# APPENDICES

## Construction
## Environmental Management and Monitoring

## PATIMBAN ACCESS TOLL ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

## 2nd Quartely Report
## Period : April - June 2024

# APPENDIX 1

## Results of Environmental Monitoring and Management Implementation Report

## Table 1. Results of Environmental Monitoring Implementation in Construction Phase

| No. | Monitored Environmental Impact | | | Forms of Environmental Monitoring | | Monitoring Results | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Type of Impact | Monitored Indicator /Parameter | Source of Impact | Data Collection and Analysis Method | Environmental Monitoring Location | PK-1<br>PP | PK-2<br>Waskita - Abipraya | PK-3<br>HK - JAKON | PK-4<br>WIKA - Adhi |
| **DPH as Significant Impact** | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Labor Recruitment | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Increased job opportunities | Employment opportunities at the construction stage can be utilized by local workers above 50% of the potential opportunities that occur | Labor Recruitment | Collection Method:<br>Data collection of origin of the workforce by looking at the ID card or list of workers from sub-contractors.<br>Analysis Method:<br>Labor data are tabulated and presented as a percentage, so that the percentage according to the origin of the workforce can be known | Village that are crossed by the Patimban Access Toll Road. | 1) Date: June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Target: Village that are crossed by the Patimban Access Toll Road<br>3) Monitoring Result:<br>U: Unskilled worker | 1) Date: 29 May 2024<br>2) Monitoring Target: Village that are crossed by the Patimban Access Toll Road<br>3) Monitoring Result:<br>U: Unskilled worker<br>S: Staff | 1) Date: 30 April 2024<br>2) Monitoring Target: Village that are crossed by the Patimban Access Toll Road<br>3) Monitoring Result:<br>U: Unskilled worker<br>S: Staff | 1) Date: 27 June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Target: Village that are crossed by the Patimban Access Toll Road<br>3) Monitoring Result:<br>U: Unskilled worker<br>S: Staff |
| 2. | Changes in public perception | ▪ Recruitment of construction workers is not carried out in accordance with the principles of transparency.<br>▪ Good relationship with local communities is not built | ▪ Workforce recruitment process.<br>▪ Community Relation | Collection Method:<br>▪ Conducting interviews with workers and/or observing developing issues related to the mechanism of labor recruitment.<br>▪ Log and analyze complaints and comments through grievance system and holding stakeholder meeting with concerned community and feedback comments and mitigation measures<br>Analysis Method:<br>▪ Data analysis was carried out using a comparison of attitudes/opinions and public perceptions of the mechanism for labor recruitment.<br>▪ Measurement of public perception is done by comparing the number of perceptions that state (positive/negative) to the total number of perceptions collected. | Village that are crossed by the Patimban Access Toll Road. | 1) Date: Mei 2024<br>2) Monitoring Target: Village that are crossed by the Patimban Access Toll Road<br>3) Monitoring Result<br>Recruitment of local workers is carried out in collaboration with local government. The local workers are provided with information about job description and hse induction about company policy and risk in the work area before starting work. | 1) Date: 18 Apr 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Workforce recruitment process.<br>3) Results : Recruitment 4 flagman<br>4) Photo<br> <br> | 1) Date: 30 th of April 2024<br>2) Monitoring Target: Village that are crossed by the Patimban Access Toll Road Construction Package 3<br>3) Monitoring Result<br>The interview regarding the perception of local workers about the recruitment was conducted on 30th of April 2024 with a total of 12 local workers as respondents. Based on the interview results, the local workers were happy, and the process of recruitment was transparent and coordinated by the village government.<br>4)Photo<br> <br> | 1) Date: 27 th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Target: Village that are crossed by the Patimban Access Toll Road<br>3) Monitoring Result<br>The interview regarding the perception of local workers about the recruitment was conducted on June 27th, 2024 with a total of 14 Local workers as respondents. Based on the interview results, the local workers were happy, and the process of recruitment was transparent and coordinated by the village government. |
| B. Basecamp Construction, Operation and Demolition | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Increased business opportunities | Allocated a place that can be used as a canteen for workers. | Basecamp operation. | Collection Method:<br>Note the existence of a canteen in the Basecamp area and/or around the Basecamp.<br>Analysis Method:<br>Tabulated and described canteen activities in the Basecamp area or around Basecamp. | Basecamp area and around Basecamp. | 1) Date: June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Base-Camp site and Toll Road construction<br>3) Monitoring Result:<br>4) Photo: | 1) Date: 15 th of May 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Base-Camp site and surrounding area<br>3) Monitoring Result<br>4)Photo | 1) Date: 25 th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Around Base-Camp site and construction area<br>3) Monitoring Result<br>4)Photo | 1) Date: 27 th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Base-Camp site and surrounding area<br>3) Monitoring Result<br>4)Photo |

| | A. Local Employees | B. Total Employees | Rate (A/B)% |
|---|---|---|---|
| U | 28 | 138 | 20.4 |

| | A. Local Employees | B. Total Employees | Rate (A/B)% |
|---|---|---|---|
| U | 36 | 71 | 50.7 |
| S | 11 | 73 | 15.1 |

| | A. Local Employees | B. Total Employees | Rate (A/B)% |
|---|---|---|---|
| U | 12 | 43 | 27.9 |
| S | - | 70 | - |

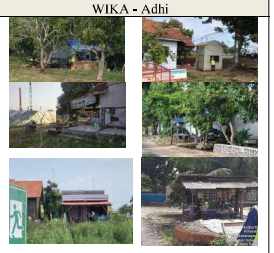
| | A. Local Employees | B. Total Employees | Rate (A/B)% |
|---|---|---|---|
| U | 73 | 285 | 25.6 |
| S | 11 | 99 | 11.1 |

| Type of business | Numbers | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| Canteen | 4 | Basecamp area |
| Canteen | 3 | Toll road construction area |

| Type of business | Numbers | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| Canteen | 3 | |

| Type of business | Numbers | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| Canteen | 3 | Snack and beverage |

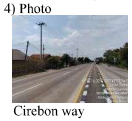
| Type of business | Numbers | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| Canteen | 10 | 3 existing, 7 opened during construction activity. |
| Restaurant | 1 | Existing |

| No. | Monitored Environmental Impact | | | Forms of Environmental Monitoring | | Monitoring Results | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Type of Impact | Monitored Indicator /Parameter | Source of Impact | Data Collection and Analysis Method | Environmental Monitoring Location | **PK-1**<br>PP | PK-2<br>Waskita - Abipraya | PK-3<br>HK - JAKON | PK-4<br>WIKA - Adhi |
| | | | | | | <br>Small business around the basecamp already open before the project construction start. But the income of them are increase because of many workers and employees of project construction. And currently there are 3 small businesses around the project area that have been opened by local residents and get increased income. | | |  |
| C. Mobilization Of Work Equipment And Materials | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Damage to public utilities (roads) | The level of damage to roads in the route of material mobilization. | The use of large capacity trucks in material mobilization activities. | Collection Method:<br>Data collection on the level of damage on the road section of the material mobilization route.<br><br>Analysis Method:<br>Tabulated and described the level of road damage. | Road sections of the material mobilization route. | 1) Date: 24th June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point:<br>3) Condition: There's no damage of public utilities (roads)<br>4) Photo<br> <br>The project personnel carried out monitoring of public utilities condition such as roads condition to check if there's damage because of project activity especially traffic of project vehicle and heavy equipment. | 1) Date: 20 th of Jun 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Near as U4/Air, Noise<br>3) Condition: The Pantura National Road that we use as road access in good condition, no damaged<br>4) Photo<br> <br>Cirebon way<br> <br>Jakarta way | 1) Date: 24 of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: STA 30+700<br>3) Condition: There were no public utilities (road) damaged by project activities<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 29 th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Same as U1-3/Air, Noise<br>3) Condition: The Pantura National Road that we use as road access in good condition, no damaged.<br>4) Photo<br> <br>Cirebon way<br> <br>Jakarta way |
| D. Toll Road Construction | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | Increased soil erosion | Referring to PPRI No. 22 of 2021, concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management<br><br>Parameters:<br>• TDS : 1000 mg/ltr<br>• TSS : 50 mg/ltr | Land preparation work. | Collection Method:<br>River water sampling and accredited laboratory analysis.<br><br>Analysis Method:<br>The results of laboratory measurements and analysis were compared with the quality standard according to PPRI No. 22 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management. | ▪ The segment of the road that is currently and has been carried out with the construction of the Toll Road.<br><br>▪ (monitoring points shall be referred to No.6 Water Quality) | Same as No. 6 | Same as No. 6 | Same as No.6 | Same as No. 6 |
| 6. | Deterioration surface water quality | Referring to PPRI No. 22 of 2021 concerning Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management<br>Parameters:<br>• TDS : 1,000 mg/ltr.<br>• Suspended Residue : 50 mg/ltr. | Land preparation work. | Collection Method:<br>River water sampling and accredited laboratory analysis.<br><br>Analysis Method:<br>The results of laboratory measurements and analysis were compared with the quality standard according to PPRI No. | The road segment that is currently and has been carried out with the Toll Road construction. With the points of compliance:<br>**AP-3(PK1)**<br>River Water (Irrigation Canal Jatibaru Village, Ciasem) S 06º 21' | Water quality mmonitoring results: See Table 2-13<br>Monitoring Point: AP3/Water<br>Photo (June 2024):<br> | No monitoring point | Water quality mmonitoring results: See Table 2-13<br>Monitoring Point: AP2/Water<br>Photo (June 2024):<br> | Water quality mmonitoring results: See Table 2-13<br>Monitoring Point: AP1/Water<br>Photo (June 2024):<br> |

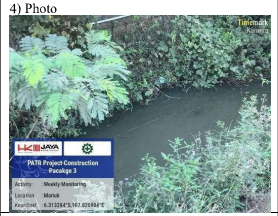
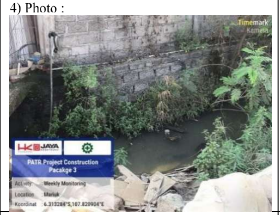
| No. | Monitored Environmental Impact | | | Forms of Environmental Monitoring | | Monitoring Results | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Type of Impact | Monitored Indicator /Parameter | Source of Impact | Data Collection and Analysis Method | Environmental Monitoring Location | PK-1<br>PP | PK-2<br>Waskita - Abipraya | PK-3<br>HK - JAKON | PK-4<br>WIKA - Adhi |
| | | • pH : 6 – 9.<br>• BOD : 3 mg/ltr.<br>• COD : 25 mg/ltr. | | 22 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management.. | 00,086" E 107° 44' 23,572<br>**AP-2(PK3)**<br>Cipunagara River (Crossing point with the National Road No.1)<br>**AP-1(PK4)**<br>River Water (Irrigation Channel Kotasari Village, Pusaka Nagara) S 06° 16' 51,436" E 107° 51' 47,898" | | | | |
| 7. | Disturbance of aquatic biota | Changes in the composition of aquatic biota as Abundance Value and Diversity Index. | Land preparation work. | Collection Method:<br>Sampling of aquatic biota and analyzed in the lab. Accredited.<br>Analysis Method:<br>▪ Laboratory analysis with biota testing method SNI 06-3963-1995<br>▪ Calculation of abundance value, diversity index, and dominance index. | Same with No.6 | Aquatic biota monitoring results: See Table 2-15, Table 2-16 and Table 2-17<br>Monitoring Point: AP3/Biota<br>Photo (June 2024):<br> | No monitoring point | Aquatic biota monitoring results: See Table 2-15, Table 2-16 and Table 2-17<br>Monitoring Point: AP2/Biota<br>Photo (May 2024):<br> | Aquatic biota monitoring results: See Table 2-15, Table 2-16 and Table 2-17<br>Monitoring Point: AP1/Biota<br>Photo (June 2024):<br> |
| 8. | Potential for flooding and inundation | High flood inundation | Road work/road construction . | Collection Method:<br>Drawings and studies of the flood, run-off, and drainage provisions. Contractors to install temporary drainage crossing to alleviate flooding.<br>Analysis Method:<br>Relates the height/level of the road to the level of flooding that has occurred | The segment of the road that is currently and has been carried out with the construction of the Toll Road. | 1) Date: 24th June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Drainage/Stream near construction area<br>3) Condition: The drainage at construction area is not flooding<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 20 th of Jun 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Drainage/Stream near construction area<br>3) Condition: Flooding is not observed by the impact of construction<br>4) Photo<br> <br> | 1) Date: 21th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Drainage/Stream near construction area<br>3) Condition: Flooding is not observed by the impact of construction<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 27 th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Drainage/Stream near construction area<br>3) Condition: Flooding is not observed by the impact of construction.<br>4) Photo<br> <br>Temporary Drainage at Ramp 03<br> <br>Temporary Drainage at Ramp 04 |
| 9. | Susceptibility of soil movement | Cracks/abrasions at the activity site | Road work/road construction | **Collection Method:**<br>DED (Detailed Engineering Design) drawing of road segments in areas prone to ground movement<br>**Analysis Methods:**<br>Visual observation and time series recording if there is an incident of soil movement at the activity location | The segment of the road that is currently and has been carried out with the construction of the Toll Road. | 1) Date: 24th June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Embankment<br>3) Condition: There are not crack at the road of construction access<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 20 th of Jun 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Embankment<br>3) Condition: Cracks are not observed<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 21th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Embankment<br>3) Condition: No crack/abbrasions at construction site<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 28 th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Embankment/Temporary Access Area<br>3) Condition: Visually there was no crack/abration at construction site, especially at temporary road that is always passed by heavy vehicles.<br>4) Photo<br> <br>Ramp 02 Area<br> <br>Ramp 04 Area |
| **DTPH as Non Significant Impact** | | | | | | | | | |
| B. Basecamp Construction, Operation and Demolition | | | | | | | | | |

| No. | Monitored Environmental Impact | | | Forms of Environmental Monitoring | | Monitoring Results | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Type of Impact | Monitored Indicator /Parameter | Source of Impact | Data Collection and Analysis Method | Environmental Monitoring Location | **PK-1**<br>PP | PK-2<br>Waskita - Abipraya | PK-3<br>HK - JAKON | PK-4<br>WIKA - Adhi |
| 10. | Deterioration air quality. | Referring to PPRI No. 22 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management, namely:<br>▪ SO2 (Surfur Dioxide): 75 g/Nm3<br>▪ CO (Carbon Monoxide): 4000 g/Nm3<br>▪ NO2 (Nitrogen Dioxide): 65 g/Nm3<br>▪ TSP : 230 g/Nm3 | ▪ Emissions from vehicles operating at Basecamp<br>▪ Generator Emissions | Collection Method:<br>Measurement of air quality in the field.<br>Analysis Method:<br>The measurement data is described to describe the condition of air quality and compared with ambient air quality standards according to PPRI No. 22 of 2021 concerning, Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management.. | Deterioration air quality. | Air quality monitoring results: See Table 2-18<br>Monitoring point: U3-2/Air<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> | Air quality monitoring results: See Table 2-18<br>Monitoring point: U4/Air<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> | Air quality monitoring results: See Table 2-18<br>Monitoring point: U2-2/Air<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> | Air quality monitoring results: See Table 2-18<br>Monitoring point: U1-2/Air<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> |
| 11. | Noise Enhancement | Noise that occurs does not exceed the Noise Threshold Value: Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Regulation Number 13 of 2011 concerning Threshold Values for Physical and Chemical Factors in the Workplace, for project workers.<br>Exposure Time: 8 Hr — dB(A): 85<br>4 — 88<br>2 — 91<br>1 — 94<br>Noise Quality Standard KepMen LH No. 48 of 1996 concerning the Noise Level Standard of 55 dB(A) (residential designation) or not exceed +3dB(A) from background level according to IFC EHS guideline International standard such as Japanese construction noise 85dB(A) in the daytime may be referred | The sound of vehicles operating at Basecamp Generator Sound | Collection Method:<br>Noise level measurement for a continuous 24 hours.<br>Analysis Method:<br>The measurement results are compared with the quality standard according to the Regulation of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Number 13 of 2011 concerning Threshold Values for Physical Factors and Chemical Factors in the Workplace. | Basecamp Site<br>(1 point/ every PK) | Noise monitoring results: See Table 2-20<br>Monitoring point: U3-2/Noise<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> | Noise monitoring results: See Table 2-20<br>Monitoring point: U4/Noise<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> | Noise monitoring results: See Table 2-20<br>Monitoring point: U2-2/Noise<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> | Noise monitoring results: See Table 2-20<br>Monitoring point: U1-2/Noise<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> |
| 12. | Deterioration of surface water quality (in waterways) | Referring to PPRI No. 22 of 2021 concerning Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management<br>Parameters:<br>▪ TDS : 1000 mg/ltr.<br>▪ Suspended Residue : 50 mg/ltr.<br>▪ pH : 6 – 9.<br>▪ BOD : 3 mg/ltr.<br>▪ COD : 25 mg/ltr | Disposal of liquid waste water from the toilet. | Collection Method:<br>River water sampling and accredited laboratory analysis.<br>Analysis Method:<br>The results of laboratory measurements and analysis were compared with the quality standard according to PPRI No. 22 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and | Septic tank outlet<br>(1 point / every PK) | Water quality monitoring results: See Table 2-13<br>Monitoring point: AP3-2/Water<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> | Water quality monitoring results: See Table 2-13<br>Monitoring point: AP4/Water<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> | Water quality monitoring results: See Table 2-13<br>Monitoring point: AP2-2/Water<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> | Water quality monitoring results: See Table 2-13<br>Monitoring point: AP1-2/Water<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> |

| No. | Monitored Environmental Impact | | | Forms of Environmental Monitoring | | Monitoring Results | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Type of Impact | Monitored Indicator /Parameter | Source of Impact | Data Collection and Analysis Method | Environmental Monitoring Location | PK-1<br>PP | PK-2<br>Waskita - Abipraya | PK-3<br>HK - JAKON | PK-4<br>WIKA - Adhi |
| | | | | Management. | | | | | |
| 13. | Surface runoff (run off) | Increased run off can be directed to the nearest river and does not lead to settlements and/or rice fields. | Land use in the base camp area | Collection Method:<br>Observation of the Basecamp area related to the presence of a network of drainage channels and sediment traps.<br>Analysis Method:<br>Tabulated. | Basecamp site | 1) Date: 24th June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Base-camp<br>3) Condition: Visually condition of drainage at base camp is good<br>4) Photo<br> <br>The condition of gutter area without grill can make waste or materials fell into the gutter and distrurb the drainage channels. | 1) Date: 22 nd of Jun. 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Base-camp<br>3) Condition: no flooding<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 25th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Base-camp<br>3) Condition: Condition of run off<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 27 th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Base-camp<br>3) Condition: The sunny day almost throughout in week 1 off June- week 4 of June 2024, and as we monitored, the run off condition of drainage channel around Site Office area in good condition, no flooding and sediment pond in normal condition.<br>4)Photo<br> |
| 14. | Deterioration of Groundwater Quality | PPRI No. 22 of 2021. Appendix VI table 1 (Class I)<br>pH, Coliform, | Construction and operation of Basecamp | Collection Method:<br>Groundwater sampling and analysis in laboratory.<br>Analysis Method:<br>Tabulated. | At every Basecamp Location<br>(1 point/ every PK)<br>**AS1(PK4)**<br>Kotasari Village Settlement, Nagara Heritage S 06º 16' 49'407" E 107º 51' 44'873"<br>**AS2(PK3)**<br>Kertajaya Village Settlement, Dahan Pond S 06º 19' 53'492" E 107º 49' 13'271<br>**AS3(PK1)**<br>Jati Baru Village Settlement, Ciasem S 06º 21' 00'442" E 107º 44' 22'276" | Groundwater quality monitoring results: See Table 2-11<br>Monitoring point: AS3/AS3-2/Water<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> | Groundwater quality monitoring results: See Table 2-11<br>Monitoring point: AS4/Water<br>Sampling on June 2024 | Groundwater quality monitoring results: See Table 2-11<br>Monitoring point: AS2/AS2-2/Water<br>Photo (May 2024)<br> | Groundwater quality monitoring results: See Table 2-11<br>Monitoring point: AS1/AS1-2/Water<br>Photo (May 2024)<br> |
| 15. | Deterioration environmental sanitation | Solid waste and LB3 are stored in their respective areas. | Waste generation and LB3 | Collection Method:<br>Data collection on the existence of TPS LB3 and trash bins and TPS for solid waste.<br>Analysis Method:<br>Tabulated. | ▪ Basecamp area.<br>▪ Batching plant;<br>▪ Areas of activity that produce solid waste. | Waste management results: See Table 2-7<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> | Waste management results: See Table 2-7<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> | Waste management results: See Table 2-7<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> | Waste management results: See Table 2-7<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> |
| 16. | Increase in disease prevalence | There is no increase in prevalence by increased dust. | Construction, Operation and Demolition of Basecamp | Collection Method:<br>Puskesmas in administrative areas crossed by toll roads.<br>Analysis Method:<br>Tabulated. | Puskesmas :<br>Pathobeusi, Ciasem, Cikaum, Purwodadi, Tambak Dahan, Mandalawangi | There were no illnesses caused by project activities. However, based on information from the Mandalawangi Community Health Center, there is a risk of dengue fever. | Data collection has not been conducted in this period. | Data collection has not been conducted in this period. | 1) Date: 28 th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Pusakanagara Health Agency<br>3) Monitoring Data<br>Month \| Respiratory disease case \| HIV/AIDS case \| STI case<br>Nov 23 \| 253 \| 21 \| 16<br>Dec 23 \| 237 \| 22 \| 16<br>Jan 24 \| 226 \| 23 \| 2<br>Feb 24 \| 210 \| 23 \| 4<br>Mar 24 \| 192 \| 23 \| 2<br>Apr 24 \| 176 \| 23 \| 2<br>The Data that shown above was accumulated. It shows that there are decrease of respiratory |

| No. | Monitored Environmental Impact | | | Forms of Environmental Monitoring | | Monitoring Results | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Type of Impact | Monitored Indicator /Parameter | Source of Impact | Data Collection and Analysis Method | Environmental Monitoring Location | **PK-1**<br>PP | PK-2<br>Waskita - Abipraya | PK-3<br>HK - JAKON | PK-4<br>WIKA - Adhi |
| | | | | | | | | | cases by 18 cases (march) and 16 cases (April), No increase/decrease of HIV/AIDS case, and increase of STI cases by 2 cases. |
| C. Movement and/or Activities of Equipment and Materials | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. | Traffic disturbance | Condition of smooth traffic | Mobilization of equipment and materials | Collection Method:<br>Observation of smooth traffic conditions (traffic counting).<br>Analysis Method:<br>Analysis of road performance (vehicle speed parameters and V/C) | The road section that becomes the material mobilization route. | 1) Date: 24th June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Haul Road<br>3) Condition: No traffic jam is confirmed on the haul road at pantura National road<br>4) Photo<br>  Cirebon way Jakarta way | 1) Date: 22 nd of Jun. 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Haul Road<br>3) Condition: No traffic jam is confirmed on the haul road at Pantura National Road<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 19th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Haul Road<br>3) Condition: No traffic jam is confirmed on the haul road at Mariuk Village Road<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 28 th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Haul Road<br>3) Condition: No traffic jam is confirmed on the haul road at Pantura National Road.<br>4) Photo<br> Cirebon Way Jakarta Way |
| 18. | Deterioration air quality. | Referring to PPRI No. 22 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management, namely:<br>▪ SO2 (Surfur Dioxide): 75 g/Nm3<br>▪ CO (Carbon Monoxide): 4000 g/Nm3<br>▪ NO2 (Nitrogen Dioxide): 65 g/Nm3<br>▪ TSP : 230 g/Nm3 | Emissions from material transport vehicles. | Collection Method:<br>Measurement of air quality in the field.<br>Analysis Method:<br>The measurement data is described to describe the condition of air quality and compared with ambient air quality standards according to PPRI No. 22 of 2021 concerning, Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management. | ▪ Around the entrance and exit of the project site.<br>▪ 2 points / every PK)<br>▪ 2 monitoring spots per package (entrance and exit of the project site) | Air quality monitoring results: See Table 2-18<br>Monitoring Point: U3-3/Air, U3-4/Air<br>Photo (June 2024)<br>U3-3/Air U3-4/Air<br> | Air quality monitoring results: See Table 2-18<br>Monitoring Point: U4-2/Air, U4-3/Air<br>Photo (June 2024)<br>U4-2/Air U4-3/Air<br> | Air quality monitoring results: See Table 2-18<br>Monitoring Point: U2-3/Air, U2-4/Air<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> | Air quality monitoring results: See Table 2-18<br>Monitoring Point: U1-3/Air, U1-4/Air<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> |
| 19. | Increased Noise Level | Noise that occurs does not exceed the Noise Threshold Value:<br>Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Regulation Number 13 of 2011 concerning Threshold Values for Physical and Chemical Factors in the Workplace, for project workers.<br>Exposure Time — dB(A)<br>8 Hour — 85<br>4 — 88<br>2 — 91<br>1 — 94<br>Noise Quality Standard KepMen LH No. 48 of 1996 concerning the Noise Level Standard of 55 dB(A) (residential designation) or not exceed +3dB(A) from background level according to IFC EHS | The sound of material transport vehicle. | Collection Method:<br>Noise level measurement for a continuous 24 hour period.<br>Analysis Method:<br>The measurement results are compared with the quality standard according to the Regulation of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Number 13 of 2011 concerning Threshold Values for Physical Factors and Chemical Factors in the Workplace | Around the entrance and exit of the project site.<br>(2 points / every PK)<br>*2 monitoring spots per package (entrance and exit of the project site) | Noise monitoring results: See Table 2-20<br>Monitoring Point: U3-3/Noise, U3-4/Noise<br>Photo (June 2024)<br>U3-3/Noise U3-4/Noise<br> | Noise monitoring results: See Table 2-20<br>Monitoring Point: U4-2/Noise, U4-3/Noise<br>Photo (June 2024)<br>U4-2/Noise U4-3/Noise<br> | Noise monitoring results: See Table 2-20<br>Monitoring Point: U2-3/Noise, U2-4/Noise<br>Photo (June 2024)<br>U2-3/Noise U2-4/Noise<br> | Noise monitoring results: See Table 2-20<br>Monitoring Point: U1-3/Noise, U1-4/Noise<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> |

| No. | Monitored Environmental Impact | | | Forms of Environmental Monitoring | | Monitoring Results | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Type of Impact | Monitored Indicator /Parameter | Source of Impact | Data Collection and Analysis Method | Environmental Monitoring Location | PK-1<br>PP | PK-2<br>Waskita - Abipraya | PK-3<br>HK - JAKON | PK-4<br>WIKA - Adhi |
| | | guideline<br><br>International standard such as Japanese construction noise 85dB(A) in the daytime may be referred | | | | | | | |
| 20. | Increase in disease prevalence | There is no increase in prevalence by increased dust. | Transportation of equipment and materials | Collection Method:<br>Puskesmas in administrative areas crossed by toll roads.<br><br>Analysis Method:<br>Tabulated. | Puskesmas :<br><br>Pathobeusi, Ciasem, Cikaum, Purwodadi, Tambak Dahan, Mandalawangi | Same as No. 16 | Same as No. 16 | Same as No. 16 | Same as No. 16 |
| D. Toll Road Construction | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. | Deterioration air quality. | Referring to PPRI No. 22 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management, namely:<br>▪ SO2 (Surfur Dioxide): 75 g/Nm3<br>▪ CO (Carbon Monoxide): 4000 g/Nm3<br>▪ NO2 (Nitrogen Dioxide): 65 g/Nm3<br>▪ TSP : 230 g/Nm3 | Emissions from equipment used. | Collection Method:<br>Measurement of air quality in the field.<br><br>Analysis Method:<br>The measurement data is described to describe the condition of air quality and compared with ambient air quality standards according to PPRI No. 22 of 2021 concerning, Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management. | *Air and noise measurement points are same<br>**U1(PK4)**<br>Kotasari Village Settlement, Pusaka Nagara (S 06º 16' 49,308", E 107º 51' 45,168")<br>**U2(PK3)**<br>Kertajaya Village Settlement, Tambak Dahan (S 06º 19' 53,497" E 107º 49' 13,276")<br>**U3(PK1)**<br>Jati Baru Village Settlement, Ciasem (S 06º 21' 00,547" E 107º 44' 22,208") | Air quality monitoring results: See Table 2-18<br>Monitoring Point: U3/Noise<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> | No monitoring point. | Air quality monitoring results: See Table 2-18<br>Monitoring Point: U2/Noise<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> | Air quality monitoring results: See Table 2-18<br>Monitoring Point: U1/Noise<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> |
| 22. | Noise Level Increase | Noise that occurs does not exceed the Noise Threshold Value:<br><br>Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Regulation Number 13 of 2011 concerning Threshold Values for Physical and Chemical Factors in the Workplace, for project workers.<br><br>Exposure Time: 8 Hour — dB(A): 85<br>4 — 88<br>2 — 91<br>1 — 94<br><br>Noise Quality Standard KepMen LH No. 48 of 1996 concerning the Noise Level Standard of 55 dB(A) (residential designation) or not exceed +3dB(A) from background level according to IFC EHS guideline | The sound of the equipment used. | Collection Method:<br>Noise level measurement for continuous 24 hour period.<br><br>Analysis Method:<br>The measurement results are compared with the quality standard according to the Regulation of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Number 13 of 2011 concerning Threshold Values for Physical Factors and Chemical Factors in the Workplace. | Same points of No.13 Air Quality<br>**U2(PK3)**<br>Kertajaya Village Settlement, Tambak Dahan (S 06º 19' 53,497" E 107º 49' 13,276")<br>**U3(PK1)**<br>Jati Baru Village Settlement, Ciasem (S 06º 21' 00,547" E 107º 44' 22,208")<br>**U3(PK1)**<br>Jati Baru Village Settlement, Ciasem (S 06º 21' 00,547" E 107º 44' 22,208") | Air quality monitoring results: See Table 2-20<br>Monitoring Point: U3/Noise<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> | No monitoring point. | Air quality monitoring results: See Table 2-20<br>Monitoring Point: U2/Noise<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> | Air quality monitoring results: See Table 2-20<br>Monitoring Point: U1/Noise<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> |

| No. | Monitored Environmental Impact | | | Forms of Environmental Monitoring | | Monitoring Results | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Type of Impact | Monitored Indicator /Parameter | Source of Impact | Data Collection and Analysis Method | Environmental Monitoring Location | PK-1<br>PP | PK-2<br>Waskita - Abipraya | PK-3<br>HK - JAKON | PK-4<br>WIKA - Adhi |
| | | International standard such as Japanese construction noise 85dB(A) in the daytime may be referred | | | | | | | |
| 23. | Increase in surface runoff (run off) | Run off flow does not lead to settlements or rice fields | Land preparation (change of land cover type) | Collection Method:<br>Field observation of drainage network capacity in .<br>Analysis Method:<br>Tabulated. | Toll road right and left drainage network. | 1) Date: 24th June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Toll road right and left drainage network.<br>3) Condition: Good drainage network capacity<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 21 st of Apr 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Toll road right and left drainage network.<br>3) Condition: Run off turbid water from construction area to drainage network is not observed<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 24th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Toll road right and left drainage network.<br>3) Condition: Run off turbid water from construction area to drainage network is not observed<br>4) Photo<br>  | 1) Date: 27 th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Toll road right and left drainage network.<br>3) Condition: Based on the observation at the construction area, Run off flow does not lead to settlements or rice fields. WIKA-ADHI JO has been constructed temporary drainage to ensure thr run off not flow to the rice fields and the settlements.<br>4) Photo<br> Drainage Condition at Ramp 03 Drainage Condition at Ramp 03 |
| 24. | Drainage/ Irrigation function | There is no disturbance in the function of the drainage channel. | Installation of box culvert | Collection Method:<br>Data collection of irrigation canals that are disturbed by toll road alignments (at crossing points).<br>Analysis Method:<br>Tabulated. | The crossing point of the drainage channel with the toll road route | 1) Date: 24th June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: The crossing point of the drainage channel with the toll road route<br>3) Condition: It is observed that there is no disturbance in the function of the drainage channel.<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 21 st of Jun 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: The crossing point of the drainage channel with the toll road route<br>3) Condition: It is observed that there is no disturbance in the function of the drainage channel.<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 24th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: The crossing point of the drainage channel with the toll road route<br>3) Condition: It is observed that there is no disturbance in the function of the drainage channel.<br>4) Photo :<br>  | 1) Date: 27 th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: The crossing point of the drainage channel with the toll road route<br>3) Condition: It is observed that the existing drainage at the cross point of toll road in good condition. Because there are borpile works that conduct near the existing drainage at Ramp 3 Area, we construct temporary drainage to ensure the flow of water in good condition.<br>4) Photo<br> Kotasari irrigation Channel Ramp 03 |
| 25. | Disturbance of Local Accessibility | Community accessibility can be addressed. | Construction of flyovers /underpass | Collection Methods:<br>Inventory of public roads crossing toll roads.<br>Analysis Method:<br>Tabulated. | The point of public roads crossing with toll road alignments. | 1) Date: 24th June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: The point of public roads crossing with toll road alignments.<br>3) Condition: It is observed that there is no disturbance of local accessibility<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 21 st of Jun 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: The point of public roads crossing with toll road alignments.<br>3) Condition: It is observed that there is no disturbance of local accessibility<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 27th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: The point of public roads crossing with toll road alignments.<br>3) Condition: It is observed that there is no disturbance of local accessibility<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 27 th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: The point of public roads crossing with toll road alignments.<br>3) Condition: It is observed that there is no disturbance of local accessibility.<br>4) Photo<br> |
| 26. | Disturbance of utility land preparation | Utility disturbances (PLN and Telkom networks) can be | Construction of flyovers /underpass | Collection Methods:<br>Janis inventory and utility locations were | The point of public roads crossing with toll road alignments | 1) Date: 24th June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: The point of public roads crossing with toll road alignments.<br>3) Condition: It is observed that there is no | 1) Date: 21 st of Jun 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: The point of public roads crossing with toll road alignments.<br>3) Condition: It is observed that there is no | 1) Date: 25th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: The point of public roads crossing with toll road alignments.<br>3) Condition: It is observed that there is no | 1) Date: 28 th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: The point of public roads crossing with toll road alignments. |

| No. | Monitored Environmental Impact | | | Forms of Environmental Monitoring | | Monitoring Results | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Type of Impact | Monitored Indicator /Parameter | Source of Impact | Data Collection and Analysis Method | Environmental Monitoring Location | PK-1<br>PP | PK-2<br>Waskita - Abipraya | PK-3<br>HK - JAKON | PK-4<br>WIKA - Adhi |
| | | overcome. | | disrupted.<br><br>Analysis Method:<br>Blind tabulation. | | disturbance of utility land preparation<br>4) Photo<br> | disturbance of utility land preparation<br>4) Photo<br> | disturbance of utility land preparation<br>4) Photo<br>PLN utilities that crossing with access in and out of the project in good condition<br> | 3) Condition: The utility at PK 4 that have been identified are cables (power cables & telecommunication cables) that installed in the opening entry/exit access. It is observed that there is no disturbance of the utility. WIKA – ADHI JO has been coordinated with related authorities and some utilities already dismantled and moved to the safe area.<br>4) Photo<br> <br>Ramp 03 Entry Access<br> <br>Ramp 03 Entry Access |
| 27. | Decrease in environmental sanitation | There is no spilled waste or work materials | Toll Road construction | Collection Method:<br>Field observation of sanitary conditions at the work site.<br><br>Analysis Method:<br>Tabulated. | Location of work in progress | 1) Date: 24th June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Location of work in progress<br>3) Condition: waste material are collected in the base camp area the waste is transported by DLH (Environmental office of Subang) every week<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 29 th of May 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Location of work in progress<br>3) Condition: It is observed that there is no spilled waste or work materials<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 24th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Location of work in progress<br>3) Condition: It is observed that there is no spilled waste or work materials and the transporter trucks are completed with cover<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 27 th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: Location of work in progress<br>3) Condition: Waste management has been carried out in the form of providing waste bins separated by type and weighing the solid waste. The solid waste is transported by waste picker (Pemulung) every 2-3 times per week. It is observed that there is no spilled waste or work materials.<br>4) Photo<br> <br>Waste Bins at construction area<br> <br>Solid waste collecting activity |
| 28. | Increase in disease prevalence | There is no increase in prevalence by increased dust. | Construction of the Toll Road. | Collection Method:<br>Puskesmas in administrative areas crossed by the Toll Road.<br><br>Analysis Method:<br>Tabulated. | Puskesmas :<br><br>Pabuaran, Cipendeuy, Pathobeusi, Ciasem, Cikaum, Puwidadi, Tambak Dahan Pamanukan, Pusakanagara, Pusakjaya. | Same as No.16 | Same as No.16 | Same as No.16 | Same as No.16 |
| E. Construction of Other toll facilities | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. | Deterioration of air quality | Referring to PPRI No. 22 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management, namely::<br>• $SO_2$ (Surfur Dioksida) : 75 µg/Nm$^3$<br>• CO (Karbon Monoksida) : 4000 µg/Nm$^3$<br>• $NO_2$ (Nitrogen Dioksida) : 65 µg/Nm$^3$<br>• TSP : 230 µg/Nm$^3$ | Emissions from equipment used. | Collection Method:<br>Measurement of air quality in the field.<br><br>Analysis Method:<br>The measurement data is described to describe the condition of air quality and compared with ambient air quality standards according to PPRI No. 22 of 2021 concerning, Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management. | Same points of No.13 Air Quality<br><br>**U1(PK4)**<br><br>* Air and vibration measurement points are same<br><br>• Kotasari Village Settlement, Pusaka Nagara (S 06º 16' 49,308", E 107º 51' 45,168")<br><br>**U2(PK3)**<br><br>Kertajaya Village Settlement, Tambak Dahan (S 06º 19' 53,497" E 107º 49' 13,276")<br><br>**U3(PK1)** | Same as No.21 | Same as No.21 | Same as No.21 | Same as No.21 |

| No. | Monitored Environmental Impact | | | Forms of Environmental Monitoring | | Monitoring Results | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Type of Impact | Monitored Indicator /Parameter | Source of Impact | Data Collection and Analysis Method | Environmental Monitoring Location | PK-1<br>PP | PK-2<br>Waskita - Abipraya | PK-3<br>HK - JAKON | PK-4<br>WIKA - Adhi |
| | | | | | Jati Baru Village Settlement, Ciasem (S 06º 21' 00,547" E 107º 44' 22,208") | | | | |
| 30. | Noise Level Increase | Noise that occurs does not exceed the Noise Threshold Value:<br>• Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Regulation Number 13 of 2011 concerning Threshold Values for Physical and Chemical Factors in the Workplace, for project workers.<br><table><tr><td colspan="2">Exposure Time</td><td>dB(A)</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Hour</td><td>85</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td></td><td>88</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td></td><td>91</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td></td><td>94</td></tr></table>• Noise Quality Standard KepMen LH No. 48 of 1996 concerning the Noise Level Standard of 55 dB(A) (residential designation) or not exceed +3dB(A) from background level according to IFC EHS guideline<br>International standard such as Japanese construction noise 85dB(A) in the daytime may be referred | The sound of the equipment used. | Collection Method:<br>Noise level measurement for continuous 24 hours period.<br>Analysis Method:<br>The measurement results are compared with the quality standard according to the Regulation of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Number 13 of 2011 concerning Threshold Values for Physical Factors and Chemical Factors in the Workplace | Same points of No.14 Noise Level Increase<br>*Air and vibration measurement points are same<br>**U1(PK4)**<br>Kotasari Village Settlement, Pusaka Nagara (S 06º 16' 49,308", E 107º 51' 45,168")<br>**U2(PK3)**<br>Kertajaya Village Settlement, Tambak Dahan (S 06º 19' 53,497" E 107º 49' 13,276")<br>**U3(PK1)**<br>Jati Baru Village Settlement, Ciasem (S 06º 21' 00,547" E 107º 44' 22,208") | Same as No.21 | Same as No.21 | Same as No.21 | Same as No.21 |
| 31. | Deterioration of environmental sanitation | There is no spilled waste or work materials. | Construction of Supporting Facilities | Collection Method:<br>Field observation of sanitary conditions at the work site.<br>Analysis Method:<br>Tabulated. | Location of work in progress | Waste management results: See Table 2-7<br>Photo (May 2024)<br> | Waste management results: See Table 2-7<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> | Waste management results: See Table 2-7<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> | Waste management results: See Table 2-7<br>Photo (June 2024)<br> |
| 32. | Increase in disease prevalence | There is no increase in prevalence by increased dust. | Construction of Supporting Facilities | Collection Method:<br>Puskesmas in administrative areas crossed by toll roads.<br>Analysis Method:<br>Tabulated. | Puskesmas :<br>Pabuaran, Cipendeuy, Pathobeusi, Ciasem, Cikaum, Puwidadi, Tambak Dahan Pamanukan, Pusakanagara, Pusakjaya. | Same as No.16 | Same as No.16 | Same as No.16 | Same as No.16 |

| No. | Monitored Environmental Impact | | | Forms of Environmental Monitoring | | Monitoring Results | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Type of Impact | Monitored Indicator /Parameter | Source of Impact | Data Collection and Analysis Method | Environmental Monitoring Location | PK-1<br>PP | PK-2<br>Waskita - Abipraya | PK-3<br>HK - JAKON | PK-4<br>WIKA - Adhi |
| 33. | Utility disturbances | Utility disturbances (PLN and Telkom networks) can be overcome. | Construction of flyovers /underpass | Collection Methods:<br>Janis inventory and utility locations were disrupted.<br><br>Analysis Method:<br>Blind tabulation. | Public utility crossing point with toll road alignment. | The activities have not yet started. | 1) Date: 15 th of Mar. 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: The point of public roads crossing with toll road alignments.<br>3) Condition: It is observed that there is no disturbance of utility<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 25th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: The point of public roads crossing with toll road alignments.<br>3) Condition: It is observed that there is no disturbance of utility<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 28 th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: The point of public roads crossing with toll road alignments.<br>3)Condition: The utility at PK 4 that have been identified are cables (power cables & telecommunication cables) that installed in the opening entry/exit access. It is observed that there is no disturbance of the utility. WIKA – ADHI JO has been coordinated with related authorities and some utilities already dismantled and moved to the safe area.<br>4)Photo<br> <br>Ramp 03 Entry Access<br> <br>Ramp 02 Entry Access |
| 34. | Local accessibility disturbance | Community accessibility can be addressed. | Construction of flyovers /underpass | Collection Method:<br>Inventory of public roads crossing toll roads.<br><br>Analysis Method:<br>Tabulated | The point of public roads crossing with toll road alignments | The activities have not yet started. | 1) Date: 15 th of Mar. 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: The point of public roads crossing with toll road alignments.<br>3) Condition: It is observed that there is no disturbance of local accessibility<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 23th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: The point of public roads crossing with toll road alignments.<br>3) Condition: It is observed that there is no disturbance of local accessibility<br>4) Photo<br> | 1) Date: 28 th of June 2024<br>2) Monitoring Point: The point of public roads crossing with toll road alignments.<br>3) Condition: It is observed that there is no disturbance of local accessibility<br>4) Photo<br> <br> |
| 35. | Increased vibration | • Vibration caused by pile driving does not damage buildings around the pile point.<br>• International standard such as Japanese construction vibration 75dB in the daytime may be referred | Implementation of overpass and underpass building construction | Collection Method:<br>Measurement of the level of vibration at the time of piling for 24 hours continuously..<br><br>Analysis Method:<br>Tabulated | The point of public roads crossing with toll road alignments<br><br>**(1 point / PK at major impacted point)** | Vibration monitoring results: See Table 2-9 Photo (June 2024)<br> | Vibration monitoring results: See Table 2-9 Photo (June 2024)<br> | Vibration monitoring results: See Table 2-9 Photo (May 2024)<br> | Vibration monitoring results: See Table 2-9 Photo (May 2024)<br> |

Source : Approved RPL for Construction of the Patimban Access Toll Road. (approved in 2022)

CP : Construction Package

## Table 2. Results of Environmental Management Implementation in Construction Phase

| No. | Environmental Impact Managed | Source of Impact | Impact of Success Indicators | Environmental Management Forms of Management | Environmental Management Location and Period | Management/Mitigation Implementation | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | **PK-1**<br>PP | **PK-2**<br>Waskita - Abipraya | **PK-3**<br>HK - JAKON | **PK-4**<br>WIKA - Adhi |
| **DPH as Significant Impact** | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Labor Recruitment | | | | | | | | | |
| **1.** | Increased job opportunities | Labor recruitment. | ▪ Employment opportunities at the construction stage can be utilized by local workers above 50% of the potential opportunities that occur.<br>▪ Provide equal/equal employment opportunities for women and no child labour | Technological approach:<br>• Prioritizing local workers (according to specifications).<br>• Provide equal job opportunities for women<br>• Prohibiting child labor<br><br>Social approach:<br>• Placing job vacancies announcements;<br><br>Institutional approach:<br>Coordination with local village government | Location:<br>Village that are crossed by the Patimban Access Toll Road (there are 20 villages)<br><br>Period:<br>During the recruitment of construction workers | To empower local communities, the project carried out labor recruitment for local workers. The workers are provided with information of jobdesc, risk in the work area, and many information and training about QHSE to increase their knowledge and capability. | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | In March 2024, we have 12 workers from the local community of Mariuk Village. Labor recruitment is done in collaboration with the village government. The recruitment process is as follows: If the contractors need some workers, the contractors will inform the village government, and the village government will inform the residents, manage the worker candidates, and inform the contractors about the worker candidates. In April and May, there were no public local recruitment.<br> | See the Monitoring Result No.1.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Prioritized local workers according to needs.<br>2) Location: Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara<br>3) Description: Labor recruitment is done in collaboration with the village government. The recruitment process is as follows: If the contractors need some workers, thecontractors will inform the village government, and the village government will inform the residents, manage the worker candidates, and inform the contractors about the worker candidates.<br>4) Photo and Coordinates:<br>(6°16'52"S 107°51'43"E)<br> |
| **2.** | Changes in public perception | • Workforce recruitment process.<br>• Relations with the community | • Recruitment of construction workers is carried out in accordance with the principles of transparency.<br>• Good relations with local communities are established. | Technological approach:<br>• Prioritizing local workers (according to specifications).<br>Social approach:<br>• Placing job vacancies announcements;<br>• Open a complaint and comment mechanism through the complaint system and hold meetings with stakeholders and the community concerned<br>• Implementing CSR programs<br><br>Institutional approach:<br>Coordination with local village government;<br>The Contractor shall prepare "Communication Plan for each Construction Package (CP)" and it must be approved internally by PMU(DGH) before construction activities | Location:<br>Village that are crossed by the Patimban Access Toll Road (there are 20 villages)<br><br>Period:<br>During the recruitment of construction workers | To built good relation with local community, the project collaboration with local government to carried out labor recruitment and also hold meetings with stakeholder to discuss about project activity planning | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | The total amount of workers that recruited at PT Hutama Karya – Jaya Konstruksi is persons with composition 70 persons from outside Subang and 12 persons (27,9%) from Subang (20Villages). There aren't many local workers yet because land preparation has just started. | See the Monitoring Result No.2.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Prioritized local workers according to needs.<br>2) Location: Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara<br>3) Description: The total amount of workers that recruited at PATRCP Package 4 is 459 persons with composition 389 persons (82%) from the outside the village that affected by the construction project, and 70 persons (18%) from the inside the village that affected by the construction project. The local workers increase inline with the increasing the construction activities, most of the local workers work as flagman, signalman, security, and the drivers. Even local workers that recruited <50%, Patimban Access Toll Road Construction Project Package 4 committed to prioritized local workers according to needs. |
| B. Basecamp Construction, Operation and Demolition | | | | | | | | | |
| **3.** | Increased business opportunities | Basecamp operations. | Allocated a place that can be used as a canteen for workers. | Technological approach:<br>• Provide a place/canteen in the Basecamp area.<br>Social Approach<br>• Prioritizing MSMEs that are close to the activity plan<br><br>Institutional Approach<br>Collaborating with Department of Cooperatives and Micro and Medium Enterprises Trade and Industry Kab. Subang | Basecamp Area. | The existence of construction project causes many workers to buy necessities or food around the project area. This can increased income of local community and also open the opportunities to local community that will make canteen or small business | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | See the Monitoring Result No.3. | See the Monitoring Result No.3. |
| C. Mobilization of Work Equipment and Materials | | | | | | | | | |

| No. | Environmental Impact Managed | Source of Impact | Impact of Success Indicators | Environmental Management Forms of Management | Environmental Management Location and Period | Management/Mitigation Implementation | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | **PK-1**<br>PP | **PK-2**<br>Waskita - Abipraya | **PK-3**<br>HK - JAKON | **PK-4**<br>WIKA - Adhi |
| **4.** | Damage to public utilities (roads) | Project vehicle traffic. | Road damage is being repaired. | Technological approach:<br>Repair damaged roads due to the mobilization of equipment and work materials.<br><br>Institutional approach:<br>Coordination with the PUPR Office of Subang Regency in repairing damaged roads due to the mobilization of equipment and materials. | Location:<br>Roads traversed by project vehicles (mainly for material mobilization)<br><br>Period:<br>During and after material mobilization activities | To prevent damage to public utilities especially roads, the project personnel carried out monitoring the condiditon of roads. If there's damage of public utilities caused of project activity, the project will responsible to fix the damage | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | See the Monitoring Result No.4.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures :<br>Conduct monitoring periodically by visual.<br>2) Location : Mariuk Village Road<br>3) Description :<br>The project activity doesnot inffluence the public road<br>4) Photo / coordinate :<br>6.313048°S,107.821129°E<br> | See the Monitoring Result No4.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: WIKA – ADHI JO committed to ensure the road in good condition and conduct repair if damaged.<br>2) Location: Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara<br>3) Description: Visually The road in a good condition, no damaged caused by mobilization activity of heavy vehicle or transport material.<br>4) Photo and Coordinates<br> <br>Road cleaning activity at Cirebon way<br> <br>Road cleaning activity at Jakarta way |
| D. Toll Road Construction | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | Increased soil erosion | Land Preparation | Soil erosion can be controlled (does not pollute the environment). | Technological approach:<br>• Clearing land limited to ROW;<br>• Perform compaction in accordance with technical specifications;<br>• Make a temporary channel leading to the nearest body of water and equipped with a sediment trap. | Location:<br>The area opened for the Toll Road of the toll road<br><br>Period:<br>During the preparation of land for the Toll Road of the toll road | To prevent increased soil erosion, design and planning with technical calculations and, if necessary, borelog tests. | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | Same as No.6 | Same as No.6 |
| 6. | Deterioration of surface water quality | Land Preparation | River water quality (TSS level) did not increase. | Technological approach:<br>Complete the sediment trap in the channel that leads to the river.. | Location:<br>A river that crosses the highway<br><br>Period:<br>During the preparation of land for the Toll Road of the toll road | To prevent a decrease in surface water quality, project personnel monitor surface water conditions and carry out TSS level every six month | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | See the Monitoring Result No 6.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures :<br>Construct temporary drainage and monitor the water quality periodically.<br>2) Location :<br>Construction Area<br>3) Description :<br>Complete the sediment trap in the channel that leads to the river.<br>4) Photo and Coordinates :<br>6.314862°S 107.812466°E<br> | See the Monitoring Result No.6.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Construct temporary drainage and monitor the water quality periodically.<br>2) Location: Construction area<br>3) Description:<br>The temporary drainage already constructed. Until now, construction activities have been carried out in small irrigation areas of paddy fields, so that there is no impact on the river or main irrigation in Kotasari Village. WIKA-ADHI JO is committed to conducting routine maintenance of drainage channels around the construction area.<br>4) Photo<br> |
| 7. | Disturbance of aquatic biota | Land Preparation | TSS levels do not interfere with the presence of biota, especially nekton. | Technological approach:<br>Complete the sediment trap in the channel that leads to the river. | Location:<br>A river that crosses the highway<br><br>Period:<br>During the preparation of land for the Toll Road of the toll road | To prevent Disturbance of aquatic biota, project personnel monitor river water and carry out TSS level every six month | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | - | There was no construction activity in the irrigation area, so it is not likely to give adverse impacts on the aquatic biota. Thus the mitigation measures are not necessary. |
| 8. | Potential for flooding and inundation | Land Preparation | Drainage/irrigation channels are not disturbed (clogged) | Technological approach:<br>• Maintain the function of existing drainage and/or irrigation canals with culverts (dimensions are in | Location:<br>• Drainage/irrigation channels that cross the toll road. | To prevent flooding inundation because of project activity, the project personnel carried out monitoring the condiditon of drainage and irrigation channels and make sure that | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | See the Monitoring Result No.8.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures :<br>Construct temporary drainage and monitoring the drainage condition. | See the Monitoring Result No.8.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Construct temporary drainage and monitor the flow visually. |

| No. | Environmental Impact Managed | Source of Impact | Impact of Success Indicators | Environmental Management Forms of Management | Environmental Management Location and Period | Management/Mitigation Implementation | | | |
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| | | | | | | **PK-1**<br>PP | **PK-2**<br>Waskita - Abipraya | **PK-3**<br>HK - JAKON | **PK-4**<br>WIKA - Adhi |
| | | | | accordance with or greater than the existing dimensions).<br>• Considering using elevated construction of toll road segments in potential flood affected areas | • Segment of toll roads in potential flood areas<br><br>Period:<br>During the preparation of land for the Toll Road of the toll road | drainage and irrigation channels are not disturbed or clogged. | | 2) Location :<br>Construction area<br>3) Description :<br>construct a existing connection channel using reinforced concrete pipes (RCP) around temporary access<br>4) Photo and Coordinates :<br>6.3134586°S 107.820873°E<br> | 2) Location: Ramp 04 Construction Area.<br>3) Description: The temporary drainage already constructed and there was no clogging at the drainage. WIKA-ADHI JO comitted to ensure all construction area equipped by the temporary drainage to prevent flooding at rice field or resident. WIKA-ADHI JO is committed to conducting routine maintenance of drainage channels around the construction area.<br>4) Photo<br> <br>Drainage maintenance<br> <br>Drainage Condition at Ramp 03 |
| 9. | Land movement vulnerability | Land preparation. | No cracks/subsidence at the activity site | Technological approach:<br>• Preparation of the road foundation layer according to the geotechnical condition referring to the sondir test results, especially in locations with low QC values<br>• Construction of road infrastructure to prevent landslides (soil retaining walls) in the section where there are cliffs that have the potential to become landslide areas, especially at the location of the route that crosses the river route. | Location:<br>Along the route of the Patimban access toll road.<br>Period:<br>During the preparation of land for the Toll Road of the toll road | 1) Taken Mitigation Measures<br>Maintenance of project access<br>2) Location<br>Project access<br>3) Description<br>repair or maintenance of cracks project access<br>4) Photo<br> <br>Maintenance access | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | See the Monitoring Result No.9.<br>1) Taken Mitigation measures : No crack/abbrasions<br>2) Location : Mariuk Village Road<br>3) Description : No crack/abbrasions on the construction area<br>4) Photo and Coordinates :<br>6.313243°S 107.820203°E<br> | See the Monitoring Result No.9.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: adjusting the height of the soil embankment to avoid landslides, Install sheetpile in excavation area that potencially landslide.<br>2) Location: Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara<br>3) Description: There are borpile activity, excavation and embankrment works at construction area Ramp 03 and Ramp 02/01. To prevent the crack/landslide, the contractor already installed sheet pile at pile cap excavation area.<br>4) Photo and Coordinates<br>Ramp 03 Area<br>(6°16'51"S 107°51'41"E)<br> |
| **DTPH as Non Significant Impact** | | | | | | | | | |
| B. Basecamp Construction, Operation and Demolition | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. | Deterioration of air quality | Mobility of project vehicles and stockpile of work materials. | Increased levels of dust in the air can be minimized. | Based on the Construction and Building Guidelines No.010/BM/2009 concerning Guidelines for Monitoring Environmental Management in the Road Sector, namely:<br>• Watering the access road to the Basecamp location (especially at the entrance and exit of project vehicles and equipment);<br>• Limiting the height of material accumulation (sand) and fencing the Basecamp area (reducing wind gusts)<br><br>The Contractor shall prepare "A Dust Control Plan for each Construction Package (CP)" and it must be approved internally by PMU(DGH) before construction activities | Location:<br>▪ Area Basecamp at access point into and out of basecamp.<br>▪ Materials stockpile location<br><br>Period:<br>During Basecamp Operation. | To reducing wind gusts, the project carried out installation of fence in front of basecamp area<br> | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | See the Monitoring Result No.10<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures : Watering Access Road<br>2) Location : Access point into and out of basecamp<br>3) Description : No watering access road around basecamp site<br>4) Photo and Coordinates :<br>6.320863°S 107.822371°E<br> | See the Monitoring Result No.10.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Watering access road around site office area.<br>2) Location: U1-2/Air<br>3) Description: Grab sampling result show that the PM10 below the limits (24 hours standard monitoring) and PM2.5 below the limits (24 hours standard monitoring). It can be affected by wind direction, weather, and the traffic activity at Pantura National Roads. To minimize the dust, we committed to conduct watering at work access and at the area that potentially raises the dust.<br>4) Photo and Coordinates<br>(6°16'50"S 107°51'38"E) |

| No. | Environmental Impact Managed | Source of Impact | Impact of Success Indicators | Environmental Management Forms of Management | Environmental Management Location and Period | Management/Mitigation Implementation | | | |
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| | | | | | | **PK-1**<br>PP | **PK-2**<br>Waskita - Abipraya | **PK-3**<br>HK - JAKON | **PK-4**<br>WIKA - Adhi |
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| 11. | Construction Noise | Use of supporting equipment in the generator area. | The noise level that occurs does not exceed the required level. | Based on the Construction and Building Guidelines No: 010/BM/2009 concerning Guidelines for Monitoring Environmental Management in the Road Sector, namely:<br>• Maintenance of equipment and vehicles on a regular basis so that the machines;<br>• Store the generator in an enclosed and soundproofed area.<br>• Basecamp area fencing | Location:<br>Basecamp area.<br>(1 point / every CP)<br>• Generator placement<br>• Equipment used.<br><br>Period:<br>During Basecamp Operation. | To prevent noise enhancement, project personnel carried out regular inspection and maintenance of vehicle and heavy equipment so that the machines will not make noise<br> | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | 1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Manage the working hours and conduct socialization with villagers if necessary.<br>2) Location: Mariuk /Construction area<br>3) Description: Grab sampling result show that the Noise fulfil environmental quality standard and routine daily checklist inspection for heavy equipment was conducted<br>4) Photo and Coordinates :<br>6.314862°S 107.812466°E<br> | See the Monitoring Result No.11.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Manage the working hours and conduct socialization with villagers if necessary.<br>2) Location: U1-2/Noise<br>3) Description: The generators that we use equipped with soundproofing to prevent noise.<br>4) Photo and Coordinates<br>Generator Set<br> |
| 12. | Deterioration of surface water quality (in waterways) | Use of water for Basecamp activities. | Availability of adequate sanitation facilities in the Basecamp area. | Based on the Construction and Building Guidelines No: 010/BM/2009 concerning Guidelines for Monitoring Environmental Management in the Road Sector, namely:<br>• Providing washrooms and latrines (MCK) for the needs of employees and visitors to the Basecamp equipped with a septic tank;<br>• Provide a water reservoir used for truck washing; | Location:<br>Basecamp Area<br>(1 point/ every PK)<br>• Basecamp sanitation facilities<br>• .Washing water reservoir.<br><br>Period:<br>During Basecamp Operation. | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | 1)Taken Mitigation Measures: Providing washrooms and latrines (MCK) for the needs of employees and visitors and provide septictank<br>2)Location: Basecamp<br>3) Description: Washrooms and latrines (MCK) are operating and using in the Base Camp<br>4)Photo and Coordinates :<br>6.320863°S 107.822371°E<br> | See the Monitoring Result No.12.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Providing washrooms and latrines (MCK) for the needs of employees and visitors and provide septic tank for black waters from the toilet.<br>2) Location: Site Office<br>3) Description: All sanitation equipment and the septic tank in good conditions.<br>4) Photo<br>The condition of MCK at Site Office<br> <br>The condition of MCK at Site Office<br> <br>Septic tank pipe hole in good condition. |
| 13. | Surface flow (run off) | Land use in the base camp area. | The increase in run off can be directed to the nearest river and not to settlements and/or rice fields. | Based on the Construction and Building Guidelines No: 010/BM/2009 concerning Guidelines for Monitoring Environmental Management in the Road Sector, namely:<br>• Equip a channel (ditch/trench) in the Basecamp area to direct the run- | Location:<br>Basecamp utility drainage network.<br><br>Period:<br>During Basecamp Operation. | 1) Taken Mitigation Measures :Addition of grill in the gutter area of basecamp<br>2) Location Basecamp area<br>3) Description<br>Addition of grill in the gutter area of basecamp to make sure that there's no waste in the gutter area and prevent risk of mired in a gutter | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | See the Monitoring Result No.13.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measure : Equip a channel<br>2) Location : Basecamp<br>3) Description :<br>Channel (ditch/trench) already conducted in the Basecamp area<br>4) Photo and Coordinates : | See the Monitoring Result No.13.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Equip a channel (ditch/trench) in the Basecamp area to direct the run-off flow to the holding pond and/or the nearest water body.<br>2) Location: Site Office<br>3) Description: Drainage at site office area has been construct that connected to existing |

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| | | | | | | **PK-1**<br>PP | **PK-2**<br>Waskita - Abipraya | **PK-3**<br>HK - JAKON | **PK-4**<br>WIKA - Adhi |
| | | | | off flow to the holding pond and/or the nearest water body.<br>• The channel is equipped with a sediment trap | | 4) Photo<br> | | 6.320863°S 107.822371°E<br> | drainage. The run off flow to the nearest drainage and there was no flooding observed.<br>4)Photo<br> |
| 14. | Deterioration of groundwater quality | Construction and operation Basecamp | PPRI No. 22 of 2021. Annex VI Table I (Class I) | • The use of MCK is environmentally friendly and meets health requirements<br>• Do not throw used oil anywhere, but collect it in drums and temporarily store it in a B3 waste warehouse, once every 3 months it is handed over to an official entrepreneur who processes used oil.<br>• Wherever possible used oil is recycled in the field for reuse | Location:<br>At every Basecamp Location(1 point/ every PK)<br>**AS1(CP4)**<br>Kotasari Village Settlement, Heritage Nagara<br>S 06° 16' 49,407" E 107° 51' 44,873"<br>AS2<br>**AS2(CP3)**<br>Kertajaya Village Settlement, Tambak Dahan<br>S 06° 19' 53,492" E 107° 49' 13,271<br>**AS3(CP1)**<br>Jati Baru Village Settlement, Ciasem<br>S 06° 21' 00,442" E 107° 44' 22,276"<br><br>Period:<br>During the implementation of construction work, includes the types of activities that cause the impact | See the Monitoring Result No.14. | See the Monitoring Result No.14. | See the Monitoring Result No.14. | See the Monitoring Result No.14.<br>There was no activity that affected to the ground water quality at Site Office. Thus the mitigation measures are not necessary. |
| 15. | Deterioration environmental sanitation | Domestic and LB3 waste generation. | Domestic and LB3 waste generation can be handled. | Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.12/Menlhk/Setjen/PLB.3/5/2020 concerning Storage of Hazardous and Toxic Waste, namely:<br>• Providing LB3 TPS;<br>Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, namely:<br>• Provide a trash can and periodically the waste is transported to the outside of the Basecamp site (TPA)<br><br>The Contractor shall prepare "Waste Management Plan for each Construction Package (CP)" and it must be approved internally by PMU(DGH) before construction activities | Location:<br>Area Basecamp.<br>• Baching plan;<br>• Areas of activities that generate solid waste.<br><br>Period:<br>During Basecamp Operation. | 1) Taken Mitigation Measures<br>Provision of toxic and hazardous material waste storage in the workshop area<br>2) Location<br>Workshop area of Patimban Access Toll Road Construction Project Package 1<br>3) Description<br>Provision of toxic and hazardous material waste storage as temporary place to collect waste<br>4) Photo<br> | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | 1)Taken Mitigation Measures: Providing LB3 TPS, Provide a trash can and periodically the waste is transported to the outside of the Basecamp site (TPA)<br>2)Location: Basecamp<br>3) Description: Hazardous and toxic waste storage facility has been provided in the basecamp area<br>4)Photo and Coordinates<br>6.320863°S 107.822371°E<br> | See the Monitoring Result No.15.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Provide waste temporary storage and make an agreement with waste transporter.<br>2) Location: Site Office<br>3) Description: Environmental sanitation management has been carried out in the form of providing waste bins separated by type. The solid waste is transported by waste picker (Pemulung) every 2-3 times per week with 8-10 thrash bags per transport. The Inorganic waste consist of plastics, food packaging waste, bottles, papers, and waste from site office construction materials. The organic waste consist of food waste and to reduce the organic waste, our cleaning service team usually separate the rice waste to feed their birds or chickens. The weight of the organic waste was 155,5 kg and the inorganic waste was 82,9 kg. The hazardous waste is still not generated/calculated in the site office. The hazardous temporary storage still under construction. |

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| | | | | | | | | | 4) Photo and Coordinates<br>Thrash Bins (Coordinates: 6°16'52"S 107°51'43"E)<br> <br>Waste Pickers/Pemulung<br> |
| 16. | Increased prevalence of disease | Decrease in air quality, noise level and environmental sanitation | Cases of pain can be controlled | Regulation of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Number: Per.01/Men/1981 concerning Obligations to Report Occupational Diseases, namely:<br>• Article 2 paragraph (2) Diseases due to work that must be reported.<br>• EHS management plan for labors will be developed and complied with complying national laws and standards. EHS lectures will be held..etc.<br>• Provide employees EHS (OHS) measurements (supply personal protective equipment, provide EHS lecture including covid-19 and HIV measurement, and accident countermeasure) | Location:<br>Basecamp Area.<br>• Workers' Barrack and surrounding residential area<br>• *EHS lecture(s) shall be given to surrounding inhabitants<br><br>Period:<br>During Basecamp Operation. | Employee health monitoring is carried out to determine complaints experienced by employees in the office, by checking vital signs and give vitamins.<br> | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | Data collection has not been conducted this period. | 1)Taken Mitigation Measures: Conduct watering on access roads periodically.<br>2) Location: Ramp 03 Area<br>3) Description: Grab sampling result show that the PM10 below the limits (24 hours standard monitoring) and PM2.5 below the limits (24 hours standard monitoring). It can be affected by wind direction, weather, and the traffic activity at Pantura National Roads. To minimize the dust, we committed to conduct watering at work access and at the area that potentially raises the dust. |
| C. Mobilization of Work Equipment and Materials | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. | Traffic disturbance | Movement and operation of equipment and material transport vehicles | Traffic disturbances can be identified. | Based on the Construction and Building Guidelines No: 010/BM/2009 concerning Guidelines for Monitoring Environmental Management in the Road Sector, namely:<br>• Installing traffic signs in front of the entrance/exit/entry access to Basecamp and installing warning lights to turn on at night (Table 2.9. Temporary Road Equipment Facilities (Construction stage);<br>• Assign traffic control officers at the entry or exit location of vehicles or equipment from or to Basecamp.<br>• Based on the Decree of the Director General of Land Transportation Number: SK.726/AJ.307/DRJD/2004 Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of Heavy Equipment Transportation on the Road, namely:<br>The technique of fastening the equipment to the transport truck | Location:<br>• Project entrance and exit from public roads and equipment transport vehicles.<br>• Equipment conveyance.<br><br>Period:<br>During the movement and operation of work equipment and materials. | 1) Taken Mitigation Measures<br>Addition of traffic sign and flagman in the project access<br>2) Location<br>Project Access<br>3) Description<br>Addition of traffic sign and flagman in the project access to avoid traffic disturbance caused by project activity<br>4) Photo<br> | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | See the Monitoring Result No.17.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measure : Assign traffic signs and traffic control officers/flagman<br>2) Location : Mariuk, Tambakdahan<br>3) Description : Flagman is managing traffic flow at the entrance and exit from public roads and equipment transport vehicles<br>4) Photo and Coordinates :<br>6.312851°S 107.821394°E<br> | See the Monitoring Result No.17.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Install the traffic signs and placing the flagman to manage the flow of project vehicle.<br>2) Location: Ramp 03 and ramp 02 Construction Area.<br>3) Description: The traffic signs already installed and the flagman already placed in every entry/exit access to construction area.<br>4) Photo and Coordinates<br> <br>6°16'51"S 107°51'43"E 6°16'50"S 107°51'40"E |

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| | | | | | | **PK-1**<br>PP | **PK-2**<br>Waskita - Abipraya | **PK-3**<br>HK - JAKON | **PK-4**<br>WIKA - Adhi |
| 18. | Decreased air quality | Mobility of equipment and material transport vehicles. | Increased levels of dust in the air can be minimized. | Based on the Construction and Building Guidelines No: 010/BM/2009 concerning Guidelines for Monitoring Environmental Management in the Road Sector, namely:<br>• Limiting the speed of the transport truck vehicle (max. 40 km/hour);<br>• Conduct periodic watering on access roads that are traversed by material transport vehicles (especially dirt roads).<br>• Using a roadworthy vehicle (KIR)<br><br>The Contractor shall prepare "A Dust Control Plan for each Construction Package (CP)" and it must be approved internally by PMU(DGH) before construction activities | Location:<br>Routes/paths for mobilization of equipment and materials.<br><br>Period:<br>During the mobilization of work equipment and materials. | 1) Taken Mitigation Measures Addition of speed limit sign in the project access<br>2) Location Project Access<br>3) Description Addition of speed limit sign in the project access to manage traffic or mobilization of equipment and materials<br>4) Photo<br> | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | See the Monitoring Result No.18.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measure : Watering access road<br>2) Location : Mariuk, Tambakdahan<br>3) Description : Watering access road around temporary access for mainroad construction<br>4) Photo and Coordinates :<br>6.313243°S 107.820203°E<br> | See the Monitoring Result No.18.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Conduct watering on access roads periodically.<br>2) Location: Ramp 03 Area<br>3) Description: Grab sampling result show that the PM10 below the limits (24 hours standard monitoring) and PM2.5 below the limits (24 hours standard monitoring). It can be affected by wind direction, weather, and the traffic activity at Pantura National Roads. To minimize the dust, we committed to conduct watering at work access and at the area that potentially raises the dust. |
| 19. | Increased noise level | Mobility of equipment and material transport vehicles. | Noise that occurs does not exceed the Noise Threshold Value:<br>• Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Regulation Number 13 of 2011 concerning Threshold Values for Physical and Chemical Factors in the Workplace, for project workers.<br><br>Exposure Time / dB(A)<br>8 Hour: 85<br>4: 88<br>2: 91<br>1: 94<br><br>• Noise Quality Standard KepMen LH No. 48 of 1996 concerning the Noise Level Standard of 55 dB(A) (residential designation). | Based on the Construction and Building Guidelines No: 010/BM/2009 concerning Guidelines for Monitoring Environmental Management in the Road Sector, namely:<br>• Limiting the speed of the transport truck vehicle (max. 40 km/hour);<br>• Periodic maintenance of vehicle engines.<br>• Using a roadworthy vehicle (KIR) | Location:<br>Vehicles for transporting equipment and materials.<br><br>Period:<br>During the mobilization of work equipment and materials. | 1) Taken Mitigation Measures<br>Addition of speed limit sign in the project access<br>2) Location Project Access<br>3) Description :Addition of speed limit sign in the project access to manage traffic or mobilization of equipment and materials<br>4) Photo<br> | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | See the Monitoring Result No.19.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measure: Using a roadworthy vehicle (KIR)<br>2) Location: Construction Area<br>3) Description: Inspection of heavy equipment<br>4) Photo and Coordinates :<br>6.314862°S 107.812466°E<br> | See the Monitoring Result No.19.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Manage the working hours.<br>2) Location: Ramp 03 Area<br>3) Description: No issue regarding the noise level during transport/activities of heavy equipment or materials.<br>4) Photo and Coordinates<br> |
| 20. | Increased prevalence of disease | Mobility of equipment and material transport vehicles. | Decrease in air quality and increase in noise level do not cause disturbance to the health of the community around the equipment and material mobilization route. | Based on the Construction and Building Guidelines No: 010/BM/2009 concerning Guidelines for Monitoring Environmental Management in the Road Sector, namely:<br>• Limiting the speed of the transport truck vehicle (max. 40 km/hour);<br>• Periodic maintenance of vehicle engines. | Location:<br>Vehicles for transporting equipment and materials.<br><br>Period:<br>During the mobilization of work equipment and materials. | Not Necessary | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | Data collection has not been conducted this period | 1)Taken Mitigation Measures: Conduct watering on access roads periodically.<br>2) Location: Ramp 03 Area<br>3) Description: Grab sampling result show that the PM10 below the limits (24 hours standard monitoring) and PM2.5 below the limits (24 hours standard monitoring). It can be affected by wind direction, weather, and the traffic activity at Pantura National Roads. To minimize the dust, we committed to conduct watering at work access and at the area that potentially raises the dust. |
| D. Toll Road Construction | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. | Deterioration of air quality | Use of equipment that uses engines | Emissions released by work equipment comply with applicable regulations. | Based on the Construction and Building Guidelines No: 010/BM/2009 concerning Guidelines for Monitoring Environmental Management in the Road Sector, namely:<br>• Periodic maintenance of vehicle engines. | Location:<br>Work equipment used in supporting the Toll Road construction.<br><br>Period:<br>During the construction of the Toll Road. | To prevent deterioration of air quality, the project personnel carried out periodic maintenance of vehicles and heavy equipment to minimize the emissions released of work equipment that can have an impact to air quality | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | See the Monitoring Result No.21.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measure : Watering of work area refers to dust control plan<br>2) Location : Temporary access for mainroad Mariuk Tambakdahan<br>3) Description : Watering of work area<br>4) Photo and Coordinates :<br>6.314862°S 107.812466°E | See the Monitoring Result No.21.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Conduct watering on access roads periodically.<br>2) Location: Ramp 03 Area<br>3) Description: Grab sampling result show that the PM10 slightly below the limits (24 hours standard monitoring) and PM2.5 below the limits (24 hours standard monitoring). It can be affected by wind |

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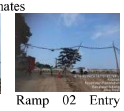
| | | | | | | **PK-1**<br>PP | **PK-2**<br>Waskita - Abipraya | **PK-3**<br>HK - JAKON | **PK-4**<br>WIKA - Adhi |
| | | | | The Contractor shall prepare "A Dust Control Plan for each Construction Package (CP)" and it must be approved internally by PMU(DGH) before construction activities | | | | | direction, weather, and the traffic activity at Pantura National Roads. To minimize the dust, we committed to conduct watering at work access and at the area that potentially raises the dust.<br>4) Photo and Coordinates<br> <br>6°16'50''S 107°51'38''E<br> <br>6°16'52''S 107°51'49''E) |
| 22. | Increased noise level | Use of equipment that uses engines (machines) | Noise that occurs does not exceed the Noise Threshold Value:<br>• Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Regulation Number 13 of 2011 concerning Threshold Values for Physical and Chemical Factors in the Workplace, for project workers.<br><br>Exposure Time / dB(A)<br>8 Hour: 85<br>4: 88<br>2: 91<br>1: 94<br><br>• Noise Quality Standard KepMen LH No. 48 of 1996 concerning the Noise Level Standard of 55 dB(A) (residential designation) | Based on the Construction and Building Guidelines No.010/BM/2009 concerning Guidelines for Monitoring Environmental Management in the Road Sector. Namely:<br>• Before carrying out structures work, it is necessary to notify local residents of activities and comfort disturbances.<br>• The time setting for work is during working hours from 07.00 – 17.00 | Location:<br>Work equipment used in construction of the Toll Road construction<br><br>Period:<br>During the construction of the Toll Road. | To prevent increased of noise level, the project personnel didn't mobilize heavy equipment later than 5 pm. The project personnel also discuss and inform to local resident about project activity. | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | 1)Taken Mitigation Measures : Before carrying out structures work, it is necessary to notify local residents of activities and comfort disturbances, The time setting for work is during working hours from 07.00 – 17.00<br>2)Location: Mariuk, Construction Projet<br>3) Description: Conduct tool box meeting before activity to discuss about working hours<br>4)Photo and Coordinates<br>6.314862°S 107.812466°E<br> | See the Monitoring Result No.22.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Make an announcement to local resident regarding construction activity, and manage the working hours.<br>2) Location: All construction area<br>3) Description: No issue regarding the noise level during transport/activities of heavy equipment or materials.<br>4) Photo and Coordinates<br>(Coordinates: 6°16'49"S 107°51'44"E)<br> |
| 23. | Increase in surface flow (run off) | Land preparation (change in land cover type). | The run off flow does not lead to settlements or rice fields. | Complete with drainage network on the left and right of the toll road. | Location:<br>ROW boundary with the surrounding land.<br><br>Period:<br>During the construction of the Toll Road. | The project carried out monitoring of run off flow and make sure that the surface flow (run off) does not lead to settlements or rice field | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | See the Monitoring Result No.23.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measure : Complete with drainage network<br>2) Location : Temporary access for mainroad Mariuk Tambakdahan<br>3) Description : Temporary drainage already conducted in construction area<br>4) Photo and Coordinates :<br>6.314862°S 107.812466°E<br> | See the Monitoring Result No.23.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Provide temporary drainage at construction area.<br>2) Location: All construction area<br>3) Description: Temporary drainage already provide around construction area. WIKA-ADHI JO is committed to conducting routine maintenance of temporary drainage around the construction area to prevent flooding in the rice field and residents.<br>4) Photo and Coordinates<br>Drainage maintenance at Ramp 04<br> |
| 24. | Function of drainage/irrigation | Land preparation. | The function of the irrigation network is not disturbed. | Based on the Construction and Building Guidelines No: 010/BM/2009 concerning Guidelines for Monitoring Environmental Management in the Road Sector, namely:<br>Equip with culverts | Location:<br>Crossing points with irrigation canals.<br><br>Period:<br>During the construction of the | The project carried out monitoring of drainage network and ensure that irrigation network is not disturbed caused of project activity | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | See the Monitoring Result No.24.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measure : The function of the irrigation network is not disturbed<br>2) Location : Temporary access for mainroad Mariuk Tambakdahan<br>3) Description : Visually the condition is still good | See the Monitoring Result No.24.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Monitor the existing drainage and install the culvert if needed.<br>2) Location: Ramp 03 and Warehouse<br>3) Description: Because there are borpile works that conduct near the existing drainage |

| No. | Environmental Impact Managed | Source of Impact | Impact of Success Indicators | Environmental Management Forms of Management | Environmental Management Location and Period | Management/Mitigation Implementation | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | **PK-1**<br>PP | **PK-2**<br>Waskita - Abipraya | **PK-3**<br>HK - JAKON | **PK-4**<br>WIKA - Adhi |
| | | | | | Toll Road. | | | 4) Photo and Coordinates :<br>6.3134586°S 107.820873°E<br> | at Ramp 3 Area, we construct temporary drainage to ensure the flow of water in good condition.<br>4) Photo and Coordinates<br>Ramp 03 Area<br>(Coordinates: 6°16'51"S 107°51'42"E)<br> |
| 25. | Disturbance of local accessibility | Land preparation and main road construction. | Access to residents remains smooth/unbroken. | Construction of flyovers and/or underpasses and JPOs on community access roads (existing roads). | Location:<br>Public roads crossing points..<br><br>Period:<br>During the construction of the Toll Road and Appurtenances | The project carried out monitoring of local accessibility and ensure that the access to residents remains smooth/unbroken | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | See the Monitoring Result No.25.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measure : Access to residents remains smooth/unbroken<br>2) Location : Temporary access for mainroad Mariuk Tambakdahan<br>3) Description : Access to residents remains smooth<br>4) Photo and Coordinates :<br>6.3134586°S 107.820873°E<br> | See the Monitoring Result No.25.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Provide alternative roads if needed.<br>2) Location: Kotasari Village Near Construction Area<br>3) Description: Still no activity and no disturbance of local accessibility<br>4) Photo and Coordinates<br> <br>6°16'51"S<br>107°51'45"E<br> <br>6°16'52"S<br>107°51'47"E |
| 26. | Disruption of utility Land preparation. | Land preparation. | The crossed utilities remain uninterrupted/interrupted. | Based on the Construction and Building Guidelines No: 010/BM/2009 concerning Guidelines for Monitoring Environmental Management in the Road Sector, namely:<br>Coordinate with owners of potentially disturbed or damaged utilities prior to land clearing | Location:<br>Crossing points with public utilities (PLN network and telecommunications.<br><br>Period:<br>During the construction of the Toll Road. | The project carried out monitoring of oublic utilities (PLN) network and telecommunication and ensure that the utility uninterrupted | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | See the Monitoring Result No.26.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measure : No disruption of utility<br>2) Location : Temporary access for mainroad Mariuk Tambakdahan<br>3) Description : Utilities are still in good condition<br>4) Photo and Coordinates :<br>6.3134586°S 107.820873°<br> | See the Monitoring Result No.26.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Coordinate with utility's owner regarding the relocation of the utilities.<br>2) Location: Ramp 03 and Ramp 02/01<br>3) Description: The utility at PK 4 that have been identified are cables (power cables & telecommunication cables) that installed in the opening entry/exit access. It is observed that there is no disturbance of the utility. WIKA – ADHI JO has been coordinated with related authorities and some utilities already dismantled and moved to the safe area.<br>4) Photo and Coordinates<br> <br>Ramp 03 Entry Access<br>  <br>Ramp 02 Entry Access |
| 27. | Deterioration environmental sanitation | Domestic and LB3 waste generation. | Domestic and LB3 waste generation can be controlled | Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.12/Menlhk/Setjen/PLB.3/5/2020 | Location:<br>Site of work in progress | The project provide temporary toxic and hazardous waste storage, provide 2 colours trash bin and collaborate with Environmental Office (Dinas Lingkungan Hidup) | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | 1)Taken Mitigation Measures: Providing LB3 TPS, Provide a trash can and periodically the waste is transported to the outside of the Basecamp site (TPA)<br>2)Location: Site of work in progress | See the Monitoring Result No.27.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Provide thrash bins, conduct general cleaning program periodically, and transport the waste to landfill area (TPA). |

| No. | Environmental Impact Managed | Source of Impact | Impact of Success Indicators | Environmental Management Forms of Management | Environmental Management Location and Period | Management/Mitigation Implementation | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | PK-1<br>PP | PK-2<br>Waskita - Abipraya | PK-3<br>HK - JAKON | PK-4<br>WIKA - Adhi |
| | | | | concerning Storage of Hazardous and Toxic Waste, namely:<br>• Providing LB3 TPS;<br>Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, namely:<br>• Provide a trash can and periodically the waste is transported to the outside of the Basecamp site (TPA)<br><br>The Contractor shall prepare "Waste Management Plan for each Construction Package (CP)" and it must be approved internally by PMU(DGH) before construction activities. | Period:<br>During the construction of the Toll Road. | | | 3)Description: It is observed that there is no B3 waste spilled at construction area and provide waste bins<br>4)Photo and Coordinates :<br>6.3134586°S 107.820873°E<br> | 2) Location: All construction area<br>3) Description: It is observed that there is no spilled<br>waste or work materials at construction area.<br>4) Photo and Coordinates<br> Waste Bins at construction area<br> Solid waste collecting activity |
| 28. | Increased prevalence of disease | Implementation of Toll Road construction | The decrease in air quality and increase in noise level do not cause disturbance to the health of the community around the toll road route | Based on the Construction and Building Guidelines No: 010/BM/2009 concerning Guidelines for Monitoring Environmental Management in the Road Sector, namely:<br>▪ Periodic maintenance of vehicle engines<br>▪ EHS management plan for labors will be developed and complied with complying national laws and standards. EHS lectures will be held..etc.<br>▪ Provide employees EHS (OHS) measurements (supply personal protective equipment, provide EHS lecture including covid-19 and HIV measurement, and accident countermeasure). | Location:<br>Equipment used to support the implementation of the Toll Road construction.<br><br>*EHS lecture(s) shall be given to surrounding inhabitants<br><br>Period:<br>During the construction of the Toll Road. | Health monitoring of workers is carried out to determine complaints experienced by workers in the field, by checking vital signs and give vitamins.<br> | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | See the Monitoring Result No.28.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measure : Provide EHS lecture<br>2) Location : Basecamp<br>3) Description : Ehs lecture was conducted to the employees<br>4) Photo and Coordinates<br>6.3134586°S 107.820873°E<br> | See the Monitoring Result No.28.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Conduct socialization and testing regarding the disease such as HIV/AIDS.<br>2) Location: Site Office<br>3) Description: Socialization regarding HIV/AIDS was held. The number of workers/staff tested for HIV/AIDS was 12 with all negative results<br>4) Photo and Coordinates<br>HIV/AIDS and STI Socialization by Pusakanagara Health Center Team<br> HIV/AIDS and STI Socialization by Pusakanagara Health Center Team (6°16'51"S 107°51'44"E)<br> HIV/AIDS examination by Pusakanagara Health Center Team (6°16'51"S 107°51'44"E) |
| E. Construction of Supporting Facilities | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. | Deterioration of air quality | Use of equipment that uses engines | Emissions released by work equipment comply with applicable regulations | Based on the Construction and Building Guidelines No: 010/BM/2009 concerning Guidelines for Monitoring Environmental Management in the Road Sector, namely:<br>• Project vehicle speed regulation.<br>• Watering regularly, when the activity location is in dusty conditions.<br>• Clean up dirt and/or cover the tailgate | Location:<br>Work equipment used for the construction of Supporting Facilities<br><br>Period:<br>During the construction of Supporting Facilities | The activities have not yet started. | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | 1) Taken Mitigation Measure : Project vehicle speed regulation<br>2) Location : Temporary access for mainroad Mariuk Tambakdahan<br>3) Descripstion : Installation of the vehicle speed limit signs when crossing the road<br>4) Photo and Coordinates<br>6.3134586°S 107.820873°<br> | Same as No. 21 |
| 30. | Increased noise | Level Piling | Noise that occurs does not exceed the Noise Threshold Value:<br>• Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Regulation Number 13 of 2011 concerning Threshold | Based on the Construction and Building Guidelines No.010/BM/2009 concerning Guidelines for Monitoring Environmental Management in the Road Sector. Namely:<br>• Before carrying out overpass work, | Location:<br>Work equipment used in for the construction of Supporting Facilities. | The activities have not yet started. | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | 1)Taken Mitigation Measures: Before carrying out overpass work, it is necessary to notify local residents of activities and comfort disturbances, The time setting for work is during working hours from 07.00 – 17.00<br>2)Location: Work equipment used in for the | Same as No. 22 |

| No. | Environmental Impact Managed | Source of Impact | Impact of Success Indicators | Environmental Management Forms of Management | Environmental Management Location and Period | Management/Mitigation Implementation | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | PK-1<br>PP | PK-2<br>Waskita - Abipraya | PK-3<br>HK - JAKON | PK-4<br>WIKA - Adhi |
| | | | Values for Physical and Chemical Factors in the Workplace, for project workers.<br><table><tr><td colspan="2">Exposure Time</td><td>dB(A)</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Hr</td><td>85</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td></td><td>88</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td></td><td>91</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td></td><td>94</td></tr></table>• Noise Quality Standard KepMen LH No. 48 of 1996 concerning the Noise Level Standard of 55 dB(A) (residential designation) | it is necessary to notify local residents of activities and comfort disturbances.<br>• The time setting for work is during working hours from 07.00 – 17.00<br>• The Contractor shall prepare "A Dust Control Plan for each Construction Package (CP)" and it must be approved internally by PMU(DGH) before construction activities | Period:<br>During the construction of Supporting Facilities | | | construction of Supporting Facilities.<br>3)Description: The construction of structure hasn't commenced but we conduct toolbox meeting everyday to communicate the time for work<br>4)Photo and Coordinates<br>6.3134586°S 107.820873°E<br> | |
| 31. | Deterioration environmental sanitation | Domestic and LB3 waste generation. | Domestic and LB3 waste generation can be controlled | Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.12/Menlhk/Setjen/PLB.3/5/2020 concerning Storage of Hazardous and Toxic Waste, namely:<br>• Providing LB3 TPS;<br>Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, namely:<br>• Provide a trash can and periodically the waste is transported to the outside of the Basecamp site (TPA)<br>• The Contractor shall prepare "Waste Management Plan for each Construction Package (CP)" and it must be approved internally by PMU(DGH) before construction activities | Location:<br>Site of work in progress<br><br>Period:<br>During the construction of Supporting Facilities | The activities have not yet started. | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | 1)Taken Mitigation Measures: Providing LB3 TPS, Provide a trash can and periodically the waste is transported to the outside of the Basecamp site (TPA)<br>2)Location: Site of work in progress<br>3)Description: It is observed that there is no B3 waste spilled at construction area and provide waste bins<br>4)Photo and Coordinates<br>6.3134586°S 107.820873°E<br> | See the Monitoring Result No.31.<br>1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Provide thrash bins, conduct general cleaning program periodically, and transport the waste to landfill area (TPA).<br>2) Location: All construction area<br>3) Description: It is observed that there is no spilled waste or work materials at construction area.<br>4) Photo and Coordinates<br> <br>Waste Bins at construction area<br> <br>Solid waste collecting activity |
| 32. | Increased prevalence of disease | Implementation of supporting facility construction. | Deterioration air quality and increasing noise levels do not cause disturbance to the health of the people around Public roads crossing points. | Based on the Construction and Building Guidelines No: 010/BM/2009 concerning Guidelines for Monitoring Environmental Management in the Road Sector, namely:<br>• Limiting the speed of the transport truck vehicle (max. 40 km/hour);<br>• Carry out periodic watering on access roads traversed by material transport vehicles (especially dirt roads). | Location:<br>Equipment used to support the implementation of supporting facility construction.<br><br>Period:<br>During the construction of Supporting Facilities | The activities have not yet started. | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | Data collection has not been conducted this period | Same with No.28 |
| 33. | Disturbance of utilities | Execution of overpass and underpass building construction. | The crossed utilities remain uninterrupted/ interrupted. | Based on the Construction and Building Guidelines No: 010/BM/2009 concerning Guidelines for Monitoring Environmental Management in the Road Sector, namely:<br>▪ Coordinate with owners of potentially disturbed or damaged utilities prior to land clearing | Location:<br>Public roads crossing points.<br><br>Period:<br>During the construction of Supporting Facilities | The activities have not yet started. | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | 1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Coordinate with owners of potentially disturbed or damaged utilities prior to land clearing<br>2) Location: Public roads crossing points.<br>3) Description: Utilities that crossing with access in and out of the project in good condition<br>4) Photo and Coordinates<br>6.3134586°S 107.820873°E | Same with No.26 |

| No. | Environmental Impact Managed | Source of Impact | Impact of Success Indicators | Environmental Management Forms of Management | Environmental Management Location and Period | Management/Mitigation Implementation | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | **PK-1**<br>PP | **PK-2**<br>Waskita - Abipraya | **PK-3**<br>HK - JAKON | **PK-4**<br>WIKA - Adhi |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 34. | Local accessibility disturbance | Implementation of overpass and underpass building construction. | Access to residents remains smooth/unbroken. | Based on Construction and Building Guidelines No: 010/BM/2009 concerning Guidelines for Monitoring Environmental Management in the Road Sector, namely:<br>• provide diversion roads (emergency roads), during construction of permanent flyovers/underpasses for community accessibility.<br>• installation of lighting on flyover and underpass construction sites,<br>• project site fencing,<br>• Implementation socialization (banner installation). | Location:<br>Crossing points with public utilities (PLN network and telecommunications.<br><br>Period:<br>During the construction of Supporting Facilities | The activities have not yet started. | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | 1) Taken Mitigation Measures : installation of lighting on flyover and underpass construction sites.<br>2) Location: Crossing points with public utilities (PLN network and telecommunications.<br>3) Description: The underpass construction hasn't commenced yet | See the Monitoring Result No.34.<br>1)Taken Mitigation Measures: Provide alternative roads if needed.<br>2) Location: Kotasari Village Near Construction Area<br>3) Description: No disturbance of local accessibility. Thus, the alternative road is not necessary. |
| 35. | Increased vibration | Implementation of overpass and underpass building construction. | The vibrations caused by the pile driving do not damage the buildings around the pile point. | At the piling point near settlements, use a non-vibrating pile driver (hydraulic pile driver). | Location:<br>At the point of underpass/flyover construction.<br><br>Period:<br>During the construction of Supporting Facilities | The activities have not yet started. | (The contractor has not yet prepared reports on environmental management.) | The construction of structure hasn't commenced | 1) Taken Mitigation Measures: Using nonvibrating pile driver or evacuate the resident near construction activity.<br>2) Location: All construction area<br>3) Description: No Piling activity using hammer/ hydraulic. |

CP: Construction Package

Source: Approved RKL for Construction of the Patimban Access Toll Road. (approved in 2022)

# APPENDIX 2

Plan Schedule of Environmental Reporting

## Table of Schedule for Monitoring and Submission Report (as of June 2024)

| Executor & Supervision | Commence of Work | Baseline Survey | Approval CEMP | Report Type | Note for time submission | Report Submission | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 2023 | | 2024 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2026 | | |
| | | | | | | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar |
| PK1 | 3rd of Jan, 2024 | 27-31, Jan, 2024 | 1st of Feb. 2024 (as SMKK package) | Monthly | in 1st week on max date 3 | | | Submitted | Submitted | Submitted | Submitted | Submitted | Submitted | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Finalize |
| | | | | Quarterly | Max the 2nd week | | | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | 4th month | Submitted | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | Finalize |
| | | | | Semi Annual | 3rd -4th week | | | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | 4th month | 5th month | Sampling | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | 4th month | Sampling | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | 4th month | Sampling | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | 4th month | Sampling | Submission | 1st month | Finalize |
| PK2 | 3rd of Jan, 2024 | 2-4, Feb, 2024 | 1st of Mar. 2024 | Monthly | in 1st week on max date 3 | | | | Submitted | Submitted | Submitted | Submitted | Submitted | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Finalize |
| | | | | Quarterly | Max the 2nd week | | | | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | Submitted | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | Finalize |
| | | | | Semi Annual | 3rd -4th week | | | | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | 5th month | Sampling | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | 4th month | Sampling | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | 4th month | Sampling | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | 4th month | Sampling | Submission | 1st month | Finalize |
| PK3 | 22nd of Jan, 2024 | 23 Feb and 2 of March | 19 of Mar. 2024 | Monthly | in 1st week on max date 3 | | | | Submitted | Submitted | Submitted | Submitted | Submitted | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Finalize |
| | | | | Quarterly | Max the 2nd week | | | | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | Submitted | 2nd month | 3rd month | Submission | 2nd month | 3rd month | Submission | 2nd month | 3rd month | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | Finalize |
| | | | | Semi Annual | 3rd -4th week | | | | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | 4th month | Sampling | Submitted | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | 4th month | Sampling | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | 4th month | Sampling | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | 4th month | Sampling | Submission | 1st month | Finalize |
| PK4 | 6th of Nov, 2023 | 2-6, Oct, 2023 | 19th of Dec. 2023 | Monthly | in 1st week on max date 3 | | Submitted | Submitted | Submitted | Submitted | Submitted | Submitted | Submitted | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Submission | Finalize |
| | | | | Quarterly | Max the 2nd week | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | Submitted | 2nd month | 3rd month | Submitted | 2nd month | 3rd month | Submission | 2nd month | 3rd month | Submission | 2nd month | 3rd month | Submission | 2nd month | 3rd month | Submission | 2nd month | 3rd month | Submission | 2nd month | 3rd month | Submission | 2nd month | 3rd month | Submission | Finalize |
| | | | | Semi Annual | 3rd -4th week | 1st month | Sampling | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | 4th month | Sampling | Submitted | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | Sampling | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | 4th month | Sampling | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | 4th month | Sampling | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | Finalize |
| Core Team | | | | Quarterly | | | | 1st month | 2nd month | 3rd month | Submitted | 1st month | 2nd month | Submitted | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | 1st month | 2nd month | Submission | 1st month | Finalize |

# APPENDIX 3

Laboratory Certificates of Environmental Monitoring Result

Oriental Consultants Global in Association with PT. Virama Karya (PERSERO),PT. Jaya CM,PT. Wahana Mitra Amerta,PT. Anugerah Kridapradana

# PACKAGE 1

# PACKAGE 2

# PACKAGE 3

# PACKAGE 4

WIKA - ADHI JOINT OPERATION

# 11.Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) Report

# LAPORAN PEMANTAUAN PEMBEBASAN LAHAN DAN PEMUKIMAN KEMBALI

*LAND AQUISITION AND RESETTELEMENT MONITORING REPORT*

## PEMANTAUAN INTERNAL

*INTERNAL MONITORING*

## PEMBANGUNAN JALAN TOL AKSES PATIMBAN

*PATIMBAN ACCESS TOLL ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT*

## PERIODE APRIL – JUNI 2024

*PERIOD APRIL - JUNE 2024*

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# 1. PENDAHULUAN

## 1.1. Latar Belakang

Jalan Tol Akses Patimban dengan Panjang 37,05 km merupakan *solicited project* yang menghubungkan Pelabuhan Patimban dengan Jalan Tol Trans Jawa ruas Cikopo – Palimanan. Jalan Tol Akses Patimban merupakan Proyek Strategis Nasional (PSN) yang termuat dalam Perpres Nomor 109 Tahun 2020. Dari total 37,05 km yang akan dibangun, 14,11 km akan dibangun oleh BUJT dan 22,94 km akan dibangun oleh Pemerintah. Jalan tol ini melewati 10 kecamatan dan 20 desa yang berada di Provinsi Jawa Barat yang dimulai dari Desa Sawangan, Kecamatan Cipendeuy, terkoneksi dengan Jalan Tol Cikampek-Palimanan di sisi selatan, dan berakhir di Desa Kotasari, Kecamatan Pusakanagara menuju Pelabuhan Patimban pada sisi utara dengan melewati area pemukiman, pertanian, perkebunan dan pusat ekonomi lainnya.

Konstruksi fisik proyek ini memerlukan lahan yang akan berdampak pada kehidupan masyarakat karena hilang atau berkurangnya aset lahan yang mereka miliki. Sebagian masyarakat terpaksa harus pindah dari lokasi yang ditempati saat ini, sehingga adanya proyek jalan tol akses Patimban berpotensi menimbulkan dampak sosial dan ekonomi bagi petani dan masyarakat di sekitar pembangunan.

Kesepakatan masyarakat untuk melepaskan tanah dan aset untuk proyek ini merupakan hal penting. Untuk itu, perlu dipastikan ganti kerugian yang mereka terima mampu mempertahankan atau meningkatkan kualitas hidup mereka, baik dari sisi sosial maupun ekonomi. Dengan demikian, kegiatan monitoring menjadi hal penting untuk memantau kondisi sosial dan ekonomi warga terkena dampak (WTD) setelah mereka memperoleh ganti kerugian.

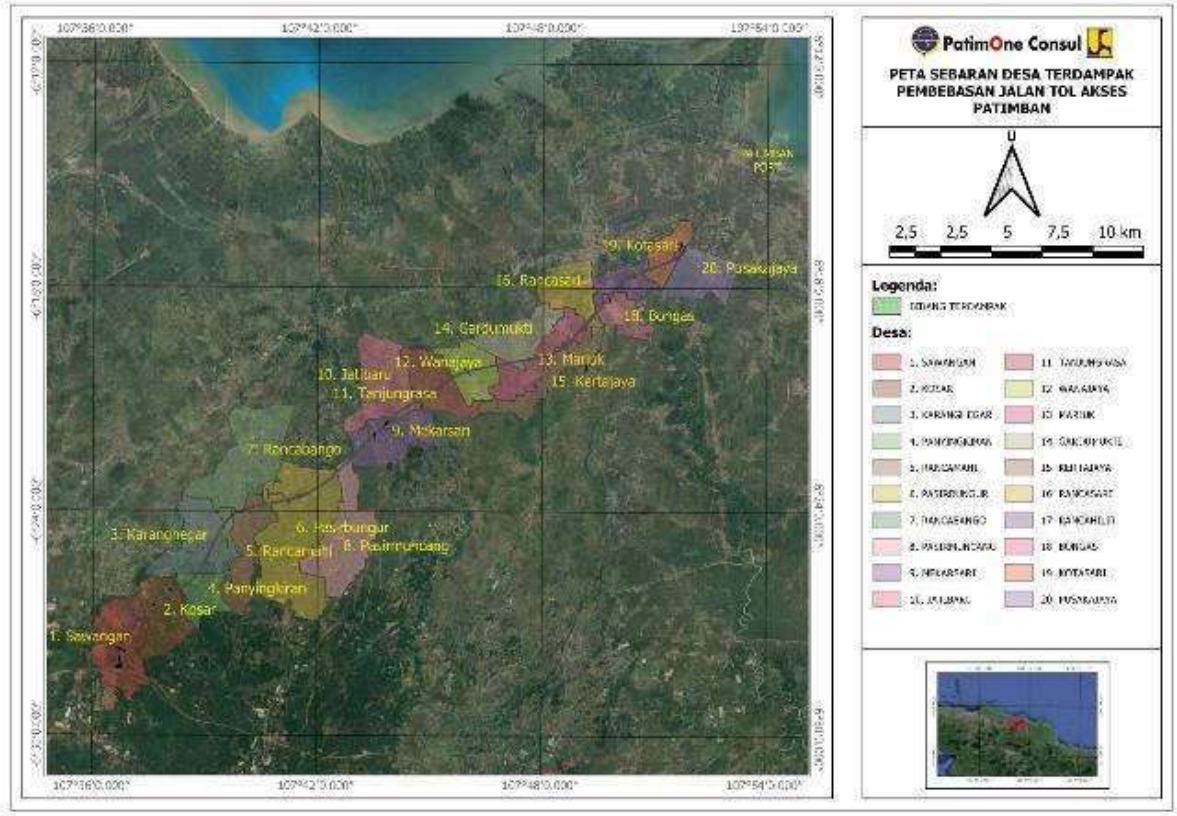
# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

Patimban Access Toll Road Construction Project with total length 37,05 km is a solicited project that connects Patimban Port with Java Island Trans toll through Cikopo-Palimanan. This project is a National Strategic Project mentioned in Presidential Regulation Number 109 Year 2020. It covers total 37.05 km length, which 14.11 km will be built by BUJT, and 22.94 km will be built by government. This toll road passes through 10 sub-districts and 20 villages in Subang Regency, West Java Province, starting from Sawangan Village, Cipendeuy District, connected to the Cikampek-Palimanan Toll Road on the south side, and ending in Kotasari Village, Pusakanagara District towards Patimban Port on the north side by passing through residential areas, agriculture, plantations and other economic centers.

The physical project construction needs a wide area that will affect the local people's condition, caused by decrease in both land and livelihood. Some of them also forcefully should be relocated from their original place to other area. In short, this Patimban access toll road project will potentially affect socio-economic sector for local people, particularly farmers.

Community agreement to release land and assets for this project is essential. For this reason, it is necessary to ensure that the compensation they receive is able to maintain or improve their quality of life, both from a social and economic perspective. Thus, monitoring activities are important to monitor the social and economic conditions of affected peoples after they receive compensation.




**Gambar 1-1. Peta Sebaran Desa Terdampak Pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban**
*Figure 1-1. Map of Village Distribution Affected by Patimban Access Toll Road Development*

Hasil monitoring dapat menunjukkan status kondisi sosial dan ekonomi WTD setelah pelaksanaan ganti kerugian. Hasilnya, dapat dimanfaatkan Pemerintah dalam merumuskan kebijakan ganti kerugian untuk kegiatan yang sama pada waktu yang akan datang. Hasil monitoring juga diharapkan dapat dimanfaatkan untuk memberikan saran kepada Pemerintah dalam melakukan upaya mitigasi atau penanggulangan terhadap dampak negatif yang muncul akibat aktivitas pengadaan lahan, pemukiman kembali, dan ganti kerugian.

Salah satu upaya untuk mengurangi dampak sosial-ekonomi pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban, saat ini sedang dilakukan adalah Program Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian (Livelihood Restoration Program – LRP). Pelaksanaan LRP sesuai dengan rekomendasi dari 1) Dokumen Rencana Pembebasan Lahan (LARAP) Pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban,

The monitoring outcome can demonstrate the socio-economic conditions of the affected individuals following the receipt of compensation. Additionally, the government can use the findings to develop compensation policies for comparable future activities. Furthermore, the results can be used to advise the government on implementing mitigation strategies and managing the negative effects of land acquisition, housing relocation, and compensation.

One of the attempts to minimize the socio-economy impacts caused by Patimban Access Toll Road project is Livelihood Restoration Program – LRP. LRP is implemented based on recommendation from 1) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) for Patimban Access issued in May 2022 and 2) JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social

Mei 2022 dan 2) *JICA Guideline for Environmental and Social Considerations* yang menjadi acuan dokumen LARAP. Terkait program pemulihan mata pencaharian bagi Warga Terkena Dampak (WTD) yang diusulkan, Pemerintah melalui Direktorat Jenderal Bina Marga Kementerian PUPR, menyelenggarakan LRP.

LRP adalah program yang bertujuan untuk mengurangi dampak sosial ekonomi dalam pelaksanaan proyek pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban dengan sasaran utamanya adalah kelompok rentan, rumah tangga yang terkena dampak dan Warga Terkena Dampak (WTD) yang terkena dampak proyek di Kabupaten Subang, Provinsi Jawa Barat. Program ini diharapkan dapat memberikan alternatif mata pencaharian sebagai pengganti mata pencaharian utama ataupun sebagai sumber pendapatan sampingan. Atas dasar inilah pemantauan terhadap kondisi mata pencaharian WTD dilakukan. Dan laporan ini merupakan laporan untuk periode April - Juni 2024.

Considerations to which the LARAP referred. Regarding the proposed livelihood restoration program for the Affected People (APs), Government through Directorate General of Highways Ministry of Public Works and Housing, implement LRP.

LRP is a program that aims to minimize social impact during the Patimban Access Toll Road construction with the main targets including vulnerable group, affected household (AHs) and affected people (APs) who are affected by the project located in Subang, West Java Province. This program is expected to provide alternative livelihood as an alternative for the main livelihood or as an additional livelihood. Considering this, the affected people's livelihood condition monitoring is implemented. This report is a for the period of April - June 2024.

### 1.2. Maksud dan Tujuan

Maksud dan tujuan dilaksanakannya pamantauan internal adalah untuk melakukan proses pemantauan pada beberapa komponen sebagai berikut:

### 1.2 Purpose and Objectives

The purpose and objectives of internal monitoring is to carry out the monitoring process on the following components:

**Tabel 1-1. Maksud dan Tujuan Internal *Monitoring***

*Table 1-1. Purpose dan Objectives of Internal Monitoring*

| **Komponen Pemantauan**<br>*Monitoring items* | **Gambaran Umum**<br>*Overview* |
|---|---|
| 1. Pogres pembebasan lahan<br>*Progress of land acquisition* | Progres pembebasan lahan ditinjau berdasarkan desa dan jenis kepemilikan dalam hal luas dan jumlah bidang.<br>*The progress of land acquisition is monitored by village and by ownership type in terms of area and number of plots.* |
| 2. Progres pembayaran uang ganti Kerugian<br>*Progress of compensation payment* | Progres pembayaran ganti kerugian kepada pemilik dan penggarap ditinjau berdasarkan desa.<br>*The progress of compensation payment to landowners and tenants is monitored by village.* |
| 3. Progres relokasi rumah<br>*Progress of house relocation* | Progres relokasi rumah yang ditinjau berdasarkan desa dan tempat relokasi yang tercatat.<br>*The progress of house relocation is monitored by village and the location where they relocated to is recorded.* |

| **Komponen Pemantauan**<br>*Monitoring items* | **Gambaran Umum**<br>*Overview* |
|---|---|
| 4. Progres Partisipasi LRP<br>*Progress of LRP participation* | Progres partisipasi LRP ditinjau berdasarkan desa dan kategori Warga Terkena Dampak (pemilik/penyewa/pekerja).<br>*The progress of LRP participation is monitored by village and by affected people type (landowner/ tenant/ worker).* |
| 5. Pelaksanaan LRP<br>*LRP implementation* | Progres pemantauan pelaksanaan LRP.<br>*The progress of LRP implementation is monitored.* |
| 6. Kondisi Mata Pencaharian<br>*Livelihood condition* | Kondisi mata pencaharian dari Warga Terkena Dampak yang disurvei dan dibandingkan dengan kondisi awal sebelum proyek.<br>*The livelihood condition of affected people is surveyed and compared with the baseline before the Project.* |
| 7. Keluhan Warga Terkena Dampak<br>*Complaint from affected people* | Mencatat keluhan dari warga terkena dampak.<br>*The complaint from affected people is recorded.* |

## 2. PERSIAPAN MELAKUKAN PEMANTAUAN

### 2.1. Metodologi Pelaksanaan Pemantauan Internal

Studi internal monitoring akan menggunakan kombinasi metode kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Penelitian kualitatif adalah jenis penelitian yang bertujuan untuk mengumpulkan dan menganalisis data non-numerik (deskriptif) untuk mendapatkan pemahaman tentang realitas sosial individu, termasuk memahami sikap, kepercayaan, dan motivasi. Sedangkan Metode kuantitatif adalah metode yang mengandalkan pengukuran objektif dan analisis matematis (statistik) terhadap sampel data yang diperoleh melalui kuesioner, jejak pendapat, tes, atau instrumen penelitian lainnya. Kedua metode tersebut akan saling melengkapi dalam mengumpulkan dan menganalisis semua informasi yang dibutuhkan.

Komponen pemantauan dan metodologi pada kegiatan survei adalah sebagai berikut:

## 2 INTERNAL MONITORING PREPARATION

### 2.1 Internal Monitoring Methodology

Internal monitoring will combine qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Qualitative research is a methodology that aims to collect and analyze non-numerical (descriptive) data to gain an understanding of individuals' social reality, including attitudes, beliefs, and motivations. On the other hand, quantitative methods are methodologies that rely on objective measurements and mathematical (statistical) analyses of sample data obtained through questionnaires, opinion trails, tests, or other research instruments. These methodologies will complement each other in the collection and analysis of all necessary information.

The Monitoring items and methodology of the survey activities are as follows:

**Tabel 2-1. Komponen dan Metodologi *Internal Monitoring***

*Table 2-1. Internal Monitoring Items and the Methodologies*

| **Komponen Pemantauan**<br>*Monitoring items* | **Gambaran Umum**<br>*Overview* | **Metodologi**<br>*Methodology* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Progres relokasi rumah<br>*Progress of house relocation* | Progres relokasi rumah yang ditinjau berdasarkan desa dan tempat relokasi yang tercatat.<br>*The progress of house relocation is monitored by village and the location where they relocated to is recorded.* | Berdasarkan informasi dari tim pembebasan lahan Ditjen Bina Marga, berikut adalah data yang harus terindentifikasi di lapangan:<br>*Based on the information of the land acquisition team of DGH, following numbers is identified in the field:*<br>(1) Jumlah RTD yang harus direlokasi.<br>*Total number of households that needs to be relocated.*<br>(2) Jumlah RTD yang telah direlokasi.<br>*Number of households that have already relocated.*<br>(3) Alamat relokasi.<br>*The address of the relocation sites.*<br>Progres (%) di atas dihitung dengan membagi (2) dengan (1).<br>*The progress (%) is calculated by dividing (2) by (1) above.* |

| **Komponen Pemantauan**<br>*Monitoring items* | **Gambaran Umum**<br>*Overview* | **Metodologi**<br>*Methodology* |
|---|---|---|
| 2. Kondisi Mata Pencaharian<br>*Livelihood condition* | Kondisi mata pencaharian dari Warga Terkena Dampak yang disurvei dan dibandingkan dengan kondisi awal sebelum proyek.<br>*The livelihood condition of affected people is surveyed and compared with the baseline before the Project.* | Informasi berikut dikumpulkan dari Rumah Tangga Terdampak (RTD) setiap tahunnya.<br>*Following information is collected from the following target households once in a year.*<br><br>(1) Pendapatan bulanan<br>*Monthly income*<br>(2) Mata pencaharian utama dan sampingan<br>*Main and supplemental means of livelihood*<br>(3) Perubahan kondisi tempat tinggal<br>*Changes of living conditions*<br><br>Rumah tangga sasaran:<br>*Target households:*<br><br>Semua rumah tangga yang harus direlokasi (484 rumah tangga pada saat penyusunan LARAP), dan 30% dari warga terkena dampak lainnya.<br>*All households whose houses need to be relocated (484 at the time of preparation of LARAP), and 30% of the other APs.* |
| 3. Keluhan Warga Terkena Dampak<br>*Complaint from affected people* | Mencatat keluhan dari warga terkena dampak.<br>*The complaint from affected people is recorded.* | Keluhan dari warga terkena dampak ditinjau berdasarkan metodologi berikut:<br>*Complaints from affected people are monitored by following methodologies:*<br><br>(1) Keluhan yang diajukan beserta tanggapan tim pembebasan lahan yang dikumpulkan dari tim pembebasan lahan Ditjen Bina Marga.<br>*Grievances submitted for the land acquisition and the responses are collected from the land acquisition team of DGH,*<br>(2) Pendapat umum terhadap proses pembebasan lahan yang dikumpulkan berdasarkan hasil wawancara dengan warga terkena dampak.<br>*General opinions on the land acquisition process are collected through interviews to the affected people.* |

### 2.1.1. Metode Pengumpulan Data (Survei Lapangan)

#### 2.1.1.1. Metode Kuantitatif

a. Relokasi Rumah

Pemantauan relokasi rumah dilaksanakan dengan cara melakukan survei sensus dengan target utamanya adalah semua rumah tangga yang perlu direlokasi, dengan frekuensi survei setiap tiga bulan sekali.

1) Memantau jumlah rumah tangga yang tempat tinggalnya telah direlokasi karena pembebasan lahan. Ada 484 rumah tangga yang diidentifikasi sebagai rumah tangga yang perlu direlokasi berdasarkan LARAP pada tahun 2022 dengan cara survei sensus.
2) Mencatat alamat kontak tempat tinggal yang baru sehingga kondisi mata pencaharian dapat dipantau.

Jumlah target untuk survei sensus berdasarkan LARAP dan jumlah yang diperbarui pada tahun April 2024 terdiri dari:

### 2.1.1 Data Collection Method (Field Survey)

#### 2.1.1.1 Quantitative Method

a. Progress of House Relocation

Monitoring of house relocation is carried out by conducting a census survey with the main target of all households that need to be relocated, with a survey frequency every three months.

1) Monitor the count of households that have already moved residences because of land acquisition. A total of 484 households have been recognized as needing to relocate their homes according to the 2022 LARAP, as indicated in a "census survey."
2) Record the contact address of the new place of residence so that the livelihood conditions could be monitored.

The target number for census survey based on the LARAP and the updated number as of April 2024 are consisting of:

**Tabel 2-2. Jumlah RTD yang Menjadi Sasaran Internal Monitoring (Sensus)**
*Table 2-2. Number of Affected Households for Internal Monitoring Target (Census)*

| NO | KECAMATAN *SUB-DISTRICT* | DESA *VILLAGE* | | Jumlah RTD yang harus direlokasi *Number of AHs that should be relocated* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Pemilik Lahan *Land Owner* | | Penggarap *Tenant* | | Jumlah *Total* | |
| | | | | LARAP 2022 | Updated 2024 | LARAP 2022 | Updated 2024 | LARAP 2022 | Updated 2024 |
| 1 | PUSAKANAGARA | 1 | KOTASARI | 51 | 38 | - | - | 51 | 38 |
| 2 | PUSAKAJAYA | 2 | PUSAKAJAYA | 1 | 0 | - | - | 1 | - |
| 3 | PAMANUKAN | 3 | BONGAS | 16 | 7 | - | 0 | 16 | 7 |
| | | 4 | RANCAHILIR | 3 | 2 | - | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| | | 5 | RANCASARI | - | 0 | 5 | - | 5 | - |
| 4 | TAMBAKDAHAN | 6 | KERTAJAYA | 25 | 8 | 46 | 1 | 71 | 9 |
| | | 7 | TANJUNGRASA | 19 | 9 | - | - | 19 | 9 |
| 5 | CIKAUM | 8 | MEKARSARI | 105 | 53 | 2 | 2 | 107 | 55 |
| 6 | CIPEUNDEUY | 9 | KOSAR | 18 | 10 | - | 1 | 18 | 11 |
| | | 10 | SAWANGAN | 170 | 0 | - | - | 170 | - |
| 7 | PURWADADI | 11 | PASIRBUNGUR | 9 | 0 | 8 | - | 17 | - |
| | | 12 | RANCAMAHI | 1 | 2 | 5 | - | 6 | 2 |
| | | | **TOTAL** | **418** | **-** | **66** | **-** | **484** | **-** |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, 2024*

Pembaharuan angka-angka tersebut baru selesai dilaksanakan pada 5 desa
*Updating the numbers are completed only for 5 villages.*

b. Survei Sosial Ekonomi

Survei sosial ekonomi adalah survei terhadap proses ganti kerugian yang dialami, kondisi ekonomi penduduk, dan persepsi tentang kondisi setelah menerima ganti kerugian yang dilakukan dengan menggunakan kuesioner ke warga terkena dampak (WTD). Target utama yang akan dimonitor adalah:

- **Survei Sensus**: Rumah tangga (pemilik bangunan) yang rumahnya perlu direlokasi (484 rumah tangga pada saat penyusunan LARAP).
- **Survei Sampel:** WTD lainnya (berdasarkan LARAP), terdiri dari pemilik lahan, penggarap dan tenaga kerja yang tidak memiliki bangunan yang akan disurvei secara *purposive* 30% sesuai TOR dari 2.570 WTD dikurangi pemilik lahan dan penggarap yang mempunyai bangunan untuk direlokasi sebanyak 484 WTD, sehingga target sampling adalah sebanyak 626 responden (2.570 - 484 = 2.086 x 30%).

Responden yang akan disurvei secara sampel ditentukan secara purposive yaitu sebanyak minimal 30% dari jumlah total target WTD.

Hal-hal yang akan dimonitor sesuai TOR adalah kondisi mata pencaharian dan pendapatan sebelum kegiatan pengadaan tanah sesuai dengan data dari *technical assisstant* tahun 2022 yang akan dibandingkan dengan *pasca* pengadaan tanah, dengan indikator yang akan dimonitor sebagai berikut:

1) Pendapatan.
2) Mata Pencaharian.
3) Pekerjaan sampingan.
4) Perubahan kehidupan.

Jumlah responden di setiap desa sesuai dengan kategori WTD sebagai berikut:

b. Social Economy Survey

Social survey is a survey about the compensation process, the people economic condition, and the perception about their condition after receiving their compensation will be done through questionnaire distributed to the Affected Peoples. The main targets to be monitored are:

- **Census survey**: All households whose houses need to be relocated (484 at the time of preparation of LARAP), and
- **Sample survey**: The other APs (based LARAP), consisting of landowners, tenants, and workers without buildings to be surveyed was determined purposefully at 30% according to the TOR from 2,570 APs minus landowners and cultivators who have buildings to be relocated, as many as 484 APSs, resulting in a sampling target of 626 (2,570 - 484 = 2,086 x 30%).

Respondents to be surveyed in the sample were determined by purposive method, which is a minimum of 30% of the total number of APs targets.

The items to be monitored based on TOR are livelihood and income before the land acquisition from the technical assisstant in 2022 that will be compared to the condition after the land acquisition, with these indicators to be monitored are as follows:

1) Income.
2) Livelihood.
3) Side job.
4) Life's Change.

The number of respondents in each village according to the APs category is as follows:

**Tabel 2-3. Jumlah WTD Setiap Desa untuk Internal Monitoring (Sampel Survei)**

*Table 2-3. Number of Aps (Affected People) of Each Village for Internal Monitoring (Sample Survey)*

| No | Kecamatan *Sub-District* | Desa *Village* | | Kategori WTD *APs Category* | | | | | | Jumlah / *Total* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Pemilik Lahan / *Land Owners* | | Penggarap / *Tenants* | | Tenaga Kerja / *Workers* | | | |
| | | | | WTD / APs | Responden / *Respondents* | WTD / *APs* | Responden / *Respondents* | WTD / *APs* | Responden / *Respondents* | WTD / *APs* | Responden / *Respondents* |
| 1 | CIPEUNDEUY | 1 | SAWANGAN | 60 | 18 | 11 | 3 | 15 | 5 | 86 | 26 |
| | | 2 | KOSAR | 24 | 7 | - | - | 9 | 3 | 33 | 10 |
| 2 | PABUARAN | 3 | KARANGHEGAR | 90 | 27 | 10 | 3 | 70 | 21 | 170 | 51 |
| 3 | PURWADADI | 4 | PANYINGKIRAN | 78 | 23 | 30 | 9 | 52 | 16 | 160 | 48 |
| | | 5 | RANCAMAHI | 11 | 3 | 19 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 37 | 11 |
| | | 6 | PASIRBUNGUR | 63 | 19 | 68 | 20 | 34 | 10 | 165 | 50 |
| 4 | PATOKBEUSI | 7 | RANCABANGO | 23 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 6 | 44 | 13 |
| 5 | CIKAUM | 8 | PASIRMUNCANG | 29 | 9 | 21 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 70 | 21 |
| | | 9 | MEKARSARI | 56 | 17 | 19 | 6 | 54 | 16 | 129 | 39 |
| 6 | CIASEM | 10 | JATIBARU | 56 | 17 | 13 | 4 | 33 | 10 | 102 | 31 |
| 7 | TAMBAKDAHAN | 11 | TANJUNGRASA | 57 | 17 | 43 | 13 | 53 | 16 | 153 | 46 |
| | | 12 | WANAJAYA | 35 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 60 | 18 | 102 | 31 |
| | | 13 | MARIUK | 49 | 15 | 10 | 3 | 83 | 25 | 142 | 43 |
| | | 14 | GARDUMUKTI | 19 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 5 | 38 | 11 |
| | | 15 | KERTAJAYA | 61 | 18 | 15 | 5 | 73 | 22 | 149 | 45 |
| 8 | PAMANUKAN | 16 | RANCASARI | 11 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 24 | 7 |
| | | 17 | RANCAHILIR | 79 | 24 | 6 | 2 | 73 | 22 | 158 | 47 |
| | | 18 | BONGAS | 62 | 19 | 13 | 4 | 62 | 19 | 137 | 41 |
| 9 | PUSAKANAGARA | 19 | KOTASARI | 76 | 23 | 29 | 9 | 80 | 24 | 185 | 56 |
| 10 | PUSAKAJAYA | 20 | PUSAKAJAYA | 2 | 1 | - | - | | - | 2 | 1 |
| | | | **TOTAL** | **941** | **282** | **322** | **97** | **823** | **247** | **2.086** | **626** |

### 2.1.1.2. Metode Kualitatif

a. Penelitian Lapangan

Untuk melengkapi hasil studi, juga dilakukan penelitian lapangan (metode kualitatif) untuk mengumpulkan data di tingkat desa dan lokasi sub-proyek. Data akan diekstraksi seperti proses ganti kerugian atau implementasi program pemulihan mata pencaharian WTD atau proses penyesuaian WTD dengan perubahan kondisi fisik dan sosial setelah proses pemberian ganti kerugian dan masalah sosial lainnya terkait dengan proyek pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban.

b. Wawancara

Pengumpulan data kualitatif dilakukan dengan wawancara mendalam dengan beberapa informan yang dipilih berdasarkan informasi yang dibutuhkan (*purposive sampling*). Terdapat tiga kriteria dalam melakukan wawancara, yaitu:

1) Wawancara tidak terstruktur, yaitu wawancara bebas di mana peneliti tidak menggunakan pedoman wawancara yang tersusun sistematis dan lengkap untuk pengumpulan datanya. Pedoman wawancara hanya garis besar permasalahan yang akan ditanyakan.
2) Wawancara semi terstruktur, adalah wawancara dimana subjek yang diteliti bisa memberikan jawaban yang bebas dan tidak dibatasi, akan tetapi subjek yang diteliti tidak boleh keluar alur dari tema yang sudah ditentukan.
3) Wawancara informal, yaitu wawancara dimana tidak dipersiapkan terlebih dahulu pertanyaan-pertanyaan, tidak ada persiapan urutan pertanyaan, dan pewawancara yang berkuasa penuh untuk menentukan pertanyaan sesuai dengan poin-poin utama.

Untuk melengkapi kebutuhan data digunakan observasi non partisipatif dalam pengumpulan data.

### 2.1.1.2 Qualitative Method

a. Field Research

To complete the study result, the field research with qualitative method is also used to collect data in the village level and the sub-project location. The data would be extracted such as the compensation process or the affected people livelihood restoration program implementation or their adaptation to the social and physical change after the process of compensation and other related Access Toll Road Patimban project.

b. Interview

The qualitative data collected through in-depth interview with some selected informant based on the needed information (purposive sampling). There are three criteria for conducting interviews, namely:

1) Unstructured interviews, namely free interviews where the researcher does not use a systematic and complete interview guide for data collection. The interview guide only outlines the problems that will be asked.
2) Semi-structured interviews, are interviews where the subject being researched can give free and unrestricted answers, but the subject being researched cannot deviate from the predetermined theme.
3) Informal interviews, namely interviews where questions are not prepared in advance, there is no preparation of the order of questions, and the interviewer has full authority to determine questions according to the main points.

To complete data requirements, non-participatory observation is used in data collection.

## 2.2. Jadwal Pelaksanaan Pemantauan

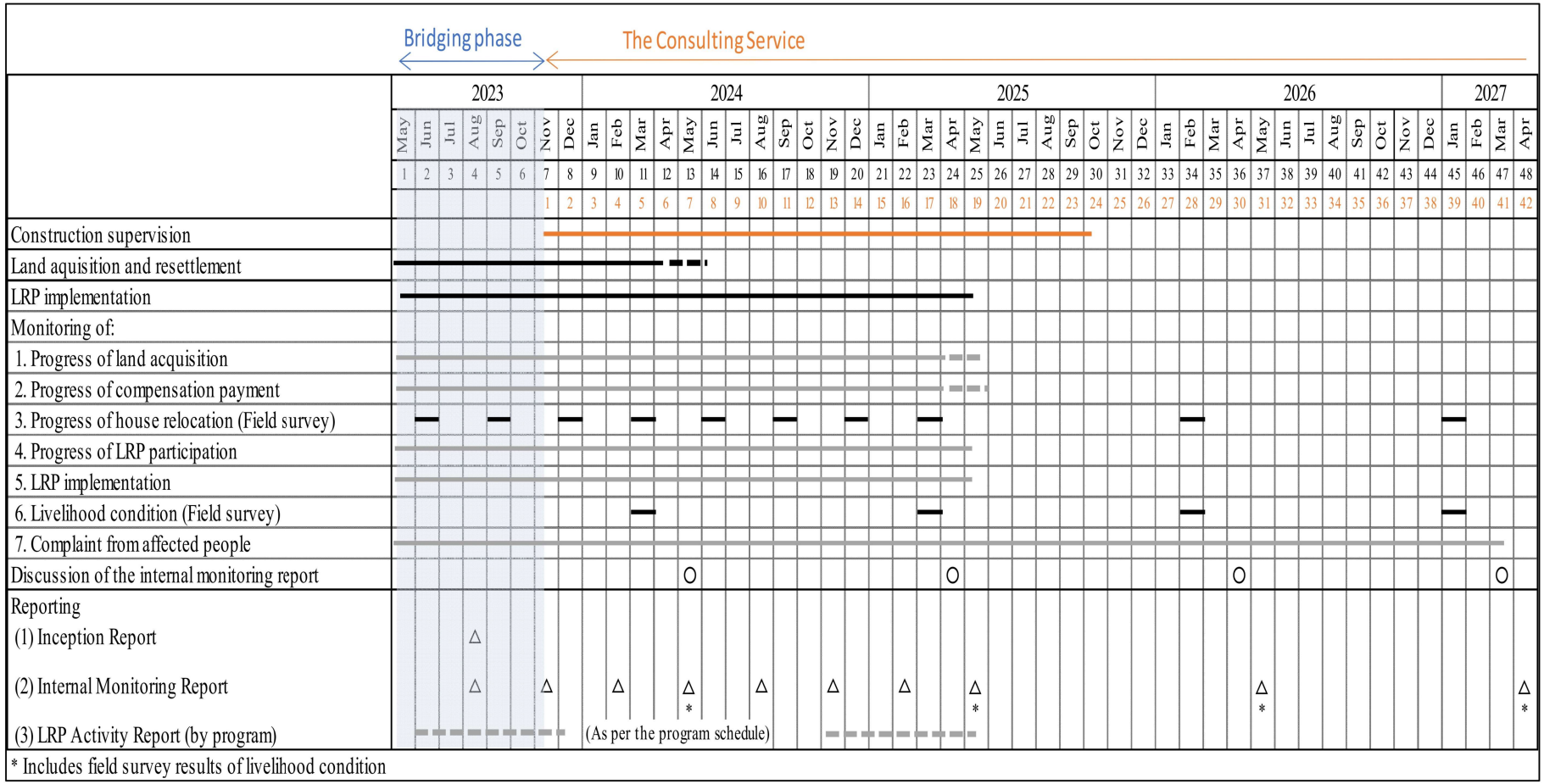
Rencana Kerja Kegiatan Internal Monitoring dapat dilihat pada tabel berikut:

## 2.2 Monitoring Implementation Schedule

The Internal Monitoring Activity Work Plan can be seen in the following table:

**Tabel 2-4. Rencana Kerja Internal Monitoring**

*Table 2-4. Internal Monitoring Workplan*



# 3. PELAKSANAAN INTERNAL MONITORING

## 3.1. Progres Survei Lapangan

Kegiatan survei lapangan sampai periode April 2024 adalah sebagai berikut:

A. Melakukan survei sensus dan sampel.

Sensus yang telah dilaksanakan sampai dengan periode ini, meliputi 8 desa pemilik bangunan yang harus direlokasi yaitu di Desa Kotasari, Tanjungrasa, Rancamahi, Kosar, Mekarsari, Rancahilir, Kertajaya dan Bongas dengan total 133 unit. Sedangkan survei sampel telah dilaksanakan di 18 desa dengan total 628 responden yang terdiri dari pemilik lahan, penggarap dan tenaga kerja. Untuk lebih jelasnya dapat dilihat pada tabel di bawah ini:

# 3 INTERNAL MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION

## 3.1 Progress of Field Survey

Field survey activities until April 2024 period are as follow:

A. Conduct census and sample surveys.

The census that has been carried out up to this period includes 7 villages that own buildings that had to be relocated, namely in the villages of Kotasari, Tanjungrasa, Rancamahi, Kosar, Mekarsari, Rancahilir, Kertajaya dan Bongas with a total of 133 units. Meanwhile, a sample survey was carried out in 18 villages with a total of 628 respondents consisting of landowners, cultivators, and workers. For more details, see the table below:

**Tabel 3-1. Progres Jumlah Target Survei Sosial Ekonomi**
*Table 3-1. Progress of the Target Numbers of Sosio Economic Survey*

| Jenis Survey *Types of Survey* | Kecamatan *Subdistrict* | Desa *Village* | | Kategori WTD *APs Category* | | | | | | Jumlah Total *WTD* *Total Amount of APs* | Jumlah Total Responden *Total Number of Respondents* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Pemilik Lahan *Land Owner* | Jumlah Responden *Number of Respondents* | Penggarap *Tenans* | Jumlah Responden *Number of Respondents* | Tenaga Kerja *Workers* | Jumlah Responden *Number of Respondents* | | |
| SENSUS *CENSUS* | PUSAKANAGARA | 1 | KOTASARI | **38** | **38** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | 38 | **38** |
| | TAMBAKDAHAN | 2 | TANJUNGRASA | **9** | **9** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | 9 | **9** |
| | PURWADADI | 3 | RANCAMAHI | **2** | **2** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | 2 | **2** |
| | CIPEUNDEUY | 4 | KOSAR | **10** | **10** | **1** | **1** | **0** | **0** | 11 | **11** |
| | CIKAUM | 5 | MEKARSARI | **53** | **53** | **2** | **2** | **0** | **0** | 55 | **55** |
| | PAMANUKAN | 6 | RANCAHILIR | **8** | **8** | **1** | **1** | **0** | **0** | 9 | **9** |
| | TAMBAKDAHAN | 7 | KERTAJAYA | **2** | **2** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | 2 | **2** |
| | | | **SUB TOTAL** | **129** | **129** | **4** | **4** | **0** | **0** | **133** | **133** |
| SAMPEL *SAMPLE* | PUSAKANAGARA | 1 | KOTASARI | 76 | 25 | 29 | 9 | 80 | 24 | 185 | 58 |
| | TAMBAKDAHAN | 2 | MARIUK | 49 | 15 | 10 | 2 | 83 | 25 | 142 | 42 |
| | | 3 | WANAJAYA | 35 | 16 | 7 | 2 | 60 | 19 | 102 | 37 |
| | | 4 | TANJUNGRASA | 57 | 18 | 43 | 4 | 53 | 14 | 153 | 36 |
| | | 5 | GARDUMUKTI | 19 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 5 | 38 | 13 |
| | PAMANUKAN | 5 | RANCASARI | 11 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 24 | 10 |
| | PURWADADI | 6 | PASIRBUNGUR | 63 | 24 | 68 | 8 | 34 | 10 | 165 | 42 |
| | | 7 | RANCAMAHI | 11 | 4 | 19 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 37 | 12 |
| | | 9 | PANYINGKIRAN | 78 | 20 | 30 | 3 | 52 | 18 | 160 | 41 |
| | CIKAUM | 10 | PASIRMUNCANG | 29 | 10 | 21 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 70 | 10 |
| | | 11 | MEKARSARI | 56 | 17 | 19 | 1 | 54 | 8 | 129 | 26 |
| | CIPEUNDEUY | 12 | KOSAR | 24 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 33 | 14 |
| | PATOKBEUSI | 13 | RANCABANGO | 23 | 4 | 2 | | 19 | | 44 | 4 |
| | PABUARAN | 14 | KARANGHEGAR | 90 | 20 | 10 | 2 | 70 | 23 | 170 | 45 |
| | PAMANUKAN | 15 | RANCAHILIR | 61 | 17 | 15 | | 73 | 21 | 149 | 38 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TAMBAKDAHAN | 16 | KERTAJAYA | 79 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 73 | 22 | 158 | 44 |
| | | 17 | **PUSAKAJAYA** | 2 | 1 | - | - | | - | 2 | 1 |
| | | 18 | **BONGAS** | 62 | 19 | 13 | 3 | 62 | | 137 | 22 |
| | **SUB TOTAL** | | | **825** | **249** | **298** | **45** | **775** | **201** | **1898** | **495** |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | | | | **954** | **378** | **302** | **49** | **775** | **201** | **2031** | **628** |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, April – Juni 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, April – June 2024*

**Tabel 3-2. Waktu dan Tempat Pelaksanaan Survei**
*Table 3-2. Time and Place of Survey Implementation*

| No | Waktu Pelaksanaan *Implementation Time* | Tempat Pelaksanaan *Place of Implementation* | Jumlah WTD yang disurvey *Number of APss surveyed* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Laki-laki *Male* | Perempuan *Female* | Jumlah *Total* |
| 1 | 3-11 Juli 2023<br>July 3-11, 2023 | Desa Kotasari<br>Kotasari Village | 82 | 14 | 96 |
| 2 | 18-22 Juli 2023<br>July 18-22 2023 | Desa Mariuk Mariuk Village | 36 | 6 | 42 |
| 3 | 7-12 Agustus 2023<br>*August 7-12, 2023* | Desa Pasirbungur<br>*Pasirbungur Village* | 33 | 9 | 42 |
| 4 | 5-7 September 2023<br>*September 5-7, 2023* | Desa Wanajaya<br>*Wanajaya Village* | 27 | 10 | 37 |
| 5 | 5-7 September 2023<br>September 5-7, 2023 | Desa Rancasari<br>*Rancasari Village* | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| 6 | 11-13 September 2023<br>*September 11-13, 2023* | Desa Pasirmuncang<br>*Pasirmuncang Village* | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| 7 | 18-21 September 2023<br>*September 18-21, 2023* | Desa Tanjungrasa<br>*Tanjungrasa Village* | 36 | 9 | 45 |
| 8 | 11-12 Septenber 2023<br>*September 11-12, 2023* | Desa Rancabango<br>*Rancabango Village* | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 9 | 13-15 September 2023<br>*September 13-15, 2023* | Desa Rancamahi<br>*Rancamahi Village* | 2 | 12 | 14 |
| 10 | 25-27 September 2023<br>*September 25-27, 2023* | Desa Kosar<br>*Kosar Village* | 11 | 14 | 25 |
| 11 | 24-28 Nopember 2023<br>*November 24-28, 2023* | Desa Panyingkiran<br>*Panyingkiran Village* | 26 | 15 | 41 |
| 12 | 5-9 Desember 2023<br>*December 5-9, 2023* | Desa Karanghegar<br>*Karanghegar Village* | 37 | 8 | 45 |
| 13 | 14-21 Desember<br>*December 14-21, 2023* | Desa Mekarsari<br>*Mekarsari Village* | 24 | 25 | 49 |
| 14 | 4-6 Januari 2024<br>*January 4-6, 2024* | Desa Gardumukti<br>*Gardumukti Village* | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| 15 | 16-20 Januari 2023<br>*January16-20, 2024* | Desa Mekarsari<br>*Mekarsari Village* | 12 | 6 | 18 |
| 16 | 27 Pebruari 2024<br>*February 27, 2024* | Desa Mekarsari<br>*Mekarsari Village* | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| 17 | 17-22 April 2024<br>*April 17-22, 2024* | Desa Kertajaya<br>*Kertajaya Village* | 31 | 16 | 47 |
| 18 | 17-22 April 2024<br>*April 17-22, 2024* | Desa Rancahilir<br>*Rancahilir Village* | 33 | 13 | 46 |
| 19 | 20 Juni 2024<br>*June 20, 2024* | Desa Pusakajaya<br>Pusakajaya Village | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 20 | 20 - 21 Juni 2024<br>*June 20 - 21, 2024* | Desa Bongas Bongas Village | 15 | 14 | 29 |
| **Total** | | | **436** | **192** | **628** |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, April – Juni 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, April – June 2024*

c. Pelatihan Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian dan Penanganan Hama Padi Angkatan 1.
d. Pelatihan Kecakapan Kerja Teknik Kendaraan Ringan Otomotif Angkatan 4, 5 dan 6.
e. Pelatihan Pengolahan Makanan Berbahan Baku Beras Angkatan 2.
f. Pelatihan Menjahit dengan Kualifikasi Garmen Angkatan 4.
g. Pelatihan Pengolahan Pisang dan Singkong Angkatan 1.
h. Pelatihan Ternak dan Pembuatan Pakan Konsentrat Angkatan 2.

### 3.2. Pelaksanaan kegiatan internal monitoring periode Februari - April 2024

Berikut adalah hasil pengolahan data hasil survei tim internal monitoring pada periode Februari - April 2024.

#### 3.2.1. Progres Pengadaan Tanah

Kebijakan pengadaan tanah untuk projek Pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban didasarkan pada Rencana Tindak Pembebasan Tanah (LARAP) tahun 2022 dan Dokumen Perencanaan Pengadaan Tanah (DPPT) Kementerian PUPR Tahun 2023. Pada dokumen tersebut diuraikan secara lebih jelas mengenai lokasi serta luas tanah yang akan dibebaskan, proses serta tahapan pengadaan tanah, jangka waktu pengadaan tanah, nilai Ganti Kerugian termasuk mekanisme penanganan keluhan.

Berdasarkan jumlah bidang, progres pelaksanaan pengadaan tanah sampai bulan April 2024 telah mencapai 43,1% atau 1.099 bidang (1.034 bidang merupakan milik individu/perseorangan) dari total 2.551 bidang tanah di 20 desa. Saat ini terdapat 1.452 bidang lahan yang belum selesai dibebaskan. Sedangkan berdasarkan luas telah mencapai 56,4%, data tersebut diperoleh dari perbandingan antara total luas yang akan dibebaskan, yaitu 3.387.973 m2 dengan total luas yang telah dibebaskan sampai bulan April 2024, yaitu seluas 1.909.318 m2, terdiri dari lahan milik individu seluas 1.529.926 m2 dan lahan

c. Agricurtural Production Improvement and Rice Pest Management Training Batch 1.
d. Automotive Light Vehicle/Automotive Engineering Work Skills Training Batch 4, 5 and 6.
e. Rice-Based Food Processing Training Batch 2.
f. Sewing Training with Garment Qualifications Batch 4.
g. Cassava and Banana Chips Training Batch 1.
h. Sheep Farming Training and Concentrated Feed Making Batch 2.

### 3.2 Internal monitoring Activity Implementation Februari - April 2024 Period

The following is the data processing result from the internal monitoring team survey for February - April 2024 Period.

#### 3.2.1 Land Acquisition Progress

The land acquisition policy for Patimban access toll road construction project is based on the 2022 Land Acquisition Action Plan (LARAP) and 2023 Ministry of Public Works and Housing Land Acquisition Planning Document. This document describes clearly about the location and the land area that is going to be acquired, the process and land acquisition stages, timeframe for land acquisition, compensation value including complaint handling mechanism.

Based on the number of plots, land acquisition implementation progress until April 2024 has reached 43.1% or 1.099 plots (1.034 plots owned by individuals) of a total of 2,551 plots of the 20 villages. Currently, there are 1,452 plots of land that have not been acquired. Meanwhile, based on the total area that has reached 56.4%, the data is obtained from the comparison between the total area to be acquired, which is 3,387,973 m2 with the total area that has been acquired until April 2024, which is 1.909.318 m2, consists of 1.529.926 m2 of land owned by individuals

milik perusahaan swasta seluas 379.392 m2. Selengkapnya dapat dilihat pada tabel 3-4 sampai tabel 3-7 berikut:

and 379,392 m2 of land owned by private companies. Details can be seen in Table 3-4 to Table 3-7 below:

**Tabel 3-4. Progres Pengadaan Tanah Berdasarkan Bidang**
*Table 3-4. Progress of Land Acquisition by Plots*

| Sub-District | Village | | Total number of plots to be acquired | | (2) Acquired number of plots in this quarter(period) | (3) Cumulative number of plots already aquired | (3)/(1) Progress (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | LARAP (May 2022) | (1) Updated as of (30 Juli 2024) | (27 Mei to 30 Juli 2024) | as of: 30 Juli 2024 | |
| CIPEUNDEUY | 1 | SAWANGAN | 409 | 512 | 107 | 107 | 20.9 |
| | 2 | KOSAR | 69 | 112 | 29 | 97 | 86.6 |
| PABUARAN | 3 | KARANGHEGAR | 144 | 148 | 16 | 89 | 60.1 |
| PURWADADI | 4 | PANYINGKIRAN | 121 | 124 | 19 | 94 | 75.8 |
| | 5 | RANCAMAHI | 39 | 58 | 5 | 36 | 62.1 |
| | 6 | PASIRBUNGUR | 195 | 167 | 33 | 148 | 88.6 |
| PATOKBEUSI | 7 | RANCABANGO | 37 | 40 | 6 | 32 | 80.0 |
| CIKAUM | 8 | PASIRMUNCANG | 40 | 45 | 0 | 28 | 62.2 |
| | 9 | MEKARSARI | 240 | 235 | 60 | 176 | 74.9 |
| | 10 | JATIBARU | 98 | 110 | 93 | 93 | 84.5 |
| TAMBAKDAHAN | 11 | TANJUNGRASA | 111 | 126 | 20 | 116 | 92.1 |
| | 12 | WANAJAYA | 63 | 73 | 1 | 58 | 79.5 |
| | 13 | MARIUK | 108 | 95 | 0 | 76 | 80.0 |
| | 14 | GARDUMUKTI | 37 | 32 | 0 | 20 | 62.5 |
| | 15 | KERTAJAYA | 178 | 172 | 9 | 85 | 49.4 |
| PAMANUKAN | 16 | RANCASARI | 27 | 25 | 2 | 11 | 44.0 |
| | 17 | RANCAHILIR | 135 | 141 | 40 | 112 | 79.4 |
| | 18 | BONGAS | 127 | 129 | 91 | 91 | 70.5 |
| PUSAKANAGARA | 19 | KOTASARI | 192 | 215 | 1 | 160 | 74.4 |
| PUSAKAJAYA | 20 | PUSAKAJAYA | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 40.0 |
| **TOTAL** | | | **2,375** | **2,564** | **532** | **1,631** | **63.6** |

Sumber: Data Pembebasan Lahan PUPR, Juli 2024
*Source: PUPR Land Acquisition Data, Juli 2024*

**Tabel 3-5. Progres Pengadaan Tanah Berdasarkan Bidang dan Jenis Kepemilikan**
*Table 3-5. Progress of Land Acquisition by Plots and Type of Ownership*

| Ownership type | Total number of plots to be acquired | | (2) Acquired number of plots in this quarter(period) | (3) Cumulative number of plots already aquired | (3)/(1) Progress (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | LARAP (May 2022) | (1) Updated of (30 Juli 2024) | (27 Mei to 30 Juli 2024) | as of: 30 Juli 2024 | |
| State owned land | 382 | 297 | | 0 | 0.0 |
| Individual owned land | 1,903 | 2,021 | 631 | 1,566 | 77.5 |
| Private company owned land | 77 | 236 | | 65 | 27.5 |
| Waqf/Foundation owned | 13 | 10 | | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | **2,375** | **2,564** | **631** | **1,631** | **63.6** |

Sumber: Data Pengadaan Tanah PUPR, Juli 2024
*Source: PUPR Land Acquisition Data, July 2024*

**Tabel 3-6. Progres Pengadaan Tanah Berdasarkan Luasan (m2)**
*Table 3-6. Progress of Land Acquisition by Area (m2)*

| Sub-District | Village | | Total area to be acquired (m2) | | (2) Acquired area in this quarter(period) (m2) | (3) Cumulative area already acquired (m2) | (3)/(1) Progress (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | LARAP (May 2022) | (1) Updated as of (30 Juli 2024) | (27 Mei to 30 Juli 2024) | as of: 30 Juli 2024 | |
| CIPEUNDEUY | 1 | SAWANGAN | 502,927.37 | 520,568 | 117,108 | 117,108 | 22.5 |
| | 2 | KOSAR | 188,541.99 | 168,367 | 91,016 | 158,783 | 94.3 |
| PABUARAN | 3 | KARANGHEGAR | 197,597.60 | 201,452 | 11,929 | 112,813 | 56.0 |
| PURWADADI | 4 | PANYINGKIRAN | 128,312.10 | 123,334 | 22,673 | 98,106 | 79.5 |
| | 5 | RANCAMAHI | 104,159.38 | 105,763 | 7,214 | 96,058 | 90.8 |
| | 6 | PASIRBUNGUR | 373,546.29 | 373,369 | 35,854 | 352,944 | 94.5 |
| PATOKBEUSI | 7 | RANCABANGO | 41,198.04 | 40,275 | 8,237 | 36,595 | 90.9 |
| CIKAUM | 8 | PASIRMUNCANG | 56,220.55 | 56,132 | 0 | 44,023 | 78.4 |
| | 9 | MEKARSARI | 212,685.88 | 255,449 | 43,176 | 190,543 | 74.6 |
| | 10 | JATIBARU | 151,904.90 | 152,470 | 138,995 | 138,995 | 91.2 |
| TAMBAKDAHAN | 11 | TANJUNGRASA | 254,366.06 | 255,449 | 28,875 | 240,909 | 94.3 |
| | 12 | WANAJAYA | 159,322.19 | 160,342 | 7,771 | 152,254 | 95.0 |
| | 13 | MARIUK | 174,530.65 | 174,355 | 0 | 165,175 | 94.7 |
| | 14 | GARDUMUKTI | 81,718.95 | 82,672 | 0 | 57,457 | 69.5 |
| | 15 | KERTAJAYA | 232,968.62 | 207,562 | 8,935 | 154,987 | 74.7 |
| PAMANUKAN | 16 | RANCASARI | 38,950.69 | 38,482 | 4,339 | 28,061 | 72.9 |
| | 17 | RANCAHILIR | 135,473.18 | 133,054 | 49,006 | 112,384 | 84.5 |
| | 18 | BONGAS | 106,570.92 | 106,466 | 83,104 | 83,104 | 78.1 |
| PUSAKANAGARA | 19 | KOTASARI | 256,033.74 | 274,989 | 944 | 227,536 | 82.7 |
| PUSAKAJAYA | 20 | PUSAKAJAYA | 3,352.41 | 3,219 | 0 | 659 | 20.5 |
| **TOTAL** | | | **3,400,381.49** | **3,433,769** | **659,176** | **2,568,494** | **74.8** |

Sumber: Data Pengadaan Tanah PUPR, Juli 2024
*Source: PUPR Land Acquisition Data, July 2024*

**Tabel 3-7. Progres Pengadaan Tanah Berdasarkan Luas dan Jenis Kepemilikan**
*Table 3-7. Progress of Land Acquisition by Area and Type of Ownership*

| Ownership type | Total area to be acquired (m2) | | (2) Acquired area in this quarter(period) (m2) | (3) Cumulative area already acquired (m2) | (3)/(1) Progress (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | LARAP (May 2022) | (1) Updated as of (30 Juli 2024) | (27 Mei to 30 Juli 2024) | as of: as of: 30 Juli 2024 | |
| State owned land | 246,315.55 | 204,075 | | 0 | 0.0 |
| Individual owned land | 2,476,484.29 | 2,490,200 | 810,665 | 2,189,102 | 87.9 |
| Private company owned land (incl. plantaion) | 671,769.24 | 698,299 | | 379,392 | 54.3 |
| Waqf/Foundation owned | 5,812.41 | 7,807 | | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | **3,400,381.49** | **3,400,381** | **810665** | **2,568,494** | **75.5** |

Sumber: Data Pembebasan Lahan PUPR, Juli 2024
*Source: PUPR Land Acquisition Data, July 2024*

### 3.2.2. Progres Pemberian Ganti Kerugian Terhadap Warga Terdampak

Berdasarkan data LARAP (Mei, 2022) jumlah pemilik lahan adalah 1.359 Orang dan Penggarap 388 Orang. Sementara itu, berdasarkan data Tim Pelaksana Pengadaan Tanah (*update*, 31 April 2024) diketahui bahwa jumlah pemilik lahan yang harus diberi ganti kerugian adalah 1.494 Orang dan jumlah penggarap adalah 258 Orang. Perbedaan ini terjadi karena adanya penambahan data hasil pengukuran yang telah dilakukan oleh Tim Pelaksana Pengadaan Tanah.

Sampai dengan kuartal 4 periode Februari – April 2024, proses pemberian ganti kerugian telah mencapai 54,1% (809 Orang) bagi pemilik lahan dan penggarap 40,3% (104 Orang). Untuk lebih lengkapnya dapat dilihat pada tabel berikut ini:

### 3.2.2. Providing Compensation to the Affected People Progress

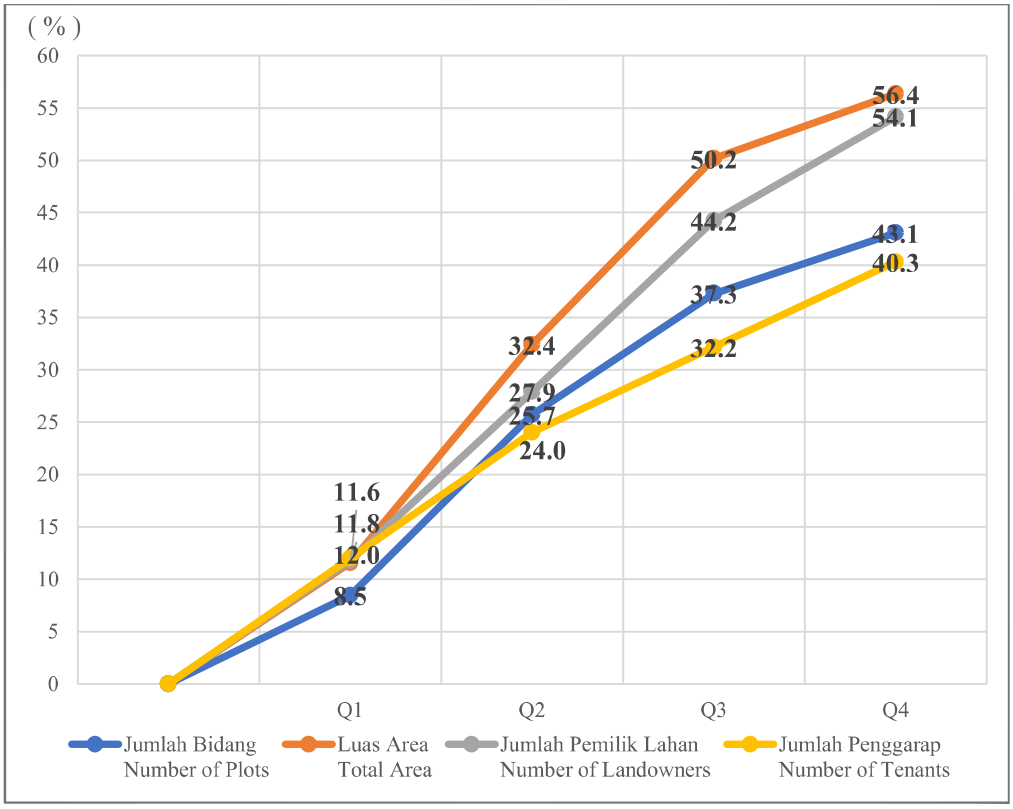
Based on LARAP data (May, 2022) the number of landowners is 1,359 persons and 388 tenants. Meanwhile, based on The Land Acquisition Implementation Team data (update, 31 April 2024) shows that the number of landowners whom compensation is to be paid are 1,494 persons and the number of tenants is 258 persons. This difference occurred due to additional data from measurements carried out by The Land Acquisition Implementation Team.

Until the 4$^{th}$ quarter of the February - April 2024 period, the progress of compensation has reached 54.1% (809 persons) for landowners and 40.3% (104 persons) for tenants. For more details can be seen in the following table:

**Tabel 3-8. Progres Pemberian Ganti Kerugian Terhadap Warga Terdampak**
*Table 3-8. Progress of Providing Compensation to the Affected People*

| **Kecamatan** *Sub-District* | | **Desa** *Village* | | **(1)** LARAP (May 2022) | | **(2)** **Jumlah total individu yang harus dibayar** *Total number of individuals to be paid (PUPR Data)* *Updated as of (date 27 May 2024)* | | **(3)** **Jumlah total individu yang telah dibayar** *Number of individuals already paid (PUPR Data)* *Updated as of as of 30 Juli 2024* | | **(3) / (2)** **Progress (%)** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | **Pemilik** *Landowner* | **Penggarap** *Tenant* | **Pemilik** *Landowner* | **Penggarap** *Tenant* | **Pemilik** *Landowner* | **Penggarap** *Tenant* | **Pemilik** *Landowners* | **Penggarap** *Tenants* |
| 1 | CIPEUNDEUY | 1 | SAWANGAN | 230 | 11 | 267 | 43 | 107 | 13 | 40.1 | 30.2 |
| | | 2 | KOSAR | 42 | 0 | 54 | 3 | 52 | 3 | 96.3 | 100.0 |
| 2 | PABUARAN | 3 | KARANGHEGAR | 86 | 10 | 103 | 4 | 64 | 3 | 62.1 | 75.0 |
| 3 | PURWADADI | 4 | PANYINGKIRAN | 82 | 30 | 65 | 4 | 62 | 3 | 95.4 | 75.0 |
| | | 5 | RANCAMAHI | 15 | 24 | 22 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 59.1 | 66.7 |
| | | 6 | PASIRBUNGUR | 72 | 76 | 82 | 41 | 72 | 39 | 87.8 | 95.1 |
| 4 | PATOKBEUSI | 7 | RANCABANGO | 20 | 2 | 18 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 94.4 | 100.0 |
| 5 | CIKAUM | 8 | PASIRMUNCANG | 29 | 21 | 39 | 1 | 25 | 0 | 64.1 | 0.0 |
| | | 9 | MEKARSARI | 161 | 21 | 151 | 30 | 107 | 15 | 70.9 | 50.0 |
| 6 | CIASEM | 10 | JATIBARU | 56 | 13 | 66 | 5 | 64 | 5 | 97.0 | 100.0 |
| 7 | TAMBAKDAHAN | 11 | TANJUNGRASA | 76 | 43 | 90 | 12 | 87 | 12 | 96.7 | 100.0 |
| | | 12 | WANAJAYA | 35 | 7 | 38 | 1 | 38 | 1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | | 13 | MARIUK | 49 | 10 | 57 | 4 | 52 | 4 | 91.2 | 100.0 |
| | | 14 | GARDUMUKTI | 19 | 3 | 19 | 6 | 14 | 3 | 73.7 | 50.0 |
| | | 15 | KERTAJAYA | 86 | 61 | 81 | 37 | 79 | 1 | 97.5 | 2.7 |
| 8 | PAMANUKAN | 16 | RANCASARI | 11 | 8 | 20 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 45.0 | 100.0 |
| | | 17 | RANCAHILIR | 82 | 6 | 90 | 21 | 80 | 20 | 88.9 | 95.2 |
| | | 18 | BONGAS | 78 | 13 | 84 | 17 | 69 | 14 | 82.1 | 82.4 |
| 9 | PUSAKANAGARA | 19 | KOTASARI | 127 | 29 | 144 | 31 | 134 | 27 | 93.1 | 87.1 |
| 10 | PUSAKAJAYA | 20 | PUSAKAJAYA | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 25.0 | #DIV/0! |
| **TOTAL** | | | | **1.359** | **388** | **1,494** | **266** | **1,146** | **168** | **76.7** | **63.2** |

Sumber: Data Tim Pelaksana Pengadaan Tanah, Juli 2024
*Source: Land Acquisition Implementation Team Data, July 2024*




**Gambar 3-1. Rekapitulasi Progres Pengadaan Tanah sampai Kuartal 4**
Figure 3-1. *Recapitulation of Land Acquisition Progress until Quarter 4*

### 3.2.3. Survey Berdasarkan Bukti Kepemilikan Lahan

Hasil survei menunjukan, jumlah WTD yang lahannya sudah bersertifikat sebanyak 164 orang (43,4%) sementara, WTD yang lahannya belum sertifikat sebanyak 214 orang (56,6%), seperti terlihat di tabel berikut:

### 3.2.3 Survey Based on Ownership Proof

Based on the survey results conducted, the number of APs whose land has been certified is 164 people (43,4%) while APs whose land has not been certified is 214 people (56,6%), as shown in the following table:

**Tabel 3-9. Survei Berdasarkan Bukti Kepemilikan Lahan**
*Table 3-9. Survey Based on Evidence of Land Ownership*

| **Bukti Kepemilikan** *Ownership Proof* | **Kategori Survey** *Survey Category* | | | | **Jumlah** *Total* | **%** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Sensus** *Census* | | **Sampel** *Sample* | | | |
| | **Jumlah** *Total* | **%** | **Jumlah** *Total* | **%** | | |
| **Pemilik Tanah SHM** *Land Owner with Certified Ownership* | **68** | **52.7** | **96** | **39** | **164** | **43.4** |
| **Pemilik Tanah Non SHM** *Land Owner with Not Certified Ownership* | **61** | **47.3** | **153** | **61** | **214** | **56.6** |
| **Jumlah Total** | **129** | **101** | **249** | **100** | **378** | **100** |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, Mei 2023 – Juni 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, May 2023 – June 2024*

### 3.2.4. Progres Relokasi Rumah

Sesuai dengan arahan dari Kementerian PUPR bahwa wilayah yang disurvei adalah yang telah melakukan musyawarah dan telah melaksanakan proses pembayaran ganti kerugian kepada warga yang terkena dampak (WTD).

Berdasarkan instruksi tersebut, maka survei sensus yang dilaksanakan pada periode ini dilakukan di 8 desa dengan pemilik bangunan yang harus direlokasi, yaitu di Desa Kotasari, Tanjungrasa, Rancamahi, Kosar, Mekarsari, Rancahilir, Kertajaya dan Bongas dengan jumlah 133 RTD dan masih terdapat 13 RTD yang belum pindah secara permanen. (lihat tabel 3-10).

### 3.2.4. House Relocation Progress

In accordance with Ministry of Public Works and Housing instruction, the areas surveyed are those that have held deliberations and conducting the compensation payment process to the affected people.

Based on this, a census survey has been carried out up to this period on 7 villages that own buildings that must be relocated, namely Kotasari Village, Tanjungrasa, Rancamahi, Kosar, Mekarsari, Rancahilir, Kertajaya and Bongas with a total of 133 affected households and only 13 affected households of them that had not moved permanently (see table 3-10).

.

**Tabel 3-10. Progres Relokasi Rumah Terkena Dampak**
*Table 3-10. Relocation Progress of Affected Houses*

| **Kecamatan** *Sub-District* | | **Desa** Village | | (1) | | | (2) | | | | | | (3) | | | (3) / (1) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | **Jumlah total rumah tangga yang rumahnya akan direlokasi** *Total number of households whose houses to be relocated* | | | **Jumlah rumah tangga yang direlokasi sampai kuartal 3** *Number of households relocated through Q3* | | | **Jumlah rumah tangga yang direlokasi pada kuartal 4** *Number of households relocated in 4th quarter* | | | **Kumulatif rumah tangga yang sudah direlokasi** *Cululative Number of households relocated* | | | *Progress* (%) | | |
| | | | | **Updated as of (30 June 2024)** | | | **as of (30 Maret 2024)** | | | **as of (30 juni 2024)** | | | **as of (30 Juni 2024)** | | | | | |
| | | | | Pemilik Lahan *Landowners* | Penggarap *Tenants* | Total | Pemilik Lahan *Landowners* | Penggarap *Tenants* | Total | Pemilik Lahan *Landowners* | Penggarap *Tenants* | Total | Pemilik Lahan *Landowners* | Penggarap *Tenants* | Total | Pemilik Lahan *Landowners* | Penggarap *Tenants* | Total |
| 1 | CIPEUNDEUY | 1 | SAWANGAN | 170 | 0 | **170** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | | 2 | KOSAR | 10 | 1 | **11** | 10 | 1 | **11** | - | - | - | 10 | 1 | **11** | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 2 | PURWADADI | 3 | RANCAMAHI | 2 | 0 | **2** | 2 | 0 | **2** | - | - | - | 2 | 0 | **2** | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| | | 4 | PASIRBUNGUR | 0 | 9 | **9** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | CIKAUM | 5 | MEKARSARI | 53 | 2 | **55** | 53 | 2 | **55** | 0 | 0 | **0** | 53 | 2 | **55** | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 4 | TAMBAKDAHAN | 6 | TANJUNGRASA | 9 | 0 | **9** | 9 | 0 | **9** | - | - | - | 9 | 0 | **9** | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| | | 7 | KERTAJAYA | 8 | 1 | **9** | 0 | 0 | **0** | 8 | 1 | **9** | 8 | 1 | **9** | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 5 | PAMANUKAN | 8 | RANCASARI | 0 | 5 | **5** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | 9 | RANCAHILIR | 2 | 0 | **2** | 0 | 0 | **0** | 2 | - | **2** | 2 | 0 | **2** | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| | | 10 | BONGAS | 7 | 0 | **7** | - | - | - | 7 | - | **7** | 7 | - | **7** | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 6 | PUSAKANAGARA | 11 | KOTASARI | 38 | 0 | **38** | 38 | 0 | **38** | - | - | **0** | 38 | 0 | **38** | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 7 | PUSAKAJAYA | 12 | PUSAKAJAYA | 0 | 0 | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | | | | **299** | **18** | **317** | **112** | **3** | **115** | **7** | **0** | **7** | **129** | **4** | **133** | **43.1** | **22.2** | **42.0** |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, Mei 2023 – Juni 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, May 2023 – Juni 2024*

Keterangan : Data pemilik bangunan dan penggarap bangunan yang telah disurvei, Mei 2023 – April 2024.
*Information* *Data on building owners and building tenants already surveyed, May 2023 – April 2024.*

Rencana relokasi 133 responden dilakukan secara mandiri, tidak berkelompok. Dalam memutuskan proses kepindahan, 91 responden (68,4%) melakukan musyawarah dengan seluruh anggota keluarga dan 42 responden (31,6%) melakukan diskusi terlebih dahulu dengan istrinya.

Untuk pemilihan area relokasi, 104 responden (78,2%) memilih pindah di desa yang sama dengan alasan supaya dekat dengan tempat bekerja dan masih dekat dengan keluarga serta kerabatnya. Sementara 7 responden memilih pindah ke luar desa dan 9 responden pindah ke luar kecamatan karena mereka masih punya keluarga atau kerabat di tempat yang baru. Untuk lebih jelasnya dapat dilihat pada tabel di bawah ini:

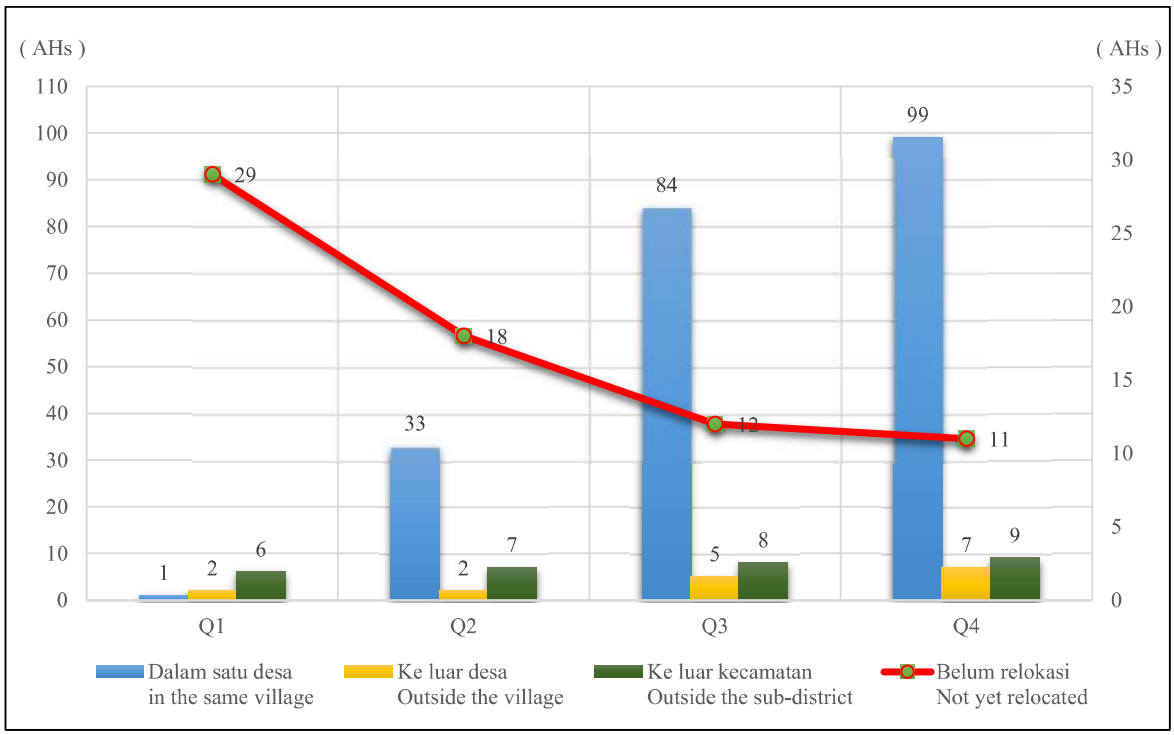
The relocation plan of 133 respondents was carried out independently, not in groups. To decide the moving process, 91 respondents (68,4%) held discussions with all family members and 42 respondents (31,6%) had a discussion with their wives first.

For the relocation location, 104 respondents (78.2%) chose to relocate to the same village for the reason of being close to their place of work and still close to family and relatives. Meanwhile, 7 respondents chose to relocate outside the village and 9 respondents relocated outside the sub-district because they still had family or relatives in the new place. For more details, see the table below:

**Tabel 3-11. Mekanisme Kepindahan Warga**
*Table 3-11. Relocation Mechanism Residents*

| **Uraian**<br>*Description* | **Jumlah WTD**<br>*Total AHS* | **(%)** |
|---|---|---|
| 1. **Keterlibatan keluarga dalam memutuskan proses kepindahan**<br>*Family involvement in deciding relocation process* | **133** | **100** |
| - Keputusan pindah sepenuhnya diambil oleh suami<br>*Relocation decided fully by husband* | 0 | 0 |
| - Keputusan pindah sepenuhnya diambil oleh isteri<br>*Relocation decided fully by wife* | 0 | 0 |
| - Keputusan pindah diambil dengan berdiskusi bersama istri<br>*Relocation decided by both husband and wife* | 42 | 31,6 |
| - Keputusan pindah diambil berdasarkan musyawarah dengan seluruh anggota keluarga<br>*Relocation decided based on deliberation with all family members* | 91 | 68,4 |
| **2. Relokasi Rumah Tangga Terkena Dampak**<br>*Affected Household Relocation* | **133** | **100** |
| - Belum direlokasi<br>*Not yet relocated* | 13 | 9,8 |
| - Masih dalam satu desa<br>*Still included in one Village* | 104 | 78,2 |
| - Ke luar desa dalam satu kecamatan<br>*Outside village, in the same sub-district* | 7 | 5,3 |
| - Ke luar kecamatan<br>*Outside sub-district* | 9 | 6,7 |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, Mei 2023 – Juni 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, May 2023 – June 2024*




**Gambar 3-2. Rekapitulasi Progres Pindah Rumah RTD**
*Figure 3-2 Recapitulation of AH's Relocation Progress*

### 3.2.5. Progres Kepesertaan LRP

Sesuai instruksi dari Kementerian PUPR, pelaksanaan kegiatan LRP akan diprioritaskan di desa-desa yang telah melaksanakan musyawarah ganti kerugian dengan sasaran utamanya adalah pemilik lahan yang telah bersedia menyerahkan hak atas tanahnya yang akan digunakan untuk pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban, serta penggarap lahan dan bangunan dengan mendapatkan penggantian yang wajar merujuk pada peraturan perundang-undangan.

Berdasarkan data tim pembebasan lahan PUPR, periode November 2023 – Juni 2024 total WTD yang berhak untuk mengikuti program pemulihan mata pencaharian adalah sebanyak 1.494 pemilik lahan dan 258 penggarap. Selain keduanya, berdasarkan dokumen persiapan LRP (2022) terdapat 823 orang yang terkategori sebagai tenaga kerja dan berhak untuk mengikuti program pemulihan mata pencaharian.

Pada tabel 3-12 dapat terlihat bahwa total WTD yang berhak mengikuti program pemulihan mata

### 3.2.5. Progress of LRP Participation

In accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, the implementation of LRP activities will be prioritised in villages that have carried out compensation deliberations with the main targets are landowners who have been agreed to relinquish their rights to the land for development of the Patimban Access Toll Road, as well as land and building tenants by obtaining reasonable compensation referring to the regulations.

Based on data from the PUPR land acquisition team, November 2023 - June 2024 period, the total number of APs eligible to participate in the livelihood restoration is 1,494 landowners and 258 tenants. In addition to these two, based on the LRP preparation document (2022) there are 823 people who are categorised as workers and are eligible to participate in the livelihood restoration program.

Table 3-12 shows that the total number of APs who are eligible to participate in the livelihood restoration

pencaharian adalah 2.575 orang dan yang telah mengikuti kegiatan pelatihan sampai periode April 2024 adalah 1.613 orang (62,6%).

program is 2,575 and the total number of those who have participated in training activities until April 2024 is 1.613 (62.6%).

**Tabel 3-12. Progres Kepesertaan LRP**
*Table 3-12. Progress of LRP Participation*

| No. | Desa *Village* | 1 | | 2 | 3 | | | (3) / (1) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Eligible in LRP (Data from DGH) As of June, 2024* | | *Eligible Worker (LPR Preparation 2022)* | *LRP Participants As of June, 2024* | | | *Progress (%) As of June, 2024* | | |
| | | **Pemilik Lahan** | **Penggarap** | **Tenaga Kerja** | **Pemilik Lahan** | **Penggarap** | **Tenaga Kerja** | **Pemilik Lahan** | **Penggarap** | **Tenaga Kerja** |
| | | *Land Owner* | *Tenant* | *Worker* | *Land Owner* | *Tenant* | *Worker* | *Land Owner* | *Tenant* | *Worker* |
| 1 | SAWANGAN | 267 | 43 | 15 | 23 | 8 | 0 | **8.6** | **18.6** | **0.0** |
| 2 | KOSAR | 54 | 3 | 9 | 41 | 3 | 8 | **75.9** | **100.0** | **88.9** |
| 3 | KARANGHEGAR | 103 | 4 | 70 | 44 | 2 | 53 | **42.7** | **50.0** | **75.7** |
| 4 | PANYINGKIRAN | 65 | 4 | 52 | 47 | 3 | 45 | **72.3** | **75.0** | **86.5** |
| 5 | RANCAMAHI | 22 | 3 | 7 | 19 | 2 | 7 | **86.4** | **66.7** | **100.0** |
| 6 | PASIRBUNGUR | 82 | 41 | 34 | 61 | 20 | 30 | **74.4** | **48.8** | **88.2** |
| 7 | RANCABANGO | 18 | 1 | 19 | 18 | 1 | 19 | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| 8 | PASIRMUNCANG | 39 | 1 | 20 | 18 | 0 | 17 | **46.2** | **0.0** | **85.0** |
| 9 | MEKARSARI | 151 | 30 | 54 | 65 | 8 | 37 | **43.0** | **26.7** | **68.5** |
| 10 | JATIBARU | 66 | 2 | 33 | 14 | 0 | 2 | **21.2** | **0.0** | **6.1** |
| 11 | TANJUNGRASA | 90 | 12 | 53 | 85 | 8 | 53 | **94.4** | **66.7** | **100.0** |
| 12 | WANAJAYA | 38 | 1 | 60 | 37 | 1 | 59 | **97.4** | **100.0** | **98.3** |
| 13 | MARIUK | 57 | 4 | 83 | 52 | 4 | 78 | **91.2** | **100.0** | **94.0** |
| 14 | GARDUMUKTI | 19 | 6 | 16 | 3 | 0 | 13 | **15.8** | **0.0** | **81.3** |
| 15 | KERTAJAYA | 81 | 37 | 73 | 51 | 1 | 49 | **63.0** | **2.7** | **67.1** |
| 16 | RANCASARI | 20 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 10 | **50.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| 17 | RANCAHILIR | 90 | 21 | 73 | 69 | 17 | 49 | **76.7** | **81.0** | **67.1** |
| 18 | BONGAS | 84 | 12 | 62 | 59 | 11 | 43 | **70.2** | **91.7** | **69.4** |
| 19 | KOTASARI | 144 | 31 | 80 | 132 | 27 | 75 | **91.7** | **87.1** | **93.8** |
| 20 | PUSAKAJAYA | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** |
| **TOTAL** | | **1494** | **258** | **823** | **848** | **118** | **647** | **56.8** | **45.7** | **78.6** |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | | **2575** | | | **1613** | | | **62.6** | | |

Sumber: Data Tim Pelaksana LRP
*Source: LRP Implementing Team Data*

### 3.2.6. Progres Pelaksanaan LRP

Progres pelaksanaan LRP pada periode November 2023 – Juni 2024 untuk *in-class training* secara keseluruhan telah selesai, adapun pelatihan yang telah dilaksanakan pada periode November 2023 – Juni 2024 adalah:

a. Pelatihan Kecakapan Kerja Teknik Kendaraan Ringan Otomotif, dengan 6 angkatan sebanyak 197 peserta;
b. Pelatihan Mengemudi, dengan 5 angkatan sebanyak 167 peserta;
c. Pelatihan Menjahit dengan Kualifikasi Garmen, dengan 4 angkatan sebanyak 127 peserta;
d. Pelatihan Pengolahan Makanan Berbahan Baku Beras, dengan 2 angkatan sebanyak 66 peserta;
e. Pelatihan Peningkatan Produktivitas Pertanian Melalui Budidaya Tanaman Hortikultura, dengan 6 angkatan sebanyak 183 peserta;
f. Pelatihan Ternak dan Pembuatan Pakan Konsentrat, dengan 2 angkatan sebanyak 54 peserta;
g. Pelatihan Security Sertifikat Gada Pratama, dengan 6 angkatan sebanyak 190 orang;
h. Pelatihan Peningkatan Produktivitas Pertanian dan Penanganan Hama Padi, dengan 1 angkatan sebanyak 26 peserta;
i. Pelatihan Olahan Keripik Singkong dan Pisang, dengan 1 angkatan sebanyak 27 orang.

Sebagaimana rincian tersebut, pelaksanaan kegiatan LRP Periode November 2023 - Juni 2024 adalah 33 angkatan dengan 10 jenis pelatihan serta melibatkan peserta sebanyak 1037 orang terdiri dari 839 laki-laki dan 198 perempuan.

Sedangkan progres pelaksanaan LRP sampai dengan periode Juni 2024 telah mencapai 62,6 persen dengan 52 angkatan dari 12 jenis pelatihan. Selengkapnya mengenai progres pelaksanaan LRP dapat dilihat pada tabel berikut.

### 3.2.6 LRP Implementation Progress

The overall progress of the LRP implementation in the of the November 2023 – June 2024 period for in-class training has been completed, some of the trainings that have been carried out in the November 2023 - June period 2024 are:

a. Automotive Light Vehicle/Automotive Engineering Work Skills Training, with 6 batches of 197 participants;
b. Driving Training, with 5 batches of 167 participants;
c. Sewing Training with Garment Qualifications, with 4 batches of 127 participants;
d. Rice-Based Food Processing Training, with 2 batch of 66 participants;
e. Training on Increasing Agricultural Production Through Horticultural Crop Cultivation, with 6 batches of 183 participants;
f. Sheep Farming Training and Concentrated Feed Making, with 2 batch of 54 participants;
g. Gada Pratama Certificate Security Training, with 2 batches of 190 participants;
h. Agricultural Production Improvement and Rice Pest Management Training, with 1 batch of 26 participants;
i. Cassava and Banana Chips Training, with 1 batch of 27 participants.

As detailed above, the progress of LRP implementation in November 2023 - June 2024 period was 33 batches with 10 types of training and involved 1037 participants consisting of 839 men and 198 women.

Meanwhile, the progress of LRP implementation until June 2024 period has reached 62.6 percent with 52 batches of 12 types of training. Complete details regarding the progress of LRP implementation can be seen in the following table.

**Tabel 0-13. Ringkasan Pelaksanaan Pelatihan LRP sampai Periode April 2024**
*Table 3-13. Summary of LRP Training Implementation until April 2024 Period*

| Program name | Batch# | Implementation date (from 1st Quarter to 4th Quarter) | Number of Participants | | | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Male | Female | Total | |
| | | | | | | |
| Agricultural training in narrow land or yard | 1 | 21 June - 23 August 2023 | 17 | 4 | 21 | Bridging Phase |
| Agricultural training in narrow land or yard | 2 | 7 August - 15 October 2023 | 13 | 7 | 20 | Bridging Phase |
| Driving training | 1 | 16 Juni - 25 Juni 2023 | 25 | 8 | 33 | Bridging Phase |
| Driving training | 2 | 3 Juli - 13 Juli 2023 | 24 | 9 | 33 | Bridging Phase |
| Driving training | 3 | 24 Juli - 3 Agustus 2023 | 25 | 5 | 30 | Bridging Phase |
| Driving training | 4 | 18 - 29 Agustus 2023 | 26 | 10 | 36 | Bridging Phase |
| Driving training | 5 | 7-16 September 2023 | 23 | 10 | 33 | Bridging Phase |
| Driving training | 6 | 25 September - 5 Oktober 2023 | 27 | 6 | 33 | Bridging Phase |
| Gada Pratama Certification Security Training | 1 & 2 | 3 Juli - 8 Juli 2023 | 60 | 0 | 60 | Bridging Phase |
| Gada Pratama Certification Security Training | 3 & 4 | 4-9 September 2023 | 61 | 9 | 70 | Bridging Phase |
| Gada Pratama Certification Security Training | 5, 6 & 7 | 20-25 September 2023 | 78 | 2 | 80 | Bridging Phase |
| Electric Welding Training | 1 | 15 Juni - 12 Juli 2023 | 32 | 0 | 32 | Bridging Phase |
| Electric Welding Training | 2 | 21 Juli - 16 Agustus 2023 | 32 | 0 | 32 | Bridging Phase |
| Electric Welding Training | 3 | 24 Agustus - 17 September 2023 | 32 | 0 | 32 | Bridging Phase |
| Electric Welding Training | 4 | 21 September - 16 Oktober 2023 | 33 | 0 | 33 | Bridging Phase |
| | | | | | | |
| Agricultural Production Improvement and Rice Pest Management Training | 1 | 22 February - 29 Mach 2024 | 22 | 4 | 26 | After Bridging Phase |
| Cassava and Banana Chips Training | 1 | 24 April - 31 May 2024 | 27 | - | 27 | After Bridging Phase |
| Driving Training | 1 | 21 November - 1 December 2023 | 19 | 13 | 32 | After Bridging Phase |
| Driving Training | 2 | 5 -15 December 2023 | 23 | 9 | 32 | After Bridging Phase |

| Program name | Batch# | Implementation date (from 1st Quarter to 4th Quarter) | Number of Participants | | | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Male | Female | Total | |
| Driving Training | 3 | 19 -29 December 2023 | 30 | 2 | 32 | After Bridging Phase |
| Driving Training | 4 | 1 - 10 February 2024 | 31 | 5 | 36 | After Bridging Phase |
| Driving Training | 5 | 20 - 30 March 2024 | 30 | 5 | 35 | After Bridging Phase |
| Gada Pratama Certificate Security Training | 1&2 | 19 - 24 February 2024 | 57 | 3 | 60 | After Bridging Phase |
| Gada Pratama Certificate Security Training | 3&4 | 11 - 16 June 2024 | 60 | | 60 | After Bridging Phase |
| Gada Pratama Certificate Security Training | 5&6 | 25 - 30 June 2024 | 67 | 3 | 70 | After Bridging Phase |
| Light Vehicle/ Automotive Engineering Work Skills Training | 1 | 28 November - 9 December 2023 | 29 | 3 | 32 | After Bridging Phase |
| Light Vehicle/ Automotive Engineering Work Skills Training | 2 | 6 -16 December 2023 | 30 | 2 | 32 | After Bridging Phase |
| Light Vehicle/ Automotive Engineering Work Skills Training | 3 | 14 -23 December 2023 | 32 | - | 32 | After Bridging Phase |
| Light Vehicle/ Automotive Engineering Work Skills Training | 4 | 15 - 26 March 2024 | 34 | - | 34 | After Bridging Phase |
| Light Vehicle/ Automotive Engineering Work Skills Training | 5 | 16 - 27 March 2024 | 34 | - | 34 | After Bridging Phase |
| Light Vehicle/ Automotive Engineering Work Skills Training | 6 | 22 April - 2 May 2024 | 33 | - | 33 | After Bridging Phase |
| Rice-Based Food Processing Training | 1 | 23 November - 30 December 2023 | 2 | 28 | 30 | After Bridging Phase |
| Rice-Based Food Processing Training | 2 | 19- 21 Mach 2024 | 29 | 7 | 36 | After Bridging Phase |
| Sewing Training with Garment Qualification | 1 | 27 November - 9 December 2023 | 11 | 22 | 33 | After Bridging Phase |

| Program name | Batch# | Implementation date (from 1st Quarter to 4th Quarter) | Number of Participants | | | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Male | Female | Total | |
| Sewing Training with Garment Qualification | 2 | 29 November - 16 December 2023 | 17 | 16 | 33 | After Bridging Phase |
| Sewing Training with Garment Qualification | 3 | 9 – 26 January 2024 | 15 | 16 | 31 | After Bridging Phase |
| Sewing Training with Garment Qualification | 4 | 25 April - 14 May 2024 | 12 | 18 | 30 | After Bridging Phase |
| Sheep Farming Training and Concentrated Feed Making | 1 | 8 January - 21 February 2024 | 27 | - | 27 | After Bridging Phase |
| Sheep Farming Training and Concentrated Feed Making | 2 | 24 April - 31 May 2024 | 27 | - | 27 | After Bridging Phase |
| Training on Increasing Agricultural Production Through Horticultural Crop Cultivation | 1 | 10 January - 20 February 2024 | 26 | 10 | 36 | After Bridging Phase |
| Training on Increasing Agricultural Production Through Horticultural Crop Cultivation | 2 | 11 January - 21 February 2024 | 26 | 4 | 30 | After Bridging Phase |
| Training on Increasing Agricultural Production Through Horticultural Crop Cultivation | 3&4 | 15 May - 30 June 2024 | 43 | 23 | 66 | After Bridging Phase |
| Training on Increasing Agricultural Production Through Horticultural Crop Cultivation | 5&6 | 20 May - 30 June 2024 | 46 | 5 | 51 | After Bridging Phase |
| | | | | | | |
| Total number of participants in this quarter/period | **(November 2023 to June 2024)** | | **839** | **198** | **1037** | |
| Cumulative total participants | **since May 2023** | | **1347** | **268** | **1615** | |
| Number of eligible people willing to participate | **(based on the DGH in 2024)** | | | | **2575** | |
| **Progress (%)**: Cumulative/Number of eligible people | | | | | **62.6** | |

Sumber: Data Tim Pelaksana LRP
*Source: LRP Implementing Team Data*

Progres kegiatan LRP diproyeksikan ke dalam grafik kurva S, yang merupakan grafik yang merepresentasikan kumulatif dari keseluruhan kegiatan proyek. Visualisasi kurva S memberikan informasi mengenai kemajuan proyek dengan membandingkan antara kurva S rencana dengan realisasi. Formulasi kurva S adalah penjumlahan persentase kumulatif bobot masing-masing kegiatan pada suatu periode diantara durasi proyek dan diplotkan terhadap sumbu vertikal sehingga jika garis-garis tersebut dihubungkan, maka akan membentuk huruf S. Bentuk kurva demikian terjadi karena volume kegiatan pada bagian awal proyek biasanya masih sedikit, kemudian pada bagian pertengahan meningkat dalam jumlah yang cukup besar, lalu pada akhir proyek volumen kegiatan kembali mengecil.

Progres implementasi LRP dari periode November 2023 sampai Juni 2024, jika diamati dengan menggunakan Kurva S sebagai berikut:

Progress of LRP activities was projected into an S curve graph, which is a graph that represents the cumulative of all project activities. Visualization of the S curve provides information about the progress of the project by comparing the planned S curve with the realization. The S curve formulation is the sum of the cumulative percentage of the weight of each activity in a period between the project duration and plotted against the vertical axis so that if the lines are connected, it will form the letter S. Such a curve shape occurs because the volume of activities in the early part of the project is usually still small, then in the middle increases in a large enough amount, then at the end of the project the volume of activities decreases again.

LRP implementation progress from November 2023 to June 2024 Period, when observed using the S Curve is as follows:

| No | Activities | Batch | Percentage | 2023 | | 2024 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | | | | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr |
| | Preparation of LRP Training (Assessment dan Persiapan Personil) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Agricultural Production Improvement and Rice Pest Management Training | Batch 1-7 | 8.91 | | | | 1.27 | | 1.27 | | 1.27 | | 1.27 | | 1.27 | | 1.27 | | 1.27 | | |
| 2 | Training on Increasing Agricultural Production Through Horticultural Crop Cultivation | Batch 1-8 | 12.97 | | | 3.24 | | 1.62 | | 1.62 | | 1.62 | | 1.62 | | 1.62 | | 1.62 | | | |
| 3 | Agricultural Training in Narrow Land or Yard | Batch 1 | 1.52 | | | | | | | | | | 1.52 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Sheep Training and Concentrated Feed Making | Batch 1-5 | 6.51 | | | 1.30 | | 1.30 | | | 1.30 | | | 1.30 | | | 1.30 | | | | |
| 5 | Catfish Cultivation and Hatchery Training | Batch 1-2 | 2.15 | | | | | | 1.08 | | | 1.08 | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Freshwater Lobster Cultivation Training | Batch 1 | 1.37 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.37 | | | | |
| 7 | Carp Cultivation and Hatchery Training | Batch 1 | 1.13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.13 | | | |
| 8 | Tilapia Cultivation Training | Batch 1-2 | 1.86 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.93 | | | 0.93 | | |
| 9 | Cassava and Banana Chips Processing Training | Batch 1-3 | 4.36 | | | | | | | | | | | 1.45 | | 1.45 | | 1.45 | | | |
| 10 | Rice Raw Food Processing Training | Batch 1-3 | 4.99 | 1.00 | 0.66 | | | 1.66 | | | | | | | 1.66 | | | | | | |
| 11 | Automotive Light Vehicle Engineering Job Skills Training | Batch 1-7 | 11.26 | 1.61 | 3.22 | | | | 1.61 | | 1.61 | | | | 1.61 | | | 1.61 | | | |
| 12 | Sewing Training with Garment Qualification | Batch 1-7 | 10.47 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | | | | | | 1.50 | 1.50 | | 1.50 | | 1.50 | | | | |
| 13 | Gada Pratama Certificate Security Training | Batch 1-6 | 9.30 | | | | 3.10 | | | 3.10 | | | | | | 3.10 | | | | | |
| 14 | Driving Training | Batch 1-6 | 10.03 | 1.67 | 3.34 | | 1.67 | | 1.67 | | | 1.67 | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Electric Welding Training | Batch 1-3 | 3.96 | | | | | 1.32 | | | 1.32 | | | | | | | | 1.32 | | |
| 16 | Forklift Operation Training | Batch 1 | 0.83 | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.83 | | | | | | |
| 17 | Training on Development of Plastic Bag Craft Industry | Batch 1 | 1.13 | | | | | | | 1.13 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Women's Training in Rural Areas in Productive Economic Enterprises | Batch 1-3 | 5.04 | | | | | | | 1.68 | | | | 1.68 | | | | | 1.68 | | |
| 19 | Reporting | | 2.20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.44 |
| | **Total** | **67** | **100.00** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **Progerss Plan** | | | 5.78 | 8.72 | 6.04 | 6.05 | 5.91 | 5.63 | 7.53 | 5.50 | 5.87 | 4.29 | 6.06 | 6.87 | 7.10 | 5.44 | 5.81 | 6.09 | 0.88 | 0.44 |
| | **Cumulative Total of Progress Plan** | | | 5.78 | 14.49 | 20.54 | 26.58 | 32.49 | 38.12 | 45.65 | 51.15 | 57.02 | 61.31 | 67.36 | 74.24 | 81.34 | 86.78 | 92.59 | 98.67 | 99.56 | 100.00 |
| | **Actual Progress** | | | 5.78 | 8.72 | 6.04 | 6.05 | 6.55 | 5.86 | 6.49 | 6.20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **Cumulative Total of Actual Progress** | | | 5.78 | 14.49 | 20.54 | 26.58 | 33.13 | 38.99 | 45.48 | 51.68 | | | | | | | | | | |

: Progress Plan

: Actual Progress

**Gambar 3-3. Kurva S Progress Kegiatan LRP Pada Periode November 2023 - April 2024**

*Figure 3-3. S-Curve of LRP Activity Progress in November 2023 - April 2024*

### 3.2.7. Kondisi Mata Pencaharian Warga Terkena Dampak

#### 3.2.7.1. Jenis Mata Pencaharian

Berdasarkan hasil survei internal monitoring sampai dengan periode Juni 2024, tidak banyak perubahan matapencaharian sebelum dan sesudah pengadaan tanah atau relokasi.

Umumnya warga terdampak masih bekerja di sektor yang sama. Sebagian besar WTD bekerja di sektor pertanian dan perkebunan. Untuk lebih detail, matapencaharian WTD sebelum dan sesudah pengadaan tanah atau relokasi bisa dilihat di table 3-14 dan table 3-15.

### 3.2.7 Livelihood Condition of The Affected People

#### 3.2.7.1 Type of Livelihood

Based on the results of the internal monitoring survey up to the period June 2024, there was not much change in livelihoods before and after land acquisition or relocation.

Generally, the affected people still work in the same sector. Most of the affected people work in the agricultural and plantation sectors. For more details, affected people livelihoods before and after land acquisition or relocation can be seen in table 3-14 and table 3-15.

**Tabel 3-14. Mata Pencaharian Sebelum Pembebasan Lahan dan Relokasi**

*Table 3-14. Livelihood Before Land Acquisition and Relocation*

| No | Pekerjaan *Occupation* | Sebelum Pembebasan dan Relokasi *Before Land Acquisition and Relocation* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Laki-laki *Male* | % | Perempuan *Female* | % | Total | % |
| 1 | Pertanian dan Perkebunan *Agriculture and Farming* | 167 | 38.3 | 30 | 15.6 | 197 | 31.4 |
| 2 | Buruh Tani/Perkebunan *Farming Worker* | 44 | 10.1 | 11 | 5.7 | 55 | 8.8 |
| 3 | Pemilik Usaha/Pedagang *Business Owner/Trader* | 34 | 7.8 | 29 | 15.1 | 63 | 10.0 |
| 4 | Kolektor/Perantara *Collector/Intermediary* | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 5 | Pegawai Swasta *Private Employee* | 12 | 2.8 | 3 | 1.6 | 15 | 2.4 |
| 6 | Pegawai Negeri *Civil Servant* | 7 | 1.6 | 4 | 2.1 | 11 | 1.8 |
| 7 | TNI/Polisi *Soldier/Police Officer* | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 8 | Pensiun *Retirement* | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.3 |
| 9 | Tidak Bekerja/Mencari Pekerjaan *Unemployment/Job Seeker* | 0 | 0.0 | 99 | 51.6 | 99 | 15.8 |
| 10 | Pekerjaan Lain *Others* | 166 | 38.1 | 15 | 7.8 | 181 | 28.8 |
| 11 | Tukang Bangunan *Construction workers* | 5 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 0.8 |
| **Total** | | **436** | **100** | **192** | **100.0** | **628** | **100.0** |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, April – Juni 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, April – June 2024*

**Tabel 3-15. Mata Pencaharian Sesudah Pengadaan Tanah dan Relokasi**
*Table 3-15. Livelihood After Land Acquisition and Relocation*

| No | Pekerjaan *Occupation* | Mata Pencaharian Sesudah Pembebasan Lahan dan Relokasi *Livelihood After Land Acquisition and Relocation* | | | | Total | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Laki-laki *Male* | % | Perempuan *Female* | % | | |
| 1 | Pertanian dan Perkebunan *Agriculture and Farming* | 162 | 37.2 | 30 | 15.6 | 192 | 30.6 |
| 2 | Buruh Tani/Perkebunan *Farming Worker* | 43 | 9.9 | 11 | 5.7 | 54 | 8.6 |
| 3 | Pemilik Usaha/Pedagang *Business Owner/Trader* | 43 | 9.9 | 29 | 15.1 | 72 | 11.5 |
| 4 | Kolektor/Perantara *Collector/Intermediary* | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 5 | Pegawai Swasta *Private Employee* | 13 | 3.0 | 4 | 2.1 | 17 | 2.7 |
| 6 | Pegawai Negeri *Civil Servant* | 7 | 1.6 | 4 | 2.1 | 11 | 1.8 |
| 7 | TNI/Polisi *Soldier/Police Officer* | 0 | 0.0 | O | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 8 | Pensiun *Retirement* | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.3 |
| 9 | Tidak Bekerja/Mencari Pekerjaan *Unemployment/Job Seeker* | 0 | 0.0 | 99 | 51.6 | 99 | 15.8 |
| 10 | Pekerjaan Lain *Others* | 162 | 37.2 | 14 | 7.3 | 176 | 28.0 |
| 11 | Tukang Bangunan *Construction workers* | 5 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 0.8 |
| **Total** | | **436** | **100.0** | **192** | **100.0** | **628** | **100.0** |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, April – Juni 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, April – June 2024*

### 3.2.7.2. Pendapatan

Jika dibandingkan antara pendapatan keluarga terdampak pada saat sebelum dan sesudah pengadaan tanah atau relokasi, maka sampai Juni 2024 belum tampak adanya perubahan yang signifikan. Sekitar 36,9% keluarga terdampak memiliki penghasilan di antara Rp. 2.000.0000 sampai dengan Rp. 4.000.000 per bulan. Sementara itu, pendapatan keluarga di bawah Rp. 2.000.000 per bulan hanya sekitar 2,9% keluarga. Sedangkan pendapatan keluarga di atas Rp. 10.000.000 hanya dicapai oleh 12,6% keluarga.

### 3.2.7.2 Income

In comparing the income of affected households (Ahs) before and after land acquisition or relocation, it is projected that there will be no significant changes until April 2024. Approximately 36,9% of Ahs fall within the income bracket of IDR 2,000,000 to IDR 4,000,000 per month. Notably, only about 2,9% of Ahs have a family income below IDR 2,000,000 per month, while approximately 12,6% of AHs reach a family income exceeding IDR 10,000,000.

Untuk lebih detail terkait dengan besaran pendapatan keluarga sebelum dan sesudah pembebasan lahan atau relokasi, dapat dilihat pada table 3-16 dan table 3-17.

For more details regarding the amount of AHs income before and after land acquisition or relocation, see table 3-16 and table 3-17.

**Tabel 3-16. Pendapatan Keluarga Sebelum Pembebasan Lahan dan Relokasi**
*Table 3-16. Family Income Before Land Acquisition and Relocation*

| No | Pendapatan *Income* | Total AHs | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ≤ 2.000.000 | 18 | 2.9 |
| 2 | > 2.000.000 - 4.000.000 | 232 | 36.9 |
| 3 | > 4.000.000 - 6.000.000 | 172 | 27.4 |
| 4 | > 6.000.000 - 8.000.000 | 89 | 14.2 |
| 5 | > 8.000.000 - 10.000.000 | 38 | 6.1 |
| 6 | > 10.000.000 | 79 | 12.6 |
| | **Total** | **628** | **100** |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, April – Juni 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, April – June 2024*

**Tabel 3-17. Pendapatan Keluarga Setelah Pembebasan Lahan dan Relokasi**
*Table 3-17. Family Income After Land Acquisition and Relocation*

| No | Pendapatan *Income* | Total AHs | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ≤ 2000.000 | 17 | 2.7 |
| 2 | > 2.000.000 - 4.000.000 | 235 | 37.4 |
| 3 | > 4000.000 -6000.000 | 173 | 27.5 |
| 4 | > 6000.000 - 8000.000 | 83 | 13.2 |
| 5 | > 8.000.000 - 10.000.000 | 41 | 6.5 |
| 6 | > 10.000.000 | 79 | 12.6 |
| | **Total** | **628** | **100** |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, April – Juni 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, April – June 2024*

### 3.2.7.3. Rata-rata Pengeluaran Rumah Tangga Terkena Dampak

Berdasarkan hasil internal monitoring di periode ini, secara umum tidak banyak perubahan terkait dengan pengeluaran rumah tangga terdampak sebelum dan sesudah pengadaan tanah atau relokasi. Sekitar 36% rumah tangga terdampak memiliki pengeluaran antara Rp. 2.000.000 sampai dengan Rp. 4.000.000 per bualan. Sekitar 31,6% rumah tangga terdampak memiliki pengeluaran antara Rp. 4.000.000 sampai dengan Rp. 6.000.000 per bulan. Hanya sekitar 4%

### 3.2.7.3 Average Expenditure of Affected Household

Based on the internal monitoring results during this period, there were no significant changes in the expenditure patterns of affected households before and after land acquisition or relocation. Approximately 36% of affected households have monthly expenses ranging from IDR 2,000,000 to IDR 4,000,000. Another 31,6% of affected households have monthly expenses ranging from IDR 4,000,000 to IDR 6,000,000. Only about 4% of affected

rumah tangga terdampak yang memiliki pengeluaran di bawah Rp. 2.000.000 per bulan. Untuk lebih detail mengenai pengeluaran rumah tangga terdampak sebelum dan sesudah pengadaan tanah dan relokasi, dapat di lihat di table 3-18 dan table 3-19.

Sementara itu, jika diuraikan komponen pengeluaran rumah tangga selama satu bulan terakhir, hasilnya adalah:

1. Untuk rumah tangga pemilik lahan, pengeluaran terbesar dalam satu bulan adalah untuk keperluan konsumsi atau sekitar 38,4%. Sementara 30,7% pengeluaran digunakan untuk kebutuhan lainnya, seperti kebutuhan sekunder dan tersier. 13,4% pengeluaran mereka gunakan untuk biaya Pendidikan, 11,1% untuk biaya transportasi, 3,3% untuk biaya sosial, dan 3,2% untuk biaya Kesehatan.

2. Untuk rumah tangga penggarap, pengeluaran terbesar dalam satu bulan adalah untuk keperluan konsumsi atau sekitar 46,1%. Sementara 25,5% pengeluaran digunakan untuk kebutuhan lainnya, seperti kebutuhan sekunder dan tersier. 10,6% pengeluaran mereka gunakan untuk biaya Pendidikan, 11,7% untuk biaya transportasi, 2,9% untuk biaya sosial, dan 3,4% untuk biaya Kesehatan.
3. Untuk rumah tangga tenaga kerja, pengeluaran terbesar dalam satu bulan adalah untuk keperluan konsumsi atau sekitar 47,8%. Sementara 22,9% pengeluaran digunakan untuk kebutuhan lainnya, seperti kebutuhan sekunder dan tersier. 10,3% pengeluaran mereka gunakan untuk biaya Pendidikan, 11% untuk biaya transportasi, 2,1% untuk biaya sosial, dan 3,4% untuk biaya Kesehatan.

Untuk lebih datail terkait dengan komponen pengeluaran rumah tangga terdampak dalam satu bulan, bisa dilihat pada table 3-20.

households have monthly expenses below IDR 2,000,000. For more detailed information on the expenditure of affected households before and after land acquisition and relocation, please refer to tables 3-18 and 3-19.

In the meantime, if we analyze the composition of household expenditures for the previous month, the findings are as follows:

1. The primary expenditure for AHs as landowners is consumption, accounting for approximately 38,4% of their monthly expenses. Other needs, including secondary and tertiary requirements, constitute 30,7% of their expenditures. Education costs represent 13,4% of their expenses, while transportation costs account for 11,1%. Social costs and health costs make up 3.3% and 3,2% of their expenses, respectively.

2. The majority (46,1%) of monthly expenditures for cultivating households are allocated to consumption purposes. An additional 25,5% is dedicated to secondary and tertiary needs. Education costs account for 10,6% of expenses, transportation costs for 11,7%, social costs for 2,9%, and health costs for 3,4%.

3. For households as a worker, the largest expenditure in one month is for consumption purposes or around 47,8%. Meanwhile, 22,9% of expenditure was used for other needs, such as secondary and tertiary needs. 10,3% of their expenses are used for education costs, 11. % for transportation costs, 2,1% for social costs, and 3,4% for health costs.

For more details regarding the components of Ahs expenditure in one month, see table 3-20.

**Tabel 3-18. Pengeluaran Keluarga Sebelum Pengadaan Tanah dan Relokasi**

*Table 3-18. Family Expenditures Before Land Acquisition and Relocation*

| No | Pengeluaran *Expenditure* | Total AHs | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ≤ 2000.000 | 25 | 4.0 |
| 2 | > 2.000.000 - 4.000.000 | 226 | 36.0 |
| 3 | > 4000.000 -6000.000 | 199 | 31.7 |
| 4 | > 6000.000 - 8000.000 | 85 | 13.5 |
| 5 | > 8.000.000 - 10.000.000 | 47 | 7.5 |
| 6 | > 10.000.000 | 46 | 7.3 |
| | **Total** | **628** | **100.0** |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, Februari – April 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, February – April 2024*

**Tabel 3-19. Pengeluaran Keluarga Setelah Pengadaan Tanah dan Relokasi**
*Table 3-19. Family Expenditures Before Land Acquisition and Relocation*

| No | Pengeluaran *Expenditure* | Total AHs | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ≤ 2000.000 | 26 | 4.1 |
| 2 | > 2.000.000 - 4.000.000 | 227 | 36.1 |
| 3 | > 4000.000 -6000.000 | 198 | 31.5 |
| 4 | > 6000.000 - 8000.000 | 82 | 13.1 |
| 5 | > 8.000.000 - 10.000.000 | 47 | 7.5 |
| 6 | > 10.000.000 | 48 | 7.6 |
| | **Total** | **628** | 100.0 |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, Februari – April 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, February – April 2024*

**Tabel 3-20. Rata-rata Pengeluaran Rumah Tangga Terkena Dampak**
*Table 3-20. Average Expenditures of Affected Household*

| No | Kategori Responden *Respondent Category* | Rata-rata Pengeluaran Menurut Komponen Pengeluaran 1 Bulan Terakhir (Rp) *Expenditure Average Based on One Last Month Expenditure (Rp)* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Konsumsi Rumah tangga *Household Consumption* | % | Pendidikan *Education* | % | Kesehatan *Health* | % | Sosial *Social* | % | Transportasi *Transportation* | % | Lainnya *Other* | % | Total Perbulan *Total per Month* |
| 1 | Pemilik Lahan *Land Owner* | 2,717,043 | 38.4 | 944,521 | 13.4 | 228,235 | 3.2 | 231,466 | 3.3 | 783,649 | 11.1 | 2,167,844 | 30.7 | 7,072,758 |
| 2 | Penggarap *Tenant* | 2,400,820 | 46.1 | 550,000 | 10.6 | 175,000 | 3.4 | 150,000 | 2.9 | 607,377 | 11.7 | 1,327,869 | 25.5 | 5,211,066 |
| 3 | Tenaga Kerja *Worker* | 2,303,980 | 47.8 | 497,321 | 10.3 | 285,714 | 5.9 | 100,000 | 2.1 | 531,250 | 11.0 | 1,103,385 | 22.9 | 4,821,651 |
| | Rata-Rata *Average* | 2,473,948 | 43.4 | 663,947 | 11.6 | 229,650 | 4.0 | 160,489 | 2.8 | 640,759 | 11.2 | 1,533,033 | 26.9 | 5,701,825 |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, April – Juni 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, April – june 2024*

### 3.2.8. Tingkat Kepuasan dan Persepsi Warga Terdampak

#### 3.2.8.1. Pendapat Responden Tentang Proses Pendataan Aset Tanah

Berdasarkan hasil survei terhadap proses pendataan aset tanah, dari total 378 WTD yang diwawancara 51,9% menyatakan puas dan 46% menyatakan cukup puas, sementara yang berpendapat tidak puas hanya 1 responden. hal ini menunjukkan bahwa proses pendataan yang telah dilakukan sudah sesuai dengan harapan, sejak awal mereka terlibat sampai pencocokan data dengan bukti kepemilikan yang ada. Selain itu, proses pendataan dilakukan langsung oleh pihak yang berwenang dari Tim Pelaksana Pengadaan Tanah. Untuk lebih jelasnya bias dihat di table 3-21.

### 3.2.8 Satisfaction Level and Affected People Perception

#### 3.2.8.1 Respondents' Opinions Regarding the Land Asset Data Collection Process

Based on the findings of a survey conducted on the land asset data collection process, a substantial majority of the 378 APs interviewed expressed contentment with the process. Specifically, 51.9% indicated satisfaction, while 46% reported being quite satisfied. Notably, only a single respondent expressed dissatisfaction. These results suggest that the data collection process aligns with expectations, encompassing the period from initial involvement to the successful matching of data with existing proof of ownership. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that the data collection process is exclusively carried out by authorized personnel from the Land Acquisition Implementation Team. For further details, kindly refer to Table 3-21.

**Tabel 3-21. Proses Pendataan Aset Tanah**
*Table 3-21. Land Asset Data Collection Process*

| **Jenis Survey** *Type of Survey* | **Status Lahan** *Land Status* | **Pendapat Responden Tentang Proses Pendataan Aset Tanah** *Respondent's Opinion regarding Land Asset Data Collection Process* | | | | | | | | | | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Sangat Puas** *Very Satisfactory* | **%** | **Puas** *Satisfactory* | **%** | **Cukup Puas** *Just Ordinary* | **%** | **Tidak Puas** *Dissatisfied* | **%** | **Sangat Tidak Puas** *Very Dissatisfied* | **%** | |
| **Sensus** Census | **Pemilik Tanah SHM** *Land Owner with Certified Ownership* | **0** | **0.0** | **49** | **38.0** | **19** | **14.7** | **0** | **0.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **68** |
| | **Pemilik Tanah Non SHM** *Land Owner with Not Certified Ownership* | **1** | **0.8** | **18** | **14.0** | **42** | **32.6** | **0** | **0.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **61** |
| | **Sub Total** | **1** | **0.8** | **67** | **51.9** | **61** | **47.3** | **0** | **0.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **129** |
| **Sampel** *Sample* | **Pemilik Tanah SHM** *Land Owner with Certified Ownership* | **5** | **2.0** | **49** | **19.7** | **42** | **16.9** | **0** | **0.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **96** |
| | **Pemilik Tanah Non SHM** *Land Owner with Not Certified Ownership* | **1** | **0.4** | **80** | **32.1** | **71** | **28.5** | **1** | **0.4** | **0** | **0.0** | **153** |
| | **Sub Total** | **6** | **2.4** | **129** | **51.8** | **113** | **45.4** | **1** | **0.4** | **0** | **0.0** | **249** |
| **Grand Total** | | **7** | **1.9** | **196** | **51.9** | **174** | **46.0** | **1** | **0.3** | **0** | **0.0** | **378** |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, April – Juni 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, April – Juni 2024*

### 3.2.8.2. Pendapat Responden Tentang Proses Penentuan Harga Aset Tanah

Pendapat responden tentang proses penentuan harga aset tanah, yaitu sebanyak 50,5% menyatakan puas dan yang menyatakan cukup puas sebanyak 45,5%. Sementara yang menyatakan tidak puas sebanyak 8 responden atau 2,1%.

Sebagian besar responden menyatakan cukup puas terhadap penentuan harga aset tanah tersebut dikarenakan penentuan harga dan proses penentuan harga tersebut melibatkan WTD dan diverifikasi bersama dengan desa dan instansi terkait. Selain itu, proses musyawarah penentuan harga yang tidak hanya sekali (sampai terjadi kesepakatan harga). Sedangkan WTD yang menyatakan tidak puas, terutama disebabkan oleh hasil pendataan tidak sesuai dengan bukti kepemilikan dan kurangnya sosialisasi terkait komponen yang mempengaruhi pada penilaian aset baik komponen fisik maupun non fisik.

### 3.2.8.2 Respondents' Opinions Regarding the Process of Determining Land Asset Prices

In a recent survey, respondents expressed their opinions on the process of determining land asset prices. A majority of 50,5% indicated satisfaction, while 45,5% were quite satisfied. Meanwhile, 8 respondents or 2.1% said they were dissatisfied.

Most respondents stated that they were quite satisfied with the determination of the price of land assets because the price determination and price determination process involved APs and was verified together with the village and related agencies. Apart from that, the price determination deliberation process does not happen only once (until a price agreement is reached). Meanwhile, APs expressed disappointment, mainly because the data collection results did not match the proof of ownership and the socialisation of components that affect asset valuation, physical and non-physical components.

**Tabel 3-22. Proses Penentuan Harga Aset Tanah**
*Table 3-22. Process of Determining Land Asset Price*

| Jenis Survey *Type of Survey* | Status Lahan *Land Status* | Pendapat Responden Tentang Proses Penentuan Harga Aset Tanah *Respondent's Opinion regarding Land Asset Price Determination Process* | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sangat Puas *Very Satisfactory* | % | Puas *Satisfactory* | % | Cukup Puas *Just Ordinary* | % | Tidak Puas *Dissatisfied* | % | Sangat Tidak Puas *Very Dissatisfied* | % | |
| Sensus Census | Pemilik Tanah SHM *Land Owner with Certified Ownership* | 0 | 0.0 | 46 | 35.7 | 22 | 17.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 68 |
| | Pemilik Tanah Non SHM *Land Owner with Not Certified Ownership* | 1 | 0.8 | 18 | 14.0 | 40 | 31.0 | 2 | 1.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 61 |
| | Sub Total | 1 | 0.8 | 64 | 49.6 | 62 | 48.1 | 2 | 1.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 129 |
| Sampel *Sample* | Pemilik Tanah SHM *Land Owner with Certified Ownership* | 5 | 2.0 | 47 | 18.9 | 39 | 15.7 | 5 | 2.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 96 |
| | Pemilik Tanah Non SHM *Land Owner with Not Certified Ownership* | 1 | 0.4 | 80 | 32.1 | 71 | 28.5 | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 153 |
| | Sub Total | 6 | 2.4 | 127 | 51.0 | 110 | 44.2 | 6 | 2.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 249 |
| Grand Total | | 7 | 1.9 | 191 | 50.5 | 172 | 45.5 | 8 | 2.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 378 |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, April – Juni 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, April – Juni 2024*

### 3.2.8.3. Pendapat Responden Tentang Proses Pembayaran Ganti Kerugian

Pendapat responden tentang proses pembayaran ganti kerugian, yaitu sebanyak 50,5% menyatakan puas dan yang menyatakan cukup puas sebanyak 45,5%. Sementara yang menyatakan tidak puas sebanyak 8 responden atau 2,1 %.

Sebagian besar responden menyatakan puas terhadap proses pembayaran ganti kerugian dikarenakan nilai yang dibayarkan sesuai dengan hasil musyawarah, meskipun waktu pencairannya agak lama. Sementara yang menyatakan tidak puas karena harga tidak sesuai dengan harapannya.

### 3.2.8.3 Respondents' Opinions Regarding the Compensation Payment Process

Respondents expressed their opinions on the compensation payment process. A majority of 50,5% indicated satisfaction, while 45,5% expressed a higher level of satisfaction by stating they were “quite satisfied.” However, a small percentage of 2,1%, representing 8 respondents, voiced dissatisfaction with the process.

Most respondents stated that they were satisfied with the process of paying compensation because the amount paid was in accordance with the results of deliberations even though the disbursement time was quite long. Meanwhile, those who expressed dissatisfaction because the price did not match their expectations.

**Tabel 3-23. Proses Pembayaran Ganti Kerugian**
*Table 3-23. Compensation Payment Process*

| **Jenis Survey** *Type of Survey* | **Status Lahan** *Land Status* | **Pendapat Responden Tentang Pembayaran Ganti Kerugian Aset Tanah** ***Respondent's Opinion regarding Land Asset Compensation Payment Process*** | | | | | | | | | | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Sangat Puas** *Very Satisfactory* | **%** | **Puas** *Satisfactory* | **%** | **Cukup Puas** *Just Ordinary* | **%** | **Tidak Puas** *Dissatisfied* | **%** | **Sangat Tidak Puas** *Very Dissatisfied* | **%** | |
| **Sensus** Census | **Pemilik Tanah SHM** *Land Owner with Certified Ownership* | **0** | **0.0** | **46** | **35.7** | **22** | **17.1** | **0** | **0.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **68** |
| | **Pemilik Tanah Non SHM** *Land Owner with Not Certified Ownership* | **1** | **0.8** | **18** | **14.0** | **40** | **31.0** | **2** | **1.6** | **0** | **0.0** | **61** |
| | **Sub Total** | **1** | **0.8** | **64** | **49.6** | **62** | **48.1** | **2** | **1.6** | **0** | **0.0** | **129** |
| **Sampel** *Sample* | **Pemilik Tanah SHM** *Land Owner with Certified Ownership* | **5** | **2.0** | **47** | **18.9** | **39** | **15.7** | **5** | **2.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **96** |
| | **Pemilik Tanah Non SHM** *Land Owner with Not Certified Ownership* | **1** | **0.4** | **80** | **32.1** | **71** | **28.5** | **1** | **0.4** | **0** | **0.0** | **153** |
| | **Sub Total** | **6** | **2.4** | **127** | **51.0** | **110** | **44.2** | **6** | **2.4** | **0** | **0.0** | **249** |
| **Grand Total** | | **7** | **1.9** | **191** | **50.5** | **172** | **45.5** | **8** | **2.1** | **0** | **0.0** | **378** |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, April – Juni 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, April – Juni 2024*

### 3.2.8.4. Pendapat Responden Tentang Proses Pendataan Aset Bangunan

Sampai periode April - Juni 2024, survei terhadap pemilik bangunan terdampak yang harus direlokasi telah dilaksanakan di 8 desa dengan jumlah bangunan sebanyak 133 unit. Jenis bangunan tersebut antara lain rumah tinggal, rumah usaha, dan tempat usaha. Berdasarkan hasil survey, jenis bangunan yang terkena dampak terdiri dari Bangunan permanen sebanyak 87-unit dan bangunan permanen sebanyak 39-unit.

Berdasarkan hasil survei, 52,6% (70 responden) menyatakan puas terhadap proses pendataan aset bangunan, 45,9% (61 responden) menyatakan cukup puas, sedangkan yang menyatakan sangat puas sebanyak 1,5% (2 responden). seperti terlihat pada tabel 3-24.

Responden yang menyatakan pendataan aset bangunan memuaskan disebabkan karena seluruh bangunan yang ada di lahan responden semua tercatat, bukan hanya rumah, tetapi juga bangunan lain seperti saung, kandang dan pagar. Hal ini menunjukkan proses pendataan bangunan di awal proyek dianggap sudah baik dan mampu melibatkan masyarakat untuk berpartisipasi dalam prosesnya.

### 3.2.8.4 Respondents' Opinions Regarding the Building Asset Data Collection Process

Until the period April - June 2024, a survey of affected building owners who had to be relocated had been carried out in 8 villages with a total of 133 buildings. These types of buildings include residential houses, business houses and business premises. Based on the survey results, the types of buildings affected consisted of 87 permanent buildings and 39 permanent buildings.

Based on the survey results, 52.6% (70 respondents) said they were satisfied with the building asset data collection process, 45,9% (61 respondents) said they were quite satisfied, while 1,5% (2 respondent) said they were very satisfied. as seen in table 3-24.

Respondents stated that building asset data collection was satisfactory because all the buildings on the respondent's land were all recorded, not only houses, but also other buildings such as huts, drums and fences. This shows that the building data collection process at the start of the project was considered good and able to involve the community to participate in the process.

**Tabel 3-24. Proses Pendataan Aset Bangunan**
*Table 3-24. Building Asset Data Collection Process*

| **Jenis Survey** *Type of Survey* | **Status Lahan** *Land Status* | **Pendapat Responden Tentang Proses Pendataan Aset Bangunan** *Respondent's Opinion regarding Building Asset Data Collection Process* | | | | | | | | | | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Sangat Puas** *Very Satisfactory* | **%** | **Puas** *Satisfactory* | **%** | **Cukup Puas** *Just Ordinary* | **%** | **Tidak Puas** *Dissatisfied* | **%** | **Sangat Tidak Puas** *Very Dissatisfied* | **%** | |
| **Sensus** *Census* | **Pemilik Tanah SHM** *Land Owner with Certified Ownership* | **0** | **0.0** | **49** | **36.8** | **19** | **14.3** | **0** | **0.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **68** |
| | **Pemilik Tanah Non SHM** *Land Owner with Not Certified Ownership* | **1** | **0.8** | **18** | **13.5** | **42** | **31.6** | **0** | **0.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **61** |
| | **Penggarap** *Tenans* | **1** | **0.8** | **3** | **2.3** | | **0.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **3** |
| **Total** | | **2** | **1.5** | **70** | **52.6** | **61** | **45.9** | **0** | **0.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **133** |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, April – Juni 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, April – Juni 2024*

### 3.2.8.5. Pendapat Responden Tentang Proses Penentuan Harga Bangunan

Untuk melihat tingkat kepuasan pihak yang berhak terhadap proses penentuan harga aset bangunan, dari responden yang telah disurvei seperti diuraikan pada tabel 3-25, sebanyak 48,9% responden menyatakan puas, 48,1% responden menyatakan cukup puas. Akan tetapi, terdapat 3 reponden (2,3%) yang menyatakan tidak puas dengan proses penentuan harga bangunan.

Sebagian besar responden menyatakan cukup puas terhadap proses penentuan harga aset bangunan dikarenakan proses dilaksanakan melalui musyawarah yang dihadiri oleh instansi terkait dan perangkat desa. Selain itu harga yang disepakati sesuai dengan harapan mereka.

### 3.2.8.5 Respondents' Opinions about the Building Price Determination Process

To see the entitled parties statisfaction level with the building asset prices determination process, from the surveyed respondents as described in table 3-25. 48,9% of respondents stated that they were satisfied, 48,1% of respondents stated that they were quite satisfied. However, there were 3 respondents (2,3%) who stated that they were dissatisfied with the process of determining the price of buildings.

Most respondents stated that they were quite satisfied with the process of determining building asset prices because the process was carried out through deliberations attended by relevant agencies and village officials. Apart from that, the agreed price was in line with their expectations.

.

**Tabel 3-25. Proses Penentuan Harga Bangunan**
*Table 3-25. Building Price Determination Process*

| **Jenis Survey** *Type of Survey* | **Status Lahan** *Land Status* | **Pendapat Responden Tentang Proses Penentuan Harga Aset Bangunan** *Respondent's Opinion regarding Building Asset Price Determination Process* | | | | | | | | | | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Sangat Puas** *Very Satisfactory* | **%** | **Puas** *Satisfactory* | **%** | **Cukup Puas** *Just Ordinary* | **%** | **Tidak Puas** *Dissatisfied* | **%** | **Sangat Tidak Puas** *Very Dissatisfied* | **%** | |
| **Sensus** *Census* | **Pemilik Tanah SHM** *Land Owner with Certified Ownership* | **0** | **0.0** | **46** | **34.6** | **21** | **15.8** | **1** | **0.8** | **0** | **0.0** | **68** |
| | **Pemilik Tanah Non SHM** *Land Owner with Not Certified Ownership* | **1** | **0.8** | **18** | **13.5** | **40** | **30.1** | **2** | **1.5** | **0** | **0.0** | **61** |
| | **Penggarap** *Tenans* | **0** | **0.0** | **1** | **0.8** | **3** | **2.3** | | **0.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **4** |
| **Total** | | **1** | **0.8** | **65** | **48.9** | **64** | **48.1** | **3** | **2.3** | **0** | **0.0** | **133** |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, April – Juni 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, April – Juni 2024*

### 3.2.8.6. Pendapat Responden Tentang Proses Pembayaran Ganti Kerugian Bangunan

Berdasarkan hasil survei, tingkat kepuasan dalam proses pembayaran ganti kerugian bangunan adalah sebanyak 46,6% responden menyatakan cukup puas, 48,1% responden menyatakan puas dan 6 responden (4,5%) menyatakan tidak puas dengan proses yang telah dilakukan oleh Tim Pelaksana Pengadaan Tanah.

Responden yang menyatakan proses pembayaran ganti kerugian memuaskan disebabkan karena, seluruh bangunan yang ada di lahan responden baik itu rumah, saung kandang, pagar dan bangunan lainnya mendapatkan ganti kerugian. Sementara, responden yang menyatakan tidak puas karena nilai ganti kerugian tidak sesuai dengan harapannya dan waktu pembayaran terlalu lama.

### 3.2.8.6 Respondents' Opinions Regarding the Structures Compensation Payment Process

Based on the survey results, the level of satisfaction in the building compensation payment process is as many as 46,6% of respondents stated that they were quite satisfied, 48,1% of respondents stated that they were satisfied, and 6 respondents (4,5%) stated that they were dissatisfied with the payment process that had been carried out by The Land Acquisition Implementation Team.

Respondents who stated that the process of paying compensation for building assets was quite satisfactory was because all buildings on the respondent's land, including houses, sheds, fences and other buildings, received compensation. Meanwhile, respondents who stated that they were not satisfied because the amount of compensation did not match the hope and the payment time is too long.

**Tabel 3-26. Proses Pembayaran Ganti Kerugian Bangunan**
*Table 3-26. Building Compensation Payment Process*

| **Jenis Survey** *Type of Survey* | **Status Lahan** *Land Status* | **Pendapat Responden Tentang Pembayaran Ganti Kerugian Aset Bangunan** *Respondent's Opinion regarding Building Asset Compensation Payment Process* | | | | | | | | | | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Sangat Puas** *Very Satisfactory* | **%** | **Puas** *Satisfactory* | **%** | **Cukup Puas** *Just Ordinary* | **%** | **Tidak Puas** *Dissatisfied* | **%** | **Sangat Tidak Puas** *Very Dissatisfied* | **%** | |
| **Sensus** *Census* | **Pemilik Tanah SHM** *Land Owner with Certified Ownership* | **0** | **0.0** | **45** | **33.8** | **22** | **16.5** | **1** | **0.8** | **0** | **0.0** | **68** |
| | **Pemilik Tanah Non SHM** *Land Owner with Not Certified Ownership* | **1** | **0.8** | **18** | **13.5** | **37** | **27.8** | **5** | **3.8** | **0** | **0.0** | **61** |
| | **Penggarap** *Tenans* | **0** | **0.0** | **1** | **0.8** | **3** | **2.3** | | **0.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **4** |
| **Total** | | **1** | **0.8** | **64** | **48.1** | **62** | **46.6** | **6** | **4.5** | **0** | **0.0** | **133** |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, April – Juni 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, April – Juni 2024*

### 3.2.8.7. Pendapat Responden Tentang Proses Pendataan Aset Tanaman

Semua tanaman yang terkena pengadaan tanah memperoleh penggantian yang wajar, mulai dari tanaman yang berukuran kecil seperti sayuran, perdu dan lainnya dipilah berdasarkan produktivitas, jumlah, jenis maupun kriteria atau umur tanaman. Untuk tegakan berukuran besar seperti pohon-pohonan dipilah menjadi 3 kategori, yaitu besar, sedang, dan kecil. Kategori tersebut menentukan besar kecilnya harga dari suatu tanaman.

Berdasarkan hasil survei, 42,7% responden menyatakan cukup puas, 45,8% menyatakan puas dan 1,8% responden menyatakan sangat puas terhadap proses pendataan aset tanaman yang terkena pengadaan tanah Jalan Tol Akses Patimban.

Responden yang menyatakan cukup puas dengan proses pendataan aset tanaman disebabkan karena dilakukan langsung oleh pejabat yang berwenang dengan melibatkan WTD dan semua aset tanaman sampai tanaman terkecil pun terdata.

### 3.2.8.7 Respondents' Opinions Regarding the Plant Asset Data Collection Process

All plants affected by land acquisition receive reasonable replacement, starting from small plants such as vegetables, shrubs and others sorted by productivity, number of plants, type and criteria or age of the plant. For large-sized plants such as trees are sorted into 3 categories, which is large, medium, and small. These categories determine the size of the price of a plant.

Based on the results of survey 42,7% of respondents stated that they were quite satisfied, 45,8% stated that they were satisfied, and 1,8% respondents stated that they were very satisfied with the process of collecting data on plant assets that were affected by land acquisition for the Patimban Access Toll Road

Respondents stated that data collection on plant assets was quite satisfactory because the data collection process was carried out directly by authorized officials involving Aps and all plant assets down to the smallest were recorded.

**Tabel 3-27. Proses Pendataan Aset Tanaman**
*Table 3-27. Plant Asset Data Collection Process*

| **Jenis Survey** *Type of Survey* | **Status Lahan** *Land Status* | **Pendapat Responden Tentang Proses Pendataan Aset Tanaman** *Respondent's Opinion Regarding Plant Asset Data Collection Process* | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Sangat Puas** *Very Satisfactory* | % | **Puas** *Satisfactory* | % | **Cukup Puas** *Just Ordinary* | % | **Tidak Puas** *Dissatisfied* | % | **Tidak ada Tanaman yang Terkena** *There are no plants affected* | % | |
| Sensus Census | Pemilik Tanah SHM *Land Owner with Certified Ownership* | **0** | **0.0** | **35** | **26.3** | **16** | **12.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **17** | **12.8** | **68** |
| | Pemilik Tanah Non SHM *Land Owner with Not Certified Ownership* | **1** | **0.8** | **11** | **8.3** | **33** | **24.8** | **0** | **0.0** | **16** | **12.0** | **61** |
| | Penggarap *Tenans* | **0** | **0.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **1** | **0.8** | **0** | **0.0** | **3** | **2.3** | **4** |
| | **Sub Total** | **1** | **0.8** | **46** | **34.6** | **50** | **37.6** | **0** | **0.0** | **36** | **27.1** | **133** |
| Sampel *Sample* | Pemilik Tanah SHM *Land Owner with Certified Ownership* | **5** | **2.0** | **49** | **19.7** | **42** | **16.9** | **0** | **0.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **96** |
| | Pemilik Tanah Non SHM *Land Owner with Not Certified Ownership* | **1** | **0.4** | **80** | **32.1** | **71** | **28.5** | **1** | **0.4** | | **0.0** | **153** |
| | **Sub Total** | **6** | **2.4** | **129** | **51.8** | **113** | **45.4** | **1** | **0.4** | **0** | **0.0** | **249** |
| **Grand Total** | | **7** | **1.8** | **175** | **45.8** | **163** | **42.7** | **1** | **0.3** | **36** | **9.4** | **382** |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, April – Juni 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, April – Juni 2024*

### 3.2.8.8. Pendapat Responden Tentang Penentuan Harga Tanaman

Setelah data tanaman dikumpulkan dengan baik, meliputi: identifikasi jenis tanaman, luas lahan yang ditanami, dan kondisi tanaman tersebut. Kemudian Penilai independen menentukan nilai tanaman berdasarkan peraturan yang berlaku. Nilai ini mencakup kerugian yang ditimbulkan akibat pengadaan tanah, sehingga tidak mengurangi kualitas hidup masyarakat yang terdampak.

Nilai tersebut disampaikan oleh tim pembebasan lahan melalui Musyawarah Penetapan Bentuk Ganti Kerugian, dengan mengundang pihak yang berhak untuk menentukan bentuk ganti kerugian yang sesuai dengan nilai tanaman yang akan hilang.

Berdasarkan hasil survei kepada 382 responden, 48,8% responden menyatakan puas, 43,2% cukup puas dan 0,8% responden menyatakan tidak puas dengan penetapan harga aset tanaman yang telah dilaksanakan oleh Tim Pelaksana Pengadaan Tanah.

Responden menyatakan cukup puas terhadap proses penentuan harga aset tanaman karena proses dilaksanakan melalui musyawarah yang melibatkan WTD serta dihadiri oleh instansi terkait dan perangkat Desa. Selain itu harga yang disepakati sesuai dengan harapan mereka.

### 3.2.8.8 Respondents' Opinions Regarding the Plant Prices Determination

After plant data is properly collected, including: identification of the type of plant, the area of land planted, and the condition of the plant. The independent Appraiser then determines the value of the plants based on the regulations. This value includes losses incurred due to land acquisition, so as not to reduce the quality of life of the Affected People.

The value is submitted by the land acquisition team through the Deliberation on the Form of Compensation, by invited the affected persons to determine the form of compensation that is in accordance with the value of the plants that will be lost.

Based on the survey results to 382 respondents, 48,8% of respondents stated that they were satisfied, 43,2% were quite satisfied and 0,8% were dissatisfied with the plant asset determination that had been carried out by The Land Acquisition Implementation Team.

Respondents stated that they were quite satisfied with the process of determining plant asset prices because the process was carried out through deliberations involving APs and attended by relevant agencies and village officials. Apart from that, the agreed price was in line with their expectations.

**Tabel 3-28. Proses Penentuan Harga Tanaman**
*Table 3-28. Plant Price Determination Process*

| Jenis Survey *Type of Survey* | Status Lahan *Land Status* | Pendapat Responden Tentang Proses Penentuan Harga Aset Tanaman *Respondent's Opinion regarding Plant Asset Price Determination Process* | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sangat Puas *Very Satisfactory* | % | Puas *Satisfactory* | % | Cukup Puas *Just Ordinary* | % | Tidak Puas *Dissatisfied* | % | Tidak ada Tanaman yang Terkena *There are no plants affected* | % | |
| Sensus Cencus | Pemilik Tanah SHM *Land Owner with Certified Ownership* | 0 | 0.0 | 33 | 24.8 | 18 | 13.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 17 | 12.8 | 68 |
| | Pemilik Tanah Non SHM *Land Owner with Not Certified Ownership* | 1 | 0.8 | 11 | 8.3 | 32 | 24.1 | 1 | 0.8 | 16 | 12.0 | 61 |
| | Penggarap *Tenans* | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 2.3 | 4 |
| | Sub Total | 1 | 0.8 | 44 | 33.1 | 51 | 38.3 | 1 | 0.8 | 36 | 27.1 | 133 |
| Sampel *Sample* | Pemilik Tanah SHM *Land Owner with Certified Ownership* | 5 | 2.0 | 47 | 18.9 | 43 | 17.3 | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 96 |
| | Pemilik Tanah Non SHM *Land Owner with Not Certified Ownership* | 1 | 0.4 | 80 | 32.1 | 71 | 28.5 | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 153 |
| | Sub Total | 6 | 2.4 | 127 | 51.0 | 114 | 45.8 | 2 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 249 |
| Grand Total | | 7 | 1.8 | 171 | 44.8 | 165 | 43.2 | 3 | 0.8 | 36 | 9.4 | 382 |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, April – Juni 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, April – Juni 2024*

### 3.2.8.9. Pendapat Responden Tentang Pembayaran Ganti Kerugian Tanaman

Berdasarkan hasil survei, tingkat kepuasan responden dalam proses pembayaran ganti kerugian tanaman adalah 44,8% responden menyatakan puas, 43,2% responden menyatakan cukup puas, dan 7 responden (1,8%) menyatakan sangat puas, karena semua tanaman mulai dari tegakan yang berukuran kecil seperti tanaman sayuran, perdu dan lainnya, sampai ke tegakan berukuran besar seperti pohon-pohonan mendapat ganti kerugian. Sedangkan 9,4% responden tidak menyatakan pendapatnya karena tidak memiliki tanaman yang diganti kerugian.

### 3.2.8.9 Respondents' Opinions Regarding Plant Compensation Payments

Based on the survey results, the level of satisfaction of respondents in the process of payment of crop compensation was 44,8% of respondents stated that they were satisfied, 43,2% of respondents stated that they were quite satisfied, and 7 respondents (1,8%) stated that they were very satisfied, because all plants from small stands such as vegetables, shrubs and others, to large stands such as trees receive compensation. While 9.4% of respondents did not state their opinion because they did not have plants that were compensated.

**Tabel 3-29. Proses Pembayaran Ganti Kerugian Tanaman**
*Table 3-29. Plant Compensation Payment Process*

| Jenis Survey *Type of Survey* | Status Lahan *Land Status* | Pendapat Responden Tentang Pembayaran Ganti Rugi Aset Tanaman *Respondent's Opinion regarding Plant Asset Compensation Payment Process* | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sangat Puas *Very Satisfactory* | % | Puas *Satisfactory* | % | Cukup Puas *Just Ordinary* | % | Tidak Puas *Dissatisfied* | % | Tidak ada Tanaman yang Terkena *There are no plants affected* | % | |
| Sensus Cencus | Pemilik Tanah SHM *Land Owner with Certified Ownership* | 0 | 0.0 | 33 | 24.8 | 18 | 13.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 17 | 12.8 | 68 |
| | Pemilik Tanah Non SHM *Land Owner with Not Certified Ownership* | 1 | 0.8 | 11 | 8.3 | 32 | 24.1 | 1 | 0.8 | 16 | 12.0 | 61 |
| | Penggarap *Tenans* | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 2.3 | 4 |
| | Sub Total | 1 | 0.8 | 44 | 33.1 | 51 | 38.3 | 1 | 0.8 | 36 | 27.1 | 133 |
| Sampel *Sample* | Pemilik Tanah SHM *Land Owner with Certified Ownership* | 5 | 2.0 | 47 | 18.9 | 43 | 17.3 | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 96 |
| | Pemilik Tanah Non SHM *Land Owner with Not Certified Ownership* | 1 | 0.4 | 80 | 32.1 | 71 | 28.5 | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 153 |
| | Sub Total | 6 | 2.4 | 127 | 51.0 | 114 | 45.8 | 2 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 249 |
| Grand Total | | 7 | 1.8 | 171 | 44.8 | 165 | 43.2 | 3 | 0.8 | 36 | 9.4 | 382 |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, April – Juni 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, April – Juni 2024*

### 3.2.9. Keluhan dari Warga Terkena Dampak

Secara umum, WTD menyatakan tidak ada keluhan terhadap proses pelaksanaan Ganti Kerugian baik terhadap aset tanah, bangunan, dan tanaman yang dimilikinya, dari data yang didapatkan dari lapangan. Seperti yang diuraikan dalam tabel 3-30, sebanyak 517 responden atau 82,3% menyatakan tidak ada keluhan terhadap pelaksanaan ganti rugi. Namun, 26 responden atau 4,1% waktu pelaksanaan/pembayaran Ganti Kerugian dirasakan lama, hal ini mungkin terkait dengan proses validasi dokumen aset yang dimiliki oleh responden, sehingga waktu pembayaran tidak berjalan sesuai jadwal.

Dalam hal inventaris aset yang terkena dampak ada 8 responden (1,3%) yang mengeluhkan adanya spekulan/investor yang membujuk mereka untuk menjual kepada mereka.

Selain itu, terkait dengan program pemulihan mata pencaharian (LRP), 22 responden (3,5%) menyatakan lamanya waktu menunggu untuk mengikuti kegiatan pelatihan yang mereka telah pilih sebelumnya.

### 3.2.9 Complaint from Affected People

In general, AP stated that there were no complaints about the compensation implementation process, both for the land, building and plant assets that their owns, based on the data obtained from the field. As described in table 3-28, There are 517 respondents or 82,3% stated that there was no complaint with the compensation implementation. However, 26 respondents or 4,1%, stated that the time for implemention/payment of compensation was felt to be long, this may be related to the process of validating the asset documents owned by the respondent, so the payment time does not run according to schedule.

In terms of the inventory of affected assets, there were 8 respondents (1,3%) who complained about the speculators/investors existence who persuaded them to sell to them.

In addition, in relation to the livelihood restoration programme (LRP), 22 respondents (3,5%) stated that the time for waiting to participate in the training activities they had previously selected was quite long.

**Tabel 3-30. Keluhan dari Warga Terkena Dampak**
*Table 3-30. Complaint from Affected People*

| No. | Kelompok Keluhan<br>*Complaint Group* | Jenis Keluhan<br>*Complaint Category* | Jumlah<br>*Total* | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Terhadap Pembebasan Lahan<br>*Regarding Land Acquisition* | Penggarap Lahan milik PUPR belum mendapat ganti kerugian<br>*Tenants on PUPR-owned land have not yet received compensation* | **4** | **0.6** |
| | | Ukuran Tanah tidak sesuai SPPT<br>*Land are not accordance with Notification Tax Due (SPPT)* | **2** | **0.3** |
| | | Pembayaran ganti kerugian bangunan tidak sesuai luas bangunan<br>*Building compensation payment is not accordance with the building area* | **5** | **0.8** |
| | | Lamanya proses pembayaran<br>*Compensation process is too long* | **26** | **4.1** |
| | | Penentuan harga tanah tidak sesuai dengan harapan<br>*Land price determination is not in accordance with the wishes* | **11** | **1.8** |
| 2 | Aset yang terkena dampak<br>*Affected asset investments* | Banyaknya spekulan yang mendatangi dan merayu warga untuk menjual lahannya kepada mereka<br>*Many speculants coming and persuading them to sell their land to them (speculants)* | **8** | **1.3** |
| 3 | Pemulihan mata pencaharian<br>*Restoration of livelihoods* | Lamanya waktu menunggu pelatihan<br>*Waiting duration is too long* | **22** | **3.5** |
| | | Terbatasnya kuota jenis pelatihan (mengemudi) sementara yang berminat banyak<br>*Quota for temporary diriving training type is still limited while many people are interested in it* | **5** | **0.8** |
| | | Adanya persyaratan khusus untuk mengikuti pelatihan<br>*There are special requirements for participating in training* | **28** | **4.5** |
| 4 | Tidak ada keluhan<br>*No complaints* | | **517** | **82.3** |
| **Jumlah**<br>*Total* | | | **628** | **100.0** |

Sumber: Hasil Survei Internal Monitoring, April – Juni 2024
*Source: Internal Monitoring Survey Results, April – Juni 2024*

## 4. ANALISA TEMUAN

### 4.1. Progres Pengadaan Tanah

Progres pengadaan tanah berdasarkan jumlah bidang sampai bulan April 2024 telah mencapai 43,1 % atau 1.099 bidang (1.034 bidang merupakan milik individu/perseorangan) dari total 2.551 bidang tanah di 20 desa. Saat ini, terdapat 1.452 bidang tanah yang belum selesai dibebaskan.

Sedangkan berdasarkan luas telah mencapai 56,4%, data tersebut diperoleh dari perbandingan antara total luas yang akan dibebaskan, yaitu 3.387.973 m2 dengan total luas yang telah dibebaskan sampai bulan April 2024, yaitu seluas 1.909.318 m2, terdiri dari lahan milik individu seluas 1.529.926 m2 dan lahan milik perusahaan swasta seluas 379.392 m2.

### 4.2. Progres Pembayaran Ganti Kerugian

Berdasarkan data dari Tim Pengadaan Tanah PUPR (*update*, April 2024), jumlah pemilik lahan yang telah dibayar sebanyak 809 orang (54,1%) dari total 1.494 orang, sedangkan jumlah penggarap yang telah dibayar adalah 104 Orang (40,3%) dari total 258 Orang.

Berdasarkan survey internal monitoring yang dilakukan pada Februari – April 2024, 73% WTD menggunakan uang kompensasi untuk kegiatan yang memiliki nilai investasi, seperti membeli rumah, membeli tanah, merenovasi rumah dan menabung. 5% WTD menggunakan uang hasil kompensasi untuk kegiatan produktif, seperti membeli sawah, membuka usaha di luar bidang pertanian dan menyewa lahan pertanian untuk kegiatan pertanian. Sementara itu, 11% digunakan untuk kegiatan konsumtif, seperti mencukupi kebutuhan sehari-hari, dibagikan kepada anak/keluarga, biaya sosial (seperti hajatan, zakat) dan membayar hutang. 7% dari WTD menggunakan uang kompensasi untuk biaya pendidikan dan 4% WTD menggunakan untuk biaya Kesehatan.

Secara umum penggunaan uang ganti kerugian digunakan untuk kegiatan produktif dan memiliki nilai investasi di masa yang akan datang. Hal ini sangat penting untuk menjaga keberlangsungan hidup WTD di masa yang akan datang.

## 4 FINDING ANALYSIS

### 4.1 Land Acquisition Progress

The progress of land acquisition up to April 2024 has reached 43.1% or 1,099 plots (1,034 plots owned by individuals) of a total of 2,551 plots of land in 20 villages. Currently, there are 1,452 plots of land that have not yet been completed.

Meanwhile, based on the total area that has reached 56.4%, the data is obtained from the comparison between the total area to be acquired, which is 3,387,973 m2 with the total area that has been acquired until April 2024, which is 1.909.318 m2, consists of 1.529.926 m2 of land owned by individuals and 379,392 m2 of land owned by private companies.

### 4.2 Progress of Compensation Payment

Based on data from the Land Acquisition Team of PUPR (updated, April 2024), the number of landowners who have been paid is 809 persons (54.1%) out of a total of 1,494 persons, while the number of cultivators who have been paid is 104 persons (40.3%) out of a total of 258 persons.

Based on internal monitoring survey conducted in the period February – April 2024, 73% of APs used compensation money for activities that had investment value, such as buying a house, buying land, renovating a house and saving. 5% of APs use the compensation proceeds for productive activities, such as buying rice fields, opening businesses outside of agriculture and renting agricultural land for agricultural activities. Meanwhile, 11% is used for consumptive activities, such as meeting daily needs, distributing to children/families, social costs (such as ceremonial, zakat) and paying debts. 7% of APs uses compensation money for education costs and 4% of APs uses it for health costs.

In general, compensation money is used for productive activities and has investment value in the future. This is very important to maintain the sustainability of APs in the future.

### 4.3. Survei Berdasarkan Bukti Kepemilikan

Berdasarkan survei yang dilakukan pada periode April – Juni 2024, diperoleh informasi jumlah WTD yang lahannya telah bersertifikat 164 orang (43,4%), dan belum bersertifikat sebanyak 214 orang (56,6%).

### 4.4. Progres Relokasi Rumah

Berdasarkan survei sampai Periode April – Juni 2024, rumah warga terdampak yang harus direlokasi adalah di 8 desa yaitu Desa Kotasari, Desa Tanjungrasa, Desa Kosar, Desa Rancamahi, Desa Mekarsari, Desa Kertajaya, Desa Rancahilir dan Desa Bongas dengan jumlah sebanyak 133 RTD (pemilik bangunan dan penggarap). Jumlah yang telah direlokasi sebanyak 120 RTD dengan lokasi kepindahannya adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Relokasi masih dalam satu desa sebanyak 104 RTD.
2. Relokasi ke luar desa tapi masih dalam satu Kecamatan sebanyak 7 RTD.
3. Relokasi ke luar kecamatan sebanyak 9 RTD.

RTD umumnya pindah ke lokasi yang masih berada di kecamatan yang sama atau kecamatan tetangga dan sebagian besar masih memilih pindah di desa yang sama. Hal ini memudahkan RTD untuk beradaptasi terhadap lingkungan sosial dan lingkungan yang baru, walaupun beberapa pindah ke kecamatan tetangga, tetapi secara budaya dan jaringan sosial tidak banyak berubah.

Akses RTD terhadap fasilitas pendidikan, kesehatan dan fasilitas publik lainnya relatif tidak mengalami perubahan. Begitu juga dengan akses terhadap sumber mata pencahariannya, relatif sama dengan sebelumnya.

Lokasi relokasi yang masih berdekatan dengan lokasi asal juga membantu RTD untuk tetap mengakses matapencaharian yang sama dan menjaga pendapatan mereka tetap sama bahkan ada yang lebih baik dibandingkan sebelum relokasi.

### 4.5. Progres Kepesertaan LRP

Jumlah WTD yang berhak untuk mengikuti program pemulihan mata pencaharian sampai periode Juni

### 4.3 Survey Based on Ownership Evidence

Based on a survey conducted in Pebruari - June 2024 period, the information obtained on the number of APs whose land has been certified is 164 persons (43,4%), and not yet certified is 214 persons (56,6%).

### 4.4 Progress of House Relocation

Based on a survey until the April – June 2024 period, the affected houses to be relocated are in 8 villages namely Kotasari Village, Tanjungrasa Village, Kosar Village, Rancamahi Village, Mekarsari Village, Mekarjaya Village and RancahilirVillage totalling 133 AHs (building owners and tenants) and those that have been permanently relocated are 120 AHs, the moving locations are as follows:

1. Relocation within the same village of 104 households.
2. Relocation outside the village of 7 households.
3. Relocation outside the sub-district of 9 households

The affected house is generally move to the locations that are still in the same sub-district or neighboring sub-districts and most of them still choose to move in the same village. This makes it easier for them to adapt new social and environments, even though some moved to neighboring sub-districts, culture and social networks have not changed much.

Their access to education, health and other public facilities has relatively not changed much. Likewise, their access to the livelihood sources is relatively the same as before.

The relocation location which is still close to the original location also helps RTDs to continue to access the same livelihood and keep their income the same, some even better than before the relocation.

### 4.5 Progress of LRP Participation

The number of APs who are eligible to participate in the livelihood restoration program until June 2024

2024 adalah 2.575 Orang, terdiri dari 1494 pemilik lahan, 258 penggarap, dan 823 tenaga kerja. Sedangkan yang telah mengikuti program adalah sebanyak 1613 orang (62,6%) terdiri dari 848 pemilik lahan, 118 penggarap dan 647 tenaga kerja.

Keikutsertaan WTD dalam kegiatan LRP berpotensi meningkatkan kemampuan, pengetahuan, pengalaman untuk mengembangkan matapencaharian yang mereka tekuni saat ini. Bahkan berpotensi untuk mengembangkan usaha dan jenis matapencaharian baru. Walapun demikian, untuk saat ini, belum tampak ada peningkatan pendapatan, tetapi di masa yang akan datang berpotensi untuk menambah pendapatan. Mengingat kegiatan LRP belum sepenuhnya tuntas dan bahkan masih ada yang sedang berjalan sampai saat ini.

### 4.6. Progres Pelaksanaan LRP

Pelaksanaan kegiatan LRP sampai dengan periode November 2023 - Juni 2024 adalah 33 angkatan dengan 10 jenis pelatihan serta melibatkan peserta sebanyak 1037 orang terdiri dari 839 laki-laki dan 198 perempuan. Sedangkan progres pelaksanaan LRP sampai dengan periode Juni 2023 telah mencapai 62,6 persen dengan 52 angkatan dari 12 jenis pelatihan.

### 4.7. Tindak Lanjut Pasca Pelatihan

Untuk mengoptimalkan hasil dari pelatihan, maka upaya-upaya yang telah dilakukan antara lain:

1. Menghubungkan peserta pelatihan kewirausahaan dalam pemasaran hasil produksi.
2. Menghubungakan peserta dengan peluang usaha setelah mengikuti pelatihan.
3. Menghubungkan dengan peluang kerja bagi peserta yang mengikuti pelatihan ketenagakerjaan.
4. Mencari *off taker* yang dapat menampung hasil produksi pertanian dan peternakan
5. Membangun workshop inkubasi usaha bagi peserta pasca pelatihan.

period is 2,575 persons, consisting of 1494 landowners, 258 tenants, and 823 workers. While those who have participated in the program are 1613 persons (62.6%) consisting of 848 landowners, 118 tenants and 647 workers.

WTD's participation in LRP activities has the potential to increase their abilities, knowledge and experience to develop the livelihoods they currently pursue. It even has the potential to develop new businesses and types of livelihoods. However, currently, there is no visible increase in income, but in the future, there is potential to increase income. As a note, the LRP activities have not been completely completed and some are still ongoing at this time.

### 4.6 LRP Implementation Progress

the progress of LRP implementation in November 2023 - June 2024 period was 33 batches with 10 types of training and involved 1037 participants consisting of 336 male and 42 females. Meanwhile, the progress of LRP implementation until June 2024 period has reached 62.6 percent with 52 batches of 12 types of training.

### 4.7 Post training follow-up

To optimise the results of the training, the following efforts have been made:

1. Provide connectivity for entrepreneurship trainees in marketing their products.
2. Provide participants with links to business opportunities after the training.
3. Provide linkages to employment opportunities for participants who take part in labour training.
4. Finding off takers who can accommodate agricultural and livestock production.
5. Establish a business incubation workshop for post-training participants.

Berdasarkan hasil pemantauan terhadap peserta pasca pelatihan sampai kuartal 4, maka diperoleh data alumni peserta pelatihan yang sudah mempunyai pekerjaan/usaha sebanyak 265 orang (19,4%). selengkapnya dapat dilihat pada tabel berikut:

Based on the monitoring until the 4th quarter, the number of trainees who already have a job/business is 265 people (19.4%). The details can be seen in the following table:

**Tabel 4-1. Informasi Status Peserta Pasca Pelatihan**
*Table 4-1. Post-training Participant Status Information*

| No | Jenis Pelatihan *Type of Training* | Total Peserta *Total Participants* (Update, April 2024) | Status Pasca Pelatihan *Post-Training Status* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Telah Bekerja *Already Working* | % | Memulai Usaha *Starting a Business* | % | Mengikuti pelatihan lanjutan *Participate in advanced training* | % | Jumlah *Total* | % |
| 1 | Pelatihan Pertanian di Lahan Sempit atau Pekarangan *Agricultural Training in Narrow Land or Yard* | 41 | 37 | 90 | 4 | 10 | - | 0,0 | **41** | **100** |
| 2 | Pelatihan Mengemudi *Driving Training* | 365 | 67 | 18,4 | 6 | 1,6 | - | 0,0 | **73** | **20** |
| 3 | Pelatihan *Security* Sertifikat Gada Pratama *Gada Pratama Certification Security Training* | 270 | 97 | 35,9 | - | 0,0 | - | 0,0 | **97** | **35,9** |
| 4 | Pelatihan Las Listrik *Electric Welding Training* | 129 | 4 | 3,1 | 13 | 10,1 | 10 | 7,8 | **27** | **20,9** |
| 5 | Pelatihan Menjahit dengan Kualifikasi Garmen *Sewing Training with Garment Qualification* | 127 | 33 | 26,0 | 5 | 4 | - | 0,0 | **37** | **29** |
| 6 | Pelatihan Pengolahan Makanan Berbahan Baku Beras *Rice-Based Food Processing Training* | 66 | - | 0,0 | 19 | 28,8 | - | 0,0 | **19** | **28,8** |
| 7 | Pelatihan Kecakapan Kerja Teknik Kendaraan Ringan Otomotif *Light Vehicle/ Automotive Engineering Work Skills Training* | 197 | 6 | 3,0 | 1 | 0,5 | - | 0,0 | **7** | **3,6** |
| 8 | Pelatihan Peningkatan Produktivitas Pertanian Melalui Budidaya Tanaman Hortikultura *Training on Increasing Agricultural Production Through Horticultural Crop Cultivation* | 66 | 59 | 89 | 7 | 11 | - | 0,0 | **66** | **100** |

| No | Jenis Pelatihan *Type of Training* | Total Peserta *Total Participants* (Update, April 2024) | Status Pasca Pelatihan *Post-Training Status* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Telah Bekerja *Already Working* | % | Memulai Usaha *Starting a Business* | % | Mengikuti pelatihan lanjutan *Participate in advanced training* | % | Jumlah *Total* | % |
| 9 | Pelatihan Olahan Keripik Singkong Dan Pisang *Cassava and Banana Chips Training* | 27 | - | 0,0 | 6 | 22,2 | - | 0,0 | **6** | **22,2** |
| 10 | Pelatihan Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian Dan Penanganan Hama Padi *Agricultural Production Improvement and Rice Pest Management Training* | 26 | 26 | 100 | - | 0,0 | - | 0,0 | **26** | **100** |
| 11 | Pelatihan Ternak Domba Dan Pembuatan Pakan Konsentrat *Sheep Farming Training and Concentrated Feed Making* | 54 | - | 0,0 | 21 | 38,9 | - | 0,0 | **21** | **38,9** |
| | **Total** | **1.368** | **329** | **24** | **82** | **6** | **10** | **0,7** | **421** | **30,7** |

Berdasarkan table 4-1 di atas, terdapat 1.368 peserta pelatihan, 329 peserta sudah berhasil memperoleh pekerjaan dan 82 peserta berhasil membuka usaha. Sebagian besar dari mereka bekerja atau membuka usaha di bidang yang sesuai dengan bidang yang dilatihkan, berikut detailnya:

1. **Peserta pelatihan Pertanian di Lahan Sempit atau Pekarangan**: 4 peserta berhasil membuka usaha di bidang pertanian. Sementara 37 peserta lainnya merupakan petani, baik sebagai buruh, pemilik lahan penggarap dan penyewa lahan.
2. **Pelatihan mengemudi**: dari 67 peserta pelatihan 42 bekerja di bidang mengemudi. Sementara 25 orang lainnya telah bekerja di luar bidang mengemudi. Sementara itu, 6 peserta mengemudi sudah membuka usaha di luar bidang mengemudi.
3. **Pelatihan *Security* Sertifikat Gada Pratama**: 97 peserta pelatihan bekerja di bidang *Security*.

Based on table 4-1 above, there are 1,368 training participants, 329 participants have succeeded in getting jobs and 82 participants have succeeded in opening businesses. Most of them work or open businesses in fields that match the field they are trained in, here are the details:

1. **Agricultural Training in Narrow Land or Yard:** 4 participants succeeded in opening businesses in the agricultural sector. Meanwhile, 37 other participants are already farmers. either as workers, landowners, cultivators and land tenants.
2. **Driving Training:** Of the 67 trainees 42 work in the driving sector. Meanwhile, 25 other people have worked outside the driving sector. Meanwhile, 6 driving participants have opened businesses outside the driving sector.
3. **Gada Pratama Certification Security Training**: 97 training participants work in the security sector.

4. **Pelatihan Las Listrik**: 4 peserta pelatihan sudah bekerja di bidang pengelasan dan 13 peserta pelatihan lainnya membuka usaha di bidang pengelasan. Sementara itu, 10 peserta mengikuti pelatihan lanjutan di bidang pengelasan.

5. **Pelatihan Menjahit dengan Kualifikasi Garmen**: 31 peserta sudah bekerja di bidang garmen dan 2 peserta lainnya bekerja di luar bidang garmen atau menjahit. 3 peserta membuka usaha di bidang menjahit dan 2 peserta lainnya membuka usaha di luar bidang garmen atau menjahit.

6. **Pelatihan Pengolahan Makanan Berbahan Baku Beras:** 19 peserta pelatuhan membuka usaha di bidang pengolahan makanan, beberapa diantaranya menggunakan beras sebagai bahan baku utama.
7. **Pelatihan Kecakapan Kerja Teknik Kendaraan Ringan Otomotif**: terdapat 6 peserta yang bekerja di bidang otomotif dan 1 membuka usaha di bidang otomotif.

8. **Pelatihan Peningkatan Produktivitas Pertanian Melalui Budidaya Tanaman Hortikultura**: 7 peserta membuka usaha di bidang pertanian. Sementara 59 peserta lainnya bekerja sebagai petani, baik sebagai buruh, pemilik lahan penggarap dan penyewa lahan.

9. **Pelatihan Olahan Keripik Singkong Dan Pisang**: 6 peserta sudah berhasil membuka usaha di bidang olahan makanan berbahan baku singkong dan pisang.
10. **Pelatihan Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian Dan Penanganan Hama Padi**: 26 peserta sudah bekerja sebagai petani, baik sebagai buruh tani, pemilik lahan, penggarap dan penyewa lahan.

11. **Pelatihan Ternak Domba Dan Pembuatan Pakan Konsentrat**: 21 peserta berhasil membuka usaha sebagai peternak domba.

4. **Electric Welding Training:** 4 trainees are already working in the welding sector and 13 other trainees are opening businesses in the welding sector. Meanwhile, 10 participants took part in advanced welding training.

5. **Sewing Training with Garment Qualification:** 31 participants already work in the garment sector and 2 other participants work outside the garment or sewing sector. 3 participants opened businesses in the sewing sector and 2 other participants opened businesses outside the garment or sewing sector.
6. **Rice-Based Food Processing Training:** 19 training participants opened businesses in the food processing sector, some of which used rice as the main raw material.

7. **Light Vehicle/ Automotive Engineering Work Skills Training:** There were 6 participants who worked in the automotive sector and 1 opened a business in the automotive sector.
8. **Training on Increasing Agricultural Production Through Horticultural Crop Cultivation: 7** participants opened businesses in the agricultural sector. Meanwhile, 59 other participants worked as farmers, either as workers, landowners, cultivators and land tenants.
9. **Cassava and Banana Chips Training:** 6 training participants opened a business in the sector of food processing made from cassava and banana.
10. **Agricultural Production Improvement and Rice Pest Management Training:** 26 participants have worked as farmers, both as farm workers, landowners, cultivators and land tenants.

11. **Sheep Farming Training and Concentrated Feed Making:** 21 training participants

### 4.8. Mata Pencaharian WTD

Berdasarkan hasil pemantauan yang dilakukan sampai dengan periode ini, belum ada perubahan pendapatan dan pengeluaran yang signifikan terjadi pada WTD. Hal ini terjadi karena pada umumnya WTD masih bisa mengakses mata pencaharian yang sama baik sebelum maupun sesudah pelaksanaan pengadaan tanah dilakukan. Lokasi relokasi yang dipilih pada umumnya masih berada atau berdekatan dengan lokasi sebelumnya, sehingga dari sisi biaya hidup dan akses terhadap mata pencaharian atau pendapatan tidak banyak mengalami perubahan.

Berdasarkan hasil internal monitoring, tidak ada WTD yang mengalami penurunan pendapatan jika dibandingkan dengan sebelum pengadaan tanah dan relokasi. Artinya proses mitigasi dan implementasi pengadaan tanah dan relokasi berjalan dengan baik, dengan memperhatikan tingkat kesejahteraan WTD. Bahkaan dengan adanya LRP akan semakin berpotensi untuk membantu meningkatkan kesejahteraan WTD di masa yang akan datang.

### 4.9. Tingkat Kepuasan dan Persepsi WTD

Secara umum, persepsi dan tingkat kepuasan responden terhadap proses pendataan, penilaian dan pembayaran aset yang telah dilaksanakan oleh tim pembebasan lahan PUPR adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Rata-rata tingkat kepuasan responden terhadap proses pendataan, penilaian dan pembayaran aset tanah adalah sangat puas (2%), puas (50,5%), cukup puas (45,5,%) dan kurang puas (2,0%).

2. Rata-rata tingkat kepuasan responden terhadap proses pendataan, penilaian dan pembayaran aset bangunan adalah sangat puas (0,8%), puas (49,9%), cukup puas (46,9%) dan kurang puas (2,2%).

3. Rata-rata tingkat kepuasan responden terhadap proses pendataan, penilaian dan

succeeded in opening a business as sheep breeders.

### 4.8 Livelihood Condition of APs

Based on the monitoring results conducted in this period, there have been no significant changes in income and expenditure to the APs. This happens because in general they still able to access the same livelihoods before the land acquisition was implemented. The relocation location chosen is generally still located or close to their previous location, so that in terms of the living cost and access to livelihoods or income there has not been change much.

Based on internal monitoring, there no APs experienced a decrease in income compared to before land acquisition and relocation. This means that the mitigation process and implementation of land acquisition and relocation are running well, considering the level of welfare of APs. In fact, the existence of LRP will have even more potential to help improve the welfare of APs in the future.

### 4.9 Affected people Satisfaction Level and Perception

In general, the perceptions and satisfaction levels of respondents with the process of data collection, valuation and payment of assets that have been carried out by the PUPR land acquisition team are as follows:

1. The average level of satisfaction of respondents with the process of data collection, appraisal and payment for land assets is very satisfied (2.0%), satisfied (50,5%), quite satisfied (45,5%) and not very satisfied (2.0%).
2. The average level of respondents' satisfaction with the process of data collection, valuation and payment of building assets is very satisfied (0.8%), satisfied (49,%), quite satisfied (46,9%) and not very satisfied (2,2%).
3. The average level of respondents' satisfaction with the process of data collection, valuation

pembayaran aset tanaman adalah sangat puas (1,9%), puas (45,1%), cukup puas (43,0%) dan kurang puas (0,6%).

Hanya sedikit responden yang merasa kurang puas terhadap keseluruhan proses pembebasan lahan, hal ini terutama berkaitan dengan kurangnya penjelasan terkait komponen yang mempengaruhi pada penilaian aset baik komponen fisik maupun non fisik, sehingga responden menilai kurang sesuai dengan yang diharapkan. Selain itu, ketidakpuasan juga terjadi karena proses pengadaan tanah dan pembayaran ganti kerugian dinilai terlalu lama. Untuk itu, pihak proyek perlu melakukan komunikasi terkait dengan perubahan jadwal pengadaan tanah dan pembayaran ganti kerugian.

### 4.10. Proses Penentuan Harga dan Pembayaran Ganti Kerugian

Berdasarkan hasil monitoring sampai dengan kuartal 4, diperoleh informasi tentang proses penentuan harga, dan proses pemberian ganti kerugian, antara lain (Informasi ini diperoleh dari hasil wawancara dengan warga terdampak, informan kunci, lihat table 3-3, dan Tim pembebasan lahan PUPR):

A. Proses Penentuan harga

1. Penjelasan hasil penilaian ganti kerugian disampaikan secara tertutup kepada WTD.
2. WTD dipanggil satu demi satu untuk menerima penjelasan dan nilai ganti kerugian.
3. WTD diberi penjelasan tentang komponen besaran ganti kerugian baik fisik maupun non fisik sesuai dengan resume yang mereka terima.
4. Nilai ganti kerugian yang ditetapkan bersifat final dan mengikat sesuai regulasi.
5. Jika ada yang berkeberatan terhadap nilai ganti kerugian, bisa mengajukan konsinyasi ke pengadilan.

B. Proses Pembayaran Ganti Kerugian

1. Nillai ganti kerugian yang diterima oleh WTD sesuai dengan nilai yang telah ditetapkan oleh KJPP.

and payment of plant assets was moderately very satisfied (1,9%), satisfied (45,1%), quite satisfied (43,0%) and not very satisfied (0.6%).

Only a few respondents were dissatisfied with the overall land acquisition process, this was mainly related to the lack of socialisation related to the components that affect the valuation of assets, both physical and non-physical components, therefore respondents assessed that it was not quite as expected. Apart from that, dissatisfaction also occurs because the land acquisition and compensation payment process are considered too long. For this reason, the project party needs to communicate to APs if there is a change in the timeline in the land acquisition and compensation payment process.

### 4.10 Price Determination and Compensation Payment Process

Based on monitoring results in the 4th quarter, information was obtained about the price determination process and the process of providing compensation, including (This information was obtained from interviews with affected peoples, key informants, see table 3-3, and PUPR land acquisition team):

A. Pricing Process

1. An explanation of the results of the compensation assessment is submitted privately to APs.
2. APs are summoned one by one to receive explanations and compensation values.
3. Aps were given an explanation of the components of the amount of compensation, both physical and non-physical, according to the resume they received.
4. The compensation value determined is final and binding in accordance with regulations.
5. If there are objections to the value of the compensation, they can apply to the court for consignment.

B. Compensation Payment Process

1. The value of compensation received by APs is in accordance with the value set by KJPP.

2. Pembayaran ganti kerugian disampaikan langsung kepada WTD melalui rekening bank yang ditunjuk.

### 4.11. Keluhan dari Warga Terkena Dampak

Beberapa keluhan WTD sebagian sudah dapat diselesaikan terutama keluhan tentang proses pelaksanaan pengadaan tanah yaitu penyewa di lahan PJT yang belum mendapat ganti kerugian. Cara penanganannya melalui penjelasan dari anggota Tim Satgas di desa kepada WTD, setelah itu dilakukan koordinasi dengan pihak terkait.

Telah terbit surat dari Dirjen Bina Marga kepada Dirjen Pengadaan Tanah dan Pertanahan Kementerian ATR/BPN untuk memohon petujuk dan arahan dr ATR/BPN terkait bangunan liar di atas tanah milik negara.

Walaupun saat ini belum ada pemberian kompensasi, tetapi ada rencana untuk pemberian kompensasi dalam bentuk uang "kerohiman". Implementasi dari rencana ini akan dipantau dalam internal monitoring di kuartal berikutnya.

### 4.12. Kelompok Rentan, Termasuk Aspek Gender

Berdasarkan Pedoman Pertimbangan Lingkungan dan sosial dari *Japan International Cooperation Agency* (JICA, January 2022), menyatakan bahwa pertimbangan yang tepat harus diberikan kepada kelompok sosial yang rentan, seperti perempuan, anak-anak, masyarakat lanjut usia, masyarakat miskin, masyarakat adat, penyandang disabilitas, pengungsi, pengungsi internal, dan kelompok minoritas.

Dalam proyek pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban diidentifikasi beberapa kelompok rentan, terutama mereka yang terdampak langsung oleh proyek, salah satunya adalah masyarakat lanjut usia, perempuan, dan masyarakat miskin. Berdasarkan hasil internal monitoring, dari 628 responden yang merupakan warga terdampak, tidak ada satupun yang bisa dikatagorikan sebagai masyarakat miskin.

Berdasarkan data Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) tahun 2023, masyarakat miskin di Kabupaten Subang adalah

2. Payment of compensation is delivered directly to APs via the designated bank account.

### 4.11 Complaint from Affected People

Several APs complaints have been partially resolved, especially complaints regarding the land acquisition implementation process, namely tenants on land owned by PUPR who have not received compensation. The way to handle this is through an explanation from members of the Task Force Team in the village to APs, after which coordination is carried out with related parties.

A letter has been issued from the Director General of Bina Marga to the Director General of Land Acquisition and Land of the Ministry of ATR/BPN to request guidance and direction from Dr ATR/BPN regarding illegal buildings on state-owned land.

Although there is currently no compensation, there are plans to provide compensation in the form of charity money. The implementation of this plan will be monitored in internal monitoring in the following quarter.

### 4.12 Vunarable, Including Gender Aspect

Based on the Japan International Cooperation Agency's Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (JICA, January 2022), it states that appropriate consideration must be given to vulnerable social groups, such as women, children, elderly people, poor people, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, refugees, internally displaced persons, and minority groups.

In the Patimban Access Toll Road construction project, several vulnerable groups were identified, especially those directly affected by the project, one of which was the elderly, women, and the poor. Based on the results of internal monitoring, of the 628 respondents who were affected people, there is not even one could be categorized as poor.

Based on BPS (Central Statistics Agency) data for 2023, poor people in Subang Regency are those who

mereka yang memiliki penghasilan sama atau di bawah Rp 404.320 per bulan. Berdasarkan kategori tersebut, maka rata-rata WTD dalam proyek Jalan Tol Akses Patimban memiliki penghasilan di atas Rp. 1.000.000 per bulan. Bahkan jumlah WTD yang memiliki penghasilan antara Rp. 1.000.000 sampai dengan Rp. 2.000.000 per bulan sekitar 2,9%. Sekitar 36,9% WTD memiliki penghasilan antara Rp.2.000.000 sampai dengan Rp. 6.000.000 per bulan. Bahkan sekitar 28% WTD memiliki penghasilan lebih dari Rp. 6.000.000 per bulan.

have an income equal to or below IDR 404,320 per month. Based on these categories, the average APs in the Patimban Access Toll Road project has an income of above IDR 1,000,000 per month. In fact, the number of APs who have an income of between IDR 1,000,000 up to IDR 2,000,000 per month around 2,9%. Around 36,9% of APs have income between IDR 2,000,000 to IDR 6,000,000 per month. In fact, around 28% of APs have an income of more than IDR 6,000,000 per month.

Walaupun demikian, upaya untuk menjaga WTD agar tidak jatuh ke kategori masyarakat miskin atau minimal mempertahankan kondisi ekonominya saat ini terus dilakukan. Salah satunya adalah dengan memberikan ganti kerugian yang layak. Selain itu, program LRP diberikan kepada WTD meningkatkan pengetahuan, kemampuan, dan pengalaman mereka dalam meningkatkan matapencaharian dan pendapatan.

However, efforts to prevent APs from falling into the category of poor people or at least maintain their current economic condition continue to be made. One way is to provide adequate compensation. In addition, the LRP program provided to APs increases their knowledge, abilities, and experience in increasing livelihoods and income.

Selain masyarakat miskin, perhatian juga diberikan kepada kelompok lansia dan disabilitas. Terdapat 132 lansia (94 laki-laki dan 38 perempuan) dan 1 laki-laki penyandang disabilitas dalam internal monitoring hingga periode ini. Kesempatan yang sama juga diberikan kepada mereka untuk terlibat dalam kegiatan LRP. Beberapa dari mereka terlibat dalam pelatihan pertanian. Umumnya para lansia masih memiliki aktifitas produktif sebagai petani.

Apart from the poor, attention is also given to the elderly group. There were 132 elderly people (94 men and 38 women) and 1 disability man in internal monitoring until this period. The same opportunity is also given to them to be involved in LRP activities. Some of them are involved in agricultural training. Generally, elderly people still have productive activities as farmers.

Perhatian juga diberikan kepada kelompok perempuan. Terdapat 192 WTD perempuan atau 30,5% yang menjadi responden dalam internal monitoring hingga periode ini. Mereka tentunya dilibatkan dan diberi kesempatan untuk mengikuti LRP. Bahkan waktu, lokasi, dan fasilitas penunjang pelatihan disesuaikan agar mampu mengakomodasi kebutuan perempuan. Walaupun demikian, keterlibatan perempuan dalam LRP masih kecil dibandingkan laki-laki. Hal ini tidak terlepas dari tantangan sosial dan budaya dimana mereka tinggal. Masih ada stigma di masyarakat yang membedakan pekerjaan perempuan dan laki-laki. Sebagai contoh, pelatihan perbengkelan sangat sedikit diikuti oleh perempuan, karena masyarakat memandang perbengkelan adalah pekerjaan laki-laki. Sementara di

Attention is also given to women's groups. There were 192 women APs or 30,5% who were respondents in internal monitoring up to this period. They are involved and given the opportunity to take part in the LRP. Even the time, location, and supporting facilities for training are adjusted to accommodate women's needs. However, women's involvement in LRP is still small compared to men. This cannot be separated from the social and cultural challenges where they live. There is still a stigma in society that differentiates women's and men's work. For example, very few women participate in automotif training, because society views that automotif as men's work. Meanwhile in sewing training, female participants dominate, because there is an opinion that sewing is

pelatihan menjahit, peserta perempuan mendominasi, karena ada anggapan bahwa menjahit adalah pekerjaan perempuan. Walaupun demikian, upaya terus diupayakan agar WTD perempuan lebih banyak terlibat dalam kegiatan LRP.

Setelah mengikuti pelatihan LRP, tidak sedikit WTD perempuan yang melanjutkan aktivitasnya sehingga mampu menambah penghasilan keluarga. Sebagai contoh di Desa Panyingkiran, kelompok perempuan ex-peserta pelatihan Pengolahan Makanan Berbahan Dasar Beras, saat ini masih aktif melanjutkan usaha, yaitu produksi *Rangginang Unyil.* Pemasaran utamanya melalui online Facebook dan Whatsapp. Memang produksinya masih tergolong skala kecil karena terbatas permodalan.

Berikut hasil analisa aspek gender untuk LRP yang diselenggarakan pada kuartal 4 ini.

**A. Pelatihan Mengemudi**

1. Pelatihan Mengemudi Angkatan 4

   Peserta yang terlibat dalam Pelatihan Mengemudi berjumlah 36 orang, terdiri dari 31 laki-laki dan 5 perempuan. Dari 36 peserta, tidak ada yang merupakan penyandang disabilitas.

   Berdasarkan tingkat pendidikannya, 33% peserta mengenyam pendidikan hingga tingkat SMA atau sederajat. 28% peserta memiliki tingkat pendidikan hingga SMP atau sederajat. 17% peserta memiliki tingkat pendidikan SD/Sederajat, dan 22% peserta memiliki tingkat pendidikan hingga jenjang diploma/perguruan tinggi.

   Tiga puluh satu persen peserta memiliki balita dan 69% peserta tidak memiliki balita. Sementara itu, 53% peserta mengatakan tidak memiliki anak. 11% peserta memiliki anak, tetapi tidak perlu pendampingan khusus dan bisa ditinggal selama mengikuti pelatihan. 22% peserta yang memiliki anak, memilih untuk menitipkan anak-anak mereka kepada

women's work. Nevertheless, continuously efforts to get more women APs involved in LRP activities.

After taking part in the LRP trainings, some women APs continue their activities, so they were able to increase their family income. For example, in Panyingkiran Village, a group of women who were ex-participants in the Rice-Based Food Processing training, are currently still actively continuing their business, namely the production of *Rangginang Unyil.* The main marketing is through online Facebook and WhatsApp. Indeed, production is still relatively small scale due to limited capital.

The following are the results of the gender aspect analysis for the LRPs which were held in the 4th quarter.

**A. Driving Trainings**

1. Driving Training Batch 4

   There were 36 participants involved in Driving Training, consisting of 31 men and 5 women. Of the 36 participants, none were people with disabilities.

   Based on their education level, 33% of participants had education up to high school level or equivalent. 28% of participants had an education level of junior high school or equivalent. 17% of participants had elementary/equivalent education levels, and 22% of participants had education levels up to diploma/college level.

   Thirty-one percent of participants had toddlers and 69% of participants did not have toddlers. Meanwhile, 53% of participants said they did not have children. 11% of participants have children, but do not need special assistance and can be left behind during the training. 22% of participants who had children chose to leave their children with

suami atau istri di rumah. 11% lainnya menitipkan anak mereka kepada orang tua, mertua, atau keluarga dekat. 3% perserta membawa anak mereka ke tempat pelatihan.

their husband or wife at home. Another 11% entrusted their children to their parents, in-laws, or close family. 3% of participants brought their children to the training site.

Keterlibatan perempuan dalam pelatihan mengemudi hanya 14%, sementara laki-laki mencapai 86%. Perlu ada upaya untuk terus meningkatkan partisipasi perempuan dalam kegiatan LRP. Salah satunya adalah upaya untuk meyakinkan kepala keluarga terdampak untuk memprioritaskan perempuan dalam keluarga sebagai peserta. Di lapangan, umumnya setiap keluarga akan menunjuk kepala keluarga untuk ikut dalam pelatihan, dan biasanya kepala keluarga adalah laki-laki. Hal tersebut bisa dipahami karena pada umumnya di masyarakat setempat, laki-laki kepala keluarga merupakan aktor yang paling berperan dalam ekonomi keluarga. Mengemudi juga dianggap "bukan" pekerjaan perempuan. Walaupun demikian, dengan kehadiran 14% perempuan dalam pelatihan ini, menunjukan stigma tersebut mulai terkikis.

The involvement of women in driving training is only 14%, while men reach 86%. There needs to be efforts to continue to increase women's participation in LRP activities. One of them is an effort to convince heads of affected families to prioritize women in the family as participants. In the field, generally each family will appoint a family head to take part in the training, and usually the head of the family is a man. This can be understood because in general in local communities, the male head of the family is the actor who plays the most important role in the family economy. Driving is also considered "not" a woman's job. However, the presence of 14% of women in this training shows that this stigma is starting to erode.

Waktu dan lokasi pelatihan dianggap sudah cukup mengakomodasi kepentingan perempuan. Selain itu, fasilitas pelatihan juga menyediakan sarana khusus perempuan, seperti toilet terpisah. 69% peserta perempuan menilai jika fasilitas pelatihan sudah sangat baik dan ramah terhadap perempuan. Kemudian, 22% peserta perempuan menilai lokasi dan fasilitas pelatihan sudah baik. Sementara 6% peserta perempuan menilai lokasi pelatihan sudah cukup baik dan 3% peserta menilai jika fasilitas pelatihan masih kurang baik.

The time and location of the training are considered sufficient to accommodate women's interests. Apart from that, training facilities also provide special facilities for women, such as separate toilets. 69% of female participants considered that the training facilities were very good and friendly towards women. Then, 22% of female participants considered the location and training facilities to be good. Meanwhile, 6% of female participants thought that the training location was good enough and 3% of participants thought that the training facilities were still not good.

Dukungan dari keluarga, kerabat dan lingkungan sosial dimana peserta perempuan tinggal cukup baik, khususnya bagi peserta perempuan yang memiliki balita. Sebagian besar peserta perempuan yang memiliki balita, menitipkan anak mereka kepada orang tua, suami, mertua, atau kerabat terdekat. Kegiatan pelatihan memungkinkan perempuan yang memiliki balita bisa kembali ke rumah mengurus anak di sore atau malam hari.

2. Pelatihan Mengemudi Angkatan 5
   Peserta yang terlibat dalam Pelatihan Mengemudi angkatan kelima berjumlah 35 orang, terdiri dari 30 laki-laki dan 5 perempuan. Dari 35 peserta, tidak ada yang merupakan penyandang disabilitas.

   Berdasarkan tingkat pendidikannya, 75% peserta mengenyam pendidikan hingga tingkat SMA atau sederajat. 14% peserta memiliki tingkat pendidikan hingga tingkat perguruan tinggi atau diploma. 6% peserta memiliki tingkat pendidikan hingga SMP atau sederajat dan 5% peserta memiliki tingkat pendidikan SD/Sederajat.

   Sebanyak 63,9% peserta tidak memiliki balita dan 36,1% peserta memiliki balita. Sementara itu, 55,6% peserta mengatakan tidak memiliki anak. 16,7% peserta memiliki anak yang sudah tidak memerlukan pendampingan khusus, sehingga bisa ditinggalkan selama proses pelatihan berlangsung, karena pelatihan tersebut tidak perlu membuat peserta meninggalkan rumah selama berhari-hari. Pelatihan dilangsungkan setiap hari dan setelah selesai, peserta bisa kembali ke rumah di hari yang sama. Sementara itu, 16,7% peserta lainnya memilih menitipkan anak mereka kepada suami atau istri selama proses pelatihan berlangsung dan 11,1% peserta memilih

Support from family, relatives and the social environment where female participants live is quite good, especially for female participants who have toddlers. Most female participants who have toddlers entrust their children to their parents, husbands, in-laws, or closest relatives. Training activities enable women who have toddlers to return home to care for their children in the afternoon or evening.

2. Driving Training Batch 5
   There were 35 participants involved in the fifth generation of Driving Training, consisting of 30 men and 5 women. Of the 35 participants, none were people with disabilities.

   Based on their education level, 75% of participants had education up to high school level or equivalent. 14% of participants had an education level of up to college or diploma level. 6% of participants had an education level of junior high school or equivalent and 5% of participants had an elementary school/equivalent level of education.

   There are 63% of participants did not have toddlers and 36.1% of participants had toddlers. Meanwhile, 55.6% of participants said they did not have children. 16.7% of participants have children who no longer require special assistance, so they can be left behind during the training process, because the training does not require participants to leave the house for days. Training takes place every day and after completion, participants can return home the same day. Meanwhile, 16.7% of other participants chose to entrust their children to their husband or wife during the training process and 11.1% of participants

menitipkan anak mereka kepada keluarga terdekat seperti orang tua atau mertua.

Keterlibatan perempuan dalam pelatihan mengemudi hanya 16,7%, sementar laki-laki mencapai 83,3%. Perlu ada upaya untuk terus meningkatkan partisipasi perempuan dalam kegiatan LRP. Salah satunya adalah upaya untuk meyakinkan kepala keluarga terdampak untuk memprioritaskan perempuan dalam keluarga sebagai peserta. Di lapangan, umumnya setiap keluarga akan menunjuk kepala keluarga untuk ikut dalam pelatihan, dan biasanya kepala keluarga adalah laki-laki. Hal tersebut bisa dipahami karena pada umumnya di masyarakat setempat, laki-laki kepala keluarga merupakan aktor yang paling berperan dalam ekonomi keluarga. Mengemudi juga dianggap "bukan" pekerjaan perempuan. Walaupun demikian, dengan kehadiran 16,7% perempuan dalam pelatihan ini, menunjukan stigma tersebut mulai terkikis. Jika dibandingkan dengan pelatihan mengemudi pada angkatan sebelumnya, maka secara persentase terdapat peningkatan jumlah peserta perempuan dalam pelatihan mengemudi pada angkatan kelima ini.

Waktu dan lokasi pelatihan dianggap sudah cukup mengakomodasi kepentingan perempuan. Selain itu, fasilitas pelatihan juga menyediakan sarana khusus perempuan, seperti toilet yang diutamakan untuk perempuan. 61,1% peserta perempuan menilai jika fasilitas pelatihan sudah sangat baik dan ramah terhadap perempuan. Kemudian, 36,1% peserta perempuan menilai lokasi dan fasilitas pelatihan sudah baik. Sementara 2,8% peserta perempuan menilai lokasi pelatihan sudah cukup baik.

chose to entrust their children to their closest family such as parents or in-laws.

The involvement of women in driving training is only 16.7%, while men reach 83.3%. There needs to be efforts to continue to increase women's participation in LRP activities. One of them is an effort to convince heads of affected families to prioritize women in the family as participants. In the field, generally each family will appoint a family head to take part in the training, and usually the head of the family is a man. This can be understood because in general in local communities, the male head of the family is the actor who plays the most important role in the family economy. Driving is also considered "not" a woman's job. However, the presence of 16.7% of women in this training shows that the stigma is starting to erode. When compared with driving training in the previous generation, in percentage terms there is an increase in the number of female participants in driving training in this fifth generation.

The time and location of the training are considered sufficient to accommodate women's interests. Apart from that, training facilities also provide special facilities for women, such as toilets which are prioritized for women. 61.1% of female participants assessed that the training facilities were very good and friendly towards women. Then, 36.1% of female participants considered the location and training facilities to be good. Meanwhile, 2.8% of female participants considered the training location to be good enough.

Dukungan dari keluarga, kerabat dan lingkungan sosial dimana peserta perempuan tinggal cukup baik, khususnya bagi peserta perempuan yang memiliki balita. Sebagian besar peserta perempuan yang memiliki balita, menitipkan anak mereka kepada orang tua, suami, mertua, atau kerabat terdekat. Kegiatan pelatihan memungkinkan perempuan yang memiliki balita bisa kembali ke rumah mengurus anak di sore atau malam hari. Dari semua peserta perempuan, sejumlah 16,7% atau 5 orang, menuturkan bahwa mereka mampu memahami materi dengan baik, baik materi tertulis maupun praktik di lapangan. Pada hari terakhir pelatihan, kelima peserta perempuan merasa sudah percaya diri bahwa mereka telah mampu menyetir mobil sendiri di jalan raya. Hal tersebut mendandakan bahwa pelatihan mengemudi ini berhasil.

Support from family, relatives and the social environment where female participants live is quite good, especially for female participants who have toddlers. Most female participants who have toddlers entrust their children to their parents, husbands, in-laws or closest relatives. Training activities enable women who have toddlers to return home to care for their children in the afternoon or evening. Of all the female participants, 16.7% or 5 people, said that they were able to understand the material well, both written material and practice in the field. On the last day of training, the five female participants felt confident that they were able to drive their own car on the highway. This indicates that the driving training was successful.

Tiga dari lima peserta perempuan merupakan ibu rumah tangga. Setelah pelatihan setidaknya mereka berharap bisa mandiri mengendarai mobil jika ada keperluan ke luar seperti perjalanan ke rumah sakit, mengantar anak sekolah, berbelanja, dan lain sebagainya. Bahkan Sophie, salah satu peserta perempuan, berencana membantu suaminya untuk mengangkut hasil panen dari sawah menggunakan kendaraan mobil. Jika ada kesempatan bekerja, misalnya sebagai driver di perusahaan, beberapa peserta perempuan juga ingin mencobanya.

Three out of five female participants are housewives. After the training, at least they hope to be able to drive a car independently if there is a need to go outside, such as traveling to the hospital, taking children to school, shopping, and so on. Even Sophie, one of the female participants, plans to help her husband transport the harvest from the rice fields using a car. If there is an opportunity to work, for example as a driver in a company, several female participants also want to try it.

Kelima peserta perempuan tidak merasa ada kendala saat pelatihan berlangsung. Walapupun jumlah mereka minoritas tetapi tidak merasa minder dengan peserta laki-laki. Berikut beberapa dokumentasi saat mewawancarai para peserta perempuan Pelatihan Mengemudi pada Sabtu, 30 Maret 2024.

The five female participants did not feel there were any obstacles during the training. Even though they are a minority, they do not feel inferior to the male participants. The following is some documentation from interviewing female Driving Training participants on Saturday, 30 March 2024.

**B. Pelatihan *Securiy* Sertifikat Gada Pratama**

Peserta yang terlibat dalam Pelatihan Security Gada Pratama berjumlah 60 orang, terdiri dari 57 laki-laki dan 3 orang perempuan. Dari 60 peserta, tidak ada yang merupakan penyandang disabilitas.

Berdasarkan tingkat pendidikannya, 90% peserta mengenyam pendidikan hingga tingkat SMA atau sederajat. 8% peserta memiliki tingkat pendidikan SMP/Sederajat dan 2% peserta memiliki tingkat pendidikan hingga jenjang diploma atau perguruan tinggi.

Dua puluh persen peserta memiliki balita dan 80% peserta tidak memiliki balita. Sementara itu, 77% peserta mengatakan tidak memiliki anak. 17% peserta memiliki anak, tetapi tidak perlu pendampingan khusus dan bisa ditinggal selama mengikuti pelatihan. 3% peserta yang memiliki anak, memilih untuk menitikan anak-anak mereka kepada suami atau istri di rumah. 3% lainnya menitipkan anak mereka kepada orang tua, mertua, atau keluarga dekat.

Keterlibatan perempuan dalam Security Gada Pratama hanya 5%, sementara laki-laki mencapai 95%. Perlu ada upaya untuk terus meningkatkan partisipasi perempuan dalam kegiatan LRP. Salah satunya adalah upaya untuk meyakinkan kepala keluarga terdampak untuk memprioritaskan perempuan dalam keluarga sebagai peserta. Di lapangan, umumnya setiap keluarga akan menunjuk kepala keluarga untuk ikut dalam pelatihan, dan biasanya kepala keluarga adalah laki-laki. Hal tersebut bisa dipahami karena pada umumnya di masyarakat setempat, laki-laki kepala keluarga merupakan aktor yang paling berperan dalam ekonomi keluarga. Keterlibatan perempuan di bidang security memang bukan merupakan hal “lazim” di masyarakat. Umumnya pekerjaan sebagai security didominasi oleh laki-laki.

**B. Gada Pratama Certificate Security Training**

There were 60 participants involved in the Gada Pratama Security Training, consisting of 57 men and 3 women. Of the 60 participants, none were people with disabilities.

Based on their education level, 90% of participants had education up to high school level or equivalent. 8% of participants had a junior high school/equivalent level of education and 2% of participants had an education level of up to diploma or tertiary level.

Twenty percent of participants had toddlers and 80% of participants did not have toddlers. Meanwhile, 77% of participants said they did not have children. 17% of participants have children, but do not need special assistance and can be left behind during the training. 3% of participants who had children chose to entrust their children to their husband or wife at home. Another 3% entrust their children to their parents, in-laws, or close family.

Women's involvement in Security Gada Pratama is only 5%, while men's involvement reaches 95%. There needs to be efforts to continue to increase women's participation in LRP activities. One of them is an effort to convince heads of affected families to prioritize women in the family as participants. In the field, generally each family will appoint a family head to take part in the training, and usually the head of the family is a man. This can be understood because in general in local communities, the male head of the family is the actor who plays the most important role in the family economy. The involvement of women in the security sector is not a "normal" thing in society. Generally, security jobs are dominated by men. The involvement of women in this training needs to be appreciated, even though the number is only

Keterlibatan perempuan dalam pelatihan ini perlu diapresiasi, walaupun jumlahnya hanya 5% dari total peserta. Hal ini menunjukan ada sebagian kecil perempuan yang memiliki pandangan untuk mau bekerja di bidang yang selama ini didominasi oleh laki-laki.

Waktu dan lokasi pelatihan dianggap sudah cukup mengakomodasi kepentingan perempuan. Selain itu, fasilitas pelatihan juga menyediakan sarana khusus perempuan, seperti toilet terpisah. 45% peserta perempuan menilai jika fasilitas pelatihan sudah sangat baik dan ramah terhadap perempuan. Kemudian, 45% peserta perempuan menilai lokasi dan fasilitas pelatihan sudah baik. Sementara 10% peserta perempuan menilai lokasi pelatihan sudah cukup baik.

**C. Pelatihan Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian dan Penanganan Hama Padi**

Peserta yang terlibat dalam Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian dan Penanganan Hama Padi berjumlah 26 orang, terdiri dari 22 laki-laki dan 4 orang perempuan. Dari 26 peserta, tidak ada yang merupakan penyandang disabilitas.

Berdasarkan tingkat pendidikannya, 42% peserta mengenyam pendidikan hingga tingkat SD atau sederajat. 27% peserta tidak sekolah atau putus sekolah. 23% peserta memiliki tingkat pendidikan SMP/Sederajat dan 8% peserta memiliki tingkat pendidikan hingga jenjang SMA/Sederajat.

Lima belas persen peserta memiliki balita dan 85% peserta tidak memiliki balita. Sementara itu, 19% peserta mengatakan tidak memiliki anak. 69% peserta memiliki anak, tetapi tidak perlu pendampingan khusus dan bisa ditinggal selama mengikuti pelatihan. 4% peserta yang memiliki anak, memilih untuk menitipkan anak-naka mereka kepada suami

5% of the total participants. This shows that there is a small number of women who have the view of wanting to work in fields that have been dominated by men.

The time and location of the training are considered sufficient to accommodate women's interests. Apart from that, training facilities also provide special facilities for women, such as separate toilets. 45% of female participants considered that the training facilities were very good and friendly towards women. Then, 45% of female participants considered the location and training facilities to be good. Meanwhile, 10% of female participants considered the training location to be good enough.

**C. Training on Increasing Agricultural Production and Handling Rice Pests**

There were 26 participants involved in Increasing Agricultural Production and Management of Rice Pests, consisting of 22 men and 4 women. Of the 26 participants, none were people with disabilities.

Based on their level of education, 42% of participants had education up to elementary school level or equivalent. 27% of participants did not attend school or dropped out of school. 23% of participants had a junior high school/equivalent level of education and 8% of participants had an education level of up to high school/equivalent level.

Fifteen percent of participants had toddlers and 85% of participants did not have toddlers. Meanwhile, 19% of participants said they did not have children. 69% of participants have children, but do not need special assistance and can be left behind during the training. 4% of participants who had children chose to leave their children with their husband or wife

atau istri di rumah. 8% lainnya menitipkan anak mereka kepada orang tua, mertua, atau keluarga dekat.

at home. Another 8% entrust their children to their parents, in-laws, or close family.

Keterlibatan perempuan dalam Peningkatan Produksi Pertanian dan Penanganan Hama Padi hanya 15%, sementara laki-laki mencapai 85%. Perlu ada upaya untuk terus meningkatkan partisipasi perempuan dalam kegiatan LRP. Salah satunya adalah upaya untuk meyakinkan kepala keluarga terdampak untuk memprioritaskan perempuan dalam keluarga sebagai peserta. Di lapangan, umumnya setiap keluarga akan menunjuk kepala keluarga untuk ikut dalam pelatihan, dan biasanya kepala keluarga adalah laki-laki. Hal tersebut bisa dipahami karena pada umumnya di masyarakat setempat, laki-laki kepala keluarga merupakan actor yang paling berperan dalam ekonomi keluarga. Keterlibatan perempuan di bidang pertanian cukup besar, sehingga bisa dijadikan upaya di masa depan untuk meningkatkan keterlibatan perempuan dalam pelatihan di bidang pertanian.

Women's involvement in increasing agricultural production and managing rice pests is only 15%, while men's involvement reaches 85%. There needs to be efforts to continue to increase women's participation in LRP activities. One of them is an effort to convince heads of affected families to prioritize women in the family as participants. In the field, generally each family will appoint a family head to take part in the training, and usually the head of the family is a man. This can be understood because in general in local communities, the male head of the family is the actor who plays the most important role in the family economy. The involvement of women in the agricultural sector is quite large, so it could be an effort in the future to increase the involvement of women in training in the agricultural sector.

Waktu dan lokasi pelatihan dianggap sudah cukup mengakomodasi kepentingan perempuan. Selain itu, fasilitas pelatihan juga menyediakan sarana khusus perempuan, seperti toilet terpisah. 15% peserta perempuan menilai jika fasilitas pelatihan sudah sangat baik dan ramah terhadap perempuan. Kemudian, 73% peserta perempuan menilai lokasi dan fasilitas pelatihan sudah baik. Sementara 12% peserta perempuan menilai lokasi pelatihan sudah cukup baik.

The time and location of the training are considered sufficient to accommodate women's interests. Apart from that, training facilities also provide special facilities for women, such as separate toilets. 15% of female participants considered that the training facilities were very good and friendly towards women. Then, 73% of female participants considered the location and training facilities to be good. Meanwhile, 12% of female participants considered the training location to be quite good.

Dukungan dari keluarga, kerabat dan lingkungan sosial dimana peserta perempuan tinggal cukup baik, khususnya bagi peserta perempuan yang memiliki balita. Sebagian besar peserta perempuan yang memiliki balita, menitipkan anak mereka kepada orang tua, suami, mertua, atau kerabat terdekat.

Support from family, relatives, and the social environment where female participants live is quite good, especially for female participants who have toddlers. Most female participants who have toddlers entrust their children to their parents, husbands, in-laws, or closest relatives. Training activities enable women

Kegiatan pelatihan memungkinkan perempuan yang memiliki balita bisa kembali ke rumah mengurus anak di sore atau malam hari.

**D. Pelatihan Kecakapan Kerja Teknik Kendaraan Ringan Otomotif**

1. Pelatihan Kecakapan Kerja Teknik Kendaraan Ringan Otomotif Angkatan 4
   Peserta yang terlibat dalam Pelatihan Otomotif angkatan keempat berjumlah 36 orang, seluruhnya adaalah laki-laki. Dari 36 peserta, tidak ada yang merupakan penyandang disabilitas.

   Berdasarkan tingkat pendidikannya, 38% peserta memiliki tingkat pendidikan sampai dengan SD atau sederajat. 38% peserta memiliki tingkat pendidikan sampai dengan SMA atau sederajat dan 24% peserta lainnya memiliki tingkat pendidikan sampai dengan SMP atau sederajat.

   Enam puluh empat koma tujuh persen peserta tidak memiliki balita dan 35,3% peserta memiliki balita. Sementara itu, 44,1% peserta mengatakan tidak memiliki anak. 26,5% peserta memiliki anak yang sudah tidak memerlukan pendampingan khusus, sehingga bisa ditinggalkan selama proses pelatihan berlangsung. Sementara itu, 17,6% peserta lainnya yang memiliki anak untuk menitipkan anak mereka kepada istri selama proses pelatihan berlangsung. 11,8% peserta memilih menitipkan anak mereka kepada keluarga terdekat seperti orang tua atau mertua.

   Tidak ada keterlibatan perempuan sebagai peserta dalam pelatihan otomotif angkatan 4 ini. Peserta seluruhnya adalah laki-laki. Dunia otomotif selama ini dipersipsikan dekat dengan “dunia laki-laki”, sehingga sulit untuk memperoleh peserta perempuan. Walaupun demikian, upaya

who have toddlers to return home to care for their children in the afternoon or evening.

**D. Automotive Light Vehicle Engineering Job Skills Training**

1. Automotive Light Vehicle Engineering Job Skills Training Batch 4
   There were 36 participants involved in the fourth generation of Automotive Training, all of whom were men. Of the 36 participants, none were people with disabilities.

   Based on their education level, 38% of participants had an education level of up to elementary school or equivalent. 38% of participants had an education level of up to high school or equivalent and another 24% of participants had an education level of up to junior high school or equivalent.

   Sixty-four-point seven percent of participants did not have toddlers and 35.3% of participants had toddlers. Meanwhile, 44.1% of participants said they did not have children. 26.5% of participants have children who no longer require special assistance, so they can be left behind during the training process. Meanwhile, 17.6% of other participants who had children entrusted their children to their wives during the training process. 11.8% of participants chose to entrust their children to closest family such as parents or in-laws.

   There is no involvement of women as participants in this Batch 4 automotive training. All participants were men. The automotive world has long been perceived as being close to a "men's world", making it difficult to get female participants. However, efforts have been made to open

sudah dilakukan untuk membuka kesempatan bagi perempuan untuk terlibat sebagi peserta, tetapi umumnya tidak ada perempuan yang berminat terlibat dalam pelatihan ini. Perlu upaya jangka panjang untuk merubah persepsi agar kegiatan otomotif tidak hanya “milik laki-laki” tetapi juga bisa dikerjakan oleh perempuan, dan upaya tersebut memerlukan dukungan dan langkah strategis dari stakeholder yang lebih luas dan besar, artinya tidak cukup hanya oleh tim LRP. Tetapi meskipun demikian, yang bisa dilakukan oleh Tim LRP saat ini adalah membuka kesempatan pelatihan bagi siapa saja, termasuk kelompok perempuan dan mendorong stakeholder di tingkat desa maupun keluarga penerima LRP untuk memprioritaskan perempuan sebagai peserta pelatihan.

opportunities for women to be involved as participants, but generally no women are interested in being involved in this training. Long-term efforts are needed to change perceptions so that automotive activities are not only "men's" but can also be carried out by women, and these efforts require support and strategic steps from wider and larger stakeholders, meaning that it is not enough just by the LRP team. But despite this, what the LRP Team can do now is open training opportunities for anyone, including women's groups and encourage stakeholders at the village level and LRP recipient families to prioritize women as training participants.

2. Pelatihan Kecakapan Kerja Teknik Kendaraan Ringan Otomotif Angkatan 5

   Peserta yang terlibat dalam Pelatihan Otomotif angkatan kelima berjumlah 34 orang, seluruhnya adaalah laki-laki. Dari 34 peserta, tidak ada yang merupakan penyandang disabilitas.

   Berdasarkan tingkat pendidikannya, 69% peserta memiliki tingkat pendidikan sampai dengan SMA atau sederajat dan 31% peserta memiliki tingkat pendidikan sampai dengan SMP atau sederajat.

   Delapan puluh delapan koma enam persen peserta tidak memiliki balita dan 11,4% peserta memiliki balita. Sementara itu, 85% peserta mengatakan tidak memiliki anak. 6% peserta memiliki anak yang sudah tidak memerlukan pendampingan khusus, sehingga bisa ditinggalkan selama proses pelatihan berlangsung. Sementara itu, 3% peserta lainnya yang memiliki anak untuk menitipkan anak mereka kepada istri selama proses pelatihan berlangsung. 6%

2. Automotive Light Vehicle Engineering Job Skills Training Batch 5

   There were 34 participants involved in the fifth generation of Automotive Training, all of whom were men. Of the 34 participants, none were people with disabilities.

   Based on their education level, 69% of participants had an education level of up to high school or equivalent and 31% of participants had an education level of up to junior high school or equivalent.

   Eighty-eight-point six percent of participants did not have toddlers and 11.4% of participants had toddlers. Meanwhile, 85% of participants said they did not have children. 6% of participants have children who no longer require special assistance, so they can be left behind during the training process. Meanwhile, 3% of other participants who have children entrust their children to their wives during the training process.

peserta memilih menitipkan anak mereka kepada keluarga terdekat seperti orangtua atau mertua.

Tidak ada keterlibatan perempuan sebagai peserta dalam pelatihan otomotif angkatan 5 ini. Peserta seluruhnya adalah laki-laki. Dunia otomotif selama ini dipersipsikan dekat dengan “dunia laki-laki”, sehingga sulit untuk memperoleh peserta perempuan. Walaupun demikian, upaya sudah dilakukan untuk membuka kesempatan bagi perempuan untuk terlibat sebagi peserta, tetapi umumnya tidak ada perempuan yang berminat terlibat dalam pelatihan ini. Perlu upaya jangka panjang untuk merubah persepsi agar kegiatan otomotif tidak hanya “milik laki-laki” tetapi juga bisa dikerjakan oleh perempuan, dan upaya tersebut memerlukan dukungan dan langkah strategis dari stakeholder yang lebih luas dan besar, artinya tidak cukup hanya oleh tim LRP. Meskipun demikian, yang bisa dilakukan oleh Tim LRP saat ini adalah membuka kesempatan pelatihan bagi siapa saja, termasuk kelompok Perempuan, dan mendorong stakeholder di tingkat desa maupun keluarga penerima LRP untuk memprioritaskan perempuan sebagai peserta pelatihan.

3. Pelatihan Kecakapan Kerja Teknik Kendaraan Ringan Otomotif Angkatan 6
   Untuk Angkatan 6 ini pelatihan masih berlangsung hingga Mei 2024. Oleh karena itu, evaluasi mengenai pelaksanaan pelatihan akan dituangkan pada laporan Internal Monitoring Kuartal selanjutnya.

**E. Pelatihan Pengolahan Makanan Berbahan Baku Beras**

Peserta yang terlibat dalam Pelatihan Pengolahan Beras angkatan kedua berjumlah 36 orang, terdiri dari 7 laki-laki dan 29

6% of participants chose to entrust their children to closest family such as parents or in-laws.

There is no involvement of women as participants in this Batch 5 automotive training. All participants were men. The automotive world has long been perceived as being close to a "men's world", making it difficult to get female participants. However, efforts have been made to open opportunities for women to be involved as participants, but generally no women are interested in being involved in this training. Long-term efforts are needed to change perceptions so that automotive activities are not only "men's" but can also be carried out by women, and these efforts require support and strategic steps from wider and larger stakeholders, meaning that it is not enough just by the LRP team. However, what the LRP Team can do now is open training opportunities for anyone, including women's groups, and encourage stakeholders at the village level and LRP recipient families to prioritize women as training participants.

3. Automotive Light Vehicle Engineering Job Skills Training Batch 6
   For Batch 6, training will continue until May 2024. Therefore, evaluations regarding the implementation of the training will be included in the next quarterly Internal Monitoring report.

**E. Rice-Based Food Processing Training**

There were 36 participants involved in the second batch of Rice Processing Training, consisting of 7 men and 29 women. Of the 36

perempuan. Dari 36 peserta, tidak ada yang merupakan penyandang disabilitas.

Berdasarkan tingkat pendidikannya, 64% peserta memiliki tingkat pendidikan sampai dengan SD atau sederajat. 14% peserta memiliki tingkat pendidikan sampai degan SMA atau sederajat. 14% peserta lainnya memiliki tingkat pendidikan sampai dengan SMP atau sederajat. 5% peserta memiliki tingkat pendidikan sampai dengan perguruan tinggi atau diploma dan 3% peserta tidak sekolah atau putus sekolah.

Tujuh puluh tujuh koma delapan persen peserta tidak memiliki balita dan 22,2% peserta memiliki balita. Sementara itu, 16,7% peserta mengatakan tidak memiliki anak. 52,8% peserta memiliki anak yang sudah tidak memerlukan pendampingan khusus, sehingga bisa ditinggalkan selama proses pelatihan berlangsung, karena pelatihan tersebut tidak perlu membuat peserta meninggalkan rumah selama berhari-hari. Pelatihan dilangsungkan setiap hari dan setelah selesai, peserta bisa kembali ke rumah di hari yang sama. Sementara itu, 11,1% peserta lainnya memilih menitipkan anak mereka kepada suami atau istri selama proses pelatihan berlangsung. 13,9% peserta memilih menitipkan anak mereka kepada keluarga terdekat seperti orang tua atau mertua dan 5,6% membawa anak mereka ke lokasi pelatihan. Walaupun ada peserta yang membawa anak ke lokasi pelatihan, tetapi hal tersebut tidak mengganggu proses pelatihan.

Keterlibatan perempuan dalam pelatihan pengolahan beras cukup tinggi, yaitu 83,3%, sementara laki-laki mencapai 16,7%. Keterlibatan perempuan yang tinggi dalam pelatihan ini karena secara tradisional, kegiatan yang terkait dengan pengolahan hasil pertanian umumnya dikerjakan oleh perempuan.

participants, none were people with disabilities.

Based on their education level, 64% of participants had an education level of up to elementary school or equivalent. 14% of participants had an education level of up to high school or equivalent. Another 14% of participants had an education level of up to junior high school or equivalent. 5% of participants had an education level of up to college or a diploma and 3% of participants were not in school or had dropped out of school.

Seventy-seven point eight percent of participants did not have toddlers and 22.2% of participants had toddlers. Meanwhile, 16.7% of participants said they did not have children. 52.8% of participants have children who no longer require special assistance, so they can be left behind during the training process, because the training does not require participants to leave the house for days. Training takes place every day and after completion, participants can return home the same day. Meanwhile, 11.1% of other participants chose to entrust their children to their husband or wife during the training process. 13.9% of participants chose to entrust their children to the closest family such as parents or in-laws and 5.6% took their children to the training location. Even though there are participants who bring their children to the training location, this does not interfere with the training process.

The involvement of women in rice processing training is quite high, namely 83.3%, while men reach 16.7%. Women's involvement is high in this training because traditionally, activities related to the processing of agricultural products are generally carried out by women.

Waktu dan lokasi pelatihan dianggap sudah cukup mengakomodasi kepentingan perempuan. Selain itu, fasilitas pelatihan juga menyediakan sarana khusus perempuan, seperti toilet yang diutamakan untuk perempuan. 77,8% peserta perempuan menilai jika fasilitas pelatihan sudah baik dan ramah terhadap perempuan. 11,1% peserta menilai jika fasilitas pelatihan sangat baik, dan 11% peserta lainnya menilai fasilitas pelatihan sudah cukup baik.

The time and location of the training are considered sufficient to accommodate women's interests. Apart from that, training facilities also provide special facilities for women, such as toilets which are prioritized for women. 77.8% of female participants assessed that the training facilities were good and friendly towards women. 11.1% of participants considered that the training facilities were very good, and another 11% of participants considered that the training facilities were quite good.

Dukungan dari keluarga, kerabat, dan lingkungan sosial dimana peserta perempuan tinggal cukup baik, khususnya bagi peserta perempuan yang memiliki balita. Sebagian besar peserta perempuan yang memiliki balita, menitipkan anak mereka kepada orang tua, suami, mertua, atau kerabat terdekat. Kegiatan pelatihan memungkinkan perempuan yang memiliki balita bisa kembali ke rumah mengurus anak di sore atau malam hari.

Support from family, relatives, and the social environment where female participants live is quite good, especially for female participants who have toddlers. Most female participants who have toddlers entrust their children to their parents, husbands, in-laws, or closest relatives. Training activities enable women who have toddlers to return home to care for their children in the afternoon or evening.

Peserta pelatihan pengolahan beras ini dibagi menjadi 3 kelompok. Setelah pemberian materi in-class, masing-masing kelompok melakukan praktik langsung mengolah menu-menu makanan berbahan dasar beras. Dengan praktik langsung tersebut peserta merasa kemampuannya bertambah.

Participants in this rice processing training were divided into 3 groups. After providing in-class material, each group carried out direct practice in preparing rice-based food menus. With this direct practice, participants felt their abilities increased.

Setelah mempunyai bekal ilmu mengolah beberapa menu, pasca pelatihan nanti peserta berencana akan membuka wirausaha. Misalnya, mereka akan memproduksi keripik beras aneka rasa dan memasarkannya. Peserta perempuan yang saat ini rata-rata sebagai ibu rumah tangga berharap mampu meningkatkan perekonomian keluarga dengan hasil wirausahanya nanti. Berikut dokumentasi saat mewawancarai peserta perempuan.

After having the knowledge to process several menus, after the training the participants plan to start an entrepreneur. For example, they will produce various flavors of rice chips and market them. Female participants, who are currently mostly housewives, hope to be able to improve the family economy with the results of their future entrepreneurship. The following is documentation when interviewing female participants.

Untuk mendukung rencana membuka wirausaha bagi para perempuan, ketua kelompok berharap ke depannya ada pelatihan tambahan mengenai *packaging* produk, *marketing,* dan pembukuan. Ketua kelompok juga akan berupaya menjalin kerja sama dengan pemerintah untuk pengadaan pelatihan lanjutan tersebut.

To support plans to open entrepreneurship for women, the group leader hopes that in the future there will be additional training regarding product packaging, marketing, and bookkeeping. The group leader will also try to collaborate with the government to provide further training.

**F. Pelatihan Menjahit dengan Kualifikasi Garmen**

Peserta yang terlibat dalam Pelatihan Menjahit dengan Kualifikasi Garmen berjumlah 31 orang, terdiri dari 12 orang laki-laki dan 19 orang perempuan. Dari 31 peserta, tidak ada yang merupakan penyandang disabilitas.

Berdasarkan tingkat pendidikannya, 50% peserta mengenyam pendidikan hingga tingkat SMA atau sederajat dan 50% peserta memiliki tingkat pendidikan hingga SMP atau sederajat.

Tujuh puluh tujuh persen peserta tidak memiliki anak dan hanya 20% peserta yang memiliki balita. Bagi 6% peserta yang memiliki anak, mengatakan tidak perlu pendampingan khusus kepada anak setiap harinya. Sehingga mereka bisa mengikuti pelatihan tanpa harus menitipkan anak mereka. Sementara 17% peserta mengatakan jika anak mereka masih perlu pendampingan dan menitipkan anak mereka kepada kepada kerabat terdekat, seperti orangtua, mertua dan keluarga lainnya.

Keterlibatan perempuan dalam pelatihan ini cukup tinggi atau sekitar 61%. Ada kecenderungan atau persepsi di masyarakat bahwa bidang menjahit atau garmen menjadi bidang yang umumnya diminati oleh perempuan. Walaupun pandangan ini sangat bias gender, tetapi ini merupakan kenyataan di masyarakat. 39% keterlibatan peserta laki-laki dalam pelatihan menjahit menunjukan

**F. Sewing Training with Garment Qualification**

There were 31 participants involved in the Sewing Training with Garment Qualifications, consisting of 12 men and 19 women. Of the 31 participants, none were people with disabilities.

Based on their level of education, 50% of participants had education up to high school level or equivalent and 50% of participants had education level up to junior high school or equivalent.

Seventy-seven percent of participants did not have children and only 20% of participants had toddlers. 6% of participants who had children said they did not need special assistance for their children every day. So, they can take part in training without having to leave their children. Meanwhile, 17% of participants said that their children still needed assistance and entrusted their children to their closest relatives, such as parents, in-laws, and other family.

The involvement of women in this training is quite high or around 61%. There is a tendency or perception in society that sewing, or garments is a field that is generally of interest to women. Even though this view is very gender biased, this is a reality in society. The 39% involvement of male participants in sewing training shows that the view that

bahwa pandangan menjahit hanya milik perempuan dan lekat dengan kehidupan domestik mulai terkikis.

Waktu dan lokasi pelatihan dianggap sudah cukup mengakomodasi kepentingan perempuan. Selain itu, fasilitas pelatihan juga menyediakan sarana khusus perempuan, seperti toilet terpisah. 93% peserta perempuan menilai jika fasilitas pelatihan sudah baik dan ramah terhadap perempuan. Kemudian, 4% peserta perempuan menilai lokasi dan fasilitas pelatihan sudah sangat baik. Sementara 3% peserta perempuan menilai lokasi pelatihan sudah cukup baik.

Walaupun sebagian besar peserta pelatihan tidak ada yang membawa balita ke lokasi pelatuhan, tetapi dukungan dari keluarga, kerabat, dan lingkungan sosial dimana peserta perempuan tinggal cukup baik, khususnya bagi peserta perempuan yang memiliki balita. Sebagian besar peserta perempuan yang memiliki balita, menitipkan anak mereka kepada orang tua, suami, mertua, atau kerabat terdekat. Kegiatan pelatihan memungkinkan perempuan yang memiliki balita bisa kembali ke rumah mengurus anak di sore atau malam hari.

**G. Pelatihan Olahan Keripik Singkong dan Pisang**

Untuk pelatihan ini masih berlangsung hingga Mei 2024. Oleh karena itu, evaluasi mengenai pelaksanaan pelatihan akan dituangkan pada laporan Internal Monitoring Kuartal selanjutnya.

**H. Pelatihan Ternak dan Pembuatan Pakan Konsentrat**

Pelatihan ini juga masih berlangsung hingga Mei 2024. Oleh karena itu, evaluasi mengenai pelaksanaan pelatihan akan dituangkan pada laporan Internal Monitoring Kuartal selanjutnya.

sewing only belongs to women and is closely related to domestic life is starting to erode.

The time and location of the training are considered sufficient to accommodate women's interests. Apart from that, training facilities also provide special facilities for women, such as separate toilets. 93% of female participants assessed that the training facilities were good and friendly towards women. Then, 4% of female participants considered the location and training facilities to be very good. Meanwhile, 3% of female participants considered the training location to be good enough.

Even though the majority of training participants do not bring toddlers to the training location, support from family, relatives and the social environment where female participants live is quite good, especially for female participants who have toddlers. Most female participants who have toddlers entrust their children to their parents, husbands, in-laws, or closest relatives. Training activities enable women who have toddlers to return home to care for their children in the afternoon or evening.

**G. Training on Processing Cassava and Banana Chips**

This training will continue until May 2024. Therefore, the evaluation regarding the implementation of the training will be included in the next quarterly Internal Monitoring report.

**H. Training on Sheep Farming and Concentrated Feed Making**

This training will also continue until May 2024. Therefore, evaluations regarding the implementation of the training will be included in the next quarterly Internal Monitoring report.

**Rencana Aksi Gender**

Untuk terus mendukung pengarusutamaan gender, berikut ini merupakan beberapa rencana aksi gender yang perlu dikuatkan dalam kegiatan LRP di masa yang akan datang, antara lain:

1. Memastikan dan meningkatkan keterlibatan perempuan sebagai peserta LRP.
2. Memastikan seluruh kegiatan LRP berjalan nyaman bagi para peserta pelatihan dengan memperhatikan norma dan peraturan perundangan mengenai anti pelecehan seksual dan kekerasan berbasis gender atau *Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation Harassment (SEAH).* Bila perlu, akan dipasang poster-poster anti pelecehan seksual di ruang pelatihan.
3. Sebelum memulai pelatihan, fasilitator memberitahukan informasi kepada para peserta mengenai wadah atau saluran pengaduan apabila ada yang akan melaporkan adanya tindakan GBV SEAH, misalnya informasi nomor telepon atau WhatsApp focal person (perlu dibahas lebih lanjut mengenai ini).
4. Fasilitator juga akan menyampaikan pengantar saat pelatihan berupa pemahaman mengenai kesetaraan gender. Pentingnya kesetaraan gender tersebut dimaksudkan agar masyarakat, terutama para WTD baik laki maupun perempuan, mendapatkan kesempatan yang sama untuk dapat mengakses dan berpartisipasi dalam pelatihan LRP.
5. Memonitor secara khusus peserta LRP kategori vulnerable kepala rumah tangga perempuan.
6. Memastikan para peserta perempuan memahami dengan baik isi materi pelatihan, dengan cara memperhatikan pola komunikasi yang responsif gender saat penyampaian materi.
7. Memastikan lingkungan sosial peserta perempuan bisa menerima dan mendukung perempuan sebagai peserta LRP.

**Gender Action Plan**

To continue to support gender mainstreaming, the following are several genders actions plans that need to be strengthened in future LRP activities, including:

1. Ensure and increase the involvement of women as LRP participants.
2. Ensure that all LRP activities run comfortably for training participants by paying attention to legal norms and regulations regarding anti-sexual harassment and gender-based violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation Harassment (SEAH). If necessary, anti-sexual harassment posters will be installed in the training room.
3. Before starting the training, the facilitator provides information to the participants regarding the complaint forum or channel if someone wants to report an act of GBV SEAH, for example information on the focal person's telephone number or WhatsApp (this needs to be discussed further).
4. The facilitator will also provide an introduction during the training in the form of an understanding of gender equality. The importance of gender equality is intended so that the community, especially APs men and women, get the same opportunity to access and participate in LRP training.
5. Specifically monitor LRP participants in the vulnerable category of female heads of household.
6. Ensure that female participants properly understand the content of the training material, by paying attention to gender-responsive communication patterns when delivering the material.
7. Ensure that the social environment for female participants can accept and support women as LRP participants.

Kegiatan LRP ke depan akan terus diupayakan untuk lebih memperhatikan aspek pengarusutamaan gender. Hal ini selaras dengan Inpres Nomor 9 Tahun 2000 tentang Pengarustamaan Gender (PUG) yang menjadi dasar perspektif gender bagi seluruh kebijakan dan program pembangunan nasional, tanpa kecuali mulai dari kegiatan fungsional semua instansi dan lembaga pemerintah di tingkat Pusat dan Daerah.

Future LRP activities will continue to strive to pay more attention to aspects of gender mainstreaming. This is in line with Presidential Instruction Number 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming, which is the basis for a gender perspective for all national development policies and programs, without exception starting from the functional activities of all government agencies and institutions at the National and Regional levels.

**LAMPIRAN-LAMPIRAN**

Lampiran 1. Kuesioner Internal Monitoring
Lampiran 2. Peta Relokasi Area Pemukiman Warga Terkena Dampak Pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban
Lampiran 3. Lokasi Pindah (Relokasi) WTD
Lampiran 4. Dokumentasi Kegiatan
Lampiran 5. Laporan Workshop Internal Monitoring Kegiatan Pengadaan Tanah dan Program Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian/Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) bagi Warga Terkena Dampak Pembangunan Jalan Tol Aksen Patimban

**ATTACHMENTS**

Attachment 1. Internal Monitoring Questionnaire
Attachment 2. Relocation Map of Residential Areas Affected by the Construction of the Patimban Access Toll Road
Attachment 3. APs Moving Location (Relocation)
Attachment 4. Activity Documentation
Attachment 5. Report of the Internal Monitoring Workshop of Land Acquisition Activities and Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) for the Affected People of Patimban Access Toll Road Construction Project

**Lampiran 1. Kuisioner Internal Monitoring**
*Attachment 1. Internal Monitoring Questionnaire*

**KUESIONER PEMANTAUAN INTERNAL**
**KEGIATAN PENGADAAN TANAH**
**PROYEK PEMBANGUNAN JALAN TOL AKSES PATIMBAN**

| |
|---|
| **PERKENALAN**<br>Kami, tim konsultan, sedang melakukan survei pemantauan internal tentang Pengadaan Tanah Jalan Tol Akses Patimban. Kami meminta kesediaan Anda untuk menjadi responden dalam survei ini. Wawancara dan konsultasi dilakukan secara bebas, terbuka dengan niat baik dalam mengidentifikasi kondisi pemilik lahan, penggarap/penyewa dan tenaga kerja sebelum dan setelah kegiatan pengadaan tanah. |

**ALUR REKAM DATA**

| **PEWAWANCARA/SURVEYOR:** ..... | |
|---|---|
| Hari dan Tanggal Wawancara:<br>..... | Hari dan Tanggal Cleaning Data:<br>..... |
| Operator Entry Data:<br>..... | Hari dan Tanggal Entry Data:<br>..... |

**KLASIFIKASI RESPONDEN BERDASARKAN STATUS** *(Lingkari salah satu)*

1. Pemilik Lahan
2. Penggarap/Penyewa
3. Tenaga Kerja

1 **IDENTITAS RESPONDEN**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. | Nama Responden[1]: ..... bin/binti ..... |
| 2. | Jenis Kelamin: 1. Laki-laki 2. Perempuan |
| 3. | Usia: ..... |
| 4. | Penyandang Disabilitas: 1. Ya 2. Tidak |
| 5. | Status Perkawinan: 1. Kawin 2. Belum Kawin 3. Cerai Hidup 4. Cerai Mati |
| 6. | Agama: 1. Islam 2. Kristen 3. Khatolik 4. Hindu 5. Budha 6. Lainnya |
| 7. | Pendidikan: 1. SD/Sederajat 2. SMP/Sederajat 3. SMA/Sederajat<br>4. Diploma/Universitas 5. Tidak Sekolah/Tidak Tamat SD |
| 8. | Domisili/ Tempat Tinggal Responden: Kp. ..... RT/RW: ..... |
| | Desa: ..... Kecamatan: ..... |

[1] Diisi oleh KK. Jika KK sedang bekerja (di luar rumah), boleh di-isi oleh anggota keluarganya, misalnya istri atau anaknya yang serumah dan sudah dewasa.

1

9. **Jumlah Keluarga Tambahan Di Rumah Tangga Responden (Masih Tinggal Satu Rumah) _____ KK**

1. KK Tambahan membiayai keluarganya sendiri _____ KK
2. KK Tambahan dibiayai oleh KK responden _____ KK

10. **Identitas Demografi Keluarga Induk (Semua Anggota Keluarga Yang Tinggal Bersama Di Rumah Responden)**

| No | Nama | L/P | Umur [Thn] | Hubungan dengan KK | Pendidikan | Pekerjaan | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Utama | Sampingan |
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | |

11. **Identitas Anggota Keluarga dalam 1 KK Yang Tidak Tinggal Bersama Di Rumah Responden**

| No | Nama | L/P | Umur [Thn] | Marital Status | Hubungan dengan KK | Pendidikan | Pekerjaan | | | | Lokasi Tinggal 1 thn Terakhir |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Pertanian | | Non-Pertanian | | |
| | | | | | | | Utama | Sampingan | Utama | Sampingan | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |

2

## 2 KEPEMILIKAN ASET

*(Hanya untuk Responden Pemilik Lahan dan Penggarap)*

| |
|---|
| Lokasi aset terdampak: Kp. ....., RT/RW: ..... Desa: ..... Kecamatan: ..... |
| Jenis aset terdampak? Sebutkan ..... |

### 1. Tanah Yang Dimiliki/Dikuasai Sebelum Proses Ganti Kerugian

| No | Jenis Penggunaan Tanah* | Luas dan Status Tanah ($m^2$) | | | | | LOKASI DESA-KABUPATEN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Milik Ber-SHM | Milik Non-SHM | Sewa | Bagi Hasil | Garap** | |
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | |

* 1. Pekarangan, 2. Sawah Irigasi teknis, 3. Sawah irigasi non teknis, 4.Tegalan/semak belukar, 5. Ladang, 6 Kebun/talun, 7. Kolam, 8. Lainnya _____

*** Tanah Garapan Tidak Diganti Rugi, Hanya Ganti Kerugian Tegakan/Bangunan, atau Ganti Kerugian Lainnya (masukan di Keterangan)*

### 2. Tanah Yang Terkena Proses Ganti Kerugian

| No | Jenis Penggunaan Tanah* | Luas dan Status Tanah ($m^2$) | | | | | LOKASI | KETERANGAN[2] 1. *Sudah mendapat ganti kerugian* 2. *Belum mendapat ganti kerugian* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Milik Ber-SHM | Milik Non-SHM | Sewa | Bagi Hasil | Garap** | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |

[2] Tolong **PASTIKAN**, responden yang diwawancara adalah WTD yang sudah mendapat ganti kerugian

3

**3. Tanah Yang Dimiliki/Dikuasai Setelah Proses Ganti Kerugian**

| No | Jenis Penggunaan Tanah* | Luas dan Status Tanah (m²) | | | | | LOKASI DESA - KABUPATEN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Milik Ber-SHM | Milik Non-SHM | Sewa | Bagi Hasil | Garap** | |
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | |

**4. Bangunan Yang Dimiliki/Dikuasai Sebelum Proses Ganti Kerugian**

| No | Fungsi Bangunan | Jenis Bangunan *(Permanen, Semi Permanen, Panggung)* | Luas dan Status Bangunan (m²) | | | LOKASI | KETERANGAN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Milik | Sewa / Kontrak | Numpang | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |

**5. Bangunan Yang Terkena Proses Ganti Kerugian**

| No | Fungsi Bangunan | Jenis Bangunan *(Permanen, Semi permanen, Panggung)* | Luas dan Status Bangunan (m²) | | | LOKASI | KETERANGAN<br>1. *Sudah mendapat ganti kerugian*<br>2. *Belum mendapat ganti kerugian* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Milik | Sewa / Kontrak | Numpang | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |

4

6. **Bangunan Yang Dimiliki/Dikuasai Setelah Proses Ganti Kerugian**

| No | Fungsi Bangunan | Jenis Bangunan (Permanen, Semi Permanen, Panggung) | Luas dan Status Bangunan (m²) | | | LOKASI | KETERANGAN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Milik | Sewa / Kontrak | Numpang | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |

**3 MATA PENCAHARIAN (PEKERJAAN)**

**3.1 KONDISI MATA PENCAHARIAN UTAMA**

1. **Kondisi Mata Pencaharian/Pekerjaan Utama WTD dan anggota Keluarga**

| No. | Nama WTD/Anggota Keluarga | Hubungan dgn Kepala Keluarga | L / P | Sebelum Pembebasan | | Setelah Pembebasan | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Pekerjaan Utama | Penghasilan Per Bulan | Pekerjaan Utama | Penghasilan Per Bulan |
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jumlah (Rp) | | Jumlah (Rp) | |

**3.2 KONDISI MATA PENCAHARIAN SAMPINGAN**

1. **Kondisi Mata Pencaharian/Pekerjaan Sampingan WTD dan anggota Keluarga (Sebelum dan Setelah Menerima Ganti Kerugian)**

| No. | Nama WTD/Anggota Keluarga | Hubungan dgn Kepala Keluarga | L / P | Sebelum Pembebasan | | Setelah Pembebasan | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Pekerjaan Sampingan | Penghasilan Per Bulan | Pekerjaan Sampingan | Penghasilan Per Bulan |
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jumlah (Rp) | | Jumlah (Rp) | |

5

4 PENDAPATAN DAN PENGELUARAN KELUARGA

4.1 PENDAPATAN DARI PERTANIAN

1. **Pendapatan WTD dari Usaha Pertanian Bapak/Ibu (Sebelum mendapat ganti kerugian)**

| No | Jenis Tanah | Tanaman | Luas m² | Biaya / Modal [Rp/Panen] * | Hasil / Panen [Kg] | Frekuensi Panen Setahun Terakhir | Hasil Panen yang Dikonsumsi/Digunakan Sendiri | | Hasil Panen yang Dijual | | Hasil Bersih [Rp/Thn] Dihitung oleh Pewawancara saat Clean Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Jumlah Dikonsumsi (Kg/Panen) | Harga Jika Dijual [Rp] | Jumlah Dijual (Kg/Panen) | Hasil Bersih [Rp/Panen] | |
| 1 | Sawah Irigasi Teknis | Padi | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Sawah Irigasi Non Teknis | Padi | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Huma | Padi | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Kebun Campuran | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Pekarangan | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Kolam/Balong | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Perkebunan | Tebu | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jumlah Rp | |

6

2. **Pendapatan WTD dari Usaha Pertanian Bapak/Ibu (Setelah mendapat ganti kerugian)**

| No | Jenis Tanah | Tanaman | Luas m² | Biaya / Modal [Rp/Panen] | Hasil / Panen [Kg] | Frekuensi Panen Setahun Terakhir | Hasil Panen yang Dikonsumsi/Digunakan Sendiri | | Hasil Panen yang Dijual | | Hasil Bersih [Rp/Thn] Dihitung oleh Pewawancara saat Clean Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Jumlah Dikonsumsi (Kg/Panen) | Harga Jika Dijual [Rp] | Jumlah Dijual (Kg/Panen) | Hasil Bersih [Rp/Panen] | |
| 1 | Sawah Irigasi Teknis | Padi | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Sawah Irigasi Non Teknis | Padi | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Huma | Padi | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Kebun Campuran | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Pekarangan | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Kolam/Balong | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Perkebunan | Tebu | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Jumlah Rp** | |

7

3. **Penghasilan WTD dan Anggota Keluarga yang bekerja menjadi Buruh Pertanian**

| No. | Nama WTD/Anggota Keluarga | Hubungan dgn Kepala Keluarga | L / P | Sebelum Pembebasan | | Setelah Pembebasan | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Penghasilan Tiap Masa Aktif Kegiatan Pertanian (HOK x Rp) | Penghasilan Satu Tahun terakhir (Rp) | Penghasilan Tiap Masa Aktif Kegiatan Pertanian (HOK x Rp) | Penghasilan Satu Tahun terakhir (Rp) |
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | **Jumlah (Rp)** | | **Jumlah (Rp)** | |

Catatan : *Termasuk dalam Kegiatan ini, Pekerjaan sebagai **Tukang Garu** dengan Kerbau atau Traktor*

4. **Jenis dan jumlah ternak serta pengelolaannya (Sebelum dan setelah mendapat ganti kerugian)**

| No. | Jenis Ternak | Sebelum Pembebasan | | | Setelah Pembebasan | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Status Berdasarkan Jumlah (ekor) | | | Status Berdasarkan Jumlah (ekor) | | |
| | | Dikelola sendiri | Maro | Diparokan | Dikelola sendiri | Maro | Diparokan |
| 1 | Sapi | | | | | | |
| 2 | Kerbau | | | | | | |
| 3 | Domba/Kambing | | | | | | |
| 4 | Ayam ras pedaging | | | | | | |
| 5 | Ayam ras petelur | | | | | | |
| 6 | Ayam lokal | | | | | | |
| 7 | Itik | | | | | | |
| 8 | Lainnya: ..... | | | | | | |

8

5. **Jika Bapak/Ibu memiliki Ternak, berapa ternak yang dijual dalam SATU TAHUN TERAKHIR?**

| No | Jenis Ternak | Sebelum Pembebasan | | | Setelah Pembebasan | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Harga Jual / Ekor [Rp] | | Penghasilan Jual Ternak/Thn[Rp] | Harga Jual / Ekor [Rp] | | Penghasilan Jual Ternak/Thn[Rp] |
| | | Jumlah | Harga Jual/ekor | | Jumlah | Harga Jual / Ekor [Rp] | |
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | |
| | Jumlah Rp | | | | | | |

**4.2 PENDAPATAN DARI LUAR PERTANIAN SELAIN WIRAUSAHA**

1. **Apakah Bapak/Ibu dan Anggota Keluarga Bapak/Ibu bekerja di LUAR KEGIATAN PERTANIAN?. Jika ada berapa PENGHASILANNYA ?**

| No | Data WTD dan Anggota Keluarga | Jenis Pekerjaan | L / P | Gaji/Bulan atau Perhitungan (Laba-Modal) / Bulan | Penghasilan Satu Tahun Terakhir [Rp] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | |
| | | | | Jumlah Rp | |

2. **Apakah Keluarga Bapak/Ibu Menerima KIRIMAN UANG dari Keluarga/Kerabat di luar Desa/Kecamatan/Kabupaten/Propinsi/Negeri?**
   a. Ya (isi Tabel)
   b. Tidak

9

3. **Kiriman Uang dari Luar Desa**

| No | Nama Pengirim | Status Hubungan Dgn Kepala Keluarga | Jenis Pekerjaan | Frekuensi Pengiriman Uang dlm Satu Thn Terakhir | Jumlah Uang Kiriman 1 thn Terakhir | Pengunaan Uang Kiriman* (Jawaban Bisa Kombinasi) 1. Konsumsi Sehari-hari 2. Beli Tanah 3. Beli Ternak 4. Beli Saprodi Tani 5. Perbaiki/Bangun Rumah 6. Sekolahkan Anak 7. Lainnya: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | |

**4.3 PENGELUARAN KELUARGA**

| No. | Jenis Pengeluaran | Sebelum Pembebasan | | Setelah Pembebasan | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Satu Bulan Terakhir (Rp) | Satu Tahun Terakhir (Rp) | Satu Bulan Terakhir (Rp) | Satu Tahun Terakhir (Rp) |
| 1 | Konsumsi RT | | | | |
| 2 | Biaya Pendidikan | | | | |
| 3 | Biaya Kesehatan | | | | |
| 4 | Biaya Sosial | | | | |
| 5 | Transportasi Kerja | | | | |
| 7 | Lainnya | | | | |
| | **Jumlah (Rp)** | | | | |

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## 5 PEMENUHAN HAK ATAS ASET WTD YANG MENDAPAT GANTI KERUGIAN

### 5.1 PROSES PENDATAAN ASET

1. Bagaimana PROSES PENDATAAN ASET TANAH, menurut Bapak/Ibu?
   a. Sangat Puas (ada informasi, ada penjelasan, ada diskusi, proses lancar)
   b. Puas (ada informasi, ada penjelasan, tidak ada diskusi, proses lancar)
   c. Cukup puas (ada informasi, tidak ada penjelasan, tidak ada diskusi, proses lancar)
   d. Tidak Puas (Ada proses pendataan tanah, tidak ada informasi dan diskusi)
   e. Sangat Tidak puas (tidak ada informasi dan penjelasan, seluruh proses tidak lancar)

2. Bagaimana PROSES PENDATAAN ASET BANGUNAN, menurut Bapak/Ibu?
   a. Sangat Puas (ada informasi, ada penjelasan, ada diskusi, proses lancar)
   b. Puas (ada informasi, ada penjelasan, tidak ada diskusi, proses lancar)
   c. Cukup puas (ada informasi, tidak ada penjelasan, tidak ada diskusi, proses lancar)
   d. Tidak Puas (ada pendataan bangunan, tidak ada informasi dan diskusi)
   e. Sangat Tidak puas (tidak ada informasi dan penjelasan, seluruh proses tidak lancar)

3. Bagaimana PROSES PENDATAAN ASET TANAMAN, menurut Bapak/Ibu?
   a. Sangat Puas (ada informasi, ada penjelasan, ada diskusi, proses lancar)
   b. Puas (ada informasi, ada penjelasan, tidak ada diskusi, proses lancar)
   c. Cukup puas (ada informasi, tidak ada penjelasan, tidak ada diskusi, proses lancar)
   d. Tidak Puas (ada pendataan aset tanaman, tidak ada informasi dan diskusi)
   e. Sangat Tidak puas (tidak ada informasi dan penjelasan, seluruh proses tidak lancar)

### 5.2 PROSES PENENTUAN PATOKAN HARGA

1. Bagaimana penentuan harga TANAH dilakukan?
   a. Sangat Puas (ada informasi, ada penjelasan, ada diskusi, proses lancar)
   b. Puas (ada informasi, ada penjelasan, tidak ada diskusi, proses lancar)
   c. Cukup puas (ada informasi, tidak ada penjelasan, tidak ada diskusi, proses lancar)
   d. Tidak Puas (ada penentuan harga tanah, tidak ada informasi dan diskusi)
   e. Sangat Tidak puas (tidak ada informasi dan penjelasan, seluruh proses tidak lancar)

2. Bagaimana penentuan harga BANGUNAN dilakukan?
   a. Sangat Puas (ada informasi, ada penjelasan, ada diskusi, proses lancar)
   b. Puas (ada informasi, ada penjelasan, tidak ada diskusi, proses lancar)
   c. Cukup puas (ada informasi, tidak ada penjelasan, tidak ada diskusi, proses lancar)
   d. Tidak Puas (Ada penentuan harga bangunan, tidak ada informasi dan diskusi)
   e. Sangat Tidak puas (tidak ada informasi dan penjelasan, seluruh proses tidak lancar)

3. Bagaimana penentuan harga TANAMAN yang dilakukan?
   a. Sangat Puas (ada informasi, ada penjelasan, ada diskusi, proses lancar)
   b. Puas (ada informasi, ada penjelasan, tidak ada diskusi, proses lancar)
   c. Cukup puas (ada informasi, tidak ada penjelasan, tidak ada diskusi, proses lancar)
   d. Tidak Puas (Ada penentuan harga tanaman, tidak ada informasi dan diskusi)
   e. Sangat tidak puas. (tidak ada informasi dan penjelasan, seluruh proses tidak lancar)

4. Berikan penjelasan mengenai informasi yang disampaikan oleh pihak BPN dan Bina Marga mengenai penentuan harga tanah, bangunan dan tanaman sebagai berikut:
   a. Nilai dari tim appraisal Independen (Konsultan Jasa Penilai Publik), apakah disampaikan secara terbuka kepada setiap WTD? atau dilaksanakan di tempat tertutup (WTD dipanggil satu demi satu ke suatu ruangan, lalu diperlihatkan nilai ganti kerugian yang akan diterima.

   _____

   _____

b. Proses Musyawarah Ganti Kerugian: apakah WTD diberikan kesempatan untuk melakukan penawaran jika nilai ganti kerugian tanah/bangunan/tanaman tidak sesuai dengan keinginan WTD?

c. Apakah WTD mengetahui bahwa nilai yang ditetapkan KJPP adalah bersifat final dan mengikat?

d. Penentuan besaran ganti kerugian: apakah diberikan penjelasan mengenai komponen besaran ganti kerugian yang terdiri dari ganti kerugian fisik dan non fisik?

e. Berapa nilai ganti kerugian yang akan diterima WTD pada saat musyawarah ganti kerugian?

f. Apakah WTD mengetahui patokan nilai ganti kerugian yang ditetapkan oleh KJPP setelah WTD mendapatkan nilai ganti kerugian yang akan diterima?

g. Apakah ada penjelasan mengenai bentuk-bentuk ganti kerugian yang dapat diberikan kepada WTD? apakah sudah diputuskan bahwa nilai ganti kerugian yang akan diterima dalam bentuk tunai?

h. Apakah WTD sepakat dengan bentuk ganti kerugian dalam bentuk tunai?

i. Jika tidak sepakat, apa bentuk ganti kerugian yang sebetulnya diharapkan WTD?

j. Jika tidak sepakat dengan nilai ganti kerugian, apakah mengetahui dititipkan dimana?

## 5.3 PROSES PEMBERIAN GANTI KERUGIAN KEPADA WTD

1. Bagaimana Pembayaran Ganti Kerugian Tanah Proyek Pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban diterima Bapak/Ibu?
   a. Sangat Puas (tepat waktu, proses lancar)
   b. Puas (sedikit kurang tepat waktu, proses lancar)
   c. Cukup puas (tidak tepat waktu, proses lancar)
   d. Tidak puas (Ada pembayaran, tidak tepat waktu, proses tidak lancar)
   e. Sangat Tidak puas (Belum ada pembayaran, tidak tepat waktu, seluruh proses tidak lancar)
2. Bagaimana Pembayaran Ganti Kerugian Bangunan Proyek Pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban diterima Bapak/Ibu?
   a. Sangat Puas (tepat waktu, proses lancar)
   b. Puas (sedikit kurang tepat waktu, proses lancar)
   c. Cukup puas (tidak tepat waktu, proses lancar)
   d. Tidak puas (Ada pembayaran, tidak tepat waktu, proses tidak lancar)
   e. Sangat tidak puas (Belum ada pembayaran, tidak tepat waktu, seluruh proses tidak lancar)

3. Bagaimana Pembayaran Ganti Kerugian Tanaman Proyek Pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban diterima Bapak/Ibu?
   a. Sangat Puas (tepat waktu, proses lancar)
   b. Puas (sedikit kurang tepat waktu, proses lancar)
   c. Cukup puas (Ada pembayaran, tidak tepat waktu, proses lancar)
   d. Tidak puas (proses tidak lancar)
   e. Sangat tidak puas (Belum ada pembayaran, tidak tepat waktu, seluruh proses tidak lancar)
4. Berikan penjelasan mengenai proses pembayaran ganti kerugian yang dilaksanakan oleh BPN dan Bina Marga sebagai berikut:
   a. Kapan ganti kerugian diberikan kepada WTD ? Bulan _____ Tahun _____
   b. Apakah ganti kerugian yang diterima sesuai dengan nilai yang ditetapkan oleh KJPP pada saat musyawarah ganti kerugian?
      _____
      _____
   c. Bagaimana pembayaran ganti kerugian dilaksanakan ? Apakah dilaksanakan secara langsung kepada WTD atau dilaksanakan melalui pihak lain? Jika dilaksanakan langsung kepada WTD, apakah dilaksanakan melalui rekening Bank? atau diberikan tunai langsung?
      _____
      _____
   d. Apakah diberikan pendampingan terhadap pemanfaatan dari ganti kerugian yang telah diterima? Siapa yang melaksanakan pendampingan?
      _____
      _____
   e. Jika ada pendampingan, dalam bentuk seperti apa?
      _____
      _____

## 6 PEMANFAATAN DANA GANTI KERUGIAN

1. **Berapakah (kurang lebih), Total dana yang Bapak/Ibu terima dari Proyek Pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. | Ganti Kerugian Tanah | Rp. _____ |
| b. | Ganti Kerugian Bangunan | Rp. _____ |
| c. | Ganti Kerugian Tanaman | Rp. _____ |
| d. | Dana Biaya Pindah | Rp. _____ |
| e. | Dana Jatah Hidup | Rp. _____ |
| f. | Dana ganti kerugian lainnya (kadeudeuh, dan lain-lain) | Rp. _____ |
| | **Total** | **Rp.** _____ |

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2. **Bagaimana Pemanfaatan Uang Ganti Kerugian yang diterima oleh Bapak/ Ibu?**

| No. | % | Rp | Pemanfaatan Uang Ganti Kerugian | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ..... | | Beli aset tanah | **Aset tanah** | **Lokasi** | **Luas (m2)** |
| | | | | Sawah | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | Kebun | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | Balong | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | ..... | | Beli aset tanah dan rumah | Rumah | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | ..... | | Bangun/renovasi rumah | Rumah | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | ..... | | Bangun tempat usaha non pertanian | Warung | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | Bengkel | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | Lainnya, sebutkan | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | ..... | | Beli kendaraan | **Kendaraan** | **Unit** | |
| | | | | Mobil | ..... | |
| | | | | Motor | ..... | |
| | | | | Lainnya, ..... | ..... | |
| 6 | ..... | | Modal usaha non pertanian | **Jenis Usaha** | **Keterangan** | |
| | | | | Dagang | Dagang apa? | ..... |
| | | | | Bekerja di pabrik | Dimana? Sebagai apa? | ..... |
| | | | | Ke Kota | Sebagai apa? | ..... |
| | | | | TKI | kemana? | ..... |
| | | | | Usaha lainnya, sebutkan | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | | | Ditabung | | | |
| 8 | | | Dibagikan sebagai warisan kepada anak | | | |
| 9 | | | Dikonsumsi untuk kebutuhan sehari-hari | | | |
| 10 | | | Lainnya | | | |
| | | | | | | |

3. Apakah anda mengalami perubahan mata pencaharian sebagai dampak adanya pembebasan lahan dengan adanya Proyek jalan Tol akses Patimban?
   a. Ya
   b. Tidak
   Jelaskan:

   _____

   _____

4. Apakah ada peningkatan pendapatan sebagai dampak adanya pembebasan lahan Proyek jalan Tol akses Patimban?
   a. Ya
   b. Tidak
   Jelaskan:

   _____

   _____

5. Apakah ada pengeluaran yang meningkat setelah adanya pembebasan lahan Proyek jalan Tol akses Patimban?
   a. Ya
   b. Tidak
   Jelaskan:

   _____

   _____

6. Menurut Saudara, apakah ada perubahan pada kehidupan kelompok rentan (miskin, kepala keluarga perempuan/janda, difabel, lansia) yang mendapatkan manfaat dari adanya Proyek jalan Tol akses Patimban?
   a. Ya
   b. Tidak
   Jelaskan:

   _____

   _____

**7 TANGGAPAN/KELUHAN**

1. Apakah Bapak/Ibu puas dengan proses yang sudah dilakukan berikut? SEMUA DITANYAKAN
   a. Terkait tahapan kegiatan pengadaan tanah (Y / T). Jika tidak puas, alasannya

      _____

      _____

   b. Terkait proses ganti kerugian tanah, bangunan, tanaman (Y / T), jika tidak puas, alasannya

      _____

      _____

   c. Proses penyelesaian keluhan (Y / T), jika tidak puas, alasannya

      _____

      _____

   d. Komunikasi yang dibangun. (Y / T), jika tidak puas, alasannya

      _____

      _____

   e. DAMPAK KEGIATAN PROYEK ?
      1) Ada, tentang

         _____

         _____

      2) Tidak Ada

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2. Bagaimana penilaian Bapak/Ibu terhadap proses pengadaan tanah dan tim pengadaan tanah ?
   a. Baik, Alasan
   _____
   _____
   b. Tidak baik, alasannya
   _____
   _____
   c. Tidak Berpendapat, Alasannya
   _____
   _____
3. Apakah Bapak/Ibu mengetahui bagaimana menyampaikan aspirasi, keluhan, saran kepada pihak proyek Jalan Tol Akses Patimban ? (jawaban dapat lebih dari satu)
   a. Ya, kontak langsung dengan perwakilan Proyek
   b. Ya, menyampaikan melalui RT/RW/Dusun
   c. Ya, menyampaikan melalui Lurah
   d. Ya, lainnya, sebutkan _____
   e. Tidak tahu
4. Apakah Saudara/AP pernah menyampaikan keluhan terkait dengan kegiatan pengosongan lahan kepada Proyek Jalan Tol Akses Patimban ?
   a. Ya, berapa kali? _____ _____
   b. Tidak
5. Bagaimana cara Bapak/Ibu melaporkan keluhan tentang kegiatan pengadaan tanah Jalan Tol Akses Patimban atau hal lainnya? (jawaban dapat lebih dari satu)
   a. Pergi ke kantor Proyek
   b. Melaporkan terhadap karyawan perusahaan yang ditunjuk khusus untuk menangai keluhan masyarakat
   c. Melaporkan kepada kepala desa
   d. Tidak tahu mau melapor ke mana
   e. Lainnya, sebutkan: _____
6. Apakah Proyek menyelesaikan atau memberikan penyelesaian mengenai hal-hal yang Bapak/Ibu keluhkan terkait pengosongan lahan?
   a. Ya, dan Proyek memberikan penyelesaian
   b. Ya, namun Proyek tidak memberikan penyelesaian
   c. Tidak
   d. Tidak tahu
7. Jika Tidak, apakah ada informasi lanjutan dari Proyek Jalan Tol Akses Patimban terkait keluhan yang diajukan tersebut?
   _____
   _____
8. Apakah Bapak/ Ibu puas dengan penyelesaian pemrakarsa proyek terhadap keluhan?
   a. Ya
   b. Tidak
9. Apakah Bapak/Ibu merasakan atau mengetahui bahwa ada paksaan dalam pelaksanan pengosongan lahan:
   a. Ya
   b. Tidak

8 RELOKASI RUMAH TANGGA TERKENA DAMPAK (RTD)

***(Pertanyaan Khusus Survei Sensus dan Hanya ditanyakan pada Responden Pemilik dan Penggarap Bangunan)***

1. Apakah anda telah relokasi?
   a. Sudah
   b. Belum
2. Jika sudah pindah, sebutkan lokasi kepindahan?
   a. Masih dalam satu desa
   b. Ke luar desa
   c. Ke luar kecamatan
3. Apa alasan Bapak/Ibu memilih lokasi pindah yang sekarang?
   a. Dekat dengan keluarga
   b. Dekat dengan lokasi kerja
   c. Lainnya, sebutkan
4. Apakah anggota keluarga lain (istri/anak) dilibatkan dalam memutuskan proses kepindahan?
   a. Keputusan pindah sepenuhnya diambil oleh suami
   b. Keputusan pindah sepenuhnya diambil oleh isteri
   c. Keputusan pindah diambil dengan berdiskusi bersama isteri
   d. Keputusan pindah diambil berdasarkan musyawarah dengan seluruh anggota keluarga

   **Catatan *(siapa yang dominan)***

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## 8.1 KONDISI LINGKUNGAN RUMAH TANGGA TERKENA DAMPAK

*(Pertanyaan Khusus Survei Sensus dan Hanya ditanyakan pada Responden Pemilik dan Penggarap Bangunan)*

**1. Air Bersih untuk Masak/Minum pada musim Kemarau**

| Lingkari satu atau beberapa: | Kuantitas Air | | Kualitas Air | | Jarak Sumber Air | | Biaya | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi |
| *1. Sumur gali milik pribadi* | | | | | | | | |
| *2. Sumur gali milik tetangga* | | | | | | | | |
| *3. Air Sungai* | | | | | | | | |
| *4. Pompa Tangan / Dragon Pribadi* | | | | | | | | |
| *5. Pompa Tangan / Dragon Umum* | | | | | | | | |
| *6. Pompa Listrik /Jet Pump/ Sanyo* | | | | | | | | |
| *7. Pipanisasi lokal dari* | | | | | | | | |
| *8. Mata Air* | | | | | | | | |
| *9. Lainnya:* | | | | | | | | |
| | a. Banyak<br>b. Cukup<br>c. Kurang | | a. Baik<br>b. Biasa<br>c. Buruk/Jelek | | a. Dekat<br>b. Sedang<br>c. Jauh | | a. Relatif Murah<br>b. Sedang<br>c. Relatif Mahal | |

**2. Air Bersih untuk Masak/Minum pada musim Hujan**

| Lingkari satu atau beberapa: | Kuantitas Air | | Kualitas Air | | Jarak Sumber Air | | Biaya | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi |
| *1. Sumur gali milik pribadi* | | | | | | | | |
| *2. Sumur gali milik tetangga* | | | | | | | | |
| *3. Air Sungai* | | | | | | | | |
| *4. Pompa Tangan / Dragon Pribadi* | | | | | | | | |
| *5. Pompa Tangan / Dragon Umum* | | | | | | | | |
| *6. Pompa Listrik /Jet Pump/ Sanyo* | | | | | | | | |
| *7. Pipanisasi lokal dari* | | | | | | | | |
| *8. Mata Air* | | | | | | | | |
| *9. Lainnya:* | | | | | | | | |
| | a. Banyak<br>b. Cukup<br>c. Kurang | | a. Baik<br>b. Biasa<br>c. Buruk/Jelek | | a. Dekat<br>b. Sedang<br>c. Jauh | | a. Relatif Murah<br>b. Sedang<br>c. Relatif Mahal | |

**3. Sumber Bahan Bakar untuk Kebutuhan Masak**

| Lingkari satu atau beberapa: | Ketersediaan | | Kualitas | | Jarak Terhadap Sumber | | Biaya (Harga) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi |
| *1. Gas elpji bukan bantuan* | | | | | | | | |
| *2. Gas tabung hijau bantuan* | | | | | | | | |
| *3. Kompor minyak tanah* | | | | | | | | |

| Lingkari satu atau beberapa: | Ketersediaan | | Kualitas | | Jarak Terhadap Sumber | | Biaya (Harga) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi |
| 4. *Kayu bakar/hawu/tungku* | | | | | | | | |
| 5. *Lainnya:* | | | | | | | | |
| | a. Banyak<br>b. Cukup<br>c. Kurang | | a. Baik<br>b. Biasa<br>c. Buruk/Jelek | | a. Dekat<br>b. Sedang<br>c. Jauh | | a. Relatif Murah<br>b. Sedang<br>c. Relatif Mahal | |

**4. Sumber Listrik & Penerangan**

| Lingkari satu atau beberapa: | Kuantitas Daya | | Kualitas Aliran | | Jarak Ke Sumber | | Biaya | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi |
| 1. *Listrik PLN* | | | | | | | | |
| 2. *Generator/Genset* | | | | | | | | |
| 3. *Listrik, sambungan dari tetangga* | | | | | | | | |
| 4. *Generator, sambungan dari tetangga* | | | | | | | | |
| 5. *Lainnya:* | | | | | | | | |
| | a. Banyak<br>b. Cukup<br>c. Kurang | | a. Baik<br>b. Biasa<br>c. Buruk/Jelek | | a. Dekat<br>b. Sedang<br>c. Jauh | | a. Relatif Murah<br>b. Sedang<br>c. Relatif Mahal | |

**5. Sarana dan Prasarana EKONOMI**

| Lingkari satu atau beberapa: | Kuantitas / Jumlah | | Kualitas / Kelengkapan | | Jarak Tempuh | | Biaya | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi |
| 1. *Transportasi Menuju Sarana & Prasarana Ekonomi* | | | | | | | | |
| 2. *Pasar* | | | | | | | | |
| 3. *Toko/Warung* | | | | | | | | |
| 4. *Input Produksi (Bahan pertanian)* | | | | | | | | |
| | a. Banyak<br>b. Cukup<br>c. Kurang | | a. Baik<br>b. Biasa<br>c. Buruk/Jelek | | a. Dekat<br>b. Sedang<br>c. Jauh | | a. Relatif Murah<br>b. Sedang<br>c. Relatif Mahal | |

**6. Sarana dan Prasarana Kesehatan:**

| Jenis Sarana Kesehatan | Kuantitas/ Jumlah Sarkes | | Kualitas Pelayanan/ Kelengkapan | | Jarak ke Lokasi | | Biaya | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi |
| 1. *Puskesmas* | | | | | | | | |
| 2. *Dokter* | | | | | | | | |
| 3. *Bidan* | | | | | | | | |
| 4. *Toko Obat* | | | | | | | | |
| | a. Banyak<br>b. Cukup<br>c. Kurang | | a. Baik<br>b. Biasa<br>c. Buruk/Jelek | | a. Dekat<br>b. Sedang<br>c. Jauh | | a. Relatif Murah<br>b. Sedang<br>c. Relatif Mahal | |

**7. Sarana dan Prasarana Pendidikan**

| Sarana Pendidikan | Kuantitas Sarana | | Kualitas Fisik Sarana | | Jarak Lokasi | | Biaya | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi | Sebelum Relokasi | Setelah Relokasi |
| 1. *PAUD* | | | | | | | | |
| 2. *SD/MI* | | | | | | | | |
| 3. *SMP/MTs* | | | | | | | | |
| 4. *SMA/SMK/MA* | | | | | | | | |
| 5. *Perguruan Tinggi* | | | | | | | | |
| | a. Banyak<br>b. Cukup<br>c. Kurang | | a. Baik<br>b. Biasa<br>c. Buruk/Jelek | | a. Dekat<br>b. Sedang<br>c. Jauh | | a. Relatif Murah<br>b. Sedang<br>c. Relatif Mahal | |

## 9 PROGRAM PEMULIHAN MATA PENCAHARIAN

1. Apa saja program pemulihan mata pencahariaan dari Proyek Pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban setelah proses ganti kerugian dilakukan?
   *(Pastikan Responden bisa membedakan dengan program pemerintah seperti raskin; BLT dll)*

| No | Nama Program | Pemberi Program/Pelatihan | Anggota Keluarga yg Mengikuti * | Keterangan |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

* 1. Bapak 4. Anak Perempuan
2. Ibu 5. Tidak ada yang ikut
3. Anak Laki-laki 6. Saudara lainnya

2. Apakah program pemulihan mata pencaharian bermanfaat bagi keluarga Bapak/Ibu?
   a. Ya, karena:
   b. Tidak, karena:
3. Apakah ada perbedaan kondisi perekonomian sebelum dan setelah mendapatan program pemulihan mata pencaharian seperti di atas?
   a. Ya, jelaskan!
   b. Tidak, Jelaskan!
4. Apakah ada informasi terkait penerimaan tenaga kerja yang diinformasikan kepada masyarakat?
   a. Ya
   b. Tidak
5. Jika ada informasi, bagaimana mekanisme pemberian informasi tersebut?
6. Apakah ada anggota keluarga serumah yang bekerja di Proyek Pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban?
   a. Ya, sebutkan posisinya sebagai apa?
   b. Tidak
7. Apakah ada persyaratan-persyaratan khusus yang diberikan oleh pihak Proyek terkait perekrutan tenaga kerja?

## 10 ASPEK EKONOMI/WIRAUSAHA & SOSIAL

### 10.1 ASPEK EKONOMI/WIRAUSAHA

1. Apakah Bapak/Ibu memiliki kegiatan wirausaha, yang saat ini sedang aktif dikerjakan?
   a. Ya, Jika Ya, silahkan isi tabel di bawah ini.
   b. Tidak

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| Jenis Wirausaha | Jumlah Tenaga Kerja (orang) | | | | | Pengelola Utama<br>1. Suami<br>2. Istri<br>3. Anak Laki-laki<br>4. Anak Wanita |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non Keluarga | Keluarga | | | | |
| | | Suami | Istri | Anak Laki-laki | Anak Wanita | |
| a. Warung | | | | | | |
| b. Toko | | | | | | |
| c. Menjahit | | | | | | |
| d. Kerajinan | | | | | | |
| e. Pengolahan | | | | | | |
| f. Bengkel | | | | | | |
| g. Penggilingan Padi | | | | | | |
| h. Penggergajian | | | | | | |
| i. Lainnya | | | | | | |

2. Status Wirausaha:
   a. Milik Sendiri/ Keluarga
   b. Kerjasama dengan pihak Lain .....
   c. Tidak Berwirausaha
3. Kapan kegiatan usaha diatas dilaksanakan ?
   a. Setelah mendapat pembayaran ganti kerugian dari Jalan Tol Akses Patimban
   b. Setelah mendapatkan program pemulihan mata pencaharian (LRP)
   c. Dilaksanakan sebelum ada pembayaran ganti kerugian dan program pemulihan mata pencaharian
   d. Lainnya, sebutkan .....
4. **(jika menjawab point C)** Bagaimana kondisi kegiatan ekonomi/wirausaha keluarga Bapak/Ibu setelah adanya proses ganti kerugian Proyek Pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban?
   a. Semakin berkembang
   b. Biasa saja
   c. Semakin menurun
   d. Lainnya, sebutkan .....

## 10.2 ASPEK SOSIAL

1. Gambaran kondisi sosial Keluarga WTD setelah adanya pembayaran ganti kerugian Proyek Pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban:

| Kegiatan Sosial Keluarga | Pengambilan Keputusan dalam Keluarga | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ayah | Ibu | Anak Laki-laki | Anak Wanita | Dimusyawarahkan |
| a. Pembagian/Pengaturan Pekerjaan-Pekerjaan Rumah Tangga | | | | | |
| b. Pembagian/Pengaturan Pekerjaan-Pekerjaan dalam Usaha (Dagang/ Tani) | | | | | |

2. Gambaran kehidupan sosial budaya masyarakat sekitar WTP setelah adanya pembayaran ganti kerugian Pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban:

| Aspek Kelembagaan | Kondisi Saat Ini | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. Kelompok/Kegiatan Seni Budaya | 1. Ada/ Terpelihara | 2. Ada/ Bercampur | 3. Ada/ Melemah | 4. Tidak Ada |
| b. Kelompok/Kegiatan Pengajian | 1. Ada/ Terpelihara | 2. Ada/ Bercampur | 3. Ada/ Melemah | 4. Tidak Ada |
| c. Kelompok/Kegiatan Olahraga | 1. Ada/ Terpelihara | 2. Ada/ Bercampur | 3. Ada/ Melemah | 4. Tidak Ada |
| d. Kelompok/Kegiatan Berburu | 1. Ada/ Terpelihara | 2. Ada/ Bercampur | 3. Ada/ Melemah | 4. Tidak Ada |
| e. Koperasi | 1. Ada/ Terpelihara | 2. Ada/ Bercampur | 3. Ada/ Melemah | 4. Tidak Ada |
| f. Kelompok Tani | 1. Ada/ Terpelihara | 2. Ada/ Bercampur | 3. Ada/ Melemah | 4. Tidak Ada |
| g. Kegiatan Gotong Royong | 1. Ada/ Terpelihara | 2. Ada/ Bercampur | 3. Ada/ Melemah | 4. Tidak Ada |
| h. Kegiatan / Tradisi Berbagi | 1. Ada/ Terpelihara | 2. Ada/ Bercampur | 3. Ada/ Melemah | 4. Tidak Ada |

3. Menurut anda, apakah ada masalah sosial yang timbul karena adanya kegiatan pengadaan tanah pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban?
   a. Timbulnya kecemburuan sosial, karena sebagian pemilik lahan belum menerima kompensasi.
   b. Timbulnya kecemburuan sosial, karena lahan yang telah terdata sebelumnya dalam LARAP tidak jadi dibebaskan.
   c. Timbulnya kecemburuan sosial, karena adanya perbedaan nilai kompensasi yang telah ditetapkan KJPP.
   d. Timbulnya kecemburuan sosial, karena adanya perubahan status sosial dalam masyarakat.
   e. Adanya penurunan dalam tingkat kerjasama kegiatan sosial yang biasa dilakukan oleh masyarakat, seperti kegiatan gotong royong untuk memperbaiki atau memperindah fasilitas umum, membersihkan lingkungan, memperbaiki jalan, membangun fasilitas umum, dan kegiatan lainnya yang bermanfaat bagi masyarakat.
   f. Tidak ada masalah sosial yang timbul
   g. Lainnya, jelaskan! .....

## 10.3 PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN SOSIALISASI

1. Apabila ada undangan sosialisasi, siapakah yang paling sering hadir mewakili dan mengambil keputusan?
   a. Ayah
   b. Ibu
   c. Anak Laki-laki
   d. Anak Perempuan
2. Apabila pertemuan diwakilkan oleh salah satu anggota keluarga, apakah informasi yang didapat dilanjutkan kepada anggota keluarga lainnya?
   a. Ya
   b. Tidak
3. Apakah Anda pernah menghadiri sosialisasi/ konsultasi terkait rencana Pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban ?
   a. Ya
   b. Tidak
4. Jika, Ya berapa kali Bapak/Ibu menghadiri kegiatan sosialisasi ? .....Kali

5. Jika ya, Tahapan sosialisasi apa saja yang Saudara ketahui? (jawaban dapat lebih dari satu)
   a. Sosialisasi mengenai rencana pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban
   b. Sosialisasi mengenai rencana ganti kerugian
   c. Sosialisasi tahapan pembayaran
   d. Sosialisasi pendataan atas aset tanah
   e. Lainnya, sebutkan: .....
6. Selain tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban, materi pertemuan apa saja yang pernah Saudara ikuti dari Proyek? (jawaban dapat lebih dari satu)
   a. Dampak Proyek (Lingkungan dan Sosial)
   b. Kesempatan Kerja/Proses Rekrutmen TK
   c. Program Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian (LRP)
   d. Penyampaian dan Penanganan Keluhan
   e. Lainnya, Sebutkan .....
7. Apakah pernah Saudara atau anggota keluarga lainnya mengikuti pertemuan yang dikhususkan untuk kaum perempuan? **(pertanyaan bagi responden perempuan)**
   a. Ya
   b. Tidak
8. Apakah pernah Saudara atau anggota keluarga lainnya mengikuti pertemuan yang dikhususkan untuk kaum rentan (miskin, kepala keluarga perempuan/janda, difabel, lansia)?
   a. Ya
   b. Tidak

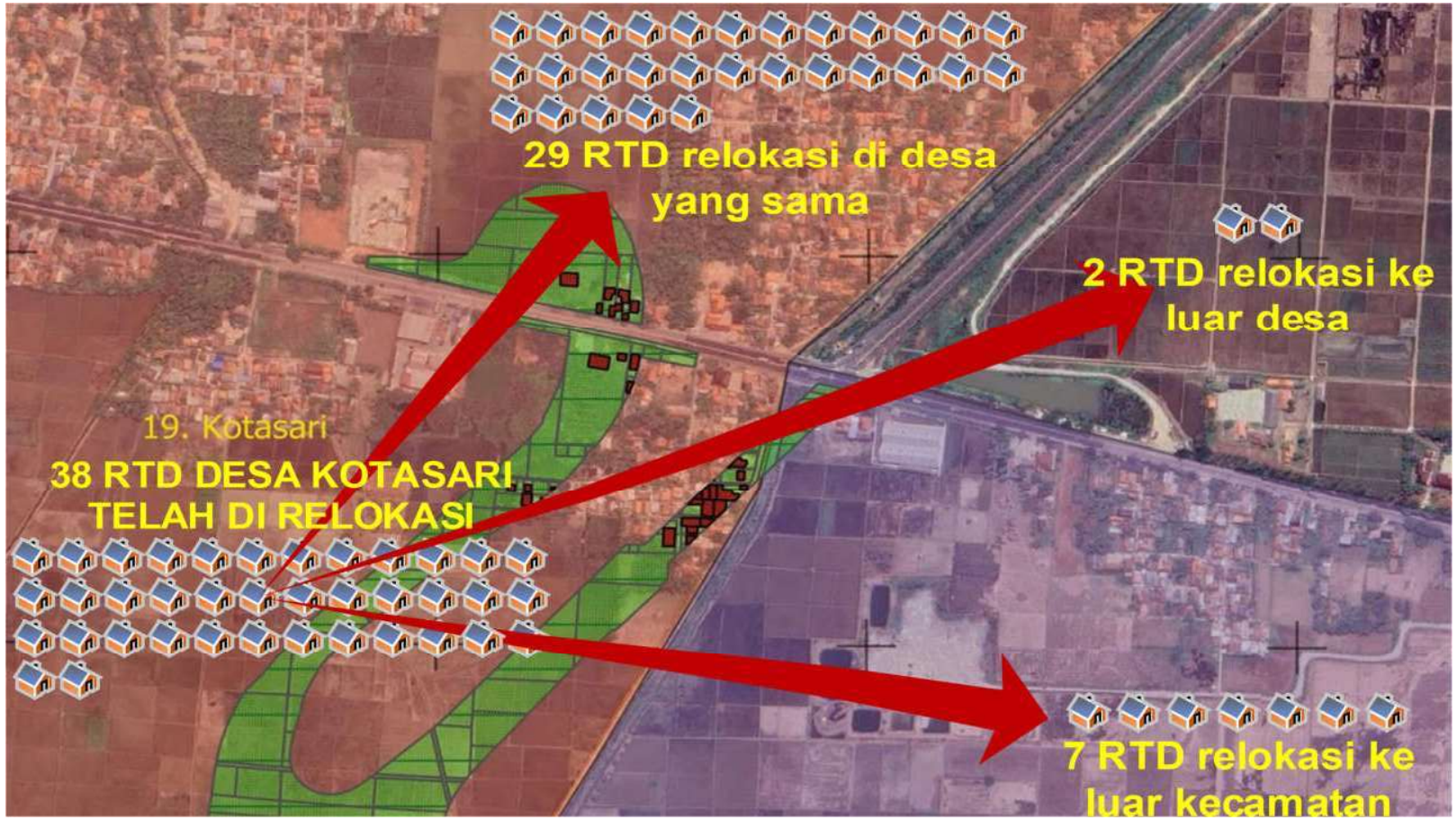
## 10.4 KONDISI KESEHATAN DAN LINGKUNGAN

1. Gambaran Kondisi Kesehatan Keluarga WTD setelah adanya pembayaran ganti kerugian Proyek Pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban:

| Kondisi Kesehatan | Anggota Keluarga | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. Anggota Keluarga yang sering sakit | 1<br>Suami | 2<br>Istri | 3<br>Anak Laki-laki<br>ke: | 4<br>Anak Wanita<br>ke: |
| b. Jenis Penyakit | | | | |
| c. Diobati ke:<br>1. Puskesmas<br>2. Dokter swasta<br>3. Makan Obat Warung | | | | |

**Lampiran 2. Peta Relokasi Area Pemukiman Warga Terkena Dampak Pembangunan Jalan Tol Akses Patimban**

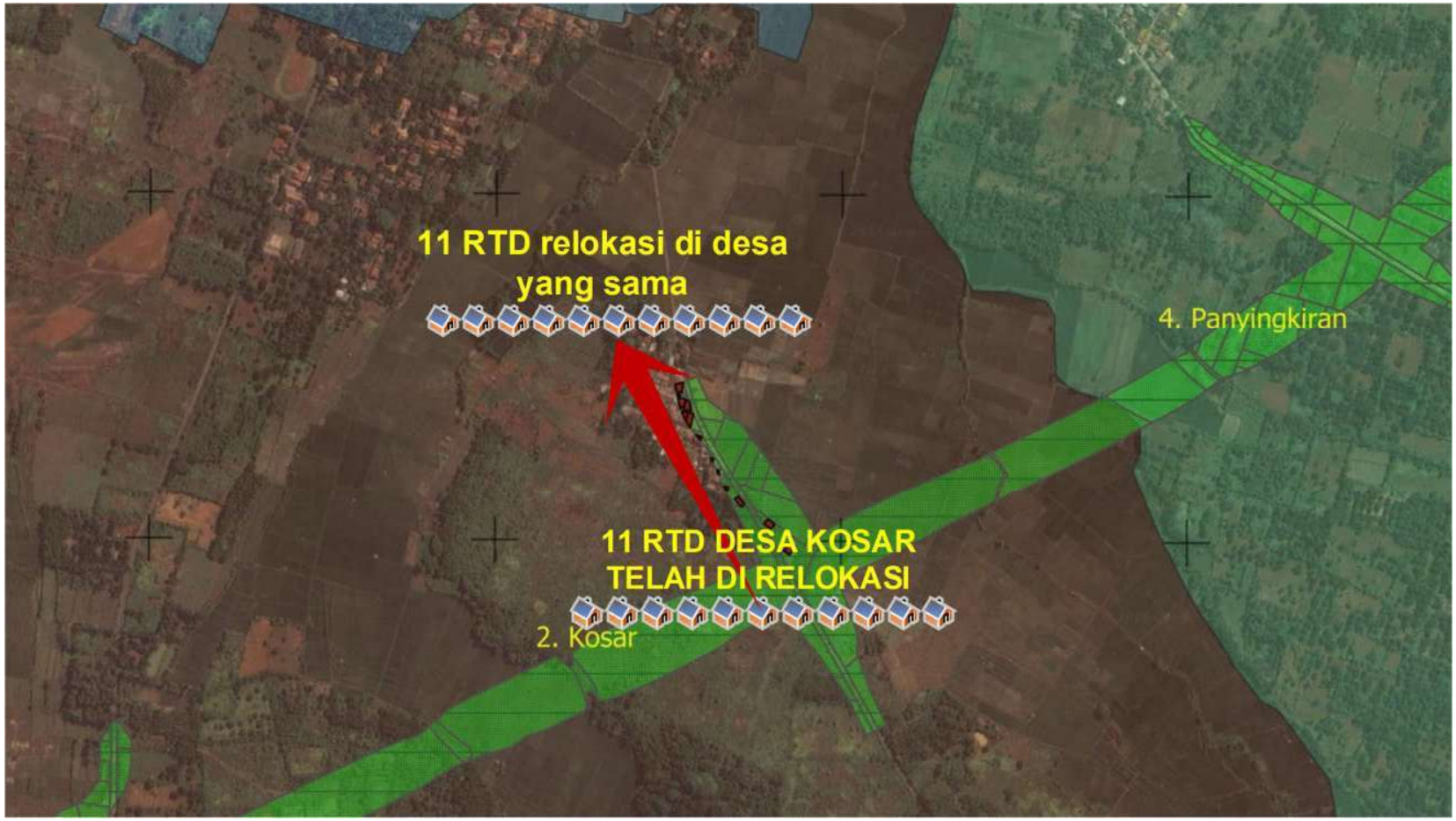
*Attachment 2. Relocation Map of Residential Areas Affected by the Construction of the Patimban Access Toll Road*



DESA KOTASARI KECAMATAN PUSAKANAGARA
PROGRES PINDAH TEMPAT TINGGAL
Bapak Rohani
SEBELUM
SETELAH
Bapak Darma
SEBELUM
SETELAH
Bapak Darmin
SEBELUM
SETELAH
Bapak Carsum
SEBELUM
SETELAH

11. Tanjungrasa
9 RTD DESA TANJUNGRASA
TELAH DI RELOKASI
10. Jatibaru
9 RTD relokasi di desa
yang sama

DESA TANJUNGRASA KECAMATAN TAMBAKDAHAN
PROGRES PINDAH TEMPAT TINGGAL
LRP
Bapak Yogi Angga
SEBELUM
SETELAH
Bapak Sukardi
SEBELUM
SETELAH
Bapak Idin
SEBELUM
SETELAH
Bapak Ining
SEBELUM
SETELAH


11 RTD relokasi di desa
yang sama
4. Panyingkiran
11 RTD DESA KOSAR
TELAH DI RELOKASI
2. Kosar

DESA KOSAR KECAMATAN CIPEUNDEUY

# PROGRES PINDAH TEMPAT TINGGAL

**Ibu Unengsih**

SEBELUM

SETELAH

**Ibu Nurhayati**

SEBELUM

SETELAH

**Bapak Misri**

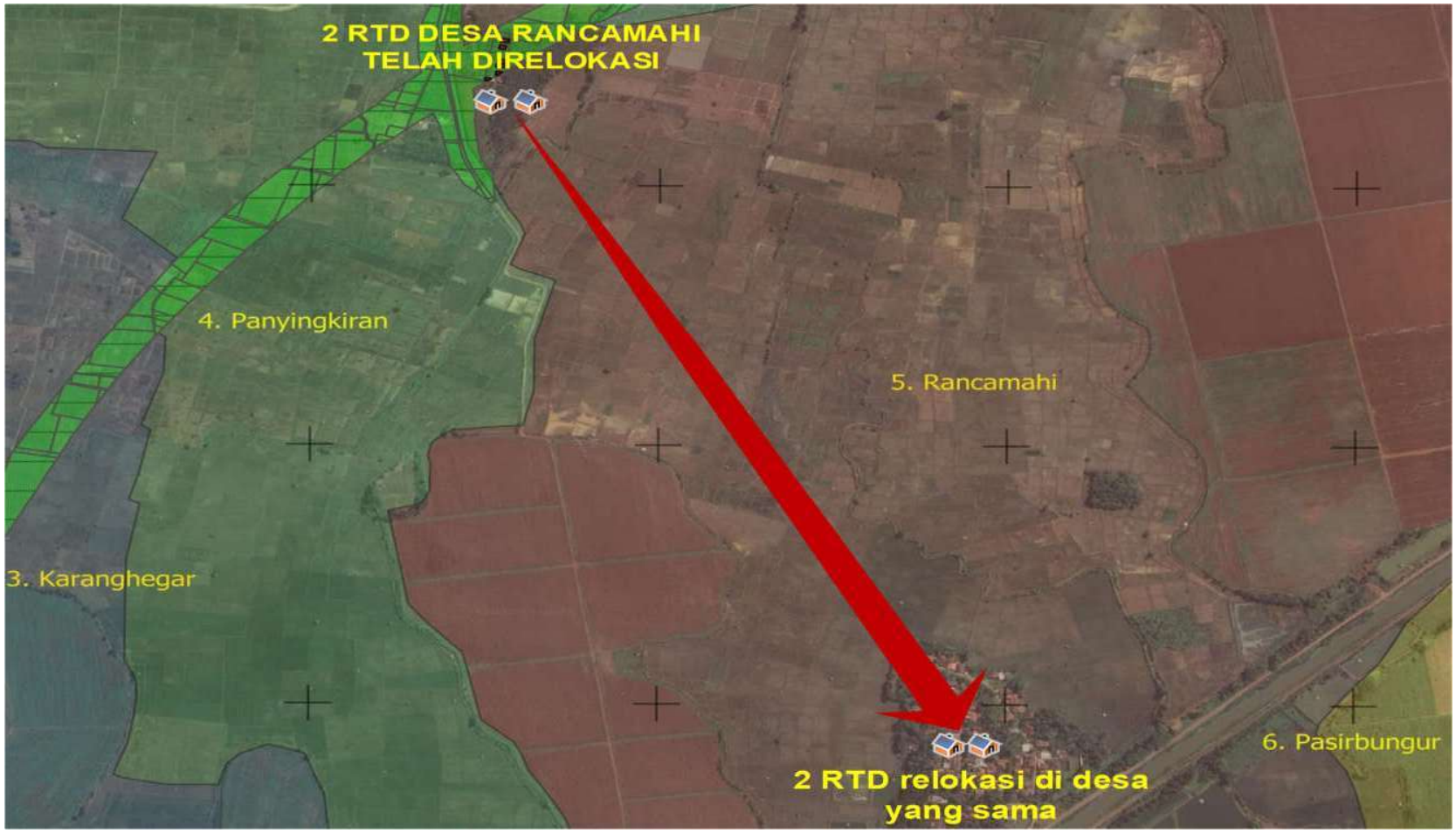
SEBELUM

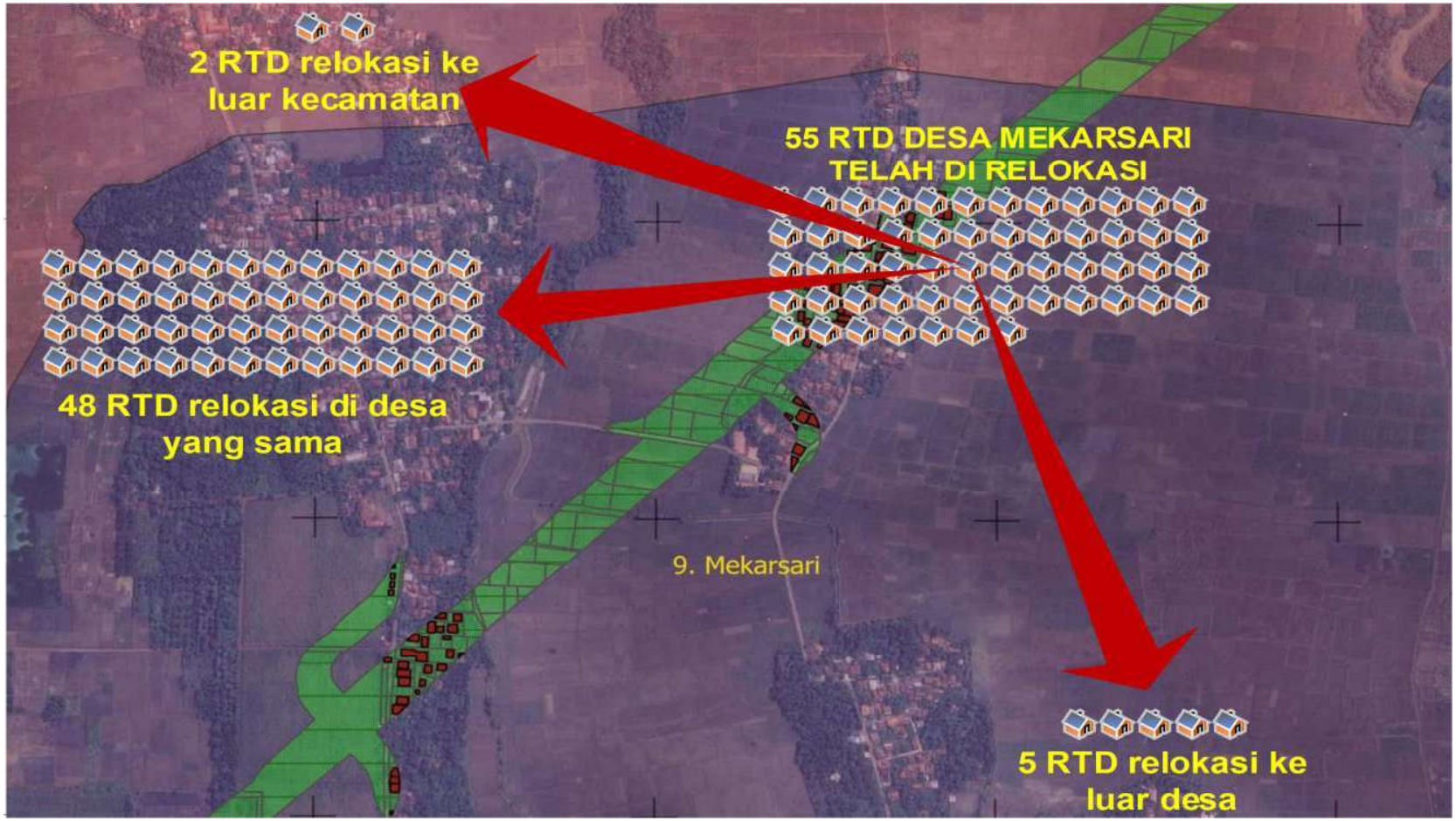
SETELAH

**Ibu Rina**

SEBELUM

SETELAH


2 RTD DESA RANCAMAHI
TELAH DIRELOKASI
4. Panyingkiran
5. Rancamahi
3. Karanghegar
6. Pasirbungur
2 RTD relokasi di desa
yang sama


2 RTD relokasi ke
luar kecamatan
55 RTD DESA MEKARSARI
TELAH DI RELOKASI
48 RTD relokasi di desa
yang sama
9. Mekarsari
5 RTD relokasi ke
luar desa

DESA MEKARSARI KECAMATAN CIKAUM

# PROGRES PINDAH TEMPAT TINGGAL

**Bapak Haerudin**

SEBELUM

SETELAH

**Bapak Tosimin**

SEBELUM

SETELAH

**Bapak Suryana**

SEBELUM

SETELAH

**Bapak Kadma**

SEBELUM

SETELAH

19. Kotasari
2 RTD DESA RANCAHILIR
YANG TELAH MENERIMA
GANTI KERUGIAN
2 RTD sedang proses
membangun di desa yang
sama

9 RTD berencana relokasi
di desa yang sama
9 RTD DESA KERTAJAYA
YANG TELAH MENERIMA
GANTI KERUGIAN