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**LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION
PLAN
(LARAP)
PATIMBAN PORT, SUBANG REGENCY**

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**Directorate General of Sea Transportation,
The Ministry of Transportation**

**JICA Survey Team for the Preparatory Survey on
New Port Development Project in Eastern Metropolitan Area
in the Republic of Indonesia**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	i
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	xvii
ABBREVIATIONS.....	xix
GLOSSARY.....	xxii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xxvi
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. background	1
1.2. Purpose and Objectives of LARAP.....	3
1.3. target of the larap.....	3
1.4. Update of The Larap	4
CHAPTER 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	5
2.1. Project Description.....	5
2.2. PROJECT LOCATION	7
CHAPTER 3. INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK.....	9
3.1. Institutional and Legal Framework of Indonesia.....	9
3.2. JICA Guidelines on Involuntary Resettlement.....	21
3.3. Comparition Analysis of Government Law and Regulation with JICA's Policy	23
CHAPTER 4. OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED AREA.....	27
4.1. Initial Survey Result Of Affected Area	27
4.1.1. The Wide of Potentially Project Affected Area	27
4.1.2. Number of Parcels of Lands and Landowners.....	36
4.1.3. Status of Land Ownership	37

4.1.4. The Land Use Condition.....	43
4.1.5. Potentially Project Affected Buildings	47
4.2. THE CONDITIONS OF POTENTIALLY AFFECTED LANDS AND BUILDINGS IN THE BACK-UP AREA (Every Block)	60
4.2.1. Block 15.....	60
4.2.2. Block 16	65
4.2.3. Block 17	69
4.2.4. Block 18	73
4.2.5. Block 19	76
4.2.6. Block 20	81
4.3. General condition of landowners and land tenants or sharecroppers in back up area	85
4.3.1. The Number of Landowners and Land Tenants in Patimban Coastal	87
4.3.2. The Land Ownership in Other Locations	89
4.3.3. Characteristics of Land Tenants Who Run the Brackish Water Ponds.....	89
4.3.4. Type of Commodities.....	90
4.4. PLANTS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT IN BACK-UP AREA	91
4.4.1. Trees and Plants Potentially Affected by the Project	92
4.5. OTHER ASSETS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT IN BACK-UP AREA	96
4.6. POTENTIALLY AFFECTED LAND BY THE EXPANSION OF ACCESS ROAD IN EACH VILLAGE	97
4.6.1. Gempol Village.....	97
4.6.2. Kaletambo Village.....	103
4.6.3. Kota Sari Village.....	107
4.6.4. Pusaka Jaya Village	110
4.6.5. Pusaka Ratu Village.....	114

4.7. THE PLANTS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BY THE EXPANSION OF ACCESS ROAD TO THE PORT.....	118
4.7.1. Trees and Plants Potentially Affected by the Project.....	118
4.8. OTHER ASSETS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT IN ACCESS ROAD AREA.....	123
CHAPTER 5. COMPENSATION policies	124
5.1. Entitled Parties and Cut-off Date.....	124
5.2. Criteria of Eligibility and Entitlement of Affected People.....	127
5.3. Policy on Form of Compensation.....	144
5.3.1 Determination of Compensation Value.....	144
5.3.2 Appraisal Approach.....	145
5.4. Mechanism of Deliberation for Consensus for the Form of Compensation.....	148
5.5. Strategies for Addressing Gender Issues.....	152
5.6. Strategies to Help Other Vulnerable Households.....	153
5.7. Unanticipated Impacts.....	153
CHAPTER 6. CENSUS AND SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITION OF PAP'S	154
6.1. STUDY APPROACH.....	154
6.2. Demographic Conditions of the Population in Pusakanagara Sub-District	154
6.3. CONDITIONS OF POTENTIALLY AFFECTED PERSONS IN THE BACK-UP AREA AND ACCESS ROAD.....	155
6.3.1. NUMBER OF PROJECT AFFECTED UNITS (PAUs) AND AFFECTED PERSONS (APs).....	155
6.4. Socio Economic Condition of Affected Person (PAP's) in back up area and access road area	157
6.4.1. General Information	157
6.4.2. Family Health Data.....	182
6.5. Retailing Businesses Along the Patimban BEACH.....	191
6.5.1. General History of Buildings (Restaurants) along the PatimbanBeach	191

6.5.2. The Objectives of the People in Opening their Retailing Businesses.....	192
6.5.3. The Number of Landowners and Land Tenants	192
6.5.4. Business Revenue	192
6.5.5. Operational Days of Food Stall, Restaurant or Café	194
6.5.6. The Number of Customers per Day.....	194
6.5.7. The Land Ownership in Other Locations	195
6.6. Characteristics of Land Tenants Who Run the Brackish Water Ponds	196
6.6.1. Type of Commodities.....	196
6.6.2. Operating Cost of the Business.....	196
6.6.3. Production Value.....	197
6.7. Population Characteristics of Tenants	198
6.7.1. The Age of Household Heads of the Land Tenants Potentially Affected by the Project	198
6.7.2. Status of Household Heads and Members by Gender.....	199
6.7.3. Marital Status	200
6.7.4. The Length of Stay Old of the Household Heads	200
6.7.5. The Ethnic Origin	201
6.7.6. Religion of the Household Heads	202
6.7.7. Educational Level of Household Heads of the Land Tenants.....	202
6.7.8. Occupations of Household Heads of the Land Tenants.....	204
6.7.9. Average Monthly Income of Household Heads of the Land Tenants.....	204
6.8. People's Perception about the Project and Their Willingness to be Relocated	206
6.9. Socio-economic Conditions of Affected Marine Fishermen	219
CHAPTER 7. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM FOR AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS.....	221
7.1. Background	221

7.2. Program Objectives.....	221
7.3. Main Attention of the Program	221
7.4. Target Group.....	222
7.5. Analysis of Impact Identification for Affected Household	222
7.6. The Type of Livelihood Restoration Program Needed by Affected Households	223
7.7. Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program For Affected Households	225
7.8. Monitoring and Evaluation	230
CHAPTER 8. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE LARAP IMPLEMENTATION.....	233
8.1. Stakeholder Analysis	233
8.2. Project Institutions and Their Roles	242
8.3. Capacity Building	248
8.4. Project Implementation Consultant.....	249
CHAPTER 9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....	250
9.1. Grievance Redress Mechanism	250
9.2. General Stages of Complaint Handling	250
9.3. Complaint Delivery Process in the Community	251
9.4. Special Complaints	252
CHAPTER 10. MONITORING PROGRAM	256
10.1. Monitoring Arrangements	256
10.2. Monitoring Indicators	256
10.3. Reporting and Information Submission	257
10.4. Assessment and Evaluation.....	258
CHAPTER 11. BUDGET OF LAND ACQUISITION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM.....	***
CHAPTER 12 PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITY	285
12.1. public consultation process.....	285
12.2. Consultation During the Planning Stage.....	285

12.3. Consultation During the Planning Stage on compensation policies	310
12.4. Consultation During the PREPARATION STAGE ON LARAP AND LRP	322
12.5. Information Disclosure	346
CHAPTER 13 PUBLIC IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	348
13.1 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF LARAP ACTIVITIES	348
13.2 implementation schedule of LIVELIHOOD Restoration Program	349

LIST OF TABLES

Tabel 3- 1. Comparition Analysis on thr Gaps Between OP.4.12 and Relevant Indonesian Regulation	23
Table 4 - 1. The Wide of Back-UpAreain Each Block.....	28
Table 4 - 2 The Total Wide Area of Land Owned by Local People and Companies.....	30
Table 4 - 3. The Wide of Land Per Block Owned by the Government	30
Table 4 - 4. Wide of Land Per Village that Have Been Inventoried	33
Table 4 - 5. Wide of Public Land Per Village that Have Been Inventoried	33
Table 4 - 6. Wide of Government Land Per Village	33
Table 4 - 7. The Affected Wide of Land.....	35
Table 4 - 8. The Wide of Affected Public Land	35
Table 4 - 9. The Wide of Affected Government Land.....	35
Table 4 - 10. The Land Ownner and Affected of Remaining Land Less Than 10 Percentage	36
Table 4 - 11. Number of Parcels of Lands and Landowners.....	36
Table 4 - 12. Number of Parcels of Lands and Landowners per Village	37
Table 4 - 13. Ownership Status.....	38
Table 4 - 14. Proof of Ownership Document of the Potentially Affected Land	39
Table 4 - 15. Land Ownership Status (Tenant)	39
Table 4 - 16. Ownership in Other Places	39
Table 4 - 17. Location of Land Ownership in Other Places	40
Table 4 - 18. The Origin of Land Ownership Status	40
Table 4 - 19. Ownership Land Status.....	41
Table 4 - 20. The Proof of Letter/Tenure Project Affected	41
Table 4 - 21.The Origin of Land Tenure/Land Owned.....	42
Table 4 - 22. Land Ownership in Other Place.....	42
Table 4 - 23. The Location of Land Ownership in Other Place	42
Table 4 - 24. The Wide of Land Use in Back-Up Area	43

Table 4 - 25. The Wide of Land use in each Block of the Patimban Port Development Project	43
Table 4 - 26. The Wide of Land Use Owned by People and Government Inventoried	46
Table 4 - 27. The Wide of Land Use in Each Village Inventoried.....	46
Table 4 - 28. Number of Buildings in Each Block.....	47
Table 4 - 29. The Detail Number of Constructed Land and Building in <i>Back Up Area</i>	48
Table 4 - 30. Type/Use of Buildings.....	51
Table 4 - 31. Building Specification.....	51
Table 4 - 32. Construction Year of the Buildings	52
Table 4 - 33. Building Condition after the Construction.....	52
Table 4 - 34. Building Ownership Status	53
Table 4 - 35. The Wide of Building	53
Table 4 - 36. House Ownership in Other Locations	54
Table 4 - 37. Location of House Ownership in Other Places.....	54
Table 4 - 38. Name of Owners and Tenants and the Wide of Buildings that have been Inventoried	55
Table 4 - 39. Number and Wide Affected Building in Access Road	56
Table 4 - 40. The Name of Land Owner/Tenant, Number of Wide of Building Partially Affected.....	57
Table 4 - 41. Type/Building Used	58
Table 4 - 42. Building Specification.....	58
Table 4 - 43. The Year of Building Constructed.....	58
Table 4 - 44. The Building Condition Constructed	59
Table 4 - 45. The Building Ownership Status.....	59
Table 4 - 46. The Wide of Building	59
Table 4 - 47. House/Building Ownership in Other Place	60
Table 4 - 48. Location of House/Building Ownership in Other Place	60
Table 4 - 49. The Wide of Land Use on Block 15	61
Table 4 - 50. Owners and the Wide of Land on Block 15	62
Table 4 - 51. The Wide of Land Owned by Government on Block 15	63

Table 4 - 52. Owner, Number and Wide of Buildings on Block 15	64
Table 4 - 53. The Wide of Land Use on Block 16	65
Table 4 - 54. Owner and the Wide of Land on Block 16.....	67
Table 4 - 55. The Wide of Land Owned by Government on Block 16	68
Table 4 - 56. Owner, Number and the Wide of Building on Block 16.....	68
Table 4 - 57. The Wide of Land use on Block 17.....	69
Table 4 - 58. The Wide dan Owner of Land on Block 17	71
Table 4 - 59. The Wide of Land Owned by Government on Block17.....	72
Table 4 - 60. Owner, Number and the Wide of Building on Block 17.....	73
Table 4 - 61. The Wide of Land Use on Block 18	73
Table 4 - 62. Owner and the Wide of Land on Block 18.....	75
Table 4 - 63. The Wide of Land Owned.....	75
Table 4 - 64. Owner, Number and the Wide of Building onBlock 18.....	76
Table 4 - 65. The Wide and Land Use on Block 19	78
Table 4 - 66. The Owner and Wide of Land Owned by the People on Block 19	78
Table 4 - 67. The Wide of Land Owned.....	79
Table 4 - 68. Owner, Number and the Wide of Buildings on Block 19	81
Table 4 - 69. The Wide of Land Use On Block 20.....	82
Table 4 - 70. The Owner and Wide of Land Owned by People on Block 20.....	84
Table 4 - 71. The Wide of Land Owned by Government on Block 20	84
Table 4 - 72. Owner, Number and the Wide of Buildings on Block 20	85
Table 4 - 73. The Number of Landowners and Land Tenants	86
Table 4 - 74. The Wide of Buildings Along The Beach for Retailing Business	87
Table 4 - 75. The Names of Land Tenants Who Run the Brackish Water Pond Business and Landowners on Each Block	89
Table 4 - 76. Type of Commodities of the Brackish Water Pond	90
Table 4 - 77. The Number of Plants Potentially Affected by the Project.....	91
Table 4 - 78. The Number of Parcel of Annual Crops Potentially Affected by the Project.....	92
Table 4 - 79. The Wide Area of Annual Crops Potentially Affected by the Project.....	92

Table 4 - 80. The Frequency of Harvest in One Year	93
Table 4 - 81. The Production in Each Harvest.....	93
Table 4 - 82. Selling Price per Kg	93
Table 4 - 83. The Number of Wood Plants Potentially Affected by the Project	94
Table 4 - 84. The Number of Woody Plants Potentially Affected by the Projectby Age.....	94
Table 4 - 85. The Number of Fruit Plants Potentially Affected by the Project	94
Table 4 - 86. The Number of Fruit Plants Potentially Affected by the Project by Age	95
Table 4 - 87. Production Per Plant in One Harvest by Plant Age	95
Table 4 - 88. Harvest Frequency in One Year by Plant Age.....	96
Table 4 - 89. Selling Price per Kg in One Harvest.....	96
Table 4 - 90. Assets Potentially Affected by the Project.....	97
Table 4 - 91. The Dimension of Assets Potentially Affected.....	97
Table 4 - 92. The Wide of Land use that Have Been Inventoried in Gempol Village.....	99
Table 4 - 93. The Wide of Land Use Owned by People that Potentially Affected in Gempol Village	99
Table 4 - 94. The Wide of Land Use Owned by Government that Potentially Affected in Gempol Village	99
Table 4 - 95. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by People	100
Table 4 - 96. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by Government Inventoried in Gempol Village	101
Table 4 - 97. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by People Potentially Affected in Gempol Village	101
Table 4 - 98. The Wide of Land Owned by Government Potentially Affected in Gempol Village	103
Table 4 - 99. The Wide of Land Use that have been Inventoried in Kalentambo Village...	105
Table 4 - 100. The Wide of Land Use Potentially Affected in Kalentambo Village	105
Table 4 - 101. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by People Inventoried	105
Table 4 - 102. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by People Potentially Affected.....	106
Table 4 - 103. The Wide of Land Use that have been Inventoried in Kota Sari Village.....	108

Table 4 - 104. The Wide of Land Owned by People that Potentially Affected in Kota Sari Village	108
Table 4 - 105. The Wide of Land Owned by Government that Potentially Affected in Kota Sari Village.....	108
Table 4 - 106. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by People that have been Inventoried in Kota Sari Village	109
Table 4 - 107. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by Government Inventoried	109
Table 4 - 108. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by People Potentially Affected in Kota Sari Village.....	110
Table 4 - 109. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by Government Potentially Affected in Kota Sari Village	110
Table 4 - 110. The Wide of Land Use that have been Inventoried	112
Table 4 - 111. The Wide of Land Use Owned by People that Potentially Affected in Pusaka Jaya Village.....	112
Table 4 - 112. The Wide of Land Owned by Government that Potentially Affected in Pusaka Jaya Village.....	112
Table 4 - 113. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by People Inventoried	113
Table 4 - 114. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by Government Inventoried in Pusaka Jaya Village.....	113
Table 4 - 115. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by People Potentially Affected in Pusaka Jaya Village.....	113
Table 4 - 116. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned.....	114
Table 4 - 117. The Wide of Land Use that have been Inventoried in Pusaka Ratu Village	115
Table 4 - 118. The Wide of Land Use Owned by People that Potentially Affected.....	115
Table 4 - 119. The Wide of Land Use Owned by Government that Potentially Affected....	115
Table 4 - 120. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by People that have been Inventoried	116
Table 4 - 121. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by Government Inventoried	116
Table 4 - 122. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by People Potentially Affected in Pusaka Ratu Village.....	117
Table 4 - 123. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by Government Potentially Affected in Pusaka Ratu Village	117

Table 4 - 124. The Number and Percentage of Potentially Affected Plants.....	118
Table 4 - 125. The Number of Potentially Affected Annual Plants	118
Table 4 - 126. The Wide Area of Potentially Affected Annual Plants	119
Table 4 - 127. Harvest Frequency in One Year	119
Table 4 - 128. Production in One Harvest (Kg/m2).....	120
Table 4 - 129. Selling Price per Kg.....	120
Table 4 - 130. The Number of Potentially Affected Woody Plants	121
Table 4 - 131. The Number of Potentially Affected Woody Plants by Age	121
Table 4 - 132. The Number of Potentially Affected Fruit Plants.....	122
Table 4 - 133. Harvest Production in One Year by Age of Plant	122
Table 4 - 134. Selling Price per Kg.....	123
Table 4 - 135. Other Assets Potentially Affected By The Project	123
Tabel 5- 1. Entitlement Matrix for Land Acquisition and Land Clearing	128
Tabel 5- 2. Assessment Approach Schemes.....	146
Table 6- 1. Total Population, Sex Ratio, and Population Density per Village in Pusakanagara Sub-District.....	155
Table 6- 2. Number of Project Affected Units (PAUs) and Affected Persons (Aps)	155
Table 6- 3. The Total of Affected Household and Affected Persons.....	156
Table 6- 4. Number of Fishermen in Each Selected TPI	157
Table 6- 5. The Age of Potentially Affected Household Headsin Back-Up Area	157
Table 6- 6. The Age of Potentially Affected Household Headsin.....	158
Table 6- 7. Gender of Potentially Affected Household Heads.....	159
Table 6- 8. Gender of Potentially Affected Household Heads.....	159
Table 6- 9. Marital Status of the Potentially Affected Household Headsin Back-Up Area....	160
Table 6- 10. Marital Status of the Potentially Affected Household Headsin Access RoadArea	160
Table 6- 11. The Length of Stay of the Potentially Affected Households inBack-Up Area...	161

Table 6- 12. The Length of Stay of the Potentially Affected Households in Access Road Area	161
Table 6- 13. The Ethnic of Origin of the Household Heads in Back-Up Area	162
Table 6- 14. The Ethnic of Origin of the Household Heads in	163
Table 6- 15. Religion of the Potentially Affected Household Heads in Back-Up Area	163
Table 6- 16. Religion of the Potentially Affected	164
Table 6- 17. Educational Level of Potentially Affected Household Heads in Back-Up Area ...	164
Table 6- 18. Educational Level of Potentially Affected Household Heads in Access Road Area	165
Table 6- 19. Physical Condition of the Potentially Affected	165
Table 6- 20. Physical Condition of the Potentially Affected	166
Table 6- 21. Assets' Ownership Status of the Potentially Affected	167
Table 6- 22. Ownership Status of the Potentially Affected	167
Table 6- 23. Livelihoods of the Potentially Affected	168
Table 6- 24. Livelihoods of the Potentially Affected Household Heads in Access Road Area	168
Table 6- 25. The Side Job of the Potentially Affected Household Heads in Back-Up Area	169
Table 6- 26. The Side Job of the Potentially Affected	169
Table 6- 27. Distance from the House to the Work Place in Back-Up Area	170
Table 6- 28. Distance from the House to the Work Place in Access Road Area	170
Table 6- 29. Monthly Income of Household Heads in Back-Up Area	171
Table 6- 30. Monthly Income of Household Heads in Access Road Area	171
Table 6- 31. Monthly Consumption of Potentially Affected	172
Table 6- 32. Monthly Consumption of Potentially Affected	172
Table 6- 33. Source of Electricity in Back-Up Area	173
Table 6- 34. The Ownership of Electronic Devices in Back-Up Area	174
Table 6- 35. The Ownership of Electronic Devices in Access Road Area	174
Table 6- 36. The Ownership of Transportation Tools in Back-Up Area	175
Table 6- 37. The Ownership of Transportation Tools in Access Road Area	175
Table 6- 38. The Number of Households Cultivating Paddy Field in Back-Up Area	176

Table 6- 39. The Number of Households Running Brackish Water Pond in Back-Up Area..	177
Table 6- 40. The Ownership of Loanin Back-Up Area.....	177
Table 6- 41. The Ownership of Loanin Access Road Area	178
Table 6- 42. Money Lending Institutions in Back-Up Area	178
Table 6- 43. Tempat Pinjamandi Wilayah Access Road	178
Table 6- 44. The Use of Loan in Back-Up Area	179
Table 6- 45. The Use of Loan in Access Road Area	179
Table 6- 46. Women Involvement in the Decision Making Process.....	180
Table 6- 47. Women Involvement in the Decision Making Process.....	181
Table 6- 48. Issues' Decision Making Process that Involving Women in Back-Up Area	181
Table 6- 49. Source of Water for Cooking and Drinkingin Back-Up Area.....	182
Table 6- 50. Source of Water for Cooking and Drinkingin Access Road Area.....	183
Table 6- 51. Source of Water for Bathing and Washingin Back-Up Area	184
Table 6- 52. Source of Water for Bathing and Washingin Access Road Area.....	184
Table 6- 53. The Place for Defecatingin Back-Up Area.....	185
Table 6- 54. The Place for Defecatingin Access Road Area.....	185
Table 6- 55. The Place for Bathingin Back-Up Area	186
Table 6- 56. The Place for Bathingin Access Road Area	186
Table 6- 57. Place for Garbage Disposalin Back-Up Area	187
Table 6- 58. Place for Garbage Disposalin Access Road Area	187
Table 6- 59. Type of Diseases Commonly Suffered the Las One Month in Back-Up Area...	188
Table 6- 60. Type of Diseases Commonly Suffered the Las One Month in Access Road Area	188
Table 6- 61. The Places of Medical Treatment Mostly Visited in Back-Up Area	189
Table 6- 62. The Places of Medical Treatment Mostly Visited in Access Road Area	189
Table 6- 63. People's Perception on Health Assistance from the Local Governmentin	190
Table 6- 64. People's Perception on Health Assistance	191
Table 6- 65. The Establishment Year of Food Stalls, Restaurants, or Cafés.....	191
Table 6- 66. The Objectives of the People in Opening Food Stalls,	192

Table 6- 67. Daily Revenue of Food Stall, Restaurant or Café	193
Table 6- 68. The Number of Workers Employed by Food Stall,.....	193
Table 6- 69. Operational Days of Food Stall, Restaurant or Café in One Month.....	194
Table 6- 70. The Average Number of Customers of Food Stall,	194
Table 6- 71. Type of Customers of Food Stall, Restaurant or Café.....	195
Table 6- 72. Domicile of Customers of Food Stall, Restaurant or Café.....	195
Table 6- 73. Type of Commodities of the Brackish Water Pond	196
Table 6- 74. Daily Operating Cost.....	196
Table 6- 75. The Amount of Production per Harvest (kg).....	197
Table 6- 76. Selling Price (Rp/kg).....	198
Table 6- 77. Frequency of Harvest per Year	198
Table 6- 78. The Age of Household Heads	199
Table 6- 79. The Gender of Household Heads	199
Table 6- 80. Marital Status of Household Heads.....	200
Table 6- 81. The Length of Stay Old of the Household Heads	201
Table 6- 82. The Ethnic Origin of the Household Heads.....	201
Table 6- 83. Religion of the Household Heads	202
Table 6- 84. Educational Level of Household Heads	203
Table 6- 85. Occupations of Household Heads of the Land Tenants.....	204
Table 6- 86. The Range of Average Monthly Income of Household Heads.....	205
Table 6- 87. Information on the Project Plan in Back-Up Area.....	206
Table 6- 88. Information on the Project Plan in Access Road Area.....	206
Table 6- 89. Source of Information on the Project Plan in Back-Up Area	207
Table 6- 90. Source of Information on the Project Plan	207
Table 6- 91. Alternative Land to Move Out in Back-Up Area.....	208
Table 6- 92. Alternative Land to Move Out in Access Road Area.....	208
Table 6- 93. Project Impact to Business of Potentially Affected People	209
Table 6- 94. Project Impact to Business of Potentially Affected People	209
Table 6- 95. People Opinion on Project Impact to Their Businesses.....	210

Table 6- 96. People Opinion on Project Impact to Their Businesses	212
Table 6- 97. People Opinion that Project Has No Impact to Their Businesses	213
Table 6- 98. People Opinion that Project Has No Impact to Their Businesses	213
Table 6- 99. People Perception to the Project Plan in Back-Up Area.....	214
Table 6- 100. People Perception on the Project Plan	214
Table 6- 101. People Reasons to Agree with Project Plan in Back-up Area	215
Table 6- 102. People Reasons to Agree with Project Plan in Access Road Area	217
Table 6- 103. People Reasons to Disagree with Project Plan in Access Road Area.....	218
Table 6- 104. Number of Marine Fishermen around the Project Site	219
Table 6- 105. Number of Fishing Boats by Type	219
Table 6- 106. Number of Fishing Boats by Gear.....	219
Table 6- 107. Average Yearly Fishing Costs and Income.....	220
Table 7- 1. Analysis of Impact Identification of Land Acquisition Activity for Affected Household in Impacted Area	222
Table 7- 2. Livelihood Restoration Program Needed by AHH's in Back Up Area.....	224
Table 7- 3. The Livelihood Restoration Program Needed by the AHH's	224
Table 7- 4. The Livelihood Restoration Program Needed	225
Table 8- 1. Stakeholders Interest	237
Table 8- 2. Stakeholders Importance	239
Table 8- 3. Stakeholders Influence	240
Table 8- 4. Stages of Land Acquisition, Responsible Institutions and Timeframe According to Law No. 2 of 2012	244
Tabel 13- 1. [Updated] Description of Land Acquisition Implementation Schedule	348
Tabel 13- 2. Schedule of Livelihood Restoration Program	349

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2-1.	Location Map of Patimbun Port.....	6
Figure 2-2	Orientation Map of Patimban Village.....	8
Figure 4-1.	Map of Block 15-20.....	29
Figure 4-2.	Map of Parcels of Lands that Have Been Inventoried for Access Road.....	32
Figure 4-3.	Map of Parcels of Lands Potentially Affected by the Project	34
Figure 4-4.	Map of the Land Use.....	45
Figure 4-5.	The Location of Buliding That Partially Affected in Access Road	56
Figure 4-6.	Map of Land Use Area on Block 15.....	61
Figure 4-7.	Semi-Permanent Buildings on Block 15.....	64
Figure 4-8.	The Map of Back-Up Area on Block 16.....	66
Figure 4-9.	Buildings Taken from Aerial Photograph on Block 16	68
Figure 4-10.	The Map of Back-Up Area on Block 17.....	70
Figure 4-11.	Chicken Farm Building Taken from Aerial Photograph on Block 17.....	72
Figure 4-12.	The Map of Back-Up Area on Block 18.....	74
Figure 4-13.	General Conditions of Buildings on Block 18	76
Figure 4-14.	The Map of Back-Up Area onBlock 19.....	77
Figure 4-15.	General Conditions of Semi-Permanent Building along the Patimban Coastal Line.....	80
Figure 4-16.	Permanent Building on Block 19 in the form of Small Mosque.....	80
Figure 4-17.	The Map of Back-Up Area onBlock 20.....	83
Figure 4-18.	General Conditions of Buildings on Block 20	85
Figure 4-19.	Map of Parcels of Lands in Gempol Village	98
Figure 4-20.	The Map of Parcels of Lands in Kalentambo Village	104
Figure 4-21.	The Map of Parcels of Lands in Kota Sari Village	107
Figure 4-22.	The Map of Parcels of Lands in Pusaka Jaya Village.....	111

Figure 4-23.	The Map of Parcels of Lands in Pusaka Ratu Village	114
Figure 5.1.	The Deliberation of Compensation	150
Figure 5 2.	Flow Chart of Compensation Process.....	151
Figure6-1.	Issues’ Decision Making Process that Involving Women inAccess Road Area	182
Figure 7-1.	Institutional Structure of Skill Training Program	228
Figure 7-2.	Funding Mechanism of Skill Training Program.....	229
Figure 8.1.	Relationship between Project Area Development Activities and Stakeholders’ Interest	241
Figure 9-1	Flowchart of Procedures for Land Acquisition and Complaint Handling	253

ABBREVIATIONS

AA	–	Appraisal Agency
AH	–	affected household
AP	–	Affected Person
APBD	–	<i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah</i> (Local Budget)
APBN	–	<i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara</i> (State Budget)
BAL	–	Basic Agrarian Law
BAPPEDA	–	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah</i> (Provincial/District Development Planning Agency)
BPD	–	<i>Badan Permusyawaratan Desa</i> (Village Council)
BPL	–	below the poverty line
BPN	–	<i>Badan Pertanahan Nasional</i> (National Land Agency)
BPTP	–	<i>Badan Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian</i> (Assessment Institute for Agricultural Technology)
BUMDES	–	<i>Badan Usaha Milik Desa</i> (Village-Owned Enterprise)
CBE	–	Commercial and Business Enterprises
CWZ	–	construction works zone
DED	–	detailed engineering design
DGST	–	Directorate General of Sea Transport
DMS	–	detailed measurement survei
EA	–	executing agency
EIA	–	environmental impact assessment
EMA	–	External Monitoring Agency
GOI	–	Government of Indonesia
HH	–	Household Head
HUP	–	<i>Harga Umum Pasar</i> (general market price)

IA	–	Implementing agency
IEC	–	Information, education and communication
IFM	–	integrated flood management
IOL	–	inventory of losses
IP	–	indigenous people
IR	–	involuntary resettlement
JICA	–	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KEPI	–	<i>Kode Etik Penilai Indonesia</i> (Code of Ethics of Indonesian Appraiser)
Km	–	Kilometer
LA	–	Land acquisition
LAIT	–	land acquisition implementation team
LMD	–	<i>Lembaga Musyawarah Desa</i> (Village Council)
LARAP	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan
LRP	–	livelihood restoration program
MAPPI	–	<i>Masyarakat Profesi Penilai Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Professional Appraiser Association)
MFF	–	multitranches financing facility
MP3EI	–	Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesian Economic Development
MUSPIKA	–	<i>Musyawarah Pimpinan Kecamatan</i> (Sub-District Consultative Council)
NJOP	–	<i>Nilai Jual Object Pajak</i> (tax object selling price)
NTP	–	notice to proceed
PAU	–	Project Affected Unit
PBHTP	–	<i>Biaya Peolehan Hak Alas Tanah dan Bangunan</i> (cost for the acquisition of the right land and/or buildings)
PCMC	–	provincial project coordination monitoring committee
PDAM	–	Local-Owned Water Supply Company
PIB	–	project information booklet

PIC	–	project implementing consultant
PIU	–	project implementation unit
PNBP	–	non-taxes of state revenue
PPAT	–	<i>Pejabat Pembuat Akta Tanah</i> (land deed official)
Pre-FS	–	Pre-feasibility study
RAPBD		<i>Rencana Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah</i> (Local Budget Plan)
RCS	–	replacement cost study
RIP	–	<i>Rencana Induk Pembangunan</i> (Development Master Plan)
ROW	–	right-of-way
RWG	–	resettlement working group
SES	–	socioeconomic survei
SOE	–	state-owned enterprise
SP2LP	–	Construction Site's Determination or Approval Letter for the Determination of Construction Site
SPI	–	<i>Standar Penilaian Indonesia</i> (Indonesia Assessment Standard)
SPS	–	Safeguards Policy Statement
SPPT	–	<i>Surat Pemberitahuan Pajak Terhutang</i> (government notification of outstanding tax)
TOR	–	terms of reference
ULCS	–	Ultra-Large Container Ships

GLOSSARY

- Affected Residents/
Population/Entitled
Persons – Refers to any person or persons, customary community, private or public institution who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as result of i) acquisition of land; ii) restriction on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The affected populations are parties who control or possess an object land acquisition.
- Census of affected
persons – The census is a count of all displaced persons irrespective of their titled or non-titled land ownership status. Its purpose is to accurately document the number of displaced persons and to create an inventory of their losses finalized on the basis of a DMS.

A census describes the persons who are displaced, their livelihoods and income sources, and what they are likely to lose because of the project.
- Construction Works
Zone – A CWZ shall be a designated zone defined during detailed design and clearly identified in the resettlement plan update that will divide the canal/river into convenient stretches for construction implementation
- Cut-off date – The cut-off-date for eligibility to project entitlements refers to the date when the Land Acquisition Implementation Team (LAIT) led by Land Agency posts the result of the detailed measurement survey (DMS) that include the list of the entitled parties and the losses in public places (e.g village office, district office, and the location of the land acquisition).

The cut-off date sets the time limits to determine eligibility of persons living and/or with assets or interests inside the project areas. Should they be adversely affected, they will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, including rehabilitation measures as needed, sufficient to

		<p>assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. Those who encroach into the project area, or any of its subprojects, after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance. The cut-off date will be made known to entitled parties and other stakeholders.</p>
Detailed Measurement Survei	–	<p>With the use of approved detailed engineering drawings, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the IOL, severity of impacts, and list of APs done during the preparation of this resettlement plan. The updating will be carried out during land acquisition implementation phase undertaken by the land acquisition team led by land office.</p>
Eminent domain/ Compulsory Land Acquisition	–	<p>The right of the state using its sovereign power to acquire land for public purposes. National law establishes which public agencies have the prerogative to exercise eminent domain.</p>
Entitlement	–	<p>Refers to a range of measures of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced/ entitled persons in the respective eligibility category.</p>
Entitled party	–	<p>Party that controls or possesses land acquisition object</p>
Impact	–	<p>Extent of social and economic impacts resulting from the implementation of an activity. In land acquisition / resettlement, the degree of impact will be determined by (a) scope of economic loss and physical displacement / relocation; and (b) vulnerability of the affected population / entitled party. Impact can be positive or negative.</p>
Impact Indicator	–	<p>Effect of benefits derived from project activity. Impact indicators can only be known in medium and long term. Impact indicators show the rationale why a project is implemented, describe the macro aspects of project implementation, and the purpose of sectoral, regional and national projects.</p>
Income restoration	–	<p>This involves rehabilitating the sources of income and productive livelihoods of severely affected and vulnerable</p>

- APs to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than earned by displaced persons before resettlement.
- Inventory of Losses – This is the listing of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets during the preparation of this resettlement plan where all fixed assets (i.e., land used for residence, commerce, agriculture; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; standing crops and trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the COI are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. The severity of impact on the affected assets and the severity of impact on the livelihood and productive capacity of the Affected Persons or entitled parties are likewise determined.
- Land acquisition – Land Acquisition activity by way of giving compensation and other measures adequately and at replacement costs for damages / loss to the entitled parties / affected populations in order to reduce adverse social impacts due to the project. Land acquisition and resettlement are conducted involuntary for the benefit of the project.
- Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan – A time-bound action plan with budget, setting out the resettlement objectives and strategies, entitlements, activities and responsibilities, resettlement monitoring, and resettlement evaluation.
- Land Acquisition object – Land, space above ground and below ground, buildings, plants, objects related to land, or any other objects that can be assessed
- Relocation – The physical displacement of an AP from his/her pre-project place of residence and/or business.
- Relocation Assistance – Support provided to persons who are physically displaced by a project. It may include transportation, transitional assistance (food, shelter, and social service) that is provided to the displaced persons in connection with their relocation.

- Replacement cost – Amount in cash or in kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction for transaction costs or depreciation, at prevailing market value, or its nearest equivalent, at the time of compensation payment
- Resettlement – It is the displacement of people, not of their own volition but involuntarily, from their homes, assets, sources of income and livelihood in the Corridor Of Impact (COI) in connection with the Project.
- Severely affected persons – This refers to Affected/ displaced Persons who will i) lose 10% or more of their total productive assets, ii) have to relocate, and/or iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the project.
- Vulnerable groups – These are distinct groups of people who might suffer more or face the risk of being further marginalized due to the project and specifically include: i) households that are headed by women, ii) household heads with disabilities, iii) households falling under the regional poverty line, and iv) elderly household heads.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

International port development plan was initially planned in Cilamaya-Karawang located in West Java North Coast Region as the realization of the mandate of Presidential Regulation No. 32 Year 2011 on Master Plan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesian Economic Development (MP3EI) 2011-2025 and in accordance with the National Port Master Plan Base on The Minister of Transportation Decree No. KP. 414 in 2013 and the West Java Provincial Regulation No. 22 Year 2010 on Spatial Plan of West Java Province Year 2009-2029.

Shifting the location specified in the Cilamaya Port to Patimban based on the study Pre-FS and FS New Port Development in West Java North Coast in the year 2015. The determination of the new location in the region Patimban then set by the central government policy through Indonesian Presidential Regulation No. 47 Year 2016 About the determination of the Port Patimban in Subang district of West Java province As a National Strategic Project. As one of the National Strategic Projects, Patimban Port Development plans need to be accelerated so that the needs of the availability of marine transportation modes to support accessibility of activities between Indonesia Western with Eastern Indonesia may soon can be realized. For this purpose the government has issued policies related to the acceleration of the implementation of the National Strategic Projects of the Republic of Indonesia through Presidential Decree No. 3 of 2016 on the Acceleration of the National Strategic Project Implementation.

The development of the Patimban new port and its preparation is carried out by the Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Transportation. Directorate General of Sea Transport (DGST)/ *Direktorat Jenderal Perhubungan Laut* in cooperation with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The project covers backup area of ± 356,23 ha, access road of ± 15.79 Ha, and the port area (sea area) of 301 ha.

Determining the location of the new port Cilamaya replacement has been done through the study of Pre-FS and FS New Port Development in West Java North Coast in 2015 through the budget of the Ministry of Transportation. Based on the results of the study in the document pre-feasibility study (Pre-FS) Port of West Java North Coast, has been produced on the proposed location refers to the assessment aspects of the feasibility of developing a new port based on the spatial aspects, regional transportation aspect, economic region aspects, the social demography aspects, environmental aspects and technical aspects. Based

on the results of the scoring method, it was found Patimban Port in Subang District as the priority locations to replace Cilamaya area.

In the past, although there are applicable legal frameworks on compensation for land clearing, yet the level of knowledge on the legal framework and implementation of land clearing operation vary. There are government agencies which provided compensation for the affected assets and even provide relocation area to the APs, yet there are some other government agencies evicted the people without any compensation. Some local governments established Decrees to legalize the compensation of affected assets to illegal occupants (squatters). The West Java Governor, for example, issued a Decree to legalize compensation payment for the APs who are non- land rights holders living along the canal to be rehabilitated. The Governor of DKI Jakarta relocated affected squatters living along the Ciliwung River and Pluit Reservoir to 'rumah susun' with good facilities and means for restoring economic income of the APs. For the Jati Gede Dam project, the Directorate General of Water Resources provided compensation to the APs who are mostly non-land rights holders/squatters as in 1970s, most of areas occupied by the APs have been compensated.

Most of principles in Law No. 2/2012 have been in line with JICA's. There are still some gaps identified, but the gaps have been addressed by the provisions of other relevant laws, regulations, and guidance. The gaps include compensation principle for affected buildings/structures without depreciation, provision of livelihood recovery programs for severely affected people and vulnerable groups to ensure that their lives will not be worse due to the project, and relocation assistance for physically displaced residents as well as transition allowance.

The land procurement plan for the development of Patimban Port in the back-up area and access road location will be implemented through the acquisition of lands owned by the local people. Those lands are currently being used as paddy fields, brackish water ponds, and small part of them as constructed lands or residential areas. Based on the location of tax payment area, it has been identified that back-up area is situated in Block 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20. Administratively, the entire back-up area is situated in Patimban Village of Pusakanagara Sub-District of Subang Regency. Meanwhile, for the location plan of access road, the areas are located in Gempol Village, Kaletambo Village, Pusaka Ratu Village, and Kota Sari Village, all of which are situated in Pusakanagara Sub-District and another one location is in Pusaka Jaya Village of Pusaka Ratu Sub-District.

Based on the map of land use, the land ownership in the back-up area is dominated by the ownership of paddy field and brackish water pond. The paddy fields are identified owned by individuals and the village in the form of *Bengkok* Land or the village land used as paddy field to fund salaries of village officials. Meanwhile, the ownership of brackish water pond is

divided into individual ownership and company or private ownership. There are two companies running the brackish water pond business in the administrative area of Patimban Village, namely PT. ***** and PT. *****. In addition, there is one company that is also located in back-up area, namely PT. *****.

The owners of lands in Patimban Village are mostly living outside Patimban Village, among others in Kalentambo Village, Rancadaka Village, Gempol Village, and a few of them are even living outside Subang Regency. Unlike the landowners, the land tenants are generally living in Patimban Village and they have been living in the village for a very long time. There are 156 landowners in the back-up area.

In this project plan, party entitled to compensation can be described as follows: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land they may lose in its entirety or in part, (ii)) persons who may lose the land they occupy or utilize in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land or resources but have claims to such lands or resources such as customary claims, that are recognized or recognizable under national laws, i.e., *nadzie* for *waqf* land, former customary rights secured landowners, indigenous people/customary communities, parties occupy the state land in good faith; and (iii) persons who may lose the land they occupy or utilize in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land or resources such as owners of buildings, plants or other objects related to land.

The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) recognize certain social groups (vulnerable groups) who are less able to restore their living standards, livelihoods and income level. Therefore, these groups have a greater risk of impoverishment when their land and other assets lost due to the project. The vulnerable categorized people are: the landless, poor, households headed by women, the elderly, and the disabled. This group will receive special assistance and rehabilitation and will be determined during the process of screening and social impact assessment. The program to restore living condition of vulnerable people and affected people will be addressed through livelihood restoration program (LRP) to be implemented by DGST and other appropriate programs to serve the poor and other vulnerable groups.

The form of compensation will be discussed with AHH's in the form of a) cash, b) replacement land, c) resettlement, d) share ownership, and e) any other compensation form as agreed by both parties, which is a combination of the two or more compensation forms. Other form of compensation options that can be done are, among others, the provision of replacement land with relatively similar wide and productivity, simple housing, flats and other options. Based on the socialization result with the people in affected villages forms of compensation proposed by the affected people diverse, i.e. desire in the form of cash and resettlement. The compensation proposal in the form of cash can be set in accordance with

market price, the self-manage relocation is an alternative that needs serious attention from affected households, local governments and DGST.

The determination of compensation value is performed by the Head of Land Acquisition Implementation Team based on the assessment results of Appraisers or Public Appraisers. The Appraiser is assessing the amount of compensation per plot of land, which includes: (a) land; (b) over ground and underground space; (c) plants; (d) buildings; (e) objects related to land; and (f) other appraisable loss.

Basic Value for Patimban Port Plan is Fair Compensation Value. According to the Indonesia Assessment Standards (SPI) 306 (2013), Fair Compensation Value is the value for owner benefit based on the equality with market value of a property by taking into account the extraordinary elements, in the form of non-physical loss caused by the transfer of rights over the respected property (SPI 102-3.10).

The legal basis for the assessment are the Code of Ethics of Indonesian Appraiser (KEPI) and Indonesia Assessment Standard (SPI) 2013 and Law No. 2 of 2012, Presidential Regulation No. 71 of 2012 as amended by Presidential Regulation No. 40 of 2014, Regulation of the Head of National Land Agency No. 5 of 2012, Regulation of Minister of Home Affairs No. 72 of 2012, Regulation of Minister of Finance No. 13/PMK/2013 and its implementing regulations.

In case there is no agreement on the form and/or compensation value, the Entitled Party can file an objection to the local district court within no less than 14 (fourteen) working days after deliberation on compensation determination; the District Court decides the form and/or value of compensation within a period of 30 (thirty) business days since the receipt of the objection; the Party objected to the decision of the District Court as referred to in paragraph (2) may file an appeal the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia within no less than 14 (fourteen) working days after the issuance of such decision. The Supreme Court shall give a decision within a period of 30 (thirty) days after the appeal is received. The decision of verdict of District Court/Supreme Court which has attributed with legal force shall be the basis for the payment of compensation to the party who files the objection.

If unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts are determined during project implementation, the DGST will ensure the conduct of a social impact assessment and update the LARAP or formulate a new LARAP covering all applicable requirements specified in this LARAP depending on the extent of the impact changes. The social impact assessment will be done in accordance with the procedures stipulated in this LARAP.

Unanticipated impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in this LARAP. Directorate General of Sea and Transportation (DGST) shall submit these documents (updated LARAP and Social Impact Analysis) to JICA for disclosure on JICA's website and convey relevant information in them to the affected persons/community.

Based on the census to 156 HH's of potentially affected household heads in the back-up area and 103 HH's in the access road area, the largest average age in the backup area is 41-60 years with the percentage of 40.4%. Likewise, the largest average age of the household heds in the access road area is also 41-60 years with the percentage of 55.3%. This indicates that most of the household heads in the project plan area can be classified as people in productive age. In addition, there are 16 (10.3%) household heads in the back-up area and 25 household heads (24.3%) in the access road location aged over 60 years who are identified as the vulnerable household heads that are usually consisting of parents or grandparents who live with their children or grandchildren, as can be seen in Table 6-6 and Table 6-7. The local government should pay attention to the abovementioned vulnerable household heads and make them as the target group for livelihood recovery program.

The principles of land acquisition activities contain that livelihood restoration program will be given to affected households categorized vulnerable and entirely affected by the project. This activity is implemented to maintain the pre-project living standard of the affected households, while improving their income and productions. Special measures have been incorporated into the LARAP, including the mitigation activities to protect the socio-economic conditions of the poor and vulnerable categorized affected households. They are entitled to participate in the Livelihood Restoration Program. In addition, the vulnerable and poor affected people will also be given the opportunity to be involved during project construction activities. Education and livelihood restoration program training activities will be conducted separately for women, including women and heads of households and poor categorized poor women.

The target group of LRP program is vulnerable affected households. The definition of vulnerable group is a certain group of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of becoming more marginalized as a result of the project, and specifically covers: i) households headed by women, ii) households headed by disabled people, iii) households under the poverty generally applicable indicators, and iv) households headed by elderly people. This definition is in line with Law No. 39 of 1999 (Article 5 of elucidation) on Human Rights, whereby the vulnerable group includes among others, the elderly, children, the poor, pregnant women and disabled people.

One of the vulnerable groups to be used as the target of this program is the poor. For this, the poverty measurement and standard should be acknowledged from various sources. The poverty measuring concept according to the definition of Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) is the ability to meet basic needs. Hence, poverty is seen as an economic inability to meet the basic needs of food and non-food which is measured from the expenditure side. So the Poor People are those with an average monthly per capita expenditure below the poverty line. The expenditure per capita (purchasing power) is the ability of people to spend their money in the form of goods or services.

The use of stakeholder analysis is to comprehend the complexity and compatibility of the problems between objectives to be achieved and the position of each stakeholder. This analysis is used by identifying the key actors or stakeholders and assessing the stakeholder's interests in the Patimban Port and Access Road development plan and also understanding the social relationship and linkage of each institution in the development plan.

The following are identification of the main problems in Patimban Port and Access Road development plan that requires the involvement of all stakeholders in the anticipation of any problem:

- (a) Land acquisition is the most important issue in Patimban Port and Access Road Development Plan Activities
- (b) The main problems in land procurement are land acquisition, asset valuation, determination of the form of compensation, the price of land and building, and livelihood recovery.
- (c) Some factors that potentially escalate the problems in land acquisition are unclear land boundaries, the unavailability of land ownership documents, and unclear asset ownership status. In project area there are many land don't have ownership document and unclear asset ownership. In this case need additional letter from village or sub district to describe the ownership status.
- (d) The protracted land acquisition process will have an impact to the project implementation.

For the project with the land acquisition impact, DGST will prepare semester monitoring report and external monitoring report (for project with category A) to be submitted to The Ministry of Transportation. The report covers the progress of land acquisition activity. For projects that are considered complex and sensitive, the monitoring report will be submitted in quarterly basis.

Monitoring report will be reviewed by the Ministry of Transportation and will be posted on the project website. Director General of Sea Transportation will reveal the monitoring results to entitled parties, especially on the LARAP status, information on various benefits and corrective action plan, if any.

The calculation of land acquisition budget is preceded with survey activities on all assets (land, buildings and plants) of affected households and is performed field by field as governed by the regulations on land acquisition for the public interests and contained in the entitlement matrix. The calculation is not only carried out to the physical assets, but also to non-physical (solatium cost) as governed by the regulations on land acquisition for the public interests and contained in the entitlement matrix.

Information/data used to support the calculation of budget estimation for land acquisition is collected from the public, the asset owners, village heads, heads of neighborhood units (RT)

and heads of community units (RW), and relevant institutions; thus, the information is trustworthy and reliable.

Community involvement in governance is very important in order to make the governance works effectively and development project to be successful. In this case, the involvement of all stakeholders is equally important (Barry, 2002). Stakeholders include groups or individuals who either benefit from or get impacted by the policy/project or those who can affect the policy/project. In general, the poor and marginalized people (women, children, the elderly, the disabled, orphans, landless workers) are often ignored, either because they are not aware and not doing consultation or because they do not have any forum to express their views. Identify and consult with all stakeholders, especially the poor and vulnerable people, is essential to ensure that project meet the community needs. Furthermore, consultation open lines of communication between various stakeholders and the authorities implementing the project; thus helping the process of conflict resolution in the early stages of a project rather than letting it rise to conflict resulting the project implementation to delay and increasing costs. Participation of local community in decision-making process will assist in prioritizing specific project and identify effective measures while reducing negative impacts.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

International port development plan was initially planned in Cilamaya-Karawang located in West Java North Coast Region as the realization of the mandate of Presidential Regulation No. 32 Year 2011 on Master Plan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesian Economic Development (MP3EI) 2011-2025 and in accordance with the National Port Master Plan Base on The Minister of Transportation Decree No. KP. 414 in 2013 and the West Java Provincial Regulation No. 22 Year 2010 on Spatial Plan of West Java Province Year 2009-2029. Urgency Cilamaya Port development plan are as follows:

1. Reduce the logistics cost to get closer to the center of production (manufacturing) with an outlet port;
2. strengthen economic resilience by providing backup outlet ports that serve the area that produces 70% of domestic cargo;
3. Reduce the level of congestion at the capital city by moving some heavy freight traffic outside the capital region;
4. Suppress the use of subsidized fuel and increasing the utilization of container trucks by shortening the distance from the manufacturing industry to the port;
5. Ensure the safety of shipping and oil and gas exploration in the area off the North coast of West Java.

Following up on the discussion meeting Cilamaya Port dated 2 April 2015 in Karachi led by the Vice President and attended by the Minister for Economic Affairs, the Coordinating Minister for maritime, Minister of Transportation, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Planning / Head of Bappenas, the Vice Governor of West Java, Karawang Regent and Acting Director of PT. Pertamina (Persero), related to the area of oil and gas exploration in the area of the port and the Cilamaya Port groove, the Vice President has given directives to shift the location of the Cilamaya Port.

Shifting the location specified in the Cilamaya Port to Patimban based on the study Pre-FS and FS New Port Development in West Java North Coast in the year 2015. The determination of the new location in the region Patimban then set by the central government policy through Indonesian Presidential Regulation No. 47 Year 2016 About the determination of the Port Patimban in Subang district of West Java province As a National Strategic Project. As one of the National Strategic Projects, Patimban Port Development plans need to be accelerated so that the needs of the availability of marine transportation

modes to support accessibility of activities between Indonesia Western with Eastern Indonesia may soon can be realized. For this purpose the government has issued policies related to the acceleration of the implementation of the National Strategic Projects of the Republic of Indonesia through Presidential Decree No. 3 of 2016 on the Acceleration of the National Strategic Project Implementation.

Determination of the new location in the region Patimban based on the calculation of financial and economic stated Worthy to be built. It was indicated by the rigidities yield appropriate economic and financial criteria set by relevant regulations and statutes, particularly the Minister of Transportation Decree number 83 of Year 2010, concerning Implementation Guide to Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Ports.

Development of Patimban Port in Subang Regency includes three (3) areas of development, which are listed below in relation to this Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) survey, namely:

1. Around the port to accommodate major activities and become a main facility area landward side that includes, among others, container terminals, vehicle terminal and terminal Roro with various utilities needed, to be able to accommodate ships Ultra-Large Container Ships (ULCS) with a capacity of 13,000 TEU's with shipping channel depth of at least -17 mLWS. This area will be built in a way reclaimed land area of 301 hectares. As the reclamation will affect the local marine fishing activities, assistance for the fishermen incorporated into this LARAP study by proposing the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) for the fishermen.
2. Back up the area to support activities of the port, built on an area of 250 hectares by freeing land allotment land currently in the form fields, fish ponds and a small settlement. Considering the future expansion of the area, land acquisition of 356.23 hectares was studied in this LARAP study.
3. Access Road on the northern coast road to the Port Patimban along the 5 km. The area for the width of 30m had already been acquired by Subang Regency for the local port development before the international port is proposed. In order to secure the smooth road alignment and possible future widening, another 30m width (15.79 ha) was studied to be acquired in this LARAP study.

Based on Law No. 2 of Year 2012 on Land Acquisition for Public Purpose Development and Presidential Regulation No. 71 Year 2012 on the Implementation of Land Acquisition for public purpose, land acquisition for public purposes includes four (4) phases, namely: (1) planning; (2) Preparation; (3) Implementation; (4) The delivery of results. As an initial step to begin the process, the project proponent, Directorate General of Sea Transportation (DGST), Ministry of Transportation, has prepared a Land Acquisition Planning Document (LAPD) as the initial planning document based on the Law No. 2 of Year 2012 and submitted

to West Java Province in November 2016. The LAPD contained the study results of the inventoried assets (land, buildings, and plant growth) as well as the business activities of society on the ground for the land acquisition of 356.23 ha for the backup area and 15.79 ha for the access road.

1.2. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF LARAP

The purpose of the LARAP is to formulate a policy in decision making related to the land acquisition plan and the implementation to be approved by DGST complying with the JICA guidelines for environmental and social considerations issued in April, 2010, in addition to the Indonesian regulations. This LARAP was prepared based on the information of LAPD and some supplemental survey results collected by the JICA survey team.

The objectives of the LARAP for Patimban Port Development activities in Subang Regency are as follows:

1. As an effort to mitigate the negative impact of land acquisition activity, so that Project Affected People will not experience the decrease in their living standards.
2. Improve or at least restore to initial condition, the livelihood of all displaced persons compared with their level of living standards before the project.
3. Improve the level of life of relocated poor people and other vulnerable groups.
4. Provide opportunities for PAP to participate in the development process.
5. Collect data on the ownership of land, buildings and plants as well as detailed information required in the implementation of land acquisition and relocation of PAP in the study area and the anticipation of problems that may arise.
6. Disseminate LARAP to the community related to the transfer of assets in order to harmonize perception and obtain initial feedback from potentially affected people.
7. Develop general guidance/proposal for resettlement of affected people

1.3. TARGET OF THE LARAP

Target to be achieved in LARAP of Patimban Port in Subang Regency is to support the harmony and conformity in the implementation of Patimban Port development, especially in term of land acquisition.

The target group of the LARAP covers all people who will be affected physically and/or non-physically by the land acquisition; namely, landowners, tenants and workers in the affected area. In addition, considering that the reclamation will disturb the local marine fishing ground and the fishing activities around the reclamation site, assistance for the affected

marine fishermen was also incorporated into the LARAP by proposing the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) for the fishermen.

1.4. UPDATE OF THE LARAP

This LARAP report was originally developed in December, 2016. After that, it was updated as of July, 2017 based on the latest information such as social survey results obtained in April-May, 2017 and the progress of the land acquisition process.

The updated contents are listed below:

- Declaration of cut-off date: see the end of Chapter 5.1,
- Number of project affected units based on the latest survey results: see Table 6-2
- Number of marine fishermen: see Table 6-5 and Table 6-105,
- Results of the latest consultation meetings: see Chapter 12.1.3, and
- Implementation schedule: see Table 13-1.

The other information in this report is from the original LARAP issued in December, 2016.

Details of the latest social survey results obtained in April-May, 2017 are presented in the planning report of Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) issued in July, 2017.

CHAPTER 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

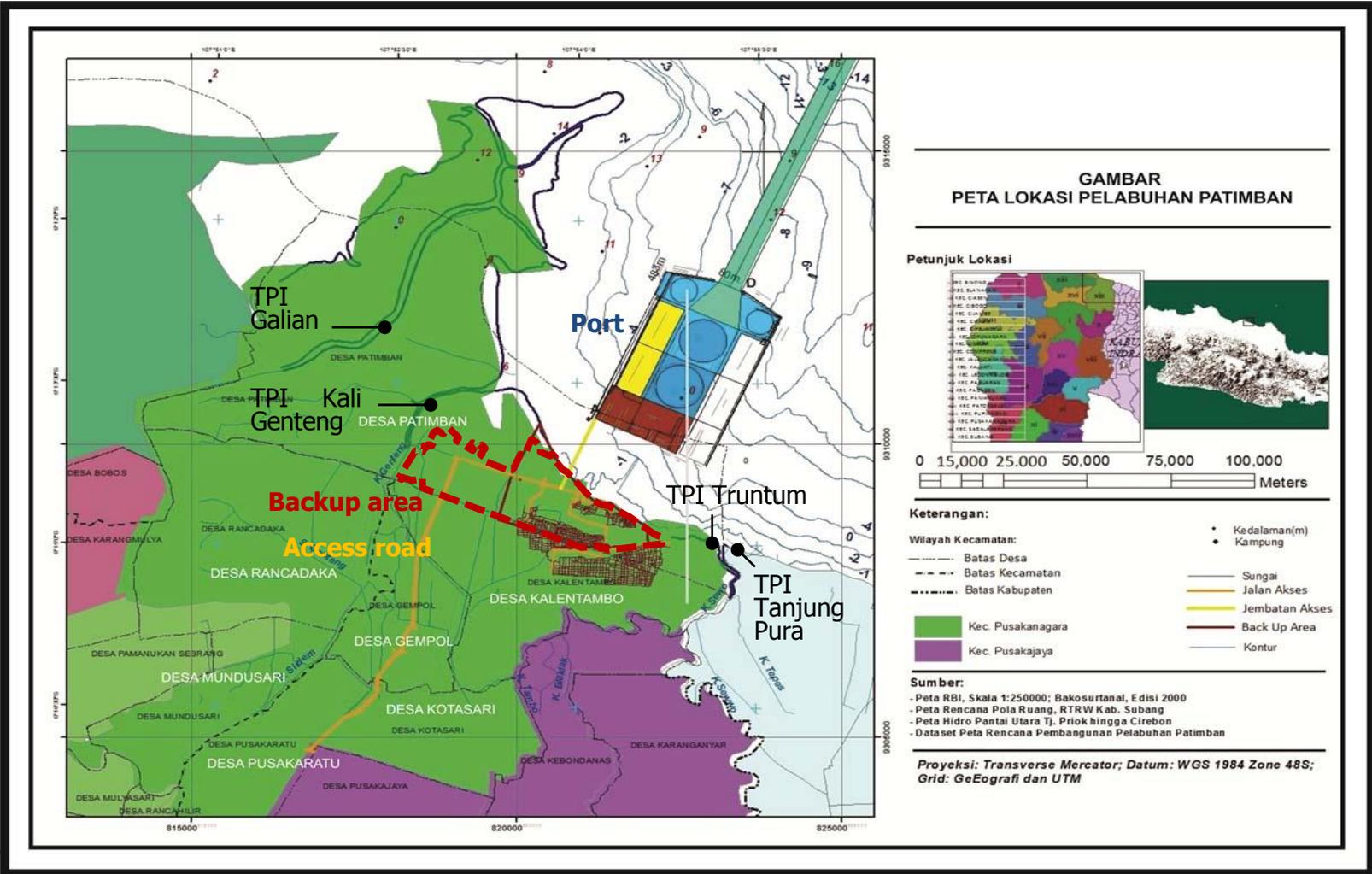
The development of the Patimban new port and its preparation is carried out by the Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Transportation.c.q. Directorate General of Sea Transport (DGST)/ DirektoratJenderalPerhubunganLaut in cooperation with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The project covers backup area of ± 356,23 ha, access road of ± 15.79 Ha, and the port area (sea area) of 301 ha.

The construction of the Patimban port is located in Patimban, Subang, which is administratively located in the northern part of West Java at 107°54'15.48"E and at 6°14'37.73"S. The allocation land plan for the backup area of the port (a facility support-building) is estimated approximately 250 ha. The area is dominantly used for fishponds, farmlands and recreation. Meanwhile, the port is located in the territorial waters, the Java Sea. The area planned is approximately 301 ha, which is under the direct authority of the local government, Subang.

The construction of the port and the port access road will have potential impacts on the environment and the socio-economy. Social impacts include the loss of assets such as land, buildings and crops as well as utilities. The development of the Patimban located in Subang feared an impact on the fishing boat lines and Fishing Ground problem. The construction of Patimban port is concerned to impact on the loss of fishing ground and the loss of access to fishing grounds for local fishermen from three TPI (fish auction place), namely Kali Genteng, Truntum and TanjungPura.

Project layout map is presented below.

Figure 2-1.
Location Map of Patimban Port



2.2. PROJECT LOCATION

Determining the location of the new port Cilamaya replacement has been done through the study of Pre-FS and FS New Port Development in West Java North Coast in 2015 through the budget of the Ministry of Transportation. Based on the results of the study in the document pre-feasibility study (Pre-FS) Port of West Java North Coast, has been produced on the proposed location refers to the assessment aspects of the feasibility of developing a new port based on the spatial aspects, regional transportation aspect, economic region aspects, the social demography aspects, environmental aspects and technical aspects. Based on the results of the scoring method, it was found PatimbanPort in Subang District as the priority locations to replace Cilamaya area.

Furthermore, the choice of location in the study of Pre-FS is done through screening method to filter or specify the location of the port using the parameters of the feasibility of a qualitative than four aspects, namely the legal and institutional aspects of transportation, technical aspects, and safety aspects of shipping, especially to avoid the conflict with oil and gas pipelines in the offshore (offshore) owned by PT. Pertamina. Referring to the results of evaluation methods analysis, the result of the feasibility assessment of each location where the port plans selected the most feasible locations and from four aspects no single element that is not feasible is the location in the village Patimban in Subang.

Patimban village is one of eight villages in the district Pusakanagara which has an area of 2,065,311 Ha with administrative boundaries as follows:

- North: the Java Sea and part of the district. • LegonKulon.
- South: with the RancadakaVillage• andKalentambo Village.
- East: Java Sea and part of the village• Tanjongpura (Kab. Indramayu)
- West: with the• PangarenganVillage inLegonKulonDstrict

The access road which connects the port and the existing national road passes through Kalentambo, Gempol, Kotasari, Pusakaratu and Pusakajaya village.

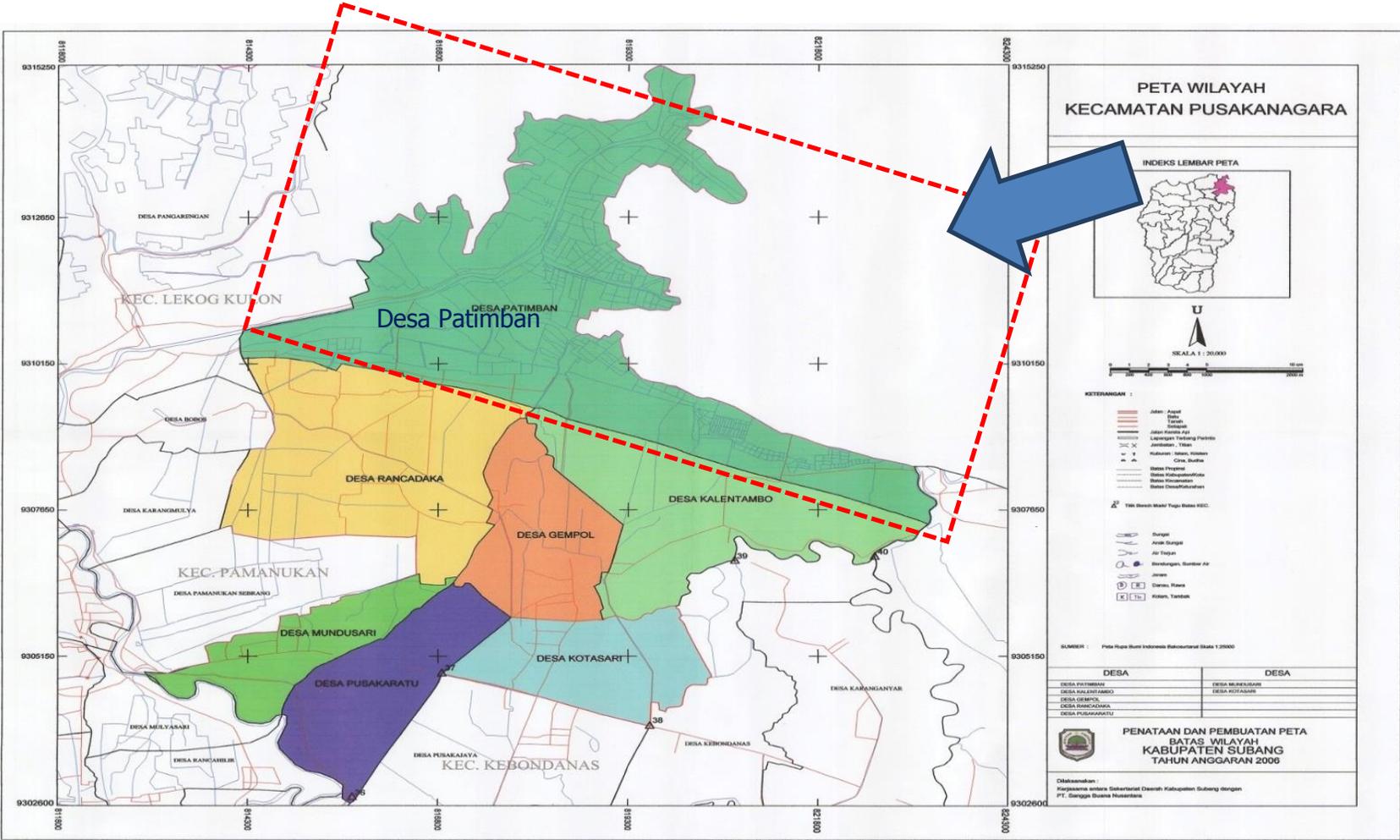


Figure 2-2
Orientation Map of Patimban Village

CHAPTER 3. INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1. INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF INDONESIA

Indonesia recently enacted a new land acquisition law for development in the public interest¹, Law No. 2/2012 and its implementing regulations i.e. (i) President of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 71/2012 and President of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 40/2014² on the Amendment to the President of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 71 of 2012³; Presidential Regulation No. 99 of 2014 on the Second Amendment to Presidential Regulation No. 71 of 2012; Presidential Regulation No. 30 of 2015 on the Third Amendment to Presidential Regulation No. 71 of 2012 about the Implementation of Land Acquisition for the Development in the Public Interest⁴ (ii) Head of National Land Agency No.

¹ Public Interest means the interest of the people, state, and society that must be realized by the government for best prosperity of the people. Please see Law No. 2/2012, General Elucidation.

² President of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 40/2014, changes the content of Article 121 of President of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 71/2012 stipulates that, in the context of efficiency and effectiveness, land acquisition for public purposes of no more than 5 hectares can be implemented directly by the agency requiring land with the land rights holders, by way of sale or exchange or other means agreed upon by both parties.

³ It further regulates provisions under the land acquisition law that include i) land acquisition planning that include required information to be included in the land acquisition document; ii) land acquisition preparation that covers preparatory team and its tasks, stages and detailed activities for the project location determination; iii) land acquisition implementation by National Land Agency that include detailed provisions on land acquisition implementation team, preparation of land acquisition implementation, inventory of identification of losses, determination of independent appraiser, deliberations on the forms of compensation, delivery of compensation payment, delivery of compensation in the special circumstances, deposit compensation payment, release of the land acquisition objects, termination of rights between the entitled parties and land acquisition objects, recording and administrative data; iv) transfer of acquired land; v) other provisions that include monitoring and evaluation, source of fund for land acquisition, negotiated land acquisition for small plot of land (less than 1 hectare; vii), tax incentive for entitled parties except who make claims on the decision on the location determination and decision on the amount of compensation.

⁴ There are some changes in the new regulation, as follows: 1) Change in the number 1 on Article 1, so that the government agency requiring the land is so-called state institutions, ministries, non-ministry government agencies, provincial, district/city governments, and State-Owned Legal Entities/State-Owned Enterprises that received a special assignment from government or business entities that obtain power and authority to do so based on an agreement with state institutions, ministries, non-ministry government agencies, provincial, district/city governments, and State-Owned Legal Entities/State-Owned Enterprises which received a special assignment from government for providing infrastructure in the public interest; 2) one article is inserted between Article 117 and Article 118, namely Article 117A which mentions that Land Acquisition Funding for Public Interest can be taken in advance from the business entity as the institution that requires land which

5/2012⁵ which has been converted into Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency No. 6 of 2015 on the Amendment to Regulation of the National Land Agency No. 5 of 2012 about Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of Land Acquisition; (iii) Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 13/PKM.02/2013⁶; and (iv) Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 72/2012). The law and regulations were issued to ensure land acquisition for the implementation of development for the public interest, with the emphasis on the principles of humanity, democratic, and equitable. These legal provisions replaced previous land acquisition laws and its implementation regulations (President of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 65 of 2006; President of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 36/ 2005; BPN Head Regulation No. 3/2007).

Following are the directives in the implementation of development for public interest by Law No. 2 Year 2012 and its implementing regulation under Presidential Regulation No. 71 of 2012 in Indonesia:

1. Law No. 2/2012 provides a clear procedure and timeframe for land acquisition involving all stakeholders with a clear procedures and time frame. The implementation of land acquisition considers balance between development interest and the interests of the community and by way of giving appropriate and equitable compensation. The objective of land acquisition is to make land available to improve the welfare and the prosperity of the people, state, and society by ensuring the legal interest of the entitled parties. The provision of the transitional law stipulates that the land acquisition started before the enactment of the new law will be completed in accordance with the rules or regulations applicable previously, while the land acquisition implemented after the enactment of the new law will be conducted under the provisions of the law No 2/2012.
2. Based on Law No. 2/2012, the government should undertake land acquisition by involving all entitled holders and concerned. The entitled parties shall be those who

acquires power and authority based on agreement, acts on behalf of state institutions, ministries, non-ministry government agencies, provincial, and/or district/city governments; 3) one article is inserted between Section 123A and Section 124, namely Article 123B which specifies among others that the Land Acquisition Process that has not been completed under the provisions of Article 123 and Article 123A but has attained Construction Site's Determination or Approval Letter for the Determination of Construction Site (SP2LP) or other name stipulated as a Construction Site's Determination, the Land Acquisition process can be completed based on stages as provided for in this Presidential Regulation.

⁵ It provides technical guidelines on land acquisition implementation by Land National Agency.

⁶ It stipulates on operational and support costs for land acquisition implementation (planning, preparation, implementation, and land transfer phases) that come from the government budget. The regulation provides a detailed guidance on maximum cost for land acquisition preparation and implementation.

control or own the object of the land acquisition, inter alia: (i) the holders of land rights; (ii) the holders of land rights to manage; (iii) *nadzir* for the *waqf* land;⁷ (iv) the owners of former customary rights secured land; (v) indigenous people/customary communities; (vi) the parties occupying the state land in good faith; (vii) land tenure holders; and/or (viii) the owners of buildings, plants or other objects related to the land. The object of land acquisition includes: (i) land; (ii) over ground and underground space; (iii) plants; (iv) buildings; (v) objects related to land; and (vi) other appraisable loss that include non-physical loss such as loss of business, loss of job, cost of change of location, cost of change of profession, and loss of the remaining property (residual property that is no longer viable)⁸. Land acquisition implementation is handled by the National Land Agency, conducted by providing fair and adequate compensation. The Law 2012 recognizes that a location determination will be required prior to land acquisition.⁹ Acquisition of land for public interest less than 1 hectare can be conducted by the institution needing the land through sale transaction, exchange, or other means acceptable to both parties.¹⁰

3. Compensation for losses in terms of land acquisition and resettlement activities as stipulated in the provisions of Law Number. 2/2012 now covers "Other appraisable loss".¹¹ Losses in terms of restriction/limitation or restriction of access¹² to natural resources such as marine-fishery resources that can impact on the economic activities of people are now categorized as losses by the new Law and may be valued for compensation purposes and may be in any of the following forms (Article 36): (i)

⁷ Waqf - an inalienable religious endowment in Islamic law, typically donating a building or plot of land or even cash for Muslim religious or charitable purposes. The donated assets are held by a charitable trust or waqf organizer

⁸ Elucidation of Article 33 of Law No. 2/ 2012.

⁹ Article 19 (5) specifies that "After the agreement referred to in paragraph (4), Agency requiring land must apply to the government for confirmation of the location".

¹⁰ See Regulation of the Number 40/2014 an amendment to Article 121 of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 71/2012.

¹¹ Pursuant to Article 33 of the Land Law 2012, it 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.

¹² Study on the status of land affected to restriction of access is needed in order to formulate appropriate mitigation measures due to the determination or limitation or restriction of access to water resources or land on riparian area either temporarily or permanently. If the affected land or asset is owned by the people either individually or communally and the restriction is imposed either towards the access or the land function, measures related to land acquisition for the development in the public interest is required in this respect. If the affected land is owned by the state or has been the government asset, then the mitigation measures may refer to the special procedures as specified in Law No. 7/2004 on Water Resources Management and/or Presidential Regulation No. 38/2011 on River Management.

money; (ii) substitute land; (iii) resettlements; (iv) shareholding; or (v) other forms as agreed upon by both parties.

4. Law No. 2/2012 and its implementation regulations are applicable to the activities of land acquisition for the construction for the public interest¹³ carried out by government with appropriate and equitable compensation. Various discussions with institutions that have the authority to provide an explanation of the provisions of the law, such as the attorney and Ministry of Agriculture and National Land agency (BPN) asserted that Law No. 2/2012 only applicable where the land acquisition objects to be acquired are the property of other party and not owned by the institutions requiring land. Acquisition of land belonging to the institution requiring land being used or occupied by people is not considered as land acquisition, but rather 'a land clearing'. "Land clearing", therefore is an effort to move illegal occupants from the piece of land/areas which have been owned by entity needing the land for development /project proponent.
5. In this context (land clearing), the Government Regulation in lieu of Law Number 51 of 1960 on the prohibition of land use without the consent of the entitled party or his proxy is still applicable. Article 2 of the Law Number 51 says that it is prohibited to use land (to occupy, to utilize land and/or control piece of land, possessing plant or building on the land – it does not matter whether the building is used by themselves or somebody else) without consent/agreement from the entitled party (land right holder). Article 4 asserts that the illegal occupants must move any objects on the occupied land and leave the land with their owned resources. So the occupants must bear all cost related to movement of their belonging, and therefore, no assistances for moving and income restoration be provided. However, Article 5 (3) also mentions that during the land clearing process, the entitled party must initially manage deliberation with the parties concerned. With respect to any property right belong to the occupants, it needs to consider Article 570 of the Indonesian Civil Code (KUH Perdata) stating that the ownership rights is subject to the government's right to expropriate land and property for; for public use with suitable compensation as determined by laws and regulations. Therefore, despite the occupied land is not belong to the occupants, the private property other than land (buildings, plants or any other objects) must be well respected. The respect to the property right belong to the occupants is also clearly

¹³ Public interest is the interest of the nation, state, and society that must be realized by the government and used as much as possible for the prosperity of the people. Law No. 2/2012, General Elucidation.

stated in the Law Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights. Article 29 of the law says that every person is entitled of protection of their property right. Further, Article 36 stipulates that property right cannot be taken without due process and against the law. Further, Article 37 of Law 39 of 1999 provides clear guidance that any property right taken for public use must be compensated. That is why any affected property right owned by the affected persons on land clearing is entitled for compensation.

6. In the past, although there are applicable legal frameworks on compensation for land clearing, yet the level of knowledge on the legal framework and implementation of land clearing operation vary. There are government agencies which provided compensation for the affected assets and even provide relocation area to the APs, yet there are some other government agencies evicted the people without any compensation. Some local governments established Decrees to legalize the compensation of affected assets to illegal occupants (squotters). The West Java Governor, for example, issued a Decree to legalize compensation payment for the APs who are non- land rights holders living along the canal to be rehabilitated. The Governor of DKI Jakarta relocated affected squotters living along the Ciliwung River and Pluit Reservoir to 'rumah susun' with good facilities and means for restoring economic income of the APs. For the Jati Gede Dam project, the Directorate General of Water Resources provided compensation to the APs who are mostly non-land rights holders/squotters as in 1970s, most of areas occupied by the APs have been compensated.
7. Other relevant laws, regulations and provisions are:
 - (i) Related to IP/Customary/*Adat*
 - a) Law No. 5/1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Affairs – acknowledges customary rights of Indigenous Peoples (IPs).
 - b) Law Number 23 of 2014 Concerning Local Government replaces Law No. 32/2004 concerning Local Government – decides on the establishment and authority of the village, including traditional village. In the new legislation, the village is including indigenous villages or called by other names, hereinafter called the village, is a legal community unit which has borders with the authority to regulate and manage Government Affairs, the interests of local communities based on community initiatives, right origin, and/or traditional rights are recognized and respected in the system of government of the Republic of Indonesia.
 - c) Law No 38/2004 Concerning Streets/Roads. Article 58 of Law 38/2004 says that land acquisition for road development for public use is carried out based on City/ district spatial management plan and the project must be informed to

the affected people. Further, land right holder or state land user or customary law community whose land is needed for development are entitled for compensation that will be carried out through consensus.

- d) Law No 27/2007 Concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands. Article 61 declares that government recognizes, respect, and protect customary rights, traditional community and local wisdom over coastal areas and small islands that have been utilized.
 - e) Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1/2014 on the Amendment to Law Number 27/2007 on Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands.
 - f) Constitutional Court Decision (MK) canceled the provisions of the Forestry Law No. 41/1999 on indigenous forests, which establishes that indigenous forest is state forest in the area of indigenous peoples. This Decision excluded indigenous forest within the state forest.
 - g) Joint Regulation of the Minister of Home Affair, The Minister of Forestry, Minister of public works and the Head of BPN No. 79 of 2014, No. PB.3/Menhut-II/2014, No.17/PRT/M/2014, No.8/SKB/X/ 2014 on the Procedures for Settlement of Land Tenure Inside Forest Zone. Covered the procedures for the settlement of customary rights and land tenure within forest area.
 - h) Regulation of the State Minister of Agrarian/Head of National Land Agency Number 5 of 1999 on Guidelines Troubleshooting Land Rights of Indigenous People.
 - i) Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency No. 9 of 2015 on the Procedures for the Establishment of Communal Rights on Customary Land and the People Living In A Specific Area set forth that: a) the land entitlement can be granted to customary law community who meet the requirements, b) the land entitlement can be granted to community living in a specific area and meet the requirements.
- (ii) Related to compensation and Improvement of living standards
- a) Law no. 41/1999 Law on Forestry – regulates land acquisition in forests, requiring compensation land to be acquired for afforestation in a ratio of 2:1.
 - b) Law No.11/2005 on the Ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. This Act protects people rights of economy, social, and culture including right to live descent and protection of culture. As stated in Article 11 of the Convention that the state recognizes the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The State will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of

this right, recognizing the importance of international cooperation based on free consent and proclaimed previously.

- c) Law No.41/2009 on Protection on Agricultural Land for Sustainable Food – stipulates special compensation if a project impacts *sawah* (wet rice) land, which is important to food security.
- d) Head of BPN Regulation No. 1/2010 – on Standard of Land Service and Regulation regulates the time frame for certification of the remaining land after compensation payment.
- e) Presidential Decree No. 34/2003 on National Policy on Land- regulates authorities of national and local governments on land. It stipulates that the authorities of local government on land include; (i) undertake land acquisition for development; and (ii) provide compensation and allowance (*santunan*) for land acquisition.
- f) The Indonesian Government Regulation No. 38/2007 about the distribution of state activities between the Central Government, Provincial Government, and district/ municipality government. Government regulations set the state activities that must be conducted by the provincial government and district / municipality government related to basic services¹⁴ including among others land issues¹⁵.
- g) Indonesia Valuation Standards 306 (SPI 306) on the Assessment of Land Acquisition for Development for the Public Interest. The Indonesia Professional Appraisers Society (MAPPI) formulated the standards by adopting the development of international standards (IVS 2011). Standard 306 provides guidelines for assessment of land acquisition object for compensation in land acquisition for development for the public interest. Assessment includes the 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

¹⁴ Article 7 Paragraph 1.

¹⁵ Compulsory activities reference to Article 7, Section 2 includes a. education; b. health; c. the environment; d. public works; e. spatial planning; f. development planning; g. housing; h. youth and sport; i. capital investment; j. cooperatives and small and medium enterprises k. demographic and civil registry; l. employment; m. food security; n. empowerment of women and protection of children; o. family planning and family welfare; p. transportation; q. communication and informatics; r. land; s. national unity and internal political; t. regional autonomy, public administration, regional financial administration, the regional equipment, personnel, and coding; u. empowering communities and villages; v. social; w. culture; x. statistics; y. archives; and z. library.

property with particular business, business valuation, and inspection of cases under consideration.

(iii) Related to Vulnerability and Severity Assistance

- a) Law No. 11/2009 on Social Welfare and its implementing regulation Ministry of Social Welfare Decree No. 39/2012 on Delivery of Welfare. Based on these provisions, the vulnerable and severely affected people are eligible for assistance.
- b) Law No. 39/1999 On Human Rights (Article 5, elucidation), describes the vulnerable groups include the elderly, children, the poor, pregnant women and people with disabilities.
- c) Vulnerable / severely affected people are identified as early as possible through the Social Impact Assessment of AMDAL as referred to in the Environmental Law no. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management; Indonesia Government Regulation on the Environmental Permit, Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 17/2012 with regard to participation guidance of local community in order to obtain AMDAL and Environmental Permit Issuance. Decree of the Head of Environmental Impact Management Agency No. 299/1996 on Guidelines for the Technical Assessment on Social Aspects in Preparation of the Environmental Impact Analysis.

(iv) Related to Tax Incentive

- a) Income Tax Rate of Land and / or Building ownership transfer.
- b) Basic Law: Government regulation (PP). 48/1994 jo; PP. 27/1996 jo; PP. 79/1999 jo; PP. 71/2008. On the Third Amendment to Government Regulation No. 48/1994.

(vi) Related to Compensation for Buildings and Local Regulations on Buildings.

- a) Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 28 of 2002 on Buildings. This law establishes the right of the building owner to get compensation in accordance with applicable laws and regulations if the building is demolished by local government or other parties that is not caused by the building owner's fault (Article 40 point f).
- b) Governmental Regulation No. 36 of 2005 concerning the Implementation Guidelines of Law No. 28 of 2002 on Buildings.
- c) Decision of Director General of Human Settlements of the Ministry of Public Works of 1994 on Building Compensation.

(vi) Compensation For Residents Who Occupy State-Owned Lands in Project Affected Urban and Rural Areas.

- a) Regulations relating to the illegal use of state-owned lands may refer to Governmental Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 51 of 1960, Basic Agrarian Law No. 5 of 1960, the Civil Penal Code, and Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency No. 9 of 2015 on the Procedures for Establishment of Communal Rights on Customary Land and the People Living In A Specific Region. This regulation stipulates that group of people living in a specific region (forests and plantations) and meet the requirements may be granted the land entitlement¹⁶.
- b) Governmental Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 51 of 1960 on Prohibition of the Use of Land without any Permission from Entitled Parties or their authorized proxy, stipulates that:
 - 1) The rationale behind the establishment of Government Regulation No. 51 of 1960 is: "For the development of the country, the use of land should be done in an orderly manner. The use of land that is carried out irregularly or violated the norms of law and order, as happened in many places, is completely inhibiting, and often make the implementation of development plans in various fields is impossible. The construction of buildings in a city for a living place, shop or any other purposes which is done overcrowdedly with irregular layout and places, and made of flammable materials, is not just increasing the magnitude of fire possibility, but also cannot be accounted for in the perspective of health and security order. Not to mention the losses burdened by the state and community, for example: the action in form of the destruction of farm lands, which is one of essential production branches for the state economy. The use of land in this way, although it is understandable, cannot be justified and therefore should be banned.
 - 2) Referring to Article 2 and Article 6 paragraph 1 letter a of the Governmental Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 51 of 1960, people is prohibited to use land without any consent of the entitled party or authorized proxy and the violation is punishable by criminal penalties. The

¹⁶ Following are the requirements of communities group are in a specific area including: a) take a control physically at least ten (10) years or more in a row b) still hold the harvesting of the earth in certain regions and surrounding areas to meet the needs of daily living c) be The main source of life and livelihood of society; d) there are social and economic activities are integrated with community life.

unauthorized use of land that is punishable by criminal penalties is not only limited to the illegal use of land which began after the regulation is taken into effect, but also for the illegal use of land before this regulation is made and remains ongoing. However, in practice criminal prosecution is not the only way to tackle the issue (Article 6), if the Minister of Agrarian and Regional Authorities [Article 3 and Article 5 (4)] may enter into another settlement, namely, through the deliberation with parties concerned by taking into account the interest of the parties concerned and the allotment plan and the use of respected land.

- 3) The clearing of land used without permission of entitled parties or their proxies are not necessarily through the mediation of a court, and the authority of the land clearing is on the hands of the Minister of Agrarian and local authorities (Article 4 and Article 5, paragraph 3). Specifically for the settlement of plantation and forest land, the authority belongs to the Minister of Agrarian, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Forestry.
- c) Article 6 of Basic Agrarian Law No. 5/1960, explains that all land rights have social function and Article 6 of Basic Agrarian Law No. 5/1960 explains about the use of land or allotment of land for the development purpose, the community must be willing to relinquish ownership over the land through either grant or compensation process.
- d) Pursuant to Article 1355 paragraph (3) of the Civil Penal Code, people who take care of the interests of others (including taking care of the land or building) voluntarily without being authorized, they won't get any payment but entitled to reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with the maintaining of such land or building just like a good father of a family (well behaved) in accordance with Article 1356 and Article 1357 of the Civil Penal Code, and take care appropriately the interest of the person represented.
- e) The potential affected people with legal ownership rights over assets are eligible for compensation according to applicable regulations and the potential affected people have to show valid evidence of ownership documents from local authorities or holders of rights to land such as the Certificate, Land/Building Tax Receipt, sale and purchase deed or other documents, such as payment receipt of public services, e.g. payment of water and electricity bill.
- f) The potential affected people who occupy land illegally also need to be compensated in accordance with the applicable provisions as discussed above and the potential affected people concerned must show evidence documents of taking care or using the land and or building given by the land owner (Forestry Office, Agriculture/Plantation Office, Village), other information from neighbors

and Village administration, and/or other documents, such as payment receipt of public services, e.g. payment of water and electricity bill.

- g) In the implementation of compensation to potential affected people of ICWRMIP, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing/BBWS Citarum takes role as the implementor of the decision made by authorities, namely the Minister of Agrarian, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Forestry and the local authorities (Governors, Regents, Mayors, Heads of Sub-Districts and village Chiefs).
 - h) Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 96 / PMK.06 / 2007 concerning the Procedures for the Implementation of the Use, Utilization, Abolition and Transfer of State Assets¹⁷
- viii) In respect to The Use of Forestry Land Regulation
- a) Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems;
 - b) Law No. 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, as amended by Law No. 1 of 2004 concerning Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2004 on the Amendment of Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry Becoming Law.
 - c) Government Regulation No. 44 of 2004 concerning Forestry Planning
 - d) Government Regulation No. 45 of 2004 on Forest Protection as amended by Government Regulation No. 60 of 2009 concerning Amendment to Government Regulation No. 45 of 2004 on the Protection of Forests;
 - e) Government Regulation Number 6 of 2007 concerning Forest Arrangement and Preparation of Forest Management Plan and Forest Utilization, as amended by Government Regulation No. 3 of 2008 concerning Amendment to the Government Regulation Number 6 of 2007 regarding Forest Management and Forest Management Planning, as well as Forest Utilization;
 - f) Government Regulation No. 24 of 2010 concerning Forest Area. Loading the use of forest land for development outside forestry activities can only be carried out for activities that have a strategic goal that can not be circumvented. Interests of development outside forestry activities referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) including facilities and infrastructure of water resources, water installation network construction, and water supply and/or wastewater; Use permit for the provision of forest areas contained in Article 6 (paragraph 2)

¹⁷Details of Procedures for Use of State-owned land can be found in Appendix 14

As for the procedure and the requirement request for use of the forest area can be found in Appendix 12.

- g) Government Regulation No. 61 of 2012 concerning Amendment to Government Regulation No. 24 of 2010 concerning Forest Area and in order to improve governance and control of the use of forest areas, it is necessary to change some provisions of the guidelines lend use of forest areas;
- h) Governmental Regulation No. 72 of 2010 about the Public Corporation (Perum) of State Forestry Article 7 (paragraph 6) stipulates that in implementing forest management Perum Perhutani shall involve communities around the forest with due regard to the principles of good corporate governance. Article 8 paragraphs (1 and 3) explains that if there are activities other than forestry activities on the land within Perum Perhutani working area, then Perum Perhutani is entitled to other benefits of forest management rights in accordance with the guidelines set forth by Technical Minister. The development activities other than forestry activities are among others those of pre-defined in ICWRMIP project, such as the installation of water network, clean water and/or wastewater drainage, irrigation, and water reservoir¹⁸
- i) Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number: P.18/Menhut-II/2011 on Guidelines for Borrowing and Using the Forest Area;
- j) Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number: P.14/Menhut-II/2013 about the Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number: P.18/Menhut-II/2013 on Guidelines for Borrowing and Using the Forest Area;
- k) Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number: P.18/Menhut-II/2012 on Compensation Assessment Procedures for Forest Rehabilitation Crops due to the Utilization of Forest Area and the Change of Forest Area Allotment;
- l) Regulation of the Director General of Forestry Planning Number: P. 13/VII-PKH/2012 on the Implementation Guidelines for the Use of Forests Area for the Development other than Forestry Activities through Cooperation Mechanism With Forest Management. The development activities other than forestry operations as referred to in Article 2 paragraph (1) are activities for the development purposes outside forestry activities that can support the

¹⁸ Activities other than forestry activities as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (1), include: a. religious affairs; b. mining; c. electricity development and the installation of renewable energy technologies; d. the construction of telecommunication networks; e. the construction of water supply installation; f. special roads, toll roads; g. clean water and/or wastewater drainage network; h. irrigation; i. water reservoirs; j. public facilities; k. repeater telecommunications devices; l. radio stations; m. television relay station; and n. sea or air traffic safety devices.

management of forest area within Perum Perhutani region and forest areas beyond Perum Perhutani working area which have Forest Management Unit (KPH) and can be done with the cooperation mechanism and become a part of forest management activity.¹⁹

- m) Joint Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Forestry, Minister of public works and the Head of BPN No. 79 Year 2014, No. PB.3 / Menhut-II / 2014, No. 17 / PRT / M / 2014, No. 8 / SKB / X / 2014 on the Procedures for Settlement of Land Tenure The Being In Forest Area.

3.2. JICA GUIDELINES ON INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

Regarding the involuntary resettlement, the JICA guidelines for Environmental and Social Consideration (April 2010) indicates the following principles.

- 1) Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. When, after such an examination, avoidance is proved unfeasible, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses must be agreed upon with the people who will be affected.
- 2) People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported by project proponent etc. in a timely manner. Prior compensation, at full replacement cost, must be provided as much as possible. Host countries must make efforts to enable people affected by project and to improve their standard of living, income opportunities, and production levels, or at least to restore these to pre-project levels. Measures to achieve this may include: providing land and monetary compensation for losses (to cover land and property losses), supporting means for an alternative sustainable livelihood, and providing the expenses necessary for the relocation and re-establishment of communities at resettlement sites.

¹⁹ Activities other than forestry activities as referred to in Article 2 paragraph 1 include: a) Micro-Hydro Electricity Power Plant (MHP) for non-commercial purpose; b) the installation of pipelines and cable on the area along the watershed; c) the installation of electricity lines into the village along the watershed (not SUTT); d) the construction of canals or drainages; e) landfill with the final product, among others compost; f) the construction of rest areas; g) an increase in the utilization of the watershed as the productions' transportation way; h) natural disaster mitigation monitoring tool (PPMBG); i) the construction of dam for soil and water conservation; j) construction of water tanks or reservoirs; k) the construction of billboards; l) crops planting by parties outside the forestry party for forest reclamation and rehabilitation activities.

- 3) Appropriate participation by affected people and their communities must be promoted in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans and measures to prevent the loss of their means of livelihood. In addition, appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.

For project that will result in large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement actions plans must be prepared and made available to the public. In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to the in advance. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the PAPs. Note that the JICA requests that the borrowers follows the OP.4.12 of World Bank for addressing individual issues on involuntary resettlement.

The World Bank experience indicates that the involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social and environmental risks. The policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risk.

Following are the key principles in the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement:

- 1) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternatives project designs.
- 2) Displaced persons are to be provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.
- 3) Resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs.
- 4) Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement program.
- 5) Displaced persons should be assisted in their effort to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- 6) The absence of a formal legal title to land is not a bar to WB policy entitlements
- 7) Particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable group among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous people, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.
- 8) The full cost of resettlement activities necessary to achieve the objectives of the project are included in the total cost of the project.

3.3. COMPARITION ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT LAW AND REGULATION WITH JICA'S POLICY

The Government enhanced its country system in order to address land acquisition issues for public interest development project purposes. The new Land Acquisition Law No. 2/2009 and its implementing rules and regulations approximate harmonization with the JICA's Policy. The new law grants that persons with no legal title over the land they occupy or utilize are entitled to compensation²⁰ for improvements found thereon, including compensation for job and business losses, moving cost,²¹ etc. A land acquisition plan also needs to be prepared by the agency requiring land. People affected by land acquisition are consulted and their complaints heard and resolved in the most expeditious way during the planning and implementation of land acquisition.

Most of principles in Law No. 2/2012 have been in line with JICA's. There are still some gaps identified, but the gaps have been addressed by the provisions of other relevant laws, regulations, and guidance. The gaps include compensation principle for affected buildings/structures without depreciation, provision of livelihood recovery programs for severely affected people and vulnerable groups to ensure that their lives will not be worse due to the project, and relocation assistance for physically displaced residents as well as transition allowance. The result of the comparition analyis on Involuntary Resettlement between Indonesian laws and existing regulation and Operational policy (OP.412) of WB based on the review of them are show in Table 3.1.

Tabel 3- 1. Comparition Analysis on thr Gaps Between OP.4.12 and Relevant Indonesian Regulation

Issue	WB OP.4.12/JICA Guideline	Indonesian Regulation on Involuntary Resettlement and gaps with WB OP 4.12	Counter measures to fill gap (to be agreed with DGST)
1) Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan(RAP)	A resettlement plan or abbreviated resettlement plan is required for all operations that entail involuntary resettlement unless otherwise specified (OP.4.12 para 17(a)).	Although Indonesian law (No. 2 /2012) stipulates to establish Land Acquisition Planning Document (LAPD) by the proponent, stipulation on the obligation for preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	In addition to LAPD to be submitted to the province, Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) will be prepared to be approved by DGST. DGST shall take

²⁰ See Elucidation of Article 40 of the Law No.2/2012.

²¹ Elucidation of Article 40 of Law No. 2/2012 with the the following provisions: For building rights or rights of use that is above land not his own, Compensation granted to the holder of the right to build or use rights on buildings, plants, or other objects related to land owned by him, while Compensation on land granted to the holder of the ownership or management rights.

Issue	WB OP.4.12/JICA Guideline	Indonesian Regulation on Involuntary Resettlement and gaps with WB OP 4.12	Counter measures to fill gap (to be agreed with DGST)
		is not found.	responsibility on implementation of the LARAP.
2) Minimization of Involuntary Resettlement	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs (OP.4.12 para 2)	No stipulation for minimization of Involuntary resettlement is found	Involuntary resettlement is minimized by avoiding land acquisition at dense residential areas as much as possible.
3) Impacts Covered	The compensation should cover not only physical aspects such as relocation or loss of shelter and loss of assets or access to assets etc. But also loss of income sources or means of livelihood (OP.4.12 para 3).	Impacts to be compensated based on the appraisal of the amount are: a. land, b. over ground and underground space, c. buildings, d. plants, e. objects related to land; and/or f. other appraisable loss. "Other appraisable loss" means nonphysical 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.	Loss of income and means of livelihood caused by relocation is covered by the compensation in addition to physical loss such as land, buildings and crops/plans.
4) Compensation for illegal settlers	Those who do not have formal legal rights to land but have a claim to such land or assets --provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. And also those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land and occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date are provided resettlement assistance (OP.4.12 para 15, 16).	No stipulation for compensation for illegal settlers is found.	Loss of illegal settlers is covered by the compensation.
5) Estimation of compensation cost	To provide compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets without depreciation of structures or assets. <u>For agricultural land</u> ; based on the market value of the pre-project land or pre-displacement, whichever is higher with the cost of preparing the land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. <u>For land in urban areas</u> ; based on market value of the land with the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. <u>For houses and other structures</u> ;	Compensation cost is appraised based on the policy of replacement cost.	Compensation cost is estimated based on the policy of replacement cost.

Issue	WB OP.4.12/JICA Guideline	Indonesian Regulation on Involuntary Resettlement and gaps with WB OP 4.12	Counter measures to fill gap (to be agreed with DGST)
	based on the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure or better than those of the affected structure with the cost of transporting building materials, any labor and contractors' fees and any registration and transfer taxes. (OP.4.12 para 6(a)(ii), O.P 4.12 footnote 11, O.P 4.12 Annex footnote 1)		
6) Assistance for Restoration of Livelihood and Living Standard	Displaced persons should be supported after displacement for a transition period and provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities. (OP.4.12 para 6(c))	No description on assistance for restoration of livelihood and living standard	Assistance for restoration of livelihood and living standard for the displaced persons is provided to improve or at least restore to the equivalent level with the condition before the displacement as much as possible if any assistances are required at the resettlement site or the livelihood/living standard is affected.
7) Paying attention to vulnerable groups	Particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups such as those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, etc. (OP.4.12 para 8).	No description on consideration of vulnerable groups.	Consideration to reduce impacts or any necessary assistances are provided to vulnerable groups such as those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities etc.
8) Consultation and information disclosure	Displaced persons and their communities are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement (OP4.12 para13(a)).	Public consultation is taken place after declaration of land acquisition by governor (Law No.2/2012). Consolation is also taken place before the declaration during feasibility study conducted by project proponent. Results of inventory are informed to the people and the people have rights to make objection. Negotiation opportunities for compensation price are provided (Presidential Regulation No.71/2012).	Consultation with the affected people is taken place at the stage of LAPD/LARAP preparation. LARAP is disclosed.
9) Monitoring	Project proponents etc. should make efforts to make the results of the monitoring process available to local project stakeholders. (JICA	BPN monitors and assesses the process and the results of land acquisition (Law No.2/2012 and Presidential Regulation	Monitoring results shall be disclosed upon discussion with DGST.

Issue	WB OP.4.12/JICA Guideline	Indonesian Regulation on Involuntary Resettlement and gaps with WB OP 4.12	Counter measures to fill gap (to be agreed with DGST)
	Guideline)	No.71/2012). No regulations for disclosing monitoring results.	

Source: The Survey Team

CHAPTER 4. OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED AREA

4.1. INITIAL SURVEY RESULT OF AFFECTED AREA

The land procurement for the development plan of Patimban Port in the back-up area and access road location will be implemented through the acquisition of lands owned by the local people. The data collection on assets has been done by way of two approaches, namely the social and spatial analysis approaches, which are combined with field validation. The social approach is carried out through interview with questionnaires, while spatial analysis approach is undertaken by mapping the entire project plan area by using basic data of aerial photographs taken by using unmanned aerial vehicle in order to see the overall biophysical conditions of the area.

The land procurement plan for the development of Patimban Port in the back-up area and access road location will be implemented through the acquisition of lands owned by the local people. Those lands are currently being used as paddy fields, brackish water ponds, and small part of them as constructed lands or residential areas. Based on the location of tax payment area, it has been identified that back-up area is situated in Block 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20. Administratively, the entire back-up area is situated in Patimban Village of Pusakanagara Sub-District of Subang Regency. Meanwhile, for the location plan of access road, the areas are located in Gempol Village, Kaletambo Village, Pusaka Ratu Village, and Kota Sari Village, all of which are situated in Pusakanagara Sub-District and another one location is in Pusaka Jaya Village of Pusaka Ratu Sub-District.

4.1.1. The Wide of Potentially Project Affected Area

4.1.1.1 Back-Up Area

Based on the quantified field survey result, the overall wide of back-up area is 356,23 hectares. It is planned that 250 hectares of it will be used for back-up area, while the rest of the land will be used for port development in the long term, green open space and buffer zone. Based on the mapping and data collection results, the project location of Patimban Port in Pusakanagara Sub-District of Subang Regency is divided into 6 main blocks, namely Block 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20. The wide area of each block can be seen in Table 4.1, and the blocks' distribution map is presented in Figure 4.1.

**Table 4 - 1. The Wide of Back-Up Area in Each Block
(Other Than PT. ****)**

Block	Wide (M2)	Wide (Ha)
15	757,335.48	75.73
16	222,105.85	22.21
17	729,667.51	72.97
18	377,854.42	37.79
19	1,090,140.59	109.01
20	385,194.15	38.52
Total	3,562,297.99	356.23

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, October 2016

Figure 4-1.
Map of Block 15-20

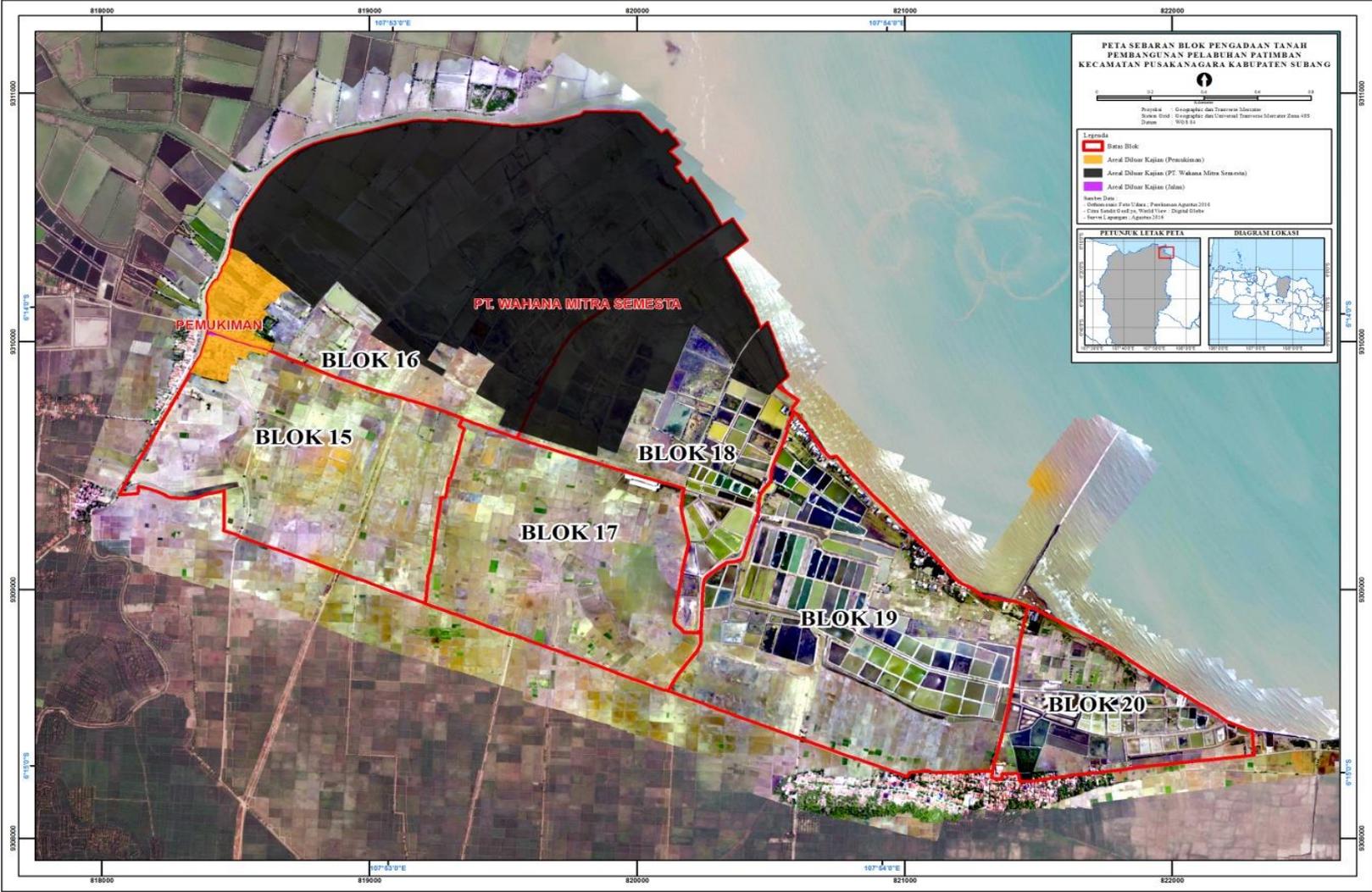


Figure 4-1 highlights the land conditions in Block 15-20, including the land owned by PT. ***** in Block 16 and Block 18 (shaded in black). The field survey result also shows that there are road, river and irrigation canal in the area. The total wide of land owned by PT. ***** is 1,706,671.40 m² (170.67 hectares) which is located on:

- Block 16 with the wide of 1,312,506.30 m² (131.25 hectares).
- Block 18 with the wide of 394,165.09 m² (39.42 hectares).

The total wide area of land owned by local people and companies or private sectors that will be affected by the project plan of Patimban Port development is 322.07 hectares and the wide of land owned by the government is 43.97 hectares. The total wide area of land owned by the local people, companies, and government per block is highlighted in Table 4-2 and Table 4-3.

Table 4 - 2 The Total Wide Area of Land Owned by Local People and Companies

Block	Owner	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
15	Public Land	730,396.05	73.04
16	Public Land	200,646.45	20.06
17	Public Land	716,757.12	71.68
18	Public Land	353,162.52	35.32
19	Public Land	344,604.30	34.46
	Private Land (PT.*****)	412,705.36	41.27
20	Public Land	365,518.37	36.55
Wide Total		3,123,790.18	312.38

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 3. The Wide of Land Per Block Owned by the Government

Block	Owner	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
15	Village land	7,944.64	0.79
	State land	18,994.76	1.90
16	Bengkok land	1,628.98	0.16
	Village land	8,363.84	0.84
	State land	11,466.58	1.15
17	Village land	2,253.24	0.23
	State land	5,920.45	0.59
	Public Works land	1,996.46	0.20
	Waqf land	2,740.23	0.27
18	Village land	1,390.97	0.14
	State land	23,300.93	2.33
19	Bengkok land	295,808.23	29.58
	Village land	450.72	0.05
	State land	13,110.93	1.31

Block	Owner	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
	Local government land	20,911.62	2.09
	Waqf land (mosque)	2,549.44	0.25
20	Village land	16,906.32	1.69
	Waqf land (mosque)	2,769.45	0.28
Total		438,445.98	43,85

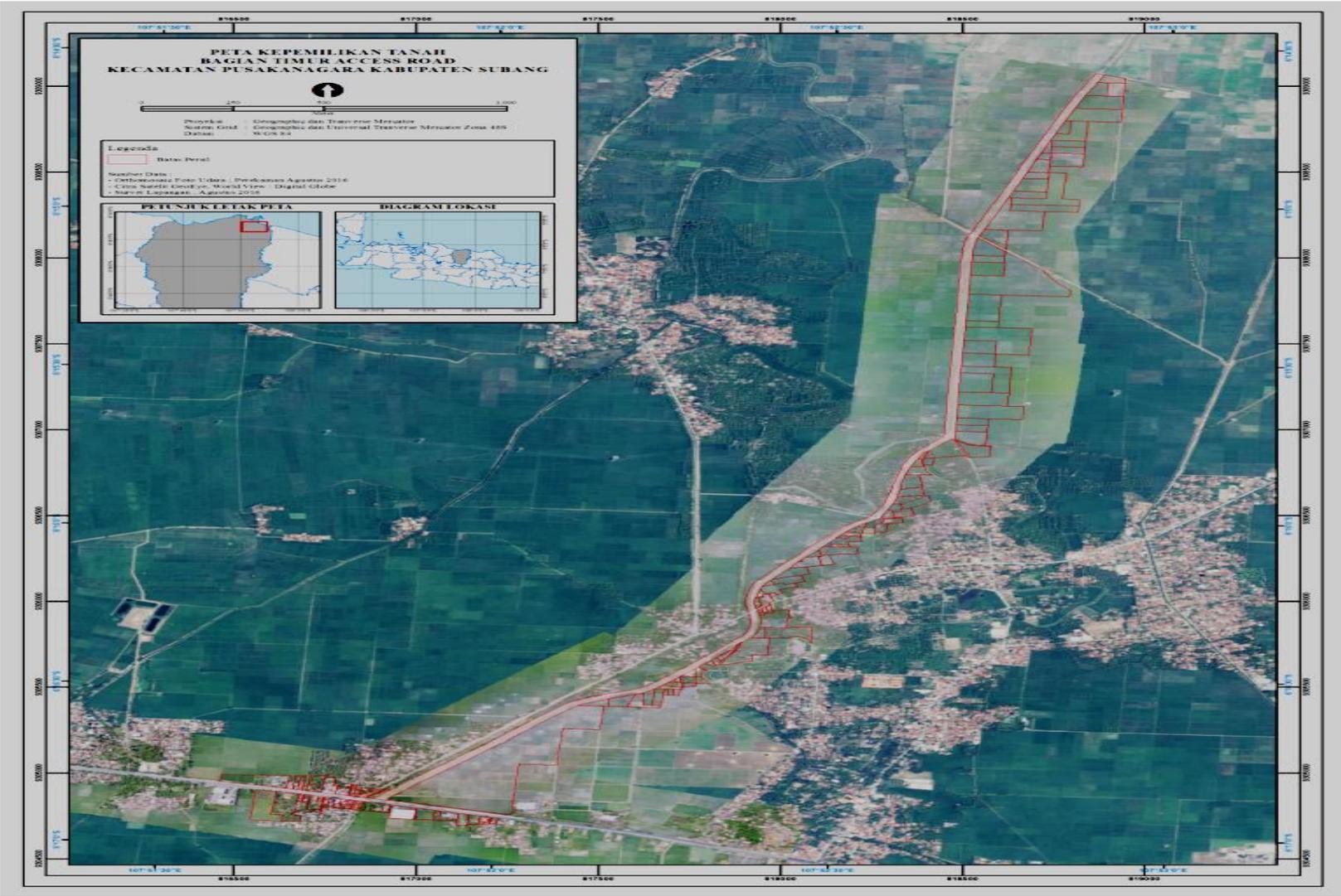
Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016.

4.1.1.2 Access Road Area

Lands that Have Been Inventoried

Based on the survey, the land to be used as the access road heading to the back-up area is located at the east side of red soil area with the length of 5 km as can be seen in Figure 4.2. The aforesaid figure is a map of aerial photography which is overlaid with the map of parcels of land ownership along the red soil area and the northern coastal road.

Figure 4-2.
Map of Parcels of Lands that Have Been Inventoried for Access Road



Based on the quantification and spatial analysis, the total wide of land in the five villages is 61.47 hectares, and the widest is located in Gempol Village, as can be seen in Table 4-4. From the total wide of 61.47 hectares, some 43.16 hectares is owned by the local people and 18.34 hectares is owned by the government. More detailed on the wide area per village, and wide area owned by local people and government in each village is presented in Table 4-4 through Table 4-6.

Table 4 - 4. Wide of Land Per Village that Have Been Inventoried

Village	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
Gempol	268,579.28	26.86
Kalentambo	115,151.95	11.52
Kotasari	57,642.68	5.76
Pusakajaya	21,368.78	2.14
Pusakaratu	152,927.29	15.29
Total	615,669.98	61.57

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016.

Table 4 - 5. Wide of Public Land Per Village that Have Been Inventoried

Village	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
Gempol	219,341.23	21.93
Kalentambo	115,151.95	11.52
Kotasari	53,802.90	5.38
Pusakajaya	20,908.51	2.09
Pusakaratu	23,092.76	2.31
Total	432,297.35	43.23

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016.

Table 4 - 6. Wide of Government Land Per Village that Have Been Inventoried

Village	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
Gempol	49,238.05	4.92
Kalentambo	-	-
Kotasari	3,839.78	0.38
Pusakajaya	460.27	0.05
Pusakaratu	129,834.53	12.98
Total	183,372.63	18.34

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016.

Lands Potential Affected by the Project Plan

Not all the lands that have been inventoried will be affected by the expansion plan of access road to Patimban Port. The area planned to be used as the expansion of access road is located at the east side of red soil area with the wide of ± 30 meters from the road shoulder of red soil area and the northern coastal road with the length of ± 500 meters from red soil road or 250 meters to the west and 250 meters to the east. The wide of land required for the access road expansion is 157,870.10 m² or 15.79 hectares. More detailed on the map of parcels of lands that have been overlaid with area potentially affected by the project can be seen in Figure 4.3.

Figure 4-3.
Map of Parcels of Lands Potentially Affected by the Project

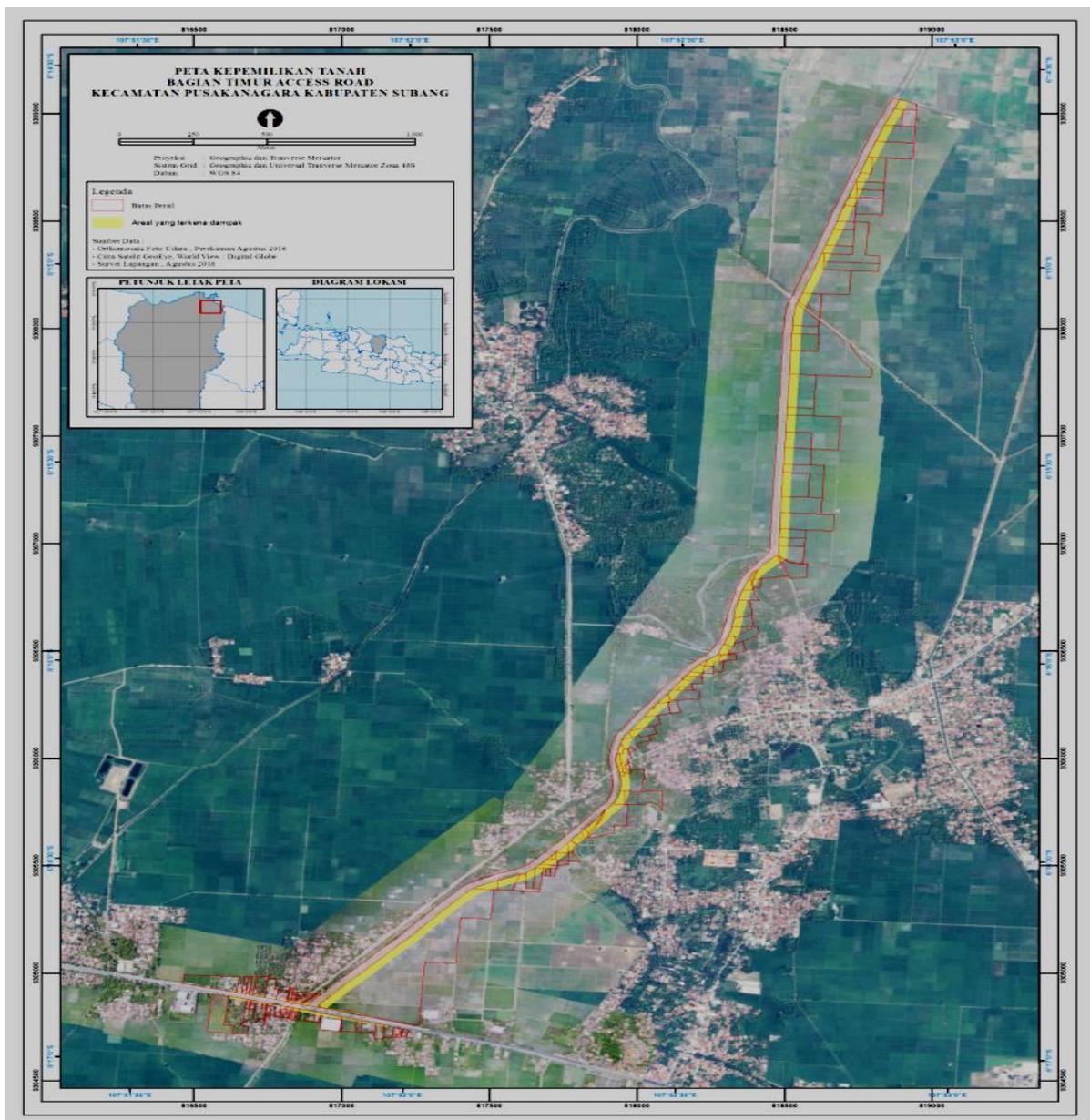


Table 4 - 7. The Affected Wide of Land

Village	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
Gempol	81,790.30	8.18
Kalentambo	30,996.89	3.10
Kotasari	3,533.97	0.35
Pusakajaya	2,582.79	0.26
Pusakaratu	38,966.15	3.90
Wide Total	157,870.10	15.79

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016.

Table 4 - 8. The Wide of Affected Public Land

Village	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
Gempol	74,164.71	7.42
Kalentambo	30,996.89	3.10
Kotasari	2,801.33	0.28
Pusakajaya	2,542.62	0.25
Pusakaratu	14,254.74	1.43
Wide Total	124,760.29	12.48

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016.

Table 4 - 9. The Wide of Affected Government Land

Village	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
Gempol	7,625.59	0.76
Kalentambo	-	-
Kotasari	563.84	0.06
Pusakajaya	40.17	0.00
Pusakaratu	24,711.41	2.47
Wide Total	32,941.01	3.29

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016.

Based on the policies and regulations in Indonesia, in quantifying the area affected, if the remaining land area affected is less than 10%, then the whole a Plot inserted in the affected areas. The following table is the land owners whose the remaining land affected less than ten percent (10%).

Table 4 - 10. The Land Owner and Affected of Remaining Land Less Than 10 Percentage

CODE	Land Owner	Village	The wide of Land (m2)	The Wide of Affected Land (m2)	The Wide of Remaining Land (m2)	Percentage (%)
GP-19	*****	GEMPOL	1063.35	1056.32	7.03	0.66
GP-24	*****	GEMPOL	1299.80	1243.95	55.85	4.30
GP-25	*****	GEMPOL	1166.25	1145.02	21.23	1.82
GP-27	*****	GEMPOL	1498.64	1455.25	43.40	2.90
GP-30	*****	GEMPOL	1133.66	1103.94	29.72	2.62
GP-46	*****	GEMPOL	435.78	430.42	5.36	1.23
GP-54	*****	GEMPOL	1513.61	1502.47	11.14	0.74
KT-04	*****	KALENTAMBO	2071.56	1976.74	94.82	4.58
KT-06	*****	KALENTAMBO	2037.52	1959.97	77.55	3.81
KT-11	*****	KALENTAMBO	1238.80	1172.28	66.52	5.37
PR-03	*****	PUSAKARATU	633.88	623.15	10.73	1.69
PR-04	*****	PUSAKARATU	412.54	409.09	3.46	0.84
PR-07	*****	PUSAKARATU	969.75	966.66	3.09	0.32
PR-22	*****	PUSAKARATU	2015.68	1870.67	145.01	7.19
				TOTAL	574.90	

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016.

4.1.2. Number of Parcels of Lands and Landowners

4.1.2.1 Back-Up Area

Based on the survey, there are 266 parcels of lands with 156 landowners in the back-up area of each block. There are only a few of the landowners in the back-up area that have more than one parcels of lands and are distributed in different blocks. For this reason, as seen in Table 5-7, the total number of landowners in each block, i.e. 188 persons, does not represent the actual number of landowners. More detailed of the number of parcels of lands and landowners can be seen in Table 4-11.

Table 4 - 11. Number of Parcels of Lands and Landowners

Block	Parcel of Land	Landowner
15	80	50
16	27	25
17	75	43
18	15	13
19	46	35
20	23	22
Total	266	*156

*Note: This is not the total parcels of lands per block, but simply based on the real landowners.

4.1.2.2 Access Road

Based on the survey, there are 106 landowners in Gempol Village, Kalentambo Village, Kota Sari Village, Pusaka Jaya Village, and Pusaka Ratu Village. Meanwhile, the number of parcels of lands potentially affected by the expansion of access road for the project is 229 parcels of land. The number of landowners and the parcels of lands per village are presented in Table 4-12.

Table 4 - 12. Number of Parcels of Lands and Landowners per Village

Village	Parcel of Land	Landowner
Gempol	56	47
Kalentembo	20	18
Kotasari	19	19
Pusakajaya	7	7
Pusakaratu	20	19
Total	122	106

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016.

4.1.3. Status of Land Ownership

4.1.3.1 Back Up Area

Based on the identification of land ownership status in the project area of Patimban Port development, in overall, the land ownership status is divided into two categories, namely Private Property Land and State-Owned Land. Definition of respective land ownership status can be described as follows:

1. **Private Property Land**, in this case is a land attributed with ownership document in the form of Girik/Tax Payment Document, Deed of Sale and Purchase, or Certificate of Ownership Right, Right to Cultivate, Right to Use, and Right to Manage Land. The lands attributed with ownership right in Patimban Village are owned by individuals or companies.
2. **Government-Owned Land**; among others are:
 - State-Owned Land which use, management and whatsoever has not been mandated to local government. This type of land includes land along the riverbanks or riparian zone and newly formed land due to the accumulation of marine materials' sedimentation process.
 - Village-Owned Land, which in this case is the land allocated for the village's public facilities.
 - *Bengkok* Land, which in this case is the village land that is not intended for public use.
 - Subang Regency Land, which in this case is in the form of parcels of land that are intended as sample for backfill volume estimation for the Patimban Port development project.

The above mentioned land ownership status is compiled through the asset survey by distributing questionnaires to potentially affected people, whereby 25.97% status as the owner, the owner and tenants 41.56%, and the remaining 32.47% status as tenants. A complete overview of the status of land ownership can be seen in Table 4-13.

Table 4 - 13. Ownership Status

No	Block	Land Ownership Status			Total
		Owner	Owner and Tenant	Tenant	
1	15	0	45	0	45
2	16	0	15	0	15
3	17	0	36	0	36
4	18	9	0	4	13
5	19	33	0	67	100
6	20	18	0	4	22
Total		60	96	75	231
Prosentase		25.97%	41.56%	32.47%	100.00%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Of all the parcels of lands, most of them are attributed with legally ownership documents, such as certificates, Girik, and deed of sale and purchase. Of the overall plot, most have ownership documents or documents that explain the legal property, such as certificates, girik, and deed of sale and purchase of land. The number of citizens who proof of ownership such have certificate, girik, and the deed of sale and purchase as much as 96.1%, and that no documents or can not show valid documents as much as 2.9%. In this case, the aforesaid people either don't have any land ownership document, do not understand the issue, or they do show the document but it's not the legal proof of ownership right of the land. In the land acquisition or compensation process, in the relatively similar land conditions, the proof of ownership document should also determine the amount of compensation, as this document is a legal land ownership right for the people. The higher status of ownership, could be stronger to get higher compensation.

Table 4 - 14. Proof of Ownership Document of the Potentially Affected Land

Proof of Ownership Document	Block						Total	%
	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Certificate	13	3	14	6	8	5	49	47.1%
Without Certificate	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	2.9%
Girik/Tax Payment	2	0	5	4	4	1	16	15.4%
Deed of Sale and Purchase	12	1	17	0	1	5	36	34.6%
Total	27	5	36	11	13	12	104	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

The tenants in the affected area majority were occupying land under permit without paying (60%) and rent (40.0%).

Table 4 - 15. Land Ownership Status (Tenant)

Land Ownership Status	Blok						Total	%
	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Rent	0	0	0	0	18	0	18	40.0%
Occupying land under permit without paying	0	0	0	0	23	4	27	60.0%
Total	0	0	0	0	41	4	45	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Based on the survey, 50.7% of the landowners have land in the potentially project affected area and in other locations, and the rest of 49.3% of the landowners do not have land elsewhere.

Table 4 - 16. Ownership in Other Places

Asset Occupation Status	Land Ownership in Other Places	Block						Total	%
		15	16	17	18	19	20		
Owner	Yes	8	1	13	2	9	4	37	50.7%
	No.	15	2	9	3	2	5	36	49.3%
Total		23	3	22	5	11	9	73	100.0%
Tenant	Yes					9		9	64.3%
	No.					5		5	35.7%
Total						14		14	100.0%
Total	Yes	8	1	13	2	18	4	46	52.9%
	No.	15	2	9	3	7	5	41	47.1%
Total		23	3	22	5	25	9	87	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Based on the survey, 35.7% of the landowners have land in other location, but still in the same village that potentially affected by the project. Meanwhile, 50.0% of the landowners have land in other villages but still in the same sub-district region.

Table 4 - 17. Location of Land Ownership in Other Places

Asset Occupation Status	Location of Land in Other Places	Block				Total	%
		15	17	19	20		
Owner	The same village	0	1	1	1	3	42.9%
	Different village, but in the same sub-district	0	1	0	1	2	28.6%
	Different village and sub-district	1	0	1	0	2	28.6%
Total		1	2	2	2	7	100.0%
Tenant	The same village			2		2	28.6%
	Different village, but in the same sub-district			5		5	71.4%
Total				7		7	100.0%
Total	The same village	0	1	3	1	5	35.7%
	Different village, but in the same sub-district	0	1	5	1	7	50.0%
	Different village and sub-district	1	0	1	0	2	14.3%
Total		1	2	9	2	14	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

With regard to the origin of land ownership, especially the property right, based on the survey, 70.4% of the lands are attained through the land purchasing transaction, while 28.4% of the lands are attained through legacy or grant scheme.

Table 4 - 18. The Origin of Land Ownership Status

Asset Occupation Status	The Origin of Land Ownership Status	Block						Total	%
		15	16	17	18	19	20		
Owner	Legacy, grant	11	0	9	0	1	2	23	28.4%
	Purchase	15	6	14	5	9	8	57	70.4%
	Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.2%
Total		26	6	23	5	11	10	81	100.0%
Tenant	Purchase					4		4	100.0%
Total						4		4	100.0%
Total	Legacy, grant	11	0	9	0	1	2	23	27.1%
	Purchase	15	6	14	5	13	8	61	71.8%
	Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.2%
Total		26	6	23	5	15	10	85	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

4.1.3.2 Access Road Area

Land affected by the project are mostly owned by the PAP's. As many as 60 percent ownership of the land affected by the generally freehold ownership with the proof ownership by certificate, deed of purchase, and girik/proof by tax (Table 4-19 and Table 4-20).

Table 4 - 19. Ownership Land Status

No.	Village	Ownership Land Status					Total
		Owner	Rent	Occupying with permit without Paying	Occuying with permit	No Answer	
1	Gempol	33	0	3	0	12	48
2	Kalentambo	11	4	0	0	4	19
3	Kotasari	20	1	1	0	6	28
4	Pusakajaya	4	2	3	1	4	14
5	Pusakaratu	9	0	5	0	5	19
6	Rancadaka	1	0	0	0	1	2
Total		78	7	12	1	32	130
Prosentase		60,0 %	5,4 %	9,2%	0,8%	24,6%	100,0 %

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Of the overall plot, most have ownership documents or documents that explain the legal property, such as certificates, girik, and deed of sale and purchase of land. The number of citizens who do not have documents or not be able to show a valid document as much as 1.3 percent. The reason citizens in such cases because they do not have documents, not knowing, or they show the document but has no relevance to the status ownership land assets. In the process of restitution or compensation, the land conditions are relatively the same, proof of ownership should also determine the amount of compensation or indemnity, as proof of ownership is legal proof of land rights. The higher the status of ownership, land rights should be even stronger.

Table 4 - 20. The Proof of Letter/Tenure Project Affected

Village	The Letter of Proof Ownership Status								Total
	Certificate	%	Without Certificate	%	Girik/Proof of Tax Payment	%	Deed of Sale and Purchase	%	
Gempol	15	19,0%	0	0,0%	10	12,7%	4	5,1%	29
Kalentambo	9	11,4%	0	0,0%	3	3,8%	1	1,3%	13
Kotasari	2	2,5%	1	1,3%	15	19,0%	0	0,0%	18
Pusakajaya	2	2,5%	0	0,0%	2	2,5%	0	0,0%	4
Pusakaratu	1	1,3%	0	0,0%	11	13,9%	2	2,5%	14
Rancadaka	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	1	1,3%	1
Total	29	36,7%	1	1,3%	41	51,9%	8	10,1%	79

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

As for the origin of land tenure, especially with the status of land owned, are generally obtained from the purchase of 59.7 percent. While the legacy or the gift of 40.3 percent.

Table 4 - 21. The Origin of Land Tenure/Land Owned

Village	The Origin of Land Tenue				Total
	Legacy, Gift	%	Purchase	%	
Gempol	12	15,6%	19	24,7%	31
Kalentambo	5	6,5%	3	3,9%	8
Kotasari	5	6,5%	11	14,3%	16
Pusakajaya	5	6,5%	3	3,9%	8
Pusakaratu	4	5,2%	9	11,7%	13
Rancadaka	0	0,0%	1	1,3%	1
Total	31	40,3%	46	59,7%	77

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

In addition to owning land in the affected area, affected people also have the land in other place as much as 52.1 percent, while 47.9 percent of the residents do not have the land in other place.

Table 4 - 22. Land Ownership in Other Place

Village	Land Ownership in other place				Total
	Yes	%	No	%	
Gempol	24	32,9%	7	9,6%	31
Kalentambo	3	4,1%	3	4,1%	6
Kotasari	5	6,8%	9	12,3%	14
Pusakajaya	1	1,4%	7	9,6%	8
Pusakaratu	4	5,5%	9	12,3%	13
Rancadaka	1	1,4%	0	0,0%	1
Total	38	52,1%	35	47,9%	73

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

The location of land ownership in other places there are located in the same village with the location of the affected land (80.0%) and were in different villages in the same district (17.1%).

Table 4 - 23. The Location of Land Ownership in Other Place

Village	The Location of Land Ownership in Other Place						Total
	In the same Village with the affected land	%	In different village with the same district	%	In different village with different district	%	
Gempol	20	57,1%	3	8,6%	0	0,0%	23
Kalentambo	1	2,9%	2	5,7%	0	0,0%	3
Kotasari	3	8,6%	0	0,0%	1	2,9%	4
Pusakajaya	1	2,9%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	1
Pusakaratu	2	5,7%	1	2,9%	0	0,0%	3

Village	The Location of Land Ownership in Other Place						Total
	In the same Village with the affected land	%	In different village with the same district	%	In different village with different district	%	
Rancadaka	1	2,9%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	1
Total	28	80,0%	6	17,1%	1	2,9%	35

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

4.1.4. The Land Use Condition

4.1.4.1 Back-Up Area

The land use refers to an area of land that is used for a specific purpose. Based on the spatial analysis and field validation results, the use of land in the development plan of Patimban Port in Patimban Village is classified into 9 categories as can be seen in Table 4-24. With reference to the spatial analysis quantification result, the widest land use in the back-up area with the wide of 207.24 hectares is for paddy field, and then followed by the land use for brackish water pond with the wide of 113.15 hectares. While the rest of the area are used for farm field, cemetery, meadow, house yard, road, irrigation, and river. The wide of land use in back-up area is highlighted in Table 4-24 and the land use in each block is summarized in Table 4-25.

Table 4 - 24. The Wide of Land Use in Back-Up Area

No	Land Use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Irrigation	9,975.27	1.0
2	Road	34,164.84	3.42
3	Cemetery	5,318.89	0.53
4	Farm field	186,171.02	18.62
5	Constructed land	87,733.07	8.77
6	Meadow	26,183.63	2.62
7	Paddy field	2,073,269.67	207.33
8	River	7,895.23	0.79
9	Brackish water pond	1,131,524.54	113.15
	Total	3,562,297.99	356.23

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

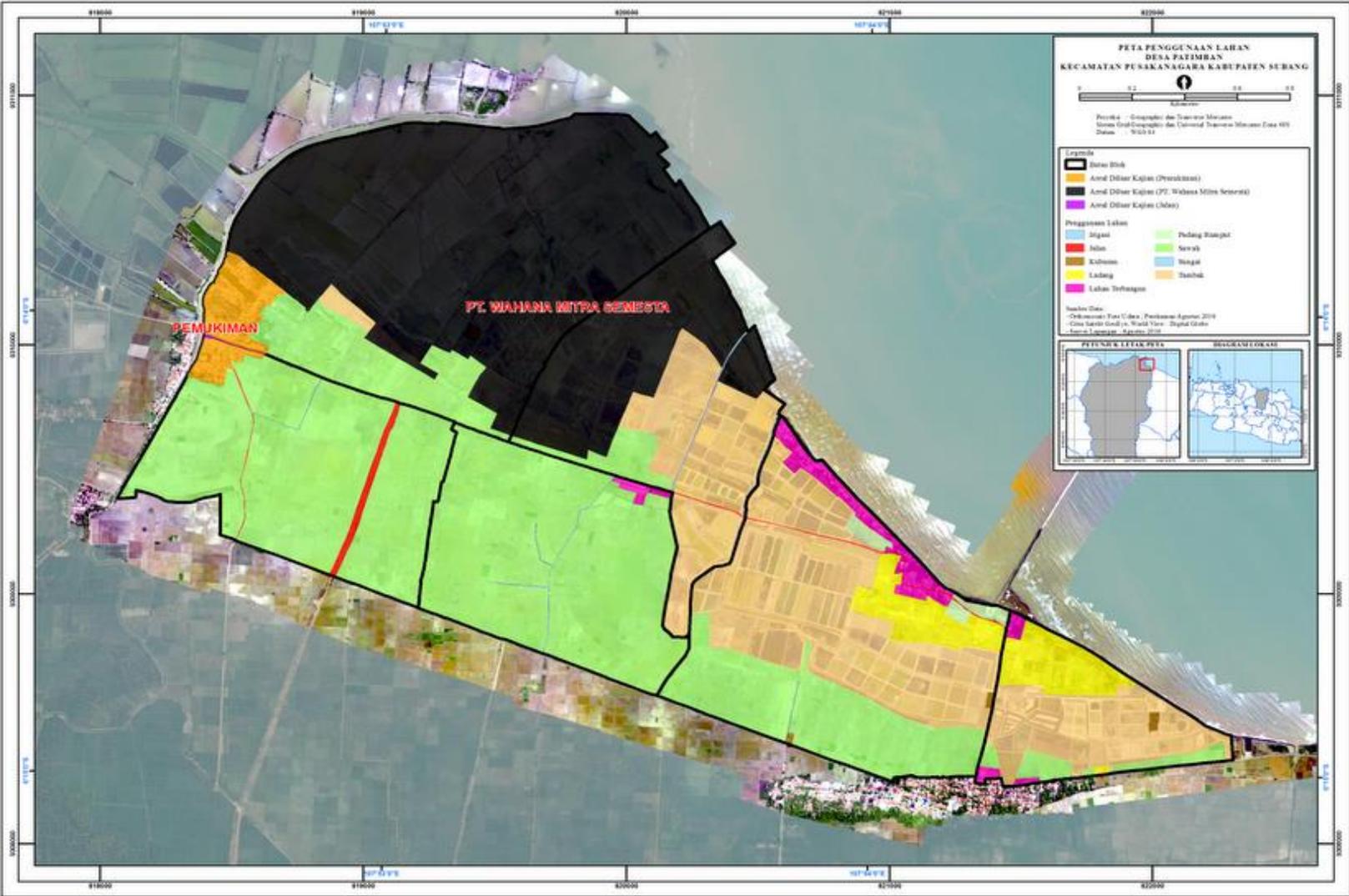
Table 4 - 25. The Wide of Land use in each Block of the Patimban Port Development Project

BLOCK	Land Use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (Ha)
15	Irrigation	669.19	0.07
	Road	22,387.91	2.24
	Paddy field	734,216.54	73.42
Total Wide of Block 15		756,372.28	75.64
	Paddy field	207,374.39	20.74
	Brackish water pond	14,731.46	1.47

BLOCK	Land Use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (Ha)
Total Wide of Block 16		222,105.85	22.21
17	Irrigation	5,920.45	0.59
	Road	2,253.24	0.23
	Constructed land	9,154.73	0.92
	Paddy field	712,339.09	71.23
Total Wide of Block 17		729,667.51	72.97
18	Irrigation	2,919.44	0.29
	Road	1,390.97	0.14
	Paddy field	49,672.12	4.97
	Brackish water pond	323,871.88	32.39
Total Wide of Block 18		377,854.42	37.79
19	Irrigation	466.18	0.05
	Road	5,326.58	0.53
	Cemetery	2,549.44	0.25
	Farm field	90,617.21	9.06
	Constructed land	64,983.19	6.50
	Meadow	26,183.63	2.62
	Paddy field	325,624.53	32.56
	River	7,895.23	0.79
	Brackish water pond	566,494.59	56.65
Total Wide of Block 19		1,090,140.59	109.01
20	Road	2,806.14	0.28
	Cemetery	2,769.45	0.28
	Farm field	95,553.81	9.56
	Constructed land	13,595.14	1.36
	Paddy field	44,043.00	4.40
	Brackish water pond	226,426.61	22.64
Total Wide of Block 20		385,194.15	38.52
Total Wide of All Blocks		3,562,297.99	356.23

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Figure 4-4.
Map of the Land Use



4.1.4.2 Access Road

Based on the quantification result, the total wide area of land owned by local community and the government is 61.50 hectares. There are several land uses in the area. The widest land use in the area is for paddy field with the wide of 28.63 hectares in the land owned by local people, and 17.21 hectares in the land owned by government. The quantification result on the wide of land use in the potentially project affected area is presented in Table 4-26 and Table 4-27.

Table 4 - 26. The Wide of Land Use Owned by People and Government Inventoried

No	Land Use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
Local People			
1	Brackish water pond	875.38	0.09
2	Irrigation	952.25	0.10
3	Road	112.76	0.01
4	Constructed land	43,440.29	4.34
5	Meadow	10,519.23	1.05
6	Farmfield	89,984.27	9.00
7	Paddy field	286,413.16	28.64
	Total	432,297.35	43.23
Government			
1	Irrigation	981.80	0.10
2	Road	3,539.47	0.35
3	Cemetery	1,291.15	0.13
4	Constructed land	1,529.09	0.15
5	Farmfield	656.27	0.07
6	Paddy field	172,058.63	17.21
7	River	1,101.61	0.11
8	Riverbank	2,214.61	0.22
	Total	183,372.63	18.34
	Total	615,669.98	61.57

Source: Quantification of Spatial Analysis, 2016

Table 4 - 27. The Wide of Land Use in Each Village Inventoried

Village	Land Use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
Gempol	Irrigation	324.69	0.03
	Road	2,403.47	0.24
	Constructed land	4,168.37	0.42
	Farm field	61,529.60	6.15
	Paddy field	199,791.58	19.98
	River	361.58	0.04

PATIMBAN PORT, SUBANG REGENCY

Village	Land Use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
Sub-Total		268,580.85	26.9
Kalentambo	Irrigation	952.25	0.10
	Paddy field	114,199.69	11.42
Sub-Total		115,151.95	11.5
Kota Sari	Irrigation	657.11	0.07
	Road	961.55	0.10
	Constructed land	23,947.86	2.39
	Meadow	10,519.23	1.05
	Farm field	16,224.59	1.62
	Paddy field	4,536.43	0.45
	River	223.27	0.02
	Riverbank	572.63	0.06
	Sub-Total		57,642.68
Pusaka Jaya	Brackish water pond	875.38	0.09
	Road	208.58	0.02
	Constructed land	16,853.14	1.69
	Paddy field	3,171.10	0.32
	River	260.58	0.03
Sub-Total		21,368.78	2.14
Pusaka Ratu	Road	78.64	0.01
	Cemetery	1,291.15	0.13
	Farm field	12,884.78	1.29
	Paddy field	136,772.99	13.68
	River	256.18	0.03
	Riverbank	1,641.98	0.16
Sub-Total		152,925.72	15.29
Total of All Villages		615,669.98	61.57

Source: Quantification of Spatial Analysis, 2016

4.1.5. Potentially Project Affected Buildings

4.1.5.1 Back-Up Area

Based on the field survey result, there are 216 buildings that potentially affected by the project in all blocks. The buildings consist of permanent buildings in the residential area of Patimban Village, wood cottages in the middle of paddy fields and brackish water ponds, as well as semi-permanent buildings used as a place for retailing business along the Patimban coastal line. The number of buildings on every block is presented in Table 4-28.

Table 4 - 28. Number of Buildings in Each Block

Block	Number of Building (Unit)
15	4
16	4
17	6
18	19

Block	Number of Building (Unit)
19	143
20	40
Total	216

Source: Quantification of Spatial Analysis, 2016

Table 4 - 29. The Detail Number of Constrcted Land and Buildingin *Back Up Area*

BLOK	LAND OWNER	LAND TENANTS	NUMBER OF BUILDING	WIDE OF BUILDING m ²	
15	*****	-	1	59.25	
	*****	-	3	53.14	
16	*****	-	3	136.37	
	*****	-	1	19.84	
17	*****	-	1	10.20	
	*****	-	2	92.78	
	*****	-	1	13.32	
	*****	-	2	3,296.88	
18	*****	-	1	68.40	
	*****	*****	1	19.44	
			2	50.84	
	*****	-	2	71.01	
	*****	-	2	392.38	
			1	12.51	
	*****	-	2	397.53	
	*****	-	2	47.70	
	*****	-	1	22.48	
	*****	-	3	44.61	
	*****	-	1	42.33	
	*****	-	1	17.19	
	19	*****	-	1	17.33
		*****	-	1	124.16
		*****	-	3	360.22
		*****	-	1	230.80
*****		*****	1	66.60	
		-	2	136.77	
*****		*****	1	81.47	
			5	361.18	
*****		-	1	34.26	
*****		*****	1	90.31	
	*****	2	217.06		

BLOK	LAND OWNER	LAND TENANTS	NUMBER OF BUILDING	WIDE OF BUILDING m ²
	*****	-	1	139.31
	*****	*****	1	63.89
		*****	2	214.70
	*****	*****	2	390.34
		*****	2	378.91
		*****	2	244.00
		*****	1	214.66
		*****	1	202.01
		*****	1	117.14
		*****	2	159.87
		*****	1	183.73
	*****	*****	1	173.49
		*****	2	159.90
		*****	1	284.91
	*****	*****	4	237.45
	*****	*****	1	295.97
		*****	1	130.41
		*****	1	291.64
		*****	1	148.07
	*****	*****	1	245.72
			5	552.36
	*****	*****	1	179.19
		*****	1	111.99
		*****	2	226.47
		*****	1	473.38
		*****	2	248.37
		*****	1	118.20
		*****	1	57.34
		*****	1	109.07
		*****	3	460.17
		*****	3	78.55
		*****	1	116.00
		*****	1	43.31
		*****	3	417.56
		*****	2	248.64
		*****	1	194.25
		*****	1	159.27
		*****	3	257.34
		*****	1	99.88
		*****	1	138.00
		*****	4	559.63
		-	13	1,310.05
	*****	-	1	50.50
	*****	*****	1	178.40

BLOK	LAND OWNER	LAND TENANTS	NUMBER OF BUILDING	WIDE OF BUILDING m ²
		*****	1	223.69
		*****	1	292.35
		*****	1	289.60
	*****	*****	1	241.80
	*****	*****	3	302.61
	*****	-	4	279.31
	*****	-	6	603.15
	*****	-	1	176.68
	*****	-	3	169.34
	*****	-	1	18.77
	*****	-	6	296.52
	*****	*****	1	122.46
			2	171.51
	*****	-	4	268.07
	*****	-	1	28.31
	*****	*****	1	190.99
		*****	1	271.35
		*****	2	305.55
20	*****	-	7	714.60
	*****	-	1	21.75
	*****	-	1	27.04
	*****	-	2	289.62
	*****	-	1	9.29
			3	259.07
	*****	-	2	196.54
	*****	-	3	232.12
	*****	-	5	1,515.63
	*****	-	1	21.66
	*****	-	10	1,464.30
	*****	-	1	14.15
	*****	-	3	71.80
			216	26,341.99

Sumber : Kuantifikasi Analisa Spasial, Tahun 2016

The most important part of the people assets potentially affected by the project is house, as it is a place where family are psychically, physically and socially gathering and sheltering. Based on the field survey result by taking a sample of 80 respondents the types or the uses of buildings potentially affected by the project are 32 units (40.0%) of business houses, 17 units (21.3%) of living houses, and 11 units (13.8%) of warehouses. Other types of buildings potentially affected by the project are animal cage, shop-house, office-house, and others as can be seen in Table 4-30.

Table 4 - 30. Type/Use of Buildings

Asset Occupation Status	Type/Use of Buildings	Block				Total	%
		17	18	19	20		
Owner	Living house	0	3	5	1	9	27.3%
	Business house	0	0	4	0	4	12.1%
	Shop-house	0	0	2	0	2	6.1%
	Office-house	0	0	1	2	3	9.1%
	Warehouse	1	3	4	2	10	30.3%
	Cage	1	0	2	0	3	9.1%
	Others	0	0	0	2	2	6.1%
Total		2	6	18	7	33	100.0%
Tenant	Living house	0	0	8	0	8	17.0%
	Business house	0	0	28	0	28	59.6%
	Shop-house	0	0	8	0	8	17.0%
	Warehouse	0	0	1	0	1	2.1%
	Cage	0	0	2	0	2	4.3%
Total		0	0	47	0	47	100.0%
Total	Living house	0	3	13	1	17	21.3%
	Business house	0	0	32	0	32	40.0%
	Shop-house	0	0	10	0	10	12.5%
	Office-house	0	0	1	2	3	3.8%
	Warehouse	1	3	5	2	11	13.8%
	Cage	1	0	4	0	5	6.3%
	Others	0	0	0	2	2	2.5%
Total		2	6	65	7	80	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Based on the survey, there 33 units or 46.5% of single semi-permanent buildings in the potentially affected area as can be seen in Table 4-31.

Table 4 - 31. Building Specification

Asset Occupation Status	Building Specification	Block				Total	%
		17	18	19	20		
Owner	Single permanent	0	0	4	3	7	23.3%
	Permanent building plot	0	0	0	3	3	10.0%
	Single semi-permanent	1	4	4	0	9	30.0%
	Semi-permanent building plot	0	0	1	0	1	3.3%
	Single non-permanent	0	1	7	1	9	30.0%
	Multy-storey non-permanent	1	0	0	0	1	3.3%
Sub-Total		2	5	16	7	30	100.0%
Tenant	Single permanent	0	0	1	0	1	2.4%
	Permanent building plot	0	0	1	0	1	2.4%
	Single semi-permanent	0	0	24	0	24	58.5%
	Multy-storey semi-permanent	0	0	2	0	2	4.9%
	Single non-permanent	0	0	13	0	13	31.7%

Asset Occupation Status	Building Specification	Block				Total	%
		17	18	19	20		
Sub-Total		0	0	41	0	41	100.0%
Total	Single permanent	0	0	5	3	8	11.3%
	Permanent building plot	0	0	1	3	4	5.6%
	Single semi-permanent	1	4	28	0	33	46.5%
	Semi-permanent building plot	0	0	1	0	1	1.4%
	Multy-storey semi-permanent	0	0	2	0	2	2.8%
	Single non-permanent	0	1	20	1	22	31.0%
	Multy-storey non-permanent	1	0	0	0	1	1.4%
Total		2	5	57	7	71	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Based on the survey, there are 31 units (48.4%) of buildings constructed in 2001-2010, 16 units (25%) of buildings constructed in 2011-2016, and the rest of the buildings are constructed before 2000 as can be seen in Table 4-32.

Table 4 - 32. Construction Year of the Buildings

Asset Occupation Status	Construction Year	Block				Total	%
		17	18	19	20		
Owner	1980 – 1990	1	1	1	0	3	11.1%
	1991 – 2000	0	0	1	3	4	14.8%
	2001 – 2010	0	1	8	0	9	33.3%
	2011 – 2016	1	4	3	3	11	40.7%
Sub-Total		2	6	13	6	27	100.0%
Tenant	1980 – 1990	0	0	0	0	1	2.7%
	1991 – 2000	0	0	9	0	9	24.3%
	2001 – 2010	0	0	22	0	22	59.5%
	2011 – 2016	0	0	5	0	5	13.5%
Sub-Total		0	0	37	0	37	100.0%
Total	1980 – 1990	1	1	1	0	4	6.3%
	1991 – 2000	0	0	10	3	13	20.3%
	2001 – 2010	0	1	30	0	31	48.4%
	2011 – 2016	1	4	8	3	16	25.0%
Total		2	6	50	6	64	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Based on the survey, 58.5% of the buildings are constructed in the condition of no damage-solid, 39.0% of them have some damages but in solid condition, and 2.4% of them in the damage and not solid condition.

Table 4 - 33. Building Condition after the Construction

Asset	Building Condition	Block	Total	%
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Occupation Status		18	19	20		
Owner	No damage-solid	4	9	5	18	90.0%
	Have some damages-solid	0	1	0	1	5.0%
	Damage-not solid	0	1	0	1	5.0%
Total		4	11	5	20	100.0%
Tenant	No damage-solid	0	6	0	6	28.6%
	Have some damages-solid	0	15	0	15	71.4%
Total		0	21	0	21	100.0%
Total	No damage-solid	4	15	5	24	58.5%
	Have some damages-solid	0	16	0	16	39.0%
	Damage-not solid	0	1	0	1	2.4%
Total		4	32	5	41	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Based on the survey, 72.7% of the buildings are occupied by respective owners, one family (1.5%) occupies a house in rental scheme, and 25.8% of the buildings are occupied by tenants on the permission of the owners. More detailed on this can be seen in Table 4-34.

Table 4 - 34. Building Ownership Status

Asset Occupation Status	Building Ownership Status	Block					Total	%
		15	17	18	19	20		
Owner	Freehold	1	1	6	13	5	26	92.9%
	Rent	0	0	0	1	0	1	3.6%
	Occupying with owner permission	0	0	0	1	0	1	3.6%
Total		1	1	6	15	5	28	100.0%
Tenant	Freehold	0	0	0	22	0	22	57.9%
	Occupying with owner permission	0	0	0	16	0	16	42.1%
Total		0	0	0	38	0	38	100.0%
Total	Freehold	1	1	6	35	5	48	72.7%
	Rent	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.5%
	Occupying with owner permission	0	0	0	17	0	17	25.8%
Total		1	1	6	53	5	66	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Based on the field survey result, the total wide of buildings in the project area is 8,247 m², while the total wide of buildings potentially affected by the project is 5,085 m².

Table 4 - 35. The Wide of Building

No.	Block	The Wide of Building	Wide of Potentially Affected Building
1	17	24	0
2	18	337	85
3	19	7,455	4,975
4	20	431	25

No.	Block	The Wide of Building	Wide of Potentially Affected Building
Total		8,247	5,085

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Based on the survey, 61% the potentially affected people have houses or buildings in other locations other than the potentially project affected area, while 38.5% of the people do not have houses or buildings in other locations.

Table 4 - 36. House Ownership in Other Locations

Asset Occupation Status	House Ownership in Other Locations	Block						Total	%
		15	16	17	18	19	20		
Owner	Yes	3	1	6	2	11	2	25	62.5%
	No	4	1	5	3	0	2	15	37.5%
Sub-Total		7	2	11	5	11	4	40	100.0%
Tenant	Yes					15		15	60.0%
	No					10		10	40.0%
Sub-Total						25		25	100.0%
Total	Yes	3	1	6	2	26	2	40	61.5%
	No	4	1	5	3	10	2	25	38.5%
Total		7	2	11	5	36	4	65	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

In addition to the houses or buildings in the potentially project affected area, based on the survey, 62.5% of the people also have houses or buildings in other villages but still in the same sub-district region, 20.8% of them also have houses or buildings in different villages and sub-districts, and only 16.7% of them also have houses or buildings in the same village that potentially affected by the project.

Table 4 - 37. Location of House Ownership in Other Places

Asset Occupation Status	Location of House Ownership in Other Places	Block					Total	%
		15	17	18	19	20		
Owner	The same village	0	0	0	4	0	4	16.7%
	Different village in the same sub-district	3	6	1	4	1	15	62.5%
	Different village and sub-district	0	0	1	3	1	5	20.8%
Sub-Total		3	6	2	11	2	24	100.0%
Tenant	The same village dampak				9		9	69.2%
	Different village in the same sub-district				3		3	23.1%
	Different village and sub-district				1		1	7.7%
Sub-Total					13		13	100.0%
Total	The same village dampak	0	0	0	13	0	13	35.1%
	Different village in the same sub-district	3	6	1	7	1	18	48.6%
	Different village and sub-district	0	0	1	4	1	6	16.2%
Total		3	6	2	24	2	37	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

4.1.5.2 Access Road

Inventoried Buildings

Based on the survey, the total wide of buildings in the planned access road area is 13,002.72 m2 with 42 owners and 17 tenants. The names of the owners and tenants and the wide of buildings that have been inventoried can be seen in Table 4-38.

Table 4 - 38. Name of Owners and Tenants and the Wide of Buildings that have been Inventoried

Village	No.	Owner	Tenant	Wide (m ²)
Gempol	1	*****	-	122.73
	2	*****	*****	139.94
	3	*****	-	182.00
	4	*****	*****	115.14
	5	*****	-	135.38
	6	*****	-	140.68
	7	*****	*****	114.08
			*****	83.61
			-	207.36
Kota Sari	1	*****	-	288.89
	2	*****	*****	155.49
	3	*****	-	277.21
	4	*****	*****	251.67
	5	*****	-	846.51
	6	*****	-	42.85
	7	*****	-	858.13
	8	*****	*****	94.12
	9	*****	-	184.62
	10	*****	-	62.63
	11	*****	-	119.79
	12	*****	*****	108.31
	13	*****	-	161.49
	14	*****	-	461.56
	15	*****	*****	67.21
			-	236.89
	16	*****	-	107.74
	17	*****	-	171.52
	18	*****	*****	221.92
	19	*****	*****	260.53
	20	*****	-	80.74
	21	*****	-	71.29
	22	*****	-	730.96
	23	*****	*****	147.24
Pusakajaya	1	*****	*****	119.79
			-	425.85
	2	*****	-	71.30
	3	*****	-	574.31
	4	*****	*****	230.85
			*****	105.40
			*****	232.59
	5	*****	*****	299.30
	6	*****	-	186.35
	7	*****	-	199.45

Village	No.	Owner	Tenant	Wide (m ²)
	8	*****	-	2,885.97
	9	*****	-	57.66
	10	*****	-	85.21
Pusakaratu	1	*****	-	103.66
	2	*****	-	174.82
Total	42		17	13,002.72

Source: Quantification of Spatial Analysis, 2016

The building area affected quantifiable 2,336.39 m², the buildings affected are in the four villages of five villages inventoried. Is not identified buildings in the affected area in the village of Kalentambo.

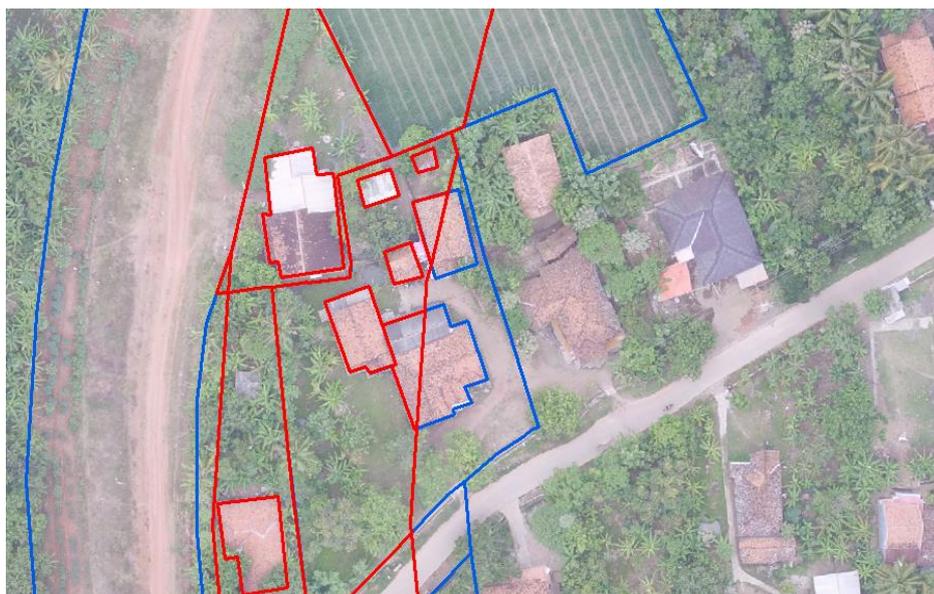
Table 4 - 39. Number and Wide Affected Building in Access Road

Village	Name of the Land Owner	Code	Name of Tenant	Wide (m ²)
GEMPOL	*****	GP-33	-	122.73
	*****	GP-20	*****	139.94
	*****	GP-46	-	182.00
	*****	GP-51	*****	115.14
	*****	GP-50	-	135.38
	*****	GP-47	-	140.68
	*****	GP-48	*****	114.08
			*****	83.61
			-	207.36
KOTASARI	*****	KS-04	*****	32.02
	*****	KS-16	*****	251.67
	*****	KS-05	-	78.43
	*****	KS-15	*****	94.12
	*****	KS-14	-	184.62
	*****	KS-24	*****	67.21
	*****	KS-11	-	1.62
	*****	KS-08	*****	19.71
	*****		-	71.29
	*****		-	2.42
PUSAKAJAYA	*****	PJ-02	-	13.88
PUSAKARATU	*****	PR-04	-	103.66
	*****	PR-06	-	174.82
				2,336.39

Source: Quantification of Spatial Analysis, 2016

In this study quantifying the affected building area is the area of the building located in the buffer 30m from the shoulder in the east of Tanah Merah. In the buildings affected by the buildings that are only partially affected, for example, as in Figure 4.5.

**Figure 4-5.
The Location of Buliding That Partially Affected in Access Road**



Source: Quantification of Spatial Analysis, 2016

The complete picture name of the owner / tenants and the number and area of affected buildings mostly in the area of access road can be seen in Table 4-40.

Table 4 - 40. The Name of Land Owner/Tenant, Number of Wide of Building Partially Affected

Village	Land Owner	Code	Name of Tenant/ Renter	Wide of Building (m2)	Wide of Building (m2)
Gempol	*****	GP-20	*****	139.94	87.72
	*****	GP-51	*****	115.14	17.35
	*****	GP-48	*****	114.08	60.42
			-	207.36	83.33
Kotasari	*****	KS-04	*****	155.49	32.02
	*****	KS-16	*****	251.67	99.45
	*****	KS-05	-	858.13	78.43
	*****	KS-15	*****	94.12	53.66
	*****	KS-14	-	184.62	77
	*****	KS-24	*****	67.21	67.21
	*****	KS-11	-	171.52	1.62
	*****	KS-08	*****	260.53	19.71
	*****		-	71.29	25.63
	*****		-	730.96	2.42
Pusakajaya	*****	PJ-09	-	2,885.97	13.88
			Total	6,308.03	719.85

Source: Quantification of Spatial Analysis, 2016

The type of building or use of affected buildings base on the sample are mostly Residential 29 fields (80.6%) and Home Shop 4 fields (11.1%). Other types of buildings affected are Business House, Warehouse, and can be seen in Table 4-41.

Table 4 - 41. Type/Building Used

Type of Building Used	Village			Total	%
	Gempol	Kotasari	Pusakajaya		
Residential	6	14	9	29	80,6%
Home business	0	1	1	2	5,6%
Home Shop	0	4	0	4	11,1%
Warehouse	0	1	0	1	2,8%
Total	6	20	10	36	100,0%
Percentage	16,7%	55,6%	27,8%	100,0%	

Source: Questionnaire Results Data Processing, 2016

In general specification of the buildings in the affected area is single permanent home with the number 27 or 77.14%. The following specifications are presented in Table 4-42 of buildings affected.

Table 4 - 42. Building Specification

Building Specification	Village			Total	%
	Gempol	Kotasari	Pusakajaya		
Single Permanent	4	16	7	27	77,14%
Permanent Terrace	1	3	0	4	11,43%
Sem-permanen single	1	0	2	3	8,57%
Non-permanentsingle	0	0	1	1	2,86%
Total	6	19	10	35	100,00%
Percentage	17,1%	54,3%	28,6%	100,0%	

Source: Questionnaire Results Data Processing, 2016

The majority of buildings constructed between 1991 until 2000, the number of houses 12 units (44.4%). Buildings constructed between 2001 until 2010 as many as 5 units (18.5%). Buildings constructed between 2011 until 2016 3 units (11.1%) and the remaining was built under the year 1990. (See Table 4-43).

Table 4 - 43. The Year of Building Constructed

The Year of Building Constructed	Village			Total	%
	Gempol	Kotasari	Pusakajaya		
1950 – 1960	0	0	1	1	3,7%
1961 – 1970	0	1	1	2	7,4%
1971 – 1980	0	0	0	0	0,0%
1981 – 1990	0	3	1	4	14,8%

1991 – 2000	1	8	3	12	44,4%
2001 – 2010	2	2	1	5	18,5%
2011 – 2016	0	1	2	3	11,1%
Total	3	15	9	27	100,0%
Percentage	11,1%	55,6%	33,3%	100,0%	

Source: Questionnaire Results Data Processing, 2016

The condition of the building when it was established on average in a condition no damage-solid (73.9%), in the condition of no damage-solid (17.4%) and in conditions no damage not solid (8.7%).

Table 4 - 44. The Building Condition Constructed

Village	Kondisi Bangunan						Total
	No damaged – Solid	%	Damaged – Solid	%	Damaged – No Solid	%	
Gempol	2	8,7%	2	8,7%	0	0,0%	4
Kotasari	9	39,1%	2	8,7%	2	8,7%	13
Pusakajaya	6	26,1%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	6
Total	17	73,9%	4	17,4%	2	8,7%	23

Source: Questionnaire Results Data Processing, 2016

Most of the buildings are occupied is a self-owned (80%), only one head of the family (3.1%) who occupy with rental basis.

Table 4 - 45. The Building Ownership Status

Village	Ownership Status						Total
	Self Owned	%	Rental	%	Occupy with permission	%	
Gempol	4	13,3%	0	0,0%	1	3,3%	5
Kotasari	15	50,0%	0	0,0%	2	6,7%	17
Pusakajaya	5	16,7%	1	3,3%	2	6,7%	8
Total	24	80,0%	1	3,3%	5	16,7%	30

Source: Questionnaire Results Data Processing, 2016

Base on field survey result known that the wide of building in the project area is 6.397 m².

Table 4 - 46. The Wide of Building

Village	The Total of Wide Building (m ²)	%
Gempol	412	6,4%
Kotasari	5169	80,8%

Pusakajaya	816	12,8%
Total	6.397	100,0%

Source: Questionnaire Results Data Processing, 2016

In addition to having house/building in the affected area, affected person also have house/building in other place as much as 17.2 percent and 82.8 percent of other residents do not own a house / building in other place.

Table 4 - 47. House/Building Ownership in Other Place

Village	House/Building Ownership in Other Place				Total
	Yes	%	No	%	
Gempol	1	3,4%	5	17,2%	6
Kotasari	3	10,3%	12	41,4%	15
Pusakajaya	1	3,4%	7	24,1%	8
Total	5	17,2%	24	82,8%	29

Source: Questionnaire Results Data Processing, 2016

Location of house/building ownership in other places there are located in different villages in the same district (14.3%) and were in different villages in different districts (42.9%) and 14.3 per cent are located in the same village with the affected land.

Table 4 - 48. Location of House/Building Ownership in Other Place

Village	Location of House/Building Ownership in Other Place						Total
	In the same village with affected land	%	In different Village with the same district	%	In different village with different district	%	
Gempol	2	28,6%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	2
Kotasari	1	14,3%	1	14,3%	2	28,6%	4
Pusakajaya	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	1	14,3%	1
Total	3	42,9%	1	14,3%	3	42,9%	7

Source: Questionnaire Results Data Processing, 2016

4.2. THE CONDITIONS OF POTENTIALLY AFFECTED LANDS AND BUILDINGS IN THE BACK-UP AREA (EVERY BLOCK)

4.2.1. Block 15

4.2.1.1 Land Asset and the Use of Land

Block 15 is situated in Genteng Village and is bordered with river on the west side, village road on the north side, and paddy field on the east and south sides. Most of the land on

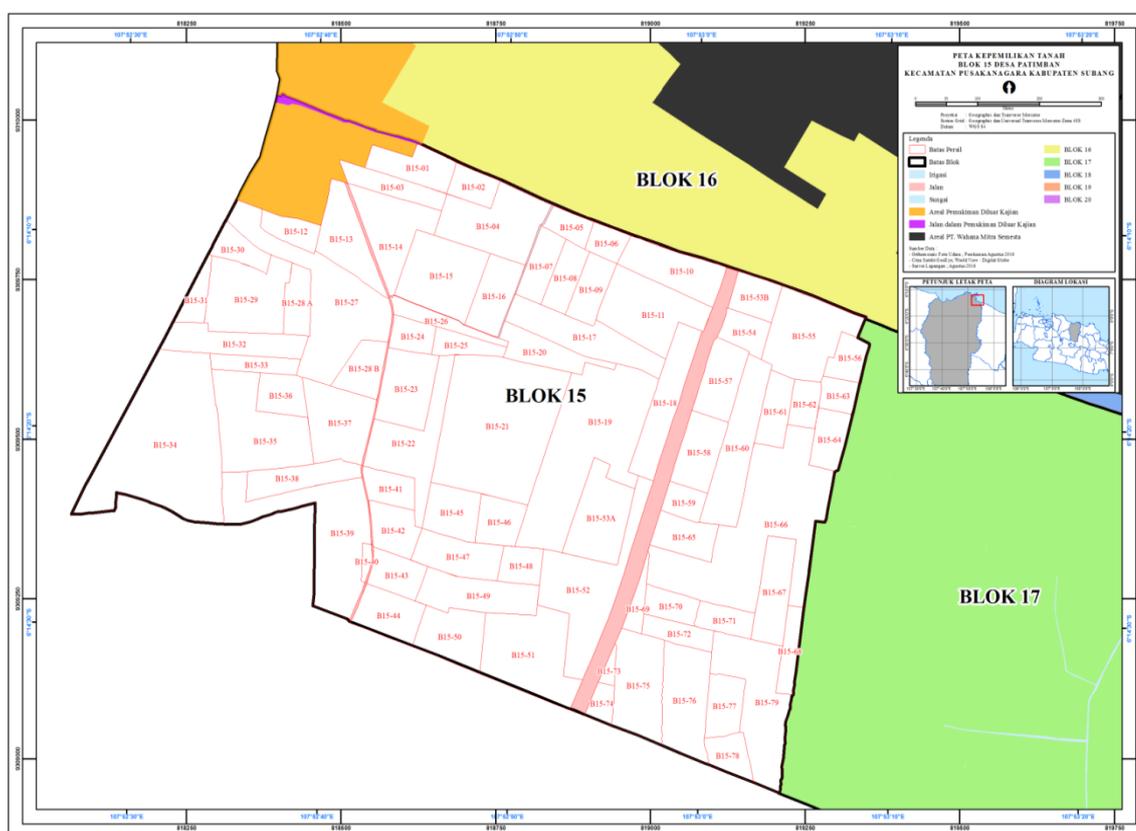
Block 15 is used for paddy field with the wide of 73.42 hectares, and this wide area is still added up with irrigation, road and constructed land in Genteng Village. Map and the wide of land use area on Block 15 are presented in Table 4-49 and Figure 4.6.

Table 4 - 49. The Wide of Land Use on Block 15

No.	Land Use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Irrigation	669.19	0.07
2	Road	22,387.91	2.24
4	Paddy field	734,216.54	73.42
Total		757,335.48	75.73

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

**Figure 4-6.
Map of Land Use Area on Block 15**



4.2.1.2 The Wide and Ownership of Land

Based on the suvey, there are 80 parcels of lands with 50 landowners identified on Block 15. All landowners on Block 15 use their lands as paddy fields. Meanwhile, there are two types of government land on Block 15, namely village land, in the form of village road and cemetery, and state land, in the form of irrigation and red soil area to be used as access road. The wide of land and the land owned by local people and government on Block 15 are summarized in Table 4-50 and Table 4-51.

Table 4 - 50. Owners and the Wide of Land on Block 15

No	Owner	Code	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	*****	B15-67	8,234.11	0.82
		B15-68	3,683.16	0.37
2	*****	B15-37	11,533.57	1.15
3	*****	B15-39	23,016.89	2.30
4	*****	B15-07	4,989.77	0.50
		B15-17	11,942.13	1.19
5	*****	B15-78	4,000.33	0.40
6	*****	B15-46	5,158.28	0.52
7	*****	B15-18	10,351.15	1.04
8	*****	B15-03	5,137.04	0.51
		B15-12	3,691.17	0.37
9	*****	B15-05	2,975.44	0.30
10	*****	B15-10	9,520.46	0.95
		B15-51	17,757.45	1.78
		B15-55	14,672.39	1.47
		B15-66	38,629.82	3.86
11	*****	B15-75	12,456.26	1.25
		B15-15	13,976.81	1.40
		B15-28 B	5,231.04	0.52
		B15-41	4,084.94	0.41
12	*****	B15-44	7,043.70	0.70
		B15-06	2,866.82	0.29
		B15-20	6,303.02	0.63
		B15-50	8,533.06	0.85
13	*****	B15-52	18,741.83	1.87
		B15-69	2,160.39	0.22
		B15-13	9,243.00	0.92
		B15-14	11,398.13	1.14
14	*****	B15-16	6,999.05	0.70
		B15-71	3,831.61	0.38
		B15-74	2,190.84	0.22
15	*****	B15-26	3,584.19	0.36
16	*****	B15-53 B	4,472.86	0.45
17	*****	B15-70	3,824.90	0.38
18	*****	B15-58	7,399.28	0.74
		B15-63	2,954.32	0.30
19	*****	B15-32	8,813.42	0.88
		B15-36	4,720.15	0.47
20	*****	B15-62	3,293.15	0.33
21	*****	B15-38	6,739.49	0.67
22	*****	B15-61	5,022.13	0.50
		B15-72	3,834.65	0.38
		B15-73	939.33	0.09

No	Owner	Code	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
23	*****	B15-09	5,075.85	0.51
		B15-19	33,344.72	3.33
24	*****	B15-11	14,447.90	1.44
		B15-22	13,016.69	1.30
		B15-76	12,456.55	1.25
25	*****	B15-28 A	4,301.32	0.43
26	*****	B15-60	13,429.52	1.34
27	*****	B15-25	3,450.09	0.35
28	*****	B15-64	4,787.61	0.48
29	*****	B15-57	7,235.96	0.72
30	*****	B15-04	14,147.79	1.41
31	*****	B15-21	37,555.82	3.76
32	*****	B15-53 A	11,586.96	1.16
33	*****	B15-79	17,382.54	1.74
34	*****	B15-48	3,808.35	0.38
35	*****	B15-34	41,758.30	4.18
36	*****	B15-45	6,563.49	0.66
37	*****	B15-24	3,432.87	0.34
38	*****	B15-49	9,940.75	0.99
39	*****	B15-08	4,606.52	0.46
40	*****	B15-27	23,391.34	2.34
		B15-40	774.12	0.08
		B15-43	4,983.20	0.50
41	*****	B15-31	3,089.82	0.31
		B15-33	3,556.20	0.36
42	*****	B15-23	9,679.77	0.97
43	*****	B15-56	3,758.01	0.38
44	*****	B15-02	3,651.00	0.37
		B15-47	7,784.37	0.78
45	*****	B15-54	4,039.41	0.40
46	*****	B15-29	13,994.04	1.40
47	*****	B15-42	5,451.24	0.55
		B15-59	3,113.41	0.31
		B15-65	5,587.76	0.56
48	*****	B15-01	6,498.40	0.65
49	*****	B15-35	17,395.66	1.74
50	*****	B15-77	5,367.15	0.54
Total Luas			730,396.05	73.04

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 51. The Wide of Land Owned by Government on Block 15

No.	Owner	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Village land	7,994.64	0.79

2	State land	18,994.76	1.90
	Total	26,939.43	2.69

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

4.2.1.3 Potentially Affected Buildings

Based on the survey, there are 4 buildings with the total wide of 112.39 m² on Block 15. All buildings are semi-permanent in the form of cottages on the cemetery and paddy field areas.

Table 4 - 52. Owner, Number and Wide of Buildings on Block 15

No.	Owner	Number of Buildings	Wide (m ²)
1	*****	1	59.25
2	VILLAGE LAND	3	53.14
	Total	4	112.39

**Figure 4-7.
Semi-Permanent Buildings on Block 15**



4.2.2. Block 16

4.2.2.1 Land Asset and the Use of Land

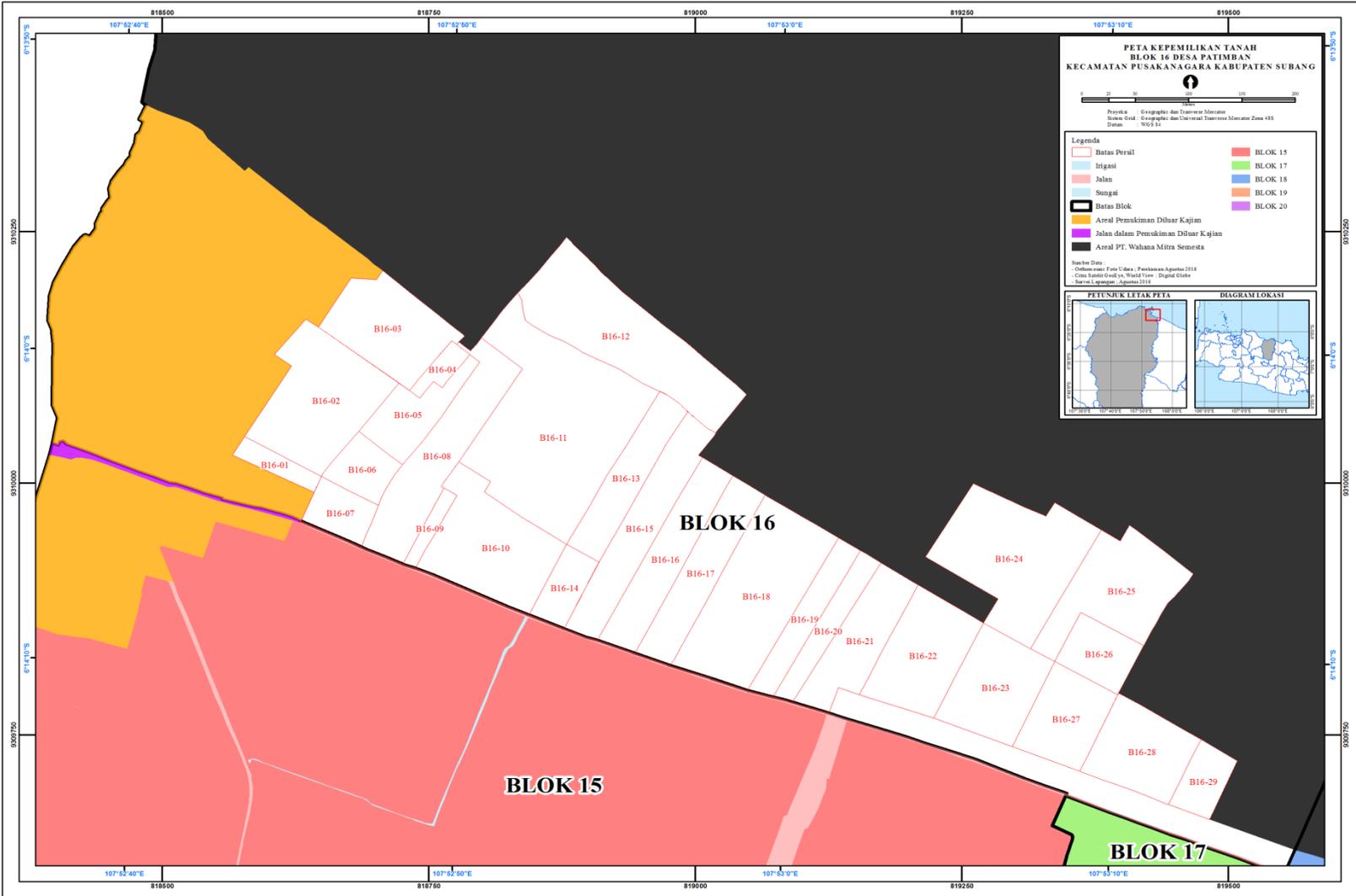
Block 16 is situated in Genteng Village and most of the land in this area is used for paddy field with the total wide of 20.74 hectares. Actually, the lands on Block 16 include that of owned by PT. *****. The block is bordered with residential area of Genteng Village on the west side, brackish water pond of PT. ***** on the north and east sides, and the village road and paddy fields of Block 15 on the south side. The use of land in Block 16 is supposed to be dominated by brackish water pond of PT. *****, but since the land owned by company is excluded from the land acquisition plan area, then the land use in this block is dominated by paddy field which covers an area of 20.74 hectares. In the meantime, the constructed land is located in Cemara Village and is all contained on Block 16. The wide of land use on Block 16 can be seen in Table 4-53, while Figure 4.8 depicts the map of Block 16 area.

Table 4 - 53. The Wide of Land Use on Block 16

No.	Land Use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Paddy field	207,374.39	20.74
2	Brackish water pond	14,731.46	1.47
	Total	222,105.85	22.21

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 201

Figure 4-8.
The Map of Back-Up Area on Block 16



4.2.2.2 The Wide and Ownership of Land

Based on the survey, there are 27 parcels of lands with 26 owners identified on Block 16. All landowners on Block 16 use their lands as paddy fields. Meanwhile, there are 3 ownership types of government land on Block 16, namely *Bengkok* Land, in the form of paddy field; village land, in the form of villaga road and soccer field; and state land in the form paddy field that has been acquired for the access road to the port. The wide of land and the land owned by local people and the government on Block 16 are summarized in Table 4-54 and Table 4-55.

Table 4 - 54. Owner and the Wide of Land on Block 16

No.	Pemilik	Luas (m ²)	Luas (ha)
1	*****	7,017.55	0.70
2	*****	10,865.16	1.09
3	*****	2,881.73	0.29
4	*****	2,812.78	0.28
5	*****	1,191.80	0.12
6	*****	9,587.86	0.96
7	*****	2,693.37	0.27
8	*****	2,761.87	0.28
9	*****	20,843.89	2.08
10	*****	20,262.12	2.03
11	*****	8,252.87	0.83
12	*****	3,700.05	0.37
13	*****	6,692.86	0.67
14	*****	8,327.21	0.83
15	*****	7,724.02	0.77
16	*****	4,097.50	0.41
17	*****	9,830.28	0.98
18	*****	1,094.05	0.11
19	*****	4,388.88	0.44
20	*****	11,577.71	1.16
21	*****	14,731.46	1.47
22	*****	5,820.79	0.58
23	*****	7,246.82	0.72
24	*****	3,394.97	0.34
25	*****	22,848.84	2.28
	Total	200,646.45	20.06

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 55. The Wide of Land Owned by Government on Block 16

No.	Owner	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	<i>Bengkok</i> land	1,628.98	0.16
2	Village land	8,363.84	0.84
3	State land	11,466.58	1.15
	Total	21,459.39	2.15

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

4.2.2.3 Potentially Affected Buildings

Based on the survey, there are 4 buildings with a total wide of 156.22 m² on Block 16, which consist of 1 unit permanent building and 3 units of semi-permanent buildings in the form of farmer cottages in the middle of paddy fields.

Table 4 - 56. Owner, Number and the Wide of Building on Block 16

No.	Owner	Number of Building	Wide (m ²)
1	*****	3	136.37
2	*****	1	19.84
	Total	4	156.22

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Figure 4-9.
Buildings Taken from Aerial Photograph on Block 16



4.2.3. Block 17

4.2.3.1 Land Asset and the Use of Land

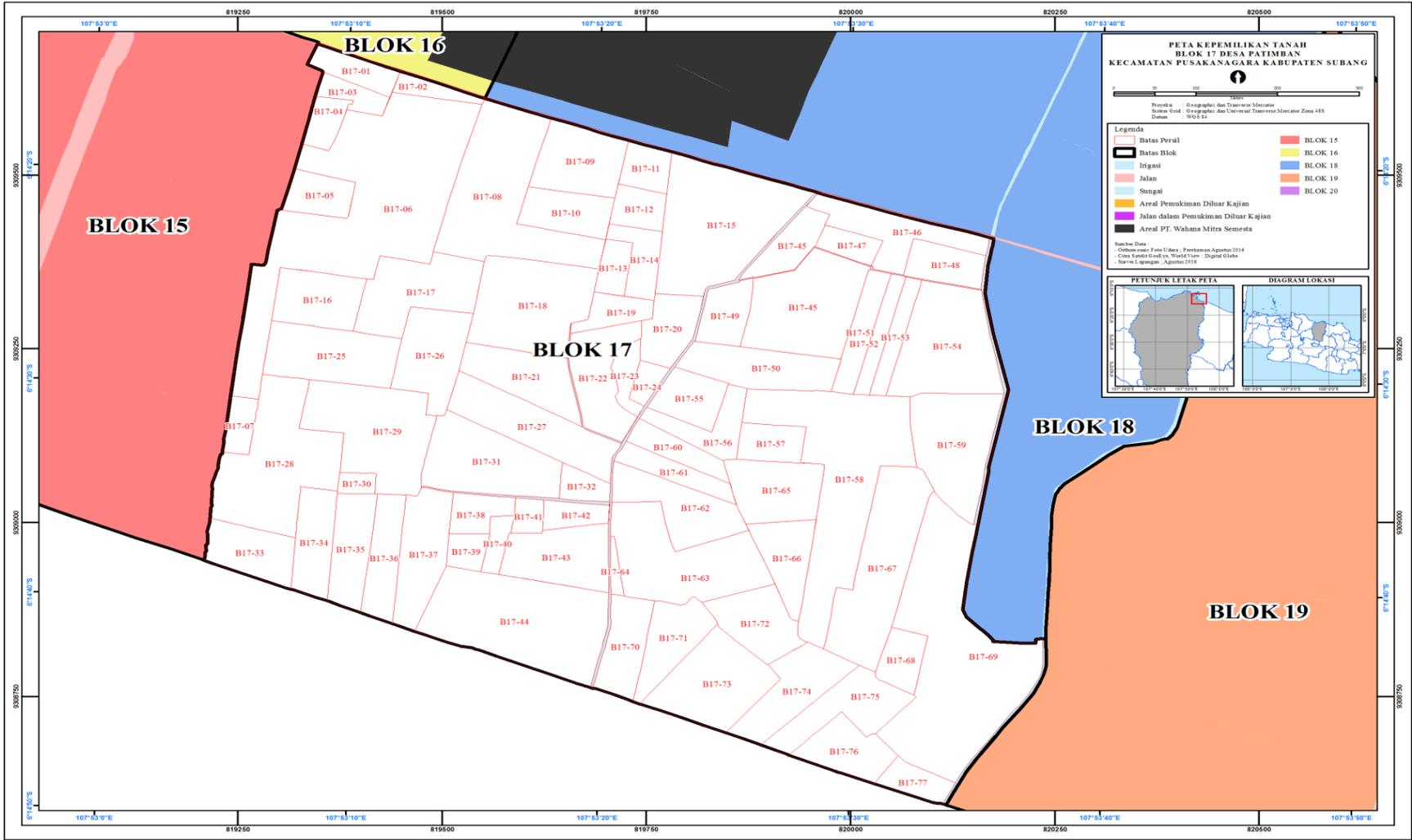
Block 17 is situated in Genteng Village and is bordered with paddy field area of Block 15 on the west side, and the village road and paddy field area that has been acquired by the government on the north side. Based on the survey, 71.23 hectares of the land is used for paddy fields, and the remaining land is used for irrigation, road, and constructed land in the form of a chicken farm. The wide of land use on Block 17 is summarized in Table 4-57, while Figure 4.10 highlights a map of land ownership on Block 17.

Table 4 - 57. The Wide of Land use on Block 17

No.	Land Use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Irrigation	5,920.45	0.59
2	Road	2,253.24	0.23
3	Constructed land	9,154.73	0.92
4	Paddy field	712,339.09	71.23
	Total	729,667.51	72.97

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Figure 4-10.
The Map of Back-Up Area on Block 17



4.2.3.2 The Wide and Ownership of Land

Based on the survey, there are 75 parcels of lands with 43 owners identified on Block 17. Similarly with Block 15 and Block 16, all landowners on Block 17 use their lands for paddy fields, and only one parcel or land that is used for chicken farming. There are 4 ownership statuses of government land on Block 17, namely village land, in the form of village road; state land, in the form of irrigation; the land owned by Ministry of Public Works, in the form of paddy field; and Waqf land, in the form of paddy field. The wide of land and the land owned by local people and the government on Block 17 are summarized in in Table 4-58 and Table 4-59.

Table 4 - 58. The Wide dan Owner of Land on Block 17

No.	Owner	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	*****	4,226.63	0.42
2	*****	6,371.92	0.64
3	*****	15,092.25	1.51
4	*****	4,157.30	0.42
5	*****	7,362.66	0.74
6	*****	4,889.78	0.49
7	*****	4,257.89	0.43
8	*****	892.56	0.09
9	*****	9,285.18	0.93
10	*****	80,191.29	8.02
11	*****	38,608.75	3.86
12	*****	10,105.52	1.01
13	*****	39,954.67	4.00
14	*****	43,019.44	4.30
15	*****	53,218.95	5.32
16	*****	9,254.84	0.93
17	*****	43,851.71	4.39
18	*****	9,572.01	0.96
19	*****	44,330.50	4.43
20	*****	7,453.73	0.75
21	*****	9,703.48	0.97
22	*****	23,770.31	2.38
23	*****	4,574.60	0.46
24	*****	9,692.97	0.97
25	*****	40,335.18	4.03
26	*****	10,084.24	1.01
27	*****	5,005.33	0.50
28	*****	4,083.19	0.41
29	*****	4,907.12	0.49
30	*****	21,921.55	2.19
31	*****	7,920.05	0.79
32	*****	7,030.56	0.70
33	*****	25,136.72	2.51

No.	Owner	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
34	*****	26,450.22	2.65
35	*****	1,355.99	0.14
36	*****	2,950.90	0.30
37	*****	10,311.60	1.03
38	*****	14,583.51	1.46
39	*****	10,144.61	1.01
40	*****	5,024.40	0.50
41	*****	4,148.05	0.41
42	*****	17,823.06	1.78
43	*****	13,701.88	1.37
Total		716,757.12	71.68

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 59. The Wide of Land Owned by Government on Block17

No.	Owner	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Village land	2,253.24	0.23
2	State land	5,920.45	0.59
3	Public Work land	1,996.46	0.20
4	Waqf land	2,740.23	0.27
Total		12,910.39	1.29

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, Oktober 2016

4.2.3.3 Potentially Affected Buildings

Based on the survey, there are 6 buildings on Block 17, one of which is semi-permanent building in the form of a chicken farm and the other 5 are farmer cottages in the middle of paddy fields.

**Figure 4-11.
Chicken Farm Building Taken from Aerial Photograph on Block 17**

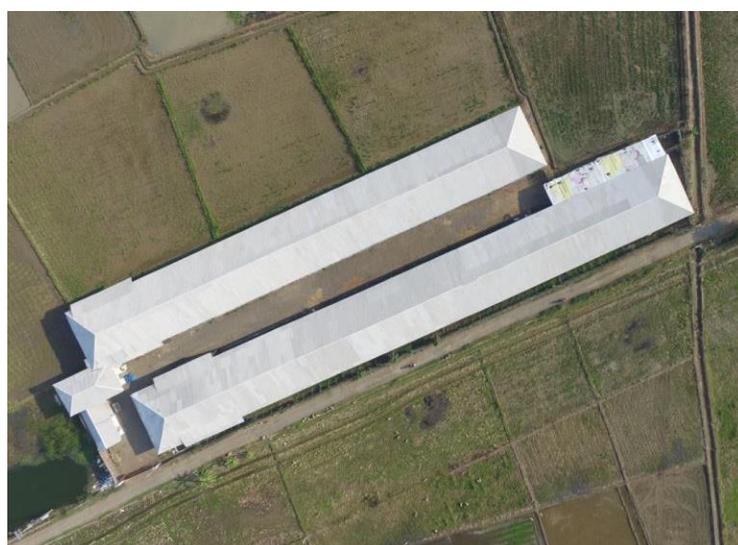


Table 4 - 60. Owner, Number and the Wide of Building on Block 17

No.	Owner	Number of Building (Unit)	Wide (m ²)
1	*****	1	10.20
2	*****	2	92.78
3	*****	1	13.32
4	*****	2	3,296.88
Total		6	3,413.18

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, Oktober 2016

4.2.4. Block 18

4.2.4.1 Land Asset and the Use of Land

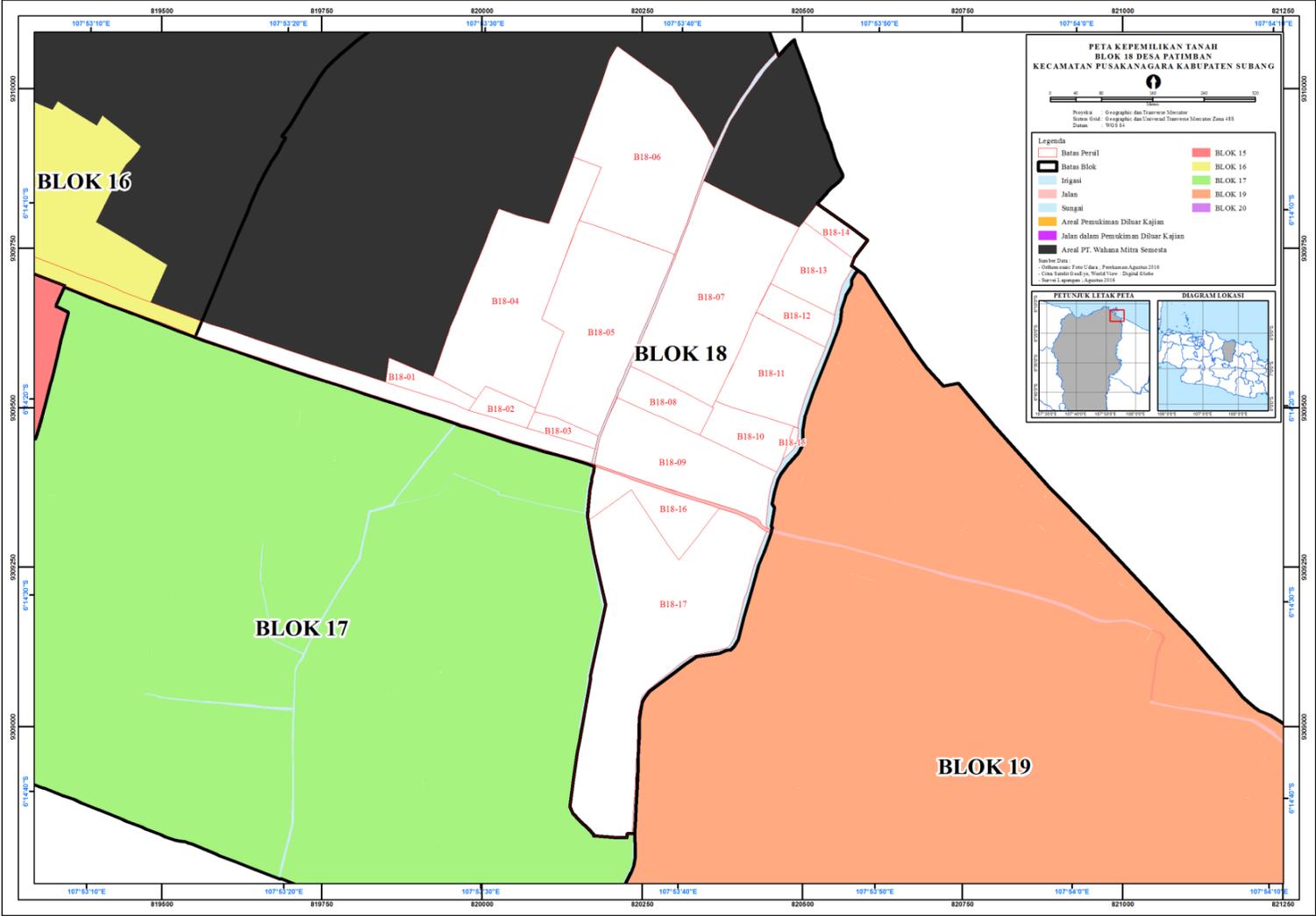
Block 18 is located in Patimban Village and is bordered with the land of PT. ***** on the west and north sides, Luwung River and Block 19 on the east side, and paddy field of Block 17 on the south side. The use of land on Block 18 is dominated by the brackish water pond with the wide of 32.39 hectares, and only small portion of it is used for paddy field with the area of 4.97 hectares. The wide of land use on Block 18 can be seen in Table 4-61.

Table 4 - 61. The Wide of Land Use on Block 18

No.	Land Use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Irrigation	2,919.44	0.29
2	Road	1,390.97	0.14
3	Paddy field	49,672.12	4.97
4	Brackish water pond	323,871.88	32.39
Total		377,854.42	37.79

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, Oktober 2016

Figure 4-12.
The Map of Back-Up Area on Block 18



4.2.4.2 The Wide and Ownership of Land

Based on the survey, there are 15 parcels of lands with 13 owners identified on Block 18. Most of the lands on this block have been purchased and legally owned by *****. The wide and owners of land on Block 18 can be seen in Table 4-62.

Table 4 - 62. Owner and the Wide of Land on Block 18

No.	Owner	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	*****	8,742.78	0.87
2	*****	76,266.52	7.63
3	*****	7,362.11	0.74
4	*****	16,498.41	1.65
5	*****	26,509.59	2.65
6	*****	45,923.24	4.59
7	*****	7,826.06	0.78
8	*****	2,800.49	0.28
9	*****	43,970.78	4.40
10	*****	47,091.55	4.71
11	*****	17,907.14	1.79
12	*****	41,328.59	4.13
13	*****	10,935.26	1.09
Total		353,162.52	35.32

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

There are two ownership types of government land on Block 18, namely village land, in the form of village road; and state land, in the form of irrigation, paddy field that has been acquired for access road to the port, brackish water pond on the newly formed land, and riverbanks. The wide of government land on Block 18 can be seen in Table 4-63.

**Table 4 - 63. The Wide of Land Owned
by Government on Block 18**

No.	Owner	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Village land	1,390.97	0.14
2	State land	23,300.93	2.33
Wide Total		24,691.90	2.47

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, Oktober 2016

4.2.4.3 Potentially Affected Buildings

Based on the survey, there are 19 buildings identified on Block 18, which are dominated by semi-permanent buildings used for residential or cottages for shrimp farming activities in the brackish water pond area.

Figure 4-13.
General Conditions of Buildings on Block 18



Table 4 - 64. Owner, Number and the Wide of Building onBlock 18

No.	Owner	Number of Building (Unit)	Wide (m ²)
1	*****	1	68.40
2	*****	3	70.28
3	*****	2	71.01
4	*****	3	404.89
5	*****	2	397.53
6	*****	2	47.70
7	*****	1	22.48
8	*****	3	44.61
9	*****	1	42.33
10	*****	1	17.19
	Total	19	1,186.42

4.2.5. Block 19

4.2.5.1 Land Asset and the Use of Land

Block 19 is located in Patimban Village and is bordered with Block 17 and Block 18 on the west side, Java Sea on the north side, Block 20 on the east side, and the residential area of Patimban Village on the south side. The use of land on Block 19 is dominated by brackish water pond with the total wide of 56.65 hectares and paddy field with the total wide of 32.56 hectares. In addition, there are also farm fields and constructed lands which are distributed along the Patimban coastal line. The wide of land use on Block 19 can be seen in Table 4-65.

Figure 4-1.
The Map of Back-Up Area onBlock 19

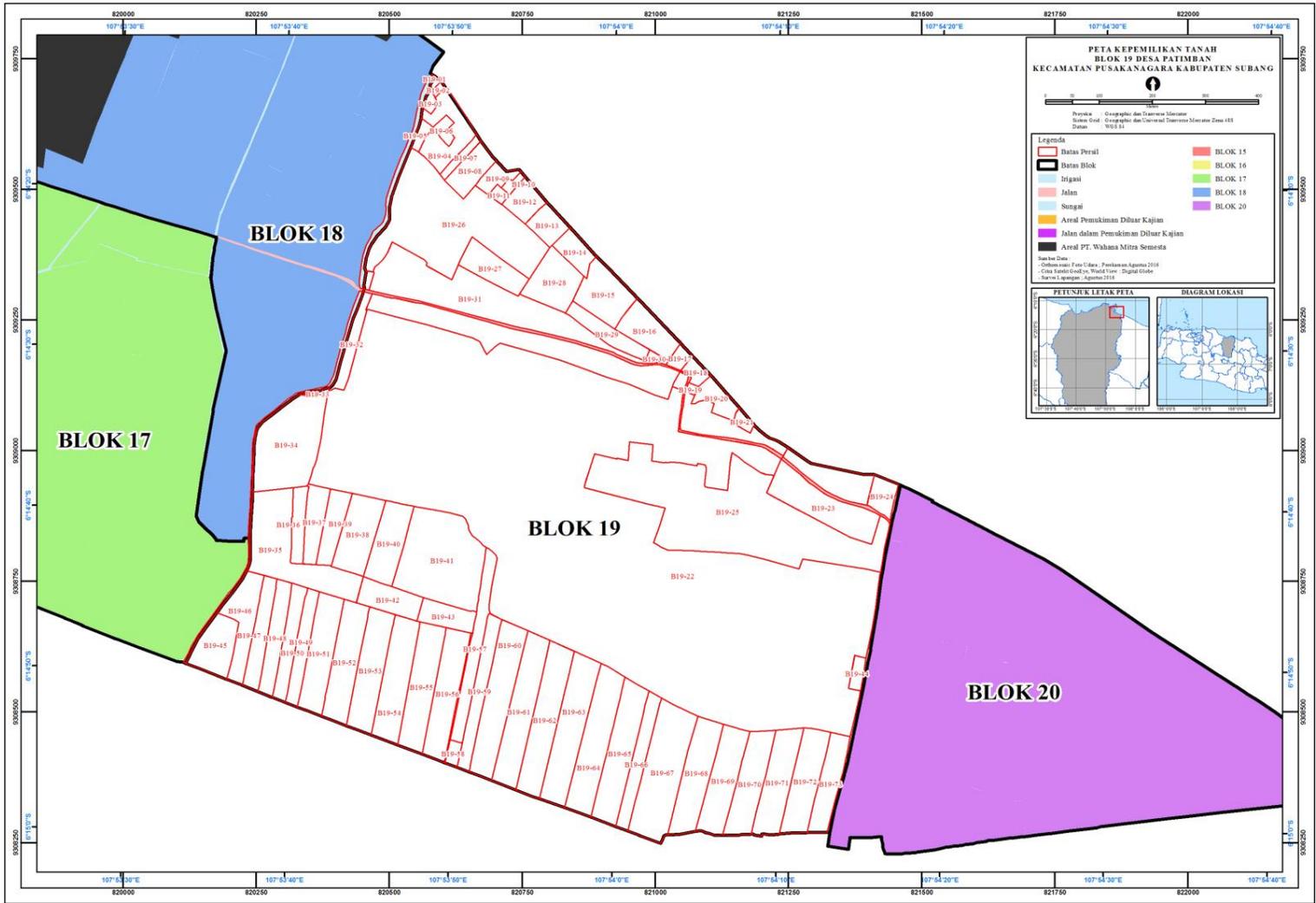


Table 4 - 65. The Wide and Land Use on Block 19

No.	Land Use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Irrigation	466.18	0.05
2	Road	5,326.58	0.53
3	Cemetery	2,549.44	0.25
4	Farm field	90,617.21	9.06
5	Constructed land	64,983.19	6.50
6	Meadow	26,183.63	2.62
7	Paddy field	325,624.53	32.56
8	River	7,895.23	0.79
9	Brackish water pond	566,494.59	56.65
	Total	1,090,140.59	109.01

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

4.2.5.2 The Wide and Ownership of Land

Based on the survey, there are 46 parcels of lands with 35 owners identified on Block 19. There is a company that owns a land on this block, namely ***** Historically, the land was initially owned by local people and then purchased by the company in 1988 for running tiger shrimp farming business. However, the business was stopped in 1995 as the company fell into bankruptcy at that time.

The local people back to till the land in the period of 1995-2011. In 2012, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, through one of its programs, provided aid in the form of turbines, engines, vanamei shrimp seed, and the feed until they are 40-day-old. The program lasted until 2014, and then continued with the establishment of BUMDES or village-owned enterprise and the people were given a full right to till the land. The BUMDES, in this respect, is established as an embodiment of the people's aspiration to regulate the tilling right of the land. As of to date, the number of land tillers on the company's land is approximately 23 persons.

Table 4 - 66. The Owner and Wide of Land Owned by the People on Block 19

No.	Owner	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	*****	3,649.79	0.36
2	*****	782.96	0.08
3	*****	1,300.67	0.13
4	*****	1,464.17	0.15
5	*****	7,607.42	0.76
6	*****	55,164.28	5.52
7	*****	19,201.15	1.92
8	*****	3,523.40	0.35
9	*****	8,669.83	0.87
10	*****	3,106.05	0.31
11	*****	1,263.03	0.13
12	*****	8,191.15	0.82

No.	Owner	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
13	*****	8,669.59	0.87
14	*****	970.51	0.10
15	*****	10,489.65	1.05
16	*****	2,420.33	0.24
17	*****	5,112.63	0.51
18	*****	412,705.36	41.27
19	*****	4,587.68	0.46
20	*****	5,138.61	0.51
21	*****	62,624.66	6.26
22	*****	3,634.81	0.36
23	*****	9,526.73	0.95
24	*****	779.69	0.08
25	*****	5,847.95	0.58
26	*****	19,380.67	1.94
27	*****	2,786.46	0.28
28	*****	354.17	0.04
29	*****	686.03	0.07
30	*****	8,432.65	0.84
31	*****	45,352.84	4.54
32	*****	3,669.18	0.37
33	*****	739.46	0.07
34	*****	24,744.44	2.47
35	*****	4,731.63	0.47
	Wide Total	757,309.66	75.73

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, Oktober 2016

In addition to community land, there is also land owned by the government on Blocked 19, namely *Bengkok* land, village land, state land, Subang Regency land, and waqf land. *Bengkok* land is in the form of paddy field, while village land and state land is in the form of riverbanks area, which land use classification is included in the brackish water pond area. Meanwhile, Suban Regency land is in the form of sample land to be used as the estimation of backfill volume for the development plan of Patimban Port, while waqf land is in the form of cemetery.

**Table 4 - 67. The Wide of Land Owned
by Government on Block 19**

No.	Owner	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Bengkok land	295,808.23	29.58
2	Village land	450.72	0.05
3	State land	13,110.93	1.31
4	Local government land	20,911.62	2.09
5	Waqf land	2,549.44	0.25
	Total	332,830.93	33.28

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, Oktober 2016

4.2.5.3 Potentially Affected Buildings

Based on the survey, there are 143 permanent and semi-permanent buildings identified on Block 19. The condition of buildings on Block 19 can be seen in Figure 4-15.

Figure 4-2.
General Conditions of Semi-Permanent Building along the Patimban Coastal Line



Figure 4-3.
Permanent Building on Block 19 in the form of Small Mosque



Table 4 - 68. Owner, Number and the Wide of Buildings on Block 19

No.	Owner	Number of Buildings	Wide (m ²)
1	*****	1	17.33
2	*****	1	124.16
3	*****	3	360.22
4	*****	1	230.80
5	*****	3	203.37
6	*****	6	442.66
7	*****	1	34.26
8	*****	3	307.36
9	*****	1	139.31
10	*****	3	278.58
11	*****	12	1,890.65
12	*****	4	618.30
13	*****	4	237.45
14	*****	4	866.08
15	*****	6	798.08
16	*****	48	5,890.24
17	*****	1	50.50
18	*****	4	984.05
19	*****	1	241.80
20	*****	3	302.61
21	*****	4	279.31
22	*****	6	603.15
23	*****	1	176.68
24	*****	3	169.34
25	*****	1	18.77
26	*****	6	296.52
27	*****	3	293.98
28	*****	4	268.07
29	*****	1	28.31
30	*****	4	767.89
	Total	143	16,919.82

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, Oktober 2016

4.2.6. Block 20

4.2.6.1 Land Asset and the Use of Land

Block 20 is located in Patimban Village and is bordered with Block 19 on the west side, Java Sea on the north and east sides, and residential area of Patimban Village on the south side. Most of land in this block is used for brackish water pond with the total wide area of 22.64

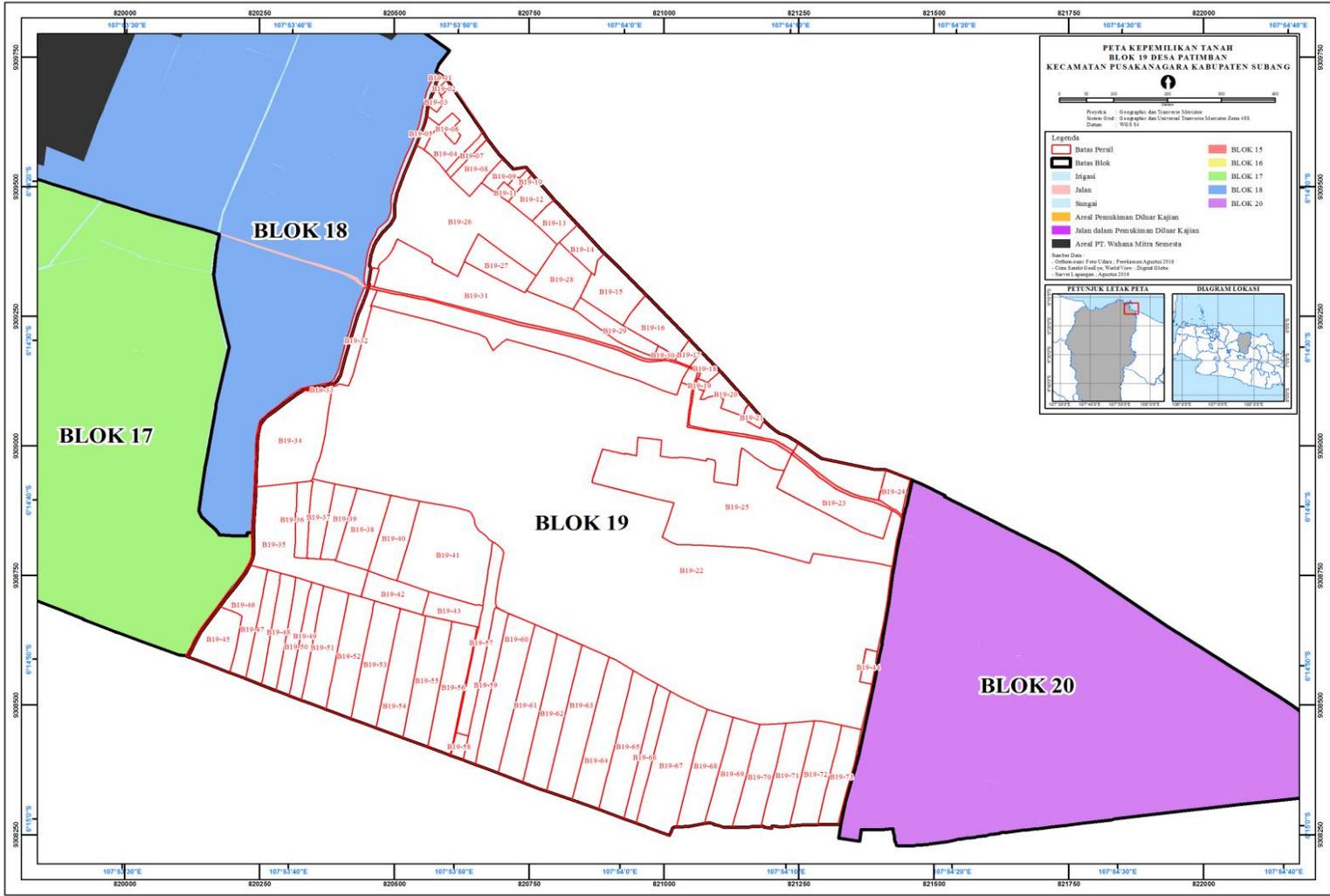
hectares, farm field of 9.56 hectares and paddy field of 4.40 hectares. The farm field is generally planted with annual crops such as long bean, eggplant, watermelon, corn, cassava, chili, etc. the wide of land use on Block 20 can be seen in Table 4-69.

Table 4 - 69. The Wide of Land Use On Block 20

No.	Land Use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Road	2,806.14	0.28
2	Cemetery	2,769.45	0.28
3	Farm field	95,553.81	9.56
4	Constructed land	13,595.14	1.36
5	Paddy field	44,043.00	4.40
6	Brackish water pond	226,426.61	22.64
	Total	385,194.15	38.52

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Figure 4-4.
The Map of Back-Up Area onBlock 20



4.2.6.2 The Wide and Ownership of Land

Based on the survey, there are 23 parcels of lands with 22 owners identified on Block 20. There is one person who owns the widest land on this block, namely Franky Pinalfian or who is usually called as Koh Alfin. The wide and owners of land on Block 20 can be seen in Table 4-70.

Table 4 - 70. The Owner and Wide of Land Owned by People on Block 20

No.	Owner	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	*****	32,853.82	3.29
2	*****	119,929.06	11.99
3	*****	9,346.57	0.93
4	*****	21,990.46	2.20
5	*****	21,389.45	2.14
6	*****	38,569.69	3.86
7	*****	3,551.53	0.36
8	*****	8,393.95	0.84
9	*****	4,372.92	0.44
10	*****	9,807.02	0.98
11	*****	26,550.40	2.66
12	*****	1,472.15	0.15
13	*****	545.53	0.05
14	*****	6,271.07	0.63
15	*****	1,843.29	0.18
16	*****	1,944.85	0.19
17	*****	442.27	0.04
18	*****	4,461.21	0.45
19	*****	2,058.97	0.21
20	*****	14,135.34	1.41
21	*****	1,326.25	0.13
22	*****	34,262.56	3.43
	Total	365,518.37	36.55

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

There are two ownership statuses of government land on Block 20, namely village land, in the form of village office, school, road, and brackish water pond; and waqf land, in the form of cemetery.

Table 4 - 71. The Wide of Land Owned by Government on Block 20

No.	Owner	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Village land	16,906.32	1.69
2	Waqf land	2,769.45	0.28
	Total	19,675.77	1.97

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

4.2.6.3 Potentially Affected Buildings

There are 40 semi-permanent buildings potentially affected by the project identified in Block 20.

Figure 4-5.
General Conditions of Buildings on Block 20



Table 4 - 72. Owner, Number and the Wide of Buildings on Block 20

No.	Owner	Number of Buildings	Wide (m ²)
1	*****	7	714.60
2	*****	1	21.75
3	*****	1	27.04
4	*****	2	289.62
5	*****	4	268.35
6	*****	2	196.54
7	*****	3	232.12
9	*****	5	1,515.63
10	*****	1	21.66
11	*****	10	1,464.30
12	*****	1	14.15
13	*****	3	71.80
	Total	40	4,837.54

4.3. GENERAL CONDITION OF LANDOWNERS AND LAND TENANTS OR SHARECROPPERS IN BACK UP AREA

Based on the map of land use, the land ownership in the back-up area is dominated by the ownership of paddy field and brackish water pond. The paddy fields are identified owned by individuals and the village in the form of *Bengkok* Land or the village land used as paddy

field to fund salaries of village officials. Meanwhile, the ownership of brackish water pond is divided into individual ownership and company or private ownership. There are two companies running the brackish water pond business in the administrative area of Patimban Village, namely ***** and *****. In addition, there is one company that is also located in back-up area, namely *****.

The owners of lands in Patimban Village are mostly living outside Patimban Village, among others in Kalentambo Village, Rancadaka Village, Gempol Village, and a few of them are even living outside Subang Regency. Unlike the landowners, the land tenants are generally living in Patimban Village and they have been living in the village for a very long time. There are 156 landowners in the back-up area.

The dominant livelihoods of land tenants in the back-up area are identified in line with the land use, among others:

1. The sharecropper of paddy field.
2. The land tenants for brackish water pond business.
3. The sharecropper of farm land.
4. The land tenants for retailing business purpose.

With respect to land management pattern, in general, landowners manage their own lands by assigning some workers. However, there are also some landowners who hand over the management of their lands to the land tenants or sharecroppers. In addition, there are also landowners who manage their own land and also become the sharecroppers in other people's land. The following table highlights the quantification of the number of landowners and land tenants or sharecroppers per block in the back-up area.

**Table 4 - 73. The Number of Landowners and Land Tenants
in the Patimban Port Project Area**

Block	Number of Landowners	Number of Land Tenants
15	50	-
16	25	-
17	43	-
18	13	6
19	35	72
20	22	2
Total	156	80

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

4.3.1. The Number of Landowners and Land Tenants in Patimban Coastal

The lands used for retailing businesses by tenants are mostly located in Patimban coastal area. The tenants build food stalls or cafés along the coastal area on the permission of landowners. Based on the collected data, there are 23 landowners in Patimban Coastal area with 101 food stalls or cafes owned by 52 land tenants.

Table 4 - 74. The Wide of Buildings Along The Beach for Retailing Business

No.	Landowner	Land Tenant	Number of Building	Wide of Building (m ²)
1	*****	-	1	124.16
2	*****	-	3	360.22
3	*****		1	230.80
4	*****	*****	1	66.60
5	*****	*****	1	81.47
6	*****	*****	1	90.31
		*****	2	217.06
7	*****	-	1	139.31
8	*****	*****	1	63.89
		*****	2	214.70
9	*****	*****	2	390.34
		*****	2	378.91
		*****	2	244.00
		*****	1	214.66
		*****	1	202.01
		*****	1	117.14
		*****	2	159.87
		*****	1	183.73
10	*****	*****	1	173.49
		*****	2	159.90
		*****	1	284.91
11	*****	*****	4	237.45
12	*****	*****	1	295.97
		*****	1	130.41
		*****	1	291.64
		*****	1	148.07

PATIMBAN PORT, SUBANG REGENCY

No.	Landowner	Land Tenant	Number of Building	Wide of Building (m ²)
13	*****	*****	1	245.72
		-	5	552.36
14	*****	*****	1	179.19
		*****	1	111.99
		*****	2	226.47
		*****	1	473.38
		*****	2	248.37
		*****	1	118.20
		*****	1	57.34
		*****	1	109.07
		*****	3	460.17
		*****	1	116.00
		*****	1	43.31
		*****	3	417.56
		*****	2	248.64
		*****	1	194.25
		*****	1	159.27
		*****	3	257.34
		*****	1	99.88
		*****	1	138.00
		*****	4	559.63
15	*****	*****	1	178.40
		*****	1	223.69
		*****	1	292.35
		*****	1	289.60
16	*****	*****	1	241.80
17	*****	*****	3	302.61
18	*****	-	3	556.16
19	*****	-	1	176.68
20	*****	-	3	169.34
21	*****	*****	1	122.46
		-	2	171.51
22	*****	-	4	268.07

No.	Landowner	Land Tenant	Number of Building	Wide of Building (m ²)
23	*****	*****	1	190.99
		*****	1	271.35
		*****	2	305.55
	Total		101	13,977.70

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

4.3.2. The Land Ownership in Other Locations

Based on the field survey result, most of the land tenants who run the food stalls, restaurants or cafés are staying in the villages in which their businesses are located, and they don't have any land elsewhere. In the land acquisition activity, the local government should pay attention to this condition while figuring out the best solution for those land tenants who do not have any land in any other location. In addition, the local government should also seek the best solution program in term of livelihood recovery activity given the fact that running food stalls, restaurants or cafés have been the main livelihoods for those land tenants along the Patimban Coastal line.

4.3.3. Characteristics of Land Tenants Who Run the Brackish Water Ponds

There are 25 land tenants who run the brackish water ponds on the land area owned by 4 different landowners on Blocks 18, 19 and 20. The names of land tenants who run the brackish water pond business and landowners on each block of potentially affected area can be seen in the following table.

Table 4 - 75. The Names of Land Tenants Who Run the Brackish Water Pond Business and Landowners on Each Block

No.	Landowner	Land Tenant	Block			Total
			18	19	20	
1	*****	*****	1			4
		*****	1			
		*****	1			
		*****	1			
2	*****	*****			1	1
3	*****	*****			1	1
4	*****	*****		1		19
		*****		1		
		*****		1		
		*****		1		

4.4. PLANTS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT IN BACK-UP AREA

Based on the field survey, there are 36 types of plants potentially affected by the project in the entire blocks. More detailed on the plants potentially affected by the project can be seen in Table 4-77.

Table 4 - 77. The Number of Plants Potentially Affected by the Project

No.	Types of Plants	Block						Total	%
		15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	Akasia	3	0	0	9	43	16	71	2.62
2	Angsana	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0.30
3	Asem	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0.15
4	Bakau	0	15	0	16	160	0	191	7.06
5	Belimbing wuluh	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.04
6	Beringin	5	0	0	1	9	0	15	0.55
7	Bintaro	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.04
8	Gamal	45	80	0	0	12	15	152	5.62
9	Gempol	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.04
10	Glodokan	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.04
11	Jabon	25	2	0	0	0	0	27	1.00
12	Jambu air	30	5	0	0	0	0	35	1.29
13	Jambu biji	13	14	0	0	0	10	37	1.37
14	Jati	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	0.11
15	Kelapa	39	241	0	2	8	24	314	11.60
16	Kersen	29	43	2	6	47	0	127	4.69
17	Ketapang	0	0	0	1	49	8	58	2.14
18	Lamtoro	46	66	0	15	67	69	263	9.72
19	Mahoni	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0.15
20	Mangga	41	171	0	0	0	73	285	10.53
21	Mengkudu	7	21	0	0	0	3	31	1.15
22	Nangka	0	8	0	0	0	1	9	0.33
23	Palem putri	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	0.48
24	Palem tiang	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	0.41
25	Palem tupai	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0.18
26	Pepaya	8	33	0	0	0	6	47	1.74
27	Pete	0	14	0	0	0	0	14	0.52
28	Pisang	70	121	1	58	189	268	707	26.12
29	Randu	9	17	0	0	0	1	27	1.00
30	Saga	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0.15
31	Sawit	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.04
32	Sawo	0	10	0	0	0	2	12	0.44
33	Srikaya	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.04
34	Sukun	0	17	0	0	0	0	17	0.63
35	Trembesi	0	2	0	0	9	10	21	0.78
36	Waru	4	95	0	24	32	34	189	6.98
	Total	375	983	3	132	635	579	2707	100

Source: Field Survey, October 2016

Based on the result of questionnaires distribution in each block, the plants potentially affected by the project can be seen in the following description.

4.4.1. Trees and Plants Potentially Affected by the Project

A. Annual Plants

Based on the survey, 30.4% of annual crops potentially affected by the project are rice, and then followed by banana (19.6%) with the wide area of between 1,000 m² to 30,000 m². More detailed on this can be seen in the following Table 4-78 and Table 4-79.

Table 4 - 78. The Number of Parcel of Annual Crops Potentially Affected by the Project

No	Type of Annual Crops	Block						Total	%
		15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	Bawang	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4.3%
2	Buntung	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2.2%
3	Jagung	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2.2%
4	Kacang	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2.2%
5	Kacang Panjang	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2.2%
6	Kelapa	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2.2%
7	Kelapa	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4.3%
8	Kormis	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2.2%
9	Mangga	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	6.5%
10	Mangga	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2.2%
11	Padi	5	1	4	0	2	2	14	30.4%
12	Pare	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2.2%
13	Pepaya	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2.2%
14	Pisang	2	0	0	1	4	2	9	19.6%
15	Sawi	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2.2%
16	Semangka	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4.3%
17	Terong	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2.2%
18	Timun	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4.3%
19	Ubi	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2.2%
Total		9	1	6	1	21	8	46	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Table 4 - 79. The Wide Area of Annual Crops Potentially Affected by the Project

No	Wide of Area (m ²)	Block			Total	%
		17	19	20		
1	1,000	0	1	0	1	14.3%
2	1,750	0	1	0	1	14.3%
3	2,500	0	1	0	1	14.3%
4	3,000	0	1	0	1	14.3%
5	7,000	0	1	0	1	14.3%
6	7,212	1	0	0	1	14.3%
7	30,000	0	0	1	1	14.3%
Total		1	5	1	7	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

The frequency of harvest in one year is generally 1 to 3 times a year with the production of between 10 to 10,000 kg/m² with the selling price of between Rp 4,500 to Rp 4,000,000 in one harvest.

Table 4 - 80. The Frequency of Harvest in One Year

No.	Harvest Frequency	Block						Total	%
		15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	1 time	2	1	0	0	2	0	5	27.8%
2	2 times	1	0	2	1	2	2	8	44.4%
3	3 times	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	22.2%
4	4 times	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5.6%
Total		3	1	2	1	9	2	18	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Table 4 - 81. The Production in Each Harvest

No	Harvest Production (Kg/m ²)	Block					Total	%
		15	17	18	19	20		
1	10	0	0	1	0	0	1	8.3%
2	50	0	0	0	1	0	1	8.3%
3	30	1	0	0	0	0	1	8.3%
4	100	0	0	0	1	0	1	8.3%
5	1,500	0	0	0	0	1	1	8.3%
6	2,000	0	1	0	1	0	2	16.7%
7	3,000	1	0	0	0	0	1	8.3%
8	4,000	1	0	0	0	1	2	16.7%
9	7,000	0	0	0	1	0	1	8.3%
10	10,000	0	0	0	1	0	1	8.3%
Total		3	1	1	5	2	12	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Table 4 - 82. Selling Price per Kg

No	Selling Price (Rp)	Block			Total	%
		15	19	20		
1	4,000	0	2	0	2	25.0%
2	7,000	0	1	0	1	12.5%
3	100,000	2	0	0	2	25.0%
4	900,000	0	0	1	1	12.5%
5	4,000,000	0	2	0	2	25.0%
Total		2	5	1	8	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

B. Woody Plants

Table 4-85 describes the data on the types and number of woody plants potentially affected by the land acquisition activity for the project. Based on the survey, there are 13 species of

woody plants potentially affected by the land acquisition, among others, earleaf acacia and terminalia catappa (18.2%) and sonneratia (13.6%).

Table 4 - 83. The Number of Woody Plants Potentially Affected by the Project

No	Type of Woody Plants	Block						Total	%
		15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	Beringin	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	9.1%
2	Cabe	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4.5%
3	Jati	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4.5%
4	Kapidada	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	13.6%
5	Ketapang	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	18.2%
6	Ki Hujan	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4.5%
7	Kormis	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	18.2%
8	Labu	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4.5%
9	Lantoro	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4.5%
10	Pisang	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4.5%
11	Rundu	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4.5%
12	Sengan	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4.5%
13	Waru	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4.5%
Total		4	0	0	2	13	3	22	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Based on the age, 69.7% of the potentially affected woody plants have the age of over 10 years, and then followed by the age of 6-10 years (21.2%).

Table 4 - 84. The Number of Woody Plants Potentially Affected by the Project by Age

No	The Age of the Plants	Block						Total	%
		15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	1-3 years	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	6.1%
2	4-5 years, with butt wood diameter 4-6 cm	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3.0%
3	6-10 years, with butt wood diameter 7-20 cm	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	21.2%
4	Above 10 years, with butt wood diameter more than 20 cm	1	0	0	10	12	0	23	69.7%
Total		1	0	0	10	21	1	33	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

C. Fruit Plants

Based on Table 4-87, there are 27 types of fruit plants that potentially affected by the project, among others, bananas (29.6%) and mangoes (22.2%). More detailed on this can be seen in the table below.

Table 4 - 85. The Number of Fruit Plants Potentially Affected by the Project

No	Type of Fruit Plants	Block						Total	%
		15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	Cabe	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3.3%
2	Kacang	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3.3%
3	Kelapa	0	2	0	0	4	2	8	26.7%

No	Type of Fruit Plants	Block						Total	%
		15	16	17	18	19	20		
4	Labu	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3.3%
5	Mangga	4	1	1	0	0	2	8	26.7%
6	Pepaya	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	6.7%
7	Pisang	0	1	2	1	2	2	8	26.7%
8	Terong	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3.3%
Total		4	5	4	4	7	6	30	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Based on the age, 47.2% of the potentially affected fruit plants have the age of 1-3 years, 47.1% of them have the age of over 10 years, and 11.8% of them have the age of 4-5 years.

Table 4 - 86. The Number of Fruit Plants Potentially Affected by the Project by Age

No	Jenis Tanaman Buah	Block						Total	%
		15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	1-3 years	1	0	1	3	0	2	7	30.4%
2	4-5 years	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4.3%
3	6-10 years	1	0	0	1	3	0	5	21.7%
4	Above 10 years	2	1	2	0	2	3	10	43.5%
Total		4	1	3	4	5	6	23	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

The total production in one harvest by age category of plants can be seen in Table 5-62, and Table 4-87.

Table 4 - 87. Production Per Plant in One Harvest by Plant Age

Age of Plant	Production Per Plant (kg)	Block						Total	%
		15	16	17	18	19	20		
1-3 years	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8.3%
	200	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8.3%
	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8.3%
	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8.3%
4-5 years	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8.3%
	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8.3%
6-10 years	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.3%
	15	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8.3%
	40	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8.3%
Above 10 years	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.3%
	200	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8.3%
	40	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8.3%
Total		2	0	1	4	4	1	12	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Table 4 - 88. Harvest Frequency in One Year by Plant Age

Age of Plant	Harvest Frequency	Block						Total	%
		15	16	17	18	19	20		
1-3 years	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	30.8%
	15	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7.7%
	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7.7%
	100	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7.7%
4-5 years	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7.7%
6-10 years	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.7%
	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7.7%
Above 10 years	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.7%
	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	15.4%
Total		2	0	1	4	2	4	13	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

The selling price of the fruits is ranging between Rp 800-Rp 1,000,000 per kg in each harvest.

Table 4 - 89. Selling Price per Kg in One Harvest

No.	Selling Price (Rp)	Block						Total	%
		15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	800	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5.9%
2	2,000	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5.9%
3	2,500	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5.9%
4	4,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5.9%
5	5,000	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5.9%
6	6,000	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	17.6%
7	7,000	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5.9%
8	10,000	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	17.6%
9	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5.9%
10	14,000	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5.9%
11	15,000	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5.9%
12	20,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5.9%
13	1,000,000	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5.9%
Total		3	1	1	4	4	4	17	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

4.5. OTHER ASSETS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT IN BACK-UP AREA

Based on the assets inventorying data, there are also other objects related to the land that will be affected by the project, namely 15 drainages and 8 electrical poles. The length of the

drainages is 8-300 meters with the width of 4-24 meters, and the height of electrical poles is 4 meters and 8 meters. The drainages are privately owned by the people.

Table 4 - 90. Assets Potentially Affected by the Project

No	Block	Assets Potentially Affected by the Project				Total
		Drainage	%	Electrical Pole	%	
1	17	2	8.7%	0	0.0%	2
2	18	3	13.0%	1	4.3%	4
3	19	10	43.5%	7	30.4%	17
Total		15	65.2%	8	34.8%	23

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Table 4 - 91. The Dimension of Assets Potentially Affected by the Project

Asset Dimension		Block			Total
		17	18	19	
Length (m)	3	0	0	1	1
	8	0	1	0	1
	10	1	0	0	1
	20	0	0	3	3
	50	0	0	1	1
	56	0	0	1	1
	64	0	0	1	1
	76	0	0	2	2
	90	0	0	1	1
	100	0	0	1	1
	240	1	0	0	1
300	0	1	0	1	
Wide (m)	4	0	1	0	1
	8	0	1	0	1
	24	1	0	0	1
Height (m)	4	1	0	0	1
	8	0	1	0	1
	75	1	0	0	1

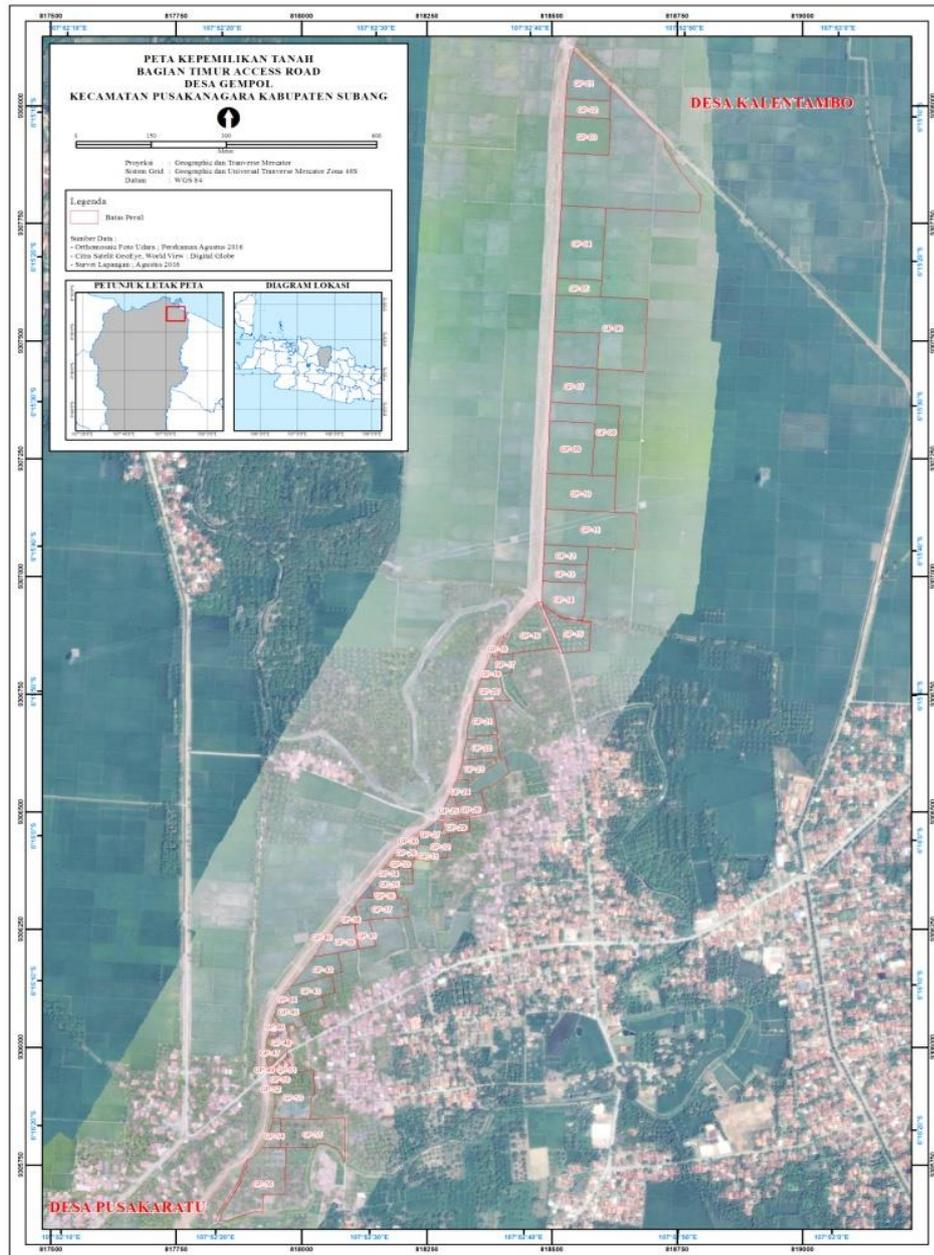
Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

4.6. POTENTIALLY AFFECTED LAND BY THE EXPANSION OF ACCESS ROAD IN EACH VILLAGE

4.6.1. Gempol Village

Kalentambao Village is adjacent to Kalentambo Village and Pusaka Ratu Village. The map of parcels of lands in Gempol Village is presented in Figure 4.19

Figure 4-6.
Map of Parcels of Lands in Gempol Village



4.6.1.1 The Land Use

Based on the survey, the lands in this village are used for irrigation canal, road, constructed land, farm land (generally mango commodity), paddy field, and river. The lands that potentially affected by the expansion plan of access road to the port are used for paddy field with the wide of 4.7 hectares and farm land with the wide of 2.30 hectares.

Table 4 - 92. The Wide of Land use that Have Been Inventoried in Gempol Village

No.	Land Use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Irrigation	324.69	0.03
2	Road	2,403.47	0.24
3	Constructed land	4,168.37	0.42
4	Farm field	61,531.17	6.15
5	Paddy field	199,791.58	19.98
6	River	361.58	0.04
Wide Total		268,579.28	26.86

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 93. The Wide of Land Use Owned by People that Potentially Affected in Gempol Village

No.	Land Use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Constructed land	4,168.37	0.42
2	Farm field	23,032.73	2.30
3	Paddy field	46,963.61	4.70
Total		74,164.71	7.41

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 94. The Wide of Land Use Owned by Government that Potentially Affected in Gempol Village

No.	Land Use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Irrigation	99.85	0.01
2	Road	1,024.30	0.10
3	Farm field	584.93	0.06
4	Paddy field	5,577.73	0.56
5	River	338.77	0.03
Total		7,625.59	0.76

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

4.6.1.2 Land Ownership

There are 47 landowners, whose lands are potentially affected by the project, identified in Kalentambo Village. However, not all of the lands will be affected by the project. The wide of lands owned by the people and the government that have been inventoried and potentially affected by the project is presented in the table below.

**Table 4 - 95. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by People
that have been Inventoried in Gempol Village**

No.	The Land Owner Name's	Code	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	*****	GP-39	3,452.11	0.35
2	*****	GP-26	2,313.41	0.23
3	*****	GP-49	250.04	0.03
4	*****	GP-45	3,810.97	0.38
5	*****	GP-55	7,823.68	0.78
6	*****	GP-38	832.41	0.08
7	*****	GP-52	247.25	0.02
8	*****	GP-12	3,459.74	0.35
9	*****	GP-19	1,063.35	0.11
10	*****	GP-40	58.68	0.01
11	*****	GP-16	6,847.69	0.68
12	*****	GP-05	3,252.89	0.33
13	*****	GP-43	3,086.82	0.31
14	*****	GP-33	966.80	0.10
15	*****	GP-44	495.64	0.05
16	*****	GP-22	5,992.26	0.60
17	*****	GP-01	5,820.99	0.58
18	*****	GP-28	1,534.79	0.15
19	*****	GP-17	1,094.92	0.11
		GP-20	2,477.22	0.25
20	*****	GP-46	617.79	0.06
21	*****	GP-15	5,021.03	0.50
22	*****	GP-10	10,449.62	1.04
23	*****	GP-25	1,166.25	0.12
		GP-42	3,603.09	0.36
24	*****	GP-27	1,498.64	0.15
25	*****	GP-02	3,364.24	0.34
		GP-04	13,768.07	1.38
		GP-06	21,276.29	2.13
		GP-08	10,665.14	1.07
		GP-11	13,761.85	1.38
		GP-21	3,878.95	0.39
26	*****	GP-41	1,811.29	0.18
27	*****	GP-14	5,931.56	0.59
28	*****	GP-03	7,079.78	0.71
29	*****	GP-18	343.80	0.03
30	*****	GP-09	10,128.25	1.01
31	*****	GP-36	729.26	0.07
32	*****	GP-51	635.05	0.06
33	*****	GP-24	1,299.80	0.13
		GP-34	533.59	0.05
		GP-54	1,513.61	0.15

No.	The Land Owner Name's	Code	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
34	*****	GP-30	1,133.66	0.11
35	*****	GP-35	3,067.79	0.31
36	*****	GP-07	7,008.39	0.70
37	*****	GP-23	2,375.04	0.24
38	*****	GP-13	3,359.39	0.34
39	*****	GP-31	1,082.57	0.11
40	*****	GP-50	385.04	0.04
41	*****	GP-29	249.10	0.02
42	*****	GP-53	7,017.19	0.70
43	*****	GP-37	4,425.99	0.44
44	*****	GP-47	803.97	0.08
45	*****	GP-48	1,726.52	0.17
46	*****	GP-32	1,510.89	0.15
47	*****	GP-56	11,237.06	1.12
Luas Total			219,341.23	21.93

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 96. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by Government Inventoried in Gempol Village

No.	Owner	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	BENGKOK LAND	45,492.05	4.55
2	VILLAGE LAND	2,728.16	0.27
3	STATE LAND	1,019.42	0.10
Total		49,239.63	32.91

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 97. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by People Potentially Affected in Gempol Village

No.	Land Owner Name's	Code	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	*****	GP-39	2,307.96	0.23
2	*****	GP-26	196.33	0.02
3	*****	GP-49	250.04	0.03
4	*****	GP-45	1,391.39	0.14
5	*****	GP-55	466.98	0.05
6	*****	GP-38	832.41	0.08
7	*****	GP-52	247.25	0.02
8	*****	GP-12	1,190.09	0.12
9	*****	GP-19	1,063.35	0.11
10	*****	GP-40	58.68	0.01
11	*****	GP-16	3,313.33	0.33
12	*****	GP-05	1,095.65	0.11
13	*****	GP-43	1,013.26	0.10
14	*****	GP-33	716.54	0.07
15	*****	GP-44	495.64	0.05

PATIMBAN PORT, SUBANG REGENCY

No.	Land Owner Name's	Code	Wide (m2)	Wide (ha)
16	*****	GP-22	1,464.55	0.15
17	*****	GP-01	2,715.79	0.27
18	*****	GP-28	448.38	0.04
19	*****	GP-17	444.46	0.04
		GP-20	2,477.22	0.25
20	*****	GP-46	617.79	0.06
21	*****	GP-15	158.45	0.02
22	*****	GP-10	2,269.96	0.23
23	*****	GP-25	1,166.25	0.12
		GP-42	2,229.22	0.22
24	*****	GP-27	1,498.64	0.15
25	*****	GP-02	1,144.86	0.11
		GP-04	4,615.22	0.46
		GP-06	2,330.03	0.23
		GP-08	1,174.81	0.12
		GP-11	2,267.29	0.23
		GP-21	2,442.95	0.24
26	*****	GP-41	40.14	0.00
27	*****	GP-14	1,673.77	0.17
28	*****	GP-03	2,327.95	0.23
29	*****	GP-18	343.80	0.03
30	*****	GP-09	3,357.89	0.34
31	*****	GP-36	252.82	0.03
32	*****	GP-51	635.05	0.06
33	*****	GP-24	1,299.80	0.13
		GP-34	533.59	0.05
		GP-54	1,513.61	0.15
34	*****	GP-30	1,133.66	0.11
35	*****	GP-35	1,690.34	0.17
36	*****	GP-07	2,321.22	0.23
37	*****	GP-23	1,390.06	0.14
38	*****	GP-13	1,164.20	0.12
39	*****	GP-31	250.78	0.03
40	*****	GP-50	385.04	0.04
41	*****	GP-29	249.10	0.02
42	*****	GP-53	2,343.27	0.23
43	*****	GP-37	1,245.19	0.12
44	*****	GP-47	803.97	0.08
45	*****	GP-48	1,726.52	0.17
46	*****	GP-32	121.66	0.01
47	*****	GP-56	3,256.46	0.33
Luas Total			74,164.71	7.42

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 98. The Wide of Land Owned by Government Potentially Affected in Gempol Village

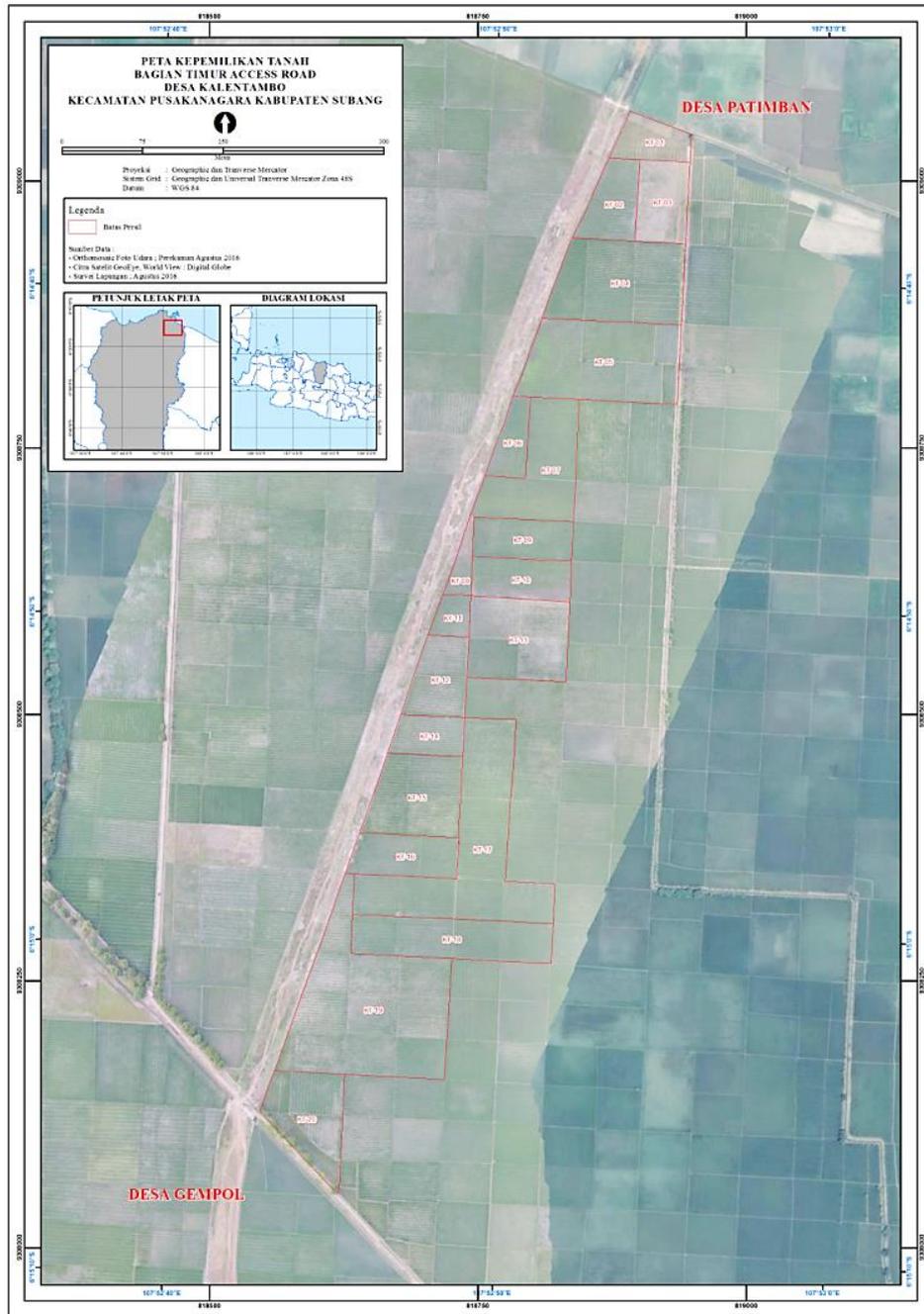
No.	Owner	Wide (m2)	Wide (ha)
1	BENGKOK LAND	5,577.73	0.56
2	VILLAGE LAND	1,124.15	0.11
3	STATE LAND	923.71	0.09
Total		7,625.59	0.76

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

4.6.2. Kaletambo Village

Kalentambao Village is adjacent to Patimban Village and Gempol Village. There is no land owned by the government in this village. However, based on the survey, there are 18 landowners in this village whose lands are potentially affected by the project. The map of parcels of lands in Kalentambo Village is presented in Figure 4.20.

Figure 4-20.
The Map of Parcels of Lands in Kalentambo Village



4.6.2.1 The Land Use

Based on the survey, the land in this village that potentially affected by the expansion plan of access road to the port is used for paddy fields and irrigation canals owned by the people. The wide of land that have been inventoried and the wide of land potentially affected by the project can be seen in Table 4-99 and Table 4-100.

Table 4 - 99. The Wide of Land Use that have been Inventoried in Kalentambo Village

No.	Land use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Irrigation	952.25	0.10
2	Paddy field	114,199.69	11.42
Total		115,151.95	11.52

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 100. The Wide of Land Use Potentially Affected in Kalentambo Village

No.	Land use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Irrigation	630.99	0.06
2	Paddy field	30,365.90	3.04
Total		30,996.89	3.10

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

4.6.2.2 Land Ownership

There are 18 landowners, whose lands are potentially affected by the project, identified in Kalentambo Village. The total wide of lands that have been inventoried is 11.45 hectares and the wide of potentially affected by the project is 3.03 hectares. The wide and owners of land potentially affected by the project that have been inventoried in this village are presented in Table 4-101 and Table 4-102.

Table 4 - 101. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by People Inventoried in Kalentanbo Village

No.	The Land Owner Name	Code	Wide (m2)	Wide (ha)
1	*****	KT-11	1,261.02	0.13
2	*****	KT-04	9,129.98	0.91
3	*****	KT-13	6,966.51	0.70
4	*****	KT-19	17,562.99	1.76
5	*****	KT-02	3,434.50	0.34
6	*****	KT-09	3,425.26	0.34
7	*****	KT-14	2,375.24	0.24
8	*****	KT-12	3,705.68	0.37
		KT-16	3,787.07	0.38
9	*****	KT-06	2,149.43	0.21
10	*****	KT-05	10,605.44	1.06
11	*****	KT-01	2,639.87	0.26
12	*****	KT-10	3,469.71	0.35
13	*****	KT-18	6,944.91	0.69
14	*****	KT-17	14,139.52	1.41
15	*****	KT-15	6,159.78	0.62
16	*****	KT-20	5,657.63	0.57
17	*****	KT-08	1,078.38	0.11

No.	The Land Owner Name	Code	Wide (m2)	Wide (ha)
18	*****	KT-03	3,586.00	0.36
Luas Total			115,151.94	11.52

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 102. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by People Potentially Affected in Kalentambo Village

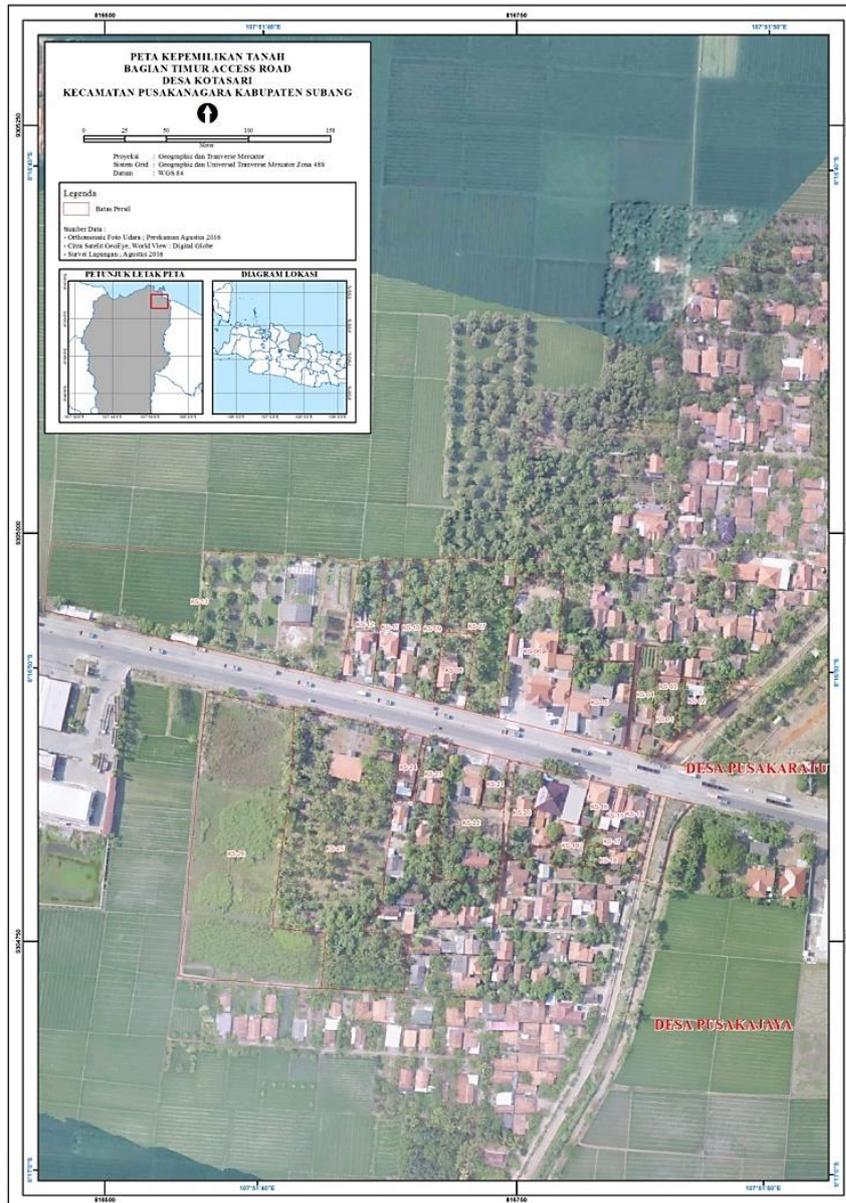
No.	Land Owner Name	Code	Wide (m2)	Wide (ha)
1	*****	KT-11	1,261.02	0.13
2	*****	KT-04	2,518.76	0.25
3	*****	KT-13	48.95	0.00
4	*****	KT-19	5,017.52	0.50
5	*****	KT-02	2,576.91	0.26
6	*****	KT-09	820.00	0.08
7	*****	KT-14	1,147.45	0.11
8	*****	KT-12	2,357.53	0.24
		KT-16	1,217.94	0.12
9	*****	KT-06	2,149.43	0.21
10	*****	KT-05	2,438.15	0.24
11	*****	KT-01	1,418.85	0.14
		KT-10	413.88	0.04
12	*****	KT-18	222.23	0.02
13	*****	KT-17	656.62	0.07
14	*****	KT-15	2,368.82	0.24
15	*****	KT-20	1,585.55	0.16
16	*****	KT-08	1,078.38	0.11
17	*****	KT-03	14.89	0.00
18	*****	KT-07	1,684.02	0.17
Luas Total			30,996.89	3.10

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

4.6.3. Kota Sari Village

Kota Sari Village is located in the northern coastal road and is adjacent to Pusaka Ratu Village and Pusaka Jaya Village. The map of parcels of lands in Kota Sari Village is presented in Figure 4-21.

Figure 4-21.
The Map of Parcels of Lands in Kota Sari Village



4.6.3.1 The Land Use

Based on the survey, there are 8 types of land uses in Kota Sari Village, namely irrigation, road, constructed land, plantation (generally mango commodity), paddy field, river and riverbank. The types of land use that potentially affected by this project are plantation and constructed land.

Table 4 - 103. The Wide of Land Use that have been Inventoried in Kota Sari Village

No.	Land Use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Irrigation	657.11	0.07
2	Road	961.55	0.10
3	Constructed land	23,947.86	2.39
4	Meadow	10,519.23	1.05
5	Farm field	16,224.59	1.62
6	Paddy field	4,536.43	0.45
7	River	223.27	0.02
8	Riverbank	572.63	0.06
Total		57,642.68	5.76

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 104. The Wide of Land Owned by People that Potentially Affected in Kota Sari Village

No.	Land Use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Constructed land	2,324.61	0.23
2	Farm field	476.72	0.05
Total		2,801.33	0.28

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 105. The Wide of Land Owned by Government that Potentially Affected in Kota Sari Village

No.	Land Use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1.	River Bank	150.75	0.02
2.	Irrigation	125.64	0.01
3.	Road	81.71	0.01
4.	Constructed land	329.54	0.03
5.	River	45.00	0.00
Total		732.64	0.07

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

4.6.3.2 The Land Ownership

Based on the survey, there are 26 landowners identified in this village, but only 19 of them whose lands potentially affected by the project. The total wide of lands that have been inventoried in this village is 11,45 hectares, while the total wide of lands potentially affected by the project is 0,33 hectares. The wide and owners of land potentially affected by the project that have been inventoried in this village are presented in Table 4-106 and Table 4-107.

Table 4 - 106. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by People that have been Inventoried in Kota Sari Village

No.	Land Owner Nama	Code	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	*****	KS-12	1,350.51	0.14
2	*****	KS-04	644.67	0.06
3	*****	KS-21	429.88	0.04
4	*****	KS-25	10,123.88	1.01
5	*****	KS-16	500.76	0.05
6	*****	KS-26	10,519.23	1.05
7	*****	KS-06	3,343.42	0.33
8	*****	KS-07	2,798.11	0.28
9	*****	KS-05	1,834.47	0.18
10	*****	KS-17	347.88	0.03
11	*****	KS-15	164.62	0.02
12	*****	KS-14	379.43	0.04
13	*****	KS-09	1,118.51	0.11
14	*****	KS-10	1,087.34	0.11
15	*****	KS-01	434.54	0.04
16	*****	KS-19	455.84	0.05
17	*****	KS-20	886.18	0.09
18	*****	KS-22	2,604.34	0.26
19	*****	KS-24	445.65	0.04
20	*****	KS-02	628.74	0.06
21	*****	KS-11	1,001.24	0.10
22	*****	KS-13	10,637.15	1.06
23	*****	KS-08	893.32	0.09
24	*****	KS-03	191.68	0.02
25	*****	KS-18	396.11	0.04
26	*****	KS-23	585.41	0.06
Luas Total			53,802.90	5.38

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 107. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by Government Inventoried

No.	Owner	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	VILLAGE LAND	1,071.69	0.11
2	STATE LAND	1,070.74	0.11
3	LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAND	382.28	0.04
4	PUBLIC WORK LAND	213.64	0.02
5	WAQF LAND	1,101.43	0.11
Total		3,839.78	0.38

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 108. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by People Potentially Affected in Kota Sari Village

No.	Land Owner Name	Code	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	*****	KS-12	76.80	0.01
2	*****	KS-04	32.02	0.00
3	*****	KS-21	64.38	0.01
4	*****	KS-25	412.90	0.04
5	*****	KS-16	500.76	0.05
6	*****	KS-06	171.14	0.02
7	*****	KS-07	84.96	0.01
8	*****	KS-05	221.12	0.02
9	*****	KS-15	164.62	0.02
10	*****	KS-14	379.43	0.04
11	*****	KS-09	49.04	0.00
12	*****	KS-10	50.89	0.01
13	*****	KS-20	90.33	0.01
14	*****	KS-22	141.94	0.01
15	*****	KS-24	78.17	0.01
16	*****	KS-11	52.10	0.01
17	*****	KS-13	63.82	0.01
18	*****	KS-08	77.88	0.01
19	*****	KS-23	89.01	0.01
Luas Total			2,801.33	0.28

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 109. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by Government Potentially Affected in Kota Sari Village

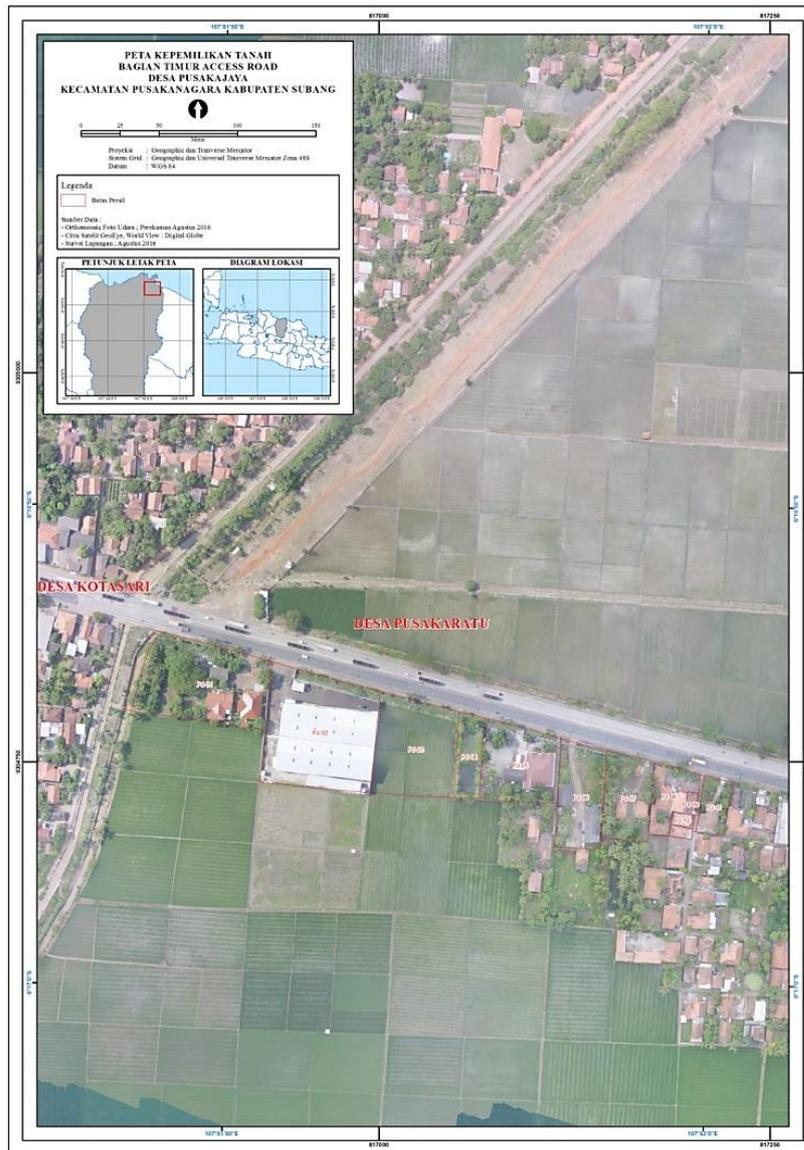
No.	Owner	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	VILLAGE LAND	100.09	0.01
2	STATE LAND	249.05	0.02
3	LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAND	72.34	0.01
4	TANAH PU	142.35	0.01
5	WAQF LAND	168.80	0.02
Total		732.64	0.07

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

4.6.4. Pusaka Jaya Village

Pusaka Jaya Village is situated in the northern coastal road and is adjacent to Pusaka Ratu Village. The map of parcels of lands in this village is presented in Figure 4-22.

Figure 4-22.
The Map of Parcels of Lands in Pusaka Jaya Village



4.6.4.1 The Land Use

Based on the survey, there are 5 types of land uses in Pusaka Jaya Village, namely brackish water pond, road, constructed land, paddy field, river and riverbank. The wide of inventoried land use in this village that potentially affected by this project is presented in the following tables.

Table 4 - 110. The Wide of Land Use that have been Inventoried in Pusaka Jaya Village

No.	Land use	Wide (m2)	Wide (ha)
1	Brackish water pond	875.38	0.09
2	Road	208.58	0.02
3	Constructed land	16,853.14	1.69
4	Paddy field	3,171.10	0.32
5	River	260.58	0.03
Total		21,368.78	2.14

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 111. The Wide of Land Use Owned by People that Potentially Affected in Pusaka Jaya Village

No.	Land use	Wide (m2)	Wide (ha)
1	Brackish water pond	108.54	0.01
2	Road	18.42	0.00
3	Constructed land	2,076.04	0.21
4	Paddy field	339.62	0.03
Total		2,542.62	0.25

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 112. The Wide of Land Owned by Government that Potentially Affected in Pusaka Jaya Village

No.	Land Use	Wide (m2)	Wide (ha)
1	River	40.17	0.004
Total		40.17	0.004

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

4.6.4.2 The Land Ownership

Based on the survey, there are 11 landowners identified in this village, but only 7 of them whose lands potentially affected by the project. The total wide of lands that have been inventoried in this village is 2.09 hectares, while the total wide of lands potentially affected by the project is 0.25 hectares. The wide and owners of land potentially affected by the project that have been inventoried in this village are presented in Table 4-113 to Table 4-114.

**Table 4 - 113. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by People Inventoried
in Pusaka Jaya Village**

No.	Land Owner Name	Code	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	*****	PJ-08	955.78	0.10
2	*****	PJ-09	98.79	0.01
3	*****	PJ-05	2,364.99	0.24
4	*****	PJ-01	3,998.09	0.40
5	*****	PJ-03	3,171.10	0.32
6	*****	PJ-06	1,978.51	0.20
7	*****	PJ-07	1,628.79	0.16
8	*****	PJ-11	638.60	0.06
9	*****	PJ-04	875.38	0.09
10	*****	PJ-02	5,073.94	0.51
11	*****	PJ-10	124.53	0.01
Luas Total			20,908.51	2.09

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

**Table 4 - 114. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by
Government Inventoried in Pusaka Jaya Village**

No.	Owner	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	VILLAGE LAND	95.82	0.01
2	STATE LAND	260.58	0.03
3	WAQF LAND	103.88	0.01
Total		460.27	0.25

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

**Table 4 - 115. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by
People Potentially Affected in Pusaka Jaya Village**

No.	Land Owner Name	Code	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	*****	PJ-05	335.14	0.03
2	*****	PJ-01	828.04	0.08
3	*****	PJ-03	339.62	0.03
4	*****	PJ-06	186.33	0.02
5	*****	PJ-07	78.00	0.01
6	*****	PJ-04	108.54	0.01
7	*****	PJ-02	666.94	0.07
Luas Total			2,542.62	0.25

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

**Table 4 - 116. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned
by Governmnet Potentially Affected**

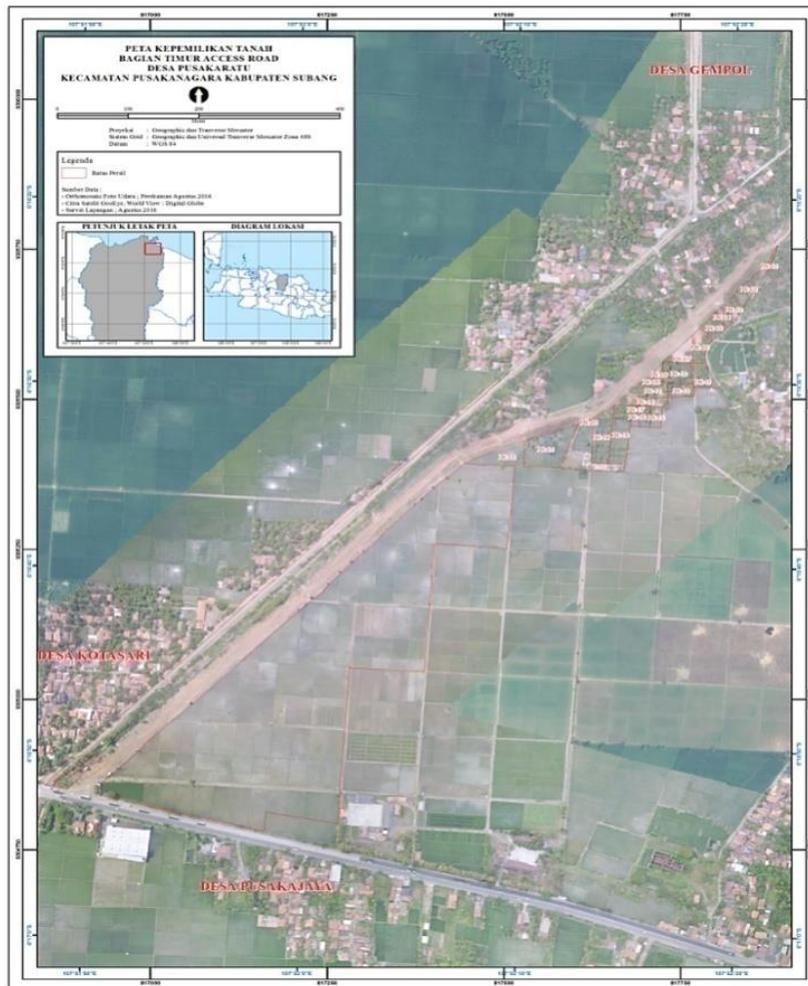
No.	Owner	Wide (m2)	Wide (ha)
1	STATE LAND	40.17	0.004
Wide Total		40.17	0.004

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

4.6.5. Pusaka Ratu Village

Pusaka Ratu Village is situated in the northern coastal road and is adjacent to Gampol Village, Kota Sari Village and Pusaka Jaya Village. The map of parcels of lands in this village is presented in Figure 4-23.

**Figure 4-23.
The Map of Parcels of Lands in Pusaka Ratu Village**



4.6.5.1 The Land Use

Based on the survey, there are 5 types of land uses in Pusaka Ratu Village, namely riverbank, road, cemetery, paddy field and river. The land potentially affected by this project is paddy field owned by the government (BPTP or Assessment Institute for Agricultural Technology) with the wide of 2.35 hectares. The wide of inventoried land use in this village that potentially affected by this project is presented in the following table.

Table 4 - 117. The Wide of Land Use that have been Inventoried in Pusaka Ratu Village

No.	Land Use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Road	78.64	0.01
2	Cemetery	1,291.15	0.13
3	Farm field	12,884.78	1.29
4	Paddy field	136,772.99	13.68
5	River	256.18	0.03
6	Riverbank	1,641.98	0.16
Total		152,925.72	15.29

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 118. The Wide of Land Use Owned by People that Potentially Affected in Pusaka Ratu Village

No.	Land Use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Farm field	9,047.48	0.90
2	Paddy field	5,207.26	0.52
Total		14,254.74	1.43

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 119. The Wide of Land Use Owned by Government that Potentially Affected

No.	Land Use	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	Riverbank	247.37	0.02
2	Road	78.64	0.01
3	Cemetery	825.95	0.08
4	Paddy field	23,527.93	2.35
5	River	31.50	0.00
Total		24,711.41	2.47

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

4.6.5.2 The Land Ownership

Based on the survey, there are 21 landowners identified in this village, but only 197 of them whose lands potentially affected by the project. The total wide of lands that have been inventoried in this village is 15.29 hectares, while the total wide of lands potentially affected by the project is 3.87 hectares. The wide and owners of land potentially affected by the

project that have been inventoried in this village are presented in Table 4-120 to Table 4-121.

Table 4 - 120. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by People that have been Inventoried

No.	Land Owner Name	Code	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	*****	PR-19	2,284.67	0.23
2	*****	PR-10	1,508.29	0.15
3	*****	PR-12	1,168.06	0.12
4	*****	PR-18	2,425.46	0.24
5	*****	PR-21	3,478.20	0.35
6	*****	PR-22	2,015.68	0.20
7	*****	PR-04	516.20	0.05
8	*****	PR-20	72.47	0.01
9	*****	PR-14	1,043.76	0.10
10	*****	PR-07	969.75	0.10
		PR-09	294.79	0.03
11	*****	PR-13	801.85	0.08
12	*****	PR-03	633.88	0.06
13	*****	PR-08	182.86	0.02
14	*****	PR-06	1,029.84	0.10
15	*****	PR-02	1,058.39	0.11
16	*****	PR-05	798.22	0.08
17	*****	PR-11	1,032.59	0.10
18	*****	PR-01	255.15	0.03
19	*****	PR-16	516.42	0.05
20	*****	PR-17	440.70	0.04
21	*****	PR-15	565.53	0.06
Luas Total			23,091.19	2.31

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 121. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by Government Inventoried

No.	Owner	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	VILLAGE LAND	3,178.20	0.32
2	STATE LAND	125,014.36	12.50
3	LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAND	1,641.98	0.16
Total		129,834.53	12.98

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 122. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by People Potentially Affected in Pusaka Ratu Village

No.	Land Owner Name	Code	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	*****	PR-19	1,038.84	0.10
2	*****	PR-10	866.13	0.09
3	*****	PR-12	986.87	0.10
4	*****	PR-18	757.65	0.08
5	*****	PR-21	2,185.22	0.22
6	*****	PR-22	2,015.68	0.20
7	*****	PR-04	516.20	0.05
8	*****	PR-20	72.47	0.01
9	*****	PR-14	647.27	0.06
10	*****	PR-07	969.75	0.10
		PR-09	294.79	0.03
11	*****	PR-13	4.37	0.00
12	*****	PR-03	633.88	0.06
13	*****	PR-08	182.86	0.02
14	*****	PR-06	825.61	0.08
15	*****	PR-02	1,058.39	0.11
16	*****	PR-05	798.22	0.08
17	*****	PR-01	255.15	0.03
18	*****	PR-16	11.14	0.00
19	*****	PR-17	134.26	0.01
Luas Total			14,254.74	1.43

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

Table 4 - 123. Owner and the Wide of Land Owned by Government Potentially Affected in Pusaka Ratu Village

No.	Owner	Wide (m ²)	Wide (ha)
1	VILLAGE LAND	904.59	0.09
2	STATE LAND	23,559.44	2.36
3	LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAND	247.37	0.02
Total		24,711.41	2.47

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

4.7. THE PLANTS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BY THE EXPANSION OF ACCESS ROAD TO THE PORT

The following described condition of the property affected trees and plants from field survey conducted by census to every affected people (PAPs) in the region of the access road (access road).

Table 4 - 124. The Number and Percentage of Potentially Affected Plants

Type of Plant	Village		Total	%
	Gempol	Pusakaratu		
Akasia	4	1	5	0.30
Jabon	1	0	1	0.06
Jambu air	1	0	1	0.06
Kelapa	3	0	3	0.18
Kersen	8	0	8	0.49
Mangga	684	204	888	54.08
Nangka	28	0	28	1.71
Pepaya	7	0	7	0.43
Pete	10	0	10	0.61
Pisang	563	114	677	41.23
Rambutan	1	0	1	0.06
Randu	1	4	5	0.30
Sukun	8	0	8	0.49
Total	1,319	323	1,642	100

4.7.1. Trees and Plants Potentially Affected by the Project

A. Annual Plants

Based on the survey, most of annual crops potentially affected by the project is rice (95.7%), and then followed by sweet leaf bush and pumpkin (2.2%) with the wide of area of 60 m²-21,000 m². More detailed on this can be seen in the following Table 4-124 and Table 4-125.

Table 4 - 125. The Number of Potentially Affected Annual Plants

Type of Annual Plant	Village						Total	%
	Gempol	Kalentambo	Kotasari	Pusakajaya	Pusakaratu	Rancadaka		
Katuk	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,2%
Padi	25	15	0	0	2	2	44	95,7%
Labu	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,2%
Total	27	15	0	0	2	2	46	100,0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Table 4 - 126. The Wide Area of Potentially Affected Annual Plants

The WideArea of Annual Plant	Village				Total	%
	Gempol	Kalentambo	Pusakaratu	Rancadaka		
60	1	0	0	0	1	3.8%
832	1	0	0	0	1	3.8%
1,100	1	0	0	0	1	3.8%
1,250	0	1	0	0	1	3.8%
1,700	0	0	1	0	1	3.8%
2,000	0	2	0	0	2	7.7%
2,400	0	1	0	0	1	3.8%
2,800	0	0	1	0	1	3.8%
3,400	0	3	0	0	3	11.5%
3,500	1	1	0	0	2	7.7%
3,600	1	0	0	0	1	3.8%
4,000	1	0	0	0	1	3.8%
5,600	0	1	0	0	1	3.8%
6,000	1	0	0	0	1	3.8%
6,200	0	1	0	0	1	3.8%
6,875	1	0	0	0	1	3.8%
6,900	0	1	0	0	1	3.8%
7,000	1	1	0	0	2	7.7%
10,500	0	1	0	0	1	3.8%
14,000	0	1	0	0	1	3.8%
21,000	0	0	0	1	1	3.8%
Total	9	14	2	1	26	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Total harvest in one year is generally 1-2 times a year with the production of 100-11,000 kg/m² with the selling price of Rp 4,000-Rp 8,500 per kg in one harvest.

Table 4 - 127. Harvest Frequency in One Year

Harvest Frequency	Village				Total	%
	Gempol	Kalentambo	Pusakaratu	Rancadaka		
1 time	1	0	0	0	1	2.4%
2 times	22	15	2	1	40	97.6%
Total	23	15	2	1	41	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Table 4 - 128. Production in One Harvest (Kg/m²)

Harvest Production	Village				Total	%
	Gempol	Kalentambo	Pusakaratu	Rancadaka		
100	2	0	0	0	2	4.9%
200	1	0	0	0	1	2.4%
250	1	0	0	0	1	2.4%
700	0	1	0	0	1	2.4%
800	1	0	0	0	1	2.4%
900	1	0	0	0	1	2.4%
1000	1	2	1	0	4	9.8%
1200	1	1	0	0	2	4.9%
1500	2	0	0	0	2	4.9%
1700	0	1	0	0	1	2.4%
1800	0	0	1	0	1	2.4%
1900	0	2	0	0	2	4.9%
2000	3	1	0	0	4	9.8%
3100	0	1	0	0	1	2.4%
3500	1	1	0	0	2	4.9%
4000	4	2	0	0	6	1.6%
4500	2	0	0	0	2	4.9%
5000	2	0	0	0	2	4.9%
6000	0	1	0	0	1	2.4%
7000	1	0	0	0	1	2.4%
8000	0	1	0	0	1	2.4%
10000	0	0	0	1	1	2.4%
11000	0	0	0	1	1	2.4%
Total	23	14	2	2	41	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Table 4 - 129. Selling Price per Kg

Selling Price (Rp)	Village				Total	%
	Gempol	Kalentambo	Pusakaratu	Rancadaka		
4000	6	0	0	0	6	15.4%
4500	6	13	2	2	23	59.0%
4700	1	0	0	0	1	2.6%
5000	8	1	0	0	9	23.1%
8500	1	0	0	0	1	2.6%
Total	22	14	2	2	39	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

B. Woody Plants

Table 4-129 describes the data on the types and number of woody plants potentially affected by the land acquisition activity for the project. Based on the survey, there are 16 species of woody plants potentially affected by the land acquisition, among others, kapok (13.0%) and banyan (4.3%).

Table 4 - 130. The Number of Potentially Affected Woody Plants

Type of Woody Plant	Village						Total	%
	Gempol	Kalentambo	Kotasari	Pusakajaya	Pusakaratu	Rancadaka		
Albasiah	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.3%
Ceremei	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4.3%
Gempol	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	8.7%
Jabon	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4.3%
Ketapang	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	8.7%
Kormis	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4.3%
Turi	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.3%
Beringin	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4.3%
Jati	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	8.7%
Kormis	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4.3%
Lamtoro	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	8.7%
Randu	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	13.0%
Bambu	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4.3%
Kelor	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.3%
Mahoni	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	8.7%
Palem	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4.3%
Total	5	0	8	4	6	0	23	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Based on the age, 52.2% of the potentially affected woody plants have the age of 1-3 years, and then followed by the age of 6-10 years (34.8%).

Table 4 - 131. The Number of Potentially Affected Woody Plants by Age

No.	The Age of Woody Plant	Village						Total	%
		Gempol	Kalentambo	Kotasari	Pusakajaya	Pusakaratu	Rancadaka		
1	1-3 years	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	8.7%
2	4-5 years, butt wood diameter 4-6 cm	0	0	1	1	3	0	5	21.7%
3	6-10, butt wood diameter 7-20 cm	0	1	3	0	1	0	5	21.7%
4	Above 10 years, butt wood diameter more than 20 cm	8	0	2	1	0	0	11	47.8%
Total		8	1	6	2	4	2	23	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

C. Fruit Plants

Based on Table 4-132 there are 18 types of fruit plants that potentially affected by the project, among others, mangoes (42.7%) and bananas (16.7%). More detailed on this can be seen in the following table.

Table 4 - 132. The Number of Potentially Affected Fruit Plants

Type of Fruit Plant	Village						Total	%
	Gempol	Kalentambo	Kotasari	Pusakajaya	Pusakaratu	Rancadaka		
Asem	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	2.0%
Belimbing	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.7%
buah naga	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.7%
jambu air	0	0	4	3	0	0	7	4.7%
jambu biji	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	2.0%
jambu klotok	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.7%
Jeruk	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.7%
kedondong	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.7%
Kelapa	0	0	6	2	0	0	8	5.3%
kelengkeng	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.7%
Kersen	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.7%
Mangga	29	0	13	7	14	1	64	42.7%
Nangka	3	0	3	3	1	0	10	6.7%
Pepaya	2	0	3	3	0	0	8	5.3%
Pete	4	0	4	1	2	0	11	7.3%
Pisang	6	0	9	4	6	0	25	16.7%
Srikaya	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.7%
Sukun	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	2.0%
Total	45	0	53	24	27	1	150	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Table 4 - 133. Harvest Production in One Year by Age of Plant

Age of Plant	Harvest Production	Village						Total	Total
		Gempol	Kalentambo	Kotasari	Pusakajaya	Pusakaratu	Rancadaka		
1-3 years	100	1	0	2	0	1	0	4	2.7%
	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.7%
	20	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	2.0%
	200	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.7%
	30	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.3%
4-5 years	100	29	0	13	7	14	1	64	42.7%
	55	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	2.0%
	50	6	0	9	4	6	0	25	16.7%
	40	2	0	3	3	0	0	8	5.3%
6-10 years	300	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	2.0%
	40	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	2.7%
	400	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.7%
	50	8	0	2	0	6	0	16	10.7%
Above 10 years	60	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.7%
	66	4	0	4	1	2	0	11	7.3%
	80	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	2.0%
Total		60	2	40	15	32	1	150	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

The selling price of the fruits is ranging from Rp 3,000-Rp 20,000 per kg in each harvest.

Table 4 - 134. Selling Price per Kg

Selling Price	Village					Total	%
	Gempol	Kotasari	Pusakajaya	Pusakaratu	Rancadak		
3000	0	2	0	0	2	4	1.8%
4000	2	3	2	0	4	11	4.8%
5000	5	8	2	0	8	23	10.1%
6000	12	20	8	5	24	69	30.3%
7000	5	1	2	4	4	16	7.0%
8000	6	4	3	5	7	25	11.0%
10000	6	5	3	7	8	29	12.7%
12000	0	2	0	1	3	6	2.6%
13000	0	0	0	1	1	2	0.9%
15000	4	5	1	3	10	23	10.1%
20000	3	3	3	1	10	20	8.8%
Total	43	53	24	27	81	228	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

4.8. OTHER ASSETS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT IN ACCESS ROAD AREA

Based on the assets inventorying data, there are also other objects related to the land that will be affected by the project, namely 6 drainages and 3 electrical poles, and 1 other asset. The length of the drainages is 8-300 meters with the width of 4-24 meters, and the height of electrical poles is 4 meters and 8 meters. The drainages are privately owned by the people.

Table 4 - 135. Other Assets Potentially Affected By The Project

No.	Village	Jenis Aset						Total
		Drainage	%	Electrical Pole	%	Phone Line	%	
1	Kotasari	5	26.3%	5	26.3%	1	5.3%	11
2	Pusakajaya	4	21.1%	4	21.1%	0	0.0%	8
Total		9	47.4%	9	47.4%	1	5.3%	19

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

CHAPTER 5. COMPENSATION POLICIES

5.1. ENTITLED PARTIES AND CUT-OFF DATE

Entitled parties are all of people whose livelihood is affected by the project plan, not only land owners but including wedge earners farmland, fishpond as well as marine fishermen and those who control or have an object of land acquisition. The objects of land acquisition include land, over ground and underground space, plants, buildings, objects related to land, other appraisable losses²². Provisions regarding entitled parties referred to in Article 16 of President Regulation No. 71 of 2012 as follows: individuals, legal entities, social institutions, religious institutions, or government agencies that own or control Land Acquisition Object in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. The entitled parties shall be those who control or own the object of the land acquisition, among others: (i) the holders of land rights; (ii) the holders of land rights to manage; (iii) *nadzir* for the *waqf* land; d. the owners of former customary rights secured land; (v) indigenous people/customary communities;(vi) the parties occupying the state land in good faith; (vii) land tenure holders; and/or (viii) the owners of buildings, plants or other objects related to the land.

Results of initial identification of the asset survey that will be affected by the project activities include: houses, vacant land, agricultural land, fishpond, business premises land, and social/public facilities. Most of those assets are owned personally, and the rest of them are enterprise land and state land, and the people occupy the assets with and without permission. Identification of non-material assets is also performed which includes revenue/business opportunity, networking and social and cultural events that will be permanent or temporary affected by the project. This also includes "Other appraisable loss" in the form of 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 property²³.

²² Law No. 2 of 2012.

²³ Explanation of Law No. 2 of 2012, Article 33 letter f.

Entitled parties identified in the project area are entitled to receive compensation in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 2 of 2012. The alternative compensations that can be discussed with affected households are in the form of: a) cash, b) replacement land, c) resettlement, d) share ownership, and e) other forms agreed by both parties.

In this project plan, party entitled to compensation can be described as follows: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land they may lose in its entirety or in part, (ii) persons who may lose the land they occupy or utilize in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land or resources but have claims to such lands or resources such as customary claims, that are recognized or recognizable under national laws, i.e., *nadzie* for *waqf* land, former customary rights secured landowners, indigenous people/customary communities, parties occupy the state land in good faith; and (iii) persons who may lose the land they occupy or utilize in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land or resources such as owners of buildings, plants or other objects related to land.²⁴

For the marine fishermen who earn their livelihood based on the fishing ground in the sea area where the port will be constructed, there are no clear legal bases for estimating compensation amount. However, considering the possible impacts on their livelihood caused by the disturbance of the fishing ground and the navigation route, marine fishermen is also entitled for the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP).

The cut-off date to determine compliance with the requirements of project entitlement is implemented in two stages. First, it is an initial process of determining the transfer of right over land/other assets by referring to the date on which the determination of location for development in the Public Interest is announced by the Governor of West Java Province and Directorate General of Sea Transportation (DGST). At this stage, the entitled party can only do the transfer of right over their own land/other assets to the agency requiring the land (DGST) through the National Land Agency of West Java Province/Subang Regency. The transfer of right is carried out by providing the compensation which value is assessed by independent assessor during the announcement of location of Patimban Port Development. Second, the determination

²⁴ In this case the proof of ownership or control of a plot of land belonging to indigenous and control over state-owned land in good faith does not exist, proof of ownership or control can be done with other evidence in the form of a written statement of the question and the information that can be trusted from at least two (2) witnesses from the local communities that do not have a family relationship with the relevant up to the second degree, both in kinship vertically or horizontally, stating that the person concerned is correct as the owner or the master plot of land (Presidential Decree No. 71 of 2012 Article 26).

of Parties Entitled for the compensation is set out during the implementation phase of land acquisition after the Inventory and Identification is announced by the Head of Land Acquisition Implementation Team and there is no objection from the Entitled Party on the results of verification of the inventory and identification signed by the Head of Land Acquisition Implementation Team. The announcement of inventory and identification result includes a list of entitled parties and losses and is performed in public places (e.g. Village Hall/Office, sub-district office, and land acquisition location).²⁵

The cut-off date set out in detail the deadline for determining the eligibility for people who live or have assets or interests in the project area. If the people are severely affected, they are entitled to compensation for affected assets, including rehabilitation measures needed, appropriately to help the entitled people to increase or at least maintain their standard of living, income and the level of production as they have before the project. The cut-off date either in the preparation or in the implementation stage will be well informed to entitled parties and other stakeholders.

The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) recognize certain social groups (vulnerable groups) who are less able to restore their living standards, livelihoods and income level. Therefore, these groups have a greater risk of impoverishment when their land and other assets lost due to the project. The vulnerable categorized people are: the landless, poor, households headed by women, the elderly, and the disabled. This group will receive special assistance and rehabilitation and will be determined during the process of screening and social impact assessment. The program to restore living condition of vulnerable people and affected people will be addressed through livelihood restoration program (LRP) to be implemented by DGST and other appropriate programs to serve the poor and other vulnerable groups.

Based on the abovementioned description, the Entitled Party will be compensated equivalent full replacement cost and other assistance as provided in Entitlement Matrix (Table 5.1), as stipulated in Law No. 2 of 2012 and explanatory regulations.

²⁵ Law No. 2 of 2012 Article 29.

Cut-off date for this project

For this project, the determination of project location was issued by the Governor of West Java Province on 13 April, 2017. Accordingly, transfer of the right of assets has been legally regulated after the date. On the other hand, it was announced by DGST that the cut-off date for physical assets would be on 8 March, 2017 at the socialization meeting held on the date for land owners based on the land acquisition law. The purpose of the announcement was to prevent people from installing unnecessary structure without legal rights expecting compensation.

The cut-off date for the right to participate in Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) was also announced to be the date of officially commencement of the survey, 3 May, 2017.

5.2 CRITERIA OF ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT OF AFFECTED PEOPLE

Based on the results of asset ownership census, all affected households will be given appropriate compensation in accordance to their rights. Entitlement matrix below (Table 5-1) discusses and describes the detriment of losing agricultural land, non-agricultural land, business, residence land or building and other public facilities. The temporary loss is also reflected in the ownership matrix.

Tabel 5- 1. Entitlement Matrix for Land Acquisition and Land Clearing

No.	Impact/ Loss Category	Entitled People	Project Entitlement	LegalBasis / Implementation Mechanism	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark
A. LAND LOSS²⁶						
1	Loss of land, including agricultural, fishpond land and residential land	Those who have formal legal rights (certificate) or those whose claim over the land is recognized as a full title including persons occupying the state land in good faith (toward land use) ²⁷ .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at replacement cost and reflective of fair market value at the time of payment of compensation²⁸; or land replacement with at least similar attributes to the acquired land in term of value, productivity, location, and certification²⁹. • Financial assistance for the renewal of the land ownership documents (certificate and land documents recognized as full title) for the residual area of the entitled persons' land³⁰. • If the remaining affected land can't be functioned for 	a) Law No 2/2012, Article 36 b) Presidential Regulation No 71/2012, Article : 65, 77 c) Indonesia Valuation Standards 306 (SPI 306)	LMAN allocate land compensation Land Acquisition Implementing Team deliver compensation Independent Appraisal: conduct a valuation of the assets.	Applicable for Land Acquisition ³² . The land acquisition is carried out based on the provisions of Law No. 2/2012 and its implementation regulations, including for the land in the river banks or riparian area/beach area with legal ownership. Valuation of compensation conducted by a licensed independent property appraiser, determined based on an assessment by an independent appraisal and

²⁶ Law No. 2 of 2012, Article 36 states that compensation can be given in the form of: (i) cash / money; ii) replacement land; iii) resettlement; iv) shares ownership , and v) other forms agreed by both parties. Assessment of compensation by appraisers in accordance with Article 32 of Law should be done per plot.

²⁷ It is in line with the Law No. 2/2012, Article 40, and its elucidation and the PP No. 71/2012, Article 17-25.

²⁸ See Law No. 2/2012, Article 36, PP No. 71/2012, Article 65. MAPPI's standard on Valuation for land acquisition for the development in the public interest.

²⁹ Ibid

³⁰ See MAPPI's valuation standard.

LARAP
PATIMBAN PORT, SUBANG REGENCY

No.	Impact/ Loss Category	Entitled People	Project Entitlement	LegalBasis / Implementation Mechanism	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark
			the specific use and utilization, the entitled party can ask for compensation for their entire land at replacement cost (UU No. 2 tahun 2012 Pasal 35). ³¹			negotiations have been carried out by the Land Acquisition Implementing Team 6 months advance notice is given to the entitled party before they have to destroy the overall house or store.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax incentives given to all entitled parties if they do not file a lawsuit against the decision of the location and the form and / or amount of compensation. 	Law No. 2 /2012 Art. 44 Presidential Regulation No. 71/ 2012 Article122	Government: provide tax incentives (BPHTB) to entitled parties	Entitled parties bear the cost of the tax payable in the current year if they file a lawsuit. However, if there was an agreement / relinquishment of the land, then they are entitled to tax incentives ³³
2	Loss of customary	Customary community ³⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land replacement will 	Elucidation of Law No.2 /	Land requiring agencies	The presence of indigenous

³² Land acquisition refers to land acquisition activities by way of giving equitable and fair compensation for losses to the entitled parties who controls or poses the land acquisition objects. Included within this scope is the land acquisition on the river banks or riparian area legally owned by another party. See Law No. 2/2012, Article 1.

³¹ Article 35 of Law No. 2 of 2012 and Article 67 of the PP 71/2012.

³³ Income taxes will be the responsibility of the entitled party and there is no tax deduction.

³⁴ Customary or indigenous community is a community that is characterized by; i) the existence of group of people who are still bound by customary legal order as a whole community of an alliance with a particular customary law, who recognizes and implements the tradition in their daily life; ii) the existence of certain customary lands, which are the environment of the customary community and the area where they take their daily needs; and iii) the existence of common law regarding the maintenance of order, dominance, and applicable customary land use adhered by the members of the community. PP No. 71/2012, Article 22.

LARAP
PATIMBAN PORT, SUBANG REGENCY

No.	Impact/ Loss Category	Entitled People	Project Entitlement	LegalBasis / Implementation Mechanism	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark
	land In the region patmban still a lot of land that has not been certified and only had evidence of a letter of the tax paid. Have been identified as possible evidence girik letter, which can describe the genealogy of the land. Possibilities could be categorized as a land inherited from ancestors		be provided with similar value or higher (in terms of value, productivity, location, and titling) ³⁵ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation with cash reflects the fair market value at the time of compensation payment. No deduction for transaction costs; or • Other forms of compensation agreed upon by indigenous people 	2012 Article. 40	(DGST)/LMAN allocate land compensation Land Acquisition Implementing Team deliver compensation Independent Appraisal: conduct a valuation of the assets.	peoples will be based on the results of the study, local government regulations, or the map on indigenous peoples.
3	Government/ state enterprise land	Land owned / controlled by the government, state enterprises, village treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash Compensation at replacement cost; or • Land replacement with similar value or higher (in terms of value, productivity, location, and titling). 	Presidential Regulation 71/2012 Article 82, 112 Regulation of the Head of BPN No. 5/2012 Article 29, 49	DGST/LMAN allocate land compensation Land Acquisition Implementing Team deliver scompensation Independent Appraisal: conducts a valuation of the	Compensation will be provided for i) Land owned/controlle d by government with building used actively for governance; ii) land is owned/controlle d by national and local state owned

³⁵ Elucidation of Article 40 of Law No. 2/2012

LARAP
PATIMBAN PORT, SUBANG REGENCY

No.	Impact/ Loss Category	Entitled People	Project Entitlement	LegalBasis / Implementation Mechanism	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark
					assets.	enterprises; iii) village land ³⁶ BPN transfers the acquired land owned by government / provincial government / SOE / regional government / village owned enterprise, to the agency requiring land (DGST/LMAN) within 60 working days after the Governor of West Java Province/ Regent of Subang issued determination location.
B. LOSS OF CROPS AND TREES						
1.	Loss of Crops and Trees:	Owners, regardless of land tenure status (with certificate or recognizable rights, informal dwellers, occupants).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual crops: cash compensation will be paid based on prevailing market rates. Perennial crops: compensation at replacement cost taking into account their 	Law No. 2 /2012 Pasal 33 Presidential Regulation No. 71/2012 Article 65 Presidential Regulation No. 30/2015 BPN Head	DGST/LMAN allocate budget for compensation Land Acquisition Implementing Team delivers compensation	Applicable for Land Acquisition and Clearing ³⁹ Commercial crops: referring to income approach using Discarded Cash Flow (DCF) for 1 cycle

³⁶ Article 82 of PP 71/2012.

No.	Impact/ Loss Category	Entitled People	Project Entitlement	LegalBasis / Implementation Mechanism	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark
			productivity and age ³⁷ . • Timbers/trees: compensation at current market rate based on age, type of trees and diameter of trunk at breast height ³⁸ .	Regulation No. 5/2012 Article 23, 24 Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency No.6 of 2015 Presidential Regulation No. 38/2007 Indonesia Valuation Standards 306 (SPI 306) / 2013	Appraisal: conducts a valuation of the assets.	Non commercial crops: referring to market approach with a standard reference price issued by the local government. Non productive Plants: referring to cost approach; 30 to 60 days advance notice before harvesting / land clearing.
C. LOSS OF STRUCTURE						
1	Loss of main structures (houses, offices, independent	Owners of the affected structure, regardless of tenure ⁴⁰	• Compensation at full replacement cost that reflect prevailing market prices of	Law No. 2 / 2012 Article 33 Elucidation of	Land requiring agencies (DGST/LMAN) allocate budget for	Applicable for Land Acquisition and Clearing

³⁹ Clearing land, refers to any activity for make a land that has been owned by the land requiring agency and has been occupied by the people, such as riparian area and flood plains to be used for development / projects, by giving the occupants 'compensation' over the affected assets and social programs. For land that has been owned by land requiring agency, the action of acquiring land is a land clearance, not a land acquisition. In this case Law No. 2 of 2012 does not apply.

³⁷ For commercial plants, aside of considering market rate, appraiser will also consider DCF method for 1 cycle. While for non-commercial plants, the valuation is carried out in reference to the pricing standard issued by the concerned authorities. For plants, which are not productive yet, the valuation method uses cost approach.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ Law No. 12/2012 Article 40 and the explanation, Indonesia Assessment Standards 2013 For commercial crops, in addition to considering market prices, assessors will also consider the DCF method for 1 cycle. Whereas for non-

No.	Impact/ Loss Category	Entitled People	Project Entitlement	LegalBasis / Implementation Mechanism	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark
	shops) and secondary structures (fences, driveways, extended eaves, sheds, etc.)		<p>materials and cost of labor for dismantling, transferring and rebuilding at the time of compensation payment. No depreciation should be applied or;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option of Resettlement with comparable access to employment and production. • For partially affected structures, the cost of repairing the residual unaffected portion of the structure in addition to the compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion of the same⁴¹. • Compensation for affected electric, telephone, and other services based on prevailing cost of disconnection and re-installation⁴². 	<p>Law No. 2/2012 Article 35, 40</p> <p>Presidential Regulation No. 71/2012 Article 65</p> <p>Presidential Regulation No. 30 of 2015.</p> <p>BPN Head Regulation No. 5/2012 Article 23, 24</p> <p>Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency No.6 of 2015</p> <p>Government Regulation No. 38/2007</p> <p>Indonesia Valuation Standards 306 (SPI 306) / 2013</p>	<p>compensation</p> <p>Land Acquisition Implementing Team delivers compensation</p> <p>Independent Appraisal: conducts a valuation of the assets.</p>	<p>Valuation is determined by an independent appraiser</p> <p>Depreciation applies for the physical condition of structures / buildings only. There is no depreciation for age of the building.</p> <p>Depreciation for structures affected, will be given back to the rightful parties through the emotional compensation (solatium). See D. 3 below.</p> <p>6 months advance notice is given to the entitled party prior to the date on which they must demolish</p>

commercial crops, assessment is based on standards price issued by the competent authorities. For plants that are no longer productive, assessment uses the cost approach. See Indonesia Valuation Standards 306. MAPPI (Indonesian Society of Appraisers) 2013.

⁴¹ Elucidation Article 33 of Law No 2/2012.

⁴² Article 33 of Law No. 2 of 2012 and Indonesia Valuation Standards (SPI 306) 2013.

No.	Impact/ Loss Category	Entitled People	Project Entitlement	LegalBasis / Implementation Mechanism	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark
						<p>their entirely affected houses or shops.</p> <p>If more than 50% of the main structure is affected, the entire structure will be replaced at full replacement cost.</p> <p>If less than 50% of the main structure is affected, but would endanger the stability of the residual area of the main structure, that is, structurally unstable, then the project will compensate at full replacement cost of equivalent structures.</p> <p>If the resettlement / relocation is chosen, the relocation / resettlement sites should be discussed with the entitled parties, including teh provision of public services and facilities as well as access to</p>

LARAP
PATIMBAN PORT, SUBANG REGENCY

No.	Impact/ Loss Category	Entitled People	Project Entitlement	LegalBasis / Implementation Mechanism	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark
						<p>employment and production</p> <p>In case of delay in the construction of relocation sites, cash assistance equivalent to temporary house rental rates until the completion of resettlement in a new place.</p> <p>Resettlement / Relocation Option will not be granted for land clearing</p> <p>3 months - 1 year advance notice, before the date on which the affected tenants must move</p>
		Relocated entitled people regardless of land tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash allowance for moving if the project is not able to provide the use of a truck or a means of transportation to carry goods to a new place.⁴³ 	<p>Elucidation of Law No. 2/2012 Article 33 f</p> <p>BPN Head Regulation No. 5 /2012 Article</p>	<p>Land requiring agencies (DGST/LMAN) allocate budget for compensation</p> <p>Land</p>	<p>3 months - 1 year advance notice, before the date on which the affected tenants must move</p>

⁴³ Elucidation of Article 33 of Law No. 2 of 2012.

PATIMBAN PORT, SUBANG REGENCY

No.	Impact/ Loss Category	Entitled People	Project Entitlement	LegalBasis / Implementation Mechanism	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark
				30, 31; Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency No.6 of 2015 Indonesia Valuation Standards 306 (SPI 306) of 2013 Law No. 11/ 2009 on Social Welfare	Acquisition Implementing Team delivers compensation Independent Appraisal: conducts a valuation of the assets. Regional Government : Social Program (<i>land clearing</i>)	In clearing the land, moving cost and transition allowance will be provided as required in the Land Acquisition Provisions to be included in social programs. These requirements will be incorporated into the TOR for valuation of object loss/acquired land in determining the value of compensation
		Tenant house / shop regardless of tenure	• cash assistance equivalent of 12 months rental cost	Elucidation of Law No. 2 / 2012 Article 33 f BPN Head Regulation No. 5/2012 Article 30, 31; Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency No.6 of2015 Indonesia Standard Valuation 306 (SPI 306) of 2013	DGST/LMAN allocate budget for compensation Land Acquisition Implementing Team delivers compensation Independent Appraisal: conducts an valuation of the assets. Regional Government : Social program (Land Clearing)	3 months prior notice before the date on which the affected tenants must move

No.	Impact/ Loss Category	Entitled People	Project Entitlement	LegalBasis / Implementation Mechanism	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark
				Law No. 11 Tahun 2009 on Social Welfare		
2	Infrastructure and public facilities / objects attached to land	Government or State Enterprises/ communal property and assets (eg schools, mosques, village office power poles, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rebuilding the facility or provide cash compensation based on the agreement with the affected parties⁴⁴. 	Law No. 2 Tahun 2012 Article 33 Presidential Regulation No. 71/2012 Article 82	DGST/LMAN allocate budget for compensation Land Acquisition Implementing Team delivers compensation Independent Appraisal: conducts an valuation of the assets. Local Government: allocate budgets or rebuild facility	Valuation of affected assets will be performed by an independent appraiser
3	Tomb / grave	Owner	A replacement for public cemetery though prior consultation with village officials and residents. Financial assistance to move the graves, including costs for the ceremony	Law No. 2/2012 Article 33 Presidential Regulation No. 71 / 2012 Article 82 Presidential Regulation No 30 of 2015	DGST/LMAN allocate budget for compensation Land Acquisition Implementing Team delivers compensation	Valuation of loss performed by an independent appraiser

⁴⁴ Article 33 of Law No. 2 of 2012 and Article 82 of the Presidential Regulation Number 71 of 2012.

No.	Impact/ Loss Category	Entitled People	Project Entitlement	LegalBasis / Implementation Mechanism	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark
					<p>Independent Appraisal: conducts an valuation of the assets.</p> <p>Regional Government: allocate budget for land replacement, removal costs, including the cost of the ceremony</p>	
D. Temporary impact during construction						
4	Temporary impact during construction to land	For those who have formal legal rights (certificate) or those whose claim on land is recognized as a full right	<p>For lease payments of the affected land by the contractor based on the applicable rental fees and agreements with landowners.</p> <p>For productive land, the cost of the rental will not be less than the net income that will be generated from productive affected land</p> <p>compensation for non-land assets acquired (trees / plants, buildings) will be provided at replacement cost</p> <p>Land will be restored to pre-project conditions or even better.</p>	Contract documents / agreements with civil works contractors	contractors	<p>30-60 days prior notice given to the owner of the land before it is used temporarily by contractors.</p> <p>This provision is stated in the contract / agreement with the civil works contractors</p> <p>Temporary impacts during construction include activities at the borrow pit area.</p>

No.	Impact/ Loss Category	Entitled People	Project Entitlement	LegalBasis / Implementation Mechanism	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark
		Those who do not have legal rights and entitlements that can be recognized as full ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no land rental costs during the period of impact • Land will be restored as it was before the project, or even better. 	Contract documents /agreements with civil works contractors	Contractors	
E. Other Appraisable Loss						
1.	Loss of income, venture and job	Business owner and employees regardless the tenure	The loss of a permanent business (restaurant, café, shop) or a termination due to closure of business premises: Replace the loss in cash based on the loss of business investment (capital, other production mode) is added to the total loss of revenue of at least 6 months and support the transition allowance in accordance with the time needed to stabilize the business.	<p>Elucidation of Law No. 2 of 2012 Article 33 f</p> <p>Presidential Regulation No. 71/2012 Article 33 f</p> <p>Presidential Regulation No 30 of 2015</p> <p>Government Regulation No. 38 of 2007</p> <p>Indonesia Valuation Standards (SPI 306), 2013,</p>	<p>DGST allocate land compensation</p> <p>Land Acquisition Implementing Team delivers compensation</p> <p>Independent Appraisal: conducts an valuation of the assets.</p> <p>Regional Government: Social program</p>	<p>Applicable for Land Acquisition and Land Clearing:</p> <p>For permanent loss, SPI 306 assess entire business losses include business interruption.</p> <p>Waiting cost is needed so that affected operations business activities can resume</p>
			Temporary Lost: Compensations in cash based on the loss of expected	Elucidation of Law No. 2 of 2012 Article 33 f	Land requiring agencies allocate budget for	For land clearing compensation can be covered from social

PATIMBAN PORT, SUBANG REGENCY

No.	Impact/ Loss Category	Entitled People	Project Entitlement	LegalBasis / Implementation Mechanism	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark
			revenue is to be obtained from use of the affected assets ⁴⁵ .	Government Regulation No. 38 of 2007 Indonesia Valuation Standards (SPI 306), 2013,	compensation Land Acquisition Implementing Team delivers compensation Independent Appraisal: conducts a valuation of the assets. Regional government: Social program	programs
			Permanent job loss: Damages in cash equivalent to the amount of lost job income multiplied at least by 6 months, or Change profession: Cash compensation based on the costs required to change the profession on par with previous professions based on an assessment by a licensed appraiser	Elucidation of Law No. 2 of 2012 Article 33 f Government Regulation No. 38 of 2007 Indonesia Valuation Standards (SPI 306), 2013	DGST allocate budget for compensation Land Acquisition Implementing Team delivers compensation Independent Appraisal: conducts an valuation of the assets. Regional Government : Social Program	Payment slip, or if no payment slip, minimum wage will be used for the calculation of restitution. For land clearance, compensation can be covered from social programs
			Loss of temporary employees: Compensation	Elucidation of Law No. 2 of 2012 Article 33	Land requiring agencies allocate budget	Payment slip, or if no payment slip, minimum

⁴⁵ See Standardized assessment of Indonesia (SPI 306), 2013, "Concepts and General Principles of Assessment", page 17.

No.	Impact/ Loss Category	Entitled People	Project Entitlement	LegalBasis / Implementation Mechanism	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark
			equivalent to the income lost during the disruption.	f Government Regulation No. 38 of 2007 Indonesia Valuation Standards (SPI 306), 2013	for compensation Land Acquisition Implementing Team delivers compensation Independent Appraisal: conducts an valuation of the assets. Regional Government : Social Program	wage will be used for the calculation of restitution. For land clearance, compensation can be covered from social programs
2	Loss of emotional attachment to assets (solatium)	Entitled party who loss the emotional bond with the affected assets (land, structures, and plants)	Additional compensation of 10% - 30% of total compensation for physical assets affected. Compensation will include funding for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional living allowance equivalent to 3 months of basic living expenses (at the provincial poverty line per household member which will be included in the solatium. • Reduction of building depreciation. 	Elucidation of Law No. 2 of 2012 Article 2 f Indonesia Valuation Standards (SPI 306), 2013,	DGST allocate budget for compensation Land Acquisition Implementing Team delivers compensation Independent Appraisal: conducts an valuation of the assets. Regional Government : Social Program	Applicable for land acquisition. Percentage of emotional loss compensation will be based on an independent appraisal assessment Details calculation and coverage of solatium is set forth in the LARP document
3	Transaction Cost	The entitled party who lost land and non-land assets	Allowance to cover of administration cost, renewal of land ownership (ownership name	Presidential Regulation No. 71/2012 Article 112 Presidential	DGST allocate budget for compensation	Applicable for land Acquisition and clearing

LARAP
PATIMBAN PORT, SUBANG REGENCY

No.	Impact/ Loss Category	Entitled People	Project Entitlement	LegalBasis / Implementation Mechanism	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark
			transfer) for residual land, land clearing ⁴⁶	Regulation No 30 of 2015. SPI 306, 2013	Land Acquisition Implementing Team delivers compensation Independent Appraisal: conducts an valuation of the assets.	Calculations are based on IOL and SES
4	Compensation for the waiting period (interest)	The party entitled to receive compensation for late payment	Cash compensation based on the risk free interest, government bank interest	SPI 306, 2013	Land requiring agencies (DGST) allocate budget for compensation Land Acquisition Implementing Team delivers compensation Independent Appraisal: conducts a valuation of the assets.	Applicable for land Acquisition and clearing
6	Other physical loss	Owner, regardless of tenure	Compensation for repair costs	Elucidation of Law No. 2/2012 Article 33 f Indonesia Valuation Standards (SPI 306), 2013,	Land requiring agencies (DGST)allocate budget for compensation Land Acquisition Implementing Team delivers compensation Independent Appraisal:	Applicable for land Acquisition and clearing

⁴⁶ See Standardized assessment of Indonesia (SPI 306), 2013.

LARAP
PATIMBAN PORT, SUBANG REGENCY

No.	Impact/ Loss Category	Entitled People	Project Entitlement	LegalBasis / Implementation Mechanism	Excecuting Agency/ Fund Resources	Remark
					conducts a valuation of the assets.	
7	Loss of the resource base (high risk of impoverishment)	Entitled Party who lost of 20% or more of total assets or earning revenue sources which include land owners, tenants, wedge yeainers and fishermen; Entitled Party , poor and vulnerable, regardless of the severity of the impact	Participate in livelihood restoration program (LRP) Given the opportunity to get a work related with the project	Law No. 2 of 2012, article 33 Elucidation of Law No. 2 of 2012, Article 2b Law No. 11 Year 2009 on Social Welfare ⁴⁷ Government Regulation No. 38 of 2007	DGST :allocate budget for LRP Regional Government: Social Program IA / PIU: integrated in non-structural components of the program. Contractor: work related project	Applicable for land Acquisition and clearing LRP includes agricultural support, provision of training, job placement, additional financial grants and micro loans for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational support / logistics to establish alternative income generating activities for affected populations LRP will be integrated with local government social programs where the project is located

⁴⁷ The social programs can use the Law No. 11 of 2009 on Social Welfare as a legal basis. Those prioritized for the program are; i) poor people; ii) refugees; iii) difable people; iv) isolated people; v) unsocial and irregularities victims; vi) disaster victims; vii) violence victims; and/or viii) exploited and discriminated people.

5.3 POLICY ON FORM OF COMPENSATION

Pursuant to Presidential Regulation No. 71 of 2012, one of the tasks of the Land Acquisition Implementation Team (LAIT) is to determine the form and value of compensation⁴⁸ proposed by Independent Assessor Agency after the consultation with landowners and the project. Generally, land acquisition and compensation activities will be implemented through some activity stages.

The form of compensation will be discussed with AHH's in the form of a) cash, b) replacement land, c) resettlement, d) share ownership, and e) any other compensation form as agreed by both parties, which is a combination of the two or more compensation forms. Other form of compensation options that can be done are, among others, the provision of replacement land with relatively similar wide and productivity, simple housing, flats and other options. Based on the socialization result with the people in affected villages forms of compensation proposed by the affected people diverse, i.e. desire in the form of cash and resettlement. The compensation proposal in the form of cash can be set in accordance with market price, the self-manage relocation is an alternative that needs serious attention from affected households, local governments and DGST.

The form of compensation for public and social facilities will be adapted to local government policy and discussed with the public. The public and social facilities, including those of owned privately or by BBWS Citarum, religious institutions, such as the mosque, irrigation channel, cemetery and other facilities.

5.3.1 Determination of Compensation Value

The determination of compensation value is performed by the Head of Land Acquisition Implementation Team based on the assessment results of Appraisers or Public Appraisers. The Appraiser is assessing the amount of compensation per plot of land, which includes: (a) land; (b) over ground and underground space; (c) plants; (d) buildings; (e) objects related to land; and (f) other appraisable loss.

⁴⁸See Law No 2/2012, Presidential Regulation No. 71/2012, and BPN Regulation 05/2012.

Basic Value for Patimban Port Plan is Fair Compensation Value. According to the Indonesia Assessment Standards (SPI) 306 (2013), Fair Compensation Value is the value for owner benefit based on the equality with market value of a property by taking into account the extraordinary elements, in the form of non-physical loss caused by the transfer of rights over the respected property (SPI 102-3.10).

The legal basis for the assessment are the Code of Ethics of Indonesian Appraiser (KEPI) and Indonesia Assessment Standard (SPI) 2013 and Law No. 2 of 2012, Presidential Regulation No. 71 of 2012 as amended by Presidential Regulation No. 40 of 2014, Regulation of the Head of National Land Agency No. 5 of 2012, Regulation of Minister of Home Affairs No. 72 of 2012, Regulation of Minister of Finance No. 13/PMK/2013 and its implementing regulations.

5.3.2 Appraisal Approach

The following are some methods of appraisal approaches that can be carried out by independent appraiser:

- **Market Data Approach**

The land appraisal by using Market Data Approach can be described as follows: The approach is taking into account the sale of similar or replacement property and relevant market data, and producing the estimated value through the comparison process. In general, the property being appraised (the assessment object) is compared to a comparable property transaction, either the transaction that has been done or the property that is being offered or still in the selling process.

- **Cost Approach**

The building assessment by using the cost approach can be described as follows:

- New Reproduction Cost is an estimated cost to reproduce a new similar/identical property with the one being assessed, based on local market price on the valuation date by taking into account as follows:

Costs incurred for the procurement of a property which includes the cost of planning and supervision, the cost for the procurement of unit or material, the cost of the foundation, the cost of construction or installation, including all the standard expenses related to freight, insurance, customs duties, taxes and

interests during construction, but not including the cost incurred due to time delay and overtime.

- The amount of shrinkage as proven based on the observed condition and the usefulness at the current time and future time compared with the similar new units. The shrinkage observed is in the form of physical deterioration, and functional and economic setbacks.
 - Physical deterioration;
 - It's worn out due to normal usage, mouldy, dry, cracked, structural damage by taking into account the observed physical condition due to the age and existing physical conditions.
 - Functional obsolescence;
 - Poor/inadequate planning, the lack or over capability due to the size, model, shape, age and so on.
 - Economic obsolescence;
 - It's affecting outside factors such as social change, government regulations and other regulations that impose limit, the allotment and others.
- Extent, character and utility of the property.

- **Income Approach**

In addition to the abovementioned method, the calculation of non-physical and plants losses is also performed by using the **Income Approach** method with Discounted Cash Flow technique.

The detail of the abovementioned assessment approach schemes can be seen in Table 5.2.

Tabel 5- 2. Assessment Approach Schemes

Appraisal Object	Calculation Base	Approach	Remarks
Physique: – Land or land and building	Market and non-market	– Market approach – Income approach	
– Building and/or supporting facilities	New adjusted compensation	Cost approach	Depreciation is not consider
– Plant (including/not including land)	Market and fail agriculture calculation	Income approach	With DCF method for one cycle

Appraisal Object	Calculation Base	Approach	Remarks
		Market approach	For non-commercial plants with reference to relevant institution
		Cost approach	For non-productive plant
<p>Non-Physique:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Premium compensation to be given to landowner: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loss of job and business, including profession change. • Emotional loss (solatium) 	<p>Market and non-market</p> <p>Additional counted based on percentage of physical compensation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Income approach - Cost approach 	<p>Based on applicable rules and regulations</p> <p>Loss due to the closure of business place, e.g. shrimp farm, restaurant and repairmen shop</p> <p>Example: 10% - 30% of the physical compensation will be used for house of the owner</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transaction cost 	Based on socio-economic study performed by consultant or applicable rules and regulations	Cost approach	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Moving cost 2. Land clearing cost 3. Related tax cost 4. The cost of obtaining land by notary or Head of Sub District
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation for waiting time (interest) 	Based on free risk interest or deposit account interest from government-owned bank		Based on applicable rules and regulations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remaining land loss 	Market	Market approach	Based on applicable rules and regulations

Appraisal Object	Calculation Base	Approach	Remarks
– Remaining land loss	Market	Market approach	Based on applicable rules and regulations
– Other physical losses	Repairmen cost	Cost approach	Based on applicable rules and regulations

In addition to the abovementioned assessment consideration, based on existing policy, the remaining land and buildings affected by the project will be eligible to be acquired by the project if as follows:

1. The remaining land is less than 72 m² (based on the Decree of Ministry of Public Works No. 403/KPTS/M/2002 on Technical Guidelines for the Development of Simple and Healthy House), or
2. The remaining building is less than 7.2 m²/person (based on the Decree of Ministry of Public Works No. 403/KPTS/M/2002 on Technical Guidelines for the Development of Simple and Healthy House); or
3. The remaining agricultural land affected by the project is less than 70% of the previous wide (economically can be considered loss).

5.4 MECHANISM OF DELIBERATION FOR CONSENSUS FOR THE FORM OF COMPENSATION

After the location of the development for public interest is announced by the government to the public, the Entitled Parties can only transfer their land rights to the agency requiring the land (DGST/LMAN) through the Land Agency. The assessment of compensation by Land Agency cover as follows: land, over ground and underground space, plants, buildings, objects related to land and other appraisable loss (Article 33 Law No. 2/2012). The compensation can be given in the form of: cash, replacement land, resettlement, share ownership, or other forms agreed by the all parties (Article 36 Law No. 2/2012).

In case there is no agreement on the form and/or compensation value, the Entitled Party can file an objection to the local district court within no less than 14 (fourteen) working days after deliberation on compensation determination; the District Court

decides the form and/or value of compensation within a period of 30 (thirty) business days since the receipt of the objection; the Party objected to the decision of the District Court as referred to in paragraph (2) may file an appeal the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia within no less than 14 (fourteen) working days after the issuance of such decision. The Supreme Court shall give a decision within a period of 30 (thirty) days after the appeal is received. The decision of verdict of District Court/Supreme Court which has attributed with legal force shall be the basis for the payment of compensation to the party who files the objection. The deliberation of compensation can be seen in detailed in Figure 5.1.

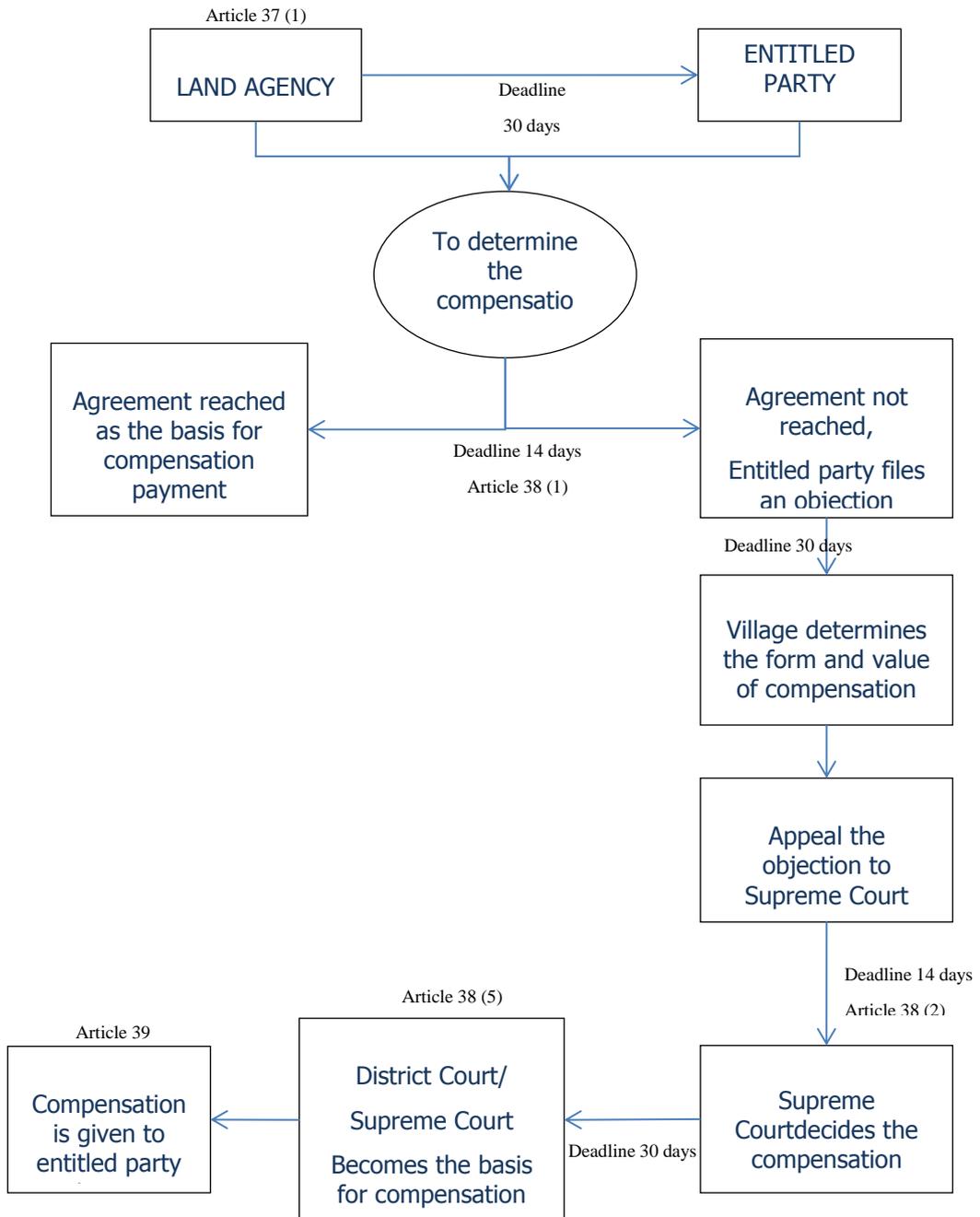


Figure 5.1. The Deliberation of Compensation

Source: Law No. 2 of 2012 Article 40 to Article 43 on Land Acquisition for Development in Public Interest.

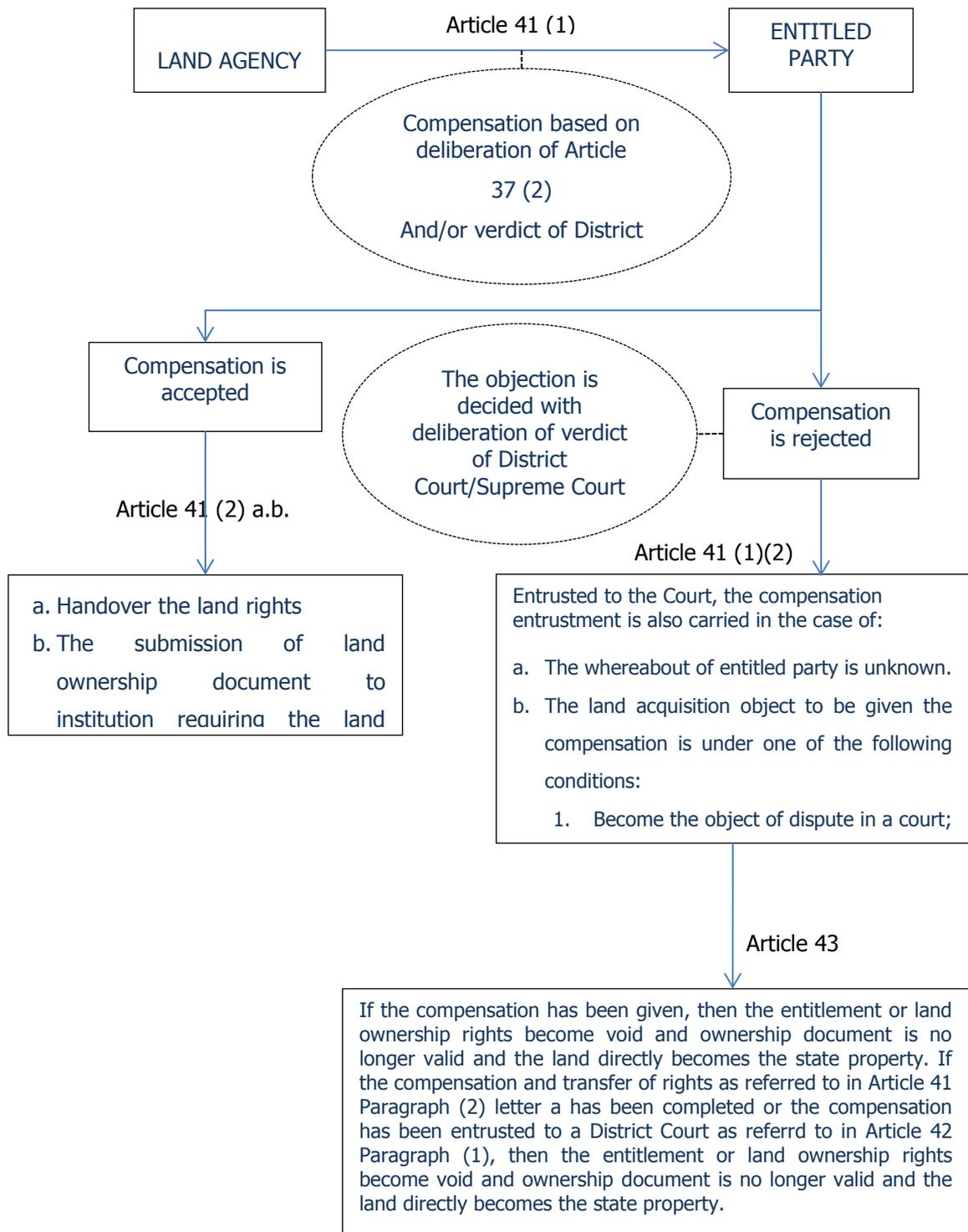


Figure 5 2. Flow Chart of Compensation Process

Source: Law No. 2 of 2012 Article 40 to Article 43 on Land Acquisition for Development in Public Interest.

From the two flow charts of compensation process mentioned above, as stipulated in Law No. 2 of 2012, the most important principle is deliberation with the principles of humanitarian, democratic and fairness. This will prevent the determination of compensation value based on the base price which is far below the market price and causing conflicts in the community.

5.5. STRATEGIES FOR ADDRESSING GENDER ISSUES

Especially for Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP), the following specific actions are necessary to be taken in order to ensure women's participation:

- (i) One of women of the heads of affected households will be elected as a member of resettlement committee.
- (ii) Women and men will participate in conducting in-depth survey of the census, and consultation about resettlement and relocation options.
- (iii) The gender issue will be included in the training to be provided during the implementation of the livelihood/income recovery program.
- (iv) Husbands and wives will be invited to receive compensation and other benefits for the affected households' assets.
- (v) Women will be given the same opportunity to become a skilled work force and receive equal pay for equal work with men.
- (vi) It shall be ensured that women will be given the priority in livelihood/income recovery program.
- (vii) Special measures will be taken in assisting the relocated households headed by elderly, disabled, and women or reconstruct their project affected shops and homes.
- (viii) Women to be given priority in the income/livelihood recovery program.
- (ix) The monitoring indicators that disaggregated by gender will be developed to monitor social benefits, economic opportunities, livelihoods and resettlement activities.

5.6. STRATEGIES TO HELP OTHER VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

As discussed in the previous section, vulnerable households will receive compensation and benefits as shown in the matrix of entitlement, vulnerable households are entitled to participate in the income/livelihood recovery program to be designed with their active participation and they will be prioritized to work in jobs related to the project during Way Ruhu flood control project.

5.7. UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS

If unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts are determined during project implementation, the DGST will ensure the conduct of a social impact assessment and update the LARAP or formulate a new LARAP covering all applicable requirements specified in this LARAP depending on the extent of the impact changes. The social impact assessment will be done in accordance with the procedures stipulated in this LARAP.

Unanticipated impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in this LARAP. Directorate General of Sea and Transportation (DGST) shall submit these documents (updated LARAP and Social Impact Analysis) to JICA for disclosure on JICA's website and convey relevant information in them to the affected persons/community.

CHAPTER 6. CENSUS AND SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITION OF PAP'S

6.1. STUDY APPROACH

To determine the characteristic features of affected persons (landowners, tenants, wage workers, fishermen) and how their perceptions to the project plan and land acquisition activities have been conducted census to all of affected persons in backup area, access road area, fishing ground activities in 3 TPI namely: TPI Kali Genteng, TPI Truntum and TPI Ujung Gebang. The census has been conducted to 156 landowners in backup area, 130 landowners and tenants and tillers in access road, and 75 tenants in fishpond, farmland, restaurants and shops in backup area. The fishermen in TPI Genteng are 146 persons, TPI Truntum are 119 persons, and TPI Ujung Gebang are 157 persons.

The backup area as the area study divided into several blocks : 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, all of blocks are administratively situated in Patimban Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District of Subang Regency including the area of fishpond, farmland, restaurants and shops along the beach in back up area. Meanwhile, the access road area are administratively situated in Gempol Village, Kalentambo Village, Pusaka Ratu Village, Kota Sari Village, all of which are situated in Pusakanagara Sub-District, and Pusaka Jaya Village of Pusaka Jaya Sub-District.

Apart from the affected people by the land acquisition, socio economic conditions of the marine fishermen are presented in Sub Chapter 6.9.

6.2. DEMOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS OF THE POPULATION IN PUSAKANAGARA SUB-DISTRICT

The total population of Pusakanagara Sub-District in 2015 was 38,951 people that spread out in 7 villages within an area of 52.60 km² with the population density of 741 people per km². In addition, the sex ratio of population in Pusakanagara Sub-District is 107.61, which means that there are 107 men for every 100 women in this sub-district.

Based on the recent survey, villages with the largest population in Pusakanagara Sub-District are Ratu Village with 8,437 people and Patimban Village with 6,584 people. The most

populous village in this sub-district is Pusaka Ratu with the population density of 2,280 people per km², while village with lowest population density is Patimban Village with only 320 people per km². More detailed on demographic conditions in Pusakanagara Sub-District can be seen in Table 6.1.

Table 6- 1. Total Population, Sex Ratio, and Population Density per Village in Pusakanagara Sub-District

No	Village	Wide (Km ²)	Population			Sex Ratio	Population Density per Km ²
			Male	Femle	Total		
1	Pusakaratu	3.70	4.343	4.094	8.437	106.09	2.280
2	Gempol	3.50	1.540	1.517	3.056	101.51	873
3	Kalentambo	6.90	2.742	2.512	5.236	108.44	759
4	Kotasari	3.50	2.312	2.154	4.466	107.32	1.276
5	Rancadaka	9.80	2.935	2.598	5.534	112.98	565
6	Patimban	20.60	3.408	3.177	6.584	107.28	320
7	Mundusari	4.60	2.927	2.711	5.638	108.00	1.226
Pusakanagara Sub-District		52,60	20.189	18.762	38.951	107.61	741

Source: Pusakanagara Sub-District in Figures, 2016

6.3. CONDITIONS OF POTENTIALLY AFFECTED PERSONS IN THE BACK-UP AREA AND ACCESS ROAD

6.3.1. NUMBER OF PROJECT AFFECTED UNITS (PAUs) AND AFFECTED PERSONS (APs)

The total number of affected unit (PAUs) in the are of Backup Area and Access Road is 889 PAUs. For more detail can be seen in Table 6.2.

Table 6- 2. Number of Project Affected Units (PAUs) and Affected Persons (Aps)

Type of PAU	Back Up Area		Access Road		Total	
	PAUs	APs	PAUs	APs	PAUs	APs
Land Owners of Rice field	109	349	50	273	159	622
Land Owners of Farmland	8		30			
Land Owners of Fishpond	22		-			
Land Owners of Structures	17		26			

Type of PAU	Back Up Area		Access Road		Total	
	PAUs	APs	PAUs	APs	PAUs	APs
Tenants of Rice field	34	*	25	*	59	*
Tenants of Fishpond	27	*	-	*	27	*
Tenants of Along the beach	67	*	-	*	67	*
Tenants of Structures	-	*	15	*	15	*
Workers of Rice field	251	*	72	*	323	*
Workers of Fishpond	71	*	-	*	71	*
Workers of Along the Beach	65	*	-	*	65	*
Total	671	*	218	*	889	*

Updated as of July 2017, based on the survey in April-May,2017.

The total number of household need to be relocated in Backup Area and Access Road is 103 HH's and total number of affected person is 392 APs. The detail description can be seen in Table 6.3.

Table 6- 3. The Total of Affected Household and Affected Persons Need to be Relocated in Backup Area and Access Road Area

Area	Block/Village	Number of Household	Number of people
Backup area	Block 15	1	1
	Block 16	-	-
	Block 17	-	-
	Block 18	1	3
	Block 19	63	284
	Block 20	5	9
	Sub Total	70	297
Access road	Gempol	6	18
	Kalentambo	-	-
	Kotasari	22	58
	Pusakajaya	5	19
	Pusakaratu	-	-
	Rancadaka	-	-
	Sub Total	33	95
	TOTAL	103	392

Source: Spatial Analysis Quantification, 2016

The total number of affected fishermen is 1,692 persons from four TPI. Detail description of affected fishermen can be seen in Table 6 - 4.

Table 6- 4. Number of Fishermen in Each Selected TPI

Regency TPI Type of fishermen	Subang			Indramayu	Total
	Truntum	Genteng	Galian	Tanjung pura	
Ship/Boat owners	109	316	204	148	-
Workers	408	193		314	-
Total	517	509	204	462	1,692

Updated as of July 2017, based on the survey in April-May, 2017.

6.4. SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITION OF AFFECTED PERSON (PAP'S) IN BACK UP AREA AND ACCESS ROAD AREA

6.4.1. General Information

6.4.1.1 Age of Potentially Affected Household Heads

Based on the census to 156 HH's of potentially affected household heads in the back-up area and 103 HH's in the access road area, the largest average age in the backup area is 41-60 years with the percentage of 40.4%. Likewise, the largest average age of the household heds in the access road area is also 41-60 years with the percentage of 55.3%. This indicates that most of the household heads in the project plan area can be classified as people in productive age. In addition, there are 16 (10.3%) household heads in the back-up area and 25 household heads (24.3%) in the access road location aged over 60 years who are identified as the vulnerable household heads that are usually consisting of parents or grandparents who live with their children or grandchildren, as can be seen in Table 6-5 and Table 6-6. The local government should pay attention to the abovementioned vulnerable household heads and make them as the target group for livelihood recovery program.

Table 6- 5. The Age of Potentially Affected Household Headsin Back-Up Area

No	Block	Age				Not Answering	Total
		< 20	21 – 40	41 – 60	> 60		
1	15	0	8	18	6	13	45
2	16	0	1	5	3	6	15
3	17	0	2	14	3	17	36
4	18	1	2	2	1	3	9

No	Block	Age				Not Answering	Total
		< 20	21 – 40	41 – 60	> 60		
5	19	2	3	16	2	10	33
6	20	1	3	8	1	5	18
Total		4	19	63	16	54	156
Percentage		2.6%	12.2%	40.4%	10.3%	34.6%	100.0%

Sumber : Tabulasi data dan Hasil Survey 2016

Table 6- 6. The Age of Potentially Affected Household Headsin Access Road Area

No.	Village	Age			Total
		21-40	41 – 60	>60	
1	Gempol	7	26	11	44
2	Kalentambo	3	7	2	12
3	Kotasari	4	10	7	21
4	Pusakajaya	2	4	1	7
5	Pusakaratu	4	9	4	17
6	Rancadaka	1	1	0	2
Total		21	57	25	103
Percentage		20.4%	55.3%	24.3%	100.0%

Sumber : Tabulasi data dan Hasil Survey 2016

6.4.1.2 Status of Household Heads and Members by Gender

Based on the gender category, 108 (69.2%) of potentially affected household heads in the back-up area are male, and 47 (30.1%) of potentially affected household heads in the back-up Area are female. Meanwhile, there are 111 (87.4%) male household heads and 16 (12.6) female households heads in the access road area. Female household heads are identified as vulnerable and local government should pay attention to the abovementioned vulnerable household heads and make them as the target group for livelihood recovery program. More detailed on this can be seen in Table 6-7 and Table 6-8.

Table 6- 7. Gender of Potentially Affected Household Heads in the Back-up Area

No.	Block	Gender		PT. ****	Total
		Male	Female		
1	15	31	14		45
2	16	8	7		15
3	17	25	11		36
4	18	7	2		9
5	19	25	7	1	33
6	20	12	6		18
Total		108	47	1	156
Percentage		69.2%	30.1%	0.6%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 8. Gender of Potentially Affected Household Heads in Access Road Area

No.	Village	Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Gempol	43	5	48
2	Kalentambo	17	2	19
3	Kotasari	23	5	28
4	Pusakajaya	11	0	11
5	Pusakaratu	16	3	19
6	Rancadaka	1	1	2
Total		111	16	127
Percentage		87.4%	12.6%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.4.1.3 Marital status of the Potentially Affected Household Heads

Based on the socio-economic survey towards 156 HH's of potentially affected household heads in the back-up area and 86 respondents in access road area, most of the household heads in the back-up area and access road area are married, and only small part of them widows or widowers. More detailed on marital status of potentially affected household heads can be seen in Table 6-9 and Table 6-10. This marital status is important to note, particularly in respect to their ability in managing their own lives. The resettlement policy should pay close attention to this fact, especially the widows who don't have any established

socio-economic conditions, but have a high degree of dependence to other people. This kind of household heads are also categorized as vulnerable.

Table 6- 9. Marital Status of the Potentially Affected Household Heads in Back-Up Area

No.	Block	Marital Status				Not Answering	Total
		Single	Married	Widow/ Widower	Divorced		
1	15	0	31	3	0	11	45
2	16	0	4	2	0	9	15
3	17	1	22	1	0	12	36
4	18	0	6	0	0	3	9
5	19	0	17	0	1	15	33
6	20	0	10	0	1	7	18
Total		1	90	6	2	57	156
Percentage		0.6%	57.7%	3.8%	1.3%	36.5%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 10. Marital Status of the Potentially Affected Household Heads in Access Road Area

No.	Village	Marital Status								
		Single	%	Married	%	Widow/ Widower	%	Divorced	%	total
1	Gempol	0	0.0%	33	38.4%	3	3.5%	0	0.0%	36
2	Kalentambo	0	0.0%	7	8.1%	0	0.0%	2	2.3%	9
3	Kotasari	2	2.3%	14	16.3%	1	1.2%	0	0.0%	17
4	Pusakajaya	0	0.0%	9	10.5%	1	1.2%	0	0.0%	10
5	Pusakaratu	0	0.0%	11	12.8%	1	1.2%	0	0.0%	12
6	Rancadaka	0	0.0%	2	2.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2
Total		2	2.3%	76	88.4%	6	7.0%	2	2.3%	86

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.4.1.4 The Length of Stay of the Potentially Affected Households

With respect to the resettlement plan, it is very important to have in hand the information on the length of stay of the potentially affected households as this is highly related to the social capital they have in the society. Sociologically, if they have strong social bond, this will indicate that they have been living in the area for such an extended period of time. Usually, the length of stay will be correlated with the willingness to move out to another place, whereby the longer they stay in an area, the more reluctant they are to move out to a new place. The length of stay will also be used as the basis of calculations in determining the solatium cost to be given to the potentially affected people, whereas the longer they stay in

an area, the more solatium cost will be given to them. Data on the length of stay of households in the survey area can be seen in Table 6-11 and Table 6-12.

Table 6- 11. The Length of Stay of the Potentially Affected Households in Back-Up Area

No	Block	Length of Stay				Not Answering	Total
		≤ 20	21 – 40	41 – 60	> 60		
1	15	15	8	2	0	20	45
2	16	3	3	0	0	9	15
3	17	8	6	2	0	20	36
4	18	4	1	0	1	3	9
5	19	10	10	2	0	11	33
6	20	7	5	1	0	5	18
Total		47	33	7	1	68	156
Percentage		30.1%	21.2%	4.5%	0.6%	43.6%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 12. The Length of Stay of the Potentially Affected Households in Access Road Area

No.	Village	<20	21 – 40	41 – 60	>60	Total
1	Gempol	24	10	1	2	37
2	Kalentambo	6	3	1	0	10
3	Kotasari	8	7	6	0	21
4	Pusakajaya	4	0	2	0	6
5	Pusakaratu	5	6	1	0	12
6	Rancadaka	1	1	0	0	2
Total		48	27	11	2	88
Percentage		54.5%	30.7%	12.5%	2.3%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6-11 and Table 6-12 show the length of stay of the potentially affected households, whereby 47 (30.1%) of households have been living in the back-up area for ≤ 20 years, while 33 (21.2) of them have been living in the area for 21-40 years. Meanwhile, there are 48 (54.5%) of households that have been living in the access road area for ≤ 20 years, while 27 (30.7%) of them have been living in the area for 21-40 years. The abovementioned fact indicates that generally the potentially affected people are native people and have given birth to the next generation. Usually, their attachment to the home town is very strong and it will be harder to relocate them to a new place. Furthermore, it has been the old tradition for the people of Subang to have family gathering of all generations in their current area. If

they move out to a new location, there are worried of not having friends and relatives who live in such new location and having difficulty in making adjustment to their new neighbors.

The project plan should take into account this social capital or relationship among the potentially affected people. If they have to be relocated to a new location, the relocation area should have customs and traditions that relatively similar that of applicable in their old residential area so as to they are not feeling alienated in the new social situation. If the local government fails to pay attention to this condition, there will be a huge possibility that the relocated households will experience anxiety and stress which lead to their incapability of doing business or working as they normally do in the old area before the relocation. All relevant stakeholders should do their best to prevent this circumstance from occurring, and to do this, it is deemed necessary to provide the household heads and their respective family members with facilitation and other assistance program to ensure their comfort of living in the new location.

6.4.1.5 The Ethnic of Origin

Based on the result of socio-economic survey, 59% of the household heads in the back-up area are Javanese ethnic group. Meanwhile, 45.4% of the household heads in the access road are Sundanese and 23.1% of them are Javanese. More details on this can be seen in Table 6-13 and Table 6-14.

Table 6- 13. The Ethnic of Origin of the Household Heads in Back-Up Area

No	Block	Ethnic of Origin			Not Answering	Total
		Betawi	Javanese	Sundanese		
1	15	0	34	1	10	45
2	16	0	7	0	8	15
3	17	0	22	1	13	36
4	18	0	4	2	3	9
5	19	0	17	1	15	33
6	20	2	8	0	8	18
Total		2	92	5	57	156
Percentage		1.3%	59.0%	3.2%	36.5%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 14. The Ethnic of Origin of the Household Heads in Access Road Area

No.	Village	Javanese	Sundanese	Not Answering	Total
1	Gempol	8	29	11	48
2	Kalentambo	4	6	9	19
3	Kotasari	8	10	10	28
4	Pusakajaya	6	4	4	14
5	Pusakaratu	2	10	7	19
6	Rancadaka	2	0	0	2
Total		30	59	41	130
Percentage		23.1%	45.4%	31.5%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.4.1.6 Religion of the Potentially Affected Household Heads

Based on the survey result, 64.7% of the potentially affected household heads and the family members in the back-up area are Muslims, and Catholics and Buddhists with the portion of 0.6% respectively. Meanwhile, all of the potentially affected household heads and the family members in the access road area 91.5% are Muslims. More detailed on the religion of the household heads is summarized in Table 6-15 and Table 6.16.

Table 6- 15. Religion of the Potentially Affected Household Heads in Back-Up Area

No	Block	Religion			Not Answering	Total
		Islam	Catholic	Buddhism		
1	15	36	0	0	9	45
2	16	6	0	0	9	15
3	17	24	0	0	12	36
4	18	6	0	0	3	9
5	19	20	0	0	13	33
6	20	9	1	1	7	18
Total		101	1	1	53	156
Percentage		64.7%	0.6%	0.6%	34.0%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 16. Religion of the Potentially Affected Household Heads in Access Road Area

No.	Village	Religion		Not Answering	Total
		Islam	Catholic		
1	Gempol	46	2	0	48
2	Kalentambo	13	6	0	19
3	Kotasari	27	1	0	28
4	Pusakajaya	13	0	1	14
5	Pusakaratu	18	1	0	19
6	Rancadaka	2	0	0	2
Total		119	10	1	130
Percentage		91.5%	7.7%	0.8%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.4.1.7 Educational Level of Potentially Affected Household Heads

With respect to the educational level, based on the survey result, most of household heads in the back-up area have a fairly low education level, whereby 31.4% of them only graduated from elementary school, 9% of them graduated from senior high school and not graduated from senior high school, 5.1% of them didn't have any formal education in school, and 1.9% of them graduated from university. Based on the interview, each household head and the spouse have relatively the same education level. Likewise, most of household heads in the access road area have a fairly low education level, whereby 20% of them only graduated from elementary school, 14.6% of them graduated from senior high school, and 8.5% of them graduated from university. More details on this can be seen in Table 6-17 and Table 6.18.

Table 6- 17. Educational Level of Potentially Affected Household Heads in Back-Up Area

No	Educational Level	Block						Total	%
		15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	Not school	4	1	0	1	0	2	8	5.1%
2	Not graduated elementary school	0	0	3	0	2	2	7	4.5%
3	Graduated elementary school	19	2	13	2	12	1	49	31.4%
4	Not graduated high school	6	0	2	2	3	1	14	9.0%
5	Graduated high school	4	2	3	1	1	3	14	9.0%
6	Graduated	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	1.9%

No	Educational Level	Block						Total	%
		15	16	17	18	19	20		
	university								
7	Not Answering	12	10	14	3	14	8	61	39.1%
Total		45	15	36	9	33	18	156	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

**Table 6- 18. Educational Level of Potentially Affected Household Heads
in Access Road Area**

No.	Village	Pendidikan Terakhir						Not Answering	Total
		Not School	Not Graduated Elementary School	Graduated Elementary School	Not Graduated High School	Graduated High School	Graduated University		
1	Gempol	5	3	12	1	7	6	14	48
2	Kalentambo	1	0	2	0	4	1	11	19
3	Kotasari	2	2	5	2	4	2	11	28
4	Pusakajaya	0	3	4	0	0	2	5	14
5	Pusakaratu	5	0	1	1	4	0	8	19
6	Rancadaka	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total		13	8	26	4	19	11	49	130
Percentage		10.0%	6.2%	20.0%	3.1%	14.6%	8.5%	37.7%	100%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.4.1.8 Physical Condition of the Potentially Affected Household Heads

Based on the survey result, 49 (31.4%) of the potentially affected household heads in the back-up area have normal physical condition, and only 1 (0.6%) of them are disabled person or is categorized as vulnerable. Meanwhile, 53.8% of the potentially affected household heads in the access road area have normal physical condition. More detailed on this can be seen on Table 6-19 and Table 6-20.

**Table 6- 19. Physical Condition of the Potentially Affected Household Heads
in Back-Up Area**

No.	Block	Physical Condition		Not Answering	Total
		Normal	Disabled		
1	15	18	0	27	45

No.	Block	Physical Condition		Not Answering	Total
		Normal	Disabled		
2	16	1	0	14	15
3	17	10	0	26	36
4	18	4	0	5	9
5	19	12	1	20	33
6	20	4	0	14	18
Total		49	1	106	156
Percentage		31.4%	0.6%	67.9%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 20. Physical Condition of the Potentially Affected Household Heads in Access Road Area

No	Village	Physical Condition		Not Answering	Total
		Normal	Disabled		
1	Gempol	32	0	16	48
2	Kalentambo	7	0	12	19
3	Kotasari	13	1	14	28
4	Pusakajaya	5	0	9	14
5	Pusakaratu	11	0	8	19
6	Rancadaka	2	0	0	2
Total		70	1	59	130
Percentage		53.8%	0.8%	45.4%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.4.1.9 Assets' Ownership Status of the Potentially Affected Household Heads

Based on the survey result, 67.5% of the potentially affected household heads in the back-up area are owners of the assets, and 32.5% of them are tenants. Meanwhile, 66.2% of the potentially affected household heads in the access road area are owners of the assets and 21.5% of them are land tillers.

Table 6- 21. Assets' Ownership Status of the Potentially Affected Household Heads in Back-Up Area

No.	Block	Asset Occupation Status		Total
		Owner	Tenant	
1	15	45	0	45
2	16	15	0	15
3	17	36	0	36
4	18	9	4	13
5	19	33	67	100
6	20	18	4	22
Total		156	75	231
Percentage		67.5%	32.5%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 22. Ownership Status of the Potentially Affected Household Heads in Access Road Area

No.	Village	Assets' Ownership Status			Not Answering	Total (HH's)
		Owner	Tiller	Tenant		
1	Gempol	31	13	4	0	48
2	Kalentambo	11	8	0	0	19
3	Kotasari	22	2	4	0	28
4	Pusakajaya	7	0	6	1	14
5	Pusakaratu	13	5	1	0	19
6	Rancadaka	2	0	0	0	2
Total		86	28	15	1	130
Percentage		66.2%	21.5%	11.3%	0.8%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.4.1.10 Livelihoods of the Potentially Affected Household Heads

The level of education of household heads is believed to affect their livelihoods. Based on the socio-economic survey (SES) results, the livelihoods of household heads in the back-up area are dominated by those who work in agriculture/animal husbandry sector (49.4%), and then followed by business sector/retailer/shop owner (8.3%), and employees (2.6%). Likewise, the livelihoods of household heads in the access road area are dominated by those who work in agriculture/animal husbandry sector (29.2%) and the rest of them are working in business sector/retailer/shop owner, driver/laborer, and employee. More detailed on this can be seen in Table 6-23 and Table 6-24.

Table 6- 23. Livelihoods of the Potentially Affected Household Heads in Back-Up Area

No.	Main Job	Block						Total (HH's)	%
		15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	Agriculture/animal husbandry	32	7	21	6	7	4	77	49.4%
2	business sector/retailer/shop owner	2	1	1	0	5	4	13	8.3%
3	Driver/labor	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.6%
4	Employee	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	2.6%
5	Others	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1.3%
6	Not Answering	11	6	13	3	18	8	59	37.8%
Total		45	15	36	9	33	18	156	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 24. Livelihoods of the Potentially Affected Household Heads in Access Road Area

No	Village	Main Job						Not Answering	Total (HH's)
		Agriculture/ animal husbandry	Business /retailer/ shop owner	Driver/ labor	Employee	Retirement	Other		
1	Gempol	20	8	1	3	0	2	14	48
2	Kalentambo	4	2	0	2	0	0	11	19
3	Kotasari	5	7	2	1	1	1	11	28
4	Pusakajaya	3	4	1	1	0	1	4	14
5	Pusakaratu	4	1	1	2	1	0	10	19
6	Rancadaka	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total		38	22	5	9	2	4	50	130
Percentage		29.2%	16.9%	3.8%	6.9%	1.5%	3.1%	38.5%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

As for the sidejob, there are 11 household heads have the side job, among others, 3 persons in agriculture/animal husbandry sector, 6 persons in business sector/retailer/shop owner, 1 person as driver/laborer, and 1 person in another type of sideline. Meanwhile, there are 5 household heads that have the sideline in agriculture/animal husbandry and business sector/retailer/shop owner. More detailed on this can be seen in Table 6-25 and Table 6-26.

Table 6- 25. The Sidejob of the Potentially Affected Household Heads in Back-Up Area

No	BLOCK	Sideline				Total
		Agriculture/ Animal husbandry	Business sector/retailer/ shop owner	Driver/ laborer	Other	
1	15	1	0	0	0	1
2	17	0	3	1	0	4
3	18	1	3	0	0	4
4	20	1	0	0	1	2
Total		3	6	1	1	11
Percentage		27.3%	54.5%	9.1%	9.1%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 26. The Side job of the Potentially Affected Household Heads in Access Road Area

No.	Village	Sideline			Total
		Agriculture/ Animal husbandry	Business sector/retailer/ shop owner	Other	
1	Gempol	0	1	0	1
2	Kalentambo	1	0	0	1
3	Kotasari	1	1	1	3
Total		2	2	1	5
Percentage		40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.4.1.11 Distance from the House to the Work Place

There are 26 (19.1%) of potentially affected household heads in the back-up area have the distance from their houses to their work places of less than 1 km, so that the project plan will bring direct impact to their working activities if they should be relocated to a new location. In addition, 5 of potentially affected household heads (3.7%) do their works at home. Meanwhile, there are 6 (20%) of potentially affected household heads in the access road area do their works at home. The latter will be effected by land acquisition activity as they have to move out to a new location. Their businesses will be disrupted and they need assistance before and after the relocation to a new place.

Table 6- 27. Distance from the House to the Work Placein Back-Up Area

No	BLOK	Distance of Work Place/School					No Answer	Total (HH's)
		At Home	≤1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	≥4 km		
1	15	2	3	0	0	0	29	34
2	16	1	5	0	1	0	4	11
3	17	1	14	3	1	0	42	61
4	18	0	3	0	0	1	5	9
5	19	1	0	0	0	0	10	11
6	20	0	1	2	0	1	6	10
Total		5	26	5	2	2	96	136
Percentage		3.7%	19.1%	3.7%	1.5%	1.5%	70.6%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 28. Distance from the House to the Work Placein Access Road Area

No.	Village	Distance of Work Place/School					No Answer	Total
		At Home	< 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	> 4 km		
1	Gempol	4	1	2	1	1	2	11
2	Kotasari	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
3	Pusakaratu	1	0	1	0	0	5	7
4	Mekarjaya	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
5	Pusakajaya	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
6	Pusakaratu	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
7	Rancadaka	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total		6	1	3	1	1	18	30
Percentage		20.0%	3.3%	10.0%	3.3%	3.3%	60.0%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.4.1.12 Monthly Average Income of Household Heads

Based on the field survey, standard error of mean the income of household heads in the back-up area is Rp 6,555,064 per month. Majority of them or 41 (30.1%) household heads have the average monthly income of Rp 1,000,000-Rp 5,000,000. Meanwhile, average income of household heads in access road area is Rp 2,100,100 per month. Majority of them or 10 (34.5%) household heads have the average monthly income of ≤ Rp 2,000,000. More detailed on this can be seen in Table 6-29 and Table 6-30.

area is Rp 1,034,529.11. The cost for food is the biggest expense with the average of Rp 2,747,917 or 49.9% of the total cost. Meanwhile, the least expenditure is for electrical bill as much as Rp 210,000 or 3.5% of the total cost. Meanwhile, the average cost of overall consumption of the potentially affected households in the access road area is Rp 1,212,872.44. The cost for food is the biggest expense with the average of Rp 2,515,000 or 40.7% of the total cost. In the meantime, the least expenditure is for water bill from PDAM (Local-Owned Water Supply Company) as much as Rp 157,692 or 1.1% of the total cost. Details on the monthly consumption expenditures of households in the project area can be seen in Table 6-31 and Table 6-32.

**Table 6- 31. Monthly Consumption of Potentially Affected Households
in Back-Up Area**

No	Expenses	Average (Rp)	%
1	Food	2,747,917	49.9%
2	Transportation	1,391,579	20.0%
3	Housing payments)	375,000	1.1%
4	Electricity bill	210,000	3.5%
5	Water bill	290,000	2.2%
6	Education	2,392,857	12.7%
7	Health	290,909	2.4%
8	Savings	1,312,500	7.9%
9	Entertainment	300,000	0.2%
Total		1,034,529.11	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

**Table 6- 32. Monthly Consumption of Potentially Affected Households
in Access Road Area**

No.	Type of Expenses	Average (Rp)	%
1	Food	2,515,000	40.7%
2	Transportation	726,200	9.8%
3	Housing payments)		0.0%
4	Electricity bill	178,276	2.8%
5	Water bill	157,692	1.1%
6	Education	780,588	7.2%
7	Health	654,762	7.4%
8	Savings	3,506,667	22.7%

No.	Type of Expenses	Average (Rp)	%
9	Food	896,667	4.4%
10	Other	1,500,000	4.0%
Total		1,212,872.44	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

The amount of the average monthly expenditure obtained can be used as a basis for determining the poverty line standard. Based on the standard poverty line set by the Central Bureau of Statistics Indonesia which assign a category not poor are those whose expenditure per person per month is more than IDR 350.610 or based on the international poverty line category establishes the category of poor who have expenditure less than USD 1.25 per day, equivalent to IDR 16.875 per day (1 USD = IDR 13.500).

Based on the above poverty line category, according to both BPS and World Bank standards, the AHH's of the area as well as in back up area and access road area are not categorized poor.

6.4.1.14 Source of Electricity

With respect to the source of electricity, 94.1% of potentially affected households in the back-up area are using direct electricity supply from the PLN (State Electricity Company), and only 4 of the households are obtaining the electricity supply from their neighbors, who are actually also using electricity supply from the PLN. Meanwhile, all of potentially affected households in the access road area are using electricity supply directly from the PLN.

Table 6- 33. Source of Electricity in Back-Up Area

No	BLOCK	Source of Electricity		No Answer	Total
		Direct Supply from PLN	From Neighbor		
1	15	31	2	1	34
2	16	11	0	0	11
3	17	57	2	2	61
4	18	9	0	0	9
5	19	10	0	1	11
6	20	10	0	0	10
Total		128	4	4	136
Percentage		94.1%	2.9%	2.9%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.4.1.15 The Ownership of Electronic Devices

Most electronic devices owned by potentially affected households in the back-up area are TV set (45%), fan (16%), and telephone/cell phone (10.7%). Meanwhile, most electronic devices owned by potentially affected households in the access road area are TV set (96.7%) and computer (3.3%). More detailed on this can be seen in Table 6-34 and Table 6-35. This indicates that in addition to meet the everyday needs such as food, the people also have to spend their income to meet household entertainment and other daily household needs.

Table 6- 34. The Ownership of Electronic Devices in Back-Up Area

No	Electronic Devices	BLOCK						Total	%
		15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	TV	12	6	18	9	4	10	59	45.0%
2	Radio	8	0	6	0	2	0	16	12.2%
3	Phone/Cell Phone	2	3	8	0	1	0	14	10.7%
4	Fan	4	0	14	0	3	0	21	16.0%
5	Microwave	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	2.3%
6	DVD/CD	3	1	5	0	0	0	9	6.9%
7	Computer	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1.5%
8	AC	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.8%
9	Washing Machine	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	2.3%
10	Oven	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	2.3%
Total		32	11	59	9	10	10	131	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 35. The Ownership of Electronic Devices in Access Road Area

No	Village	Electronic Devices		Total
		TV	Computer	
1	Gempol	10	1	11
2	Kotasari	3	0	3
3	Pusakaratu	7	0	7
4	Mekarjaya	1	0	1
5	Pusakajaya	1	0	1
6	Pusakaratu	6	0	6

No	Village	Electronic Devices		Total
		TV	Computer	
7	Rancadaka	1	0	1
Total		29	1	30

6.4.1.16 The Ownership of Transportation Tools

The majority transportation tools owned by the potentially affected households in the back-up area are motorcycle (52.3%), and then followed by bicycle (35.4%), car (10%), and truck (1.5%). On the other hand, the majority transportation tools owned by the potentially affected households in the access road area are motorcycle (62.1%), and then followed by car (31%), and truck (3.4%). More detailed on this can be seen in Table 6-36 and Table 6-37.

Table 6- 36. The Ownership of Transportation Toolsin Back-Up Area

No.	Transportation Tools	BLOCK						Total	%
		15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	Bicycle	14	1	16	7	2	6	46	35.4%
2	Motorcycle	13	9	34	2	6	4	68	52.3%
3	Car	4	1	7	0	1	0	13	10.0%
4	Truck	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1.5%
5	Pedicab	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.8%
Total		31	11	59	9	10	10	130	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 37. The Ownership of Transportation Toolsin Access Road Area

No	Village	Transportation Tools				Total
		Bicycle	Motorcycle	Car	Truck	
1	Gempol	0	6	3	1	10
2	Kotasari	0	2	1	0	3
3	Pusakaratu	0	3	4	0	7
4	Mekarjaya	0	1	0	0	1
5	Pusakajaya	0	1	0	0	1
6	Pusakaratu	1	4	1	0	6
7	Rancadaka	0	1	0	0	1
Total		1	18	9	1	29

No	Village	Transportation Tools				Total
		Bicycle	Motorcycle	Car	Truck	
Percentage		3.4%	62.1%	31.0%	3.4%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.4.1.17 Conditions of Paddy Field Cultivation

Based on the field survey, there are 16 or 13% of the total respondents cultivate paddy field with the type of technical irrigated paddy field and wetland rice as the commodity in the back-up area. Their harvest frequency is 1-2 times a year. According to the people, they have been cultivating the paddy field for 7-40 years with the lowest average of selling price is Rp 5,387,350 and the highest is Rp 6,348,956.

Table 6- 38. The Number of Households Cultivating Paddy Field in Back-Up Area

Block	Village	Cultivation	Paddy Field Condition	Commodity	Harvest Frequency in 1 Year	
		Paddy Field (HH's)	Technical Irrigation (HH's)	Wetland Rice (HH's)	1 Time (HH's)	2 Times(HH's)
Block 15	Patimban Rancadaka	1	1	1		1
Block 16	Patimban					
Block 17	No village name	1	1	1	1	
	Kalentambo	3	3	3		3
	Patimban	8	8	8	2	10
	Rancadaka	2	2	1		1
Block 19	Kalentambo					
	Patimban	1	1	1		1
	Rancadaka					
Total		16	16	15	3	16

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey, 2016

6.4.1.18 Conditions of Brackish Water Pond Business

Based on the field survey, there are 13 household heads or 11.1% of the total respondents run the brackish water pond business. All of the brackish water ponds are still productive with the shrimp and milkfish as the commodity and harvest frequency of 2-3 times a year. According to the people, they have been running the brackish water pond business for 2-20 years.

Table 6- 39. The Number of Households Running Brackish Water Pond in Back-Up Area

Block	Village	Business	Condition	Commodity		Harvest Frequency in 1 Year	
		Pond	Productive	Shrimp	Milkfish	2 Times	3 Times
Block 15	Patimban Rancadaka	1	1		1	1	
Block 16	Patimban				1		
Block 17	No village name	3	3	3		3	
	Kalentambo	2	2	1		1	1
	Patimban	3	3	2		1	2
	Rancadaka						
Block 19	Kalentambo		2				
	Patimban	3	1	2	1	2	
	Rancadaka	1		1		1	
Total		13	12	9	3	9	3

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.4.1.19 The Ownership of Loan

Based on the survey, 77.2% of respondents in the back-up area do not have any loan and only 22.8% of the respondents have loan. Meanwhile, there are 15 (62.5%) respondents in the access road area have loan. More detailed on this can be seen in Table 6-40 and Table 6-41.

Table 6- 40. The Ownership of Loan in Back-Up Area

No.	BLOCK	The Ownership of Loan		Total
		Yes	No	
1	15	11	17	28
2	16	2	9	11
3	17	7	40	47
4	18	1	3	4
5	19	2	8	10
6	20	0	1	1
Total		23	78	101
Percentage		22.8%	77.2%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 41. The Ownership of Loanin Access Road Area

No.	Village	The Ownership of Loan		Total
		Yes	No	
1	Gempol	5	3	8
2	Kotasari	2	1	3
3	Pusakaratu	3	3	6
4	Mekarjaya	0	1	1
5	Pusakajaya	0	1	1
6	Pusakaratu	4	0	4
7	Rancadaka	1	0	1
Total		15	9	24
Percentage		62.5%	37.5%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Majority of respondents in back-up area and access road area borrow money from bank, either local or national bank. More detailed on this can be seen in Table 6-42 and Table 6-43.

Table 6- 42. Money Lending Institutions in Back-Up Area

No	Money Lending Institutions	BLOCK						Total	%
		15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	Adira	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.7%
2	Bank	8	0	8	0	2	0	18	13.2%
3	Cooperative	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1.5%
4	Farmer Group	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.7%
5	Relatives	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.7%
6	Family	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.7%
7	No Answer	23	10	51	9	9	10	112	82.4%
Total (KK)		34	11	61	9	11	10	136	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 43. Tempat Pinjamandi Wilayah Access Road

No	Village	Money Lending Institutions		No Answer	Total
		BPR	BRI		
1	Gempol	0	6	5	11
2	Kotasari	0	2	1	3

No	Village	Money Lending Institutions		No Answer	Total
		BPR	BRI		
3	Pusakaratu	0	3	4	7
4	Mekarjaya	0	0	1	1
5	Pusakajaya	0	0	1	1
6	Pusakaratu	1	2	3	6
7	Rancadaka	0	1	0	1
Total		1	13	15	30
Percentage		3.3%	43.3%	50.0%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Based on the survey, total amount of loan of the respondents in back-up area is between Rp 3,000,000-Rp 200,000,000 and the amount that has not been paid is between Rp 8,000,000-Rp 155,000,000. Most of the loan (10.3%) is used for working capital, as can be sees in Table 6-44. Meanwhile, total amount of loan of the respondents in access road area is between Rp 600,000-Rp 250,000,000, and the amount that has not been paid is between Rp 400,000-Rp 150,000,000. Most of the loan (23.3%) is used for working capital, as can be sees in Table 6-45.

Table 6- 44. The Use of Loan in Back-Up Area

No	The Use of Loan	BLOCK						Total	%
		15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	Daily necessities	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.7%
2	Working capital	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.7%
3	Motorbike	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.7%
4	Paddy field payment	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.7%
5	House	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.7%
6	Land	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.7%
7	Business	7	0	6	0	1	0	14	10.3%
8	No Answer	25	10	52	9	10	10	116	85.3%
Total		34	11	61	9	11	10	136	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 45. The Use of Loan in Access Road Area

No.	Village	The Use of Loan						No Answer	Total
		Pay Land Debt	Buy Land	Paddy Field	Agriculture	Business	Surgery		
1	Gempol	0	0	0	1	2	1	8	11
2	Kalentambo	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
3	Kotasari	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	7
4	Mekarjaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
5	Pusakajaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
6	Pusakaratu	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	6
7	Rancadaka	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total		1	1	1	2	7	1	17	30
Percentage		3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	6.7%	23.3%	3.3%	56.7%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.4.1.20 Women Involvement in the Decision Making Process

Based on the survey result, women play important role in decision making process in back-up area, as can be seen that 64.0% of respondents suggested that women have always been involved in the decision making process in the family. Please refer to Table 6-46 for more detail. Likewise, women also play important role in decision making process in access road area, as can be seen that 96.6% of respondents suggested that women have always been involved in the decision making process in the family. Please refer to Table 6-47 for more detail.

Table 6- 46. Women Involvement in the Decision Making Process in Back-Up Area

No	BLOCK	Women Involvement in the Decision Making Process in Family		No Answer	Total
		Yes	No		
1	15	23	3	8	34
2	16	10	1	0	11
3	17	33	3	25	61
4	18	6	0	3	9
5	19	6	3	2	11
6	20	9	0	1	10
Total		87	10	39	136
Percentage		64.0%	7.4%	28.7%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 47. Women Involvement in the Decision Making Process In Access Road Area

No.	Village	Women Involvement in the Decision Making Process in Family		Total
		Yes	No	
1	Gempol	10	0	10
2	Kalentambo	3	0	3
3	Kotasari	7	0	7
4	Mekarjaya	1	0	1
5	Pusakajaya	0	1	1
6	Pusakaratu	6	0	6
7	Rancadaka	1	0	1
Total		28	1	29
Percentage		96.6%	3.4%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

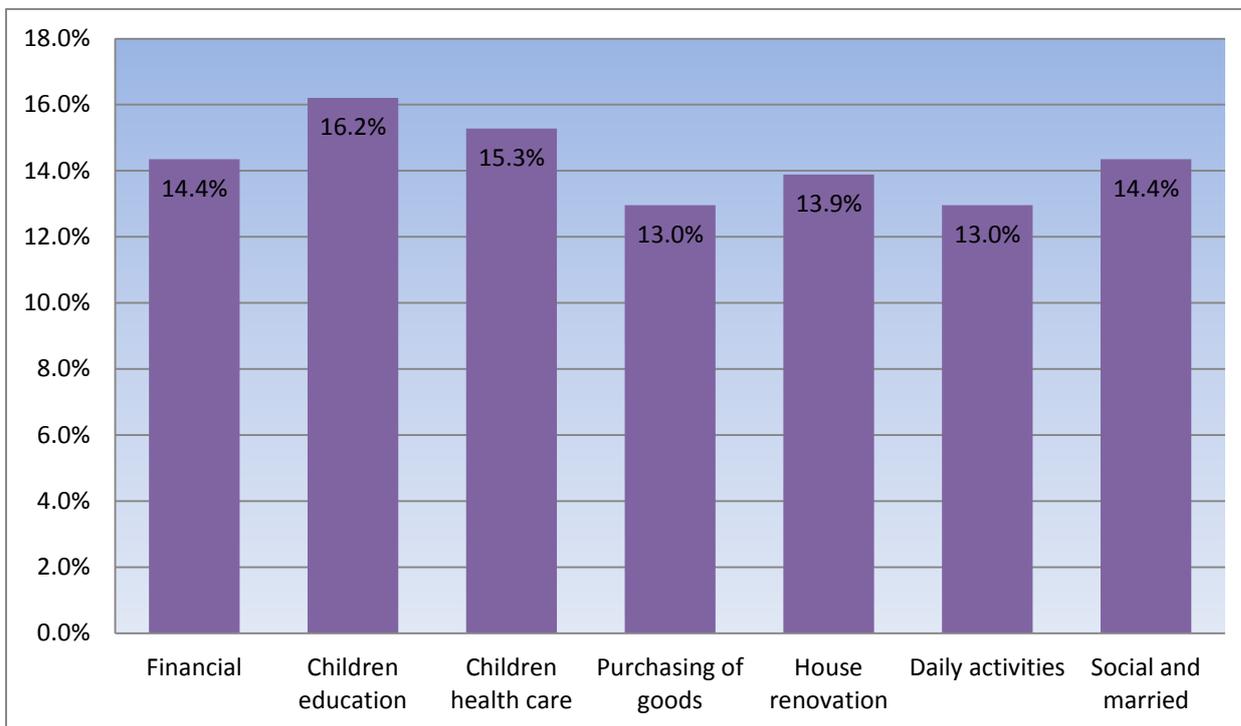
Based on the survey, 14.9% of the decision making process that involving women in the back-up area is about financial, child education and child health care issues. Meanwhile, the decision making process that involving women in the access road area is about children education (16.2%). Please refer to Table 6-48 for more detail on this.

Table 6- 48. Issues' Decision Making Process that Involving Women in Back-Up Area

No	BLOCK	Financial	Children education	Children health care	Purchasing of goods	House renovation	Daily activities	Social and Married	Total
1	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	140
2	16	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
3	17	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	85
4	18	7	7	6	6	6	7	4	43
5	19	6	6	7	6	6	7	7	45
6	20	8	7	8	6	2	4	7	42
Total		55	55	55	52	48	52	52	369
Percentage		14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.1%	13.0%	14.1%	14.1%	100.0 %

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Figure 6-1.
Issues' Decision Making Process that Involving Women in Access Road Area



Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.4.2. Family Health Data

6.4.2.1 Source of Water for Cooking and Drinking

Based on the survey, for drinking and cooking, 50.7% of potentially affected households in back-up area are using gallon packed water and 26.5% of them are using clean water from their own wells, while the rest of them are using public water supply and water from Local-Owned Water Company or PDAM. More detailed on this can be seen in Table 6-49. Meanwhile, 70% of potentially affected households in access road area are using clean water from their own wells and 20% of them are using gallon packed water. More detailed on this can be seen in Table 6-50.

Table 6- 49. Source of Water for Cooking and Drinking in Back-Up Area

No	BLOCK	Source of Water for Cooking and Drinking				No Answer	Total
		Private well	Public water supply	PDAM	Gallon water		
1	15	7	2	1	22	2	34
2	16	1	1	0	9	0	11

No	BLOCK	Source of Water for Cooking and Drinking				No Answer	Total
		Private well	Public water supply	PDAM	Gallon water		
3	17	23	4	2	29	3	61
4	18	7	0	1	1	0	9
5	19	1	0	0	8	1	11
6	20	7	1	2	0	0	10
Total		36	8	6	69	6	136
Percentage		26.5%	5.9%	4.4%	50.7%	4.4%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 50. Source of Water for Cooking and Drinking in Access Road Area

No	Village	Source of Water for Cooking and Drinking				Total
		Private well	PDAM	Gallon water	Water vendor	
1	Gempol	7	0	3	1	11
2	Kotasari	1	0	2	0	3
3	Pusakaratu	7	0	0	0	7
4	Mekarjaya	1	0	0	0	1
5	Pusakajaya	1	0	0	0	1
6	Pusakaratu	3	2	1	0	6
7	Rancadaka	1	0	0	0	1
Total		21	2	6	1	30
Percentage		70.0%	6.7%	20.0%	3.3%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.4.2.2 Source of Water for Bathing and Washing

Based on the survey, 64.4% of the potentially affected people in back-up area are using their own wells as the source of water for bathing and washing. Meanwhile, 96.7% of the potentially affected people in access road area are using their own wells as the source of water for bathing and washing. Although the water is brackish, but the water can still be used for everyday purposes, such as for bathing, washing, watering, and others. More detailed on the source of water for bathing and washing can be seen in Table 6-51 and Table 6-52.

Table 6- 51. Source of Water for Bathing and Washing in Back-Up Area

No	BLOCK	Source of Water for Bathing and Washing				No Answer	Total
		Private well	Public water supply	PDAM	Gallon water		
1	15	23	2	1	0	8	34
2	16	4	1	0	0	6	11
3	17	40	1	3	2	15	61
4	18	8	0	1	0	0	9
5	19	5	0	2	1	3	11
6	20	7	1	2	0	0	10
Total		87	5	9	3	32	136
Percentage		64.0%	3.7%	6.6%	2.2%	23.5%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 52. Source of Water for Bathing and Washing in Access Road Area

No	Village	Source of Water for Bathing and Washing		Total
		Private well	PDAM	
1	Gempol	11	0	11
2	Kotasari	3	0	3
3	Pusakaratu	7	0	7
4	Mekarjaya	1	0	1
5	Pusakajaya	1	0	1
6	Pusakaratu	5	1	6
7	Rancadaka	1	0	1
Total		29	1	30
Percentage		96.7%	3.3%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.4.2.3 The Place for Defecating

Based on the survey, 80.93% of the potentially affected people in the back-up area are using toilet with septic tank for defecating. Likewise, 96.7% of the potentially affected people in the access road area are using toilet with septic tank for defecating. This indicates that affected households pay enough attention to the environmental hygiene and sanitation. The rest of affected people are using pit latrine toilet in the house, toilet with sewage flowed

into the river, and public toilet either with or without septic tanks. More detailed on this can be seen in Table 6-53 and Table 6-54.

Table 6- 53. The Place for Defecatingin Back-Up Area

No	BLOCK	The Place for Defecating				No Answer	Total
		Toilet with septic tank	Pit latrine toilet	Toilet with sewage flowed into the river	Public toilet septic tanks		
1	15	25	1	4	3	1	34
2	16	11	0	0	0	0	11
3	17	50	3	1	1	6	61
4	18	8	1	0	0	0	9
5	19	10	0	0	0	1	11
6	20	6	3	1	0	0	10
Total		110	8	6	4	8	136
Percentage		80.9%	5.9%	4.4%	2.9%	5.9%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 54. The Place for Defecatingin Access Road Area

No	Village	The Place for Defecating		Total
		Toilet with septic tank	Toilet with sewage flowed into the river	
1	Gempol	11	0	11
2	Kotasari	3	0	3
3	Pusakaratu	7	0	7
4	Mekarjaya	1	0	1
5	Pusakajaya	1	0	1
6	Pusakaratu	5	1	6
7	Rancadaka	1	0	1
Total		29	1	30
Percentage		96.7%	3.3%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.4.2.4 The Place for Bathing

Based on the survey, 86.8% of the potentially affected people in the back-up area are using their own bathroom for bathing, and then followed by public bathroom (2.2%). Meanwhile,

all of the potentially affected people in the access road area are using their own bathroom for bathing. The detail on this can be seen in Table 6-55 and Table 6-56.

Table 6- 55. The Place for Bathingin Back-Up Area

No	BLOCK	The Place for Bathing		No Answer	Total
		Private bathroom	Public bathroom		
1	15	30	3	1	34
2	16	11	0	0	11
3	17	48	0	13	61
4	18	9	0	0	9
5	19	10	0	1	11
6	20	10	0	0	10
Total		118	3	15	136
Percentage		86.8%	2.2%	11.0%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 56. The Place for Bathingin Access Road Area

No.	Village	Place for Bathing	Total
		Private bathroom	
1	Gempol	11	11
2	Kotasari	3	3
3	Pusakaratu	7	7
4	Mekarjaya	1	1
5	Pusakajaya	1	1
6	Pusakaratu	6	6
7	Rancadaka	1	1
Total		30	30
Percentage		100.0%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.4.2.5 Place for Garbage Disposal

Based on the survey, 48.5% of the potentially affected households in the back-up area are burning their garbage, 22.1% of them throwing their garbage into their garbage bins, 12.5% of them throwing their garbage into temporary waste disposal site, 7.4% of them taken by garbage workers, and 1.5% of them are throwing the garbage into ground hole.

While 4.4% of them are still using a nearby river as a giant garbage bin, which indicates a low awareness of the people on benefits and functions of a river.

Table 6- 57. Place for Garbage Disposal in Back-Up Area

No	BLOCK	Place for Garbage Disposal						No Answer	Total
		Garbage bin	Temporary waste disposal site	Garbage workers	River	Burning	Gound hole		
1	15	4	7	1	3	18	0	1	34
2	16	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	11
3	17	13	7	4	2	32	0	3	61
4	18	6	1	1	0	1	0	0	9
5	19	2	0	3	1	3	1	1	11
6	20	5	1	1	0	2	1	0	10
Total		30	17	10	6	66	2	5	136
Percentage		22.1%	12.5%	7.4%	4.4%	48.5%	1.5%	3.7%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Likewise, 65.5% of the potentially affected households in the access road area are burning their garbage, 27.6% of them throwing their garbage into their garbage bins, and 3.4% of them throwing their garbage into temporary waste disposal site. While 3.4% of them are still using a nearby river as a giant garbage bin, which indicates a low awareness of the people on benefits and functions of a river.

Table 6- 58. Place for Garbage Disposal in Access Road Area

No.	Village	Place for Garbage Disposal				Total
		Garbage bin	Temporary waste disposal site	River	Burning	
1	Gempol	0	1	0	10	11
2	Kotasari	3	0	0	0	3
3	Pusakaratu	3	0	0	3	6
4	Mekarjaya	1	0	0	0	1
5	Pusakajaya	0	0	0	1	1
6	Pusakaratu	1	0	1	4	6
7	Rancadaka	0	0	0	1	1
Total		8	1	1	19	29

Percentage	27.6%	3.4%	3.4%	65.5%	100.0%
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Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.4.2.6 Type of Diseases Commonly Suffered in a Household

Based on the survey, type of diseases commonly suffered by the potentially affected households in the last one month in the back-up area are influenza (27.2%), skin diseases (11.0%), respiration (5.9%), diarrhea (0.7%), abdominal pain (5.9%) and cough (10.3%). Meanwhile, type of diseases commonly suffered by the potentially affected households in the last one month in the access road area are abdominal pain (34.6%), cough (26.9%), influenza (19.2%), and diarrhea (7.7%). More detailed on this can be seen in Table 6-59 and Table 6-60.

Table 6- 59. Type of Diseases Commonly Suffered the Las One Month in Back-Up Area

No	BLOK	Type of Diseases						No Answer	Total
		Skin diseases	Respiration	Diarrhea	Abdominal	Cough	Influenza		
1	15	5	1	1	2	4	7	14	34
2	16	3	1	0	0	1	5	1	11
3	17	5	2	0	4	7	20	23	61
4	18	2	2	0	1	0	1	3	9
5	19	0	1	0	0	1	3	6	11
6	20	0	1	0	2	3	1	3	10
Total		15	8	1	8	14	37	50	136
Percentage		11.0%	5.9%	0.7%	5.9%	10.3%	27.2%	36.8%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 60. Type of Diseases Commonly Suffered the Las One Month in Access Road Area

No	Village	Type of Diseases						Total
		Skin diseases	Respiration	Diarrhea	Abdominal	Cough	Influenza	
1	Gempol	0	0	0	2	1	5	8
2	Kalentambo	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
3	Kotasari	0	0	1	5	1	0	7
4	Mekarjaya	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
5	Pusakajaya	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
6	Pusakaratu	1	1	0	1	3	0	6
7	Rancadaka	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

No	Village	Type of Diseases					Total	
		Skin diseases	Respiration	Diarrhea	Abdominal	Cough		Influenza
Total		1	2	2	9	7	5	26
Percentage		3.8%	7.7%	7.7%	34.6%	26.9%	19.2%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

In respect to the abovementioned diseases, the places of medical treatment mostly visited by the sick people in the back-up area are public health center or 24 hours health clinic (30.1%), hospital (20.6%), and paramedic (14%). Meanwhile, the places of medical treatment mostly visited by the sick people in the access road are 24 hours health clinic (43.3%), hospital and public health center (20.0%). More detailed on this can be seen in Table 6-61 and Table 6-62.

Table 6- 61. The Places of Medical Treatment Mostly Visited in Back-Up Area

No	BLOK	The Place of Medical Treatment					No Answer	Total
		Puskesmas	Hospital	24 hours clinic	Paramedic	Alternative		
1	15	16	3	8	6	0	1	34
2	16	6	2	0	3	0	0	11
3	17	13	12	24	8	0	4	61
4	18	4	3	1	1	0	0	9
5	19	0	4	5	1	0	1	11
6	20	2	4	3	0	1	0	10
Total		41	28	41	19	1	6	136
Percentage		30.1%	20.6%	30.1%	14.0%	0.7%	4.4%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 62. The Places of Medical Treatment Mostly Visited in Access Road Area

No	Village	The Place of Medical Treatment				Total
		Puskesmas	Hospital	24 hours clinic	Paramedic	
1	Gempol	1	3	6	1	11
2	Kalentambo	0	1	1	1	3
3	Kotasari	2	2	3	0	7
4	Mekarjaya	0	0	1	0	1
5	Pusakajaya	1	0	0	0	1
6	Pusakaratu	2	0	1	3	6

No	Village	The Place of Medical Treatment				Total
		Puskesmas	Hospital	24 hours clinic	Paramedic	
7	Rancadaka	0	0	1	0	1
Total		6	6	13	5	30
Percentage		20.0%	20.0%	43.3%	16.7%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.4.2.7 People's Perception Regarding Health Assistance From the Local Government

With regard to health assistance from local government, 64.7% of the potentially affected people in back-up area stated that they never received any health assistance from the local government, while 24.3% of them said that there were some health assistances from the local government. Likewise, 86.7% of the potentially affected people in access road area claimed that they never received any health assistance from the local government, while 13.3% of them said that there were some health assistances from the local government. More detailed on this can be seen in Table 6-63 and Table 6-64.

**Table 6- 63. People's Perception on Health Assistance from the Local Government
In Back-Up Area**

No	BLOCK	Government's Health Aid		No Answer	Total
		Yes	No		
1	15	13	20	1	34
2	16	8	3	0	11
3	17	6	43	12	61
4	18	3	6	0	9
5	19	2	7	2	11
6	20	1	9	0	10
Total		33	88	15	136
Percentage		24.3%	64.7%	11.0%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 64. People's Perception on Health Assistance from the Local Government in Access Road Area

No	Village	Government's Health Aid		Total
		Yes	No	
1	Gempol	0	11	11
2	Kalentambo	2	1	3
3	Kotasari	0	7	7
4	Mekarjaya	0	1	1
5	Pusakajaya	0	1	1
6	Pusakaratu	2	4	6
7	Rancadaka	0	1	1
Total		4	26	30
Percentage		13.3%	86.7%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.5. RETAILING BUSINESSES ALONG THE PATIMBAN BEACH

6.5.1. General History of Buildings (Restaurants) along the Patimban Beach

The existence of food stalls or cafes along the Patimban Coastal line was begun in the 1990s or 1996 to be exact. Since then, the number of land tenants who open food stalls, restaurants, or cafés in the region continues to grow. The period of 2005-2010 is the period in which most of the food stalls, restaurants, or cafés are established. Based on the survey, 38% of respondents confirmed that their business has been established since the period of 2005-2010.

Table 6- 65. The Establishment Year of Food Stalls, Restaurants, or Cafés

No.	Year of Establishment	Number	Percentage
1	≤ 2000	9	18.0%
2	> 2000 – 2005	10	20.0%
3	> 2005 – 2010	19	38.0%
4	> 2010 – 2016	6	12.0%
5	No answer	6	12.0%
Total		50	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Based on the information obtained from the field, the first person who opens retailing business in the area is Mr.****. As time goes, there are many newly formed lands along the Patimban Coastal area which add the wide land in the area. People began to see the business opportunity in such newly formed land, or is perceived as no man's land, and started to build buildings for food stalls. These buildings are then sold by local people to the people from outside the area to run their retailing businesses. Mr.****, who is the first person that opens business in the coastal area, has changed his business scale from a vendor to become a distributor. As time goes by, people began to provide their own merchandises. Then, with the development of such retailing activities in the area, they have formed an association of retailers along the Patimban Coastal line.

6.5.2. The Objectives of the People in Opening their Retailing Businesses

Based on the survey, 78% of the people established food stalls, restaurants or cafés in the Patimban Coastal area are for their main livelihoods, and only 2.0% of them established such food stalls, restaurants or cafés as their sidelines.

Table 6- 66. The Objectives of the People in Opening Food Stalls, Restaurants or Cafés

No.	Objective of the Establishment	Number	%
1	Main Livelihood	39	78.0%
2	Sidelines	1	2.0%
3	No answer	10	20.0%
Total		50	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

6.5.3. The Number of Landowners and Land Tenants

The lands used for retailing businesses by tenants are mostly located in Patimban coastal area. The tenants build food stalls or cafés along the coastal area on the permission of landowners. Based on the collected data, there are 23 landowners in Patimban Coastal area with 101 food stalls or cafes owned by 50 land tenants.

6.5.4. Business Revenue

Based on the survey, revenue from running the food stalls, restaurants or cafés in Patimban Coastal area is around Rp 200,000->Rp 4 million per day, with the majority of revenue is around Rp 200,000-Rp 500,000 per day. Café business is a fairly lucrative business in this

area with the revenue that could reach more than Rp 4 million per day. More detailed on this can be seen in Table 6-67.

Table 6- 67. Daily Revenue of Food Stall, Restaurant or Café

No.	Daily Income	Number	Percentage
1	200,000 – 500,000	30	60.0%
2	> 500,000 – 1,000,000	7	14.0%
3	> 1,000,000 – 1,500,000	1	2.0%
4	> 1,500,000 – 2,000,000	1	2.0%
5	> 2,000,000 – 2,500,000	0	0.0%
6	> 2,500,000 – 3,000,000	4	8.0%
7	> 3,000,000 – 3,500,000	0	0.0%
8	> 3,500,000 – 4,000,000	1	2.0%
9	> 4,000,000	2	4.0%
10	No answer	4	8.0%
Total		50	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

6.5.4.1 Workers

Based on the questionnaire data processing result, 18.0% of the food stalls, restaurants or cafés in this coastal area are employing 5 workers.

Table 6- 68. The Number of Workers Employed by Food Stall, Restaurant or Café

No.	Number of Workers	Total	Percentage
1	2 persons	2	4.0%
2	3 persons	4	8.0%
3	4 persons	6	12.0%
4	5 persons	9	18.0%
5	6 persons	2	4.0%
6	7 persons	1	2.0%
7	No answer	28	56.0%
Total		50	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

6.5.5. Operational Days of Food Stall, Restaurant or Café

Most of the food stalls, restaurants or cafés open 30 days a month, or they are practically open every day.

Table 6- 69. Operational Days of Food Stall, Restaurant or Café in One Month

No.	Operational Days in One Month	Total	Percentage
1	20 days	1	2.0%
2	30 days	43	86.0%
3	No answer	6	12.0%
Total		50	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

6.5.6. The Number of Customers per Day

Based on the questionnaire data processing result, 62% of such food stalls, restaurants or cafés are visited with average 10-20 customers per day, which is dominated by individual (56%) and family customers (18%). The customers are mostly from outside Patimban Village (86%), and only 10% of the customers come from villages in which such food stalls, restaurants or cafés are located. A description of the above-mentioned condition can be seen in Table 6-70, Table 6-71, Table 6-72.

Table 6- 70. The Average Number of Customers of Food Stall, Restaurant or Café per Day

No.	The Average Number of Customers per Day	Total	Percentage
1	< 10 persons	1	2.0%
2	10-20 persons	31	62.0%
3	21-30 persons	6	12.0%
4	31-40 persons	5	10.0%
5	41-50 persons	3	6.0%
6	No answer	4	8.0%
Total		50	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Table 6- 71. Type of Customers of Food Stall, Restaurant or Café

No.	Type of Customer	Total	Percentage
1	Individual	28	56.0%
2	Family	9	18.0%
3	Institution/Agency/Company	6	12.0%
4	No answer	7	14.0%
Total		50	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Table 6- 72. Domicile of Customers of Food Stall, Restaurant or Café

No.	Domicile of Customers	Total	Percentage
1	Village in which the business is located	5	10.0%
2	Outside the village	43	86.0%
3	No answer	2	4.0%
Total		50	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

6.5.7. The Land Ownership in Other Locations

Based on the field survey result, most of the land tenants who run the food stalls, restaurants or cafés are staying in the villages in which their businesses are located, and they don't have any land elsewhere. In the land acquisition activity, the local government should pay attention to this condition while figuring out the best solution for those land tenants who do not have any land in any other location. In addition, the local government should also seek the best solution program in term of livelihood recovery activity given the fact that running food stalls, restaurants or cafés have been the main livelihoods for those land tenants along the Patimban Coastal line.

6.6. CHARACTERISTICS OF LAND TENANTS WHO RUN THE BRACKISH WATER PONDS

There are 25 land tenants who run the brackish fishponds on the land area owned by 4 different landowners on Blocks 18, 19 and 20. The names of land tenants who run the brackish water pond business and landowners on each block of potentially affected area can be seen in the following table.

6.6.1. Type of Commodities

Most of land tenants who run the brackish water ponds are doing the shrimp farming (100%).

Table 6- 73. Type of Commodities of the Brackish Water Pond

No.	Block	Type of Commodities of the Brackish Water Pond	
		Shrimp	%
1	18	4	13.8%
2	19	17	58.6%
3	20	4	13.8%
Total		25	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

6.6.2. Operating Cost of the Business

The biggest average of operating cost per day of the land tenants in running the shrimp farming business is Rp 200,000 (36%). The biggest average of shrimp production in one harvest is 300 kg (24%). The biggest average of shrimp harvest per year is 3 times (84.0%) with the biggest average of selling price is Rp 70,000 per kg (60.0%).

A detailed field survey result on the characteristic of shrimp farming business can be seen in the following tables.

Table 6- 74. Daily Operating Cost

No.	Daily Operating Cost	Block			Total	%
		18	19	20		
1	30,000	0	3	0	3	12.0%
2	40,000	0	1	0	1	4.0%
3	45,000	0	2	0	2	8.0%

No.	Daily Operating Cost	Block			Total	%
		18	19	20		
4	50,000	0	1	0	1	4.0%
5	75,000	0	1	0	1	4.0%
6	100,000	0	2	0	2	8.0%
7	150,000	0	3	0	3	12.0%
8	155,000	0	0	1	1	4.0%
9	200,000	3	4	2	9	36.0%
10	250,000	1	0	0	1	4.0%
11	300,000	0	0	1	1	4.0%
Total		4	17	4	25	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

6.6.3. Production Value

The detail production value of shrimp in back up area minimum is 8 kg and maximum 150.000 kg. The average of production value is 300 kg. For more detail the production value of shrimp can be seen in Table 6-75.

Table 6- 75. The Amount of Production per Harvest (kg)

No.	Production per Harvest (kg)	Block			Total	%
		18	19	20		
1	100	0	1	0	1	4.0%
2	200	0	3	0	3	12.0%
3	250	0	3	0	3	12.0%
4	300	2	3	1	6	24.0%
5	350	0	1	0	1	4.0%
6	400	1	2	0	3	12.0%
7	500	0	2	0	2	8.0%
8	600	0	1	1	2	8.0%
9	800	1	1	0	2	8.0%
10	10,000	0	0	1	1	4.0%
11	150,000	0	0	1	1	4.0%
Total		4	17	4	25	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

The selling price of shrimp minimum is Rp 60.000/kg and maximum is Rp 85.000/kg. Mostly is Rp 70.000/kg (60%). It depends to the type and size of shrimp in the market. More detail the selling price of shrimp can be seen in Table 6-76.

Table 6- 76. Selling Price (Rp/kg)

No.	Selling Price (Rp/Kg)	Block			Total	%
		18	19	20		
1	60,000	2	1	0	3	12.0%
2	65,000	0	2	0	2	8.0%
3	70,000	2	11	2	15	60.0%
4	75,000	0	2	0	2	8.0%
5	80,000	0	1	1	2	8.0%
6	85,000	0	0	1	1	4.0%
Total		4	17	4	25	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

Shrimps in the fishponds can be harvested in a year generally is 3 times per year (84%). More detail the shrimp harvest in back up area can be seen in Table 6-77.

Table 6- 77. Frequency of Harvest per Year

No	Frequency of Harvest per Year (... times)	Block			Total	Percentage
		18	19	20		
1	2	0	2	2	4	16.0%
2	3	4	15	2	21	84.0%
Total		4	17	4	25	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

6.7. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF TENANTS

6.7.1. The Age of Household Heads of the Land Tenants Potentially Affected by the Project

Based on the census result, the biggest portion of average age of household heads of the land tenants is 41-60 years (65.3%), while the least is 21-40 years (18.7%). This indicates

that most of the household heads of the land tenants in the project plan area can be classified as people in productive age. Please refer to Table 6-78.

Table 6- 78. The Age of Household Heads

Asset Occupation Status	The Age of Household Heads	Block			Total	%
		18	19	20		
Brackish Water Ponds Tenants	< 20	0	0	0	0	0.0%
	21 – 40	3	3	1	7	28.0%
	41 – 60	1	14	2	17	68.0%
	> 60	0	1	0	1	4.0%
Total		4	18	3	25	100.0%
Along The Beach Tenants	< 20	0	0	0	0	0.0%
	21 – 40	0	7	0	7	14.0%
	41 – 60	0	32	0	32	64.0%
	> 60	0	11	0	11	22.0%
Total		0	50	0	50	100.0%
Total	< 20	0	0	0	0	0.0%
	21 – 40	3	10	1	14	18.7%
	41 – 60	1	46	2	49	65.3%
	> 60	0	12	0	12	16.0%
Total		4	68	3	75	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

6.7.2. Status of Household Heads and Members by Gender

Based on the gender category, most of household heads of the land tenants in the potentially affected area is male (92.0%). There are six (8.0%) female household heads in the area. For more details, it can be seen in Table 6-79.

Table 6- 79. The Gender of Household Heads

Asset Occupation Status	Gender	Block			Total	%
		18	19	20		
Brackish Water Ponds Tenants	Male	4	16	4	24	96.0%
	Female	0	1	0	1	4.0%
Total		4	17	4	25	100.0%
Along The Beach Tenants	Male	0	45	0	45	90.0%
	Female	0	5	0	5	10.0%

Total		0	50	0	50	100.0%
Total	Male	4	61	4	69	92.0%
	Female	0	6	0	6	8.0%
Total		4	67	4	75	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

6.7.3. Marital Status

Based on the result of socio-economic survey towards 75 household heads of the land tenants in the area, most of the household heads in the study area are married and only small part of them widows or widowers. Table 6-80 shows the marital status of household heads in the study area.

Table 6- 80. Marital Status of Household Heads

Asset Occupation Status	Marital Status	Blok			Total	%
		18	19	20		
Brackish Water Ponds Tenants	Married	4	16	4	24	96.0%
	Widow/ Widower	0	0	0	0	0.0%
	Divorced	0	1	0	1	4.0%
Total		4	17	4	25	100.0%
Along The Beach Tenants	Married	0	45	0	45	90.0%
	Widow/ Widower	0	2	0	2	4.0%
	Divorced	0	3	0	3	6.0%
Total		0	50	0	50	100.0%
Total	Married	4	61	4	69	92.0%
	Widow/ Widower	0	2	0	2	2.7%
	Divorced	0	4	0	4	5.3%
Total		4	67	4	75	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

6.7.4. The Length of Stay Old of the Household Heads

Based on the survey result, 48% of the land tenants have been living in the area for ≤ 10 years, while 49.3% of the tenants have been living there for $> 10-20$ years. Data on the length of stay of household heads in the study area can be seen in Table 6-81.

Table 6- 81. The Length of Stay Old of the Household Heads

Asset Occupation Status	Length of Stay (Years)	Block			Total	%
		18	19	20		
Brackish Water Ponds Tenants	≤ 10	1	4	4	9	36.0%
	> 10 – 20	3	11	1	15	60.0%
	> 20	0	1	0	1	4.0%
Total		4	16	5	25	100.0%
Along The Beach Tenants	≤ 10	0	27	0	27	54.0%
	> 10 – 20	0	22	0	22	44.0%
	> 20	0	1	0	1	2.0%
Total		0	50	0	50	100.0%
Total	≤ 10	1	31	4	36	48.0%
	> 10 – 20	3	33	1	37	49.3%
	> 20	0	2	0	2	2.7%
Total		4	66	5	75	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

6.7.5. The Ethnic Origin

Based on the result of socio-economic survey, 92% of the household heads are Javanese ethnic group and only small part of them Sundanese and Bugis people. More details on this can be seen in Table 6-82.

Table 6- 82. The Ethnic Origin of the Household Heads

Asset Occupation Status	Ethnic Group	Block			Total	%
		18	19	20		
Brackish Water Ponds Tenants	Bugis	0	0	0	0	0.0%
	Javanese	4	17	4	25	100.0%
	Sundanese	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Total		4	17	4	25	100.0%
Along The Beach Tenants	Bugis	0	1	0	1	2.0%
	Javanese	0	44	0	44	88.0%
	Sundanese	0	5	0	5	10.0%
Total		0	50	0	50	100.0%
Total	Bugis	0	1	0	1	1.3%

Asset Occupation Status	Ethnic Group	Block			Total	%
		18	19	20		
	Javanese	4	61	4	69	92.0%
	Sundanese	0	5	0	5	6.7%
Total		4	67	4	75	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

6.7.6. Religion of the Household Heads

Based on the survey result, most of the household heads of the land tenants in the study area are Muslims (98.7%) and only 1.3% the household head of the land tenants is Protestan.

Table 6- 83. Religion of the Household Heads

Asset Occupation Status	Religion	Block			Total	%
		18	19	20		
Brackish Water Ponds Tenants	Islam	4	17	3	24	96.0%
	Protestan	0	0	1	1	4.0%
Total		4	17	4	25	100.0%
Along The Beach Tenants	Islam	0	50	0	50	100.0%
	Protestan	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Total		0	50	0	50	100.0%
Total	Islam	4	67	3	74	98.7%
	Protestan	0	0	1	1	1.3%
Total		4	67	4	75	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

6.7.7. Educational Level of Household Heads of the Land Tenants

With respect to the educational level, based on the survey result, most of household heads of the land tenants in the back-up area have a fairly low education level, whereby 72.0% of them only graduated from the elementary school. Some 4% of the household heads graduated from senior high school and even 9.3% of the household heads didn't have any formal education in school. Based on the interview, each household head and the spouse have relatively the same education level. More details on this can be seen in Table 6-84.

Table 6- 84. Educational Level of Household Heads

Asset Occupation Status	Educational Level	Block			Total	%
		18	19	20		
Brackish Water Ponds Tenants	No Formal Education	0	1	0	1	4.0%
	Not Graduated from Elementary School	0	0	0	0	0.0%
	Graduated from Elementary School	4	16	3	23	92.0%
	Not Graduated from High School	0	0	1	1	4.0%
	Graduated from High School	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Total		4	17	4	25	100.0%
Along The Beach Tenants	No Formal Education	0	6	0	6	12.0%
	Not Graduated from Elementary School	0	6	0	6	12.0%
	Graduated from Elementary School	0	31	0	31	62.0%
	Not Graduated from High School	0	4	0	4	8.0%
	Graduated from High School	0	3	0	3	6.0%
Total		0	50	0	50	100.0%
Total	No Formal Education	0	7	0	7	9.3%
	Not Graduated from Elementary School	0	6	0	6	8.0%
	Graduated from Elementary School	4	47	3	54	72.0%
	Not Graduated from High School	0	4	1	5	6.7%
	Graduated from High School	0	3	0	3	4.0%
Total		4	67	4	75	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

6.7.8. Occupations of Household Heads of the Land Tenants

Based on the survey result, 64% of the household heads of the land tenants potentially affected by the project are working in business sector/retailers/shop owners/kiosks and cafés and 33.3% of them are working as the sharecroppers in agriculture/animal husbandry/brackish water pond sector. The occupation of household heads of the land tenants based on the survey result can be seen in more detailed in Table 6-85.

Table 6- 85. Occupations of Household Heads of the Land Tenants

Asset Occupation Status	Main Occupation	Block			Total	%
		18	18	20		
Brackish Water Ponds Tenants	Sharecropper of Agriculture/animal husbandry /brackish water pond	4	17	4	25	100.0%
	Businee/retailer/shop owner/ food stall & Café	0	0	0	0	0.0%
	Driver/labour	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Total		4	17	4	25	100.0%
Along The Beach Tenants	Sharecropper of Agriculture/animal husbandry /brackish water pond	0	0	0	0	0.0%
	Businee/retailer/shop owner/ food stall & Café	0	48	0	48	96.0%
	Driver/labour	0	2	0	2	4.0%
Total		0	50	0	50	100.0%
Total	Sharecropper of Agriculture/animal husbandry /brackish water pond	4	17	4	25	33.3%
	Businee/retailer/shop owner/ food stall & Café	0	48	0	48	64.0%
	Driver/labour	0	2	0	2	2.7%
Total		4	67	4	75	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

6.7.9. Average Monthly Income of Household Heads of the Land Tenants

Based on the survey result, the average income of the household heads of the land tenants potentially affected by the project Head is Rp 6,280,000 per month. From the household heads participated in the survey, 28 (37.3%) of them have the average income of Rp 2,000,000-Rp 4,000,000 per month and another 15 (20.0%) household heads have the

income of more than Rp 10.000.000 per month. Meanwhile, there are 11 (14.7%) household heads have the income of Rp 4,000,000-Rp 6,000,000. The average monthly income of household heads of the land tenants based on the survey result can be seen in more detailed in Table 6-86.

Table 6- 86. The Range of Average Monthly Income of Household Heads of the Land Tenants

Asset Occupation Status	The Range of Average Monthly Income	Block			Total	%
		18	19	20		
Brackish Water Ponds Tenants	≤ 2,000,000	0	2	3	5	20.0%
	> 2,000,000 – 4,000,000	4	9	1	14	56.0%
	> 4,000,000 – 6,000,000	0	1	0	1	4.0%
	> 6,000,000 – 8,000,000	0	1	0	1	4.0%
	> 8,000,000 – 10,000,000	0	1	0	1	4.0%
	> 10,000,000	0	3	0	3	12.0%
Total		4	17	4	25	100.0%
Along The Beach Tenants	≤ 2,000,000	0	8	0	8	16.0%
	> 2,000,000 – 4,000,000	0	14	0	14	28.0%
	> 4,000,000 – 6,000,000	0	10	0	10	20.0%
	> 6,000,000 – 8,000,000	0	2	0	2	4.0%
	> 8,000,000 – 10,000,000	0	4	0	4	8.0%
	> 10,000,000	0	12	0	12	24.0%
Total		0	50	0	50	100.0%
Total	≤ 2,000,000	0	10	3	13	17.3%
	> 2,000,000 – 4,000,000	4	23	1	28	37.3%
	> 4,000,000 – 6,000,000	0	11	0	11	14.7%
	> 6,000,000 – 8,000,000	0	3	0	3	4.0%
	> 8,000,000 – 10,000,000	0	5	0	5	6.7%
	> 10,000,000	0	15	0	15	20.0%
Total		4	67	4	75	100.0%

Source: Questionnaire Data Processing Result, 2016

6.8. PEOPLE'S PERCEPTION ABOUT THE PROJECT AND THEIR WILLINGNESS TO BE RELOCATED

Based on the survey, 55.1% of the potentially affected households in the back-up area know about the port development project and only 4.4% of them do not know about the project plan. Meanwhile, all of the potentially affected households in the access road area know about the project plan.

Table 6- 87. Information on the Project Plan in Back-Up Area

No	BLOCK	Informed on the Project Plan		No Answer	Total
		Yes	No		
1	15	25	4	5	34
2	16	10	0	1	11
3	17	15	0	46	61
4	18	7	2	0	9
5	19	8	0	3	11
6	20	10	0	0	10
Total		75	6	55	136
Percentage		55.1%	4.4%	40.4%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 88. Information on the Project Plan in Access Road Area

No.	Village	Informed on the Project Plan	Total
		Yes	
1	Gempol	11	11
2	Kalentambo	3	3
3	Kotasari	7	7
4	Mekarjaya	1	1
5	Pusakajaya	1	1
6	Pusakaratu	6	6
7	Rancadaka	1	1
Total		30	30
Percentage		100.0%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

In the meantime, 40.4% of the potentially affected households in the back-up area know the information on the port development project from village officials. Meanwhile, 83.3% of the potentially affected households in the access road area know the information on the port development project from village officials and 16,7% of them get the information on the project plan from their neighbors.

Table 6- 89. Source of Information on the Project Plan in Back-Up Area

No	BLOCK	Source of Information			No Answer	Total
		Village officials	Tetangga	TV/Radio		
1	15	18	9	0	7	34
2	16	9	1	0	1	11
3	17	10	5	0	46	61
4	18	6	2	0	1	9
5	19	7	0	1	3	11
6	20	5	5	0	0	10
Total		55	22	1	58	136
Percentage		40.4%	16.2%	0.7%	42.6%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 90. Source of Information on the Project Plan in Access Road Area

No	Village	Source of Information		Total
		Village officials	Tetangga	
1	Gempol	8	3	11
2	Kalentambo	3	0	3
3	Kotasari	7	0	7
4	Mekarjaya	1	0	1
5	Pusakajaya	1	0	1
6	Pusakaratu	4	2	6
7	Rancadaka	1	0	1
Total		25	5	30
Percentage		83.3%	16.7%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

With respect to the relocation plan, 44.1% of the potentially affected households in the back-up area do not have land in another place to move out and only 12.5% of them have land in another place to move out. Likewise, 76.7% of the potentially affected households in

the access road area do not have land in another place to move out and only 23.3% of them have land in another place to move out. More detailed on this can be seen in Table 6-91 and Table 6-92.

Table 6- 91. Alternative Land to Move Out in Back-Up Area

No	BLOCK	Alternative Land to Move Out		No Answer	Total
		Have	Don't Have		
1	15	6	22	6	34
2	16	3	7	1	11
3	17	0	15	46	61
4	18	1	7	1	9
5	19	4	3	4	11
6	20	3	6	1	10
Total		17	60	59	136
Percentage		12.5%	44.1%	43.4%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 92. Alternative Land to Move Out in Access Road Area

No	Village	Alternative Land		Total
		Have	Don't Have	
1	Gempol	5	6	11
2	Kalentambo	0	3	3
3	Kotasari	1	6	7
4	Mekarjaya	0	1	1
5	Pusakajaya	0	1	1
6	Pusakaratu	1	5	6
7	Rancadaka	0	1	1
Total		7	23	30
Percentage		23.3%	76.7%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Based on the survey result, 46.3% of the potentially affected people in back-up area argued that the development plan of Patimban Port would affect their business activities, but 8.8% of them said that the project plan would not affect their business activities. More detailed on this can be seen in Table 6-93. Meanwhile, 82.1% of the potentially affected people in access road area argued that the development plan of Patimban Port would affect their business activities, but 17.9% of them said that the project plan would not affect their business activities. More detailed on this can be seen in Table 6-94.

Table 6- 93. Project Impact to Business of Potentially Affected People in Back-Up Area

No.	BLOCK	Project Impact to Business		No Answer	Total
		Yes	No		
1	15	18	7	9	34
2	16	8	2	1	11
3	17	13	2	46	61
4	18	8	1	0	9
5	19	7	0	4	11
6	20	9	0	1	10
Total		63	12	61	136
Percentage		46.3%	8.8%	44.9%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 94. Project Impact to Business of Potentially Affected People in Access Road Area

No	Village	Project Impact to Business		Total
		Yes	No	
1	Gempol	7	2	9
2	Kalentambo	3	0	3
3	Kotasari	6	1	7
4	Mekarjaya	0	1	1
5	Pusakajaya	0	1	1
6	Pusakaratu	6	0	6
7	Rancadaka	1	0	1
Total		23	5	28
Percentage		82.1%	17.9%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

The reasons put forwarded by the potentially affected people in back-up area and access road area that the project plan will affect their business activities can be seen in Table 6-95 and Table 6-96.

Table 6- 95. People Opinion on Project Impact to Their Businesses in Back-Up Area

BLOCK	People Opinion
15	Close to the sea
	Land, production, and income will be reduced
	Reduce land, production, and work
	Income will be reduced
16	Income will be reduced
	Residential area will be disrupted
	Relocation will make them to make adjustment to the new area
	Income will be reduced
	Residential area will be disrupted
	Relocation will make them to make adjustment to the new area
17	Relocation will make them to make adjustment to the new area
18	Access will be harder and livelihood will be lost
	Will lose the house
	Livelihood will be lost
	Will lose the houseand income
	Will lose the houseand paddy field
	Will lose the source of income
19	Relocation will make them to make adjustment to the new area
	Income will be reduced and compensation should be as agreed
	Reduce the livelihood
	Different of land to be occupied
	Income will be reduced
	Paddy fields, ponds, and income will be reduced
20	Affect the livelihood
	Will lose the business land

BLOCK	People Opinion
	Will lose the job Will lose the business place Business place near to the house Reduce the income No other option No other business
Total	1, income will be reduced 1, Relocation will make them to make adjustment to the new area 1, Residential area will be disrupted 1, Relocation will make them to make adjustment to the new area 1, Close to the sea 1, Land, production, and income will be reduced 1, Land, production, and income will be reduced 1, Land, production, and income will be reduced 1, Income will be reduced and compensation should be as agreed 1, Reduce the livelihood 1, Reduce the livelihood 1, Reduce the income 1, Residential area will be disrupted 1, Different of land to be occupied 1, Reduce the income 1, Reduce the income 1, Relocation will make them to make adjustment to the new area Access will be harder and livelihood will be lost Affect the livelihood Will lose the house Will lose the business place Will lose the livelihood Will lose the work, house, and land Will lose income and house Will lose paddy field and house Will lose the business place Business place near to the house Reduce the income Reduce the income

BLOCK	People Opinion
	Reduce the income
	No other option
	No other business

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 96. People Opinion on Project Impact to Their Businesses in Access Road Area

Village	People Opinion
Gempol	Current asset is still productive Reduce income
Kalentambo	Will lose tiling land The land will be no effective The current land is good, there's no assurance the new land will be as good as the old one
Kotasari	Rent the land for business Shepperding land The location is strategic for business The location is strategic, by the road Main livelihood and the location is good It's hard to find new customers
Pusakaratu	Many people come Farming land is taken Farming in their own land The land is taken The business will be stopped and employee wil lose the job Doing the farm land
Rancadaka	Income will be reduced

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Meanwhile, the reasons put forwarded by the potentially affected people in back-up area that the project plan will not affect their business activities can be seen in Table 6-97.

**Table 6- 97. People Opinion that Project Has No Impact to Their Businesses
in Back-Up Area**

Block	Reason
Block 15	2, relocation place shoule be better 2, able to bu new land from the compensation
Block 16	No
Block 17	No
Block 19	No 2, the land is no longer productive

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

The reasons put forwarded by the potentially affected people in access road area that the project plan will not affect their business activities can be seen in Table 6-98.

**Table 6- 98. People Opinion that Project Has No Impact to Their Businesses
in Access Road Area**

Village	People opinion
Gempol	
	Asset still productive
Kalentambo	
	The current land is good
	Have land in another place
Kotasari	
	Have no business
Mekarjaya	
	Have no business
Pusakajaya	-
Pusakaratu	

	The land is not productive
Rancadaka	-

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Based on the survey, 82.9% of the potentially affected people in back-up area have no objection to the development plan of Patimban Port, and the remaining 17.1% did not give answer.

Table 6- 99. People Perception to the Project Plan in Back-Up Area

Block	Village	People Perception		Total
		Agree	No Answer	
Block 15	No village name	4	2	6
	Patimban	25	2	27
	Rancadaka	1	0	1
Block 16	Patimban	7	4	11
Block 17	No village name	8	0	8
	Kalentambo	5	1	6
	Patimban	34	10	44
	Rancadaka	3	0	3
Block 19	Kalentambo	1	0	1
	Patimban	8	1	9
	Rancadaka	1	0	1
Total		97	20	117
Percentage		82.9%	17.1%	100.0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Likewise, 93.3% of the potentially affected people in access road area have no objection to the development plan of Patimban Port, and only 6.7% that do not agree with the project.

Table 6- 100. People Perception on the Project Plan in Access Road Area

No.	Village	People Perception on the Project Plan		Total
		Agree	Disagree	
1	Gempol	10	1	11
2	Kalentambo	3	0	3
3	Kotasari	6	1	7
4	Mekarjaya	1	0	1

No.	Village	People Perception on the Project Plan		Total
		Agree	Disagree	
5	Pusakajaya	1	0	1
6	Pusakaratu	6	0	6
7	Rancadaka	1	0	1
Total		28	2	30
Percentage		93,3%	6,7%	100,0%

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

The reasons put forwarded by the potentially affected people in back-up area that they agree with the project plan can be seen in Table 6-102. Meanwhile, the reasons put forwarded by the potentially affected people in access road area that they agree with the project plan can be seen in Table 6-101.

Table 6- 101. People Reasons to Agree with Project Plan in Back-up Area

Block	Reason
Block 15	1, there's new job opportunity
	1, there's new job opportunity
	1, to attain a better place
	1, the relocation area should not far
	1, children still school and college
	1, for public interest
	1, the economy is improved
	1, the economy is improved
	1, compensation fair
	1, central business
	1, new job opportunity
	1, new job opportunity
	1, more new job opportunity
	1, new job opportunity and compensation
	1, reduce unemployment
	1, improve local economy
	1, improve people economy
	1, open new job opportunity
	1, improve people economy

Block	Reason
	<p>1, open new job opportunity</p> <p>1, improve people economyand open new job opportunity</p> <p>1, improve people economy</p> <p>1, don't want to be relocated</p>
Block 16	<p>1, involve local people</p> <p>1, relocated not far from Patimban</p> <p>1, fair compensation</p>
Block 17	<p>1, relocated not far from Patimban</p> <p>1, fair compensation</p> <p>1, closer the paddy field to the house and fair compensation</p> <p>1, for public interest, open new job opportunity</p> <p>1, fair compensation</p> <p>1, fair compensation</p> <p>1, relocated not far from Patimban</p> <p>1, fair compensation</p> <p>1, support government program</p> <p>1, improve people economy, fair compensation</p> <p>1, improve people economy, fair compensation</p> <p>1, for public interest, open new job opportunity, fair compensation</p> <p>1, for public interest</p> <p>1, improve people economy, fair compensation.</p> <p>1, fair compensation, open new job opportunity</p> <p>1, will lose the job opportunity</p> <p>1, improve people economyand open new job opportunity</p> <p>1, improve people economyand reduce unemployment</p> <p>1, improve people economyand near relocation</p> <p>1, improve people economy</p> <p>1, support government program</p> <p>1, do not harm farmers</p> <p>1, for public interest</p> <p>1, fair compensation</p> <p>1, do not harm farmers</p> <p>1, do not harm local people</p> <p>1, do not harm farmers</p> <p>1, do not harm the people</p> <p>1, improve people economyand open new job opportunity</p>

Block	Reason
Block 19	1, improve people economy and fair compensation 1, fair compensation to buy land in another place 1, improve people economy and open new job opportunity 1, open new job opportunity and tourism area 1, improve people economy and open new job opportunity 1, improve people economy and public interest 1, paddy field is less productive 1, fair compensation

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 102. People Reasons to Agree with Project Plan in Access Road Area

Village	People Reasons to Agree with Project Plan
Gempol	
	Current asset is more productive
	Asset will become productive, paddy field and farm land
	Add income
Kalentambo	Will lose the tilling land
	The land become effective
	Current land is good
Kotasari	
	Rent the land for business
	Shepperding land
	The location is strategic for business for main livelihood
	The location is strategic, by the road
	Main livelihood and location is good for current business
	Add customers
Mekarjaya	
	Improve economic value
Pusakajaya	

Village	People Reasons to Agree with Project Plan
	Improve local economy
Pusakaratu	Many people come
	The land is taken
	Add livelihood
	Farm land business
Rancadaka	
	Add family income

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

Table 6- 103. People Reasons to Disagree with Project Plan in Access Road Area

Village	People Reasons to Disagree with Project Plan
Gempol	
	The land will become not productive
Kalentambo	-
Kotasari	-
Mekarjaya	
	Will lose the business
Pusakajaya	-
Pusakaratu	-
Rancadaka	-

Source: Results of Data Tabulation and Socio-Economic Survey , 2016

6.9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF AFFECTED MARINE FISHERMEN

Number of the fishermen, fishing boats and the fishing gear in three affected TPI (fish auction places) around the project site; namely, Kali Genteng, Truntum and Tanjung Pura, are presented in Table 6-104 to Table 6-106. They are operating the fishing activities with their small boats which size is 2-5 GT. Their target fish are glass fish, mackerel, anchovy, shrimp and so on. The average yearly costs for the fishing activities and the income collected by interview are tabulated in Table 6-107.

Table 6- 104. Number of Marine Fishermen around the Project Site

Regency TPI Type of fishermen	Subang			Indramayu	Total
	Truntum	Genteng	Galian	Tanjung pura	
Ship/Boat owners	109	316	204	148	-
Workers	408	193		314	-
Total	517	509	204	462	1,692

Updated as of July 2017, based on the survey in April-May, 2017.

Table 6- 105. Number of Fishing Boats by Type

Regency TPI		Subang		Indramayu	Total
		Kali Genteng	Truntum	Tanjung Pura	
Registered	Type 2 GT	17	7	13	37
	Type 3 GT	85	76	102	263
	Type 4 GT		8	10	18
	Type 5 GT	3	8	11	22
	Subtotal	105	99	136	340
Non-registered	Type 2 GT	2	2	2	6
	Type 3 GT	6	8	6	20
	Type 4 GT		2	2	4
	Type 5 GT	2	3	3	8
	Subtotal	11	15	13	39
Ground total		116	114	149	379

Source: The Survey Team (Survey in October 2016)

Table 6- 106. Number of Fishing Boats by Gear

Regency TPI	Subang		Indramayu	Total
	Kali Genteng	Truntum	Tanjung Pura	
Trawl	65	71	155	291
Gill net	29	54		83
Trap	22			22
Hook Lines	19			19
Total	135	125	155	415

Source: The Survey Team (Survey in October 2016)

Table 6- 107. Average Yearly Fishing Costs and Income of Marine Fishermen (Rp./year)

Regency TPI		Subang		Indramayu
		Kali Genteng	Truntum	Tanjung Pura
Cost	Operating cost of fuel (a boat)	27.216.000	24.240.000	24.864.000
	Boat maintenance (a boat)	3.425.000	2.000.000	1.393.000
	Machine/engine maintenance (a boat)	2.231.250	1.812.500	1.531.250
	Fishing gear (a fisherman)	8.662.500	5.015.625	13.281.250
Income (net)	Average income of fishermen who have fishing boats	34.800.000	31.540.000	46.800.000
	Average income of fishermen who do not have fishing boats	25.200.000	22.460.000	18.000.000

Source: The Survey Team (Survey in October 2016)

CHAPTER 7. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM FOR AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

7.1. BACKGROUND

The Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) is a program to reduce social risks in implementation of the Patimban Port development project. Although compensation will be paid for the affected people, it is concerned that the people will face difficulties to maintain their living standard as they will lose means of livelihood such as farmland and shops due to the project and may be hard to find alternative means of livelihood or to adapt new job opportunities. In order to reduce the risk of the impacts to their livelihood, LRP will be provided to the affected people to maintain or improve the pre-project living standard by improving their income and productions.

7.2. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The objectives of livelihood restoration program are as follows:

- 1) Restore livelihood and incomes of affected households who live in Back Up area and Access Road for supporting the activities of Patimban Port.
- 2) Improve the quality of human resources of affected households through the development of creative, innovative and entrepreneurial mindset.
- 3) Improve the community institutional capacity.
- 4) Prepare the people who live in the impact corridor on the awareness of healthy lifestyle.
- 5) Improve the environment quality in the affected area.

7.3. MAIN ATTENTION OF THE PROGRAM

Things that need to be considered in deciding appropriate livelihood restoration program activities are: (i) the nature of loss and/or asset situation of the affected people, (ii) the needs, concerns, and preferences of the affected people, (iii) the level of preparedness of affected people to participate in the livelihood restoration program, and (iv) the socio-economic condition of affected people.

7.4. TARGET GROUP

The target group of the LRP is the people whose livelihood will be affected by the project; namely, owners, tenants and workers of the affected farmland, fishpond, shop and restaurant as well as the affected marine fishermen. The entitlement of participating to the LRP is defined as the people whose 10% or more of the total assets of earning revenue sources will be affected and the affected vulnerable people regardless the severity of the impact.

The definition of vulnerable group is a certain group of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of becoming more marginalized as a result of the project, and specifically covers: i) households headed by women, ii) households headed by disabled people, iii) households under the poverty generally applicable indicators, and iv) households headed by elderly people. This definition is in line with Law No. 39 of 1999 (Article 5 of elucidation) on Human Rights, whereby the vulnerable group includes among others, the elderly, children, the poor, pregnant women and disabled people.

One of the vulnerable groups to be used as the target of this program is the poor. For this, the poverty measurement and standard should be acknowledged from various sources. The poverty measuring concept according to the definition of Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) is the ability to meet basic needs. Hence, poverty is seen as an economic inability to meet the basic needs of food and non-food which is measured from the expenditure side. So the Poor People are those with an average monthly per capita expenditure below the poverty line. The expenditure per capita (purchasing power) is the ability of people to spend their money in the form of goods or services.

7.5. ANALYSIS OF IMPACT IDENTIFICATION FOR AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD

The development for the purposes of Patimban Port and Access Road will cause some negative impacts to the affected households' lives. Various negative impacts that will occur and need livelihood restoration program for affected households can be seen in Table 7.1.

Table 7- 1. Analysis of Impact Identification of Land Acquisition Activity for Affected Household in Impacted Area

No.	Type of Impact	The Severity of Impact	The Nature of Impact
1	The disruption/losing of livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of affected people whose livelihood will be affected (landowners, tenants, fishermen, wage earners) will experience loss of change of livelihood as they have to move 	Temporary for the affected people as far as they can find alternative livelihood in another location.

No.	Type of Impact	The Severity of Impact	The Nature of Impact
		out to another location.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable group: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Poor households/don't have land will experience loss of change of livelihood as they have to move out to another location 2) Female head of household will experience loss of change of livelihood as they have to move out to another location 	<p>Permanent as they have to find new job and place in other locations</p> <p>Permanent as they have to find new job and place in new place</p>
2	The change/decline of production/income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be a decline in agriculture products, especially for the landowner, shop owners, tenants, marine fishermen, wage earners 	Temporary for the affected people as far as they can find alternative livelihood in another location.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable Group <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Poor households/don't have land will experience loss of change of livelihood as they have to find a job in the new place 2) Female head of household will experience change or decline of income during the transition period 	<p>Permanent</p> <p>Permanent</p>

7.6. THE TYPE OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM NEEDED BY AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

To restore livelihoods affected by land acquisition is certainly there should be a recovery effort for the citizens. To determine the type of Livelihood Restoration program needed by the AHH's, has been distributing the questionnaires to the AHH's both in back up area and access road area. From the field survey known most people in back up area choose the venture capital assistance program (26.5%) as the alternative to recovery their livelihood followed by training programs (21.4%). More the program required can be seen in the Table 7-2.

Table 7- 2. Livelihood Restoration Program Needed by AHH's in Back Up Area

No	Blok	The type of Livelihood Restoration Program					Total
		Traning Program	Venture Capital Assistance Program	New business activities program	The Marketing Assistance Program	Equipment Assistance Program	
1	15	5	4	5	3	4	21
2	16	1	1	1	1	1	5
3	17	2	2	2	2	2	10
4	18	4	4	1	2	3	14
5	19	9	15	8	7	8	47
6	20	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total		21	26	18	15	18	98
Prosentase		21.4%	26.5%	18.4%	15.3%	18.4%	100.0%

Sumber : Hasil Pengolahan Data Kuesioner, 2016

The same condition in the access road area, to restore livelihoods affected by land acquisition activities, most people choose the venture capital assistance program (61.2%), followed by new alternative business activities programs (15.7%). Other programs can be seen in Table 7.3.

Table 7- 3. The Livelihood Restoration Program Needed by the AHH's in Access Road

No.	Village	The type of Livelihood Restoration Program					Total
		Traning Program	Venture Capital Assistance Program	New business activities program	The Marketing Assistance Program	Equipment Assistance Program	
1	Gempol	2	22	6	4	1	35
2	Kalentambo	4	10	4	6	2	26
3	Kotasari	1	16	3	1	1	22
4	Pusakajaya	3	8	6	2	1	20
5	Pusakaratu	0	16	0	0	0	16
6	Rancadaka	0	2	0	0	0	2
Total		10	74	19	13	5	121
Prosentase		8,3%	61,2%	15,7%	10,7%	4,1%	100,0%

Source : Field Survey, October 2016.

Preference on the livelihood assistances were also asked to the affected marine fishermen (Table 7.4). In addition to the financial support and request of job opportunities, they expects support of fishing gear/vessels and fish apartment.

Table 7- 4. The Livelihood Restoration Program Needed by the Affected Marine Fishermen

TPI Type of assistance	Kali Genteng	Truntum	TanjungPura	Total
Financial support	8 (20.0%)	8 (22.2%)	10 (15.6%)	26 (18.6%)
Job opportunity	9 (22.5%)	5 (13.9%)	4 (6.25%)	18 (12.9%)
Job opportunity at the port	13 (32.5%)	10 (27.8%)	8 (12.5%)	31 (22.1%)
Support of fishing gears/vessels	10 (25.0%)	13 (36.1%)	27 (42.2%)	50 (35.7%)
Make fish apartment	-	-	15 (23.4%)	15 (10.7%)
Total	40	36	64	140

Source : Field Survey, October 2016.

7.7. PROPOSED LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM FOR AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

The type of livelihood restoration program required by the AHH's mostly is the venture capital assistance program and followed by the training program and new alternative business activities. Base on the results of the public consultation carried out in the region of the back up area and the access road, the main needs of the community is like to get employment and business opportunities. For that reason The LRP proposed program are: employment services and skill training. Following are the general description of the proposed LRP Program:

1. Employment for Construction Services

The Patimban Port activities will provide many job opportunities for the affected people, especially in the construction stage. Although the construction work opportunities are temporary, it will be helpful for the people whose livelihood is affected temporary for the period until when alternative land is obtained.

Type of Works

It is estimated that there will be about 20 % of the employees do not require special skills available in the construction stage. As recommended by Environmental Impact Analysis (EIA), DGST will require the contractor to provide job opportunities for local people, especially for the affected people, who have a relevant background, skills and experience to the project work. The following are identified types of work that can involve affected people:

- a) The work of cleaning and preparation of the land (the cutting of trees/plants, soil excavation, backfilling).
- b) Security, flag man and handyman.
- c) Structure work (foundation construction, casting, stones/bricks mounting, plastering).
- d) Construction of facilities and infrastructure (construction of bridges, the borrow pit, spillway).
- e) Finalization and greening work.

2. Facilitation and Organization.

It is proposed that Manpower Office of Subang Regency together with DGST will form a special committee in the labor recruitment process during the construction stage by issuing policy that all contractors can involve affected people proportionately and in accordance with the program objectives. This will be contained in the contract clause between DGST and the contractor. Contractor can deliver the needs of the local labor force to every village by placing the "Announcement of Manpower Requirement" as acknowledged by Manpower Office of Subang Regency and DGST.

The Estimation of Manpower Requirement in the Construction Stage. Manpower requirement for the construction of the port and the Access Roadis estimated to be about 1,000 people and 200 of which (20%) will be supplied from the local workforce such as for security, handyman, pile foundation crew, and daily laborers. Based on a review of the affected people livelihoods, employment opportunities in the construction phase can be fulfilled by the affected people.

3. Skill Training

The skill training program is based on the review of socio-economic condition of affected people and input from the community during the consultation activities. The training modules will be prepared based on livelihood group of affected people working in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, and also adjusted to their educational level. The training activity will be performed separately for women.

Skill training program will be implemented in two stages: (i) the first stage is carried out before the relocation, and (ii) the second stage is carried out during the project implementation as a follow-up action of first stage activity and provide feedback on the

progress of affected people after the training. Components of skill training activities consist of: (i) facilitation and organization, (ii) logistics, (iii) Submission of training.

Type of Skill Training Program:

- (1) Entrepreneurship training for affected people who change their livelihoods,
- (2) Technical training on agricultural, livestock and fisheries sectors,
- (3) Institutional capacity building of the community in increasing the production capacity of a business, business management and market access.
- (4) Training on improving the small and micro enterprises,
- (5) Training of Skills: mechanics, sewing, and crafting, and
- (6) Combined Training: Entrepreneurship, engineering, cultivation, improving micro and small enterprises.

Training packages to be implemented will require some modifications and updated by the trainer team who has been selected before the training and is adapted to the people's socio-economic conditions and the severity level of the project impact.

Facilitation and Organization. The main steps in the facilitation and organizational processes are proposed as follows:

- 1) The initial meeting to form the LRP Implementation Team under the coordination of BAPPEDA of Subang Regency,
- 2) The LRP Implementation Team prepares the a more detail program plan,
- 3) Program plan development,
- 4) Establishment of facilitators at the village level (required 2 persons),
- 5) The establishment of a training group for the affected households (related to the distance and the area),
- 6) The Program Implementation Team to submit the plan implementation program in each village.
- 7) The facilitator organizes meetings of community organization in every affected village to improve the training needs based on further input from the affected households, and
- 8) Prepare training group for the program implementation.

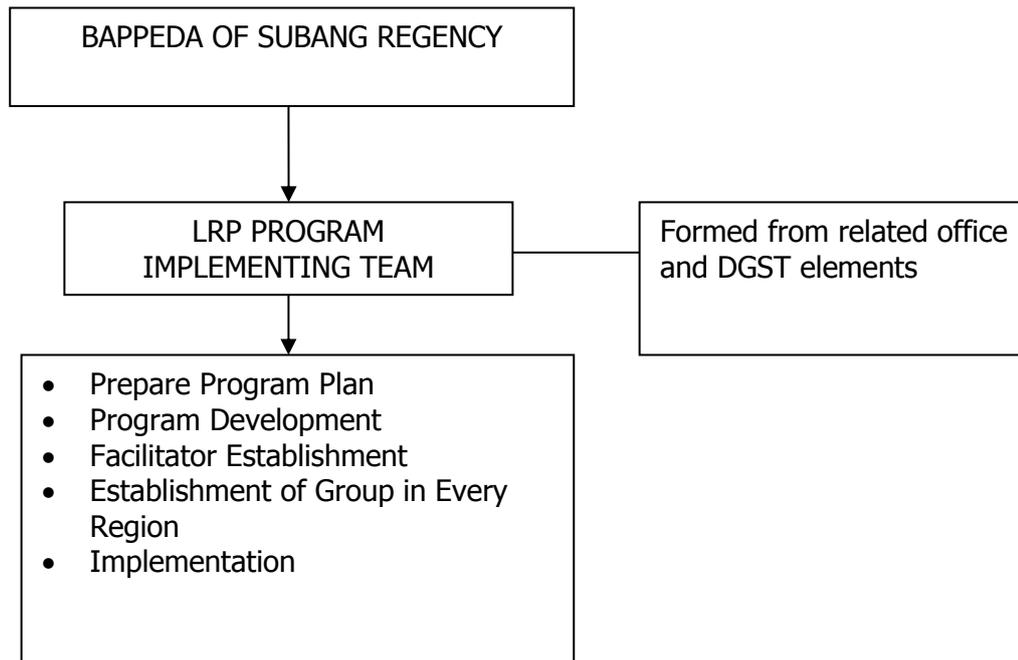


Figure 7-1.
Institutional Structure of Skill Training Program

Funding Mechanism. The source of funding for the Skill Training program implementation comes from APBN and APBD Budget allocated in 2017 to 2022. The budget allocation is proposed by every related office based on the type of program and implementation time to BAPPEDA of Subang Regency. The BAPPEDA then proposes budget allocation of Skills Training Program for affected people in Back Up Area and Access Road Area as outlined in the Local Budget Plan (RAPBD). The RAPBD is then consulted to Local Parliament for approval. While in the project implementation stage, funding mechanism is proposed by the Program Implementation Team based on the identification and problems faced by affected people and input from all facilitators and trainers.

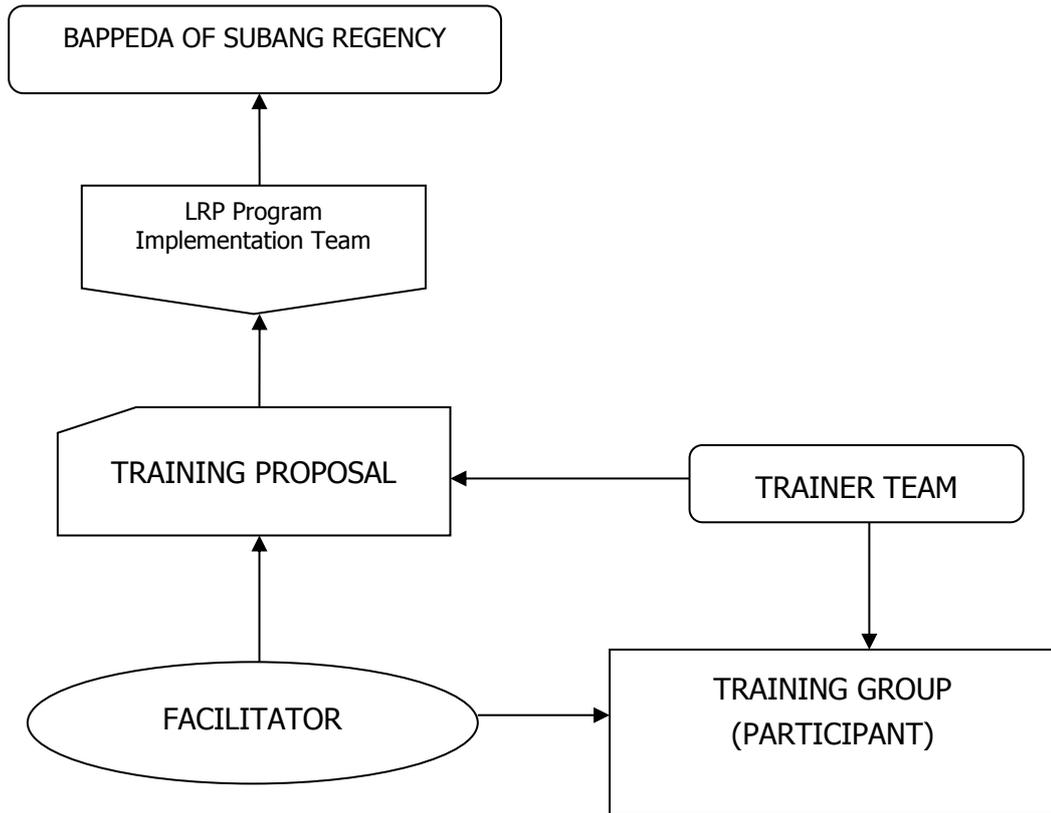


Figure 7-2.
Funding Mechanism of Skill Training Program

Logistics. Each facilitator will work with neighborhood/village where the training is undertaken to organize place, transportation and other purposes. There will also be 10% of the space provided to poor people in each village. The participation in the training will be based on the selection/screening process after the invitation is informed on the bulletin boards in every village containing the necessary requirements.

Program Implementation Schedule Plan. All training activities for the stage 1 will be implemented within a period of 6 months. While the stage 2, as a follow-up program, will also be implemented within the same period of 6 months. The program will be implemented after the compensation payment has been completed.

The initial time of the project construction is not affected by the resettlement plan, so that there will be time flexibility in the implementation of training. The activity in stage 1 will be completed before the construction activity is carried out.

3. Program for Food Stalls

About 50 food stalls/cafes along the Patimban beach need to be relocated for the land acquisition. If alternative place to replace the shops cannot be found, the impacts to the livelihood of the affected people will become permanent. Considering the situation, DGST is planning to prepare 5 ha of public area for developing a food court in the backup area to be used by port related workers and local people. The area will be prepared in early stage of the project (expected in 2018) so that the affected people could relocate in a timely manner.

The buildings and facilities will be built as a part of the port development and will be rent to tenants. The right to make contract as the tenants will be prioritized for the owners and tenants of the affected food stalls.

4. Assistance for Marine Fishermen

The Indonesian law does not provide clear base of compensation for the impacts on marine fishing activities. However, considering the impacts of disturbance of their fishing ground, the affected fishermen need to be entitled for the LRP for mitigating the possible income loss.

Many of the affected marine fishermen are expecting any job opportunities. Those are able to be hired for the construction works especially for transportation and monitoring works using boats. Also, for assisting the fishing activities, technical program to improve production or installing equipment shall be considered. Contents of the program shall be discussed with experts of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and local fishery department.

7.8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Internal Monitoring. The livelihood restoration program is designed and modified in accordance with affected people's conditions. It is planned that there will be 6 training packages to be implemented and the implementation process needs to be monitored and evaluated internally by using measurable indicators.

External Monitoring. External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will analyze the following indicators:

- a) Effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the recovery program and the need for further improvement and mitigation or measures if necessary,
- b) The capacity of the affected households to restore/rebuild their livelihoods and living standards. Special attention will be given to households categorized greatly affected

and vulnerable in order to achieve LRP objective of improving the socio-economic status of vulnerable households,

- c) The condition of satisfaction with current economic activity and the types of problems encountered, and
- d) Recommendations for problem solving.

The monitoring method consists of the following activities:

- 1) A regular field visit to ensure that the affected people receive comprehensive information related to the project objectives, impacts, compensation policies and rights through an effective public information campaign. This activity will cover at least 30% of the affected people.
- 2) A regular field visit to assess whether the complaint procedure has been adequately explained to the affected people and can be implemented. This activity will cover at least 30% of the affected people.
- 3) For evaluation study, the methodology will be based mainly on a comparison of the socio-economic conditions of affected people before and after relocation. For this purpose, a follow-up socio-economic survey will be performed by the EMA in order to find out the living standards of the affected people within 9 months to 1 year after the completion livelihood recovery program.
- 4) Data and monitoring of results will be separated by gender.

The following are key indicators that need to be monitored for the LRP:

- a) The number of affected people/households deemed eligible for LRP,
- b) The number of affected people/households who receive the LRP training and the number of affected people/households who participate in the project work (women, men, vulnerable affected people/households),
- c) The type of training to be carried out and the number of participants in each training session,
- d) The percentage of poor households living in villages in Back Up Area and Access Road Area and participate in the LRP training,
- e) The level of satisfaction of participants to the training and job opportunities of related projects,
- f) The percentage of affected people/households who have their income increased (female, male, vulnerable affected people/households),
- g) The percentage of affected people/households who have their living standards increased whose (women, men, vulnerable affected people/households),

- h) The number/percentage of affected people who change the use of their agricultural land for production purpose.

CHAPTER 8. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE LARAP IMPLEMENTATION

8.1. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

The use of stakeholder analysis is to comprehend the complexity and compatibility of the problems between objectives to be achieved and the position of each stakeholder. This analysis is used by identifying the key actors or stakeholders and assessing the stakeholder's interests in the Patimban Port and Access Road development plan and also understanding the social relationship and linkage of each institution in the development plan.

The following are identification of the main problems in Patimban Port and Access Road development plan that requires the involvement of all stakeholders in the anticipation of any problem:

- (a) Land acquisition is the most important issue in Patimban Port and Access Road Development Plan Activities
- (b) The main problems in land procurement are land acquisition, asset valuation, determination of the form of compensation, the price of land and building, and livelihood recovery.
- (c) Some factors that potentially escalate the problems in land acquisition are unclear land boundaries, the unavailability of land ownership documents, and unclear asset ownership status. In project area there are many land don't have ownership document and unclear asset ownership. In this case need additional letter from village or sub district to describe the ownership status.
- (d) The protracted land acquisition process will have an impact to the project implementation.

The following are objectives of stakeholder engagement:

- (a) Identify each stakeholder who will be involved in Patimban Port and Access Road development activity.
- (b) Identify the important impact and the benefits of Patimban Port and Access Road development activity for all stakeholders.
- (c) Identify the level of interest, importance, and influence of each stakeholder in the Patimban Port and Access Road development Plan activity.
- (d) Determine the stakeholder engagement method in order to obtain the most appropriate approach in establishing good social relationship with all stakeholders.

STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS

The stakeholder analysis stage in Patimban Port and Access Road development plan are implemented in the following stages:

Stage One: Identify stakeholders based on their strength, importance and influence in Patimban Port and Access Road development plan. Stakeholders can be categorized into some groups, i.e. the main stakeholders (primary), supporting stakeholders (secondary), and key stakeholders.

a. Main Stakeholders (Primary)

The main stakeholders are those who have a direct link of interest to the policy, program, and the development plan of Back Up Area and Access Road Area. In Back Up Area and Access Road development plan, those who included in main stakeholders are: 1) internal stakeholders of DGST along with supporting elements, including employees and business partners; and 2) local community is external stakeholders of DGST, but they can influence policy, program and development plans of Back UP Area and Access Road activities. Therefore, they need to have special attention from DGST and become inseparable part of DGST environment.

b. Supporting Stakeholders (Secondary)

Supporting stakeholders are those of not directly linked to policy, program, project or activity, but they share the same care and concern. In Back Up Area and Access Road development plan, supporting stakeholders are local, regional and international NGOs, mass media, and others.

c. Key Stakeholders

Key stakeholders are those who have legal authority in the decision-making rights. Key stakeholders in this respect are executive elements based on their respective level, legislative and institution. Key stakeholders in Back Up Area and Access Road Area development activity are the The Ministry of Transportation, DGST, West Java Provincial Government, and Subang Regency Government. Central and local governments have roles that are generally the same, but there are some different roles associated with the authority. In general, the central government's role is to determine the policies and arrangement (laws and regulations) of overall DGST activities. The central government in this respect is the Ministry of Transportation.

In Back Up area and Access Road development activity, West Java Provincial Government has the authority to formulate legal framework and regulation at the provincial level, which is an interpretation of the decision made by central government, but it still represents the condition of Back Up area and Access Road activities. The provincial government will bridge

the interests of central government and Subang Regency in the project. In addition, DGST should also have to coordinate with the provincial government in respect to permits of Back Up area and Access Road activities at the provincial level.

Subang regency government is considered to better understand the natural potential and conditions and also the existence of the community in Back Up area and Access Road area. Therefore, in the implementation of Back Up area and Access Road activities, Subang Regency government needs to cooperate and coordinate with Sub District of Pusakanagara and the villages.

Stage Two: Analyze the interests and potential impact of the implementation of Back Up area and Access Road development plan to the interests of each stakeholder. Of the three stakeholders mentioned above, all parties have a great opportunity to get maximum benefit from Back Up area and Access Road activities. The community can take advantage the potential of their region with the help of experts introduced by DGST and get the opportunity to work and do business. For the government itself, Back Up area and Access Road activities can provide a multiplier effect in moving the local economic activity, local government income and, improve the community welfare in general, especially from the production outputs of Patimban Port activities. As for DGST, the action plan is part of a strategic plan that has been prepared by the Ministry of Transportation.

In addition to providing benefits, Back Up Area and Access Road Area activities may also provide negative impact to stakeholders. The negative effects can occur if Patimban Port and access road activities are not managed properly. For example, over exploitation of natural resources and the occurrence of various pollutions harm the environment. The negative impact can also take place in the form of various potential of conflicts caused by poor common understanding among stakeholders and with the presence of local community. Potential conflicts may be in the form of land compensation value that does not meet the expectations and needs of the community.

Stage Three: Analyzing the degree of influence and the level of interest of each stakeholder. This analysis is used to determine the magnitude of the ability or capacity of the resource control or certain power which may affect the implementation of the policy, while the importance analysis is to find out the extent of achievement of Back Up Area and Access Road activities implementation from the active involvement of respective stakeholders.

The analysis of interest, influence, and importance aspects of the abovementioned main problems for each of the stakeholders are as follows:

A. Interest

Back up area and access road development plan attains a lot of attention from stakeholders, especially related to procurement and land acquisition. As for the interest factor of every stakeholder towards the project are as follows:

1. The local community supports the Patimban Port and access Road development plan to be implemented by DGST in their area and being open to the existence of the project plan. Although there are some of them who are less supportive and worried as their homes have to be demolished or moved out of the Back Up area and access road area. People expect a discussion on the suitable compensation for the land and residential buildings or business activities carried out in the Back up area and access road area. People see the Patimban Port and access road activities are very important in order to improve the economy of the community with their employment and business opportunities, it can also boost the economy Subang District.

The people expect to be involved in Patimban Port and access Road plan both technically and non-technically, particularly in job and business opportunities. According to the people, DGST is having more coordination with the government and should conduct more socialization related to the Patimban Port and activities. For that, people expect to be involved in various activities and DGST able to communicate to the people more intensively

Given the lack of knowledge and education of local people, community empowerment in Patimban Port and access road activities are very important. DGST needs to conduct assessments to determine what is the problem and what the needs and desires of affected people. So that can know the type of program that fits the needs and problems of the affected people.

Patimban Port and access road project should be able to improve job opportunity for local people as there are many of them who are unemployed. Currently, job opportunities are given more to immigrants due to low education level of the local people. For that, community empowerment needs to be done, especially in improving people's education and skills so that they can take advantage of every job opportunity available from the project.

Compensation pattern often leads to dissatisfaction in community side which could trigger a conflict between the people and DGST. For this reason, people hope that compensation pattern that can be beneficial to all parties (win-win) is applied in this project. In order to properly address the problems related to compensation, the DGST should coordinate and conduct consultations directly with customary councils, community leaders and landowners in order to get support from the community and avoid the possible conflict.

2. For DGST existence can be supported in their interests to build the Patimban Port in Patimban Village Subang District. The community and local government support and participation are important things expected by DGST. Especially security guarantee for all facilities and infrastructure that have been built by DGST associated with Patimban Port development and includes support facilities and in the land acquisition process for construction of the port will be built. In addition, better coordination between central and local governments is very expected so as to DGST activities can work well while providing important positive benefits to people's lives.
3. The local government has provided support to the DGST activities. The support provided is in the form of assistance related to the security guarantee and ease licensing procedures for various activities of DGST. A new law related to land acquisition for public interest has been enacted, namely Law No. 2 of 2012 on Land Acquisition for Public interest and this new law has provided guarantee for people and DGST in respect to land acquisition process, so as to the process can be fair and beneficial for both parties. The existence of an independent assessment team to perform assessment towards people's assets can give assurance to the people that they will get fair compensation based on the market price.

However, local government is still deemed of less responsive, especially in respect to lack of socialization on Patimban Port and access road project plan. This condition was found out in public consultation meeting with local peoples during the discussion on the Patimban Port development plan, access road, the compensation process and the determination of land's selling price.

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Table 8- 1. Stakeholders Interest

Stakeholders	Interest
Affected people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People support the Patimban Port and Access Road Development Plan • People requested to be involved in Patimban Port and Access Road Development Plan • People empowerment (livelihood restoration program) in Patimban Port and Access Road Project • The land selling price and compensation can be discussed and profitable to all parties • Coordination of DGST with Pusakanagara Sub District, villages

Stakeholders	Interest
	and community leaders
The Ministry of Transportation/DGST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security guarantee for all facilities and infrastructure that have been built by DGST, including the land acquisition process for Patimban Port and access road Project • Better coordination between central and local governments so as to Patimban Port and access road Project can be implemented well
Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Patimban Port and Access Road activities • Provide security guarantee and ease licensing procedures for Patimban Port and access road Project • Dissemination of Patimban Port and access road Project plan

d. Importance

Importance is positive/negative impact received by stakeholders from Patimban Port and access road activities. It can also identify potential conflict between stakeholders.

One of positive impacts that can be felt by the people is job opportunity for local people provided by DGST. In addition, the livelihood recovery program will be further discussed between DGST, BAPPENAS, relevant ministries, West Java Province and the Government of Subang Regency. The Program will be one of the positive impacts of Patimban Port and access road activity. However, not all affected people will get job opportunity due to the limited number of workers who will be involved in this project. Thus, this will have a negative impact of potential conflict between DGST and local people. Furthermore, local government support for local people involvement in the Patimban Port and access road activities are still lacking. This project has raised concern in the community as the people who already live and running business activities here should be moved to another place, and they don't have new houses or business places yet. For this reason, people need clarity on land relocation and community empowerment program to prevent changes in livelihoods and the decline in their income.

West Java Provincial government and Subang Regency support The Ministry of Transportation/DGST activities in its territory as a national strategic program that is expected to be the welfare of the community in particular in Subang and the general availability of international marine transportation modes that can bridge the gap between Western Indonesia and Eastern Indonesia. The challenge for the government in the Patimban Port and access road project is empowering affected people in order to avoid worse condition after land acquisition is conducted.

Table 8- 2. Stakeholders Importance

Stakeholders	Importance
Affected people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attain job opportunity from Patimban Port and access road project • Livelihood/income recovery program for affected people • Clarity on land acquisition process, especially for the fishermen and farmers who have business activities in original location
The Ministry of Transportation/DGST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The integrated Patimban Port and access road program can be well implemented • Patimban Port and access road project can provide positive impacts not only for the welfare of Patimban people, but also to people in West Java Province • Conflict that may arise on the land acquisition process between DGST and the community
Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patimban Port and access road project are carried out for the welfare of Subang Regency and the people in West Java Province • The empowerment of affected people so as to they are not experiencing income decline and the change in livelihoods

e. Influence

Influence focuses on the control ability/capacity of resource which can affect the implementation of Patimban Port and access road.

1. People have a considerable influence on Patimban Port and access road activity as they have lands to be used for the project.
2. Another influence is the use of land in Back up area and access road for residential and business activities by the people, in addition to local potentials recognized by the government, such as Badan Permusyawaratan Desa (BPD) institution in the area that can help Patimban Port and access road development plan process, although indirectly. The BPD institution can facilitate community and if there is a conflict it help bridge people with DGST. Hence, the institution can be very beneficial to local government.
3. DGST/The Ministry of Transportation has influence in the Patimban Port and access road project plan, with the Patimban Port activities can cause a positive impact for the provision of facilities and infrastructure for the Patimban Port development plan both located in Subang as well as in West Java Province.
4. Local governments influence in Patimban Port and access road activities are very large in the form of regulations and policies related to the Patimban Port Development in Subang Regency and West Java Province.

Table 8- 3. Stakeholders Influence

Stakeholder	Influence
Affected people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerable influence on Patimban Port and access road activities as they have lands to be used for the project and the use of land in Back up area and access road for residential and business activities. • BPD institution in the area that can help Patimban Port and access road process, although indirectly.
The Ministry of Transportation/DGST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has influence in Patimban Port and access road project in Subang Regency and West Java Province • Has influence in Patimban Port and access road project plan • bring positive impact to the provision of facilities and infrastructure for Patimban Port and access road which are not only in Patimban Village, but also in other villages in Subang Regency and West Java Province
Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has influence in Patimban Port and access road activity in the form of regulations and policies related to the Patimban Port and access road development plan. • Has influence in determining location for land acquisition plan in Patimban Port and access road project based on Law No. 2 of 2012.

Stakeholder analysis that has been done before shows that there are three key stakeholders in the Patimban Port and access road project plan, i.e. affected people, local government (West Java Province/Subang Regency and DGST. All three stakeholders have different roles in the project plan. Patimban Port and access road activity have a major and different impact for the three stakeholders respectively. Stakeholder analysis has also shown interest, desire and influence of respective stakeholders.

These three stakeholders, namely the public, local government and DGST have the same interest in Patimban Port and access road activity. Community and local government will provide support for the project, while DGST plays an important role in the management/handling of ports in Indonesia. In essence, all stakeholders share a common interest, which is providing important benefits for Patimban Port and access road activity. With this project, people will have a job opportunity. DGST has an interest in Patimban Port and access road in Subang Regency and West Java Province. Local government also attains positive impact with the activity in the form of the availability of port and access road infrastructure in Subang Regency. Additionally, the three stakeholders also have different influence in Patimban Port and access road activity. The influence depends on their respective capacity/capability in the sustainability of Patimban Port and access road activity. Community has an influence, especially when it comes to land acquisition. The land acquisition issue can disrupt Patimban Port and access road activity, but if the issue can be well addressed, the project can be implemented well or even provide benefits to the third

parties. BWS West Java can affect Patimban Port and access road activity by providing various facilities and infrastructure for flood management, while local government by issuing laws and regulations.

There are still some issues in Patimban Port and access road activity involving community, local government and DGST. These issues need to be addressed so that Patimban Port and access road activity can run smoothly and well coordinated. The lack of community empowerment is one of the issues in the deployment of human resources. In addition, the land acquisition process can also trigger new conflicts in the project. The monitoring system is not effective against existing location plan with the occurrence of nullifying the purchase of land around the plan led to the price of land in the village of Patimban soared. This analysis is expected to give consideration in formulating policy and strategy for Patimban Port and access road activity, particularly in terms of the roles of stakeholders who will be engaged in this project.

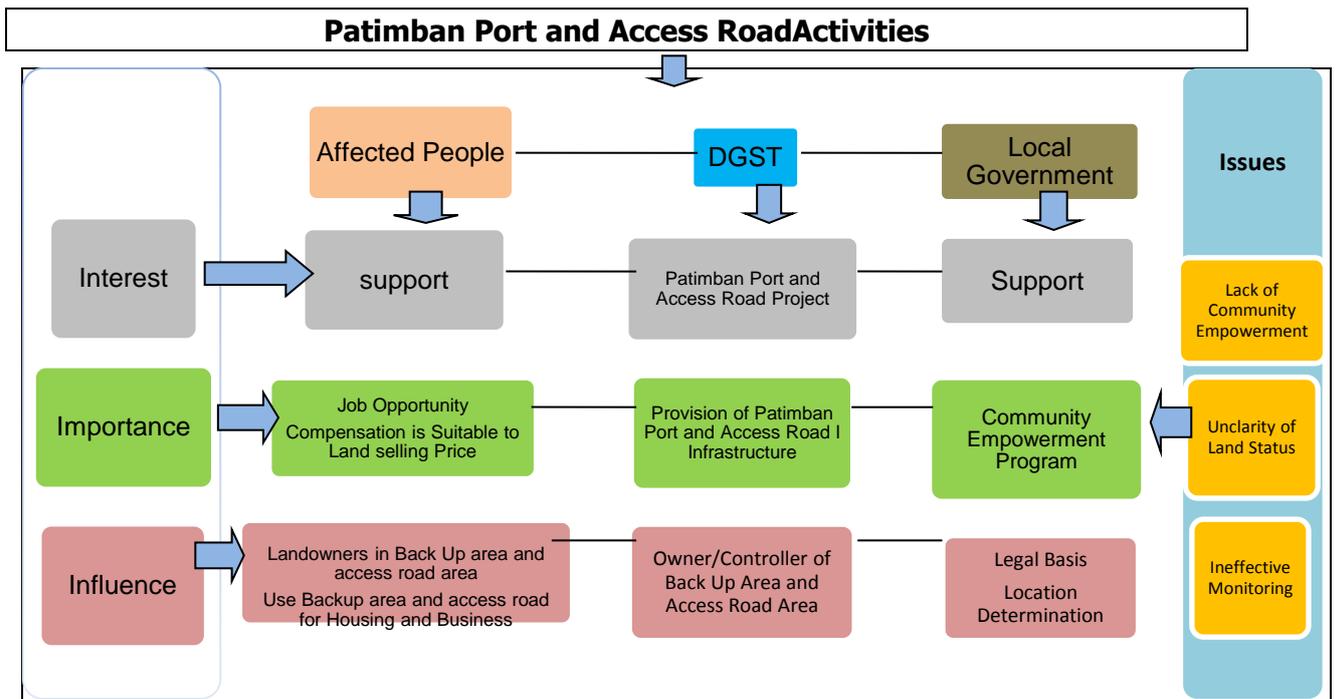


Figure 8.1. Relationship between Project Area Development Activities and Stakeholders' Interest

8.2. PROJECT INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR ROLES

A. Executing Agency and Implementing Agency.

Directorate General of Sea Transportation (DGST), Ministry of Transportation is serving as the Executing Agency in Patimban Port and access roadproject and will take responsibility for the implementation, administration, and monitoring of the project, including land acquisition and resettlement activities by referring to the Law No. 2 of 2012 and its implementation regulations, as well as all other relevant regulations. The Agency of Transportation in West Java is serving as the Implementing Agency in this project and will carry out Patimban Port and access roadproject activities, including preparation, implementation, and supervision of land acquisition and resettlement framework and planning. Directorate General of Sea Transportation andthe Directorate of Program Development as the Secretary will establish a Project Management Unit that will be responsible for daily implementation of the project and social safeguard, including the monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement.

The following are key agencies in Patimban Port and access roadproject which have roles and responsibilities related to the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement aspects:

- 1) **Directorate of Transportation-Bappenas.** Bappenas has an important role in project planning, coordination, and policy on the implementation stage of Patimban Port and access roadProject, including the social safeguard and land acquisition/resettlement. Bappenas will also review the progress of project activities, including land acquisition and facilitate the settlement of issues during the project implementation.
- 2) CPIU will play a key role in designing the annual budget and provide technical guidance and supervision of the Department of Transportation in the area of West Java Province in the implementation Patimban Port Development Project, including land acquisition planning and implementation. Director General of Sea Transportation with the assistance of consultants will be instrumental in implementing the project, including setting up plans for land acquisition. Director General of Sea Transportation will also be responsible for preparing the land acquisition plan and send it to the Governor of West Java to get the project location determination. Director General of Sea Transportation will also be involved in preparatory activities for land acquisition and announced the establishment of the location as well as in cooperation with the Regional Office of West Java Province Land and Subang District Land Office for the procurement of land together with the National Asset Management Agency Ministry of Transportation. Moreover, the Directorate General of Sea Transportation will also

- cooperate with other relevant agencies, both at national and regional level to get a variety of licensing requirements related to land acquisition.
- 3) National Asset Management Agency (LMAN) is an institution that is responsible for the payment process in the implementation of land acquisition activities together with the Directorate General of Sea Transportation as an institution requiring the land. LMAN will also cooperate with the Regional Office of West Java Province Land and Subang District Land Office for the implementation of land acquisition. The process of payment of compensation to be granted to the holder of the rights will be implemented after an assessment of the physical and non physical asset that will be performed by a team of independent assessors.
 - 4) **DGST** is at the national level. DGST with the assistance of a consultant will take some roles in the project implementation, including preparing the land acquisition and resettlement plan to be submitted to the Ministry of Transportation for approval before the implementation of civil work. The land acquisition plan should also be submitted to the Governor of West Java Province for obtaining the determination of project location. DGST will also be involved in the preparation of land acquisition and the announcement of project location and is working with the National Land Agency/BPN for the implementation of land acquisition. Further, DGST will also work with other relevant agencies, at both national and local level for fulfilling various requirements in respect to the land acquisition permits.
 - 5) **West Java Province and Subang Regency.** West Java Province and Subang Regency, especially Assistant to Regional Secretary (ASDA I) has an important role in coordinating the preparation of land acquisition. In addition, Bappeda West Java Province and Bappeda Subang Regency also play an important role in the preparation and implementation of social safeguard/social action in order to ensure the entitled party and vulnerable group receive benefit of livelihood recovery program.

B. Institutions and Land Acquisition Processes

Pursuant to Law No. 2 of 2012 and its implementation regulations, there are some important institutions which have authority in the land acquisition and resettlement processes, namely:

- 1) **West Java Province and Subang Regency.** DGST as the implementing agency of the project and the institution requiring the land, in cooperation with West Java Province Government, based on the land acquisition plan document, will carry out the preparation of land acquisition activities which include: i) dissemination of the project plan; ii) early identification of the location for project plan; and iii) public consultation of the project plan; iv) Governor of West Java Province together with DGST will announce the location of project implementation. Governor of West Java

Province may delegate authority on the implementation of land acquisition preparation to Mayor of Subang Regency based on the consideration of efficiency, effectiveness, geographical condition, human resources and other considerations. Should there is any objection from entitled party in respect to the land acquisition, Governor of West Java Province/ Mayor of Subang Regency will establish a special team to examine the objection.

- 2) **National Land Agency.** Based on the determination of project location and the proposal of land acquisition implementation by DGST as institution that requires land, National Land Agency of West Java Province regional office will establish a land acquisition team and carry out land acquisition with main activities as follows: i) inventory and identification of control, ownership, the use and utilization of land, ii) the assessment of compensation which will be performed by independent appraiser or government's appraiser, iii) deliberation for determining the form of compensation, iv) the provision of compensation, and v) the handover of land to the institution requiring the land. The civil work/construction can promptly begin upon the completion of land handover to institution that requires the land. The acquisition of land located in a regency/city can be delegated to the regional land office at the municipal level of Subang Regency. After the location determination, the entitled party/affected people can only transfer the rights over the land to institution requiring the land through land agency by obtaining compensation.

Details of land acquisition activities, including the preparation and implementation of LARAP, responsible institutions, and the timeframe required to do so can be seen in Table 8.4.

Table 8- 4. Stages of Land Acquisition, Responsible Institutions and Timeframe According to Law No. 2 of 2012

No.	Land Acquisition Stages	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame/ Working Day
I.	PLANNING STAGE		
1	Project screening, identifying whether project may/ may not cause land acquisition / resettlement	DGST	30 days
2	Prepare Land Acquisition Planning for the public interest	DGST	30 days
3	Prepare Land Acquisition Planning Document that include; objectives of the development plan, in line with regional spatial planning and national /regional	DGST assisted by professional agency if needed.	

No.	Land Acquisition Stages	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame/ Working Day
	development plan , land location , land size needed, land status, period of land acquisition implementation, implementation construction, land value, and budget. The planning document should be based on the feasibility study:		
	Social Economic survei		
	Location feasibility study		
	Analysis of cost and development benefit		
	Estimated land value		
	Environmental and social impacts		
	Other studies needed		
4	Certify the Land Acquisition Planning Document	DGST	60 days
5	Submitting Land Acquisition / Resettlement Planning Draft documents to ADB for review and approval	DGST	60 days
6	Submitting Land Acquisition/Resettlement Planning Draft documents to West Java Province	DGST	10 days
II	PREPARATORY STAGE		130 – 207 days
1	Establishment of preparation team	Governor of West JavaProvince	10
2	Notice on development plan	Provincial Preparatory Team (PPT)/ District Preparatory Team (DPT) of Subang Regency	20
3	Preliminary identification	PPT/DPT	30
4	Public consultation, if any rejection	PPT/DPT	30
5	Public Consultation	PPT/DPT	60

No.	Land Acquisition Stages	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame/ Working Day
6	Issuance on project location determination decree	Governor of West JavaProvince	
7	Announcement of project location determination	Governor of West JavaProvinceand DGST	
	Grievance/Complaint raised by entitled parties		
8	Complaint lodging/rejection on project area	Complainant	14
9	Establishment of assessment team	Governor of West JavaProvince/Mayor of Subang Regency	
10	Assessment on complaints	Grievance Assessment Team	
11	Acceptance/rejection on the complain	Governor of West JavaProvince	
12	Complaint lodging to the Administrative Court (PTUN)	Complainant	30
13	Administrative Court decision	Court	30
14	Complaint lodging to Supreme Court (MA)	Complainant	14
15	Location determination, if complaint is rejected (Location determination is valid for 2 years and 1 year for extension)	Governor of West JavaProvince	30
III	IMPLEMENTATION STAGE	382 days max.	
1	Preparation of land acquisition implementation led by Head of West Java Provincial BPN/ Head of land Office	Head of West Java Provincial BPN/Subang Regency	
2	Inventory of losses (IOL) and legal assessment of affected assets	LAIT of West Java Province/Subang Regency– IOL Team	30
3	Announcement of the IOL	LAIT of West Java Province/Subang Regency	
4	Data verification, if any complaint on IOL	LAIT of West Java Province/Subang Regency	14
5	Mobilization of appraiser /public appraiser	LAIT of West Java Province/Subang Regency	30
6	Appraisal/valuation of losses	Independent appraiser	
7	Updating documents Land Acquisition / Resettlement, if required	DGST	
9	Delivery to JICA for review and approval	DGST	

No.	Land Acquisition Stages	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame/ Working Day
10	Disclosure for updated land acquisition / resettlement documents to the community / stakeholders, and website	LAIT of West Java Province/Subang Regency	30
	Grievances / complaints submitted by the party entitled		
11	Complaints lodging about compensation in court	Complainant	14
12	Court decision on complaint	Court	30
13	Complaint lodging in the Supreme Court	Complainant	14
14	The final decision of the Supreme Court	Supreme Court	30
15	Deposit Compensation Money in court		
16	Delivery of compensation	LAIT of West Java Province/Subang Regency and LMAN/DGST.	
17	Delivery of compensation in the specific condition	LAIT of West Java Province/Subang Regency and DGST/LMAN.	
18	Release of land acquisition objects (land and non-land assets)	BPN of Subang Regency	7
19	legal separation between entitled parties and land acquisition objects	LAIT of West Java Province/Subang Regency	7
20	Documentation of land plot map, list of nominative (entitled parties), and land acquisition administrative data	LAIT of West Java Province/Subang Regency	
22	- Project located in more than 1 districts/cities - Project located in a district/city	Bappeda West Java Province /Bappeda Subang Regency	
IV HAND OVER OF ACQUIRED LAND			
1	Handover land acquisition documents from land acquisition implementer to BWS West Java	Bappeda Provinsi West Java/Bappeda Subang Regency	7
2	Commencement of infrastructure development	DGST	
3	Certification of the acquired land	DGST/LMAN	30
	MONITORING AND BUDGETING		
1	Controlling of use and utilization of the acquired land	BPN of West Java Province / Subang Regency	

No.	Land Acquisition Stages	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame/ Working Day
2	Internal project monitoring on land acquisition/ resettlement implementation	DGST	
3	External monitoring for Category A resettlement project	DGST/ external monitoring entity in cooperation with the local university	

8.3. CAPACITY BUILDING

Capacity development will be carried out to the staff who will prepare the land acquisition plan document at the planning stage, the preparation team formed by Governor of West Java Province to carry out land acquisition preparation and location determination, and land acquisition implementation team formed by BPN. Since the preparation and implementation team will follow the new procedures and regulations, special technical assistance and/or workshop to review and to improve the skills of its members will be taken into account. The forms of capacity building activities that can be carried out are as follows: i) workshop on the process of land acquisition for public interest which refers to Law No. 2 of 2012 and its implementing regulations for the staff of DGST, local governments (West Java Province/Subang Regency), and BPN; ii) workshop on activity implementation process of Land Acquisition Preparation Team; iii) workshop on activity implementation process of Land Acquisition Implementation Team; iv) workshop on monitoring and evaluation of the land acquisition implementation for the staff of DGST, local government (West Java Province/Subang Regency), BPN, and NGOs/Universities.

DGST, as the main implementing agency, will have sufficient staff or alternatively may appoint consultants, with relevant qualifications and experience, to design in more precisely manner and produce the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Work Plan in Patimban Port and access road Project. DGST will also be responsible for reviewing and, if necessary, updating the work plan that has been prepared at each scheduled biannual report, particularly with respect to the possibility of changes to project scope, location, time, rights or valuation that may require additional resources.

In order to provide assistance to DGST, local government and some selected technical agencies will have a well designed capacity building programs, specifically to enhance the technical and institutional capacity in carry out social safeguard, land acquisition and resettlement activities, including the income and livelihood recovery as well as other related aspects.

The capacity assessment of project implementing agency and institutions dealing with land acquisition and capacity building program have been incorporated into the land acquisition and resettlement plan document. The capacity assessment as mentioned above covers as follows: i) knowledge on the policies and procedures of land acquisition/resettlement and social safeguard, ii) the capacity of project implementing agency in implementing social safeguard and land acquisition/resettlement activities, iii) the existence and effectiveness of institutions that deal with social safeguard/land acquisition, and iv) the need for capacity building.

Study and implementation of capacity building are undertaken by social safeguard/resettlement specialist under the consultant team dealing with the preparation or implementation of the project. The capacity building will also be performed to staff dealing with the land acquisition and social safeguard. This component will also require the services of a Social Development Specialist. The responsibility for budgeting and coordination of capacity building activities will be in DGST as the implementing agency and is assisted by Bappeda of West Java Province/Bappeda of Subang Regency.

8.4. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION CONSULTANT

Project implementing consultant will be part of the Detailed Engineering Design and Construction Supervision Consultant. The project implementing consultant will incorporate social safeguard/resettlement team who will help the project implementation unit in preparing planning document for land acquisition and resettlement and its amendment, support the implementation and perform internal monitoring. The Social Safeguard/Resettlement Consultant will also perform capacity assessment of the project implementing institutions and other relevant institutions in dealing with land acquisition and resettlement while providing capacity building as required.

CHAPTER 9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

9.1. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Procedures for complaint/grievance handling on compensation will guide DGST to answer various complaints of affected people, such as disputes on ownership and inheritance of the assets, the compensation distribution to the heirs, loss of assets and list of names of the census output, and so on.

In principle, all objections to any aspect of the project and the land acquisition will be handled through consultation in order to achieve settlement agreement and best efforts should be given in order to settle the disputes at sub-project level. Relevant institutions, such as Project Implementation Unit (PIU), the provincial/regency government, and sub-district and village governments will be involved in efforts to resolve objections. If objection settlement is not reached, the settlement will be implemented through legal mechanism based on procedures set forth in the applicable laws and regulations (Law No. 2 of 2012 and the Presidential Regulation No. 71 of 2012). No fees are charged to the affected people who file the complaint. Mechanism for the objection acceptance and settlement will consider cultural sensitivity and gender of the entitled party.

9.2. GENERAL STAGES OF COMPLAINT HANDLING

General mechanism for handling grievance, objections or proposals on the implementation of the LARAP is presented as follows. The mechanism covers all subjects related to the LARAP including Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) and is not limited to the process referring to the Law No. 2 of 2012 and the Presidential Regulation No. 71 of 2012.

1. Based on the complaints, objections and proposals submitted by affected people, the local government and PMU, through the local secretariat, Head of Working Unit of DGST and the Monitoring Team, will perform research;
2. The results of the study or investigation will be informed to the Project Affected People at the latest within 15;
3. The submitted grievance, objections or proposals will be logged and conveyed to relevant agencies such as provincial government and BPN referring to the laws. If the subject is not stipulated in the laws, PIU shall call a meeting involving district

government and/or village leaders where necessary to decide the course of action to resolve the complaint;

4. The solution of the problem or the handling of complaints, objections and the proposal will be documented which can be accessed by the public;
5. In order to facilitate the general public, especially the affected people in accessing such information, the complaint handling results will be disseminated through public space such as announcement boards in project office, government office, and village office.
6. PIU of DGST shall takes responsibility of all activities of the mechanism listed above.

9.3. COMPLAINT DELIVERY PROCESS IN THE COMMUNITY

Affected people's complaint at the village level can be delivered through a facilitator or village representative, who will follow it up by bringing the complaint to the head of village and traditional leader. Afterwards, the complaint will be forwarded by village representative to PIU of DGST.

Specifically, the affected people can directly deliver any complaint to the head of village or community leader with the following process: (i) affected people tell their dissatisfaction to the community leaders/village heads, (ii) the village head prepares an official report for documentation purposes and effort to address and resolve the complaint at the community level, and (iii) if the affected people is satisfied, there is no need bring the complaint to the higher level. If the complaint cannot be resolved at the village level, village head then forwards the complaint to PIU of DGST.

**A SAMPLE OF COMPLAINT FILED BY AFFECTED PEOPLE
IN BACK UP AREA AND ACCESS ROAD PROJECT**

TYPE OF COMPLAINT:

- 1) List of inventory of affected asset
- 2) The implementation of compensation and resettlement
- 3) Other complaints

Name of Complainee/Affected People: _____

Village : _____

Details of the complaint : _____

Date: _____, 20..

Official Receiving the Complaint,

Complainee,

Details of Response: _____

9.4. SPECIAL COMPLAINTS

Each type of complaint has its own mechanisms as stipulated in Law No. 2 of 2012: (i) complaints about confirmation of project location and the results of asset inventory, and (ii) complaints about compensation value. Land Acquisition Implementation Team (LAIT) will keep all records of complaints and disputes handled.

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 of 2012 on Land Acquisition for the Development in Public Interest, complaint delivery mechanisms can be seen in Figure 9.1.

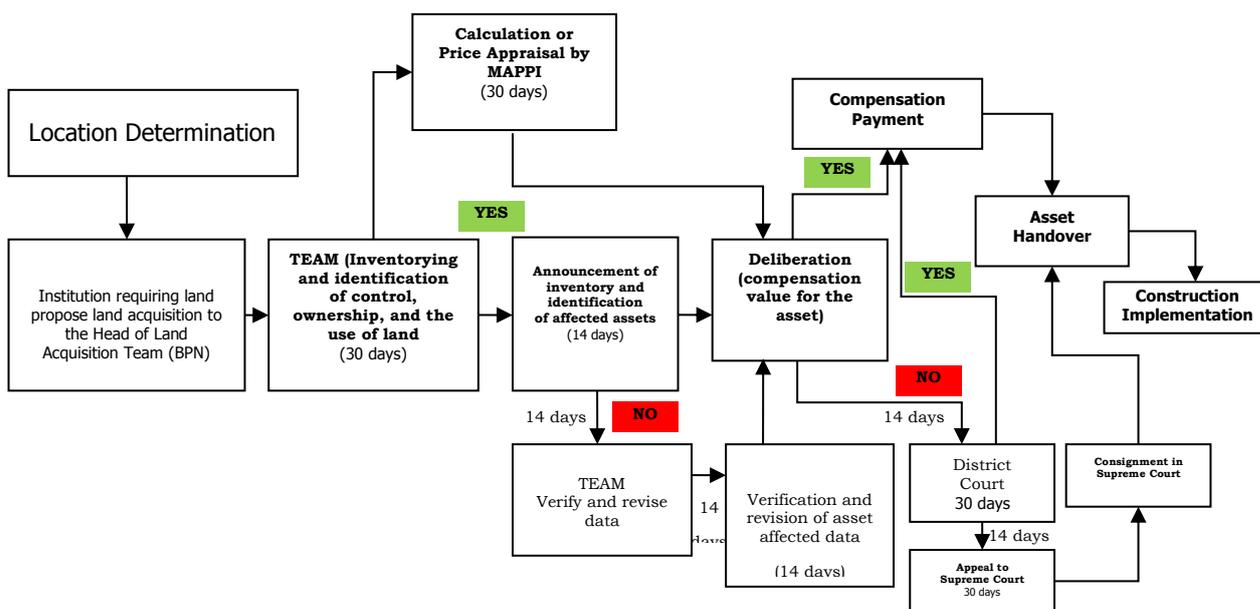


Figure 9-1 Flowchart of Procedures for Land Acquisition and Complaint Handling

1. Complaints about Confirmation of Project Location and the Results of Asset Inventory

Announcement of the inventory and identification results should covers items of ownership status, size, location, and a map of project area. The justifications for the complaints are: (i) the entitled party does not accept the inventory result, and (ii) the entitled party is objected to the inventory result. Thus, the procedures for complaints to be performed are as follows:

- (i) An entitled party may appeal the result of the inventory on affected land and other assets found on the affected land (buildings, plants, other objects) to the LAIT.
- (ii) Within 14 days LAIT will verify the inventory of the affected assets results owned by complainant and will make necessary revisions/corrections, as needed. If the entitled party is still not satisfied with the findings of the LAIT, the entitled party can bring the case to the local administrative court for settlement.
- (iii) If the grievance/complaint concerns ownership/control of land and/or other assets found on the affected land, the LAIT will seek a settlement with the complaining party through consultation.
- (iv) If the consultation does not produce a settlement, the LAIT will advise the entitled party to resolve the case through the administration court.

2. Complaints on Compensation Value

Based on the Law No.2/2012, an aggrieved entitled party may bring the grievance/complaint on the compensation value directly to LAIT or land agency through

the community leader who will then forward it to the LAIT either in writing or verbally. The LAIT together with the land agency and the community leader will attempt to seek consensus to achieve an acceptable settlement with the aggrieved entitled party, specifically:

- (i) An entitled party that is not satisfied with the amount of compensation initially offered by the LAIT has 30 days to come into agreement with the LAIT on the compensation value for affected assets, including income loss for adversely affected business or employment.
- (ii) If negotiation on compensation with the LAIT fails, in no later than 14 days the entitled party may file the complaint on the compensation value offered by LAIT to a district court. The district court will process the case within 30 days.
- (iii) If the entitled party is not satisfied with the verdict of the district court, within 14 days following the verdict issued by the district court the entitled party may bring the case to Supreme Court and seeking for a reversal of the district court verdict. The Supreme Court will process the case within 30 days.

3. Other Disputes

Objection related to project development and other resettlement issues which are not covered by the complaint handling mechanisms in Law No.2/2012 and the Presidential Regulation No. 71/2012, such as objections related to construction activities, resettlement, and access restrictions, the complaint handling mechanisms are as follows:

- (i) The aggrieved entitled parties may bring the complaint to the project staff, contractor, village head or local community leader who will forward the complaint to project staff in the field office or sub-project office. Project staff handling land acquisition and social safeguard will record the complaint to the sub-project management.
- (ii) Project manager will examine the complaint and within 15 working days will deliver the decision to the complainant. Project staff will facilitate communication between the complainant and project management in addressing the complaint. Project staff will document the complaint and resolution.
- (iii) If the aggrieved entitled party is not satisfied with the decision or handling of the complaint, they may bring the case, either in writing or verbally to regent/mayor within a period of 14 days following the issuance of the decision.
- (iv) The regent/mayor will decide on the complaint within a period of 30 days by requesting for opinions/wishes from (i) the aggrieved entitled party and (ii) other relevant parties related to the complaint.

- (v) If no decision to the complaint is made or if the aggrieved entitled party is not satisfied with the decision taken by regent/mayor, the complainant may bring the complaint/case to the court for adjudication.

CHAPTER 10. MONITORING PROGRAM

10.1. MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

DGST/LMAN with the assistance of project consultant will monitor all activities related to land acquisition, payment of compensation to the entitled party and other aspects. The scope of monitoring covers as follows:

- (i) Payment of compensation to all entitled parties in various categories carried out in accordance to the compensation policy set out in the LARAP.
- (ii) The implementation of income recovery program and social benefit entitlement are coordinated by Bappeda of West Java Province and Bappeda of Subang regency to the relevant agencies.
- (iii) The dissemination of public information and consultation processes.
- (iv) Compliance with the complaint handling procedure and unresolved issues which requires management attention.
- (v) The entitled party preference on the options offered.
- (vi) The benefits to be attained from the project.

The technical implementation unit will periodically collect information from various land acquisition committees. The monthly report will be submitted to Directorate General of Sea Transportation as the executing agency of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan.

The Patimban Port and Access Road Project is assessed as category A resettlement since more than 200 people are seriously affected by the project; therefore, procurement of consultant services will cover the procurement of external monitoring consultant to monitor: (i) the payment of compensation and rehabilitation assistance are ready before the awarding of civil work contract, (ii) the land donation and negotiated solution, and (iii) overall LARAP implementation evaluation after the project is completed.

10.2. MONITORING INDICATORS

Monitoring indicators addressing specific contents of LARAP activity and entitlement matrix. The key parameters are as follows:

- (i) Compensation payment.
 - (ii) The land acquisition should be completed before the awarding of civil work contract.
 - (iii) Stipulation on income recovery assistance according to the project, if any.
 - (iv) Eligibility on the project benefits.
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- (v) The number of entitled parties and areas included in voluntary land donations.
- (vi) Public consultation and awareness on the compensation policy.
- (vii) Entitled parties should be monitored in connection with their recovery of productive activities.
- (viii) The level of satisfaction of entitled party on various aspects of LARAP. The implementation of complaint handling mechanism, and the speed of such complaint handling will be monitored.
- (ix) Throughout the implementation process, the tendency of living standards will be observed and surveyed. Any potential problems that may arise in the living standard recovery program will be reported.

10.3. REPORTING AND INFORMATION SUBMISSION

For the project with the land acquisition impact, DGST will prepare semester monitoring report and external monitoring report (for project with category A) to be submitted to The Ministry of Transportation. The report covers the progress of land acquisition activity. For projects that are considered complex and sensitive, the monitoring report will be submitted in quarterly basis.

Monitoring report includes the following indicators:

- (i) The number of entitled parties based on the category of impact and the status of compensation payment.
- (ii) Income recovery program for each category.
- (iii) The amount of funds allocated for operation or compensation and disbursed for each category.
- (iv) The final results of the complaint handling and unresolved issues which require action from the executing agency of the project.
- (v) Implementation problems and solutions.

Monitoring report will be reviewed by the The Ministry of Transportation and will be posted on the project website. Director General of Sea Transportation will reveal the monitoring results to entitled parties, especially on the LARAP status, information on various benefits and corrective action plan, if any.

10.4. ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

Director General of Sea Transportation will evaluate the overall LARAP implementation after the project is completed to examine whether the planned activities are actually achieve the expected objectives. At least, the assessment will produce gender disaggregated data which covers indicators such as income level, access to social services, and the satisfaction level of entitled parties.

CHAPTER 12 PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITY

12.1. PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

Community involvement in governance is very important in order to make the governance works effectively and development project to be successful. In this case, the involvement of all stakeholders is equally important (Barry, 2002). Stakeholders include groups or individuals who either benefit from or get impacted by the policy/project or those who can affect the policy/project. In general, the poor and marginalized people (women, children, the elderly, the disabled, orphans, landless workers) are often ignored, either because they are not aware and not doing consultation or because they do not have any forum to express their views. Identify and consult with all stakeholders, especially the poor and vulnerable people, is essential to ensure that project meet the community needs. Furthermore, consultation open lines of communication between various stakeholders and the authorities implementing the project; thus helping the process of conflict resolution in the early stages of a project rather than letting it rise to conflict resulting the project implementation to delay and increasing costs. Participation of local community in decision-making process will assist in prioritizing specific project and identify effective measures while reducing negative impacts.

12.2. CONSULTATION DURING THE PLANNING STAGE

A. Public Consultation with All Stakeholders

Public consultation with all relevant stakeholders was held at Regent's Meeting Room II of the Subang Regency Office on Tuesday, June 21, 2016. The public consultation meeting was presided over by Local Secretary of Subang Regency and opened by Acting Regent of Subang Regency. The following are directive recommendations given by Acting Regent of Subang Regency.

1. The development Plan of Patimban Port should provide significant contribution to the improvement of people economy and help reduce the high unemployment rate in Subang Regency.
2. Subang Regency Administration fully support and welcome the development plan of Patimban Port and, at the same time, expect that all related regency's agencies can

synergize with the project plan by allocating funds for activities related to the project. The regency will also allocate funds for the construction of access road.

3. The development plan should pay attention to spatial condition of the region and not to make any mistake in the program implementation. For this reason, drawings of the construction plan should be disseminated in order to avoid adverse effects in the future.

The following are directive recommendations of Local Secretary of Subang Regency:

1. Subang Regency Administration will provide any necessary support for the development plan of Patimban Port so as to the development can be implemented at once and in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.
2. There should be revisions in the spatial plan at the central, provincial, and regency levels.

The public consultation came up with the following conclusions:

3. Subang Regency Administration fully support the development plan of Patimban Port and place a hope that the development will provide significant contribution to the improvement of people economy and help reduce the high unemployment rate in Subang Regency.
4. Subang Regency Administration expect that all related regency's agencies can synergize with the project plan by allocating funds for activities related to port development plan. The regency will also allocate funds for the construction of access road.
5. Drawings of the construction plan should be disseminated immediately in order to avoid adverse effects in the future.
6. There should be revisions in the spatial plan at the central, provincial, and regency levels.
7. The program should give consideration to the development of alternative distribution access. There's a strong option to build a railway to Pakbaden as the construction of this railway will require far less land acquisition compared to the construction of new road.
8. There has been a rumor that the land price in the project location is soaring very high. Regent Subang needs to issue a decree in order to determine and control the land price. The program should pay attention to the activities of land speculators in the project location.
9. With regard to the possibility of opening new road, the project should pay attention to the change of land use along the access road area to the port.
10. There's a proposal for new city with the theme of port city or minapolitan.
11. In order to avoid land speculators and price soaring, construction permit for new buildings will not be given at the planned project area.

12. It is deemed necessary to build a power plant and appropriate water supply system in Subang Regency, especially in Patimban region.
13. It is also deemed necessary to build office and marine industry supporting facilities with the land requirement is estimated to be thousands of hectares.
14. It is necessary to build animal or livestock quarantine facility or veterinary hospital.

Photo Documentations
Public Consultation with All Stakeholders

Venue: Regent Meeting Room II, Subang Regency Office
Tuesday, June 21, 2016



B. Public Consultation with Related Local Government's Agencies

Public consultation with related local government's agencies was held at Broadband Meeting Room 3 and 4 of Hotel Nexa Jl. Supratman No. 66-68 in Bandung on Wednesday, June 22, 2016. The public consultation was held in the form of coordination meeting and focus group discussion, chaired by the Section Head of Marine Affairs (Transportation Office of West Java Province), and opened by Head of Sub-Directorate I of the Directorate General of Sea Transportation, Ministry of Transportation. In the public consultation, the Directorate General of Sea Transportation delivered presentation on the Preparation of Patimban Port Supporting Infrastructure, while PT InasaSakhaKirana delivered presentation on the Preparation of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan for Patimban Port. The presentations, which were divided into three sessions, were then followed by hearing the responses from various relevant local government agencies in West Java Province. The public consultation came up with the following conclusions:

1. West Java Province and Subang Regency Administration support the development plan of Patimban Port.
2. All related local government agencies should make a constructive coordination.
3. The next step is the process of project location determination by Directorate General of Public Governance or PUM after holding a discussion with Local Spatial Planning Coordinating Agency (BKPRD) regarding the conformity with existing spatial plan.
4. A tremendous coordination with the consultant should be made by providing accurate and correct data.
5. The project should give attention to the protected forest area and its location carefully and correctly.
6. It is deemed appropriate for the delineation to avoid residential, industrial and brackish water pond areas that are seriously managed by local community.
7. The delineation covers the road network, backup area, and power plants. However, the wide area and location are still tentative, which means that it can be increased or decreased.
8. The development plan should be well disseminated to the public by providing them with clear and comprehensive understanding.
9. The wide and length area of irrigation network should be identified clearly.
10. The owners and ownership status of Brackish water ponds and rice fields should be appropriately identified.
11. The socio-economic survey should be carried out in an in-depth manner as this will concern the lives of fishermen and farmers in the potentially affected area.
12. The document of land acquisition and resettlement action plan will be handed over to State Assets Management Agency for an in-depth analysis with respect to the cost of land acquisition, the implementation of negotiation and land acquisition process.

Photo Documentations
Public Consultation with Related Local Government's Agencies

Venue : Broadband Meeting Room 3 and 4 of Hotel Nexa– Bandung
Wednesday, June 22, 2016



C. Public Consultation With Sub-District Administration

Public consultation with the stakeholders in Pusakanagara Sub-District was held on June 28, 2016 to convey information related to the Development plan of Patimban Port and data collection activity plan to be carried out by a consultant team.

The public consultation meeting was attended by representatives of Transportation Office of Subang Regency, Sub-District Consultative Council (MUSPIKA) of Subang Regency, village heads, Village Councils (LMD), village chiefs, and local youth organization or *KarangTaruna*. The meeting was opened by the Head Pusakanagara Sub-District which then followed up by presentation on the Dissemination Activity as well as Survey and Data Collection Plan by Consultant. In this meeting, the Head of Transportation Office of Subang Regency also conveyed some directive recommendations.

The Head of Pusakanagara Sub-District conveyed the following information related to the dissemination and development plan of the port:

- The dissemination activity was carried out by inviting all related local government agencies in Subang Regency Administration, MUSPIKA of Subang Regency, Consultants and village administrations, LMD, village chiefs and local youth organization. The dissemination was aimed at providing information to the public in relation to development plan of Patimban Port.
- The dissemination was carried out by inviting villages potentially affected by the development plan of Patimban Port, not only Patimban Village, but also other villages located along side the access road to Patimban Port and, in general, in Pusakanagara Sub-District.

Consultant's Presentation

- The consultant will perform socio-economic survey and data collection on people potentially affected by the project which shall be implemented through a census from door to door.
- It is deemed necessary to acquire data related to wide area, land owners, ownership status and land ownership evidence based on the existing delineation estimation.
- The survey and data collection implementation will be carried out through coordination with Patimban Village Administration.
- The activity is still in the planning stage and focused on land acquisition plan. The calculation of land and building wide and everything else is just an estimation, which actual figures may be increased or decreased.
- The presentation mentioned about location potentially affected by the land acquisition activity.
- The consultant conveyed that this activity should not become a rumor among the local people as, it is afraid that, this will affect the land price in the area.

- Other villages potentially passed through by the access road to Patimban Port will also be the development area.

The public consultation with stakeholders in Pusakanagara Sub-District came up with the following conclusions:

1. The people in Subang Regency enthusiastically welcome the development plan of Patimban Port.
2. Subang Regency has acquired some lands for the access road.
3. It is expected that the port can improve the people economy in Subang Regency.
4. Actually, Patimban Port activities have been existed since 2010 with the status of regional port. During the construction, there was no significant impediment from local community at that time.
5. It is important to note that there should not be any party who takes action on behalf of the local community for the benefit of a certain group of people as this will disrupt the development activity, especially with the rumor related to the land price.
6. The local people are expected to have adequate education, so they can be involved in the port activities.
7. Given the great scale of the port and for the security purpose, it is proposed to build a police office building in the Patimban Port's development plan area.
8. Many people in Patimban live as farmers, but their income is not suffice to cover their daily necessities as they only harvest once in a year.
9. There are brackish water pond areas and other productive lands, so the compensation value should be adjusted by the losses of business due to the land acquisition.
10. Consultant is expected to consistently coordinate with village officials and local Muspika.
11. This project should not be used by a certain group of people for their own advantages.
12. This meeting is the first meeting related to development plan of Patimban Port.
13. People have heard the development plan of Patimban Port for so many years.
14. There are many commercial brackish water fish ponds in Patimban area, but none of local people involved in the business. Therefore, the development plan of Patimban port is expected to absorb labor from the local community of Patimban. The people should not just be the spectators, and the project should be able to provide benefit and contribute to the improvement of local economy.
15. Almost 90% of lands in Patimban Village are owned by people from outside the Patimban region or outside the Pusakanagara Sub-District.
16. The location and wide of areas potentially affected by the land acquisition activity should be discussed and informed to the people.
17. There should be a study on relocation and resettlement for the people affected by the land acquisition.

The implementation of consulting activity in Pusakanagara Sub-District was then followed up by a meeting on data collection plan through asset and socio-economic survey with officials of Patimban Village which was held at the Patimban Village Office. The meeting also discussed some important issues related to the data collection activity as follows:

1. The discussion on delineation area for determining temporary location blocks. Based on the map of the village, it is known that the locations are in Block 16 to Block 25.
2. Based on the location of the blocks, a table on the names of landowners, wide of land, ownership status, and location will be made available.
3. It is planned to hold coordination with all village heads in the delineation areas in no later than July 17, 2016 which will be followed by dissemination to the landowners before the data collection activity is held.
4. The survey or data collection will be implemented simultaneously in all villages.
5. List of names of the landowners is expected to be obtained in no later than July 10, 2016 and then followed by the determination of survey team in each village of delineation area.

Photo Documentations
Public Consultation with Sub-District Administration

Venue: Auditorium of Pusakanagara Sub-District Office
Tuesday, June 28, 2016



D. Public Consultation In Back Up Area (Block 15 to Block 20)

Public consultation in the project plan area in Block 15 to Block 20 is a public consultation activity carried out with the potentially affected people including landowners, land tillers, community leaders, LMD and other related institutions. The public consultation was held in July 28-29, 2016 at Patimban Village Office. The first public consultation was held on July 28, 2016 with the landowners in Block 15, Block 19 and Block 20. Meanwhile, the second public consultation was held on July 29, 2016 with landowners in Block 16, 17 and 18.

1) Public Consultation in Block 15, Block 19 and Block 20

The public consultation in Block 15, 19 and 20 was held on July 28, 2016 at Patimban Village Office.

a. The public consultation was attended by as follows:

1. Head of Pusakanagara Sub-District.
2. Head of Patimban Village.
3. BPD Patimban.
4. Pusakanagara Police Chief.
5. PT. InasaSakhaKirana.
6. Community Leaders.
7. Landowners in Block 15, 19, and 20.

b. The Implementation of Dissemination Activity

1. The dissemination activity on July 28, 2016 was held in two sessions; Session 1 was held at 8-11.30 with landowners in Block 15 and Session 2 was held at 14-16:15 with landowners in Block 19 and 20.
2. Session 1 was opened by the Head of Patimban Village with the remarks from the Head of BPD Patimban, police chief, and Head Pusakanagara Sub-District, which then followed by explanation on asset and socio-economic surveys and discussion with landowners in Block 15.
3. Session 2 was opened by Patimban Village Official with the remarks from the Head of Pusakanagara Sub-District and Pusakanagara Police Chief, which then followed by explanation on asset and socio-economic surveys and discussion with landowners in Block 19 and 20.
4. The result of discussions in Session 1 and Session 2 is elaborated in conclusion section, which is also the summary of the minutes of meeting prepared during the dissemination activity.

c. Conclusions:

1. The Implementation of Data Collection Activity
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- a) The land acquisition activity to be implemented is referring to Law No. 2 of 2012 on Land Acquisition for the Development in the Public Interest and Presidential Regulation No. 71 of 2012 on Technical Guidelines on Land Acquisition for the Development in the Public Interest.
- b) The data collection activity to be performed by the Consultant Team is still in the planning stage. There is possibility that data collection areas will be shifted if the Master Plan and DED documents have been completed. The data obtained during this initial data collection will be re-verified by the Land Acquisition Preparation Team under the coordination of the Governor of West Java Province and Land Acquisition Implementation Team under the coordination of Regional Land Office of West Java Province.
- c) The team will begin to perform the field survey on July 29, 2016 in Block 15 and July 30, 2016 in Block 19 and Block 20. The people concerned are expected to come to the assets location at 8 am. Surveyors will come and immediately collect the data on assets and socio-economic conditions of the people.
- d) During the data collection activity on assets, the people are expected to bring their respective ownership evidence either in the form of a certificate or other eligible form in order to find out that the asset is legally belong to them. The Notification of Tax Due or SPPT cannot be used as the ownership evidence, but simply the proof of tax payment.
- e) There is a cemetery in Block 15, and this should also be recorded. All social and public facilities such as local roads, drainages, public toilets, etc. potentially affected by the project should also be recorded in the data collection activity.
- f) There is residential area in Block 15, and it is expected this residential area should not be affected by the project plan. For this moment, the data collection activity will cover everything, including this residential area. The collected data will be submitted to the Ministry of Transportation to be discussed together. The ministry has provided recommendation to exclude residential areas from the development plan of Patimban Port.
- g) Data collection activity covers various assets, including land, buildings, and growing plants; and also socio-economic conditions of the local people, i.e. employment, income, environmental condition, social condition, and expectations or perceptions of the people towards the project plan. In this case, objects to be input in the data collection include rice fields, gardens, commercial brackish water fish ponds, residential areas, as well as social and public facilities.

h) There should be a solution if there is any difference in the data collection during the planning and implementation stage. For this reason, the land acquisition stages should be informed clearly in advance. Initial data collection shall be implemented in the planning stage by institution requiring the land, in this case the Ministry of Transportation. Result of such initial data collection shall be incorporated into the Document of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan. The document will be submitted to the Land Acquisition Preparation Team for re-verification which result will be incorporated into Land Acquisition Preparation Document. The aforesaid document will be submitted to the Land Acquisition Implementation Team, who will also perform data collection and re-measurement. The data compiled from this activity shall be the final result and will be used as the basis data by an Independent Appraisal Team for performing the price appraisal.

2. The Determination of the Land Price

- a) It is expected that the determination of land price is not carried out based on the price stipulated in the Sales Value of the Tax Object or NJOP. In addition, there should not be any intimidation to the people by imposing the land price based on the NJOP.
- b) It is expected that the land price refers to the agreement price, so that all party will not be harmed.
- c) The determination of the land price will be carried out by an Independent Appraisal Team during the land acquisition implementation stage. The Appraisal Team will perform assessment to physical and non-physical assets. The physical assets include land, buildings, the growing plants, and other assets on the respective land. Non-physical assets include business activities, length of stay, and others. The land price determination by the Independent Appraisal Team shall refer to the Indonesian Appraisal Standard or SPI 306 whereby one of assessment approaches used for determining the land price is referring to the market price. Therefore, the compensation to be received by the people is not only to compensate the physical assets, but also non-physical assets. Accordingly, the total of appraisal result shall be a fair value that can be accepted by the people. It is expected that people can wisely use the compensation money to buy more productive land for a better life.

3. People's Hope or Expectation to the Project

- d) The people of Patimban Village hope that they will not only be spectators, but they can also be benefited from development plan of Patimban Port.

- e) First and foremost, the people have no objection to the development plan of Patimban Port, and they even support and ready to make contribution to the program.
- f) The program should pay attention to the condition of paddy field farmers, fish farmers and fishermen. The development plan of Patimban Port can make them losing their livelihoods and income as they lost their paddy fields and brackish water fish ponds and the fishing area will become more far-away. For this reason, the program needs to figure out the best solution to this issue potentially faced by farmers and fishermen.
- g) The survey team will perform data collection on socio-economic conditions of the people, which result shall be used as assessment material for the preparation team in the planning stage as well as the assessment material for the Independent Appraisal Team in the implementation stage. Based on the data, the Appraisal Team will also perform assessment of non-physical conditions.
- h) Study on the socio-economic conditions of the people will also be performed deeply in the EIA document. Aspect to be studied in the document is the socio-economic aspect. The EIA Team will prepare environmental management recommendation, especially in respect to the reduction in income and change in livelihood. This recommendation should be implemented by the project's executing agency because the EIA document is a public document attributed with legal force.
- i) If there is a problem with the people during the land acquisition process, the local government, in this case the sub-district and village administrations is expected to take side and support the people instead of the investor.
- j) The preparation of EIA document should be implemented in transparent manner. For this, appropriated dissemination should be performed to the public.
- k) There is information to the public that the port to be built is a coal port. If this information is true, the people will not agree it as they are afraid that this port will cause damage to the environment.
- l) The development of Patimban Port should be able to improve the people's welfare and open job opportunities to residents of Patimban Village in particular.
- m) The compensation with respect to land acquisition activity should be implemented appropriately and fairly without harming the people's rights.
- n) The compensation should be given fairly and in such a way that landowners can have a better life.

- o) The development of Patimban Port should not harm the people and downgrade their social status.
- p) The government is expected to provide information on Patimban Port's activities zone to the public in a clear and definite manner. Blocks in which data collection is performed are expected to be the exact location of the port development and so the compensation can be immediately implemented.

Photo Documentations
Public Consultation with Landowners on Block 15, 19 and 20

Venue : Auditorium of Patimban Village Office
Thursday, July28, 2016





2) Public Consultation on Block 16, 17 and 18

Public consultation on Block 16, 17 and 18 was held on July 29, 2016 at the Patimban Village Office.

a. The public consultation was attended by as follows:

1. Regent of Subang Regency.
2. Head of Pusakanagara Sub-District.
3. Head of Patimban Village.
4. Pusakanagara Police Chief.
5. PT. InasaSakhaKirana.
6. Community Leaders.
7. Landowners on Block 16, 17, and 18.

b. The Implementation of Dissemination Activity

1. The dissemination activity on July 29, 2016 was held in one Session at 14-16:15 with landowners on Block 16, 17, and 18.
2. The session was opened by the Local Secretary of Patimban Village with the remarks from the Regent of Subang and Head of Pusakanagara Sub-District, which then followed by explanation on asset and socio-economic surveys and discussion with landowners on Block 16, 17, and 18.
3. The discussion result is elaborated in conclusion section, which is also the summary of the minutes of meeting prepared during the dissemination activity.

c. Directive Recommendations from the Regent of Subang Regency

1. The development plan of Patimban Port should be supported as it can provide great benefit to local people, especially in Patimban Village. However, the implementation of this project should not deprive the people's rights so they can sincerely accept the project plan.
2. The compensation in the land acquisition process should be provided fairly and not harming the people. The land price should be beneficial for the people. The Independent Appraisal Team will calculate the fair compensation value for the land.
3. Subang Regency Administration will do the best to make the people obtain beneficial compensation so they can use some of the money to buy more productive land in other location and use the rest of it to run their businesses.
4. If the people have any grievance or displeasure in respect to this, they should convey the grievance only to the Patimban Village Head and Pusakanagara Sub-District Head, not to any third party.
5. Subang Regency Administration will not harm the people with this development plan; as a matter of fact, the regency will even provide the following facilities to the people:
 - Subang Regency Administration will allocate budget for the improvement of the local economy in order to eliminate the unemployment in this region.
 - The regency will make available educational facility.
 - The regency will provide economic infrastructure for the improvement of people's businesses.
 - The regency will make available the health facility.
 - In essence, the development of Patimban Port in Patimban Village will improve the people's welfare.
6. All related stakeholders should take cautious actions necessary in order to evade the cancellation of the port development due to any unnecessary misunderstanding with the local people which can lead them to turn against the project.
7. Subang Regency Administration will do the best to make the project beneficial to local people through the creation of job and business opportunities for them. For this reason, the regency will provide various supporting facilities for the local people.

d. People's Hope or Expectation to the Project

1. The people response the development plan of Patimban Port with mixed feelings. They are happy with the project as it can improve the economy of people in Subang Regency, in general, and Patimban Village, in particular. However, they also feel unhappy because the project will make them losing their paddy fields and brackish water fish ponds. For this reason, the regency should pay attention to the direct and indirect impacts of the development plan of this port.
2. The port activities are usually exclusive and the labours are usually recruited from outside the port area. Meanwhile, Patimban villagers with low educational level can only be employed as construction workers. It is expected that local people will be given more decent job opportunities.
3. Farmers should hand over their lands, including paddy fields and brackish water fish ponds. Therefore, the compensation should be provided fairly and beneficial for them as mandated by Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution.
4. The land price should not be determined based on the Sales Value of the Tax Object because it will be very small, but it should be based on the mutually agreed land price.
5. Principally, people have no objection with the development plan of Patimban Port in the village. However, they ask the regency to provide them with fair and beneficial compensation value.
6. In order to avoid the increasing unemployment rate due to this project, it is expected that local young people who are only graduated from elementary school or junior high school can be recruited as employee in the port.
7. The realization of the people economic improvement without any adverse impacts after the construction of this port shall be analyzed and managed in the EIA Document, which is attributed with the necessary legal force. Therefore, the directive recommendations of the Environmental Management Plan or LKL and the Environmental Monitoring Plan or RPL should be carried out by the project's executing agency, which in this respect is the Ministry of Transportation. If the ministry fails to implement the directive recommendations, then the Environmental Permit will be revoked.

e. The Implementation of Data Collection Activity

1. The land acquisition activity to be implemented is referring to Law No. 2 of 2012 on Land Acquisition for the Development in the Public Interest and Presidential Regulation No. 71 of 2012 on Technical Guidelines on Land Acquisition for the Development in the Public Interest.
2. The data collection activity to be performed by the consulting team is still in the planning stage. There is possibility that data collection areas will be shifted if the

Master Plan and DED documents have been completed. The data obtained during this initial data collection will be re-verified by the Land Acquisition Preparation Team under the coordination of the Governor of West Java Province and Land Acquisition Implementation Team under the coordination of Regional Land Office of West Java Province.

3. The wide area of land to be used for the port area is 300 hectares and Back Up area is 250 hectares, and the wide area will be extended based on the recommendation stipulated in the DED document. However, the extension area has not been determined yet.
4. Data collection activity will be implemented in 10 days, and will be extended if it is deemed necessary.
5. Currently, there is road that has been constructed by farmers with the wide of 6 meters and this will be recorded during data collection activity, including irrigation channels and other social and public facilities.
6. The dissemination of data collection activity will be implemented gradually in a series of sessions, because the number of potentially affected landowners invited to the meeting is relatively big, i.e. 598 people. There is no intention from the team to do some sort of scam in the data collection process. The invitation letters have been distributed to landowners through the Patimban Village.
7. Data collection activity covers asset survey (land, buildings and growing plants) and socio-economic survey (livelihood, income, household expense, etc.). Asset survey will be carried out through a census method by recording all assets of landowners on each block, while socio-economic survey will take 20 percent of the landowners as samples.
8. Data collection in Block 16, 17 and 18 will be held on August 1-3, 2016. The data collection period will be extended if it has not been completed in all blocks. For the people who have not time to come for data collection, the survey team will visit them first and then the team will continue the activity by collecting data at the project location.

f. Recommendations

1. Data collection activity is implemented comprehensively and covers the community's assets (land, buildings, and growing plants), village land, and company's assets.
2. Appropriately identify the residential area, social and public facilities, as well as infrastructure area (road, irrigation, electricity grid, and telecommunication network).
3. Clearly identify the asset ownership status in order to avoid asset's ownership dispute in the future.

4. The landowners who have not come during the dissemination activity should be visited to their homes, because the data of all landowners should be recorded properly.
5. Explain to the public that the activity undertaken is only at the planning stage, not the implementation stage of determining the value of compensation as this activity will be carried out by an Independent Appraisal Team.

The appropriate result of data collection on socio-economic condition of the people will be used as the basis data for determining the value of non-physical compensation, and the local government can also use it as the basis data in developing livelihood recovery program.

Photo Documentations
Public Consultation with Landowners on Block 16, 17 and 18

Venue: Auditorium of Patimban Village Office
Friday, July 29, 2016





3) Continuation of Public Consultation on Block 15, 16 and 17

The continuation of public consultation was carried out on Sunday, August 14, 2016 with landowners on Block 15, 16 and 17, who are living in Kaletambo Village, Cemara Village, Kalecabang Village, Gempol Village, and Rancadaka Village.

a. The public consultation was attended by as follows:

1. Muspika of Puskanegara Sub-District.
2. The Head of Patimban Village and Staff.
3. Residents of Kaletambo Village, Cemara Village, Kalecabang Village, Gempol Village, and Rancadaka Village.
4. Landowners on Block 15, 16 and 17 of Patimban Village.
5. Consultant

b. Objectives of the Dissemination Activity:

1. Continue providing understanding to people who missed the socialization of stage I.
2. Provide understanding to the public on the objectives of this activity in order to avoid misperception that can make the people refuse to be surveyed.
3. Assist and cooperate with the village facilitators in performing the following activities:
 - Make approach to the landowners.
 - Search the addresses of the landowners.
 - Improve initiatives of the village officials.
 - Improve public's understanding on the data collection program

4. Update the baseline data that is still using the old data by conducting data verification again before performing the field visit.

c. Conclusions and Dissemination Outputs:

1. There are not many agricultural areas in Patimban Village as the water resource in this region is very limited, and therefore the villagers strongly support the development of this port. It is also expected that the local people are involved in the development of the port. Local Government has prepared a relocation area for those potentially affected people.
2. The people are given information that Patimban Port is categorized as the national strategic and priority project.
3. There are not many agricultural areas in Patimban Village, and therefore the villagers strongly support the development of this port. It is also expected that the local people are involved in the development of the port.
4. The people are also given information that their land entitlement documents should be certified before the compensation is provided.
5. People are told to not worry about the amount of the compensation.
6. They are also informed that the wide area of land to be acquired has not been determined yet, so that the land to be affected by the project cannot be ascertained.
7. The data collection on the name of landowners and the wide of land they have is performed simply as the initial preparation of the project.
8. The estimated compensation will include compensation for land, buildings and growing plants.
9. Activity carried out by the Consultant so far is nothing more than data collection, and has yet to reach the discussion on the amount of compensation. The next stage will be undertaken by the land acquisition implementing team.
10. Simulation of data collection, survey of land and the filling out of survey form by some landowners who bring documents is conducted during the dissemination activity. Therefore, data collection for some landowners can be done at the dissemination activity site.

4) Public Consultation in Respect to the Development of Access Road

The public consultation in respect to the development of access road was held on Tuesday, October 4, 2016 at Pusakanagara Sub-District Office from 10:00-finished. The people invited to this meeting were landowners at the access road locations in Gempol Village, Kaletambo Village, PusakaRatu Village, and Kota Sari Village all of which are situated in Pusakanagara Sub-District and also landowners in another location in Pusaka Jaya Village of PusakaRatu Sub-District. The meeting was chaired and opened by Head Pusakanagara Sub-District, which was accompanied by the Head of PusakaRatu Sub-District and local Muspika.

a. The public consultation was attended by as follows:

1. Head of Public Governance Office of Subang Regency.
2. Head of Pusakanagara Sub-District.
3. Head of PusakaRatu Sub-District.
4. Police Chief of Pusakanagara Sub-District.
5. Transportation Office of Subang Regency.
6. Local Technical Implementation Unit of the Fishing Port of Subang Regency.
7. Sub-District Military Commander.
8. Potentially affected villages (Gempol Village, Kaletambo Village, PusakaRatu Village, Kota Sari Village, and Pusaka Jaya Village).
9. The landowners and villagers of Gempol Village, Kaletambo Village, PusakaRatu Village, Kota Sari Village, and Pusaka Jaya Village.
10. Consultant of PT. InasaSakhaKirana

b. Introductions during the Dissemination Activity

1. Explanation on the development plan of Patimban Port and the supporting facilities that would require 300 hectares of land for the port area and 250 hectares of land for supporting facilities in the back-up area.
2. Explanation on the plan with respect to the improvement and extension of access road with the length of 5 km on the red soil location and the northern coastal road. It is planned that the road will be widened to 30 meters.
3. Explanation related to the study being conducted by the Ministry of Transportation and documents to be prepared (Development Master Plan (RIP), DED, EIA, and LARAP).
4. Explanation on the Land Acquisition Activity in the Public Interest, which refers to Law No. 2 of 2012 and Presidential Decree No. 71 of 2012.
5. Explanation related to the stages of land acquisition activity, and so far it is only in the planning and initial data collection stage.

6. Explanation on the initial data collection activity to be carried out which covers asset and socio-economic surveys of the potentially affected people. The assets to be surveyed include land, buildings and growing plants, while the socio-economic conditions to be surveyed cover the livelihood, income, expense, social and cultural, health as well as environmental conditions of the potentially affected people.

c. Conclusions and Dissemination Outputs

1. The people enthusiastically welcome and support the development plan of access road to and from Patimban Port. The most important thing in this regard is that the people should not be harmed and the project should be able to bring welfare and a better life to them.
2. There is a plan to widen the existing road to 30 meters towards the right-hand side and this road to be used as the access road to and from Patimban Port. The road is situated in the red soil and the northern coastal road.
3. The development of such access road should pay attention to the existing drainage in order to avoid flooding.
4. The people that all of their assets, including lands and houses, to be affected by the land acquisition activity deserve a better attention in respect to relocation area and livelihood condition.
5. The land acquisition should be implemented in clear and transparent manner, and the compensation should be done fairly and appropriately.
6. The team should pay close attention to the size of the land area and building between that of specified in the Notification of Tax Due or SPPT and the actual size based on the current measurement. The policy to be taken will refer to the measurement result performed by National Land Agency or BPN during the implementation phase.
7. The village administration should pay attention to the land that has not been attributed with any proof of ownership, and promptly address this issue in order to evade unnecessary dispute in the future.

12.3. CONSULTATION DURING THE PLANNING STAGE ON COMPENSATION POLICIES

After drafting the LARAP based on the survey results, another series of the consultation meetings with the affected people were held on December 16, 2016 in order to explain the compensation policies including entitlements. The meetings were held at six places at the same time in the affected villages, namely, at Patimban beach, Patimban village office,

Kalentambo village office, Gempol village office, Pusakaratu village office and TPI Truntum in Patimban village. The participants were the affected landowners, tenants and workers and they were invited based on the survey results. In addition, the meetings at TPI Truntum was arranged for the marine fishermen of three affected TPI.

Before the meetings were held, hard copies of draft summary of LARAP and entitlement matrix in Indonesian language were disclosed at Pusakanagara sub-district office to be accessed by the people. Also, the preliminary explanation was made to the village leaders on 6 December.

The record of the meetings are presented below:

(1) Patimban beach

Date	Friday, December 16, 2016
Time	13:30 – 16:30 Western Indonesia Time
Venue	Pantai Kelapa, Patimban Village, Pusakanegara Sub-District
Participants	Landowners, tenants and workers of the affected food stalls/cafes.
Number of participants (Number of women)	66 (4)
Contents/agenda of the presentation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opening by Secretary of Patimban Village The development plan of Patimban Port will be implemented and the people need to support this project. In this opportunity, people can ask anything about land acquisition, such as what kind of property that eligible for compensation and how to handle the issue pertaining to food stalls and kiosks that have been established in Pantai Kelapa for so many years. 2. Messages from representative of the Ministry of Transportation. The development plan of Patimban Port is being prepared by the Ministry of Transportation and is currently entering the land acquisition phase. Issues related to project plan and land acquisition will be explained by the consultant. People need to fully support this development plan of Patimban Port. 3. Messages from JICA Consultant (Ides) Thank you for the attending of all participants in this project plan dissemination meeting. The participants' attendance in this meeting is very important. The participants' support to this development plan of Patimban Port is also paramount important. 4. Presentation from Consultant of PT Karya Mandiri: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Explanation on data collection result related to land acquisition in backup area and access road. 2) Explanation on land acquisition mechanism for the development in public interest as stipulated in Law No. 2 of 2012 and the implementation guidelines in Presidential Regulation No. 71 of 2012. 3) Explanation on Entitlement Matrix in the land acquisition process. 4) Activity schedule. 5) Complaint Handling. 6) Follow-up action of the livelihood recovery program for potentially affected people, particularly those of categorized as vulnerable such as poor, widow, elderly, and disabled. This program is aimed at recovering the livelihood condition of potentially affected people or decreasing of income experienced by such potentially affected people due to the land acquisition, construction, and operational activities of the port. 5. Request and answer session.

Used documents/materials for the explanation		Presentation materials	
Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
Patimban Villager	Male	He has been living in Patimban Village for 16 years at the seashore area. His land and house building have been recorded by the Team. He has emerging land but on the name of other people. The administration cost for this land is Rp 6 million for each name of owner.	Based on the law, the emerging land is owned by the government and should not be attributed with any ownership certificate. However, the data collection on buildings has been implemented and the National Land Agency (BPN) will precede it with measurement of land and building in the implementation phase. The independent appraisal team will calculate the building value and it will be discussed with respected building owner.
Patimban Villager	Male	He is happy with the development plan of Patimban Port, because he believes that this will improve people's economy and welfare through the opening of new job and business opportunities for the people. He only asked of how the people should go if there's any problem pertaining to this?	<p>The complaint handling mechanism will be implemented since the land acquisition process until the port operation activities.</p> <p>In the land acquisition process, complaint handling can be implemented if during the announcement of definitive names, there are some people that put forward their objections against the data collection implemented by the land acquisition implementation team. The objection period is 14 days. The objection can be filed to village or sub-district administration which then forwards it to BPN as the coordinator of land acquisition implementation.</p> <p>The objection can also be filed to the Ministry of Transportation and UPP in Subang Regency.</p>
Patimban Villager	Male	<p>Residents on Pantai Kelapa Block have no objection to the development plant of Patimban Port as this port will improve the social, economic, and cultural aspects of the people.</p> <p>Patimban Village and native people will be known in the world as an international port is built in this area.</p> <p>He needs to know the realization of this port development plan, because the people will now be hesitating if they want to build a house in this area.</p> <p>He expects that from the compensation he can buy land in</p>	<p>The development of Patimban Port will be implemented promptly after the completion of land acquisition activity. The land acquisition timeframe are as follows: socialization phase is in May- November 2016; preparation phase in November 2016 – April 2017; and implementation phase in September – November 2017. Therefore, the construction of Patimban Port can be implemented at least in December 2017 or in early 2018.</p> <p>The compensation is terminology specified in Law No. 2 of 2012. The compensation will be determined based on fair value comprising of market price by the independent appraisal team. It is hoped that people will have a better life instead of get harmed due to this land acquisition. This is also aligned with mandate given by</p>

		<p>other area twice as wide as his land now.</p> <p>This project should not make the local people losing their livelihoods and pushed away by immigrants. The local people should be given opportunity to work during the construction and operational phase of the port.</p> <p>He needs to know the exact location of the port to be constructed.</p>	<p>JICA specified in the loan agreement. Local people's livelihood should be given attention and they should not experience any income decline or whatsoever due to this project.</p> <p>For this reason, an assessment program will be implemented in order to find out in detail the people needs and issues. A livelihood recovery program will also be provided for them so as to the owners of brackish water ponds, paddy fields, food stalls or restaurants, including land tillers and workers are not losing their livelihoods and experiencing income decline. The program proposed is training to improve people's skills and other programs suitable to the people's issues and needs.</p> <p>This program is still being discussed by the Ministry of Transportation and JICA. Then it will be discussed again with local institutions and local governments for the implementation in the field.</p> <p>In the EIA document, a study and analysis will be implemented during the pre-construction phase towards the livelihood changes and income decline of potentially affected people due to the land acquisition process. Likewise, in the construction phase, it is expected that at least 60% of local people can be involved as manpower for the construction and operation of the port. Based on the abovementioned analysis, an environmental management and monitoring program will be prepared in the pre-construction, construction and operation phases. EIA document is a legal document, and therefore if any recommendation in the document cannot be implemented, then environment permission for the Patimban Port development can be revoked by the government.</p>
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(2) Patimban village office

Date	Friday, December 16, 2016
Time	13:30 – 16:30 Western Indonesia Time
Venue	Patimban Village Office
Participants	Landowners, tenants and workers of the back-up area
Number of participants (Number of women)	26 (9)

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
Villager	Male	What about the compensation for houses or paddy fields potentially affected by the project?	Based on the law on land acquisition, compensation in the form of cash money or any other form agreed by all parties should be provided for lands owned by local people that affected by any development project. The determination of compensation value in the land acquisition process shall be implemented by an independent party.
Villager	Male	People are worried about their lands that have not attributed with eligible certificates as this will affect the compensation value.	People should not be worried about their land status. The land ownership rights can be proven by any documents such as Girik certificate, tax payment bill, Sale and Purchase Deed and any other ownership certificates. Therefore, those who have not attributed their lands with such eligible certificates should complete it immediately. The determination of compensation value in the land acquisition process shall be implemented by an independent party. The compensation value will not simply cover the land, but also any properties on it such as building, plant and other properties with economic value.
Villager	Male	When the compensation can be realized?	The land acquisition process shall be implemented in three phases, and so far it's still in the planning phase. This phase is supposed to be completed in November 2016, but due to some problems it's extended until December 2016. This planning phase shall be continued with preparation and implementation phases. All of the compensation series of activities, ranging from public consultation to the compensation payment will be carried out in the implementation phase which is planned to be started in April 2017.
Village Head	Male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Today's meeting does not discuss about the compensation value, but this is simply a dissemination and to find out the potential impact of this land acquisition plan to local people. • There should be assistance program for 	All inputs from meeting participants have been recorded and to be used as report materials and hopefully they can be put into realization. Since this is still in the planning phase, there are so many rooms for changes and improvement in respect to this. We all do hope that the development of this Patimban Port will bring positive impact for Patimban Village and life improvement of the local people.

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
		<p>fishermen in order to improve their socio-economic condition and becoming better and bigger fishermen by providing them bigger ships and bigger catching gears.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is strongly suggested for the people whose paddy fields affected by the project to use the compensation money to buy paddy fields in other areas so they do not lose their livelihood or experience any income decline. • In the previous dissemination meeting, it was mentioned that kiosks would be built and these kiosk were supposed to be provided for Patimban Village residents only. • We want that 70% of manpower involved in the project is taken from local people, but according to JICA, it should not be more than 20%. For this reason, it is necessary to immediately establish Technical Education and Training Centre or BLK so as to when the construction begins, it can employ the local people as many as possible in the project. 	
Village Head	Male	A Technical Education and Training Centre or BLK should be made available in the Back-up Area to be managed by village administration.	All regencies, including Subang Regency, already have their respective Technical Education and Training Centre or BLK. However, we will propose an outsourcing institution that will cooperate with BLK in this Subang Regency.

3) Kalentambo village office

Date	Friday, December 16, 2016
Time	13:30 – 16:30 Western Indonesia Time
Venue	Kalentambo Village Office
Participants	Landowners, tenants and workers of the back-up area
Number of participants (Number of women)	43 (18)

Position	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer/Reflection of the Comment into the project
Land owner and land tiller	Male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is there any compensation for banana trees? - There should be any interference from any parties related to the land price. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 33 of Law No.2 of 2012 - Article 65 of Presidential Regulation No.71 of 2012 - Regulation of the Head of National Land Agency No.5 of 2012 - Government Regulation No.38 of 2007
Land owner on Block 17	Male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is chicken cage and small hut in the paddy field on Block 17. - There is paddy field and brackish water pond on Block 18. 	These are inputs for the Ministry of Transportation, JICA, Independent Appraisal Team, and other related institutions.
Land owner on Block 17, 18, 19 and 20	Male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The compensation should be made fairly and do not harm the people. - SPPT should be recognized as legal land ownership document. - The land price should not be much between the land sale and purchase certificate or AJB land and land ownership certificate. 	These are inputs for the Ministry of Transportation, JICA, Independent Appraisal Team, and other related institutions.
Land owner on Block 18	Male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The SKD status of land ownership. - The land price negotiation should be made directly to the people. - It is expected that at least 20% of the manpower in the project taken from the local people. 	These are inputs for the Ministry of Transportation, JICA, and other related institutions.
Farmer	Male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Request for guarantee of livelihood recovery program. - The guarantee in the form of job opportunity. 	These are inputs for the Ministry of Transportation, JICA, and other related institutions.
Land owner on Block 17, 18, 19, and 20	Male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is farmer association in this area. - This farmer association should be involved in any meeting between local people and project developer. 	These are inputs for the Ministry of Transportation, JICA, and other related institutions.
Head of Kalentambo Village	Male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This project should be immediately started. 	These are inputs for the Ministry of Transportation, JICA, and other

Position	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer/Reflection of the Comment into the project
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The people are waiting for the livelihood recovery program. - The job opportunity should be opened from now on. 	related institutions.
Land owner on Block 16 and 18	Male	- Unlike Tanjung Priok Port which is hard for local people to enter it for recreation purpose, the people need to have access to the new constructed of Patimban Port for such recreation purpose.	This is an input for the Ministry of Transportation, JICA, and other related institutions.

(4) Gempol village office

Date	Friday, December 16, 2016
Time	13:30 – 16:30 Western Indonesia Time
Venue	Gempol Village Office
Participants	Landowners, tenants and workers of the back-up area
Number of participants (Number of women)	33 (18)

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
Head of DPD	Male	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is there any supplementary road of the main access road? 2. Is there any bridge for the local people in transporting their agriculture products? 3. What is the status of red land which is the land that traditionally owned by Gempol Village? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supplementary road will be provided adjacent to the main access road. 2. This issue will be coordinated with any related parties in order to ensure the red land status.
Head of Youth Association of Gempol Village	Male	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question has been put forwarded by the Head of DPD. 2. Principally, we support the development plan of the port. 	The question is the same with the previous one, will be discussed all of the public proposals with DGST
Head of Gempol Village	Male	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What about the manpower issue? 2. The village already has BLK. 	We recommend that local manpower to be involved in this project based on their respective skills. We will also cooperate with BLK and Manpower Office of Subang Regency.

(5) Pusakartu village office

Date	Friday, December 16, 2016
Time	13:30 – 16:30 Western Indonesia Time
Venue	Pusakaratu Village Office
Participants	Landowners, tenants and workers of the back-up area
Number of participants (Number of women)	33 (8)
Contents/agenda of the presentation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Opening by the Head of Pusakaratu Village. The development of this port in Pusakanagara Sub-District should be fully supported by the people. This has been a great opportunity for our region to be well developed. If a region has a port, the development in the region will be fast which in turn can improve the economy condition and welfare of the local people. 2. Explanation of the materials by the Consultant. 3. Messages from the Head of Sub-District. There was a public consultation at sub-district level before this meeting. So far, the activity carried out by the project implementing agency is just dissemination of the project plan. Therefore, the people should not trust any information given by any parties outside such project implementing agency. 4. Messages from representative of the Ministry of Transportation In any development project, the government will always do the best to avoid the local people from any harm. As a matter of fact, the government will do the best to improve people's welfare. It is the government that will do the project. Unlike the private sector who is always calculating the loss and profit, in implementing any development, the government is always aiming at the improvement of people welfare and open new job opportunities for them. This port development will be financed through loan from Japan Government. 5. Question and answer session.
Used documents/materials for the explanation	Presentation materials

Position	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
Resident of Pusakajaya Village	Male	We need to know the compensation value and realization time.	<p>So far we still do not know about the compensation value as it will be assessed by an Independent Appraisal Team. However, in doing their task, the team will not be interfered by the government in determining the compensation value. They will determine the value based on the feasibility and comparison with surrounding regions.</p> <p>Therefore, it is expected that the people should not sell their land to any land speculators, because there is no guarantee that their price will be better than that of offered by the government.</p> <p>It is expected that the compensation money received by the people is not used for unnecessary things, such as buying new vehicles, cell phone, etc., but they should use it to by other productive land in order to improve their income.</p>
Resident of	Male	How much the price of land per	The question is the same as mentioned

PATIMBAN PORT, SUBANG REGENCY

Position	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
Kotasari Village		square meter?	above.
Resident of Pusakaratu Village	Male	He has no objection with the development plan of this Patimban Port. This project should also be supported by other villagers as the local government itself support this project. We should take into consideration the negative impact of this development, such as the increasing of criminality and drug abuse. How to tackle this negative impact?	In order to minimize such negative impact, we already have police and armed forces that will ensure the security of the people. In addition, the people is also expected to take an active role in preventing such negative impact and coordinate with village and sub-district administration in relation to such issue.

6) TPI Truntum in Patimban village

Date	Friday, December 16, 2016
Time	14:00 – 16:00 Western Indonesia Time
Venue	Fish Auction Place (TPI) of Truntum
Participants	Landowners, tenants and workers of the back-up area
Number of participants (Number of women)	50 (0)

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer/Reflection of the Comments into the Project
Fisherman of Tanjungpura Ujung Gebang Village, Sukra Sub-District, Indramayu Regency	Male	Having objection with the project plan because : a. Fishermen catching area will be getting too far. b. Fishermen fish net is frequently spoiled with the construction piles c. I don't want to be fooled again as they did to us with the PLTU Project in Indramayu. They said they would provide us with proper compensation and some assistance from the CSR fund, but there has been no realization so far since 2009. d. There will be many negative impacts for local fishermen. If the project really should be implemented, then: a. Joint agreement should be made available between the project and fishermen. b. A post or place for the fishermen to deliver complaints or grievances	Mr. Arif: - In order to diminish the adverse impacts, I hope to be provided with data of problems that potentially take place before and after the construction of the port. - Director General of Port and Sea Transportation of the Ministry of Transportation hopes that all parties can find better solutions related to the catching area. - We wish to have a definite and clear point area so we can consider and coordinate it with related ministries. - There will be special unit to handle fishermen complaints or grievances as there will be port authority to cope with such issue. - Fishermen complaints and grievances will be surely

PATIMBAN PORT, SUBANG REGENCY

		<p>should also be made available.</p> <p>c. The compensation should be made in clear and as per incident, especially for fishermen whose fish net is spoiled by the construction piles.</p>	<p>properly addressed so long as they are delivered based on the predetermined procedures.</p>
<p>Fisherman of Genteng, Patimban Village, Pusakanagara Sub-District, Subang Regency</p>	Male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We highly support the development plan of Patimban Port. - In order to avoid the collision with big ships, a special lane should be made for local fishermen for doing their daily activities. 	<p>consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To address the sea traffic issue, a special lane with special marks will be made for big ships; hence fishermen and these big ships will have their own respective lanes. - If there is any fisherman ship that goes through the big ship lane, they should be very careful in order to avoid collision. - The government will surely pay attention to the fishermen grievances, as exemplified by this meeting in order to gather people's opinions and responses related to the project plan. These opinions and responses will be taken into account in formulating the best solutions to the issues. - Related to the assistance program for fishermen, there should be capacity building for fishermen institution beforehand. - All issues can be discussed for a better solution by all related parties. - All government assistance programs are delivered through official and legalized institutions, and only by this procedure the assistance is deemed eligible to be channelled to their members. - The institutional capacity building should be implanted through various trainings.
<p>Boat Owner Truntum. Patimban Village,</p>	Male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As the catching area will be getting far due to this project, he wishes to be provided with a program that facilitates them in obtaining a bigger ship. - We hope to be provided with a special lane for the ships to enter and out the port as the sea siltation is frequently to take place and hamper the ships, particularly in May to October. 	

Photo Documentations
Public Consultation on Compensation Policies

Venue: Six places in the affected villages
Friday, December 16, 2016



Patimban beach



Patimban village office



Kalentambo village office



Gempol village office



Pusakaratu village office



TPI Truntum in Patimban village

12.4. CONSULTATION DURING THE PREPARATION STAGE ON LARAP AND LRP

The third consultation meetings with the affected people were held on May 26, 2017 to disseminate the LARAP and collect their opinion on the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP). The meetings were held at eight places at the same time. Types of affected people who were invited were the same as the previous meeting, namely, affected landowners, tenants, workers and marine fishermen; however, the number of participants was far larger than the previous because the affected people were re-identified after the previous meeting and all of them were invited.

Before the meetings were held, it was announced at the village offices that the full report of LARAP in Indonesian language became available through DGST's web site. Hard copies of summary of LARAP and entitlement matrix were also disclosed at village offices.

The record of the meetings are presented below:

(1) Patimban village office

Date	Friday, May 26, 2017
Time	9:00- 11.30
Venue	Patimban Village
Participants	Landowners
Number of participants	Total:141(women: 42)

1. Opening

The event was opened by the Head of Patimban Village. The following are important points delivered by Patimban Village Head:

- The village head said that the activities were carried out for the livelihood recovery program. Currently, the Determination of Location has been published by the Governor of West Java Province, and this will be followed up immediately with the implementation of land acquisition activities by the Ministry of Transportation.
- Livelihood restoration program is implemented so that the potentially affected people can restore their livelihoods. For instance, the project is planned to provide kiosks for traders along Patimban Beach. In general, it is expected that the local people should not be harmed by the development of such Patimban Port.
- The project implementation should not ignite problem between the community and the government, especially the village administration. Conducive security conditions in the area should be maintained.

2. Messages from Pusakagara Sub-District, submitted by sub-district Staff.

The following are important points delivered by by Pusakanagara Sub-District representative:

- The Determination of Location has been published by the Governor of West Java Province. The next stage will be the implementation of land acquisition activities in accordance with applicable rules and regulation.
 - The project should pay attention to the condition of the landowners in the future? Where should they move out?
 - With the presence of Patimban Port, what should they do? What will happen in the future?
 - The meeting organizer should inform the participants that it is not intended to determine the land pricing or the land acquisition implementation time, as currently everything is being prepared by the Ministry of Transportation.
 - The most important thing for the local people is how to get a fair compensation and being harmed by the project.
3. The Explanation of LARAP Document and Livelihood Recovery Program by JICA Survey Team.

The Explanation of LARAP Document (as set forth in presentation material slides) covered as follows:

- The social impact that potentially to take place due to the land acquisition and reclamation activities of Patimban Port development.
- The land acquisition activity is now entering the implementation stage.
- Public consultation activities that have been undertaken at every stage.
- The total number of people affected by land acquisition and reclamation activities.
- Policies specified in the LARAP according to JICA Guidelines which cover the provisioning of compensation to all affected people.
- Grievance handling mechanisms to be implemented and procedures for the affected people in filing such grievance through forms prepared in sub-district and village offices.
- Monitoring program to be implemented both internally and externally.

Explanation of Livelihood Recovery Program as follows:

- The Livelihood Recovery Program will be implemented for affected people, not only for landowners, but also for farmers, workers and fishermen.
- Goals, main concerns and principles of LRP.
- Target group of LRP are as follows:
 - 1) Landowners, land tenants and farm workers, affected brackish water ponds, shops and restaurants and fishermen.

- 2) People that 10% or more of their total income-generating assets to be affected by the project and vulnerable group of people, regardless the severity of their impact.
 - 3) People categorized as vulnerable group are the poor, female household heads, elders, and physical disabled people.
- Proposed programs that will be implemented include: training program, business assistance, agricultural and fisheries technical guidance, marketing assistance, capital assistance, fishing gear assistance, catch processing, new business alternatives, employment opportunities and business opportunities from the port activities.

4. Messages from the Representative of Manpower Office of Subang District

The important points delivered by the representative of Manpower Office of Subang District are as follows:

- Manpower Office in charge of manpower issues from Patimban Port development plan, by preparing local people to be involved in Patimban Port development activities, especially in the construction and operational phases.
 - Local manpower will be prioritized to be involved in Patimban Port development activities, especially those with productive ages.
 - The local people who do not have or already have skills will be given special training and competency test in order to fill the available job opportunities.
 - Candidate workforce will also be given special apprenticeship before entering the job.
 - In order to find out the potential of the existing workforce, identification of the people needs will be undertaken, especially for those directly affected by the development of Patimban Port.
 - The port development activities will cause confusion in the community, whether they can work or cannot work in the project.
 - The most appropriate solution is required in this respect so that the local people can fill the existing job opportunities.
 - For landless tenants, it is necessary to prepare the possibility of switching professions. The manpower office will offer various trainings according to their needs.
- #### 5. Messages from representative of Directorate General of Sea Transportation (DGST),
- The livelihood recovery program is linked to the Patimban Port development.
 - The program is aimed at mitigating the negative impacts of land acquisition activities.
 - People are given a free choice whether to participate or not in this livelihood restoration program, which implementation is adjusted to the choice of the people.

- The people potentially affected by the project are varied, among others, landowners, tenants, laborers/workers who will be involved in the livelihood recovery program. Fishermen are also included in this group because they cannot do fishing in their old fishing ground anymore.
- The principle of this program is that people's livelihood should not be disrupted.
- Landowners who receive substantial compensation can buy another land elsewhere, but for the landless farmers may not be able to recover their livelihood.
- Efforts need to be done to optimize the opportunities that will be available. For this reason, it is essential to provide training for the people so they can have skills to run their business better.
- Programs should be developed for fishermen as their catch will be potentially reduced. In principle, the project should not cause the community's standard of life to experience a decline.
- In developing livelihood recovery program, JICA consultant will involve local government through relevant agencies that are related to program and condition of the potentially affected people.

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
The Head of Patimban Landowners Association	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data in the LARAP document needs to be revised, because, despite the fact that farmers can do harvesting 3 times a year in Patimban area, there are so many harvests yield that stated as zero. • Based on the foregoing, which condition that will be taken as reference by the appraisal team? More to the point, it is also necessary to criticize the statement of the Subang Regent who stated earlier that the land in Patimban is no longer productive. This will lead the appraisal team to miscalculate the socio-economic condition of the potentially affected people. • What is the source of data on the number of workers? There is a lot of irrelevant data shown in the presentation. The association will provide the most valid data regarding the number of workers and members. • There should be a commitment in relation to the socio-economic impact that will be experienced by landowners. Nobody can ensure the people's future 	<p>The answers of JICA Survey Team are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest data is obtained from the questionnaire by asking directly to landowners and tenants. • If the data is deemed inappropriate, it can be revised. • In addition to studying the data specified in the existing LARAP document, the appraisal team will also visit the field to check the data directly. Therefore, data related to the harvest will be obtained directly from the independent investigation of the appraisal team. • Data on the number of workers is obtained directly from the landowners and land tenants. However, it is possible to receive input from the association's data. • The livelihood restoration program to be implemented is a form of government commitment to address the socio-economic impact that potentially will take place. It is expected that the affected people's standard of life will not experience a decline, but it should be similar or even better than the previous condition as stipulated in JICA Guidelines.

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
		<p>condition after the land acquisition is completed. For this reason, the compensation price should be made in accordance with the current conditions of the people. It is feared that in the future, landowners will only turn into a laborer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should be a strong commitment from the Manpower Office to prioritize the recruitment of local people. An apprenticeship program is required for the people so they can get job opportunity in Patimban Port. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land price is determined by an independent appraisal team in accordance with Article 33 of the Law No. 2 of 2012. <p>The answers given by the Manpower Office are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Manpower Office will invite the association to jointly prepare the data base of manpower that will be involved in the Patimban Port activities. The preparation of program, such as skill enhancement training will also involve Association of Patimban Landowners. Related to the data of worker that will be provided by the association, it will be better if the association can share it with the Manpower Office of Subang District. The Manpower Office is currently identifying manpower requirements for planning the training need.
Kaletambo Villager	M	<p>There should be a clarification on the word of compensation and <i>ganti rugi</i> (literally: loss replacement). We don't want to have <i>ganti rugi</i>, but we prefer to have a fair compensation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The word of compensation is indeed different from <i>ganti rugi</i>. Compensation is the English translation for <i>ganti rugi</i>. In Law No. 2 of 2012, the word of compensation is mentioned and used as a terminology for the replacement value of assets to be acquired
Fishermen	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What about the future of the fishermen in Patimban area? And what about the future of fishermen with <i>sero</i> fishing gear there? What about the seasonal business condition? Will it be included in the program? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishermen are included as potentially affected people who will be included in livelihood restoration program. There will be special program provided for the fishermen. The discussion is currently being conducted in 4 TPI in relation to programs to be provided for the fishermen. Seasonal business will be included in the program, provided that the owners of such seasonal business are determined as residents living in the affected area.
Cemara Sub-village, Kaletambo Villager	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can you explain further on the financial assistance for certificate arrangement as mentioned earlier in slide material? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The financial assistance in this respect is the assistance provided for processing land certificates of the land excluded in the land acquisition activity. The certificate

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With regard to the number of farm workers, there is time limit for it as described during the survey and the number cannot be added. What about other farm workers that have not been recorded in the survey? 	<p>costs will be charged to the Ministry of Transportation. For example, a landowner has 1,000 m² of land, but only 500 m² of which that will be acquired for the project, then the processing cost for certification of the remaining 500 m² of land will be borne by the Ministry of Transportation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farm workers to be included in the program are workers who work in the affected areas, i.e. backup area, access road and reclamation area. If there are workers that have not been recorded in the survey, they can be added and included in the livelihood restoration program (LRP).

(2) Kalentambo village office

Date	Friday, May 26, 2017
Time	9:00 a.m-11:15 a.m
Venue	Kalentambo Village
Participants	Farm And Brackish Water Workers
Number of participants	Total: 266

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
*****	F	Will our settlements be affected with the Patimban Port development plan? Because if so, we do not agree with the port development plan	You and all the people present here do not have to worry about the land or the house that will be affected by the port development plan, because if you are the owner of potentially affected assets, then you are invited to attend a meeting at Patimban Village hall. The meeting here is organized especially for the potentially affected farm and brackish water workers.
*****	F	Will there be any working capital assistance? If so what are the requirements?	The program that is confirmed to be done is training as explained by DGST. I am not authorized to provide a detailed explanation of what program to be implemented in respect to livelihood recovery of the affected people. There should also be speakers

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
			from relevant local government offices today, but unfortunately they don't show up. However, if working capital assistance is a very important and beneficial aid for you, then you may officially propose it at this meeting now.
*****	F	It has been mentioned earlier that young people who are still strong can join the training program in order to get job opportunity as security staff at the port (DGST said so), then what about the old people?	You shouldn't think that you all want to work in port. You should think about your own ability or skill that can be used to make your own money. If you feel that you have talent and passion for tailoring, maybe you can propose tailor-related training. Or if you want to open other business, you may propose a training program that matches the type of business you want to open.
*****	M	Will we the farm workers receive compensation in the form of cash money?	Based on the applicable law in Indonesia, farm and brackish water pond workers like you all are not entitled to receive compensation. However, according to JICA's policy, farm workers, fishermen and illegal settlers are categorized as people entitled to receive compensation. If there is a shift of profession involved, there will be compensation based on the cost required for such profession shift, which amount is equivalent to the previous profession. The compensation value is determined based on the assessment made by the licensed appraiser (LARAP slide).

(3) Gempol village office

Date	Friday, May 26, 2017
Time	9:00- 11.00 WIB
Venue	Gempol Village
Participants	Landowners, paddy sharecroppers, building tenants, paddy field workers
Number of participants	Total: 172 people (women: 32)

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
Head of Gempol Village	M		The Village Head served as a speaker in the dissemination of livelihood restoration program for affected people and expressed his hope that the future life of the local people would be better and the project did not causing any problems for them. Subsequently, the Village Head arranged the dissemination of livelihood restoration program for affected people on the development plan of Patimban Port.
Head of Pusakanagar a sub-district	F		In the opening, the Head said that the LARAP stages should be well understood and the people should not ask the issue to other people who do not understand about the program. If there is anything that people don't understand related to the LARAP, they should ask to the resource person. In addition, the Head of Sub-district delivered the concern of affected people in relation to the future of their livelihoods.
DGST	M		In his speech, it was confirmed that this meeting did not intend to discuss the replacement of land and the price, but to discuss the livelihood restoration program of affected people so that their standard of life could at least similar to the pre-project or even better in the future. The livelihood restoration program is proposed based on the need of Pusakagara Sub-district people, namely training, business assistance, technical guidance for agriculture and fisheries, marketing, capital, fishing gear and catch processing assistances, alternative new business according the interests of affected people as well as job and business opportunities from the port activities.
land owner, focal person	M	When will the land acquisition be implemented? We want it to be done immediately as we will celebrate the Holy Eid Al-Fitr soon.	DGST explained that he shared the same expectation that the land acquisition should be immediately implemented so they could receive the compensation money for celebrating the Holy Eid Al-Fitr. However, it should be understood by them that there is a

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
			procedure that should be done and there is also a special team assigned to manage such land acquisition activities.
land Owner	F	I am a merchant. Is there any capital assistance or business replacement and how to marketing it?	Based on the survey results of the JICA Team related to your needs, it has been recorded as one of the programs that will be developed in the future and we will note your proposal as a further consideration. Informally, the representatives of the Manpower Office of Subang District said that the livelihood restoration program for affected people in the development plan of Patimban Port should also involve the local government's Trade Office. This is also confirmed by the Head of Gempol Village that the training and other activities for livelihood restoration program of affected people must be started from now, so that when the program is implemented the people is ready and does not cause any social and economic problems to the affected people which will eventually be borne by the people themselves and local apparatus.
land owner, focal person	M	I hope that we stop the meeting and start to give us confirmation on the clear and fix schedule of land acquisition. I am so worried about growing crops right now, and I don't want to hand-over my crops that I just planted yesterday to the project.	The JICA survey team explained that the Patimban Port development plan has its own stages that are aligned with the government policy. In accordance with Law No. 2 of 2012, these activities have three stages, namely (1) Planning, (2) Preparation, and (3) Implementation. Currently we are still in the preparation stage, specifically the determination of project location by the Governor of West Java Province on April 13, 2017. The stage is still long and before we are entering into the land acquisition and compensation, we must ensure the readiness of land acquisition and resettlement plan as well the environmental impact analysis document which should disseminated to the affected people beforehand. Once the aforesaid documents are ready, there will be a special team to

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
			assess the price of the affected land and then socialize and discuss it openly with the affected people. Furthermore, there is no need to be worried about cultivating your land as the land acquisition for Patimban Port development project will not take place in any time soon.

(4) Patimban beach

Date	Friday, May 26, 2017
Time	09.00 –11.00
Venue	Pantai Kelapa
Participants	Tenants of food stall, fishpond and rice field ; and workers of food stall
Number of participants	Total: 134

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
Food stall owner	M	What is the form of livelihood restoration program? How can we get income during the training? We prefer the training program that is related to the development of Patimban Port so that the affected people can get a job in the project.	The livelihood restoration program comes from people's demand, not from the government. For this reason, the LRP study is conducted in order to find out what programs needed by the potentially affected people.
*****	M	When will the building measurement and compensation take place? The land acquisition process should be shortened	In performing the land acquisition, the government must follow the processes step by step based on the applicable rules and regulation. The measurements will be done by a special team from National Land Agency (BPN) and the compensation appraisal will be performed by an independent appraisal team, which is planned to be implemented by October-November 2017.
*****	M	The food stall has become our main asset, how the compensation is given and in what form? Before the port development is started, please relocate the food stall first as it has become our main livelihood	The government has designed a master plan on Patimban Port and the location for the food stall has been determined.

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
tenant of fishpond	M	<p>I hope the government has prepared the relocation area for the food stall before the land acquisition is implemented.</p> <p>I expect that 70% of the port workers are taken from people around Patimban area.</p> <p>The data collection needs to be revised as there were some employees that did not come to work when the data collection was carried out.</p> <p>For the sake of transparency, a special bank account should be made for the compensation payment</p>	<p>The proposal of 70% of the port workers should be taken from people around Patimban area will be submitted to the Government and JICA. However, workers with special skill need to be procured from outside.</p> <p>The data is based on the survey that has been conducted. The difference in data may be due to some changes that occur after the survey.</p> <p>The proposal of the making of special bank account for the compensation payment will also be submitted to the government and JICA, because it can reduce the possibility of the presence of unfavorable land brokers.</p>
*****	M	<p>I ask for a special recruitment channel for Patimban people so they can work in the Port regardless their educational background, because based on the previous experience with PT. ***** , Patimban people could not be able to meet the minimum requirement of high school education level as majority of the people did not have high school diploma so they could not work in PT *****.</p>	<p>It is expected that the training will improve the capacity of human resources in Patimban so they can compete to get job opportunity in Patimban Port.</p>
*****	M	<p>Establish a special team from the local people to serve as public relation for this project, so that the people's grievances in relation to the project can be informed directly without through the village administration first, and that will expedite the process.</p>	<p>The grievances should be delivered to village or sub-district administration first. The people can take grievance form in village and sub-district office, and they will be guided by the village or sub-district staff for filling out the form.</p> <p>The village or sub-district administration will sort and classify the grievances, and, based on that, the most grievance classification will be forwarded as the priority.</p>

(5) TPI Truntum

Date	Friday, May 26, 2017
Time	9:00 – 11:30 am
Venue	TPI. Truntum
Participants	Fisherman
Number of participants	Total: 410 persons

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
Chairman of the fishermen group	M	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I greatly appreciate the activities of providing information related to LRP project from JICA team and related stakeholders because information is an important part of the implementation of an activity 2. What is the long-term compensation form of affected people? 3. How is the slit for the impact zones in the next 5-10 years period mainly related to waste, health, economic improvement, employment, and human resources? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The JICA team and related stakeholders also expressed their appreciation for the attention and participation of their perspectives in this event. 2. Short-term compensation will be provided to affected people whose assets will be drawn (a port area of the Patimban will be built). Compensation is provided in the form of compensation of assets such as land, buildings, trees, places of business, and so forth. As is known from the results of the analysis in the field, that affected residents also include people or groups that are not directly affected by one of them is the fisherman. The affected citizens not in the form of assets will be given long-term compensation in the form of livelihood improvement through the LRP project. Through this activity is expected to improve the income and living standard of affected people, especially the quality of human resources and the economy. Long-term compensation in the form of provision of training, provision and training of new fishing facilities, training activities and business development through appropriate technology, training of diversification of fishing business, and so on. 3. During the process of pre-construction activities, construction, post-construction

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
			until port operations will be monitored in terms of biophysical (land, air, water), waste, until socioeconomic community so that negative impacts that may arise will be minimized. An Environmental Impact Assessment study has been done first as a baseline of environmental tiles which will then be used as the basis for further management
Cantrang's Fisherman	M	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can an income for an unskilled community remain? 2. If the port has been built, the mileage of the vessel will go further in the search for fish, is cantrang (Trawl) fishing equipment allowed or not? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The LRP program facilitates the people affected by the possibility of an unskill community to retain income after the construction of the port. The main purpose of the program is the improvement of economy and human resources so it is expected that there is no longer unskill society term. LRP programs contain activities that focus more on training in the various areas needed by the community in accordance with their daily activities in the livelihood. Thus, diversification of livelihoods can be achieved and hardskill and softskill can also be established 2. Cantrang's policy has been regulated in Kepmen KP Nomor 02 Tahun 2015 about Larangan Penggunaan Alat Penangkapan Ikan Pukat Hela (Trawls) Dan Pukat Tarik (Seine Nets) Di Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan Negara Republik Indonesia. Therefore, the decision to use cantrang as a fishing gear around the sea area of Kab. Subang must be in accordance with existing policies before and after the construction of Patimban ports.
Fisherman	M	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Built activities of Patimban's ports have an impact, why are fishermen excluded from affected people? 2. What is the solution when already built port but highway 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fishermen is included as a part of the affected people but not compensated in the form of asset compensation. Because, the compensation of assets is only given to affected people who lose

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
		<p>facilities damaged as the current conditions?</p> <p>3. Requests for the younger generation to be included in the course (training) for the future to have expertise (skill).</p>	<p>their assets directly such as land, buildings, trees, places of business, and others.</p> <p>2. Besides the development of port Patimban, access road to get there will also be built as supporting port facilities and infrastructure.</p> <p>3. The requested program is included in the LRP project section.</p>
Fisherman	M	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I reject the built of Patimban port because he thinks the negative impact will be felt much more than the positive impact. 2. According to him also, the benefits will only be felt by certain parties. 3. When the port has been built, will the whole program be realized and will work? 4. How to enjoy the positive impacts of harbor port development? 	<p>Many thanks for the response to the harbor port development project.</p> <p>This information will be considered by the project proponent. Consultation and communication between project proponent and affected communities will be continued so that both parties can jointly monitor the running of all activities.</p> <p>The easiest way to enjoy the positive impacts in the development of ports is to start from now working together to make the entire development process work smoothly. In addition, once the ports operate the form of cooperation and proactive participation are also maintained in order to create positive impacts expected and as planned.</p>

(6) TPI Genteng

Date	Friday, May 26, 2017
Time	9:00 –11.30 WIB
Venue	TPI Genteng
Participants	Fishermen
Number of participants	Total: 501

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
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Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
*****	M	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We won't agree the development of the port if it costs us of losing our income as fishermen. 2. We prefer the assistance program in the form of cash money. 3. Please provide assistance to vulnerable group of people. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JICA Study Team: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The port development plan is decided by the Indonesian Government; (ii) JICA has considered the fishermen community empower program, and the money provided by JICA is only for training activities. JICA's policy is Sustainable Livelihood Restoration so the cash assistance will not be provided. 2. LARAP Team: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) for the potentially Affected People will be the solution to the income problem that would occur if the port development is taken place. The program is tailored to the needs of affected fishermen communities in this area. A more detailed form of the program will be adjusted to the need of the fisherman and project capacity and is coordinated with other programs from relevant agencies that already implemented in this area in order to avoid the overlapping. (ii) The form of assistance to fishermen, particularly the affected people, is generally given in the form of programs instead of cash money. Based on JICA experience in other places, if the assistance is given in the form of cash money, they would use the money for the consumption needs, and JICA doesn't want this to happen in this project. However, if the assistance is given in the form of programs, the affected people will be empowered so that their business will be more developed and growing which in turn will improve the level of economy and quality of life of the people in the area.

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
			(iii) JICA has initiative to provide assistance to vulnerable people (the poor, elderly, female head of household, and disabled people) in order to make the life of people affected remains stable or even improve during and after the project implementation.
*****	M	I am one of crab fishermen here, and I am afraid that the construction of this port will cause us to lose our main livelihood. Please figure something out so we can cope with this situation.	<p>The Livelihoods Restoration Program (LRP) is prepared in accordance with the typology of fishermen in TPI Genteng which consists of fishermen who are fishing in the sea by ship, crab fishermen, fishermen with catching tools of <i>tegur</i> and <i>sero</i>. All needs of the aforesaid fishermen will be recorded and assistance will be provided for them in the form of equipment, training, and fish processing, including fish processing into salted fish, etc. They will be taught to produce hygienic fish processing so that the selling price can be higher.</p> <p>For example, during this time fishermen are generally making salted fish by drying the fish on the beach in open space which allows flies to step on and lay eggs on the fish, etc. The hygienic salted fish processing is by drying the fish in a drying box covered with mosquito wire, so flies cannot step on and lay eggs on the fish, and the fish is not dried in a dusty place. However, the sunray remains able to penetrate the box containing the fish. In this way, the salted fish produced is more hygienic and the selling price can be higher.</p>
*****	M	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I am the fishermen of TPI Genteng, and I want to be recruited for a formal job after the port is completed and taken into function. 2. The impact of this port development is remarkable on the fish traders, fishermen, etc. 3. People in this village should be prioritized in the job 	<p>The people in this village will be prioritized in the employee recruitment program either at the port construction stage or port operational stage in accordance with the specifications required by the project management or proponent and the contractor.</p> <p>The following efforts need be taken in order to prioritize the recruitment of local people in the construction phase:</p>

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
		recruitment of this port	<p>(i) This should be manifested in the form of working contract between the contractor and the proponent. If the contractor violates the contract, they will be subject to sanctions.</p> <p>(ii) In order to provide more employment opportunities for the local people at both construction and operation phase, the local people should be well prepared by giving them training such as carpenters, bricklayers, welding, etc. before the work begins. In this way, the skilled and educated local people are ready for the employment at both construction and operation phase.</p> <p>(iii) Local people will also be given business opportunities in the form of food and beverages services for the construction workers as well as the business opportunities of renting houses, vehicles, building materials etc., according to the required specifications.</p>
*****	M	<p>a. This is Indonesian homeland, but it is mandatory for the state provide welfare to its people, including Patimban people. Currently the people is already prosperous as we have forest, brackish water ponds, rice fields, gardens, seas and sand that can be sold. However, fishermen with fishing equipment tegur, sero and others will surely lose their livelihood due to the reclamation activities in respect to the development of this port.</p> <p>b. We have some fishing gears such as sero, tegur, and net, which can be used even by blind people and women to catch shells and crabs.</p> <p>c. During the reclamation work which will take about 6 months, the fishing activity</p>	<p>Principles of Land Acquisition Activities in the Livelihood Recovery Program are as follows:</p> <p>(i) The Livelihood Restoration Program will be provided to the affected people categorized as vulnerable and entirely impacted by the project.</p> <p>(ii) The activities are undertaken to maintain the affected people's standard of living before the project, while increasing their income and production outputs.</p> <p>(iii) Specific measures have been incorporated in the LARAP, including the mitigation activities to protect the socio-economic conditions of the affected people categorized as vulnerable, poor and entirely impacted by the project..</p> <p>(iv) Monitoring for turbidity and fish catch shall be conducted during the construction work and</p>

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
		<p>will be stopped.</p> <p>d. Despite all of the abovementioned points, we will support the project.</p>	<p>fishing activity disruption shall be minimized</p> <p>If there is any complaint from the affected people in the implementation of the LRP program, then the affected people can file the complaint by filling out the complaint form taken from the village office, and then submit the form to Director General of Sea Transportation, who will coordinate with the Provincial Government, National Land Agency (BPN) and other agencies to handle such complaints.</p> <p>The type of fishermen or fishing gear will be a consideration for preparing the appropriate LRP program.</p> <p>The LRP will be given before the physical work begins. Thus the fishing and other businesses activities will not be halted.</p>
*****	M	<p>a. Sea around Patimban Village has great marine natural resources, and fishermen from other area, such as Indramayu, are even fishing here.</p> <p>b. If we have to do fishing on other location, the operating costs will become higher.</p>	<p>(i) The relocation of a new fishing ground will be examined, of course, with more or less similar potential as the previous fishing ground.</p> <p>(ii) It is indeed that the operating cost for fishing in new location after the relocation will increase due to further location; however, it should be remembered that with the LRP program in term of equipment, training, business and post-harvest handling assistances will increase the fishermen income. Therefore, the increasing operational costs will be covered by their increasing income.</p>
*****	M	<p>a. I personally thank you with port development plan in this area, but the river estuary need to be repaired first as there will be big ships that disturb fisherman boats.</p>	<p>(i) In conformity with the results of EIA review, all significant impacts will be managed, including big ships traffic that potentially disrupt the fishermen boats and the occurrence of silting in river</p>

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
		b.The sample drilling activity is disrupting fishing activities.	<p>estuary due to sedimentation in the area.</p> <p>(ii)Disruptions during the sample drilling activity only take place during the drilling itself, but there will be no disruption during the port construction activities, including reclamation, and port operation.</p>
*****	M	<p>a.The fishermen in this area have been doing their activities with sero fishing gear for 50 years. The project proponent should be very careful in determining new location for the sero. The facilities to be provided depend on each fisherman.</p> <p>b.There is mushola and mosque that need to be assisted</p>	<p>(i) The new fishing ground will certainly be examined, including for sero. Thus, it is expected that the life of fishermen can be improved.</p> <p>(ii)There will be some CSR programs, among others, for the improvement of social facilities and infrastructure.</p> <p>(iii) There will also be the implementation of Environmental Management Plan or RKL and Environmental Monitoring Plan or RPL (according to Regulation of Minister of Environment and Forestry No. 42 of 2002 about the Implementation of RKL-RPL) and LARAP Audit in order to improve any program that has not been achieved.</p>
*****	M	When will the land acquisition preparation team start to work, including for providing the assistance to the poor people and others?	The LRP program activities will be implemented before physical work begins. Thus the fishermen and other community activities will not be halted.
*****	M	<p>a. In principle, the local people supports the port development plan.</p> <p>b. The fish processing activities will be automatic halted due to the reclamation. How can we get income for our families?</p> <p>c. The only beach with fish merchants on motorcycle is here.</p> <p>d. There is a lot of fish processing business in this area.</p>	<p>(i) Thank you for the support given by Patimban Villagers towards the Patimban Port development plan.</p> <p>(ii) As previously stated that with the LRP implementation prior to the commencing of physical work, the fishermen activities can be done as normal. Also navigation route for fishing boats will also be secured under the connection bridges.</p> <p>(iii) The fish trading activities can also be done normally because fishing activities is performed in normal basis as well.</p>

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
			(iv) The fish processing business is one of the businesses to be provided with training so they can produce high quality and hygienic processed fish. Therefore, the selling price will be higher and the fishermen income of will increase too.

(7)TPI Galian

Date	Friday, May 26, 2017
Time	9:30 - 11.25
Venue	KUD Rukun Jaya. Dusun Galian
Participants	Fisherman of TPI Galian
Number of participants	Total: 209

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
Representative of KUD Rukun Jaya	Male	The villagers of Galian Village, especially the fishermen who are members of KUD Rukun Jaya (TPI Galian), basically welcome and will support the development of Patimban International Port. They have confidence that the government will not harm its citizen.	The development of Patimban International Port is a national project directed to improve the economy of the community, especially the affected people. Land acquisition program will be performed in such a way that will not give negative impact to potentially affected people. The government expects that the Patimban International port will improve the local community welfare.
Galian Village RT 20	Male	There are a lot of fishermen who are members of TPI Galian (KUD Rukun Jaya). Most of them only have boat with the capacity of two people. The following questions emerge in relation to the development of Patimban International Port: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How about the fishing activities of the fishermen? 2. If the fishermen have to fishing in a new location, has the government figure something out about the increasing operating costs of the fishermen? 3. What is solution proposed by the government to address to cope 	1. The existence of Patimban International port will indeed change or shift the location of fishing activities. The government along with all related agencies are looking for new location of fishing ground for affected fishermen. The new location of fishing ground and skill training for fishermen are expected able to increase their catch. Despite the increasing of fishing operating costs, with the possession of skills in

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
		<p>with the waste produced by Patimban International Port activities that will potentially disrupt the fish ecosystem in Patimban area?</p> <p>4. With the development of Patimban International Port, the Galian villagers expect a better future for their families.</p> <p>5. He is personally willing to take part in the livelihood restoration program.</p>	<p>managing their catch results, it is expected that fishermen will not experience any loss.</p> <p>2. The development of Patimban International Port will not allow unfavourable environmental impacts on fish populations to take place. The government is currently seeking for strategy to suppress the pollutants resulting from the port activities.</p> <p>3. The Livelihood Restoration Program to be performed by the Government and JICA is aimed at enabling fishermen and their families to have skills and knowledge in improving their welfare. In the livelihood restoration program, fishermen and their families are given the freedom to choose programs that suit to their desires and abilities.</p> <p>4. The livelihood restoration program that will be undertaken by the government and JICA is prepared to provide training and the provision of equipment to help fishermen of TPI Galian improve their welfare.</p>
Galian Village	Male	<p>Thank you for the government and JICA who have facilitated and accommodated the fishermen's complaints, especially the fishermen of TPI Galian.</p> <p>1. Fishermen of TPI Galian are generally having low level of education and no skills.</p> <p>2. Fishermen will not have the same loss value as brackish water pond farmers or other professions due to</p>	<p>1. The livelihood recovery program that will be undertaken by the government and JICA is prepared to provide training and the provision of equipment to help fishermen of TPI Galian improve their welfare. It is expected that fishermen and their families can participate in the program.</p> <p>2. Pursuant to Law No. 2 of 2012 on land acquisition for public interest project, the</p>

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
		<p>different in skills and expertise, so it is expected that the compensation for fishermen will be equal to the rest of the community and get the appropriate livelihood restoration program.</p> <p>3. Fishermen's children want to work in port.</p>	<p>entitled party to receive compensation are owner of land/buildings/plants and tenants. In this Patimban International Port project, JICA as the aid providers want the additional recipients of compensation, i.e. fishermen, and manual labour.</p> <p>3. The livelihood recovery program that will be implemented by government and JICA enable local people who want to work in the Patimban International Port in accordance with their respective educational level and skills.</p>

(8)TPI Ujung Gebang

Date	Friday, May 26, 2017
Time	9:00- 11.30
Venue	TPI Ujung Gebang
Participants	Fisherman
Number of participants	Total: 415

Speaker	Sex	Comment/Question	Answer / Reflection of the Comments into the Project
Village Staff	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hope of the village apparatus is that of the ministry of transportation and JICA with the development of this Patimban port, has a share in upgrading the economic status of the community, especially fishermen. The appeal to fishermen is expected to cooperate well with related parties If the current program is good then follow, if the programme is not good do not follow Fishermen live in the sea, nature provides what society needs The government must be brave to take responsibility for the construction of the port, so that 	

		the source of livelihood is not lost, and If the government wants to start, must be ready to take responsibility	
UPTD	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every development will have an impact, then we must behave well • The addition of a large ship is necessary • This program is a gift, for mothers who initially do not go to sea can help improve the family economy with the existence of this programme and let's join the program, and follow the program according to the needs • If there is a programme let's be solved by deliberation. 	
*****	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the port, small ship will be shut down and traffic by large ships, how the government handles this problem. • Do not disadvantage small fishermen Do not lure us programme that ultimately do not. 	It will be regulated in the arrangement of the port area by the government
-	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is this program only once or long? 	The program will be implemented in accordance with the initial assessment, after all program targets are achieved then the program can be said to succeed



Patimban village office



Kalentambo village office



Gempol village office



Patimban beach



TPI Truntum



TPI Genteng



TPI Galian



TPI Ujung Gebang

12.5. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

Information disclosure on Development of Patimban Port project plan to the community is very important in order to avoid misperceptions. For this purpose, LARAP document for Development of Patimban Port approved by the Directorate General of Sea Transportation (DGST) will be available in the relevant government offices in Subang Regency. In addition, copies of Project Information Booklet (PIB) will be given to potentially affected people/households and relevant stakeholders. LARAP will be posted onto DGST website. DGST will distribute the PIB to all affected households in Back Up Area and Access Road Area.

The PIB will include the following information: (i) a description of Development of Patimban Port Project and social impacts that will occur due to the project implementation, (ii) measures to avoid impacts, including the provision of entitlement to affected people/households, (iii) procedures for consultation and complaint handling, (iv) the schedule for compensation and assistance delivery, (v) the schedule for evacuation of assets and impact of the project, and (vi) the name of officers who can be contacted for any questions/clarifications in respect to the project plan.

After the implementation of the data collection and detailed measurements, the Land Acquisition Implementation Team, which is coordinated by the Provincial National Land Agency (BPN) and DGST, will discuss the results of such data collection and detailed measurements, policy resettlement, the rights and the choice of relocation/reconstruction with the affected people/households. Copies of LARAP document will be available at the relevant local government offices. Social monitoring report on the implementation LARAP will also be made public and posted onto DGST website.

STRATEGY:

The strategy that will be implemented by DGST involving the following stakeholders:

- (a) DGST will be supported by legal documents for land acquisition in its operation area which covers: Policy/Decree of the Minister of Transportation, the determination of the location by the Governor of West Java Province, and others.
- (b) DGST will form a special working unit for land acquisition to facilitate the settlement of problems related to land acquisition in its operation area. DGST will also develop data management systems and supporting tools.
- (c) DGST will acquire land in the proper manner and harmonize the land price based on acceptable market price and is equipped with complete legal documents and clear land boundaries.
- (d) Determining the required location through surveys and integrated studies by taking into account the needs of future infrastructure.

- (e) To prevent and address the land disputes quickly.
- (f) Develop and update the land acquisition strategy in good manner and in line with applicable laws and regulations.
- (g) The land settlement will refer to the following strategic policy on land acquisition:
 - The Land Acquisition Implementation Team establishes forms of compensation with the appropriate supporting documents, clear land boundaries, without any dispute with other parties.
 - The Land Acquisition Implementation Team should set out resolution for land disputes through coordination with all landowners, DGST, and local government.
 - The Land Acquisition Implementation Team will set the standard price based on asset valuation performed by Independent Appraisal Team.

CHAPTER 13 PUBLIC IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

13.1 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF LARAP ACTIVITIES

Updated implementation Schedule of LARAP Activities already conducted and expected as of July, 2017 can be seen in Table 13-1.

Tabel 13- 1. [Updated] Description of Land Acquisition Implementation Schedule

NO.	ACTIVITIES	SCHEDULLE
I	PLANNING STAGE	
1.	Public Consultation	June 2016 – October 2016
2.	Identification of affected assets and Socio-Economic Survey to affected Person	June – October 2016
3.	Preparation of LARAP Document	June – December 2016
4.	Land Acquisition Planning Document Delivery to the Governor of West Java Province	15 December 2016
II	PREPARATION STAGE	
1.	Land Acquisition Planning Documents Received By the Governor of West Java Province	15 December 2016
2.	Formulated The Preparatory Land Acquisition Team	1 March 2017
3.	Notice Patimban Port Development Plan to the Community	8 March 2016
4.	Early Identification and Data Collection Entitled Party and the object of the Land Acquisition	13-21 March 2017
5.	Public Consultation Related to Development Plan	22 March 2017
6.	Determination Location	13 April 2017
III	IMPLEMENTATION STAGE (Expected)	
1.	Preparation of Land Acquisition Implementation (14 days)	July 2017
2.	Establishment of Land Acquisition Implementation Team	July-August 2017
3.	Inventory and identification (30 Days)	August 2017
4.	Announcement of Definitive PAP'S and Complain Period (14 Days)	September 2017

NO.	ACTIVITIES	SCHEDULE
5.	Re-inventory and Re-Identification If There Rebuttal (14 Days)	September-October 2016
6.	Selection Process and Independent Appraisal Determination (30) and Assessment of Land Procurement Object (30 days)	August – September 2017
7.	Discussion of Compensation and Announced of Compensation schedule (30 Days)	October – November 2017
8.	Objection and the completion of the Court (if there is 88 days)	October 2017-
9.	Giving Compensation (if no filing objections) (30 days)	November-December 2017
10.	Submission Results (transfer of rights and certification)	Devember 2017
IV	MONITORING AND DELIVERY OF RESULTS	
1.	Internal Monitoring	November 2017 –
2.	External Monitoring	April 2018–

13.2 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

The detailed implementation plan of the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) will be developed in 2017 through close discussion with the affected communitis and the local government. The implementation is expected to be started in 2018.

Tabel 13- 2. Schedule of Livelihood Restoration Program

NO.	ACTIVITIES	SCHEDULE
1.	Preparation of LivelihoodRestoration Program (LRP)	January – July 2017
2.	Implementation of LivelihoodRestoration Program (LRP)	2018 –2022