

2021

# SCOPING STUDY REPORT IN SAWAHLUNTO- WEST SUMATERA, INDONESIA

## **INDONESIA**

**EGPS 2 “CULTIVATING RESILIENCE AND ADAPTABILITY IN TIME OF  
COVID-19 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH IN ASM”**

**WOMEN IN MINING AND ENERGY**

## Abbreviations

ASM	Artisanal and Small-scale Mining or <i>Pertambangan Skala Kecil/PSK</i> or People's Mining or <i>Pertambangan Rakyat</i>
ASGM	Artisanal and Small-scale gold Mining
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
IPR	<i>Izin Pertambangan Rakyat</i> – People's Mining License
WPR	<i>Wilayah Pertambangan Rakyat</i> (People's mine area)
KITS	<i>Kelompok Ibu Pekerja Tambang Sawahlunto</i> (Women miners group of Sawahlunto)

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## Executive Summary

The ultimate objective of this scoping study is to provide an overview of the current conditions, challenges that the artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) or *Pertambangan Skala Kecil/ PSK* communities are facing during the pandemic and the possible interventions at the targeted locations of Sawahlunto - West Sumatra. The expected outcome of this project is to increase the organizational and financial capacity of ASM communities to be resilient during the pandemic period. The beneficiaries are selected individuals from the previous project (EGPS Phase I “Echoing the Voices: Participatory Video and Picture Capturing the Impact of COVID-19 on Women and Youth in ASM”) and local government officials. The involvement of the government representatives in this project aims to build local ownership to ensure sustainability.

The study was conducted in the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of December 2021, employing methodologies of Focus Group Discussion (FGD), direct interviews to the key actors and government consultations. The targeted ASM communities in Sawahlunto is divided into 2 groups; coal scavengers (*Mulung Baro*) who reside in Karang Anyar Village and gold miners who reside in Taratak Bancah Village. Six women miners from Karang Anyar, 3 male youth miners and 6 female miners from Taratak Bancah actively participated in a one-day FGD session. The result from consultations with the local government officials include Head of Mayor of Sawahlunto and Department Head of Industry, Trade, Cooperative and Small Micro Medium Enterprise were also significant highlights of this report.

This scoping study revealed the targeted ASM communities in Sawahlunto have stopped their mining activities during the pandemic for several reasons, including the plunging price of ASM products that lead to the highly competition of job in the mine site. Thus, it has limited opportunities for women to be involved in the activities. The ongoing legal issues of artisanal gold mining in Taratak Bancah Village also was identified as another factor that limited access to the mine site especially for women & youth gold miners.

During the discussion, it was also found that Taratak Bancah ASM community have received few community development programs and aid from the Sawahlunto government yet the program outcomes were insufficient to address the real issues that the community have been facing during the pandemic. Most of the government programs implemented were unsustainable and did not meet its objectives and target. According to the FGD participants, they were less interest on the training subject such as sewing activities, batik painting and did not have enough time to implement the program after the training. Lack of linkage to the market as well as monitoring & evaluation and poor design program were identified as factors that should be improved for the future community development program in Sawahlunto.

The proposed program mentioned in the project proposal includes leadership skill, entrepreneurship skill, market assessment and financial literacy training are relevant and vital for the targeted group to strengthen their adaptability in responding to the crisis. The program is designed based on the targeted participant needs assessment, nature of the communities & environment, and access to the nearby resources. In parallel the program was also found aligned with the vision and mission of the local government community program especially to the targeted ASM groups. Close engagement with local government is the strategic entry point for the project sustainability in the future. It is expected that more resilient ASM communities might emerge as the outcome of this program.

*Keywords: Local Government Program, Program enhancement, Covid-19, Community resilience.*

## Introduction

Artisanal miners face considerable challenges to operate in Indonesia. Although the ASM groups in mining sector is significant, they are not adequately documented. Most of existing studies focus on the artisanal gold miners, while studies on ASM coal, manganese, iron ore miners are minimal. These communities suffered from limited livelihood options and skills, which leads to heavy reliance to mining resources. Lack of social, health and legal protection (ASM groups are considered illegal) for ASM worsen the situation, especially with the prevalence of COVID-19. Another significant issue also relates to obtaining the legal status called People's Mining Licence (*Izin Pertambangan Rakyat* or IPR). A miner must work in the People's Mining Area (*Wilayah Pertambangan Rakyat* or WPR) to qualify for a permit. Yet, the WPR process can be daunting and take years to be realized; meanwhile, the miners need to live hence remain illegal. Even though licensing reform has been carried out with authority being transferred to the provinces, there is unclarity regarding the formalization process within the government institution.

Through the EGPS Phase I project: “Echoing the Voices: Participatory Video and Picture Capturing the Impact of COVID-19 on Women and Children in ASM”, we have learned the impact of Covid-19 on artisanal mining communities are multi-facet, namely economic, health, and safety. The plummeting of mining commodities prices such as manganese, coal, and gold leads to ASM groups losing their job, impacting their family income and children's access to education and health. Women who have children at schools must deal with the online school, adopt e-learning interface technology, and reinvent new ways to earn money. However, our targeted beneficiaries also acknowledged that they could bounce back from the situation, and many found themselves exploring new jobs that required new skills.

## Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners – Sawahlunto Regency– West Sumatra Province

Based on the previous EGPS Phase I project, the participants are divided into 2 ASM groups, Taratak Bancah Artisanal Gold Mining Group (ASGM) and Karang Anyar artisanal coal mining group. Detail information of both group is explained below.

### Karang Anyar ASM Group

Sawahlunto is famous as the first coal mining during the Dutch colonial era in Indonesia. It was operated in 1892, where most of the miners worked as slaves brought from elsewhere around the archipelago. Local communities in Sawahlunto are familiar with the coal mining activities. Even though the large-scale mining companies have stopped operating, artisanal coal miners still can be found in Sawahlunto. The coal waste<sup>1</sup> is not loaded in the truck, but collected by the coal miners or coal scavengers known as “*mulung baro*”. Women are not allowed to enter the mining operations area or involve in the mining execution, while male youths are permitted to operate the heavy equipment.

All the targeted participants from Karang Anyar ASM group previously worked as coal scavengers or ‘*mulung baro*’. Since last year the mine site was slowing down the operations due to the low demand of thermal coal in the market and, on the same time, the coal waste price (collected by the ‘*mulung baro*’) was also down. Before the pandemic, women and youth usually collect up to ten sacks of coal waste and sell it at IDR 25.000/sack<sup>2</sup> (US\$1.7). During the pandemic, they can only collect between 1-5 sacks per

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<sup>1</sup> Coal waste is material leftover from the coal truck

<sup>2</sup> 1 sack equals to 25 kg

day with the discounted selling price at IDR 10.000/sack (US\$0.68) due to limited production days as the consequence of low demand of the product in the market.

Income from mining is considered more stable compare to the casual labor where the income in average ranged from IDR 2 – 4 US\$ per day. Most of the women miners have been working mining on-site for years, even though they must deal with safety and health issues. In coping with the impacts of COVID-19 on the decreasing price of coal waste, most women and youth miners switched job. By changing their job, their income becomes more unpredictable, but temporary solved the income gap.

Most of Karang Anyar people are identified as an immigrant from Java Island. They have resided in the area since the Dutch colonial era as slaves, worked for the Dutch coal company. The Javanese culture stays remained among the community includes women miners in Karang Anyar. According to Suryadi's study (2018)<sup>3</sup> on Javanese women characters, women should stay at home and look after the family and husband. This condition is reflected in their preference for selecting the shifting job, such as casual labor, street seller, traditional massage therapist, etc. . Detail explanation will be discussed in the key findings.

### **Taratak Bancah ASM Group**

Natural resources in Sawahlunto is not just only limited to coal, but also a small amount of gold deposit is found in the forest and nearby river. Taratak Bancah Village has the population approximately 531 people<sup>4</sup> is located around 20 km or 1-hour drive by car from Sawahlunto city. According to the statistics data<sup>5</sup> in 2017, most of the people in Taratak Bancah are farmers and followed by traders and dairy farmers. Forestry products such as rubber and candlenut are identified as the most profitable natural resources in the village.

Taratak Bancah Village is dominated by the native tribe of West Sumatera, namely Minangkabau. Before the pandemic, all the targeted participants worked as ASM gold miners. Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) in West Sumatera included in Taratak Bancah is considered to be illegal due to lack of operations permit. In 2021, several fatalities occurred in Solok, West Sumatera and other regions is caused by landslide<sup>6</sup> and it raised local and national government concerns on the safety issues of the illegal mining in the region. At the same time, Taratak Bancah ASGM group had to stop their activities due to the intense fatalities reported in the region.

Before the pandemic, the ASGM group on average collected 1.2 gr of gold per week with the price of USD\$ 4.7/ gram. During the pandemic and fatality incidents in 2021, the group was forced to find alternative income, especially for women and youth.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/nusa/article/view/20583/13970>

<sup>4</sup> <https://langgam.id/desa-taratak-bancah-silungkang-kota-sawahlunto/>

<sup>5</sup> [https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1d7KnSGd\\_T3vFgLqcrUWhxC0NL8JHpOKO](https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1d7KnSGd_T3vFgLqcrUWhxC0NL8JHpOKO)

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.pshk.or.id/blog-id/perlu-penertiban-tambang-emas-ilegal-di-sumbar-pasca-jatuh-korban jiwa-berkali-kali/>

Figure 1. Project Location of Sawahlunto City, Taratak Bancah & Karang Anyar Village



Photo 1. Sawahlunto City at West Sumatra Province

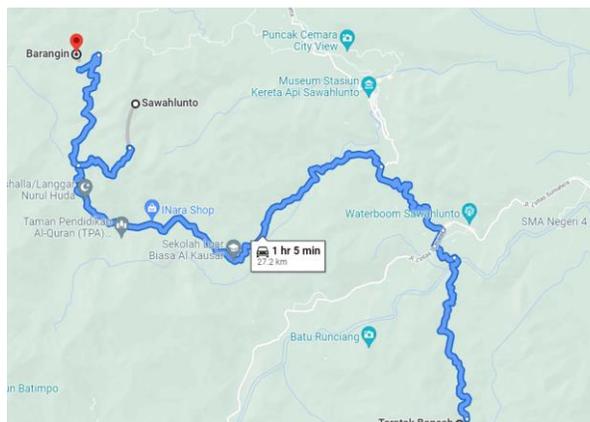


Photo 2. Taratak Bancah & Karanganyar village location from Sawahlunto City

## Objectives

The objectives of this scoping report are:

1. To validate the relevance of proposed interventions as mentioned in the project proposal.
2. To identify the stakeholders (key players) and the existing programs to be aligned with the proposed plan.
3. To understand the stakeholders' perception and expectation of the proposed program.
4. To understand the latest status, including livelihood, economy, and health aspects of the ASM communities

## Methodology

Approach methodologies are:

1. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
2. Direct interview to the key actors
3. Consultations with government officials

## Data Collection Process

The scoping study was conducted in the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of December 2021. Both local facilitators and local assistants collected preliminary information, include targeted participants and existing local government programs. Most of the previous participants from the EGPS Phase I PhotoVoice project agreed to join the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the program. Only one-woman coal miner did not to join in the program due to the emergency reason and she was replaced by a woman miner from Taratak Bancah ASM Group. So in total, 15 targeted participants agreed to join, consists of; 6 women miners and 3 male youth from Taratak Bancah ASGM Group, and 6 women miners from Karang Anyar ASM Group.

The local facilitator conducted preliminary consultation with local officials, while the local assistant interviewed the potential participants via phone calls seeking their interest to join the program.

**Table I Data Collection Process**

Date	Venue	Methodology	Participants (M/F)	Affiliation
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> December</b>	Virtual	Official letter & Direct Interview via phone call	M: 2 govt officials	Head of Mayor and Vice Mayor of Sawahlunto city
<b>2 – 7<sup>th</sup> December</b>	Virtual	Direct interview via phone call	F: 6 gold miners M: 3 youth miners M: 6 coal miners	Taratak Bancah ASGM group and Karang Anyar ASM Group
<b>16<sup>th</sup> December</b>	Sawahlunto City	Focus Group Discussion (FGD).	F: 6 gold miners M: 3 youth miners M: 6 coal miners M: 2 Government Officials	ASM communities and Senior Officials of local authorities
<b>17<sup>th</sup> December</b>	Head Office of Mayor of Sawahlunto city	Consultation	M: 1 government official	Mayor of Sawahlunto city

Consultation with the Mayor is crucial as an entry point to align with the government program. It is expected that the targeted communities to be included in the upcoming years' community development program in Sawahlunto.

## Key Findings

This section highlights information about the result of the direct interviews, FGD and government engagements:

1. Targeted participants are divided into two ASM groups; Karang Anyar ASM Group and Taratak Bancah ASGM group.
2. In 2021, the Sawahlunto government implemented few community development programs aim to support the community during the pandemic. Three out of 6 women miners from Karang Anyar ASM group have received batik painting skill training in March 2022. Taratak Bancah ASGM group have received a donation of a sewing machine and candlenut peeler machine.
3. The specific skill trained (batik painting) to Karang Anyar ASM group needs to be supported with market linkage/identification and product marketing. Moreover, during the FGD, it was found home cooking business is more preferable for the Karang Anyar ASM Group, so they can look after the family and run the business at the same time.
4. Sewing machines and candlenut peeler for Taratak Bancah community has not been utilized due to several reasons, including lack of skill to use the machine and less interest in sewing. One of the interesting finding during the FGD is that collecting the candlenut in the forest was found the most favorable alternative job because they can sell the candlenut with reasonable price (USD 0.5/kg). Their income from collecting the candlenut ranged from USD 4 – 5 /day.

5. To enhance the economic value of candlenut, the Taratak Bancah ASGM community preferred to extract the essential oil at the home industry scale due to several reasons; candlenut trees are found endemic in their farming forest, the peeler machine is available in the village (donation from the local government) and demand on the essential oil was identified at the local market.
6. Fifteen targeted participants agreed to join the program consisting of 6 female gold miners and 3 youth male miners from Taratak Bancah ASGM group and 6 female coal scavengers (*mulung baro*) from Karang Anyar ASM group.
7. During the FGD it was found that all targeted participants do not have access to return to work as miners due to labor saturation in mining job, low demand on ASM products and legal issues on artisanal gold mining operations
8. After the EGPS Phase I PhotoVoice project, an informal ASM group was formed in Karang Anyar ASM community namely KITS Tulip (women miners community of Sawahlunto).
9. The proposed program is aligned with the ASM group needs and the existing government program. Leadership skill, entrepreneurship skill, marketing identification, financial literacy training is expected to improve benefit for women and youth ASM groups during and after the pandemic. These skill sets are also expected to support local government community development program such as batik painting and donation of peeler candlenut machine.

## Results & Discussion

### Key actors involved in artisanal mining activities in Sawahlunto

The coal mining operations in Sawahlunto involve several layers of key actors include the mine permit holder usually held by the landowner who runs the company, buyer, local suppliers and vendors, coal scavengers (*mulung baro*), and intermediate collectors<sup>7</sup>.

A similar condition is identified in the artisanal gold mining operations where most of the gold mining areas are located in the customary land. Several gold mining sites in West Sumatra had been operated since the Dutch colonial era where nowadays local communities continue to operate the mine site illegally<sup>8</sup>. Landowners and operations managers positions and logistic positions are usually held by men. Women commonly work as panners. Intermediate gold collector plays an important role to define the price of the gold from the miners and then they sell the gold to the bigger collector or gold supplier with the higher price.

**Table 2. Primary Stakeholder Matrix**

Stakeholders	Roles and Relevancy to the ASM
Local authorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mayor of Sawahlunto city</li> <li>• Vice Mayor</li> <li>• Head of each Department in Sawahlunto city works under the Mayor</li> </ul>	Regulator and provide a recommendation to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of the People's Mining Licence ( <i>Izin Pertambangan Rakyat</i> or IPR)

<sup>7</sup> Intermediate collectors are group of people who collect the mining products from nearby ASM miners

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.mongabay.co.id/2020/02/24/tambang-emas-liar-di-sarang-harimau-sumatera/>

Landowners/ mine operator manager, suppliers, vendor	Provide business process, operations standard within the claimed area, access to capital
ASM communities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coal scavengers (<i>mulung baro</i>), women panners</li> <li>Youth miners as equipment operators</li> <li>Male miners</li> </ul>	People include male, youth women who are responsible and involved in several activities along the manganese supply chain i.e, main operations, supply chain, supporting business within the mine area etc.
Supply chain and logistic actors include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intermediate collector</li> <li>Suppliers</li> <li>Transporter</li> </ul>	Group of people who control the market price within the local actors
Researchers/ academics such as the Andalas State University	Research purposes

### Profile of the targeted ASM Groups (beneficiaries)

During FGD, all the targeted beneficiaries agreed to sign a commitment letter to be fully committed to the program implementation. As seen in the table 4, 15 participants agreed to join the program were there of them are youth male. All of the participants have no longer worked as miners during these two years of the pandemic period.

From the table below, it also can be seen that Taratak Bancah ASGM group have received more program from the government and local organization compared to Karang Anyar ASM group. The existing government program is identified has not effectively addressed the economic issues impacted by the COVID-19 because most of the programs were not designed based on community needs and lack of market linkage and marketing strategy skill. However, the proposed program is aimed to complement the existing government program by intervening the skill sets which are identified in the project proposal and the scoping study. Well-design programs that are based on the robust risk assessment and needs analysis are critical to improving the benefit for both ASM communities in Sawahlunto – West Sumatra.

The proposed program aims to enhance the existing government program to the specifically targeted beneficiaries. It is expected that this proposed program may raise the standard of future community development in this region.

**Table 3. Targeted Beneficiaries in Profile**

Profile	Karang Anyar ASM Group	Taratak Bancah ASGM Group
<b>Gender</b>	F: 6 coal scavengers ( <i>mulung baro</i> )	F: 6 women gold panners M: 3 youth miners
<b>Tribe</b>	Javanese Descendants (immigrant), born in Sawahlunto	Indigenous people (Minangkabau tribe)
<b>Non Productive time<sup>9</sup> (Av)</b>	F: 4.5 hours	F : 3 hours M: 6 hours

<sup>9</sup> Non productive time is the hours where the targeted beneficiaries having rest or not doing any work, include look after the children

<b>Average income (nowadays)</b>	F: USD 7 – 8 per day	F: USD 5 per day M: USD 3 per day
<b>Government or local organizations aid/ program which they received for the last 2 years</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central govt program. Direct cash transfer of USDS 21 per family (twice in between 2020 and 2021) and rice to support the family during the pandemic.</li> <li>• Home industry basic skill of how to make soap from Andalas University (2021)</li> <li>• PhotoVoice training skill from WiME (2021)</li> <li>• Batik painting skill from government of Sawahlunto city (2021)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central govt program. Direct cash transfer of USD 21 per family (twice in between 2020 and 2021) and rice to support the family during the pandemic. =</li> <li>• Donation from local govt: fertilizer and seeds include guidance of best practice of farming system (2020)</li> <li>• Donation from local govt of farming hand tools (2020)</li> <li>• Regular class from PKK<sup>10</sup> group of the cooking class once a month, between 2020 and 2021</li> <li>• Sewing machine and candlenut crusher machine donated by local government and house of representative member candidates (2020)</li> <li>• Macrame skill training run by PKK group (2020)</li> <li>• PhotoVoice training skill from WiME (2021)</li> </ul>
<b>Number of Family Dependent</b>	3-4 persons (on average)	
<b>Recent economic activities during the pandemic</b>	Street food seller (snacks and daily food) and massage therapist	Farming, casual labor
<b>Preferable Entrepreneurship skill</b>	Street food home industry with the innovative food products which is commonly consumed by the nearby local community	Candlenut oil home production
<b>Access to communication</b>	Cellphone; limited access to the internet; familiar with <i>Whatsapp and Facebook</i>	

## The impact of Covid-19 on the livelihood of women and youth miners

It is obvious that the ongoing impact of COVID-19 has impacted many aspects of ASM communities' life include decreased income, health, education and social life. Moreover, many FGD participants commented that COVID-19 has changed their lifestyle includes on internet usage for online education for their children. Some of them were not familiar with the online education platform. It was found during the

<sup>10</sup> Family welfare group is a female group that works under local government program which is commonly chaired by wife of the regency mayor.

discussion that additional spending for internet quota is also one of the challenges that the group should be dealt with.

**Table 4. Changes in lifestyle**

Aspect	Life before COVID-19 period	Life during COVID-19 period
<b>Average daily income</b>	USD 17	USD 3 – 5
<b>Health</b>	Access to the hospital with the BPJS facilities <sup>11</sup>	Limited access to the health facilities due to the outbreak cases in July 2021 <sup>12</sup> where Sawahlunto was categorized as the red zone
<b>Education</b>	Physical meeting at school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to the internet becomes basic need for children to access online education</li> <li>• Women are forced to be familiar with the internet and the use of smartphone technology</li> <li>• Additional cost for the internet quota to access education.</li> </ul>
<b>Social life</b>	Routine physical meetings with relatives and friends	Limited access due to the strict local regulation on quarantine days

## Perspective on women leadership and entrepreneurship

During the discussion, all the FGD participants were aware of the importance of working as a group will provide more access and benefit to the future government community development program. Leadership skill is required to get them a better understanding of how to run the group and give benefit for all its member.

Minangkabau is a matrilineal society whereas most of the culture in Indonesia is patrilineal society. This takes women as the most advantageous member in the family and society where the family name and land pass down from mother to daughter. A highlight of participants perspectives on women leadership and entrepreneurship can be seen on table below.

**Table 5. Perceptions on women leadership and entrepreneurship**

Perspective Category	Results
<b>Women equality (in family and decision-making process)</b>	Women take an important role in the family, especially in decision-making process
<b>Participation on community/organization/public meeting</b>	Women group have a regular customary meeting which is a part of making decision process for the indigenous of the Minangkabau Society

<sup>11</sup> Government program on health insurance for the lower income family

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.harianhaluan.com/sumbar/pr-10506347/kota-sawahlunto-masuk-zona-merah-covid-19?page=all>

<b>Women knowledge of leadership and entrepreneurship</b>	Limited (with a little basic concept and how to)
<b>Enthusiasm to business</b>	Yes with the good design capacity building program include skill in financial literacy, marketing and leadership skill.

## Conclusion

The ongoing impact of COVID-19 takes women and youth miners have changed their perspective, mindset and strategy in coping with the crisis. Based on the explanation above, all targeted participants are aware that resiliency is key in coping with household financial crisis. Financial crisis may lead to other issues related to children’s health and education. Seeking an alternative source of income through entrepreneurship skills was believed as one of the best approaches to strengthen their resilience to deal with the crisis.

The study revealed that the proposed program aims to enhance the existing local government programs through certain methodologies and approaches to the targeted beneficiaries. Leadership skills will benefit the group to formalize their organization shortly to get better access to the financial institution and other community development programs. At the same time, hard skills on entrepreneurship are also required for the group to produce innovative products that are economically valuable as the source of income. In parallel market identification and assessment and financial literacy will help the group to sustain the business in the longer run.

Engagement of the local authorities especially with the senior officials since the very early stage of the scoping process is the strategic entry point to ensure project sustainability in the future. This engagement and consultations will be continued along with the project implementation and the project will continue to seek any alignment with the government to enhance the sustainability of the project.

## Recommendations to Program Intervention

Recommendations of the study result are highlighted at the following points:

1. Capacity training development to strengthen miners’ organizational capacity and collective leadership to set up the legal establishment of their group is intervention relevant to the Sawahlunto mining community.
2. Entrepreneurship skills including candlenut oil extraction for Taratak Bancah ASGM group and food product skill for Karang Anyar ASM Group.
3. Knowledge of Covid-19 risk mitigation is important, but overall health and safety around mining operations is also could be enhanced
4. The establishment of a formal linkage between miners with local government could increase overall efforts in increasing living conditions and pushing the ASM agenda to local policy discussions. Engagements with local government are in a form of frequent discussions and involve local authorities in all stages of the project implementation especially in training and assisting the legal establishment of the ASM groups.

Annexes

FGD Attendance List

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EGPS 2 "MENUMBUHKAN KETANGGUHAN DAN KEMAMPUAN BERADAPTASI PADA MASA COVID-19: PENINGKATAN KAPASITAS PEREMPUAN DAN PEMUDA DI PERTAMBANGAN SKALA KECIL"

**DAFTAR HADIR**

NAMA KEGIATAN: PROYEK PELINGKUPAN DAN DISKUSI TERARAH (FGD)  
WAKTU/TANGGAL: 07.00 WIB - 13.00 WIB/ 16 DESEMBER 2021  
TEMPAT PELAKSANAAN: MEETING ROOM OMBILIN HERITAGE HOTEL

NO.	NAMA	JENIS KELAMIN	UMUR	PEKERJAAN /AKTIFITAS	INSTITUSI /ORGANISASI	ALAMAT	NO TELP/HP	TTD
1	RAPIDONA	P	30	IRT	LINMAS	T. Bancak	0822422500	[Signature]
2	Bendi Syarifani	P	37	IRT	PKK	T. Bancak	0817205020	[Signature]
3	RUSMANIAR	P	49	IRT	PKK	T. Bancak	0818620000	[Signature]
4	DEWI ARIKI HAMISAH	P	41	IRT	Kepok KB	T. Bancak	0893624822	[Signature]
5	Desmaiyanti	P	37	IRT	PKK	T. Bancak	0819834660	[Signature]
6	ArMaiza	P	37	IRT	PKK	T. Bancak	0822034010	[Signature]

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EGPS 2 "MENUMBUHKAN KETANGGUHAN DAN KEMAMPUAN BERADAPTASI PADA MASA COVID-19: PENINGKATAN KAPASITAS PEREMPUAN DAN PEMUDA DI PERTAMBANGAN SKALA KECIL"

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TEMPAT PELAKSANAAN: MEETING ROOM OMBILIN HERITAGE HOTEL

NO.	NAMA	JENIS KELAMIN	UMUR	PEKERJAAN /AKTIFITAS	INSTITUSI /ORGANISASI	ALAMAT	NO TELP/HP	TTD
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## FGD Activities



Photo 1. FGD



Photo 2. Discussion session



Photo 3. Engagement with the Head of Mayor of Sawahlunto city



Photo 4. Closing