



**Bakun HEP Community Management Plan
Executive Summary**

Introduction

The Bakun HEP CMP provides a structured approach to manage social impacts of the project's operations. It serves as a guide for operators and stakeholders to recognize, assess, and mitigate social impacts, ensuring compliance with laws and best practices. It also promotes positive relations with stakeholders, especially local communities, through open communication. Overall, it aims to ensure sustainable operations by integrating social considerations into all project aspects.

1. Project Affected Communities

The Bakun HEP CMP details the demographic information of the resettled community in Sungai Asap as well as the Upstream, Downstream and Host communities.

Table 1: Resettlement Communities in Sungai Asap

No	Village / Longhouse	No. Of Households	Total Population	Ethnic Majority
1	Uma Juman BRS Sg. Koyan	103	749	Kayan
2	Uma Badeng BRS Sg. Koyan	170	1780	Kenyah
3	Uma Bakah BRS Sg. Koyan	581	1566	Kenyah
4	Uma Lahanan BRS Sg. Koyan	89	875	Lahanan
5	Uma Penan Talun BRS Sg. Koyan	29	398	Penan
6	Uma Ukit BRS Sg. Koyan	74	469	Ukit
7	Uma Balui Ukup BRS Sg. Asap	86	632	Kayan
8	Uma Balui Liko, Sg. Asap	77	591	Kayan
9	Uma Bawang BRS Sg. Asap	117	811	Kayan
10	Uma Daro BRS Sg. Asap	115	686	Kayan
11	Uma Kelep BRS Sg. Asap	104	1,063	Kenyah
12	Uma Lesong BRS Sg. Asap	137	1255	Kayan
13	Uma Kulit BRS Sg. Asap	247	1775	Kenyah
14	Uma Nyaving BRS Sg. Asap	122	1200	Kayan
15	Uma Belor BRS Sg. Asap	101	850	Kayan
	Total	2,152	14,700	-

Table 2: Demographic for Downstream Communities

No	Village / Longhouse	No. Of Households	Total Population	Ethnic Majority
Longhouses Registered Under District Office				
1	Uma Nyaving, Lg. Mejawah	54	240	Kayan
2	Uma Apan, Lg. Mejawah	64	256	Kayan
3	Uma Kejaman Lasah, Lg. Segaham	120	668	Kejaman
4	Uma Lahanan, Lg. Semuang	41	300	Lahanan
5	Uma Kejaman Senin, Lg. Liten	126	919	Kejaman
6	Uma Kahei, Lg. Mekero, Belaga	157	974	Kayan
7	Uma Aging, Lg. Daah	65	543	Kayan
8	Pekan Belaga (Kaum Cina)	65	450	Cina
9	Kampung Melayu Belaga	60	321	Melayu
10	Kampung Hijrah Belaga	27	62	Melayu
11	Datah Layang Belaga	39	289	Org Ulu
12	Uma Sihan, Lg. Menamang	35	319	Sihan
13	Uma Lato Juman, Lg. Amo	25	408	Kayan
14	Uma Sekapan Piet	68	341	Sekapan
15	Uma Sekapan Panjang	180	705	Sekapan
16	Uma Badeng, Lg. Dungan	52	492	Kenyah
17	Uma Tevok, Lg. Buyun	30	267	Kayan
18	Uma Tanjung, Lg. Pawah	39	352	Tanjung
19	Uma Punan Sama	72	488	Punan
20	Uma Punan Biau A	60	375	Punan
21	Rh. Dari, Belaga	17	93	Punan
22	Rh. Lat	20	121	Punan
23	Uma Punan Bah	113	1130	Punan
Longhouses Yet to Be Registered Under District Office				
24	Uma Kulit, Lg. Mitik	26	90	Kenyah
25	Uma Aging Baleng Avoon, Lg. Laie	50	251	Kayan
	Total	1,605	10,454	-

Table 3: Demographic for Upstream Communities

No	Village / Longhouse	No. Of Households	Total Population	Ethnic Majority
Longhouses Registered Under District Office				
1	Uma Balui Lebuie, Naha Jalei	29	103	Kayan
2	Uma Bato Bagi, Lg. Kebuho	28	115	Kayan
3	Uma Kulit, Lg. Jawe	44	132	Kenyah
4	Uma Lesong Naha Nyabong	42	300	Kayan
Longhouses Yet to Be Registered Under District Office				
5	Sang Anau, Long Bulan	63	340	Kenyah
6	Uma Daro, Long Benalui	4	20	Kayan
	Total	210	1,010	-

Table 4: Demographic for Host Communities

No	Village / Longhouse	No. Of Households	Total Population	Ethnic Majority
Longhouses Registered Under District Office				
1	Uma Sambop, Long Semutut	69	1167	Kenyah
2	Uma Seping, Long Bala	43	506	Seping
3	Uma Seping, Long Koyan	21	103	Seping
4	Uma Seping Kajang, Jambatan Koyan	21	100	Seping
5	Uma Seping Kajang, Long Koyan Lama	20	177	Seping
6	Uma Sambop, Batu Pilau	83	465	Kenyah
	Total	257	2,518	-

Notes: The host community list has been consulted and verified by Community Leaders and Liason Officer.

2. Status as Indigenous Peoples by local and international definitions.

Indigenous people are ethnic groups native to a region, descended from the original inhabitants. In Malaysia, the Federal Constitution Article 161A (7), defines "aborigine" as a native of the Malaya Peninsula and "native" of Sarawak as someone belonging to specified races or of mixed indigenous blood. The Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Protocol defines Indigenous Peoples as distinct cultural groups with unique self-identification, attachment to specific habitats and resources, distinct institutions, and often an indigenous language

As briefly analysed in Table 4, all ethnic groups of Bakun listed in the table above are to be regarded as natives according to the Federal Constitution.

Ethnic group	Criteria			
	Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identify by others	Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories	Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the mainstream society or culture	A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.
Kayan Kenyah Kajang	Yes. Federal Government and the government of Sarawak identified these groups as Native.	No reliable data and information available.	Yes. Kayans, Kenyahs and Kajangs have a stratification system where the <i>maren/paren/laja</i> wielded great power over their communities. They have their own political structure – characterised by three or four categories of ascribed status. The Kayans and Kenyahs also have their own customs and systems codified in <i>Adat Kayan-Kenyah</i> 1994.	Yes. Each ethnic group has their own language that is different from the official language of the State Government's – Bahasa Malaysia and English.
Lahanan		No reliable data and information available.	Yes. Lahanans have their own political structure whereby the headman acts as an intermediary between the longhouse and the outside world.	
Penan		Yes. Formerly nomadic hunter-gatherer, all Penan communities are now sedentary and engaged in shifting cultivation. However, the Penans remain dependent on jungle produce for food and other basic necessities especially when their small farms yield insufficient food supplies. The basis for historical claims to land is intimately related to a group's migration & habitation histories. Where an ancestor walked, that is the basis for claims to land. It is even stronger when a known	Yes. Penans have had generally retained a distinctive social organisation and structure – with a leadership that depends more upon consensus and persuasion. Penans in general, have their customs and systems are codified in <i>Adet Penan</i> 2011.	

		ancestor has left traces (uban) on the land. These are the sites of a collective social memory stories & evidence that the ancestors have left the land behind for them to use.		
Punan Busang		No reliable data and information available.	No. Punan Busangs have little regard for political authority and structure unless a leader possesses the personal attributes that cause other people to respect him.	
Sihan		No reliable data and information available.	No reliable data and information available.	
Buket (Ukit)		No reliable data and information available.	No reliable data and information available.	

3. Culture

UNESCO defines “intangible cultural heritage” as the practices, expressions, knowledge, and skills that communities recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This heritage is passed down through generations, constantly evolving in response to the environment, and provides a sense of identity and continuity. It includes oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, and traditional crafts.

Regarding Bakun, while no physical tangible aspects were identified before and after the dam’s construction, efforts are made to preserve intangible cultural heritage. This includes promoting cultural elements like the “Tallest Tiang Belawing” and “Longest Rattan Mat” in the Malaysia Book of Records. Table 5: Intangible cultural heritage by Ethnic Group

Traditional Knowledge/ Practices and Expression	Ethnic
Do Ledoh	Kayan
“Pelah Daleh”	
Do Bungan	
Ladong Bio	Kenyah
Pe Sevie	Kajang
<i>Pesta Adet Tapok</i>	Penan

The main cultural festival in Belaga and Sungai Asap Resettlement Area is the Harvest Festival, celebrated on 1 June in Sarawak. Known locally as Gawai, it is both a religious and social event for the Dayak tribes, marking the end of the harvest season and serving as a thanksgiving before the new farming season. It is a time for family reunions, paying respects to the elderly, and visiting friends and relatives.

4. Socioeconomic Condition and Changes (1996-2023)

Studies and data from the 1996 State Planning Unit, the 2022 Department of Statistics Malaysia for Belaga District, the 2023 Economic Planning Unit Sarawak, and various research papers indicate improvements in socio-economic and living conditions in the area due to development activities.

i. Infrastructure

Category		1996 SPU Study			Interim Report 2, EPU (2023)		DOSM (2022, Belaga District)	Related Agencies (JBALB, Resident & District Office, MCMC, SMA, SDEC, MOE, MOH etc.) 2023
Infrastructure	Road Condition	Reservoir Unpaved	Catchment Unpaved	Downriver Unpaved	BRS Road lights and Access	Additional Info. Tarred Road (9/14 settlements)	N/A	Belaga Federal Road - 60.3km State Road - 159.2km Village Register Under MARRIS - 232.5km Unregister Under MARRIS - 658.4km PBT Road (MDK) - 9.1km % not connected by Road - 57.1% (48 villages) % connected by Road - 44.8% (39 villages)
	Available Facility	Retail Outlets Sundry Shops Primary School Kindergarten Clinic Toilet Church/Chapel	Kenyah Badeng Sundry Shops Toilet Primary School	School Toilet	Sundry Shop Primary School (SK Batu Keling, SK Long Gang) Secondary School (SMK Bakun) Clinic (Sg. Asap) Toilet (Pump with Septic Tank) Church Post office (Sg. Asap)	Kindergarten (10/14 settlements) Futsal Court (2/14 settlements) Football Field (9/14 settlements) Community Hall (6/14 settlements) Toilet, Pour & Pump with Septic Tank (2/14 settlements)	Public Health Centre Distance from Home <5km - 55.4% 5-10km - 3.9% >10km - 40.7%	Belaga Bank -1 Kindergarten - 11 Primary School -11 Secondary School - 2 Giatmara - 1 Health Clinic - 3 Dental Clinic - 1 Sungai Asap Health Clinic - 3
							Private Health Centre Distance from Home <5km - 0.9% 5-10km - 4.3% >10km - 94.8%	
							Primary School Distance from Home <5km - 64.9% 5-10km - 4.3% >10km - 30.7%	
							Secondary School Distance from Home <5km - 48.9% 5-10km - 3.9% >10km - 47.2%	
			Lusong Laku				Public Kindergarten Distance from Home <5km -62.3%	

			Toilet (Penan) Primary School Service Centre (Clinic, Agriculture Station)				5-10km - 3.9% >10km - 33.8% Private Kindergarten Distance from Home <5km - 6.9% 5-10km - 3.9% >10km - 89.2%	
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ii. Services

Category		1996 SPU Study			Interim Report 2, EPU (2023)		DOSM (2022, Belaga District)	Related Agencies (JBALB, Resident & District Office, MCMC, SMA, SDEC, MOE, MOH etc.) 2023
		Reservoir	Catchment	Downriver	BRS	Additional Info.		
Services	Transportation	Outboard motors Public transportation River express boat Landcruiser services	Outboard motors River express boat	Express passenger boats Small passenger boats Small cargo vessel	Bus	N/A	Car - 51.9% Motorcycle - 41.1 Bicycle - 11.7%	N/A
	Electricity	Generators	Generators	Present	Provided by SEB	Individual Generators (1/14 settlements) Solar Panels (3/14 settlements) Both Generator & Solar Panel (1/14 settlements)	Accessibility to Electricity - 91.8% No Electric - 8.2%	(Provided by SEB) Belaga Number of Meter - 1,963 Number of Household (Alternative - SARES/Hybrid) - 666 Sungai Asap Number of Meter - 3,434 Number of Household (Alternative - SARES/Hybrid) - 478
	Water supply	Gravity feed	Gravity feed	Present (Inconsistent) Have to turn to river, rainwater	Treated pipe	Gravity Feed + Water Catchment (3/14 settlements) River + Water Catchment (3/14 settlements) Only Water Catchment (4/14 settlements) Only River (1/14 settlements)	Treated Pipe - 48.5% Public Water Stand Pipe - 0% Others - 51.5%	No. of Water Meter Connectivity (Water Supply) Belaga Treated Water - 699 SAWAS - 17 Sungai Asap Treated Water - 1872 SAWAS - 0 Water Treatment Plant Belaga Source of Intake - Sg. Belaga Sungai Asap Source of Intake - Sg. Koyan
	Communication	N/A	N/A	N/A	Smartphones Inconsistent, unstable networks & internet	Good, satisfying network & internet (1/14 settlements)	Fixed line telephone - 0% Feature phone - 30.3% Smart Phone - 90.5% Subscription of Internet - 86.6% Paid TV Channel - 13.4% Video/VCD/DVD - 48.9% Digital Camera/Video - 1.7%	Telecommunication (Belaga) Operational Tower - 32 Tower in Implementation Stage - 24 VSAT - 50 MySRBN - 6

							Personal Computer - 3.5% Laptop - 25.1% Tablet - 6.1% Radio/Hi-fi - 68.8% Television - 90.9%	
	Waste management	N/A	N/A	N/A	One dumping site, rubbish collected by Majlis Daerah Belaga	Thrown into river (1/14 settlements)	Living Quarter - 9.1% Residential Area - 51.5% None - 39.4%	N/A

iii. Livelihood & Economic Activities

Category		1996 SPU Study						Interim Report 2, EPU (2023)			DOSM (2022, Belaga District)	Related Agencies (JBALB, Resident & District Office, MCMC, SMA, SDEC, MOE, MOH etc.) 2023
		Reservoir		Catchment		Downriver		BRS		Additional Info.		
Livelihood & Economic Activities	Type of Activities	Rice Farming Vegetable Gardening Fruit Cultivation Cocoa Planting Pepper Planting Rubber Tapping Hunting & Fishing Gathering of Forest Resource Handicraft Trading & Retail Working for Wages		Rice Farming Cocoa Planting Pepper Planting Hunting & Fishing Handicraft Trade and Sales of Product Working for wages		Padi Planting Cocoa Planting Pepper Planting Hunting & Fishing Trading & Retail Working for Government, Public & Private Sectors		Oil Palm Planting Cocoa Planting Vegetable Gardening Rubber Tapping Fruit Cultivation (Dabai, Rambutan etc.) Hunting & Fishing Animal Husbandry (Rearing) Trade and Sales (Small Business) Working in private & public sectors		No Hunting & Fishing (4/14 Settlements)	N/A	Agriculture Kapit Total Area of Rubber Plant (Ha) - 3,810.8 Total Area of Palm Oil (Ha) - 82,862.0 Bintulu Total Area of Rubber Plant (Ha) - 5,474 Total Area of Palm Oil (Ha) - 242,075
	Income Level	Monthly Median Household (RM)	1,900	Estimated income level obtained via questionnaire surveys are deemed unreliable		1,066		1,900		N/A	3,587	
		Monthly Median Per Capita (RM)	270			N/A		480.54			N/A	
		Poverty Line & Poverty Incidence	PLI per capita household: PLI @ 107, PI - 7% PLI @ 125, PI - 11% PLI @ 150, PI - 16.4%			N/A		N/A			Monthly Mean Sarawak PLI in 2022: 2,618	

iv. Social and Cultural Dynamics

Category		1996 SPU Study			Interim Report 2, EPU (2023)		DOSM (2022, Belaga District)	Related Agencies (JBALB, Resident & District Office, MCMC, SMA, SDEC, MOE, MOH etc.) 2023
		Reservoir	Catchment	Downriver	BRS	Additional Info.		
Social & Cultural Dynamics	Leadership	Headman (Maren Uma)	Headman (Maren Uma)	Headman (Maren Uma)	Headman (Maren Uma)	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Social Hierarchy	Kenyah > Kayan Kenyah, Kayan, Lahanan > Buket, Penan	N/A	N/A	N/A			
	Education	Kayan, Kenyah: Most 7 - 12 aged children in primary school Penan: None Buket: 25/31 children (7 - 12) in school	Never attend school (52% - Ulu Balui 65% - Upper Linau 99% - Danim Plieran) Attend Primary School (Long Busang Penan @ Lusong Laku) Did not Attend Primary School (Long Lidem) Secondary School (20% - Kenyah Badeng)	30% - Did not attend school 37% - Primary School 31% - Secondary School	Information of Education Level is Incomplete			
	Stratification & Leadership	Kayan, Kenyah, Kajang (Lahanan) Stratified societies with hereditary "aristocracy" Historical: 3, 4 or 5 social categories (i) 1 - 3 categories of "aristocrats" (ii) 1 category of commoners (iii) 1 category of slaves Present: 2 or 3 categories (i) 1 - 2 of "aristocrats" (ii) 1 of "commoners"	Kenyah Badeng (Stratified society, hereditary "aristocrats")	Kayan, Kenyah, Kajang (Kejaman, Sekapan, Lahanan, Punan (Bah/Sama/Biau) Stratified societies with hereditary "aristocracy"	N/A			
		Penan	Penan					
		Egalitarian, Hereditary Leadership Buket	Egalitarian, more dependent on consensus & persuasion Punan Busang					
		Egalitarian, Incipient Class System	Class System					
	Religion	Mainly Christian (SIB or Roman Catholic) Significant number (Bungan)	Kenyah Badeng (Divided between muslims and Christians)	Kajang (Bungan)	Christian mostly			
		Displace rituals Altered cultural landscape						

		Provide identity Focus to Community Life						
	Kinship	Bilateral, both affinal and consanguineal ties	N/A	N/A	N/A			
	Longhouse committee	Known as JKK, komiti (i) maren uma (ii) wakil (commoner of some standing) (iii) Other persons Purpose (i) Oversee longhouse affairs (ii) Adjudicate limited range of local level disputes (iii) Establish local rules to regulate social behavior	N/A	N/A	N/A			
	Social Issues	No Information			Misuse of Drug (3/14 settlement)			

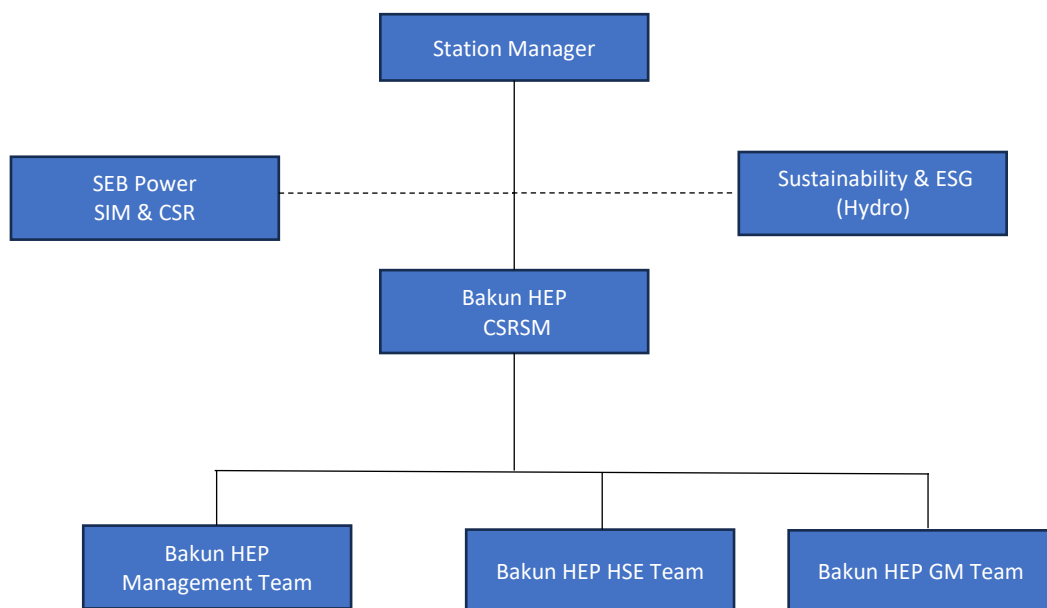
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5. Roles and Responsibilities:

Detailed roles and responsibilities involving various stakeholders, including community leaders, NGOs, government bodies, and others, in decision-making processes related to the project.

a) Bakun HEP / Sarawak Energy

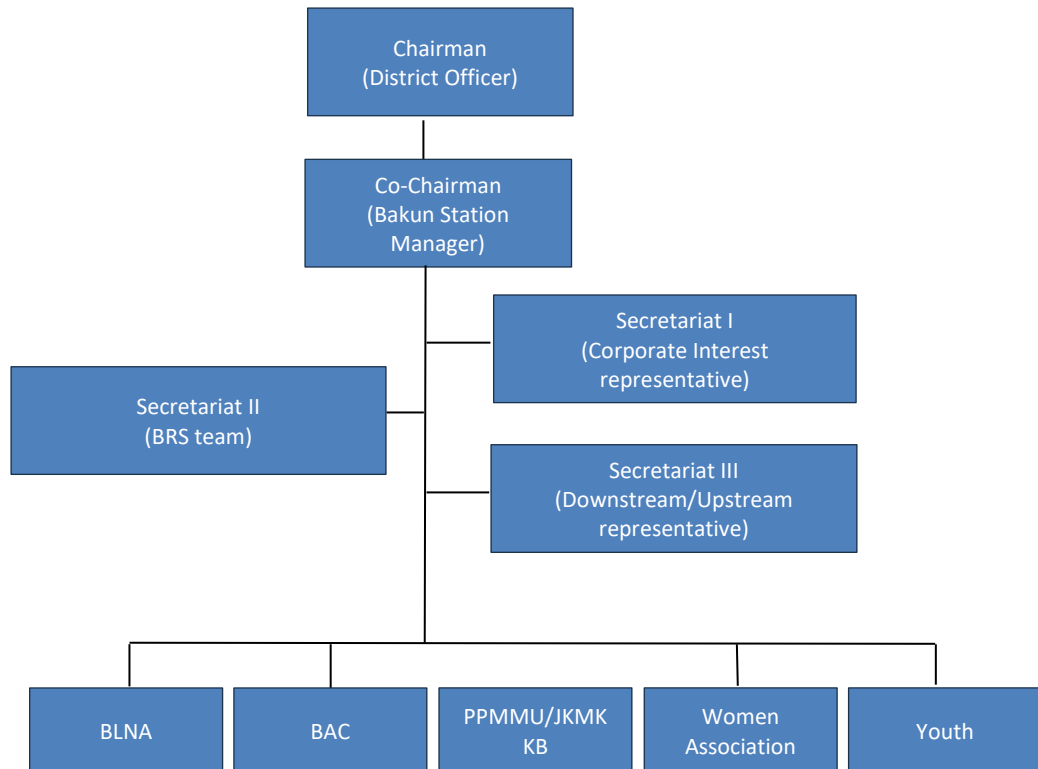
The Bakun HEP Management Team will oversee project performance related to social issues and compliance with the Bakun HEP CMP during the operation phase.



No.	Roles	Responsibility
1	Station Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall responsibility on the implementation To ensure sufficient resources provided for successful implementation of Bakun HEP CMP
2	Bakun HEP CSRSM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prepare, review and finalize overall Bakun HEP CMP implementation plan, budget and obtain approval from Station Manager To assure Bakun HEP CMP successful implementation by achieving all intended objectives. To ensure Bakun HEP CMP will be implemented on schedule within allocated budget
3	SEBP CSRSM (HQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide support and assist Bakun HEP SIM & CSR in the implementation of action items within the plan. Responsible to assess and be the first point of approval of proposed community investment and development initiatives, in line with the MOA and CSR PPG Responsible to identify and analyze community risks and issues based on grievances received from Grievance team and develop mitigation measures together with the overall Bakun HEP team.
4	Bakun HEP CSRSM Support Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support Station Manager and other CMP teams on CMP implementation To ensure Bakun HEP CMP successful implementation by achieving all intended objectives.
5	Bakun HEP Grievance Mechanism Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receive, report and evaluate grievances. Escalate to relevant parties for resolution. Follows up and tracks progress of grievances. Receives and investigates grievances, liaises with the stakeholders. Makes sure the grievance mechanism procedure is being adhered to and followed correctly. Maintains grievance register and monitors any correspondence.
6	Bakun HEP Management Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide technical input and support on social management. To ensure Bakun HEP CMP has been implemented successfully by achieving all intended objectives.
7	Bakun HEP HSE Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide technical input and support on social management To ensure Bakun HEP CMP has been implemented successfully by achieving all intended objectives.
8	Sustainability & ESG (Hydro)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure alignment with corporate direction, strategies and relevant policies, procedures, and guidelines. To provide guidance on HSS requirements and conformance. To ensure Bakun HEP CMP has been implemented successfully by achieving all intended objectives.

b) Bakun Community Management Steering Committee Structure (BSMSC)

The Bakun Community Management Steering Committee (BCMSC) is a collaborative governance body that unites community representatives to guide and oversee development initiatives, operating with clear aims and procedures.



The BCMSC is composed of key community figures, including the Belaga District Officer as Chairman and the Bakun Station Manager as Co-Chairman, along with representatives from corporate interests, the Bakun Resettlement Community, and local civil society organizations. Its main goals are to prioritize community projects, engage stakeholders, manage program implementation, and monitor their progress and impact.