP should be written so that it's not only in words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOL doesn't have the authority to answer this because the contract scheme. CSR is Corporate Social Responsibility; as stipulated in the regulation, all companies operate in an area or location is obliged to develop an ISP program. SOL in this case is also obliged to develop its ISP and it is being planned and prepared. The programs will be based on the needs of local communities and SOL will establish another coordination meeting with each village to discuss about ISP activities and its implementation. SOL actually already had signed MoU on ISP to local communities in March 2011 Some ISP activities has been conducted in the form of donation and assistances to local communities, however this is a short term program and long term ISP program is still being planned and developed.
3	Socialisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request that socialization like this must be done jointly for both Sigurung-gurung and Silangkitang, do not conduct separately because culturally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOL's intention to conduct separate meeting is to ensure that interaction between the SOL and villages will be more effective because combine two villages in a meeting will involve a large number of people and discussion might not be as effective as a discussion with a smaller number of people. However, SOL noted this and will combine the two villages for future's meetings with local communities.
4	Project Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please explain more on some of the negative impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All negative impact will be managed and minimize as stated in the environmental management plan such as: 1.Land acquisition – socialization and negotiation Mobilisation of equipment- material – controls all the vehicles and establishes a SOP. 3. Drilling – water resource will be from Batang Toru but it will be a small scale. Landslides from some clearing – establish an adequate drainage system and terrace land scheme. Potential leaking in pipe – check and certification system for all the pipes before used in the project. H2S – Monitoring and control H2S. Without the project, H2S actually already exists in the area, however, it might escalate therefore, SOL will monitor and control it when the project runs. 7. To minimize and manage the potential risks, SOL has established SOP/HSE guidelines.

No	Theme	Questions/Comments/Suggestion	SOL's responses
Pardomuan Nainggolan			
1	Relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When project operates, how about the settlements surrounding the project? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlement surrounding the project location will not be moved.
2	Impacts on water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will there be any impacts on irrigation/water resource when the project operates? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water intake for this project will not have any impacts on the surface water because drilling will be very deep (3000-4000 meters).
3	Local Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritize the local labours and recruitment from each village must be equal. Is the salary received by SOL's employee in dollar or Rupiah? What kind of the education background/skill that will be required to work in SOL? Please use/utilize our local labours in the project. Why there hasn't been any recruitment from our village Please provide training for us so that we can work in the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We commit to prioritize the local labours and currently, local recruitment has been conducted and is being processed for some positions. SOL's employees salary is in Rupiah Basically SOL receives various educational backgrounds but in particular for operation stage, technical background will be required more. We are committed for maximizing local resources Currently we are in the recruitment process and we know that some of the candidates are from this village and some other villages as well. It will be part of our ISP in the long term.
4	Environmental Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will there be any case such as Lapindo/mud disaster? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sarulla project is geothermal while Lapindo is gas project, basically it's different thus Lapindo case will not happen in geothermal project.
5	Community Development Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can SOL provide assistance for our children's education especially for the ones that have achievement? Benefits for local communities especially our village. If this project already operates in the future, what will be the benefits and its contribution to the local communities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is part of SOL's commitment for ISP and its planning and implementation is being planned and discussed. We will discuss further with local communities because the program must be based on the needs from the local communities. It is part of ISP which is being planned and prepared for short, medium and long term program. The project will deliver benefits such as the use of local resources or commodities for project's activities. The contribution will be in the form of ISP activities in each village in accordance with the needs of each village.
6	Relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When project operates, how about the settlements surrounding the project? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlement surrounding the project location will not be moved.
7	Impacts on water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will there be any impacts on irrigation/water resource when the project operates? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water intake for this project will not have any impacts on the surface water because drilling will be very deep (3000-4000 meters).
8	Local Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritize the local labours and recruitment from each village must be equal. Is the salary received by SOL's employee in dollar or Rupiah? What kind of the education background/skill that will be required to work in SOL? Please use/utilize our local labours in the project. Why there hasn't been any recruitment from our village Please provide training for us so that we can work in the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We commit to prioritize the local labours and currently, local recruitment has been conducted and is being processed for some positions. SOL's employees salary is in Rupiah Basically SOL receives various educational backgrounds but in particular for operation stage, technical background will be required more. We are committed for maximizing local resources Currently we are in the recruitment process and we know that some of the candidates are from this village and some other villages as well. It will be part of our ISP program in the long term.
9	Environmental Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will there be any case such as Lapindo/mud disaster? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sarulla project is geothermal while Lapindo is gas project, basically it's different thus lapindo case will not happen in geothermal project.
10	Community Development Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can SOL provide assistance for our children's education especially for the ones that have achievement? Benefits for local communities especially our village. If this project already operates in the future, what will be the benefits and its contribution to the local communities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is part of SOL's commitment for ISP program and its planning and implementation is being planned and discussed. We will discuss further with local communities because the program must be based on the needs from the local communities. It is part of ISP program which is being planned and prepared for short, medium and long term program. The project will deliver benefits such as the use of local resources or commodities for project's activities. The contribution will be in the form of ISP programs in each village in accordance with the needs of each village.

No	Theme	Questions/Comments/Suggestion	SOL's responses
Pardamean Nainggolan			
1	Employment and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am one of the land owners in this village and I need a job and also for my friends here. How does SOL announce the recruitment/employment opportunities? Permanent status for local employees Different salary standard by the contractors Labour recruitment is really competitive; therefore training for local labours is required. As stated in the MoU with local communities, SOL will provide training for the local communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land owners will be prioritized and labours for the project will be maximized from the surrounding villages as well in accordance with the project needs in each stage. Currently, the need for labours/workers is still quite small. Notification on any vacancies will be conveyed to through the Head of Village. SOL noted this. This is will be in accordance with project's needs in each phase. SOL will communicate and coordinate with the contractors including local contractors Well noted and it is part of SOL's commitment and will be part of ISP program which is still being planned and arranged. The process will be in phases and currently we're still at the very early stage of the project, thus it will be developed gradually.
2	Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the project runs, please consider the development for local communities. Maximized the local resources including agricultural commodities that could be utilized for SOL's employees/staff & activities. Development for our village. Please assist our area in its development such as education, agricultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The company noted this well and it will be part of our ISP planning & program Well noted and part of our commitment for ISP program.
3	Environmental Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the Lapindo case happen in this project? How the company will manage H2S? Is there any impact on soil? SOL must be careful during drilling activities for the new drills, provide any required safety equipment to local communities such as masks etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lapindo case will not be likely to occur in this project because this is a geothermal project while Lapindo is geo gas project, therefore it is quite different. SOL will control and manage H2S level through a third party named Verdaco, and H2S level will be minimized to not more than 0,02 ppm (regulatory standard on odour). Geothermal operation and activities do not have impacts on soil fertility and just as seen in the video a number of geothermal fields in Indonesia are side by side /located within an agricultural area.
4	Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will there be any problems such as explosion in this area after the project operates? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explosion referred here is the rapture disc that is supposed to explode and might
Simataniari			
1	Project Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where will SOL dispose the drilling waste? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As seen in the video presentation, the drilling waste refers to water and it will be re-injected to the earth, thus it will not pollute its surrounding environment.
2	Impacts on water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I myself support the presence of this project but this project must not disturb the irrigation system. Local communities expect that whatever happened during UNOCAL period will not re-occurred now with SOL. Please do not disturb our irrigation system. Consider and check the project location in Hutajulu which was opened during UNOCAL time because it closes the irrigation system. Issue about leaking during UNOCAL period and it should not be re-occurred in this project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will not disturb the irrigation system. After this meeting, SOL team will check directly to the field.
3	Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the project operates, there should be contribution for the development of our village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will be part of ISP program
4	Land Acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How about land status after the 30 years of contract? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the contract ends, all lands will be handed over to PGE since they were purchased on PGE's name. Thus land ownership will be on PGE.
5	Project Access Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All acquired lands for access road must be constructed well so that it can be used by local communities as well to go to the plantation/ rice field areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted
6	Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOL and its contractors (PT PP) to prioritize the local resources and labours such as CV. Simataniari and CV. Sibaganding. Prioritization of local labours. Minimum wage for local labours must be clear and transparent. SOL should recruit one external relation staff from our village. Prioritization of local resources because we also have some people with skills such as operators in our village. Contractors (PT PP) must be as transparent as possible. Contractors (PT PP) should pay the local contractors in a timely manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritization of local resources is already realized in Pahae Jae sub district but still quite limited because activities are still very few. There will be more activities in the coming future and we are committed to prioritize the local resources. Well noted and its realization is currently on-going by the first recruitment process for some positions and candidates are from the Pahae Julu and Pahae Jae sub district. SOL already has external relation staff and for Simataniari, Lumban Jaean, and Sibaganding village will be cover by Mr. Marlan. Besides Pak Marlan, local communities could also convey any concerns, inputs and questions trough Head of Village. Well noted and will be coordinated with contractors.
7	Impacts to Agricultural Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project activities must protect the rice field and plantation area and should not disturb the agricultural activities in our village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well noted and it is part of our risk management plan. However, local communities should not be hesitant to report and communicate any issues on this subject to SOL through Head of Village and our External Relation Staff.

No	Theme	Questions/Comments/Suggestion	SOL's responses
8	Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When will be the payment for our land conducted? Because land owners in Simataniari and Sibaganding village are already waiting to be paid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thank you for land owners' patience and payment date will be informed formally to all land owners through letters one week in advance.
Onan Hasang & Janji Natogu village			
1	Plantation Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the impact of project activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All projects will have both negative and positive impacts and these are identified and addressed in the RKL/RPL document. And negative will be minimized and reduced in the RKL-RPL. Direct on plantation only limited to the cutting of trees/plantations for all acquired, and impact on the close surrounding will be some cutting waste (leaves, woods).
2	Community Health Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the impact of project activities on children (under 12 years old) health? Is geothermal project will also produce H2S as we have in our village? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general impacts will apply to anybody disregarding the age; some of the impacts such as Noise (short term) and will be socialized. But all these impacts will be controlled and monitored. H2S is normal and exists in any geothermal fields but the odour level will be monitored and controlled.
3	Project Proponent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who will be responsible for the project? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOL is the responsible organization for project activities. SOL has three external relation staff (Pak Industan, Pak Marlan and Pak Alden) and communities are welcomed to communicate to our external relation staff on any issues related with the project.
4	Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local labours from Pahae area must be prioritized because we have unemployed young people in our area. Please keep us informed of any recruitment process for the project to avoid any social jealousy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted and it is part of SOL's commitment to local communities, prioritization of local resources will be in accordance with project needs and phase. There will be recruitment process and will be informed to local communities. Well noted and it will be informed openly and currently we disclose it through the Head of Village.
5	Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before its COD in 2017, SOL should already implement ISP activities in this area. Free education for our children up to college level.-Expect that this project will develop the area and help to build the character of the young people in this area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are currently developing ISP program and activity is still limited to donations to some village activities. For future ISP programs, SOL will conduct discussions at the village level and with related stakeholders. Education will be part of our ISP program and the plan is being developed.

No	Theme	Questions/Comments/Suggestion	SOL's responses
Sibaganding & Lumban Jaean			
1	Environmental Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who will be responsible for any negative environmental impacts from this project? Many of (<i>Petai</i>) trees died and its production is very low currently because of the project activities. How SOL will manage the earthquake risk? Will there be any impacts on our water? The communities should support this project and company should not damage the environment and implement the AMDAL. SOL's responsibility on any environmental hazards/sanctions must be written & regulated. Who is going to be trusted about AMDAL? Whether our people/children that lives outside of our village who inform us about AMDAL a few weeks ago or SOL as the project proponent? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOL is responsible organization Geothermal operation does not have any impacts on plantation and we haven't started the operation yet. This still needs to be further investigated. As we all know, even before this project exists, this area is already regarded as earthquake area; it's part of the nature in this area. Therefore, one of our efforts is to construct the facilities which will anticipate any earthquake risks. There will be no impacts on the surface water because the project will drill very deep (3000 – 4000 M). AMDAL is a required document by the regulation which is carefully prepared by experts and already approved by the government therefore local communities should trust that this document addressed the communities' concerns. Local communities should learn and find the correct information from the right sources and understand the issue very well. Do not easily provoke by any irresponsible individuals who do not understand about AMDAL or project related issues. SOL is the one that will be responsible for any environmental impact as stated in the AMDAL.
2	Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since electricity is produced from our area, communities should have free access to electricity. SOL to build a Hospital, Church and Schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOL doesn't have the authority to answer and decide this because SOL is only producing the electricity while distribution itself is PT PLN responsibility. This is part of our ISP program and it will be adjusted with the needs of each village.
3	Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local labours must be prioritized in accordance with their skill and expertise. Training/Courses for local young people so that they can be employed by the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOL is committed for this and has been implemented in some of the recent activities. Well noted and will be part of our ISP program.
4	Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When will be the payment date for our land? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment for land is still being arranged and fixed by SOL. The land owners will be officially and individually notified through a letter from SOL.
5	Socialisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the local communities understand more about geothermal, SOL should arrange and send representatives from each village in Pahae Julu & Pahae Jae to see a geothermal operation field in other areas so that we are more convinced and clear about a geothermal project 	

Table 4-7 Key Activities for Planned Future Consultation and Participation

Phase	Issues to be discussed	Planned schedule	Responsibility
Construction	Disclosure of recruitment and opportunities for local man power/contractors	2 Months before activity commences	SOL's EPC contractor/ sub-contractor
	Disclosure of project ISP program planning and implementation	First when construction starts and continually thereafter based on agreement with the related affected communities	SOL
	Disclosure of ESMP monitoring report through Head of Village and local communities focal points	Every six months	SOL
Operation	Socialization to all related stakeholders on the commencement of the project operation	1 month before commissioning	SOL
	Disclosure of ESMP monitoring reports	Every six months	SOL
	Discussion with affected local communities on any issues/concerns during project operation	Once in three months	SOL
Decommissioning	Public announcement on decommissioning of the plant & facilities, potential impacts and how they will be managed	2 months before decommissioning	SOL
	Consultation and socialization to the affected communities, local workers/employees and all employees affected	2 months before decommissioning	SOL

4.5 PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS THE PROJECT

Based on the Baseline Survey done in 2013, (**Table 4-8**), those that are aware of the Project have largely received the information through the local government.

Table 4-8 Knowledge about the Project

Village	Source of Information (%)				
	Local Government	Neighbour	Mass Media	NGO	Other
A. Pahae Jae					
Silangkitang	8.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39
Sigurung-gurung	14.73	1.55	0.00	0.00	1.55
Pardomuan Nainggolan	11.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pardamean Nainggolan	7.36	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.39
B. Pahae Julu					
Sibaganding	10.08	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.39
Lumban Jaean	13.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.16
Simataniari	16.67	0.39	0.00	0.00	1.16
Onan Hasang	6.97	1.16	0.78	0.00	0.00

Source: Primary Data, Baseline Survey, 2013

The FGDs identified a number of expectations and concerns amongst the community with regards to the Project. As expected these vary between and within the 8 Project as stated in **Table 4-9**. Female groups prioritised local employment, training and business opportunities as well as disseminating Project information on impacts and management. The females also requested support in terms of community and skills development.

Table 4-9 Expectations of Females within the Project Villages

No	Expectation
1	Local employment and business opportunities
2	Proper waste management to minimise environmental damages
3	The Project supports local agricultural product promotion
4	Continuous consultation and information disclosure to the community on the Project impacts and activities
5	The Project supports providing clean water and renovate irrigation channels
6	The Project supports on providing training for women skill improvement, e.g. cooking, sewing, beauty salon, etc.
7	The Project supports on improving community road facilities and their access to plantation areas

Source: Primary Data, FGD, 2013

The female villager expectations recorded are not dissimilar to those captured during the male FGDs. Most males seek Project employment and business opportunities, training, community development around infrastructure, skills and services and support preserving local customs etc.

Table 4-10 Expectations of the Male Group on the Project

No	Expectation
1	Local employment and business opportunities
2	The Project supports on improving farmer knowledge and farming skills along with local agricultural product promotion
3	Scholarship support for outstanding students with a lack of financial resources
4	The Project support on providing clean water and renovate irrigation channel
5	The Project support on improving community road facilities and their access to plantation areas
6	Public infrastructure improvement, including religious facilities, school building, and health facilities
7	Build a vocational training centre and hospital
8	The Project supports on providing medical personnel to local health facilities
9	The Project supports on providing aid or donations to the elderly
10	Preservation of local customs and traditions

Source: Primary Data, FGD, 2013

In addition to males and female FGDs, youth FGDs were also conducted in each village; their expectations from the Project are presented in **Table 4-11**. There is a heavy focus on employment, training and skills development within this group.

Table 4-11 Expectations of the Youths from the Project

No	Expectation
1	Local employment and business opportunities from the Project
2	Involvement of the head of village in the Project local recruitment system
3	Specific skills training related to the Project e.g. automotive, electrical engineering etc.
4	Unskilled job opportunities should be provided to local people
5	Project contribution towards community sport activities, e.g. football, volleyball, etc.
6	Training for local employees to improve their job skills and performance

Source: Primary Data, FGD, 2013

In addition to the above Project expectations, a range of concerns were recorded during the FGDs:

- A lack of management of discharge drilling muds repeating an incident such as the one that occurred in Sidoarjo, East Java (involving PT Lapindo);
- Reduced availability of irrigation water leading to a disturbance to community agricultural activities which is the main source of income for the Project affected villages;
- Disturbance to water sources used for drinking and washing;
- Environment pollution from the Project wastes;
- Drilling activities resulting in the decreased production of incense, rubber, and petai;

- Impacts on community culture and heritage as a result of an influx of in-migrants;
- Power plant and transmission tower activities causing a reduction in plantation and farming production levels and community health impacts;
- Construction and operation impacts causing noise disturbance and air pollution;
- Project activities may exacerbate earthquakes as the area is earthquake prone;
- Land clearing activities such as tree cutting resulting in landslides; and
- Natural gas leakages during drilling leading to public health impacts.

4.5.1.1 Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and In-depth Interviews

Both activities were conducted in all 8 of the Project affected villages with various groups of the community, i.e. males, females and youth (youth were defined as those not married and in the age range of 17 to 23 years old). The aim being for the data gathered to be representative of the whole community.

However, during the FGDs female youth were consulted although not represented in every village. Therefore SOL will ensure that future consultations include female youths and that their expectations and concerns are reported in update of IPP.

A total of 22 FGDs were undertaken (Table 4-12). The participants were invited by the Project through head of village.

Table 4-12 FGD Sessions Undertaken

No	Sub-district Village	FGD Session	Participant #	Participant %
A. Pahae Jae				
1	Silangkitang	2	- Total (19) - Female (11) - Male (8)	- Female (58%) - Male (43%)
2	Sigurung-gurung	3	- Total (48) - Female (30) - Male (8) - Youth (2 Female, 8 Male)	- Female (63%) - Male (17%) - Youth (21%)
3	Pardomuan Nainggolan	2	- Total (25) - Female (14) - Male (11)	- Female (56%) - Male (44%)
4	Pardamean Nainggolan	3	- Total (26) - Female (7) - Male (14) - Youth (5 Male)	- Female (27%) - Male (54%) - Youth (20%)
B. Pahae Julu				
1	Sibaganding	3	- Total (44)	- Female (30%)

No	Sub-district Village	FGD Session	Participant #	Participant %
			- involvedFemale (13) - Male (24) - Youth (7 Male)	- Male (55%) - Youth (15%)
2	Lumban Jaean	3	- Total (38) - Female (16) - Male (11) - Youth (11 Male)	- Female (43%) - Male (29%) - Youth (29%)
3	Simataniari	3	- Total (19) - Female (5) - Male (5) - Youth (9 Male)	- Female (27%) - Male (27%) - Youth (48%)
4	Onan Hasang	3	- Total (25) - Female (9) - Male (9) - Youth (3 Female, 4 Male)	- Female (36%) - Male (36%) - Youth (25%)

Source: ERM Primary Data, October 2014

Subsequent to this activity, to have more understanding of the villages' needs, in October 2014, another session of discussions at the village levels were conducted covering 6 villages in SIL area (Silangkitang, Sigurung-gurung, Pardamean Nainggolan, Pardomuan Nainggolan, Siopat Bahal, Si Tolu Ompu) and 5 villages in NIL area (Simataniari, Lumban Jaean, Sibaganding, Onan Hasang, Janji Natogu). The goal of each discussion was to tap more information on the needs proposed by the local communities to support the betterment of their socio-economic condition. Issues and proposed activities/support that are required by the local communities in the discussion are similar to the discussion results of the FGDs conducted in 2013. However, some very significant priorities were identified during the discussions. The below table summarizes the issues/proposed activities from each village:

Table 4-13 Summaries of issues or activities During FGDs in 2014

Date	Sub-district Village	Participant #	Issues/proposed activities	SOL's Response
13 Oct 2014	Simataniari	106 (F = 65, M = 41)	- Assistance for farmers - Employment - Improvement of irrigation system - Clean water supply & sanitation - Educational assistance for students	All of these activities are included in the ISP program plan however, the assistance for farmers will not include the fertilizers distribution since it is part of Government's ongoing program in the agricultural sector.

Date	Sub-district Village	Participant #	Issues/proposed activities	SOL's Response
13 Oct 2014	Sibaganding	20 (F = 7, M =13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment - Infrastructure improvement - Water & sanitation - Vocational Training Centre 	All of these activities are included in the ISP program plan
13 Oct 2014	Lumban Jaeon	40 (F = 21, M = 19)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance for farmers - English and computer course for students - Improvement of health services - Infrastructure improvement 	All of these activities are included in the ISP program plan however, the assistance for farmers will not include the fertilizers distribution since it is part of Government's ongoing program in the agricultural sector.
13 Oct 2014	Onan Hasang	119 (F=67, M = 52)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance for farmers - Scholarship (university) for students - Improvement of infrastructure - Water and sanitation 	All of these activities are included in the ISP program plan however, the assistance for farmers will not include the fertilizers distribution since it is part of Government's ongoing program in the agricultural sector.
13 Oct 2014	Janji Natogu	117 (F = 51, M =66)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment - Vocational training - Assistance for farmers - Educational assistance for students - Improvement of infrasturctue 	All of these activities are included in the ISP program plan however, the assistance for farmers will not include the fertilizers distribution since it is part of Government's ongoing program in the agricultural sector.
15 Oct 2014	Silangkitang	35 (F & M)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance for farmers - Scholarship for students - Improvement of irrigation system - Water & sanitation 	All of these activities are included in the ISP program plan however, the assistance for farmers will not include the fertilizers distribution since it is part of Government's ongoing program in the agricultural sector.

Date	Sub-district Village	Participant #	Issues/proposed activities	SOL's Response
15 Oct 2014	Sigurung-gurung	112 (F = 53, M =59)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment - Assistance for farmers - Health assistance - Improvement of infrastructure 	All of these activities are included in the ISP program plan however, the assistance for farmers will not include the fertilizers distribution since it is part of Government's ongoing program in the agricultural sector.
15 Oct 2014	Pardamean Nainggolan	66 (F = 45, M = 21)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance for farmers - Vocational training - Nutritional food for children - Improvement of infrastructure 	All of these activities are included in the ISP program plan however, the assistance for farmers will not include the fertilizers distribution since it is part of Government's ongoing program in the agricultural sector.
15 Oct 2014	Pardomuan Nainggolan	53 (F = 26 , M = 27)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural training - Improvement of schools facilities - Nutritional food for children - Assistance for the churches 	All of these activities are included in the ISP program plan however, the assistance for farmers will not include the fertilizers distribution since it is part of Government's ongoing program in the agricultural sector.
16 Oct 2014	Si Opat Bahal	72 (F = 44, M = 28)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance for farmers - Improvement of infrastructure - Nutritional food for children, elderly, pregnant women - Assistance for cultural events 	All of these activities are included in the ISP program plan however, the assistance for farmers will not include the fertilizers distribution since it is part of Government's ongoing program in the agricultural sector.
16 Oct 2014	Si Tolu Ompu	67 (F = 45, M = 12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of infrastructure - Assistance to farmers - Water and sanitation - Educational assistance to primary schools 	All of these activities are included in the ISP program plan however, the assistance for farmers will not include the fertilizers distribution since it is part of Government's ongoing program in the agricultural sector.

Source: SOL Primary Data, October 2014

Figure 4-5 FGD - Female Group Session



Figure 4-6 FGD - Male Group Session



Table 4-14 Issues and Priorities of Women

No	Issues	Priorities
1	Availability of clean water	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase of clean water supply – piping from new sources 2. Improvement of village sanitation facilities
2	Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of nutritional food for children, elderly people and pregnant women 2. Medical check-up & treatment 3. Treatment/medication to hospital
3	Employment opportunities for women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruitment of women in accordance with their skill 2. Skills training for women, youth 3. Assistance for PKK groups
4	Assistance for agricultural activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farming equipment 2. Repair of damaged irrigation 3. Improvement of access road to plantation area
5	Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scholarships for students 2. English and computer course 3. Learning equipment/tools

Source: SOL Data, 2015

4.6 COMMUNITY NEEDS

Consultations (FGDs and interviews) were undertaken in the field to better understand the community's needs. This will enable SOL to better plan its ISP to best meet the needs of the communities in a sustainable way. The needs were captured and categorised by short, medium and long term community development programs.. As expected they focus on community development issues such as:

- Training to improve livelihood skills such as agricultural practices and provision of equipment to improve production;
- Training, education and skills development to support the Project;
- Business development support;
- Project support to improve local infrastructure and services; and
- Support to construct new education, training and health community facilities in the villages.

Table 4-15 Community Development Needs

Short Term (1 year) Program	
1	Agricultural products promotion
2	Specific skills training related to the Project e.g. automotive, electrical engineering etc.
3	Capital support for local business development
4	Providing crop seeds to improve agricultural production
5	Improving community business skills
Mid-Term (2-5 years) Program	
1	Improving community road access to plantation areas
2	Capital support for business development
3	Skills training to encourage local business development, e.g. automotive, food processing, sewing, and beauty salon
4	Scholarship support for outstanding students with a lack of financial resources
5	Improving community clean water supply and sanitation conditions
6	Improving irrigation facilities
7	Public infrastructure improvement, including religious facilities, school building, and health facilities
8	Support community education improvements through providing personnel (teachers), particularly for English and computer skills
9	The Project support on providing medical personnel to local health facilities
Long Term (>5 years) Program	
1	Improving community road access to plantation areas
2	Improving community clean water supply and sanitation conditions
3	Support the development of schools for children with special needs
4	Support the development of vocational training centre
5	Support the development of health facilities

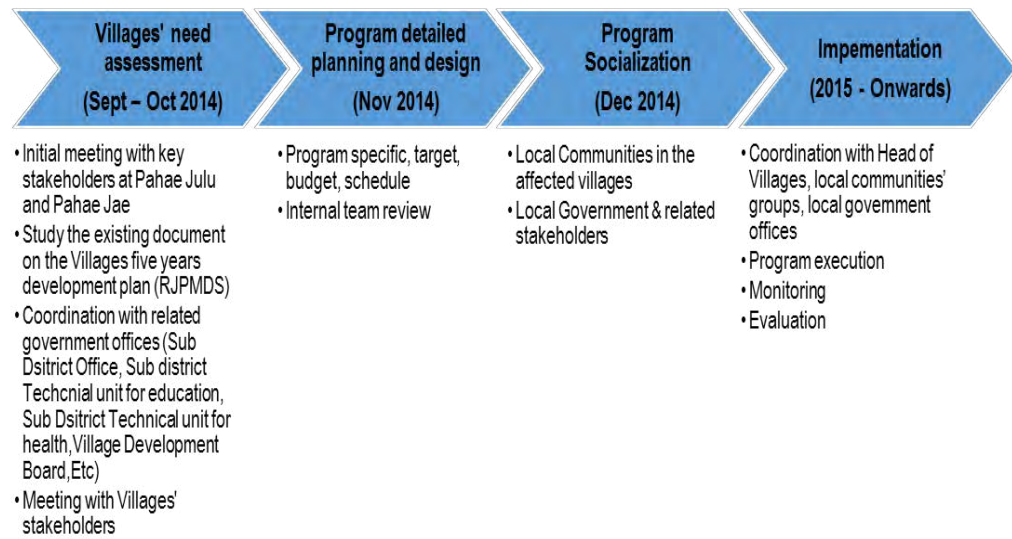
Source: Primary Data, FGD, 2013

Specific expectations from females in the communities were identified during the FGDs; the key expectations are summarised below:

- Proper waste management to minimise environmental damage;
- The Project to support local agricultural product promotion;
- Continuous consultation and information disclosure to the community on the Project's impact and activities;
- The Project to support provision of clean water and renovate irrigation channels;
- The Project to support on providing training for women's skills improvement, e.g. cooking, sewing, beauty salon, etc.; and
- The Project to support on improving community road facilities and their access to plantation areas.

Further discussion on community development needs is presented in Chapter 4. This Chapter discusses SOL's community development programs and the communities' expectations on priority areas.

This ISP has been updated through a planning process done by SOL. The below chart shows the process of the village needs assessment until implementation.



To have more understanding of the villages' needs, in October 2014, another session of discussions at the village level was conducted by SOL covering 6 villages in SIL area (Silangkitang, Sigurung-gurung, Pardamean Nainggolan, Pardomuan Nainggolan, SiOpat Bahal, Si Tolu Ompu) and 5 villages in NIL area (Simataniari, Lumban Jaean, Sibaganding, Onan Hasang, Janji Natogu). The results of these consultations are in Annex A and the priorities of these communities have been integrated in the ISP.

As part of the ISP planning and preparation, SOL also reviewed the RPJMDes (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa*) or Mid Term Village Development Plan which is available for each village to elaborate the development plan proposed to the local government which will be used for local development plan implementation.

The review on this document is deemed very important so that overlapping programs can be avoided and also to identify which areas/sectors need more support or assistances from the Project so that eventually there will be a synergy between the local government and the Project. It needs to be understood that the local communities' development is the main responsibility of the government and the Project as one of the stakeholders in cooperation and partnership with other related stakeholders to provide supports in the local development program.

Like any other area in Indonesia, it is studied that the RPJMDes in all the 11 villages focuses on major issues such as infrastructure improvement or construction, agricultural/livelihood, water and sanitation. Some of the issues/activities raised during the consultation with local communities are already included in the RJPMDes document. However, since some of these issues are considered very significant for the improvement of local

communities' quality of life, support on this issue will be part of the ISP activities. The ISP aims to strengthen and enhance the program so that the benefits will have greater impacts on the local communities' lives. Other considerations for the inclusion into the ISP program are because some of the programs still need to be implemented based on the rankings prepared by the Local Government. Thus, some areas in these 11 villages that are not really considered urgent will need to wait for the next round of implementation and prioritization might be given to some other villages.

The updated focus of SOL's ISP will be divided into five main sectors as follows:

Table 4-16 Updated Focus of SOL's ISP

Sector	Objectives
Agricultural/Livelihood	Assisting the affected land owners and local communities to establish sustainable and diversified source of income, improving their agricultural skill which will eventually improve the agricultural production and their livelihood.
Infrastructure	Support and contribution to the betterment/improvement of public facilities such as sanitation, irrigation and access road to farming areas which will deliver positive impact on the improvement of quality of life and livelihood of local communities
Education	Supporting local community to have more numbers of educated and skilled individuals
Health	Supporting local community to improve health quality and accessibility of health service
Religious activities, Cultural & Art	Supporting local communities in their religious activities and improvement of religious facilities and also the preservation of local cultural values/custom

Source: SOL Data, 2014

5 INTEGRATED SOCIAL PROGRAM

This chapter discusses SOL's Integrated Social Program (ISP) which consists of social management plans that SOL intends to implement to manage the identified adverse impacts and positive benefits of its activities during construction and operation. These impacts are also discussed in detail in Volume II: ESIA Addendum. These plans have been developed in consultation with the communities as presented in Annexes A and B. These will be implemented by the construction EPC and SOL in partnership with the local communities. The aim of these measures is to avoid adverse impact on IPs (and other community members) where possible. Where avoidance is not possible, the plans set out actions for the EPC and SOL to minimise, mitigate and compensate for unavoidable negative impacts on the IPs.

The ISP also contains activities SOL will implement associated with community development. During the IP consultations undertaken for this IPP community expectations and needs were identified. The ISP aims to provide a strategy to meet the communities priority needs in a tiered approach (short, medium and long term), whilst building IP capacity, resources and facilities.

5.1 SOCIAL MITIGATION MEASURES

The impact assessment identified a number of significant IP impacts that may occur (directly or indirectly) as a result of Project activities during pre-construction, construction and operations. In order to manage these impacts appropriately suitable mitigation measures will be implemented (Table 5-1

Proposed Social Mitigation Measures). In addition to the below activities SOL has conducted on-going consultation, inclusive of gender and other vulnerable groups to ensure Project information is being shared and that concerns/expectations are being addressed. Furthermore SOL's grievance mechanism also provides an additional avenue for the community to voice their concerns or complaints (Chapter 6).

Table 5-1 Proposed Social Mitigation Measures

Impact/Benefits	Management Plan	Objective/Content
Loss of land leading to impacts to IPs cultural beliefs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resettlement Plan for the T/L 2. ISP Batak/IP program 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The plan will aim to minimise loss of private land and identify important cultural heritage sites 2. The ISP will include a program on Batak cultural preservation
Impacts on gender including increased crime, disease transmission, loss of income, increased farming burden	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruitment and Employment Plan 2. Workforce code of conduct 3. Workforce awareness training 4. Zero tolerance policy 5. ISP gender program 6. Workforce health management 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The plan will aim to maximise local participation in the Project and be inclusive of gender and provide training and skills development where necessary to equip locals to participate in the Project. In addition the plan will safeguard workers' rights. 2. The code of conduct will ensure workers behaviour are managed suitably to minimise upset in the community through anti-social behaviours 3. Workers will be provided awareness training on a number of issues including culture/customs, gender and health/disease transmission. 4. SOL will adopt a zero tolerance policy towards unacceptable workforce behaviour towards females or any community member 5. The ISP program will focus on female economic and social empowerment training and capacity such as skills development, scholarships for, maternal health support and household decision making. 6. SOL and its contractors will undertake health screening and regular health checks of workers. Provision of onsite health services will also be available.
Loss of land leading to loss of income	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resettlement Plan for the T/L 2. ISP for landowners 3. Recruitment and Employment Plan 3. Local Content Plan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The plan will aim to minimise loss of private land and identify vulnerable groups who may lose all or the majority of their land 2. The ISP will include a program focussed on restoring the income and livelihoods of those landowners significantly impacted by the Project. Where necessary support will be offered to source and negotiate for new replacement land. 3. The plan will prioritise land owners for employment on the Project 4. The plan will identify Project needs, community business capabilities and prioritise local businesses where possible. Capacity building will also be provided to equip local businesses with the appropriate skills to the Project.

Impact/Benefits	Management Plan	Objective/Content
Economic benefits of Project employment and procurement requirements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruitment and Employment Plan (see Annex D) 2. Local Content Plan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The plan will prioritise land owners for employment on the Project 2. The plan will identify Project needs, community business capabilities and prioritise local businesses where possible. Capacity building will also be provided to equip local businesses with the appropriate skills to the Project.
Management of community expectations regarding employment, procurement and ISP implementation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholder Consultation Plan 2. Recruitment and Employment Plan 3. Local Content Plan 4. ISP programs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Project's stakeholder consultation activities will provide communities with Project information on employment, positions an, skills sets. It will also disseminate information on the ISP activities. 2. The plan will clearly set out employment opportunities and skills required 3. The plan will identify clearly Project needs and requirements for adherence to Project standards 4. The ISP programs will be developed in consultation with the local community leaders to ensure priority community needs are met that are realistic for the Project to deliver
Project employment/increased income results in anti-social behaviour	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Workforce code of conduct 2. Workforce awareness training 3. Zero tolerance policy 4. ISP gender program 5. Workforce health management 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The code of conduct will ensure workers behaviour are managed suitably to minimise upset in the community through anti-social behaviours 2. Workers will be provided awareness training on a number of issues including income/finance management, culture/customs, gender and health. 4. SOL will adopt a zero tolerance policy towards unacceptable workforce behaviour towards females or any community member 5. The ISP program will focus on income management, business development with the aim of encourage wise investment decisions.
Migrant influx results in security/crime issues, disease transmission, increased pressure on existing facilities and natural resources, increased cost of living and disturbance to IP customs and beliefs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruitment and Employment Plan 2. Workforce code of conduct 3. Workforce awareness training 4.. Zero tolerance policy 5. ISP community infrastructure program 6. Workforce health management 7. Stakeholder Consultation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The plan will aim to maximise local participation in the Project and recruitment will involve consultation with local government to gain their assistance in disseminating accurate employment opportunities data to the broader regency with the aim of discouraging in migration from those not employed by the Project. The plan will also include a demobilisation stage in preparation for the end of the construction period. 2. The code of conduct will ensure workers behaviour are managed suitably to minimise upset in the community through anti-social behaviours 3. Workers will be provided awareness training on a number of issues including culture/customs, gender and health/disease transmission. 4. SOL will adopt a zero tolerance policy towards unacceptable workforce

Impact/Benefits	Management Plan	Objective/Content
	Plan	behaviour towards females or any community member 5. The ISP program will focus on economic and social development of the local area 6. SOL and its contractors will undertake health screening and regular health checks of workers. Provision of onsite health services will also be available. 7. The Projects stakeholder consultation activities will include discussions with local government and community service providers on potential influx issues and management measures.
Project traffic leads to increased risk in accidents, congestion and disruptions and deterioration of roads	1. Traffic Management Plan 2. Infrastructure Improvement Plan	1. The plan will define access routes, driver safety awareness, install temporary road signage, conduct traffic awareness sessions in the community as well as amongst the workforce 2. Improvements to community infrastructure (i.e. roads and bridges) will assist in maintain the road conditions utilised by Project traffic
Increased dust and air emissions	1. Ambient Air And Noise Management Plan	1. The plan aims to reduce Project impacts on ambient air quality e.g. by locating dust emitting activities away from communities, using dust suppression techniques, avoid dusty activities during windy periods etc. The plans also aims to optimise best methods of technology to reduce greenhouse gases
Increased noise levels	1. Ambient Air And Noise Management Plan	1. The plan aims to reduce Project impacts on noise by locating excessive noise sources away from communities as far as possible and utilising noise suppressors as well as scheduling traffic movements.
Pollution of ground or surface water	1. Water Management Plan 2. Brine Management Plan 3. Effluent Disposal Management Plan 4. Erosion Management Plan 5. Spoils And Drill Cuttings Disposal Management Plan 6. Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan 7. Spill Response Plan 8. Land Contamination Management Plan	1. The plan monitors surface and ground water quality 2. The plan implements measures to stop contamination if identified and provide alternate water source. The plan aims to minimise and control brine discharges during well production tests or in case of re-injection failure during operation. 3. The plan aims to minimise and control effluent discharges. 4. The plan sets out the implement measures to reduce erosion and enhance rehabilitation. 5. The plan describes appropriate storage, handling, testing, transport and reuse of drilling mud or cuttings onsite or disposal. 6. The plan identifies measures for minimisation of waste and appropriate storage, handling, and transport disposal of waste and use of chemicals on

Impact/Benefits	Management Plan	Objective/Content
	9. Grievance Mechanism	site. 7. The plan identifies responsibilities and equipment required to deal with a spill. 8. The plan describes the implementation of processes to prevent soil contamination and remediate previously contaminated land disturbed by Project activities. 9. Community members will be able to utilise the grievance mechanism to communicate concerns regarding ground or surface water pollution
Increased vector breeding grounds during construction	1. Construction Management Plan	1. The plan will aim to cover all open trenches /stagnant water pools caused by the Project. Community health.
Community health and safety concerns due to Project activities such as increased seismic activity, landslides, construction site accidents,	1. Occupational Health and Safety Plan 2. Emergency Response Plan 3. Stakeholder Consultation Plan	1. Provide a safe working environment through implementation of procedures to address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violation & Infringement • Appreciation Award • Working within Company Premises • Employee Requirements • Emergency Preparedness & Evacuation • Roles Played by Everybody • Safety Induction • Smoking and Alcohol and/or Controlled Drugs • Safety Signs • Environmental Control • Permit-to-Work • Worksite Visit • House keeping In addition, SOL will develop Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) which is a routine step-by-step task instruction or a sequence of task to operate and maintain the equipment & facility. 2. Ensure processes are in place to effectively manage the response to emergency events and minimise risk to the workforce and environment. Emergency response may include oil spill response plan, H ₂ S release monitoring and response plan, drills and fire and community Emergency

Impact/Benefits	Management Plan	Objective/Content
		<p>response plan.</p> <p>3. The Stakeholder Consultation Plan will address community concerns around health and safety; where necessary sharing Project baseline studies e.g. n seismicity. Consultation will also include safety briefings to the community around not entering Project construction sites and Project traffic awareness (in particular for children)</p>
Increased H ₂ S emissions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. H₂S Monitoring Plan 2. Grievance Mechanism 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The plan describes the programme for monitoring H₂S in ambient air and collection of data on health effects. 2. Community member s will be able to utilise the grievance mechanism to communicate concerns re excessive H₂S emissions

5.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

SOL has setup a number of community development programs in the Project affected communities. These are tailored to the communities needs and prioritised in short, mid and long term time implementation periods. The programs will apply an adaptive management approach where detailed activities and beneficiaries will be reviewed over time and adjusted to community needs in the future and during implementation.

The target communities will be as follows:

- 4 in SIL: Pardomuan Nainggolan, Pardamean Nainggolan, Silangkitang, Sigurung-gurung; and
- 5 in NIL: Simataniari, Sibaganding, Lumban Jaean, Onan Hasang, Janji Natogu.

Villages potentially impacted by the road connecting the NIL and SIL areas and those in close proximity to the transmission line corridor are also included in any ISP activities implemented (i.e. Janji Natogu, Lumban Garaga and Hutabarat).

Within these villages the prioritisation will be as follows:

- Land owners without remaining land (total loss of asset/land);
- Land owners with remaining land; and
- Non-land owners.

In addition SOL will prioritise other vulnerable groups such as any female headed households, those residing below the poverty line, the elderly etc. Although not a legal requirement under Indonesian regulations, SOL recognises the benefits of implementing sustainable community development programs, in particular to; support and develop the communities in which it operates, build SOL's relationship with its key local stakeholders and contribute towards gaining its social licence to operate.

SOL aims to undertake these community development programs, where possible, in partnership with other key stakeholders such as the local community, government, education and health services and NGOs.

SOL's community development programs have been developed and, will be focused on the following areas:

- Education;
- Health;
- Infrastructure;
- Agricultural and livelihood restoration;

- Culture; and
- Employment.

The details of SOL's ISP commitments, along with the communities' community development expectations are presented in **Tables 5-2 and 5-3**.

5.3 EDUCATION

The majority of the population in Pahae Jae and Pahae Julu are educated up to a junior high school level and almost all Project affected villages have a primary school however facilities above this level are limited. Although the students' desire and interest for learning is quite high the distance between some households and the education facility is far. Access is also difficult due to the local of public transportation services and poor road conditions.

In light of the above, education difficulties in the Project affected area SOL aims to work with the local government and education facilities to improve the services and facilities. Based on the consultation conducted with local communities and also in view of the current Government program for education, focuses on this area are prioritized on:

- Scholarship (university level) for bright students; this is intended to increase and encourage more students from the villages to continue their study to university level;
- Provision of english and computer course for children;
- Educational assistance for students and schools' facilities such as teaching tools, sports equipment, books, etc.; and
- Provision of vocational/skill training program, especially for youth groups.

The expected outcomes are to have:

- a. More access and opportunities for students to a higher level of education especially women;
- b. Improved children's skills and knowledge in language and technology/information; and
- c. Betterment of educational facilities.

Some key parameters in this program are as follows:

- a. No. and % of students who receive a scholarship;
- b. No. and % of students/individuals who participate/covered in the program; and
- c. % of individuals/children attending in the skills training program.

Related stakeholders and institutions that will be working together with SOL in the implementation of this program are the Education Office at the Sub district and Regency Level, Targeted Schools and the Schools' Advisory Board.

5.4 AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

The majority of the population residing in the SIL and NIL area are relying on farming as their main form of income. The key crops grown include paddy rice and plantation crops such as frankincense/benzoin and cocoa. The ISP program in this sector aims to improve the capacity of affected households (land owners) and non-land owners in improving their livelihood and agricultural skills. Focused activities in this sector are:

- Employment based on one's skill and capabilities for the most vulnerable households groups;
- Vocational training for men and women;
- Capacity building on entrepreneurship skills and financial literacy; Provision and guidance on entrepreneurship; and
- Support initiatives for improving farming and agriculture cultivation techniques:
 - Training/Seminar to improve farming skills
 - Diversification of agriculture businesses.
 - Assistance to farmers/farmers 'groups.

The expected outcomes from this program are to contribute to:

- a. Improvement of the livelihood of affected households and local communities;
- b. Developed agricultural activities and production; and
- c. Improved knowledge and skills on the other alternative sources of incomes.

Some key parameters set out in this sector are:

- a. No. of land owners who improved their livelihood through the employment opportunities;
- b. No. and % of affected land owners who have restored their income and livelihood pattern;
- c. No. and % of affected land owners who received the assistance;
- d. No. and % of persons who received the skill/vocational training;
- e. Types of training and number of participants and
- f. Degree of satisfaction with livelihood programs.

This sector will be implemented with the coordination and collaboration of other stakeholders such as BPD (Village Development board), Agricultural Office, Sub District Office, and LLK -UKM North Tapanuli office, Consultant, NGO, PKK groups, Farmers' groups and cooperatives.

5.5 HEALTH

Some of the prevailing challenges and issues related to health in the villages are poor access and quality as well as limited capacity of the services. Main Public Health services are Puskesmas (Sub District Health Centre) which are located in the capital of the Sub District namely Onan Hasang and Sarulla. The closest hospital is in Tarutung which is around 1 -2 hours away from the villages. At the village level, the available facility is PUSTU (*Puskesmas Pembantu*) or Village Clinic which mostly have very limited equipment and medicines and also the Posyandu which is targeted for children below five years.

Given these conditions, the program's objective is to provide support to local communities in improving their health quality and access to health service. The program focuses on:

- Raising awareness on healthy life and environment through seminar/workshops;
- Free medical check- up (annually);
- Assistance for the improvement of facilities in PUSTU, POLINDES;
- Assistance for the POSYANDU program in providing nutritional food for children; and
- Raising awareness on STIs and HIV/ AIDS and drug abuse.

The expected outcomes of this program are:

- Improved access and quality to primary health care;
- Improved knowledge and awareness on healthy life and environment; and
- Improved health quality of elderly, children and pregnant women.

The key parameters considered for this program are:

- a. No. and % of individuals covered in the program (elderly, women, children, men and youth);
- b. No. and % of individuals who have improved their health (elderly, women, children, men and youth);
- c. Degree of satisfaction with the program; and
- d. Improved knowledge and awareness on healthy life style and environment.

5.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

One of the main of obstacles faced in the villages' development is poor infrastructure conditions particularly public facilities such as access roads, irrigation, water supply channel and sanitation. This issue is consistently raised in the village consultations. The current Local Government program is still limited to cover some of the most prioritized villages outside of the affected villages thus SOL is aiming to provide support on this area. The main focuses on this sector are:

- Improvement of the irrigation system which is highly significant for agricultural activities;
- Improvement of access roads/pathways to farming areas; and
- Improvement of water and sanitation facilities.

The expected outcomes are to achieve:

- a. Improvement in agricultural activities;
- b. Faster and easier access to farming areas so that farmers can transport the agricultural products; and
- c. Improved quality of clean water supply for households in each village.

Key parameters intended of this program are:

- a. No. of improved water supply facilities assisted;
- b. No. of improved irrigation system;
- c. No. of sub villages and households covered;
- d. No. of agricultural plots with access to improved irrigation;
- e. No. of agricultural plots with access to improved farming pathways;
- f. No. of farmers (land owners/non land owners) covered; and
- g. No. of farmers who have better income with the improvement of facilities.

Implementation of this program will be further coordinated with the Village Administration, Sub District Office, Public Works Office, Agricultural Office, Contractors, Regency Office. To develop a sense of ownership and responsibility towards the maintenance and development of the facilities, the program will also require contribution from the local communities which upon further consultation could be in the form of material and immaterial items such as labor, monitoring works, etc.

5.7 CULTURE, ART AND RELIGION

This program is intended to provide support and assistance to local communities in their religious activities and also cultural/custom practices. Given the Batak clan (considered as IPs by the ADB) has a strong presence in the Project affected areas customs and cultural practices are regularly performed and there are strong belief systems within the communities. The community have expressed concerns in relation to the Project activities diminishing the practising of these customs therefore SOL has committed to undertake activities with the community to help preserve these customs. The main activities covered under this program are:

- Assistance for the improvement of religious/worship buildings and facilities such as churches, mosques, etc.;
- Assistance and support for religious festivals such as Christmas, Lebaran, etc.; and
- Assistance and support for Batak cultural festive such as Dance such as “*Pahae Do Mula ni Tumba* “, Batak songs festivals, cultural gathering event, Batak art works, etc..

The expected outcomes of this program are:

- a. Improved facilities of churches, mosques, etc.;
- b. Preservation of Batak cultural customs/practices; and
- c. Increased awareness to preserve and maintain elements of Batak culture such as Dance, Songs, art works, music, language.

The following are the key parameters in this program:

- a. No. of religious facilities assisted;
- b. No. of church/mosque members covered and assisted;
- c. Type of programs/events assisted;
- d. No. of individuals participated in the program/events; and
- e. Types of cultural preserved and maintained.

Implementation of this program will involve related stakeholders such as Leaders of Churches, Mosques, Adat Community groups, Village Administration office, Cultural and Tourism Office.

5.8 EMPLOYMENT

The aim is to provide job opportunities to ensure that the optimum number of local workers is hired by SOL and its contractors.

- Employment targets for women during the construction stage will not involve hiring women to perform heavy construction work (e.g. carrying heavy materials, etc.) as this is not a kind of job that women in the North Tapanuli Regency usually aspire to do. Moreover, the division of labour in the family would also assign household chores as well as most of the rice cultivation and gardening activities almost exclusively to women.
- In meeting the employment targets for IPs, SOL will actively target the more educated or skilled people, including young people (men and women), originally from Pahae Jae/Pahae Julu/North Tapanuli Regency who are now living outside the area (in Medan, Pekanbaru, Jambi, Jakarta, Batam, Kalimantan etc.) to do the semi-skilled work during construction and operations. Almost every household in Pahae Jae/Pahae Julu as well as North Tapanuli Regency has a member who is currently studying or working outside their native village. Encouraging people to come back to the area by offering them a job in their home area is a positive development which can bring families closer together and strengthen social ties in the community.

Several barriers to employment have been considered such as lack of IDs, driver's licenses etc.

SOL's tentative ISP program detailing duration and target beneficiaries are in the Annexes.

Table 5-2 Outline of Community Development Focused ISP Activities

No	Planned Activities	Target Beneficiaries	Duration	Resources	Partner
1	Education				
	Scholarship (including specific target on girls)	Land owners, and affected communities	Construction & Operation Stage (long-term, > 5 years)	SOL, Contractor	Education Office, Local schools
	Educational equipment assistance (ex: books, uniforms etc.)	Land owners family as priority in Pahae Jae and Pahae Julu	Construction stage	SOL, Contractor	Local schools
	Improvement of school facilities	Affected villages, especially in Pahae Jae and Pahae Julu.	Operation stage (long-term, > 5 years)	SOL	Education office, Local schools, Local apparatus, local communities groups
2	Agriculture and livelihood restoration				
	Training on agricultural matters (ex: Productivity of land, Agricultural business development etc.)	Focus on Land owners, Male groups, Female groups, and youth Groups in 8 affected villages.	Construction & Operation Stage (long-term, > 5 years)	SOL, Contractor, Local Government	Consultant, UMKM, PNPM, BPD, Agricultural office, Manpower office, Social Office
	Entrepreneurship skills and financial literacy Training	Focus on Land owners, Male groups, Female groups, and youth Groups in 8 affected villages.	Pre-Construction & Construction Stage (short-term, first 2 years)	SOL, Contractor, Local Government	Consultant, UMKM, PNPM, BPD, Agricultural office, Manpower office, Social Office
	Aid program for farmer groups	Focus on Land owners, Male groups, Female groups, and youth Groups in 8 affected villages.	Pre-Construction & Construction Stage (short-term, first 2 years)	SOL, Contractor, Local Government	Consultant, UMKM, PNPM, BPD, Agricultural office, Manpower office, Social Office
	Seminar and training on agricultural intensification & agricultural diversification	Focus on Land owners, Male groups, Female groups, and youth Groups in 8 affected villages.	Construction Stage (short-term, first 2 years)	SOL, Contractor, Local Government	Consultant, UMKM, PNPM, BPD, Agricultural office, Manpower office, Social Office
	Assistance for fish farming, animal husbandry, etc	Focus on Land owners, Male groups, Female groups, and youth Groups in 8 affected villages.	Construction & Operation Stage (long-term, > 5 years)	SOL, Contractor, Local Government	Consultant, UMKM, PNPM, BPD, Agricultural office, Manpower office, Social Office

3	Health				
	Health Awareness Program (ex: Health talk, seminar, training etc.) on issues related with PHBS (<i>Pola Bersih Hidup Sehat</i> or Clean and Healthy life style), maternal health or any health issues in the communities' context	Affected communities in 8 affected villages.	Pre-Construction, Construction & Operation Stage (long-term, > 5 years)	SOL, Contractors	PMI Medic Team, Dinas Kesehatan (Puskesmas)
	Free Medical Consultation (per yearly)	Affected Communities in 8 affected villages.	Pre-Construction, Construction & Operation Stage (long-term, > 5 years)	SOL, Contractors	PMI Medic Team, Dinas Kesehatan (Puskesmas)
	Providing Healthy food in Posyandu (<i>Balita & Lansia</i>) and Pustu	Affected Communities in 8 affected villages.	Pre-Construction, Construction & Operation Stage (long-term, > 5 years)	SOL, Contractors	PMI Medic Team, Dinas Kesehatan (Puskesmas)
	Assitance for damaged or renovation of Public Health facilities (Puskesmas, Pustu etc)	Affected Communities in 8 affected villages.	Operation Stage (long-term, > 5 years)	SOL, Contractors	PMI Medic Team, Dinas Kesehatan (Puskesmas)
4	Infrastructure				
	Improvement of water sanitation system	Affected Communities in 8 affected villages.	Construction & Operation Stage (long-term, > 5 years)	SOL & Contractors	BPD, Camat office, Dinas PU, PEMDA
	Improvement access road to villages and community plantation area	Affected Communities in 8 affected villages.	Construction & Operation Stage (long-term, > 5 years)	SOL & Contractors	BPD, Camat office, Dinas PU, PEMDA
	Improvement of Irrigation system	Affected Communities in 8 affected villages.	Construction & Operation Stage (mid-term, 3- 5 years)	SOL & Contractors	BPD, Camat office, Dinas PU, PEMDA
	Provision on sport facility: volley ball, football field etc (based on the need)	Affected villages (Pahae Julu & Pahae Jae)	Construction & Operation Stage (mid-term, 3- 5 years)	SOL, Contractor	BPD, Camat office, Dinas PU, PEMDA
5	Cultural, Art and Religion				
	Sponsorship for Cultural events, Donations for Christmas Celebration, and natural disasters for local communities groups	Affected villages (Pahae Julu & Pahae Jae)	Preconstruction, Construction & Operation Stage (Long-term, > 5 years)	SOL, contractor	BPD, Kelompok masyarakat Adat, and religious leader
	Renovation and provision on religion facilities such as churches	Affected villages (Pahae Julu & Pahae Jae)	Construction & Operation Stage (Long-term, > 5 years)	SOL, contractor	BPD and religious leader

	and mosque				
	Support the maintenance of local values/customs	Affected villages (Pahae Julu & Pahae Jae)	Construction & Operation Stage (Long-term, > 5 years)	SOL, contractor	BPD, Kelompok masyarakat Adat
	Capacity building for clan/ <i>marga</i> leaders, ex: leadership training, conflict resolution, activities mentoring etc.	Affected villages (Pahae Julu & Pahae Jae)	Construction & Operation Stage(Long-term, > 5 years)	SOL, Contractor	BPD, Kelompok masyarakat Adat
6	Employment				
	Recruitment of unskilled workers	<p>Preferential employment for those of working age members from significantly land owner families</p> <p>IP comprise of at least 30% unskilled workers from the affected area (Pahae Jae and Pahae Julu) and the North Tapanuli Regency during construction stage between 2013-2017.</p> <p>Women comprise at least 30% of unskilled labor for services provided during construction between 2013-2017</p>	Construction Phase	SOL, Contractor and subcontractor	Related CSOs/NGOs, Adat (custom/community) leaders, Village Development Board
	Vocational Training of local community	Priority training of working age member of significantly affected land owners family	Pre-Construction, Construction and Operations Phases	SOL	Related CSOs/NGOs, Adat (custom/community) leaders, Village Development Board
	Recruitment of semi-skilled workers	<p>Women comprise at least 20% of only the technical/laboratory and administrative positions during operations by 2020*</p> <p>Indigenous Peoples comprise 20% of the semi-skilled labor from the affected area (Pahae Jae & Pahae Julu) and the North Tapanuli Regency during operations by 2020</p>	Operations	SOL	Related CSOs/NGOs, Adat (custom/community) leaders, Village Development Board

Table 5-3 Summary of Short-Term, Mid -Term and Long-Term Programs

No	Short-Term (1-2 Years) (2015 – 2017)	Mid-Term (3-5 Years) (2018 – 2023)	Long-Term (> 5 Years) (2023 and so on)
1	Education		
	a. Education assistance for poor students and students with best achievements (ex: books, uniforms etc.)		Scholarship (including specific target on girls)
	Improvement of school’s facilities, equipment (priority: Schools with the most severe condition)		Improvement of school facilities
2	Agriculture and livelihood restoration		
	Entrepreneurship skills and financial literacy Training	Provision of Crop seeds	Training on agricultural matters (ex: Productivity of land, Agricultural business development etc.)
	Aid program for farmer groups		Assistance for fish farming, animal husbandry, etc
	Seminar and training on agricultural intensification & agricultural diversification		
	Comparative Study to the area of Geothermal Operations		
3	Health		
	Capacity building for Posyandu cadre		Health Awareness Program (ex: Health talk, seminar, training etc.) on issues related with PHBS (<i>Pola Bersih Hidup Sehat</i> or Clean and Healthy life style), maternal health or any health issues in the communities’ context
	Support for Elderly Health program through Posyandu Manula		Free Medical Consultation (per yearly)
	Early childhood nutrition development through Posyandu		Providing Healthy food in Posyandu (<i>Balita & Lansia</i>) and Pustu
			Assistance for damaged or renovation of Public Health facilities (Puskesmas, Pustu etc)
4	Infrastructure		
	Improvement of irrigation system	Improvement of Irrigation system	Improvement of water sanitation system

No	Short-Term (1-2 Years) (2015 - 2017)	Mid-Term (3-5 Years) (2018 - 2023)	Long-Term (> 5 Years) (2023 and so on)
	Improvement of clean water supply/sanitation	Provision on sport facility: volley ball, football field etc (based on the need)	Improvement access road to villages and community plantation area
	Improvement of access to the village & farming areas and other needs		
	Improvement of pathway to SD (Primary School) at Si Ria-Ria Sub Village.		
	Improvement of irrigation drainage at Pandahanan Sira sub village		
	Improvement of damaged access road to the village: 8 severe points		
5	Cultural, Art and Religion		
	Sponsorship for Cultural events, Donations for Christmas Celebration, and natural disasters for local communities groups		Sponsorship for Cultural events, Donations for Christmas Celebration, and natural disasters for local communities groups
	Renovation and provision on religion facilities such as churches and mosque		Renovation and provision on religion facilities such as churches and mosque
	Support the maintenance of local values/customs		Support the maintenance of local values/customs
			Capacity building for clan/ <i>marga</i> leaders, ex: leadership training, conflict resolution, activities mentoring etc.
6	Employment		
	Recruitment of unskilled workers		Vocational Training of local community
			Recruitment of semi-skilled workers

5.9 PERIOD AND DETAILS OF PROGRAM IN EACH VILLAGE

The community development programs will be implemented by SOL into three terms as follows:

- a. Short term (2015 -2017);
- b. Mid-term (2018-2023); and
- c. Long term (2023-onwards).

Some programs will be done in phases based on the urgency and priorities. The following action plan will be undertaken by SOL related to this IPP:

- Detailed activities and budget allocation for all 11 villages are elaborated in Table 5-4 Updated Budget Disbursement Planning.
- Out of the 11 villages, six villages namely Silangkitang and Sigurung-gurung in SIL area and Simataniari, Lumban Jaean, Sibaganding, Onan Hasang in NIL area will be the first priority in the ISP program due to the number of affected land owners and vulnerable groups, thus the budget allocation will also be arranged accordingly. While the second priority will be the 4 villages in SIL namely Pardamean Nainggolan, Pardomuan Nainggolan, Si Opat Bahal, Si Tolu Ompu and 1 village in NIL area, Janji Natogu.

Prior to implementation SOL plans to undertake the following:

1. Update and complete land owners data to ensure those significantly impacted are prioritised (potentially developing a livelihood restoration program is deemed necessary);
2. Discussions with SOL external relation officers (IS, MS, AS) to understand additional needs from the villages in SIL and NIL;
3. Assign roles and responsibilities within SOL in terms of managing and monitoring the Projects social management measures and programs;
4. Communicate and coordinate with contractors (HDEC/PT PP) on the ISP program and budget; and
5. Continue to consult and collaborate with affected communities, local government agencies and interested NGOs throughout the Project lifecycle on issues such as the design and implementation of the ISP.

During Pre-Construction and Construction Phase, SOL has prepared (on an annual basis) its planned activities and budget for the next calendar year. This will be submitted to Lenders for review at least 60 days before the end of the current calendar year. The budget for other short-term activities for the years 2016 and 2017 will be around IDR 800,000,000.00 per year.

Table 5-4 Updated Budget Disbursement Planning for Short Term Programs

a. 2015 Budget Allocation per Program Area-

No	Program	Activities	Estimated Budget (IDR)	Planned Timeline
1	Agricultural/ Livelihood Restoration/E mployment	a. Training on agricultural matters b. Skill training for women c. Employment in accordance with skill and capability d. Assistance/Aid program for vulnerable groups	365,000,000	June- September 2015
2	Infrastructure	a. Improvement of irrigation system b. Improvement of clean water supply/sanitation c. Improvement of access to the village & farming areas	185,000,000	April-May 2015
3	Education	b. Education assistance for poor students and students with best achievements c. Improvement of school's facilities, equipment (priority: Schools with the most severe condition)	94,000,000	June- September 2015
4	Health	a. Early child nutrition development program through Posyandu Balita b. Capacity building for Posyandu cadre c. Support for Elderly Health program through Posyandu Manula	90,000,000	July- December 2015
5	Religious Activities, Cultural and Art	a. Sponsorship for Cultural events, Donations for Christmas Celebration, and natural disasters for local communities groups b. Renovation and provision on religion facilities such as churches and mosque c. Support the maintenance of local values/customs	66,000,000	August- December 2015
Total			800,000,000	-

Source: SOL Data, 2015

b. Estimated Budget Allocation per Program Area- 2016

No	Program	Activities	Estimated Budget (IDR)	Planned Timeline
1	Agricultural/ Livelihood Restoration/E employment	a. Training on agricultural matters b. Skill training for women c. Employment in accordance with skill and capability d. Assistance/Aid program for vulnerable groups	365,000,000	TBD based on discussions with FGD
2	Infrastructure	d. Improvement of irrigation system e. Improvement of clean water supply/sanitation f. Improvement of access to the village & farming areas	185,000,000	TBD based on discussions with FGD
3	Education	d. Education assistance for poor students and students with best achievements e. Improvement of school's facilities, equipment (priority: Schools with the most severe condition)	94,000,000	TBD based on discussions with FGD
4	Health	d. Early child nutrition development program through Posyandu Balita e. Capacity building for Posyandu cadre f. Support for Elderly Health program through Posyandu Manula	90,000,000	TBD based on discussions with FGD
5	Religious Activities, Cultural and Art	c. Sponsorship for Cultural events, Donations for Christmas Celebration, and natural disasters for local communities groups d. Renovation and provision on religion facilities such as churches and mosque c. Support the maintenance of local values/customs	66,000,000	TBD based on discussions with FGD
Total			800,000,000	-

Source: SOL Data, 2015

Estimated Budget Allocation per Program Area- 2016

No	Program	Activities	Estimated Budget (IDR)	Planned Timeline
1	Agricultural/ Livelihood Restoration/E employment	a. Training on agricultural matters b. Skill training for women c. Employment in accordance with skill and capability d. Assistance/Aid program for vulnerable groups	365,000,000	TBD based on discussions with FGD

2	Infrastructure	g. Improvement of irrigation system h. Improvement of clean water supply/sanitation i. Improvement of access to the village & farming areas	185,000,000	TBD based on discussions with FGD
3	Education	f. Education assistance for poor students and students with best achievements g. Improvement of school's facilities, equipment (priority: Schools with the most severe condition)	94,000,000	TBD based on discussions with FGD
4	Health	g. Early child nutrition development program through Posyandu Balita h. Capacity building for Posyandu cadre i. Support for Elderly Health program through Posyandu Manula	90,000,000	TBD based on discussions with FGD
5	Religious Activities, Cultural and Art	e. Sponsorship for Cultural events, Donations for Christmas Celebration, and natural disasters for local communities groups f. Renovation and provision on religion facilities such as churches and mosque c. Support the maintenance of local values/customs	66,000,000	TBD based on discussions with FGD
Total			800,000,000	-

Source: SOL Data, 2015

Budget allocation per program area in 2016 and 2017 will be finalized in consultation with the communities and the updated detailed 2016 and 2017 budget will be included in the regular monitoring report submitted by SOL in 2016.

For the medium term and long term, program areas requiring support from SOL will depend on the outcome of the periodic evaluation of the short term program and the detailed budget will be submitted together with update of IPP for the medium term and long term respectively. Instead of updating the entire IPP in the future, SOL will discuss with ADB the format of the update of relevant parts of the IPP (including the periodical reports).

5.10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

All the programs will be monitored to assess and measure whether planned activities and resources are being implemented accordingly (Table 5-5). The monitoring will be intended to check and observe the progress of the activities and tracking the participation of individuals in the program and also the benefits received. Results of the monitoring will be used to check the first-hand result of the activities and provide any inputs for the next implementation phase.

Evaluation of all programs will be done to check and analyze the performance and impact of activities against the stated parameters and the objectives. Identification of challenges and support in each program will be undertaken as part of the evaluation process. This process will be done annually and used as a tool to review and revise the overall ISP program based on the local communities' needs and socio-economic condition.

Table 5-5 Monitoring and Evaluation of ISP

Activities	Internal/External	Objectives
Monitoring		
Monthly	Internal	Collecting data and information to have preliminary findings on the progress of activities
Quarterly	Internal	Review the targets of activities to identify the problems and challenges
Semester	External (Lenders) / AMDAL (RKL-RPL)	Monitor the progress of stated results and commitment and formulate recommendation
Evaluation		
Annual	Internal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review the progress and performance of overall programs; identify major challenges, and conduct strategic adjustment and changes if necessary. Formulate refinement and adaptation to actual context 2. Evaluate the consistency on achieving the ISP document Goals 3. Identify the achievement of the chain of results, evaluate overall performance, formulate the way forward based on achievement and performance

Source: SOL Data, 2014

5.11 ISP IMPLEMENTATION UPDATES - 2015

This chapter elaborates the updates on ISP implementation in the first semester of 2015 which is part of the short term period (2015 - 2017) planning. These initial programs are part of the ISP activities which have been described in the previous chapters. The selected programs are based on the priorities discussed and proposed by each village to SOL.

5.11.1 Program Implementation

5.11.1.1 Improvement of Infrastructure

Prioritized initial ISP programs proposed by the village are mostly related with the improvement of infrastructures in their village which was discussed in January 2015. The proposed programs were studied by the social/CSR team and prior to implementation was coordinated first with the Local Government

Office to avoid any overlapping with the existing Government's program.

Based on further discussions with the village, it is observed that undertaking the improvement of infrastructure is actually closely intertwined and integrated with the improvement of livelihood of the local communities directly and indirectly. For instance, the improvement of irrigation drainage will ensure that the paddy fields have enough water which is significantly important for the farmers (including the land owners).

To encourage the sense of ownership to the program, SOL is establishing a mutual/joint effort with each village. Prior to the execution of activities, SOL was socializing the program to the local communities in each village and explained that SOL will provide its part (materials, not cash and contribution on labor). While the village should also have contribution to the program such as "gotong royong" (or mutual effort) to distribute the materials to the location, labor or any kinds of contribution which will be discussed and managed by the village themselves under the Head of Village. This system worked out well in some of the villages but not all. More efforts are required to build the same understanding and awareness of the program ownership. This could be done with more intensive and close communication with all village stakeholders.

These programs are having positive impacts in:

- a. Improving the supporting system of local communities' agricultural activity which is one of the main sources of their livelihood;
- b. Maintaining the sustainability of agriculture sector in the villages in the longer term.

Table 5-6 Implemented program in SIL area

No	Infrastructure Program	Village	Targeted beneficiaries	Remarks
1	Improvement of hanging bridge (Rambing Baringin) - access to farming areas.	Sigurung-gurung	± 95% of farmers in the village (including land owners)	Done
2	Repair of damaged irrigation body (Ambar)	Pardamean Nainggolan	± 80% of farmers in the village	Done
3	Increase the clean water discharge supply	Pardomuan Nainggolan	± 90% of households in the village	Done
4	Improvement of pathway to SD (Primary School) at Si Ria-Ria Sub Village.	SiOpat Bahal	± 70% of households in the village	Done
5	Improvement of irrigation drainage at Pandahanan Sira sub village	Silangkitang	± 50% of farmers in the village (including land owners)	Done
6	Improvement of damaged access road	Sitolu Ompu	communities in the village	Done

to the village: 8 severe points

Table 5-7 Implemented program in NIL area

No	Program	Village	Targeted beneficiaries	Remarks
1	Piping from new source to increase clean water supply in the village	Simataniari	± 95% of households in the village (including land owners)	Ongoing
2	Improvement of damaged Aek Saba-Saba Irrigation	Janji Natogu	± 75% of households in the village	Done
3	Piping from new source to increase clean water supply in the village	Lumban Jaean	± 95% of households in the village (including land owners)	Since there's some changes from the initial planning (distance & piping distribution scheme) there is a significant increase in the budget, therefore it will be done in stages and 1 st stage is completed. We're still in the preparation for the next stage.
4	Piping from new source to increase clean water supply in the village	Sibaganding	± 95% of households in the village (including land owners)	Since there's some changes from the initial planning (distance & piping distribution scheme and new water source) there is a significant increase in the budget, therefore it will be done in stages and 1 st stage is still in preparation.
5	Improvement of pathway to Dolok Gurgur farming area	Onan Hasang	± 20% of households in the village	The village cannot accept the amount of budget proposed by SOL to implement the program and not everybody is willing to have "Gotong-royong" therefore, they're reluctant to execute the work. They have agreed to cancel the program for their village in this first CSR stage.

Figure 5.1 Repair of "Ambar" Irrigation body at Pardamean Nainggolan village



Before

After

5.11.1.2 Livelihood restoration - Employment

In chapter 5, it is explained that employment is part of the livelihood restoration program particularly for the affected land owners and local communities in general. The employment program has been implemented since the early construction stage. SOL has committed to prioritize the local labors in accordance with their skill and capability in its recruitment process. First priority will be from the main affected villages in SIL (4 villages) and NIL (3 main villages); while second priority is from the villages closes to these 7 villages (2 in SIL and 2 in NIL).

Most of the recruitment are conducted by the main contractors (Halliburton & Hyundai) and their subcontractors with coordination with SOL ER team to ensure that land owners are prioritized. 90% of the recruited labors are from the affected villages. To date, the recruitment are still continued as the construction phase is still progressing.

Table 5-7 Number of labors recruited (2014 - August 2015)

Main contractor	SIL	NIL	Remarks
HAL	106	274	11 affected villages (Including land owners, vulnerable groups), there are land owners that became the local contractors as well. *There are recruits from other villages in both SIL & NIL area as well.
Hyundai	242	99	
Total	348	373	721





Aside from labors, some of the land owners also became local contractors/suppliers to the main contractors and its subcontractors. The local contractors are also form an association New businesses are also open in both areas which also helps to improve the livelihood of the local communities.

5.11.1.3 Employment - Skill enhancement

To improve the skill of the workers, Halliburton, has implemented local labour certification which is awarded to workers based on their work performance. The certificate is also part of the appreciation of Halliburton to their workers, not merely a program. The holder can use the certificate to apply for other companies, not only limited in Halliburton. It is expected that through this program more local workers will have improved skills during their working period with Halliburton and that they will be ready to use the skill that not in Sarulla Project area but also in other areas in Indonesia.

Figure 9.2 Local labor certification issuance by Halliburton

LOCAL HIRE CERTIFICATION LIST **HALLIBURTON**

NO	NAME	POSITION	VILLAGE	DISTRICT	COMPANY	CERTIFICATION
1	Daynies Hatoguan Sitompul	Logistic Crew	Lumbanjaean	Pahae Julu	HAL - Harco	Rigging & Lifting 
2	Mangontang Tampubolon	Logistic Crew	Simataniari - Hutajulu	Pahae Julu	HAL - Harco	Rigging & Lifting 
3	Posdiman Sitompul	Logistic Crew	Sibaganding	Pahae Julu	HAL - Harco	Rigging & Lifting 
4	Jagar Hutabarat	Logistic Crew	Pantis	Pahae Julu	HAL - Harco	Rigging & Lifting 

5.11.2 Vulnerable Groups

Based on the survey done by ERM on all land owners from SIL & NIL area, there are 99 land owners that falls under the category of vulnerable groups, however, 1 land owner passed away, thus there are 98 land owners.

To have more accurate information and data, the 98 vulnerable list is verified with External Relation personnel who are from the related village and also CSR team observation in August 2015. The verification is done by considering the data that has been provided by ERM by using the national poverty line, households headed by women, elderly (in illness or not). Besides this, other factors that are considered are the living conditions and the supporting system that the households, especially the elderly people (if they're supported by their children or not) and also the widows. It is revealed that out of the 98, there are 30 that are actually vulnerable. While 68 land owners are belong to middle income earners. Some of them are civil servants, local contractors, and small business/shops owners.

From the 30 vulnerable land owners, 80% aged ranging from 60 years old and above. The assistance program for this group still needs to be assessed further given the fact that most of them are already categorized as elderly. Therefore, SOL needs to find the most effective type of program that will answer the needs of this group.

However, as has been committed, SOL has prioritized the land owners for the employment opportunity in the project either under SOL or the contractors/subcontractors according to their skill and capabilities. As per June 2015, out of the 98 land owners which were initially categorized as vulnerable, 50% of them (either children or in-laws) has been employed by the project. While from the 30 most vulnerable groups, 13 of them has been employed by the project.

5.11.2.1 Elderly people health program

Since 80% of the vulnerable people are above 60 years old, one of type of assistances that is provided is support for the existing elderly people health program (*senam lansia*) in one of the villages where the targeted vulnerable group are ,Silangkitang village.

SOL is supporting the program by contributing fund to help the elderly group in their routine program. Other types of program will be assessed by coordinating with the village health post center, Head of Village and also Sub district Health Center.

Figure 5.3 Routine elderly (Senam Lansia) program in Silangkitang every Sunday, at 4 pm.



5.11.2.2 Donation for local communities' groups/activities

As part of the ISP, in 2015, program for donation and contribution for various local communities' activities or organization are being implemented such as the churches, mosques and religious festive and communities' events/celebration.

6 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

6.1 OVERVIEW

This Chapter focusses on the Project Level Grievance Mechanism as required by the ADB's SPS 2009 and IFC PSs. Establishing and implementing a Grievance Mechanism is an important requirement in meeting both lenders requirements as well as ensuring that affected community grievances are managed in a fair and timely manner.

6.2 INTERNATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

6.2.1 Asian Development Bank (ADB)³

The ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) emphasises requirements for establishing a grievance mechanism that receives and facilitates the resolution of affected people's concerns, complaints, and grievances about a Project's environmental and social performance. The grievance mechanism should be scaled to Project risks and adverse impacts, address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly. It should also ensure the process is understandable and transparent, gender responsive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all segments of affected people. It should also not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies. The grievance mechanism should be delivered to the affected people in appropriate manner.

6.2.2 International Finance Corporation (IFC)⁴

The IFC views a grievance mechanism as one of the pillars of the stakeholder/community engagement process for all projects. A grievance mechanism should inform and complement, but not replace other forms of stakeholder engagement. Companies across multiple sectors and through all stages of a project's development can benefit from understanding community concerns and complaints and addressing them.

The IFC's Performance Standards (PS) require the need for community engagement. They state that the IFC *is committed to working with the private sector to put into practice processes of community engagement that ensure the free, prior, and informed consultation of the affected communities.*

To summarise these requirements briefly:

A grievance mechanism is an important part of the IFC's approach to community engagement by a project under the PSs. The IFC's PSs require a project to establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected communities' concerns and complaints about its environmental and social performance. The grievance mechanism should be scaled to risks and adverse impacts of the project, address concerns promptly, use an

³ <http://www.adb.org/documents/safeguard-policy-statement>

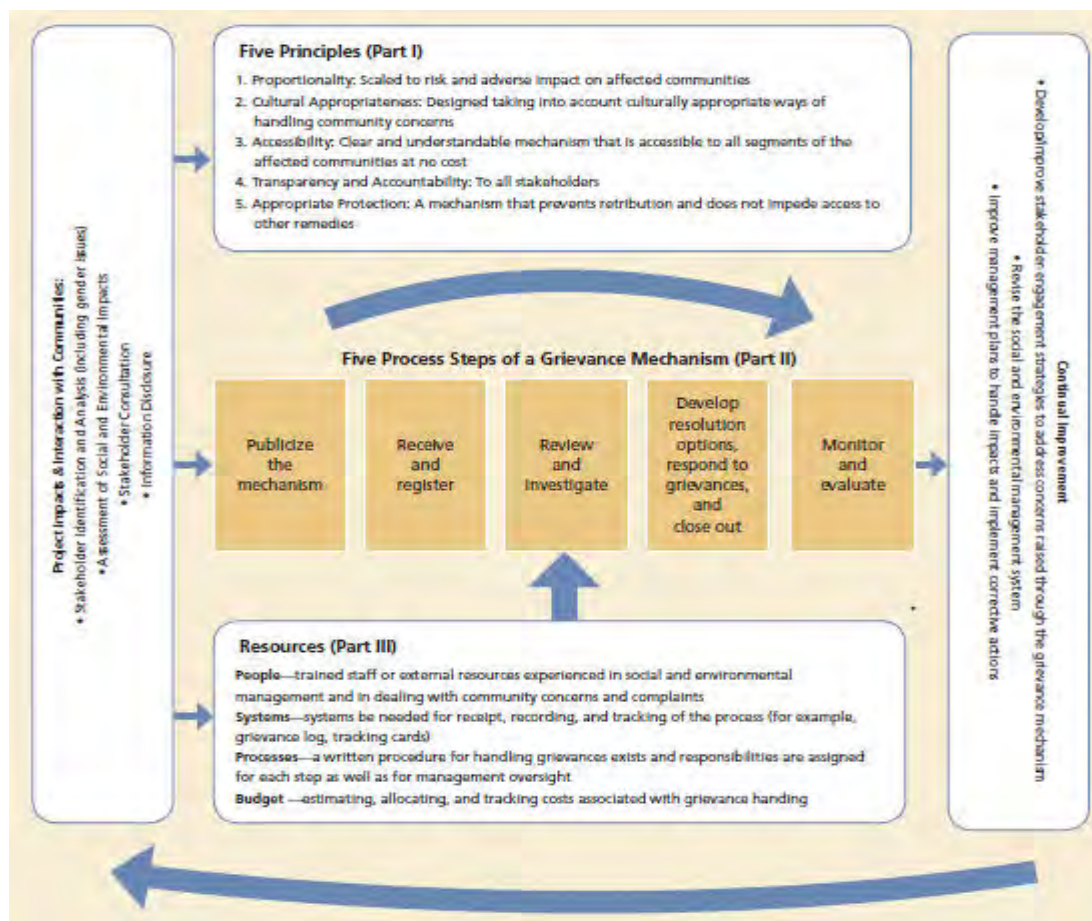
⁴ http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/IFC+Sustainability/Sustainability+Framework/Sustainability+Framework+-+2012/Performance+Standards+and+Guidance+Notes+2012/

understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all segments of the affected communities, and do so at no cost to the community and without retribution. The mechanism should not impede access to judicial and administrative remedies. The client will inform the affected communities about the mechanism early in the course of its community engagement process. (**Performance Standard 1 Paragraph 35**).

A grievance mechanism should be able to deal with most community issues that are covered by the PSs. Grievance mechanism requirements, in relation to affected communities, are explicitly stated with regard to security personnel (**Performance Standard 4, Paragraph 12**) and Land Acquisition (**Performance Standard 5, Paragraph 11**).

The basic design elements of a grievance mechanism based on the IFC are illustrated in **Figure 6-1**.

Figure 6-1 Basic Design Elements of a Project Level Grievance Mechanism



Source: IFC Good Practice Note (#7) - Addressing Grievances from Project-Affected Communities, 2009

To ensure that the grievance mechanism is accepted by affected communities,

the Project should follow the five principles recommended in Part I of the IFC's Good Practice Note. The steps that have been described in Part II of the Good Practice Note define the generic process that a Project can adapt to their specific situation. The factual process behind the steps should show the assessment results of the project's scale and impacts, and appoint appropriate resources for implementation. Appropriate allocation of resources will ensure that a management system for handling each step of the grievance procedure exists and has clearly defined objectives, assigned responsibilities, timelines, budget, senior management oversight, and regular reporting.

6.3 SOL'S GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

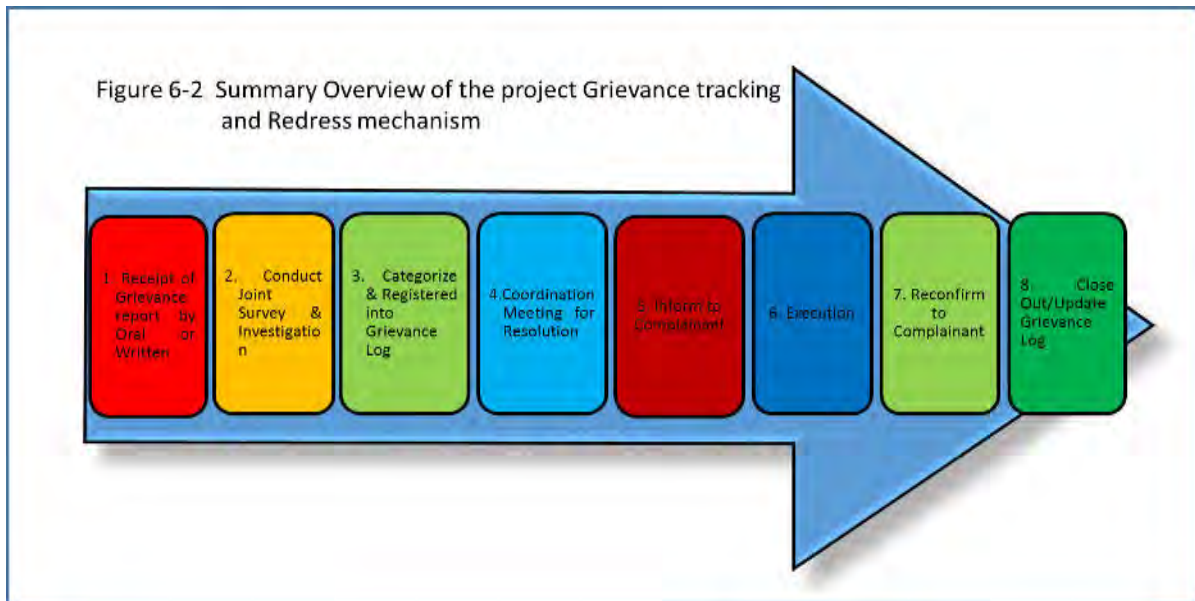
6.3.1 Overview

Although the Project seeks to minimise potential negative impacts arising from the project activities and to operate responsibly, it is inevitable that queries and grievances will arise throughout the construction and operation phases. Therefore SOL's grievance mechanism has been designed as a locally based, Project specific design that assesses and resolves community complaints and concerns related to all Project activities. The Project grievance mechanism offers a package of widely understood and effective processes to address affected communities' concerns and complaints. To date community grievances received by the Project have been verbal, without any recorded documentation therefore further work is required to develop and implement the grievance mechanism in accordance with ADB and IFC requirements (i.e. via written documentation). Details of the current grievance mechanism are provided in the following sections of this Chapter.

6.3.2 Grievance Tracking and Redress Mechanism

The Project Grievance Tracking and Redress Mechanism (GRTM) that is triggered the instance a community complaint is received is illustrated in **Figure 6-2**.

Figure 6-2 Summary Overview of the Project Grievance Tracking and Redress Mechanism



At any stage of the grievance mechanism, affected people are not bound by the GRM and have recourse to the normal legal channels.

Grievances Information will be recorded in the Grievance Log and tracking system by SOL External Relation Admin. It will equip SOL’s management to identify, understand and address vulnerabilities in Project implementation. The GTRM database will be utilized to: a) register, track and recall information about specific grievances and b) categorize reports of grievances by type and frequency.

6.3.3 Receipt of Grievances

The initial procedure for grievance redress involves a receipt information from local community directly or through External Relation (ER) Staff of SOL, main contractor, sub-contractor, local government or others. The information could be in the form of verbal and written communication and it should be completed with name of complainant, address, contact number, the issues, who causes it and the location. The information should be delivered to SOL ER Staff immediately within 1 working day so that grievances form (unregistered form) could be prepared.

6.3.4 Joint Survey & Investigation

After preparing unregistered grievance form, SOL ER team will prepare coordination meeting within 2 working days that will be attended by SOL ER, related Main Contractor – who causes the issues, SOL HSE and Construction team. The coordination meeting will discuss the following matters:

- Confirmation and explanation from Main Contractor related to the complaint /grievance.
- Opinion and suggestion from SOL HSE and Construction related to the complaint.
- Arrange schedule for joint survey and investigation.

Joint survey and investigation will be attended by representatives from all of parties that joined the coordination meeting. The purpose of this joint survey and investigation is to find out technical or non- technical evidences that causes the issues and why it occurs. These investigations shall seek to establish a clear picture of the circumstances surrounding a particular grievance. Investigations shall verify the information contained in the initial grievance report specifically. The time period for the joint survey and investigation is 1 week.

6.3.5 Complaint Categorize and Registration

All of evidences obtained from the survey will be analyzed by SOL related departments. Within 2 working days after joint survey and investigation, SOL ER will collect and review recommendation and opinion from SOL related department and it may lead to the following results:

- Complaints/grievances are not caused by SOL project works progress
- Complaints/grievances are caused by SOL project work progress.

If the result proves that the grievance or complaints are not are not caused by SOL project work, then SOL ER will invite the complainant for a meeting and explain that based on evidences, the reported complaint is not valid. SOL ER will request to the complainant to sign unregistered grievance form. Then this form will be recorded in the GTRM database—a grievance log and tracking system and it will be put into the grievance closed out column.

If the complaints are caused by SOL project work, SOL ER will invite the complainant and explain that based on the evidences and investigation conducted, the complaint will be settled by related main contractor. SOL ER will request to the complainant to sign the unregistered grievance form and SOL will record it in the GTRM database—a grievance log and tracking system and it will be put as new grievance.

For grievances that involve a large number of people or entire villages, community meetings will be held with both open sessions for people to air their complaints and facilitated sessions to help collaboratively identify potential redress actions. Fact-finding investigations undertaken by SOL will rely on consultation that is free of discrimination and coercion. The time period to inform the complainant is within 1 week.

The review and fact-finding investigation may result in the grievance being resolved; or follow-up actions being required with further coordination within SOL. Following this the external relations department can decide who is responsible for responding to the grievance and overseeing redress.

6.3.6 Resolution

Resolution will be undertaken with the hope that agreement on a grievance resolution is achieved at the Project level which is satisfying to the complainant.

Resolution will be undertaken with the hope that agreement on a grievance resolution is achieved at the Project level (i.e. preventing complainants from proceeding to higher levels, such as government authorities). In some cases, redress actions may necessitate coordination with the local authorities. Resolution processes and approaches will rely, whenever possible, on local approaches to conflict resolution. Local authorities and/or respected leaders will be consulted for their insights and advice on the grievance and its proper resolution.

SOL ER will conduct coordination meeting to find the resolution and decided who is responsible responding to the grievance and overseeing redress. The timeline to conduct coordination meeting is within 5 working days after the investigation is conducted.

Generally, resolution for the grievances consist of:

- Redress or compensation related to damage of complainant property, farming land, fish pond and public facilities.
- Technical permanent solution related to massive damage that affects a large number of local community, air pollution, noise pollution, traffic congestion, water pollution and etc.

Resolution involves decision-making about grievance redress actions. Through co-ordination with other SOL departments, the external relations department is able to handle the communities' grievances and decide on how SOL will respond to the grievance with suitable resolution and a follow-up action plan.

If the grievance involves the Main Contractor, SOL will instruct the related main contractor to settle the issue/complaints within 7 - 14 working days and permanent technical solution should be implemented within maximum of 30 working days.

6.3.7 Informing the Complainant about the Resolution

The external relations department will handle the communication with communities' and decide on how SOL or related Main Contractor will respond to the complainants. The time period to inform the resolution to the complainants within 3 days after resolution has been decided. SOL or related

Main Contractor will respond in the following ways:

- Written. Upon reaching agreement with the aggrieved, all such understandings shall be put in writing and a statement signed by both SOL and the complainant will be distributed to all sides involved in the grievance.
- Verbal. Meeting with complaints or dialogue/open meeting with groups – External Relations will ensure the effective and timely communication of grievance notifications, fact-finding inquiries, and will facilitate forums for remediation and restitution decisions.

If a complainant is not satisfied with the implementation outcomes of an agreed-upon grievance resolution measure, he/she may appeal the outcome. Written appeals may be registered with SOL's external relations department directly, or complainants may express their desire for an appeal to their Kepala Desa, community representative, or village community relations. When an appeal is registered, SOL will investigate the cause of dissatisfaction associated with the implemented resolution measure and identify follow-up actions that are agreeable to the aggrieved party. This time period to respond is between within three and seven working days.

6.3.8 Execution

The execution will be implemented only if the complainants is satisfied and agreed based on statement signed by both SOL and the complainants. The execution will be undertaken by concerned main contractor with the direct supervision by SOL (ER, HSE and construction).

If the complainant is not satisfied and he/she makes an appeal, SOL will investigate the cause of dissatisfaction associated with the implemented resolution measure and identify follow-up actions that are agreeable to the aggrieved party. No grievance shall be considered closed if an appeal process is pending or active. If however SOL has acted in good faith to resolve a grievance, and the aggrieved party refuses to acknowledge satisfactory resolution after three separate appeal and resolution processes, SOL reserves the authority to list the grievance as intractable and can terminate the appeals process. This time period to respond is between within three and seven working days.

6.3.9 Feedback of Grievance

Once a grievance has been resolved, the complainant shall be invited to give feedback about the resolution process. They may be asked to indicate their level of satisfaction with the mitigation measures once such measures have been implemented. In all cases, the aggrieved must be aware of the outcome of his/her complaint. If the complainant is anonymous, information on resolution of the complaint shall be posted on the relevant village announcement boards.

Following the resolution decision, the GTRM database shall be updated to reflect the status, on-going redress measures and the perception of the aggrieved in regard to these measures.

6.3.10 Grievance Close-out

Close-out reports are generated upon completion of the grievance resolution process. Reviewing the information logged in the GTRM database, External Relations—working with the SOL field team and other managers engaged in the grievance resolution process—generate a summary write-up of the resolution process. Close-out reports should:

- Contain details of the duration of time it took for each step of the grievance resolution process;
- List resolution measures agreed-upon and describe the implementation process;
- Provide an evaluation of the resolution process by External Relations;
- Provide feedback from the aggrieved on the resolution process;
- If appeals were registered, indicate the cause for dissatisfaction with the implementation of the initial resolution measures and explain what was done differently during the appeals resolution process; and
- Reflect on lessons learned.

Close out report should be generated within 3 working days after completion and getting the feedback from the complainants.

The timelines/periods stated in each stage/process of this Grievance Tracking and Redress Mechanism (GRTM) are the standard procedure applied. For particular cases where additional days/period may be required, it will be properly discussed and agreed between related parties with documentation.

6.3.11 Resources and Responsibilities

The external relations (ER) department at site office is responsible for managing the Grievance Tracking and Redress Mechanism (GRTM). In the implementation, ER department is closely coordinating with HSE and Construction team. Should the grievance be escalated beyond site decision makers SOL's senior management will take responsibility for closing out the grievance.

6.3.12 Grievance Mechanism Disclosure

SOL has prepared a simple grievance mechanism and provided contact details and information material to the affected communities. The details of the mechanism were disclosed to the local communities during the land acquisition socialization activities between April 30 and May 7 2013.

Future disclosure of the grievance mechanism will be integral to effective public consultation and strategic engagement. This will include disclosing to the following stakeholders:

- Local Community Centres;
- Village Heads Offices;
- Municipal and Central Government Offices;
- Local Universities or Academic Research Centres; and
- Offices of Local NGOs and Community-Based Organisations.

6.3.13 Worker Grievance Mechanism

The procedure for workers to lodge a grievance is elaborated in SOL's regulation (Chapter XI, article 41). The procedures of complaints settlement involves a number of levels as follows:

1. **Level One:** The Employee may submit his/her complaint verbally or in writing to the Employee's Direct Supervisor in relation to SOL. During this stage, all issues are expected to be settled. To ensure, email correspondence is also regarded as a tool for this purpose in writing and this applies to the followings

The Direct Supervisor must give response to the employee's complaint in writing within a period of 3 (three) working days as of the receipt of written complaint by the Direct Supervisor.

2. **Level Two:** If any settlement cannot be reached between the Employee and the Employee's Direct Supervisor, the Employee shall within 4 (four) working days as of receipt of response from the Direct Supervisor forward his/her complaint in writing to the Supervisor of the Employee's Direct Supervisor, with copies delivered to the HR Department and the Employee's Direct Supervisor.

The Direct Supervisor of the Employee's Direct Supervisor through consultation with the HR Department must give a written response to the Employee's complaint within 4 (four) working days as of the receipt of written response by the Supervisor of the Employee's Direct Supervisor.

3. **Level Three**

If any settlement cannot be reached between the Employee and the Supervisor of the Employee's Direct Supervisor, the Employee shall within 4 (four) working days as of receipt of response from the Supervisor of the Employee's Direct Supervisor submit his/her complaint in writing to the highest Supervisor of the organization to which the relevant Employee belongs, with copies delivered to the Supervisor of the Employee's Direct Supervisor and the HR Department or any appointed personnel.

The highest Supervisor of the organization to which the relevant Employee belongs with the assistance of the HR Department must give written response to the relevant Employee within 4 (four) working days as of the receipt of the complaint, which will be deemed to be an amicable settlement for the relevant Employee from the Company.

7 MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

7.1 OVERVIEW

SOL seeks to implement sustainable strategies to meet its environmental and social objectives. An adaptive management will be adopted to ensure that SOL is prepared for the unexpected and has an integrated system in place which can adjust and learn from various environmental, economic, political and social factors and direct its social interventions towards sustainable outcomes.

Sustainable community development requires recognition of the several factors such as socio-cultural mechanisms which contribute to a community value system, environmental factors which are critical to communities relying on the use of natural resources such as land for their livelihood and sustenance and changing economic environment brought about by population growth and corresponding shrinking resources. By applying an adaptive management approach to implementing IPP programs geared towards sustainable community development, the resulting systems can develop built-in sustainable practice.

This section outlines the processes of monitoring and performance management associated with the IPP (and ISP and ESMP). These processes are required to:

- Verify and document that management and mitigation measures identified in the ESMP have been implemented;
- Validate predictions made in the IPP (SIA) and assess the actual impacts of the Project on the Project affected villages;
- Document and evaluate the effectiveness of management, mitigation and beneficial measures in the IPP and ESMP;
- Adjust various IPP programs and interventions to meet needs of affected communities; and
- Demonstrate compliance with applicable legal, national and international lenders and other requirements.

7.2 INTERNAL MONITORING

Internal monitoring will be undertaken by SOL or its consultant who will report to ADB and other lenders on a regular basis. This reporting will cover the

progress of implementation of various social programs against the schedules and milestones set, identify potential difficulties and corrective measures taken, and present the results of its own monitoring against the requirements of various Lenders. SOL has appointed ERM to conduct internal monitoring bi-annually to monitor its own progress in implementing the activities for affected communities against an agreed schedule and the changes in household income from affected land uses, as well as from livelihood restoration and development activities for the initial year. A set of indicative key performance indicators are provided in **Table 7-1** and **Table 7-2**. These indicators are neither final nor exhaustive and will be revised as required. Updates and progress of ISP activities implementation will be part of the semi-annual report that will be submitted to the Lenders as required.

7.3 EXTERNAL MONITORING

External experts (either a consultancy firm or a NGO) comprised of well qualified experts in involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples monitoring will be contracted with the objective to ensure compliance with the social obligations set out in this IPP. The external experts will receive the SOL progress reports, visit the site on a semi-annual basis and prepare semi-annual external monitoring reports during the construction and annual monitoring reports during the operation phase of the project until such time that the objectives of the IPP (and RP⁵) have been met.

The external experts will also carry out a socio-economic survey every two years from the date of loan signing until such time that the objectives of the IPP (and RP) have been met. They undertake a survey and field investigations to prepare a post-evaluation report following receipt of the mid-term report. A detailed term of reference for external monitoring will be agreed with Lenders for the construction and operations phases of the Project. Lenders will be involved in the selection of external monitor.

The external monitoring reports will be made available for public disclosure, either on the project's website, or that of the ADB and other lenders website. Other reports for public disclosure include the updated safeguards documents.

7.4 CONTRACTOR COMPLIANCE

As part of SOL's policy, monitoring and evaluation shall be in compliance with applicable and relevant Indonesian Labour standard as well as International Core Labour standards.

Contractors shall refer to SOL's environmental impact assessment report ("AMDAL") and lenders' safeguard and social documents. The contractors should follow identical standards for work as well as labour and working

⁵ For remaining land yet to be acquired. The external expert will act as the independent third party to document the land acquisition, negotiation and settlement processes as described in the Resettlement Plan.

conditions compliant with national laws and ILO core labour standards in their own facilities.

Monitoring of contractors' performance will be done based on the following KPIs as set out in **Table 7-1**.

Table 7-1 Project KPIs related to the IPP

Performance Objective	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)
Disbursement of compensation payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation payments disbursed according to number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix (women, men, and vulnerable groups) • Identification of the displaced persons losing land temporarily, e.g. soil disposal, borrow pits, contractors' camps (women, men, and vulnerable groups)
Restoration of Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of affected persons with replacement agriculture land (women, men, and vulnerable groups) • Quantity of land owned/contracted by affected persons (women, men and vulnerable groups) • No. of households with agricultural equipment (women, men) • No. of households with large/medium/small livestock (women, men) • Number of agricultural plot with access to irrigation(women, men, and vulnerable groups) • No. of affected persons under the rehabilitation programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups) • No. of affected persons who received vocational training (women, men, and vulnerable groups) • Types of training and number of participants in each (women, men) • No. and % of affected persons covered under livelihood programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups) • No. of affected persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men, and vulnerable groups) • Extent of participation in vocational training programs (women, men) • Degree of satisfaction with livelihood programs (women, men) • % of successful enterprises breaking even (women, men, vulnerable groups) • % of affected persons who improved their income (women, men, and vulnerable groups) • % of displaced persons who improved their standard of living (women, men, and vulnerable groups)
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferential employment for working age member of significantly affected land owners family • Recruitment of 30% unskilled workers (women and/or Batak people) during construction stage and 20% semi-skilled workers from the affected area (Pahae Jae & Pahae Julu) and North Tapanuli Regency (NTR) • Priority training of working age member of significantly affected land owners family • Recruitment of semi-skilled workers. Preferential employment for working age member of significantly affected land owners family • 20% skilled workers (e.g. technical/laboratory and administrative/clerical positions) are women and/or Batak people from the project area and NTR

Performance Objective	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)
Meaningful consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many affected persons know their entitlements? • Number of general meetings (for both men and women) • Percentage of women out of total participants • Number of meetings exclusively with women • Level of participation in meetings of women, men, and vulnerable groups (specify if high, medium, low)
Grievance redressal for project-related complaints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have any displaced persons used the grievance redress procedure? What were the outcomes? (women, men) • Have grievances been resolved? (women, men) • What are the subjects of the grievances? (women, men)
Institutional Arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have all land acquisition and resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized on schedule for the field and office work? (women, men) • Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule? (women, men)
Benefit monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in patterns of occupation, production, and resource use compared to pre-project situation (women, men) • Changes in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre project situation (women, men) • Changes in cost of living compared to pre-project situation (women, men) • Have displaced persons' incomes kept pace with these changes? (women, men)

Table 7-2 Project KPIs related to the ESMP

Performance Objective	KPI
Ensure the compliance on labour standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor contract review • Contractor records on workers diversity: number of workers by job responsibility (management, skilled labour, unskilled labour), age, gender and ethnicity, locality • Training records (records to show sex-disaggregated data) • Maintenance of complaints log • Percentage of staff trained according to the training plan. (records to show sex-disaggregated data) • Percentage of staff performing work for which they are not trained or verified as competent. (records to show sex-disaggregated data) • Percentage of staff trained according to the training plan. • Percentage of staff performing work for which they are not trained or verified as competent. • Zero incidence of forced labour and child labour on site • Sex-disaggregated data on SOL and Contractors records of salaries and benefits provided to staff/workers
Maintain the project overall goal of zero social impact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number social incidents reported • Number of community complaints reported. • Maintenance of complaints log.
Maintain compliance with workplace inspection, observation and audit schedules.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a labour In-migration Management Plan to cover the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoid or minimize transmission of communicable diseases associated; • protocols for migrant workers interaction with local communities; • camp habitation management; and • Pre-employment medical exams or health screening.

Performance Objective	KPI
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of daily inspections completed. • Percentage of audits completed. • Maintenance of complaints log.

8 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

This section describes the institutional arrangements, responsibilities and mechanisms for conducting measures set out in this IPP. The current SOL organisational chart is presented in **Figure 8-1**. The IPP sets up the organisational framework for who will be responsible for the roles for ISP activities (**Figure 8-2**). This illustrates how SOL plan to coordinate with the relevant stakeholders associated with SOL's ISP activities.

The CSR team takes the main role in implementing the ISP program starting from the program planning, budgeting and execution. The ER team is providing assistance in communication and coordination with the local communities as well as village administration including the Head of Villages, Community Elders, etc. Coordination of both teams is described as follows:

1. Consultation with local communities

The CSR team is working together with the ER team in conducting consultation sessions such as needs assessments, socialization of ISP programs, and village monthly meetings which is one of the communication tools used by the project.

2. Providing inputs on the programs and consultation results

The results from the program assessment and also consultations with local communities are shared with the ER and based on these results, ER team is providing any inputs/suggestions/recommendations to CSR team. The inputs from ER team need to be gathered and considered because they play an important role in dealing with the issues and communication with the local communities on a daily basis.

3. Information updates and data validation

Besides having discussions with the local communities and also village administration and also field observation, the CSR team is cross checking data and updates with ER team since all of ER staff are originally from SIL and NIL area hence aware of each village situation/condition.

4. Coordination with related local government agencies.

Coordination and communication on the project activities with the local government are part of ER roles, therefore for coordination on ISP program with the local government agencies will be done together by CSR and ER team.

SOL has already started to implement social programs since 2013 until April 2014, i.e. donations for Christmas Celebration for local communities groups and churches in Pahae Julu and Pahae Jae, road repair at NIL area, donations for hurricane casualties at Pahae Jae. Subsequent to implementation phase SOL has updated this IPP with a more detailed overview of the ISP implementation including institutional arrangements, budgeting and monitoring-evaluation.

Figure 8-1 SOL's Organisational Structure

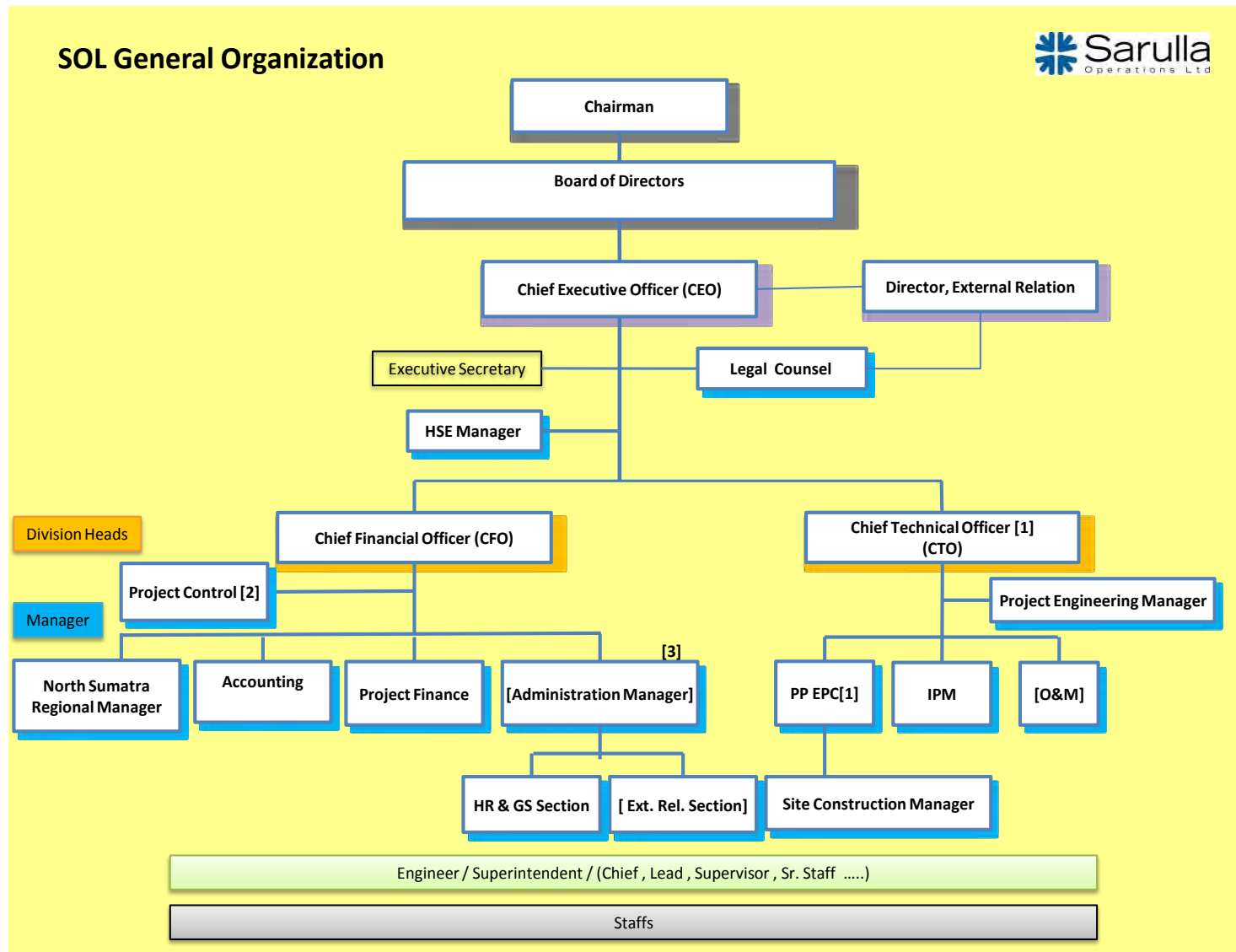


Figure 8-2 Organizational Framework for ISP



As employment is a big expectation from the community, the roles and responsibilities of the SOL human resources department (HRD), EPC HRD and the SOL legal department will be further specified. Contractor’s contracts will also reflect employment targets to support SOL in meeting its commitments.

Table 8-1 Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Safeguards Implementation

No	Activity	Related Institution	Planned Timeline (2015 - 2017)	Implementation
Agriculture/Livelihood Restoration				
1	Employment based on one’s skill and capabilities for the most vulnerable households groups	Sub District Office, Village Administration, Labor Office, Regency Office	January - December 2015	Coordination and data verification & updates
2	Vocational trainings for men, women	Sub District Office, BLK (Vocational Training Office) of North Tapanuli, Social Office of North Tapanuli		
3	Capacity building on entrepreneurship skills and financial literacy; Provision and guidance on entrepreneurship;			
4	Support initiatives for improving farming and agriculture cultivation techniques	North Tapanuli Agricultural Office, Agricultural Office Technical Unit at Sub District Level		

No	Activity	Related Institution	Planned Timeline (2015 - 2017)	Implementation
Infrastructure				
1	Improvement of irrigation system which is highly significant of agricultural activities	Village Administration, Sub District Office, Main Contractors/Sub contractors, Public Works Office	March 2015 and prior to implementation of proposed programs by the village	Coordination prior to implement any proposed programs to avoid over lapping with Government's program
2	Improvement of access roads/pathways to farming areas			
3	Improvement of water and sanitation facilities			
Education				
1	Providing assistance and opportunities for students to higher level of education especially women.	Education Office at the Sub district and Regency Level, Targeted Schools	July - August	Consultancy on the procedure for assistance disbursement, coordination and data verification.
2	Improved children's skill & knowledge in language and technology/information			
3	Providing assistance educational facilities			
Health				
1	Raising awareness on healthy life and environment through seminar/workshops	Raising awareness on healthy life and environment through seminar/workshops	July - September	Consultancy on the procedure for assistance disbursement, coordination and data verification.
2	Assistance for the improvement of health facilities in the village level	Assistance for the improvement of health facilities in the village level		
3	Assistance for the village health POSYANDU program in providing nutritional food for children	Assistance for the village health POSYANDU program in providing nutritional food for children		
Religious activity, culture and art				
1	Support for religious activities & improvement of religious facilities	Churches, Mosques, Adat Community groups, Village Administration office, Cultural and Tourism Office	October and Prior to implementation of the program	Advisory on the proposed programs and Activities
2	Support preservation of local cultural custom/arts/activities			

Source: SOL Data, 2015

8.1 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

8.1.1 Overview

This section provides a summary of training, awareness and competency requirements associated with the ESMP and ISP.

SOL shall ensure that all personnel responsible for the implementation of the ESMP and ISP are competent on the basis of education, training and experience. All personnel shall be provided with environmental and social training appropriate to their scope of activity and level of responsibility.

Environmental and social training activity shall be appropriately documented through the development and implementation of a Workforce Environmental Training Programme including:

- Definitions of role specific training requirements;
- A training needs assessment; and
- Records of training undertaken including detailing the attendees, content, trainer and dates of the induction/training.

Contractor's environmental and social management documentation shall describe the training and awareness requirements necessary for its effective conduct of their activities within the requirements of the ESMP and ISP. Contractor's training, awareness and competency program, including delivery and verification thereof, is subject to SOL's review and approval.

8.1.1.1 Competency Levels

An initial evaluation of environmental training and awareness needs associated with the ESMP and ISP shall be undertaken by SOL. The outcomes of the needs assessment will be used to develop and maintain the Workforce Environmental Training Programme detailing the training needs for each position based on job description and level of environmental and social responsibility and involvement.

The Workforce Environmental Training Programme shall include several levels of competency and training, including:

- **Induction and General Awareness** - for visitors and personnel who do not have direct roles and responsibilities within the ESMP and ISP. The training will provide a summary of the key environmental and social aspects of the Project, and an overview of the control/mitigation measures in place for the Project.
- **Management Training** - for management (Site Supervisors and higher),

covering the key aspects of the ESMP and ISP and providing an overview of each specific sub plan document within it.

- **Job Specific Training** – job specific training and awareness for all personnel who have direct roles and responsibilities within the ESMP and ISP or whose specific work activities may have an environmental or social impact. The training will provide a detailed review of the components of the ESMP and ISP specific to that employee, including a detailed description of employee duties.

8.1.2 Training Programmes and Delivery

Training Programmes to be delivered are outlined in **Table 8-2**.

Table 8-2 Environmental and Social Training programmes SOL Project Personnel

Training	Content	Personnel	Frequency
Induction and General Awareness			
Project Induction	Overview of the Project and general in induction and conduct.	All Project personnel	Once (with a refresher course taken every 12 months)
ESMP and ISP Induction	Overview of the general commitments of the ESMP and ISP	All Project personnel	Once (with a refresher course taken every 12 months)
Site Induction	Detailed site-specific training to understand the Project expectations, requirements, and commitments at that site.	All Site Personnel	Once (with refreshers as needed)
Management Training			
Environmental and Social Management Strategy training	Project environmental and social vision overview	Management/Supervision	Once (with refreshers as needed)
Environmental and Social Management Team Communication	To ensure that the Environmental Management Team as a whole is effective and aware of Project-wide lessons and issues, all site-based environmental personnel will meet at least weekly.	Environmental and Social Management Team	Weekly/Monthly
Job Specific Training			
Pre-start Toolbox Meetings	Pre-start Toolbox Meetings will be undertaken to ensure Project personnel understand their required commitment and responsibilities with regards to a	All site personnel involved in the specific task.	Once prior to the commencement of each new task.

Training	Content	Personnel	Frequency
	particular task.		
Environmental and Social Issues Training	<p>Issue specific environmental and social training to focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the framework of the relevant Plan; mitigation measures required to be implemented including responsibilities; objectives and performance goals; monitoring and reporting requirements; grievance mechanism (Field Issues Register); and Incident investigation and response. 	Environmental and Social Manager, Site Supervisor, Environment Officer, Community Affairs Officer and any specialists or personnel identified as responsible for specific tasks.	Training to be provided prior to start-up of identified tasks and updated if tools or procedures change. Refresher frequency as required based on environmental risks associated with the task.
Daily Toolbox Talks	Daily Toolbox Talks will be undertaken to ensure Project personnel understand their day to day responsibilities, as well as to assess site conditions and identify any changes which may result in new or previously unidentified hazards and require implementation of different management procedures.	All Site Personnel	Daily
Project Environmental Alerts	<p>Where required, Project Environmental Alerts will be prepared to convey approved important information to the Construction Team. This information may be triggered by a recent incident, infringement notice, change in acceptable work practices, good practices etc.</p> <p>Project Environmental Alerts will be approved for issue by the Environmental and Social Manger and presented by the relevant Environment Officer at Daily Toolbox Talks.</p>	All Site Personnel	As required

Annex A

Minutes of Community Meetings in 2014

Some documentations:

SiOpat Bahal village – female group, 15th Oct 2014



Lumban Jaean village – male group, 13th Oct 2014



Discussion result table, Sitolu Oppu – female group, 16th Oct 2014

DESA SITOLU OPPU			
1. ...	2. ...	3. ...	4. ...
5. ...	6. ...	7. ...	8. ...
9. ...	10. ...	11. ...	12. ...
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25. ...	26. ...	27. ...	28. ...
29. ...	30. ...	31. ...	32. ...
33. ...	34. ...	35. ...	36. ...
37. ...	38. ...	39. ...	40. ...
41. ...	42. ...	43. ...	44. ...
45. ...	46. ...	47. ...	48. ...
49. ...	50. ...	51. ...	52. ...
53. ...	54. ...	55. ...	56. ...
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69. ...	70. ...	71. ...	72. ...
73. ...	74. ...	75. ...	76. ...
77. ...	78. ...	79. ...	80. ...
81. ...	82. ...	83. ...	84. ...
85. ...	86. ...	87. ...	88. ...
89. ...	90. ...	91. ...	92. ...
93. ...	94. ...	95. ...	96. ...
97. ...	98. ...	99. ...	100. ...

Simataniari – female group, 13th Oct 2014



Pardamean Naingolan – Male group, 15th Oct 2014



Silangkitang village – female & male group, 16 Oct 2014



1. Silangkitang Village

Minutes of Meeting (English) - Silangkitang Village

Discussion activity on proposed community development program priorities in Silangkitang Village

Today, Thursday, 16 October 2014, discussion was held at Head of Village house, Sigurung-gurung village, which was attended by men/women group and also team of facilitators from SOL. The discussion today was to collect the information, proposals from the village and also priorities related with the community/village development from the local communities directly. Result of the discussion today will still be reviewed and further studied by SOL in accordance with the Company's policy and capability. Aside from that, the study of all the proposed programs will also consider the Government's program for each village through RPJMDes (Village Mid-Term Development Plan) document and also existing Local Government program to avoid any overlapping with the community development program that will be implemented by SOL.

The result of today's discussion could be seen on the table which has been discussed together by the local communities and SOL.

Such is this minutes is made and witnessed by the individuals signed below.

Village Representative

Sarulla Operations Ltd

Minutes of Meeting (Bahasa) - Silangkitang Village

BERITA ACARA

KEGIATAN DISKUSI MENGENAI USULAN-USULAN PRIORITAS PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN MASYARAKAT DI DESA.....SILANGKITANG..... (Kelompok Wanita & Pria)


Hari ini tanggal 16 Oct 2014, telah dilaksanakan diskusi di desa.....SILANGKITANG, bertempat di.....SD INPRES.....yang dihadiri oleh kelompok.....Wanita & Pria dan juga tim fasilitator dari SOL. Adapun diskusi hari ini adalah untuk menggali informasi dan usulan-usulan desa dan prioritas terkait dengan rencana pengembangan desa/masyarakat dari masyarakat desa secara langsung. Hasil dari diskusi hari ini masih akan ditinjau dan dikaji kembali oleh pihak SOL sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kemampuan perusahaan. Selain itu, peninjauan serent usulan juga akan dilakukan dengan melihat kembali program Pemerintah untuk setiap desa melalui RPJMDes serta program PEMDA yang ada sehingga tidak tumpang tindih dengan program pengembangan masyarakat yang akan dilaksanakan oleh pihak SOL.

Adapun hasil diskusi hari ini dapat di lihat pada tabel yang telah didiskusikan bersama-sama oleh masyarakat dan SOL.

Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dan disaksikan oleh orang-orang yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini.



Sarulla Operations Ltd


(Melva S)

DAFTAR HADIR

Hari/Tanggal: Kamis / 16 Okt 2014
 Tempat: SV Inpres Silangkitang
 Pukul: 18.00 WIB

NO	Nama	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	ENIKA SITINDAK	SILANGKITANG	[Signature]	
2	ROSMIDA SIMANJUNTAK	SILANGKITANG	[Signature]	
3	Rasmida Sibahan	Silangkitang	[Signature]	
4	Marliana Sibarani	Silangkitang	[Signature]	
5	IDA TAMBUHAN	Silangkitang	[Signature]	
6	RE MA SIMATUPANG	-	[Signature]	
7	Rosma Sibani	Silangkitang	[Signature]	
8	Rosma Sibani	Silangkitang	[Signature]	
9	Kuncu Regae	Silangkitang	[Signature]	
10	ROSPITA	Silangkitang	[Signature]	
11	Parulian Stompul	Silangkitang	[Signature]	
12	Bungaran Per Saribu	Silangkitang	[Signature]	
13	Merdiana Sartori	-	[Signature]	
14	Douli Simanjuntak	-	[Signature]	
15	Frengky Nababath	Silangkitang	[Signature]	
16	GIANTUR HT KARAT	-	[Signature]	
17	Dian Hutabarat	Silangkitang	[Signature]	
18	TOTO Nababath	-	[Signature]	
19	LAMHOT NABABAN	-	[Signature]	
20	Nikodemus - Silaban	Silangkitang	[Signature]	
21	Hedy Sibani	-	[Signature]	
22	Melly H. Mahurung	-	[Signature]	
23	Ijan Siantan	-	[Signature]	
24	Salome Stompul	Silangkitang	[Signature]	
25	Nurmayu Sumpul	Silangkitang	[Signature]	
26	Melita R	Silangkitang	[Signature]	
27	MARDONAR	Silangkitang	[Signature]	
28	Kasirah Nababath	Silangkitang	[Signature]	
29	Josep Hutabarat	Silangkitang	[Signature]	
30	Irfan Hutabarat	-	[Signature]	
31	J.PURBA	Silangkitang	[Signature]	
32	Rimmer Siltomani	Silangkitang	[Signature]	
33	Fitra Nababath Tamilam	Silangkitang	[Signature]	
34	Radot Sihombing	Kepala desa	[Signature]	
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Usulan Program - Program Pengembangan Masyarakat Dari Desa Silangkitang

Beberapa usulan program yang diajukan oleh kelompok Bapak dan kelompok Ibu (Wanita) untuk desa Silangkitang pada pertemuan tanggal 16 Oktober 2014 adalah sebagai berikut:

PROGRAM	JANGKA PENDEK (2015 -2017)	JANGKA MENENGAH (2018-2023)	JANGKA PANJANG (2024 – Sampai akhir masa proyek)
PERTANIAN/MATA PENCAHARIAN	1.Bantuan untuk kelompok tani 2.Penyediaan Pupuk bersubsidi 3.Bantuan peralatan masak, seragam untuk PKK 4.Pusat pelatihan kerja	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
PENDIDIKAN	1. Beasiswa untuk anak-anak berprestasi 2. Kursus Bahasa Inggris untuk anak-anak	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
INFRASTRUKTUR	Penyediaan air bersih	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
KESEHATAN	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
KEGIATAN AGAMA/SENI & ADAT	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut

Catatan:

-Usulan-usulan ini sedang dikaji lebih lanjut dan dapat diselaraskan dengan program Pemerintah untuk pengembangan desa yang ada didalam dokumen RPJMD (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa) dan menentukan kegiatan-kegiatan prioritas untuk desa.

- Hasil kajian mengenai usulan-usulan ini (mana yang merupakan bagian dari program pemerintah dan mana yang tidak) akan di koordinasikan lebih lanjut dengan pihak desa.

2. Sigurung-gurung village

Minutes of Meeting (English) - Sigurung-gurung village

Discussion activity on proposed community development program priorities in Sigurung-gurung village

Today, Wednesday, 15th October 2014, discussion was held at Head of Village house, Sigurung-gurung village, which was attended by men/women group and also team of facilitators from SOL. The discussion today was to collect the information, proposals from the village and also priorities related with the community/village development from the local communities directly. Result of the discussion today will still be reviewed and further studied by SOL in accordance with the Company's policy and capability. Aside from that, the study of all the proposed programs will also consider the Government's program for each village through RPJMDes (Village Mid-Term Development Plan) document and also existing Local Government program to avoid any overlapping with the community development program that will be implemented by SOL.

The result of today's discussion could be seen on the table which has been discussed together by the local communities and SOL.

Such is this minutes is made and witnessed by the individuals signed below.

Village Representative

Sarulla Operations Ltd

Minutes of Meeting (Bahasa) - Sigurung-gurung village (Male group)

BERITA ACARA

KEGIATAN DISKUSI MENGENAI USULAN-USULAN PRIORITAS PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN MASYARAKAT DI DESA...*SIGURUNG-GURUNG*... (Kelompok...*Bapak*...)


Hari ini tanggal *Rabu, 15-10-14* telah dilaksanakan diskusi di desa *Sigurung-gurung* bertempat di *Rumah KA-DES* yang dihadiri oleh kelompok...*Bapak-bapak*... dan juga tim fasilitator dari SOL. Adapun diskusi hari ini adalah untuk menggali informasi dan usulan-usulan desa dan prioritas terkait dengan rencana pengembangan desa/masyarakat dari masyarakat desa secara langsung. Hasil dari diskusi hari ini masih akan ditinjau dan dikaji kembali oleh pihak SOL sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kemampuan perusahaan. Selain itu, peninjauan semua usulan juga akan dilakukan dengan melihat kembali program Pemerintah untuk setiap desa melalui RPJMDes serta program PEMDA yang ada sehingga tidak tumpang tindih dengan program pengembangan masyarakat yang akan dilaksanakan oleh pihak SOL.

Adapun hasil diskusi hari ini dapat di lihat pada tabel yang telah didiskusikan bersama-sama oleh masyarakat dan SOL.

Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dan disaksikan oleh orang-orang yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini.



Sarulla Operations Ltd


Sardiman Siregar

DAFTAR HADIR

hari/tanggal Rabu, 15 Oktober 2014
 Tempat Sigarung - gunung
 Pukul 17.00 s/d

NO.	Nama	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	LUHUT SITOMPUL	SIGURUNG	[Signature]	TOROHAS HARAKI
2	JANSEN SITOMPUL	SIGURUNG 2	[Signature]	MASYARAKAT
3	H. RICHAN. PANGREH	SIGURUNG 2	[Signature]	MASYARAKAT
4	Grandi SITOMPUL	Desa Sigurung	[Signature]	MASYARAKAT
5	Herianto Pasapaian	SIGURUNG Gunung	[Signature]	MASYARAKAT
6	Rahman Parapat	—	[Signature]	—
7	B. Si Burton	—	[Signature]	—
8	B. Sitompul	—	[Signature]	—
9	Nakhar Sitompul	—	[Signature]	—
10	Agustin Sitompul	—	[Signature]	—
11	Loris Hutagalung	—	[Signature]	—
12	MAKURI SIMANUN	—	[Signature]	—
13	JUNIBER Sitompul	—	[Signature]	—
14	Tulus Manggolani	—	[Signature]	—
15	KRISMAN SITOMPUL	—	[Signature]	—
16	PABER SITOMPUL	—	[Signature]	—
17	CANDRO Parapat	—	[Signature]	—
18	Jesajas Sitompul	—	[Signature]	—
19	Kurni Mangalansa	—	[Signature]	—
20	Parapat - Parapat	—	[Signature]	—
21	Plastia Baga	—	[Signature]	—
22	Bun Semburan	—	[Signature]	—
23	Hulman Sitompul	—	[Signature]	—
24	Mahaleh Sitompul	—	[Signature]	—
25	MARHOT-SITOMPUL	—	[Signature]	MASYARAKAT
26	Jekson Sitompul	—	[Signature]	—
27	Jontri Sitompul	—	[Signature]	—
28	Jacaria Sitompul	—	[Signature]	—
29	A. Purnanti	—	[Signature]	—
30	TOGA SIMANUN	—	[Signature]	—
31	BANKI TAM BUNAN	—	[Signature]	—
32	RONNI SITOMPUL	—	[Signature]	MASYARAKAT
33	SARHA SITOMPUL	—	[Signature]	—
34	LANTOT Sitompul	—	[Signature]	—
35	RICHARD Sitompul	—	[Signature]	—
36	PAELIO Parapat	—	[Signature]	—
37	Ronop Pangsa	—	[Signature]	—
38	Rafin Sihombing	—	[Signature]	—
39	Victori Sitompul	—	[Signature]	—
40	KRISTON ANJAITAN	—	[Signature]	—
41	BINSAR Sitompul	—	[Signature]	—
42	TUMPAI S	—	[Signature]	—
43	Pancadum Sitompul	—	[Signature]	—
44	Putri Sitompul	—	[Signature]	—
45	YUP Sitompul	—	[Signature]	KADES PEMUDA
46	YUNY SITOMPUL	—	[Signature]	—
47	AMRI PARAPAT	—	[Signature]	—
48	Jetri Parapat	—	[Signature]	Pemuda Pemuda
49	Datman Sihombing	—	[Signature]	Pemuda Pemuda
50	Harian Sihombing	—	[Signature]	—
51	Sardiman Siregar	—	[Signature]	—
52	Ricardo Hutagalung	—	[Signature]	—
53	Adi Velian	—	[Signature]	—



Sigarung-gunung

Minutes of Meeting (English) - Sigurung-gurung village (Women's group)

Discussion activity on proposed community development program priorities in Sigurung-gurung village (Women's group)

Today, Wednesday, 15th October 2014, discussion was held at Head of Village house, Sigurung-gurung village, which was attended by women's group and also team of facilitators from SOL. The discussion today was to collect the information, proposals from the village and also priorities related with the community/village development from the local communities directly. Result of the discussion today will still be reviewed and further studied by SOL in accordance with the Company's policy and capability. Aside from that, the study of all the proposed programs will also consider the Government's program for each village through RPJMDes (Village Mid-Term Development Plan) document and also existing Local Government program to avoid any overlapping with the community development program that will be implemented by SOL.

The result of today's discussion could be seen on the table which has been discussed together by the local communities and SOL.

Such is this minutes is made and witnessed by the individuals signed below.

Village Representative

Sarulla Operations Ltd

DAFTAR HADIR

Kelompok Ibu
Desa Sigurung-gurung

NO	NAMA	ALAMAT	JABATAN	TANDA
1	LESTERIA PARDOSI	Sigurung-gurung	SEKDES	
2	Sri Munarti	Sigurung-gurung	Anggota PKK	
3	Op. WIRA SIMATUPANG	SIGURUNG-GURUNG	MASYARAKAT	
4	Op. CINTA PANJAITAN	HT. BAGOT	"	
5	Op. NIKITA br. TP. BOLONG	HT. BAGOT	"	
6	Op. GRASIO br. NABABAN	HT. BAGASAN	"	
7	Op. SURYADI br. SIMONORA	HT. BAGASAN	"	
8	Op. BOBOS br. SINAGA	HT. BAGASAN	"	
9	N. ROSA br. MANURUNG	HT. BAGOT	"	
10	Op. RENDI br. ARITONANG	HT. BAGOT	"	
11	N. SERPI br. SIMATUPANG	SIGURUNG 2	"	
12	N. POMPA br. STINJAK	"	"	
13	N. DAPIR		"	
14	N. JUNI			
15	N. NIKITA			
16	N. NOPA			
17	N. BESTMEN			
18	N. NIKO			
19	N. NOPEN			
20	N. BAGIRA			
21	Op. MALOTO			
22	N. KIKI			
23	Op. MARSAULI			
24	Op. KEPIN			
25	N. PUTRI			
26	Op. MARSEL			
27	N. ROI			
28	Op. PARASIAN			

Kelompok Ibu
Pera Sigurung -gc

NO	NAMA	ALAMAT	JABATAN	TANDA TANG2
1	ROMITA SITOMPUR	Banjurpea		
2	RESMA Paktahan	- 11 -		
3	DINA - SIAHAN	BANJAR PEA		
4	KATAJAU NAI NGGA	BANJAR PEA		
5	MELBA - ARITAWA	BANJAR PEA		
6	REXIA - TAMBORA	BANJAR PEA		
7	MUTARA - PANJAITAN	- 11 -		
8	MARISI SITOMPUR	- 11 -		
9	MAGDALENA PANJAITAN	- 11 -		
10	POTENSI HARIANJA	- 11 -		
11	MURNIATI	- 11 -		
12	MULISTER TAMBORA	- 11 -		
13	OP. PAULI	- 11 -		
14	OP. PANTEL	- 11 -		
15	OP. WELDA	- 11 -		
16	OP. GEBI	- 11 -		
17	NAI ESUI	- 11 -		
18	NAI ARIANTA	- 11 -		
19	OP. LESIA	- 11 -		
20	Ma. Gratio	HE bagasan		
21	Nai Melly	- 11 -		
22	N. Surtu	- 11 -		
23	Melda	- 11 -		
24	N. KARAO	- 11 -		
26	N. ERPAU	- 11 -		
27	N. KARNO	- 11 -		
28	MOPA	- 11 -		
29	N. Ronnel	- 11 -		
30	N. pelira	- 11 -		
31	N. Bobos	- 11 -		

Usulan Program - Program Pengembangan Masyarakat Dari Desa Sigurung-gurung

Beberapa usulan program yang diajukan oleh kelompok Bapak dan kelompok Ibu (Wanita) pada pertemuan tanggal 15 Oktober 2014 untuk desa Sigurung-gurung adalah sebagai berikut:

PROGRAM	JANGKA PENDEK (2015 -2017)	JANGKA MENENGAH (2018-2023)	JANGKA PANJANG (2024 – Sampai akhir masa proyek)
PERTANIAN / MATA PENCAHARIAN	Bantuan kepada petani: benih padi, ikan, pupuk Pelatihan kerja/ketrampilan serta pertanian Bantuan usaha untuk masyarakat Memfasilitasi Produksi/hasil tani penduduk agar dipasarkan kepada kontraktor/perusahaan	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
PENDIDIKAN	1. Kursus Bahasa Inggris dan computer 2. Pelatihan ketrampilan untuk perempuan 3. Bantuan untuk peralatan olahraga di sekolah 4. Beasiswa untuk anak-anak berprestasi dan siswa-siswa yang kurang mampu	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
INFRASTRUKTUR	1. Pembangunan saluran air bersih di Banjar Pea 2. Pembangunan saluran irigasi dari sungai Batang Toru 3. Perbaikan jembatan gantung di Banjar Pea 4. Pembangunan/perbaikan irigasi Aek Holang 5. Saluran air bersih dari Pansur Pea ke dusun Hutabagot 6. Pembangunan fasilitas air bersih di Huta Buttul 7. Penyediaan sumber air bersih di dusun Banjar	8. Pembangunan jalan usaha tani dari Banjar Pea ke persawahan Muara Air (Batang Toru) 9. Pembangunan jalan setapak dari Hutabagasan ke Aek Holang 10. Pembangunan jalan setapak dari Huta Dangir ke Dolok Hapesong 11. Pembangunan jalan setapak dari Huta Buntul ke Gumae 12. Pengadaan generator	Pembangunan jembatan dari Aek Hapesong ke Lubuk Latong
KESEHATAN	Bantuan untuk para tua jompo, orang-orang yang menderita cacat Penyediaan kartu BPJS (ini merupakan bagian dari kewajiban Pemerintah) Permeriksaan kesehatan Penyuluhan kesehatan kepada masyarakat	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Fasilitas rumah sakit
KEGIATAN AGAMA/SENI & ADAT	1. Bantuan untuk acara-acara keagamaan (Natal, paskah dan lain-lain) 2. Kompetisi tor-tor untuk perayaan 17 –an 3. Bantuan untuk pembangunan rumah-rumah ibada	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut

Catatan:

-Usulan-usulan ini sedang dikaji lebih lanjut untuk dapat diselaraskan dengan program Pemerintah untuk pengembangan desa yang ada didalam dokumen RPJMd (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa) dan menentukan kegiatan-kegiatan prioritas untuk desa.

-Hasil kajian mengenai usulan-usulan ini (mana yang merupakan bagian dari program pemerintah dan mana yang tidak) akan di koordinasikan lebih lanjut dengan pihak desa.

3. Pardomuan Nainggolan Village

Minutes of Meeting (English) - Pardomuan Nainggolan Village

Discussion activity on proposed community development program priorities in Pardomuan Nainggolan Village

Today, Wednesday, 15th October 2014, discussion was held at Head of Village house, Pardomuan Nainggolan village, which was attended by women's group and also team of facilitators from SOL. The discussion today was to collect the information, proposals from the village and also priorities related with the community/village development from the local communities directly. Result of the discussion today will still be reviewed and further studied by SOL in accordance with the Company's policy and capability. Aside from that, the study of all the proposed programs will also consider the Government's program for each village through RPJMDes (Village Mid-Term Development Plan) document and also existing Local Government program to avoid any overlapping with the community development program that will be implemented by SOL.

The result of today's discussion could be seen on the table which has been discussed together by the local communities and SOL.

Such is this minutes is made and witnessed by the individuals signed below.

Village Representative

Sarulla Operations Ltd

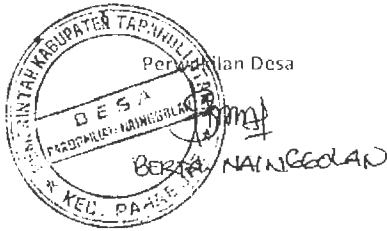
BERITA ACARA

KEGIATAN DISKUSI MENGENAI USULAN-USULAN PRIORITAS PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN
MASYARAKAT DI DESA.....PARDOMUAN NAINGEOLAN..... (KelompokWANITA.....)

Hari ini tanggal 16 October 2014 , telah dilaksanakan diskusi di desa Pardomuan Naingeolan bertempat di..... yang dihadiri oleh kelompok.....wanita..... dan juga tim fasilitator dari SOL. Adapun diskusi hari ini adalah untuk menggali informasi dan usulan-usulan desa dan prioritas terkait dengan rencana pengembangan desa/masyarakat dari masyarakat desa secara langsung. Hasil dari diskusi hari ini masih akan ditinjau dan dikaji kembali oleh pihak SOL sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kemampuan perusahaan. Selain itu, peninjauan semua usulan juga akan dilakukan dengan melihat kembali program Pemerintah untuk setiap desa melalui RPJMDes serta program PEMDA yang ada sehingga tidak tumpang tindih dengan program pengembangan masyarakat yang akan dilaksanakan oleh pihak SOL.

Adapun hasil diskusi hari ini dapat di lihat pada tabel yang telah didiskusikan bersama-sama oleh masyarakat dan SOL.

Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dan disaksikan oleh orang-orang yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini.



Sarulla Operations Ltd

Su Ayu N. Gult

/s/

DAFTAR HADIR

hari/tgl: Rabu / 15 Oct 2014
 Tempat: Desa Perdomuan Nainggolan
 Pukul: 18.00

NO	Nama	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	BERTANA BANTURI		Berta	
2	ROSITA SIMBOLON		Rosa	
3	YUSMANA		Yusman	
4				
5	NELLY		Nelly	
6				
7	O. Mega		Omega	
8				
9	O. DEBY		Deby	
10	Nai Bay		Bay	
11				
12	Nai ALEX		Alex	
13				
14	to OKTO		Okto	
15	Nai IASJA		Iasja	
16	Marnala gultom		Marnala	
17	Nai Melpe		Melpe	
18	Nai JULI SARI		Juli Sari	
19	OP madiyah		Op Madiyah	
20	Mama titin Sitompur		Mama Titin	
21	Nai Rahani		Rahani	
22	n Jervi		Jervi	
23	-i- ANINA		Anina	
24	MARIOA NAINGOLAN		Marioa	
25	JENNI S. NAGA		Jenni	
26	KRISMA SITOMPUR		Krisma	
27	BERTA NAINGOLAN		Berta	
28	HOTMA MANALU		Hotma	
29	JUNI SIMATUPAN B		Juni	
30	LITA PR-1070		Lita	
31	Nai RITAS JIMU		Ritas Jimu	
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BERITA ACARA

KEGIATAN DISKUSI MENGENAI USULAN-USULAN PRIORITAS PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN MASYARAKAT DI DESA PARDOMUAN NAINGGOLAN (Kelompok BAPRA)

Hari ini tanggal _____, telah dilaksanakan diskusi di desa Pardomuan Nainggolan, bertempat di rumah tades yang dihadiri oleh kelompok bapak-bapak dan juga tim fasilitator dari SOL. Adapun diskusi hari ini adalah untuk menggali informasi dan usulan-usulan desa dan prioritas terkait dengan rencana pengembangan desa/masyarakat dari masyarakat desa secara langsung. Hasil dari diskusi hari ini masih akan ditinjau dan dikaji kembali oleh pihak SOL sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kemampuan perusahaan. Selain itu, peninjauan semua usulan juga akan dilakukan dengan melihat kembali program Pemerintah untuk setiap desa melalui RPJMDes serta program PEMDA yang ada sehingga tidak tumpang tindih dengan program pengembangan masyarakat yang akan dilaksanakan oleh pihak SOL.

Adapun hasil diskusi hari ini dapat di lihat pada tabel yang telah didiskusikan bersama-sama oleh masyarakat dan SOL.

Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dan disaksikan oleh orang-orang yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini



Sarulla Operations Ltd

Martin S

PARDOMUAN NAINGGOLAN

DAFTAR HADIR

Mari/Tanggal: Rabu / 15 Oktober 2014
 Tempat: Pardomuan Nainggolan
 Pukul: 18.00 WIB

NO	Nama	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	ARNOLD GULTOM	PARDOMUAN	[Signature]	
2	PARLAUNGAN NAINGGOLAN	- "	[Signature]	
3	CARLI NAINGGOLAN	PARDOMUAN	[Signature]	
4	D. SIMAGA	- "	[Signature]	
5	J. TAMBUK LANT	- "	[Signature]	
6	L. NAINGGOLAN	- "	[Signature]	
7	LUNGGU SIMAMPANG	- "	[Signature]	
8	PANGONDIAN GULTOM	- "	[Signature]	
9	SA. ARITONANG	- "	[Signature]	
10	ROSHAD NAINGGOLAN	- "	[Signature]	
11	Karmil Pangala	- "	[Signature]	
12	SARHON NAINGGOLAN	- "	[Signature]	
13	JUMBAR SORMIKI	- "	[Signature]	
14	J. SIANTINI	D. JORA	[Signature]	
15	Te Nainggolan	PALKAT	[Signature]	
16	TRIAS NAINGGOLAN	PALKAT	[Signature]	
17	REITA ULASUDA	- "	[Signature]	
18	LUDIK SITONGGUR	AB. FORUM	[Signature]	
19	GALUKI BAYO GULTOM	- "	[Signature]	
20	Tanjung Naing	- "	[Signature]	
21	MARLUHI GULTOM	- "	[Signature]	
22	PAR DAMAN SITIPA	- "	[Signature]	
23	PARLIN NAINGGOLAN	- "	[Signature]	
24	Leonard Sitompal	Pardomuan	[Signature]	
25	Lunul purba	Pardomuan	[Signature]	
26	Mauliate Sipl	Pardomuan	[Signature]	
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Usulan Program - Program Pengembangan Masyarakat Dari Desa Pardomuan Nainggolan

Beberapa usulan program yang diajukan oleh kelompok Bapak dan kelompok Ibu (Wanita) pada pertemuan tanggal 15 Oktober 2014 untuk desa Pardomuan Nainggolan adalah sebagai berikut:

PROGRAM	JANGKA PENDEK (2015 -2017)	JANGKA MENENGAH (2018-2023)	JANGKA PANJANG (2024 – Sampai akhir masa proyek)
PERTANIAN/MATA PENCAHARIAN	Bimbingan dan penyuluhan untuk para petani Pelatihan kerja/ketrampilan untuk perempuan dan Laki-laki Bantuan untuk unit-unit usaha yang ada didesa	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
PENDIDIKAN	1. Perangkat computer dan printer untuk kantor desa 2. Kursus computer untuk SD - SMU 3. Beasiswa untuk siswa berprestasi (SD-SMU) 4. Perbaikan fasilitas –fasilitas sekolah	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
INFRASTRUKTUR	Prioritas: 1. Jalan penghubung ke setiap dusun 2. Perbaikan irigasi dari Sihobuk ke Simenak-henak 3. Perbaikan fasilitas air bersih 4. Perbaikan jalan akses ke Banjar Dolok 5. Jalan setapak ke daerah persawahan dari Pakkat ke Ambar Nauli.	1. Bantuan fasilitas air bersih (Tanki air atau sejenisnya untuk mengalirkan air ke rumah-rumah penduduk) 2. Perbaikan jalan akses/setapak ke dusun Pakkat Dolok 3. Pembangunan irigasi di dusun Sihobuk (melingkupi ± 40 Ha) 4. Irigasi untuk daerah persawahan lainnya 5. Perbaikan jalan akses/setapak dari Liang Singa ke Pakkat 6. Pembuatan lampu jalan (Dusun Liang Singa)	
KESEHATAN	Pemberian makanan bergizi kepada anak-anak, orangtua, Ibu hamil Seminar/penyuluhan kesehatan Pemeriksaan kesehatan	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
KEGIATAN AGAMA/SENI & ADAT	Bantuan peralatan untuk rumah ibadah dan perayaan-perayaan keagamaan	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut

Catatan:

-Usulan-usulan ini sedang dikaji lebih lanjut untuk dapat diselaraskan dengan program Pemerintah untuk pengembangan desa yang ada didalam dokumen RPJMD (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa) dan menentukan kegiatan-kegiatan prioritas untuk desa.

-Hasil kajian mengenai usulan-usulan ini (mana yang merupakan bagian dari program pemerintah dan mana yang tidak) akan di koordinasikan lebih lanjut dengan pihak desa.

4. Pardomean Nainggolan Village

Minutes of Meeting (English) - Pardomean Nainggolan Village

Discussion activity on proposed community development program priorities in Pardomean Nainggolan Village

Today, Wednesday, 15th October 2014, discussion was held at Head of Village house, Pardomean Nainggolan village, which was attended by women's group and also team of facilitators from SOL. The discussion today was to collect the information, proposals from the village and also priorities related with the community/village development from the local communities directly. Result of the discussion today will still be reviewed and further studied by SOL in accordance with the Company's policy and capability. Aside from that, the study of all the proposed programs will also consider the Government's program for each village through RPJMDes (Village Mid-Term Development Plan) document and also existing Local Government program to avoid any overlapping with the community development program that will be implemented by SOL.

The result of today's discussion could be seen on the table which has been discussed together by the local communities and SOL.

Such is this minutes is made and witnessed by the individuals signed below.

Village Representative

Sarulla Operations Ltd

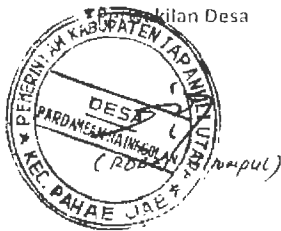
BERITA ACARA

KEGIATAN DISKUSI MENGENAI USULAN-USULAN PRIORITAS PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN
MASYARAKAT DI DESA.....*PARDAMEAN NANGGOLAN*..... (Kelompok*BAPAK*.....)


Hari ini tanggal *RABU, 11-10-2014*, telah dilaksanakan diskusi di desa*PARDAMEAN NANGGOLAN*..... bertempat di.....*R. KADES*..... yang dihadiri oleh kelompok.....*BAPAK*..... dan juga tim fasilitator dari SOL. Adapun diskusi hari ini adalah untuk menggali informasi dan usulan-usulan desa dan prioritas terkait dengan rencana pengembangan desa/masyarakat dari masyarakat desa secara langsung. Hasil dari diskusi hari ini masih akan ditinjau dan dikaji kembali oleh pihak SOL sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kemampuan perusahaan. Selain itu, peninjauan semua usulan juga akan dilakukan dengan melihat kembali program Pemerintah untuk setiap desa melalui RPJMDes serta program PEMDA yang ada sehingga tidak tumpang tindih dengan program pengembangan masyarakat yang akan dilaksanakan oleh pihak SOL.

Adapun hasil diskusi hari ini dapat di lihat pada tabel yang telah didiskusikan bersama-sama oleh masyarakat dan SOL.

Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dan disaksikan oleh orang-orang yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini.



Sarulla Operations Ltd



(ALDEN Simpul)

DAFTAR HADIR

Membaca: RABU, 15-10-2014
 Tempat: KADES PARADAMEN MANGGOLAN
 Waktu: 17.30 ds.

NO	Nama	Jasa	Tandatangan	Ket.
1	Parlanang Simatupang	Pardamen	[Signature]	[Signature]
2	SAOR Pakpahan	Pardamen KBL	[Signature]	[Signature]
3	Susnady Simatupang	- //	[Signature]	[Signature]
4	Malikhona Gulfan	- //	[Signature]	[Signature]
5	SOPINDO SIMATUPANG	- //	[Signature]	[Signature]
6	SAOR. HR. GJOL	- //	[Signature]	[Signature]
7	SAOR SITAMPUR	- //	[Signature]	[Signature]
8	SAOR SITAMPUR	- //	[Signature]	[Signature]
9	SAOR SITAMPUR	- //	[Signature]	[Signature]
10	FRANKI SIMATUPANG	SECURITY	[Signature]	[Signature]
11	MANDESI SITAMPUR	SECURITY	[Signature]	[Signature]
12	Linca Simatupang	PARDAMEN	[Signature]	[Signature]
13	Suardi Hariatja	Pardamen	[Signature]	[Signature]
14	Paiso Simatupang	Pardamen	[Signature]	[Signature]
15	Pak. Partin Simatupang	Pardamen	[Signature]	[Signature]
16	Stp. Simatupang	Pardamen	[Signature]	[Signature]
17	Abangkarban Pakpahan	Pardamen	[Signature]	[Signature]
18	Manumpak Simatupang	Pardamen	[Signature]	[Signature]
19	LOVIN O SIMATUPANG		[Signature]	[Signature]
20	Dama Simatupang	Pardamen	[Signature]	[Signature]
21	ROBERT SITAMPUR	Pardamen	[Signature]	[Signature]
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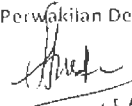
BERITA ACARA

KEGIATAN DISKUSI MENGENAI USULAN-USULAN PRIORITAS PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN
MASYARAKAT DI DESA...Pandamayan Nunggalan... (Kelompok Ibu Wanita.)

Hari ini tanggal 15 Oktober 2014, telah dilaksanakan diskusi di desa Pandamayan Nunggalan bertempat di Rumah Kades yang dihadiri oleh kelompok Ibu Wanita dan juga tim fasilitator dari SOL. Adapun diskusi hari ini adalah untuk menggali informasi dan usulan-usulan desa dan prioritas terkait dengan rencana pengembangan desa/masyarakat dari masyarakat desa secara langsung. Hasil dari diskusi hari ini masih akan ditinjau dan dikaji kembali oleh pihak SOL sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kemampuan perusahaan. Selain itu, peninjauan semua usulan juga akan dilakukan dengan melihat kembali program Pemerintah untuk setiap desa melalui RPJMDes serta program PEMDA yang ada sehingga tidak tumpang tindih dengan program pengembangan masyarakat yang akan dilaksanakan oleh pihak SOL.

Adapun hasil diskusi hari ini dapat di lihat pada tabel yang telah didiskusikan bersama sama oleh masyarakat dan SOL.

Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dan disaksikan oleh orang-orang yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini.

Perwakilan Desa

NY. Sri Yati R. Situmpal

Sarulla Operations Ltd


Pritta Puspitasari

DAFTAR HADIR

Hari/Tanggal: Rabu, 15 Oktober 2014
 Tempat: Desa Pardamean Nainyolan
 Pukul:

NO	Nama	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	IBU KADES/SINATI SIMATUPANG	Pardamean	[Signature]	
2	Margalena Simatupang Sekada	Pardamean	[Signature]	
3	TIJURMA SUTANJUNIAK	PARDAMEAN	[Signature]	Pertemuan sel
4	ROSMAHM panggabek		[Signature]	
5	Roni P. S. D. P.		[Signature]	
6	Mangita Sitompul		[Signature]	
7	Berlita		[Signature]	
8	Renia		[Signature]	
9	Tijurma Sitompul		[Signature]	
10	Ronia Simatupang		[Signature]	
11	HOLGOSITOMPUL		[Signature]	
12	TINGLOS SITOMPUL		[Signature]	
13	RIZMI WATI		[Signature]	
14	Laosmi Sitamiang		[Signature]	
15	Maslisi ompusanjua	Pardamean	[Signature]	
16	Mutiara Sitompul		[Signature]	
17	PINE Sibarani		[Signature]	
18	Miah Maria Purba	Pardamean	[Signature]	
19	Rosmauearni Ngi	Pardamean	[Signature]	
20	Elisda Si Nombing	Pardamean	[Signature]	
21	inda si hambing	Pardamean	[Signature]	
22	KUSTINA Simanungkalit	Pardamean	[Signature]	
23	Hotlan Sitompul	Pardamean	[Signature]	
24	MARLY Palepatan		[Signature]	
25	R. BUTAR-BUTAR	PARDAMEAN	[Signature]	
26	L. Hutabarat	Rantopengulung	[Signature]	
27	R. Simatupang	Pardamean	[Signature]	
28	M. Gultom	Pardamean	[Signature]	
29	Rumancy Pakpahan	Pardamean	[Signature]	
30	Hetty Sunamora	Pardamean	[Signature]	
31	Rentoni Harahap	Pardamean	[Signature]	
32	Rina Pakpahan	Pardamean	[Signature]	
33	Herlora Simatupang	Pardamean	[Signature]	
34	R. Nainyolan	Pardamean	[Signature]	
35	Rita Tampebolero	Pardamean	[Signature]	
36	Desmae dan br. Tumpul	Pardamean	[Signature]	
37	Magda G. Abung dan	Pardamean	[Signature]	
38	Denita Samudra	Pardamean	[Signature]	
39	HELENI S. HUMBING	Pardamean	[Signature]	
40	DATINIA GUTUPANG	Pardamean	[Signature]	
41	ANITA br Tumpul	Pardamean	[Signature]	
42	Syri Simanungkalit	Pardamean	[Signature]	
43	Ida Manubung	Pardamean	[Signature]	
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Usulan Program - Program Pengembangan Masyarakat Dari Desa Pardamean Nainggolan

Beberapa usulan program yang diajukan oleh kelompok Bapak dan kelompok Ibu (Wanita) pada pertemuan tanggal 15 Oktober 2014 untuk desa Pardamean Nainggolan adalah sebagai berikut:

PROGRAM	JANGKA PENDEK (2015 -2017)	JANGKA MENENGAH (2018-2023)	JANGKA PANJANG (2024 – Sampai akhir masa proyek)
PERTANIAN/MATA PENCAHARIAN	1. Bantuan di bidang pertanian: benih (padi, cabe), pupuk (Urea, NPK, TSP, SS, NPK Mutiara) dan pestisida 3. Pekerjaan untuk kelompok perempuan/ PKK (Katering, laundry dll). 4. Pekerjaan 5. Bantuan mesin jahit untuk kelompok PKK	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
PENDIDIKAN	1. Beasiswa kuliah/universitas untuk siswa/i berprestasi 2. Kursus computer dan Bahasa Inggris untuk anak-anak & perempuan/kaum Ibu 3. Pelatihan ketrampilan untuk remaja/anak yang putus sekolah	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
INFRASTRUKTUR	1. Irigasi untuk persawahan 2. Perbaikan jalan dari gereja HKBP ke Ranto Panjang 3. Jalan usaha tani dari Ranto Panjang ke Tombak 3. Perbaikan fasilitas air bersih dan sanitasi (sumur yang rusak akibat gempa) 4. Pembangunan balai desa 5. Bantuan pembangunan toilet untuk keluarga yang belum memiliki toilet 6. Lampu jalan dari HKBP church ke Ranto Panjang, Pakpahan, Kompleks GKPI dan Dusun III	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
KESEHATAN	Pemberian makanan bergizi untuk anak-anak, tua jompo, Ibu hamil Pemeriksaan kesehatan secara berkala Periodic medical check up Penyuluhan kesehatan Pengobatan gratis	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
KEGIATAN AGAMA/SENI & ADAT	1. Bantuan seragam untuk kelompok PKK 2. Bantuan untuk pembangunan gereja/rumah ibadah termasuk gereja HKBP 3. Bantuan untuk halaman depan gereja GKPI (Sangat berlumpur pada saat musim hujan)	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut

Catatan:

-Usulan-usulan ini sedang dikaji lebih lanjut untuk dapat diselaraskan dengan program Pemerintah untuk pengembangan desa yang ada didalam dokumen RPJMD (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa) dan menentukan kegiatan-kegiatan prioritas untuk desa.

-Hasil kajian mengenai usulan-usulan ini (mana yang merupakan bagian dari program pemerintah dan mana yang tidak) akan di koordinasikan lebih lanjut dengan pihak desa.

5. SiOpat Bahal

Minutes of Meeting (English) - SiOpat Bahal Village

Discussion activity on proposed community development program priorities in SiOpat Bahal Village

Today, Wednesday, 15th October 2014, discussion was held at Head of Village house, SiOpat Bahal village, which was attended by women's group and also team of facilitators from SOL. The discussion today was to collect the information, proposals from the village and also priorities related with the community/village development from the local communities directly. Result of the discussion today will still be reviewed and further studied by SOL in accordance with the Company's policy and capability. Aside from that, the study of all the proposed programs will also consider the Government's program for each village through RPJMDes (Village Mid-Term Development Plan) document and also existing Local Government program to avoid any overlapping with the community development program that will be implemented by SOL.

The result of today's discussion could be seen on the table which has been discussed together by the local communities and SOL.

Such is this minutes is made and witnessed by the individuals signed below.

Village Representative

Sarulla Operations Ltd

BERITA ACARA

KEGIATAN DISKUSI MENGENAI USULAN-USULAN PRIORITAS PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN
MASYARAKAT DI DESA Siopat Bahal (Kelompok Bapak)

Hari ini tanggal 15 Oktober 2014, telah dilaksanakan diskusi di desa Siopat Bahal, bertempat di yang dihadiri oleh kelompok Bapak dan juga tim fasilitator dari SOL. Adapun diskusi hari ini adalah untuk menggali informasi dan usulan-usulan desa dan prioritas terkait dengan rencana pengembangan desa/masyarakat dari masyarakat desa secara langsung. Hasil dari diskusi hari ini masih akan ditinjau dan dikaji kembali oleh pihak SOL sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kemampuan perusahaan. Selain itu, peninjauan semua usulan juga akan dilakukan dengan melihat kembali program Pemerintah untuk setiap desa melalui RPJMDes serta program PEMDA yang ada sehingga tidak tumpang tindih dengan program pengembangan masyarakat yang akan dilaksanakan oleh pihak SOL.

Adapun hasil diskusi hari ini dapat di lihat pada tabel yang telah didiskusikan bersama sama oleh masyarakat dan SOL.

Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dan disaksikan oleh orang-orang yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini.

Perwakilan Desa

Jamil
Industri Sarung Pual
Sarung Operations Ltd

- 1) Rajan Tambunan TB
- 2) OP. Petrus Sihampul Pet
- 3) Pangihutan Parapat Bini
- 4) Komulus Sihampul Stam
- 5) ELISABET SIHAMBING Stam



DAFTAR HADIR

Tanggal
Tempat
Pukul

NO	Nama	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	ROBERT Taraburan	Sicpat Bahal	[Signature]	
2	TOGAR SITOMPUL	PARTOBUNAN	[Signature]	
3	[Signature]	Sicpat Bahal	[Signature]	
4	Rehin Tambunan	Sicpat Bahal	[Signature]	
5	Pangirutan Parapat	Sicpat Bahal	[Signature]	
6	ANGGIA SITOMPUL	Pargadan	[Signature]	
7	Romulus Sitompul	Tando Bolo	[Signature]	
8	URGAL SITOMPUL	PARTOBUNAN	[Signature]	
9	Swandy Sumanjaya	Pargadan	[Signature]	
10	Wilfrid Sumanjaya	Pargadan	[Signature]	
11	Angur Sitompul	Tandabato	[Signature]	
12	Chandra Pakpala	TANDABATO	[Signature]	
13	Haris Sitompul	Pargadan	[Signature]	
14	HARLES PASARIAN	Pargadan	[Signature]	
15	HINSA SITOMPUL	PARTOBUNAN	[Signature]	
16	Yanmian Sitompul	TANDABATO	[Signature]	
17	GADUT SITOMPUL	PARTOBUNAN	[Signature]	
18	OP PETRUS SITOMPUL	PARGADAN	[Signature]	
19	Charles Th. B. L.	TANDABATO	[Signature]	
20	Manowadot Sitompul	Tandabato	[Signature]	
21	Herman Parapat	Sicpat Bahal	[Signature]	
22	Jekmaheld Cifan	Sicpat Bahal	[Signature]	
23	MARSARI SITOMPUL	Sicpat Bahal	[Signature]	
24	Estan die Hutapea	Pargadan	[Signature]	
25	BENYAT SITOMPUL	PARTOBUNAN	[Signature]	
26	Dovy Sitompul	Tandabato	[Signature]	
27	[Signature]	Sicpat Bahal	[Signature]	
28	Sardha Sitompul	Tandabato	[Signature]	
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BERITA ACARA

KEGIATAN DISKUSI MENGENAI USULAN-USULAN PRIORITAS PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN MASYARAKAT DI DESA.....Siopat Bahal..... (KelompokIbu-Ibu.....)

Hari ini tanggal 15 October 2014 , telah dilaksanakan diskusi di desaSiopat Bahal....., bertempat di Rumah Ibu D. Sibani..... yang dihadiri oleh kelompok.....Ibu-Ibu..... dan juga tim fasilitator dari SOL. Adapun diskusi hari ini adalah untuk menggali informasi dan usulan-usulan desa dan prioritas terkait dengan rencana pengembangan desa/masyarakat dari masyarakat desa secara langsung. Hasil dari diskusi hari ini masih akan ditinjau dan dikaji kembali oleh pihak SOL sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kemampuan perusahaan. Selain itu, peninjauan semua usulan juga akan dilakukan dengan melihat kembali program Pemerintah untuk setiap desa melalui RPJMDes serta program PEMDA yang ada sehingga tidak tumpang tindih dengan program pengembangan masyarakat yang akan dilaksanakan oleh pihak SOL.

Adapun hasil diskusi hari ini dapat di lihat pada tabel yang telah didiskusikan bersama-sama oleh masyarakat dan SOL.

Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dan disaksikan oleh orang-orang yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini



Wakil Desa

DESA
SIOPAT BAHAL

Si HURUBING
KEMUKA DESA.

Sarulla Operations Ltd

Uci Arionang
Uci Arionang

DAFTAR HADIR

Tanggal: Rabu / 15 Oktober 2014
 Tempat: Siopat Bahal
 Pukul: 18.00

NO	Nama	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	ELISABET SIHOMBING	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
2	MELINDA SIHOMBING	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
3	Rahmadani GULTOM	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
4	Helen GULTOM	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
5	Marta Tambunan	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
6	Lestia Sitompul	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
7	Tany Sitompul	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
8	Lidia Sihombing	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
9	Rettiana Pangarban	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
10	Rengse Tampubolon	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
11	Lilee Sitompul	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
12	Rinne Pasaribu	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
13	Adelina Nainygo	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
14	RISDECIYA PARAPAT	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
15	EVI SIBARANI	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
16	Glisna Sihombing	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
17	MEL PI	NAINYGO	[Signature]	
18	MERLY Htgalan	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
19	Latharia Sihombing	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
20	Meliani Sitompul	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
21	HEREMIA Tampubolon	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
22	Afustina Gultom	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
23	RASMITA	Paktahan	[Signature]	
24	TIROYAKSI	Siamturi	[Signature]	
25	LABORA	Sibarani	[Signature]	
26	Robekka Tanjung	Tanjung	[Signature]	
27	ROSMIH	Simatupang	[Signature]	
28	MARIONITA BR Pangalena	Pangalena	[Signature]	
29	ROSMA REDI	PARAPAT + PASARIBU	[Signature]	
30	LEDA WARINI	SITOMPUL	[Signature]	
31	LILIS	HARIANJA	[Signature]	
32	TITI ESUINA Sihombing	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
33	Herminta Sitompul	Siopat Bahal	[Signature]	
34	SENYI SITORUS	- 11 - 11	[Signature]	
35	SUBSANTA Sihombing	- 11 - 11	[Signature]	
36	UTUR Simatupang	Simatupang	[Signature]	
37	Ruminta	Purba	[Signature]	
38	diana	Purba	[Signature]	
39	Junita	Purba	[Signature]	
40	aswari	Unitan	[Signature]	
41	Rita memela Rumban	Simatupang	[Signature]	
42	Elida Surtik	[Signature]	[Signature]	

Usulan Program - Program Pengembangan Masyarakat Dari Desa SiOpat Bahal

Beberapa usulan program yang diajukan oleh kelompok Bapak dan kelompok Ibu (Wanita) pada pertemuan tanggal 15 Oktober 2014 untuk desa SiOpat Bahal adalah sebagai berikut:

PROGRAM	JANGKA PENDEK (2015 -2017)	JANGKA MENENGAH (2018-2023)	JANGKA PANJANG (2024 – Sampai akhir masa proyek)
PERTANIAN/MATA PENCAHARIAN	1. Bantuan untuk para petani dan kelompok tani: penyediaan, pestisida dan pupuk seperti Urea, Amaphos, SS, TSP, SP36 2. Bantuan untuk modal usaha tani 3. Pelatihan kerja/ketrampilan khusus: menjahit, memasak, salon/kecantikan	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
PENDIDIKAN	1. Kursus Bahasa Inggris dan Matematika (SD-SMU) 2. Memberikan bantuan untuk sisa/sekolah 4. Menambah jumlah guru (merupakan bagian dari kewajiban pemerintah) 5. Laboratorium	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
INFRASTRUKTUR	1. Perbaikan saluran-saluran irigasi 2. Perbaikan fasilitas air bersih dan sanitasi 3. Akses jalan ke areal persawahan (± 1 KM), Jembatan aek parihan (500 m). 4. Perbaikan akses jalan dari onan joro – partobuan (800 m) 5. Perbaikan jalan dari siria-ria – SD 3. 6. Irigasi pertanian Pargaolan – Partobuan lebih kurang 1 km (Kepentingan satu desa). 7. Irigasi pertanian aek longat – tano bato lebih kurang 1 km. Sanitasi untuk dusun tano bato lebih kurang 1 km.	6. Akses jalan persawahan dan antar dusun dari pagaran – aek sinarsik 7. Jalan setapak di dusun pargaolan 8. Drainase untuk akses jalan ke Pargaolan. 9. Perbaikan fasilitas toilet di dusun Pargaolan.	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
KESEHATAN	1. Pemberian makanan bergizi untuk anak balita, tua jompo 2. Pemberian bantuan berupa vitamin Vit. A, B, C, E, B complex untuk anak-anak, wanita hamil	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
KEGIATAN AGAMA/SENI & ADAT	Bantuan untuk perayaan/acara keagamaan	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut

Catatan:

-Usulan-usulan ini sedang dikaji lebih lanjut untuk dapat diselaraskan dengan program Pemerintah untuk pengembangan desa yang ada didalam dokumen RPJMd (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa) dan menentukan kegiatan-kegiatan prioritas untuk desa.

-Hasil kajian mengenai usulan-usulan ini (mana yang merupakan bagian dari program pemerintah dan mana yang tidak) akan di koordinasikan lebih lanjut dengan pihak desa.

6. *Sitolu Oppu*

Minutes of Meeting (English) - Sitolu Oppu Village

Discussion activity on proposed community development program priorities in Sitolu Oppu Village

Today, Wednesday, 16 October 2014, discussion was held at Head of Village house, Sitolu Oppu village, which was attended by men/women group and also team of facilitators from SOL. The discussion today was to collect the information, proposals from the village and also priorities related with the community/village development from the local communities directly. Result of the discussion today will still be reviewed and further studied by SOL in accordance with the Company's policy and capability. Aside from that, the study of all the proposed programs will also consider the Government's program for each village through RPJMDes (Village Mid-Term Development Plan) document and also existing Local Government program to avoid any overlapping with the community development program that will be implemented by SOL.

The result of today's discussion could be seen on the table which has been discussed together by the local communities and SOL.

Such is this minutes is made and witnessed by the individuals signed below.

Village Representative

Sarulla Operations Ltd

BERITA ACARA


KEGIATAN DISKUSI MENGENAI USULAN-USULAN PRIORITAS PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN
MASYARAKAT DI DESA SITOLU OMPU (Kelompok Bapak-bapak)

Hari ini tanggal Kamis 16-10-14, telah dilaksanakan diskusi di desa SITOLU OMPU, bertempat di GORONGA HUB. Kegiatan yang dihadiri oleh kelompok Bapak-bapak dan juga tim fasilitator dari SOL. Adapun diskusi hari ini adalah untuk menggali informasi dan usulan-usulan desa dan prioritas terkait dengan rencana pengembangan desa/masyarakat dari masyarakat desa secara langsung. Hasil dari diskusi hari ini masih akan ditinjau dan dikaji kembali oleh pihak SOL sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kemampuan perusahaan. Selain itu, peninjauan semua usulan juga akan dilakukan dengan melihat kembali program Pemerintah untuk setiap desa melalui RPJMDes serta program PEMDA yang ada sehingga tidak tumpang tindih dengan program pengembangan masyarakat yang akan dilaksanakan oleh pihak SOL.

Adapun hasil diskusi hari ini dapat dilihat pada tabel yang telah didiskusikan bersama sama oleh masyarakat dan SOL.


Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dan disaksikan oleh orang-orang yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini.

Perwakilan Desa
Kepala Desa



(RITA SIREGAR)

Sarulla Operations Ltd



Sardiman Siregar

DAFTAR HADIR

Mari Tanggal Kamis, 16-10-2014
 Tempat Pagaran - Desa SITOLU OMPU
 Waktu 18 00 wib

NO	Nama	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	RITA SIFEGAR	SITOLU OMPU	[Signature]	Kades
2	JUSMAN HF KAWAT	SITOLU OMPU	[Signature]	Masyarakat
3	Kade Sitompul	- II -	[Signature]	Masyarakat
4	SALT SITOMPUL	SITOLU OMPU	[Signature]	Masyarakat
5	MURTA PUSU SITOMPUL	- II -	[Signature]	Masyarakat
6	Salimudin Sitompul	Sitolu Ompu	[Signature]	Masyarakat
7	PRINCE Sitompul	PAGARAN	[Signature]	Masyarakat
8	Harichal Sitompul	- II -	[Signature]	Masyarakat
9	Andiman Sitompul	- II -	[Signature]	Masyarakat
10	ST. ULU S. SITOMPUL	- II -	[Signature]	Masyarakat
11	SITOLI SITOMPUL	- II -	[Signature]	Masyarakat
12	M. SITOMPUL	SITOLU OMPU	[Signature]	Masyarakat
13	J. TAN BUNAN	SITOLU OMPU	[Signature]	OPD
14	Daryanto	Bidang	[Signature]	Masyarakat
15	HISOR SITOMPUL	SITOLU OMPU	[Signature]	Masyarakat
16	Maraputi Sitompul	SITOLU OMPU	[Signature]	Masyarakat
17	Sumar Sitompul	H. Godung	[Signature]	Masyarakat
18	Almas Sitompul	SITOLU OMPU	[Signature]	Masyarakat
19	M. Sitompul	SITOLU OMPU	[Signature]	Masyarakat
20	Amma Sitompul	SITOLU OMPU	[Signature]	Masyarakat
21	Kamsar Sitompul	S. guluh	[Signature]	Masyarakat
22	D. PINUS SITOMPUL	SITOLU OMPU	[Signature]	Masyarakat
23	Aker Sitompul	SITOLU OMPU	[Signature]	Masyarakat
24	MAR HAMID S	SITOLU OMPU	[Signature]	HELPER
25	ALBENAR S. Manakkal	SI 3 OPDU	[Signature]	Masyarakat
26	LANSI HAR Danggaban	Simarpinggir	[Signature]	BPD
27	Aspul Sitompul	Simarpinggir	[Signature]	BPD
28	Mimik Sitompul	Simarpinggir	[Signature]	BPD
29	Hisa Sitompul	Simarpinggir	[Signature]	Masyarakat
30	Jonher Manalu	Simarpinggir	[Signature]	Masyarakat
31	Jonhoga Sitompul	Simarpinggir	[Signature]	Masyarakat
32	Suetelin Sitompul	Simarpinggir	[Signature]	Masyarakat
33	Holmen Posaribi	H. Godung	[Signature]	Masyarakat
34	Tota Sitompul	Pasarene	[Signature]	BPD
35	PATOSIK SITOMPUL	PASARENE	[Signature]	Masyarakat
36	LEK DIN	SITOLU OMPU	[Signature]	Masyarakat
37	Tinggi Pasarene	SITOLU OMPU	[Signature]	Masyarakat
38	Abidman Sitompul	SITOLU OMPU	[Signature]	Masyarakat
39	HOKER TAMBUKIDA	SITOLU OMPU	[Signature]	Masyarakat
40	DORAN MANALU	Simarpinggir	[Signature]	Masyarakat
41	ZARIF PASARENE	PASARENE	[Signature]	BPD
42	TOMY SITOMPUL	PASARENE	[Signature]	Masyarakat
43	ROBINSER SITOMPUL	PAGARAN	[Signature]	Masyarakat
44	HATOGUAN TAMBUKIDA	PAGARAN	[Signature]	Masyarakat
45	LINCA SITOMPUL	PAGARAN	[Signature]	SEK DES.

KECAMATAN PAGARAN
 Kecamatan Pagaran
 Kepala Desa SITOLU OMPU
 [Signature]
 Kec. Pagaran, 16.10.2014

BERITA ACARA

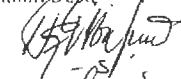
KEGIATAN DISKUSI MENGENAI USULAN-USULAN PRIORITAS PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN
MASYARAKAT DI DESA.....SITOLU OPPU..... (Kelompok IBU/WANITA)

Hari ini tanggal 16 OKT 2014 , telah dilaksanakan diskusi di desa SITOLU OPPU , bertempat di Rumah Sekdes yang dihadiri oleh kelompok IBU/WANITA dan juga tim fasilitator dari SOL. Adapun diskusi hari ini adalah untuk menggali informasi dan usulan-usulan desa dan prioritas terkait dengan rencana pengembangan desa/masyarakat dari masyarakat desa secara langsung. Hasil dari diskusi hari ini masih akan ditinjau dan dikaji kembali oleh pihak SOL sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kemampuan perusahaan. Selain itu, peninjauan semua usulan juga akan dilakukan dengan melihat kembali program Pemerintah untuk setiap desa melalui RPJMDes serta program PEMDA yang ada sehingga tidak tumpang tindih dengan program pengembangan masyarakat yang akan dilaksanakan oleh pihak SOL.


Adapun hasil diskusi hari ini dapat di lihat pada tabel yang telah didiskusikan bersama sama oleh masyarakat dan SOL.

Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dan disaksikan oleh orang-orang yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini.

Perwakilan Desa


Ruma Kumbantabung
(Ibu Pkk)

Sarulla Operations Ltd


Elisabetta Hutapea



DAFTAR HADIR

hari/Tanggal: Kamis, 16 Oktober 2014
 Tempat: Desa Sitolu OPPU

NO	Nama	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	SITI Mardiyah	SITOLU OPPU	<i>[Signature]</i>	
2	Mursalam Siantiri	---	<i>[Signature]</i>	
3	Sarinah Sitompul	Sitolu-oppu	<i>[Signature]</i>	
4	N. Pr Satuppaet	Sitolu-oppu	<i>[Signature]</i>	
5	R. Mangablas		<i>[Signature]</i>	
6	V. Sitompul		<i>[Signature]</i>	
7	I. Pancaban		<i>[Signature]</i>	
8	R. Sitompul		<i>[Signature]</i>	
9	A. Tambloran		<i>[Signature]</i>	
10	D. Hutapea		<i>[Signature]</i>	
11	R. Silaban		<i>[Signature]</i>	
12	R. Rambantobing	Sitolu oppu	<i>[Signature]</i>	
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Usulan Program - Program Pengembangan Masyarakat Dari Desa Sitolu Oppu

Beberapa usulan program yang diajukan oleh kelompok Bapak dan kelompok Ibu (Wanita) pada pertemuan tanggal 15 Oktober 2014 untuk desa Sitolu Oppu adalah sebagai berikut:

PROGRAM	JANGKA PENDEK (2015 -2017)	JANGKA MENENGAH (2018-2023)	JANGKA PANJANG (2024 – Sampai akhir masa proyek)
PERTANIAN/MATA PENCAHARIAN	1. Bantuan untuk petani: Pupuk dan pestisida (Urea, TSP, SP, SS Poska, Amaphos NPK), benih padi, coklat, dan karet. 2. Pembentukan KUD 3. Bantuan peralatan pertanian	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
PENDIDIKAN	1. Kursus Bahasa Inggris 2. Bantuan Laptop dan LCD projector untuk SD Simarpinggian dan SD Pagaran 3. Kamus Bahasa Inggris untuk SD Simarpinggian dan SD Pagaran 4. Bantuan peralatan belajar mengajar	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
INFRASTRUKTUR	1. Perbaikan akses jalan dari Simaninggir sampai Simarpinggian 2. Perbaikan jalan usaha tani : a. Gonting b. Parlasiakan c. Sampuran d. Saba Sialang 3. Perbaikan/pembangunan irigasi: a. Sampuran b. Toru ni huta c. Perpipaan Pasir 4. Perbaikan/pembangunan jembatan Aek Barebe 5. Perbaikan/pembangunan jalan akses dari Sitolu Oppu ke Janji Maria	6. Penyediaan air bersih keruma penduduk dan fasilitas sanitasi 7. Perbaikan irigasi di dusun simarpinggian 8. Pembangunan drainase di pagaran ujung dan huta godung 9. Penyediaan 5 unit lampu jalan dari tugu ke pagaran	
KESEHATAN	1. Perbaikan sanitasi desa 3. Bantuan makanan bergizi untuk anak balita dan tua jompo 4. Pemeriksaan kesehatan untuk orangtua dan wanita dibawah 50 tahun	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
KEGIATAN AGAMA/SENI & ADAT	1. Bantuan untuk pembangunan gereja di Sitolu Oppu 2. Bantuan pembangunan masjid / Musholla di simarpinggian 3. Bantuan untuk membangun ruang parhalado Gereja HKBP, HKI and GKPI Pagaran	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut

Catatan:

-Usulan-usulan ini sedang dikaji lebih lanjut untuk dapat diselaraskan dengan program Pemerintah untuk pengembangan desa yang ada didalam dokumen RPJMD (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa) dan menentukan kegiatan-kegiatan prioritas untuk desa.

-Hasil kajian mengenai usulan-usulan ini (mana yang merupakan bagian dari program pemerintah dan mana yang tidak) akan di koordinasikan lebih lanjut dengan pihak desa.

7. *Simataniari*

Minutes of Meeting (English) - Simataniari Village

Discussion activity on proposed community development program priorities in Simataniari Village

Today, Wednesday, 13 October 2014, discussion was held at Head of Village house, Simataniari village, which was attended by men/women group and also team of facilitators from SOL. The discussion today was to collect the information, proposals from the village and also priorities related with the community/village development from the local communities directly. Result of the discussion today will still be reviewed and further studied by SOL in accordance with the Company's policy and capability. Aside from that, the study of all the proposed programs will also consider the Government's program for each village through RPJMDes (Village Mid-Term Development Plan) document and also existing Local Government program to avoid any overlapping with the community development program that will be implemented by SOL.

The result of today's discussion could be seen on the table which has been discussed together by the local communities and SOL.

Such is this minutes is made and witnessed by the individuals signed below.

Village Representative

Sarulla Operations Ltd

DAFTAR HADIR

Tanggal: Senin - 13-10-2014
 Tempat: Simata Niari
 Pulut: W.G.

NO	Nama	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	Pelrak Tp Bblou	Simataniari	[Signature]	
2	BANGSIAN SITOMPUL	---	[Signature]	
3	R. TIBOLON	HT JULU	[Signature]	
4	PAJES BAKKAR	SIMATANIARI	[Signature]	
5	HALONGGA SITOMPUL	---	[Signature]	
6	CHITRA SITOMPUL	---	[Signature]	
7	ALTA SITOMPUL	---	[Signature]	
8	LAMHOT SITOMPUL	HUTA JUBA	[Signature]	
9	PRIMONI SITOMPUL	Simataniari	[Signature]	
10	OP-CHA SITOMPUL	Simataniari	[Signature]	
11	ERWIN SITOMPUL	Simataniari	[Signature]	
12	ALUSTA SITOMPUL	HT JULU	[Signature]	
13	DIPPOS TAMPU EDON	HT JULU	[Signature]	
14	LIBERSON.SINAGA	HT JULU	[Signature]	
15	SARITA Tobang	Simataniari	[Signature]	
16	HASITOLAKI SIMATANIARI	---	[Signature]	BPD
17	KAMBUH SITOMPUL	---	[Signature]	Ket. BPD
18	HULMAN SITOMPUL	---	[Signature]	KERJA LPM.
19	SUDIANTO SIMATANIARI	---	[Signature]	
20	Y.UMBING KATEPIL	---	[Signature]	
21	TULLUS SITOMPUL	HUTA JULU	[Signature]	
22	SEKELAN SITOMPUL	---	[Signature]	
23	BRUKUDUNGAN SITOMPUL	---	[Signature]	
24	ELMAN SITOMPUL	---	[Signature]	
25	SABAR HUIKHAEN, SIA	SIMATANIARI	[Signature]	
26	ITA SILONGA	SIMATANIARI	[Signature]	
27	[Signature]	---	[Signature]	
28	UBER SIMATANIARI	Simataniari	[Signature]	
29	HARFI LUMBAN TOBANG	Simataniari	[Signature]	BPD
30	MEDI SITOMPUL	Simataniari	[Signature]	Kades.
31	REWAL SITOMPUL	Simataniari	[Signature]	tokoh pemuda
32	P. S. SIMBEL	---	[Signature]	1. DRS. VRS. PRADH.
33	AMARI SITOMPUL	Simataniari	[Signature]	Manajemen
34	RANSES SITOMPUL	Simataniari	[Signature]	Malgaraka
35	AUTO TAMPEROLAN	HUTA JULU	[Signature]	
36	INUB SITOMPUL	HUTA JULU	[Signature]	
37	EDON SITOMPUL	Simataniari	[Signature]	
38	JOEL HUIKHAEN	Simataniari	[Signature]	
39	MOLOJ SITOMPUL	Simataniari	[Signature]	
40	PORTAL SITOMPUL	Simataniari	[Signature]	
41	ALEXANDER SIMATANIARI	Simataniari	[Signature]	
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DAFTAR HADIR

hari/tanggal: Senin / 13 Okt 2014
 Tempat: Smp Simataniari
 Paket: 06 - GD WEB

NO	Nama	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	MERI Sumpul	Simataniari	[Signature]	MANGS.
2	Tiemas Nainggolan	Simataniari	[Signature]	Masyarakat
3	Lansihastika Julia	Simataniari	[Signature]	Masyarakat
4	Rasmi Perabur	Simataniari	[Signature]	[Signature]
5	RUSTAND JANGGOLAN	Simataniari	[Signature]	[Signature]
6	NORA MANALUJ	SIMATANIARI	[Signature]	
7	M. TOMPUL	SIMATANIARI	[Signature]	
8	L. NAINGGOLAN	SIMATANIARI	[Signature]	
9	ESMI Lbn Tobing	SIMATANIARI	[Signature]	
10	Pesta Raga	Simataniari	[Signature]	
11	Hennia Nainggolan	Simataniari	[Signature]	
12	OP. TOBERUS	Simataniari	[Signature]	
13	Desyora Pasaribu	Simataniari	[Signature]	
14	OP. RUKKI		[Signature]	
15	OP. MICHAEL		[Signature]	
16	OP. RONAL Sumpul		[Signature]	
17	OP. SYARIAH		[Signature]	
18	OP. PURPAT		[Signature]	
19	MAKDAWI PERABUR		[Signature]	
20	OP. JOHANNES SIMAMORA		[Signature]	
21	YANTI BE. SITUMORANG		[Signature]	
22	DERMAWATI BR. MAPPAS		[Signature]	
23	BERRY		[Signature]	
24	NALYUBI TANJUN		[Signature]	
25	MUSRIHA BR. LIMBONG	Simataniari	[Signature]	
26	OP. PAGUYU BEAN	Simataniari	[Signature]	
27	MASLEHA WARUBU		[Signature]	
28	NOLLI SIMATUPANG	Simataniari	[Signature]	
29	ARTALI		[Signature]	
30	Lincea		[Signature]	
31	MAKSHIRAH		[Signature]	
32	LUSI		[Signature]	
33	Lansumhar		[Signature]	
34	KINAWAT		[Signature]	
35	ARNITA BR. PANGGABAN		[Signature]	
36	OP. ASPIN TANJUN		[Signature]	
37	MA ESTRA BR. MARBUN	Simataniari	[Signature]	
38	Rosneli Simatupang		[Signature]	
39	MEMIS		[Signature]	
40	Tiarna Sihombing	Simataniari	[Signature]	
41	Isabella L. Tobing	Simataniari	[Signature]	
42	Hennia Nainggolan	Simataniari	[Signature]	Guru - Masyarakat
43	OP. Rama Nainggolan		[Signature]	
44	OP. PRONIKA Sumpul		[Signature]	
45	Ma Reihanter Simatupang		[Signature]	
46	OP. SALOMO Sumpul		[Signature]	
47	OP. HENNA MANGS		[Signature]	
48	EMSI Napitupul		[Signature]	
49	Nelly Manalu		[Signature]	Guru
50	OP. Candra Sihombing		[Signature]	Masyarakat
51	Tiarna Br. Tompul		[Signature]	Masyarakat
52	Narcebaya Sinaga		[Signature]	

DAFTAR HADIR

Hari/Tanggal Senin 13 Oct 2014
 Tempat Desa Simataniari
 Pukul 16.00 WIB

NO.	Nama	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	Tilmata Sinaga			
2	Dewi TB. Bala			
3	Heddi br Komala			
4	ROINTAN SITAMPUL			
5	AURICE SIMAMORA			
6	ELDIKA SITAMPUL			
7	Alimma br Sitampul			
8	MINDORA TAMBORA			
9	Alimma br Samosir			
10	Rosana Panggolan	D. Huta Julu		
11	Polonia Pasaribu	Simataniari		
12	Ria Panggolan	D. Huta Julu		
13	Epa Sitampul	Simataniari		
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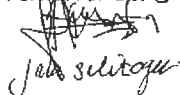
KEGIATAN DISKUSI MENGENAI USULAN-USULAN PRIORITAS PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN
MASYARAKAT DI DESA Simataniari (Kelompok Peia)

Hari ini tanggal 13-10-2014, telah dilaksanakan diskusi di desa Simataniari, bertempat di Simataniari yang dihadiri oleh kelompok Masyarakat dan juga tim fasilitator dari SOL. Adapun diskusi hari ini adalah untuk menggali informasi dan usulan-usulan desa dan prioritas terkait dengan rencana pengembangan desa/masyarakat dari masyarakat desa secara langsung. Hasil dari diskusi hari ini masih akan ditinjau dan dikaji kembali oleh pihak SOL sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kemampuan perusahaan. Selain itu, peninjauan semua usulan juga akan dilakukan dengan melihat kembali program Pemerintah untuk setiap desa melalui RPJMDes serta program PEMDA yang ada sehingga tidak tumpang tindih dengan program pengembangan masyarakat yang akan dilaksanakan oleh pihak SOL.

Adapun hasil diskusi hari ini dapat di lihat pada tabel yang telah didiskusikan bersama-sama oleh masyarakat dan SOL.

Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dan disaksikan oleh orang-orang yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini.

Perwakilan Desa


Jaka Setiawan


Indrofan Sitompur
Sarulla Operations Ltd

BERITA ACARA


KEGIATAN DISKUSI MENGENAI USULAN-USULAN PRIORITAS PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN
MASYARAKAT DI DESA.....SIMATANIAR I..... (Kelompok ..WANITA.....)

Hari ini tanggal 13 OCTOBER 2014 , telah dilaksanakan diskusi di desaSIMATANIAR I....., bertempat di.....Simataniari.....yang dihadiri oleh kelompok.....WANITA..... dan juga tim fasilitator dari SOL. Adapun diskusi hari ini adalah untuk menggali informasi dan usulan-usulan desa dan prioritas terkait dengan rencana pengembangan desa/masyarakat dari masyarakat desa secara langsung. Hasil dari diskusi hari masih akan ditinjau dan dikaji kembali oleh pihak SOL sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kemampuan perusahaan. Selain itu, peninjauan semua usulan juga akan dilakukan dengan melihat kembali program Pemerintah untuk setiap desa melalui RPJMDes serta program PEMDA yang ada sehingga tidak tumpang tindih dengan program pengembangan masyarakat yang akan dilaksanakan oleh pihak SOL.


Adapun hasil diskusi hari ini dapat di lihat pada tabel yang telah didiskusikan bersama-sama oleh masyarakat dan SOL.

Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dan disaksikan oleh orang-orang yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini.

Perwakilan Desa


MERI Sitompul
Plt Kepala Desa

Sarulla Operations Ltd


(Melva Samsir)

Usulan Program - Program Pengembangan Masyarakat Dari Desa Simataniari

Beberapa usulan program yang diajukan oleh kelompok Bapak dan kelompok Ibu (Wanita) pada pertemuan tanggal 13 Oktober 2014 untuk desa Simataniari adalah sebagai berikut:

PROGRAM	JANGKA PENDEK (2015 -2017)	JANGKA MENENGAH (2018-2023)	JANGKA PANJANG (2024 – Sampai akhir masa proyek)
PERTANIAN/MATA PENCAHARIAN	1. Bantuan untuk petani/kelompok tani seperti pupuk, benih dan sebagainya 2. Penyuluhan pertanian serta penanganan dampak-dampak dari kegiatan proyek terhadap areal pertanian 3. Pelatihan kerja/ketrampilan untuk perempuan dan laki-laki 4. Pelatihan kewirausahaan 5. Kesempatan kerja di SOL, tidak hanya di kontraktor.	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
PENDIDIKAN	1. Beasiswa kuliah untuk siswa-l berprestasi 2. Bantuan untuk guru-guru honor (merupaka bagian dari tanggung jawab pemerintah) 3. Kursus Bahasa Inggris untuk anak-anak sekolah	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
INFRASTRUKTUR	1. Perbaikan ssitem irigasi yang rusak. 2. Pembangunan/perbaikan jalan dari WJR. 3. Bantuan penyediaan air bersih ke rumah-rumah/ tanki air 4. Lampu jalan 5. Fasilitas toilet untuk gereja HKI & HKBP 6. Perbaikan jalan-jalan utama di dusun 7. Penyediaan transportasi dari Simataniari –Onan Hasang	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Jalan usaha tani dari Naimoralangit ke Parihanan
KESEHATAN	1. Penyediaan makanan bergizi untuk anak balita, tua jompo, Ibu hamil 2. Pemeriksaan kesehatan gratis 3. Bantuan untuk para tua jompo 4. Penyuluhan kesehatan 5. Membangun kesadaran mengenai HIV/AIDS, narkoba	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
KEGIATAN AGAMA/SENI & ADAT	Bantuan untuk perayaan keagamaan/adat, rumah ibadah	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut

Catatan:

-Usulan-usulan ini sedang dikaji lebih lanjut untuk dapat diselaraskan dengan program Pemerintah untuk pengembangan desa yang ada didalam dokumen RPJMd (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa) dan menentukan kegiatan-kegiatan prioritas untuk desa.

-Hasil kajian mengenai usulan-usulan ini (mana yang merupakan bagian dari program pemerintah dan mana yang tidak) akan di koordinasikan lebih lanjut dengan pihak desa.

8. Sibaganding Village

Minutes of Meeting (English) – Sibaganding village

Discussion activity on proposed community development program priorities in Sibaganding village

Today, Tuesday, 13 October 2014, discussion was held at SekDes House, Sigurung-gurung village, which was attended by men/women's group and also team of facilitators from SOL. The discussion today was to collect the information, proposals from the village and also priorities related with the community/village development from the local communities directly. Result of the discussion today will still be reviewed and further studied by SOL in accordance with the Company's policy and capability. Aside from that, the study of all the proposed programs will also consider the Government's program for each village through RPJMDes (Village Mid-Term Development Plan) document and also existing Local Government program to avoid any overlapping with the community development program that will be implemented by SOL.

The result of today's discussion could be seen on the table which has been discussed together by the local communities and SOL.

Such is this minutes is made and witnessed by the individuals signed below.

Village Representative

Sarulla Operations Ltd

Minutes of Meeting (Bahasa) – Sibaganding village (Women's Group)

BERITA ACARA


KEGIATAN DISKUSI MENGENAI USULAN-USULAN PRIORITAS PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN MASYARAKAT DI DESA.....SIBAGENDING..... (KelompokWANITA.)

Hari ini tanggal 13 OKTOBER 2014, telah dilaksanakan diskusi di desa SIBAGENDING, bertempat di R. SEKDES yang dihadiri oleh kelompok WANITA dan juga tim fasilitator dari SOL. Adapun diskusi hari ini adalah untuk menggali informasi dan usulan-usulan desa dan prioritas terkait dengan rencana pengembangan desa/masyarakat dari masyarakat desa secara langsung. Hasil dari diskusi hari ini masih akan ditinjau dan dikaji kembali oleh pihak SOL sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kemampuan perusahaan. Selain itu, peninjauan semua usulan juga akan dilakukan dengan melihat kembali program Pemerintah untuk setiap desa melalui RPJMDes serta program PEMDA yang ada sehingga tidak tumpang tindih dengan program pengembangan masyarakat yang akan dilaksanakan oleh pihak SOL.

Adapun hasil diskusi hari ini dapat di lihat pada tabel yang telah didiskusikan bersama-sama oleh masyarakat dan SOL.

Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dan disaksikan oleh orang-orang yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini.


DEWI SINAGA
Perwakilan Desa


Sarulla Operations Ltd
Pritta P.

DAFTAR HADIR

hari/Tanggal: 13 Oktober 2014 / SENIN
 Tempat: Rumah Sekdes ♀
 Pukul: 19.00 pm.

NO.	Nama	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	MURNI RISDAWATI HASIBUAN	SIBAGANDING	<i>[Signature]</i>	
2	DEWI SINAGA	SIBAGANDING	<i>[Signature]</i>	
3	ROSANNA SITOMPUL	SIBAGANDING	<i>[Signature]</i>	
4	Leany Sihite	Sibaganding	<i>[Signature]</i>	
5	Evi Surya Pasaribu	Sibaganding	<i>[Signature]</i>	
6	Masdelia Pasaribu	Sibaganding	<i>[Signature]</i>	
7	Tiar Sitorus	Sibaganding	<i>[Signature]</i>	
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Minutes of Meeting (Bahasa) – Sibaganding village (Men's Group)

BERITA ACARA

KEGIATAN DISKUSI MENGENAI USULAN-USULAN PRIORITAS PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN MASYARAKAT DI DESA.....SIBAGANDING..... (Kelompok.....BAPAK.....)

Hari ini tanggal Senin, 13-10-2014 telah dilaksanakan diskusi di desa SIBAGANDING, bertempat di SIBAGANDING, yang dihadiri oleh kelompok.....BAPAK..... dan juga tim fasilitator dari SOL. Adapun diskusi hari ini adalah untuk menggali informasi dan usulan-usulan desa dan prioritas terkait dengan rencana pengembangan desa/masyarakat dari masyarakat desa secara langsung. Hasil dari diskusi hari ini masih akan ditinjau dan dikaji kembali oleh pihak SOL sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kemampuan perusahaan. Selain itu, peninjauan semua usulan juga akan dilakukan dengan melihat kembali program Pemerintah untuk setiap desa melalui RPJMDes serta program PEMDA yang ada sehingga tidak tumpang tindih dengan program pengembangan masyarakat yang akan dilaksanakan oleh pihak SOL.

Adapun hasil diskusi hari ini dapat di lihat pada tabel yang telah didiskusikan bersama-sama oleh masyarakat dan SOL.

Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dan disaksikan oleh orang-orang yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini.

Perwakilan Desa


ALBERT SIMANGIT

Sarulla Operations Ltd


(ALBEN SIMAMPUL)

DAFTAR HADIR

Hari/Tanggal : Senin / 13 - 10 - 14
 Tempat : Desa Sibaganding
 Pukul : 19:00 -

NO.	Nama	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	BANJIR PASARIBU	Sibaganding	[Signature]	
2	MARDIPPU / BO. TOMAS	Sibaganding	[Signature]	
3	WALDES SITOMPUL	Sibaganding	[Signature]	
4	PERMANEWA SITOMPUL	Sibaganding	[Signature]	
5	BUDIMAN SITOMPUL	Sibaganding	[Signature]	
6	JIMRI BERLIN SITOMPUL	Sibaganding	[Signature]	
7	TONGAM SITOMPUL	Sibaganding	[Signature]	Tomas.
8	ALBERT CINDA RAI	Sibaganding	[Signature]	KADEL
9	M. P. HUTA BATA	Sibaganding	[Signature]	TO MAS
10	RILHARD SITOMPUL	Sibaganding	[Signature]	WALDES
11	MAUSO HARB.	Sibaganding	[Signature]	
12	BALMAN SOMIN	Sibaganding	[Signature]	Tomas.
13	JASTRO HUB. BERING	Sibaganding	[Signature]	
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Usulan Program - Program Pengembangan Masyarakat Dari Desa Sibaganding

Beberapa usulan program yang diajukan oleh kelompok Bapak dan kelompok Ibu (Wanita) pada pertemuan tanggal 13 Oktober 2014 untuk desa Sibaganding adalah sebagai berikut:

PROGRAM	JANGKA PENDEK (2015 -2017)	JANGKA MENENGAH (2018-2023)	JANGKA PANJANG (2024 – Sampai akhir masa proyek)
PERTANIAN/MATA PENCAHARIAN	1. Bantuan untuk kegiatan pertanian seperti pupuk, benih dan pestisida 2. Pelatihan pertanian untuk penanganan hama (cth: coklat), pembudidayaan tanaman kemenyan, karet dan hortikultura. 3. Pemanfaatan komoditas pertanian dari masyarakat desa untuk kebutuhan bahan makanan para kontraktor 4. Pelatihan ketrampilan/kerja	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
PENDIDIKAN	1. Kursus bahasa Inggris, computer 2. Beasiswa untuk siswa-i berprestasi dan kurang mampu 3. Balai/pusat pelatihan tenaga kerja 4. Bantuan untuk guru-guru honor (merupaka bagian dari tanggung jawab pemerintah)	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
INFRASTRUKTUR	1. Penyediaan air bersih ke setiap rumah 2. Perbaikan/pembangunan jembatan gantung dari Sibaganding ke lumban garaga 3. Perbaikan akses jalan dari desa sibaganding ke jembatan Hamilton 4. Pembangunan irigasi dari Batang Toru ke hutajulu. 5. Jalan alternatif dari NIL-1 ke area perkebunan/areal pertanian penduduk.	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
KESEHATAN	Bantuan untuk klinik/pustu	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
KEGIATAN AGAMA/SENI & ADAT	1. Bantuan untuk rumah-rumah ibadah 2. Menghormati kegiatan ibadah pada hari Minggu 3. Para pekerja lokal untuk diliburkan pada hari Minggu	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut

Catatan:

-Usulan-usulan ini sedang dikaji lebih lanjut untuk dapat diselaraskan dengan program Pemerintah untuk pengembangan desa yang ada didalam dokumen RPJMd (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa) dan menentukan kegiatan-kegiatan prioritas untuk desa.

-Hasil kajian mengenai usulan-usulan ini (mana yang merupakan bagian dari program pemerintah dan mana yang tidak) akan di koordinasikan lebih lanjut dengan pihak desa.

9. Lumban Jaean Village

Minutes of Meeting (English) - Lumban Jaean village

Discussion activity on proposed community development program priorities in Lumban Jaean Village

Today, Tuesday, 13 October 2014, discussion was held at SekDes House, Sigurung-gurung village, which was attended by men/women's group and also team of facilitators from SOL. The discussion today was to collect the information, proposals from the village and also priorities related with the community/village development from the local communities directly. Result of the discussion today will still be reviewed and further studied by SOL in accordance with the Company's policy and capability. Aside from that, the study of all the proposed programs will also consider the Government's program for each village through RPJMDes (Village Mid-Term Development Plan) document and also existing Local Government program to avoid any overlapping with the community development program that will be implemented by SOL.

The result of today's discussion could be seen on the table which has been discussed together by the local communities and SOL.

Such is this minutes is made and witnessed by the individuals signed below.

Village Representative

Sarulla Operations Ltd

BERITA ACARA

KEGIATAN DISKUSI MENGENAI USULAN-USULAN PRIORITAS PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN
MASYARAKAT DI DESA.....LUMBAN JAEAN..... (Kelompok Bapak - Bapak)

Hari ini tanggal Senin, 13 Oktober 14, telah dilaksanakan diskusi di desa Lumban Jaean, bertempat di SD Negeri Sitampung yang dihadiri oleh kelompok Bapak - Bapak dan juga tim fasilitator dari SOL. Adapun diskusi hari ini adalah untuk menggali informasi dan usulan-usulan desa dan prioritas terkait dengan rencana pengembangan desa/masyarakat dari masyarakat desa secara langsung. Hasil dari diskusi hari ini masih akan ditinjau dan dikaji kembali oleh pihak SOL sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kemampuan perusahaan. Selain itu, peninjauan semua usulan juga akan dilakukan dengan melihat kembali program Pemerintah untuk setiap desa melalui RPJMDes serta program PEMDA yang ada sehingga tidak tumpang tindih dengan program pengembangan masyarakat yang akan dilaksanakan oleh pihak SOL.

Adapun hasil diskusi hari ini dapat di lihat pada tabel yang telah didiskusikan bersama-sama oleh masyarakat dan SOL.

Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dan disaksikan oleh orang-orang yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini.

Perwakilan Desa


BILMOR SITAMPUNG


Sarulla Operations Ltd


Sardiman Siregar

BERITA ACARA


**KEGIATAN DISKUSI MENGENAI USULAN-USULAN PRIORITAS PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN
MASYARAKAT DI DESA.....Lumban Jaean..... (KelompokWanita.....)**

Hari ini tanggal 13 Oktober 2014, telah dilaksanakan diskusi di desaLumban Jaean....., bertempat di.....SDN Sibaganding..... yang dihadiri oleh kelompok.....Wanita / Ibu-ibu..... dan juga tim fasilitator dari SOL. Adapun diskusi hari ini adalah untuk menggali informasi dan usulan-usulan desa dan prioritas terkait dengan rencana pengembangan desa/masyarakat dari masyarakat desa secara langsung. Hasil dari diskusi hari ini masih akan ditinjau dan dikaji kembali oleh pihak SOL sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kemampuan perusahaan. Selain itu, peninjauan semua usulan juga akan dilakukan dengan melihat kembali program Pemerintah untuk setiap desa melalui RPJMDes serta program PEMDA yang ada sehingga tidak tumpang tindih dengan program pengembangan masyarakat yang akan dilaksanakan oleh pihak SOL.

Adapun hasil diskusi hari ini dapat dilihat pada tabel yang telah didiskusikan bersama-sama oleh masyarakat dan SOL.

Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dan disaksikan oleh orang-orang yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini.

Perwakilan Desa


(HELEN SINAGA)
Kepala PKK Desa
Lumban Jaean

Sarulla Operations Ltd


(Uci Leli M. Arintonang)

DAFTAR HADIR

Tanggal: ~~13~~ Senin, 13-10-2014
 Tempat: SD N. SIBAGADING
 Waktu: 18.00 wib

NO	Nama	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	INANGIATI Sitompul	Lumban jajan	[Signature]	Kaur penolong
2	MARSULIA Sitompul	Lbn jajan	[Signature]	ROMS
3	LEO C. Sitompul	Lumban jajan	[Signature]	Kaur pemerintah
4	SUDIANTO SORMIN	LUMBAN JAJAN	[Signature]	A Pemuda
5	AGUS Jehom Gung	Lbn jajan	[Signature]	lectur BPD
6	PAUSCAR Sitompul	Lbn jajan	[Signature]	Masyarakat
7	KRISNO SITOMPUL	Doba Lajan	[Signature]	Masyarakat
8	PAMANSAR Sitompul	L. jajan	[Signature]	Masyarakat
9	PANPUS Sitompul	"	[Signature]	Masyarakat
10	MAETAP Sitompul	Jbn juba jae	[Signature]	Masyarakat
11	Joc Sumppu	"	[Signature]	Masyarakat
12	LIVG KOWL	SITOMI	[Signature]	Masyarakat
13	CHARADRA J. TABING	LPM	[Signature]	LPM
14	Jen edward sitompul	Lbn jajan	[Signature]	SERDES
15	Dumbot putra	Lbn jajan	[Signature]	W. kaur BPD
16	SILMOR Sitompul	Pj. kaur Lajan	[Signature]	
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Mengetahui Kepala Desa L. jajan

[Signature]
 DESA L. JAJAN
 KAB. TAP. ULAKA

DAFTAR HADIR

Hari/Tanggal: Senin / 13 Oktober 2014
 Tempat: SDN Sibaganding - Lumban Jaean
 Pukul: 18.00

NO	Nama	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	POLIDE NARIGGOLAN	Lumban jaean		
2	EMMIN HATI ANJA	Lumban jaean		
3	BERLIANA L. TOBING	- " -		
4	RADOT PURBA	- " -		
5	PESTARIA HARIANJA	- " -		
6	HOTMA IDA SITUMEANG	- " -		
7	MERITA RITONGA	"		
8	PLUMSI SITOMANG	- " -		
9	Isasina Sitompul	- " -		
10	Kongsi ano. Saabuma	- " -		
11	Jaya wati Sitompul	- " -		
12	Wendy Siaktute			
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14	Nursanti Sitompul	- " -		
15	Sasma Pasariibu	- " -		
16	NENAY simantantek	- " -		
17	HELEN SIMAGA	- " -		
18	MIMPA uli Simamora			
19	Sarna, uli Sinaga	- " -		
20	Selpi sitompul	- " -		
21	Sma pasariibu	- " -		
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Usulan Program - Program Pengembangan Masyarakat Dari Desa Lumban Jaeen

Beberapa usulan program yang diajukan oleh kelompok Bapak dan kelompok Ibu (Wanita) pada pertemuan tanggal 13 Oktober 2014 untuk desa Lumban Jaeen adalah sebagai berikut:

PROGRAM	JANGKA PENDEK (2015 -2017)	JANGKA MENENGAH (2018-2023)	JANGKA PANJANG (2024 – Sampai akhir masa proyek)
PERTANIAN/MATA PENCAHARIAN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bantuan untuk pertanian : pupuk (UREA, DPK, TSP), pestisida, benih (padi, karet dan coklat) 2. Pelatihan kerja / ketrampilan untuk perempuan dan laki-laki 3. Pelatihan dan penyuluhan di bidang pertanian 	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
PENDIDIKAN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beasiswa untuk siswa-I berprestasi (Universitas, SD-SMU) 2. Kursus Bahasa Inggris dan komputer (SD-SMU) 3. Balai latihan kerja 4. Transportasi untuk sekolah 	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
INFRASTRUKTUR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perbaiki saluran irigasi desa 2. Penyediaan air bersih ke rumah-rumah 3. Pipanisasi air bersih dan air minum dari Aek Tohu 4. Perbaiki irigasi Martindi dengan panjang \pm 2000 5. Pipanisasi untuk areal persawahan dari from batang toru khususnya pada musim tanam 6. Pelebaran jalan dari titik SP-2 (\pm 30 m) 	Pembangunan jalan setapak dari aek pariahan (\pm 4 km + ke Namora I langit \pm 4 km) Perbaiki/pembangunan jembatan Aek Sibau bau (Akses ke WJP menuju Pancur Ginjang / HKBP Sibaganding)	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
KESEHATAN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bantuan pemeriksaan kesehatan/pengobatan khususnya mata dan gigi 2. Bantuan untuk fasilitas kesehatan 3. Penyuluhan/bimbingan kesehatan masyarakat 4. Pengawasan debu dari kegiatan proyek 	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
KEGIATAN AGAMA/SENI & ADAT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perbaiki dan bantuan untuk fasilitas rumah ibadah (gereja) seperti GKPI Lumban Jaeen 2. Kursus musik 3. Kebaya untuk kelompok Ibu PKK 4. Bantuan pembangunan balai adat 	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut

Catatan:

-Usulan-usulan ini sedang dikaji lebih lanjut untuk dapat diselaraskan dengan program Pemerintah untuk pengembangan desa yang ada didalam dokumen RPJMd (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa) dan menentukan kegiatan-kegiatan prioritas untuk desa.

-Hasil kajian mengenai usulan-usulan ini (mana yang merupakan bagian dari program pemerintah dan mana yang tidak) akan di koordinasikan lebih lanjut dengan pihak desa.

10. Onan Hasang

Minutes of Meeting (English) - Onan Hasang Village

Discussion activity on proposed community development program priorities in Onan Hasang Village

Today, Wednesday, 13 October 2014, discussion was held at Head of Village house, Onan Hasang village, which was attended by men/women group and also team of facilitators from SOL. The discussion today was to collect the information, proposals from the village and also priorities related with the community/village development from the local communities directly. Result of the discussion today will still be reviewed and further studied by SOL in accordance with the Company's policy and capability. Aside from that, the study of all the proposed programs will also consider the Government's program for each village through RPJMDes (Village Mid-Term Development Plan) document and also existing Local Government program to avoid any overlapping with the community development program that will be implemented by SOL.

The result of today's discussion could be seen on the table which has been discussed together by the local communities and SOL.

Such is this minutes is made and witnessed by the individuals signed below.

Village Representative

Sarulla Operations Ltd

BERITA ACARA

KEGIATAN DISKUSI MENGENAI USULAN-USULAN PRIORITAS PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN MASYARAKAT DI DESA.....ONAN HASANG..... (Kelompok Bayah.....)

Hari ini tanggal, telah dilaksanakan diskusi di desa Kel. Onan Besar, bertempat di Rumah Kadus yang dihadiri oleh kelompok Bayah - Bayah dan juga tim fasilitator dari SOL. Adapun diskusi hari ini adalah untuk menggali informasi dan usulan-usulan desa dan prioritas terkait dengan rencana pengembangan desa/masyarakat dari masyarakat desa secara langsung. Hasil dari diskusi hari ini masih akan ditinjau dan dikaji kembali oleh pihak SOL sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kemampuan perusahaan. Selain itu, peninjauan semua usulan juga akan dilakukan dengan melihat kembali program Pemerintah untuk setiap desa melalui RPJMDes serta program PEMDA yang ada sehingga tidak tumpang tindih dengan program pengembangan masyarakat yang akan dilaksanakan oleh pihak SOL.


Adapun hasil diskusi hari ini dapat di lihat pada tabel yang telah didiskusikan bersama-sama oleh masyarakat dan SOL.

Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dan disaksikan oleh orang-orang yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini.

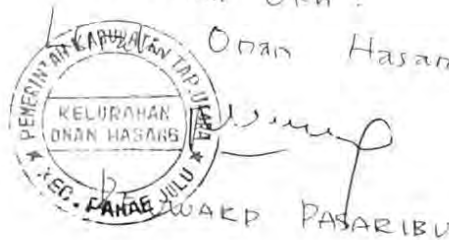
Perwakilan Desa


TH. Siregar

Sarulla Operations Ltd


Marlan Sitompul

Diketahui Oleh :
Onan Hasang



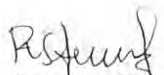
BERITA ACARA

KEGIATAN DISKUSI MENGENAI USULAN-USULAN PRIORITAS PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN
MASYARAKAT DI DESA.....ONAN HASANG..... (Kelompok ..WANITA.....)

Hari ini tanggal 13 Oct 2014 , telah dilaksanakan diskusi di desaONAN HASANG....., bertempat di.....ONAN HASANG.....yang dihadiri oleh kelompok.....WANITA..... dan juga tim fasilitator dari SOL. Adapun diskusi hari ini adalah untuk menggali informasi dan usulan-usulan desa dan prioritas terkait dengan rencana pengembangan desa/masyarakat dari masyarakat desa secara langsung. Hasil dari diskusi hari ini masih akan ditinjau dan dikaji kembali oleh pihak SOL sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kemampuan perusahaan. Selain itu, peninjauan semua usulan juga akan dilakukan dengan melihat kembali program Pemerintah untuk setiap desa melalui RPJMDes serta program PEMDA yang ada sehingga tidak tumpang tindih dengan program pengembangan masyarakat yang akan dilaksanakan oleh pihak SOL.


Adapun hasil diskusi hari ini dapat di lihat pada tabel yang telah didiskusikan bersama-sama oleh masyarakat dan SOL.

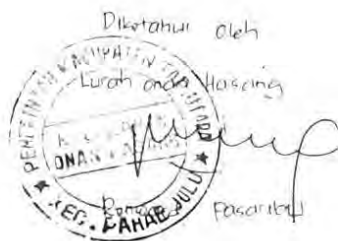
Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dan disaksikan oleh orang-orang yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini.


Perwakilan Desa

Rentadani Siregar

Sarulla Operations Ltd


Sny Ayu N. Gultom



DAFTAR HADIR

Hari/Tanggal Sabtu/13 Oct 2014
 Tempat OMAN HESANG
 Pukul 18.00

NO.	Name	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	R. Emorangkin		[Signature]	
2	H. - br. Tumpukan		[Signature]	
3	D. Sitompul		[Signature]	
4	D. Sitompul		[Signature]	
5	M. - br. Pagar		[Signature]	
6	R. Sitompul		[Signature]	
7	R. Sitompul		[Signature]	
8	H. - Tumpukan		[Signature]	
9	H. - Sitompul		[Signature]	
10	H. - Sitompul		[Signature]	
11	ENJUSAMPE NANGGALAN		[Signature]	
12	DARMA SIBIRAN		[Signature]	
13	EMMAS HUTABARAN		[Signature]	
14	MIRSU SITOMPUL		[Signature]	
15	HARI PASAR BU		[Signature]	
16	SATYATI SITOMPUL		[Signature]	
17	PERAWATI PANGLABEAN		[Signature]	
18	ROSLINA br MANIK		[Signature]	
19	ROMAHI SINGAR		[Signature]	
20	DOSLIN SINGAR		[Signature]	
21	REMIANI SITOMPUL		[Signature]	
22	TUJAN br TUMPUK		[Signature]	
23	REDIAN P. BOKEM		[Signature]	
24	MALBA br. TAGALUNG		[Signature]	
25	SAMUDR SITOMPUL		[Signature]	
26	Rostin Sitompul		[Signature]	
27	Dahni Sitompul		[Signature]	
28	Ratna Sitompul		[Signature]	
29	Rismawati Sitompul		[Signature]	
30	Linton Sitompul		[Signature]	
31	Kranara Sitompul		[Signature]	
32	Mardani Sitompul		[Signature]	
33	Edita Panglabean		[Signature]	
34	Rygan Sitompul		[Signature]	
35	Mindang Sitompul		[Signature]	
36	Leli Sitompul		[Signature]	
37	Maite Nanggalan		[Signature]	
38	Hetty Tumpukan		[Signature]	
39	Santana Nanggalan		[Signature]	
40	Stetty Lubi		[Signature]	
41	Delpi Rumbunan		[Signature]	
42	Sampia Nanggalan		[Signature]	
43	Sandi Nanggalan		[Signature]	
44	Eda Nanggalan		[Signature]	
45	Asdi Sitompul		[Signature]	
46	Rani Panglabean		[Signature]	
47	Rina Panglabean		[Signature]	
48	Serdia Panglabean		[Signature]	
49	Purnama Panglabean		[Signature]	
50	Lilis Panglabean		[Signature]	
51	ELI Panglabean		[Signature]	
52	ROMAHI SINGAR		[Signature]	
53	Ma Panglabean		[Signature]	
54	Te Panglabean		[Signature]	
55	Panglabean		[Signature]	
56	Panglabean		[Signature]	
57	Asdi Sitompul		[Signature]	

DAFTAR HADIR

hari/Tanggal
Tempat
Pukul

NO	Nama	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	DARIMAH		<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	ROSELIANA MUNTUKO		<i>[Signature]</i>	
3	AMALI SITOMPUL		<i>[Signature]</i>	
4	TERAKRIH KAMPUBOLA			
5	KRISTINA SIREGAR		<i>[Signature]</i>	
6	MARLATI SITOMPUL		<i>[Signature]</i>	
7	EMMY PRIDA SINAGA		<i>[Signature]</i>	
8	R. B. Hutabarat		<i>[Signature]</i>	
9	Japur Manik		<i>[Signature]</i>	
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DAFTAR HADIR DISKUSI PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN
MASYARAKAT DI DESA KEL. ONAN HASANG

Hari/Tanggal: Senin / 13 Oktober 2014
Tempat: Kelurahan O. Hasang
Pukul: 18.00 WIB

NO	Name	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	WELKI SILABAN	Kel. Onan Hasang	[Signature]	PEMUDA
2	M. HURUK	-	[Signature]	
3	RONAL HUTUSOUT	Kel. Onan Hasang	[Signature]	
4	D. TOBING	Kel. Onan Hasang	[Signature]	
5	B. BOG	Kel. Onan Hasang	[Signature]	
6	E. SITABAN	Kel. Onan Hasang	[Signature]	
7	T. P. SITOMPUL	KEL. ONAN HASANG	[Signature]	
8	H. Danyoran		[Signature]	
9	Manonggor Sitompul	Onan Hasang	[Signature]	
10	M. DEDERAN	-	[Signature]	
11	M. H. GALUIS	-	[Signature]	
12	M. Tambunan		[Signature]	
13	P. Manurung	Onan Hasang	[Signature]	Warga
14	[Signature]	ONAN HASANG	[Signature]	Warga
15	[Signature]		[Signature]	
16	HILBER SIMATUPANG	-	[Signature]	
17	MARSAHAN T	-	[Signature]	
18	Mahjida pasauh		[Signature]	
19	Benny Pasauh	-	[Signature]	
20	B. Simamora	-	[Signature]	
21	CARLES Siregar	-	[Signature]	
22	parto Huta Huruk	-	[Signature]	
23	Dak Mathie	-	[Signature]	
24	Dak Elpa Siregar	-	[Signature]	
25	Supri Silalahi	-	[Signature]	
26	Jepri Sitompul	-	[Signature]	
27	EDI Candra posarida	-	[Signature]	
28	RAFDEL sinaga	-	[Signature]	
29	Dak Prangki sinaga	-	[Signature]	
30	SURD. Tampu Bolan	-	[Signature]	
31	SJech Siregar	-	[Signature]	
32	Adat Siregar	-	[Signature]	
33	[Signature]	SIREGAR	[Signature]	
34	[Signature]		[Signature]	
35	Jumbal. Sinaga	B. H. S.	[Signature]	Diang Jus
36	Ronal Danyoran	Onan Hasang	[Signature]	Evanglisa
37	JAHAN STPL		[Signature]	
38	PARSOPAN SITOMPUL	Onan Hasang	[Signature]	PENGANGGURAN
39	FERNANDOP SINAGA	-	[Signature]	WARGA
40	P. Pausiagan	-	[Signature]	WARGA
41	D. Sinaga	-	[Signature]	WARGA
42	Ty. Siregar	Onan Hasang	[Signature]	WARGA
43	GURUR. PASCHA	Kelurahan	[Signature]	WARGA
44	MARAL P. PASARIBU	KEL. HASANG	[Signature]	WARGA
45	SI DE. RUTH. SITOMPUL	Kelurahan	[Signature]	WARGA
46	SI RENWATI PASARIBU	ONAN HASANG	[Signature]	TURUK.

Usulan Program - Program Pengembangan Masyarakat

Dari Kelurahan Onan Hasang

Beberapa usulan program yang diajukan oleh kelompok Bapak dan kelompok Ibu (Wanita) pada pertemuan tanggal 13 Oktober 2014 untuk kelurahan Onan Hasang adalah sebagai berikut:

PROGRAM	JANGKA PENDEK (2015 -2017)	JANGKA MENENGAH (2018-2023)	JANGKA PANJANG (2024 – Sampai akhir masa proyek)
PERTANIAN / MATA PENCAHARIAN	1. Bantuan untuk pertanian: pupuk, benih tanaman 2. Pelatihan/ bimbingan pertanian 3. Pelatihan kerja/ketrampilan untuk perempuan & laki-laki seperti: otomotif, menjahit, kecantikan, kewirausahaan. 4. Pekerjaan sesuai dengan ketrampilan/kemampuan individu	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
PENDIDIKAN	1. Kursus Bahasa Inggris & Komputer (SD- SMU) 2. Beasiswa universitas untuk siswa -i berprestasi dan kurang mampu 3. Balai pusat latihan kerja	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
INFRASTRUKTUR	1. Perbaikan beberapa system irigasi yang rusak dengan sumber air yang diusulkan dari Aek Sitapean, Aek Simargalu 2. Bantuan untuk perbaikan jalan usaha tani antara lain Dolok Gurgur, Tanjolan. 3. Penyediaan air bersih untuk rumah - rumah 4. Perbaikan sanitasi umum di setiap dusun	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
KESEHATAN	1. Penyediaan makanan bergizi untuk anak balita, tua jompo, Ibu hamil 2. Pemeriksaan kesehatan gratis 3. Bantuan untuk para tua jompo 4. Penyuluhan kesehatan 5. Membangun kesadaran mengenai HIV/AIDS, narkoba	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Pembangunan fasilitas kesehatan seperti Rumah sakit
KEGIATAN AGAMA/SENI & ADAT	1. Bantuan untuk rumah ibadah dan perayaan keagamaan/adat 2. Menghormati kegiatan ibadah pada hari Minggu	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut

Catatan:

-Usulan-usulan ini sedang dikaji lebih lanjut untuk dapat diselaraskan dengan program Pemerintah untuk pengembangan desa yang ada didalam dokumen RPJMd (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa) dan menentukan kegiatan-kegiatan prioritas untuk desa.

-Hasil kajian mengenai usulan-usulan ini (mana yang merupakan bagian dari program pemerintah dan mana yang tidak) akan di koordinasikan lebih lanjut dengan pihak desa.

11. Janji Natogu

Minutes of Meeting (English) - Janji Natogu Village

Discussion activity on proposed community development program priorities in Janji Natogu Village

Today, Wednesday, 13 October 2014, discussion was held at Head of Village house, Janji Natogu village, which was attended by men/women group and also team of facilitators from SOL. The discussion today was to collect the information, proposals from the village and also priorities related with the community/village development from the local communities directly. Result of the discussion today will still be reviewed and further studied by SOL in accordance with the Company's policy and capability. Aside from that, the study of all the proposed programs will also consider the Government's program for each village through RPJMDes (Village Mid-Term Development Plan) document and also existing Local Government program to avoid any overlapping with the community development program that will be implemented by SOL.

The result of today's discussion could be seen on the table which has been discussed together by the local communities and SOL.

Such is this minutes is made and witnessed by the individuals signed below.

Village Representative

Sarulla Operations Ltd

BERITA ACARA

KEGIATAN DISKUSI MENGENAI USULAN-USULAN PRIORITAS PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN
MASYARAKAT DI DESA.....Jari Natogu..... (KelompokIbu/wanita.....)

Hari ini tanggal 13 Oktober 2014, telah dilaksanakan diskusi di desa Jari Natogu, bertempat di sumah Bpk. Sri Siregar yang dihadiri oleh kelompok Ibu/wanita dan juga tim fasilitator dari SOL. Adapun diskusi hari ini adalah untuk menggali informasi dan usulan-usulan desa dan prioritas terkait dengan rencana pengembangan desa/masyarakat dari masyarakat desa secara langsung. Hasil dari diskusi hari ini masih akan ditinjau dan dikaji kembali oleh pihak SOL sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kemampuan perusahaan. Selain itu, peninjauan semua usulan juga akan dilakukan dengan melihat kembali program Pemerintah untuk setiap desa melalui RPJMDes serta program PEMDA yang ada sehingga tidak tumpang tindih dengan program pengembangan masyarakat yang akan dilaksanakan oleh pihak SOL.

Adapun hasil diskusi hari ini dapat di lihat pada tabel yang telah didiskusikan bersama-sama oleh masyarakat dan SOL.

Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dan disaksikan oleh orang-orang yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini.

Perwakilan Desa



Sulasteri br Sitampul

Sarulla Operations Ltd



Elisabeth Hutapea

BERITA ACARA

KEGIATAN DISKUSI MENGENAI USULAN-USULAN PRIORITAS PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN MASYARAKAT DI DESA.....JANJI NATOGU..... (KelompokBAPAK.....)

Hari ini tanggal 13 Okt 2014, telah dilaksanakan diskusi di desa Janj Natogu, bertempat di GKPE Janj Natogu yang dihadiri oleh kelompok BAPAK / PRIA dan juga tim fasilitator dari SOL. Adapun diskusi hari ini adalah untuk menggali informasi dan usulan-usulan desa dan prioritas terkait dengan rencana pengembangan desa/masyarakat dari masyarakat desa secara langsung. Hasil dari diskusi hari ini masih akan ditinjau dan dikaji kembali oleh pihak SOL sesuai dengan kebijakan dan kemampuan perusahaan. Selain itu, peninjauan semua usulan juga akan dilakukan dengan melihat kembali program Pemerintah untuk setiap desa melalui RPJMDes serta program PEMDA yang ada sehingga tidak tumpang tindih dengan program pengembangan masyarakat yang akan dilaksanakan oleh pihak SOL.

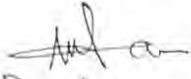
Adapun hasil diskusi hari ini dapat di lihat pada tabel yang telah didiskusikan bersama-sama oleh masyarakat dan SOL.

Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dan disaksikan oleh orang-orang yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini.



PJ. KEPALA DESA JANJ NATOGU.

Sarulla Operations Ltd


Penunjar Sitampur

DAFTAR HADIR

hari/Tanggal
Tempat
Pukul

NO	Nama	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	AMEIN TAMBUNAN	JANJINATOGU	3/11/2020	
2	AMSIAX SIREGAR	- 11 -		
3	KO JUMER MUNTHE	- 11 -		
4	DORION SIREGAR	- 4 -		
5	LUDAN SIAGIAN	- 11 -		
6	BELINTAR MUNTHE	- 11 -		
7	PALADIAN	- 11 -		
8	MINEAR MUNTHE	- 11 -		
9	A. HOWER SORMAN	- 11 -		
10	EXSAUDI SIBURIAN	- 11 -		
11	MARHAT KIWATHE	- 11 -		
12	TANDA KIWATHE	- 11 -		
13	HERMAN SIREGAR	- 11 -		
14	JUMER MUNTHE	- 11 -		
15	HETTO MUNTHE	- 11 -		
16	SANOA MUNTHE	- 11 -		
17	BITNENG MUNTHE	- 11 -		
18	RICHMAN SIREGAR	"		
19	RANSES - SITOMPUL	"		
20	KUNANG - SIREGAR	"		
21	FRANKAS SIREGAR	- 11 -		
22	HARTOAT SIREGAR	- 11 -		
23	HASBER MANUKALIT	- 11 -		
24	SUNWADI SIHOBBING	- 11 -		
25	LAMBOIC SIAGIAN	- 11 -		
26	SANAPAL SIREGAR	- 11 -		
27	BARUNGUN SIREGAR	- 11 -		
28	BANTAN SILANDI	- 11 -		
29	Morkau Siregar	- 11 -		
30	P. P. Siregar	- 11 -		
31	Alexander Siregar	- 11 -		
32	EBEN ETZER S	- 11 -		
33	St. M. Famin	- 11 -		
34	DAME MURATHE	- 11 -		
35	ANDRE	- 11 -		
36	Janner Sorman	- 11 -		
37	Hasmar Goltom	- 11 -		
38	NELSON SIREGAR	- 11 -		
39	BIRUAS SIREGAR	- 11 -		
40	HIRAS SIREGAR	- 11 -		
41	MARHAT MUNTHE	- 11 -		
42	GAENAU SIREGAR	- 11 -		
43	RICO SIREGAR	JANJINATOGU		
44	MANARAU SIREGAR	- 11 -		
45	HOMANAN SIREGAR	- 11 -		
46	Lambot Siregar	- 11 -		
47	M. Sorman	- 11 -		
48	Dolman SHITE	- 11 -		
49	TERMINAL KUMBARAR	- 11 -		
50	JAMESTON SIREGAR	- 11 -		
51	JAYAKIS SIREGAR	- 11 -		
52	WILFANDER ARTIONANG	- 11 -		
53	JALOS SIREGAR	- 11 -		
54	Hrasian Siregar	- 11 -		
55	Janner Siregar	- 11 -		

DAFTAR HADIR

hari/tanggal
Tempat
Pukul

NO.	Nama	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	Purnomo R. Sitampul	Wangi Sitampul	[Signature]	
2	Wahidulhuda Sitampul	Wangi Sitampul	[Signature]	
3	Jonis Pasiribu	Wangi Sitampul	[Signature]	
4	HARDO SURUSNO. S	Wangi Sitampul	[Signature]	
5	GOOPER SIREGAR	Wangi Sitampul	[Signature]	
6	SHAMA TAMBUN	Wangi Sitampul	[Signature]	
7	ARDEYAT SIREGAR	Wangi Sitampul	[Signature]	
8	St. InH Siregar	JAKSI SIREGAR	[Signature]	
9	St. Reinhard Sitampul	— " —	[Signature]	
10	Manahat	— " —	[Signature]	
11	R. Singay	— " —	[Signature]	
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DAFTAR HADIR

Tanggal: Senin / 13 Okt 2014
 Tempat: GKPI Janji Notoyo / Rumah PLT Kades
 Waktu: 18.00 WIB

NO	Nama	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	Sanda Agustina Hutabarat	Janji Notoyo	[Signature]	Timpan
2	Rumawan Sihombing	Janji Notoyo	[Signature]	
3	Magdalena Panjaitan	Janji Notoyo	[Signature]	
4	Op. Hetal br Hutabarat	Janji Notoyo	[Signature]	
5	Op. Citra br Hutabarat		[Signature]	
6	Nai Triana br Tumpul		[Signature]	
7	Op. Ropi br Luvulan		[Signature]	
8	Nai Topy br Luvulan		[Signature]	
9	Op. Felix br Hutabarat		[Signature]	
10	Renta Siregar		[Signature]	
11	Arnick Lina Siamonunggal		[Signature]	
12	Arnak Yandima Silaban		[Signature]	
13	Lisna Simotakir	Taur Tauli	[Signature]	
14	Murharyati Siregar	Taur Tauli	[Signature]	
15	O. Kristiano br Tumpul	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
16	MAK EVI BORU RESAP	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
17	Rumawan Panjaitan	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
18	Marta Siatompul	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
19	Kartini br Regur	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
20	Ma. Renti br Panggabean	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
21	Op. Selsi br. Tablaman	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
22	Mali Yanti br guntali	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
23	MARUBEN	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
24	MARDEORA MANULANG	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
25	MAMAWAR	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
26	MAMAM MATABURAT	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
27	MAMA JURA SIREGAR	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
28	Op. Cecil Siregar	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
29	Op. Tuti Siregar	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
30	PENGSI LUBIS	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
31	HEPPY BR TOBING	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
32	RISMA BR. REGUR	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
33	Al. Sebaratu	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
34	Op. Marline	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
35	Rohana Sormin	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
36	Dayja br Siregar	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
37	OP. PUTRA	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
38	SIBET PURBA	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
39	SIBET PURBA	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
40	NETTY PURBA	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
41	NETTY PURBA	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
42	Mai Reng br Sormin	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
43	Mai Reng br Sormin	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
44	Mai Reng br Sormin	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
45	Mai Reng br Sormin	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
46	SULASTRI. Siatompul	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
47	DENIT MUNTJE	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
48	RELAWATY Panggabean	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
49	ASMINA LIMBANG	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
50	DEPTANTINA SINAGA	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	
51	LISBET TANSGANG	Tombak hasang	[Signature]	

DAFTAR HADIR

Hari/Tanggal:
Tempat:
Pukul:

NO.	Nama	Desa	Tandatangan	Keterangan
1	Nurmeri Silalahi	Jambi Matoaya	Silalahi	
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Usulan Program - Program Pengembangan Masyarakat Dari Desa Janji Natogu

Beberapa usulan program yang diajukan oleh kelompok Bapak dan kelompok Ibu (Wanita) pada pertemuan tanggal 13 Oktober 2014 untuk desa Janji Natogu adalah sebagai berikut:

PROGRAM	JANGKA PENDEK (2015 -2017)	JANGKA MENENGAH (2018-2023)	JANGKA PANJANG (2024 – Sampai akhir masa proyek)
PERTANIAN/ MATA PENCAHARIAN	Bantuan untuk petani/kelompok tani: pupuk, benih (karet, coklat, jeruk) Bantuan untuk koperasi Kelompok tani Pekerjaan sesuai dengan ketrampilan dan kemampuan individu Pelatihan ketrampilan/kerja untuk perempuan, laki-laki khususnya anak-anak muda yang putus sekolah serta kurang mampu (Menjahit, mekanik, otomotif, dan sebagainya sesuai kebutuhan)	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
PENDIDIKAN	1. Beasiswa untuk siswa-I yang kurang mampu 2. Bantuan untuk peralatanbelajar mengajar di kelas seperti alat peraga, alat-alat olah raga, alat-alat laboratorium 3.Perpustakaan desa 4. Kursus Komputer, Bahasa Inggris dan Matematika 5. Drum Band untuk SMU	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
INFRASTRUKTUR	1. Perbaikan akses jalan dari Banjar Bakkudu – Martika - Dolok Gurgur 2. Perbaikan sistem irigasi yang rusak 3. Bantuan pembangunan jembatan Aek Saba-Saba 4.Pipanisasi air bersih dari Parthehean ke Janji Natogu ± 4km	1.Jalan setapak menuju SD Margurgur 2. Perbaikan jalan /pengaspalan dari areal pertanian Martikka ke dusun Banjar Bangkudu 3. Akses jalan ke Gonting Sibara bara + 200 m	
KESEHATAN	1.Penyediaan makanan bergizi untuk anak balita, tua jompo, Ibu hamil 2. Pemeriksaan kesehatan gratis 3. Bantuan untuk perbaikan fasilitas kesehatan desa (Pustu) 4. Penyuluhan kesehatan 5. Membangun kesadaran mengenai HIV/AIDS, narkotika 6. Bantuan untuk para tua jompo	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut
KEGIATAN AGAMA/SENI & ADAT	1. Bantuan untuk perayaan/kegiatan kegamaan, adat 2. Bantuan untuk perbaikan dan fasilitas rumah ibadah	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut	Akan didiskusikan lebih lanjut

Catatan:

-Usulan-usulan ini sedang dikaji lebih lanjut untuk dapat diselaraskan dengan program Pemerintah untuk pengembangan desa yang ada didalam dokumen RPJMd (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa) dan menentukan kegiatan-kegiatan prioritas untuk desa.

-Hasil kajian mengenai usulan-usulan ini (mana yang merupakan bagian dari program pemerintah dan mana yang tidak) akan di koordinasikan lebih lanjut dengan pihak desa.

Annex B

Proposed ISP programs by Local Communities
Based on Focus Group Discussion
13-16 Oct 2014

1. *Silangkitang*

Proposed programs from female and male focus group discussion in Silangkitang village on 16th October 2014:

Remarks:

-These proposed programs are being further reviewed and studied to determine the priorities for the village. Also, the programs need to be

PROGRAM	SHORT TERM (2015 -2017)	MID TERM (2018-2023)	LONG TERM (2024 –Up to end of the project)
AGRICULTURE/ LIVELIHOOD	1.Assistance for farmers' group 2.Fertilizer for agricultural activity 3.Assistance for cooking utensils, uniform for PKK group 4.Centre for skill training	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
EDUCATION	1. Scholarship for students with best achievement 2. English course for children	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
INFRASTRUCTURE	Supply for clean water	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
HEALTH	To be discussed further	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
RELIGIOUS, CULTURAL & ART ACTIVITY	To be discussed further	To be discussed further	To be discussed further

adjusted with the Government program on village development which is reflected in the Village Mid Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document to avoid any overlapping.

- Result of all review will be further communicated and coordinated with the village.

2. *Sigurung-gurung*

Proposed programs from female and male focus group discussion in Sigurung-gurung village on 15th October 2014:

PROGRAM	SHORT TERM (2015 -2017)	MID TERM (2018-2023)	LONG TERM (2024 –Up to end of the project)
AGRICULTURE/ LIVELIHOOD	Assistance for farmers: paddy seed, fish, fertilizer Training – skill / farming Assistance for starting up business for local communities Facilitating local agricultural products to be marketed to the company and its contractors/subcontractors 5. Skill training for women	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
EDUCATION	1. Provision of English and computer course 2. Sports equipment assistance for the schools 3. Scholarship for students with best achievement and poor students	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
INFRASTRUCTURE	1. Clean water piping in Banjar Pea 2. Construction of irrigation drainage from Batang Toru 3. Repair of <i>Rambing</i> (hanging) bridge in the village 4. Repair of Aek Holang irrigation 5. Clean water piping from Pansur Pea to Hutabagot subvillage 6. Construction of clean water facility in Huta Buttul 7. Clean water supply for Banjar Sub village	8. Construction of farming access road from Banjar to Muara Air farming area 9. Construction of pathway from Hutabagasan to Aek Holang 10. Construction of pathway from Huta Dangir to Dolok Hapesong 11. Construction of pathway from Huta Buntul to Gumae 12. Provision of generator	Pembangunan jembatan dari Aek Hapesong ke Lubuk Latong
HEALTH	Assistance for elderly and disabled Provision of BPJS (Social insurance) (This is Government's responsibility) Medical Check up Health seminar/tal	To be discussed further	Fasilitas rumah sakit
RELIGIUS, CULTURAL & ART ACTIVITY	1. Assistance of religious activities (Christamas, Easter, etc.) 2. Tor-tor dance competition for Independence day celebration 3. Assistance for prayer's house (Church, mosque, etc.)	To be discussed further	To be discussed further

Remarks:

-These proposed programs are being further reviewed and studied to determine the priorities for the village. Also, the programs needs to be adjusted with the Government program on village development which is reflected in the Village Mid Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document to avoid any overlapping.

- Result of all reviews will be further communicated and coordinated with the village.

3. *Pardomuan Nainggolan*

Proposed programs from female and male focus group discussion in Pardomuan Nainggolan village on 15 Oktober 2014:

PROGRAM	SHORT TERM (2015 -2017)	MID TERM (2018-2023)	LONG TERM (2024 –Up to end of the project)
AGRICULTURE/ LIVELIHOOD	Advocacy and training for farmers Training skills for male and female Assistance for the existing business units in the village	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
EDUCATION	1. Computer and printer for village administration office 2. Computer course for Elementary up to Senior High School students 3. Scholarships for students with best achievements (Elementary – Senior High School) 4. Improvement of schools’ facilities	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
INFRASTRUCTURE	1. Construction of connecting access to each sub village 2. Improvement of irrigation from Sihobuk to Simenak-henak 3. Improvement of clean water facility 4. Improvement of access road to Banjar Dolok 5. Construction of pathway to farming areas from Pakkat to Ambar Nauli	1. Assistance for clean water facilities (Water tank or similar to channel the water to communities’ houses) 2. Improvement of access road to Pakkat Dolok 3. Construction of irrigation drainage to Sihobuk (cover ± 40 Ha of paddy field area) 4. Irrigation drainage for other farming areas 5. Improvement of access road from Liang Singa to Pakkat 6. Installment of street light (Liang Singa sub village)	
HEALTH	Nutritional food for children, elderly, and pregnant women Health seminar/ talk Medical check up	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
RELIGIUS, CULTURAL & ART ACTIVITY	Assistance for equipments in churches, mosques, etc and for religious celebration events	To be discussed further	To be discussed further

Remarks:

- These proposed programs are being further reviewed and studied to determine the priorities for the village. Also, the programs needs to be adjusted with the Government program on village development which is reflected in the Village Mid Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document to avoid any overlapping.
- Result of all review will be further communicated and coordinated with the village.

4. *Pardamean Nainggolan*

Proposed programs from female and male focus group discussion in Pardamean Nainggolan village on 15 Oktober 2014:

PROGRAM	SHORT TERM (2015 -2017)	MID TERM (2018-2023)	LONG TERM (2024 –Up to end of the project)
AGRICULTURE/ LIVELIHOOD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance for agricultural activities: seeds (paddy, chili), fertilizer (Urea, NPK, TSP, SS, NPK Mutiara) and pesticides. 3. Working opportunity for women/ PKK (catering, laundry, etc.). 4. Employment 5. Assistance - sewing machines for PKK group 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
EDUCATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scholarship for university – for students with best achievement 2. Computer and English course for girls / mothers 3. Skill training for drop out students 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
INFRASTRUCTURE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Irrigation for farming areas 2. Improvement of access road from <i>HKBP</i> church to <i>Ranto Panjang</i> 3. Farming access road from Ranto Panjang to Tombak 3.Improvement of clean water and sanitation facilities (broken well due to earthquake) 4.Construction of village meeting hall 5. Assistance for construction of latrines for households who don't have one 6. Street light from <i>HKBP</i> church to <i>Ranto Panjang, Pakpahan, Kompleks GKPI dan Dusun III</i> 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
HEALTH	<p>Nutritional food for children, elderly, and pregnant women</p> <p>Periodical medical check up</p> <p>Health seminar/talk</p> <p>Free medication</p>	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
RELIGIUS, CULTURAL & ART ACTIVITY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Assistance - uniform for PKK group 2. Assistance for construction of churches, mosques etc. 3. Assistance for cleaning GKPI church yard (very muddy during the rainy season) 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further

Remarks:

-These proposed programs are being further reviewed and studied to determine the priorities for the village. Also, the programs needs to be adjusted with the Government program on village development which is reflected in the Village Mid Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document to avoid any overlapping.

- Result of all reviews will be further communicated and coordinated with the village.

5. SiOpat Bahal

Proposed programs from female and male focus group discussion in SiOpat Bahal village on 15 Oktober 2014:

PROGRAM	SHORT TERM (2015 -2017)	MID TERM (2018-2023)	LONG TERM (2024 –Up to end of the project)
AGRICULTURE/ LIVELIHOOD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assisatnce for farmers & farmers' group: pesticides and fertilizer such as such as <i>Urea, Amaphos, SS, TSP, SP36</i> 2. Assistance for farming capital 3. Skill training: sewing, culinary, beauty 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
EDUCATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. English and math course (Elementary – Senior High school) 2. Assistance for students/schools 4. Additional teachers (This part of Government's responsibility) 5. Laboratory 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
INFRASTRUCTURE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement/repair of irrigation drainage 2. Improvement of clean water and sanitation facilities 3. Access to farming areas (± 1 KM), <i>aek parihanan</i> bridge (500 m). 4. Improvement of access road from <i>onan joro – partobuan</i> (800 m) 5. Improvement of access road from <i>siria-ria</i> sub village – SD 3. 6. Irrigation drainage from <i>Pargaolan – Partobuan</i> about 1 km (for the whole village) 7. Irrigation drainage from <i>aek longat – tano bato</i> about 1 km. 8. Sanitation for <i>tano bato</i> sub village about 1 km. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farming access road and between sub villages from <i>pagaran – aek sinarsik</i> 2. Pathway in <i>Pargaolan</i> sub village 3. Drainage for access road to <i>Pargaolan</i> sub village. 4. Repair of public toilet in <i>Pargaolan</i> sub village 	To be discussed further
HEALTH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nutritional food for toddlers, elderly 2. Distribution of vitamin Vit. A, B, C, E, B complex for children, pregnant women 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
RELIGIUS, CULTURAL & ART ACTIVITY	Assistance for religious activities/events	To be discussed further	To be discussed further

Remarks:

-These proposed programs are being further reviewed and studied to determine the priorities for the village. Also, the programs needs to be adjusted with the Government program on village development which is reflected in the Village Mid Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document to avoid any overlapping.

- Result of all review will be further communicated and coordinated with the village.

6. *Sitolu Oppu*

Proposed programs from female and male focus group discussion in Sitolu Oppu Village on 15 Oktober 2014:

PROGRAM	SHORT TERM (2015 -2017)	MID TERM (2018-2023)	LONG TERM (2024 – Up to end of project)
AGRICULTURE/ LIVELIHOOD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance for farmers: Fertilizer and pesticides (Urea, TSP, SP, SS Poska, Amaphos NPK), Paddy seed, cacao and rubber. 2. Establishment of Village Cooperative Unit (KUD) 3. Assistance for farming equipment 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
EDUCATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. English Course 2. Educational assistance – Laptop & LCD projector for SD (Elementary School) Simarpinggan and SD Pagaran 3. English Dictionary for SD Simarpinggan & SD Pagaran 4. Assistance for teaching tools/equipments 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
INFRASTRUCTURE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of access road from <i>Simanninggir</i> up to <i>Simarpinggan</i> 2. Improvement of farming access road in the following areas: a. <i>Gonting</i> b. <i>Parlasiakan</i> c. <i>Sampuran</i> d. <i>Saba Sialang</i> 3. Improvement/repair of irrigation drainage in: a. <i>Sampuran</i> b. <i>Toru ni huta</i> c. <i>Perpipaan Pasir</i> 4. Improvement of <i>Aek Barebe</i> bridge 5. Improvement of access road from <i>Sitolu Oppu</i> to <i>Janji Maria</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Clean water for the houses and sanitation facilities 7. Improvement of irrigation drainage in <i>simarpinggan</i> sub village 8. Construction of drainage in <i>pagaran ujung</i> and <i>huta godung</i> 9. Provision of 5 units of street light from <i>tugu</i> to <i>pagaran</i> 10. Improvement of village sanitation facilities 	
HEALTH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nutritional food for toddlers & Elderly 2. Medical check up for elderly and women below 50 years old 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
RELIGIUS, CULTURAL & ART ACTIVITY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance for the construction of churches in Sitolu Oppu 2. Assistance for the construction of Mosque / Musholla in <i>simarpinggan</i> sub village 3. Assistance for the construction of ministers' room in HKBP, HKI and GKPI church in <i>Pagaran</i> sub village 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further

Remarks:

-These proposed programs are being further reviewed and studied to determine the priorities for the village. Also, the programs needs to be adjusted with the Government program on village development which is reflected in the Village Mid Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document to avoid any overlapping.

- Result of all review will be further communicated and coordinated with the village.

7. *Simataniari*

Proposed programs from female and male focus group discussion in Simataniari village on 13 Oktober 2014:

PROGRAM	SHORT TERM (2015 -2017)	MID TERM (2018-2023)	LONG TERM (2024 –Up to end of the project)
AGRICULTURE/ LIVELIHOOD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance for farmers/farmers' groups such as fertilizer, seed, etc. 2. Agricultural seminar and also hwo to handle impacts from project activities on farming areas 3. Skill training for male/female groups 4. Entrepreneurship training 5. Employment opportunity with SOL, not only with the Contractors 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
EDUCATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. College/University scholarships for students with best achievements 2. Assistance for teachers with honorarium status (This is part of government's responsibility) 3. English course for students 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
INFRASTRUCTURE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repair of broken irrigation. 2. Repair of access road from WJR. 3. Provision of clean water to the houses 4. Street light installment 5. Toilt facilities for HKI & HKBP church 6. Improvement of main access road to the villages 7. Provision of public transportation from <i>Simataniari –Onan Hasang</i> 	To be discussed further	Farming access road from <i>Namorailangit to Parihanan</i>
HEALTH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nutritional food for toddlers, elderly and pregnant women 2. Free medical check up 3. Assistance for elderly people 4. Health seminar 5. Building awareness on HIV/AIDS, narcotics/drugs 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
RELIGIUS, CULTURAL & ART ACTIVITY	Assistance for churches, mosques, etc. and also religious celebration events / activities	To be discussed further	To be discussed further

Remarks:

- These proposed programs are being further reviewed and studied to determine the priorities for the village. Also, the programs needs to be adjusted with the Government program on village development which is reflected in the Village Mid Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document to avoid any overlapping.
- Result of all review will be further communicated and coordinated with the village.

8. Sibaganding

Proposed programs from female and male focus group discussion in Sibaganding on 13 Oktober 2014:

PROGRAM	SHORT TERM (2015 -2017)	MID TERM (2018-2023)	LONG TERM (2024 –Up to end of the project)
AGRICULTURE/ LIVELIHOOD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance for agricultural activities such as fertilizer, seeds and pesticides 2. Farming training on issues such as pests handling, cultivation of frankincense plant, rubber and horticulture 3. Supply the need for contractors food material from the local communities/products 4. Skill training & skill training centre for local communities 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
EDUCATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. English an computer course 2. Scholarship for students with best achievement and poor students 4. Assistance for teachers with honorarium status (This is part of government's responsibility) 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
INFRASTRUCTURE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of clean water to the houses 2. Improvement of hanging bridge from <i>Sibaganding</i> to <i>lumban garaga</i> 3. Improvement of access road from sibaganding to jembatan Hamilton 4. Construction of irrigation from <i>Batang Toru</i> to <i>hutajulu</i>. 5. Alternative road/access from NIL-1 to local communities' plantation areas 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
HEALTH	Assistance for village clinic	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
RELIGIUS, CULTURAL & ART ACTIVITY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance for churches, mosques, etc. 2. Local workers to be given day off on Sundays 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further

Remarks:

-These proposed programs are being further reviewed and studied to determine the priorities for the village. Also, the programs needs to be adjusted with the Government program on village development which is reflected in the Village Mid Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document to avoid any overlapping.

- Result of all reviews will be further communicated and coordinated with the village.

9. *Lumban Jaean*

Proposed programs from female and male focus group discussion in Lumban Jaean village on 13 Oktober 2014:

PROGRAM	SHORT TERM (2015 -2017)	MID TERM (2018-2023)	LONG TERM (2024 –Up to end of the project)
AGRICULTURE/ LIVELIHOOD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance for farming : fertilizer (UREA, DPK, TSP), pesticides, seeds (paddy, rubber and cacao) 2. Skill training – women & men 3. Training and seminar on agriculture 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
EDUCATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scholarship for students with best achievement (University, Elementary – Senior High School) 2. English and computer course (Elementary – Senior High School) 3. Skill training centre 4. Students transportation to school 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
INFRASTRUCTURE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of village irrigation drainage 2. Clean water piping to the houses 3. Clean water piping from Aek Tohu 4. Improvement of Martindi irrigation of about ± 2000 meters 5. Water piping for farming areas from batang toru especially during the planting season 6. Widening the access road at SP-2 (± 30 m) 	<p>The construction of pathway from <i>aek parihanan</i> (± 4 km + to <i>Namora I langit</i> ± 4 km)</p> <p>Improvement of the bridge to Aek Sibau bau (Access toad to <i>Pancur Gintang / HKBP Sibaganding</i>)</p>	To be discussed further
HEALTH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance for medical check up and medication especially for eyes and dental care 2. Assistance for health facility 3. Communities health seminar/talk 4. Monitoring of dust due to project's activities 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
RELIGIUS, CULTURAL & ART ACTIVITY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance for the repair of churches such as GKPI church, mosques, etc. 2. Music course 3. Uniform for PKK groups 4. Assistance for Cultural meeting hall 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further

Remarks:

-These proposed programs are being further reviewed and studied to determine the priorities for the village. Also, the programs needs to be adjusted with the Government program on village development which is reflected in the Village Mid Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document to avoid any overlapping.

- Result of all review will be further communicated and coordinated with the village.

10. Onan Hasang

Proposed programs from female and male focus group discussion in Onan Hasang village on 13 Oktober 2014:

PROGRAM	SHORT TERM (2015 -2017)	MID TERM (2018-2023)	LONG TERM (2024 –Up to end of the project)
AGRICULTURE/ LIVELIHOOD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance for farming: fertilizer, seeds 2. Farming training/seminar 3. Training skills for men & women: Automotive, sewing, beauty, entrepreneurship. 4. Employment in accordance one's skill & capabilities 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
EDUCATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scholarship for students with best achievement (University, Elementary – Senior High School) 2. English and computer course (Elementary – Senior High School) 3. Skill training centre 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
INFRASTRUCTURE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of some broken irrigation drainage with the proposed water source from <i>Aek Sitapean, Aek Simargalu</i> 2. Assistance for the improvement of farming access road such as <i>Dolok Gurgur, Tanjolan.</i> 3. Piping for clean water to the houses 4. Improvement of public sanitation in the sub villages 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
HEALTH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nutritional food for toddlers, elderly and pregnant women 2. Free medical check up 3. Assistance for elderly people 4. Health seminar 5. Building awareness on HIV/AIDS, narcotics/drugs 	To be discussed further	Construction health facility such as hospital
RELIGIUS, CULTURAL & ART ACTIVITY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance for churches, mosques, etc. and also religious celebration events / activities 2. Respect the Sunday service activity 	To be discussed further	To be discussed further

Remarks:

- These proposed programs are being further reviewed and studied to determine the priorities for the village. Also, the programs needs to be adjusted with the Government program on village development which is reflected in the Village Mid Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document to avoid any overlapping.
- Result of all review will be further communicated and coordinated with the village.

11. Janji Natogu

Proposed programs from female and male focus group discussion in Janji Natogu village on 13 Oktober 2014:

PROGRAM	SHORT TERM (2015 -2017)	MID TERM (2018-2023)	LONG TERM (2024 – Up to end of the project)
AGRICULTURE/ LIVELIHOOD	Assistance for farmers/farmers' groups: fertilizer, seeds (rubber, cacao, orange) Assistance for farmers' cooperative Employment in accordance one's skill & capabilities Skill training for women & men especially for teenagers/youth that are dropped out from schools and from poor families (sewing, mechanics, automotive, etc. according to the needs)	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
EDUCATION	1. Scholarship for students from poor families 2. Assistance for teaching equipments/tools in class such as labs equipments, sports, and props 3. Village library 4. Computer, English and math course 5. Assistance Drum band group for Senior High School level	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
INFRASTRUCTURE	1. Improvement of access road from <i>Banjar Bakkudu – Martika - Dolok Gurgur</i> 2. Improvement of broken irrigation drainage 3. Assistance for the construction of <i>Aek Saba-Saba</i> bridge 4. Clean water piping from <i>Partehean</i> to <i>Janji Natogu</i> , about \pm 4km	1. Pathway to <i>SD (Elementary School) Margurgur</i> 2. Improvement/asphalt of access road to farming areas from <i>Martikka</i> to <i>Banjar Bangkudu</i> sub village 3. Access road to <i>Gonting Sibara bara</i> , about + 200 m	
HEALTH	1. Nutritional food for toddlers, elderly and pregnant women 2. Free medical check up 3. Assistance for the improvement of village health facility (clinic) 4. Assistance for elderly people 5. Health seminar 6. Building awareness on HIV/AIDS, narcotics/drugs	To be discussed further	To be discussed further
RELIGIOUS, CULTURAL & ART ACTIVITY	1. Assistance for religious & cultural celebration events / activities 2. Assistance for churches, mosques, etc. & its facilities	To be discussed further	To be discussed further

Remarks:

-These proposed programs are being further reviewed and studied to determine the priorities for the village. Also, the programs need to be adjusted with the Government program on village development which is reflected in the Village Mid Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document to avoid any overlapping.

- Result of all reviews will be further communicated and coordinated with the village.