

Scoping Study Report of Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) communities in Gunung Mas, Central Kalimantan - Indonesia



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(2021)**

For the project of:

**Echoing the Voices: Participatory Video And Picture Capturing The Impact Of
Covid-19 On Women And Children In Artisanal And Small-Scale Mining
(ASM)**



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Administered by the World Bank

Glossary

ADD	: Anggaran Dana Desa (Village Fund Budget)
APBD	: Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Daerah (Regional Expenditure Income Budget)
ASM	: Artisanal and Small-scale Mining
ASGM	: Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining
BPD	: Badan Permusyawaratan Desa (Village Consultative Agency)
COVID-19	: Corona Virus Disease-19
FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
IDR	: Indonesia Rupiah
GKE	: Gereja Kalimantan Evangelis (Evangelical Christian Church)
K3	: Occupational Health and Safety
KK	: Kepala Keluarga (Head of Family)
PKK	: Program Kesejahteraan Keluarga (Family Welfare Program)
NTT	: East Nusa Tenggara
PAUD	: Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini (Early Childhood Education Programs)
Pemdes	: Pemerintah Desa (Village Government)
PPE	: Personal Protective Equipment
Posyandu	: Pos Pelayanan Terpadu (Healthcare Centre)
Puskemas	: Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat (Public health center which is one-level below hospital)
Pustu	: Puskesmas pembantu (Public health sub centre)
Sekdes	: Sekretaris Desa (Village Secretary)
RSUD	: Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah (Regional Public Hospital)
RT	: Rukun Tetangga (Hamlet)
RW	: Rukun Warga (Neighbourhood)
UMKM	: Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah (<i>Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises</i>)
WIME	: Women in Mining and Energy
YTS	: Yayasan Tambuhak Sinta

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

ASM (artisanal and small-scale mining) communities are prevalent in Indonesia, although the numbers are never being properly documented. Through our continuous engagement with the communities and relevant stakeholders, it is found that communities viewed ASM as a lucrative economic activity with huge potential of economic return. At the same time, the activity possesses huge health and safety risks, especially when deploying mercury or combining with cyanide.

The ASM communities are divided into owners and workers groups. The former serves as the boss and usually hire daily workers to work for them while the latter are the on-site workers who do the mining activities for someone else's business (or for the boss) with very limited information and capital to protect themselves from mining-related risks. The workers, as they rely on hard labor work, are therefore vulnerable to health and safety risks. The risks and burden are even greater to the women workers who are also part of the workers group. Living in a patriarchal structure that obliges them of double responsibilities, they are compelled to complete domestic chores before and after spending long-hours at mining sites. The double responsibilities discriminate against women where they have less time for themselves, limit their participation at the socio-political level and are more prone to be trapped in the poverty cycle especially amidst COVID-19.

Yayasan Tambuhak Sinta (YTS) and Women in Mining and Energy (WiME) intend to carefully support selected ASM communities to aspire their voice through platform of photo and video in three initial locations (Central Kalimantan, West Sumatera, and East Nusa Tenggara). This ASM community-led art project is expected to be a catalyst to echo the ASM issues to the relevant stakeholders such as local or national government to gain regulatory support in the future. The main activity involves a series of trainings from photographers and videographers to local communities in selected locations. Women and youth, the main target beneficiaries, will be facilitated to learn how to tell the story of their daily lives as a part of an ASM community through photos and videos. Additionally, the photographers and videographers will also take more pictures and videos to add to the media materials. At the end of the project, these community-made videos and photos will be curated and exhibited in parallel with a strategic multi-stakeholder discussion event called Ruang XY.

This scoping report focuses on our work in Rangan Tate Village in Gunung Mas Regency, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. A field trip consisting of a community visit and meeting with local government was conducted during the first and second week of January. The process and results, including recommendations are provided in this report.

1.2. Objectives

The objectives of this scoping report are:

- To provide an overview of the economic, cultural, environmental aspects of the ASGM community in Rangan Tate Village
- To provide a high-level overview of COVID-19 impact on the population in Rangan Tate
- To provide SWOT analysis and recommendations

1.3. Methodology

We used the following methodology to collect the data:

- Key documentation review
- 3 informal meetings with village, district and regency governments
- 2 Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with village government and ASGM communities
- In-person observation of mining practices on site.

1.4. Data Collection Process

The scoping study was conducted on the first and second week of January 2021 through document review and field visit. During the visit, our team conducted meetings, observations on residential areas and former mining areas, and direct visits to mining site to collect primary data. Our team was only able to visit one mining location due to heavy rain, the New Year holiday season, and the occurrence of incidental traditional events i.e., funeral ceremonies.

The ASGM activities were not fully operational because of the ongoing New Year holiday euphoria. We were also not allowed to visit mining sites without the permission of the owners. Community members recently have been growing suspicious of any visits or communication with outsiders, due to the possibility of undercover raids carried out by the police, as well as the COVID-19 threat. In the last few years, there has been an increasing number of raids on gold miners and buyers related to illegal activity and the use of mercury. The fact that village administration officers accompanied us during the visit, helped us in this data collection process.

During the informal meeting with government officers, the team was able to collect data through oral discussion. The team also shared the project plans and submitted official letters as a means to formally inform them of project activities in that area (a copy of the letter is in attachment 4.4). This activity received a good response from Bappedalitbang (Local Agency for Regional Development), representing the Gunung Mas Regency government; from the secretary of the district, representing the Mihing Raya District government; and from village government of Rangan Tate. They asked us to share the final project report with them, as it can be used as a reference in preparing the regional development plans.

2. Key Findings

2.1. Overview of Rangan Tate Village

Rangan Tate Village is one of 6 villages in Mihing Raya District, Gunung Mas Regency, Central Kalimantan. The area of the village is 55.33 km²¹. This village is directly adjacent to Kampuri Urban Village, Mihing Raya District capital, 67 km from Kuala Kurun City, the district capital and 170 km from Palangka Raya, the provincial capital. The community settlements used to stretch along the banks of the Kahayan River, then spread to the right and left side of the Trans Road of Central Kalimantan Province. In particular, the geographical boundaries of Rangan Tate Village are as follows:

- In the North side with Kampuri Urban Village
- East side with Kapuas Regency
- South side with Tumbang Empas Village
- West side with Rungan District.

¹ BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics). (2019). *Mihing Raya District in Numbers*

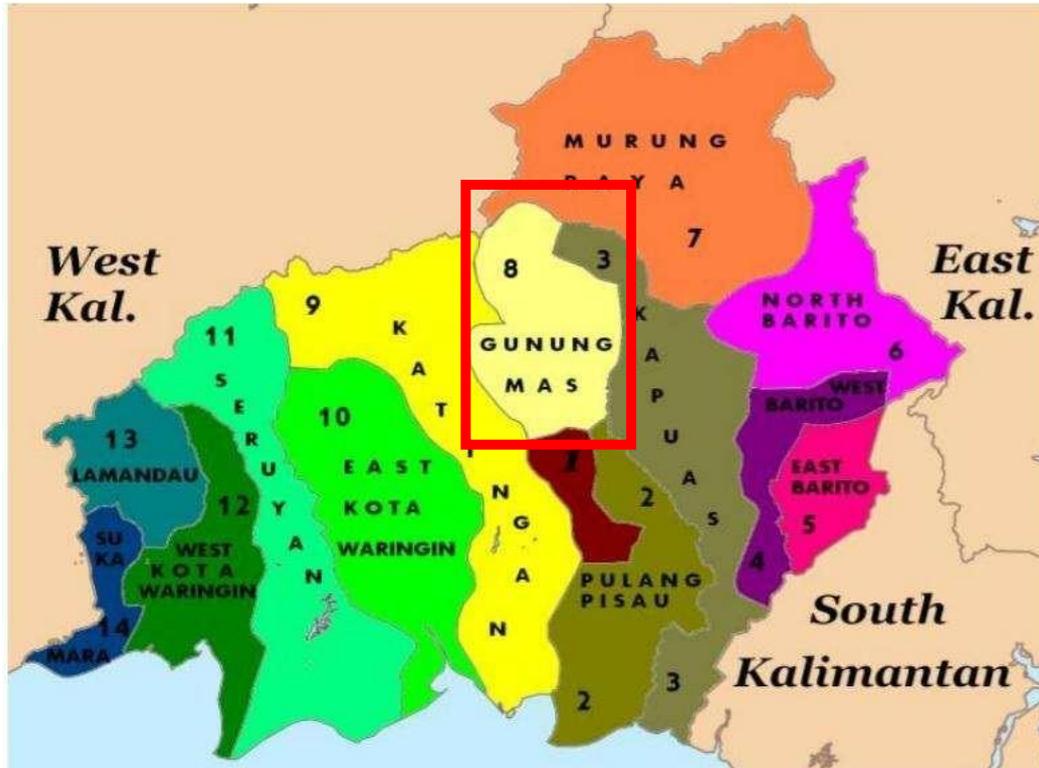


Figure 1. Location of Gunung Mas district, Central Kalimantan²

Rangan Tate Village is inhabited by around 90% indigenous Dayaks, and 10% migrants from the Javanese, Banjar, and other ethnic groups. Based on the discussion with village government officers, migrants came to Rangan Tate Village to pursue economic gain from gold mining, which has been the main livelihood of the community since late 1990s. Several Javanese and Banjar migrants came to the village and opened food stalls on the side of the Trans Provincial Road. Most local Dayak residents are Protestant Christians and Hindu Kaharingan, while Javanese and Banjar migrants are Muslim.

According to data from the Office of the Village Head of Rangan Tate, the total population is 246 households with a total of 906 villagers, consisting of 461 men and 445 women. The settlements is divided into 3 RTs (hamlets) - RT 01, RT 02, and RT 03. The village government is assisted by 2 Heads of Affairs (Kaur), the village secretary, and the heads of one RW (neighborhood) and 3 RTs.

The main livelihoods of residents are dependent on natural resources. In the past, the main livelihoods were hunting, rubber tapping, collecting rattan, upland rice farming and gold panning. Since the 1990s, the main source of livelihood has shifted to ASGM, especially since the plummeting of the rubber price, as it is seen as a faster and easier way to generate income. The current livelihood is dominated by gold mining (75%), while the remaining villagers work as civil servants, traders, garden farmers, pig breeders, rubber farmers and others.

Rangan Tate village has limited public facilities. It has few religious buildings, such as two churches the Evangelical Christian Church and the Pentecostal Church, and one Basyara Hall named Hadurut

² BPK Perwakilan Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah. (2017). *Profil Entitas Pemeriksaan*. Accessed at <https://kalteng.bpk.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/profil-entitas-kalteng-NEW.pdf>

Marawei for the Hindu Kaharingan religion. There is no mosque, therefore the Moslem residents pray at a mosque in neighboring Tabaras Village. Regarding educational facilities, the village has PAUD, kindergarten and elementary school buildings. There are no Junior and Senior High Schools in the village. The children continue their higher education in another neighboring village named Kampuri Urban Village, and then in the capital cities of Palangka Raya and Banjarmasin in South Kalimantan for college. Some children from well-off families usually continue their study in Java Island (outside Kalimantan).

For access to health services, there is a public health subcenter (Pustu) in the village. The building is actually part of the Kampuri Urban Village's administrative area, but is located in the Rangan Tate Village area. People who need health services can go there or to the Pustu or the Puskesmas in Kampuri Urban Village. For serious illnesses that require intensive care, the residents can go to the Regional General Hospital (RSUD) in Kuala Kurun or to Dr Silvanus Hospital in Palangka Raya.

2.2. History and Current Status of ASGM in Rangan Tate Village

In the past, Rangan Tate Village communities used to mine like most Dayaks in general, by panning in the Kahayan River and small rivers located around the village. Many people pan on the riverbank during the rainy season when they are unable to tap rubber or go to the forest to look for rattan. Gold panning was done without the use of mercury. Gold mining in Rangan Tate Village is alluvial mining, or secondary gold mining.

Around the 1990s, the community started mining in the Kahayan River using a Kubota diesel engine. The way people mined changed around 1998, when the potential for gold in the Kahayan River decreased. Migrants from Kapuas, Banjar and Java came to the village with a new method using a spray machine, so miners started mining on land. They work from a high point and spray the soil to dissolve it, so that it flows into a sluice with the help of gravity. The carpet on the sluice catches the grains of gold, and it is then washed to collect the gold concentrate, which local people call "puya". The final gold concentrate is panned until the gold is as clean as possible from other material.

The equipment used by miners is constantly evolving. Around the 2000s, they began to use the Dompeng machine (also called a suction machine, usually using the Dom Feng brand engine) or the addition of a conch pump engine (in the form of a conch). The way the machine works is similar to a spray machine, using a sluice to catch the gold; the machine sucks up the soil, which then flows into the sluice. In 2005, miners started using mercury.

The miners initially started working on the Kahayan River, then slowly ventured onto the land beside the river, into rubber gardens, and continued to move inland. The miners worked following the path of the gold and only stopped when they got too close to residential areas or the Trans Provincial Highway, and behind the elementary school in Rangan Tate.

Since 2015, only a few people mine in the village, because the gold reserves are no longer economically viable. They only produce 1 -2 grams of gold a day. Mining activities have left large holes in the landscape, making the land no longer productive and contaminating it with mercury. The community has now moved to a new mining location in the Murui River area, the easternmost area in the village, directly adjacent to Kapuas District. In this area, many villagers mine together with migrants from Java, Banjar and Kapuas. Some residents choose to mine in other villages, such as Bawan in Pulang Pisau Regency, and Pematang Limau and Rungan in Gunung Mas Regency. They usually work on their own

land or land owned by relatives, or they join working groups of friends or relatives. Miners who no longer work in the village, usually live at the mine site, returning home once a week or once every 3 days when the site is closer to the village.

About 70% of the miners in Rangan Tate Village work in the Murui River area. This area is located around 15 km from residential areas, and can only be accessed by four-wheel drive vehicles or by a special motorbike. Residents who mine in this area usually work on family land with the status of 'Mantung Place Letter Statement', which is a document issued by the village government, as a token of land ownership for local Dayak people with the right to cultivate land, a place to work, hunt, and tap Pantung tree sap or Jelutung (*Dyera sp*).

The use of a suction machine keeps residents moving and expands the mining area. The high cost of production makes the miners switch to cultivating new land, leaving very large, damaged former mining areas. It is estimated that the mining land in the Murui River area will be exhausted within the next 4 - 5 years. If the miners use heavy equipment, the mine area will be depleted more quickly, in less than 2 years.

2.2.1. ASGM Communities' Knowledge and Awareness on Safety

While ASGM is the main livelihood of many community members in the area, the local government (Gunung Mas Regency government, Mihing Raya District government or Rangan Tate Village government) has never issued any regulations related to ASGM.

In 2010, the Mining Department of Gunung Mas District conducted socialization on formalizing ASGM in Rangan Tate Village. The government urged miners to mine in the Community Mining Area³ and apply for a People's Mining Permit⁴. However, the community miners were hesitant to join the formalization program as it was very costly, complicated, and did not generate significant benefits to miners. In 2018, the Office of Environment of Gunung Mas Regency, together with YTS, conducted a one-time off socialization on the impact of ASGM on health and the environment. This was followed in the next year with training for miners and gold buyers on processing gold without mercury in Rangan Tate.

Based on our study, it was found that the ASGM community has poor knowledge and understanding of the environmental and health impacts (including the dangers of mercury) of their mining activity. The government and social institutions occasionally inform them about the dangers of mercury for health, but many choose to ignore it as they view the impact to be indirect. The miners have become accustomed to working with mercury, as it is in high demand by gold buyers in the village, who only buy gold processed by amalgamation. In the last two years, it is increasingly difficult for miners to get mercury and the price is getting more expensive. It has risen to IDR 2,000,000/kg from IDR 1,000,000 - 1,200,000/kg. Even so, the miners still work with mercury. A village government officer whose husband works as a miner admitted to getting mercury discreetly from Palangka Raya.

Mining practices in Rangan Tate ignores Occupational Health and Safety aspects. The miners work without using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), such as helmets, shoes or gloves. Only a few use

³ The Community Mining Area is a mining area where the mining activities are carried out formally. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resource plotted areas for community mining in accordance with Article 32 paragraph 1 of Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining (Minerba Law).

⁴ A People's Mining Permit is a license to carry out mining business in a Community Mining Area. The characteristics of IPR are area size and limited investment with small scale mining.

PPE masks when burning amalgam. Many miners burn amalgam openly. Only a few gold buyers use condensers to capture mercury emissions while burning. Amalgam is burned in gold shops or in houses located in residential areas.

Public awareness on the environmental damage due to ASGM activities is also low. Many residents have lost their agricultural land and rubber plantations. Some residents tried to plant former mining sites with Sengon (*Albizia chinensis*) and rubber but failed, as the soil has lost its fertile layer. The community is not used to intensive farming, so the plants did not develop as expected. Huge former mining lands are left unattended and overgrown with shrubs and wild plants. The community hopes that those lands will recover by themselves.

2.2.2. Women and Youth Involvement in ASGM

In Rangan Tate Village, a few women are involved in the ASGM sector, around 2-5 people. Women mostly stay at home or work as shop owners, teachers, farmers or traders. Some women join their husband's work group as cooks in the mining site. Few women help their husband's business, manage the mining unit or buy gold. The ASGM sector is more dominated by men because mining work requires physical strength, expertise and mining machine skills that are very rarely possessed by women.

Women who work as miners, cook at mine sites or help their husbands as gold buyers are vulnerable to mercury exposure. Women miners who help their husbands as gold buyers, work with mercury to make and burn amalgam. Meanwhile, women who work as cooks are vulnerable to mercury emissions from the burning amalgam, as often the burning is conducted without using a condenser. Women who live in the village are also vulnerable to mercury pollution, since almost all gold buyers live in settlements and many miners burn amalgam at home without condensers. Mercury emissions from burning the amalgam spread throughout the environment, posing a risk to vulnerable groups, especially pregnant or breast-feeding women and children.

The women's roles in the household and community in regard to decision-making on mining activities is limited if not non-existent. The role of women is not considered important in the ASGM sector. In the household, husbands make most of the decisions on mining, while women usually make decisions related to family financial management and children's education. Decisions related to planning in the village were mostly made by the village government, which is dominated by men. In the village, strategic positions such as Village Head and BPD⁵ Chair are usually men.

Similarly, youth, especially girls, are rarely involved in the ASGM sector. However, young people are also vulnerable to mercury contamination, especially if the amalgam burning process takes place in the home or when gold buyers are located close by in the residential. Chronic accumulation of mercury can interfere with the growth process, pregnancy and breastfeeding as adults⁶. Some boys sometimes join in the mining to help their parents or find pocket money or buy internet credit packages. Like adult miners, they are also exposed to mercury contamination while working in mining sites or during burning of amalgam.

⁵ BPD, the Village Consultative Body, is an institution that embodies democracy in the implementation of village governance. It is an elected body and can be considered the 'parliament' of the village.

⁶ Bose-O'Reilly, S., McCarty, K. M., Steckling, N., & Lettmeier, B. (2010). Mercury exposure and children's health. *Current problems in pediatric and adolescent health care*, 40(8), 186–215. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cppeds.2010.07.002>

2.3. Impact of COVID-19 to the Communities in Rangan Tate Village

There are no positive cases of COVID-19 in Rangan Tate Village up to now. The community conducts its daily activities as usual, with continuous calls from the village government to avoid meetings and be disciplined in following safety protocols. In November 2020, the village government urged residents to take a rapid test at the Mihing Raya District Office, and no reactive cases were found.

The village government allocates 30% of the village budget to direct cash assistance to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 to residents whose economies were most affected. More than 50% of total households received COVID-19 assistance. Those who did not get assistance were residents who work as civil servants or village administration officers who have cars or swift houses. The villagers received assistances as follows:

Types of Aid (based on source of fund)	Form of Aid	Number of Beneficiaries
ADD Fund	IDR 1,000,000/month cash for 2 months	72 household
Provincial APBD (Local Expenditure Budget) Funds	IDR 500,000 /month cash for 3 months	11 household
Ministry of Social Funds	IDR 300,000/month cash for 3 months	9 household
(Small and Medium Enterprises) Fund	Cash fund of IDR 2,400,000	4 household
BNPB (National Disaster Management Agency) Fund	Basic food assistance worth IDR 200,000	28 household
Total	124 household	

Table 1. Aids Distribution for Mitigate the Impact of COVID-19

2.3.1. Impact on economic Sector

Overall, COVID-19 leads to rising gold prices, while mining operating costs are falling due to a drop in fuel prices from IDR IDR 370.000 to 240,000 for one tank or jar of 35 liters. The price of gold has reached IDR 880,000/gram. In the last few months, the price has decreased slightly to around IDR 730,000/gram. However, travel restrictions disrupt the supply of goods, including mining goods and equipment, hence those prices are higher than usual. There is an increase on the price of spare parts and mining equipment. Previously the price of the suction machine was IDR 8,000,000/unit now it is IDR 10,000,000 - IDR 11,000,000. The higher price of goods is an issue in the community. During our informal discussion with miners, some mentioned that their current income is only sufficient to cover their main needs (meals) and their children's education.

There are no restrictions on mining work in the village during the pandemic but the government reminds the miners to comply with the health protocols. With the rising price of gold, more and more people are mining. Residents who previously worked as farmers or former miners are also back mining. Residents who have a lot of mining land choose to open new land and obtain a yield of 5 - 10 grams/day. Land that only produces 1-2 grams is temporarily abandoned, and will be re-cultivated when it is depleted. Meanwhile, the residents who stopped mining because of less productive land have returned to process the tailings. Even though the result is only 1-2 grams, it's still profitable. With an operational cost of IDR 300,000 - 400,000/day, the mine workers can get IDR 150,000 - IDR 200,000/day, and mining equipment owners can still make a profit of IDR 300,000 - IDR 500,000/day.

Food stall owners located on the outskirts of the Trans Provincial Highway suffer the most during the pandemic. In the early months of the pandemic there were vehicle restrictions, not many vehicles were on the road. But in the last few months, things have returned to normal somewhat.

2.3.2. Education Sector

At the start of the pandemic, school children studied at home. PAUD and kindergarten students only study twice a week. Meanwhile, elementary school students take turns to study at school. High school students do online learning, which increases expenses for parents to buy internet credit.

2.3.3. Health Aspect

The health service for villagers is halted due to the pandemic. In normal times, activities at the Posyandu (healthcare center) were held once a month, and pregnant, breastfeeding, mothers with children under five years old, and the elderly meet in the Posyandu building. At the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, Posyandu activities were carried out in the form of house visits especially for the elderly. Now activities have slowly returned to normal in the healthcare building, with health protocols.

As for the impact of COVID-19, women and children are most affected. Women's burden increases to accompany children doing online learning. Youth are also impacted, as they are unable to go to school and socialize as usual.

2.4. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats and Challenges (SWOT) Analysis

Based on the data collected, below is a summary of the SWOT analysis for the community in Rangan Tate Village:

Strengths

- Strategic geographical location that gives broad market access
The location of the village is next to the Central Kalimantan Trans Provincial Highway and is directly adjacent to Kampuri Urban Village, the capital of Mihing Raya District. This provides better access to health facilities and education, and better market access and opportunities to sell agricultural and livestock products.
- Potential of Non-Mining Natural Resources
Rangan Tate Village has abundant natural resource potential. Beside alluvial gold reserves, the village also has rubber plantations, fruit orchards and forests, which can still be used as a source of wood, rattan etc.

Weaknesses

- Dependency on gold mining as the sole livelihood option
According to village government officers, the community has a very high dependence on ASGM. They have no long-term plans for life after the mining era ends. Some children who have tried mining and found it easy to earn money, chose to withdraw from school and focus on mining.

Opportunities

- Potential use of former mining sites

Abandoned mining land can be used for sand, gravel, and zircon mining. There are two zircon collectors in the village and one zircon collecting company in neighboring Tabaras Village. This provides an opportunity for residents who have run out of land for gold mining. Zircon miners can earn around 50-70 kg/day using Alcon machines, a machine with a smaller capacity than suction machines. The zircon price is around IDR 7,000/kg. Zircon sand mining does not result in environmental damage, since it does not use mercury. Unlike gold mining, zircon mining does not need new land. In fact, zircon sand miners usually work in abandoned gold mining areas. Some gold miners collect zircon sand as a byproduct of gold mining.

- Potential alternative livelihood from animal husbandry and agriculture
There are a number of village residents who are pig breeders, although this is not considered as their main income. Pigs are raised with minimal care, with pigpens built next to the house and the pigs fed with apu-apu plants, bran and food scraps. Similarly, few people cultivate paddy field rice due to the government's ban on burning land. In 2020, Rangan Tate Village received a pilot assistance program for vegetable cultivation by the Food Security Service of Central Kalimantan Province. The PKK (Family Welfare Program) group was the implementer of this program and was given seeds, fertilizers and assistance from the PPL (Field Agricultural Officer) for vegetable cultivation. The market for vegetable products is quite good in the village.

Threats

- Limited skills and capital to compete with incoming workers
Local miners face difficulties in competing with migrants who have better capital, access to market and business, and are more diligent in working. Many migrants came, bought strategic land from locals at high prices and then set-up food stall businesses. They also have better market access (due to bigger capital) to supply goods for sale from nearby major cities.
- Land disputes with corporations
In recent years, residents conflicted with corporations (e.g., plywood and oil palm companies) that have annexed land close to residential areas. The residents and the village government rejected the influx of corporations to the village by displaying red flags "Rinting Palik" as a sign of land owned by the Dayaks. The village government consistently try to formalize forest land as official village forest but this process has been proven complicated and time-consuming, with no result so far.

3. Recommendations

Based on the key finding analysis, our high-level recommendations for the next step in regard to ASGM in Rangan Tate Village are as follows:

- The government needs to give particular attention, in the form of regulations that incentivize rather than punish or limit the miners to apply personal, social, and environmental safety protocols.
- There is a need to educate the public about the environmental aspects of mining and capacitate them with skills and knowledge to conduct mining in compliance with environmental preservation aspects. The PhotoVoice project is a potential avenue for the concerned communities, particularly women who have less room to speak, to spark public discussion targeting regulators, companies and ASGM communities through self-made pictures or videos.

- Local government and relevant actors (IGO or NGO or think tank or social enterprises) should ideally start identifying thoroughly economic potentials that can be developed in the village as an alternative to mining.
- Additionally, continuous socialization and promotion of alternative income-generating activities beyond mining should be provided to the community. Considering the possibility of closure of the ASGM sector in Rangan Tate Village in a few years, it is of significant importance to provide skills and opportunities for communities to try non-mining economic activity by utilizing the abundant natural resources and strategic geographic locations of Rangan Tate.
- Currently, rural communities have not felt the direct impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, many residents have lowered their vigilance and adherence to health protocols, while the spread of the virus is increasingly worrying. There needs to be mutual concern on the importance of continuing to provide education and socialization related to the spread and prevention of COVID-19. The community needs to adhere continuously to implementing health protocols.

4. Annexes

4.1 Sex-disaggregated data on outreach of beneficiaries

No.	Date	Activities	Number of Beneficiaries		Sub Total
			Male	Female	
1	6/1/2021	FGD Day -1	2	1	3
2	7/1/2021	Meeting with government officers at the district level	1	1	2
3	7/1/2021	Meeting with government officers at the regency level	1	1	2
4	7/1/2021	FGD Day -2	3	3	6
5	7/1/2021	Visit mining site	5	0	5
6	12/1/2021	Project socialization	10	7	17
Total Number of Beneficiaries			22	13	35

4.2 Photo Activities



Photo 1. Coordination meeting with Rangan Tate Village Government to socialize Photovoice activities



Photo 2. Discussion for the data collection on the first day of scoping and mapping



Photo 3. Discussion for data collection on the second day of scoping and mapping



Photo 4. Visit to the mining site



Photo 5. Hand washing facilities and media information for implementation of health protocols to prevent COVID-19



Photo 6. Media information product appeals for implementing health protocols at the Posyandu building



Photo 7. Miner's Lanting Machine (dredge) in Sungai Kawi, Rangan Tate Village



Photo 8. Mining land in the Murui River area (photo credit to Selon, Rangan Tate's village government staff)



Photo 9. Sandung (customary burial monument) in front of the Basyara Hall, a place of worship for Hindu Kaharingan people



Photo 10. The stalls and shops on the side of the Trans Provincial Highway in Central Kalimantan



Photo 11. Former-mining land that has been abandoned for years by residents.



Photo 12. The atmosphere in a settlement in Rangan Tate Village

4.3 Attendance Lists

Project Socialization Meeting



WOMEN in
MINING & ENERGY



Yayasan Tambuhak Sinta

DAFTAR HADIR

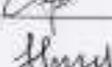
Sosialisasi Kegiatan Bercerita dengan Foto dan Video
Rangan Tate, 12 Januari 2021.

No	Nama & No.HP	L/P	Pekerjaan	Tanda Tangan
1	Belungo	P	Kasi Pelayanan	[Signature]
2	SIMPUNDIAHO M	L	Ketua BPD	[Signature]
√3	Yandi Pasamora	L	pelajar	[Signature]
4	Banyar D.	L	k.KOSTI.	[Signature]
√5	DARMAI-D.	L	M-ADAI	[Signature]
√6	KARDIANSON	L	Ketua RT02	[Signature]
7	Sugono-D	L	M.adat	[Signature]
√8	CLIKK M	L	RT 02	[Signature]
√9	Juelly	L	Ketua R.T.I	[Signature]
√10	KERAWANATI	P	Pelajar	[Signature]
√11	REGI LAMIA	P	Pelajar	[Signature]
√12	ALIA FRISKILA	P	Pelajar	[Signature]



DAFTAR HADIR

Sosialisasi Kegiatan Bercerita dengan Foto dan Video
Rangan Tate, 12 Januari 2021.

No	Nama & No.HP	L/P	Pekerjaan	Tanda Tangan
✓ 13	Yehezkiel P.	L L	Pelajar	
✓ 14	SERIA	P.	A. A. PKK	
✓ 15	EPRILICING	L	BPD	
✓ 16	Eva Novitoe	P	A PKK	
✓ 17	Malumi	P	pkic	
✓ 18	08124864378 MIDEL SAWAL	L L	MNTIA	
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				

4.4 Copy of Project Covering Letter to the Local Government



Palangka Raya, 05 Januari 2021
 Nomor : 0024/G/YTS/1/2021
 Lampiran :-
 Perihal : Pengantar Studi "Bercerita Melalui Dokumentasi Foto dan Video" di Desa Rangan Tate

Yayasan Tumbuh Sinta
 Kepala Desa Rangan Tate
 di tempat

Dengan hormat,

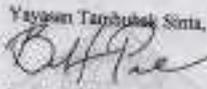
Yayasan Tumbuh Sinta (YTS) bekerjasama *Women in Action and Empowerment (WAME)* berencana melakukan kegiatan studi sosial "Bercerita Melalui Dokumentasi Foto dan Video" di komunitas Perambang Emas Skala Kecil (PESK) Desa Rangan Tate, Kecamatan Mihing Raya, Kabupaten Gunung Mas, Kalimantan Tengah. Dalam penelitian ini kami berniat melakukan rangkaian kegiatan sebagai berikut:

Tanggal	Kegiatan
6 - 7 Januari 2021	Kunjungan awal dan sosialisasi dengan Pemerintahan Desa dan komunitas perambang emas (PESK) Rangan Tate
12 -13 Januari 2021	Sosialisasi kegiatan "Bercerita Melalui Dokumentasi Foto dan Video", pemilihan peserta dan Pelatihan Kamera
14 - 18 Januari 2021	Proses pengambilan dokumentasi foto dan video oleh peserta
19 - 20 Januari 2021	Diskusi untuk pengambilan cerita latar belakang/jurusan dokumentasi foto dan video
Minggu ke-2 atau ke-3 Mei 2021	Sharing hasil kepada pemerintah terkait, badan/lembaga pemberdayaan dan kemitraan dan pihak terkait lainnya di Jakarta

Adapun tujuan dari rangkaian tersebut adalah:

1. Menggali persepsi masyarakat perambang terhadap perubahan peranan sosial ekonomi dan lingkungan sebagai akibat dari kegiatan PESK (Pertambangan Emas Skala Kecil)
2. Memetakan cerita sejarah, potensi, kesempatan dan kondisi saat ini terkait kondisi sosial ekonomi, lingkungan dan kebijakan pemerintah terkait dengan sektor PESK di Desa Rangan Tate secara khusus dan di Kalimantan Tengah pada umumnya.
3. Membagikan hasil atau temuan dari studi ini kepada pihak pemerintahan dan lembaga pemberdayaan nasional/internasional sebagai langkah untuk mempengaruhi penyusunan kebijakan agar lebih memperhatikan kepentingan masyarakat, khususnya perbaikan taraf hidup, sosial budaya dan lingkungan di Kalimantan Tengah.

Demikian pemberitahuan ini kami sampaikan. Kami sangat mengharapkan kerjasama Bapak dan partisipasi warga Desa Rangan Tate demi keberhasilan kegiatan di atas. Atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Yayasan Tumbuh Sinta,

 Bardolf Paul Pimpian

Tembusan:
 1. Kepala Badan Penelitian Pengabdian Masyarakat dan Peningkatan Daerah Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kabupaten Gunung Mas
 2. Camat Mihing Raya

7 Januari 2021
 F. S. P. H. T. B. S. P. H.

J. Sarandji, S. Sarandji & Co., 100 Jalan Jenderal, Palangka Raya 20127, Kalimantan Tengah, Indonesia