

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' PLAN (IPP)

BAKUN Hydroelectric Plant (HEP)

Inception Report (R3)

4th March 2025



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1 INTRODUCTION

This report details the approach to developing Indigenous Peoples' Plan (IPP) for communities affected by Sarawak Energy's hydroelectric power plants, in particular Bakun Hydroelectric Plant (HEP).

The IPP aims to assess and mitigate impacts while supporting sustainable development in affected Indigenous communities so that they can receive culturally appropriate, sustainable social and economic benefits and do not create significant adverse impacts as a result of the operation of the Bakun HEP.

1.1 Project Background

Bakun HEP is the largest hydropower plant in Southeast Asia with an installed generating capacity of 2,520MW. The project is located in the central of Sarawak at Balui River approximately 37 km upstream of Belaga Town, Kapit Division, Sarawak. The project was commission in 2011 and fully operational by 12 July 2014.

The project area comprises of a diverse population of Indigenous communities, including but not limited to Kayan, Kenyah, Lahanan, Penan and Buket people. The communities affected by the project have been divided into four (4) areas and categories namely:

1. Sungai Asap Bakun Resettlement Scheme
2. Downstream of Bakun HEP
3. Within and Upstream of Reservoir
4. Host Communities

1.2 Study Objectives

The purpose of the study as described in the Scope of Work document (see **Annex 1**) are primarily to:

1. Establishing the rights of Indigenous Peoples (IP) who are or have been affected by the operations of Bakun HEP.
2. Assess any ongoing and emerging impacts caused by the project onto Bakun Indigenous communities, and analyse their rights at risk due to the operation
3. Develop management measures to address the identified impacts and mitigation measures, in line with The Masterplan for Community Development in the Resettlement Areas 2050.
4. Provide other recommendations for the projects' long-term sustainability and equitable outcomes for IP.

1.3 Inception Information

1.3.1 Lines of communication

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1.3.2 Data and Information Gathering

No actual implementation of the study will be performed during this period, which is devoted to collection of data and information useful for planning the study and for ensuring all stakeholders of the study are well informed about the study and the expectations that exist about their participation.

All relevant information on the Project will be requested from the Project Proponent. Others will be obtained as secondary and primary field data.

From SEB, the Consultant will request relevant data concerning:

1. SEB Corporate Paper on Indigenous Peoples
2. Bakun HEP Stakeholder Management Plan
3. Bakun HEP Community Management Plan
4. Sarawak Energy Social Management Framework
5. Sarawak Energy Social Policy
6. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy, Procedures and Guidelines (PPG)
7. Sarawak Energy Disclosure Policy
8. Corporate Stakeholder Management Policy
9. Livelihood Restoration and Community Development PPG
10. Cultural Heritage PPG
11. CSR Policy, Procedures and Guidelines (PPG)
12. Community and stakeholder engagement records/reports with the resettled communities, host communities and communities downstream and upstream of the Bakun HEP and other stakeholders
13. List of CSRs conducted by SEB for Bakun (upstream, downstream, host, resettled communities)
14. Information on implemented, ongoing and planned community development plans for Bakun communities

Demographic data will be sourced from secondary and primary sources during field survey and engagement including from official published statistics and Masterplan for Community Development in the Resettlement Areas 2050.

2 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE IPP AND LEGAL/POLICY FRAMEWORKS (LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL)

2.1 Indigenous People of Sarawak and Bakun

2.1.1 Definition

In Malaysia, two terms are generally used to define “Indigenous Peoples” – the Orang Asli and Bumiputera. Both terms when translated literally mean “people of the origin” or “sons of the soil”. The Bumiputera population in Malaysia accounts for 67.4% of the entire population making them the majority group. Both Orang Asli and Bumiputera are

ethnic labels that imply indigeneity. Malays are classified as Bumiputera but not as Orang Asli. Orang Asli are however classified as Bumiputera.

The Orang Asli are made up of three main groups (Negrito, Senoi and Proto Malay). They are however not homogenous and can be sub divided into 18 groups. For example, the Negrito also known as Semang consists of Kintak, Lanoh, Batek, Mendriq, Kensiu and Jahai. The sub-groups under the Senoi are Temiar, Semai, Mah Meri, Semak Beri, Temoq, Jah Hut and Che Wong. The Proto Malay consists of the Jakun, Orang Laut, Temuan, Semelai, Selatar. In general, the term Orang Asli refers to the indigenous peoples of Peninsular Malaysia (West Malaysia) who are not Malay Muslims.

The Bumiputera term when applied to East Malaysia states of Sarawak and Sabah imply a more heterogenous connotations. The populations of Sarawak and Sabah are made up of no fewer than 70 ethnic groups of which at least 50 are considered indigenous (Harun, 2006). In Sarawak, its 2.7 million population comprises of six main ethnic groups and 25 sub-ethnic groups. The six main ethnic groups are Iban, Malay, Chinese, Bidayuh, Orang Ulu and Melanau. The 25 sub-ethnic groups, as listed in the Population Census Report 2020 are Sarawak Bisayah, Bukitan, Sarawak Kadayan, Kajang, Kanowit, Kayan, Kejaman, Kelabit, Kenyah, Lahanan, Lisum, Lugat, Lun Bawang/Sarawak Murut, Penan, Punan, Sabup, Sekapan, Sian, Sipeng, Tabun, Tagal, Tanjong, Ukit and other Bumiputera. The total Bumiputera population in Sarawak is 74.7% and the two ethnic groups not considered as indigenous to the state are the Chinese (24.5%) and Indians (0.31%).

"Natives" is the term generally used to imply the Indigenous People in Sarawak. A 'native' under the Interpretation Ordinance Laws of Sarawak 1958 is defined as any person who is a citizen of Malaysia and who belongs to one of the races which is considered to be indigenous to Sarawak. Under Article 161A (6) and (7) of the Federal Constitution, a 'native' of Sarawak is defined as a person who is a citizen of Malaysia and either belongs to one of the races recognised as indigenous to the State or is of mixed blood derived exclusively from those indigenous races.

2.1.2 Status

As of January 2021, with the addition of 12 ethnic groups to the list of indigenous races, there are now 31 officially recognised indigenous ethnic groups in Sarawak under the Federal Constitution (Article 161A (6) and (7)). The recognition of the 12 additional races, listed in the Schedule of the Interpretation Ordinance reflects amendments made to Article 161A which took effect through the Interpretation (Amendment) Bill 2022 passed on 15 February 2022.

The 12 newly recognised races include Bagatan, Bakong, Bemali, Berawan, Dali, Lakiput, Jatti Miriek, Narom, Sa'ban, Tatau, Tring and Vaie.

The complete list of indigenous ethnic groups in Sarawak under Article 161A is as follows:

1. Bagatan
2. Bakong
3. Bemali
4. Berawan
5. Bidayuh (including Salako, Rara, Jagoi, Singai, Biatah, and Bukar-Sadong)
6. Bisaya

7. Buket
8. Dali
9. Dusun
10. Iban
11. Jatti Miriek
12. Kajang (including Sekapan, Kejaman, Lahanan, Punan, Tanjong, and Kanowit)
13. Kayan
14. Kedayan
15. Kelabit
16. Kenyah (including Badeng, Sebop, and Seping)
17. Lakiput
18. Lisum
19. Logat
20. Malay
21. Melanau
22. Murut or Lun Bawang
23. Narom
24. Penan
25. Sa'ban
26. Sihan
27. Tabun
28. Tagal
29. Tatau
30. Tring
31. Vaie

This classification ensures that Sarawak's diverse indigenous communities are appropriately recognised and represented within Malaysia's legal framework.

2.1.3 Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Malaysia

Under the Federal Constitution of Malaysia (1957), the rights of Indigenous peoples in Sarawak also referred to as "Natives of Sarawak" are protected through several key provisions, particularly under Article 153 and Article 161A. These provisions safeguard their special position, customary land rights, and access to resources and opportunities.

Article 153 grants special privileges to the Natives of Sarawak which is similar to the protections provided for Malays and Natives of Sabah. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is responsible for safeguarding their special position, particularly in areas such as public service employment, where quotas are allocated for Indigenous representation in government positions. Besides that, Article 153 also ensures educational opportunities by granting special access to scholarships and university placements. In the economic sector, this provision facilitates business and economic development assistance, allowing Natives of Sarawak to benefit from government contracts and land development programs.

Article 161A defines who qualifies as a "Native of Sarawak" and ensures that the state retains its authority to legislate matters concerning Native affairs. This includes the preservation and enforcement of customary laws, land rights, and traditional governance systems. Furthermore, the provision prohibits restrictions on the use of Indigenous languages in Sarawak and Sabah, preserving linguistic heritage and cultural identity.

Another important provision is **Article 8(5)(c)**, which exempts Native laws and customs from the general rule of equality under the Constitution. This means that laws can be specifically crafted for the protection, well-being, and advancement of Indigenous peoples, even if they may appear discriminatory compared to others. This exemption ensures that policies and laws supporting Indigenous rights remain legally valid.

Sarawak also enjoys autonomy over Native affairs under the Ninth Schedule, List IIA, which grants Sarawak the control over land and forests, including **Native Customary Rights (NCR) land**. The provision further affirms Sarawak's authority over Native laws and customs (adat) and establishes Native Courts to handle disputes based on customary laws. This ensures that Indigenous governance structures remain intact and legally recognized.

In practice, these protections materialize in various ways. Land rights are one of the most significant aspects as Indigenous communities in Sarawak possess customary land rights that are protected under both the Federal Constitution and the **Sarawak Land Code (1958)**. In education, Indigenous students receive quotas for scholarships and university placements, ensuring access to higher education opportunities.

Sarawak also operates its own **Native Court system**, which allows disputes related to adat (customary laws) to be resolved within Indigenous legal traditions rather than through the regular civil courts. Additionally, Indigenous communities benefit from reserved positions in government and prioritization in rural development programs, ensuring their socio-economic welfare.

2.2 Indigenous Peoples in Bakun

In the Bakun study area, the Indigenous Peoples are the Kayan, Kajang (comprising the Sekapan, Kejaman, Lahanan, Punan, and Tanjong), Kenyah, Iban, Malay, Sihan, Buket, Penan, and Seping communities. According to the **Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Protocol (HSAP)**, these ethnic groups qualify as "Indigenous Peoples" due to their possession of several distinct characteristics.

1. Ethnic self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social cultural group which is also recognized by other ethnic groups.
2. Collective attachment to geographically distinct area divided by riverine network in the project area and to the natural resources in these riverine territories
3. Customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are different from the other indigenous communities such as the Melanau, Bidayuh, and others
4. Speak an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or part of the country within which they reside (pg. 82, HSAP).

Across another five key frameworks referred to in this study (besides the Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Protocol (HSAP), namely the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)**, **United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs)**, **Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (ILO 169)**, **International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards on Indigenous Peoples**, and the **Hydropower Sustainability Guidelines on Good**

International Industry Practice (HGIIIP), IP are characterized by their distinct social cultural identities and have deep connections to ancestral lands and resources.

Each framework emphasizes the importance of recognizing IPs' rights, obtaining Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), and ensuring meaningful participation in decisions that affect their lives and social environments.

The **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)** does not have a rigid definition of IP but affirms their right to self-identify. Commonly recognized attributes include historical continuity with pre-colonial or pre-settler societies, strong cultural ties to specific lands and resources, distinct social, economic, and political systems, and experiences of marginalization or discrimination. UNDRIP prioritizes the collective rights of IP, encompassing self-determination, cultural preservation, and resource ownership. It also obliges states to secure FPIC before implementing actions that may impact their rights or territories.

The **United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs)** similarly refrain from defining IP in a rigid format but recognize their vulnerabilities in the context of corporate activities. Principle 18 in UNGPs underscores the importance of considering IPs' rights and needs when assessing human rights risks. IP are viewed as rights-holders requiring specific protections due to their unique ties to land, culture, and heritage. Thus, the requirement to respect FPIC is essential in particular to projects involving land acquisition and those affecting indigenous peoples' resources.

The **Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (ILO 169)** provides a more structured definition of IP in Article 1 by focusing on self-identification as a fundamental criterion. It describes IP as descendants of populations who lived in a region before colonization and who maintain distinct social, economic, cultural, and political institutions. The convention also extends to tribal groups whose conditions set them apart from other national communities. ILO 169 emphasizes the preservation of Indigenous identities, territories, and cultural heritage. On top of that, governments are required to consult IP through their representative institutions whenever legislative or administrative measures might affect them through the principle of FPIC.

The **International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards** provide a more structured approach particularly in Performance Standard 7. Under the Performance Standard 7 Indigenous Peoples is defined as groups with distinct identities linked to their ancestral lands, languages, and cultural practices. This framework acknowledges their self-identification and the recognition by others of their distinctiveness. IFC mandates that its clients respect IPs' rights, ensure FPIC, and implement measures to minimize adverse impacts on their lands, livelihoods, and social cultural condition.

The **Hydropower Sustainability Guidelines on Good International Industry Practice (HGIIIP)** align with broader international standards, including UNDRIP and IFC frameworks, and place particular emphasis on Indigenous Peoples' cultural, social, and historical connections to their territories. The HGIIIP highlights the need to protect Indigenous Peoples' rights to land, resources, and heritage. It stresses the importance of FPIC including planning processes and respecting traditional knowledge and cultural practices during hydropower project development.

While the definitions vary across these frameworks, the international frameworks collectively underscore the imperative of protecting IPs' unique identities, cultural

heritage, and land rights while ensuring their active participation and consent in decision-making processes that affect their daily livelihoods and social, cultural and economic environment.

Their status as IP is defined with reference to:

- Malaysia's legislature framework
- Relevant national and local laws, policies, and regulations regarding Indigenous Peoples.
- International standards:
 - United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)
 - United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
 - Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (ILO 169)
 - International Finance Corporation (IFC) performance standards on IP
 - Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Protocol (HSAP)
 - Hydropower Sustainability Guidelines on Good International Industry Practice (HGIIP)
- Roles and responsibilities of key institutions and stakeholders.
- Etc.

3 BAKUN HEP

One of the main objectives in the Seventh Malaysia Plan was to improve economic development in Sarawak. An important part of the strategy was to enhance rural electrification coverage in Sarawak from 67% in 1995 to 80% by 2,000 and to 90% by 2005. It was in light of this that the Bakun Hydroelectric Project (Bakun HEP) was mooted and initiated in 1995. The project was commission in 2011 and fully operational by 12 July 2014.

The 204 m high concrete-faced rock-filled dam is located in the Upper Rajang Basin on the Balui River, approximately 37 km upstream from Belaga Town in Kapit Division, Sarawak. The impoundment area spans 720 square kilometres of the Balui catchment above the dam site, encompassing the Bakun and Bayung Rapids. As of 2023, Bakun Lake remains the largest and most voluminous lake in Malaysia.

Some of the issues highlighted by the Bakun community over the years are:

Lack of Land: Bakun faces significant land issues, with community highlighting insufficient land for households, which often comprise multiple nucleus families. The 1.2 Ha (3-acre) land allocation per household is inadequate and infertile, limiting cultivation and crop diversity. This shortage impacts livelihoods, income generation, and food security. Burial plots are also insufficient, with compensation failing to account for these additional land needs.

Dependency on Natural Resources: Before the dam's construction, forest resources on ancestral land provided food through hunting (63%) and vegetable cultivation (73%). However, the dam submerged much of this land, drastically reducing hunting areas and causing significant changes in flora and fauna. Families now depend on market-bought food, requiring cash income. Promised 4 Ha (10 acres) of farmland, they received only 1.2 Ha (3 acres), much of it unsuitable for farming due to rocky, sandy, or sloped terrain.

Societal Issues and Concerns: Key challenges for Bakun HEP lake communities include insufficient land ownership, low income, and inadequate basic amenities. Each household's 1.2 Ha (3-acre) allocation fails to account for extended families and burial grounds. Limited job opportunities, restricted market access, and food insecurity exacerbate low cash income issues. Additionally, the lack of amenities such as electricity, water, sanitation, and fire safety, combined with outsider-owned local shops, drug abuse, and motorcycle theft, further burdens the community.

4 IMPACTED IPS / COMMUNITIES

4.1 Identification of Impacted IP Communities

The four (4) IP communities impacted by the Bakun HEP are identified by SEB in the tender document, which serves as the basis for determining which IP communities are included in this IPP. These classification align to those set forth in the Bakun HEP Community Management Plan (Bakun CMP)¹, as follows:

1. Resettled Communities of Bakun (Bakun Resettlement Scheme), which consists of 15 longhouses;
2. Downstream Communities of Bakun, with 9 longhouses directly under Bakun dam, Belaga town and 13 longhouses, Kapit Town and then Sibuluan Town;
3. Upstream Communities of Bakun, from Long Kebuho up to Long Jawe which are within Bakun reservoir;
4. Host Communities of Bakun, which consists of 6 longhouses, originally Kenyah Sambop and Seping, which are the pre-existing communities residing in the area where resettled communities relocated to.

All four (4) of the above-mentioned categories will be included in this IPP, with the exception of downstream communities, where Kapit and Sibuluan towns would not be covered. The exclusion of Kapit and Sibuluan towns are due to the following factors:

- Scope and Relevance – Communities that are directly affected by the Bakun HEP are the main focus of the IPP. Urban areas like Kapit and Sibuluan are less directly impacted than rural and riverine Indigenous communities, even though downstream effects may reach beyond the dam's immediate vicinity.
- Urbanization and Socioeconomic Differences – Kapit and Sibuluan are more developed urban centres with diversified economies, infrastructure, and access

¹ Sarawak Energy Berhad. 2024. Bakun HEP Community Management Plan (Bakun CMP),

to government services. The IP communities in these towns may not face the same socioeconomic and cultural disruptions as IP communities near Bakun HEP that rely more directly on natural resources and traditional livelihoods.

- Existing Support Mechanisms – IP in Kapit and Sibul have access to different government support programs, infrastructure, and economic opportunities that mitigate potential project-related impacts, unlike rural IP settlements near Bakun HEP that are more dependent on customary land and river-based livelihoods.
- Administrative and Project Constraints – The study's scope, as outlined in the tender document, may have limitations in terms of time, resources, or jurisdiction, leading to a more focused assessment on directly impacted IP communities near Bakun HEP.

4.1.1 Determination of Project Boundary

The project boundary and affected IP communities are identified based on the following criteria:

- Physical Displacement – Resettled IP communities due to Bakun HEP are included as they have experienced significant socioeconomic disruptions.
- Livelihood Dependency – Communities that rely on the Bakun watershed and surrounding environment for subsistence, agriculture, and fishing are considered due to the impact on their traditional way of life.
- Customary Land and Resource Use – Settlements with established Native Customary Rights (NCR) land claims affected by the reservoir's creation and land-use changes are included.
- Cultural and Social Disruptions – IP communities experiencing cultural dislocation, loss of ancestral land, and erosion of traditional governance structures due to the project.
- Downstream Effects – Hydrological changes primarily impact specific settlements along the river, with effects extending as far downstream as Uma Punan Bah, the furthest affected community. However, area further downstream and major urban centres like Kapit, Song, Kanowit and Sibul are not significantly impacted, as broader economic factors help mitigate any direct effects.

The selection of villages aligns with these criteria to ensure that the IPP captures the most affected IP communities while remaining within the project's defined scope and resource constraints.

The details of the IP communities included in this IPP are outlined in **Sections 4.2 to 4.4**.

4.2 Communities Upstream of Reservoir

There are six (6) longhouses located upstream of the Bakun HEP (see **Figure 4.1** below). Four (4) longhouses are registered under the District Office while two (2) are not registered. Combined, the 6 longhouses have a total population of 1,010 across 210

households. The Kenyah ethnic group makes up the majority (472 individuals, 47%), while the Kayan accounts for 53% of the population. The population distribution of the upstream communities is indicated in **Table 4.1**, based on a census conducted from 20 April to 9 November 2024.

Table 4.1: Bakun HEP – Upstream Communities

No.	Village / Longhouse	Ethnic Groups	Population	
			Household	Population
Longhouse Registered Under District Office				
1.	Uma Balui Lebuie, Naha Jelai	Kayan	29	103
2.	Uma Bato Bagi, Lg. Kebuho		28	115
3.	Uma Lesong, Naha Nyabong		42	300
4.	Uma Kulit, Long Jawe	Kenyah	44	132
Longhouse Yet to be Registered Under District Office			0	0
5.	Sang Anau, Long Bulan	Kenyah	63	340
6.	Uma Daro, Long Benalui	Kayan	4	20
Total Population			210	1010

Source: SEB, 2024

4.3 Communities Downstream of Bakun HEP

There are 25 settlements located downstream of the Bakun HEP (see **Figure 4.1** below). 23 settlements are registered under the District Office while two (2) are not registered. Combined, the 25 settlements have a total population of 10,454 across 1,605 households. The population distribution of the downstream communities is indicated in **Table 4.2**, based on a census conducted from 19 April to 14 December 2024.

The population is represented by a diverse range of ethnic groups. The Kayan and Punan groups are the dominant ethnic groups in the area:

1. Kayan: 2939 (28%)
2. Punan: 2207 (21%)
3. Kejaman: 1587 (15%)
4. Sekapan: 1046 (10%)
5. Kenyah: 582 (6%)
6. Chinese: 450 (4%)
7. Melayu: 383 (4%)
8. Tanjung: 352 (3%)
9. Sihan: 319 (3%)
10. Lahanan: 300 (3%)
11. Orang Ulu: 289 (3%)

Table 4.2: Bakun HEP – Downstream Communities

No.	Village / Longhouse	Ethnic Groups	Population	
			Household	Population
Longhouse Registered Under District Office				
1.	Uma Nyaving, Lg. Mejawah	Kayan	54	240
2.	Uma Apan, Lg. Mejawah	Kayan	64	256
3.	Uma Kejaman Lasah, Lg. Segaham	Kejaman	120	668
4.	Uma Lahanan, Lg. Semuang	Lahanan	41	300
5.	Uma Kejaman Senin, Lg. Liten	Kejaman	126	919
6.	Uma Kahei, Lg. Mekero Belaga	Kayan	157	974
7.	Uma Aging, Lg. Daah	Kayan	65	543
8.	Pekan Belaga (Chinese)	Chinese	65	450
9.	Kampung Melayu Belaga	Melayu	60	321
10.	Kampung Hijrah Belaga	Melayu	27	62
11.	Datah Layang Belaga	Orang Ulu	39	289
12.	Uma Sihan, Lg. Menamang	Sihan	35	319
13.	Uma Lato Juman, Lg. Amo	Kayan	25	408
14.	Uma Sekapan Piet	Sekapan	68	341
15.	Uma Sekapan Panjang	Sekapan	180	705
16.	Uma Badeng, Lg. Dungan	Kenyah	52	492
17.	Uma Tevok, Lg. Buyun	Kayan	30	267
18.	Uma Tanjung, Lg. Pawah	Tanjung	39	352
19.	Uma Punan Sama	Punan	72	488
20.	Uma Punan Biau A	Punan	60	375
21.	Rh. Dari, Belaga	Punan	17	93
22.	Rh. Lat	Punan	20	121
23.	Uma Punan Bah	Punan	113	1130
Longhouse Yet to be Registered Under District Office			0	0
24.	Uma Kulit, Lg. Mitik	Kenyah	26	90
25.	Uma Aging Baleng Avoon, Lg. Laie	Kayan	50	251
Total Population			1605	10454

Source: SEB, 2024

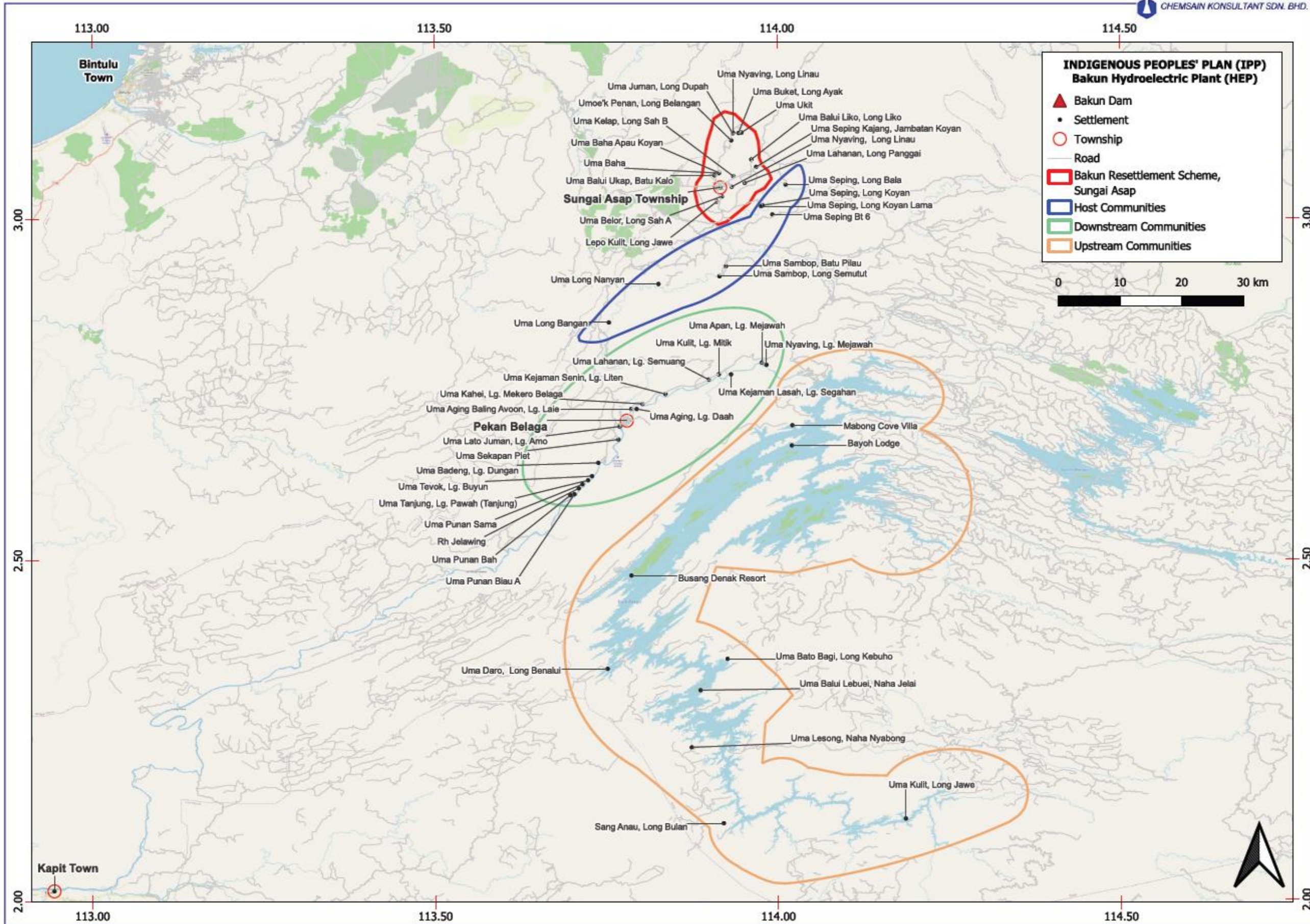
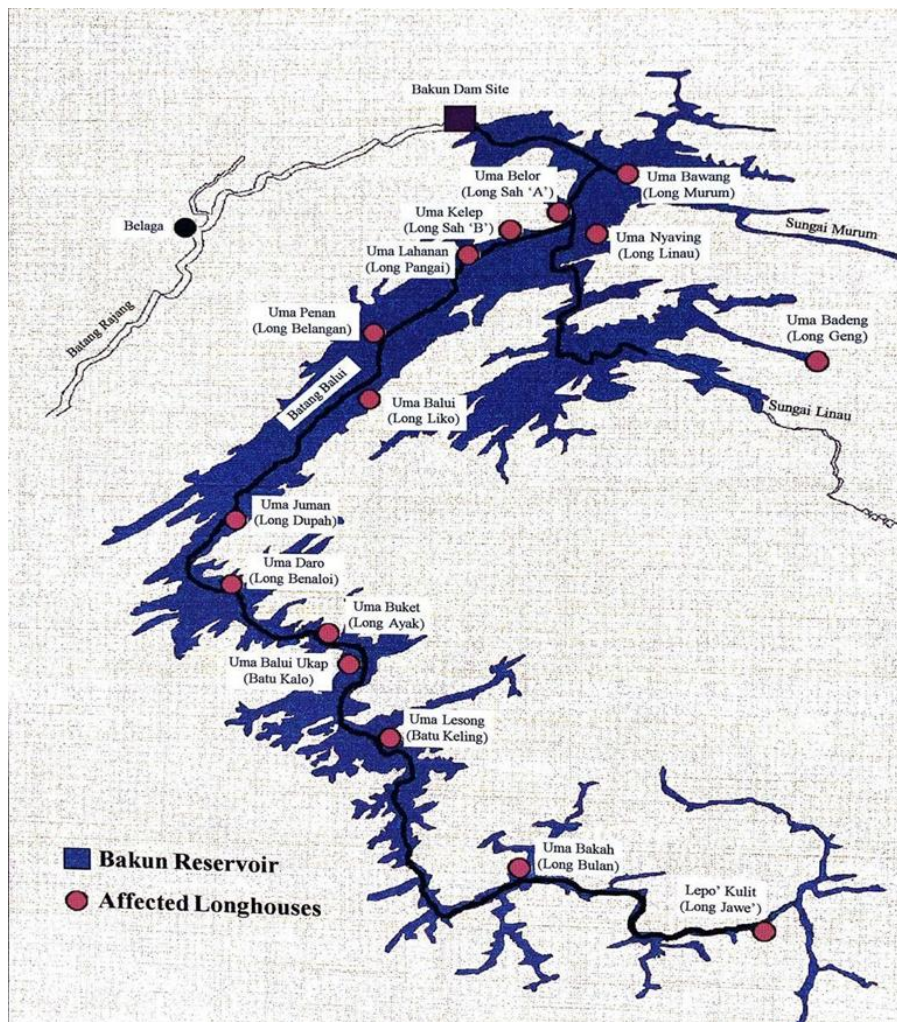


Figure 4.1: Bakun HEP Affected Settlements: Upstream, Downstream and Bakun Resettlement Scheme, Sg. Asap and Host Community

4.4 Sungai Asap Resettlement Scheme

The resettled communities of the Bakun HEP comprise a number of indigenous groups, relocated/resettled to the Sungai Asap Resettlement Scheme, approximately 40 km from the Bakun HEP Dam (Banji, 23 October 2011)². Before the construction of the Bakun HEP, the area was home to 15 longhouses, housing over 9,400 (1,640 families) Indigenous Peoples (IP) from Upper Balui, including some semi-nomadic groups (see **Figure 4.2**). These communities are mainly from five (5) ethnic groups under "Orang Ulu", namely:

1. Kenyah
2. Kayan
3. Lahanan
4. Penan
5. Buket



Source: *The Masterplan for Community Development in the Resettlement Areas 2050, 2024*

Figure 4.2: Location of Longhouses Communities and Settlement Inundated for Bakun Reservoir

² Banji, C. (23 October 2011). Subtle Criticisms Through Poetry. *The Borneo Post*, 1.

In 2023, the Kenyah consisted of the highest population with 5,161 people (55%), followed by the Kayan with 3,781 people (35%), the Lahanan with 535 people (6%), the Buket with 300 people (3%), and lastly the Penan with 104 people (1%).

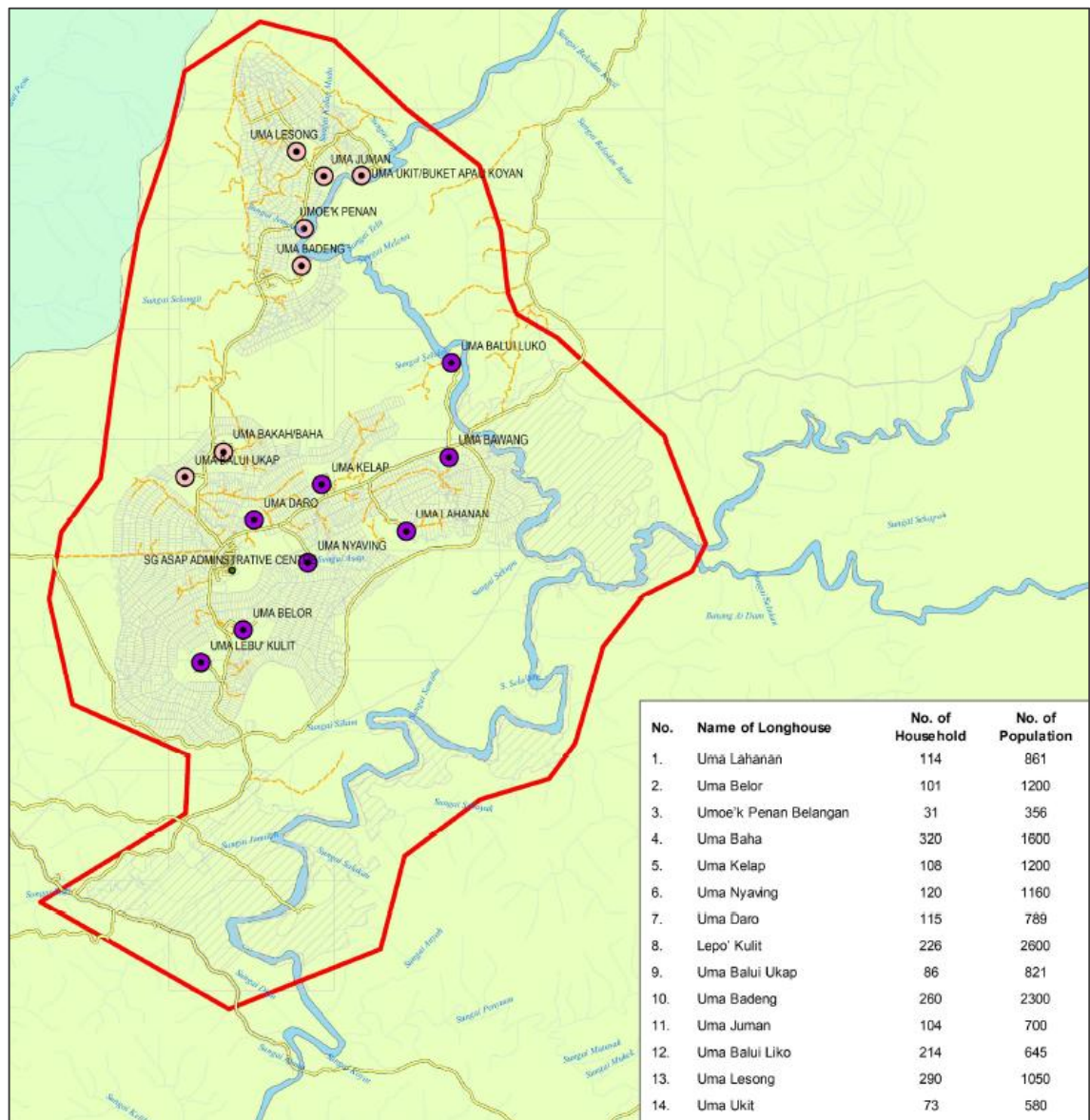
Table 4.3: Bakun HEP – Resettled Communities

No.	Village / Longhouse	Ethnic Groups	Population	
			Household	Population
Lower Koyan				
1.	Uma Bawang, Long Murum	Kenyah	NA*	NA*
2.	Uma Kelap, Long Sah B		108	1200
3.	Uma Baha, Long Bulan		320	1600
4.	Lepo' Kulit, Long Jawe		226	2600
5.	Uma Nyaving, Long Linau	Kayan	120	1160
6.	Uma Belor, Long Sah A		101	1200
7.	Uma Balui Liko, Long Liko		214	645
8.	Uma Daro, Long Benalui		115	789
9.	Uma Balui Ukap, Batu Kalo		86	821
10.	Uma Lahanan, Long Panggai	Lahanan	114	861
Upper Koyan				
11.	Uma Juman, Long Dupah	Kayan	104	700
12.	Uma Lesong, Batu Keling		290	1050
13.	Uma Badeng, Long Geng	Kenyah	260	2300
14.	Umoe'k Penan, Long Belangan	Penan	31	356
15.	Uma Ukit, Long Ayak	Buket	73	580
Total Population			2,162	15,862

Source: *The Masterplan for Community Development in the Resettlement Areas 2050, 2024*

Note: NA- not available, the longhouse was burned down during the site visit.

The population has experienced significant growth from 9,428 individuals in 1996 to 15,862 in 2023, representing an overall increase of approximately 68.19% over 27 years. This growth translates to a steady annual growth rate of about 1.93% per year, compounded annually. This indicates a consistent upward trend in population over nearly three decades, reflecting gradual but sustained demographic expansion in the region.



Source: *The Masterplan for Community Development in the Resettlement Areas 2050, 2024*

Figure 4.3: Bakun Resettlement Scheme, Sungai Asap

4.5 Host Communities

There are six (6) host communities identified (see **Figure 4.1** above), with total population of 2,518 across 257 households. The Kenyah ethnic group dominates, with nearly two-thirds (65%) of the population concentrated in two communities. The population distribution of the host communities is indicated in Table 4.4, based on a census conducted from 28 June to 14 December 2024.

Table 4.4: Population of Host Communities

No.	Village / Longhouse	Ethnic Groups	Household	Population
1.	Uma Sambob, Long Semutut	Kenyah	69	1,167
2.	Uma Seping, Long Bala	Seping	43	506
3.	Uma Seping, Long Koyan	Seping	21	103
4.	Uma Seping Kajang, Jambatan Koyan	Seping	21	100
5.	Uma Seping Kajang, Koyan Lama	Seping	20	177
6.	Uma Sambop, Batu Pilau	Kenyah	83	465
Total Population			257	2,518

Source: SEB, 2024

5 STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

5.1 Identification of Target Indigenous People in Area of Influence

Objectives:	To identify and document affected Indigenous communities, including socio-economic profiles.
Approach:	<p>Household-Level Socio-Economic Baseline and Demographic Profiling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The demographic profiling will leverage secondary information from the Masterplan for Community Development in the Resettlement Areas 2050, supplemented with primary data collection. This shall include data on demographics, economic activities, employment, income levels, education levels, health status, and access to public services. This data will be disaggregated by gender, age, and other relevant social categories to ensure a nuanced understanding of the diverse needs and experiences within the communities. <p>Socio-Cultural Profiling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will document the unique cultural practices, indigenous leadership pattern, traditions, land tenure systems, and livelihoods of each Indigenous community. This will involve collaborating with community members to document oral histories, traditional ecological knowledge, and cultural heritage resources. By inquiring about their cultural practices, we will be able to identify the project's impact on their tangible and intangible heritage. The understanding of IP cultural practices is important to ensure that the initiatives proposed in the IPP are culturally sensitive and do not undermine the cultural practices of any affected Indigenous communities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will describe the administrative structure of communities in Bakun area. <p>Geospatial:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic Information Systems (GIS) will be utilised to map affected regions, including ancestral lands, resource use areas, and culturally significant sites.
Outcome:	<p>The outcome of this study approach will be a comprehensive and detailed profile of the affected Indigenous communities, focusing on their socio-economic, demographic, cultural, and spatial characteristics.</p> <p>By combining socio-economic, cultural, and geospatial analyses, this approach ensures that the study is holistic and well-informed, providing a strong foundation for decision-making and community engagement.</p>

5.2 Review of Legal and Institutional Frameworks

Objectives:	<p>To assess compliance and conformance with national and international Indigenous rights frameworks.</p> <p>To identify SEB corporate objectives and policy, procedure and guideline (PPG) requirements related to IP rights that must be conformed with.</p>
Approach:	<p>Comprehensive Legal Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will conduct a detailed review of national laws and policies, including the Federal Constitution, Sarawak Land Code, and relevant state laws, to assess their alignment with international standards on Indigenous Peoples' rights. <p>International Frameworks Assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will evaluate the project's compliance with international instruments such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), ILO Convention 169, and other relevant guidelines. <p>Governance Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will examine the roles and responsibilities of local government agencies, customary institutions, and other stakeholders in decision-making processes affecting Indigenous Peoples. <p>Gap Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and analyse gap between local legislation and international frameworks.
Outcome:	<p>The outcome of this study approach will provide a comprehensive assessment of the legal and institutional frameworks affecting IP, focusing on compliance with national and international standards.</p>

	This outcome will provide a robust foundation for ensuring compliance with both national and international Indigenous rights frameworks and will guide policy improvements and project decision-making processes.
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5.3 Impact Assessment and Analysis of Rights at Risk

Objectives:	Bakun specific analysis of IP rights, how their rights have been and are affected by Bakun HEP's operations and activities with details for each longhouse including land rights, livelihood rights, cultural rights, access to services, and environmental rights.
Approach:	<p>Participatory Impact Assessment / Cultural Impact Assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will employ a participatory approach, involving Indigenous communities in identifying and assessing the impacts of the HEPs on their livelihoods, losses in cultural heritage or traditions, and environment. <p>Rights at Risk Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will conduct a comparative rights-at-risk analysis that will evaluate land dispossession, resource loss, fisheries decline, cultural disruptions, and environmental degradation by referencing pre- and post-project studies and IP rights identified in <i>Corporate Paper IPs' Rights Risk & Recommendations</i> to determine rights violations. <p>Vulnerability Assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will assess the specific vulnerabilities of different groups within the communities, such as women, children, elderly, and persons with disabilities.
Outcome:	<p>The outcome of this study approach will provide a thorough and community-specific assessment of the impacts of Bakun HEP's operations on IPs' rights, livelihoods, and cultural heritage.</p> <p>This approach ensures that the assessment is participatory, inclusive, and provides actionable insights to address the impacts of Bakun HEP's operations on Indigenous communities comprehensively.</p>

5.4 Stakeholder Engagement and Free, Prior, and Informed Participation (FPIP)

Objectives:	Ensure transparent communication and free, prior and informed participation in the development of IPP.
Approach:	<p>Stakeholder Mapping:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the affected Indigenous Communities will be included in the stakeholder engagement namely, the Upstream, Downstream, Resettled, and Host Communities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Relevant stakeholders including government agencies (e.g. EPU, URDA, RECODA), local authorities, NGOs (e.g. SUHAKAM), community-based organizations and other relevant parties will also be included in the stakeholder engagement. <p>FPIP Process:</p> <p>As documented in <i>The Masterplan for Community Development in the Resettlement Areas 2050</i>, the project-affected communities were not meaningfully consulted during the agreement process. Community engagement primarily focused on informing affected communities about the project rather than obtaining their consent. While many community leaders who were informed opposed the project, their concerns were largely ignored, with economic development cited as justification. Therefore, this study will ensure the FPIP process incorporates a shared tripartite (SEB, community, local government) decision-making approach for Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) creation and aimed at development of a mechanism for joint management of IPP implementation. The process will be carried out in the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Engagement sessions with the IPs. The content of the consultations may cover the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Inform them of the IPP study and the process○ Perceptions of the project's impact upon IP○ Development recommendations from the IP○ Study findings will be presented to the affected communities to obtain their endorsement.● Public notification of the engagements/fieldworks to the IP will be conducted in collaboration with Belaga District Office prior to actual site visits, utilizing multiple channels as appropriate such as:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Written letters to heads of village.○ Written notices posted on community notice boards.○ Announcement during community leader meetings, church services○ Local radio broadcast (if any). <p>To ensure the engagements with IP is appropriately timed, the affected IP community leaders will be contacted and informed in advance (at least 3 days before) about the engagement sessions with adequate details like the intention of the engagements, and expected community participation, while seeking their advice on the appropriate date, time, venue and estimated time of the sessions after considering local customs, calendars, events, availability of community members etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Engagement sessions with relevant government agencies / local authorities. The content of the consultations may cover the following:
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inform them of the IPP study and set forth expectations. ○ Information on current Indigenous Peoples' socio-economic conditions. ○ Information related to compensation, resettlement and support provided to the IP. ○ Feedback and perception of HEP impacts on IP and the area. ○ Recommendations for Indigenous Peoples' Development. ○ Provide continuous and iterative sessions that eventually leads to an agreement of their roles in the proposed IPP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The tentative engagement schedule and fieldwork/social survey plan is appended in Annex 2. <p>Communication Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chemsain will seek SEB input in developing appropriate schedule for engagement program/fieldwork, and endorsement. SEB will be notified of the actual program/fieldwork and invited to participate (when appropriate); and the outcomes of fieldwork/ engagement will be incorporated in IPP. ● Engagement strategy will include key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and surveys, with a focus on community involvement and transparency. We will ensure information is accessible and understandable to all stakeholders, including those with limited literacy or who speak Indigenous languages. At the IPP evaluation stage, meetings will be conducted to present draft IPPs to the IP community leaders and to gather feedbacks which will be incorporated in the final IPPs (if relevant). ● One-stop agency meeting led by SEB with the relevant/key government agencies and NGOs to inform about the IPP, IPP study as well as seeking their comments/suggestions on the study and/or IPPs for Bakun and Murum HEPs will be conducted during the study stage. Follow-up individual engagements with the relevant agencies/NGOs will be carried out as necessary by the consultant. As for other government agencies, official correspondences will be written. At the IPP evaluation stage, another one-stop agency meeting will be conducted to present draft IPPs to the key government agencies and to gather feedback which to be incorporated in the final IPPs (if relevant).
<p>Outcome:</p>	<p>The outcome of this stakeholder engagement and Free, Prior, and Informed Participation (FPIP) approach will be a structured and transparent process that ensures the inclusion, understanding, and consent of all affected Indigenous communities and relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>This approach ensures the FPIP process meets international standards, facilitates meaningful participation, and produces</p>

	actionable, community-endorsed outcomes for the affected IP and relevant stakeholders.
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5.5 Development of Mitigation Measures and IPP

Objectives:	Based on the impact assessment and analysis of IP rights at risk, we will develop specific mitigation strategies to address the identified negative impacts on IP's rights in line with the Masterplan for Community Development in the Resettlement Areas 2050 and existing controls, programmes and commitments by SEB and other agencies, to ensure resource optimisation and avoid duplication of efforts.
Approach:	<p>IPP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The IPP content is to align with EPU Masterplan for Community Development in the Resettlement Areas 2050 Study. ● This may include strategies and potential community development initiatives, such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure development. For each of the strategy and initiatives, at minimum, the following will be covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Define the objectives and targets. ○ Propose targets and performance indicators to track the delivery and effectiveness. ○ If applicable, propose the exit strategy. ○ Provide cost estimates. <p>IPP shall address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All affected communities ● Documented section under Management Plan on related EPU commitments. The IPP and the EPU Masterplan for Community Development in the Resettlement Areas 2050 are closely linked through their shared goals of improving the socio-economic well-being, cultural preservation, and rights of Indigenous communities. The IPP complements and reinforces EPU's Masterplan 2050 by translating its high-level commitments into actionable, community-specific strategies. This ensures that Indigenous communities benefit from holistic and sustainable development while addressing project-specific impacts on their rights and livelihoods. ● Indicators of effectiveness, outcomes and exit strategies. ● Documented agreement of other agencies regarding their roles in management plan, captured in Meeting Minutes. <p>Capacity Building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The study will identify capacity building needs within the communities and propose programs to strengthen their ability to

	<p>participate in decision-making and manage development initiatives.</p> <p>Grievance Mechanism Integration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing grievance mechanism will be acknowledged and strengthened by incorporating local dispute resolution practices and ensuring it remains accessible, transparent, and responsive to community concerns. Recommendations will focus on enhancing its alignment with the project's broader mitigation and development objectives.
Outcome:	<p>The outcome of this approach will be the development of a comprehensive and actionable IPP and targeted mitigation strategies, ensuring the protection and enhancement of IPs' rights and livelihoods.</p> <p>This approach ensures that mitigation measures and the IPP are not only responsive to the needs and rights of Indigenous communities but also aligned with national and local development goals, fostering sustainability and equity.</p>

5.6 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework

Objectives:	To establish indicators and metrics for assessing the plan's effectiveness.
Approach:	<p>The monitoring framework to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key commitments made in past (completed and unresolved) Other agencies' commitments <p>Participatory Monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will design a monitoring framework that involves Indigenous communities in data collection, analysis, and reporting. <p>Impact Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will develop specific indicators to track the effectiveness of mitigation measures and community development initiatives. <p>Adaptive Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monitoring and evaluation framework will be designed to allow for adaptive management, ensuring that strategies can be adjusted based on ongoing feedback and changing circumstances.
Outcome:	<p>The outcome of this M&E framework will be a participatory, adaptive system that ensures the effectiveness of mitigation measures and development initiatives for Indigenous communities.</p> <p>This framework will ensure accountability, transparency, and continuous improvement, enabling meaningful and lasting benefits for affected Indigenous communities.</p>

5.7 International IPP Advisor

The Advisor's Scope of Work would involve:

1. **Guiding on Best Practices:** Offering insights from international IPP projects to help ensure this project meets global standards and benefits from lessons learned in other countries.
2. **Ensuring Compliance with International Standards:** Helping the project follow international frameworks, like UNDRIP and ILO 169, IFC, HSAP, to navigate any legal or policy requirements.
3. **Providing Strategic Advice:** Offering high-level guidance on key areas such as stakeholder engagement, risk management, and long-term sustainability for the IPP.
4. **Review of Reports:**
 - a. Inception Report
 - b. Stakeholder Engagement Report
 - c. Interim Report Phase 1 (Upstream Community), Phase 2 (Downstream Community and Phase 3 (Sungai Asap Resettlement Scheme + Host Community)
 - d. Indigenous Peoples' Analysis Report for Bakun HEP
 - e. Indigenous Peoples' Plans (IPP) for Bakun HEP

Though specific tasks may vary, the Advisor's international experience would be key to enhancing the IPP's quality and success.

6 WORK PLAN AND MILESTONE

Adjustments have been made to the targeted milestones during the Inception Phase. A Preliminary Interim Report: Desktop Analysis on IP Rights have been added.

KEY DELIVERABLES	TARGETED MILESTONE
Award of Tender	20 December 2024
Commencement of Study	1 December 2024
Submission of Inception Report -	6 January 2025
Submission of Preliminary Interim Report: Desktop Analysis on IP Rights	14 January 2025
Stakeholder Engagement Plan and report documenting the FPIP process	January/February 2025
Public Notification Period	January/February 2025

KEY DELIVERABLES	TARGETED MILESTONE
Rollout of Survey + Focus Group + Discussions – For All Communities	3 rd – 4 th Week February 25 (Upstream and Host Communities) 1 st – 2 nd Week March 2025 (Sg. Asap Resettlement Scheme and Downstream Communities)
Submission of Interim Report for Phase 1: Upstream Community	24 March 2025
Submission of Interim Report for Phase 2: Downstream Community	30 April 2025
Submission of Interim Report for Phase 3: Sungai Asap Resettlement Scheme + Host Community	30 June 2025
Final Indigenous Peoples' Analysis Report for Bakun consolidating all assessment, consultations, and recommendations	
Consultative Engagement	-
Delivery of Indigenous Peoples' Plan	31 July 2025

7 DELIVERABLES OF STUDY

1. **Inception Report:** Detailed methodology, work plan, and timeline within the first two weeks of the consultancy.
2. **Preliminary Interim Report:** Desktop Analysis on IP Rights
3. **Stakeholder Engagement Report:** Documenting the FPIP process with Indigenous communities and other relevant stakeholders.
4. **Interim Reports:** Detailing findings from surveys, consultations, and socio-economic assessments.

In total, there shall be three interim reports submitted in the order shown below:

- a. Phase 1: Upstream of Bakun HEP
- b. Phase 2: Downstream of Bakun HEP
- c. Phase 3: Sg. Asap Resettlement Scheme + Host Communities

5. **Final Indigenous Peoples' Analysis Report:** A comprehensive report that consolidates all assessments, consultations, and recommendations for Bakun.
6. **Indigenous Peoples' Plans (IPP):** IPP for Bakun HEP comprising the following:
 - a. Compiled Interim Reports – Desktop Study, Summary of Findings, Analysis of Findings, Impacts
 - b. Management Plan – Objectives of IPP, Mitigation Measures, Development Programs, Monitoring and Evaluation framework
 - c. Exit and Handover Strategy - Outlining processes for transitioning responsibilities and ensuring the sustainability of the IPP initiatives post-consultancy.
 - d. Appendix - Questionnaire, Minutes of Meeting (MoM), List of Interviewees.

8 STUDY TEAM

No.	Personnel [Qualification]	Position / Study Components / Role
1.	Tan Shwu Mei [M. Environmental Management B.A. (Hons.) Anthropology and Sociology]	Project Leader Field of Expertise: Socioeconomic, Project Coordination Role: Oversee the entire study, ensure milestones are met, manage team members
2.	Dr. Elena Gregoria Chai Chin Fern [BA & MA. Social Sciences (Cultural Anthropology), Ph. D (Humanities) Area and Culture Studies]	Lead Researcher (Bakun) Field of Expertise: Cultural Anthropologist, Cultural Studies / Social Scientist/ Social Specialist Role: Design research methodology, guide data collection and analysis, draft IPP with mitigation and community development plans, and ensure study objectives are met.
3.	Greg Guldin [Ph.D. Cultural Anthropology, Sociology, East Asian Studies M.A. Cultural Anthropology B.A. Anthropology and Political Science]	Project Advisor Field of Expertise: Socioeconomic, International IPP Role: Guides best practices, compliance, and strategy for project success.
4.	Eivind Kofod [M.SC. Forestry, Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Copenhagen]	Resettlement Expert/Resettlement Policy & Framework Expert Field of Expertise: Resettlement

No.	Personnel [Qualification]	Position / Study Components / Role
		Role: Analyse the resettlement impact of the HEP on the communities, assess economic benefits and challenges.
5.	Benji Jihen [M. Soc. Sc. (Dev. Studies)]	Socioeconomic Specialist Field of Expertise: Community Development / ESIA Specialist Role: Analyse the socioeconomic impact, development of mitigation measures, assess economic benefits and challenges.
6.	Sharifah Mordiah Binti Sayed Ismail Nasiruddin [B. Sc. in Environment, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM)]	Socioeconomic Specialist Field of Expertise: Community Development / ESIA Specialist Role: Analyse the socioeconomic impact, development of mitigation measures, assess economic benefits and challenges.
7.	Mohd Harith Bin Heykal [BA (Anthropology)]	Survey Methodologist / Data Collector Field of Expertise: Statistics, Survey Design Role: Design surveys, oversee data collection, ensure the reliability and validity of quantitative data, and assist in compiling the report.
8.	Mohammad Ramzuan Bin Bolhassan [BA (Anthropology)]	Data Analyst Field of Expertise: Statistics, Data Analysis Role: Analyze quantitative data, interpret results, and assist in compiling the report.
9.	Mohd Danial Figri Bin Mohamed Somerdi [BA (Anthropology)]	Qualitative Research Specialist / Community Engagement Field of Expertise: Qualitative Research Methods Role: Conduct and analyze engagement, interviews and focus groups, contribute to the thematic analysis of qualitative data, and assist in compiling stakeholder engagement report the report.

ANNEX 1

Scope Of Work:

Indigenous Peoples' Plan for Sarawak Energy Hydroelectric Powerplants (Hep) Project Affected Communities



INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' PLAN FOR SARAWAK ENERGY HYDROELECTRIC POWERPLANTS (HEP) PROJECT AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

Scope of Work

PART 1 – INTRODUCTION

As the primary energy provider and hydropower developer in Sarawak, Sarawak Energy harnesses from Sarawak's abundance of rivers to generate renewable hydropower. Hydropower developments in Sarawak take place in remote parts of the State much like other countries where Indigenous Peoples' are located. Indigenous Peoples are communities that stand to benefit from the development of projects including hydropower when the projects are designed to respect and include careful consideration of their needs and rights.

Sarawak Energy aims to carry out comprehensive studies to understand the impacts of its Hydropower Projects namely Bakun, Murum and Batang Ai Hydroelectric Plants (HEP) upon Indigenous Peoples' rights. These studies ensure ongoing efforts to respect the dignity, human rights, aspirations, culture, traditions, lands, knowledges, practices and natural resource-based livelihoods of the Indigenous Peoples' throughout the Project's life cycle. The Projects now intends to engage a consultant to undertake such a study to analyse and assess the rights of Indigenous Peoples affected by the Project.

1.1. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is primarily to:

- i. Understand the rights of Indigenous Peoples who are or have been affected by the operations of Bakun, Murum and Batang Ai Hydroelectric Powerplant (HEP).
- ii. Assess any ongoing and emerging impacts caused by the project onto Bakun, Murum and Batang Ai Indigenous communities, and analyze their rights at risk due to the operation
- iii. Develop management measures to address the identified impacts, in line with The Masterplan for Community Development in the Resettlement Areas 2050.
- iv. Provide other recommendations for the projects' long-term sustainability and equitable outcomes for Indigenous Peoples.

1.2. Definition of Indigenous Peoples' (IP)

Indigenous Peoples' is defined as a distinct social and cultural group that possess self-identification as members of distinct Indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society or culture; an Indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region within which they reside.

1.3. Overview of Indigenous Communities

1.3.1. BAKUN

Bakun HEP is the largest hydropower plant in Southeast Asia with an installed generating capacity of 2,400MW. The project is located in the central of Sarawak at Balui River approximately 37 km upstream of Belaga Town, Kapit Division, Sarawak. The project was commission in 2011 and fully operational by 12 July 2014. The project area comprises of a diverse population of Indigenous communities, including but not limited to Kayan, Kenyah, Lahanan, Penan and Buket people. The communities affected by the project have been divided into several areas and categories namely:

- (i) Bakun Resettlement Scheme, Sungai Asap
- (ii) Host Communities
- (iii) Within and Upstream of Reservoir
- (iv) Downstream of Bakun HEP

1.3.2. MURUM

Murum HEP is located on Murum River in the Upper Rajang River Basin. It is designed to produce 635MW constant generating capacity and at its peak, it can generate 944MW. The project was fully operational by mid-2015. The communities affected by the Project are mainly the Penan and Kenyah Badeng. The Penan community living in the Plieran river valley were relocated to Metalun Resettlement Scheme while Penan and Kenyah communities living in the Danum river valley relocated to the Tegulang Resettlement Scheme.

1.3.3. BATANG AI

Batang Ai HEP is Sarawak's first hydroelectric plant located in Lubok Antu, Sri Aman and commenced operations in 1985. It has an installed generating capacity of 108MW generated by four 25MW turbines. Majority of the communities affected by the Project are Iban with a small portion of other ethnic groups that entered the areas due to inter-marriages such as Malays, Bidayuhs, Chinese and Kayan.

PART 2 – SCOPE OF WORKS

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' PLAN (IPP)

The study that is to be conducted to prepare an IPP is to be done with reference to the legal and international policy frameworks underlined in Section 2.2 **Error! Reference source not found.** The studies for Bakun, Murum and Batang Ai shall be conducted subsequently. Three separate Indigenous Peoples' Plan are to be developed for each of the plants.

2.1. Identification of Indigenous Peoples

For each plant, at minimum, the Consultant is required to carry out the following:

- Identify all Indigenous communities affected by the project and their rights
- Map out all the geographical distribution of these communities in relation to the project area

NOTE: Specifically, for **Bakun**, follow the listed categories:

- Upstream
- Downstream
- Bakun Resettlement Scheme, Sungai Asap
- Host Community
- Develop household-level socio-economic baseline & demographic profile of the affected Indigenous communities which cover at least:
 - Socio-Economic Conditions
 - i. Economic Development
 - ii. Employment
 - iii. Education
 - iv. Income Level
 - v. Livelihoods
 - vi. Health Conditions
 - Public Infrastructure & Services
 - Cultural Practices/Heritage/Sites
 - Administrative Structure of Communities in Bakun Area
 - Provide a socio-cultural project including but not limited to traditions, land tenure systems, and livelihoods

2.2. Legal, Institutional and International Frameworks Review

- Review national laws, policies and regulations related to Indigenous Peoples' rights
- Assess the project's current compliance with international frameworks, including UNRIP, ILO 169, and other relevant guidelines
- Evaluate local governance structures and their role in decision-making and conflict resolution regarding Indigenous Peoples.

2.3. Impact Assessment & Analysis of Rights at Risk

Conduct a thorough analysis of the Indigenous Peoples' rights that are at risks due to the operation of the project, including those affected by the following project impacts:

- i. Loss of livelihoods (if any) and access to natural resources
- ii. Impacts on cultural heritage and traditional knowledge systems
- iii. Potential environmental degradation affecting the Indigenous communities

2.4. Stakeholder Engagement and Free, Prior and Informed Participation

Conduct iterative engagements, at minimum, to:

- i. Notify the affected Indigenous communities and other relevant stakeholders of the intent to conduct this study and prepare IPP.
- ii. Announce the date of surveys and other key timelines.
- iii. Present the results of surveys to the affected Indigenous communities and obtain their endorsement.
- iv. Publish the report.

2.4.1. Local Authorities

The Consultant is to contact, organize and facilitate consultations with local authorities to gain detailed information regarding the Indigenous communities and gain their recommendations for further development of the Indigenous Peoples' Plan. The content of the consultations may cover the following:

- i. Information on current Indigenous Peoples' socio-economic conditions.
- ii. Information related to compensation, resettlement and support provided to the Indigenous Peoples'.
- iii. Feedback and perception of Each Hydroelectric Plant (HEP) impacts onto Indigenous People and the area.
- iv. Recommendations for Indigenous Peoples' Development.

2.4.2. Indigenous Peoples'

The Consultant is required to collect updated socio-economic baseline data, perceptions of the project's impact upon Indigenous Peoples' and development recommendations from the Indigenous communities that is not readily available in literature reviews.

- i. The Consultant shall propose a list of Key Informants to be interviewed. Proposed List is subjected to Client approval and directives.
- ii. The Consultant shall propose a list of Groups to be involved in the Focus Group Discussions (FGD). Ensure full participation and inclusion of all Indigenous Communities in the FGD. Proposed List is subjected to Client approval and directives.

- iii. Conduct surveys at household level using structured questionnaires. The point of contact for the survey shall be any adult member living permanently within the area. The structure of the questionnaire may follow the recommendations below:
 - a. Demographics
 - b. Education
 - c. Occupation, Employment Status and Livelihood
 - d. Income Level
 - e. Health Conditions
 - f. Economic Conditions
 - g. Engagement In Community Organization and Social Support
 - h. Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement
 - i. Local Perception About Each Individual HEP
 - j. Local Needs for Community Development

The Consultant may propose alternatives if deemed necessary however it is subjected to Client approval. The questionnaire is to be circulated to the Indigenous communities.

NOTE: Specifically, for Bakun HEP, follow the listed categories:

- i. Upstream
- ii. Downstream
- iii. Bakun Resettlement Scheme, Sungai Asap
- iv. Host communities

NOTE: The Consultant may rollout the questionnaire simultaneously to reduce disruptions towards the Indigenous communities.

2.5. Mitigation measures

- Prepare an Indigenous Peoples' Plan, that aims to:
 - i. Mitigate the negative impacts of the project on Indigenous Peoples; and
 - ii. Address their rights at risks
- The plan may include strategies and potential community development initiatives, such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure development that is aligned with the recommendations for The Masterplan for Community Development in the Resettlement Areas 2050.
- For each of the strategy and initiatives, at minimum:
 - i. Define the objectives and targets.
 - ii. Propose targets and performance indicators to track the delivery and effectiveness.
 - iii. If applicable, propose the exit strategy.
 - iv. Provide cost estimates.

2.6. Monitoring and evaluation framework:

- Develop a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to track the delivery and effectiveness of the plan.
- Recommend participatory monitoring strategies involving Indigenous communities.

2.7. Deliverables of the Study

The Consultant is expected to provide the following deliverables:

1. Inception Report detailing the methodology, work plan, and timeline within 2 weeks of the start of the consultancy.
2. Stakeholder engagement plan and report documenting the free, prior and informed participation process with Indigenous communities and other stakeholders.
3. Interim reports after the completion of the Study phases for **Bakun, Murum and Batang Ai HEP**. The report shall comprise of the findings of the Desktop study, collective summary, and analysis of the findings from the Stakeholder Engagement. An Appendix consisting of the questionnaire used in the survey, Minutes of Meetings, and List of Participants for consultations, interviews and focus group discussions is to be included as well.

NOTE: Specifically, for Bakun, in total, there shall be three interim reports submitted in the order shown below:

- i. Phase 1: Upstream
 - ii. Phase 2: Downstream
 - iii. Phase 3: Bakun Resettlement Scheme, Sg Asap + Host Communities
4. Final Indigenous Peoples' Analysis Report for Bakun, Murum and Batang Ai consolidating all assessment, consultations, and recommendations are to be released subsequently in order.
 5. Indigenous Peoples' Plan for each plant that comprises of:
 - a. Comprehensive detail on the social, economic, cultural, and environmental impacts of the project on Indigenous Peoples;
 - b. Detailed plan outlining proposed mitigation strategies and programs
 - c. Recommendations for potential community development projects, aligned with The Masterplan for Community Development in the Resettlement Areas 2050;
 - d. Monitoring and evaluation framework for ongoing monitoring of project impacts and suggested metrics for evaluating success.

2.8. Final Deliverables

The consultant is required to prepare a comprehensive Indigenous Peoples' Plan with the following sections (but not limited to):

- i. Compiled Interim Reports – Desktop Study, Summary of Findings, Analysis of Findings, Impacts
- ii. Management Plan – Objectives of IPP, Mitigation Measures, Development Programs, M&E
- iii. Exit Handover Strategy
- iv. Appendix - Questionnaire, Minutes of Meeting (MoM), List of Interviewees

2.9. Reporting requirements

The consultant will report to Manager, Sustainability & ESG, SEB Power and will provide regular progress updates, including bi-weekly meetings and written status reports.

PART 3: KEY DELIVERABLES

The key deliverables required from the consultant and the default delivery schedule are listed below. The consultant may propose an alternative delivery time for key deliverables if he/she deem it necessary. However, this is subjected to Client approval.

Table 1: Key Deliverables for Bakun Indigenous Peoples' Plan

KEY DELIVERABLES	TARGETED MILESTONE
Award of Tender	15 November 2024
Submission of Inception Report	-
Public Notification Period	-
Commencement of Study	1 December 2024
(a) Rollout of Survey + Focus Group Discussions – For All Communities	31 December 2024
(b) Analysis + Summary of Findings	-
Submission of Interim Report for Phase 1: Upstream Community	28 February 2025
Submission of Interim Report for Phase 2: Downstream Community	30 April 2025
Submission of Interim Report for Phase 3: Bakun Resettlement Scheme + Host Community	30 June 2025
Consultative Engagement	-
Completion of Study + Delivery of Integrated Indigenous Peoples' Plan Report with Management Plan (Include Exit/Handover Strategy)	31 July 2025

Table 2: Key Deliverables for Murum Indigenous Peoples' Plan

KEY DELIVERABLES	TARGETED MILESTONE
Submission of Inception Report	-
Public Notification Period	-
Commencement of Study	September 2025
Rollout of Survey + Focus Group Discussions – For All Communities	October 2025
Analysis + Summary of Findings	-
Submission of Interim Report	December 2025
Consultative Engagement	-

Completion of Study + Delivery of Integrated Indigenous Peoples' Plan Report with Management Plan (Include Exit/Handover Strategy)	February 2026
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Table 3: Key Deliverables for Batang Ai Indigenous Peoples' Plan

KEY DELIVERABLES	TARGETED MILESTONE
Submission of Inception Report	-
Public Notification Period	-
Commencement of Study	April 2026
Rollout of Survey + Focus Group Discussions – For All Communities	May 2026
Analysis + Summary of Findings	-
Submission of Interim Report	July 2026
Consultative Engagement	-
Completion of Study + Delivery of Integrated Indigenous Peoples' Plan Report with Management Plan (Include Exit/Handover Strategy)	September 2026

PART 4: PRE-REQUISITES FOR CONSULTANCY SERVICES

The Consultant's study team must consist of at least the following key personnel:

- i. Two (2) Social Scientist/Social Specialist/Socio-economic Expert certified to conduct the Study
- ii. One (1) Resettlement Expert/Resettlement Policy & Framework Expert
- iii. One (1) Project Leader certified to conduct the Study
- iv. One (1) Advisor who has experience in working on International projects developing IPP
- v. One (1) Indigenous Peoples' Specialist/Anthropologist/Legal Expert on Indigenous Rights of Sarawak

NOTE: It is preferable for the Consultant to have local experts with experience on Indigenous communities in Sarawak conduct the Study.

PART 5: REFERENCE

1. Indigenous Peoples' Plan: Dak Drinh Hydropower Plant Project, Vietnam
2. Indigenous Peoples' Plan: Upper Trishuli-1 Hydropower Project, Nepal
3. Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples' Plan: Tanahu Hydropower Plan, Nepal
4. Indigenous Peoples' Planning Framework by The World Bank Group
5. The Rights of Indigenous Peoples' in Malaysia: The United Nations on The Rights of Indigenous Peoples' (UNDRIP) and The Law in Malaysia
6. Sarawak Energy Berhad (SEB) Corporate Paper on Indigenous Peoples'
7. The Masterplan for Community Development in Resettlement Areas 2050

ANNEX 2

Social Survey and Engagement Plan

Social Survey and Engagement Plan

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' PLAN (IPP) FOR BAKUN HYDROELECTRIC
PLANT (HEP)

PREPARED BY: CHEMSAIN KONSULTANT SDN BHD

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1 Social Survey and Engagement Plan

This plan outlines the social survey and engagement framework for the stakeholders of IPP for Bakun HEP, including identification and analysis of stakeholders, sample size and the selection of villages within the study area. A structured approach is adopted to ensure the smooth and efficient execution of the social survey and stakeholder engagements.

1.1 Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of this plan is to ensure that stakeholder engagements are carried out timely and effectively. The objectives of the plan are to:

- Identify and analysis/prioritize the stakeholders.
- Determine if there are any vulnerable communities/groups, and if so, involve them in meaningful informed consultation.
- Timely dissemination of information to the stakeholders regarding IPP.
- Provide platform for the stakeholders to provide meaningful input; and
- Build and maintain communication with the stakeholders in the implementation of the IPP.

1.2 Survey Team

The core survey team consists of seven (7) personnel (**Table 1**). To ensure accuracy and consistency in responses, the consultants decided to conduct the survey independently instead of relying on local enumerators. This approach aims to mitigate potential challenges such as time constraints and misunderstandings. Should there be a need, we may recruit, train and engage local enumerators to help with the survey. Besides data collection, local enumerators will play a crucial role in fostering connections and building rapport between survey teams and the local communities.

Table 1: Social Survey Team

No.	Social Survey Team
1	Benji Anak Jihen
2	Jane Randie Anak Methodius Macdonald Segie
3	Dr. Elena Chai
4	Mohammad Ramzuan Bin Bolhassan
5	Mohd Danial Fiqri Bin Mohamed
6	Olivia Chen Ching Hui
7	Suseela Hanna Anak Ateng

1.3 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

The initial list stakeholders was developed based on secondary data sources such as the list of the local communities from Belaga District Office, Bakun Master Plan Study, and reviews of Project documents. Their selection as the stakeholders is based on their potentials to exert influence on, and/or interests or expectations in IPP development and implementation. The identified stakeholders are listed in **Table 2**. The list shall be continuously updated throughout the IPP lifecycle to accommodate the changes and necessities.

Table 2: List of Bakun HEP IPP Stakeholders

No.	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities (among others)
A.	Government Institutions/Agencies	
1.	Economic Planning Unit (EPU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible to formulate medium- and long- term socioeconomic development plans for Sarawak and conduct socioeconomic studies for Sarawak.
2.	Department of Lands and Surveys Sarawak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Administration, Land Surveying, Town and Country Planning as well as Property Valuation.
3.	Jabatan Bekalan Air Luar Bandar Sarawak (JBALB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning, design and development of raw water source and water supply systems in Sarawak. Planning development and extension of clean and quality water supply to rural areas.
4.	Regional Corridor Development Agency (RECODA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes SCORE by creating and stimulating new and existing markets and works towards achieving investment and development goals in the central region of Sarawak.
5.	Department of Agriculture Sarawak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product Development and Research: Focuses on enhancing agriculture-based products and conducting relevant research. Promotion and Marketing: Engages in promoting agricultural products to boost visibility and sales. Quality Assurance Services: Provides certification, licensing, and enforcement to ensure product quality and prevent plant diseases. Support for M-FICORD: Aids the Ministry of Food Industry, Commodity and Regional Development Sarawak through agricultural assistance, research, data management, and public-private collaboration. Technical Advice and Consultancy: Offers technical advice, consultancy, and training programs for stakeholders. Educational Initiatives: Operates the Institute of Agriculture Sarawak, providing a full-time Agricultural Certificate Program to inspire youth interest in agriculture.
6.	Sarawak Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority (SALCRA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To aid with the rural community development in Sarawak by developing idle native lands into productive agricultural ventures, which has raised the economic status of the native communities dwelling in rural areas.

No.	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities (among others)
7.	Kapit Resident Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative Oversight: Manages government policies and programs regionally. • Coordination of Services: Ensures effective service delivery from various agencies. • Public Affairs: Acts as a liaison between the government and the community. • Development Planning: Facilitates regional development and community projects. • Security and Law Enforcement: Collaborates with law enforcement to maintain order; • Resource Allocation: Oversees local project funding and resources.
8.	Belaga District & Sg. Asap Subdistrict Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Governance: Implements national policies and local regulations. • Community Development: Facilitates economic, social, and infrastructure initiatives. • Service Delivery: Ensures access to health, education, and welfare services. • Disaster Management: Coordinates disaster preparedness and response. • Land Administration: Manages land surveys, titles, and disputes. • Public Engagement: Promotes community participation through consultations.
9.	Ministry of Food Industry, Commodity and Regional Development (M-FiCORD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for overseeing the development of agriculture and rural economy in Sarawak. • To ensure development of agriculture focuses on commercialising the sector through greater collaboration with global, domestic and community partnership, driven by data and innovation.
10.	Ministry of Women, Early Childhood and Community Wellbeing Development Sarawak (KPWK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning, formulating, monitoring, and evaluating policies related to the development of women, children, and community welfare. • Conducting social research and activities to address social issues in the community. • Ensuring community welfare programs are implemented efficiently and effectively. • Ensuring the quality of early childhood care and education for holistic and balanced child development.
11.	Sarawak Social Welfare Department (Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Sarawak)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of policies and activities related to welfare services. • Care and counselling service for juvenile delinquents • Protection of women and young girls • Protection of welfare of children and young persons in need, and prevention of child abuse. • Rehabilitation and welfare of disable and vagrants • Relief and rehabilitation of victims and natural and civil disasters

No.	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities (among others)
12.	Ministry of Tourism, Creative Industry and Performing Arts Sarawak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To foster orderly development of tourism related sectors and other business opportunities by encouraging active involvement of the industry stakeholders • To increase growth of tourism business and provide employment opportunities through well-planned and sustainable development of tourism.
13.	Ministry of Youth, Sports and Entrepreneur Development Sarawak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate and advance youth, sports, and entrepreneurship policies • Develop and promote innovative youth, sports, and entrepreneurship programs • Build youth and sports facilities. • Boost youth participation in entrepreneurship and business ventures • Foster inclusive participation in youth, sports, and entrepreneurship across all communities • Enhance youth capacity for entrepreneurship and innovation • Cultivate leadership competencies and unlock youth potential.
14.	Sarawak State Health Department (SSHD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of health care services. • Water supplies, particularly gravity-fed water supplies. Consultation on potential type and occurrences of diseases, mitigation measures.
15.	Ministry of Infrastructure and Port Development Sarawak (MIPD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and development of physical infrastructure and port facilities. • Coordination of the activities of agencies under MIPD – Public Works Department; Kuching, Rajang, Miri and Tanjung Manis Port Authorities.
16.	Ministry of Transport Sarawak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To formulate and execute policies and strategies on land and riverine transport, logistics, maritime and aviation; • To plan, implement, monitor land and riverine transport, logistics, maritime and aviation programmes and projects; • To coordinate and undertake the relevant studies, research and survey on land and riverine transport, logistics, maritime and aviation; • To assist and facilitate business related to the land and riverine transport, logistics, maritime and aviation industry; • To coordinate and participate in the national, regional, international cooperation on land and riverine transport, logistics, maritime and aviation; • To ensure compliance to the relevant legislation, service and safety standards in the land and riverine transport, logistics, maritime and aviation; • To collect, collate, analyse and determine the fees and charges for services provided by the relevant agencies under the Ministry and by the industry;

No.	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To lead in the planning and implementation of an integrated State Transportation System namely the land and riverine, transport, maritime and aviation; • To plan, develop and provide safe, efficient and affordable public transportation service delivery system through digital technology application.
17.	Ministry of Utility and Telecommunication Sarawak (MUTS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the provision of adequate, reliable, quality, efficient, affordable and safe water, energy and gas for industrial, commercial and domestic consumption or users. • To ensure program/project funding is secured. • To ensure water, electricity and gas subsectors are adequately regulated and managed. • To ensure projects are implemented according to policy, schedule, budget and approved scheme values. • To plan for adequate capacity for the ever-increasing demand in utility sectors from domestic, commercial and industrial consumers or users.
18.	Ministry of Natural Resources and Urban Development Sarawak (MUDeNR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide outline on the government's policies concerning forestry, development of land and natural resources as well as physical planning development of state. • Coordinate, monitor and obtain the approval of the State Cabinet or Minister concerning subject matters under the jurisdiction of the ministry.
19.	Ministry of Public Health, Housing and Local Government Sarawak	<p>The Ministry of Public Health, Housing, and Local Government has the following functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Formulation and monitoring of legislation. ii. Provision of services to target groups. iii. Planning and monitoring of development. iv. Enforcement and community relations. <p>Local Government/ Local Authorities have the following functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Providing efficient and effective municipal services continuously. ii. Planning, implementing, and maintaining development projects of the Local Authority. iii. Ensuring that every property within the Local Authority's administrative area is assessed and subject to assessment tax and levies (e.g., palm oil estates). iv. Reviewing and enforcing existing laws under the jurisdiction of the Local Authority. v. Planning, managing, and providing public library facilities. vi. Planning, implementing, and evaluating the impact of community development programs.

No.	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities (among others)
20.	Ministry of Education, Innovation and Talent Development Sarawak (MEITD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with Malaysia's Ministry of Education to support initiatives to promote STEM Education, enhance English language proficiency. Provides conducive learning environments in schools to ensure a supply of qualified talent for our future workforce. Ensure that research and development (R&D) carried out by the various research agencies and institutions in Sarawak are cohesive, and able to produce findings that will bring about socio-economic benefits.
21.	Ministry of Education (Malaysia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for education system, compulsory education, pre-tertiary education, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) etc. in the development of human resources of IP communities.
22.	Ministry of International Trades, Industry and Investment Sarawak (MINTRED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for designing and implementing entrepreneurship programs: basic entrepreneurship courses, entrepreneurship skill training.
23.	Public Works Department (PWD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for the Implementation and management of construction projects, including roads, buildings, and other public works.
24.	Sarawak Rivers Board (SRB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for river/inland water transport safety/regulation - transportation of construction materials, navigation.
25.	Forest Department Sarawak (FDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage and develop forest resources for socio-economic & environmental sustainability.
26.	Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for the overall drainage and irrigation matters in the country.
27.	Sarawak Biodiversity Centre (SBC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for the conservation, utilization, protection and sustainable development of biodiversity.
28.	Upper Rajang Development Agency (URDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To spur development in areas encompassing Kapit, Kanowit, Song, Belaga and Bukit Mabong. Implement projects to uplift rural areas that are still in need of road connectivity, water, and electricity supply. These projects aim to create accessibility to these areas for development and investment.
29.	Pejabat Kesihatan Bahagian Bintulu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisting SSHD (No.14) in coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the implantation of health care services including water supplies (gravity-fed water supplies).
30.	Council for Natives Customs and Traditions (Majlis Adat Istiadat Sarawak)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for cultural, and religious practices of the indigenous people.
31.	Inland Fisheries Branch of Department of Agriculture Sarawak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertaking aquaculture research on freshwater and brackish water fish species covering aspects of culture techniques, breeding techniques, water qualities, nutrition and disease. Implementation of aquaculture development schemes.

No.	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of advisory and extension services to the farmers, fishermen and aquaculture entrepreneurs. • Conducting training courses for farmers and fishermen on aquaculture and conservation of fisheries resources.
B.	Local Indigenous Institutions and Communities	
32	Community leaders (<i>Ketua Masyarakat dan Ketua Kaum (KMKK) – Temenggong, Pemanca, Penghulu, Ketua Kaum</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointed by the Government and generally accepted as the representatives of local communities. They help with the dissemination of information and play important roles in winning local support for IPP programs. They are interested in the welfare of the communities, employment and business opportunities.
33.	Village security and development committees (JKKK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grass-root level governance in the communities. Responsible for security and development activities at community level. The committees are headed by the headmen.
34	HEP/IPP affected indigenous communities i.e., peoples living in the HEP's zone of influence including the vulnerable groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected by, and/or have the potential to impact, project activities - land acquisition. Project activities could affect water quality (drinking water, aquaculture, fishing), health and safety issues (road and river transportation), access to forests and rivers, disturbance/ damage to cultural heritage /sacred sites. Would be interested in the programs/initiatives recommended in the IPP, and also potential job and business opportunities offered by HEPs
C.	Civil Societies	
35	Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (Suruhanjaya Hak Asasi Manusia Malaysia (SUHAKAM))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote human rights education/awareness and help protect human rights by advising on legislation and policy and conduct investigations in the alleged breaches of human rights.
36.	Indigenous Peoples' Organizations (IPOs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persatuan Anak-Anak Daerah Belaga • Persatuan Komuniti Etnik Kajang Sarawak (PKEKS) • Persatuan Kenyah Kebangsaan Sarawak • Persatuan Bangsa Kejaman Sarawak (PBKS) • Persatuan Lahanan Sarawak (PLAS) • Persatuan Kebangsaan Punan (PNA) • Persatuan Bangsa Sekapan Belaga • Orang Ulu National Association (OUNA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocates the rights of indigenous people

No.	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities (among others)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="302 275 675 331">• Sarawak Dayak Iban Association (SADIA) <li data-bbox="302 342 675 430">• Penan Empowerment Networking Association (PENA) 	

IPP's stakeholders were analysed according to their current power/influence over, and interests in the IPP, on a Power (Influence)/Interest Matrix; and grouped into (1). High power, highly interested stakeholders (Manage Closely), (2). High power, less interested stakeholders (Keep Satisfied), (3). Low power, highly interested stakeholders (Keep Informed), and (4). Low power, less interested stakeholders (Monitor). These stakeholder groups are briefly described as follow:

- 1) **High power, highly interested stakeholders (Manage Closely).** These stakeholders are to be fully engaged, and SEB shall make the greatest efforts to satisfy them. Their roles and/or responsibilities are critical to the success of the IPP; hence, they are to be closely managed.
- 2) **High power, less interested stakeholders (Keep Satisfied).** These stakeholders have high influence in ensuring smooth implementation of the IPP. Over time, their interests in the IPP may rise and be shifted into the Closely Manage group. Currently, enough efforts should be made to keep them satisfied, but not so much that they become burdened with excessive communication or information conveyed.
- 3) **Low power, highly interested stakeholders (Keep Informed).** These stakeholders are highly interested in the activities and outcomes of the IPP; however, they have low power to influence any Project decisions. They must be adequately informed, to ensure that no major issues are arising.
- 4) **Low power, less interested stakeholders (Monitor).** These stakeholders have minimal potential roles and/or responsibilities. Their interests may rise once they know more of the IPP and be shifted to Keep Informed group. Currently, they should be monitored but do not burden them with excessive communication.

Due to the dynamics of power and influence, the current list and positions/groups of the stakeholders may change in the course of the IPP (study through implementation stages). Therefore, it is important to emphasize that stakeholder identification and analysis should be conducted regularly by SEB.

The visual representation or map of the current stakeholders is depicted in **Figure 1** below.

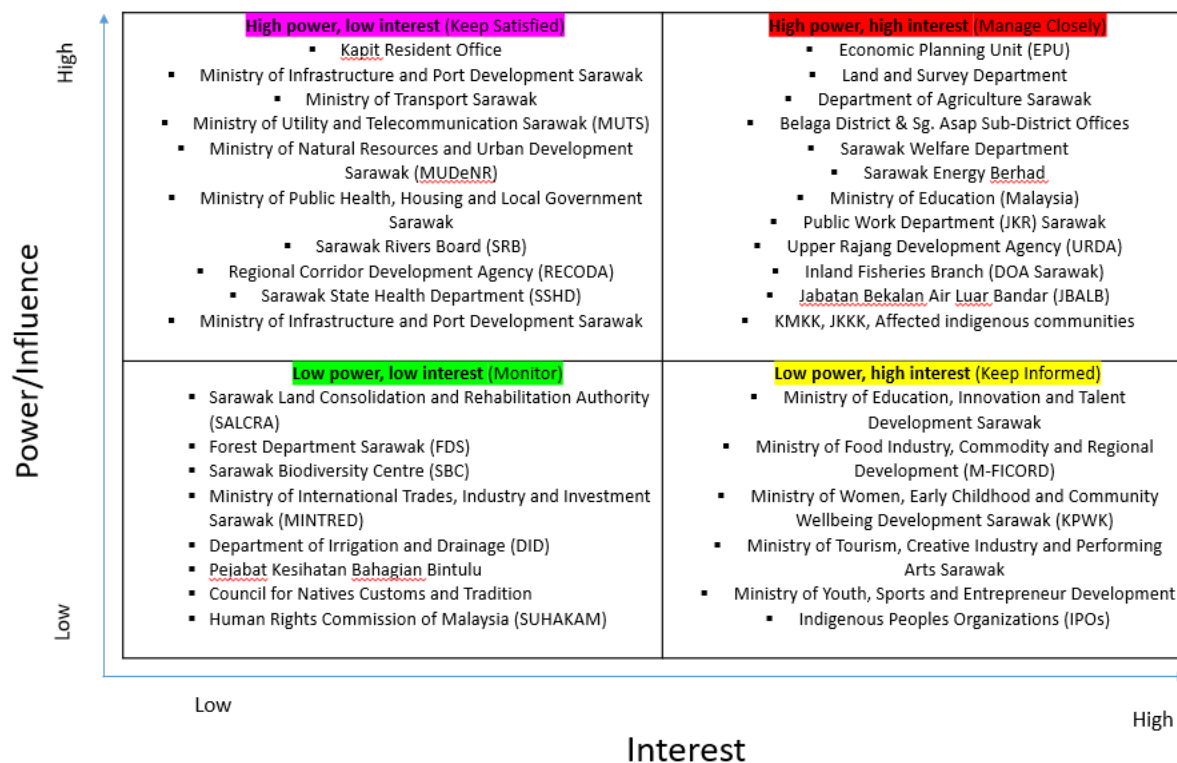


Figure 1: Map of Bakun HEP IPP Stakeholders

1.4 Proposed Survey and Engagement Schedule

The social survey and engagement activities are scheduled for the 3rd to 4th Week of February and 1st to 2nd Weeks of March 2025. Refer to **Table 3** for the detailed social survey plan and overall Bakun IPP Stakeholder Engagement Schedule. However, the survey duration may be extended by a few days or weeks in the event of unforeseen circumstances arise, such as adverse weather conditions (e.g., flooding), blockades, funerals or inaccessible routes.

Table 3: Bakun IPP Social Survey and Stakeholder Engagement Schedule

Project Phase	Engagement Activity	Stakeholders Involved	Date	Objectives	Key Outcomes / Decisions
1. Scoping & Planning	Strategic Stakeholder Engagement	Key governmental stakeholders (ministries, departments)	5 Mar. 2025	Informing about IPP, seeking their inputs for the IPP	Obtained governmental inputs for the IPP.
2. Baseline Data Collection	Public notification Household Surveys, Focus Group Discussions, Key informant interviews Free, Prior, and Informed Participation (FPIP) Dialogues	Indigenous households, community leaders, women's groups, youth leaders, ethnic based NGOs	Feb–Mar 2025 Upstream & Host Communities (3 rd – 4 th Weeks of Feb. 2025 Downstream Comm. & BRS (1 st – 2 nd Weeks of Mar.2025)	Announce the date of surveys Notify the IP and other stakeholders of the intent of the study and preparation of the IPP To collect detailed socio-economic and livelihood data, information of indigenous peoples' rights To ensure informed participation and seek consent where required.	Captured data on livelihoods, education, health, indigenous peoples' rights, environmental and social issues. Consensus reached on key issues related to land rights and cultural preservation.
3. Mitigation Planning	Consultative engagement	Indigenous households, community leaders, women's groups, youth leaders, Indigenous representatives in Bakun area	May-Jun 2025	Present the results of surveys to the IP communities and obtain their endorsement	Received feedback on perceived risks and concerns over Bakun HEP impacts. Final adjustments made based on community feedback.

2 Study Area

Social survey activities will focus on the identified IP communities in the Upstream and Downstream areas of Bakun HEP, as well as Bakun Resettlement Scheme and Host Communities. All identified IP communities/ settlements will be involved in the survey.

2.1 Sample Size

As this is a qualitative study rather than a quantitative or census study, the number of interviews conducted will be limited. The focus is to identify key trends in the challenges and issues faced by the communities rather than to collect statistical data. More time will be spent in the field to ensure an in-depth understanding, and open-ended interview questions will be used to allow flexibility in capturing community perceptions. However, this study faces certain limitations, including difficulties in transportation to reach the communities and time constraints.

A non-probability sampling approach was used in determining number of samples in the survey. Factors such as the numbers of household, locality, and ethnicity were considered in determining the number of samples. This is to ensure every community, ethnic groups, and settlements are covered in the study, and the data obtained are accurate and representative. Overall, 25%, 18%, 13% and 25% of the known numbers of households in the Upstream, Downstream, Bakun Resettlement and Host Communities will be surveyed. The distributions of respondents across the study areas and settlements are listed in **Table 4** through **Table 7**.

Table 4: Upstream Communities

No.	Village / Longhouse	Ethnic Groups	No. of Household	No. of Population	No. of Sample
Longhouse Registered Under District Office					
1.	Uma Balui Lebuie, Naha Jelai	Kayan	29	103	5
2.	Uma Bato Bagi, Lg. Kebuho		28	115	5
3.	Uma Lesong, Naha Nyabong		42	300	10
4.	Uma Kulit, Long Jawe	Kenyah	44	132	10
Longhouse Yet to be Registered Under District Office					
5.	Sang Anau, Long Bulan	Kenyah	63	340	20
6.	Uma Daro, Long Benalui	Kayan	4	20	2
Total			210	1010	52

Table 5: Downstream Communities

No.	Village / Longhouse	Ethnic Groups	No. of Household	No. of Population	No. of Sample
Longhouse Registered Under District Office					
1.	Uma Nyaving, Lg. Mejawah	Kayan	54	240	20
2.	Uma Apan, Lg. Mejawah	Kayan	64	256	20
3.	Uma Kejaman Lasah, Lg. Segaham	Kejaman	120	668	20
4.	Uma Lahanan, Lg. Semuang	Lahanan	41	300	20
5.	Uma Kejaman Senin, Lg. Liten	Kejaman	126	919	20
6.	Uma Kahei, Lg. Mekero Belaga	Kayan	157	974	10
7.	Uma Aging, Lg. Daah	Kayan	65	543	5
8.	Kampung Melayu Belaga	Melayu	60	321	10
9.	Kampung Hijrah Belaga	Melayu	27	62	10
10.	Datah Layang Belaga	Orang Ulu	39	289	5
11.	Uma Sihan, Lg. Menamang	Sihan	35	319	20
12.	Uma Lato Juman, Lg. Amo	Kayan	25	408	5
13.	Uma Sekapan Piet	Sekapan	68	341	10
14.	Uma Sekapan Panjang	Sekapan	180	705	20
15.	Uma Badeng, Lg. Dungan	Kenyah	52	492	10
16.	Uma Tevok, Lg. Buyun	Kayan	30	267	5
17.	Uma Tanjung, Lg. Pawah	Tanjung	39	352	20
18.	Uma Punan Sama	Punan	72	488	10
19.	Uma Punan Biau A	Punan	60	375	10
20.	Rh. Dari, Belaga	Punan	17	93	5
21.	Rh. Lat	Punan	20	121	5
22.	Uma Punan Bah	Punan	113	1130	15
Longhouse Yet to be Registered Under District Office					
23.	Uma Kulit, Lg. Mitik	Kenyah	26	90	5
24.	Uma Aging Baleng Avoon, Lg. Laie	Kayan	50	251	10
Total			1605	10454	290

Table 6: Bakun Resettlement Scheme

No.	Village / Longhouse	Ethnic Groups	No. of Household	No. of Population	No. of Samples
Lower Koyan					
1.	Uma Bawang, Long Murum	Kenyah	NA*	NA*	20
2.	Uma Kelap, Long Sah B		108	1200	20
3.	Uma Baha, Long Bulan		320	1600	20
4.	Lepo' Kulit, Long Jawe		226	2600	20
5.	Uma Nyaving, Long Linau	Kayan	120	1160	20
6.	Uma Belor, Long Sah A		101	1200	20
7.	Uma Balui Liko, Long Liko		214	645	20
8.	Uma Daro, Long Benalui		115	789	20
9.	Uma Balui Ukap, Batu Kalo		86	821	20
10.	Uma Lahanan, Long Panggai	Lahanan	114	861	20
Upper Koyan					
11.	Uma Juman, Long Dupah	Kayan	104	700	20
12.	Uma Lesong, Batu Keling		290	1050	20
13.	Uma Badeng, Long Geng	Kenyah	260	2300	20
14.	Umoe'k Penan, Long Belangan	Penan	31	356	20
15.	Uma Ukit, Long Ayak	Buket	73	580	20
Total			2,162	15,862	300

Table 7: Host Communities

No.	Village / Longhouse	Ethnic Groups	No. of Household	No. of Population	No. of Sample
1.	Uma Sambob, Long Semutut	Kenyah	69	1,167	20
2.	Uma Seping, Long Bala	Seping	43	506	10
3.	Uma Seping, Long Koyan	Seping	21	103	5
4.	Uma Seping Kajang, Jambatan Koyan	Seping	21	100	5
5.	Uma Seping Kajang, Koyan Lama	Seping	20	177	5
6.	Uma Sambob, Batu Pilau	Kenyah	83	465	20
Total			257	2,518	65

3 Questionnaire

The social survey activities will be carried out by using two (2) types of questionnaires, namely *Borang Maklumat Kampung* and *Borang Soal Selidik* (Refer to **Appendix 1**).

** Note: The questionnaires may be revised following the Client's review.*

- ***Borang Maklumat Kampung – General Village Survey Form***

This questionnaire shall be filled out by the *Ketua Kaum* or members of JKKK. This is to collect general village/settlement information (e.g. Village profile). These include among others, number of households/populations, ethnicity, infrastructures/facilities, economic activities, land use, utilizations of natural resources, cultural heritages, common perceptions on environmental conditions, vulnerable groups and general perceptions regarding Bakun HEP.

- ***Borang Soal Selidik – Household Survey Form***

This questionnaire will be used for individual interviews with community members. If any vulnerable groups are identified during these sessions, their representatives will be interviewed as part of the household survey activities. The pre-identified vulnerable groups from this study include persons with disabilities, elderly, women, and single-headed households (single parents).

For vulnerable groups, the consultant will use guided questions to gather in-depth information and gain a better understanding of their perspectives. The samples of guided question are as follows:

Senarai soalan berdasarkan Kumpulan rentan.

Warga Emas (Berumur 65 Tahun ke atas)

1. *Apakah pandangan anda tentang Bakun HEP? Adakah anda mempunyai kebimbangan tertentu (Contoh: Kesihatan, keselamatan)?*
2. *Adakah anda tahu mengenai risiko atau manfaat Bakun HEP ini? Sekiranya tidak, apakah maklumat dan sumber yang terbaik untuk menyebarkan maklumat ini?*
3. *Adakah anda berasa selesa untuk menghubungi pihak berkuasa/SEB yang menguruskan Bakun HEP ini sekiranya anda mempunyai soalan atau kebimbangan?*

Ibu/Bapa Tunggal

1. *Adakah Bakun HEP ini menjejaskan sumber ekonomi anda? Sekiranya ya, nyatakan.*
2. *Adakah anda bimbang Bakun HEP ini mempengaruhi kesihatan atau aktiviti rekreasi anak-anak anda?*
3. *Apakah jenis sokongan/bantuan/sumber yang boleh membantu anda untuk mengurus kesan Bakun HEP terhadap keluarga anda?*

Golongan Orang Kurang Upaya (OKU)

1. *Apakah jenis sokongan/bantuan/sumber yang boleh membantu anda untuk mengurus kesan projek tali api terhadap keluarga anda?*

Wanita

1. *Apakah status perkahwinan anda?*
2. *Adakah anda bekerja atau suri rumah?*
3. *Adakah anda menceburi aktiviti menjana pendapatan (Contohnya: pertanian, kraftangan, perniagaan kecil)? Dan berapakah jumlah pendapatan bulanan?*
4. *Aktiviti penjanaan pendapatan yang manakah penting bagi anda?*
5. *Apakah cabaran utama yang anda hadapi dalam aktiviti pendapatan anda? Dan susun cabaran yang dipilih mengikut keutamaan (ranking) anda.*

Tandakan (✓)	Cabaran	Ranking (1-8)
	<i>Kekurangan modal atau pembiayaan</i>	
	<i>Kekurangan akses ke pasaran</i>	
	<i>Kekurangan peralatan atau sumber</i>	
	<i>Persaingan daripada orang lain</i>	
	<i>Had musim tertentu</i>	
	<i>Infrastruktur yang kurang baik (contoh: jalan, tempat simpanan)</i>	
	<i>Permintaan rendah terhadap produk/perkhidmatan</i>	

Tindakan (✓)	Cabaran	Ranking (1-8)
	<i>Lain-lain (sila nyatakan):</i> _____	

6. *Apakah jenis sokongan yang boleh membantu meningkatkan aktiviti pendapatan anda?*

	<i>Bantuan kewangan (contoh: pinjaman, geran)</i>
	<i>Latihan kemahiran atau bengkel</i>
	<i>Akses kepada peralatan atau teknologi yang lebih baik</i>
	<i>Peningkatan akses ke pasaran</i>
	<i>Pembangunan infrastruktur (contoh: jalan, tempat simpanan)</i>
	<i>Lain-lain (sila nyatakan):</i>

7. *Adakah Bakun HEP ini menjejaskan sumber ekonomi anda? Sekiranya ya, nyatakan.*

8. *Adakah anda bimbang Bakun HEP ini mempengaruhi kesihatan anda?*

9. *Adakah anda mempunyai sebarang cadangan tambahan atau komen?*

APPENDIX 1: Questionnaire

BORANG MAKLUMAT KAMPUNG

Bahagian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan maklumat kampung ini.

Nama Kampung: _____ Jumlah Penduduk: _____
Jumlah rumah/pintu: _____ Jumlah Keluarga: _____
Bangsa utama: _____ Agama utama: _____
Ketua Kaum : _____ No. tel.: _____

1. Adakah kampung ini menikmati kemudahan berikut? (☑ tandakan kotak berkenaan)

- Elektrik** a. SESCO/SEB b. Generator c. Lampu minyak d. Tiada
- Air** a. Paip JBALB b. Air sungai c. Air paip graviti d. Air hujan
Sg. _____ Sg. _____
- Telefon** a. Talian tetap b. Bimbit c. Awam d. Tiada
Liputan: Baik ____
Buruk ____ Tiada ____
- Tandas** a. Pam b. Curah c. Lubang d. Sungai
 e. Lain-lain
- Sampah** a. Trienekens b. Bakar c. Tanam d. Kompos
 e. Sungai/parit f. Buang dlm hutan g. Lain-lain:

Pengangkutan awam

- a. kereta persendirian b. perahu/bot c. bas/van d. motorsikal
 e. lain-lain: _____

Kemudahan pendidikan dan kesihatan (☑ tandakan kotak berkenaan dan namakan, jarak dari kpg)

- Sekolah** a. Tadika Nama: _____
 b. Sek Rendah Nama: _____
 c. Sek Menengah Nama: _____
- Kesihatan** a. Klinik Nama: _____
 b. Hospital Nama: _____

2. Kemudahan awam/komuniti di kampung anda (☑ tandakan kotak berkenaan)

- a. Tanah kubur f. Padang permainan Lain-lain: _____
 b. Dewan/Balai raya g. Gelanggang badminton _____
 c. Perpustakaan h. Kedai runcit _____
 d. Masjid i. Pasar _____
 e. Gereja j. Pejabat Pos

3. Kegiatan-kegiatan ekonomi penduduk pempatan

Kegiatan ekonomi	Bil. isirumah	Catatan
Menangkap ikan/nelayan		
Pertanian		
Penternakan		
Pelancongan		
Perkhidmatan awam		
Sektor swasta		
Perkilangan		
Bekerja sendiri		
Lain-lain pekerjaan		

4. Jenis guna-tanah/kegunaan tanah di kampung dan kawasan berhampiran

5. Kegunaan sungai tempatan

6. Kegunaan kawasan hutan or belukar tempatan:

7. Tempat Bersejarah/ Tapak Arkeologi/Kawasan Keramat (setempat/berdekatan)

8. Kesan-Kesan Bakun HEP

Kesan-Kesan Projek yang dijangkakan terhadap sungai, hutan, pengangkutan jalan, penangkapan hasil sungai/ikan, pertanian, aktiviti pelancongan, kesihatan penduduk dll.

Isu-Isu Lain/Komen/Cadangan

Kod: _____

Nama Kampung: _____

Penemuramah: _____ Tarikh: _____ Masa: _____

No. rumah/ bilik: _____

A. Responden: _____ (nama, optional)

A1. Adakah anda? Ketua isirumah: Ya _____
 Bukan _____ (hubungan dgn ketua isirumah: _____)

A2. Status perkahwinan?

- (1) Berkahwin (pasangan masih hidup) _____ (3) Bercerai _____
 (2) Janda/duda _____ (4) Tidak berkahwin _____

A3. Umur: _____ atau (Tahun dilahirkan _____)

A4. Jantina: _____

A5. Etnik: _____ A5. Agama: _____

A6. Pekerjaan: _____

A7. Pendidikan (tertinggi dicapai): _____

A8. Tempat dilahirkan: _____ (nama kampung & tempat)

A9. Kenapa berpindah ke kampung sekarang? _____

B. Profile Isirumah

B1. Bilangan ahli keluarga (termasuk diri anda): _____ orang.

B2. Kebanyakan ahli keluarga anda kebanyakan adalah dari etnik: _____

B2i. Etnik lain anggota keluarga: _____

B3. Berapa lama keluarga anda telah menetap di sini: _____ (tahun)

B4. Sebelum berpindah ke sini, keluarga anda menetap di mana: _____

B5. Profile umur dan jantina ahli keluarga*. Sila tulis/nyatakan bilangan.

Umur	Jumlah	Lelaki	Perempuan	Tidak tinggal di rumah
1 – 14				
15 – 24				
25 – 34				
35 – 64				
65+				
Jumlah besar				

*Termasuk mereka yang tinggal di luar tetapi bukan secara tetap dan juga mereka yang bersekolah di luar.

B6. Berapa buah keluarga yang tinggal bersama dalam rumah ini? _____

B7. Pekerjaan/Kegiatan/Peranan **semua** ahli isirumah tersebut. Sila tulis/nyatakan bilangan.

Sektor pekerjaan/ Kegiatan/Peranan	Jumlah	Lelaki	Perempuan	Tempat kerja/sekolah/ tinggal & Bilangan (Jika bukan di kampung/ rumah panjang)
Petani				
Nelayan				
Berniaga sendiri				
Kerja kilang				
Sektor swasta				
Sektor awam				
Menganggur/sedang mencari kerja				
Pencen/bersara				
Suri rumah				
Sakit/cacat/tua				
Bersekolah				
Anak kecil				
Jumlah besar				

B8. Tahap pencapaian tertinggi pendidikan semua anggota isirumah yang **bekerja atau sedang mencari kerja** (tidak termasuk yang sudah bersara). Sila tuliskan bilangan.

Tahap sekolah	Jumlah	Lelaki	Perempuan
Tidak pernah bersekolah			
Sekolah rendah			
Menengah rendah			
Menengah atas			
Sjil kemahiran/ vokasional/teknikal			
Diploma			
Ijazah			
Lain:			
Jumlah			

B9. Anggaran pendapatan bulanan isirumah (**pendapatan semua orang** dalam keluarga anda):

Sektor pekerjaan	Jumlah (RM)
Pertanian/Kebun	
Gaji/Upah	
Nelayan/tangkap ikan	
Perniagaan/Kerja sendiri	
Hasil hutan/sungai	
Pemberian anak/anggota keluarga	
Sewaan/Dividen	
Lain-lain:	
Jumlah besar	

B10. Anggaran perbelanjaan bulanan isirumah:

Kategori pebelanjaan	Jumlah (RM)
Makanan/minuman (beras, kopi/gula, bahan masakan dll.)	
Pengangkutan (tambang/sewa kereta atau perahu, minyak petrol-kereta/perahu dll.)	
Pendidikan (belajar anak sekolah, beli bahan pelajaran, tuisyen dll.)	
Perubatan (rawatan, supplemen kesihatan dll.)	
Bayaran ansuran/loan (rumah, kereta, motorsikal, pelajaran, perabut dll.)	
Input pertanian (baja, racun, benih dll.)	
Simpanan (ASB, bank dll.)	
Lain-lain:	
Jumlah besar	

B11. Pemilikan rumah

Rumah sendiri ____	Menumpang ____	Menyewa ____	Majikan ____
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Lain lain _____

B12. Bahan binaan rumah

Kayu ____	Kayu-bata ____	Batu bata ____	Cement board ____
-----------	----------------	----------------	-------------------

Lain lain _____

B13. Kesselesaian rumah? (1) Selesa ____; (2) Sederhana ____; (3) Tidak selesa ____

B14. Harta-harta mudahalih milik keluarga? (Boleh pilih beberapa)

Harta mudah-alih	Tik (✓)	Harta mudah-alih	Tik (✓)
Kereta		Chainsaw	
Motorsikal		Peti sejuk	
Perahu / enjin sangkut		Komputer/laptop	
Settee /kusyén		Mesin basuh	
Television / TV		Air con	
Radio		Microwave	
Gen-set / enjin api		Oven elektrik	

B15. Apakah jenis tandas yang keluarga anda gunakan di rumah?

Tandas curah		Tandas lubang	
Tandas pump/tarik		Tiada tandas	

B16. Apakah sumber tenaga yang digunakan untuk memasak di rumahtangga anda? Tik (✓)
(Boleh pilih beberapa)

Kayu api		Elektrik	
Gas		Tenaga solar	
Arang		Lain-lain (sila nyatakan)	

B17. Apakah sumber utama elektrik yang digunakan di rumah tangga anda? (Boleh pilih beberapa)

Sumber tenaga	Tik (✓)
Grid elektrik / SESCO/SEB	
Penjana elektrik / generator	
Tenaga Solar	
Sumber Hidro Mikro	
Lain-lain (sila nyatakan)	

B18. Apakah tahap capaian internet yang dialami oleh rumah tangga anda?

Tahap capaian	Tik (✓)
Stabil	
Memuaskan	
Tidak baik	
Tiada	

B19. Apakah sumber utama air di rumah tangga anda? (Boleh pilih beberapa)

Sumber air	Tik (✓)
Sungai	
Perigi gali	
Air paip	
Lain-lain (sila nyatakan)	

B20. Bagaimana keluarga anda melupuskan / membuang sampah? (Boleh pilih beberapa)

Cara pelupusan sampah	Tik (✓)
Dipunggut oleh majlis daerah	
Tanam	
Bakar	
Buang di tempat dikhaskan dekat rumah panjang	
Buang dalam hutan / belukar	
Buang dalam sungai	

B21. Adakah sesiapa diantara ahli keluarga anda yang menghadapi masalah kesihatan berikut: (Boleh pilih beberapa)

Jenis masalah kesihatan	Tik (✓)	Berapa orang?
Lelah (asma)		
Darah tinggi		
Kencing manis		
Obesiti		
Penyakit jantung		
Masalah buah pinggang		
Masalah saraf (contoh: strok)		
Masalah sendi (contoh: arthritis, gout)		
Kanser		
Masalah kemurungan (depression)		
Masalah kulit (contoh: ezema, alergi)		
Gangguan penglihatan		
Gangguan pendengaran		
Lain-lain (sila nyatakan)		

B22. Adakah ahli keluarga anda yang menghadapi masalah kesihatan tertera dalam Soalan B21, telah/sedang menerima rawatan perubatan?

- A) Ya _____ (Dimana? _____, Sejak bila? _____)
 Adakah rawatan yang diterima memuaskan?
 Ya () Tidak () Kenapa? _____
 Siapakah yang membiayai rawatan tersebut? _____
 Adakah bantuan diterima? Ya/Tidak. Jika Ya, dari? _____
- B) Tidak _____ (Kenapa? _____)

C. Pemilikan dan Kegunaan Tanah, Sumber Hutan and Sungai

C1. Adakah keluarga anda memiliki tanah (**selain tapak rumah/bilik**)?

Ya _____ (ekar: _____) Tidak _____

C2. Jika **Ya**, apakah status tanah tersebut?

NCR _____ NAL: _____ Mixed zone: _____ Lain: _____
 (Tak ada title) (Ada title) (Ada title)

C3a. Apakah kegunaan tanah/tanah-tanah tersebut? (Boleh pilih beberapa)

Kegunaan	Tik (✓)	Kegunaan	Tik (✓)
Padi		Kolam ikan	
Tanaman jangka pendek (sayur, jagung, kacang dll.)		Pokok buah (pisang, durian, dll.)	
Getah		Sewa / disewakan	
Lada		Terbiar/Tidak diusahakan	
Kelapa sawit		Perniagaan	
Tapak rumah/rumah kebun		Lain-lain:	

C3b. Masalah yang dihadapi dalam kegiatan pertanian:

Masalah dalam kegiatan pertanian	Tik (✓)
Kurang tenaga kerja	
Masalah rupa muka bumi/tanah	
Saiz tanah terbatas	
Input mahal	
Jalan/pengangkutan	
Pemasaran	
Haiwan/serangga perosak	
Lain-lain masalah:	

C4. Adakah keluarga anda memelihara binatang? (1) Ya ____; (2) Tidak ____.

Ya, jenis binatang ternakan: _____

Kegunaan: _____

C5. Adakah sumber hutan atau sungai sekitar kampung penting kepada keluarga anda?

(1) Penting ____; (2) Tidak penting ____; (3) Tidak pasti ____

C6. Adakah keluarga anda terlibat dalam pengumpulan dan/atau penggunaan hasil:

1. Hutan/belukar? (1) Ya ____; (2) Tidak ____.

Hasil diambil/kegunaan: _____

2. Sungai? (1) Ya ____; (2) Tidak ____.

Hasil diambil/kegunaan: _____

C7. Apakah keluarga ada membuat kraftangan? (1) Ya ____; (2) Tidak ____

Kraftangan yang dibuat _____

Kegunaan? (1) Sendiri ____; (2) Dijual ____; (3) Sendiri/dijual ____

D. Maklumat mengenai Perundingan

D1. Berapa banyak mesyuarat rundingan komuniti mengenai pemulihan tanah, pampasan, dan penempatan semula yang anda telah hadir?

	Tik (✓)
Saya telah menghadiri banyak rundingan, tetapi tiada bilangan tertentu	
Satu (1) mesyuarat	
Dua (2) mesyuarat	
Tiga (3) mesyuarat	
Lebih daripada tiga (3) mesyuarat	
Saya tidak pernah menghadiri mesyuarat rundingan kerana:	

D2. Jika anda pernah menghadiri mana-mana mesyuarat rundingan, adakah anda mengemukakan sebarang kebimbangan atau pertanyaan berkaitan pemulihan tanah, pampasan, atau penempatan semula?

	Tik (✓)
Ya	
Tidak	

D2a. Jika **Ya**, adakah kebimbangan anda diselesaikan dengan memuaskan?

- Ya.
- Tidak.
- Isu tersebut tidak diselesaikan dengan baik (sila nyatakan): _____

D3. Sila nilai maklumat yang diberikan semasa proses rundingan mengenai pemulihan tanah keluarga anda.

	Tik (✓)
Maklumat tersebut lengkap dan jelas	
Maklumat yang diberikan tidak jelas atau sukar difahami	
Tiada maklumat diberikan	
Lain-lain (sila nyatakan):	

D4. Adakah anda menerima maklumat yang mencukupi mengenai hak pampasan dan penempatan semula keluarga anda?

Jika Ya,
Sila nyatakan maklumat yang diberi:

Jika tidak,	
Maklumat tidak jelas atau sukar difahami	
Tiada maklumat diberikan	
Tiada peluang untuk meminta penjelasan	
Lain-lain (sila nyatakan):	

D5. Adakah anda berpuas hati dengan **proses rundingan awam** mengenai pampasan dan penempatan Semula, terutamanya yang dijalankan oleh pihak berkuasa tempatan atau wakil kerajaan?

1. Ya.
2. Tidak (sila nyatakan sebab): _____

E. Maklumat Mengenai Penilaian Impak Aset

E1. Adakah keluarga anda terlibat dalam Proses Penilaian Impak Aset?

Jika Ya, sila nyatakan penglibatan anda:	
Memerhatikan proses penilaian	
Terlibat dalam proses penilaian	
Membantu dengan penilaian dan dokumentasi	
Lain-lain (sila nyatakan):	

Jika Tidak,
Sila nyatakan sebab:

E2. Adakah anda menandatangani laporan Penilaian Impak untuk aset terjejas keluarga anda?

1. Ya
2. Tidak

E3. Adakah anda menerima salinan laporan Penilaian Impak untuk aset terjejas keluarga anda?

1. Ya
2. Tidak

E4. Adakah laporan Penilaian Impak dipaparkan secara awam atau disediakan untuk akses awam?

1. Ya
2. Tidak

E5. Adakah anda mengemukakan sebarang bantahan atau aduan semasa Penilaian Impak aset terjejas keluarga anda?

1. **Ya.** Sila nyatakan isu: _____

- 1a. Adakah isu tersebut diselesaikan? 1. Ya 2. Tidak

2. **Tidak** _____

1. Adakah anda berpuas hati dengan pampasan/ganti rugi yang diberi,

Ya ____; Tidak ____

Jika Tidak, kenapa? _____

F5. Sekiranya pampasan/ganti rugi **belum diterima (sepenuhnya)**,

a. Apakah masalah? _____

b. Telah memberitahu pihak bertanggungjawab? _____
(Nama pihak bertanggungjawab)

c. Apakah jawapan yang diberi pihak bertanggungjawab?

F6. Adakah anda menerima sokongan untuk penempatan semula?

Ya ____; Jika ya, sokongan apa yang anda terima?

a. Kos pengangkutan ditanggung

b. Perbelanjaan perjalanan dibayar

c. Bantuan untuk memindahkan barang rumah tangga dan aset lain

d. Lain-lain: _____

Tidak _____

G. Pendapat Mengenai Empangan Hidro Bakun

G1. Bagaimana perasaan anda tentang keadaan hidup keluarga anda sekarang? (Pilih satu jawapan)

Perasaan	Tik (✓)
Selesa, berpuas hati	
Stabil, mampu bertahan	
Tidak stabil dan memerlukan sokongan Sila jelaskan sebab & cabaran:	

G2. Bagaimana anda menilai keadaan hidup keluarga anda dulu atau sebelum Projek Empangan Hidro Bakun/ Penempatan Semula Bakun (BRS)?

Perasaan	Tik (✓)
Selesa, berpuas hati	
Stabil, mampu bertahan	
Tidak stabil dan memerlukan sokongan Sila jelaskan sebab & cabaran:	

G3. Adakah keluarga anda menerima sumber bantuan kewangan? (Boleh pilih beberapa)

Sumber bantuan	jangkamas	Tik (✓)
Tiada bantuan daripada sesiapa		
Keluarga		
Jiran		
Rakan		

Persatuan Kampung		
Kumpulan Keagamaan		
Peniaga tempatan		
Persatuan NGO		
Kerajaan Sarawak		
Sarawak Energy Berhad		
Kerajaan Persekutuan		
Lain-lain: _____		

G4. Bagaimana Keluarga Anda Terkena Impak Projek Empangan Hidro Bakun? (Boleh pilih beberapa)

Impak	Tik (✓), positif	Tik (✓), negatif
Kehilangan tanah pertanian		
Impak terhadap kediaman rumah panjang/kampung		
Impak terhadap pendapatan dari tanah pertanian		
Impak terhadap kawasan budaya warisan		
Impak terhadap budaya warisan		
Impak terhadap tanah perkuburan		
Impak terhadap sistem pengangkutan sungai		
Impak terhadap sistem perhubungan darat (jalan raya)		
Impak terhadap kesediaan dan keadaan sekolah		
Impak terhadap kesediaan dan keadaan perkhidmatan kesihatan (klinik, doktor bergerak, doktor udara)		
Impak terhadap kesediaan dan keadaan bekalan elektrik		
Impak terhadap kesediaan dan keadaan bekalan air bersih		
Impak terhadap kesediaan dan keadaan kemudahan telekomunikasi		
Impak terhadap kegiatan menangkap ikan		
Impak lain (sila nyatakan)		

G5. Jika tanah keluarga anda terkena impak daripada pembinaan Empangan Hidro Bakun, bagaimana impaknya terjadi?

Impak	Tik (✓)
Kehilangan sebahagian tanah, tetapi kawasan yang tinggal mencukupi untuk meneruskan kehidupan atau operasi (tidak memerlukan pemindahan)	
Kehilangan sebahagian tanah, dan kawasan yang tinggal tidak mencukupi untuk meneruskan operasi (memerlukan pemindahan)	
Kehilangan sepenuhnya tanah, memerlukan pemindahan sepenuhnya	
Lain-lain: _____	

G6. Pada mulanya, adakah **keluarga anda** bersetuju dengan pembinaan empangan hidro?

1. Setuju ____

1a. Sekiranya **bersetuju**, apakah tindakan yang telah diambil oleh keluarga anda?

2. Tidak bersetuju ____

2a. Sekiranya **tidak bersetuju**, apakah tindakan yang diambil oleh keluarga anda?

G7. Pada mulanya, adakah **komuniti anda** bersetuju dengan pembinaan empangan hidro?

1. Setuju _____

1a. Sekiranya **bersetuju**, apakah tindakan yang telah diambil oleh komuniti anda?

2. Tidak bersetuju _____

2a. Sekiranya **tidak bersetuju**, apakah tindakan yang diambil oleh komuniti anda?

G8. Pada mulanya, adakah pihak NGO membantu dalam menyuarakan resahan pihak keluarga/komuniti anda?

(jika ada, apakah nama NGO?)

G9. Sekarang adakah **keluarga anda** bersetuju/sokong dengan pembinaan empangan?

G10. Sekarang adakah **komuniti anda** bersetuju/sokong dengan pembinaan empangan?

G11. Adakah pihak kerajaan membantu dalam mengurangkan kebimbangan pembinaan empangan Hidro Bakun?

(jika ada, apakah yang dilakukan)

G12. Adakah pihak pembina empangan membantu dalam mengurangkan kebimbangan pembinaan empangan Hidro Bakun?

(jika ada, apakah yang dilakukan)

G13. Pada pendapat anda, apakah masalah yang paling ketara dalam pembinaan empangan Hidro Bakun kepada **keluarga anda**?

G14. Pada pendapat anda, apakah masalah yang paling ketara dalam pembinaan empangan Hidro Bakun kepada **komuniti anda**?

G15. Pada pendapat anda, apakah manfaat/kebaikan yang telah dibawa oleh pembinaan empangan Hidro Bakun kepada **keluarga anda**?

G16. Pada pendapat anda, apakah manfaat/kebaikan yang telah dibawa oleh pembinaan empangan Hidro Bakun kepada **anda**?

G17. Apakah anda atau ahli keluarga terlibat dalam aktiviti /kegiatan di Empangan Hidro Bakun?

1. Ya _____ 2. Tidak _____

1a. Apakah jenis kerja? _____

1b. Apakah jenis aktiviti/kegiatan? _____

G18. Komuniti lain yang tinggal berdekatan keluarga anda?

G19. Adakah kehidupan komuniti lain ini juga terjejas selepas pembinaan Empangan Hidro?

G20. Sekiranya terjejas, apakah masalah utama yang dihadapi mereka?

G21. Adakah anda mempunyai keluarga atau sanak saudara yang tinggal berdekatan dengan Empangan Hidro:

1. Batang Ai _____

2. Murum _____

G22. Adakah mereka menghadapi masalah tinggal berdekatan dengan Empangan Hidro?

G23. Adakah terdapat tempat bersejarah/tapak warisan komuniti anda yang ditenggelami oleh pembinaan Empangan Hidro Bakun?

1. Apa nama tapak _____

2. Apakah kepentingan tapak tersebut: _____

3. Adakah pampasan/ganti rugi diberi? _____

4. Adakah upacara diadakan? _____

G24. Apakah akibat daripada 'kehilangan' tempat bersejarah/tapak warisan tersebut?

G25. Apakah jenis aktiviti / kegiatan yang anda ingin cadangkan kepada pihak bertanggungjawab Empangan Hidro Bakun?

H. Persepi tentang aktiviti/ projek pembangunan yang berpotensi

H1. Apakah asset/sumber semulajadi yang boleh dimajukan di kawasan ini?

H2. Apakah bentuk pembangunan ekonomi yang boleh dimajukan dikawasan ini?

(1) Pertanian; (2) Pelancongan; (3) Perikanan; (4) Perniagaan asas tani.

(5) Kraftangan

Cadangan lain: _____

H3. Apakah jenis projek pembangunan pertanian (tanaman/ternakan) yang anda minat?

Tanaman: (1) Kelapa sawit; (2) Getah; (3) Lada; (4) Buah-buahan; (5) Koko.

Tamanan lain _____

Ternakan: (1) Ayam; (2) Babi; (3) Ikan (kolam); (4) Ikan (tangki); (5) Kambing;

Ternakan lain: _____

H4. Apakah infrastruktur yang perlu dibina/disediakan di kawasan anda?

(1) Jalan raya; (2) Jeti; (3) Sistem perparitan; (4) Sumber air bersih;

(5) Tenaga elektrik; (6) Pusat pengumpulan/pemprosesan hasil pertanian

(7) Sekolah; (8) Klinik kesihatan

Cadangan lain _____

Komen / Cadangan Lain