



Proposed Resettlement Action Plan
For the Murum Hydro-Electric Power Project
Public Disclosure Document

Sarawak State Government

22nd May, 2013

Kuching

Contents

1	Introduction	3
1.1	Purpose of Report	3
1.2	Preparation of Report	3
1.3	The Project	4
1.4	The Project Proponent	4
1.5	The Government as Regulator	4
1.6	Directly Affected Communities	5
2	Policy Framework: The Sarawak SEIA Process	5
2.1	Overall Policy on Resettlement	5
2.2	Resettlement Action Plan	6
2.3	Compensation and Restoration of Livelihood	7
2.4	Poverty Eradication	8
2.5	Development	9
2.6	Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan	9
2.7	Grievance Mechanism	9
2.8	Success of Resettlement	10
3	Key Findings of Contemporary Ethnography Study	11
3.1	Eligible Households	11
3.2	Housing Design	11
3.3	Location	12
3.4	Estimated Household Income	12
3.5	Importance of Land	13
3.6	Farming	14
3.7	Use of Cash	15
3.8	Semi-Nomadic: Access to Forests	16
3.9	Access to Public Facilities	17
4	Compensation for Community and Agriculture Land	18
4.1	Compensation for Land	18
4.2	Tegulang Resettlement Area	19
4.3	Metalun Resettlement Area	19
5	Resettlement Sites	19
5.1	Site Selection Process	19
5.2	Confirmation of Sites	21
5.3	Site Accessibility	21
6	Compensation for House and Village	24

7	Compensation for Land and Fruit Trees	25
8	Development Projects – Beyond Basic Compensation	26
8.1	Plantation Land	26
8.2	Murum Service Centre	26
8.3	Mini Service Centre at Metalun	26
8.4	Schools	27
8.5	Health Facilities	27
9	Access to Forest for Food Gathering and Hunting	28
10	Vulnerable Households	28
10.1	Identity Cards and Poverty Eradication	29
10.2	Other Vulnerable Groups	29
11	Cultural Heritage Preservation	30
12	Resettlement and Relocation Support	32
12.1	Temporary Government Support	32
12.2	Moving Grant	33
12.3	Departure and Arrival Rituals	33
12.4	Transport Support	33
13	Social and Community Development	33
13.1	Employment	33
13.2	Community Development	33
13.3	Murum Penan Development Committee	34
13.4	Grievance Mechanism	34
13.5	Communications Committee	34
13.6	Implementation Unit	35
14	Monitoring and Evaluation	35
14.1	Monitoring	35
14.2	Evaluation	35
14.3	Third-Party Assessor	36
15	Total Compensation and Resettlement Package and Implementation	36

Appendix: Consultations and Engagements with the Directly Affected Communities of Murum

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of Report

This proposed Resettlement Action Plan contains the total resettlement and compensation package that is being presented by the Sarawak State Government for the consideration and consent of the seven communities comprising 353 household units and 1,415 persons who are being directly affected by the Murum Hydro-Electric Power Project in Belaga, Sarawak.

This proposed Resettlement Action Plan is also released to the general public for comments and feedbacks.

This Public Disclosure is part of the Sarawak Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) Process which complies with the laws and regulations of the State and which incorporates key elements of the Equator Principles and the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

1.2 Preparation of Report

This Proposal is made by the Sarawak State Government on the basis of the findings and recommendations of the SEIA Study on the Murum HEP Project commissioned by the Sarawak State Government to Chemsain Konsultant Sdn. Bhd. While the complete SEIA Study identifies the mitigating measures for both the Project and the directly affected communities, this Proposal deals only with the mitigation measures for the directly affected communities.

The SEIA Study bases its recommendations on the key findings of the Contemporary Ethnography Study which provides an understanding of the current style of living and livelihood of the directly affected communities, their cultural heritage, archaeology, and their economic condition. The Contemporary Ethnography Study also identifies all members of the communities and their head of households and longhouses and compiled them into a Household Register. The Study Report is prepared by the Study Consultant based on the IFC Handbook on Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan (IFC, 2002).

1.3 The Project

The Project is the Murum HEP Project which is part of the development plan for the Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy (SCORE).

The Project consists of a 141-metre roller compacted concrete dam with a crest spillway incorporated in the dam body, an underground headwater conveyance system of tunnels, surge tanks and vertical shafts and a surface powerhouse with four turbine-generator units located downstream on the rim of the future Murum reservoir. The total catchment of the area upriver of the Murum dam is 2,750 square kilometres, extending towards the interior.

The Project will create a reservoir with a surface area of 245 square kilometres and a storage capacity of 12 billion cubic metres of runoff water. The full supply level of the reservoir will be an elevation level of 540 m above sea level.

1.4 The Project Proponent

The Project Proponent is Sarawak Energy Berhad which is a holding company whose business is to develop the power and electricity sector in the State of Sarawak. The generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity is undertaken by its wholly owned subsidiary, Syarikat SESCO Berhad.

Sarawak Energy is independent with its own board and the day-to-day operations managed by a chief executive officer with his management team. While the State Government fully owns Sarawak Energy, the State Government is also the regulator of Sarawak Energy through the State Ministry of Public Utilities.

1.5 The Government as Regulator

The State Government as the Regulator has the job to ensure that the resettlement is done properly with net benefit of the directly affected communities and commercial viability to the Project Proponent. The Regulator also ensures that the Resettlement Action Plan is carried out according to the agreement with directly affected communities.

While the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan was started by the Project Proponent, the Government stepped in, in this particular case, to

ensure that the proposed Resettlement Action Plan for the Murum HEP project is prepared to a satisfactory standard.

1.6 Directly Affected Communities

The Project directly affects seven communities located in the river valleys of the Danum and Plieran Rivers in the Belaga District of the Kapit Division. The official Household Register of the SEIA Study which closed at the end of August 2011 identifies 1,415 people in 353 households as the directly affected communities, comprising 1,304 Penan (335 households) and 113 Kenyah Badeng (18 households).

Two other Penan settlements (Long Jek and Long Peran) of 313 persons (83 households) situated to the west of the future reservoir along the Seping River will not be inundated by the Project and they have chosen not to be relocated or resettled.

2 Policy Framework: The Sarawak SEIA Process

The Sarawak SEIA Process is the SEIA Process for resettlement in Sarawak conducted within the policy and legal framework of the State and incorporating the elements of “free, prior and informed” consultation and consent of the directly affected communities as required under the Equator Principles and the importance of land in resettlement of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples respectively.

2.1 Overall Policy on Resettlement

The overall policy of the State Government on resettlement in Sarawak is that the welfare of the directly affected communities should not be worse off than before, and may be better if resources permit. While resettlement deals basically with compensation and livelihood restoration, the State Government takes the opportunity of the resettlement to eradicate poverty and introduce development.

The resettlement shall comply with the existing laws and regulations of the State where the State Government has legislative authority concerning matters

such as land, agriculture, forestry, local government, state works, native laws and customs.

2.2 Resettlement Action Plan

A Resettlement Action Plan shall be prepared and proposed by the Project Proponent and presented for the consent of the directly affected communities and the approval of the State Government. However, the State Government may, on its own initiative, take over the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan if the plan as submitted by the Project Proponent is not to the satisfaction of the State Government.

The proposed Resettlement Action Plan shall be prepared on the basis of a process of “prior, free and informed” consultation with the directly affected communities leading to consent, which involves an expert study on the Contemporary Ethnography of the directly affected communities through a survey of the cultural heritage, archaeology, current economic conditions and a census.

2.2.1 “Free, Prior and Informed” Consultation and Consent

The directly affected communities will be consulted and their consent given without coercion, prior to implementation and given based on the latest available information. The purpose of “free, prior and informed” consultation is for the directly affected communities to arrive at consent on amiable and practical solutions which will be beneficial for them.

2.2.2 Contemporary Ethnography

The Contemporary Ethnography Study shall be conducted by an expert anthropologist to identify the current way of living of the directly affected communities, their expectations of the immediate future and the pace of adjustment which may be necessary with respect to improving their livelihood.

2.2.3 Mediating Role of Study Consultant

The proposed Resettlement Action Plan may be prepared by a Consultant who plays a critical role in mediating and facilitating the different views by analysing the views of both sides and presenting them in an objective and well-defined manner, supported by additional evidence where appropriate.

2.3 Compensation and Restoration of Livelihood

The primary objective of resettlement is to restore the livelihood of the directly affected communities to the level that they have enjoyed before the resettlement and this is the basic obligation of the Project Proponent. Redress for any loss of assets, income or livelihood as a result of resettlement shall be considered by way of compensation in kind or cash as provided by the existing laws and regulations of the State in matters such as land, agriculture, forestry, local government, state works, native laws and customs.

2.3.1 Eligibility for Resettlement: The Household Register

The households or communities which are eligible for compensation and resettlement shall be those who are directly affected by the Proposed Project and whose names are recorded in the Household Register within the stipulated period for registration. The Household Register shall be created based on the census of the directly affected communities and persons, with the names of the heads of households and members of the households certified by and agreed by the respective community leaders before the cut-off date. There is no discrimination as to gender or race or religion for eligibility.

2.3.2 Compensation for Loss of Houses

Compensation for the loss of houses shall be considered in the form of a replacement house in the selected or approved resettlement site of at least an equivalent standard of the one lost.

2.3.3 Compensation for Loss of Land

Compensation for loss of land shall be considered so long as the claim to the land is supported by a title.

Compensation for Native Customary Rights land shall be considered so long as the claim is consistent with the Sarawak Land Code 1958 (Cap 81), namely, any plot of land where there is evidence of it having been cleared before January 1, 1958 and the size of land as determined by the Department of Land and Survey Sarawak.

For claims to untitled land, the policy guidance is to provide access to a piece of land for the purpose of farming and gardening of a size that is sufficient to

ensure that there shall be no deterioration in livelihood of the affected person or community.

2.3.4 Compensation for Loss of Crops and Fruit Trees

Compensation for loss of crops and fruit trees already planted shall be as per the survey conducted by the Department of Land and Survey Sarawak in accordance with the Sarawak Land Code and the rates of compensation determined by the Department, or access to a piece of land to replant the crops and fruit trees.

2.3.5 Costs of Rituals for Loss of Graves

The cost of rituals for graves that will be inundated or relocated is considered based on those graves identified in the claimant list of the Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Study that is verified by and based on the proposed rates of the Sarawak Museum Department.

2.3.6 Access to Forest Resources

Access to forest resources may be considered for directly affected communities which are deemed to be “nomadic” or “semi-nomadic” in the Contemporary Ethnography Study and who are still largely dependent on forest resources for their livelihood and which is an integral and meaningful element of their current way of life and that they are still in the process of transition from their traditional way of life to the mainstream, provided a forest is available nearby for consideration.

2.4 Poverty Eradication

If the directly affected communities are found to be living in poverty, the proposed Resettlement Action Plan must contain measures to eradicate poverty and improve the living conditions of the directly affected people. The proposals may contain measures for eradicating poverty by the Government.

2.4.1 Housing Assistance

Where practically possible, each eligible household may be considered for an allocation of one basic standard housing unit which may be prescribed by the Government.

2.4.2 Improvement of Livelihood

Where practically possible, each eligible household may be provided with access to land nearby the new resettlement area that allows it to have sufficient food for subsistence on a daily basis.

2.4.3 Access to Basic Amenities and Public Services

Where practically possible, access to basic amenities and public services may be considered and provided for the resettled communities.

2.4.4 Corporate Social Responsibility

Where possible, the Project Proponent may apply its CSR activities to enhance the welfare of the directly affected communities in addition to the poverty eradication measures by the Government.

2.5 Development

The resettlement is seen by the Government as an opportunity to introduce economic activities that can bring about development to the directly affected communities in their new resettlement environment in the medium to long term. The proposed projects for development purposes shall be considered under the normal development budgetary considerations of the Government and shall be implemented by the Government.

2.6 Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan

The Project Proponent shall be responsible for implementing the approved Resettlement Action Plan. The Project Proponent shall execute the approved Resettlement Action Plan and the Government shall monitor to ensure that the resettlement is being carried out properly and successfully. Should the implementation be unsatisfactory, the Government shall take over the implementation from the Project Proponent.

2.7 Grievance Mechanism

There may be grievances expressed by the directly affected communities or by others who feel they should contribute to improve the resettlement. A formal channel of communication shall be established between the directly affected

communities and the Project Proponent and the Government to address such grievances.

2.8 Success of Resettlement

The Government will ensure the success of the resettlement.

2.8.1 Definition of Successful Resettlement

A resettlement is said to be successful when the directly affected communities in their new resettlement environment are able to live a new sustainable way of life that allows them to live above subsistence with a steady stream of cash income which they can save and invest without cash subsidy. When a resettlement is deemed successful, the Project Proponent can formally end its due responsibility with the directly affected communities.

2.8.2 Temporary Government Support

There will be temporary government support for the directly affected communities in the initial years of the resettlement during the period when subsistence has not yet been firmly established. This support shall be at a level not below poverty and will be in kind such as giving of food and other essential items and a smaller cash component. However, the support shall be at a declining level over succeeding years in order to encourage the self-sustainability of the resettlement as well as to avoid dependency on government hand-outs. The existence of temporary support cannot be a sign of the success of the resettlement.

2.8.3 Cash Compensation

Unless provided for by law, cash compensation is not to be included in any resettlement package to encourage the success resettlement of the indigenous communities on the land and land-related activities in the spirit of the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples which emphasizes on the importance of land and the development of land-based activities for the indigenous people.

3 Key Findings of Contemporary Ethnography Study

The directly affected communities have been described in detail in the Contemporary Ethnography Study and the scope of the impacts from the Project is described in the Social Impact Assessment document. The key aspects of the lifestyle and livelihood of the affected communities who are mostly Murum Penan are described below.

3.1 Eligible Households

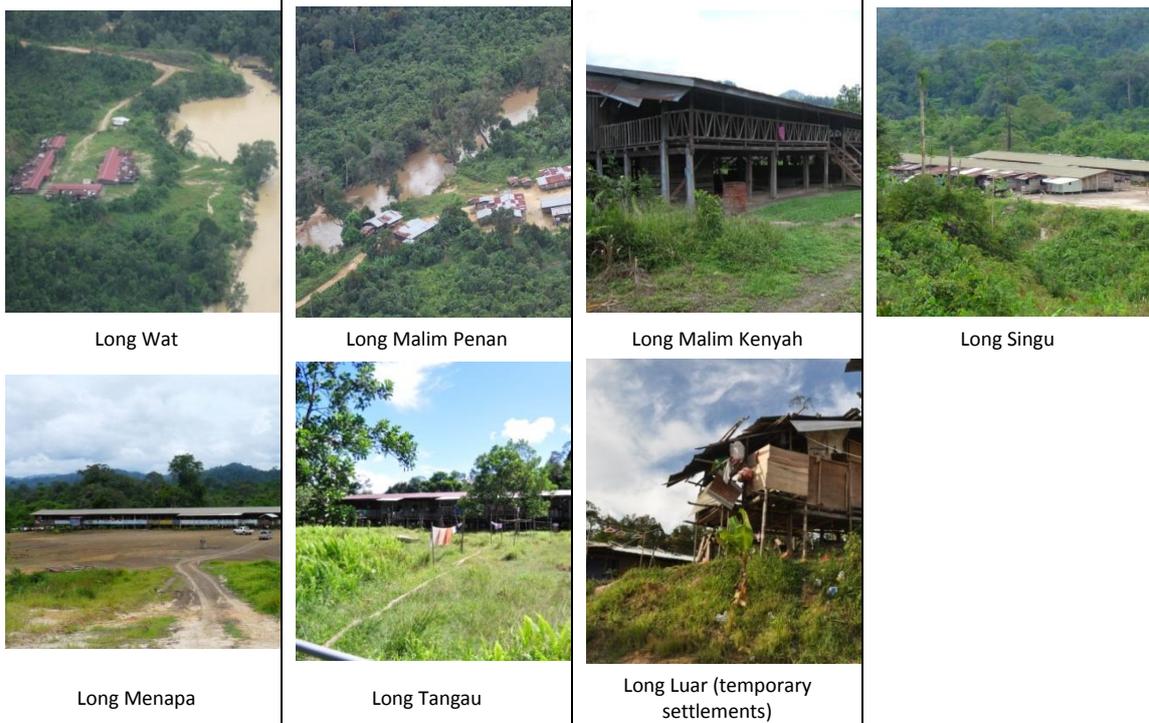
Based on the Household Register compiled for the Contemporary Ethnography Study, six Penan communities and one Kenyah Badeng community are being directly affected by the Project and are eligible for resettlement.

Name	Persons	Households
Plieran	733	192
1. Long Luar	198	52
2. Long Menapa	166	42
3. Long Singu	257	67
4. Long Tangau	112	31
Danum	682	161
5. Long Malim	219	54
6. Long Wat	350	89
7. Long Malim (Kenyah Badeng)	113	18
Total	1,415	353

3.2 Housing Design

The Murum Penan have modified the longhouse to suit their own references, whereby they retain communal values of sharing and cooperation among members and households. The Murum Penan households rely on their community ties to support each other through lean times when food is scarce. They seek assistance from among their relatives and neighbours, a favour which they have to reciprocate on a regular and on-going basis. This sharing within the community defines the traditional way of Penan and their main reason for living together within their respective communities.

Plate 1: Affected Villages in Murum



3.3 Location

The directly affected communities are located all over the area and their respective core territories mirror the area that will be flooded by the Murum reservoir. The communities live in relative isolation from each other with travelling distances of 30 minutes to 5 hours by road. Road access has been available since late 1980’s through logging roads, which link them to the Sungai Asap settlement and the main service centre of Bintulu.

3.4 Estimated Household Income

By imputing the nearest market prices to their output from the farm and the forest, the average Penan household “income” is estimated at RM783. The cash-equivalent income is below the Sarawak official rural poverty line index of RM830 per month at the time of Study. The actual cash incomes (from wages and allowances) vary between RM49 and RM272 per household per month. The average is RM102 for cash wages and RM54 for cash allowances, thus giving an average household cash income of RM156 per month.

3.5 Importance of Land

The economy of Murum Penan communities consists of farming and forest-based activities such as hunting, fishing and gathering of forest products. Farming is basically for subsistence without cash crops or surplus for sale. Because of their low farm productivity, they have a tendency to fall back on the forest for food and material needs.

The heavy reliance of land for survival means the Penan has a strong sense of territorial rights among themselves. Penan communities move freely among each other's territories, sharing each other's resources mostly with tacit permission. Boundaries between communities are notional and did not really arise until recently when formal demarcations were required for compensation claims.

Land is the Penan's major bargaining tool with outsiders. Outsiders are allowed to move through their territories so long as they are paid for the usage.

The Kenyah Badeng community at Long Malim have long been living a settled life centred on agriculture activities such as planting hill padi. Individual households within the longhouse claim territorial rights to the land they have cleared for hill paddy planting.



Plate 2: Hill Padi Cultivation by Penan

3.6 Farming

The Study has to estimate their farming area because of the lack of clear boundary. The communities generally farm on either side of the main rivers near their houses within a strip of half to a kilometre wide on the narrow levees. Most farms are located within 5 kilometres of the longhouse with only 25% located up to 10 kilometres away. Hill rice farms are normally established within walking distance from the longhouses or along the riverbanks where the farm can be reached by small boats. They may construct farm huts to stay during the farming seasons for distant farms. The farming area of a longhouse community could be as large as 4,000 hectares (20 kilometres x 2 kilometres).

Hill padi farm sizes range from 0.4 hectare to 0.8 hectare, or an average of 0.6 hectare. Penan farmers usually establish one plot per season and only a few farmers do two plots per season. They seldom farm on the same plot every consecutive year, but rotate every 10 to 15 years to allow the soil to recover. Each household would require 6-8 hectares of land under hill rice cultivation for subsistence. Many households have also planted fruit trees and other food crops. A household would therefore require at least 14 hectares of land for food production and cash crop planting, of which 6 hectares to 8 hectares is land for swidden cultivation of hill rice with the balance for other cash and food crops.

After hill rice, tapioca is the secondary staple, followed by sweet potatoes and yam. Vegetables grown include maize, pumpkin, cucumber, eggplant and others depending on availability of seeds. Semi-perennial crops comprise mainly banana, pineapples and sugarcane.

Mixed cropping of food crops improves their food security. But some households do not intercrop vegetables with the hill rice when they can rely on jungle produce. Tobacco is also planted mainly for own-consumption as the majority of Penan (men and women, young and old) smoke heavily.

A variety of fruit trees are planted, such as *durian*, *rambutan*, *pulasan*, *terap*, jack fruit and *matakucing*. Durian trees are often inherited while rambutan trees are planted.

Cash crops is almost non-existent among the Penan communities and, despite a lack of experience in managing cash crops, all communities have expressed their desire and willingness to plant cash crops.

The Penan farm yield depends on the forces of nature, as there is minimal field maintenance and no fertilizer inputs. While a good rice yield is about 10 bags (or 500 kg) from a 0.6 ha field, the average is about 240 kg to 260 kg which can feed a household of 4 persons for 4 to 5 months. A bad season may yield nothing.

The average rice production per year for the Kenyah Badeng of Long Malim is about four metric tons (some households with larger workforce can attain the level of six metric tons per year). Many households do not need to plant padi every year since they have surplus rice from the previous season. Many Kenyah households often contribute rice to those Malim Penan households facing food shortage.

The Penan have very little experience with livestock. Their attempts at keeping free-range chickens have not been successful, as the stock is often wiped out by disease. Livestock rearing such as poultry and pig requires surplus food and most households are barely managing their own survival.

3.7 Use of Cash

The Penan are learning to use cash increasingly as they consume more and relying more on the market for food and the modern items of life. Rice now incurs the highest expenditure, followed by sago flour, sugar and soap. Other cash expenditures include transport and fuel for generators or outboard motors.

The Penan could obtain extra cash by selling the things they obtain from hunting, gathering of jungle products, farming, and gardening and things they make such as handicraft and other traditional crafts. Wage employment is low, as fewer than 3% are employed by nearby timber companies or oil palm plantations. Cash flow through the community as irregular allowances from timber companies.

3.8 Semi-Nomadic: Access to Forests

The Murum Penan communities have traditionally been hunter-gatherers living off the nearby forests for their food and other resources. In the last 40 years, they have adapted to a more settled way of life learning to cultivate from their neighbours. Their traditional base camps of as large as 200 persons have now evolved into more permanent settlements. Whenever their cultivation falls short of their daily requirements, their fallback is still the nearby forests. In this sense, the Murum Penan communities are considered to be semi-nomadic in their normal way of life in the Contemporary Ethnography Report.



Plate 3: A Long Malim Penan Back From Hunting

Gathering, fishing and hunting activities in the forest supplement the food and income of the households. Non-timber forest products (materials for food, construction, fibres, firewood, tools, handicraft, furniture, medicine, wrapping and other household uses) are important for household uses as well as a source of household income. A huge variety of plants are also exploited, including, ferns, palms, wild fruits and flowers, mushrooms and many others. Hunting and fishing are still a major source of household protein, with surplus wild meat sold to generate income.

The Murum Penan people are in transition from their traditional way of life of relying on the forest as a means of survival to a more cash economy with cash cropping and outside employment. The transition of the Penan community to this “modern” cash-based way of life will take time (perhaps one generation or about 30 years) during which time access to forest resources is critical as a fall-back for their everyday survival.

3.9 Access to Public Facilities

Their relative isolation has meant difficulty of access to essential services such as schools, clinics, grocery shops or other service institutions. The closest centre is a full-day road trip in the Sungai Asap Settlement area, which has a government sub-district office, a government clinic, schools, and market and retail business shops. En route at the Bintulu-Asap-Bakun road junction is the Aloi Junction that has a coffee shop, a general store providing household goods, and an occasional market servicing workers of nearby timber camps as well as the Penan.

Education: At present, the Murum communities go to the primary and secondary schools in Sungai Asap for their children’s education. Travelling between the schools and the settlements is via the timber roads with transport assistance from the logging companies. The total number of persons with some form of formal education and are deemed literate is 164 persons or 9.5% of the total population.

Health Services: The Sarawak Health Department provides health care services to the Murum area through its Health Clinic at Sungai Asap. The mobile Village Health Team (VHT) and the Flying Doctor Services (FDS) visit each of the longhouses at least once a month. Even though the Sungai Asap government clinic provides free service to the communities, the distance provides a major difficulty of access for the Penan, especially for children and pregnant women who need check-ups. The outreach programme provided by clinic is not broad enough in scope and frequency to meet the needs of the local communities. The Murum communities have requested for a government clinic in their area providing basic services such as those provided by Sungai Asap Health Clinic.

4 Compensation for Community and Agriculture Land

The compensation for land in Sarawak is based on evidence of the ownership of land and its size. For land under native customary rights, there shall be evidence that the land has been worked on traditionally by the community. Because the Murum Penan are late cultivators of the land, their claims to untitled land falls outside the Sarawak Land Code.

Nonetheless, in recognition of the unique case of the Murum Penan, the State Government is giving special consideration to ensure that the directly affected communities will have sufficient land for their communities to expand as well as for them to work on to sustain their traditional livelihood and even improve themselves.

As the surveys of the potential compensation from the indicated areas show that the monetary sum is likely to be minimal and insufficient for their survival, the State Government has decided to provide land for the use of every directly affected household, regardless of whether they have any legitimate claim or not, based on an estimation by the Study experts as to their requirements.

4.1 Compensation for Land

The State is granting land for the resettlement of 15 hectares of land per household on the basis of one hectare per household for community purposes, and 14 hectares for agriculture.

The one hectare per household shall be used for community purposes, such as houses, community buildings road reserves, dumpsites, football fields, place of worship, etc. Each household shall be allocated an apartment or “bilek” in the longhouse with a 0.5 hectare land for a home garden plot and 2.5 hectares for farm garden.

A land area of 4 hectares is allocated for cash crop (rubber or oil palm) and 6 hectares for hill rice (0.6 hectare per household per annum on a 10-year rotation because of the soil condition and method of cultivation) and one hectare for sago. Over time, the land allocated for staple crops can be gradually converted into other uses (such as rubber or fruit gardens) as the resources and food needs allow. The land in the immediate vicinity of the community is to be

allocated for household use as garden plots to plant vegetables and fruit trees and to raise livestock.

4.2 Tegulang Resettlement Area

The State is providing the Tegulang community a site which occupies an area of 5,710 hectares along the Tegulang River, extending northwards towards the future reservoir. Three communities are to be resettled in this area with the community sites located along the Tegulang valley. The new service centre will be located adjacent to the reservoir and the Murum HEP dam site with road access to the resettlement sites. While the valley area provides land for agriculture and community development, much of the outlying area is mountainous.

4.3 Metalun Resettlement Area

The State is providing the Metalun community an area of 4,420 hectares in size and located along the Plieran River above and below the junction with the Metalun River. The Plieran River runs along the entire northern boundary of the resettlement area, with tributaries (including the Metalun River) running intermittently across the whole site. The terrain at the resettlement site is generally undulating. A mini-service centre to service the four communities will provide a primary school, agriculture extension and clinic offices is proposed for the Metalun area.

5 Resettlement Sites

The Murum resettlement involves seven communities. The communities of Long Wat, Long Malim and the Long Malim Kenyah Badeng have agreed to be resettled at the Tegulang River, while Long Singu, Long Menapa, Long Luar and Long Tangau have requested to be resettled at Metalun River, Plieran.

5.1 Site Selection Process

During the feasibility study for the Murum HEP in 1993, the affected communities were first approached and asked their views on resettlement. All

the communities expressed the views that they did not want to be moved together into one area. The communities living along the Danum River preferred to be moved near to each other but not together with the communities living along the Plieran River. The communities along the Plieran River expressed a similar sentiment in that they could be moved near to each other but preferred not to be together with the Danum communities.

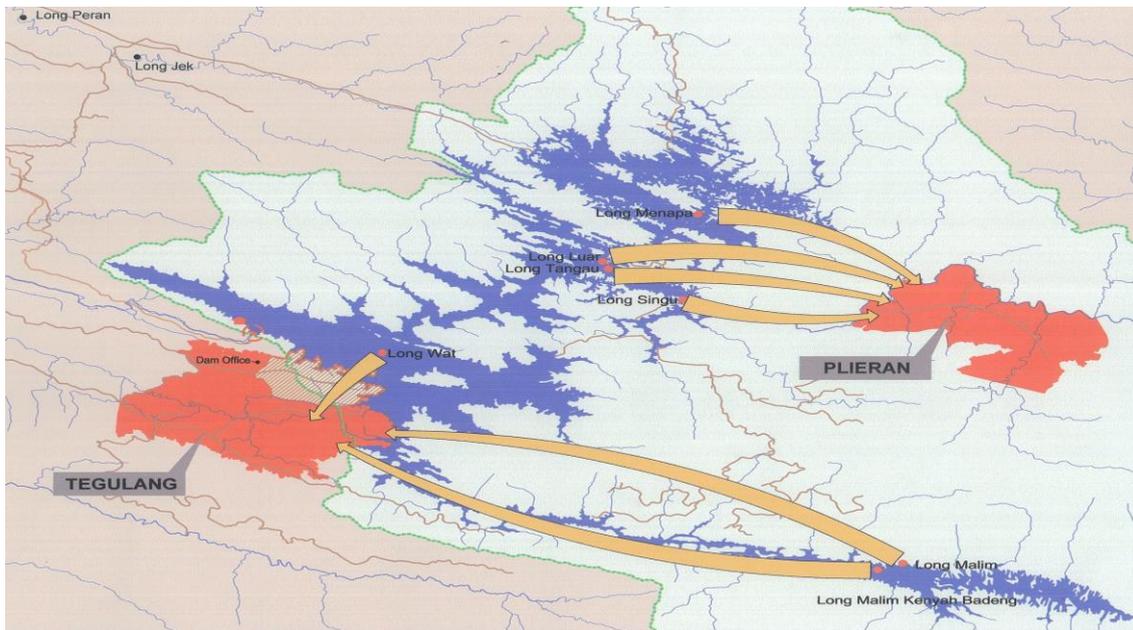


Plate 4: Overview of Proposed Resettlement Sites

During the preparation of the Contemporary Ethnography, the communities were consulted on their choices for resettlement. The Danum communities indicated that should it be necessary, they would be willing to move to an area along the Tegulang River and the Plieran communities indicated that they would be willing to move to an area further up the Plieran near the Metalun River. (The first choice of the Plieran communities was an area located near the Metanik River. This site was not feasible, as the area would be inundated.) The community of Long Malim indicated that they preferred to stay in the upper Danum River above the reservoir.

Site visits to each of the proposed resettlement areas with members of the community verified the locations and the suitability of the land. The agriculture capability of the areas was checked against the Sarawak soil and agriculture

capability maps and found to provide the best available agriculture land, comparable to the areas they currently occupy.

In terms of size, the areas provide sufficient arable land to support the communities and provide for transition into cash crop agriculture for at least the next 10 to 15 years.

Access to areas of forest from the Tegulang site will be somewhat of a constraint as the site is located outside of the Murum catchment. Access to forest on the upper Danum River will be possible using boats (1.5 to 2 hours) along the reservoir and the Danum River. The communities of the Metalun site will have access to areas of forest further up the Plieran River as well as to forest to the north of the Plieran River towards the Usun Apau massif.

5.2 Confirmation of Sites

The preferred resettlement sites of the communities were presented to the State Government in August of 2010. The government agreed in principle to the requests with the suggestion that the community of Long Malim move down river to the Tegulang site for them to be closer to schools and other civic services. The community agreed on the condition that they would continue to have access to their land located above the reservoir.

The proposed resettlement areas and areas of forest for community access were presented to the government for approval in February 2011. The communities confirmed their acceptance of the resettlement locations during a meeting in July 2011 and subject to final survey and detailed site planning. During a series of visits to the sites the communities indicated their preferred locations for the communities.

5.3 Site Accessibility

The main access to the Murum HEP and the respective Penan settlements is via a logging road that connects to KM108 of the Bakun-Tubau Road. This unpaved logging road branches off through several logging feeder roads before reaching the Murum Hydroelectric Project site with some of the feeder roads providing access to the existing Penan communities settlement. Logging roads also connect the Tegulang and Plieran resettlement sites to the main Bakun - Tubau road and to the Murum Dam site. A number of access roads are being planned

and will be constructed by the Public Works Department (Jabatan Kerja Raya, JKR).

5.3.1 Main Access Road to the Murum Dam Site

This road will have a total length of 61.3 km starting from KM108 of the Bakun-Tubau Road (near the existing rest area called the Aloi junction Rest Shop). The proposed road extends east-wards, closely following the route of the current logging road for 20 km before branching off from the logging road and continuing in southeast direction for 36 km until it intersects the logging road again. The new road will run parallel to the logging road and after crossing Murum River will run along the southern bank of the river south-eastwards to the vicinity of the dam site.

Plate 5: Directly Affected Communities Marking their Preferred Resettlement Sites



Long Wat



Long Malim-Penan



Long Malim-Kenyah



Long Menapa



Long Tangau



Long Singu



Long Luar

5.3.2 Access to the Tegulang Resettlement Site

The Tegulang resettlement site is located approximately 15 km by logging road from the main access road to the Murum HEP dam. With the completion of the new Sungai Asap – Murum road, the existing logging road could be upgraded providing access between the Tegulang resettlement area and the new Murum Township. This road links the Tegulang resettlement site to the main road network leading to Sungai Asap and Bintulu. Existing logging roads will serve access between the Tegulang resettlement communities.

5.3.3 Access to the Metalun Resettlement Site

The Metalun site is accessible using existing logging roads along the upper Plieran River. These roads connect to the main logging access road that connects to the Singu logging camp and the main Bakun – Tubau road. However, once the area is inundated these roads will be cut off and the only means of access to the Metalun site from the Murum Service Centre will be by boat across the reservoir. The boat journey should take between 1.5 – 2 hours. A resettlement access road will be required to connect all the communities in the Metalun site to a central landing area on or upriver of the reservoir. The connection jetties are to be constructed concurrently when the respective service centres of both resettlement areas are being built.

While the resettled communities will be reliant on boats for transport, they will have a measure of independence not possible in their current situation. Boats can and have been built by most members of the community and most people can afford outboard motors. Alternatively, the communities in Metalun can also commute by land using the existing logging tracks to reach the Murum service centre via a northbound logging track. The logging track route to Murum service centre is of longer distance and more time consuming than travel by boat but offers an alternative commuting means for the communities to reach the main service centre.

6 Compensation for House and Village

The State has allocated one hectare per household to be used for the development of the village and the houses for the eligible households. Their houses will be replaced one that is at least the same or better at no cost to themselves, provided the name of the head of household is recorded in the Household Register. Each household is a nuclear family, to ensure no undue overcrowding in the new resettlement scheme. As a result, the number of new houses is more than the number of old houses that will be lost. There will be 161 units in Tegulang and 192 units in Metalun. Each village will have a multi-purpose hall which space for a kindergarten and chapel. There will be an internal gravel road. Garden plots of 0.5 hectares will be developed around the longhouse.

Table 2: New Housing 67% More Than Those Lost

	Existing	New	Difference
Tegulang	101	161	+60
Long Wat	47	89	+42
Long Malim Penan	20	54	+34
Long Malim Kenyah	34	18	-16
Metalun	111	192	+81
Long Singu	53	67	+14
Long Tangau	15	31	+16
Long Luar	15	52	+37
Long Menapa	28	42	+14
Total	212	353	+141

The design, layout and planning of the houses is based on dialogues with the Penan and also taking into consideration their traditions and preferences for the type house they desire to live in. The communities have indicated that they do not prefer the extended longhouse design similar to other ethnic communities. Rather, they prefer smaller clustered family-based blocks of up to 10 apartment units each. The common veranda or 'Ruai' is an important feature where community interaction can take place as well as serving as an area of gatherings and meeting.

The building is constructed of a 2-storey reinforced concrete frame sitting on stilt with hard wood floor at the living area, ruai and bedroom. The kitchen and toilet/bathroom are separated from the main living areas with the floor constructed of reinforced concrete. The first floor has the living cum bedroom and the second floor has 2 bedrooms. The ruai is 14 feet in width. Each unit is separated by a brickwall and at every third unit is separated by a firewall built to the roof. Total built-up floor area for each unit is approximately 1300 sq. ft. There is water and electricity (from 6 pm to 12 midnight) to each unit.

7 Compensation for Land and Fruit Trees

The priority is the development of the farm which has been allotted on the basis of 3 hectares per household. The allotment is 0.5 ha for the home garden for the planting of food crops so that each household can be self-sufficient in food, and 2.5 hectares for fruit orchard and other cash crops to provide sources of cash income.

The plan by the Department of Agriculture is to develop the most fertile land in each of the new settlement areas first in order to maximise the harvest. The allocated 0.5 hectares is being developed together for economies of scale. The land for the home garden is being cleared by the Project Proponent and to be developed by the Department of Agriculture. The DOA is hiring a contractor to plant the home garden and produce the target output. The home garden is being developed with hired local Penan people and some of them are also being trained in Kuching to ensure that they are able to take over after the contractor has finished his job.

The 3 hectare farm allocation per household is ample compensation for loss of any fruit trees that may be suffered by the directly affected communities, as the cash compensation is likely to be minimal as per the schedule of rates and verified by the Department of Agriculture and Land and Survey. The compensation in terms of allocation for farm for every household is generous as it is regardless of whether they have any claims or not and it allows more fruit trees to be grown than needed for subsistence.

8 Development Projects – Beyond Basic Compensation

The development projects shall be funded under the normal government annual budgets. These projects shall be taken up by the respective ministries and departments.

8.1 Plantation Land

In addition to the 3 hectares of home and farm gardens per household, potentially another 11 hectares per household are being allotted for plantation development. The original allocation is 4 hectares per household for rubber or oil palm, while another 6 hectares is allocated for padi and 1 hectare for sago. The State allows all the 11 hectares to be developed for as plantation crops for cash, according to the wishes of the directly affected communities.

The communities can develop the 11 hectares in conjunction with private companies or government agencies, whichever they feel more comfortable.

The rubber trees take 5 to 6 years to reach maturity for tapping.

8.2 Murum Service Centre

As recommended by the Study, a main service centre shall be established at Murum near Tegulang and supplemented by a mini-service centre at Metalun.

The new Murum Service Centre will be established adjacent to the reservoir and the Murum dam site with direct road access to the Tegulang Resettlement Area and by boat across the reservoir from Metalun. The Murum Service Centre will have a K-9 category school up to Form 3 and a Type 6 Health Clinic with dispensary, and facilities to accommodate a sub-district office and agriculture office and storage, as well as housing, shops and market area.

8.3 Mini Service Centre at Metalun

The Metalun resettlement site being farther away from the Murum Service Centre will have a mini service centre with a school (Primary 1 to 6), government sub-clinic for mobile clinic visits, agriculture extension sub-station, offices and accommodation facilities.

8.4 Schools

The Study recommends that there be one primary school each at the Murum Service Centre and the Metalun mini service centre, and a secondary school at the Murum Service Centre.

The primary school is to have a land area of not be less than eight hectares (20 acres) to cater for future expansion and to provide for recreational facilities.

The secondary school is to have 25 acres and operational within six years after the primary schools commence operation.

Each school will be built as per the requirements of the Ministry of Education, which includes an administration block, inter-connected academic building housing classrooms for the primary and secondary school, facilities for laboratories, domestic science, woodwork shop and a library, a multi-purpose hall large enough for sports, a kitchen building for the secondary and a canteen for the primary school, separate boarding facilities for boys and girls are required in the secondary school, games courts, playing fields and a school green and assembly ground, and space and structures for teacher's quarters and guardhouse.

8.5 Health Facilities

The Study recommends a type 6 clinic in the Murum Service Centre on a land area of 5 to 6 acres. There will be a clinic block with residential quarters for 12, a rest house for visiting patients (Rumah Temuai), an ambulance and 4WD for other official duty, an outboard engine (25-30 HP) and a boat (with life jackets).

A type 6 clinic typically has an assistant medical officer (AMO) Grade U32, two assistant medical officers (AMO) Grade U29, two jururawat masyarakat (JM) Grade U19, two pembantu perawatan kesihatan (PPK) Grade U3, two pemandu kenderaan bermotor (PKB) Grade R3, two pekerja rendah awam (PRA) Grade R3 and a pembantu kesihatan awam (PKA) Grade U17.

A mobile health service operating on a schedule can serve the upriver communities at Metalun, manned by an assistant medical officer (AMO) Grade U29, a jururawat masyarakat (JM) Grade U19, a pemandu kenderaan bermotor (PKB) Grade R3, a pekerja rendah awam (PRA) Grade R3, a pembantu kesihatan

awam (PKA) Grade U17. There will be need for boats and engines, and a small clinic with staff accommodation for overnight stay at various localities.

9 Access to Forest for Food Gathering and Hunting

The Murum Penan are considered “semi-nomadic” according to the Contemporary Ethnography Study which means that while they have established permanent dwelling places and permanent farms, they continue to rely to some degree on traditional forest-based activities to support their families. As such, they are allowed to access the nearby forest area in Upper Danum and Upper Pelieran for the purpose of collecting minor forest produce such as leaves, rattan, roots and medicinal plants for their own consumption but not for sale, taking fish in a sustainable manner for their own consumption but not for sale, and hunting animals which are not listed as totally protected and protected animals for their own consumption but not for sale.

Community collecting rights do not imply ownership and the affected communities are only allowed to have access to the forest for hunting, gathering of forest products and fishing. These rights can be reviewed at a later date when farms have come into production and once members of the community have remunerative employment in the wage-earning sector of employment.

10 Vulnerable Households

Vulnerable households are those who are poor, old, single or young and special care and attention to ensure that they can cope with the resettlement.

10.1 Identity Cards and Poverty Eradication

There were 236 heads of household reported to be without national identity cards in the Study and since then, the State together with the Project Proponent had sought the help of the National Registration such that now 343 out of 353 heads of households have the national identification cards. Assistance will be provided the registered the remaining ten soon.

Community	Households below the Rural Poverty Index	Household heads without IC	Elderly Household Heads (\geq 65 years)	Single heads of household
Long Wat	89	56	4	9
Long Malim	54	25	2	7
Long Luar	52	46	3	1
Long Menapa	42	35	-	2
Long Singu	67	52	6	3
Long Tangau	31	22	-	2
Total	335	236	15	24

With these identity cards, 272 Penan households are now registered in the eKasih which is a database of the certified poor and from which the Federal Government will dispense assistance in poverty eradication from time to time. The other 81 households were unable to be registered because of higher income and ten for lack of national identification cards. Nonetheless, these 81 households will be provided similar assistance by the Project Proponent.

10.2 Other Vulnerable Groups

For other vulnerable groups since as elderly and single heads of household, as well as teenaged mothers, special attention shall be paid to assist them to overcome poverty.

Age Class / Community	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years
Luar	5	5 (1)	3 (2)	6 (4)	2 (1)		4 (4)
Malim	2	4	3 (1)	2	1	4 (1)	1 (1)
Menapa	1	3	2	7 (6)	1 (1)	1 (1)	
Singu	1	6	4 (2)	4 (1)	1 (1)	7 (6)	1 (1)
Tangau	2		3			2 (2)	
Wat	9	5 (1)	4 (2)	4 (3)	2 (1)	4 (2)	3 (2)
Total	24 (1)	31 (2)	23 (8)	24 (15)	10 (5)	24 (17)	12 (11)

Education levels are currently very low and many teenage girls as young as 13 years old are married and producing children. More than half of them marry by the time they are 16 years old. (For men, the youngest is 16 years old with many married after 18.) Uneducated and with a family, the young teenaged girls will have to rely on home-based activities to provide any income for their family.

11 Cultural Heritage Preservation

The Murum dam area contains several types of tangible cultural heritage such as burial or gravesites, sacred rock sites and remnants of old longhouses. The majority of these sites will be inundated by the reservoir created by the Murum Dam. Those items of cultural heritage not flooded should be protected and preserved while those to be inundated (and recorded during the cultural heritage survey) should be, if possible, rescued and put on display in a cultural centre or museum.

The sacred rock sites of Batu Tungun and Batu Tau situated at the Murum Dam are located above the dam level and should therefore be preserved because they are the sacred sites of the Penan and are of historical and cultural value to the State. A viewing platform and information panels about the history and significance of BatuTungun and Batu Tau sacred rock sites can be constructed for visitors to these sites. Preservation and conservation of Batu Tau and Batu Tungun can be done with government agencies such as the Sarawak Museum Department. These rock structures may need to be strengthened or reinforced to protect them from further deterioration. Future development in the vicinity of these sacred rock sites will include the inputs from the Penan to prevent further losses or damage to their customs and cultural heritage. The procedure and responsibilities for this has been outlined in detail in the Murum Cultural Heritage Master Plan.

Settlement	Burial Sites		Burial Poles (Kelireng)	Cultural Sites	River
	Name of Site	Number of graves			
Long Singu	Lubuk Tudek Lubuk Kerepik	564			Plieran
Long Luar	Kuala Luar	1,089	Kuala Luar		Plieran
Long Tangau	Long Tangau	432	Long Tangau		Plieran
Long Menapa	Ujan Ngeyuyit Apat Palan, Sg. Sungan Sg. Menawan	779	Sg. Menawan	10 sacred rock sites	Plieran
Long Wat	Murum & its tributaries	989		Batu Tungun	Murum
Long Malim (Penan)	Sungai Penganen,	856			Danum
Long Malim (Kenyah Badeng)	Kubur Badeng	3,072			Danum
Other Sites				Batu Asuk	Plieran

Most of the burial sites, except those the Penan community have requested to be relocated to higher ground, will be inundated. Relocation of graves to new burial sites will be done by the Sarawak Museum Department and relevant government agencies in accordance to the wishes of the Penan and the Kenyah communities affected by the Murum Dam.

As for the old longhouses or settlements, the Study deems it unnecessary to salvage them because most of their structures have collapsed or decayed and previous excavations have only recovered fragments of pottery, porcelain, and glass, beads, iron objects, stone work, and a few old hardwood piles. All these finds are dated to a relatively recent period and are common artefacts (not rare pieces).

The Sarawak Museum is the responsible authority and the requirements and protocols for dealing with cultural heritage have been outlined in the Cultural Heritage Management Plan endorsed by the Museum.

12 Resettlement and Relocation Support

In the initial years of the resettlement, the communities will have to re-establish their way of life and at the same time restore their means of livelihood. While all efforts will be made to deliver according to plan, it is likely that production to sufficient volume will take time and that subsistence support is necessary to ensure that the welfare of the communities is not unduly impaired.

Table 6: Resettlement support requirements for resettled households

Year	Resettlement Support Rationale
2013	RM850 in cash and kind per month per household Relocation; No means of production in new resettlement areas, limited access to sources of protein (especially fish)
2014	RM 850 in cash and kind per month per household Garden crops started; limited production; limited access to sources of protein, some employment
2015	RM 850 in cash and kind per month per household Rice, garden & some field crops producing; staple crops and vegetables; limited access to sources of protein, some employment
2016	RM 500 max per month per household Staple and garden crops producing as in Year 3; fruit and cash crops growing; some protein sources producing – less support required
2017	Food support as required. This situation to be monitored by the resettlement unit. As year 4 for crops; some protein production
2018	Food support as required. This situation to be monitored by the resettlement unit. As year 5 for crops; some protein production, cash crops ready to produce

12.1 Temporary Government Support

The State will provide temporary support in the first six years until a sustainable income stream can be established from the home garden or plantation crops.

From the date of relocation to December 2015, the State will provide support to a maximum value of RM850 per month for each of the households, both in kind (RM600 equivalent) as for food and other kitchen item as well as RM250 in cash. From January 2016 to December 2016, the maximum support will be reduced to RM500 equivalent. From January 2017 to December 2018, the support will be made on the basis of need as established on a formal basis.

12.2 Moving Grant

A one-off moving grant of RM4,000 will be provided to each of the 353 households prior to the actual relocation in order for the households to buy things which they need in the new houses. This moving grant will be paid in cash to the heads of household.

12.3 Departure and Arrival Rituals

As per their local customs, a proper ritual will be performed by the communities before they leave their old houses and when they arrive at their new houses. The expenses for these rituals will be paid for by the State.

12.4 Transport Support

The transportation of the people and their belongings will be organised and paid for by the State.

13 Social and Community Development

13.1 Employment

Every job opportunity will be given to any Penan who is willing to work and who has the relevant skills. Where they do not have the skills, and if they are willing, they will be trained before they are employed.

It is likely that they will be busy re-establishing their livelihood. In government projects to establish their home garden and plantations, they may be employed to work on these projects. Probably one of the most relevant will be in forestry where they can work as forest guides or rangers.

Those who prefer may be given priority in nearby construction projects. Later on, when public services are made available, they may be absorbed in schools, healthcare and other services.

13.2 Community Development

It is important that the directly affected communities organised themselves for self-help so that they can prosper in the newly settled areas on their own. How

the communities will be organised will be done in further consultation with the communities with guidance from governmental and non-governmental agencies. Areas in which they will need to focus are commerce, the handling of cash, education, hygiene, and childcare.

13.3 Murum Penan Development Committee

While the respective headmen represent the interest of each of the longhouses, there is also a need for an entity to represent all the longhouses on communal matters. The Murum Penan Development Committee (MPDC) was officially formed on 15th March 2009 with the elected office-bearers comprising the headmen, community leaders and educated Penan from all project affected villages. It plays a critical role in the SEIA consultation process, as the initial meetings and briefings for the SEIA Study were conducted with the MPDC and the consultation with them on 8th April 2009 in the Sungai Asap Sub-District Office on matters relating to historical sites in the Murum area.

13.4 Grievance Mechanism

The grievance mechanism is established with MPDC as the main communication link between the government and the people. The grievance mechanism also included the local political leadership and the District Officer as advisors.

The Murum SEIA Study Technical Committee meeting on 9th October 2009 officially recognized MPDC as a representative of the Murum Community and accepted the Grievance Mechanism as the line of communication between the Government and the affected communities, on the understanding that all grievances are to be channelled through this line of communication without resorting to disruptive actions nor ignoring the standing of the headmen in their respective individual longhouses.

13.5 Communications Committee

The Government has recently established the Murum Resettlement Communications Committee with Co-chairmen (YB Datu Len Talib Salleh, YB Datuk John Sikie, and YB Liwan Lagang), Secretariat (Ministry of Resource Planning and Environment), and Ground Coordinators headed by DO Belaga

(who reports to Resident Kapit), the 2 Pemanca, 1 Penghulu, the Tuai Rumah, and the police.

13.6 Implementation Unit

At the ground level, the “Murum Community Development Unit” will be established and shall comprise the police, and personnel from education, health, agriculture and others to be stationed at the Murum Service Centre. This unit could be headed by Sarawak Administrative Officer (Community Development Coordinator) responsible for monitoring and coordinating the programmes, and who will report to the District Officer Belaga.

Sarawak Energy is the Project Proponent and has also been appointed as the implementing agency for the execution of most aspects the resettlement programme. As such, therefore, the Government as Regulator can play a more active role in ensuring the success of the resettlement.

14 Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan shall be monitored and evaluated.

14.1 Monitoring

Key performance indicators (KPIs) will be formulated to monitor various aspects of the resettlement, particularly the quantity and value of agriculture output, the amount of cash income earned through sale of own output and employment, education achievement at various levels, and health such as infant mortality.

The objective of monitoring is to ensure that the Resettlement Action Plan is being carried out smoothly and timely and that the welfare of the directly affected communities are in no way diminished into poverty.

14.2 Evaluation

Once the performance indicators are set and monitored, their performance will be evaluated and assessed for the purpose of coming up with

recommendations made to help improve the performance and achieve the targets and ensuring the success of the resettlement.

14.3 Third-Party Assessor

The performance can be assessed by a third party which can be a consultant or NGO so that an independent assessment can be made of the performance.

15 Total Compensation and Resettlement Package and Implementation

This proposed Resettlement Action Plan presents the total compensation and resettlement package by the State Government to the directly affected communities of 353 households and 1,415 individuals in the Murum area.

Package 1 on compensation is an ongoing process of consultation and negotiation. The allocation of 15 hectares of land and the money for the ritual costs for graves have been accepted.

Package 2 is the replacement of the housing and village facilities and the preparation of the 0.5 hectare per household for the home garden. In terms of physical infrastructure, this is a priority to ensure that the communities can be properly settled and their home garden developed to restore their livelihood above poverty. The sign of success is when the communities can establish a steady flow of cash income, no matter how small and without cash subsidy. At this point, the Project Proponent may wish to formally exit this resettlement programme although it may wish to continue with its CSR programme to reinforce the progress made. The communities are ready for relocation, once the housing is ready and the temporary government support scheme is accepted.

Package 3 involves the development of the agriculture programme which will be taken up by the Government. The goal here is to plant the 0.5 hectare per household home garden and ensure that there is sufficient vegetable and fruits for the resettled households. At the same time, preparations are made for the remaining 2.5 hectare per household of fruit orchard and other crops for

greater variety and an increase in the volume of food. The communities, with the guidance of the Government, are exploring models of how to develop the 11 hectares of land for plantation and other cash crops on a large scale.

Packages 4 deals with the development of the service centre and its facilities particularly schools, clinics and agriculture services. Package 5 covers the normal development process of building schools and other infrastructure facilities with funding by way of the annual budgets. These development can only be implemented with the direct involvement of all the relevant government ministries and departments.

[End of Document]

Appendix

Appendix: Consultations and Engagements with the Directly Affected Communities of Murum

No.	Event	Plates
1.	SEIA Introductory Meeting with the Affected Communities (7th October 2009)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: AKDC Office, Uma Balui Leko, Sg. Asap. • Meeting was to brief the affected communities on the SEIA study, the process, the grievance mechanism, and to introduce them to the SEIA Study Team. • Receipt of 14 demands from the affected communities. <p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Officer for Belaga: Mr. Abdul Halim Abdullah • MPDC: led by YB Liwan Lagang • SPU: Mr. Awi Abang • Rio Tinto: Dr. Angus Green • SEIA Study Team • Murum Penan Development Committee (MPDC): led by Mr. Saran Joo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Penghulu Pa'o, ○ TK. Asan Jalong (Lg. Malim) ○ The late TK. Alung Ju (Lg. Singu) ○ TK. Madai Salo (Lg. Luar) ○ TK. Lian Bueh (Lg. Menapa) ○ TK. Abok Jalong (Lg. Tangau) ○ Representatives from Lg. Peran and Lg. Jaik. ○ MPDC members <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes of Meeting 	 <p>Group photo taken in front of the AKDC Office. Front Row-Seated third left: TK. Asan Jalong, fourth left: Mr. Saran Joo (Chairman of MPDC), sixth to twelfth left: TK. Madai Salo, YB Liwan Lagang, Penghulu Pa'o, DO Abdul Halim, the late TK Alung Ju, TK. Lian Bueh and TK. Abok Jalong.</p>
	 <p>Mdm. Isah Abang (Secretary for MPDC) voicing out concerns demands.</p>	 <p>Briefing on the SEIA done by Mr. Anthony Rentap (CKSB).</p>

2. Meeting to Brief on the Resettlement, and Roles of Government Departments/Agencies (1 st December 2009)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Lg. Wat. • Inform the affected communities on purpose of resettlements (ie:why, when, where) • Discuss roles of various agencies: SEB, SPU, Land & Survey, Museum, CKSB, etc. • Open discussion with affected communities on the problems/demands of resettlements. • To determine the preliminary preferred resettlement sites. <p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YB Dato Dr. James Dawos Mamit • YB Liwan Lagang • Resident of Kapit: Mr. Dahim Nadot • District Officer for Belaga: Abdul Halim Abdullah • SPU: Mr. Liman Numpang, Mr. Douglas Lon, Mr. Awi Abang • Government departments/agencies: Natural Resource and Environment Board (NREB), Land and Survey Department, Majlis Adat Istiadat, Museum Department • Sarawak Energy Berhad • Rio Tinto: Dr. Angus Green • Angkatan Zaman Mansang (AZAM) • SEIA Study Team • Murum Penan Development Committee (MPDC): led by Mr. Saran Joo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MPDC members ○ Villagers 	 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>From left: Mr. Saran Joo, TK. Asan Jalong, Penghulu Pa'o, YB Liwan Lagang, YB Dato James Dawos Mamit, TK. Luhat (Lg. Peran), Surang Alung, TK. Lian Bueh and the late TK. Alung Ju.</p> </div>  <p>YB Dato James informing the affected communities on the need of resettlement.</p>  <p>DO Abdul Halim moderating during the question and answer session.</p>

<p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Minutes of Meeting ○ Video 	 <p>Mr. Saran Joo informing that Lg. Wat will not be resettled until the location of site and actual flood level are made known to them.</p>	 <p>The affected communities highlighting to the SEIA consultants on resettlement site options preferred by them.</p>
<p>3. Selection of Proposed Resettlement Site for Lg. Wat (13th January 2010)</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Location: Tegulang and Sepakau areas. ● To determine the best resettlement site for the Lg. Wat community by allowing them to choose. ● The SEIA team will help assess the feasibility and suitability of the chosen area ● Option 1: Tegulang area ● Option 2: Sepakau area <p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SEIA Study Team ● Representatives from Lg. Wat, led by Penghulu Pa’o <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Video 	 <p>Villagers from Lg. Wat pointing out the Tegulang area as one of their preferred resettlement sites.</p>	 <p>A view of the Tegulang valley.</p>

		 <p>A view of the Sepakau River, which flows into the Tegulang River.</p>	 <p>The villagers from Lg. Wat and the consultants assessing the Sepakau area as possible resettlement site.</p>
<p>4. Selection of Proposed Resettlement Site for the Plieran Group (24th March 2010)</p>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Metalun area. • To determine the best resettlement site for the Plieran group (comprises of Lg. Singu, Lg. Tangau, Lg. Luar and Lg. Menapa) by allowing them to choose. • The SEIA team will help assess the feasibility and suitability of the chosen area <p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEIA Study Team • Representatives from the Plieran group led by Mr. Surang Alung. <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pictures 	 <p>Mr. Surang Alung (3rd left) informing the consultants their preferred site in the Metalun area.</p>	 <p>The Plieran River, with the proposed Metalun resettlement site on the left.</p>

5.	Selection of Proposed Resettlement Site for Lg. Malim (25th March 2010)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Sg. Mudu area, a tributary of the Danum River. • To determine the best resettlement site for Lg. Malim by allowing them to choose. • The SEIA team will help assess the feasibility and suitability of the chosen area <p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEIA Study Team • Representatives from Lg. Malim led by Mr. Lagu Ajai. <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Field Notes ○ Pictures 	 <p>Mr. Lagu Ajai (2nd from left) confirming on the location of their preferred site to the consultants.</p>  <p>The hilly terrain of the Sg. Mudu area.</p>
6.	First MPDC Meeting (30th April 2010)	

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Location: Lg. Wat.• As MPDC has yet to call for their first meeting since their formation over a year ago, AKDC has taken the initiative to assist MPDC in organizing their inaugural meeting.• Issues highlighted include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <i>Pemali</i> Batu Tungun○ Study visit to other dam projects in the state.○ The need for Land and Survey Department and Museum Department to notify the villagers prior to start of survey.○ Villagers cannot match the job requirements/qualification offered by Murum HEP developer.○ Government to recognize the rights of the affected communities on areas	 <p>YB Datuk Billy giving his opening speech during the meeting.</p>	 <p>Mdm. Isah Abang (secretary for MPDC) acts as the moderator during the meeting.</p>
---	--	---

<p>not inundated and the reserve forest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Request Government to stop the land clearing activity currently being carried out by Shin Yang in the Metalun area. <p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● YB Datuk Billy Abit Joo ● MPDC: Led by YB Liwan Lagang ● MPDC members led by Chairman Mr. Saran Joo ● Observer: SEIA Study Team. <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Minutes of Meeting 	 <p>Mr. Saran Joo highlighting key points which requires Government's attention.</p>	 <p>Group photo of representatives from government, MPDC and AKDC.</p>
<p>7.</p>	<p>Meeting between Shin Yang and the Plieran Group (12th June 2010)</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Iakin Camp, Murum. • Shin Yang called for the meeting to discuss on the land conflict in the Metalun area. They wanted to clear the land for plantation while the Penan wants the area to be preserved and maintained as they had chosen the area as their preferred resettlement site. • As Shin Yang has yet to receive letter from Government in regards to the Metalun area, they will thus still proceed with the land clearing work at Metalun. <p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of Shin Yang Sdn. Bhd. • The Plieran group led by Mr. Surang Alung. • Observer: SPU: Mr. Douglas Lon and SEIA Study Team (invited by the Penan). <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Field Notes ○ Photos 	 <p>Meeting between the Shin Yang management and the Plieran group.</p>	 <p>The representatives from the Shin Yang Management.</p>
	 <p>The representative from the Plieran group including the late TK. Alung Ju (first left).</p>	 <p>Mr. Surang voicing their concern on the land clearing activity currently underway at Metalun area.</p>
<p>8. Briefing on the Preliminary Feasibility Findings of the Preferred Resettlement Site (7th July 2010)</p>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Conference Room, Agriculture Department in Sg. Asap. • Briefing on the findings of the proposed resettlement areas selected by the Penans. • The Plieran Group agreed to a centralized resettlement area. Representatives from Lg. Wat and Lg. Malim want to be resettled in a separate area. • Finding another site option for Plieran group as Metalun area are being cleared by Shin Yang for plantation. The Plieran proposed area of Simpang 4/Sg. Metanik as another option that can be considered. 	 <p>Mr. Anthony Rentap (SEIA Study Team) briefing the MPDC on the resettlement site options.</p>	 <p>Members of the MPDC paying attention to the briefing.</p>
<p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative from Belaga District Office: SAO Kubak • SPU: Mr. Liman Numpang • Rio Tinto: Dr. Angus Green • SEIA Study Team • Murum Penan Development Committee (MPDC): led by Mr. Saran Joo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MPDC members <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Minutes of Meeting ○ Photos ○ Tape recorded 	 <p>Seated from left is SAO Kubak and Mr. Liman Numpang.</p>	 <p>Mr. Sui Alung giving his opinion on the land clearing activity in Metalun area.</p>
<p>Briefing for State Planning Authority (SPA) on the SEIA for Murum Resettlement (20th August 2010)</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Tingkat 23, Menara Pelita, Kuching. • Government agreed on resettlement sites of Tegulang and Metalun. • Forest reserve/ community forest to be made available for the Penans. • Revision on income to exclude "unsteady income (eg. Goodwill cash) to better reflect economic condition of community. • Consultant to look into marketing aspect of rubber planting in the Murum area. • Preserve their way of life but should not leave them behind with regards to development. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To highlight to Lg. Malim Kenyah and Penan the benefits of merging with Lg. Wat community at Tegulang area. • Size of land for Penan shall take into account the livelihood ability to raise them above the poverty line. <p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman of SPA: Pehin Sri Hj. Abdul Taib bin Mahmud • Heads of Government departments/Agencies • SEIA Study Team, led by Ir. Brian Chong <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting Notes
<p>9. Meeting with Lg. Malim (Penan and Kenyah) to discuss on Voluntary Resettlement Site (28th September 2010)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Lg. Malim. • To inform villagers that Govt. in principal agreed to their preferred choice in Sg. Muut. • -However, Government wants them to consider moving to Tegulang for development benefits. • -The villagers agree to move to Tegulang on the condition that they are allowed to return to their land in Mu'ut. • -The villagers are given two weeks to finalize their decision. Consultants will return to record their final decision <p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Officer for Belaga: Abdul Halim Abdullah • SPU: Mr. Liman Numpang, Mr. 	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="width: 45%;">  <p>The villagers viewing the map showing the location to their preferred resettlement site.</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;">  <p>Mr. Anthony briefed on the findings of the feasibility of Lg. Malim's preferred site, and the possibility of them resettling together with the community of Lg. Wat in Tegulang.</p> </div> </div>

<p>Andrew Tukau, Mr. Douglas Lon, Mr. Awi Abang, Mr. Marizan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAO Kubak • Land and Survey Department • SEB: Mr. Jack Paren • CKSB: Ir. Brian Chong, Mr. Anthony Rentap, Mr. Robert Basiuk, Mr. Adrian Richard and Ms. Melinda Crocker • Villagers of Lg. Malim Kenyah and Penan led by TK. Asan Jalong. <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Meeting Notes ○ Video 	 <p>Meeting was held at the <i>ruai</i> of one of the longhouses in Lg. Malim.</p>	 <p>TK. Asan Jalong voicing their conditions should they agree to be resettled together in Tegulang.</p>
<p>10. Meeting with Plieran Group to discuss on Voluntary Resettlement Site (29th September 2010)</p>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Lg. Singu. • To inform villagers that Govt. in principal agreed to their preferred choice in Metalun. <p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Officer for Belaga: Abdul Halim Abdullah • SPU: Mr. Liman Numpang, Mr. Andrew Tukau, Mr. Douglas Lon, Mr. Awi Abang, Mr. Marizan • SAO Kubak • Land and Survey Department • SEB: Jack Paren • CKSB: Ir. Brian Chong, Mr. Anthony Rentap, Mr. Robert Basiuk, Mr. Adrian Richard and Ms. Melinda Crocker • Villagers of Lg. Singu, Lg. Menapa, 	 <p>DO Abdul Halim informing the Plieran group that Metalun has been principally agreed by the Government.</p>	 <p>The headmen from all four villages, namely TK. Abok Jalong (Lg. Tangau), TK Lian Bueh (Lg. Menapa), TK. Madai Salo (Lg. Luar) and the late TK. Alung Ju (Lg. Singu).</p>
--	--	---

	<p>Lg. Luar and Lg. Tangau.</p> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Minutes of Meeting ○ Video 	 <p>TK. Lian Bueh raising questions concerning the resettlement process.</p>	 <p>Some of the villagers looking through the concept drawings of the proposed longhouse.</p>
11.	Meeting with Lg. Wat to discuss on Voluntary Resettlement Site (30 th September 2010)		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Lg. Wat. • To inform villagers that Govt. in principal agreed to their preferred choice in Tegulang. • To inform Lg. Wat there is a possibility that Lg. Malim Penan and Kenyah will be resettled at Tegulang. • Lg. Wat has no problem in accepting the two villages, as long as boundaries of communal area between the villages are clear. <p>Groups Involved:</p>	 <p>Penghulu Pa'o Tului giving his opening remarks before the briefing on the Proposed Tegulang Resettlement site.</p>	 <p>Mr. Andrew Tukau informing on the possibility of Lg. Malim Penan and Kenyah being resettled in Tegulang resettlement site.</p>
--	--	---

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Officer for Belaga: Abdul Halim Abdullah • SPU: Mr. Andrew Tukau, Mr. Douglas Lon, Mr. Awi Abang, Mr. Marizan • SAO Kubak • Land and Survey Department • SEB: Mr. Sipul Ambun, Mr. Jack Paren • CKSB: Ir. Brian Chong, Mr. Anthony Rentap, Mr. Robert Basiuk, Mr. Adrian and Ms. Melinda • Villagers of Lg. Wat led by Penghulu Pa'o and Mr. Saran Joo. <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Minutes of Meeting ○ Video 		
	<p>Representatives from Government departments, SEB and villagers of Lg. Wat who were present during the meeting.</p>	<p>Mr. Saran Joo informing those present on the concerns of the people of Lg. Wat.</p>
<p>12. Meeting with Lg. Malim (Penan and Kenyah) to Confirm on Their Decision to Move to Tegulang Resettlement Site (29th October 2010)</p>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Lg. Malim • Long Malim (Kenyah and Penan) agreed to be resettled to Tegulang on the condition that they have the rights to return to their land in Mu'ut. <p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAO Kubak • SPU: Mr. Awi Abang • Mr. Anthony Rentap and Mr. Adrian • Villagers of Lg. Malim Kenyah and Penan led by TK. Asan Jalong. <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Meeting Notes 		
<p>Mr. Anthony taking note on the condition on the resettlement to Tegulang given by by TK. Asan jalong (third left).</p>	<p>Mr. Awi Abang (standing up) briefing the villagers of Lg. Malim on the current update from the Government side.</p>	
<p>13. Murum Site Visit with the Mr. Robert Barclay, the Independent Reviewer (30th November – 1st December 2010)</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Lg. Wat, Lg. Singu and Lg. Peran • Purpose of the visit is to bring Mr. Robert Barclay to view for himself the condition on the ground and to gather feedback from the Murum communities in regards to the SEIA. <p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Robert Barclay (Independent Reviewer) • CKSB: Ir. Mr. Anthony Rentap, Mr. Robert Basiuk, Mr. Adrian <p><u>Lg. Wat Visit (30/11/2010)</u></p>		
	<p>Discussion with Penghulu Pa'o in regards to the SEIA.</p>	<p>The villagers of Lg. Singu expressing their views on the overall process of the SEIA and resettlement.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Penghulu Pa'o Tului • -Mr. Saran Joo • Villagers <p><u>Lg. Singu and Lg. Peran (1/12/2010)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alung Ju (Headman of Lg. Singu) • Villagers of Lg. Singu • Villagers of Lg. Peran (Headman was away). <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Meeting Notes 	 <p>Mr. Robert Barclay listening to the issues raised by Sui Alung.</p>	 <p>The son of TK. Luhath (Lg. Peran) informing the history of the migration of Lg. Peran to Mr. Robert Basiuk and Mr. Robert Barclay.</p>
14.	General Meeting of MPDC at Lg. Singu (15 th December 2010)		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Lg. Singu • A meeting to emphasize the importance of utilizing the Grievance Mechanism as a valid channel their grievances to the Consultants and the Government and to get proper and accurate feedbacks from them. • The introduction of Johny Akau as the AKDC representative who will coordinate the implementation of the Murum Grievance Mechanism Plan (GMP) with Saran Joo. • Briefing on the usage of grievance logbook, form and flyer. <p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPDC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Saran Joo (Chairman) ○ Isah Abang (Secretary) ○ Committee members which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Alung Ju (Headman Lg. Singu) ○ Labang Panih (rep. Lg. Wat) ○ Asan Jalung (Headman Lg. Malim) ○ Madai Saluk (Headman Lg. Luar) ○ Abok Jalung (Headman Lg. Tangau) ○ Lian Bueh (Headman of Lg. Menapa) • AKDC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cr. Ujang Himang ○ Mr. Johnny Akau ○ Mr. Arang Tubon • CKSB: Mr. Adrian <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Meeting Notes. 	 <p>Mr. Saran Joo (standing) giving his opening remarks during the MPDC meeting.</p>	 <p>Mr. Johnny Akau (far right) explaining on the procedures to fill the grievance logbook. Also in the picture are Mr. Saran Joo (far left) and Cr. Ujang (centre).</p>
---	--	---

			
		<p>Handing out the AKDC newsletter and grievance logbook to representative from each affected village.</p>	<p>Mr. Labang Paneh, representative from Lg. Wat raising a few questions during the Q & A session.</p>
<p>Briefing of SEIA Murum to the Chief Minister on the Resettlement Site (14th February 2011)</p>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Tingkat 5, New DUN Building, Kuching. • Based on agreement by the affected communities, Government has approved the resettlement sites of Metalun and Tegulang, with land size of 15 ha per family. • The Penan will be allowed to access forest in the upper Danum River. <p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman of SPA: Pehin Sri Hj. Abdul Taib bin Mahmud • Heads of Government departments/Agencies • SEIA Study Team, led by Ir. Brian Chong <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Meeting Notes 		
<p>15.</p>	<p>Briefing to MPDC on Confirmed Resettlement Site and Land Size (29th March 2011)</p>		

- **Location:** AKDC Office, Uma Balui Leko, Asap
- CKSB officially informed MPDC on Government's approval on the Metalun and Tegulang Resettlement Sites.
- Each household shall have 15 ha of land at the resettlement sites, with access to forest in the upper Danum River.
- Agreement of the affected communities on the preferred resettlement site and land allocation per household.

Groups Involved:

- District Officer for Belaga: Mr. Abdul Halim Abdullah
- SPU: Mr. Liman Numpang, Mr. Andrew Tukau, Mr. Douglas Lon, Mr. Awi Abang



Group photo of stakeholders consisting of Government officers, MPDC, SEB, NGOs and the SEIA Consultants taken in the AKDC office.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NREB • Land and Survey Department • SEB: • NGOs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SUHAKAM: Mr. Detta Samen ○ WCS: ○ AZAM: Mr. Lade Abo • MPDC led by Mr. Saran Joo (Chairman) • AKDC (advisory role for MPDC) • SEIA Study Team: Ir. Brian Chong, Mr. Anthony Rentap Enchana, Mr. Adrian Richard, Mr. Robert Basiuk, Mr. Foong Poh Hing, Ms. Melinda Crocker. <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Suhakam Report ○ Meeting Notes ○ Video 	 <p>The DO briefing the MPDC members on the decision of the Government concerning their preferred resettlement site and size of area per household.</p>	 <p>The number of stakeholders present during the meeting.</p>
<p>16. MPDC Meeting at Sg. Asap (30th June 2011)</p>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Sg. Asap Sub-District Office • Briefing by the SEIA Consultants on the plan to start with the longhouse site selection work. • MPDC requests the Government to inform them on the status of their other requests as stated during the 1st December 2009 meeting. <p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AKDC: YB Liwan Lagang (advisor role for MPDC) • MPDC led by Mr. Saran Joo (Chairman) • SPU: Mr. Awi Abang • Rio Tinto: Dr. Angus Green • SEB: Mr. Stephen Bartholomeusz • SEIA Study Team: Mr. Anthony Rentap Enchana, Mr. Adrian Richard <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Meeting Notes 		
<p>17. Metalun Longhouse Site Selection Exercise (1st -2nd July 2011)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Metalun Resettlement Site • The Penan has chosen Diamalim, an area bordered by Metalun River and Talang River, as their preferred longhouses site. <p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Plieran Group led by Mr. Surang Alung • SPU: Mr. Awi Abang, Mr. Marizan • SEIA Study Team: Mr. Anthony Rentap Enchana, Mr. Adrian Richard <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Meeting Notes 	 <p>The Plieran group determining the best location for their future longhouse.</p>  <p>Due to bad road condition, boat was required to reach the Diamalim area (south bank of the Plieran River).</p>

<p>18.</p>	<p>Tegulang Longhouse Site Selection Exercise (3rd July 2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Tegulang Resettlement Site • Long Wat will be sited on the northern bank of Tegulang River, bordered by the Lakasi River and Sepako River. • Long Malim to be sited on the opposite bank from Long Wat, with Divak River as the western border. • Long Malim Kenyah to be sited on the western border of the Tegulang Resettlement Site, along the logging road. <p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lg. Wat and Lg. Malim Group led by Mr. Saran Joo. • SPU: Mr. Awi Abang, Mr. Marizan • SEIA Study Team: Mr. Anthony Rentap Enchana, Mr. Adrian Richard <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Field Notes 	 <p>Mr. Anthony briefing the representative on the purpose of the site selection exercise.</p>	 <p>Site selection exercise at the northern bank of the Tegulang River.</p>
<p>19.</p>	<p>Pegging of Tegulang Longhouses Site (15th August 2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Tegulang Resettlement Site • The affected communities for Tegulang Resettlement site all agreed to the selected site, as proposed during the 3rd July 2011 field trip. • Pegging exercise was carried out to enable detail survey work of each longhouse area to proceed. <p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lg. Wat and Lg. Malim Group led by Mr. Saran Joo. • SPU: Mr. Andrew Tukau, Mr. Marizan, Mr. Awi Abang • Land and Survey Department 	 <p>Mr. Andrew Tukau verifying the location of the preferred longhouse site with the Lg. Wat representatives.</p>	 <p>The proposed longhouse site for Lg. Wat which is located on the northern bank of the Tegulang River.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEB led by Mr. Juwari • SEIA Study Team: Mr. Anthony Rentap Enchana, Mr. Adrian Richard • Surveyors and Architect <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Field Notes 		
		<p>Pegging at the southern bank of Tegulang River where the proposed site for Lg. Malim Penan will be located.</p>	<p>The Tegulang River, as viewed from the proposed resettlement site for Lg. Malim Penan.</p>
<p>20. Site Visit to present the Government's Longhouse Sites Counter-proposal (17th August 2011)</p>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Tegulang Resettlement Site • Based on the 1st – 2nd July site visit, the Government would like to counter-propose the Plieran group preference of having their longhouses along the Plieran River to more centrally located longhouses within their allocated communal land. Reason being that placement of the longhouses along Plieran River will increase the distance to each of their agricultural land. • The Penan still prefer to have their longhouses located along the Plieran River. • All four villages wanted their communal area to be sited next to the Plieran River. 		
		<p>Discussion among the group on the boundary of each of their proposed settlement.</p>	<p>The proposed longhouse site for Lg. Tangau which was initially located inland, along the logging road (The headman decided to shift back the proposed longhouse site to be near to the Plieran River).</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lg. Menapa has confirmed the location of their longhouse area. The proposed communal area for Lg. Tangau, Lg. Singu and Lg. Luar could not be reached via logging road. Another site visit will be organized to bring them to the area via boat. <p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plieran Group. SPU: Mr. Andrew Tukai, Mr. Marizan, Mr. Awi Abang Land and Survey Department SEIA Study Team: Mr. Anthony Rentap Enchana, Mr. Adrian Richard Surveyors and Architect <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field Notes 		
		<p>The longhouse site for Lg. Menapa.</p>	<p>As the longhouse site for Lg. Luar and Lg. Singu was inaccessible by road, another trip will be arranged to mark their preferred longhouse site.</p>
<p>21. Pegging of Metalun Resettlement Site (27th September 2011)</p>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: Metalun Resettlement Site Pegging or marking of the longhouse site for Lg. Luar, Lg. Tangau and Lg. Singu. Lg. Menapa to be located near to the access road (northeast of resettlement site), Lg. Luar to the east of Metalun River, Lg. Tangau to the west of Metalun River, and Lg. Singu to be on east of Talang River. <p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Officer for Belaga: Mr. Abdul Halim Abdullah 		
		<p>The Consultant showing the locality map of the Plieran group's preferred longhouse site.</p>	<p>The preferred longhouse site for Lg. Tangau was observed to be relatively hilly.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Plieran Group. • SPU: Mr. Awi Abang • SEB led by Mr. Juwari • SEIA Study Team: Mr. Anthony Rentap Enchana, Mr. Adrian Richard • Surveyors and Architect <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Field Notes 	 <p>The forested condition of Lg. Singu's preferred longhouse site.</p>	 <p>Boats were used to carry Plieran group representatives and the surveyors to the proposed longhouse sites for Lg. Tangau, Lg. Luar and Lg. Singu.</p>
<p>22. Meeting to Brief on the Status of SEIA Study and Details of the proposed longhouse design; and Enquiries on Penan Rituals and customs during resettlement process. (29th September 2011)</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: AKDC Office, Uma Balui Leko, Asap • SEIA Consultants informs MPDC that the SEIA study on the Proposed Murum HEP has been completed and submitted to SPU for their review. Copies of the report shall be extended by SPU to the local government such as Sg. Asap Sub-District Office for the review of the affected communities. • Representative from NBL Architects Sdn. Bhd. presented the design of the longhouse to the Penan. • Comments from the MPDC which include the size of the <i>ruai</i>, walkway between blocks, built materials for the 	 <p>The affected communities were being briefed on the design of the longhouse.</p>	 <p>Group photo of MPDC members, SEB and architects who were present during the briefing session.</p>

<p>longhouse, and the separation of kitchen area from the main living area were noted. Necessary revision to the design will be taken as per comments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPU enquired on the Penan Rituals and customs that would be required throughout the various stages of the resettlement process. • MPDC informs that 3 <i>pelah</i> or appeasing ceremony should be carried out. The first <i>pelah</i> is prior to commencement of work for the resettlement, second <i>pelah</i> to be carried out prior to leaving the current longhouse, and the third <i>pelah</i> to be done before moving in to the new longhouse. • MPDC requests the cost of carrying out the <i>pelah</i> to be borne by the Government. <p>Groups Involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Officer for Belaga: Mr. Abdul Halim Abdullah • The Plieran Group. • SPU: Mr. Awi Abang • SEB led by Mr. Juwari • SEIA Study Team: Mr. Anthony Rentap Enchana, Mr. Adrian Richard • Surveyors and Architect <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Meeting Notes 	 <p>Mr. Liman enquiring on Penan rituals and customs related to the various stages of resettlement process.</p>	 <p>Mr. Anthony giving update on the current status of the SEIA Study.</p>
--	---	---