

Indramayu Coal-fired Power Plant Project

**Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan
(LARAP)**

September 2017

PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN)

Abbreviation and Acronym

BPN	National Land Agency (<i>Badan Pertanahan Nasional</i>)
C/P	Counterpart
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
IFC	International Finance Corporation
JATAYU	Indramayu Free Coal-smoke Community (<i>Jaringan Tanpa Asap Batu Indramayu</i>)
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LARAP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PDAM	Local government-owned water company (<i>Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum</i>)
PJB	PT. Pembangkitan Jawa-Bali
PLN	PT. PLN Persero (<i>Perusahaan Listrik Negara</i>)
PLTU 1	Existing coal fired power plant (Unit 1 – 3) (<i>Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Uap</i>)
PLTU 2	New coal fired power plant (Unit 2)
RASKIN	Subsidized Rice Delivery (<i>Beras Miskin</i>)
TOR	Terms of Reference
USC	Ultra-Super Critical
WALHI	Friends of the Earth Indonesia (<i>Wahana Lingkungan Hidup</i>)

Definition of Terms

Project affected persons (PAPs): refers to any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the project, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.

In the case of affected household, it includes all members listing in the family card issued by village office, who are affected by a project or any of its components.

Consultation: a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provide timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected persons; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enable the incorporation of all relevant views of affected persons and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

Cutoff date: refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of the project area makes residents/users of the same eligible to be categorized as PAPs. Persons not covered in the census are not eligible for compensation and other entitlements, unless they can show proof that (i) they have been inadvertently missed out during the census and the DMS (detailed measurement survey); or (ii) they have lawfully acquired the affected assets following completion of the census and the inventory of losses.

Entitlements: refers to resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category that covers sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to affected persons in the respective eligibility category.

Income restoration: this is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the affected households before the project operation.

Inventory of losses: this is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including but not limited to ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project corridor of impact are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of PAPs will be determined.

Land acquisition: refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.

Negotiated land acquisition: refers to land acquisition with principle that the persons involved are knowledgeable about a project and its implications and freely agree to participate. The persons also have the option to agree or disagree with the land acquisition, without adverse consequences being imposed by the state.

(Source: Asian Development Bank)

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1. Background of the preparation of LARAP

In the Indramayu coal-fired power plant project (the “Project”), land acquisition has been in process for the construction of an ultra-supercritical (USC) coal fired power plant. The procedures for land acquisition are required to be in conformity with JICA guidelines for environmental and social considerations (JICA guidelines) as the international standard, as well as in accordance with Indonesian law and regulations. This land acquisition and resettlement action plan (LARAP) is prepared for the purpose to fill gaps between Indonesian laws and regulations and the international standards regarding land acquisition. JICA guidelines require sufficient compensation to be made for losses incurred by the land acquisitions and assistance to be provided for restoring livelihood and standard of living for all of the project affected persons (PAPs) not only the titleholders of land.

The main purpose of the preparation of LARAP is to protect the affected persons from the effects of land acquisition mainly by providing appropriate compensation and supports based on the socio-economic study and a series of discussions, so that PAPs can improve or at least restore their former economic and social conditions. The plan includes, among others, grievance procedures, implementation system and schedule, cost and budget and monitoring system. It is essential that LARAP is prepared through the participation of affected persons. The objectives of LARAP include:

1. To mitigate negative effects of land acquisition. PAPs will not decrease the level of their life.
2. To provide PAPs opportunity to participate in the LARAP preparation process.
3. To obtain accurate data about PAPs and other data through socio-economic study in accordance with the JICA guidelines.
4. To disseminate LARAP to the public associated with the transfer of assets, with the aim to obtain the same perception and early feedback from PAPs.
5. To develop guidance of the compensation and or restoration assistance plan for PAPs.
6. To provide grievance procedures and the monitoring and evaluation of LARAP implementation.

2. Description of the Project

2.1 Objective of the Project

Along with the Java-Bali electricity system today, where the rate of electricity growth demand is currently urgent because it has increased very significantly, while the ability of plants that have already built begun to decline. Under the situation, PLN has the need to build new coal fired power plant with the capacity of 2 x 1,000 MW to meet demand and maintain

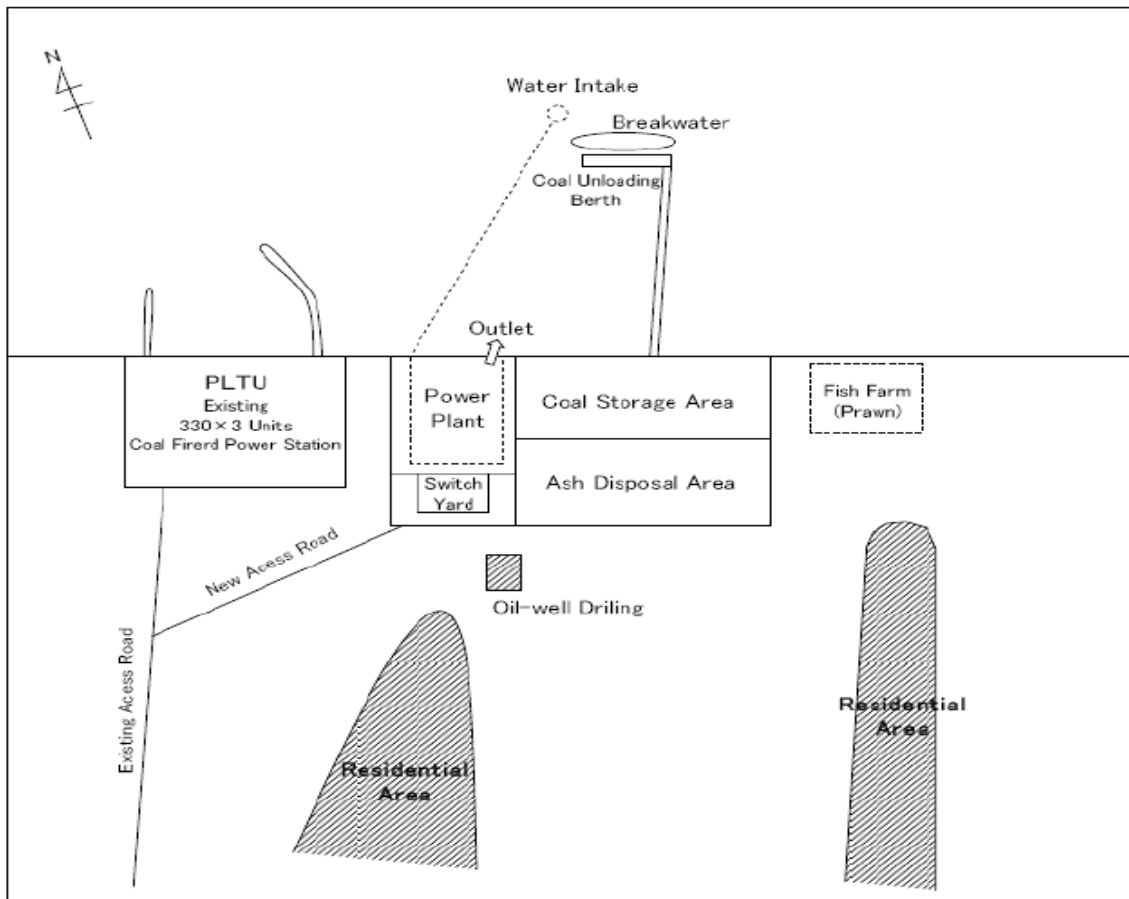
reliability of power supply.

2.2 Description of the Project and identification of the project area

2.2.1 Description of the Project

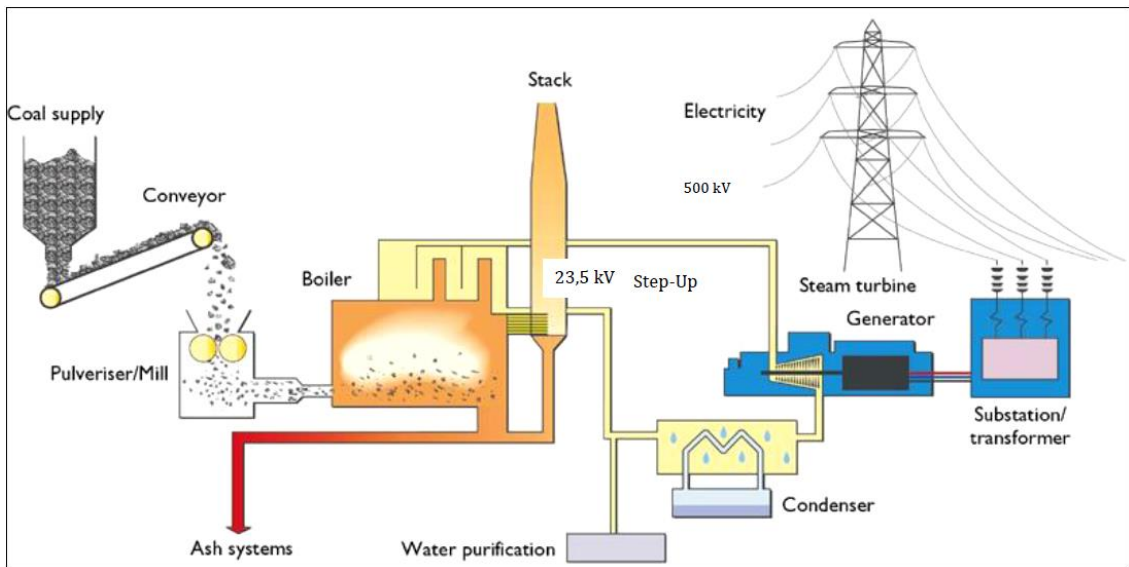
Development plan of the new Indramayu coal fired power plant consists of generator unit, coal stockpiling yard, ash stockpiling yard, cooling water intake, and discharge outlet. There is an existing Indramayu coal-fired power plant (330MW x 3: PLTU 1) adjacent north-west side of project site.

Layout of the power plant is as the Figure 2-1 below, and the process of electricity production is shown in Figure 2-2.



Source: Environmental Impact assessment (EIA) document of the Project

Figure 2-1 Layout map of the new coal-fired power plant

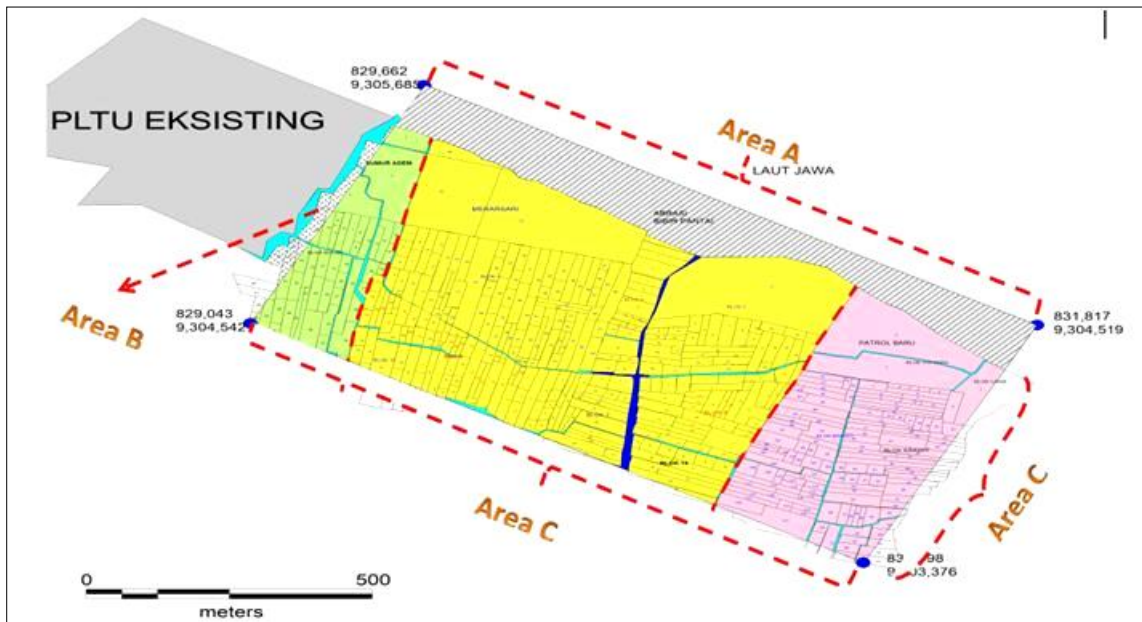


Source: EIA document of the Project

Figure 2-2 Process of coal conversion to electricity

2.2.2 Identification of the project area

The new Indramayu coal-fired power plant (PLTU 2) will be built at Sumuradem (colored in green in the below figure), Mekarsari (yellow), and Patrol Baru (pink) villages, Sukra and Patrol Baru sub-districts, Indramayu regency along the north–west coast of Java Island approximately 180 km from Jakarta. Approximate size of land acquisition is 275.4 hectare.



Source: Plan document of the land acquisition

Figure 2-3 Map of the land acquisition area

Area A: Abrasion land

In the northern part of the project site, coastline has been affected by abrasion. The treatment is referred to the Letter of the State Minister of Agrarian / Head of National Land Agency No. 410-1293 dated May 9, 1996, which states that "lands which were lost naturally because of coastal erosion, then the lands were declared missing and the right claim it not applicable".

Area B: Parcel of land located between the existing power plant and the project site of the new power plant

Table 2-1 Description of area B

No	Item	Village	Sub-district	Land Size (m ²)	%	Ownership Status				Sub-Total	
						Private-owned		Village-owned			
						Plot	No. of Owner	Plot	No. of Owner	Plot	No. of Owner
1	Plots acquired for PLTU Project	Sumuradem	Sukra	24,321	7	5	4	2	2	7	6
2	Plots not acquired for PLTU Project	Sumuradem	Sukra	14,717	5	5	7	None	None	5	7
Total				39,038	12	10	11	2	2	12	13

Source: Project document

Area C: Project site for the new power plant

Table 2-2 Description of area C

No	Village	Sub-district	Land Size (m ²)	Ownership Status						Sub-Total	
				Private-owned		Village-owned		Waqf Land			
				Plot	No. of Owner	Plot	No. of Owner	Plot	No. of Owner	Plot	No. of Owner
1	Sumuradem	Sukra	27,313	12	11	1	1	None	None	13	12
2	Mekarsari	Patrol	48,709	12	14	None	None	None	None	12	14
3	Patrol Baru	Patrol	77,009	21	22	2	1	3	2	26	25
Total			153,031	45	47	3	2	3	2	51	51

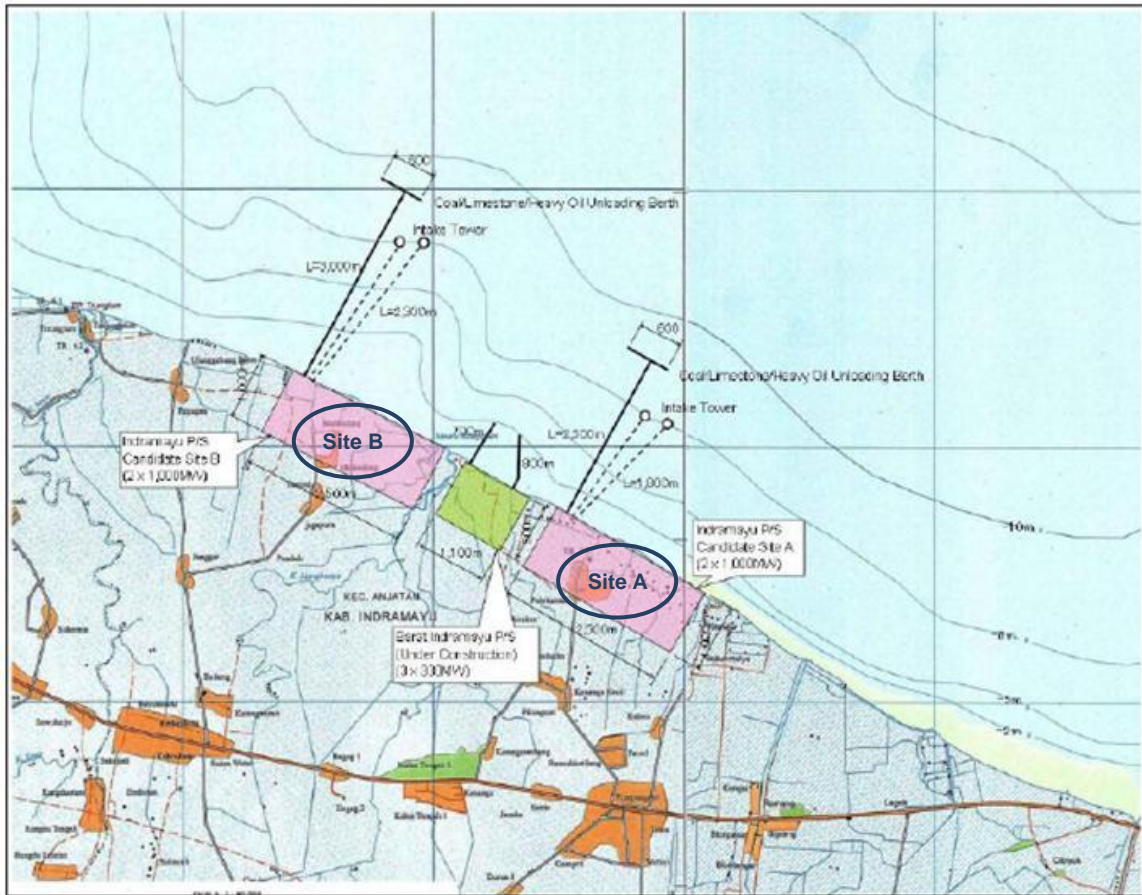
Source: Project document

2.2.3 The alternatives considered to avoid resettlement

The candidate site for the Project was selected in Indramayu based on the following reasons:

- The candidate site is near Jakarta, where the greatest electric power demand area in Indonesia;
- There is an existing 500kV substation in Cibat, to which a new transmission line from PLTU 2 is able to be connected;
- PLTU 2 is positioned as an extension of PLTU 1.

There were two candidates (Site A and Site B) for the site of this project. Figure 2-4 shows the locations of the candidate sites.



Source: Preparatory study document of the Project

Figure 2-4. Map of the candidate sites

Comparison of the candidate sites are as follows:

Table 2-3 Comparison of the candidate sites

Item		Site A	Site B
Area of Indramayu power plant 1 & 2 (power house, coal storage, switchyard, ash disposal)		Approximately 320 ha	Approximately 320 ha
Present land situation		Farmland, a discontinued shrimp farm, residents (three households)	Farmland, Tegal Taman village (house, school, hospital and rice field)
Marine facilities	Breakwater & piled jetty type	1,500 m	3,000 m
	Piled jetty type	2,500 m	2,300 m
	Length of intake facilities	1,800 m	2,300 m
Cost of construction, operation and maintenance		Low	High

Source: Preparatory study document of the Project

Present land situation of Site A is mostly rice paddy and vegetable fields, whereas Site B is farmland and residential area (Tegal Taman village). Therefore, negative effects of the land acquisition will be expected more in Site B than Site A. Also, in comparison of the sea area, Site B is shallower than Site A; therefore, the berth and intake facilities for Site B will be longer than Site A.

Site A was selected for reasons of less negative effects of land acquisition and costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of incidental facilities. [Resettlement measures will be made to these residents in the site.](#)

3. Legal Framework

3.1 Legal framework for land acquisition in Indonesia

3.1.1 Laws and regulations regarding land acquisition

The direct relevant legislations that underlie the implementation of the land acquisition plan of the Indramayu Fired Coal Power Plant, among others are:

- a) Law No. 26/2007 concerning Spatial Arrangement;
- b) Law No. 2/2012 concerning Land Acquisition for the Development of Public Interest;
- c) Law No. 39/1999 On Human Rights;
- d) Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 148/2015 concerning “Implementation of Land Acquisition for the Development of Public Interest”;
- e) Presidential Regulation No.14/2016 on Acceleration of Power Infrastructure Development;
- f) Presidential Regulation No.56/2017 on Community Social Impact Management in the Land Provision for National Strategic Project;
- g) Presidential Decree No. 34/2003 on National Policy on Land;
- h) Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 13/PMK 02/2013 concerning Operational and Supporting Cost for Implementation of Land Acquisition in Public Interest from National Budget;
- i) West Java Province Regulation No. 22/2010 concerning Spatial Planning of West Java area;
- j) Indonesia Valuation Standards 306 (SPI 306) concerning the Assessment of Land Acquisition for Development for the Public Interest.

a) Law No. 26/2007 Spatial Arrangement

The law grants authority over spatial planning to provincial governments and district governments. Provision of this authority is not stipulated within previous spatial planning laws. It also provides some new ways for enhancing development control including zoning, planning

permits, implementation of incentives and disincentives, including administration and criminal sanction. Law No. 26/2007 also acknowledges the importance of public participation in spatial planning.

The elucidation of Article 33 Verse 3 states that the government has the rights to prioritize an area intended for the implementation of development in the public interest in accordance with spatial layout plan to smooth land acquisition process. The development in the public interest in the article includes power plants, transmission lines, and electric power distributions.

b) Law No. 2/2012 concerning Land procurement for Public Utilities Construction

Based on the Law No. 2/2012, land acquisition should be carried out by the government by the National Land Agency (BPN) involving all entitled holders (*pihak yang berhak*) and concerned stakeholders considering the interests of development and community. The entitled parties shall be, inter alia: a. landholders; b. land concessionaires; c. *waqf* organizers, in the case of *waqf* land; d. *ex-customary land owners*; e. *indigenous people*; f. parties in possession of the state land in good faith; g. land tenure holders; and/or h. owners of buildings, plants or other objects related to land. Furthermore, the object land acquisition include; (i) land; (ii) over ground and underground space; (iii) plants; (iii) buildings; (iv) objects related to land; and (v) other appraisable loss. Land acquisition implemented by BPN should be conducted by providing fair and adequate compensation. The Law also recognizes that a location determination will be required prior to land acquisition.

In terms of compensation for losses, the law covers other appraisable loss means non-physical loss equivalent to money value, for example, loss due to loss of business or job, cost of change of location, cost of change of profession, and loss of value of the remaining property. Furthermore, losses in terms of restriction/limitation or restriction to access to natural resources such as marine-fishery resources that can affect the economic activities of people are now categorized as losses. The losses may be evaluated for compensation purposes and may be in any of the following forms (Article 36): (i) money; (ii) substitute land; (iii) resettlements; (iv) shareholding or (v) other forms as agreed upon by both parties.

Land acquisition process under law No.2/2012

Land acquisition under the current law and regulations can be divided into four stages, i.e., planning, preparation execution, and delivery.

(1) Planning

Land acquisition preparation is a stage where an agency needing land will be responsible for preparing the land acquisition plan documents which must be submitted to relevant governor. The documents shall be prepared under feasibility study and are comprised of socio-economic

survey, location feasibility, estimated land price, cost and benefit analysis, environmental and social impacts, and other study as necessary.

(2) Preparation

Preparation is carried out by the relevant governor through a preparation team which comprised of mayor/head of district, relevant units in the region, agency needing land, and other relevant institutions. The governor can delegate the preparation tasks and authorities to the relevant mayor/head of district.

(3) Implementation

The implementation of land acquisition is in the authority of National Land Agency Head. He/she will head the land acquisition implementation and establish a land acquisition team as well as lead the negotiation with the affected landowners.

(4) Delivery

The delivery of the procured land to the needing agency will be carried out by the Head of Land Agency.

c) Law No. 39 /1999 concerning Human Rights

This is the basis of obligation to protect vulnerable groups in Indonesia. The law (Article 5) states that all members of disadvantaged groups in society, such as children, the poor, and the disabled, are entitled to greater protection of human rights.

d) Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 148/2015 “Implementation of Land Acquisition for the Development of Public Interest”

At the end of 2015, the President issued Presidential Regulation No. 148 of 2015. The regulation is an implementing regulation of the Land Acquisition Law and basically much changing the allocation of time at each stage of land acquisition to be faster, including time of handling objections of local community surrounding the project by the governor and time for location determination by Governor/District Head/Regent. The regulation also states that land acquisition below 5 hectares for the development of public interest can be carried out directly by landowners and project developers.

Land Acquisition Process	Perpres No. 148/2015
Establishment of land acquisition preparation team by the governor	2 days
Notification of the development plan to communities	3 days

Handling of objections from affected communities by the governor	3 days
Location determination by governor	7 days
Announcement of location determination	7 days

e) Presidential Regulation No.14/2016 on Acceleration of Power Infrastructure Development

The regulation covers on a very broad range of issues affecting power project development in Indonesia. However, there are two main features of PR 14/2016 that should accelerate development of power projects in Indonesia if the remaining regulatory mechanics to implement them are put in place in short order. Those two features are:

- i. introduction of a new government guarantee for development of power projects, which would cover both projects developed by the state-owned utility company, PLN, and those projects developed by PLN in cooperation with independent power producers (IPPs) or their subsidiaries; and;
- ii. a shorter time period to obtain necessary permits for development of power generation projects.

f) Presidential Regulation No.56/2017 on Community Social Impact Management in the Land Provision for National Strategic Project

The regulation stipulates compensation for the resettlement of non-titleholder residents of the state/government land for the implementation of National Strategic Project under certain conditions. Eligible residents are compensated for the rehabilitation of residence and loss incurred by relocation, including the costs of house demolition, mobilization and renting house, and allowance for income loss.

g) Presidential Decree No. 34/2003 on National Policy on Land

The decree (Keputusan Presiden) regulates authorities of national and local governments on land. PD 34/2003 stipulates that the authorities of local government on land include; i) undertake land acquisition for development; ii) provide compensation and allowance (*santunan*) for land acquisition.

h) Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 13/PMK 02/2013 on Operational and Supporting Cost for Implementation of Land Acquisition in Public Interest from National Budget

The regulation covers all issues related with costs associated with land acquisition. This includes during planning, preparation, implementation and delivery, administration and management and socialization expenses. However, compensation and appraiser expenses are excluded.

i) West Java Provincial Regulation No. 22/2010 concerning Spatial Planning of West Java area

The regulation stipulates, among others, the coverage of power infrastructure development of Ciayumajakuning (Cirebon-Indramayu-Majalengka-Kuningan) regions. Indramayu and its neighboring district of Cirebon are development areas where coal-fired power plants may be constructed. The objective of this legislation is to create efficient, sustainable and competitive spatial of West Java to be the most advanced province in Indonesia.

j) Indonesia Valuation Standards 306 (SPI 306) concerning the Assessment of Land Acquisition for Development for the Public Interest

The valuation standards provide guidelines for assessment of land acquisition object for compensation in land acquisition for development in the public interest. Assessment includes adequate replacement value of property and land. Assessment standards are also associated with other standards, such as scope of assignment, land property and structures valuation, farmland property valuation, valuation of property with particular business, business valuation, and inspection of cases under consideration.

3.1.2 Laws and regulations regarding resettlement measures

In the case if non-titleholder occupants do not fulfill the conditions of the above mentioned land acquisition legislations, following laws and regulations concerning the property right of occupants at land clearance are referred to, in the preparation of resettlement measures:

- a. The Indonesian Civil Code (KUH Perdata): Article 570 of the law states that the ownership rights is subject to the government's right to expropriate land and property for public use, with suitable compensation as determined by laws and regulations. Therefore, despite the occupied land is not belonging to the occupants, the private property other than land (buildings, plants or any other objects) must be well respected.
- b. Law No. 39 /1999 concerning Human Rights: In addition to the obligation to protect vulnerable groups, the respects to the property right belong to the occupants is also clearly stated in the Law No. 39 /1999. Article 29 of the law says that every person is entitled of protection of their property right. Article 36 stipulates that property right cannot be taken without due process and against the law. Further, Article 37 provides clear guidance that any property right taken for public use must be compensated. Therefore, any affected property right owned by the affected persons is entitled for compensation at land clearance.
- c. The West Java Governor Decree: The Decree to legalize compensation payment for PAPs who are non-land rights holders living along the canal to be rehabilitated.

3.2 JICA guidelines for land acquisition

The key principle of JICA policies¹ on land acquisition is summarized below.

1. Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.
2. When, population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize the impact and to compensate for losses should be taken.
3. People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels.
4. Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost² as much as possible.
5. Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement.
6. For projects that entail land acquisition and resettlement, LARAP must be prepared and made available to the public. It is desirable that LARAP include elements laid out in the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12, Annex A.
7. In preparing LARAP, consultations must be held with the PAPs and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the PAPs.
8. Appropriate participation of the PAPs must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of LARAP.
9. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the PAPs and their communities.

Above principles are complemented by World Bank OP 4.12, since it is stated in JICA Guidelines that “JICA confirms that projects do not deviate significantly from the World Bank’s Safeguard Policies”. Additional key principle based on World Bank OP 4.12 is as follows.

10. PAPs are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their

¹JICA guidelines for environmental and social considerations

²Description of “replacement cost” is as follows.

Land	Agricultural Land	The pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
	Land in Urban Areas	The pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
Structure	Houses and Other Structures	The market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors’ fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits.

11. Eligibility of benefits include PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying.
12. Land-for-land compensation is strongly recommended for PAPs whose livelihoods are land-based.
13. Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration).
14. Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc.

In addition to the above core principles on the JICA policy, it also laid emphasis on a detailed land acquisition policy inclusive of all the above points; project specific land acquisition plan; institutional framework for implementation; monitoring and evaluation mechanism; time schedule for implementation; and, detailed financial plan etc.

3.3 Comparison of the JICA guideline and the Indonesian laws and regulations

Relevant law in Indonesia governing land acquisition compensates the landholders based on the valuation of related real estate. Under the JICA guideline, as well as the WB safeguard policy, includes non-titleholders for compensation and focuses on recovering the standard of living of affected persons; therefore, supplementary measures must be taken to compensate for the difference between these rules under LARAP of the Project. Table 3-1 “Comparison of the JICA Guideline and the Indonesian Law” below compares the national law for land acquisition (Law No. 2/2012) and JICA guideline.

Table 3-1 Comparison of the JICA Guideline and the Indonesian Law

No.	JICA guidelines (for environmental and social considerations)	Law No. 2/2012 (concerning land acquisition for the development of public interest)	Difference between the two rules	Policy of land acquisition for the Project
1.	Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. (JICA GL)	N/A	No specific provision for this item is stipulated in the national law.	Site selection for the Project was made for reasons of less negative effects of land acquisition and costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of incidental facilities.
2.	When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses should be taken. (JICA GL)	N/A	No specific provision for this item is stipulated in the national law.	Resettlement measures will be taken to the residents who must be resettled involuntarily.
3.	People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels. (JICA GL)	No specific provisions except for the compensation for the land procurement objects such as land, building etc.	National law does not stipulate measures for restoration of livelihood and standard of living.	All eligible PAPs losing assets, livelihoods or resources will be fully compensated and assisted so that they can improve, or at least restore, their former economic and social conditions.
4.	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible. (JICA GL)	Land procurement for public interest is conducted by granting adequate and fair compensation determined based on the assessment by a licensed land appraiser.	National law does not stipulate valuation for the compensation based on the full replacement cost. In practice, appraisal of assets is made following technical guidelines SPI 306, which defines the basis of measurement for physical assets (at market value) and non-physical assets, respectively.	Payment for land and/or non-land assets will be based on the principle of replacement cost as much as possible.
5.	Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement. (JICA GL)	Deliberation is conducted between the land agency and the entitled party within 30 working days at latest since the assessment by the appraiser.	National law does not specify the timing of other kinds of assistance.	Displacement does not occur before provision of compensation and of other assistance required for land acquisition. Acquisition of assets, payment of compensation and start of the activities for restoration of livelihood and standard of living of PAPs will be completed prior to any construction activities, except when a court of law orders so

No.	JICA guidelines (for environmental and social considerations)	Law No. 2/2012 (concerning land acquisition for the development of public interest)	Difference between the two rules	Policy of land acquisition for the Project
				in expropriation cases. (Livelihood restoration measures must also be in place but not necessarily completed prior to construction activities, as these may be ongoing activities.)
6.	For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. (JICA GL)	N/A	No specific provision for this item is stipulated in the national law.	No large-scale involuntary resettlement along with the Project.
7.	In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected persons and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. (JICA GL)	N/A	No specific provision for this item is stipulated in the national law.	No large-scale involuntary resettlement along with the Project.
8.	When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected persons. (JICA GL)	N/A	No specific provision for this item is stipulated in the national law.	LARAP will be translated into local languages and disclosed for the reference of PAPs as well as other interested groups.
9.	Appropriate participation of affected persons must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans. (JICA GL)	The implementation of land procurement for public services is based under the principles of humanity, justice, favorable, certainty, transparency, consensus, participation, prosperity, sustainability and harmony. The means of “participation principle” is the support for land procurement implementation through the society participation, whether directly or indirectly, since the planning process until the construction activity.	National law does not stipulate resettlement; therefore, there are no provisions for the participation of affected persons in planning, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement action plan.	PAPs will be involved in the process of developing and implementing LARAP and monitoring of LARAP implementation. PAPs and their communities will be consulted about the project, the rights and options available to them, and proposed mitigation measures for adverse effects, and to the extent possible be involved in the decisions that are made concerning the land acquisition.
10.	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected persons and their communities. (JICA GL)	Objection can be made by the related parties in the process of land procurement.	National law does not stipulate grievance mechanisms which must be established for the affected persons and their communities.	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the PAPs and their communities.
11.	Affected persons are to be identified and	N/A	No specific provision for this item is stipulated	All PAPs residing, working, doing business

No.	JICA guidelines (for environmental and social considerations)	Law No. 2/2012 (concerning land acquisition for the development of public interest)	Difference between the two rules	Policy of land acquisition for the Project
	recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits. (WB OP4.12 Para.6)		in the national law.	and/or cultivating land within the project impacted areas as of the cutoff date are entitled to compensation and restoration assistance, irrespective of tenure status and other factors such as social or economic standing.
12.	Eligibility of benefits includes, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying. (WB OP4.12 Para.15)	The entitled party is means a party who owns or possesses land procurement object. The entitled party who receives compensation is responsible for the validity and legality of the evidence of possession and ownership which has been delivered.	National law does not cover the affected persons without the land ownership who occupy and/or having livelihood in the land acquisition area.	PAPs are person or household or business which on account of project implementation would have his, her or their: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard of living adversely affected; • Right, title or interest in any house, interest in, or right to use, any land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land, commercial properties, tenancy, or right in annual or perennial crops and trees or any other fixed or moveable assets, acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently; • Income earning opportunities, business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected temporarily or permanently; or • Social and cultural activities and relationships affected or any other losses that may be identified during the process of land acquisition planning.
13.	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. (WB OP4.12	N/A	No specific provision for this item is stipulated in the national law.	Compensation for the PAPs dependent on agricultural activities will be land-based wherever possible. Land-based strategies may

No.	JICA guidelines (for environmental and social considerations)	Law No. 2/2012 (concerning land acquisition for the development of public interest)	Difference between the two rules	Policy of land acquisition for the Project
	Para.11)			include provision of replacement land, ensuring greater security of tenure, and upgrading livelihoods of people without legal land titles. If replacement land is not available, other strategies may be built around opportunities for re-training, skill development, wage employment, or self-employment, including access to credit. Solely cash compensation will be avoided as an option if possible, as this may not address losses that are not easily quantified, such as access to services and traditional rights, and may eventually lead to those populations being worse off than without the project.
14.	Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration). (WB OP4.12 Para.6)	N/A	No specific provision for this item is stipulated in the national law.	Organization and administrative arrangements for the effective preparation and implementation of LARAP will be identified and in place prior to the commencement of the process; this will include the provision of adequate human resources for supervision, consultation, and monitoring of land acquisition and restoration activities.
15.	Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc. (WB OP4.12 Para.8)	The implementation of land procurement for public services is based under the principles of humanity, justice, favorable, certainty, transparency, consensus, participation, prosperity, sustainability and harmony. The means of “humanity principle” is that the Land Procurement shall provide protection and honor to the human rights, dignity, and prestige of each citizen and resident of Indonesia proportionally.	No specific provisions are stipulated in the national law regarding particular attention to be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups.	LARAP must consider the needs of those most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of the land acquisition (including the poor, those without legal title to land, ethnic minorities, women, children, elderly and disabled) and ensure they are considered in LARAP planning and mitigation measures identified. Assistance should be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
16.	For projects that entail land acquisition or	N/A	No specific provision for this item is stipulated	An abbreviated resettlement plan is

No.	JICA guidelines (for environmental and social considerations)	Law No. 2/2012 (concerning land acquisition for the development of public interest)	Difference between the two rules	Policy of land acquisition for the Project
	involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared. (WB OP4.12 Para.25)		in the national law.	prepared and included in LARAP.
17.	In addition to the above core principles on the JICA policy, it also laid emphasis on a detailed resettlement policy inclusive of all the above points; project specific resettlement plan; institutional framework for implementation; monitoring and evaluation mechanism; time schedule for implementation; and, detailed Financial Plan etc.	N/A	No specific provision for this item is stipulated in the national law.	A detailed resettlement policy is included in LARAP.

4. Policy of Land Acquisition for the Project

PLN will use the Land Acquisition Policy for the Indramayu Coal Fired Power Plant Project (the “Project Policy”) specifically because existing national laws and regulations have not been designed to address land acquisition according to international practice, including JICA’s policy. The Project Policy is aimed at filling-in any gaps in what local laws and regulations cannot provide in order to help ensure that PAPs are able to rehabilitate themselves to at least their pre-project condition. This section discusses the principles of the Project Policy and the entitlements of the PAPs based on the type and degree of their losses. Where there are gaps between the Indonesian legal framework and JICA’s Policy regarding land acquisition, practicable mutually agreeable approaches will be designed consistent with Government practices and JICA’s Policy.

4.1 Details of the Land acquisition policy

4.1.1 Eligible people for compensation and restoration assistance

All PAPs residing, working, doing business and/or cultivating land within the project impacted areas **as of the cutoff date** are entitled to compensation and restoration assistance, **irrespective of tenure status** and other factors such as social or economic standing. PAPs are person or household or business which on account of project implementation would have his, her or their:

- Standard of living adversely affected;
- Right, title or interest in any house, interest in, or right to use, any land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land, commercial properties, tenancy, or right in annual or perennial crops and trees or any other fixed or moveable assets, acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently;
- Income earning opportunities, business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected temporarily or permanently; or
- Social and cultural activities and relationships affected or any other losses that may be identified during the process of land acquisition planning.

4.1.2 Cutoff date

The World Bank OP 4.12 states, “Normally, this cutoff date is the date the census begins. The cutoff date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx” (endnote 21).

Based on this idea, cutoff dates for the Project are defined as follows, separately for the

titleholders and non-title holders, assuming that not all the non-titleholders have been disseminated the information effectively under the national laws and regulations:

- Cutoff date for the titleholders is May 24, 2016, the date of location determination by the Governor of West Java province.
- Cutoff date for the non-titleholders, small shrimpers and residents in Pulo Kuntul block is September 1, 2016, the date the census begins.
- Cutoff dates for the affected persons of access road is January 8, 2017, the date of the census for access road begins.

4.1.3 Participation of affected persons

PAPs will be **involved** in the process of developing and implementing LARAP and monitoring of LARAP implementation. PAPs and their communities will be **consulted** about the project, the rights and options available to them, and proposed mitigation measures for adverse effects, and to the extent possible be involved in the decisions that are made concerning the land acquisition.

LARAP will be **translated** into local languages and **disclosed** for the reference of PAPs as well as other interested groups.

4.1.4 Compensation and restoration assistance

All eligible PAPs losing assets, livelihoods or resources will be **fully compensated** and assisted so that they can improve, or at least restore, their former economic and social conditions. Specific guides for compensation and assistance are described below:

Payment for land and/or non-land assets will be based on the principle of **replacement cost** as much as possible.

Compensation for the PAPs dependent on agricultural activities will be **land-based** wherever possible. Land-based strategies may include provision of replacement land, ensuring greater security of tenure, and upgrading livelihoods of people without legal land titles. If replacement land is not available, other strategies may be built around opportunities for re-training, skill development, wage employment, or self-employment, including access to credit. Solely cash compensation will be avoided as an option if possible, as this may not address losses that are not easily quantified, such as access to services and traditional rights, and may eventually lead to those populations being worse off than without the project.

Replacement lands, if the preferred option of PAPs, should be **within the immediate vicinity** of the affected lands wherever possible and be of **comparable productive capacity and potential**³. As a second option, sites should be identified that minimize the social disruption

³ Agricultural land for land of equal productive capacity means that the land provided as compensation should be

of those affected; such lands should also have access to services and facilities similar to those available in the lands affected.

Displacement does not occur before provision of compensation and of other assistance required for land acquisition. Acquisition of assets, payment of compensation and start of the activities for restoration of livelihood and standard of living of PAPs will be completed prior to any construction activities, except when a court of law orders so in expropriation cases. (Livelihood restoration measures must also be in place but not necessarily completed prior to construction activities, as these may be ongoing activities.)

4.1.5 Vulnerable in society

LARAP must consider the needs of those most **vulnerable** to the adverse impacts of the land acquisition (including the poor, those without legal title to land, ethnic minorities, women, children, elderly and disabled) and ensure they are considered in LARAP planning and mitigation measures identified. Assistance should be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.

4.1.6 Grievance procedures

Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the PAPs and their communities.

4.1.7 Implementation system and schedule

Organization and administrative arrangements for the effective preparation and implementation of LARAP will be identified and in place prior to the commencement of the process; this will include the provision of adequate human resources for supervision, consultation, and monitoring of land acquisition and restoration activities.

4.1.8 Cost and budget

Adequate **budgetary support** will be fully committed and made available to cover the costs of land acquisition (including compensation and income restoration measures) within the agreed implementation period. The funds for all activities stated in LARAP will come from the Government.

4.1.9 Monitoring and evaluation

able to produce the same or better yield the PAP was producing on his/her land prior to the project. The production should be in the planting season immediately following the land acquisition. It can be for a future period if transitional allowance equal to the household's previous yield is provided to the PAP household while waiting for the land to get back to the same productivity as the previous land.

Appropriate reporting (including auditing and redress functions), **monitoring and evaluation mechanisms**, will be identified and set in place as part of the land acquisition management system. An external monitoring group will be hired by the Project and will evaluate the implementation process of LARAP and final outcome. Such groups may include qualified NGOs, research institutions or universities. The monitoring and evaluation activities are comprised of key monitoring indicators derived from baseline survey formulation, reporting and content for internal monitoring designing, the methodology for external monitoring outlining, key indicators for external monitoring formulation, reporting and content for external monitoring, and final external evaluation arrangements.

4.2. Participation of PAPs

4.2.1 Socialization to the community under law No.2/2012

There have been socializations to the community people in the preparation stage of the land acquisition under the law No.2/2012 (see 3.1.3 for the land acquisition process under law No.2/2012). The preparation has completed from October 2015 through April 2016 by executing following items:

1. Notice of the plan of the Project: November 8 - 9, 2015
2. Initial notification: November 9 - 10, 2015
3. Initial data collection: November 16-19, 2015
4. Delivering invitation letters for Public Consultation: February 11 - 17, 2016
5. 1st public consultation for the explanation of land acquisition plan (convention): February 24, 2016
6. Approval on location determination by the Governor of West Java province: May 24, 2016
7. 2nd public consultation for the discussions with representatives of each village (Mekarsari, Patrol Baru and Sumuradem) regarding CSR program of PLN: March 30, 2016



Photo: 1st public consultation (February 24, 2016) (1)



Photo: 1st public consultation (February 24, 2016) (2)

Attendants of the 1st public consultation on February 24, 2016 were the titleholders of the land and the representatives of interest groups in the community. At the convention, PLN together with BPN explained the plan of the Project and the process of land acquisition under the law No.2/2012.

Attendants of the 2nd public consultation on March 30, 2016 were the village heads of Mekarsari, patrol Baru and Sumuradem, heads of Patrol and Sukrasub-districts and religious leaders, hosted by PLN. At the public consultation, discussions were made mainly on the following concerns of the representatives of community:

1) Support programs planned by PLN for the development of the community

- Asphalting the road and main street of the village
- Construction of additional mosque
- Supports for education
- Free health care
- Empowerment of and training/skills for community people, etc.

2) Proposals from village representatives: Sumuradem village

- Renovation, WC and water supply, paring space etc. for mosque
- Providing health cards for health facilities
- Tegal Taman and Ujung Gebang villages to be included as a buffer villages because the these are directly affected by the Indramayu 1 according to the head of Shark sub-district
- Number of fishermen of Ujung Gebang village request PLN to provide assistance for their fishing nets
- Support for public education facilities
- Exemption of special Zapata (=religious tax) to PLN workers in Indramayu power plant project
- Support for orphan, etc.

3) Proposals from village representatives: Patrol Bare village

- Support for education
- Support for health care
- Improvement of mosque facilities
- Support for sports facility development
- Pavement of the village road

- Public cemetery
- Welfare of affected persons (compensation)
- Compensation for village governments and agencies
- Support for increasing agricultural productivity, etc.

4) Proposals from village representatives: Mekarsari village

- Asphaltting the village road
- Improvement of mosque facilities
- Construction of early-childhood building
- Support for sports facilities and equipment
- Support for social foundation
- Support for health care (doctors in healthcare center or clinic)
- Rehabilitation of village office and the facilities

Comments from the representatives of community included consideration to the vulnerable in society such as orphan, in terms of supports for health care and education etc. Conclusion of the discussions are as follows:

- Any suggestions submitted by the community will first be reviewed by PLN
- Survey will be conducted after the preparation of draft for corporate social responsibility (CSR) program
- There will be a team start working after a survey is carried out
- Completion of the draft is targeted in April 2016
- For each proposal, an application is requested to be submitted

Based on the discussion, PLN developed initial CSR program, which consists of 3 categories of support for the community: 1) infrastructure and public facilities, 2) vocational skill training, and 3) educational support.

CSR PROGRAM PLAN



4.2.2 LARAP Committees

Participation of PAPs in the LARAP process is realized through a LARAP Committee, an organization of representatives from PAPs, together with other various interest groups in the community which promote decision making of the community people and communication with the related agencies of the Project, namely PLN and local government. The main roles that are expected to the LARAP Committee are leading the community people in the designing of support for restoration of livelihood and standard of living, and functioning in the grievance procedures and monitoring in relation to the land acquisition.

Members of the LARAP Committees were selected from the viewpoints of 1) representatives of PAPs and/or the community people who have willingness to render service to the community and 2) having leadership and/or capacity to negotiate with the related agency of the Project during the process of LARAP (from preparation through implementation and monitoring). Recognizing the general characteristics of the community (especially the comparatively low level of income and education), it is considered that leadership/capacity is an important element to be a LARAP Committee member who is required to deal with the related agencies of the Project on equal terms. Representatives from farmers group, community development organizations, NGOs, religious assembly, among others, have become the committee members, who expressed their willingness to be a member of the committee during the survey and FGDs and at preliminary meetings inviting other interest groups in the community. Discussions were made at the FGDs for the formation, purpose and roles of the LARAP Committees, and these were agreed on in general by the participants. During the formation of LARAP Committees, representative of the Indramayu Free Coal-smoke Community (*Jaringan Tanpa Asap Batu*

Indramayu: JATAYU) was invited to be a member of the committee; however, the proposal was not accepted and they decided not to join the LARAP committee. List of the LARAP Committee members are as follows:

Table 4-1 List of LARAP Committee members at the time of LARAP preparation

No.	Organization		Name of representative
	Name	Description	
Mekarsari village			
1	LPM	Community Representative Institution	*****
2	BUMDes	Village-owned Enterprise	*****
3	BPD	Village Representative Agency	*****
4	Karang Taruna	Youth Group	*****
5	Paguyuban	NGO	*****
6	MUI	Ulamas (Religious Leader) Assembly	*****
7	Yayasan Paramitra	NGO	*****
8	Gapoktan	Small Farmer Federation	*****
Parrol Baru village			
1	Ustad	Religious Guru/ Leader	*****
2	BPD	Village Representative Agency	*****
3	Panong Desa	Village Official	*****
4	Pamong Desa	Village Official	*****
5	Babinsa	Village Security Officer	*****
6	Pamong Desa	Village Official	*****
7	Karang Taruna	Youth Group	*****
Sumuradem village			
1	Ulama	Religious Leader	*****
2	Kuwu	Village Head	*****
3	BPD	Village Representative Agency	*****
4	BPD	Village Representative Agency	*****
5	LPM	Community Representative Institution	*****
6	Aparat Desa	Village Official	*****
7	LPM	Community Representative Institution	*****
8	Karang Taruna	Youth Group	*****
9	MUI	Indonesian Ulama Council	*****
10	Tokoh Masyarakat	Public Figure	*****

Note: Number and composition of the committees may change based on local circumstances and its dynamics.

LARAP Committees were established in each village surrounding the project site, Mekarsari, Patrol Baru and Sumuradem. The first LARAP Committee was established in the village of Mekarsari, followed by Sumuradem and Patrol Baru villages. PAPs and other various interest

groups in the community are very enthusiastic in welcoming the idea to build a venue to discuss local development specifically in regard to land acquisition and new power plant construction because of the following reasons. First, organizations that presently exist have not been successful to unite them in a single atmosphere. Second, they feel there is a need to unite in facing issues affecting their community by new power plant project, and that unity is also to promote the smooth discussion with any parties. Third, they do not have much knowledge in dealing with CSR programs which will involve project affected community.

4.2.3 Participation of PAPs in the planning of the Plan

Participation of PAPs in the planning phase consists of two stages: information exchange and decision-making. In this land acquisition plan, communication with PAPs is made mainly through socio-economic study (information exchange) and focus group discussions (FGDs). After the development of CSR program, each PAPs will decide which support they receive with the cooperation of LARAP Committees.

Table 4-2 Strategy of PAPs participation in the planning phase

Stage	Step	Strategy in this LARAP preparation
Information exchange	Dissemination	Information of the Project and land acquisition is disseminated through socio-economic study.
	Consultation	Demand of PAPs on compensation and/or restoration assistance is identified through socio-economic study.
Decision-making	Collaboration	Demand of PAPs on compensation and/or restoration assistance is discussed at FGDs.
	Extension of choice	PAPs choose the form of one's compensation and/or restoration assistance from the alternatives determined through discussions. Brochures are distributed to PAPs to help their choice.

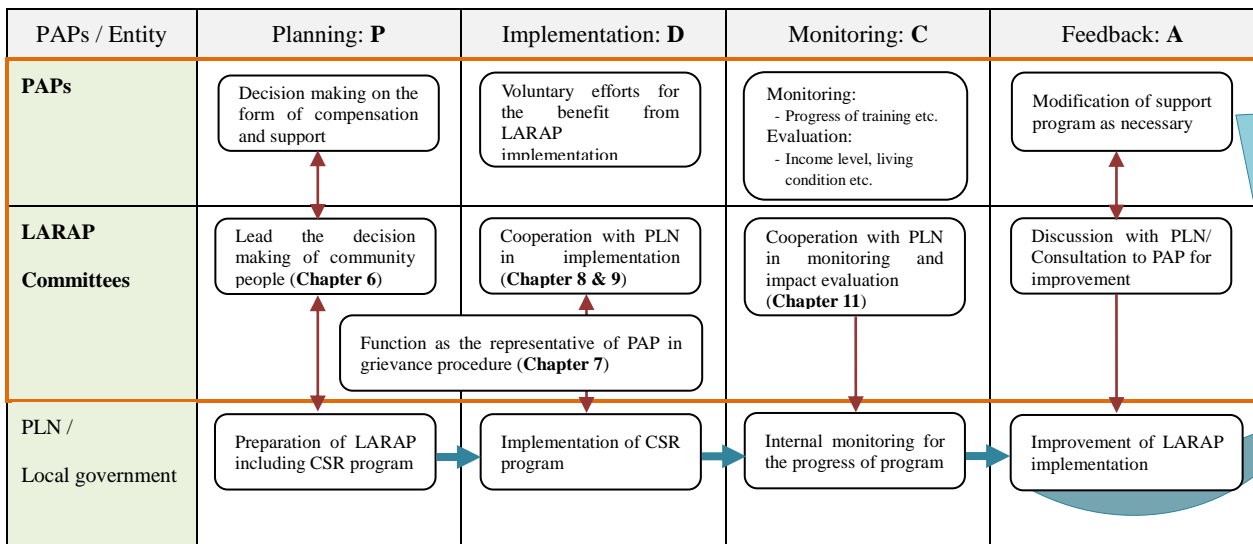
4.2.4 Participation of PAPs in the implementation and monitoring of the Plan

After the planning of LARAP, PAPs receive the CSR program of PLN as beneficiaries, and participation into the implementation and monitoring will be made basically through their representatives, LARAP Committees. The LARAP Committees thereby participate in the whole process of LARAP, which is commonly expressed as PDCA (Plan, Do, Check and Action) cycle of a project.

Details of the participation of PAPs through the LARAP Committees in each process are described in Chapter 6 (Planning), Chapter 7 (Grievance Procedures), Chapter 8 and 9 (Implementation) and Chapter 11 (Monitoring and Evaluation).

In the planning process, members of the LARAP Committees have already participated in

FGDs as the representative of PAPs and other interest groups. LARAP Committees are planned also to participate in discussion for the finalization of draft LARAP after the public announcement of draft LARAP and the detail planning of livelihood restoration program (refer to 6.4 “Support programs” and figure 8-3 “Conceptual diagram of the implementation of support for livelihood restoration” for the detail planning).



Participation of PAPs through the function of LARAP Committee

Figure 4-1 Conceptual diagram of the participation of PAPs in LARAP process

5. Socio-economic Study

5.1 Outline of the study

5.1.1 Methodology, items and schedule

The study applies a combination of qualitative and quantitative method (mixed methods). The two methods are complementarily used to gather and analyze all information needed.

Quantitative Method

The quantitative method in this study employed census and survey approaches for data gathering. Census was used to collect data from the entire population of both titleholder and non-titleholder.

As for the population surrounding the existing power plant as well as fishermen communities along the north coast of Eretan Kulon and Ujung Gebang villages (see Figure 5.1 Map of the survey area), the data collection was carried out by using survey approach to obtain population sample.

1) Titleholders

There are approximately 275.4 hectare agricultural lands acquired by the project comprised of 557 parcels, and 381 titleholders with various tenure: private land, right to cultivate lands, village property lands, benefaction lands, and irrigation canals. Out of 381 titleholders, 299 persons were surveyed in total.

Within the surveyed population, there are 42 titleholders who are family members. Since the unit of analysis of the survey is household, those 42 family member titleholders were not interviewed; however, their names and lands are identified. The remaining 40 titleholders were not able to be interviewed due to the following reasons: 18 persons reside out of town (1 overseas workplace), 12 lands are village property lands (bengkok⁴/waqaf⁵ lands), 5 persons refused interview, 1 persons with addresses that can not be found, 2 companies with unclear business license/ownership status, 1 land owned by mosque and 1 person who linked to law enforcement. As for the public lands, tenants/farm laborers were surveyed, identifying them by the hearing from village heads as official representatives.

2) Non-titleholders

The non-titleholders of land are comprised of tenants/sharecroppers, pawnbrokers who manage the lands, land renters, and farm laborers. List of non-titleholders is gathered from their titleholders. Both titleholders and non-titleholders are interviewed using questionnaires by applying census approach.

3) Existing power plant affected communities

The expected affected communities of existing power plant are residents living adjacent to it. They include: Ujung Gebang, Tegal Taman, and Sumuradem as well as Mekarsari villages.

Respondents were proportionally interviewed using cluster random sampling technique from each village (cluster) based on its population size. The statistical calculation to determine sample size is Lynch et.al (1974) formula with deviation standard of 10% (90% confidence level). The total respondent is 95 with household head as sampling unit.

$$n = \frac{NZ^2 \cdot p(1-p)}{Nd^2 + Z^2 \cdot p(1-p)}$$

n = sample

N = population

Z = the value of normal variable (1.96) for a reliability level of 0.90

d = sampling error (10 %)

p = the largest possible proportion (0.5)

(Unit: No. of households (HHs))

4 Village owned land

5 Rights of land donated to village

No	Distric/Village	Population size*	Sample Size
Sukrasub-district			
1	Ujung Gebang	2,388	30
2	Tegal Taman	2,492	32
3	Sumuradem	1,235	16
Patrol disrict			
4	Mekarsari	1,309	17
Total		7,424	95

* Kecamatan Sukra Dalam Angka in 2015
Kecamatan Patrol Dalam Angka in 2014

4) Fishermen communities

In the immediate vicinity of the upcoming new power plants, there are several communities of fishermen and shrimpers from the village of Ujung Gebang, Tegal Taman, Mekarsari, and Eretan Kulon villages. They are small fishermen using small vessels of 2 to 5 Gross Tones. Fishing distance is around 10-12 Nautical Miles from the coast, and they generally use crab and shrimp nets. Fishing ground of small shrimpers are Eretan, Sukahaji, Karangsong, Sentigi, (eastward), Karawang, Subang (westward) and near the area of offshore exploration of PT. Bhakti Migas Utama Pertamina. They sometimes catch shrimps in area of PLTU on the way to these regular fishing grounds.

Rebon (*acetes*) shrimpers are traditionally fishing without using boats. They use *during* nets to catch *rebon*. The fishing distance is 5 - 17 meters from the coastline.

Research on small fishermen and *rebon* shrimpers also employed the same method just like PLTU 1 affected communities; the statistical calculation showed that the sample size is 60. The respondents in each cluster (village and characteristics) were determined by using disproportionate random sampling.

(Unit: HHs)

No	Sub-district/Village	Population size*	Sample Size	Note
Sukra sub-district				
1	Ujung Gebang	30	19 + 6	Fishermen and small shrimpers (<i>Sudu</i>)
2	Tegal Taman	20	6	Small shrimpers (<i>Sudu</i>)
Patrol sub-district				
3	Mekarsari	40	9	Small shrimpers (<i>Sudu</i>)
	Kandang Haur	-	-	-
4	Eretan Kulon	70	20	Fishermen r
Total		160	60	

* The fishermen populations in Ujung Gebang and Eretan Kulon villages are based on the information from Fishermen Cooperative board member. This number is only for small fishing boats of 2 - 5 Gross Tones vessel size which catch fish in the sea surrounding the land acquisition area. The fishermen populations in Tegal Taman and Mekarsari villages are based on the results of data collected from rebon (*acetes*) small shrimpers (*Sudu*). Small

shrimpers in Mekarsari are the assumed PAPs of the Project, whereas Tegal Taman is the alleged affected area of the existing power plant.

Qualitative Method

1) Field Research

In addition to socio-economic census/survey, field research (using qualitative method) was conducted to collect data at village level such as the dynamic of villages' agricultural socio-economic, participation in development program by government or other project related social issues. Each study village was analyzed individually and compared with others.

2) Data Collection Technique and Sampling Design

Qualitative data was collected by employing in-depth interview technique from several informants that were selected purposively (purposive sampling). Three types of interview were carried out: unstructured interview, semi-structured interview, and informal interview. The data was also collected by using non-participant observation technique.

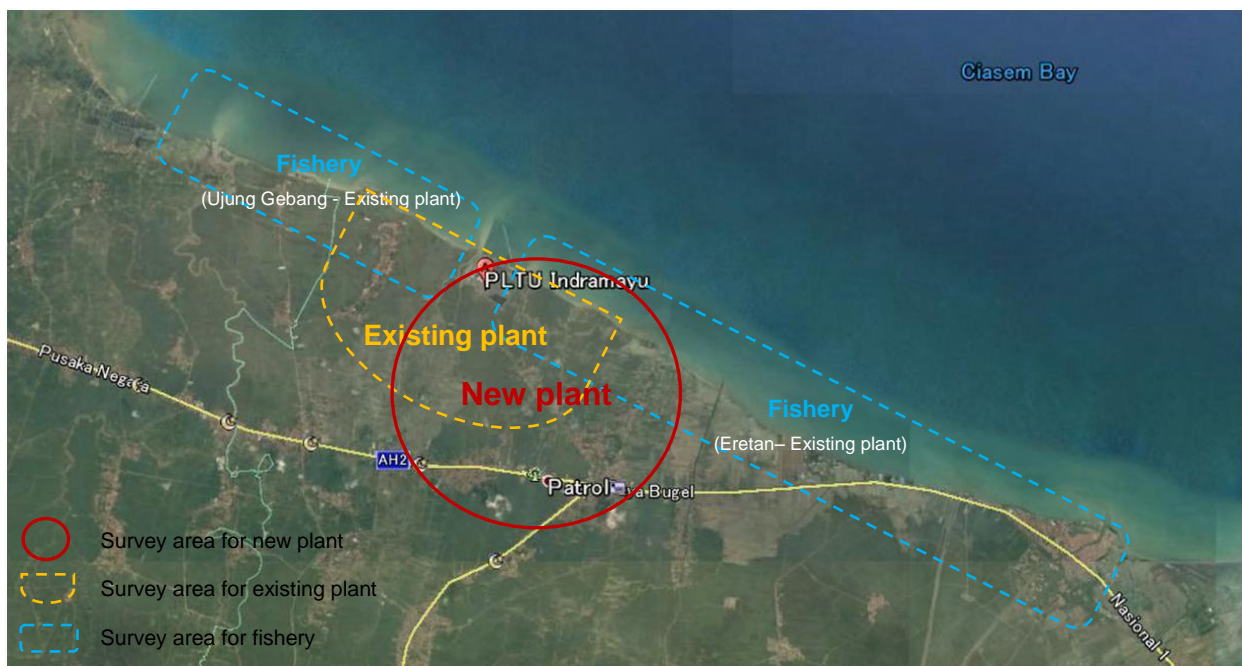


Figure 5-1 Map of the survey area

3) Focus Group Discussion

This process enables to address concerns, opinions, recommendation by the PAPs effectively. To ensure maximum participation, announcements of FGDs were made at all accessible venues so that all PAPs were aware of such activities.

Firstly, the community representatives from farmers group, fishermen group, business

associations, NGOs, religious assembly etc. were selected to be part of LARAP Committees. They come from various affected areas and various occupational backgrounds/interests, mostly agricultural. Discussions were made by the PAPs regarding the construction of new power plant, i.e. participation to the LARAP process, restoration of livelihood and standard of living of non-titleholders, vulnerable in society, existing power plant/ fishery, restoration support for titleholders, grievance procedures, and other issues when necessary.

Secondly, during the FGDs process, participants were expected to have their say on the said themes. The process was documented to ensure all important issues and their solutions. At the end of every session, minutes of meeting were presented by the facilitator to enable the participants comprehend the situation.

Thirdly, every FGD were participated by village officials as well as PLN representatives. It was expected that during the FGDs, every stakeholders communicate each other, as it helps project-related issues experienced by the communities and maintain good communication with communities.

The outcome of these activities is stipulation of an agreement to be incorporated in LARAP Document of Indramayu Coal-fired Power Plant Project. (Refer to 6.2 “Results of Focus group discussions (FGDs)” for the outcome of FGDs.

5.2 Census

5.2.1 Number of PAPs subject to compensation and restoration assistance

Table 5-1 shows the number of PAPs subject to compensation and restoration assistance. As it is described in 4.1.2 Cutoff date, titleholders as of May 24, 2016 and non-titleholders who work in the procurement land as of September 1, 2016 are listed as eligible PAPs. Persons who acquire the land and/or start working in the land after the cutoff date, if any, are not listed as eligible PAPs and, thereby not subject to compensation and restoration assistance.

Table 5-1 Number of eligible PAPs by land ownership classification

(Unit: HHs and persons)

Category	Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru		Total	
	HHs	Persons	HHs	Persons	HHs	Persons	HHs	Persons
Titleholder of land	26	118	183	823	90	351	299	1,292
Non-titleholders:								
Tenant farmers	9	35	140	626	56	239	205	900
Farm laborers	6	20	217	862	129	538	352	1,420
Subtotal	15	55	357	1,488	185	777	557	2,320
Total	41	173	540	2,311	275	1,128	856	3,612

(Refer to Annex 2. “List of Titleholders, Tenant Farmers and Farm Laborers of the Acquired Land”)

5.2.2 Household characteristics of PAPs

From gender balance point of view (Table 5-2), most of the PAPs are male (727 persons or 73.3% of total) while female PAPs make up only 228 (26.6%). In the group of titleholder of land, there are 106 female titleholders compared to 172 men. The table shows that men are still dominant in terms of land ownership. Nevertheless, this comparison shows that women could own lands. Some informants illustrate that the process of land ownership by women may occur due to inheritance from their parents or husbands. Also, a small number acquired by buying, especially by women who has worked overseas.

Several land parcels are certificated using different names. This fragmentation process is conducted in order to avoid progressive tax applied by the government. As for non-titleholders, the ratio of male and female who are working in agricultural is higher. The dominance may probably be because leasing and cultivating activities are considered as the process of investment that should be profitable. Men are assumed to be more appropriate to undertake this issue in order to fulfill the livelihood needs of families.

Table 5-2 Summary of PAPs by gender

(Unit: Persons)

Category	Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Titleholder of land	15	11	122	61	55	35
Non-titleholders:						
Tenant farmers	8	1	136	4	54	2
Farm laborers	6	0	150	67	81	48
Subtotal	14	1	286	71	135	50
Total	29	12	408	132	190	85

The demographic composition of all the PAPs family members is explained in table 5-3. The concept of infant and adult is performed using the limit of age 15 years old as stipulated in Law No 13/2003. It can be seen that the number of Adult (> 15 years old) (2,491 or 75.37%) and productive workforce are dominant.

Table 5-3 Summary of PAPs by adult/infant

(Unit: Persons)

Category	Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru	
	Adult	Infant	Adult	Infant	Adult	Infant
Titleholder of land	91	22	597	194	268	69
Non-titleholders:						
Tenant farmers	20	9	398	131	131	47
Farm labors	15	4	581	215	393	125
Subtotal	35	13	979	346	524	172
Total	126	35	1,576	540	792	241

In general, PAPs are in good health condition. Table 5-4 shows only 52 persons (6.08%) who have health issues with 13 persons (1.6%) suffering from acid, followed by 7 (0.8%) of asthma, stomach pain, and stroke sufferers. The smallest percentage of disease is suffered by 4 respondents such as dizziness, high blood pressure or low blood pressure.

Table 5-4 Summary of PAPs by health status

(Unit: Persons)

Category	Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru	
	Good	Not good	Good	Not good	Good	Not good
Titleholder of land	25	1	164	19	80	10
Non-titleholders:						
Tenant farmers	9	0	135	5	55	1
Farm laborers	6	0	204	13	126	3
Subtotal	15	0	339	18	181	4
Total	40	1	503	37	261	14

The working status of PAPs is shown in Table 5-5. The number of not-working PAPs is 18 people (2.1%). It is in the titleholder of land group, so the not-working of PAPs is suspected to be the elderly population. According to the relevant law, the working age ranges from 15 - 65 years old, so the ages below 15 years old and over 65 years old are categorized as not-working. Practically, they are not able to farm anymore, so their farmlands are leased or rented.

Table 5-5 Summary of PAPs by working status

(Unit: Persons)

Category	Sumuradem	Mekarsari	Patrol Baru
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	Working	Not-working	Working	Not-working	Working	Not-working
Titleholder of land	24	2	173	9	83	7
Non-titleholders:						
Tenant farmers	9	0	140	0	56	0
Farm laborers	6	0	217	0	129	0
Subtotal	15	0	357	0	185	0
Total	39	2	531	9	268	7

Note: Definition of “not-working” is consistent with the definition of “unemployment” by Law No. 18/2003 which states that people within age 5 to 65 years old having neither job for income nor housekeeping work. Age that is not categorized as work force: < 15 years old and > 65 years old.

In regards to education level, elementary school graduates are the most majority. There are 681 graduates (79.64%); followed by 84 people (9.82%) who have junior high school diploma, and the remaining 29 graduates (3.39%) are from high school. This implies the need to be careful in communicating with the PAPs from educational background perspective (using simple words and mode of expression at the survey, FGDs and other opportunities of communication).

Table 5-6 Summary of PAPs by education (18 years old or over)

(Unit: Persons)

Category	Sumuradem			Mekarsari			Patrol Baru		
	≤ Elem.	≤ Jr. high	≥ High	≤ Elem.	≤ Jr. high	≥ High	≤ Elem.	≤ Jr. high	≥ High
Titleholder of land	17	2	7	124	19	37	63	10	17
Non-titleholders:									
Tenant farmers	6	1	2	122	11	7	48	2	6
Farm laborers	3	3	0	186	23	8	111	13	5
Subtotal	9	4	2	308	34	15	159	15	12
Total	26	6	9	434	54	52	222	24	29

Annual income levels of PAPs are summarized below. Another important aspect of socio-economic characteristics of PAPs is poverty line. For each category, titleholders of land in all villages have above average income, followed by the category of tenant farmers and farm laborers. Poverty line criteria of West Java Province during semester I of 2016 issued by West Java Statistical Central Bureau, the criteria for minimum poverty line in urban areas are 325,017 rupiah/capita/month and 324,937 rupiah/capita/month for rural.

Table 5-7 Summary of PAPs by annual income level

and income/capita/month

(Unit: IDR)

Category		Sumuradem	Mekarsari	Patrol Baru
Titleholder of land	Annual income level	99,332,692	86,443,880	70,804,089
	Income per capita/mo.	2,339,357	1,619,495	2,034,600
Non-titleholders:				
Tenant farmers	Annual income level	70,822,222	58,267,143	53,340,000
	Income per capita/mo.	2,042,949	1,398,731	1,360,219
Farm laborers	Annual income level	22,351,667	26,241,544	28,833,798
	Income per capita/mo.	798,274	735,713	757,857

Note: Income per capita is calculated by dividing the annual income by average number of family members/household (3.461 persons / 855HHs = ± 4 persons).

The main source of income received by PAPs is agricultural-based activity. Within titleholder and non-titleholder groups, there are 380 of PAPs farmers (44.4%), followed by 41 PAPs land mortgagors and land renters PAPs (4.7%) and 10 PAPs agricultural product sellers (1.4%).

Land mortgagors are growing among titleholder group in the area. Highly intensive use of land has triggered rental fees. Based on the information from local farmer, rental fees of farmland cost Rp22,000,000 – Rp28,000,000 for one-year contract per one *bau* (1 *bau* equivalent to 7,000 m²). The price is especially triggered by the onion farming activities (more explanation can be seen in 5.3.2 Agricultural Product).

Table 5-8 Summary of PAPs by main source of income

(Unit: HHs)

Category	Sumuradem	Mekarsari	Patrol Baru	Total
Titleholder of land:				
Farmer	16	130	67	212
Food stall	0	2	1	3
Construction material shop	0	1	0	1
Overseas contract worker	0	1	0	1
Land Renter	2	10	11	23
Land Mortgagor	2	12	4	18
Arabic Teacher	1	0	0	1
Civil servant	0	2	2	4
Money lender	0	1	0	1

Tractor owner	0	1	0	1
Transport owner (motorcycle)	0	2	0	2
Mini market	0	0	1	1
Agricultural product seller	1	7	2	10
Construction worker	1	1	0	2
Car dealer	0	1	0	1
Bank employee	0	1	0	1
Driver	0	3	0	3
Shrimp processing plant worker	0	1	0	1
Police/Armed forces officer	0	1	0	1
Restaurant	1	0	0	1
Draper	1	0	0	1
Private sector employee	0	0	1	1
Fashion clothes seller	0	1	0	1
Ice cube seller	0	1	0	1
Jeweler	0	0	1	1
Feast properties rental	1	0	0	1
Onion seed dealer	0	1	0	1
Night market service	0	1	0	1
Egg trader	0	1	0	1
Water Seller	0	1	0	1
Sub Total	26	183	90	299
Non-titleholders:				
1. Tenant farmers				
Farming	8	131	55	194
Land rentee	0	1	0	1
Livestock raiser	0	1	0	1
Village official	1	1	1	3
Private sector employee	0	1	0	1
House renter	0	4	0	4
Poultry seller	0	1	0	1
Sub Total	9	140	56	205
2. Farm laborers				
Farmer	4	192	109	305
Food stall	0	1	2	3

Overseas contract worker	0	2	1	3
Remittance	0	2	7	9
Civil servant	0	0	1	1
Tractor owner	0	1	0	1
Tractor operator	0	2	1	3
Transport owner	0	2	1	3
Agricultural product seller	0	2	2	4
Construction worker	0	3	2	5
Private sector employee	1	0	0	1
Street cake vendor	0	4	0	4
Small shrimper	0	0	1	1
Workshop	1	0	0	1
Blacksmith	0	3	2	5
Security officer	0	1	0	1
Tailor	0	1	0	1
Sub Total	6	217	129	352
Subtotal of non-titleholders	16	15	357	185
Total	41	540	275	856

5.3 Study of land and property

5.3.1 Land

The number of plot and size of the procurement land is summarized below, by village and ownership category.

Table 5-9 Summary of the number of plot and size of the procurement land by village

(Unit of land size: m²)

Category	Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru		Total	
	No. of plot	Size	No. of plot	Size	No. of plot	Size	No. of plot	Size
Private land	70	364,361	294	1,478,654	143	505,409	507	2,347,324
Public land:								
Bengkok land	1	13,262	3	245,958	23	223,562	27	482,782
Waqaf land	-	-	6	21,487	5	20,011	11	41,498
State land	-	-	1	13,547	-	-	1	13,547
District govt. land	5	15,868	6	29,492	3	15,836	14	61,196
Total	76	393,491	310	1,788,138	174	764,818	560	2,946,347

Land acquisition should calculate the degree of land loss for the land owners. This study employs $\geq 20\%$ losses of agricultural land benchmark from the total area of land owned by each PAPs in the project site. Based on the results from the census, 331 of PAPs (38.71%) are losing land more than 20%. There are only 63 of PAPs (7.36%) who have remaining lands up to 80% from the total area of land they own.

Table 5-10 Number and % of titleholders who lose their land more than or equal to 20% of their total land

(Unit: HHs, %)

Category	Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru		Total	
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
$\geq 20\%$ of total land	26	3.03	204	23.83	102	11.91	332	38.78
$< 20\%$ of total land	2	0.23	20	2.33	7	0.82	29	3.39
No answer *	13	1.52	316	36.91	166	19.39	495	57.82
Total	41	4.78	540	63.07	275	32.12	856	100

Note: Respondents are not sure about the proportion of their land.

5.3.2 Agricultural products

1) Negative effects on farmers' livelihood based on the percentage of household income from the acquired land.

Most PAPs are farmers who rely their livelihood on the agricultural productions from the farmland. The degree of the negative effects of the land acquisition to the PAPs' household income is different by the PAP category (i.e., titleholders, tenant farmers and farm laborers) as shown in figure 5-2 and table 5-11. Titleholders and tenant farmers are affected by the land acquisition more than farm laborers. In general, farm laborers work as farmers only in the busy seasons (cultivation etc.).

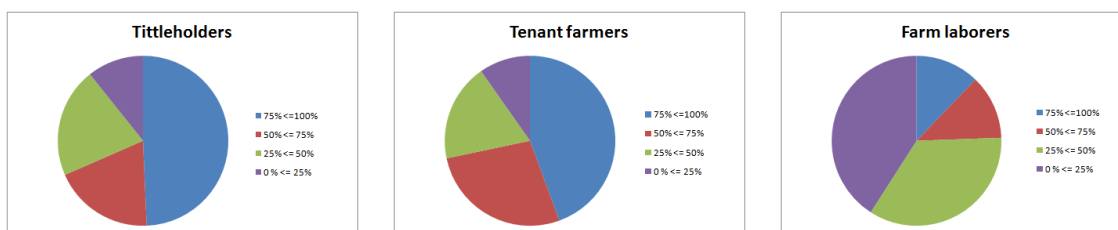


Figure 5-2 Effects of land acquisition to the farm production

Based on the analysis, PAPs will be prioritized in providing livelihood restoration supports, based on the degree of negative effects to their household income.

Table 5-11 Number and % of PAPs by percentage of household income from the acquired land

Category	Titleholders		Tenant farmers		Farm laborers		Total	
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Loosing HH income of:								
≥ 75%	147	17.2	91	10.6	43	5.0	281	32.8
≥ 50%, < 75%	57	6.7	56	6.5	43	5.0	156	18.2
≥ 25%, < 50%	62	7.3	38	4.4	122	14.3	223	25.9
< 25%	32	3.7	20	2.3	144	16.8	196	22.9
Total	299	34.8	205	23.9	352	41.1	856	99.8

2) Reference information: Potential impact of the land acquisition on agricultural production based on the analysis of agricultural system in the area

Following data are the basis of consideration for the support to farmer PAPs. In considering on-farm supports to farmer PAPs (support on finding alternative farmland, increasing farming productivity, training for farmers etc.), it is necessary to understand the cropping patterns and the production amount and income per cropping pattern in the area. These data will be referred to at the detail planning of livelihood support program as well.

a. Agricultural System on Project Site of LARAP PLTU 2 Indramayu

Table 5-12 shows that the cropping pattern on agricultural system at the project site of LARAP PLTU IIIndramayuis comprised of 8 types, i.e.: monoculture rice paddy – rice paddy with cropping index (CI) is 200 percent, monoculture onion with cropping index (CI) is 500 percent, and multiple cropping with cropping index (CI) ranged 400 - 500 percent with average index is 297.

Table 5-12 Cropping pattern, size fraction, and its cropping index (CI)

No	Cropping Pattern	Symbol	Cropping Index (CI, %)
1	Rice paddy – Rice paddy	CP 1	200
2	Onion – Onion – Onion – Onion – Onion	CP 2	500
3	Rice paddy – Onion – Onion – Onion	CP 3	400
4	Rice paddy – Onion – Egg plant – Onion	CP 4	400
5	Rice paddy – Onion – Long bean – Onion	CP 5	400
6	Rice paddy – Onion – Egg plant – Chili	CP 6	400

7	Onion – Egg plant - Onion – Chili - Onion	CP 7	500
8	Onion–Long bean- Onion–Egg plant-Onion	CP 8	500
	Average	CP 1-8	297

b. Cropping Pattern by Plot Size

Table5-13 indicates that the monoculture pattern of rice paddy is the most fraction of existing size, i.e. 0.62, and secondary crops are 0.38 distributed at 9 plot sites.

Table 5-13 Cropping pattern site distribution of LARAP PLTU IIIIndramayu

No	Cropping Pattern	Sumur Adem	Patrol Baru		Mekarsari						Size
		Nalad	Titisara	Krawit	Plawad Cilik	Plawad Besar	Mengkreng Kanan	Mengkreng Kiri	Lutung	Bengkok	F
1	CP-1	0.40	1	0.70	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.55	0.55	0.70	0.62
2	CP-2	0.10	0	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.05	0.09
3	CP-3	0.08	0	0.05	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.04
4	CP-4	0.15	0	0.05	0.10	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.05
5	CP-5	0.10	0	0.03	0.10	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.04
6	CP-6	0.12	0	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04
7	CP-7	0.03	0	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.06
8	CP-8	0.02	0	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.06

c. The Potential Impact of LARAP PLTU IIIIndramayu on the agricultural value System

The value system of the farming culture that has long been practiced for decades by farmer generations in the northern coast of Indramayu especially in the downstream watershed Cipunegara, superior and unique based on the characteristics of the location may be affected by the implementation of the LARAP PLTU IIIIndramayu. The majority of lands in the area of the project site fall into the category of productive.

Table5-14 shows the financial analysis of farmland on LARAP PLTU II Indramayu based on the cropping patterns and indicates that it has high efficiency rate with revenue cost ratio (RCR) ranged from 3.09 to 5.53. Local farmers have also developed the cropping pattern of polyculture and multiple cropping with the net income more than the monoculture of rice paddy–rice paddy ranged from \$15,655/ha/year to \$29,719/ha/year, meanwhile the net income of the monoculture of rice paddy–rice paddy is only \$3,103/ha/year. The improvement of cropping patterns practiced by farmers will reduce z coefficients with minimum size of land required for a decent living at conversion \$2 per day from 0.235 ha per capita to 0.025 – 0.047 ha per capita, so it will increase the carrying capacity of land at the decent of living at \$2 per day, from 4 capita/ha to

range 21 – 41 capita/ha.

Table 5-14 On-farm financial analysis by cropping pattern

No	Cropping Pattern Symbol	Production Cost \$/Ha/Year	Revenue \$/Ha/Year	Revenue Cost Ratio (RCR)	Net Income \$/Ha/Year	Z Coefficient Ha/person	Carrying Capacity Person/Ha
1	CP-1	1,486	4,589	3.09	3,103	0.235	4
2	CP-2	10,321	40,040	3.88	29,719	0.025	41
3	CP-3	7,531	30,974	4.11	23,444	0.031	32
4	CP-4	6,737	27,078	4.02	20,341	0.036	28
5	CP-5	5,986	26,367	4.40	20,380	0.036	28
6	CP-6	6,029	21,684	3.60	15,655	0.047	21
7	CP-7	6,730	33,784	5.02	27,054	0.027	37
8	CP-8	5,979	33,072	5.53	27,093	0.027	37

d. The Potential Impact of LARAP PLTU II Indramayu on the losses of food agricultural production

The potential impact of LARAP PLTU II Indramayu may cause the losses of main food agricultural production (Table5-15). Based on the table it is comprised of rice paddy: 2.844 ton/year, onion: 2.602 ton/year, eggplant: 874 ton/year, chilly: 110 ton/year, and long bean: 2.983 ton/year. In very densely populated West Java with, the losses of main food agricultural production will be the main issues, since they will cause unsustainable food security both locally and regional levels.

Table 5-15 Main crop production of farmland on LARAP PLTU II Indramayu

No	Cropping Pattern (Symbol)	Land Size Fraction	Rice Paddy Tons/Year	Onion Tons/Year	Egg plant Tons/Year	Chili Tons/Year	Long Bean Tons/Year
1	CP-1	0.62	2,488	0	0	0	0
2	CP-2	0.09	0	904	0	0	0
3	CP-3	0.04	76	285	0	0	0
4	CP-4	0.05	88	463	208	0	0
5	CP-5	0.04	90	191	0	0	139
6	CP-6	0.04	102	121	176	101	0
7	CP-7	0.06	0	430	249	143	0
8	CP-8	0.06	0	466	241	0	204

- e. The Impact of LARAP PLTU II Indramayu on the Losses of total gross income (total revenue) and total net income

Table 5-16 shows the total gross income or total revenue in \$/year, total net income in \$/year, and carrying capacity by cropping pattern that will be lost. The table also indicates the impact of LARAP PLTU II Indramayu implementation on the total losses are similar to the total revenue (gross income) from farmland at \$4,642,612 per year with total net income are \$3,486,349 per year. With the losses of farmland assets, the implementation of LARAP PLTU II Indramayu potentially will result the losses 4,728 employments in agricultural sector at conversion of decent living \$2 per capita per day.

Table 5-16 Total revenue (\$/year), total net income (\$/year), and carrying capacity by cropping pattern

No	Cropping Pattern (Symbol)	Land Size	Revenue PerHectare \$/Year	Total Revenue \$/Year	Net Income \$/Ha/Year	Total Net Income \$/Year	Carrying Capacity	
							PerHectare	Total
							Person	Person
1	CP-1	0.62	4,589	878,335	3,103	593,914	4	766
2	CP-2	0.09	40,040	1,067,066	29,719	792,011	41	1,093
3	CP-3	0.04	30,974	393,370	23,444	297,739	32	406
4	CP-4	0.05	27,078	433,519	20,341	325,659	28	448
5	CP-5	0.04	26,367	316,140	20,380	244,356	28	336
6	CP-6	0.04	21,684	294,035	15,655	212,282	21	285
7	CP-7	0.06	33,784	648,315	27,054	519,166	37	710
8	CP-8	0.06	33,072	611,832	27,093	501,221	37	685

5.3.3 Structure (houses, shops, public facilities, etc.)

As described in 5.3.2 above, status of the land is mostly farmland. Structures in the land are buildings of a shrimp farm and three houses along an agricultural irrigation channel. The shrimp farm discontinued its business more than 15 years ago. There are three households living in these houses.



House A



House B



House C

Table 5-17 Location, type and size of the three houses

	Location (village)	Land ownership	Type	Floor space
House A	Mekarsari	State land	One-story, bricks and wood	±96 m ²
House B	Mekarsari	State land	One-story, bricks and wood	±75 m ²
House C	Mekarsari	State land	One-story, bricks and wood	±26 m ²

Table 5-18 Basic information of the three households

	Legal title of residence	No. of years of residence	No. of family members	Source of income	Distance from house to work place
House A	In the verification process	+ 15 years	2 persons	Tenant farmer ¹ /Fermented rice seller	About 1 km
House B	In the verification process	+15 years	3 persons	Farm laborer ² /Small shrimper	About 1 km
House C	In the verification process	± 5 years	5 persons	Tenant farmer ¹	About 1 km

Notes:

1. Counted in table 5-1 “Number of eligible PAPs by land ownership classification” as a tenant farmer
2. Counted in table 5-1 “Number of eligible PAPs by land ownership classification” as a farm laborer

Measures for the resettlement of these three households are described in 6.5 “Resettlement measures”.

5.4 Study of livelihood and standard of living

5.4.1 Characteristics of the community

In general, the three villages is an agricultural community. According to the survey for these villages conducted in the process of EIA in 2009, % of farmers (farm owners, tenants/leases and farm workers) in Sumur Adem was 80%, 93% in Mekarsari, 11 % in Patrol Baru and 87% in Patrol Lor (% of farmers is low in Patrol Baru as entrepreneur is the major livelihood in this village). The dominance of the community who work in the agricultural sector relate to the status of Indramayu district as a center of rice, which is known as one of the West Javanese rice barns.

In addition to these research results, recent statistic of villages surrounding the project site also shows that there are significant numbers of local villagers who rely on agricultural sector for their livelihoods. In Mekarsari, there are 295 villagers out of total man power in the village who are working in agricultural sectors. This figure is two times higher than those work in private

sector which is comprised of only 145 residents (Format Laporan Perkembangan Desa dan Kelurahan Desa Mekarsari, Kecamatan Patrol, Kabupaten Indramayu, 2015). Furthermore, Patrol Baru village which is located next to Mekarsari, has 611 out of total 880 manpower in the village (Potensi Desa dan Kelurahan, Desa Patrol Baru, Kecamatan Patrol, Kabupaten Indramayu Bulan 2, 2016).

Table 5-19 Classification of HHs by occupation in project location as of 2009

(Unit: HHs, %)

Occupation category	Sukra sub-district		Patrol sub-district					
	Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru		Patrol Lor	
Farmer (Owner, Tenant/lease)	1,304	32.6%	275	24.1%	538	10.4%	321	9.7%
Ponds farmer	0	-	791	69.3%	0	-	15	0.5%
Farm laborers	1,900	47.5%	0	-	45	0.9%	2,565	77.1%
Migrant labor	310	7.7%	0	-	5	0.1%	0	-
Civil servant	73	1.8%	11	1.0%	10	0.2%	52	1.6%
Craft man	0	-	6	0.5%	0	-	27	0.8%
Trader	55	1.4%	22	1.9%	0	-	182	5.5%
Tailor	0	-	15	1.3%	0	-	11	0.3%
Vendor	0	-	0	-	20	0.4%	0	-
Pastoralist	0	-	0	-	35	0.7%	0	-
Mechanic	5	0.1%	0	-	35	0.7%	0	-
Midwife	0	-	0	-	2	0.0%	0	-
Scavenger	325	8.1%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Home assistant	0	-	0	-	6	0.1%	0	-
Army/Police	3	0.1%	6	0.5%	4	0.1%	7	0.2%
Retiree	5	0.1%	2	0.2%	3	0.1%	9	0.3%
Service	0	-	3	0.3%	0	-	12	0.4%
Mid-small entrepreneur	15	0.4%	0	-	17	0.3%	0	-
Workshop owner	0	-	0	-	0	-	17	0.5%
Trained shaman	0	-	0	-	2	0.0%	0	-
State-owned company worker	0	-	0	-	1	0.0%	0	-
Private-school teacher	5	0.1%	0	-	9	0.2%	0	-
Other entrepreneur	3	0.1%	0	-	4,387	84.6%	0	-
Artist	0	-	0	-	1	0.0%	0	-
Private-company worker	0	-	10	0.9%	50	1.0%	107	3.2%

Public-company worker	0	-	0	-	15	0.3%	0	-
Total	4,003	100%	1,141	100%	5,185	100%	3,325	100%

Source: EIA document of the Project (Village Profiling Survey (twenty-four Villages) of 2009)

5.4.2 Baseline information of livelihoods and standard of living

As explained in the Table 5-8, agriculture is the livelihood for the majority of PAPs. The loss of lands caused by land acquisition will be extremely affecting the PAPs so that it is important to ensure that PAPs can continue farming as an effort for their economic restoration.

Table 5-20 shows that 780 (91.1%) of PAPs confirm that their willingness to continue farming. There are 76 (8.88%) of PAPs would not continue farming, farm laborers is the majority (44 or 5.14%), followed by titleholder of land as many as 23 PAPs (2.69%), and tenant with 9 PAPs (1.05%).

The reason of why some farm laborers will not continue farming because they usually shift their job as migrants in big cities as construction workers. Meanwhile, the titleholder of land would develop other businesses (non-agricultural) after they receive compensation money.

Table 5-20 Summary of PAPs' willingness to continue farming

Category	Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru	
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Titleholder of land	25	2.92	171	19.97	80	9.34
Non-titleholders:						
Tenant farmers	9	1.05	133	15.53	54	6.30
Farm laborers	4	0.46	186	21.72	118	13.78
Subtotal	13	1.51	319	37.25	172	20.08
Total	38	4.43	490	57.22	252	29.42

Although the majority of PAPs depend on agricultural sector and most of them are planning to continue farming activity, there is also high expectation to other job opportunities outside agricultural sector, and even PAPs is very expecting these could be supported.

The above issue is described in Table 5-21. The total number of PAPs who expect the supports in non-farming jobs is 59.29% (507 PAPs). Meanwhile, those who do not expect off-farm jobs are 348 PAPs (40.70%). They will focus to their source of income from agricultural sector which they are capable of doing.

Those who expect non-farming job opportunities did not give a clear answer regarding job they want, i.e. job related to self-owned skill. Within the titleholder of land group, there are 59

PAPs (6.90%); tenant group has 47 PAPs (5.49%); and farm laborers consist of 50 PAPs (5.84%). Furthermore, the expected job availability is as PLTU employee (110 PAPs or 12.86%) and unskilled laborer (93 PAPs or 10.87%). These responses indicate the needs of skill training for PAPs.

Table 5-21 Summary of PAPs' willingness of support for other source of income

(Unit: HHs)

Category	Sumuradem	Mekarsari	Patrol Baru	Total
Titleholder of land:				
Construction worker	0	6	3	9
Security guard	1	7	2	10
Mechanic	1	6	2	9
PLTU Employee	9	23	5	37
Unskilled laborer	1	15	6	22
Job related with self-owned skill	1	45	13	59
Water pipe operator	0	2	0	2
Accountant	0	1	0	1
Small business	0	0	2	2
PLTU contractor	2	1	0	3
Administration	0	1	0	1
No willingness	11	76	57	144
Sub Total	26	183	90	299
Non-titleholders:				
1. Tenant farmers				
Construction worker	0	7	2	9
Security guard	0	1	2	3
Mechanic	0	1	1	2
PLTU Employee	0	12	5	17
Unskilled laborer	1	16	4	21
Job related with self-owned skill	0	33	14	47
Water pump operator	0	2	0	2
Small business	0	1	1	2
PLTU contractor	0	2	0	2
Administration	0	1	0	1
Driver	0	2	0	2

Open-ended contract worker	0	6	1	7
Crafting	0	2	0	2
Cleaning Service	0	1	4	5
No willingness	8	53	22	83
Sub Total	9	130	56	205
2. Farm laborers				
Construction worker	2	22	8	32
Security guard	0	2	5	7
Mechanic	0	4	1	5
PLTU Employee	1	28	28	57
Unskilled laborer	2	32	16	50
Job related with self-owned skill	0	33	17	50
Small business	0	14	7	21
Administration	0	1	0	1
Driver	0	2	0	2
Guild	0	2	0	2
Cleaning Service	0	2	0	2
Koki	0	2	0	2
No willingness	1	73	47	121
Sub Total	6	217	129	352
Sub Total Non-Titleholder	15	357	185	557
Total	41	540	275	856

The limited skill of PAPs is clearly shown in the Table 5-22. There are 529 PAPs (61.87%) who claim that they have no skill. Others claim that they hope to develop their skills in small business (88 PAPs or 10.29%) and construction worker/ mechanical skills (72 PAPs or 8.42%).

Table 5-22 Summary of PAPs by skill

(Unit: HHs)

Category	Sumuradem	Mekarsari	Patrol Baru	Total
Titleholder of land:				
Rice thresher operating	1	2	0	3
Crops maintaining	0	5	5	10
Cooking	1	10	11	22
Small business	6	22	12	40

Transport service	0	3	0	3
Poultry raising	0	1	0	1
Construction worker/ mechanic	1	1	0	2
Teaching	0	4	0	4
Civil servant	1	1	2	4
Service	0	2	3	5
Welding	0	1	0	1
Entrepreneur	0	2	0	2
Car driving	0	1	0	1
Plowing labor	0	0	1	1
No skill	16	128	56	200
Sub Total	26	183	90	299
Non-titleholders:				
1. Tenant farmers				
Tractor operating	0	4	1	5
Rice thresher operating	0	1	0	1
Crops maintaining	0	0	1	1
Cooking	0	2	0	2
Small business	1	8	5	14
Transport service	0	2	0	2
Poultry/livestock raising	0	5	0	5
Welder	0	1	0	1
Construction worker&mechanic	0	18	5	23
Tailor	0	1	0	1
Planting season labor	0	0	1	1
Village official	2	3	1	6
Neighborhood Association (RT/RW)	0	1	0	1
Small shrimper (sudu)	0	3	0	3
Entrepreneur	0	4	1	5
Car driving	0	2	0	2
Plowing labor	0	11	11	22
Brick making	0	1	0	1
No skill	6	73	30	109
Sub Total	9	140	56	205

2. Farm laborers				
Tractor operating	0	7	1	8
Cooking	0	8	3	11
Small business	0	7	6	13
Poultry/livestock raising	0	4	1	5
Construction worker/ mechanic	4	43	14	61
Tailor	0	1	0	1
Planting season labor	0	3	2	5
Small shrimp fishing	0	8	1	9
Porter	0	1	0	1
Service	0	2	1	3
Entrepreneur	0	3	1	4
Plowing labor	0	6	5	11
Security	0	1	0	1
No skill	2	124	94	220
Sub Total	6	217	129	352
Subtotal of non-titleholders	15	357	185	557
Total	41	540	275	856

In addition to receive supports for themselves, PAPs are also expecting their children receive educational support for better future of their next generation. It is noted that 70.40% (602 PAPs) of respondents expect to have educational support for their children. Meanwhile, 253 PAPs (29.59%) think that they do not need any educational support for their children.

Table 5-23 Summary of PAPs' willingness of support for the education of children

Category	Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru	
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Titleholder of land	23	2.68	116	13.55	43	5.02
Non-titleholders:						
Tenant farmers	6	0.70	110	12.85	48	5.61
Farm laborers	3	0.35	160	18.69	94	10.98
Subtotal	9	1.05	270	31.54	142	16.59
Total	32	3.73	386	45.09	185	21.61

From total 856 PAPs who expect education support for their children, the majority (352-

41.01%) are those from income below average (Table 5-24). The percentage of PAPs who expect educational support for their children with incomes above average are 29.36% equivalent to those who do not expect educational support of education for their children (29.59%).

Table 5-24 Relation of PAPs' income level and willingness of support for the education of children

Category			Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru		Total	
			HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Titleholder of land	Yes	< Ave.	16	1.87	78	9.12	22	2.57	116	13.45
		>Ave.	7	0.82	38	4.44	21	2.46	66	7.72
	N.A.		3	35	67	7.84	47	5.50	1117	13.68
Non-Titleholder										
Tenant Farmer	Yes	< Ave.	4	0.47	61	7.13	32	3.74	97	11.35
		>Ave.	2	0.23	49	5.73	16	1.87	67	7.84
	N.A.		3	35	30	3.50	8	0.93	41	4.80
Farm laborers	Yes	< Ave.	2	0.23	89	10.41	48	5.61	139	16.26
		>Ave.	1	0.12	71	8.30	46	5.38	118	13.80
	N.A.		3	3.5	57	6.66	35	4.09	995	11.11
Subtotal	Yes	< Ave.	6	0.70	150	17.54	80	9.36	236	27.60
		>Ave.	3	0.35	120	14.03	62	7.25	185	21.64
	N.A.		6	0.70	97	10.17	443	5.03	136	15.91
Total	Yes	< Ave.	22	2.57	228	26.66	102	11.93	352	41.05
		> Ave.	10	1.17	158	18.49	83	9.71	251	29.36
	N.A		9	1.05	154	18.01	90	10.53	253	29.59
Total No.of Respondent			41	4.79	539	63.16	275	32.17	856	100.00

Notes:

The range of income level Thousand IDR/HHs/Years

Category	Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru	
Titleholder of land	20,400	456,000	10,248	400,000	15,500	280,000
Non-titleholders:						
Tenant farmers	16,000	137,500	17,500	240,000	16,900	188,800
Farm laborers	9,840	37,600	6,360	134,880	5,120	82,560

Average income IDR/CAP /Month

Category	Sumuradem	Mekarsari	Patrol Baru
Titleholder of land	1,820,095	1,634,788	1,446,625
Non-titleholders:			

Tenant farmers	1,391,905	1,252,112	974,645
Farm laborers	405,085	578,905	601,960

5.4.3 Public infrastructure and services

Knowledge of the existence of public facility and services, as well as the accessibility is one of welfare indicators of PAPs. Based on the census result, knowledge of the availability of the nearest hospital, PAPs in Mekarsari village who state that they do not know are 63 HHs (7.4% of total PAPs). This is probably because of the distance of Mekarsari village from the main road, so they are not aware of Patrol sub-district office is adjacent to hospital.

Table 5-25 Hospital availability according to respondents

Category		Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru		Total	
		HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Titleholder of land	Yes	26	3.04	157	18.34	88	10.28	271	31.66
	No	0	0	26	3.04	2	0.23	28	3.27
Non-titleholders:									
Tenant farmers	Yes	9	1.05	126	14.72	55	6.43	190	22.2
	No	0	0	14	1,63	1	0,11	15	1,75
Farm laborers	Yes	6	0.70	202	23.6	124	14.50	332	38.83
	No	0	0	15	1,75	5	0,58	20	2,30
Subtotal	Yes	15	1.75	328	38.32	179	20.91	210	24.52
	No	0	0	29	3.39	6	0.70	35	4.27
Total	Yes	41	4.80	485	56.60	267	31.19	793	92.6
	No	0	0	55	6.42	8	0.93	63	7.36
Total No. of respondents		41	4.80	540	63.02	275	32.12	856	99.96

In regards to school facility, the majority of PAPs (98.83%) are aware of availability of schools in their villages. They precisely know about the number of formal schools in their respective village. For instance, Sumuradem village has 1 kindergarten, 3 elementary schools and 1 junior high school. In Mekarsari, there are 3 elementary schools, whereas in Patrol Baru there are 1 kindergarten, 1 elementary school and 2 junior high schools. However, PAPs who do not know that there are school facilities are in Mekarsari 10 HHs (1.16%).

Table 5-26 Educational (school) facility according to respondents

Category	Sumuradem	Mekarsari	Patrol Baru	Total
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		HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Titleholder of land	Yes	26	3.0	180	21	90	10.5	296	34.5
	No	0	0.0	3	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.4
Non-titleholders:									
Tenant farmers	Yes	9	1.1	136	15.9	55	6.4	200	23.4
	No	0	0.0	4	0.5	1	0.1	5	0.6
Farm laborers	Yes	6	0.7	215	25.1	129	15.1	350	40.9
	No	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.2
Subtotal	Yes	15	1.7	351	41.1	184	21.5	550	64.3
	No	0	0.0	6	0.7	1	0.1	7	0.8
Total	Yes	41	4.7	531	62.0	274	32.0	846	98.8
	No	0	0.0	9	1.1	1	0.1	10	1.2
Total No. of respondents		41	4.8	540	63.0	275	32.2	856	100

The same pattern also occurs in the knowledge of market place facility. The highest number of PAPs who do not know the nearest market place in Patrol comes from Mekarsari village (53 PAPs or 6.19%). In addition to the distance assumption to access Patrol market place, there are some small shops nearby to supply Mekarsari villagers' daily needs. That explains the condition of some villagers who do not access Patrol market place.

Table 5-27 Market availability according to respondents

Category		Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru		Total	
		HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Titleholder of land	Yes	25	2.9	165	19.3	88	10.3	278	32.4
	No	1	0.1	18	2.1	2	0.2	21	2.4
Non-titleholders:									
Tenant farmers	Yes	9	1.1	126	14.7	55	6.4	190	22.2
	No	0	0.0	14	1.6	1	0.1	15	1.8
Farm laborers	Yes	6	0.7	205	24.0	124	14.5	335	39.1
	No	0	0.0	12	1.4	5	0.6	17	2.0
Subtotal	Yes	15	1.8	331	38.7	179	20.9	525	61.4
	No	0	0.0	26	3.0	6	0.7	32	3.8
Total	Yes	40	4.7	496	58	267	31.2	803	93.8
	No	1	0.1	44	5.1	8	0.9	53	6.2
Total No. of respondents		41	4.8	540	63.0	275	32.1	856	100

The needs of safe water supply of PAP households are mostly (466 PAPs or 54.50%) from the use of wells. It is followed by the use of electrical water pump by pulling out water inhalation from the existing wells. In some locations, there is local government-owned water enterprise supplying water but service is limited. In a certain numbers, 61 PAPs or 7.13% of the total respondents, buying water is the way to supply their households' water need. It usually comes out as the last resort if there is no sufficient water supply or if the water is in poor quality.

Table 5-28 Water supply for house-use

Category	Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru		Total	
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Titleholder of land								
Joint sharing with neighbor	1	0.1	2	0.2	1	0.1	4	0.5
Well	15	1.8	103	12	43	5.0	161	18.7
Water tank	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.2	3	0.4
Buying	1	0.1	5	0.6	1	0.1	7	0.8
Local government-owned water company (PDAM)	2	0.2	27	3.2	8	0.9	37	4.3
Electric water pump	7	0.8	45	5.3	35	4.1	87	10.2
Non-titleholders:								
Tenant farmers								
Joint sharing with neighbor	0	0.0	5	0.6	1	0.1	6	0.7
Well	3	0.4	79	9.2	27	3.2	109	12.7
Water tank	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.2
Buying	0	0.0	5	0.6	1	0.1	6	0.7
PDAM	0	0.0	11	1.3	1	0.1	12	1.4
Electric water pump	6	0.7	37	4.3	25	2.9	68	8.0
River / Irrigation	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2
Farm laborers								
Joint sharing with neighbor	2	0.27	1	0.13	1	0.13	4	0.54
Well	0	0.00	73	9.83	42	5.65	115	15.48
Buying	2	0.27	20	2.69	26	3.50	48	6.46
PDAM	0	0.00	7	0.94	1	0.13	8	1.08
Electric water pump	1	0.13	47	6.33	40	5.38	88	11.84

River / Irrigation	0	0.00	1	0.13	2	0.27	3	0.40
Subtotal of non-titleholders								
Joint sharing with neighbor	2	0.2	8	1	2	0.2	12	1.4
Well	4	0.5	216	25	86	10.1	306	35.8
Water tank	0	0.0	2	0	1	0.1	3	0.4
Buying	2	0.2	25	3	27	3.2	54	6.3
PDAM	0	0.0	19	2	1	0.1	20	2.3
Electric water pump	7	0.8	84	10	65	7.6	156	18.2
River / Irrigation	0	0.0	3	0	3	0.4	6	0.7
Total								
Joint sharing with neighbor	3	0.4	10	1.2	3	0.4	16	1.9
Well	19	2.2	319	37.2	129	15.1	467	54.5
Water tank	0	0.0	3	0.4	3	0.4	6	0.7
Buying	3	0.4	30	3.5	28	3.3	61	7.1
PDAM	2	0.2	46	5.4	9	1.1	57	6.7
Electric water pump	14	1.6	129	15.1	100	11.7	243	28.4
River / Irrigation	0	0.0	3	0.4	3	0.4	6	0.7
TotalNo. of respondents	41	4.8	540	63.0	275	32.2	856	100

Electrical power is mainly used for lighting during night and it has been considered as the primary need of households. The census results show that there are 97.0% of PAPs who have direct power installation from the PLN. There are only 9 PAPs (2.8%) who share electricity from their neighbors.

Table 5-29 Electricity for house-use

Category	Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru		Total	
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Titleholder of land								
PLN	26	3.0	183	21.3	90	10.5	299	34.9
Non-titleholders:								
Tenant farmers								
PLN	9	1.1	138	16.1	56	6.5	203	23.7
Solar cell	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Joint sharing with neighbor	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Farm laborers								
PLN	5	0.6	200	23.4	123	14.4	328	38.4

Joint sharing with mosque	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Joint sharing with neighbor	1	0.1	16	1.9	6	0.7	23	2.7
Subtotal of non-titleholders								
PLN	14	1.6	338	39.5	179	20.9	531	62.1
Solar cell	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Joint sharing with mosque	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Joint sharing with neighbor	1	0.1	17	2.0	6	0.7	24	2.8
Total								
PLN	40	4.7	521	60.8	269	31.5	830	97.0
Solar cell	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Joint sharing with mosque	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	0	0.1
Joint sharing with neighbor	1	0.1	17	2.0	6	0.7	24	2.8
Total No. of respondents	41	4.8	540	63.0	275	32.2	856	100

Other welfare indicator of a household is the availability of in-house toilet. Table 5-30 shows that the awareness to build in-house toilet is very high (97.1% of total PAPs). Only 2.9% who have no toilet facility.

Table 5-30 Availability of in-house toilet

Category		Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru		Total	
		HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Titleholder of land	Yes	25	2.9	181	21.1	88	10.3	294	34.3
	No	1	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.2	5	0.6
Non-titleholders:									
Tenant farmers	Yes	7	0.8	135	15.8	53	6.2	195	22.8
	No	2	0.2	5	0.6	3	0.3	10	1.2
Farm laborers	Yes	6	0.7	210	24.5	126	14.7	342	40.0
	No	0	0.0	7	0.8	3	0.3	10	1.2
Subtotal	Yes	13	1.5	345	40.3	179	20.9	537	62.8
	No	2	0.2	12	1.4	6	0.7	20	2.3
Total	Yes	38	4.4	526	61.4	267	31.2	831	97.1
	No	3	0.4	14	1.6	8	0.9	25	2.9
Total No. of respondents		42	4.1	540	63	275	32.1	856	100

The awareness of environmental health by building upin-house toilet is closely related with

sewerage. The results of census are shown in Table 5-31 which describes that there are 83% of PAPs whose septic tank for disposal. However, there is PAPs who still use small canal for disposal (13.8%).

Table 5-31 Wastewater disposals (toilet)

Category	Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru		Total	
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Titleholder of land								
Septic tank	25	2.9	163	18.9	70	8.2	258	30.1
Sewage	0	0.0	19	2.2	18	2.1	37	4.3
N/A	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2	4	0.5
Non-titleholders:								
Tenant farmers								
Septic tank	7	0.8	125	14.6	45	5.3	177	20.7
Sewage	0	0.0	9	1.1	9	1.1	18	2.1
N/A	2	0.2	6	0.7	2	0.2	10	1.2
Farm laborers								
Septic tank	2	0.2	164	19.2	109	12.7	275	32.2
Human waste small pond	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
Sewage	2	0.2	45	5.3	16	1.9	63	7.4
N/A	0	0.0	8	0.9	4	0.5	12	1.4
Subtotal of non-titleholders								
Septic tank	9	1.1	289	33.8	154	18.0	452	52.9
Human waste small pond	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
Sewage	2	0.2	54	6.3	25	2.9	81	9.5
N/A	2	0.2	14	1.6	6	0.7	22	2.6
Total								
Septic tank	34	4.0	452	52.7	224	26.2	710	82.9
Human waste small pond	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
Sewage	2	0.2	73	8.5	43	5.0	118	13.8
N/A	3	0.4	15	1.8	8	0.9	26	3.0
Total No. of respondents	41	4.8	540	63.0	275	32.2	856	100

In addition to knowledge about available public facility and household amenity as described above, other existing public facilities that are known by the PAPs in their neighborhoods are

varied. There are 22 public facilities mentioned by PAPs respondents. Mosque is the most often mentioned by 177 PAPs, followed by village office, village road infrastructure, irrigation, polyclinic, and midwife respectively.

Table 5-32 Other public facility according to respondents

(Unit: HHs)

Category	Sumuradem	Mekarsari	Patrol Baru	Total
Village Road Infrastructure	3	32	14	49
Mosque	5	114	58	177
Village Office	3	78	7	88
Sport Hall	3	12	10	25
Medical Doctor	1	4	4	9
Midwife	1	9	0	10
Islamic school	0	1	1	2
Polyclinic	0	14	7	21
Transportation Terminal	0	1	0	1
Transportation	0	0	1	1
Irrigation	0	27	4	4
Kindergarten	0	2	2	4
Supermarket	0	3	0	3
Posyandu	0	3	2	5
Farmers and Fisherman Meeting Hall	0	1	0	1
Public Graveyard	0	0	1	1
24 Hours Clinic	0	1	0	1
Mosque, Football Field, Graveyard	0	1	1	2
Mushola	0	4	3	7
Certificate Program	0	1	1	2
Civilian security post (Pos Ronda)	0	1	4	5
School	0	8	1	9
N/A	25	223	154	402
Total	41	540	275	856

5.5 Study of vulnerable groups in society

The indicators used to define vulnerable groups in society in this study refers to elderly (over 60 years old); living in poverty or poor condition, widow/widower, disabilities, or having more

than one of the indicators. Based on the official record from village office and local non-governmental organization, this research identified and selected 39 HHs as vulnerable groups by land ownership status (Table 5-33). The majority (59.0% PAPs) are in the farm laborer group, followed by landowners (25.5% PAPs). The table shows that landownership does not always necessarily mean wealth status.

Table 5-33 Vulnerable groups by land ownership status

Category	Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru		Total	
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Land Owner	2	5.1	6	15.4	2	5.1	10	25.6
Tennant	4	10.3	2	5.1	0	0.0	6	15.4
Farm Laborer	13	33.3	10	25.6	0	0.0	23	59.0
Total	19	48.7	18	46.2	2	5.1	39	100

There are 39 PAPs in the study. Most of them are vulnerable because they are elderly and living in poverty (38.5%). In addition, there are elderly poor widows (23.1%), and elderly persons (10.3%).

Table 5-34 Vulnerability indicators

Category	Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru		Total	
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Poor	1	2.6	1	2.6	0	0.0	2	5.1
Elderly	2	5.1	2	5.1	0	0.0	4	10.3
Female elderly widow	0	0.0	2	5.1	0	0.0	2	5.1
Male elderly widow	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6
Female elderly widow and poor	6	15.4	3	7.7	0	0.0	9	23.1
Male elderly widow and poor	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6
Elderly and poor	6	15.4	7	17.9	2	5.1	15	38.5
Disabled and elderly	0	0.0	1	2.6	0	0.0	1	2.6
Female widow and poor	2	5.1	2	5.1	0	0.0	4	10.3
Total	19	48.7	18	46.2	2	5.1	39	100

Another indicator of poverty within vulnerable groups is aid dependency from its neighbors. The extent of poverty can be seen by the dependency on food aid. A number of 48.7% of PAPs need to be supported by their children for food supply. Table 5-35 explains the

dependency conditions to the food supplies in some various supported neighborhoods.

Table 5-35 Daily meals support

Category	Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru		Total	
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Daily meals supported by children	13	33.3	5	12.8	1	2.6	19	48.7
Daily meals supported by neighbor	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6
Daily meals supported by family member	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6
Daily meals supported by children and neighbor	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6
Work with low incomes	3	7.7	13	33.3	1	2.6	17	43.6
Total	19	48.7	18	46.2	2	5.1	39	100

On the other hand, it is found that there are a significant number of PAPs (43.6%) who are working with insufficient income. There are several PAPs who depend on another support from neighbors in the form of paid job to meet daily needs.

Related to the government programs, it can clearly be seen that government has not paid attention vulnerable groups. 53.8% out of total vulnerable PAPs respondents claim that they have not got any support from the government. They (38.5% of PAPs vulnerable respondents) only receive common program for all citizens, such as subsidized-rice for the poor (RASKIN).

Table 5-36 Support from the Government

Category	Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru		Total	
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
House reparation program	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6
BPJS Program	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6
RASKIN Program	1	2.6	12	30.8	2	5.1	15	38.5
RASKIN & BLT Program	0	0.0	1	2.6	0	0.0	1	2.6
No support	16	41.0	5	12.8	0	0.0	21	53.8
Total	19	48.7	18	46.2	2	5.1	39	100

In such circumstances, the construction activities are future hopes. Table 5-37 shows that the expectations of vulnerable group towards PLTU 2. The majority (53.8%) expects the new power plant to provide free healthcare. Again, 23.1% expect free healthcare and social security,

followed by 15.4% expect free healthcare and monthly allowance.

Table 5-37 Expectation from PLTU 2

Category	Sumuradem		Mekarsari		Patrol Baru		Total	
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Free Medical Treatment	10	25.6	8	23.1	2	5.1	21	53.8
Free Medical Treatment & Social Insurance	1	2.6	8	20.5	0	0.0	9	23.1
Free Medical Treatment & Monthly Allowance	5	12.8	1	2.6	0	0.0	6	15.4
Monthly Allowance	3	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	7.7
Free Medical Treatment & Free Tuition Fees	0	0	1	2.6	0	0	0	0
Total	19	48.7	18	46.2	2	5.1	39	100

5.6 Study of other affected persons in the community

5.6.1 Study of the negative effects to Pulo Kuntul block, Mekarsari village

Pulo Kuntul is an area located near the project site, about 150 m according to JATAYU (see Figure 5-2). The area is inhabited by non-titleholder residents relying on agricultural activities and remittances from overseas as the sources of income. Particular attention should be paid to this area both from environmental and social perspectives. Therefore, the socio-economic study was conducted and FGD was carried out two times for the purpose to find measures to mitigate the negative impacts from the land acquisition (see 6.2 Results of Focus group discussions (FGDs)).



Figure 5-2 Location of Pulo Kuntul block, Mekarsari village

Based on in-depth interviews with informants of Pulo Kuntul, negative impacts of the new power plant that residents concern about are as follows:

1. Air pollution from fly-ash will affect their health;
2. There is a group of people of Pulo Kuntul who stated that the smoke from the chimney of existing power plants has caused the death of some coconut trees in the area. This group is very concerned with the construction of the new power plant. However, other groups argue that the death of coconut trees because of pest attacks.
3. The effect of noise from the new power plant construction process primarily will come from the operation of heavy equipment. This argument is mainly based on the experience during the construction of PERTAMINA project that caused loud noise and made Pulo Kuntul residents evacuated themselves for a week to get rid of the noise.
4. Loss of employment due to the transfer of agricultural land to new power plant. The census results show that some 68% of residents of Pulo Kuntul are farm laborers; therefore, the land acquisition plan for the new power plant potentially affects these residents.

Table 5-38 Number of household and family members by occupation

Category	HHs	Persons
Land owner farmer	1	2
Land owner farmer & Rebon shrimper	1	2
Tennant & Mango broker	1	4
Farm laborer	24	77
Farm laborer & Kiosk	2	6
Farm laborer & <i>rebon</i> shrimper	2	9
Tailor	2	3
Masseur	1	4
Motorcycle mechanic	1	1
Total	35	111

Table 5-39 Formal education level of household head

Category	HHs
Not educated	14
Not finished elementary school	5
Finished elementary school	14
Finished junior high school	2
Total	35

Pulo Kuntul residents are living on a rental land belongs to local government. They call it *mondok* which means constructing houses on land that does not belong to them. Nevertheless, the structures constructed on the land 77% of it are permanent houses.

Table 5-40 Type of house

Category	HHs
Permanent	27
Non-permanent	8
Total	35

5.6.2 Study of the negative effects by power plants to fishery

Based on the interviews with fishermen and shrimpers (small-shrimp: *rebon*) in the villages adjacent to the existing power plant and the proposed new power plant, their concerns about the

new power plant are as follows:

1. Fishing ground near the area of the existing plant becomes restricted for fishermen;
2. A decrease in sea water quality due to waste from the existing power plant. As a result, many fish are dead and fishing yields are decreasing;
3. Seawater polluted by spills from coal-carrying vessels during unloading activity;
4. Disorganized coal-carrying vessels traffic have damaged fishing nets during anchoring activity;
5. Fishing grounds becomes limited since the operation of the existing power plant;
6. Several *rebon* shrimpers fishing grounds are getting deeper;
7. Accidental fire of coal-carrying vessel caused difficulty for fishing and human respiratory illness.

Table 5-41 Type of negative effect of existing power plant to Fishery

Category	Ujung Gebang		Mekarsari		Tegal Taman		Eretan Kulon		Total	
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Fishing net damage by coal vessel	6	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	7	11.7
Sea water polluted by PLTU waste	1	1.7	1	1.7	0	0.0	2	3.3	4	6.7
Fly-ash and waste disposal of PLTU	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.3	3	5.0
Hot drainage from the PLTU	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.3	2	3.3
Died fish and decrease of fishing yield	10	16.7	1	1.7	0	0.0	8	13.3	19	31.7
Decrease of small shrimp fishing yield	0	0.0	5	8.3	3	5.0	0	0.0	8	13.3
No negative	7	11.7	2	3.3	3	5.0	5	8.3	17	28.3
Total	25	41.7	9	15.0	6	10.0	20	33.3	60	100

Regarding the decline in fish catches (Table 5-41 and 5-42), recent literatures point out that every year the productivity of fishery sector from Indramayu waters experience drops. The decline in CPUE (Catch per Unit Effort) is considerably significant (Fish Capture Indramayu Policy Analysis; IPB, 2007). "Productivity of Fishermen in Indramayu dropped to Rp. 5 Billion per Month", according to Republika.co.id. Wednesday, July 13th 2016.

Table 5-42 Fishing yield fluctuation after the operation of existing power plant

Category	Ujung Gebang		Mekarsari		Tegal Taman		Eretan Kulon		Total	
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%

Decreased	23	38.3	4	6.7	4	6.7	18	30.0	49	81.7
Steady	2	3.3	5	8.3	2	3.3	2	3.3	11	18.3
Total	25	41.7	9	15.0	6	10.0	20	33.3	60	100

Table 5-43 Perception on the negative effect of new power plant to Fishery

Category	Ujung Gebang		Mekarsari		Tegal Taman		Eretan Kulon		Total	
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Sea water polluted	3	5.0	3	5.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	7	11.7
Fishing ground becomes further and difficult	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	6.7	5	8.3
Problem with fisherman health, decrease of fishing yield	2	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.3	4	6.7
Increasing waste and large vessel	3	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	5.0	6	10.0
Small shrimp difficult to catch	6	10.0	2	3.3	2	3.3	0	0.0	10	16.7
Fishing net often damaged by coal-carrying vessel	3	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	5.0
No negative effect	7	11.7	4	6.7	4	6.7	10	16.7	25	41.7
Total	25	41.7	9	15.0	6	10.0	20	33.3	60	100

Fishermen who catch in the surrounding area of the project site worry about environmental effects by power plants to catches and their health. Although such negative effects are not assumed to be caused by the new power plant as it will be designed to satisfy the environmental standard of Indonesia, appropriate measures will be taken into consideration if any effects arise that adversely affect to fishery.

Aside from the concerns on effects to inshore fishery, there is a possibility of damage to offshore fishing nets by coal-carrying vessels (in the past, there were accidents of this kind in the operation of the existing power plant). Therefore, it is necessary that the Project recognize the possibility of negative effects to offshore fisheries based especially at Ujung Gebang and Eretan Kulon villages and pay attention to the occurrence of such accidents after starting the operation of power plant. In the case if such an accident happen, the loss will be compensated based on the confirmation of fact by the regulatory agencies.

Based on the field research, it was found that smallshrimpers (half-agricultural and

half-fishing) in Mekarsari village will lose their field to catch small shrimp due to the Project, as the beach along the power plant will be closed to unauthorized personnel. Therefore, discussion for compensation and support was made with the small-shrimp fishermen in Mekarsari village at FGD.

5.6.3 Study of the affected persons of access road

A new access road is planned to be constructed in Sumuradem, which will be branched in the middle of the existing access road headed to the new power plant. The size of land acquired for the new access road will approximately be 2.5 ha (25 m width×1 km).

The affected persons of access road are the titleholders of the acquired land and the farmers in the land (tenant farmers and farm laborers). Most affected persons live in Sunuradem and Mekarsari villages (Refer to Annex 6. “List of Titleholders, Tenant Farmers and Farm Laborers of the Acquired Land for Access Road”).

Table 5-44 Number of eligible PAPs by land ownership classification
- Access road -

(Unit: HHs and persons)

Category	Total	
	HHs	Persons
Titleholder of land	23	77
Non-titleholders:		
Tenant farmers	10	35
Farm laborers	25	58
Subtotal	36	93
Total	58	147

Table 5- 45 shows that more than half of total titleholders’ agricultural lands will be affected $\geq 20\%$ of total land by access road construction.

Table 5-45 Number and % of titleholders who lose their land
more than or equal to 20% of their total land - Access road -

(Unit: HHs, %)

Category	Total	
	HHs	%
$\geq 20\%$ of total land	15	65.2
$< 20\%$ of total land	4	17.3

No answer *	4	17.3
Total	23	100

Note: Respondents are not sure about the proportion of their land.

In the survey, most of the affected persons of access road did not express their willingness to receive support for other source of income after land acquisition. It is assumed that project socialization and its livelihood restoration have not been introduced by the PLN. Recognizing the situation, PLN introduced the project objective and measures to restore the livelihoods of the affected persons through FGD and public announcement.

Table 5-46 Summary of PAPs' willingness of support
for other source of income - Access road -

(Unit: HHs)

Category	Total
Titleholder of land:	
Job related with self-owned skill	1
Annuities	1
No willingness	21
Sub Total	23
Non-titleholders:	
1. Tenant farmers	
Construction worker	1
Small business	1
No willingness	9
Sub Total	11
2. Farm laborers	
Construction worker	4
Security guard	1
Unskilled laborer	1
Job related with self-owned skill	3
No willingness	16
Sub Total	25
Subtotal of non-titleholders	35
Total	58

Most of the affected persons only have agriculture-related skills. Skills other than farming are as follows.

Table 5-47 Summary of PAPs by skill - Access road -

(Unit: HHs)

Category	Total
Titleholder of land:	
Small business	4
Cooking	1
Construction worker/ mechanic	1
Military/Police	1
Service	1
Employee	1
No skill	14
Sub Total	23
Non-titleholders:	
1. Tenant farmers	
Cooking	1
Construction worker/ mechanic	1
Water pipe operator	1
Unskilled labor	2
No skill	6
Sub Total	11
2. Farm laborers	
Transportation service	2
Construction worker/ mechanic	1
Poultry/livestock raising	1
Small shrimp fishing	1
Employee	1
Unskilled labor	1
No skill	18
Sub Total	25
Subtotal of non-titleholders	35
Total	58

5.6.4 Study of the negative effects by existing power plant

In regards to air pollution, most of respondents (76.8%) express their concern on air pollution. The indicator used by them is the frequency of black smokes convey from the chimney of existing power plant. Furthermore, the villager claims that the smokes disperse to village. Every morning, the floors outside their houses are always covered by black ashes. Dying crops and the loss of palm trees in surrounding villages is allegedly caused by fly-ashes from the chimney.

Table 5-48 Perceptions of air pollution

(Unit: No. of respondents, %)

No	Village	Air Pollution After PLTU I Construction					
		Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
1	Mekarsari	11	11.6%	6	6.3%	17	17.9%
2	Sumuradem Timur	7	7.4%	9	9.5%	16	16.8%
3	Tegal Taman	29	30.5%	3	3.2%	32	33.7%
4	Ujung Gebang	26	27.4%	4	4.2%	30	31.6%
Total		73	76.8%	22	23.2%	95	100%

All respondents state that there is no water pollution, whereas 71.7% of fisherman claim that the existing power plant has disrupted seawater and its surrounding living conditions.

Table 5-49 Perceptions of water pollution

(Unit: No. of respondents, %)

No	Village	Ocean Pollution After PLTU I Construction					
		Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
1	Mekarsari	0	0%	17	17.9%	17	17.9%
2	Sumuradem Timur	0	0%	16	16.8%	16	16.8%
3	Tegal Taman	0	0%	32	33.7%	32	33.7%
4	Ujung Gebang	0	0%	30	31.6%	30	31.6%
Total		0	0%	0%	100.0%	95	100%

There is almost a balance response (47.4% Yes – 52.6% No) expressed by the respondents regarding noise level. Respondents of Tegal Taman village contribute the highest percentage for “Yes” responses. This happens because the Tegal Taman village is the nearest location from the existing power plant.

Table 5-50 Perceptions of noise increase

(Unit: No. of respondents, %)

No	Village	Noise Increase After PLTU I Construction					
		Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
1	Mekarsari	9	9.5%	8	8.4%	17	17.9%
2	Sumuradem Timur	2	2.1%	14	14.7%	16	16.8%
3	Tegal Taman	29	30.5%	3	3.2%	32	33.7%
4	Ujung Gebang	5	5.3%	25	26.3%	30	31.6%
Total		45	47.4%	50	52.6%	95	100%

As for vibration intensity, the respondents of Tegal Taman village are the only villagers (14.7%) who confirm that there is vibration from the existing plant. Again, this happens because the Tegal Taman village is the nearest location from the existing power plant.

Table 5-51 Perceptions of vibration increase

(Unit: No. of respondents, %)

No	Village	Vibration Increase after PLTU I Construction					
		Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
1	Mekarsari	0	0%	17	17.9%	17	17.9%
2	Sumuradem Timur	0	0%	16	16.8%	16	16.8%
3	Tegal Taman	14	14.7%	18	18.9%	32	33.7%
4	Ujung Gebang	0	0%	30	31.6%	30	31.6%
Total		14	14.7%	81	85.3%	95	100%

Environmental effects happened on sea waves are claimed to occur only by 3.2% of the respondents from East Sumuradem village (1.1%) and Ujung Gebang (2.1%). This is understandable because in the villages of Ujung Gebang and East Sumuradem several residents are fishermen. The respondents know some fishermen who have the ability to read the waves and this has led to some extent led to get information about the wave.

Table 5-52 Perceptions of changes in sea wave

(Unit: No. of respondents, %)

No	Village	Changes in Sea Wave (Especially to Fishery)					
		Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
1	Mekarsari	0	0%	17	17.9%	17	17.9%

2	Sumuradem Timur	1	1.1%	15	15.8%	16	16.8%
3	Tegal Taman	0	0%	32	33.7%	32	33.7%
4	Ujung Gebang	2	2.1%	28	29.5%	30	31.6%
Total		3	3.2%	92	96.8%	95	100%

Furthermore, question about other pollution was being asked to respondents (see Table 5-53). Most of them (84.2% of 80 HH respondents) state that there is no other pollution. Others (10.5%) say that rats have attacked agricultural lands, followed by coconut tree become die (3.2%), and the remaining 2.1% state that the bottom of the sea becomes black (2.1%).

Regarding the health issue, census shows that 52.6% of respondents believe that there is no negative impact (see Table 5-54). Health issues complained by respondents are cough (12.6%), followed by cough and cold (12.6%) and breathless. The rest is health issue complained by one or two people. There are three cases of respiratory illness complaints (3.2%) and lung complaint (1.1%). This means that there only few cases of illness and all of them are not significantly caused by the negative impacts of existing PLTU.

Table 5-53 Perceptions of other pollution

(Unit: No. of respondents, %)

No	Villages	Other pollution after PLTU I construction									
		Yes, other pollution						No other pollution	%	Total	%
		Rats attack to agricultural land	%	Coconut tree become die	%	The bottom of the sea become black	%				
1	Mekarsari	2	2.1%	1	1.1%	0	0%	14	14.7%	17	17.9%
2	Sumuradem Timur	2	2.1%	1	1.1%	0	0%	13	13.7%	16	16.8%
3	Tegal Taman	3	3.2%	0	0%	0	0%	29	30.5%	32	33.7%
4	Ujung Gebang	3	3.2%	1	1.1%	2	2.1%	24	25.3%	30	31.6%
Total		10	10.5%	3	3.2%	2	2.1%	80	84.2%	95	100%

Table 5-54 Negative impact on health

(Unit: No. of respondents)

No	Village	Type of disease										No negative impact	Total
		Cough, cold and fever	Cough	Lung	Asthma, breathless, cough	Cough & cold	Breathless, cough & cold	Cough, cold & itchy	Breathless, & cough	Respiratory illness	Red spots in skin		
1	Mekarsari	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	17
2	Sumuradem Timur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
3	Tegal Taman	0	3	0	4	8	3	1	1	3	0	9	32
4	Ujung Gebang	0	7	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	1	14	30
Total		3	12	1	4	12	7	1	1	3	1	50	95

6. Measures for Compensation and Resettlement and Restoration Assistance

As a general rule, all eligible PAPs losing assets, livelihoods or resources will be fully compensated and assisted so that they can improve, or at least restore, their former economic and social conditions. In this Project, titleholders of land are compensated with the replacement cost of the land, and all PAPs who are affected by the land acquisition in their livelihood and standard of living are compensated with the CSR program of PLN.

6.1 Eligible people for compensation and restoration assistance

6.1.1 Eligibility requirement

As described in 4. “Policy of Land Acquisition for the Project”, all PAPs residing, working, doing business and/or cultivating land within the project impacted areas **as of the cutoff date** are entitled to compensation and restoration assistance, **irrespective of tenure status** and other factors such as social or economic standing.

PAPs are person or household or business which on account of project implementation would have his, her or their:

- Standard of living adversely affected;
- Right, title or interest in any house, interest in, or right to use, any land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land), commercial properties, tenancy, or right in annual or perennial crops and trees or any other fixed or moveable assets, acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently;
- Income earning opportunities, business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected temporarily or permanently; or
- Social and cultural activities and relationships affected or any other losses that may be identified during the process of land acquisition planning.

6.1.2 Identifying the eligible people

1) Summary of the eligible people

Compensation for the loss of acquired land is eligible to titleholders, and both titleholders and non-title holders are eligible to compensation for the loss of livelihood due to the acquisition of land, on which these people rely their livelihood on farming and fishery (small-shrimp). With respect to the restoration of living conditions of PAPs, it is planned that support will be provided to the residents in Pulo Kuntul block in Mekarsari, close to the project site as described in 5.6.1 above, as well as the vulnerable in the community. Further, the CSR program will provide supports for community development, such as infrastructure development and so on.

Table 6-1 Summary of eligible people

Titleholder / Non-titleholder	PAPs			Law No.2/2012 and other legislations	JICA guidelines
	Classification	No.of eligible HHs	Loss/effects from the land acquisition		
Compensation and supports concerning the land acquisition for new power plant (PLTU 2)					
Titleholder of acquired land	Titleholders	298 HHs	Loss of agricultural land	✓	✓
			Loss of building on the land	✓	✓
			Loss of farm products	✓	✓
			Loss of livelihood	✓	✓
Non-titleholder of acquired land	Tenant farmers	205 HHs	Loss of livelihood		✓
	Farm laborers	352 HHs	Loss of livelihood		✓
	Smallshrimpers	61 HHs	Loss of livelihood		✓
Titleholders & Non-titleholder of acquired land	Vulnerable in society (Elderly, women, disabled, and poor)	39 HHs (included in the above)	Negative effects on livelihood		✓
			Negative effects on living conditions		✓
N/A	Residents in Pulo Kuntul block, Mekarsari village (PLTU 2 project site is 150m from the residential area)	35 HHs	Loss of livelihood (smallshrimpers) Negative effects on living conditions		✓
Titleholder / Non-titleholder of acquired land	Residents in the acquired land	3 HHs (included in the "Non-titleholder" above)	Loss of building on the land	✓ ¹	✓
Compensation and supports concerning the land acquisition for access road ²					
Titleholder of acquired land	Titleholders	23 HHs	Loss of agricultural land, agricultural products, livelihood (no building on the acquired land)	✓ ²	✓
			Loss of livelihood		✓
Non-titleholder of acquired land	Tenant farmers	11 HHs	Loss of livelihood		✓
	Farm laborers	25 HHs	Loss of livelihood		✓
Other supportprogram					
N/A	All people in the community	N/A	Improvement of the standard of living in the community		✓

Notes:

1.If all of the three residents do not hold legal documents of residence, then Law No. 2 of 2012 does not apply. Instead, compensation will be made in compliance with the Presidential Regulation No. 56/2017 on "Community Social Impact Management in the Land Provision for National Strategic Project". For the residents who do not fulfill the conditions of this regulation, laws and regulations concerning the property right of occupants at land clearance are referred to, including the Indonesian Civil Code, the Law on Human Rights and the West Java Governor Decree.

2. Law No. 2 of 2012 does not apply to the land acquisition for access road as the size of land is smaller than 5 ha. Therefore, direct negotiation is made between titleholders of the land and PLN.

2) Needs of support for livelihood restoration of each PAPs classification

As described in 5.4.1 "Characteristics of the community", Indramayu district is known as one of the West Javanese rice barns, and the dominance of the community surrounding the

acquired land work in the agricultural sector. In the preparation of LARAP for the Project, preliminary analysis of the needs of PAPs for livelihood restoration were made based on the understanding of the characteristic of the community. Then, further analysis was made with the information gathered through the socio-economic study including the main source of income, the percentage of household income from the acquired land, willingness to continue farming/support for other source of income, PAPs' skill etc. Based on the analysis, needs for livelihood restoration were identified for each PAPs classification as follows:

1. Farmers (titleholders, tenant farmers and farm laborers): Majority of PAPs are farmers who lose their productive land by the land acquisition; however, the degree of impacts to their income is different for each individual. Most farmers have other source of income such as small business, day labor etc. Therefore, it is necessary that support for livelihood restoration to the farmer PAPs is provided by prioritizing PAPs in terms of timing and careful attention, based on the degree of negative effects to their livelihood from the land acquisition.

It was recognized that many farmers have willingness of support for other source of income such as PLTU employee, unskilled laborer (especially at the construction site of the Project) and Job related with self-owned skill, as the income from agricultural production is at low level in general. Needs for livelihood restoration of the farmers are classified as follows:

- Support for continuing farming: Farmers who have willingness to continue farming, elderly/ women/ disabled etc. who have difficulty in having new skill/ to be physical labor
 - Other on-farm supports such as livestock farming: Farmers who have willingness to continue work in agricultural sector with skills for better earnings
 - Non-farm supports such as vocational training: Farmers who have willingness to have other source of income
2. Small-shrimpers catching at the coast along the acquired land: Small-shrimpers in Mekarsari village will lose their field to catch small shrimp due to the Project. Therefore, it is necessary that support for alternative way to continue work related to small-shrimp and/or non-farm supports.

In addition to the above PAPs whose livelihood will directly be affected by the land acquisition, needs for supports were considered from the viewpoint of “vulnerable in society” and “potential negative effects due to the location”.

3. Vulnerable in society: There are people in the community who are vulnerable to the changes in the living environment due to the Project. Therefore, it is necessary that special treatment is made for livelihood restoration and support for healthcare, education etc.
4. Residents in Pulo Kuntul block, Mekarsari village: It is the area close to the Project site. Therefore, it is necessary that remedies for the potential negative effects due to the Project is prepared. Comprehensive supports will be provided to the residents including livelihood restoration, supports for vulnerable in society and living conditions.

6.2 Results of Focus group discussions (FGDs)

A series of discussion were made with each category of PAPs mainly on the items below (see table 6-3 “Summary of FGDs).

6.2.1 Support for restoration of livelihood and living conditions (CSR program)

Support program for the livelihood restoration and standard of living were determined mostly based on the discussions through FGDs. The target groups are titleholders, non-titleholders, the vulnerable, and residents who live adjacent to new power plant as well. The support for restoration of livelihood and standard of living consist of: on-farm and non-farm supports, and supports for vulnerable groups. PLN had set CSR program before the FGDs: the support program determined through the FGDs were added to the CSR program which consists of improvement of infrastructure and public utilities for the development of the community.

6.2.2. Grievance procedures

The mechanism of grievance procedures for the Project is designed from the viewpoint that all the related parties to the Project need to understand the purpose and support effective practice. Therefore, discussions on its designing were made with PAPs through FGDs and will be taken over by the LARAP Committees. The villages’ officials and the representatives of PLN attended all FGDs sessions to ensure ideas and requests of PAPs. As a result, affected communities are aware of and understand the grievance mechanism’s benefits to them.

6.2.3. Environmental effects of new power plant

As for the environmental effects of the new power plant, discussion was made mainly at FGD with the residents in Pulo Kuntul block, Mekarsari village, located near the project site (about 150 m distance). Socio-economic study was conducted prior to the FGD as well. As a result of the discussion, it was found that residents in Pulo Kuntul block are not willing to relocate to the other area as no particular negative effects from the new power plant are expected according to the engineering consultant.

6.2.4. Concerns about the negative effects of the existing power plant

Concerns about the negative effects of the existing power plant were heard not only at FGDs but also through the socio-economic study and at other opportunities of communication with the community people. With respect to the concerns of the community people, PLN will take actions for confirmation of facts and appropriate measures as necessary.

Concerns of the community people about the negative effects of existing and new power plants (PLTU 1 and 2) as summarized in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Concerns of the community people about the negative effects of the power plants

Item	Affected people
Environmental issues	
Air pollution from the coal fired power plant (PLTU1 & 2) (CO ₂ , SO _x , NO _x , etc.)	Residents in peripheral villages
Scattered coal dust from the coal fired power plant (PLTU1 & 2)	Residents in peripheral villages
Health issue (respiratory system etc.) and damage to agricultural products by the negative environmental affects above	Residents in peripheral villages
Safety radius from the coal fired power plant (PLTU 2)	Residents in nearby villages (esp. Pulo Kuntul block in Mekarsari)
Loss of livelihood	
Loss of livelihood of fishermen due to the decrease of small-shrimp used to make terasi (shrimp paste) by the hot drainage from the power plant (PLTU 1 & 2)	Fishermen affected by PLTU 1 & 2
Damage of fishing nets by coal-carrying vessels	Fishermen affected by PLTU 1
Loss of livelihood of farmers due to the acquisition of farmland for PLTU 1	Farmers affected by PLTU 1
Damage of agricultural products by rats from PLTU 1	Farmers affected by PLTU 1
Damage of agricultural products with road traffic along new access road	Farmers affected by new access road (esp. Sumuradem)
Other issues	
Violation of human rights (no participation of community residents in land acquisition process of PLTU 1 (no public consultation nor socio-economic study to non-titleholders)	Affected people by PLTU 1
No grievance procedures in relation to PLTU 1	Affected people by PLTU 1
Inappropriate CSR in relation to PLTU 1	Affected people by PLTU 1
Need to protect vulnerable in community (PLTU1 & 2)	Vulnerable in peripheral villages

(Refer to Annex 1. “Minutes of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)”)

Table 6-3 Summary of FGDs

No	Date	Village	Category	No. of eligible people (a)	No. of participants (b)	% of participation (b / a)	LARAP Committee	
							Group	Representative
1	Oct. 22, 2016	Mekarsari	Tenant farmers	82	32	30.0%	Paguyuban	*****
							Village Youth Organization	*****
							Mekarsari Village Official	*****
							Yayasan Paramitra	*****
2	Oct. 23, 2016	Mekarsari	Farm laborers	128	14	10.9%	Paguyuban	*****
							Village Youth Organization	*****
							Mekarsari Village Official	*****
							Yayasan Paramitra	*****
3	Oct. 24, 2016	Mekarsari	Titleholders	128	68	53.1%	Paguyuban	*****
							Village Youth Organization	*****
							Yayasan Paramitra	*****
							Mekarsari Village Official	*****
							Farmers Group Union	*****
4	Oct. 28, 2016	Sumuradem	Tenant farmers	15	5	33.3%	Public Figures	*****
5	Oct. 28, 2016	Sumuradem	Farm Laborers	8	0	0%		
6	Oct. 28, 2016	Sumuradem	Titleholders	53	29	54.7%		
							Youth Village Organization	*****
							Village Official	*****
							MUI in village level	*****

No	Date	Village	Category	No. of eligible people (a)	No. of participants (b)	% of participation (b / a)	LARAP Committee	
							Group	Representative
7	Oct. 29, 2016	Patrol Baru	Tenant farmers	45	16	35.5%	Village Official	*****
8	Oct. 29, 2016	Patrol Baru	Farm Laborers	129	32	24.8%	Village Official	*****
9	Oct. 29, 2016	Patrol Baru	Titleholders	138	51	36.9%	Village Official	*****
							Public Figure	*****
10	Nov. 5, 2016	Mekarsari	Residents in Pulo Kuntul block - 1 st FGD	35	24	68.5%	Mekarsari Village Official	*****
11	Nov. 6, 2016	Peripheral villages	JATAYU (no member list obtained)	N/A	15	N/A	Paguyuban	*****
							Mekarsari Village Official	*****
12	Nov. 7, 2016	Mekarsari	Smallshrimpers	61	22	36.0%	Mekarsari Village Official	*****
13	Nov. 30, 2016	Mekarsari	Residents in Pulo Kuntul block - 2 nd FGD	35	5	14.2%	Paguyuban	*****
							Mekarsari Village Official	*****
14	Jan. 19, 2017	Sumuradem and peripheral villages	Titleholders, Tenant farmers and farm laborers of land for access road	59	46	77.9%	Public Figures	*****
							Village Head	*****
15	Mar. 2, 2017	Patrol Baru	Titleholders, Tenant farmers and farm laborers	30	17	56.6%	-	*****
16	Mar. 11, 2017	Mekarsari	Titleholders, Tenant farmers of village government-owned lands.	26	19	73.0%	LARAP Committee Village-owned Enterprise Village Official	*****
17	Mar. 12, 2017	Patrol Lor	Titleholders, Tenant farmers of village government-owned lands.	19	15	78.9%	Sub-village Head	*****
18	Mar. 31, 2017	Mekarsari	Titleholders, Tenant farmers of village government-owned lands.	112	56	50.0%	-	*****

Note: No. of eligible people in this table is calculated based on PAPs' residence (14 Villages: Sumuradem, Sumuradem Timur, Sumuradem Barat, Mekarsari, Patrol Baru, Patrol, Patrol Lor, Limpas, Karang Layung, Pusaka Jaya, Anjatan Baru, Kedungwungu, Dawuan), which are different from the No. of PAPs in Table 5-1 categorized by villages in the acquired land.

6.3 Compensation for loss of assets

Under the JICA guidelines, compensation for land and/or non-land assets will be based on the principle of replacement cost as much as possible. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the replacement cost standard.

6.3.1 Appraisal of compensation value under the law No.2/2012

The value of compensation for loss of assets is assessed by an independent land appraiser who has obtained the license of appraisal practices given by Minister of Finance and licensed by Land Agency. Type of the loss of assets to be covered by the appraisal are defined as follows:

- a. Land
- b. Right of space above and under the ground
- c. Building
- d. Plants
- e. Objects related to land
- f. Other non-physical losses that can be assessed

6.3.1.1 Technical guidelines (SPI 306⁶)

The independent land appraiser conducts valuation based mainly on the technical guidelines for the valuation at the land acquisition for public utilities construction.

1) Physical assets

Physical assets are valued at the market value, considering the highest and best use (HBU) of the assets. Following criteria are used in analyzing HBU:

- Legally permissible
- Physically possible
- Financially profitable
- Generate the highest value (maximum productivity) of the property

Basis of the calculation on appraising physical assets are as follows.

Valuation object	Market	Income	Cost	Information
Land	Vacant land	Land areas which have commercial potential	-	HBU
Land & building	Calculated as a single unit by using similar and comparable data	Commercial properties such as offices, hotels and so on	Indication of Market Value of land in an empty state added New	HBU

⁶Constituent Committee of Indonesian Valuation Standards (KPSPI) and Indonesia Society of Appraisers (MAPPI), 2015

Valuation object	Market	Income	Cost	Information
			Replacement Cost (RCN) of building adjusted with depreciation	
Building & SPL	-	-	RCN adjusted with depreciation	-
Land & plant	Calculated as a single unit by using similar and comparable data, such as palm oil, etc.	Used on crops that produce commercially, such as oil palm, rubber, corn, horticultural crops, etc.	Indication of Market Value of land in an empty state added RCN of plants adjusted with depreciation	HBU
Plant	Calculated as standing plants using similar and comparable data, like mango, durian, etc.	Used in plants (without land) that produce commercially such as coffee, corn, horticulture and so on	RCN of plant which has not yet productive adjusted with depreciation	-
Personal property attached to the land / building	Calculated using similar and comparable data, such as installation of plumbing, electrical installations, elevators, etc.	-	RCN of tailored to personal property adjusted with depreciation	-

2) Non-physical assets

The technical guidelines define the non-physical losses as follows and set calculation for the value of each item:

- Premium (potential loss of job or loss of business, emotional loss (solatium))
- Transaction cost (moving expense, taxes etc.)
- Compensation on waiting period
- Losses on the reduction of value of land

Basis of the calculation on appraising non-physical assets are as follows.

Valuation object	Premium	Transaction cost	Waiting period interest	Information
Land	-	✓	✓	Moving expenses and solatium are not taken into calculation
Land & building	✓	✓	✓	Solatium is only for residential buildings
Building & SPL	✓	✓	✓	Solatium is only for residential buildings
Land & plant	-	✓	✓	Solatium and moving expenses are not taken into calculation
Plant	-	✓	✓	Solatium and moving expenses are not taken into calculation
Personal property attached to the land / building	-	-	✓	Solatium, PPAT fees and taxes are not taken into calculation

Valuation object	Premium	Transaction cost	Waiting period interest	Information
Other losses	-	✓	✓	Solatum and moving expenses are not taken into calculation

6.3.2 Compensation for resettlement under the Presidential Regulation No.56/2017

This regulation applies to the implementation of National Strategic Project. Non-titleholder residents of the state land or land with right above land is owned by the government, regional government, state-owned enterprises, or regional owned enterprises are compensated for their relocation under certain conditions.

Residents subject to this regulation shall comply with the following criteria:

- Owned residential identity ligalised by lodal sub-district office; and
- Does not owned the right of land mastered.

Conditions for the eligibility of compensation are as follows:

- Having been a resident of the current place for more than 10 years consecutively; and
- To be a resident with good intention openly, no dispute, admitted and approved by the right owner of the land and/or local village head.

Compensation is made for the rehabilitation of residence and loss incurred by relocation as follows:

- House demolition cost
- Mobilization cost
- Cost of renting a house
- Allowance for income loss

6.3.3 Compensation for the titleholders of the land

6.3.3.1 Land for new power plant

Compensations for the titleholders of the acquired land under the law No.2/2012 are categorized below. These compensations are consistent with the basic idea of replacement cost under the JICA guidelines.

1. Replacement cost of agricultural land: Valuation of the land under SPI 306 is based on the income generated by the use of land, plus transaction cost and compensation on waiting period.
2. Replacement cost of a building on the land: There is a building of a discontinued shrimp farm in the acquired land, and the valuation of the building under SPI 306 is based on the cost adjusted with depreciation.

In general, valuation of the building under SPI 306 is based on the market value. However, the building has been in an unused state for more than 15 years since the owner company of the shrimp farm was dissolved. Considering the situation that the building will not be reutilized, it is not recognized as a replacement asset. Therefore, it is reasonable that valuation at replacement cost is not applicable to the building.

3. Replacement cost of farm products: Valuation of the farm products are various based on the actual condition (Bupati Indramayu Decree Number 521.25/Kep.129-Distanak/2016 Subject Penetapan Klasifikasi Nilai Ganti Rugi Tanaman di Kabupaten Indramayu). Eligible farmers are allowed to continue farming in the acquired land, until the support programs are available. (refer to 6.4 “Support program” and “9.2 “Schedule of the support program”)



Photo: Acquired land (farmland)



Photo: Building on the acquired land (discontinued shrimp farm)

6.3.3.2 Land for access road

Land Acquisition for access road has been on progress. Compensations will be made to the titleholders of the acquired land. Replacement cost of agricultural land and farm products are consistent with the definition of replacement cost under the JICA guidelines.

6.3.4 Compensation for the non-titleholders of the land

6.3.4.1 Compensation under the Presidential Regulation No. 56/2017

As described in 5.3.3 “Structure”, there are three residential houses on project site. As all of the three residents do not hold legal documents of residence, Law No. 2/2012 on land acquisition does not apply. Instead, the Presidential Regulation No. 56/2017 on “Community Social Impact Management in the Land Provision for National Strategic Project” applies if the subject residents fulfill the condition of the regulation.

Under the Presidential Regulation No. 56/2017, compensation is made for the rehabilitation of residence and loss incurred by relocation, including costs for house demolition, mobilization

and renting house, and allowance for income loss. Each household will be provided a rented house with an area and quality similar or better than ones current residence.

6.3.4.2 Compensation under the laws concerning the property right at land clearance

For the residents who do not fulfill the conditions of the Presidential Regulation No. 56/2017, compensation will be made in the context of land clearance. Laws and regulations concerning the property right of occupants at land clearance are referred to in consideration of compensation for their property, including the Indonesian Civil Code, the Law on Human Rights and the West Java Governor Decree.

In respect to the property right of these residents, compensation will be made for the rehabilitation of residence and cost for relocation. Each household will be provided a rented house, with an area and quality similar or better than ones current residence as it is required under the JICA guideline.

6.4 Support programs

6.4.1 Support program for the restoration of livelihood and standard of living

As described in 6.2 “Results of Focus group discussions (FGDs)”, the support program for the livelihood restoration and standard of living were determined mostly based on the discussions through FGDs with PAPs. The support program are designed based mainly on the viewpoints of effective and sustainable: all of the PAPscan improve, or at least restore, their former economic and social conditions as defined in the JICA guidelines, and the impact of the support program must be sustained in the future periods. Based on the idea, PLN prioritizes on-farm supports at first, especially for the farmers who are willing to continue farming and/or unskilled, elders, women and disabled. Items of the support program are follows.

Table 6-4 Items of the support program for restoration of livelihood and standard of living

Entitled persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation and supports)	
	Category	Description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Titleholders of land • Non-titleholders of land (Tenant farmers and farm laborers) • Smallshrimpers • Affected persons of access road 	Support for the restoration of livelihood (counseling and implementation)	1) On-farm supports (including fishery)
		Support on finding alternative farmland for people who are willing to continue farming:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mediation between land owners • Mediation between land owner and tenant farmers
		Support on livestock farming:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing livestock to the community (duck, goat etc.)
		Support on increasing farming/fishery productivity:

Entitled persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation and supports)	
	Category	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a pump house • Providing farming equipment • Providing fishing equipment • Providing equipment for the business start-up of shrimp paste processing
		Support on vocational training for farmers/fishermen:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers • Fishermen – Shrimp paste processing • Livestock farming
		2) Non-farm supports
		Support on providing job opportunity in the construction and operation of PLTU 2: ¹
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welding ² • Construction work • Mechanical engineering • Security • Office boy and other administrative work • Other job opportunity for unskilled people • Catering for plant workers • Accommodation for plant workers • Other available jobs
		Support on providing job opportunity in the clinic to be established in the community:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursery • Security • Other available jobs
		Support on vocational training:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a training center • Training for welding and other construction work • Training for mechanical engineering • Training for security • Training for cooking • Training for crafting • Training for sewing skills (fashion) • Training for basic financial management • Training for computer skills
		Support on small-medium enterprises using local resources (training for business start-up etc.):

Entitled persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation and supports)			
	Category	Description		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mango products • Fried onion products • Salt manufacture (providing mechanized salt processing unit) • Brickyard manufacture (using high quality sand using new technology) • Plastic waste recycling 		
Vulnerable in society: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly • Women • Disabled • Orphan • Poor • Unemployment 	Support for the restoration of livelihood and standard of living	Job opportunity for elder: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To secure continuing farming (same as above) 		
		Job opportunity for women: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To secure continuing farming (same as above) 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job opportunity and training for catering, crafting etc. (same as above) 		
		Job opportunity for disabled		
		Healthcare support for elderly, women and disabled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free medical treatment 		
		Support for orphan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing school supplies • Other support on education (same as below) 		
		Support for poor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing school supplies • Other support on education (same as below) 		
		Support on education and skill training for reducing unemployment of future generation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scholarship or free tuition fees to obtain diplomas in Kejar Paket B and C ³ • Skill training for young people ⁴ 		
				Providing equipment for the business start-up of shrimp paste processing (same as above)
				Support on providing job opportunity in the construction and operation of PLTU 2 (same as above)
				Support on education and skill training (same as above)
				Healthcare support for the residents (same as above)
				Support for safe water supply

Notes:

1. Widely accessible job announcement is recommended so that the potential candidates can compete in a fair manner.
2. The titleholders urge the PLN to issue training certificates enabling the graduates to get welding jobs.
3. Need to define requirement (household income less than Rp. xx, performance in school etc.)
4. Need to consider what kind of skill will help finding employment for future generation.

Providing vocational trainings is prioritized in general for PAPs who are willing to have job other than farming, which encourage self-supporting efforts for having sustainable livelihood.

(PLN is also confident with the sustainability of livelihood restoration by providing trainings, which would enable the trained PAPs to work in the construction of new power plants. The acquired land will be used for two units of 1,000 MW power plants).

The support program will be provided by prioritizing PAPs based on the degree of negative effects to their livelihood as shown in Table 5-11. Detail planning and scheduling will follow the agreement on this LARAP by the related parties, as it is shown in figure 8-3 “Conceptual diagram of the implementation of support for livelihood restoration”. At the detail planning, participants to each support program will be identified. Prioritized PAP will be listed in the early sequence and provided more complete supports.

6.4.2 Other support program for community development

PLN developed initial CSR program and allocated budget based on the socialization in the preparation stage of land acquisition under law No.2/2012, which consists of 3 categories of support for the community: 1) infrastructure, 2) vocational skill training, 3) education (see 4.2.1). The initial CSR program was the basis of the support programs described in this LARAP, which was modified through further discussion with PAPs (FGDs) and discussions between LARAP Committees and PLN. After the modification, support for vocational skill training and education have been categorized in the support program above, and infrastructure development has been categorized in other support program for community development. Items of other support program are follows.

Table 6-5 Other support program for community development

Entitled persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation and supports)	
	Category	Description
All people in the community	Improvement of infrastructure and public utilities	Establishment of a clinic and medical support for all people in the community ¹
		Providing ambulance ²
		Rehabilitation of school building
		Road pavement
		Repair of mosque facilities

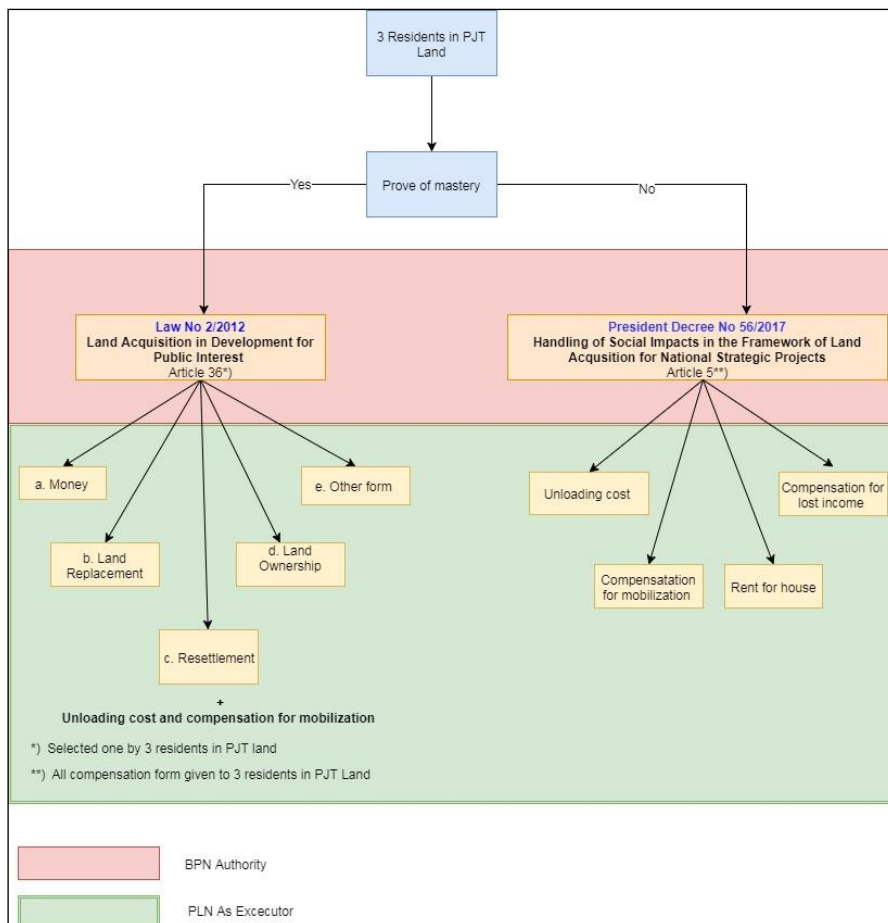
Notes:

1. The Mekarsari villagers have expressed their objection if the clinic will be in Patrol sub-district as it will be redundant with the existing Puskesmas and nearby M.A Sentot hospital.
2. Communities in three villages of Mekarsari, Patrol Baru, and Sumuradem want one ambulance for each village.

6.5 Resettlement measures

PLN will prepare a detail plan for the relocation of the three residents in the project site if they can not provide proof of land titling to be included in the non-tittleholder category, applying the Presidential Regulation No.56/2017 or in the context of land clearance. Each household will be compensated for the rehabilitation of residence and cost for relocation: a rented house in Mekarsari or Patrol Baru village, where the location is not far from their work place and other public services such as a hospital. PLN will support for finding their place to live and moving promptly. Further detail of the rehabilitation of residence will be determined through discussions with these relocating residents.

Since all of the relocating residents are PAPs in terms of their livelihood (two tenant farmers and a farm laborer), the livelihood restoration program will be applied. The special considerations for vulnerable in society will be applied as well. Therefore, comprehensive supports will be provided to each household. Together with the rehabilitation of residence, their standard of living, income opportunities and production level of the relocating residents will be improved or at least be restored to pre-project levels.



6.6 Entitlement matrix

Support for the restoration of livelihood and standard of living of the community people stated in the entitlement matrix are integrated in the form of revised CSR program of PLN, which will be implemented following the schedule described in Chapter 9 “Implementation Schedule”.

Table 6-6 Entitlement matrix

No.	Type of loss/negative effects, Purpose of CSR	Entitled persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation and supports)			Implementation issues/guidelines	Responsible organization
			Category	Description	No.of beneficiaries		
Compensation for the acquisition of land for new power plant (PLTU 2)							
1	Loss of agricultural land	Titleholders of land	Replacement cost of land	Monetary compensation based on appraised value of the acquired land	298HHs	a. Measuring and mapping of land b. Examination of land ownership evidence c. Appraisal of compensation value for the land d. Distribution of Compensation	a. Land agency b. Land agency c. Appraiser d. PLN
2	Loss of building on the acquired land	Titleholders of land	Replacement cost of building	Monetary compensation based on appraised value of the building ¹	1 company (former shrimp farm)		
		a. Titleholder or b. Non-titleholders of land		a. Monetary compensation based on appraised value of the building <i>and relocation cost (demolish and mobilization costs) or</i> b. Rehabilitation of residence and relocation cost ²	3 HHs		
3	Loss of farm products	Farmers: Titleholders	Replacement cost of farm products	Monetary compensation based on appraised value of the farm products	Same as 1 above		
Compensation for the acquisition of land for access road							
4	Loss of agricultural land	Titleholders of land	Replacement cost of land	Monetary compensation based on appraised value of the acquired land	23 HHs	Same as above	Same as above
5	Loss of farm products	Farmers: Titleholders	Replacement cost of farm products	Monetary compensation based on appraised value of the farm products	Same as 4 above		
Supports for restoration of livelihood and standard of living concerning new power plant (PLTU 2) and access road							
6	Loss of livelihood ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Titleholders of land • Non-titleholders of land (Tenant farmers and farm laborers) • Smallshrimpers • Affected persons of access road 	Support for the restoration of livelihood (counseling and implementation)	1) On-farm supports (including fishery)			
				Support on finding alternative farmland for people who are willing to continue farming	<i>To be identified⁴</i>	a. Beneficiaries identification by LARAP Committee b. Facilitation and fund provision by PLN c. Facilitation by District Government /Village Official	a. PLN b. District Government /Village Official
				Support on livestock farming	<i>To be identified</i>		
				Support on increasing farming/fishery productivity	<i>To be identified</i>		
				Support on vocational training for farmers/fishermen	<i>To be identified</i>		
2) Non-farm supports							

No.	Type of loss/negative effects, Purpose of CSR	Entitled persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation and supports)			Implementation issues/guidelines	Responsible organization
			Category	Description	No. of beneficiaries		
				Support on providing job opportunity in the construction and operation of PLTU 2	<i>To be identified</i>	a. Beneficiaries identification by LARAP Committee	a. PLN
				Support on providing job opportunity in the clinic to be established in the community	<i>To be identified</i>	b. Facilitation and fund provision by PLN	a. District Government /Village Official
				Support on vocational training	<i>To be identified</i>	c. Facilitation by District Government /Village Official	
				Support on small-medium enterprises using local resources (training for business start-up etc.)	<i>To be identified</i>		
7	Negative effects on livelihood and living conditions	Vulnerable in society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly • Women • Disabled • Orphan • Poor • Unemployment 	Support for the restoration of livelihood and standard of living	Job opportunity for elder	<i>To be identified</i>	a. Beneficiaries identification by LARAP Committee	a. PLN
				Job opportunity for women	<i>To be identified</i>	b. Facilitation and fund provision by PLN	b. District Government /Village Official
				Job opportunity for disabled	<i>To be identified</i>	c. Facilitation by District Government /Village Official	
				Healthcare support for elderly, women and disabled	<i>To be identified</i>		
				Support for orphan	<i>To be identified</i>		
				Support for poor	<i>To be identified</i>		
				Support on education and skill training for reducing unemployment of future generation	<i>To be identified</i>		
		Residents in Pulo Kuntul block, Mekarsari village (Residential area close to the PLTU 2 project site)	Support for the restoration of livelihood and standard of living	Providing equipment for the business start-up of shrimp paste processing (same as above)	<i>To be identified</i>	a. Beneficiaries identification by LARAP Committee	a. PLN
				Support on providing job opportunity in the construction and operation of PLTU 2 (same as above)	<i>To be identified</i>	b. Facilitation and fund provision by PLN	a. District Government /Village Official
				Support on education and skill training (same as above)	<i>To be identified</i>	c. Facilitation by District Government /Village Official	
				Healthcare support for the residents (same as above)	<i>To be identified</i>		
				Support for safe water supply	<i>To be identified</i>		
Other supportprogram							

No.	Type of loss/negative effects, Purpose of CSR	Entitled persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation and supports)			Implementation issues/guidelines	Responsible organization
			Category	Description	No.of beneficiaries		
8	Improvement of the standard of living in the community	All people in the community	Improvement of infrastructure and public utilities	Establishment of a clinic and medical support for all people in the community	N/A	Facilitation by PLN/District Government	a. PLN b. District Government
				Providing ambulance	N/A	Facilitation by PLN/District Government	a. PLN b. District Government
				Rehabilitation of school building	N/A	Facilitation by PLN/District Government	a. PLN b. District Government
				Road pavement	N/A	Facilitation by PLN/District Government	a. PLN b. District Government
				Repair of mosque facilities	N/A	Facilitation by PLN/District Government	a. PLN b. Local Government

Notes:

1. The actual assessment of the sole building in the acquired was at cost adjusted with depreciation considering its unused status (see 6.3.3 “Compensation for the titleholders of the land” for explanation).
2. The residents in acquired land will be compensated for the rehabilitation of residence and provided comprehensive supports through the resettlement measures (see 6.5 “Resettlement measures”).
3. Eligible farmers are allowed to continue farming in the land until the support programs are available.
4. The number of beneficiaries of each support program item will be identified through the detail planning and scheduling, which will be carried out following the agreement on LARAP by the related parties.

7. Grievance Procedures

7.1 Grievance procedure for the LARAP Implementation

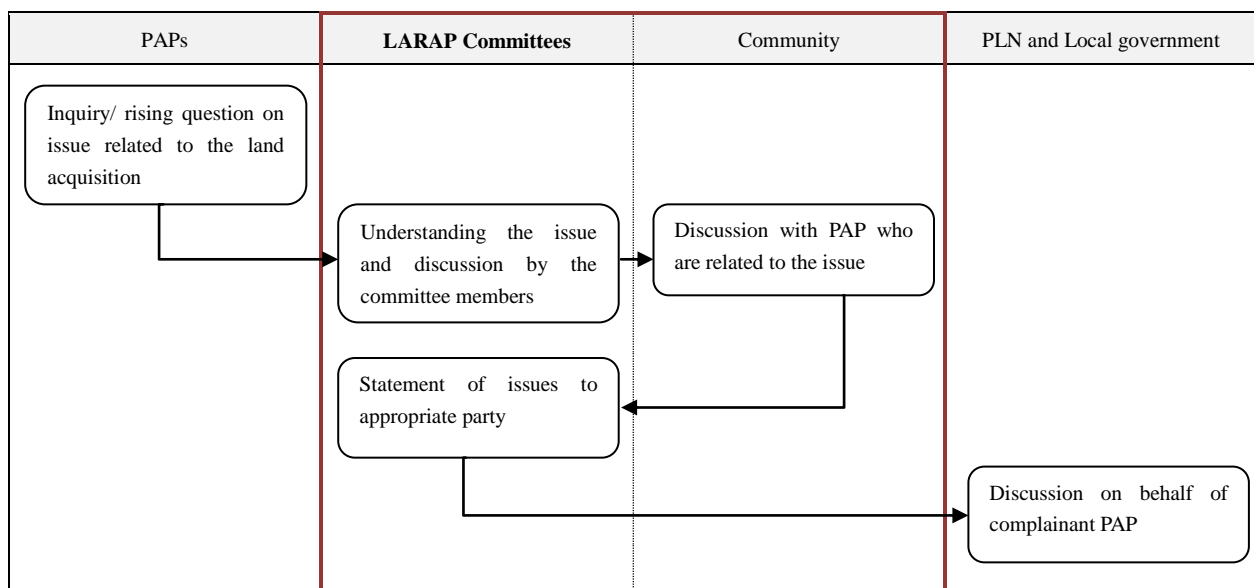
7.1.1 Grievance on the compensation of loss under the law No. 2 of 2012

PLN and the local government developed a community-basis grievance mechanism for the Project, which enables addressing concerns effectively and in a manner that beneficial mutually to the community people and the project related agencies. At the village level, all PAPs through their representative (i.e., LARAP Committees) may bring the complaints to the village leaders. The village leaders may bring the complaints to the sub-district office, where temporary grievance unit located, in regards to compensation rate and other land acquisition processes. The grievance unit is comprised of BPN and other relevant local government officials. In the event of other concerns arise during the LARAP implementation, avenues for grievance redress are provided as guided by Government of Indonesia laws and regulations in harmony with international institutional standards/principles on grievance redress.

7.1.2 Grievance on the support programs

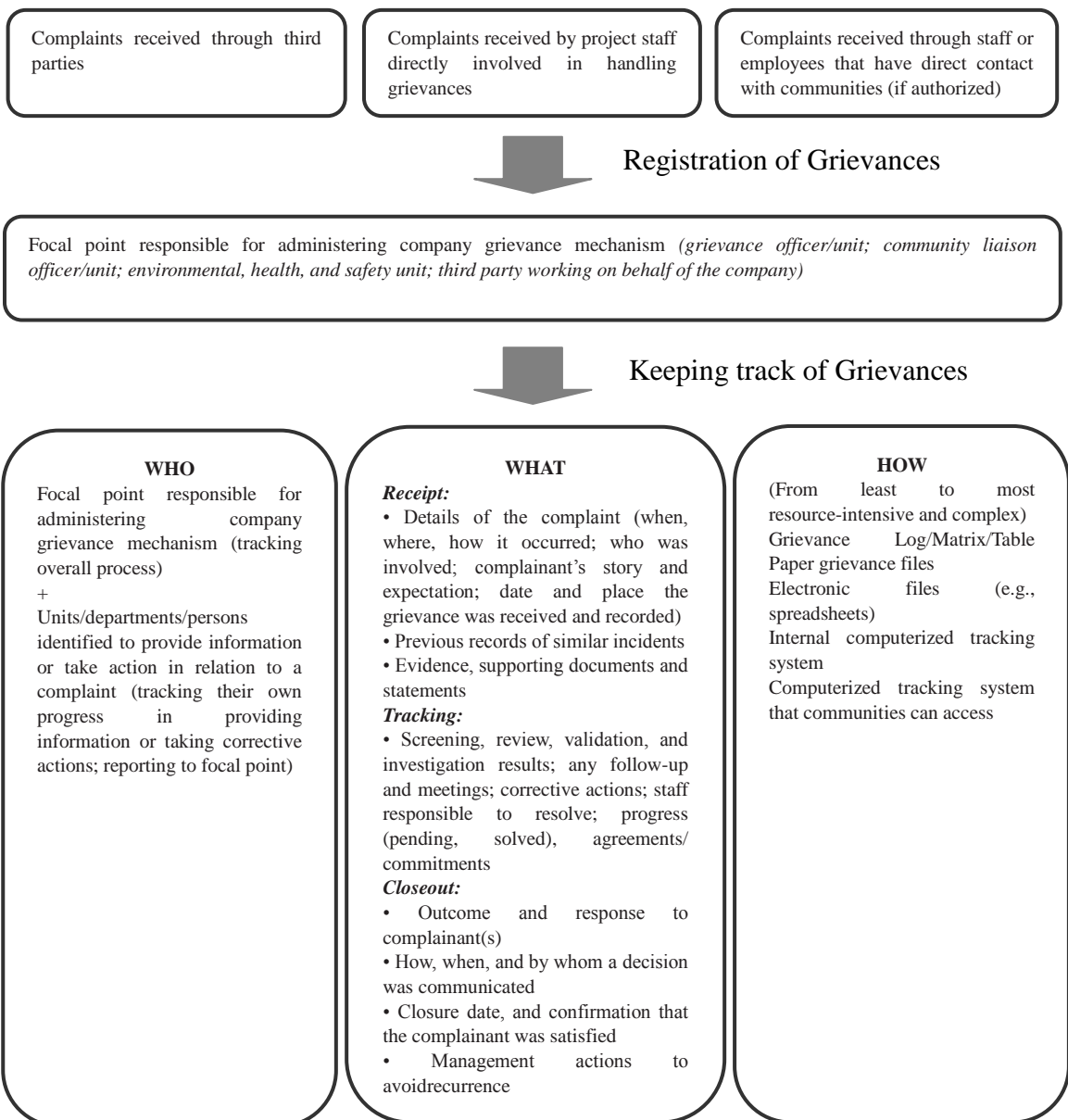
The grievance procedure for the support programs of PLN is basically the same as the community-basis mechanism above, utilizing the function on LARAP Committees. LARAP Committees primarily handle grievances from PAPs and discuss with PLN and other related agencies for solution. Details for grievance venue and mechanism will be determined through further discussion by the LARAP Committees and PLN (UPP KIT JBT 3 and Planning Department are the posts in charge in PLN).

Table 7-1 Basic idea of the community-basis grievance procedure utilizing LARAP Committee



7.1.3 Guidelines for the grievance procedures of LARAP

In the implementation of LARAP of the Project, a grievance management guidance of International Finance Corporation (IFC) will be referred to, which addresses grievances from project-affected communities. It adopts local/traditional customs or local needs, and follows current national law and regulations as well as other international standards/practices, wherever available.



Source: International Finance Corporation

Figure 7-1 Grievance management guidance of International Finance Corporation

8. Implementation System

8.1 Institutional framework for LARAP

8.1.1 Institutional framework for land acquisition based on Law No.2/2012

As described in 3.1.2 “Law No. 2/2012 concerning Land procurement for Public Utilities Construction”, land acquisition should be carried out by BPN (BPN West Java and BPN Indramayu). The process of land acquisition is carried out by BPN Indramayu together with UIP JBT I of PLN. The value of compensation for loss of assets is assessed by an independent land appraiser who has obtained the license of appraisal practices given by Minister of Finance and licensed by Land Agency.

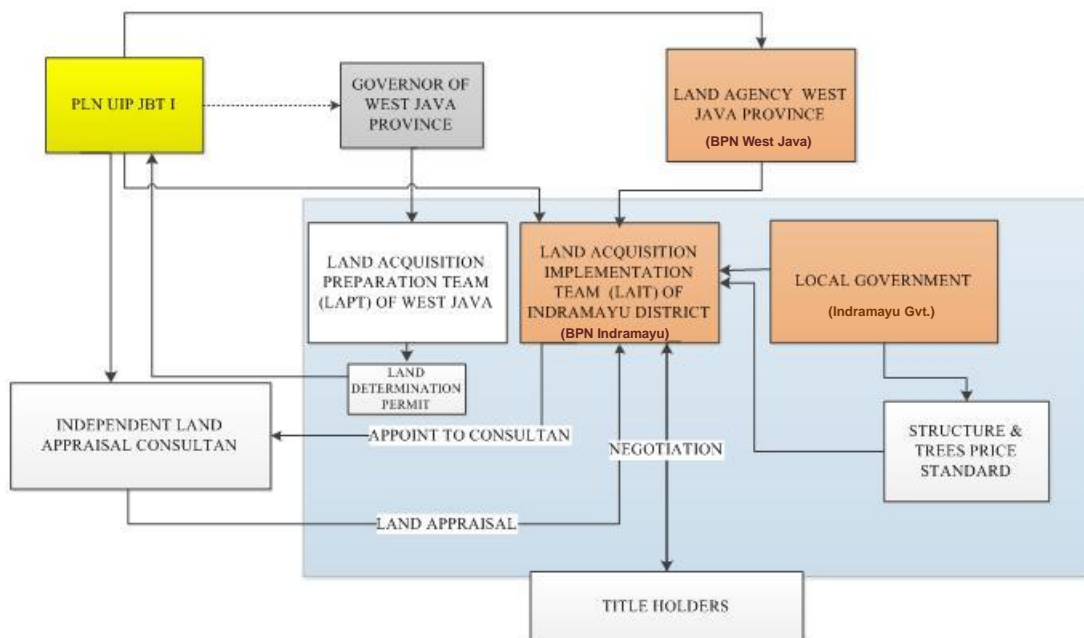


Figure 8-1 Institutional framework for land acquisition based on Law No.2/2012

8.1.2 Institutional framework for the compensation and support under the JICA guidelines

LARAP is prepared to protect PAPs from possible negative effects of the land acquisition as described in 3.3 “Comparison of the JICA guideline and the Indonesian laws and regulations”, mainly by providing appropriate compensation and supports for the restoration of livelihood and standard of living. LARAP consultant provides technical supports to PLN on preparation of a draft LARAP of the Project, appropriate implementation of land acquisition in conformity with the JICA guidelines.

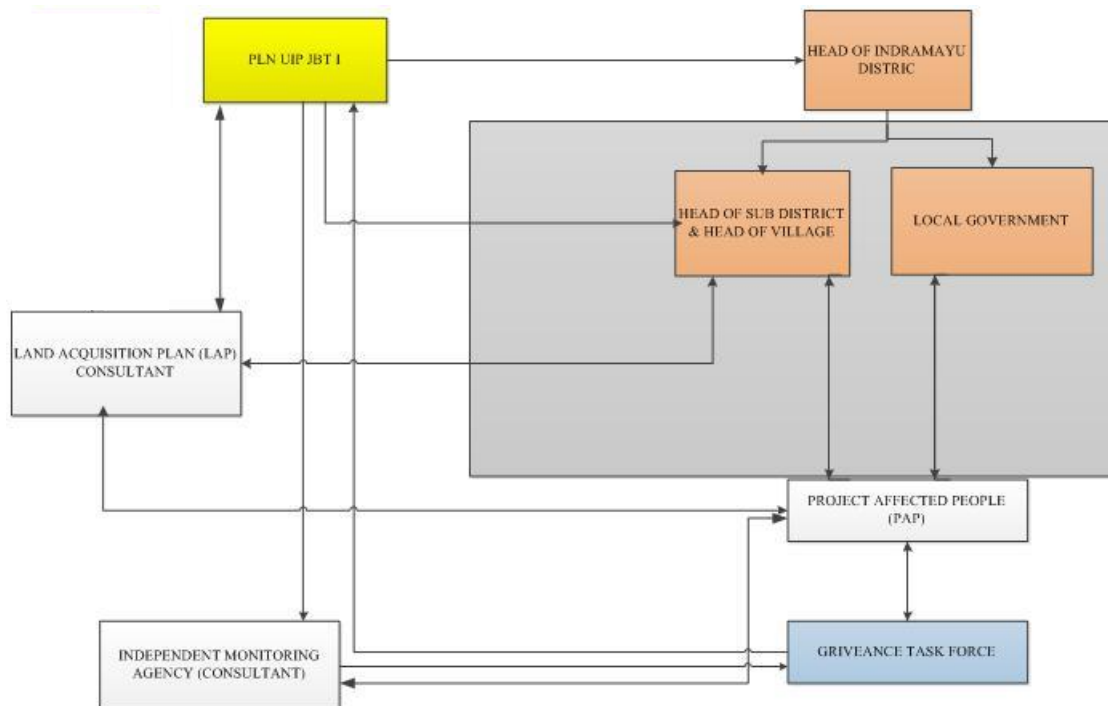


Figure 8-2 Institutional framework for LARAP Document

8.2 Responsible agencies for LARAP

8.2.1 Compensation for loss of assets

Agencies responsible for compensation for the loss of acquired land to titleholders are stipulated in the law No.2/2012 as follows:

Table 8-1 Responsible agencies for the loss of compensation under the national law for land acquisition

Implementation process	Responsible agencies
Preparation	
a. Logistic	PLN, BPN
b. Collecting data	PLN, BPN
c. Socialization	PLN, BPN
d. Invitation	PLN, BPN
1. Inventory and identification of tenure, ownership and land use	
a. Measuring and mapping of land	BPN
b. Collecting and examination of evidence of land ownership	BPN
c. Announcement of the results	BPN
d. Filling objection	BPN
e. Completing objection	BPN

Implementation process	Responsible agencies
2. Appraisal	
a. Procurement	Appraiser, BPN
b. Assessment	Appraiser, BPN
c. Submitting the appraisal report	Appraiser, BPN
3. Negotiation	
a. Negotiation	BPN, PLN
b. Objection	BPN, PLN
- Filing objection to the district court	
- Completing objection by the district court	
- Filing objection to the supreme court	
- Completing objection by the supreme court	
4. Compensation	
a. Signing on the letter of relinquishment of right by the titleholders	BPN, PLN
b. Payment	PLN
5. Acquisition of government land	
	PLN, BPN, Government

8.2.2 Support program (restoration of livelihood and standard of living)

1) Responsible agencies

Support for the restoration of livelihood and standard of living of the community people will be carried out in the form of the CSR program of PLN. The support program will be implemented by the relevant departments and working units of PLN, in collaboration with the relevant local governments. In addition, experts and/or consultants who have specialization in vocational trainings will be hired for the implementation of support program as necessary, to be coordinated with related government agencies in the process of the detail planning of livelihood restoration program.

Table 8-2 Departments/working units of PLN and the local governments responsible for the support program

Item of support program	PLN	Local government
	Department/ Working unit	
Support for the restoration of livelihood		
1) On-farm supports (including fishery)		
Support on finding alternative farmland for people who are willing to continue farming	UPP KIT JBT 3 and Planning Department	Agriculture and Animal Agency
Support on livestock farming	UPP KIT JBT 3 and Planning Department	Agriculture and Animal Agency
Support on increasing farming/fishery productivity	UPP KIT JBT 3 and	1. Agriculture and Animal

Item of support program	PLN	Local government
	Department/ Working unit	
	Planning Department	Agency 2.Fishery and Marine Agency
Support on vocational training for farmers/fishermen	UPP KIT JBT 3 and Planning Department	1.Agriculture and Animal Agency 2.Fishery and Marine Agency
2) Non-farm supports		
Support on providing job opportunity in the construction and operation of PLTU 2	UPP KIT JBT 3 and Planning Department	Head of Sub Distric, Head of Village
Support on providing job opportunity in the clinic to be established in the community	UPP KIT JBT 3 and Planning Department	Head of Sub Distric, Head of Village
Support on vocational training	UPP KIT JBT 3 and Planning Department	Head of Sub Distric, Head of Village
Support on small-medium enterprises using local resources (training, support for business start-up etc.)	UPP KIT JBT 3 and Planning Department	Head of Sub Distric, Head of Village
Support for the restoration of livelihood and standard of living		
Job opportunity for elder	UPP KIT JBT 3 and Planning Department	Head of Sub Distric, Head of Village
Job opportunity for women	UPP KIT JBT 3 and Planning Department	Head of Sub Distric, Head of Village
Job opportunity for disabled	UPP KIT JBT 3 and Planning Department	Head of Sub Distric, Head of Village
Healthcare support for elderly, women and disabled	UPP KIT JBT 3 and Planning Department	Head of Sub Distric, Head of Village
Support for orphan	UPP KIT JBT 3 and Planning Department	Head of Sub Distric, Head of Village
Support for poor	UPP KIT JBT 3 and Planning Department	Head of Sub Distric, Head of Village
Support on education and skill training for reducing unemployment of future generation	UPP KIT JBT 3 and Planning Department	Head of Sub Distric, Head of Village
Support for residents in Pulo Kuntul block, Mekarsari village	UPP KIT JBT 3 and Planning Department	Head of Sub Distric, Head of Village

2) Coordination between PAPs and PLN/ Local governments

It is essential that in the implementation of support program, PLN and the local governments build trust and maintain close relationship with PAPs. As described in 4.2.3“Participation of PAPs in the implementation and monitoring of the Plan”, PAPs will participate into the implementation and monitoring of the support program LARAP Committees.

In the process of detail planning and scheduling, PAPs will make decision on one’s support program referring a brochure, which will be distributed to help their choice. PLN together with LARAP Committees and the local governments constructs a database of PAPs’ information for the detail planning and scheduling of the support program.

In the implementation process, the responsible departments and working groups of PLN will provide each items of the support program in corroboration with the local governments.

Responsible local governments are defined for each major categories of the support program (on-farm and non-farm) as shown in Table 8-2 above.

8.2.3 Resettlement measures

1) BPN

BPN is responsible for administration of the lands (identification, inventory, and legalization), ensuring uniformity of procedures of registration, as well as land-related services such as measurement.

2) Independent Appraisal Agency (licensed by BPN)

The appraiser values land and building together with their facilities, as well as other development on the land; installation and equipment that is assembled and/or standalone used.

3) PLN UIP JBT I & UPP Kit JBT 3

Responsible for compensation of the 3 (three) resident households to ensure that their rights are protected by both Indonesian national regulations as well as JICA guidelines.

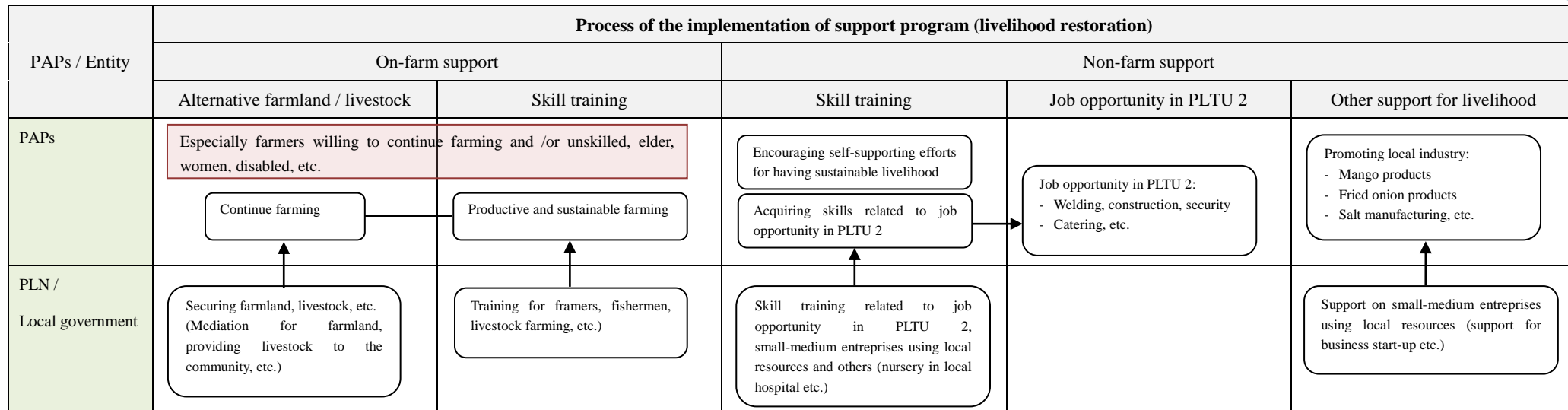
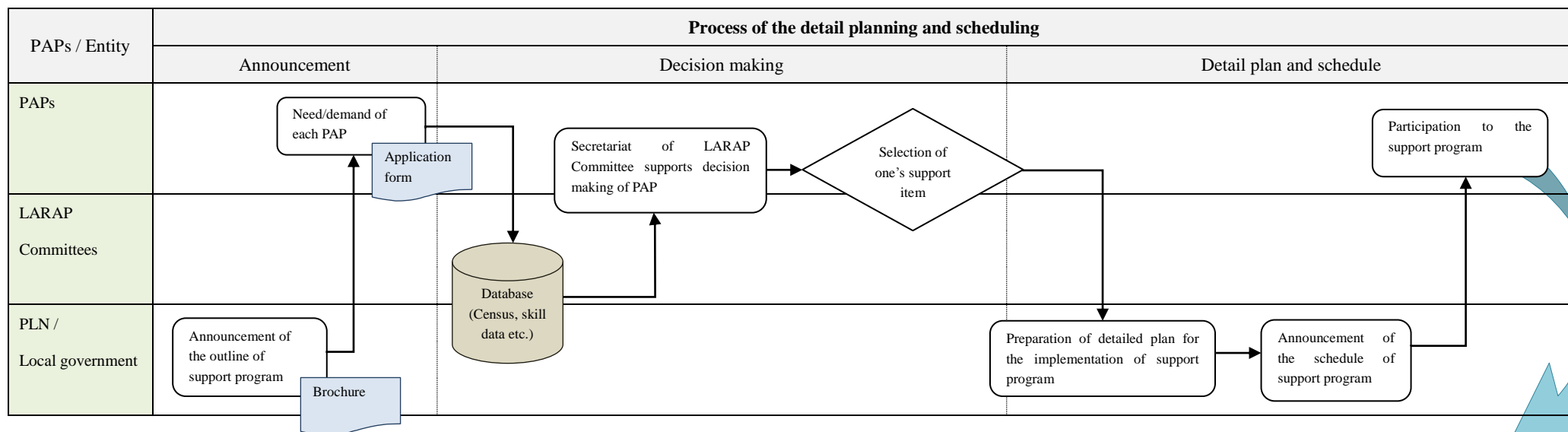


Figure 8-3 Conceptual diagram of the implementation of support for livelihood restoration

8.2.3 Other support program

Relevant departments of PLN and the local government responsible for other support program for community development are shown below.

Table 8-3 Responsible departments/working units for other support program

Item of other supportprogram	PLN	Local government
	Department/ Working unit	
Establishment of a clinic and medical support for all people in the community	UPP KIT JBT 3	Head of Sub Distric, Head of Village
Providing ambulance	UPP KIT JBT 3	Head of Sub Distric, Head of Village
Rehabilitation of schools buildings	UPP KIT JBT 3	Head of Sub Distric, Head of Village
Road pavement	UPP KIT JBT 3	Head of Sub Distric, Head of Village
Repair of mosque facilities	UPP KIT JBT 3	Head of Sub Distric, Head of Village

9. Implementation Schedule

9.1 Schedule for the payment of compensation for loss of assets

The law No.2/2012 stipulates a period for each implementation process of land acquisition. In this land acquisition, each step of for the implementation process is scheduled as follows:

Table 9-1 Schedule of the implementation process of land acquisition under the national law

Implementation process	Start	End
Preparation		
a. Logistic	Aug. 15, 2016	Aug. 26, 2016
b. Collecting data	Aug. 15, 2016	Aug. 26, 2016
c. Socialization	Aug. 15, 2016	Aug. 18, 2016
d. Invitation	Aug. 15, 2016	Aug. 18, 2016
1. Inventory and identification of tenure, ownership and land use		
a. Measuring and mapping of land	Aug. 22, 2016	Oct. 4, 2016
b. Collecting and examination of evidence of land ownership	Aug. 22, 2016	Oct. 4, 2016
c. Announcement of the results	Oct. 4, 2016	Nov. 7, 2016
d. Filling objection	Oct. 4, 2016	Nov. 7, 2016

Implementation process	Start	End
e. Completing objection	Oct. 4, 2016	Nov. 28, 2016
2. Appraisal		
a. Procurement	Sept. 9, 2016	Oct.11, 2016
b. Assessment	Nov. 9, 2016	Dec. 2, 2016
c. Submitting the appraisal report	Dec. 2, 2016	Dec.15, 2016
3. Negotiation		
a. Negotiation	Dec. 21, 2016	Dec. 23, 2016
b. Objection		
- Filing objection to the district court	Jan 13, 2017	Feb 24, 2017
- Completing objection by the district court	Jan 13, 2017	Feb 24, 2017
- Filing objection to the supreme court	After completing the objection from district court (if any)	30 work days
- Completing objection by the supreme court		
4. Compensation		
a. Signing on the letter of relinquishment of right by the titleholders	Dec. 27, 2016	Dec. 29, 2016
b. Payment	Dec. 27, 2016	Dec. 29, 2016
5. Acquisition of government land	Dec. 27, 2016	Dec. 29, 2016

9.2 Schedule of the support programs

9.2.1 Schedule of the support program for restoration of livelihood and standard of living

Tentative schedule of the support program for restoration of livelihood and standard of living is shown in table 9-2. Further detail of the support program such as the schedule of training program will be determined as detail planning and scheduling progress following the agreement on this LARAP by the related parties.

(Measures for the transition period)

It is likely to take time for the support program to see actual effects of restoring PAPs' livelihood. Therefore, there will be a time gap between the titleholders' relinquishment of land title and the actual livelihood restoration by the support program (transition period). Regarding the transition period, PLN will take appropriate measures to avoid immediate loss of livelihood of the PAPs. PLN allows the eligible PAPs to continue farming and small-shrimp fishing on the acquired land and along the coast until the support programs are available. During the transition period, the support program start activities for livelihood restoration including on-farm supports, skill training, supports on small-medium entrepreneurs using local resources, etc.

9.2.2 Schedule of other support program

A part of other support program has already been implemented, such as providing ambulances to the community and fishing nets to eligible fishermen. Tentative schedule of other support program for community development is shown in table 9-3.

9.3 Schedule of the resettlement measures

The implementation of resettlement is planned to be completed in semester 2 year 2017.

Table 9-2 Tentative schedule of the support program

Item of support program	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	1 st half	2 nd half	1 st half	2 nd half	1 st half	2 nd half	1 st half	2 nd half	1 st half	2 nd half
Support for the restoration of livelihood										
1) On-farm supports (including fishery)										
Support on finding alternative farmland for people who are willing to continue farming										
Support on livestock farming										
Support on increasing farming/fishery productivity										
Support on vocational training for farmers/fishermen										
2) Non-farm supports										
Support on providing job opportunity in the construction and operation of PLTU 2										
Support on providing job opportunity in the clinic to be established in the community										
Support on vocational training										
Support on small-medium enterprises using local resources (training for business start-up etc.)										
Support for the restoration of livelihood and standard of living										
Job opportunity for elder										
Job opportunity for women										
Job opportunity for disabled										
Healthcare support for elderly, women and disabled										
Support for orphan										
Support for poor										
Support on education and skill training for reducing unemployment of future generation										
Support for residents in Pulo Kuntul block, Mekarsari village										

Table 9-3 Tentative schedule of other supportprogram

Item of other supportprogram	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	1 st half	2 nd half	1 st half	2 nd half	1 st half	2 nd half	1 st half	2 nd half	1 st half	2 nd half
Establishment of a clinic and medical support for all people in the community										
Providing ambulance										
Rehabilitation of schools buildings										
Road pavement										
Repair of mosque facilities										

10. Costs and Budget

10.1 Cost and budget of compensation for loss of assets

Budget allocation has been made for the compensation for loss of assets by land acquisition, based the highest market price of land of which information provided by the villages.

Table 10-1 Cost and budget for compensation for loss of assets
under the national law

Village of the acquired land	Estimated cost	Reference	Appraisal result	
	Amount (Rp.)		Amount (Rp.)	Year
Monetary compensation for the acquired land and the farm products				
Sumuradem village	85,000	Head of village letter No. 470/51/Ds,2006/IX/TU dated 26 September 2015	a. 163.000 (appraisal result for land without administration cost)	2016
Mekarsari village	89,000	Head of village letter No. 005/13/Ds,2002/IX/TU dated 28 September 2015		b. Appraisal result for crops and building various based on actual condition ¹
Patrol Baru village	127,500	Head of village letter No. 550/356/Raksa dated 19 September 2015		2016

Note 1: Bupati Indramayu Decree Number 521.25/Kep.129-Distanak/2016 Subject Penetapan Klasifikasi Nilai Ganti Rugi Tanaman di Kabupaten Indramayu

10.2 Cost and budget of the support programs

10.2.1 Cost and budget of the support program for restoration of livelihood and standard of living

PLN has once allocated approximately IDR 1,377 million of annual budget for the fiscal year 2016 at the preparation of initial CSR program described in 4.2.1; however, it has decided to re-arrange the budget for the support programs which were developed through FGDs. Budget allocation for the support program will be completed by the detail planning and scheduling of the support program following the agreement on this LARAP.

Table 10-2 Cost and budget for the support program

(Unit: Mil. Rp.)

Item of support program	Estimated total cost	Budget allocation
Support for the restoration of livelihood		
1) On-farm supports (including fishery)		
Support on finding alternative farmland for people who are willing to continue farming	Based on detail planning & scheduling	Based on detail planning & scheduling

Item of support program	Estimated total cost	Budget allocation
Support on livestock farming	Same as above	Same as above
Support on increasing farming/fishery productivity	Same as above	Same as above
Support on vocational training for farmers/fishermen	Same as above	Same as above
2) Non-farm supports		
Support on providing job opportunity in the construction and operation of PLTU 2	Based on detail planning & scheduling	Based on detail planning & scheduling
Support on providing job opportunity in the polyclinic to be established in the community	Same as above	Same as above
Support on vocational training	Same as above	Same as above
Support on small-medium enterprises using local resources (training, supportfor business start-up etc.)	Same as above	Same as above
Support for the restoration of livelihood and standard of living		
Job opportunity for elder	Based on detail planning & scheduling	Based on detail planning & scheduling
Job opportunity for women	Same as above	Same as above
Job opportunity for disabled	Same as above	Same as above
Healthcare support for elderly, women and disabled	Same as above	Same as above
Support for orphan	Same as above	Same as above
Support for poor	Same as above	Same as above
Support on education and skill training for reducing unemployment of future generation	Same as above	Same as above
Support for residents in Pulo Kuntul block, Mekarsari village	Same as above	Same as above

10.2.2 Cost and budget of other support program

Cost estimate and budget allocation have antecedently been made for part of other support program as shown below, and discussion with PAPs and the local governments will be made for the rest of program items.

Table 10-2 Cost and budget for other support program

(Unit: Mil. Rp.)

Item of other supportprogram	Estimated total cost	Budget allocation at preparation of LARAP (2016)
Establishment of a clinic and medical support for all people in the community	313,323	313,323
Providing ambulance	358,550	358,550
Rehabilitation of schools	To be discussed	Same as left
Road pavement	To be discussed	Same as left
Repair of mosque facilities	188,962	188,962

10.3 Cost and budget of the resettlement measures

PLN has allocated cost and budget for 3 residents. The basis for granting compensation of 3 residents is in accordance with the appraisal result validated by BPN. There are also budgeting for demolish and mobilization costs.

11. Monitoring and Evaluation

The objective of monitoring and evaluation is to identify problems and feedback to improve implementation of LARAP based on the idea of PDCA cycle. Throughout this cycle, PLN and LARAP Committees corroborate in determining and reviewing the items, indicators and targets of monitoring and evaluation. The LARAP implementation units in PLN review the monitoring and evaluation reports to ensure that the findings and recommendations are being incorporated in project implementation.

11.1 Internal monitoring by the executing agency

11.1.1 Internal monitoring system

Internal monitoring assesses the effective implementation of LARAP by examining inputs, implementation process and outputs of the plan. An internal monitoring unit explicitly designated within PLN, which may include representatives from the government agencies, NGOs, and other agencies.

11.1.2 Internal monitoring form

Tentative summary form of internal monitoring of LARAP is shown in table 11-1. Monitoring items, indicators and targets will be determined based on the detail planning and scheduling to be prepared by related parties after the agreement on this LARAP. The summary monitoring form will be utilized as a tool to organize the progress and achievements of the support programs chronologically. At the implementation of each internal monitoring, detail monitoring forms will be prepared by appropriate categories (on-farm and non-farm supports, job opportunities and training courses, by village, etc.), for the purpose to gather data necessary to analyze the status of achievement such as the number and % of achieved HHs, qualitative analysis of the achievement, measures to be taken for the findings, etc.

Table 11-1 Internal monitoring form- Summary - (tentative)

Monitoring item	Indicator (Inputs/ Outputs) *	2017				2018			
		1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
Compensation for loss of assets									
Compensation for land	Payment in cash by xx (year)								
Compensation for crops	Payment in cash by xx (year)								
Compensation for residence	Finding rented house to move								
	Payment in cash until (year)								
Support program									
<u>On-farm supports</u>									
Finding alternative farmland	Land for xx HHs by xx (year)								
Livestock farming	xx (livestock type) by xx (year)								
	xx (livestock type) by xx (year)								
Construction of a pump house	xx (description) by xx (year)								
Farming equipment	xx (equipment type) by xx (year)								
	xx (equipment type) by xx (year)								
Training for farmers	xxtrainees by xx (year)								
	xxtrainees by xx (year)								
Fishery equipment (small-shrimp/ shrimp paste)	xx (equipment type) by xx (year)								
	xx (equipment type) by xx (year)								
Training for fishermen (small-shrimp/ shrimp paste)	xxtrainees by xx (year)								
	xxtrainees by xx (year)								
Fishery equipment (other)	xx (equipment type) by xx (year)								
Training for fishermen (other)	xxtrainees by xx (year)								
<u>Non-farm supports</u>									
Vocational training:									
Establishment of a training center	xx (description) by xx (year)								
	xx (description) by xx (year)								
Welding	xxtrainees by xx (year)								
	xx certified trainees by xx (year)								

Monitoring item	Indicator (Inputs/ Outputs) *	2017				2018			
		1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
Construction work	xxtrainees by xx (year)								
Mechanical engineering	xxtrainees by xx (year)								
Security	xxtrainees by xx (year)								
Cooking	xxtrainees by xx (year)								
Crafting	xxtrainees by xx (year)								
Sewing skills (fashion)	xxtrainees by xx (year)								
Basic financial management	xxtrainees by xx (year)								
Computer skills	xxtrainees by xx (year)								
Mango products business	xxtrainees by xx (year)								
Fried onion products business	xxtrainees by xx (year)								
Salt manufacture business	xxtrainees by xx (year)								
Brickyard manufactur business	xxtrainees by xx (year)								
Plastic waste recycling business	xxtrainees by xx (year)								
Healthcare support:									
Free medical treatment	Start of providing support by xx (year)								
Support for education:									
Providing school supplies	xxpersons receive xx by xx (year)								
Scholarship / free tuition fees	xxpersons receive xx by xx (year)								
Skill training for young people	xxtrainees by xx (year)								
Other support for residents in Pulo Kuntul block									
Skill training and education	Same as above								
Support for safe water supply	xx (description) by xx (year)								
Other support program									
Establishment of a clinic	xx (description) by xx (year)								
Providing ambulance	xx (description) by xx (year)								
Rehabilitation of school building	xx (description) by xx (year)								
Road pavement	xx (description) by xx (year)								
Repair of mosque facilities	xx (description) by xx (year)								

Note: Items of monitoring, indicators and targets will be determined based on the detail planning and schedule.

11.2 External monitoring and impact evaluation by third party

11.2.1 Monitoring and evaluation by a third party

The external monitoring/evaluation agency may be a university, research institute, or NGO for example, which will be identified by appraisal.

a) Monitoring of implementation process and outcome

External monitoring verifies internal reporting and monitoring, and assesses the implementation process and outcome of LARAP periodically.

b) Evaluation of impact

Impact evaluation assesses both expected positive impact and unexpected negative impacts of LARAP, at the timing after the outcome of LARAP is planned to be achieved.

11.2.2 Form of the external monitoring and impact evaluation

Tentative summary form of external monitoring and impact evaluation of LARAP are shown in the following table 11-2 and 3, respectively. Items of monitoring and evaluation, indicators and targets will be determined based on the detail planning and schedule to be prepared by related parties after the agreement on this LARAP. Detail monitoring/evaluation forms will be prepared by appropriate categories at the implementation of each external monitoring and impact evaluation.

Table 11-2 External monitoring form- Summary - (tentative)

Monitoring item	Indicator *	2017		2018		2019		2020	
		1 st half	2 nd half	1 st half	2 nd half	1 st half	2 nd half	1 st half	2 nd half
Resettlement measures									
Living conditions	Living in the rented house without difficulties								
Support program									
On-farm supports									
Finding alternative farmland	xx HHs farming in the alternative land								
Support for livestock farmers	xx% increase of livestock								
Support for farmers	xx % increase of productivity								
Support for smallshrimpers	xx % increase of productivity								
Support for other fishermen	xx % increase of productivity								
Non-farm supports									
Vocational training:									
Welding	xxxtrainees work in PLTU 2								
	% of certified trainees work in PLTU 2								
Construction work	xxxtrainees work in PLTU 2								
	% of certified trainees work in PLTU 2								
Mechanical engineering	xxxtrainees work in PLTU 2								
	% of trained trainees work in PLTU 2								
Security	xxxtrainees work in PLTU 2								
	% of trainees work in PLTU 2								
Cooking	% of trainees start catering work								
	% of trainees cater to PLTU 2								
Crafting	% of trainees start crafting work								
Sewing skills (fashion)	% of trainees start sewing work								
Basic financial management	(Qualitative indicator to be determined)								
Computer skills	% of trainees find employment								
Mango products business	% of trainees work for the new business								

Monitoring item	Indicator *	2017		2018		2019		2020	
		1 st half	2 nd half	1 st half	2 nd half	1 st half	2 nd half	1 st half	2 nd half
Fried onion products business	% of trainees work for the new business								
Salt manufacture business	% of trainees work for the new business								
Brickyard manufactur business	% of trainees work for the new business								
Plastic waste recycling business	% of trainees work for the new business								
Healthcare support:									
Free medical treatment	xxx persons take free medical treatment								
Support for education:									
Scholarship / free tuition fees	xxx persons go on to school of higher grade								
Skill training for young people	% of trainees find employment								
Support for vulnerable in society:									
Support for elderly	xxvulnerable HHs head are secured livelihood								
Support for women	xxvulnerable HHs head are secured livelihood								
Support for disabled	xxvulnerable HHs head are secured livelihood								
Support for poor	xxvulnerable HHs head are secured livelihood								
Support for orphan	xxorphan receive one's education								
Other support for residents in Pulo Kuntul block									
Skill training	% of HHs head are secured livelihood								
Support for education	% of children receive one's education								
Support for safe water supply	xxHHs connected to water supply								
Other support program									
Establishment of a clinic	xxx persons use the clinic								
Providing ambulance	xxx times the ambulance is used								
Rehabilitation of school building	(Qualitative indicator to be determined)								
Road pavement	(Qualitative indicator to be determined)								
Repair of mosque facilities	(Qualitative indicator to be determined)								

Note: Items of monitoring, indicators and targets will be determined based on the detail planning and schedule.

Table 11-3 Impact evaluation form- Summary - (tentative)

Monitoring item	Indicator (Baseline) *	2020	2023	2026
Resettlement measures				
Living conditions	Restored / Imporved			
Relationship in the community	Sound human relationship / Harmonized with the community			
Support program				
On-farm supports				
Finding alternative farmland	xxof farmer HHs have sufficient income for living			
Support for livestock farmers	% increase of ave. revenue from livestock			
Support for farmers	% increase of ave. farming revenue			
Support for small shrimpers	% increase of ave. revenue from terasi			
Support for other fishermen	% increase of ave. revenue from fishery			
Non-farm supports				
PLTU workers:				
Welding workers	% of trainees receive sufficient wage			
	% of trainees are keep employed			
Construction workers	% of trainees receive sufficient wage			
	% of trainees are keep employed			
Mechanical engineers	% of trainees receive sufficient wage			
	% of trainees are keep employed			
Security	% of trainees receive sufficient wage			
	% of trainees are keep employed			
Other trained workers:				
Cooking	% of trainees get sufficient income			
	% of trainees continue business			
Crafting	% of trainees get sufficient income			
	% of trainees continue business			
Sewing skills (fashion)	% of trainees get sufficient income			

Monitoring item	Indicator (Baseline) *	2020	2023	2026
	% of trainees continue business			
Basic financial management	% of trainees get sufficient income			
	% of trainees continue business			
Computer skills	% of trainees receive sufficient wage			
	% of trainees are keep employed			
Mango products business	% of trainees get sufficient income			
	% of trainees continue business			
Fried onion products business	% of trainees get sufficient income			
	% of trainees continue business			
Salt manufacture business	% of trainees get sufficient income			
	% of trainees continue business			
Brickyard manufactur business	% of trainees get sufficient income			
	% of trainees continue business			
Plastic waste recycling business	% of trainees get sufficient income			
	% of trainees continue business			
Healthcare support:				
Free medical treatment	% increase of medical examination rate in community			
Support for education:				
Scholarship / free tuition fees	% increase of enrollment in high grade in community			
Skill training for young people	% decrease of unemployment rate in community (An indicator for the effects of support program in general)			
Support for vulnerable in society:				
Support for elderly	% of vulnerable HHs get sufficient income			
Support for women	% of vulnerable HHs get sufficient income			
Support for disabled	% of vulnerable HHs get sufficient income			
Support for poor	% of vulnerable HHs get sufficient income			
Support for orphan	% increase of orphan receive one's education			
Other support for residents in Pulo Kuntul block				
Skill training	% of HHs get sufficient income			

Monitoring item	Indicator (Baseline) *	2020	2023	2026
Support for education	% increase of children receive one's education			
Support for safe water supply	% decrease of HHs having difficulty in water supply			
Other support program				
Establishment of a clinic	% increase of medical examination rate in community <i>(Indicator of the effects together with free medical treatment)</i>			
Providing ambulance	% increase of emergency patient transported to hospital			
Rehabilitation of school building	(Qualitative indicator to be determined)			
Road pavement	(Qualitative indicator to be determined)			
Repair of mosque facilities	(Qualitative indicator to be determined)			

Note: Items of evaluation, indicators, baseline and targets will be determined based on the detail planning and schedule.

11.2.3 Draft TOR of external monitoring and impact evaluation

An external monitoring and an impact evaluation will be conducted by a third party monitoring/evaluation agency as a part of the PDCA cycle of LARAP implementation. Basic ideas of the terms of reference (TOR) for the verification works are as follows, of which the specific tasks might be determined as detail planning completes and the implementation progresses.

11.2.3.1 Draft TOR of external monitoring

An external monitoring will be conducted at the timing when outcomes of the LARAP implementation are expected to be brought to the beneficiaries (i.e., PAPs). The exact timing of external monitoring will be determined based on the detail schedule of LARAP. The tentative external monitoring form (Table 11-2) assumes the frequency be once every half-year, starting after half a year from the relinquishment of land title by the titleholders.

1) A review of internal monitoring

At first, a third party monitor reviews the internal monitoring conducted by PLN, so that the accuracy of internal monitoring report is confirmed and outputs of LARAP implementation are verified. Process of the review is as follows.

- To read the internal monitoring reports and understand the progress of CSR program
- To confirm the accuracy of internal monitoring reports (hearings to PLN, PAPs and other related parties; inspections at the sites)
- To verify the outputs of LARAP implementation
- To identify problems in the implementation of LARAP

2) An examination of LARAP implementation

After the review of internal monitoring, the third party monitor examines the progress and effectiveness of LARAP implementation. Process of the examination is as follows.

- To determine outcome indicators based on the actual situation of LARAP implementation (additions/modifications to the tentative indicators) and obtain PLN's consent
- To collect the data of each outcome indicator
- To confirm the accuracy of collected data (hearings to PLN, PAPs and other related parties; inspections at the sites)
- To examine the progress and effectiveness of LARAP by comparing the achievements with the targets
- To identify problems in the effectiveness of LARAP

3) Feedback of the monitoring results to the implementation of LARAP

Results of the monitoring are shared with the related parties. Process of the feedback is as follows.

- To report the monitoring results (draft monitoring report) to PLN, LARAP Committees and other related parties. The draft monitoring report includes analysis on causes and effects of the problems
- To discuss the problems with PLN, LARAP Committees and other related parties and find measures for improvement
- To finalize the monitoring report including recommendations for the improvement of LARAP implementation
- To prepare an English translation of the monitoring report

11.2.3.2 Draft TOR of impact evaluation

An impact evaluation will be conducted at the timing when expected positive impacts of the LARAP implementation are assumed to be brought to the beneficiaries. The timing of impact evaluation will be planned at a certain period after the outcomes of LARAP are assumed to be achieved, based on the detail schedule of LARAP and observations at the external evaluation. The tentative impact evaluation form (Table 11-3) assumes the frequency be once every three years, starting after three years from the relinquishment of land title by the titleholders.

1) An examination of impacts of LARAP implementation

The third party evaluator examines the achievement of expected positive impacts from LARAP implementation. Process of the examination is as follows.

- To determine impact indicators based on the actual situation of LARAP implementation and outcome (additions/modifications to the tentative indicators) and obtain PLN's consent
- To collect the data of each impact indicator
- To confirm the accuracy of collected data (hearings to PLN, PAPs and other related parties; analytical procedures (comparison with statistics, etc.); inspections at the sites)
- To examine the degree of expected positive impacts brought to PAPs by comparing the achievements with the targets
- To identify the problems in the achievement of impact

3) Feedback of the evaluation results to the implementation of LARAP

Results of the evaluation are shared with the related parties. Process of the feedback is as follows.

- To report the evaluation results (draft evaluation report) to PLN, LARAP Committees and other related parties. The draft evaluation report includes analysis on causes and effects of the problems
- To discuss the problems with PLN, LARAP Committees and other related parties and find measures for improvement
- To finalize the evaluation report including recommendations for the improvement of LARAP implementation
- To prepare an English translation of the evaluation report

Annex 1. Minutes of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

1) Tenant farmers in Mekarsari village

(English translation)

On this day, Saturday 22 of 2016, the undersigned official:

Name : *****
Position : Team Coordinator
Institution: Fakultas Teknik Geologi
Universitas Padjadjaran (FTG – UNPAD)
Address : Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km. 21
Jatinangor - Sumedan

has organized Socialization and Focus Group Discussion of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal Fire Power Plant’ to Project Affected Peraons (PAPs) in Mekarsari Village, Patrol Sub-District, Indramayu District attended by 42 participants (list of attendants attached).

The event has resulted the following:

1. PLN will reimburse losses of plants/crops based on the result of identification during asset inventory process by the BPN (National Land Agency).
2. Grievance venue equipped with visible sign will be located in Village Office.
3. Valid lease agreement is required for the compensation of losses of crop, structure, and other asset by the PLN.
4. The establishment of land acquisition and resettlement action plan (LARAP) committee is to collect opinions and supervise complaints logged by the community in relation to PLTU Indramayu II construction.
5. The establishment of BLK (Job Training Center) will be commensurate with community needs.
6. The vulnerable groups will be identified with the support of community.
7. The establishment of LARAP committee members will be selected from the elements of community consisting of the representatives of institution/organization of Mekarsari village, who are considerably capable, reliable, and available to the fulfillment of community's interests.
8. Consultant team was asked by the community to mediate the communication between JAYAYU and supporting group regarding the PLTU Indramayu II construction.

This minutes of meeting is a written form of the Focus Discussion Group result of ‘‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal-fired Power Plant’’ activity to be used as appropriate.

2) Farm laborers in Mekarsari village

(English translation)

On this day, Sunday 23 of 2016, the undersigned official:

Name : *****
Position : Team Coordinator
Institution: Fakultas Teknik Geologi
Universitas Padjadjaran (FTG – UNPAD)
Address : Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km. 21
Jatinangor - Sumedang

has organized Socialization and Focus Group Discussion of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal Fire Power Plant’ to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in Mekarsari Village, Patrol Sub-District, Indramayu District attended by 18participants (list of attendants attached).

The event has resulted the following:

1. Optimalization local human resources by training in compatible with the community.
2. PLN has commitment to provide Mekarsari community to participate in PLTU’s activity.
3. CSR programmes of PLN is to implemented immediately.
4. PLN will consider the polyclinic development location between Mekarsari Village and/or Patrol Baru Village.
5. Sport activity venue is suggested by the forum, but PLN considers to the farm laborers needs as priority.

This minutes of meetingis a writtenform of the Focus Discussion Group result of “Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal-fired Power Plant” activity to be used as appropriate.

3) Titleholders in Mekarsari village

(English translation)

On this day, Monday, October 24 of 2016, the undersigned official:

Name : *****
Position : Team Coordinator
Institution: Fakultas Teknik Geologi
Universitas Padjadjaran (FTG – UNPAD)
Address : Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km. 21
Jatinangor - Sumedang

has organized Socialization and Focus Group Discussion of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal Fire Power Plant’ to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in Mekarsari Village, Patrol Sub-District, Indramayu District attended by 68 participants in the following details : 25 women participants in room one, 24 men participants in room two, 19 men participant in room three, and 7 participants as committee ((list of attendants attached).

The event has resulted the following:

1. PLN assistance in forms of training for titleholders in managing compensation money.
2. The majority of participants stated that they will seek new agricultural lands.
3. PLN assistance in forms of training for titleholders in spending compensation money.
4. There should be population categorization (age 16-35 years old) and age over 35 years old to be eligible for trainings.
5. Provision of training in livestock raising (goat, chicken, ducks) to PLTU PAPs.
6. LARAP Committee will be established to bridge communication between community and the PLTU project.
7. Villagers of Mekarsari hopes the polyclinic service will be in the Mekarsari Village as it is a project affected area.
8. It is suggested that there are at least 500 meters distance between the PLTU area with its neighborhood. As well, access road to beach must still be opened.
9. Access road to PLTU II is expected passing Mekarsari village so that it will promote Mekarsari Village economy.
10. PLN should disclose feasibility study results regarding the continuation use of the existing access road (PLTU I) for new plant (PLTU II) and compare it with the expectation of Mekarsari villagers or Patrol Sub-district that PLN to construct new access road for the proposed new plant.
11. The appraisal team should calculate material and non-material losses compensation; for the losses of

lands and crops as well as non-material losses such as waiting period for land-owners to receive compensation, distance to their new agricultural lands, and waiting period to change profession.

12. The schedule of land acquisition especially compensation payment timing is expected to be in December 2016, whereas it depends on the result of price negotiation.
13. It is suggested that the PLTU II project to support and to pay more attention to vulnerable groups, religious activities, and to provide scholarships or other educational supports for school children.
14. PLN will provide Early Childhood Education (PAUD). No timeframe has been set, however.
15. PLN will provide welding training so that local man power can have jobs in PLTU project construction.

This minutes of meetings is a written form of the Focus Discussion Group result of “Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal-fired Power Plant” activity to be used as appropriate.

4) Tenant farmers and farm laborers in Sumuradem village

(English translation)

On this day, Friday, October 28 of 2016, the undersigned official:

Name : *****
Position : Team Coordinator
Institution: Fakultas Teknik Geologi
Universitas Padjadjaran (FTG – UNPAD)
Address : Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km. 21
Jatinangor - Sumedang

has organized Socialization and Focus Group Discussion of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal Fire Power Plant’ to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in Sumuradem Village, Sukra Sub-District, Indramayu District attended by 15 participants (list of attendants attached).

The event has resulted the following:

1. Ambulances should be granted to affected villages of PLTU II: Mekarsari, Patrol Baru, and Sumuradem Villages.
2. Employment opportunity in PLTU project should be given to project affected villagers in respective sub-district proportionally.
3. The proposed training centre (BLK) should issue certificates for their graduates. Training's curricula should also cover skills needed by the PLTU II such as welding, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and heavy equipment operating.
4. For those who are above 40 years old, training should be land-based activities covering agriculture, animal husbandry, agricultural trading commodities (for women), as well as handcrafting.
5. There is no commission fee deducted from salaries by recruitment agent (a lesson learnt from PLTU I).

This minutes of meeting is a written form of the Focus Discussion Group result of “Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal-fired Power Plant” activity to be used as appropriate.

5) Titleholders in Sumuradem village

(English translation)

On this day, Friday, October 28 of 2016, the undersigned official:

Name : *****
Position : Team Coordinator
Institution: Fakultas Teknik Geologi
Universitas Padjadjaran (FTG – UNPAD)
Address : Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km. 21
Jatinangor - Sumedang

has organized Socialization and Focus Group Discussion of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal Fire Power Plant’ to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in Sumuradem Village, Sukra Sub-District, Indramayu District attended by 37 participants (list of attendants attached).

The event has resulted the following:

1. CSR program must have a proper target and reach eligible beneficiaries.
2. The proposed trainings for project surrounding villagers (PAPs): welding, cooking, basic financial management, computer and administration, sewing.
3. There should be drainage repairing of PLTU II.
4. The provision of trainings must be carried out in a complete and propermanners.
5. Program support must cover widows and elderly persons.
6. LARAP Committee members are from reliable representatives.

This minutes of meetingis a writtenform of the Focus Discussion Group result of “Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal-fired Power Plant” activity to be used as appropriate.

6) Tenant farmers in Patrol Baru village

(English translation)

On this day, Saturday, October 29 of 2016, the undersigned official:

Name : *****
Position : Team Coordinator
Institution: Fakultas Teknik Geologi
Universitas Padjadjaran (FTG – UNPAD)
Address : Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km. 21
Jatinangor - Sumedang

has organized Socialization and Focus Group Discussion of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal Fire Power Plant’ to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in Patrol Baru Village, Patrol Sub-District, Indramayu District attended by 17 participants (list of attendants attached).

The event has resulted the following:

1. Suggestion to support Community Learning Centre (PKBM/ Paket A,B,&C) to obtain certificate and job opportunities.
2. Widely accessible job information of PLTU II across all villages.
3. PLN should prioritize employment opportunities to local youth and children of elderly tenant farmers.
4. There should be provision of training in the fields of agriculture, livestock farming, and entrepreneurship in order to increase productivity.
5. There should be certified trainings provision by PLN as part of position requirements working at the PLTU II (such as welding, electrical, and heavy equipment operating).
6. Grievance mechanism is expected to be available for community.

This minutes of meeting is a written form of the Focus Discussion Group result of ‘‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal-fired Power Plant’’ activity to be used as appropriate.

7) Farm laborers in Patrol Baru village

(English translation)

On this day, Saturday, October 29 of 2016, the undersigned official:

Name : *****
Position : Team Coordinator
Institution: Fakultas Teknik Geologi
Universitas Padjadjaran (FTG – UNPAD)
Address : Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km. 21
Jatinangor - Sumedang

has organized Socialization and Focus Group Discussion of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal Fire Power Plant’ to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in Patrol Baru Village, Patrol Sub-District, Indramayu District attended by 33 participants (list of attendants attached).

The event has resulted the following:

1. Suggestion to prioritize employment of Patrol Baru villagers in order to work in PLTU 2.
2. Illiterate as well as elderly women expect PLN to open up fried-onion business opportunity for them.
3. Provision of training in plastic waste management by the PLN.
4. PLN is suggested to provide training of brick-making with sand as core material using new technology.
5. The establishment of a committee to collect suggestions and convey grievances from affected communities, as well as supervise project implementation will be highly appreciated.

This minutes of meeting is a written form of the Focus Discussion Group result of ‘‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal-fired Power Plant’’ activity to be used as appropriate.

8) Titleholders in Patrol Baru village

(English translation)

On this day, Saturday, October 29 of 2016, the undersigned official:

Name : *****
Position : Team Coordinator
Institution: Fakultas Teknik Geologi
Universitas Padjadjaran (FTG – UNPAD)
Address : Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km. 21
Jatinangor - Sumedang

has organized Socialization and Focus Group Discussion of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal Fire Power Plant’ to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in Patrol Baru Village, Patrol Sub-District, Indramayu District attended by 52 participants (list of attendants attached).

The event has resulted the following:

1. The land owners of Patrol Baru Village will purchase new farm lands.
2. The community suggests that PLN provides training of security officer.
3. The community hopes PLN to provide pump houses supplying safe water during dry season.
4. The community expects PLN to provide elementary, junior high school, and senior high school equivalents training provision (PKBM / Kejar Paket A,B, dan C) for drop-out students.
5. Employment at PLTU II is expected prioritizing affected villagers’ man power.
6. Supports to school is expected to be programmed in sustainable manner.
7. Suggestion to provision of training in mechanized salt processing.

This minutes of meetings is a written form of the Focus Discussion Group result of “Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal-fired Power Plant” activity to be used as appropriate.

9) Residents in Pulo Kuntul block, Mekarsari village (1st FGD)

(English translation)

On this day, Friday, November 4 of 2016, the undersigned official:

Name : *****
Position : Team Coordinator
Institution: Fakultas Teknik Geologi
Universitas Padjadjaran (FTG – UNPAD)
Address : Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km. 21
Jatinangor - Sumedang

has organized Socialization and Focus Group Discussion of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal Fire Power Plant’ to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in Blok Pulo Kuntul, Mekarsari Village, Patrol Sub-District, Indramayu District attended by 26 participants (list of attendants attached).

The event has resulted the following:

1. The residents of Pulo Kuntul commit that they do not want to be relocated.
2. The residents of Pulo Kuntul have a willingness to be employed in PLTU construction process (both during the construction of PLTU II and when the PLTU operates).
3. The residents of Pulo Kuntul plan to continue farming.
4. The Pulo Kuntul residents ask for support of safe water supply and healthcare (doctor 24 hours duty).
5. The residents of Pulo Kuntul want support in mosque's development and road pavement for public facility.
6. The residents of Pulo Kuntul ask for support of educational supplies and scholarship, as well as support for non-formal education levels (Paket B & C).
7. The residents of Pulo Kuntul ask for support of training provision for small shrimpers and shrimp paste makers (access to credit & equipment/machinery) to improve quality of shrimp paste, including packaging training to improve value addition of shrimp paste.

This minutes of meeting is a written form of the Focus Discussion Group result of ‘‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal-fired Power Plant’’ activity to be used as appropriate.

10) JATAYU

JATAYU members submitted the following objection letter to JICA, instead of discussing their concerns with the representatives from PLN, PJB (PLTU 1 operator), HIRE (PLTU 2 engineering consultant) and LARAP Committees at the FGD.

(English translation by WALHI)

Indramayu, November 6, 2016
Mr. Shinichi Kitaoka
President of Japan International Agency Cooperation (JICA)

Best Regards from us, the affected society of fishermen-women and farmers incorporated in JATAYU. This is our second letter for Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) regarding the investment plan in our village in Indramayu, West Java. In the first letter, we have presented (1) the impact of Power Plant 1 on the pollution of our ocean and farming land and (2) the location selection process that created socio-economic impact for our village.

In this second letter, we write to you about awareness and concern toward environmental and social impact of JICA's investment in Indramayu. We want to make sure that you know in full consciousness about your decision's impact on our village and communities in Indramayu.

Deviation in Consultation, Allurement and Intimidation

The prevailing law regulation obliges every company, including PLN (National Electricity Company), to hold public consultation involving affected communities when intending to develop any infrastructure, as regulated in the act, Undang-Undang (UU) No. 2 Year 2012 about Land Procurement to Development for Public Interest. One of the obliged agenda in the consultation is the agreement from affected society on the development plan.

Nevertheless, facts on the field show how this process is not practiced, thus not being complied. Many society members state that they were never involved in the public consultation. Public consultation done by PLN on 24 February 2016 only invited land owners, although in the regulation it is clearly stated that the affected society must be involved in the consulting process. UU 2/2012 regulated detailed mechanism if there is any objected member of society. Though we were not invited, we, the affected society incorporated in Jaringan Tanpa Asap Batubara or Network of Free Coal Smoke, shortened as JATAYU, insisted to come and tried to tell our objection in public consultation on 24 February 2016, held in Patrol sub-district office.

The facilitator from PLN of the consultation didn't allow us to speak up, even though we demanded to talk in the consultation. Thus we just handed our letter of objection for the committee team of land procurement (TP2T) at the last part of the consultation. We also delivered letter of objection for the governor directly on 11 March 2016, but has been receiving no response. Even the governor released the decision letter about location permission instead on 24 May 2016.

Many community members to be affected by PLTU 2 also question the promiss the PLN has made, saying, "...PLTU [PLN] promised to repair roads, build health center, provide CSR, and prioritize local people to work. But in the end, only few of our people work in PLTU. They accept only rough workers."

In the consultation process, the government has never given any intact and transparent information, it's as if they try to cover the environmental and health impact that is highly possibly caused by that plan. Among the invited land owners, the government also invited influential social figure and religious leaders that can support their policy claim. The government and PLN often promise to build streets, schools, healthcare institution, and other public infrastructures. They also promised CSR. But just like the previous PLTU 1, we expect that those promises will never been fulfilled.

With the discriminative law framework and defective consulting process, many society members disagree and are unhappy with the development plan of PLTU 2. Our community has held demonstrations and

posted rejection banner along Mekarsari Village in September. Before and after the demonstrations, police and military officers pay intimidative visits to the houses of vocal leaders who did the rejection demonstration. The intimidation methods vary, from the soft ones until literally threatening the villagers so they will not do another demo and support the government program.

Meeting Result with JICA Consultant

On Thursday, 15 September 2016, located in Fish Auctionary in Ujung Gebang, Sukra, representatives of 8 affected villages incorporated in JATAYU discussed directly with Japanese consulting party, represented by Mr. Hideyuki Takagi and local consultant from Padjajaran University, represented by Mr. Feby. Approximately 200 people representing 8 villages expressed their aspiration and wished for JICA to cancel their funding on PLTU 2 development.

In that opportunity, beside expressing strong rejection, society members presented some letter-documents they have delivered, such as (1) Letter of Complaint on the supposition of environmental crime done by PLTU 1 to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), (2) Letter of objection from the society to West Java Governor, (3) Signatures of rejection supporters, and (4) Visual documentations and proves that their soils are productive rice fields.

Results of this meeting with consultants are:

1. Society assertively rejects JICA's consulting parties to do data and information gathering to make Land Acquisition Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP)
2. Society urges JICA to cancel their funding plan for PLTU 2 development in Indramayu

The basis of that rejection is the threat of socio-economic, health, and environmental degradation impact.

Then, on October 22,23,24,25 and 29, 2016, JICA consultants as well as the PLN's local consultants from Padjajaran University held meetings with the land owners, tenant farmers and agricultural laborers in the village Mekarsari, Sumuradem and Patrol Baru, to discuss CSR-related programs in the second plant of Indramayu. But the persons invited in the meetings were mostly landowners, while tenant farmers and farm workers were even only a small percentage. And they are the ones who support the second power plant in Indramayu.

After that, although the residents affected incorporated in Jatayu explicitly rejected the second plant in Indramayu in the earlier meeting, the JICA consultant and Padjajaran University plans to hold another meeting with the community even though Jatayu does not want to meet with the consultant if they discuss any topic related to the PLTU 2 project

Even if Jatayu decided to attend the occasion set by Consultants on November 6, our presence does not mean "participation" in making LARAP. Our purpose to be in the occasion is just to show a strong denial once again to JICA.

Anyway, because we didn't receive any official invitation letter from the JICA Consultant team by November 5, the community members have decided not to come to the occasion. We would like to remind that the consultant team promised to provide their official invitation letter to JATAYU on October 26 when they visited the JATAYU coordinator's house in Mekarsari village.

Law-Defective Environmental Permission and A Fault

Firstly, PLTU 2 Indramayu AMDAL (Environmental Impact Analysis) Documents had been arranged in 2010 and AMDAL assembly was held in 2011. Based on the AMDAL assembly, through Regional Secretary Letter of Indramayu Regency No. 660.1/2304/KLH dated 2 December 2011, the agreement on ANDAL document and RKL-RPL of PLTU 2 Indramayu development plan explain:

"The ANDAL and RKL-RPL documents agreed upon still need improvement/refinement process, after the improvement/refinement is done, please deliver to the secretary of AMDAL Adjudicating Commission as the basis of recommendation later publication/ AMDAL approval powerblock letter

After almost 4 years, on 24 May 2015, Indramayu Regent published the Environmental Permit No. 660/Kep. 51 A-BLH/2015, by noting letter from Regional Secretary of Indramayu Regency (mentioned above)

for PT. PLN (persero) Development Master Unit VIII. However the regional secretary letter No. 660.1/2304/KLH is not appraisal recommendation or final judgment/ Decision Letter on Environmental Appropriateness (SKKL) and does not contain considerations as regulated in Article 29 clause (4) Government Regulation No. 27 Year 2012 about Environmental Permission.

As regulated in article 36 clause 2 UU 32/2009 about management and control of environment:

“Environmental permission as meant on clause (1) is published based AMDAL approval powerblock letter”

AMDAL approval powerblock letter at least must contain about consideration basis of the statement . The consideration basis meant is about the negative impact of any activity plan, Environmental appropriateness statement, terms and conditions that must be fulfilled by company based on RKL-RPL, and obligations of the company. The regent should release a letter of environmental *in*appropriateness by noting that in the letter the AMDAL must still be improved/refined, meaning that the environmental permission issued by the regent is law defective.

Secondly, the environmental permission decision letter in the consideration part is still using expired regulations, such as:

1. Government Regulation (PP) No. 18 Year 1999 about hazardous and toxic waste management, which has been replaced by PP No. 101 Year 2014 on the same issue.
2. Act No. 7 Year 2004 about water resource, which has been repealed by constitutional court decision in 2013 on decision numbered 85/PUU-XI/2013

The exclusion of prevailing regulation is one proof how the making of the environmental permission decision letter is not carefully drafted and proves that the environmental permission letter is once again law-defective.

Thirdly, AMDAL Document drafted in 2010 if referring on the regulation, has been for 5 years. Meanwhile AMDAL is unprevailed/expired for 3 years, according to Government Regulation No. 27 year 2012.

Fourthly, there have been many changes on the environment and the AMDAL has not calculated the important negative impact of the PLTU 1 existence that started full-operation 5 years ago in 2011.

As an example, that AMDAL PLTU 2 is irrelevant anymore to be used could be understood when we compare the ocean water quality in factual color of PLTU 2/2010 (Source: AMDAL for PLTU 2) with results of environmental monitoring and management PT. PLN/PJB year 2013-2015 is explained below:

Ocean Water Quality

Parameter	Unit	Environmental Monitoring and Management Period 2013 – 2015 PLTU 1 (See Annex)	Factual Color PLTU 2/2010 (Source: AMDAL for PLTU 2)
Phenol	Mg/l	Measurement result on phenol content is 0,282 mg/l, 0,309 mg/l, 0,289 mg/l beyond quality standards of 0,002 mg/l.	From 5 sampling sites, it is shown that Phenol is measured under 0,002 mg/l
Zinc	mg/l	measured 0,114 mg/l – 0,671 beyond quality standards of 0,1 mg/l.	From 5 sampling sites, it is shown that zinc is measured 0,08 s/d 0,075 mg/l
Lead	Mg/l	measured in the range of 0,055 – 0,566 beyond quality standards of 0,05	From 5 sampling sites, it is shown that lead is measured 0,004 mg/l
Cadmium	Mg/l	0,055 mg/l – 0,577 mg/l beyond quality standards of 0,01 mg/l	From 5 sampling sites, it is shown that cadmium is measured under 0,003 mg/l
Copper	Mg/l	measured 0,058 mg/l – 4,262 mg/l beyond quality standards of 0,05 mg/l.	None data

Please also see Annex for the details. (The data in the Annex are collected from Environmental Monitoring and Management Reports, which we could obtain from 2013- 2015. In the Annex, the figures highlighted with yellow color show the ones beyond the environmental standards.)

Note : It should be noted that Sampling in AMDAL PLTU 2 does not publish coordinate points of sampling.

Finally, in the process of environmental permission publishing, the government is obliged to announce to the society, especially those affected through multimedia and announcement board. Multimedia being used must be effective and easy to be reached by society members.

The In the location of activity/business plan, announcement board should be made. But those things are not done by the government, so that the society loses its opportunity to give suggestion, opinion, and response regarding the environmental permission.

We request that JICA carefully confirm the information above regarding the environmental and social aspects, such as limited and improper participation in consultation process, improper information disclosure and no transparency, and illegality, according to “JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Coordination”, during its environmental review on the coal-fired power project in Indramayu. And we reiterate our demand that JICA must not to fund for this project.

Sincerely,

11) Smallshrimpers in Mekarsari Village

(English translation)

On this day, Monday, November 7 of 2016, the undersigned official:

Name : *****
Position : Team Coordinator
Institution: Fakultas Teknik Geologi
Universitas Padjadjaran (FTG – UNPAD)
Address : Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km. 21
Jatinangor - Sumedang

has organized Socialization and Focus Group Discussion of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal Fire Power Plant’ to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) of small shrimpers group, Mekarsari Village, Patrol Sub-District, Indramayu District attended by 26 participants (list of attendants attached).

The event has resulted the following:

1. Working period of small shrimpers is from November until January. As well, when time allow, they work as farm laborers. Fishing gain such as small shrimps is traditionally processed into shrimp-paste. Local fishermen of Mekarsari have regular consumers.
2. The PLTU II construction will diminish the livelihood of small shrimpers in Mekarsari village. However, they have willingness to change their profession to be shrimp-paste makers. The small shrimps will be purchased from other village's fishermen.
3. The small shrimpers ask for entrepreneurship training in shrimp-paste production including machinery introduction, processing, and packaging.
4. It was suggested in the meeting that PLN to support equipments (grinder and oven) in order to improve shrimp-paste efficiency and productivity.
5. The participants are keen to set up three groups of fishermen in area-based for shrimp-paste production of Mekarsari village (Blok Sumbadra, Blok Werakas, and Blok Pulo Kuntul).
6. PLN will provide training in welding to working age.
7. The project should pay attention to elder small shrimpers.
8. PLN will rehabilitate main road of Mekarsari in next year.

This minutes of meeting is a written form of the Focus Discussion Group result of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal-fired Power Plant’ activity to be used as appropriate.

12) Residents in Pulo Kuntul block, Mekarsari village (2nd FGD)

(English translation)

On this day, Wednesday, November 30 of 2016, the undersigned official:

Name : *****
Position : Team Coordinator
Institution: Fakultas Teknik Geologi
Universitas Padjadjaran (FTG – UNPAD)
Address : Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km. 21
Jatinangor - Sumedang

has organized Socialization and Focus Group Discussion of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal Fire Power Plant’ to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) of Pulo Kuntul residents in Mekarsari Village, Patrol Sub-District, Indramayu District attended by 16 participants (list of attendants attached).

The event has resulted the following:

1. A coal storage will be constructed with 15 meters high wall in order to prevent flying ash to surrounding villages.
2. Sprayers will also be used to keep the dried-coal moist and prevent ash from flying.
3. More attention is needed for uneducated Pulo Kuntul residents (school drop-out people) and small shrimpers.
4. The Project is expected to carry out environment rehabilitation activity (tree planting) to minimize air pollution.
5. It is suggested that PLN to install pollution indicator for information and education to the community, especially Pulo Kuntul residents.
6. Pulo Kuntul residents commit not to be relocated after environment consultant explained environment effects to their living condition and confirmed that resettlement is not necessary (noise, ash, and air pollution are minimum).
7. The participants asked PLN to improve PLTU 1 infrastructure that has caused environmental negative impacts as a conformity with the PLTU 2 commitment to use eco-friendly technology.

This minutes of meeting is a written form of the Focus Discussion Group result of “Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal-fired Power Plant” activity to be used as appropriate.

13) Affected persons of access road

(English translation)

On this day, Thursday, January 19 of 2017, the undersigned official:

Name: *****
Position : Team Leader
Institution: Fakultas Teknik Geologi
Universitas Padjadjaran (FTG – UNPAD)
Address : Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km. 21
Jatinangor - Sumedang

has organized Socialization and Focus Group Discussion of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal Fire Power Plant’ to Access Road Project Affected Persons (PAPs) from Sumuradem, Sumuradem Timur, Mekarsari, Karanglayung, Sukra, Patrol Baru Villages, Patrol and Sukra Sub-Districts, Indramayu District attended by 46 participants (list of attendants attached).

The event has resulted the following:

1. Special attention should be paid for the remaining lands (land locked) across the access road in the form of best offer;
2. Farming activities can be continued before land measurement by the BPN and compensation payment by the PLN;
3. CSR programs should equally be distributed among all communities;
4. It is recommended that irrigation channel constructed to prevent water flooding and water agricultural lands;
5. It is recommended that bricked wall constructed to block rats attacking agricultural lands;
6. It is recommended that the PLN prioritizes local human resources in recruiting its employees and not based on educational background;
7. The participants proposed the PLN to provide production inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides;
8. Complaints regarding CSR can be logged to LAP Committee or Village Office.

This minutes of meeting is a written form of the Focus Discussion Group result of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal-fired Power Plant’ activity to be used as appropriate.

14)Patrol Baru (Supplemental FGD (1))

(English translation)

On this day, Thursday, March 2 of 2017, the undersigned official:

Name : *****
Position : Team Leader
Institution :Fakultas Teknik Geologi
Universitas Padjadjaran (FTG – UNPAD)
Address :Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km. 21
Jatinangor - Sumedang

has organized Socialization and Focus Group Discussion of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal Fire Power Plant’ to Access Road Project Affected Persons (PAPs) from Patrol Baru, and Mekarsari Patrol Sub-districts, Indramayu District attended by 17 participants (list of attendants attached).

The event has resulted the following:

1. The participants have proposed immediate programs launching related to economic recovery in the forms of job opportunity
2. The proposed programs are:
 - Small trade business (need startup capital for women)
 - Cooking
 - Laundry
 - Cleaning service (male)
 - Crops maintenance
 - Livestock raising training along with startup capitals (goats and cows)
 - Brick making

This minutes of meeting is a written form of the Focus Discussion Group result of ‘‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal-fired Power Plant’’ activity to be used as appropriate.

15) Mekarsari (Supplemental FGD (2))

(English translation)

On this day, Saturday, March 11 of 2017, the undersigned official:

Name:	*****
Position:	Team Leader
Institution:	Fakultas Teknik Geologi Universitas Padjadjaran (FTG – UNPAD)
Address:	Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km. 21 Jatinangor - Sumedang

has organized Socialization and Focus Group Discussion of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal Fire Power Plant’ to Affected Persons (PAPs) from Mekarsari village, Patrol Sub-Districts, Indramayu District attended by 24 participants (list of attendants attached).

The event has resulted the following:

Proposed Programs

- Pre and post-construction of new power plant workers are from Mekarsari
- Recruitment will be based on qualification and not school diploma
- Food and beverages suppliers for PLTU II are prioritized from Mekarsari
- Health center availability
- Free goats assistance
- Survey for unemployed persons to meet proper social target
- Road infrastructure rehabilitation
- Scholarship for pupils and university students

This minutes of meeting is a written form of the Focus Discussion Group result of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal-fired Power Plant’ activity to be used as appropriate.

16) Patrol Lor (Supplemental FGD (3))

(English translation)

On this day, Sunday, March 12 of 2017, the undersigned official:

Name: *****
Position: Team Leader
Institution: Fakultas Teknik Geologi
Universitas Padjadjaran (FTG – UNPAD)
Address: Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km. 21
Jatinangor - Sumedang

has organized Socialization and Focus Group Discussion of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal Fire Power Plant’ to Affected Persons (PAPs) from Patrol Lor village, Patrol Sub-Districts, Indramayu District attended by 15 participants (list of attendants attached).

The event has resulted the following:

- Patrol Lor village has not established LAP Committee and will be initiated
- The participants expect the provision of trainings to enhance the economy of local community
- The aforementioned trainings are as follow:
 - Handcrafting
 - Cooking
 - Welding
 - Education scholarship
 - Workshop
 - Livestock raising

This minutes of meeting is a written form of the Focus Discussion Group result of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal-fired Power Plant’ activity to be used as appropriate.

17) Mekarsari (Supplemental FGD (4-1))

(English translation)

On this day, Friday, March 31 of 2017, the undersigned official:

Name : *****
Position : Team Leader
Institution : Fakultas Teknik Geologi
Universitas Padjadjaran (FTG – UNPAD)
Address : Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km. 21
Jatinangor - Sumedang

has organized Socialization and Focus Group Discussion of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal Fire Power Plant’ to Affected Persons (PAPs) from Patrol Baru, Mekarsari, and Sumuradem villages, Patrol and Sukra Sub-Districts, Indramayu District attended by 36 participants (list of attendants attached).

The event has resulted the following:

- The participants advanced the following activities for livelihood restoration:
 - Healthcare support in the form of PLN Health Card
 - Road rehabilitation in the areas of Patrol Baru, Mekarsari, and Sumuradem villages
 - Street lighting in the areas of Patrol Baru, Mekarsari, and Sumuradem villages
 - Training in preparation to work in PLTU
 - Agricultural inputs support for farmers surrounding PLTU II
 - Permanent direct access for complaints towards PLN

This minutes of meeting is a written form of the Focus Discussion Group result of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal-fired Power Plant’ activity to be used as appropriate.

18) Mekarsari (Supplemental FGD (4-2))

(English translation)

On this day, Friday, March 31 of 2017, the undersigned official:

Name : *****
Position : Team Leader
Institution : Fakultas Teknik Geologi
Universitas Padjadjaran (FTG – UNPAD)
Address : Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km. 21
Jatinangor - Sumedang

has organized Socialization and Focus Group Discussion of ‘Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal Fire Power Plant’ to Affected Persons (PAPs) from Patrol Baru, Mekarsari, and Sumuradem villages, Patrol and Sukra Sub-Districts, Indramayu District attended by 22 tenants and farm laborer participants (list of attendants attached).

The event has resulted the following:

- The participants advanced the following activities for livelihood restoration:
 - Catering/culinary business
 - Training in fried onion making, mango, tomato, and *dodol* sweets making, *jengkol* and cakes
 - Employment as cleaning service at PLTU and laundry business
 - Employment at PLTU II for their children including local welders
 - Prioritization to locals for PLTU employment
 - Educational scholarship support
 - Healthcare provision for PLTU II PAPs
 - Daily allowance support

This minutes of meeting is a written form of the Focus Discussion Group result of “Technical Support for Land Acquisition Plan Formulation in Indramayu Coal-fired Power Plant” activity to be used as appropriate.

Annex 2. List of Titleholders, Tenant farmers and Farm Laborers of the Acquired Land

1) List of Titleholders

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
1	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Satria	3	3
2	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Kenanga	2	6
3	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	5	6
4	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1
5	*****	Sumuradem	Janaka	2	2
6	*****	Sumuradem	Janaka	2	2
7	*****	Sumuradem	Kalen Tengah	5	6
8	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	2	6
9	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Kenanga	5	6
10	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Kenanga	5	6
11	*****	Sumuradem	Kalen Tengah	4	2
12	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Kalen Tengah	1	3
13	*****	Sumuradem	Satria	1	2
14	*****	Sumuradem	Satria	4	4
15	*****	Sumuradem	Satria	2	4
16	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Kenanga	3	6
17	*****	Sumuradem	Janaka	1	1
18	*****	Sumuradem	Kalen Tengah	3	4
19	*****	Sumuradem	Janaka	4	2
20	*****	Sumuradem	Sumuradem Timur	3	6
21	*****	Sumuradem	Sumuradem Timur	3	6
22	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
23	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
24	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
25	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
26	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
27	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
28	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	0
29	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	4
30	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	2
31	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1
32	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
33	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
34	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1
35	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
36	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	1
37	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	1
38	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	1
39	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Janaka	4	1
40	*****	Mekarsari	Janaka	4	3
41	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
42	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	1	10
43	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	6
44	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	1	1
45	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	4	1
46	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
47	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	4	2
48	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	1	1
49	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	1	1
50	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	1	2
51	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	4	1
52	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	4	1
53	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
54	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
55	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
56	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	1	2
57	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
58	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
59	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
60	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
61	*****	Sumuradem	Satria	2	4
62	*****	Patrol Lor	Karanganyar I	1	1
63	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	2	1
64	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	2	1
65	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	1	6
66	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	1	6
67	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
68	*****	Patrol Baru	Jl. Raya Patrol Baru	7	3
69	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	6
70	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	6
71	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	4
72	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	4	1

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
73	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
74	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
75	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
76	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
77	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
78	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
79	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
80	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	1	3
81	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	1	1
82	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
83	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
84	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	2
85	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1
86	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	2
87	*****	Patrol	Bunder	4	1
88	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Janaka	3	2
89	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	1	1
90	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1
91	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1
92	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
93	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1
94	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1
95	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	2	3
96	*****	Sumuradem	Satria	2	3
97	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	1	6
98	*****	Sumuradem	Satria	2	4
99	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
100	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
101	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
102	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
103	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
104	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
105	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
106	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
107	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
108	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
109	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Satria	4	4

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
110	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
111	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	1	6
112	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
113	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
114	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
115	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
116	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
117	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
118	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1
119	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
120	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
121	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	1	3
122	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	1	3
123	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	3	3
124	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	0	0
125	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
126	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
127	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
128	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
129	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
130	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
131	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
132	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
133	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
134	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
135	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	1	2
136	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	1	2
137	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
138	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	1	1
139	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
140	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
141	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	2	2
142	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	0	0
143	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
144	*****	Patrol	Tiben	4	3
145	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	0	0
146	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	1	1

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
147	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	2
148	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	2
149	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	0	0
150	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	0	0
151	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	12	3
152	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	0	0
153	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	0	0
154	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	0	0
155	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	2	3
156	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	2	3
157	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
158	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	2	3
159	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
160	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
161	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	1	1
162	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	1	1
163	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
164	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	2
165	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	4	2
166	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	0	2
167	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
168	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
169	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	1	1
170	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	3	2
171	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	3	2
172	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	2
173	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	2
174	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	2
175	*****	Sumuradem	Satria	2	4
176	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Kenanga	3	6
177	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Satria	3	4
178	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
179	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
180	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
181	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
182	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
183	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
184	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
185	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
186	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
187	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
188	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	1	1
189	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
190	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
191	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
192	*****	Patrol	Welini	1	2
193	*****	Patrol	Bunder	6	1
194	*****	Patrol	Bunder	6	1
195	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	0	0
196	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	2
197	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
198	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	0	0
199	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
200	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
201	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	4	6
202	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	4	6
203	*****	Sumuradem Barat	Kalen Tengah	3	2
204	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
205	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
206	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
207	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	3	2
208	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	3	2
209	*****	Patrol Lor	Benda	0	0
210	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	1	2
211	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
212	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
213	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
214	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	1
215	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	4	1
216	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
217	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
218	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
219	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
220	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
221	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	1	3
222	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
223	*****	Sumuradem	Kalen Tengah	1	3
224	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	5	6
225	*****	Patrol Lor	Patrol	3	1
226	*****	Patrol Lor	Patrol	3	1
227	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	1	1
228	*****	Patrol	Bunder	0	0
229	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	17	7
230	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	17	7
231	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
232	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
233	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Kenanga	2	5
234	*****	Limpas	Pulu	1	1
235	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	0	0
236	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
237	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
238	*****	Patrol	Bunder	3	1
239	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
240	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
241	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	6	7
242	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	6	7
243	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	3	4
244	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	3	4
245	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	3	4
246	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
247	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
248	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
249	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
250	*****	Patrol Lor	Patrol	12	15
251	*****	Patrol Lor	Patrol	12	15
252	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1
253	*****	Patrol Lor	Benda	13	5
254	*****	Patrol	Bunder	0	0
255	*****	Patrol Lor	Benda	11	5
256	*****	Patrol Lor	Tumpang Sari	3	1
257	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	17	7

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
258	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	17	7
259	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	1	1
260	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
261	*****	Patrol Baru	Kepuh	17	6
262	*****	Patrol Lor	Tumpang Sari	5	2
263	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	2	3
264	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
265	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1
266	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	1
267	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	1
268	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
269	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Kenanga	6	6
270	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	3	6
271	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	0	0
272	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
273	*****	Limpas	Pulu	4	4
274	*****	Karang Layung	Bogeg	5	1
275	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Janaka	1	2
276	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	2
277	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
278	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	1	3
279	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	4	1
280	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	4	1
281	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
282	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
283	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
284	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Kenanga	3	6
285	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Kenanga	3	6
286	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Kenanga	2	5
287	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Kenanga	5	6
288	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1
289	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	1
290	*****	Dawuan	Pawaringan	4	4
291	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
292	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	1	2
293	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
294	*****	Mekarsari	Janaka	1	1

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
295	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Kenanga	4	5
296	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	5	1
297	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
298	*****	Patrol Baru	Patrol	5	2
299	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
300	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
301	*****	Patrol Baru	Sumur Tumpang	2	4
302	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	2
303	*****	Pusaka Jaya	Kubang Jaran	6	1
304	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Janaka	3	2
305	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Satria	2	4
306	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Janaka	5	1
307	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	1
308	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	4	1
309	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	4	1
310	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	4	1
311	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
312	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
313	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	4	3
314	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	3	1
315	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	3	2
316	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
317	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
318	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	1	1
319	*****	Sumuradem	Bogeg	5	2
320	*****	Sumuradem	Kalen Tengah	2	4
321	*****	Sumuradem	Kalen Tengah	1	3
322	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	15	6
323	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	15	6
324	*****	Kedungwungu	Kesambi	15	7
325	*****	Anjatan Baru	Rebeng	3	2
326	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
327	*****	Sumuradem	Satria	1	4
328	*****	Sumuradem	Satria	-	-
329	*****	Patrol Baru	Kepuh	-	-
330	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	-	-
331	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	-	-

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
332	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	-	-
333	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	-	-
334	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	-	-
335	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	1	1
336	*****	Patrol	Tiben	4	3
337	*****	Patrol Lor	Bunder	14	6
338	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	-	-
339	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	17	7
340	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	4	1

2) List of Tenant Farmers

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
1	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
2	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
3	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	1
4	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1
5	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
6	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
7	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	0	2
8	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
9	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	1	1
10	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
11	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
12	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	4	1
13	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
14	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	1	6
15	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
16	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
17	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
18	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	0	1
19	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
20	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
21	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	3
22	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
23	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
24	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
25	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
26	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
27	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
28	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	2	3
29	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
30	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
31	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
32	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
33	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	4
34	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	4
35	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
36	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
37	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
38	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
39	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	2
40	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	2	3
41	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
42	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
43	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
44	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
45	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	0	0
46	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	0	0
47	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	0	0
48	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
49	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
50	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
51	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	1	2
52	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	0	0
53	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	1
54	*****	Patrol	Kepuh	16	7
55	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	1
56	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
57	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	0	0
58	*****	Bongas	Anjatan	0	0
59	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
60	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Janaka	1	5
61	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
62	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
63	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
64	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	1	2
65	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	2	5
66	*****	Mekarsari	Blok Plawat	1	2
67	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1
68	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
69	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
70	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7
71	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
72	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7
73	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
74	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
75	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
76	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
77	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
78	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	2	3
79	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
80	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
81	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	3	1
82	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
83	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
84	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Satria	2	3
85	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Janaka	3	1
86	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
87	*****	Sumuradem	Satria	3	4
88	*****	Sumuradem	Bogeg	5	2
89	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	2	6
90	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
91	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
92	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
93	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
94	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
95	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	1
96	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
97	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
98	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	1	2
99	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
100	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
101	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
102	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	1	2
103	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1
104	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
105	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	1	2
106	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
107	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	1
108	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
109	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
110	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	1	2

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
111	*****	Mekarsari	Karanganyar III	3	3
112	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
113	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
114	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
115	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Janaka	5	1
116	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	15	6
117	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	14	6
118	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
119	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
120	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	1
121	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1
122	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
123	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	14	6
124	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
125	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7
126	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
127	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
128	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
129	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
130	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
131	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
132	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
133	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	1	6
134	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Satria	3	3
135	*****	Sumuradem	Janaka	4	1
136	*****	Sumuradem	Bogeg	3	2
137	*****	Sumuradem	Satria	0	0
138	*****	Sumuradem	Kalen Tengah	3	3
139	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
140	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
141	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
142	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	1	1
143	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
144	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Janaka	1	2
145	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Kenanga	2	6
146	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Satria	2	3
147	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Kalen Tengah	5	2

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
148	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	1	1
149	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
150	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
151	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	1	2
152	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	1	1
153	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	-	-
154	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
155	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	4	6
156	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	1
157	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	-	-
158	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	3
159	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	1	1
160	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	1	2
161	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	1	2
162	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
163	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	1	2
164	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	1	1
165	*****	Sumuradem	Kalen Tengah	6	3
166	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
167	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	1	1
168	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	17	7
169	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	17	7
170	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	15	16
171	*****	Limpas	Tidak Berlaku	-	-
172	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	17	7
173	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh		
174	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	17	7
175	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	17	7
176	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	17	7
177	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	17	7
178	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	2
179	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	17	7
180	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	2
181	*****	Karanganyar I	Karanganyar I	2	1
182	*****	Kenanga	Kenanga	5	5
183	*****	Pilangsari	Pilangsari	2	1
184	*****	Pilangsari	Pilangsari	2	1

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
185	*****	Kepuh	Kepuh	15	6
186	*****	Pilangsari	Pilangsari	1	1
187	*****	Werakas	Werakas	2	2
188	*****	Karanganyar II	Karanganyar II	2	2
189	*****	Sumbadra	Sumbadra	3	3
190	*****	Werakas	Werakas	2	2
191	*****	Karanganyar II	Karanganyar II	2	2
192	*****	Pilangsari	Pilangsari	2	1
193	*****	Werakas	Werakas	4	2
194	*****	Pilangsari	Pilangsari	2	1
195	*****	Werakas	Werakas	3	2
196	*****	Werakas	Werakas	3	2
197	*****	Pilangsari	Pilangsari	4	1
198	*****	Pilangsari	Pilangsari	3	1
199	*****	Karanganyar I	Karanganyar I	2	1
200	*****	Karanganyar III	Karanganyar III	2	3
201	*****	Karanganyar II	Karanganyar II	2	2
202	*****	Sumbadra	Sumbadra	2	3
203	*****	Werakas	Werakas	4	2
204	*****	Satria	Satria	2	4
205	*****	Sumbadra	Sumbadra	2	1

3) List of Farm Laborers

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
1	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
2	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
3	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
4	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
5	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
6	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
7	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
8	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
9	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
10	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Kenanga	4	5
11	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
12	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
13	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Janaka	5	1
14	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
15	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
16	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
17	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Satria	1	4
18	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Satria	1	4
19	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
20	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
21	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
22	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	1	1
23	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
24	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
25	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
26	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
27	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
28	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
29	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
30	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
31	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
32	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	3
33	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
34	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	1	1
35	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	1
36	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	1

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
37	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	1
38	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
39	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
40	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
41	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	1	1
42	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
43	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	0	0
44	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
45	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	0	0
46	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
47	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
48	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
49	*****	Mekarsari	Patrol	1	3
50	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
51	*****	Patrol Baru	Jl. Raya Patrol Baru	2	3
52	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
53	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
54	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	1	1
55	*****	Anjatan	Kopyah	6	3
56	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	1	1
57	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
58	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	2	3
59	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	3	1
60	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
61	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
62	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	3
63	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
64	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	4	1
65	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
66	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	3
67	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1
68	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
69	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
70	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
71	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
72	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
73	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
74	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
75	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1
76	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	1
77	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	1
78	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	1
79	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	1	2
80	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
81	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
82	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
83	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
84	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
85	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
86	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	1	2
87	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
88	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	1	2
89	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
90	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
91	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	1	2
92	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
93	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
94	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
95	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
96	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
97	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	2	3
98	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	2	3
99	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
100	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
101	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
102	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
103	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
104	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
105	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	1	2
106	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
107	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	1	2
108	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7
109	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7
110	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
111	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7
112	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7
113	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7
114	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7
115	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7
116	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7
117	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7
118	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7
119	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7
120	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	1	3
121	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	1	2
122	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	1	2
123	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	1	2
124	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
125	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
126	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
127	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
128	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
129	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
130	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7
131	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7
132	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
133	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
134	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
135	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7
136	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
137	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
138	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
139	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
140	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
141	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
142	*****	Patrol Lor	Karanganyar III	1	3
143	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
144	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
145	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
146	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7
147	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
148	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7
149	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7
150	*****	Patrol Lor	Kepuh	16	7
151	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	1	3
152	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	1	2
153	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
154	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
155	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
156	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	1
157	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
158	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
159	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
160	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
161	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
162	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
163	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
164	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
165	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
166	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
167	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	1	1
168	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
169	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
170	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
171	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	1	2
172	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
173	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
174	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
175	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
176	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	3	1
177	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
178	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	1	1
179	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	1	2
180	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
181	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
182	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
183	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
184	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Kalen Tengah	2	6

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
185	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
186	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	1
187	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	1
188	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
189	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	2	6
190	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
191	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
192	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
193	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
194	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
195	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
196	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
197	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
198	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	1
199	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	1
200	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
201	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	2
202	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
203	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
204	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
205	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	4	3
206	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
207	*****	Patrol Baru	Sumbadra	4	3
208	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	4	3
209	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	4	3
210	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
211	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
212	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
213	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
214	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
215	*****	Mekarsari	Karanganyar II	4	2
216	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
217	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	1
218	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
219	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	1	2
220	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	1	2
221	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
222	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
223	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	4	1
224	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	1	2
225	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
226	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
227	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	1
228	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	1
229	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	1
230	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
231	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
232	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
233	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	1	3
234	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
235	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
236	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
237	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
238	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	2	3
239	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
240	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	1
241	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
242	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
243	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
244	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
245	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
246	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	4	1
247	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	4	1
248	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
249	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	1	2
250	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
251	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
252	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
253	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	1	6
254	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	1	6
255	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
256	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	2
257	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
258	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
259	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
260	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
261	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
262	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
263	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	2	3
264	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	1	2
265	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
266	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
267	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
268	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
269	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	2
270	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1
271	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
272	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Janaka	2	6
273	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
274	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
275	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
276	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
277	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
278	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
279	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
280	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
281	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	1	1
282	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	4	1
283	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
284	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
285	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
286	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	2
287	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
288	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
289	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
290	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
291	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
292	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	1
293	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
294	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
295	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2

296	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	2	3
297	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
298	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
299	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
300	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	1
301	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
302	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
303	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	1	3
304	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	1
305	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
306	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	2
307	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	3	1
308	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	2
309	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	1	1
310	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	5	6
311	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	2	6
312	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	2	3
313	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	2
314	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	1	2
315	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Satria	3	3
316	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
317	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
318	*****	Sumuradem	Janaka	3	2
319	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	2	6
320	*****	Sumuradem	Kenanga	4	16
321	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
322	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
323	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	1	2
324	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
325	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
326	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
327	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
328	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
329	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
330	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
331	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
332	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3
333	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	0	0
334	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	3	3

335	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
336	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar III	2	3
337	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	1	1
338	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	1
339	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	2
340	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	2	3
341	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
342	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	3
343	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar II	2	2
344	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
345	*****	Sumuradem	Bogeg	4	1
346	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
347	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
348	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
349	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	1
350	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
351	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Janaka	3	2
352	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Satria	2	4

Annex 3. List of Smallshrimpers at the Coast of the Acquired Land

(Smallshrimpers in Mekarsari Village)

NO	NAME	NO	NAME
1	*****	32	*****
2	*****	33	*****
3	*****	34	*****
4	*****	35	*****
5	*****	36	*****
6	*****	37	*****
7	*****	38	*****
8	*****	39	*****
9	*****	40	*****
10	*****	41	*****
11	*****	42	*****
12	*****	43	*****
13	*****	44	*****
14	*****	45	*****
15	*****	46	*****
16	*****	47	*****
17	*****	48	*****
18	*****	49	*****
19	*****	50	*****
20	*****	51	*****
21	*****	52	*****
22	*****	53	*****
23	*****	54	*****
24	*****	55	*****
25	*****	56	*****
26	*****	57	*****
27	*****	58	*****
28	*****	59	*****
29	*****	60	*****
30	*****	61	*****
31	*****		

Annex 4. List of the Residents in Pulo Kuntul Block, Mekarsai Village

No	Name	Address		
		Block	RT	RW
1	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
2	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
3	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
4	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
5	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
6	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
7	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
8	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
9	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
10	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
11	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
12	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
13	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
14	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
15	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
16	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
17	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
18	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
19	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
20	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
21	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
22	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
23	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
24	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
25	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
26	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
27	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
28	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
29	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
30	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
31	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
32	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
33	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
34	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2
35	*****	Pulo Kuntul	4	2

Annex 5. List of the Affected Persons of Access Road

1) List of Titleholders

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
1	*****	Sumuradem	Kalen Tengah	2	4
2	*****	Karang Layung	Bogeg	6	1
3	*****	Karang Layung	Bogeg	1	1
4	*****	Karang Layung	Bogeg	4	1
5	*****	Sumuradem	Kp. Bogeg	5	2
6	*****	Sukra	Karang Baru	3	5
7	*****	Sumuradem	Kalen Tengah	1	4
8	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Janaka	1	2
9	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
10	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Janaka	1	2
11	*****	Sumuradem	Kalen Tengah	3	6
12	*****	Sumuradem	Kalen Tengah	4	3
13	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	3	1
14	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	2	2
15	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Janaka	3	1
16	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	1
17	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
18	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Sumuradem Timur	4	3
19	*****	Sumuradem	Kalen Tengah	1	3
20	*****	Sumuradem	Kp. Bogeg	5	2
21	*****	Sumuradem	Kalen Tengah	4	3
22	*****	Patrol Baru	Karang Anyar I	2	1
23	*****	Sumuradem	Bogeg		

2) List of Tenant Farmers

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
1	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
2	*****	Mekarsari	Sumbadra	1	3
3	*****	Sumuradem	Kalentengah	5	2
4	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
5	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Janaka	1	2
6	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Satria	1	3
7	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Kalentengah Kidul	2	3
8	*****	Karanglayung	Blok Bogeg	6	1
9	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
10	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2

3) List of Farm Laborers

No	Name	Address			
		Village	Block	RT	RW
1	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
2	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
3	*****	Sumuradem	Kalengtengah	5	2
4	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
5	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
6	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	4	2
7	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	2	2
8	*****	Sumuradem	Karanganyar		
9	*****	Karanglayung	Bogeg	4	4
10	*****	Sumuradem	Karanglayung	4	4
11	*****	Karanglayung	Bogeg	6	2
12	*****	Karanglayung	Bogeg	6	2
13	*****	Karanglayung	Bogeg	6	2
14	*****	Sumuradem	Bogeg	6	2
15	*****	Sumuradem Timur	Blok Janaka		
16	*****	Sumuradem	Kalengtengah		
17	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
18	*****	Patrol Baru	Karanganyar I	2	1
19	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
20	*****	Mekarsari	Werakas	3	2
21	*****	Sumuradem	Bogeg	6	3
22	*****	Sumuradem	Bogeg	7	1
23	*****	Sumuradem	Kalengtengah	2	3
24	*****	Sumuradem	Kalengtengah	2	3
25	*****	Mekarsari	Pilangsari	1	1

Annex 6. Results of the Draft LAP Socialization

Item	Number	Remarks
Total number of PAPs	1,051	
The number of PAPs distribution and explanation were made	976	
The number of PAPs distribution and explanation were not made:		
- PAPs moved to outside Indramayu	2	
- PAPs live outside area	3	
- PAPs having been working overseas	1	
- PAPs having been working away from home	29	Mostly farm laborers / Family members are not sure when the household head will come back
- PAPs cannot be found	11	Mostly farm laborers / Wrong address was answered during the survey / Neighbors knows only nickname, etc.
- Other reason	13	Passed away / represented by their household heads/too old for interview (sick)
The number of PAPs distributed but explanation were not made:		
- PAPs of opposing group	16	Mostly Pulo Kuntul residents

Annex 7. Recalitulation of the PAPs' Comments on Draft LAP

Total number of comments on draft LAP by PAPs

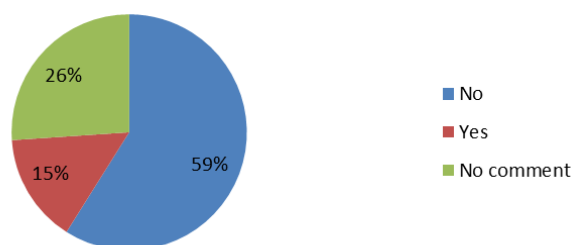
Item	Number
1. Comments on the "Support program"	357
2. Comments on other part of draft LAP	0
3. Other opinions, suggestions	39
4. Comments on the "Support Program" and 5. Other opinions suggestion	44
6. No comment	342
Total	782

A. Recapitulation for PAPs of power plant site and access road (955 people)

1. Do you have any comments on the "Support program for the restoration of livelihood and standard of living"?

No	563
Yes	142
NO Comment	250

Question 1

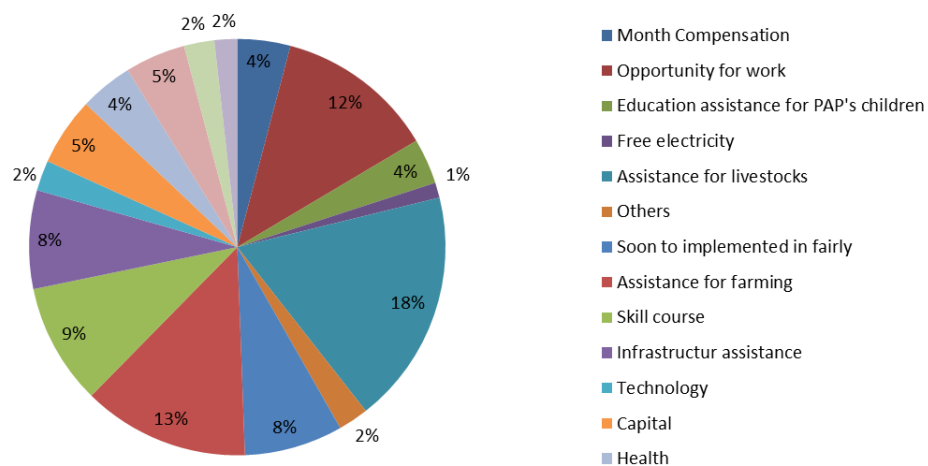


Comment for Yes for question 1 are as follows : (1 PAP can give more than one comment)

Suggestion	Information	Total
Month Compensation	affordable electricity, electricity compensation, month compensation	7
Opportunity for work		21
Education assistance for PAP's children		6
Free electricity		2
Assistance for livestock		31
Others	New land, salt manufacture facility	4
Soon to implemented in fairly		13

Assistance for farming	methods, course, land, seeds	22
Skill course	cooking, piping, welding, sewing ,	16
Infrastructur assistance	mosque, road, lights	13
Technology	want to be environmental friendly	4
Capital		9
Health	Medical Facility	7
Payment problem/issues	Rest land, plant payment	8
Attention for farmers		4
PAP's should be involved	supporting should be given to PAP not via other parties	3

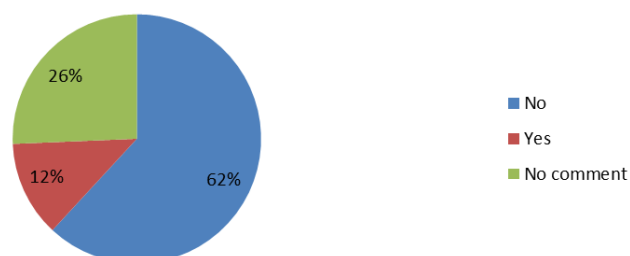
Comments on Question 1



2. Do you have any comments on other part of LAP?

No	587
Yes	118
No Comment	250

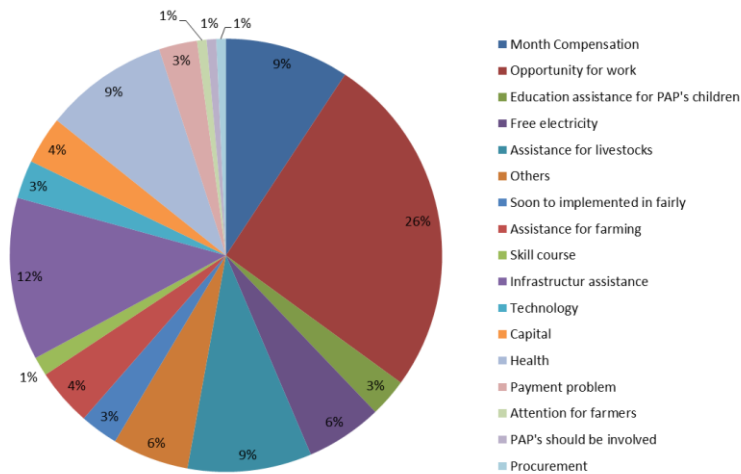
Question 2



Comment for Yes for question 2 are as follows : (1 PAP can give more than one comment)

Sugestion	Information	Total
Month Compensation	affordable electricity, electricity compensation, month compensation	13
Opportunity for work	information, priority for native people, guarantee	36
Education assistance for PAP's children	scholarship, "pintar" card	4
Free electricity		8
Assistance for livestocks		13
Others	propose for new land, salt maufacture facility, house recovery, grievance about rest land, border power plant development	8
Soon to implemented in fairly		4
Assistance for farming	methods, course, land, seeds	6
Skill course	cooking, piping, welding,sewing ,	2
Infrastructur assistance	mosque, road, lightsschool, clean water	17
Technology	want to be environmental friendly	4
Capital		5
Health	Medical Facility,medical assurance	13
Payment problem/issues	Rest land, plant payment	4
Attention for farmers		1
PAP's should be involved	supporting should be given to PAP not via other parties	1
Procurement	priority for native people (PAP)	1

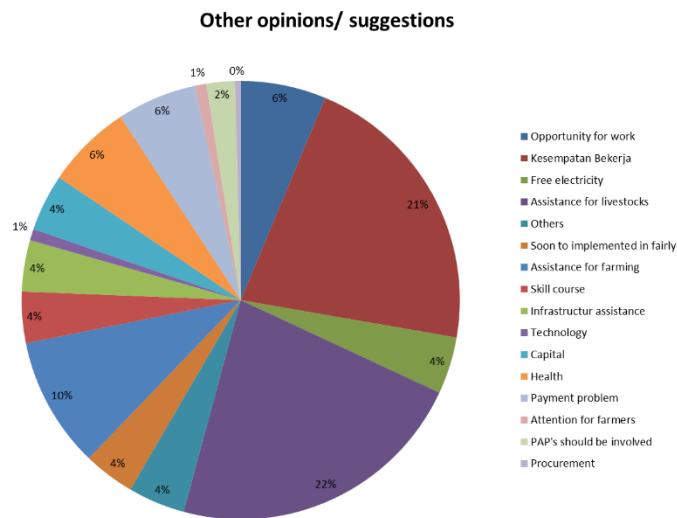
Comments on Question 2



3. Any other opinions/suggestions?

Sugestion	Information	Total
Opportunity for work	affordable electricity, electricity compensation, month compensation	15
Opporyunity for work	information, priority for native people, guarantee	51
Free electricity		10
Assistance for livestocks		53
Others	propose for new land, salt maufacture facility, house recovery, grievance about rest land, border power plant development	10
Soon to implemented in fairly		9
Assistance for farming	methods, course, land, seeds	23
Skill course	cooking, piping, welding,sewing ,	9
Infrastructur assistance	mosque, road, lightsschool, clean water ,home for orphan	9
Technology	want to be environmental friendly	2

Capital		10
Health	Medical Facility, medical assurance	15
Payment problem/ issues	Rest land, plant payment	14
Attention for farmers		2
PAP's should be involved	supporting should be given to PAP not via other parties	5
Procurement	priority for native people (PAP)	1



B. RECAPITULATION FOR SMALL SHRIMPS FARMERS

1. Do you have any comments on the “Support program for the restoration of livelihood and standard of living”?

Yes	0
NO	56
NO comment	5

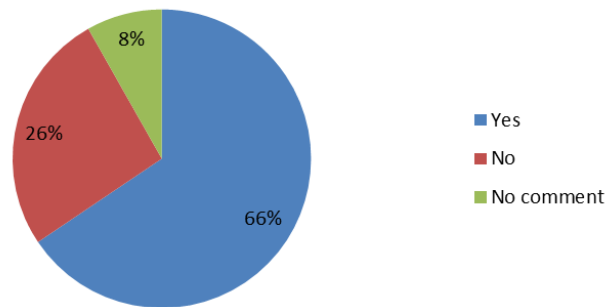
Question 1



2. Do you have any comments on other part of LAP?

Yes	40
NO	16
NO comment	5

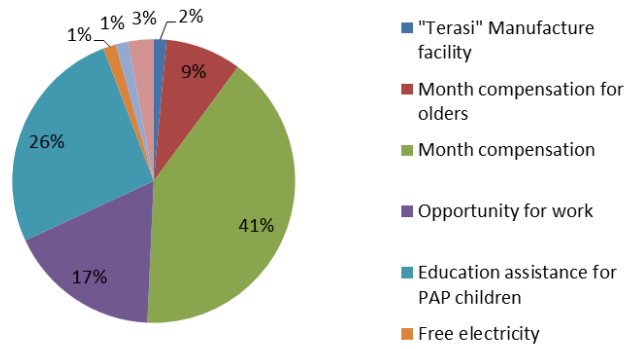
Question 2



Comment for Yes for question 2 are as follows : (1 PAP can give more than one comment)

Suggestion	Total
"Terasi" Manufacture facility	1
Month compensation for olders	6
Month compensation	28
Opportunity for work	12
Education assistance for PAP children	18
Free electricity	1
Assistance for livestock	1
Others	2

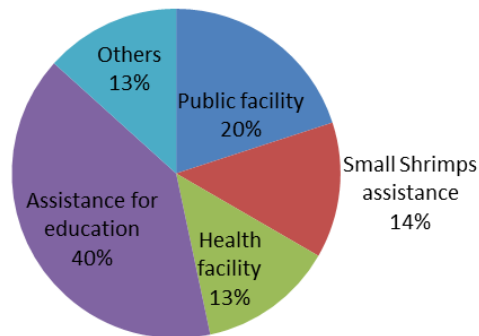
Comments on Question 2



3. Any other opinions/suggestions?

Sugestion	Total
Public facility	3
Small Shrimps assistance	2
Health facility	2
Assistance for education	6
Others	2

Comments on Question 3



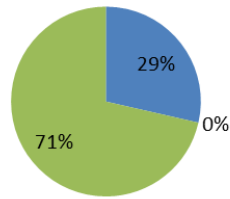
C. RECAPITULATION FOR PAP PULO KUNTUL

1. Do you have any comments on the "Support program for the restoration of livelihood and standard of living"?

NO	10
Yes	0
NO Comment	25

Question 1

■ No ■ Yes ■ No comment

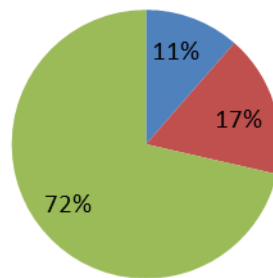


2. Do you have any comments on other part of LAP?

NO	4
Yes	6
No comment	25

Question 2

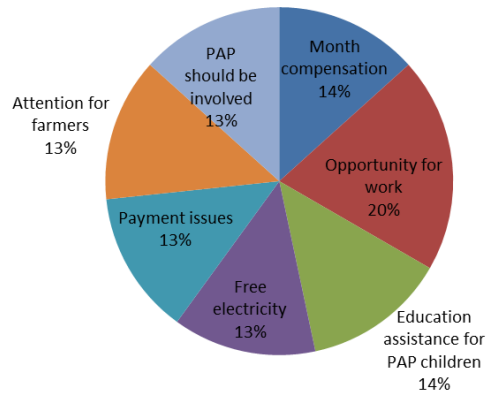
■ No ■ Yes ■ No comment



Comment for Yes for question 2 are as follows : (1 PAP can give more than one comment)

	Information	Total
Sugestion		
Month compensation		2
Opportunity for work		3
Education assistance for PAP children		2
Free electricity		2
Payment issues	rest land, plant payment	2
Attention for farmers		2
PAP should be involved	supporting should be given to PAP not via other parties	2

Comments for Question 2



3. Any other opinions/suggestions?

Opportunity for work	1
Education assistance for PAP's children	1